



Karen Morrison
Director

September 25th, 2025

TO: Interested Parties

SUBJECT: ANNUAL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS INVENTORY
REPORT: EMISSIONS FOR 1990-2023

As required under Title 3, California Code of Regulations (3 CCR), section 6881, the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has completed the annual volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions inventory report that includes the following information based on 1990-2023 pesticide use data:

- Total agricultural and structural pesticide VOC emissions for the previous years.
- Evaluation of compliance with benchmarks specified in 3 CCR section 6452.2.
- Comparison of VOC emissions to the state implementation plan (SIP) goals for the five ozone nonattainment areas (NAAs) in California.
- Fumigant emission limits for the upcoming year if necessary, according to 3 CCR section 6452.2.
- An emission rating (or application method adjustment factor, the percentage of fumigant applied emitted to air) for each fumigation method.
- If applicable, prohibitions on high-VOC nonfumigant products pursuant to section 6452.2(f), and/or if prohibitions remain in effect pursuant to section 6884(c).
- A list of the nonfumigant products that are designated as low-VOC pursuant to section 6880.
- A list of the actively registered nonfumigant products that are designated as high-VOC pursuant to section 6880.

The SIP goals set forth below and the benchmarks specified in 3 CCR section 6452.2 for each NAA are the same:

- Sacramento Metro NAA – 20 percent reduction from 1990.
- San Joaquin Valley NAA – no greater than 18.1 tons/day, equivalent to a 12 percent reduction from 1990.
- Southeast Desert NAA – 20 percent reduction from 1990.
- South Coast NAA – 20 percent reduction from 1990.
- Ventura NAA – 20 percent from 1990.

The 2023 pesticide VOC emissions for all of the five NAAs complied with the SIP goals and VOC regulation benchmarks, ranging from 28 to 90 percent less than emissions in the 1990 base year, depending on the NAA. VOC emissions in the Sacramento Metro NAA increased by 25% from 1.097 tons per day (tpd) in 2022 to 1.371 tpd in 2023 and were 51% lower than the 1990

base year. VOC emissions in the San Joaquin Valley NAA increased by 18% from 12.528 tpd in 2022 to 14.788 tpd in 2023 and were 28% lower than the 1990 base year. VOC emissions in the Southeast Desert NAA increased by 60% from 0.308 tpd in 2022 to 0.493 tpd in 2023 and were 57% lower than the 1990 base year. VOC emissions in the Ventura NAA decreased by <1% from 1.289 tpd in 2022 to 1.286 tpd in 2023 and were 66% lower than the 1990 base year. VOC emissions in the South Coast NAA increased by 28% from 0.804 tpd in 2022 to 1.030 tpd in 2023 and were 90% lower than the 1990 base year.

DPR is required to implement additional VOC restrictions if pesticide VOC emissions exceed 95% of the benchmarks specified in 3 CCR section 6452.2. In 2013, the Pesticide VOC emissions in the San Joaquin Valley NAA exceeded the benchmark and the SIP goal, thereby triggering additional restrictions on nonfumigant products designated as high-VOC pursuant to section 6880 starting in 2015. Prohibitions on the use of high-VOC products for abamectin, chlorpyrifos, gibberellins, and oxyfluorfen on certain crops in the San Joaquin Valley NAA as specified in 3 CCR 6884 went into place May 1 through October 31, 2015. Prohibition must continue until at least two consecutive years of hypothetical emissions are less than the trigger level. This is the first year that hypothetical emissions have remained below the trigger level while agricultural practices and pesticide use in the San Joaquin Valley NAA were not significantly impacted by severe climate conditions. Emissions in 2023 increased by 2.260 tpd, rising from 12.528 tpd in 2022 to 14.788 tpd (an 18% increase), returning emissions to levels close to those seen in 2020. A preliminary review of 2024 pesticide use data suggests a continued upward trend in emissions, with projections approaching the 2019 level, when emissions exceeded the 17.2 tpd trigger. These observations support the conclusion that the prior decreases were temporary and related to adverse climate conditions. Therefore, DPR determines that the prohibition should continue through 2025 to ensure emissions remain below the trigger level of 17.2 tpd and in compliance with the SIP goal of 18.1 tpd.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please feel free to contact Maziar Kandelous, Environmental Program Manager I, at (916) 445-0981 or Maziar.Kandelous@cdpr.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

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cc: Maziar Kandelous, Environmental Program Manager I (w/Attachments)
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