

Hydrogen Air Quality Impact Assessment for South Coast Air Basin

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The Important Role of Hydrogen in CA Energy Transition

Policy target of reducing total greenhouse gas emissions by 85% from 1990 levels by 2045 (Assembly Bill 1279).

Transportation

Long-haul, ships,
aviation

Industry

Steel, chemical
manufacturing

Power

Storage and
generation

Hydrogen is structurally embedded in major energy transition plans, including the CARB Scoping Plan 2022, the federally supported ARCHES (Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems) hub, and the LADWP Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan.

85%

Mandated reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2045.

Hydrogen's Role in CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality in 2045

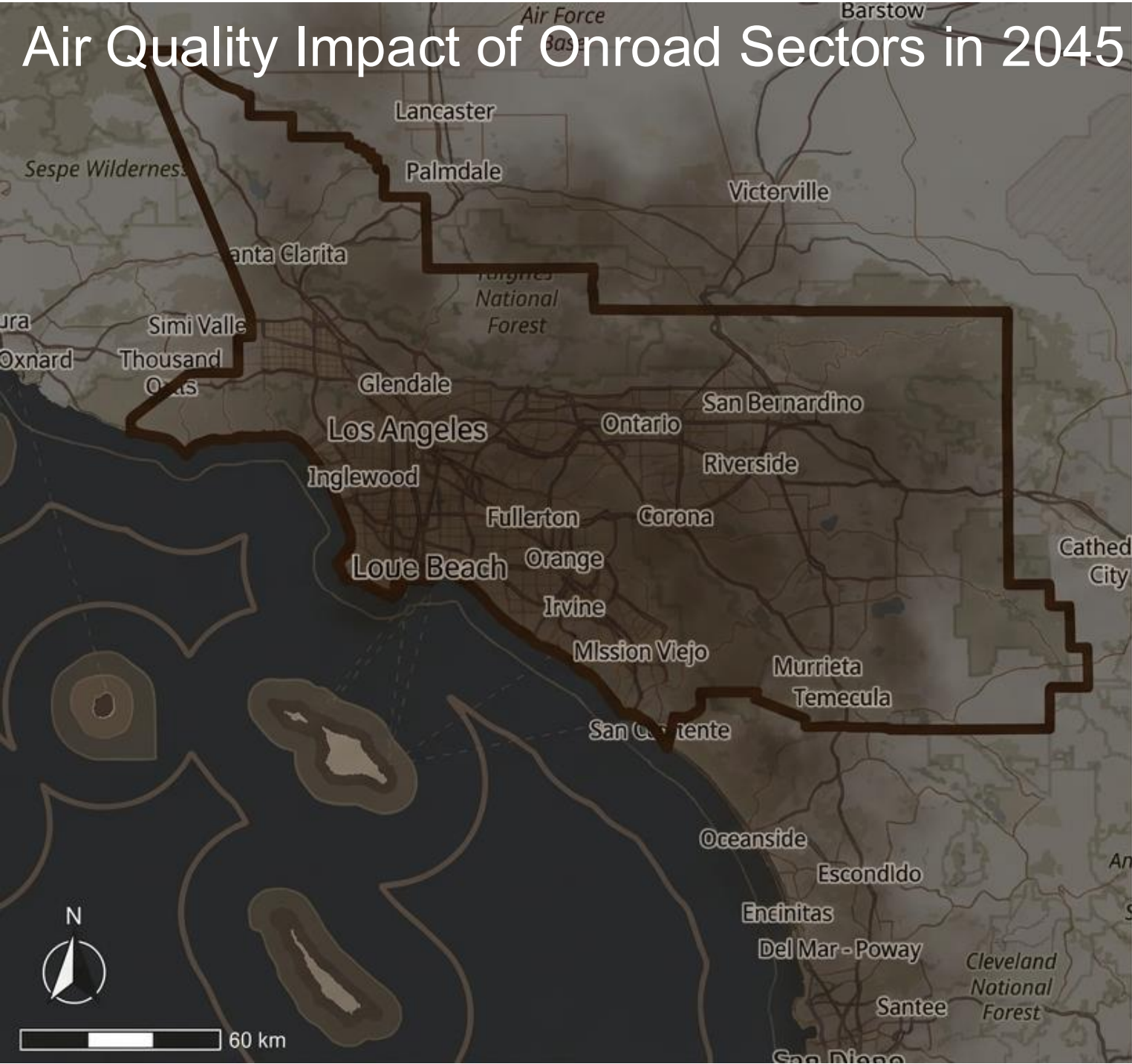
1,700x Increase

The projected scale-up in renewable hydrogen production required by the CARB 2022 Scoping Plan.

87% Allocation

The proportion of this new renewable hydrogen explicitly allocated to the transportation sector to decarbonize hard-to-abate end uses.

Air Quality Impact of Onroad Sectors in 2045



The Baseline Reality: The South Coast Air Basin in 2045

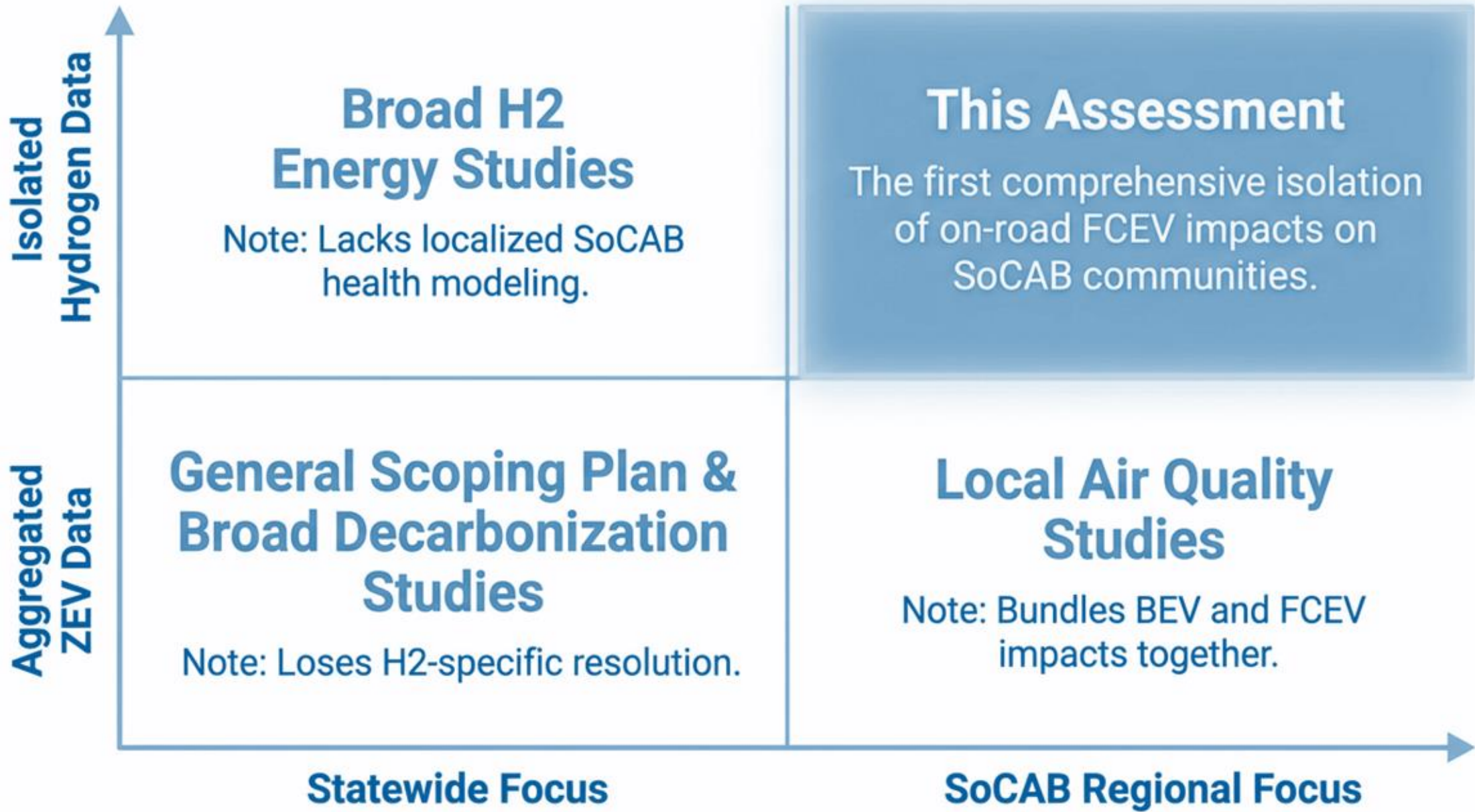
17 Million People | \$1.2 Trillion GDP
A history of severe nonattainment for ozone and PM2.5.

The Business as Usual (BAU) Nightmare (Without Intervention)

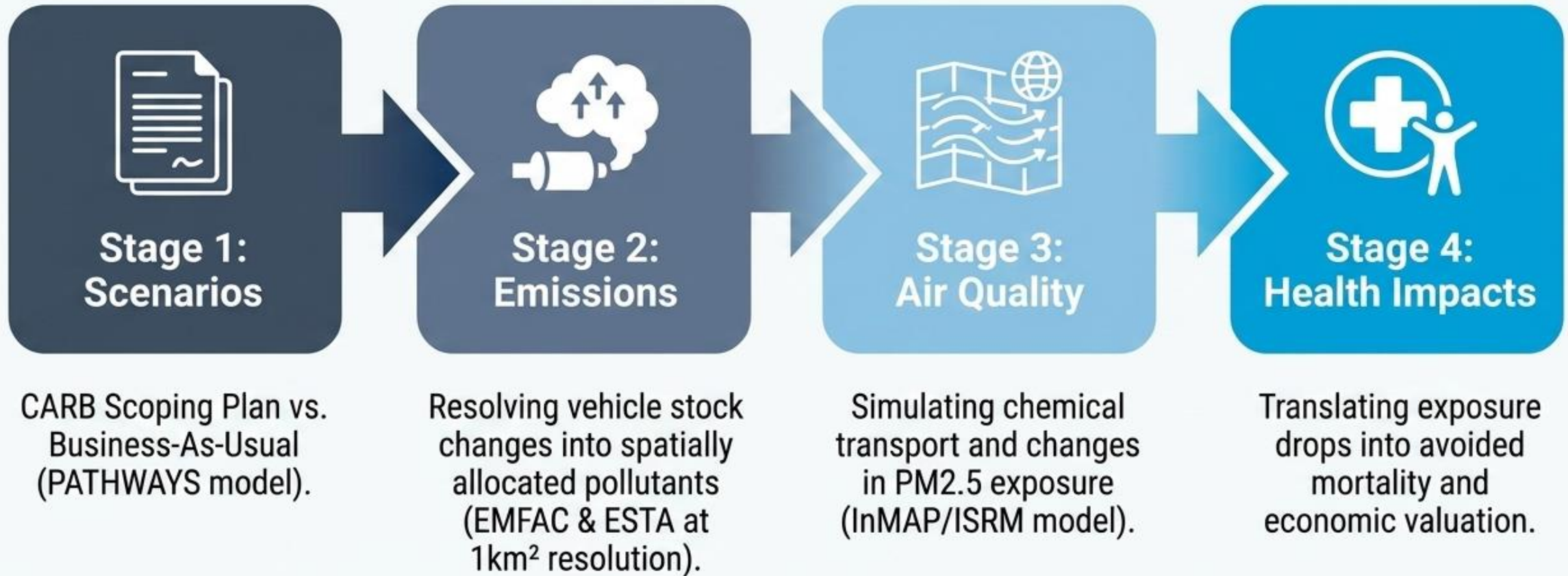
1,631
PM2.5-attributable deaths annually.

1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Average population-weighted PM2.5 concentrations.

35% of this population lives in disproportionately burdened communities.



Integrated Assessment Pipeline



CARB Scoping Plan Scenario for Onroad Sectors

Zero Emission Vehicle Targets

- **100% ZEV sales** for light duty vehicles (LDV) by 2035 (mostly battery electric)
- **100% ZEV sales** for medium (MDV) and heavy duty vehicles (HDV), including hydrogen fuel cell (FCEV) vehicles by 2040
- **100% of drayage trucks** are zero emission by 2035

PATHWAY model *projected energy shifts and vehicle stocks in onroad sectors to 2045: 45% of heavy-duty trucks, 20% of buses, and 15% of medium-duty vehicles use hydrogen fuel cell technology.*

Isolating Hydrogen-related Emission Reduction

Group 1. Heavy-Duty Vehicles (HDV)



Group 2: Medium-Duty Vehicles (MDV)



Group 3: Light-Duty Vehicles (LDV)



Note: Drayage trucks are fully zero-emission, with FCEVs accounting for a calculated 43.1% share based on refueling practicality.

Massive Tonnage Reductions in Tailpipe Emissions



10,432 tons/year removed



2,527 tons/year removed



1,034 tons/year removed



262 tons/year removed



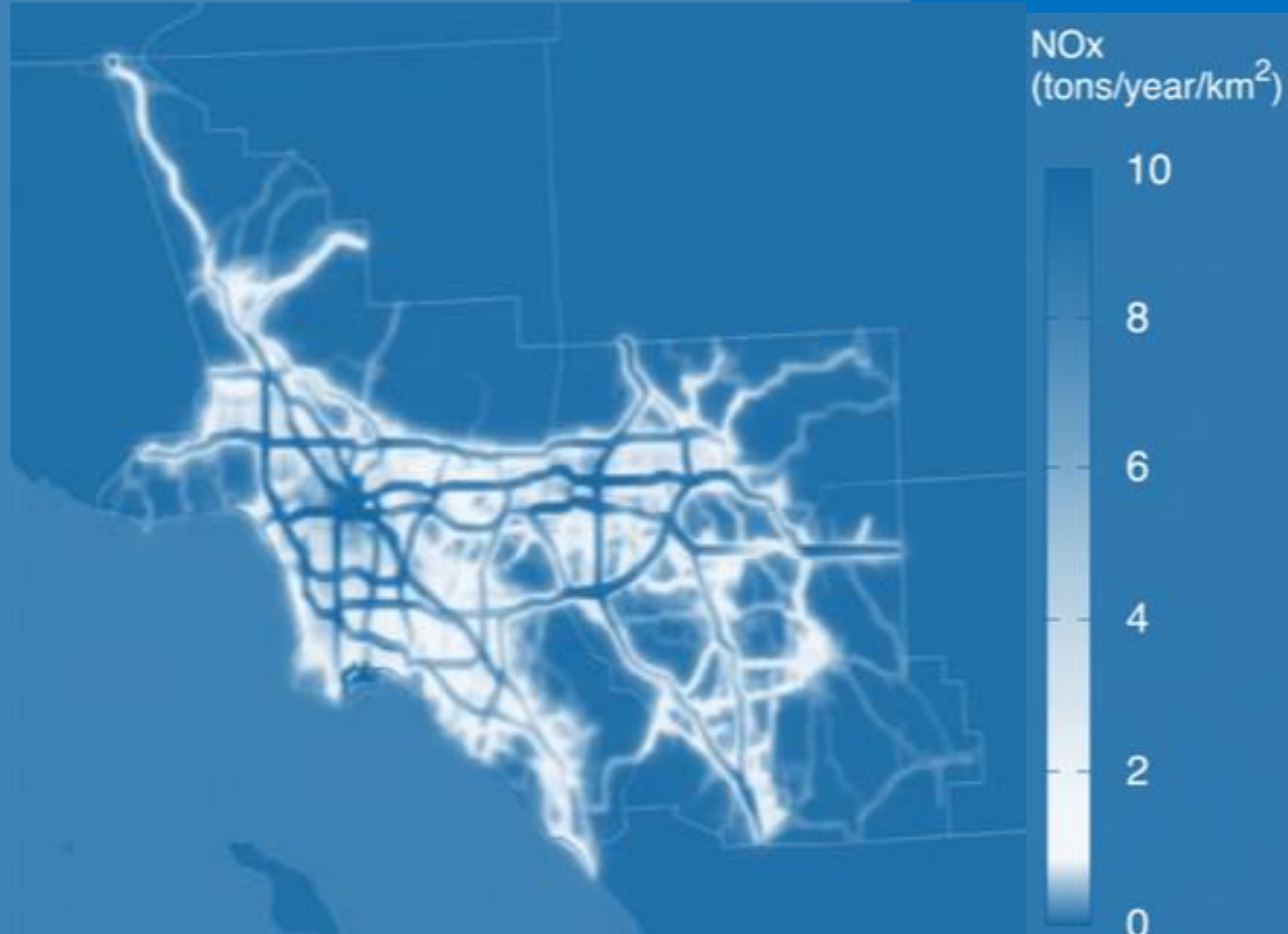
54 tons/year removed



Emission Reductions Concentrated along Major Corridors

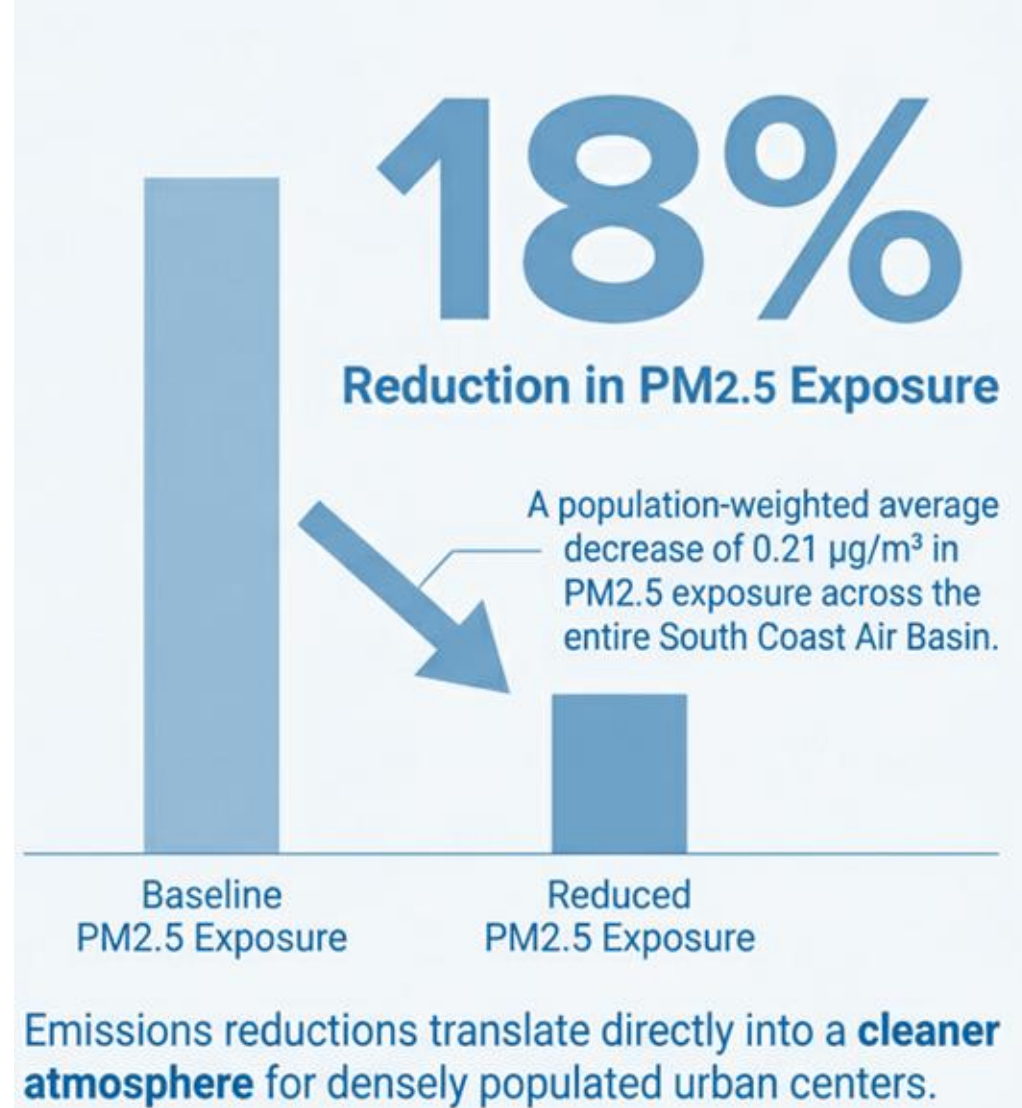
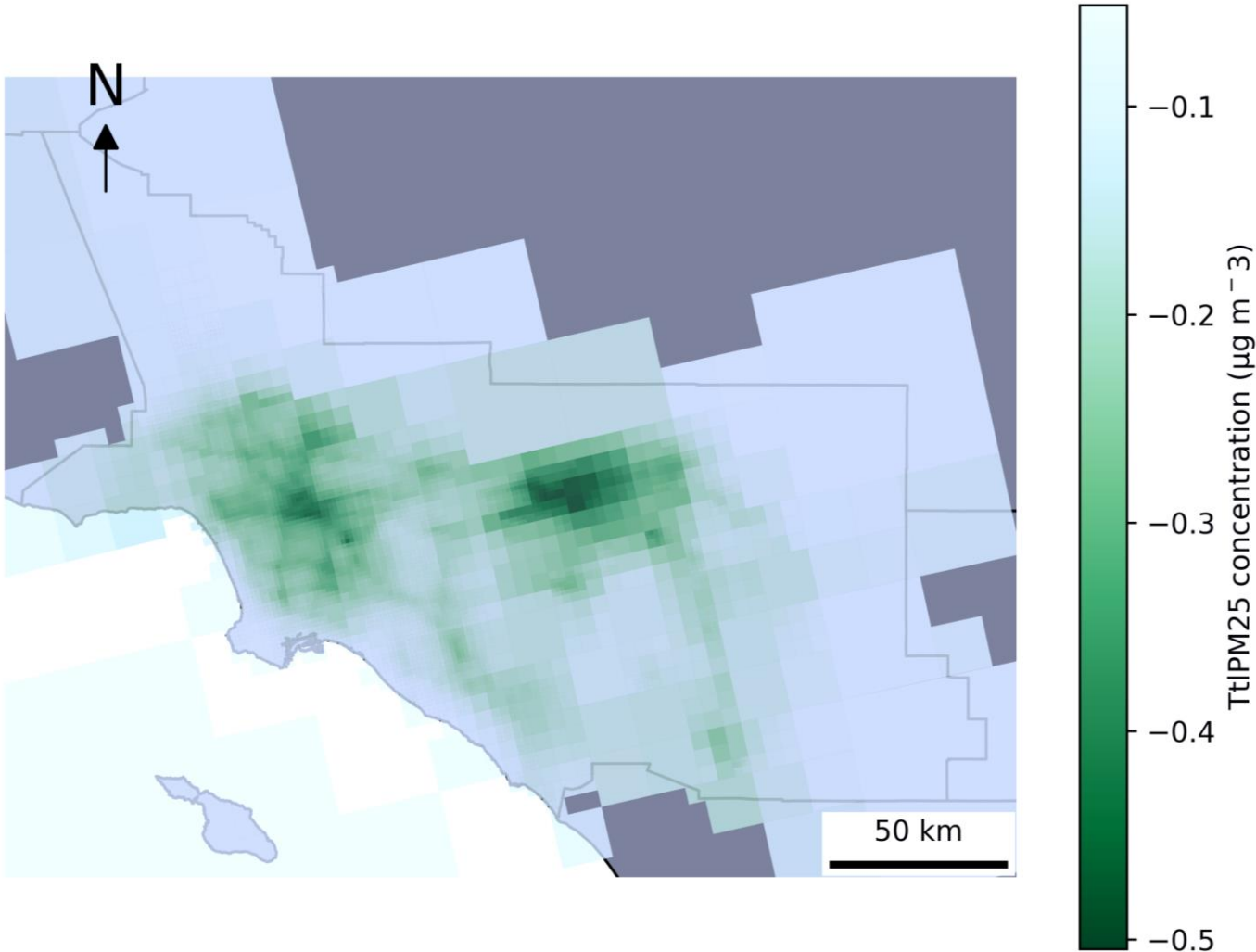
Targeted Relief

Because the majority of NO_x come from HDVs and Port drayage trucks, the reductions are hyper-concentrated along major logistics corridors.

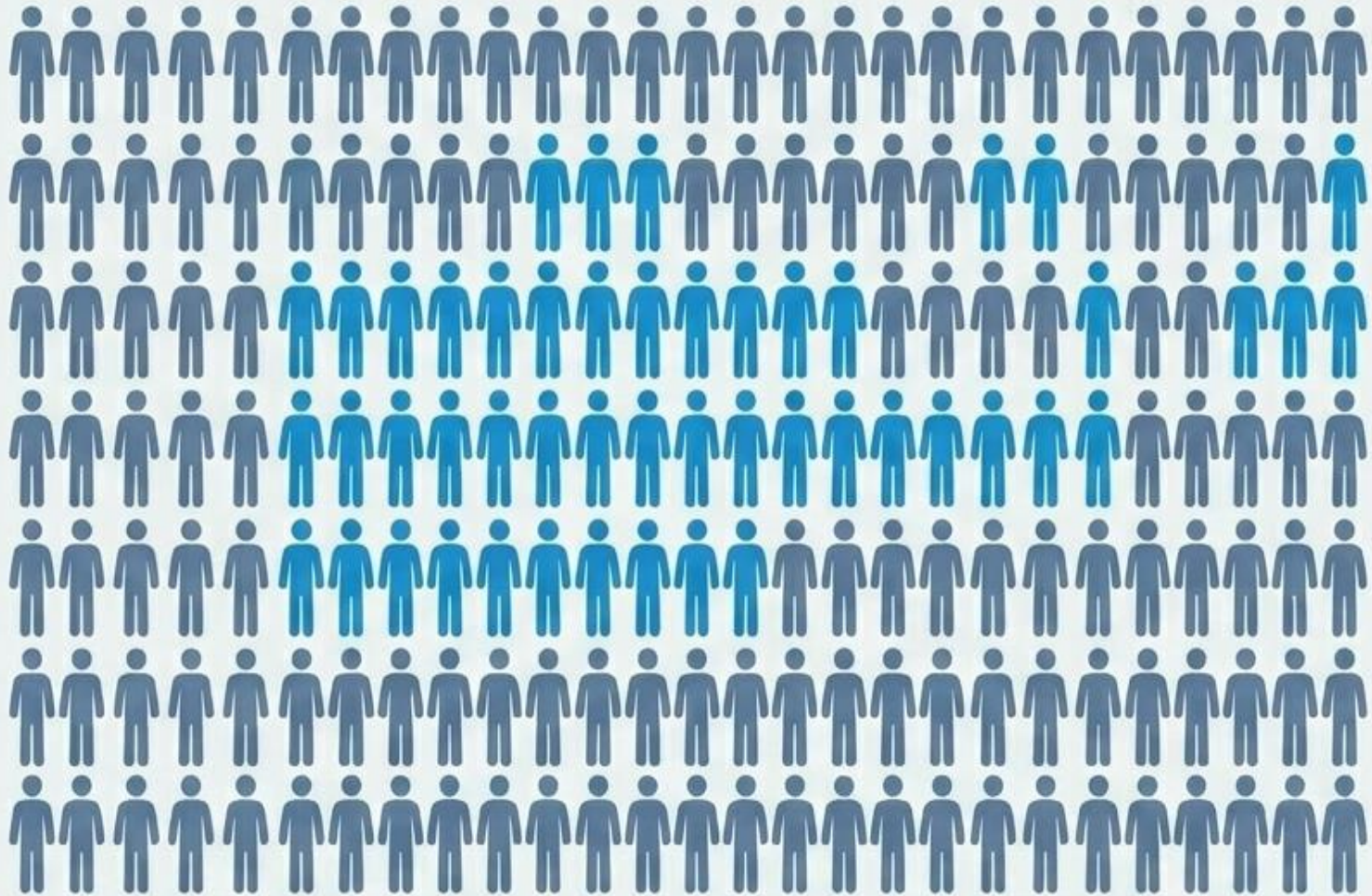


Breathing Easier

Hydrogen related Changes in On-road PM_{2.5} Air Pollution



Public Health Benefits



300 (High Estimate)

296 (Primary Estimate)

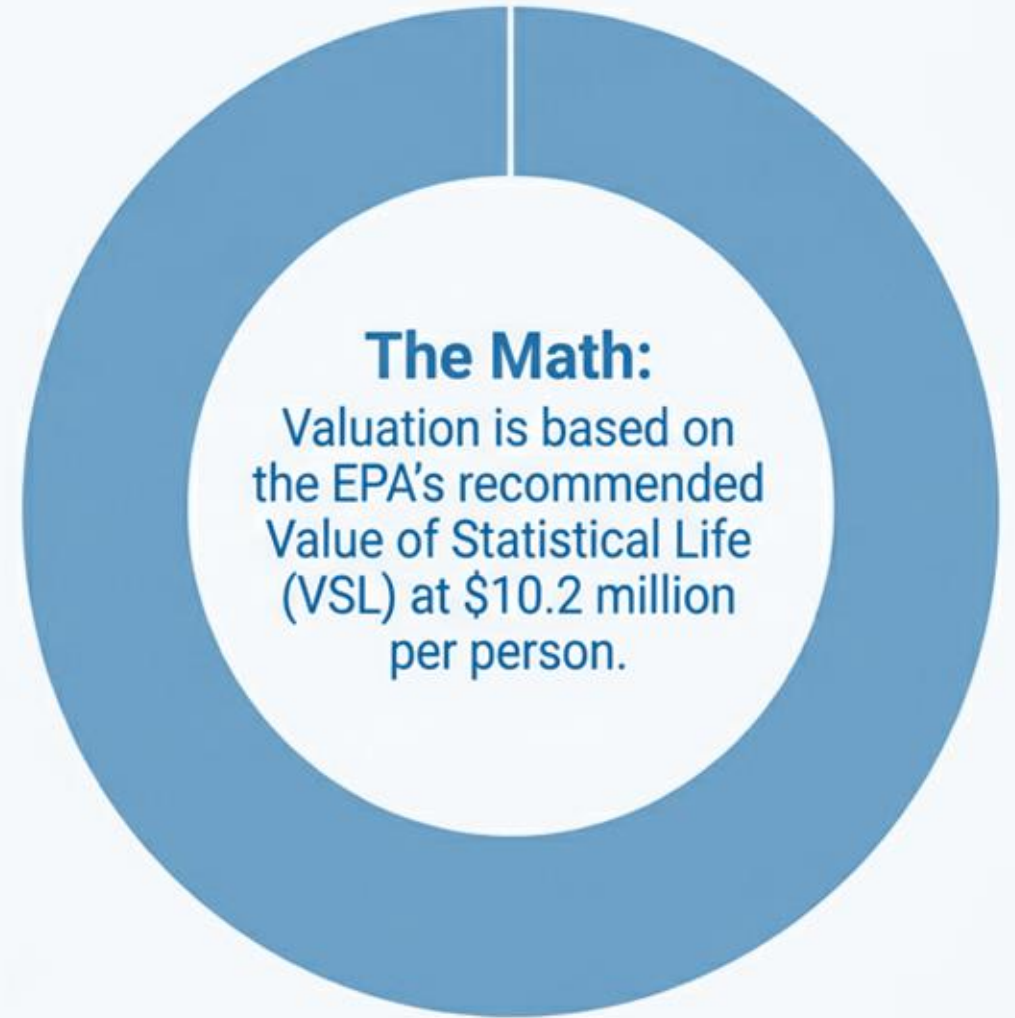
132 (Low Estimate)

The ultimate metric of clean energy transition is **human survival**. Improved ambient air quality directly prevents premature mortality, bounded by rigorous concentration-response function models.

Economic Valuation

\$3 Billion
per year in health
cost savings.

Public health improvements are an economic engine. By preventing mortality and respiratory illness, hydrogen adoption shields the state economy from massive healthcare liabilities.



Onroad Sector Scorecard

Heavy-Duty (HDV)

70%

of total economic benefit

\$2.1 Billion / year

The undisputed driver of value.
Targeting heavy-duty diesel
replacement yields the highest
societal ROI.

Medium-Duty (MDV)

15.5%

of total economic
benefit

Drayage Trucks

8.5%

of total economic
benefit

Light-Duty (LDV)

Minimal relative
impact in the H2
model
~1%

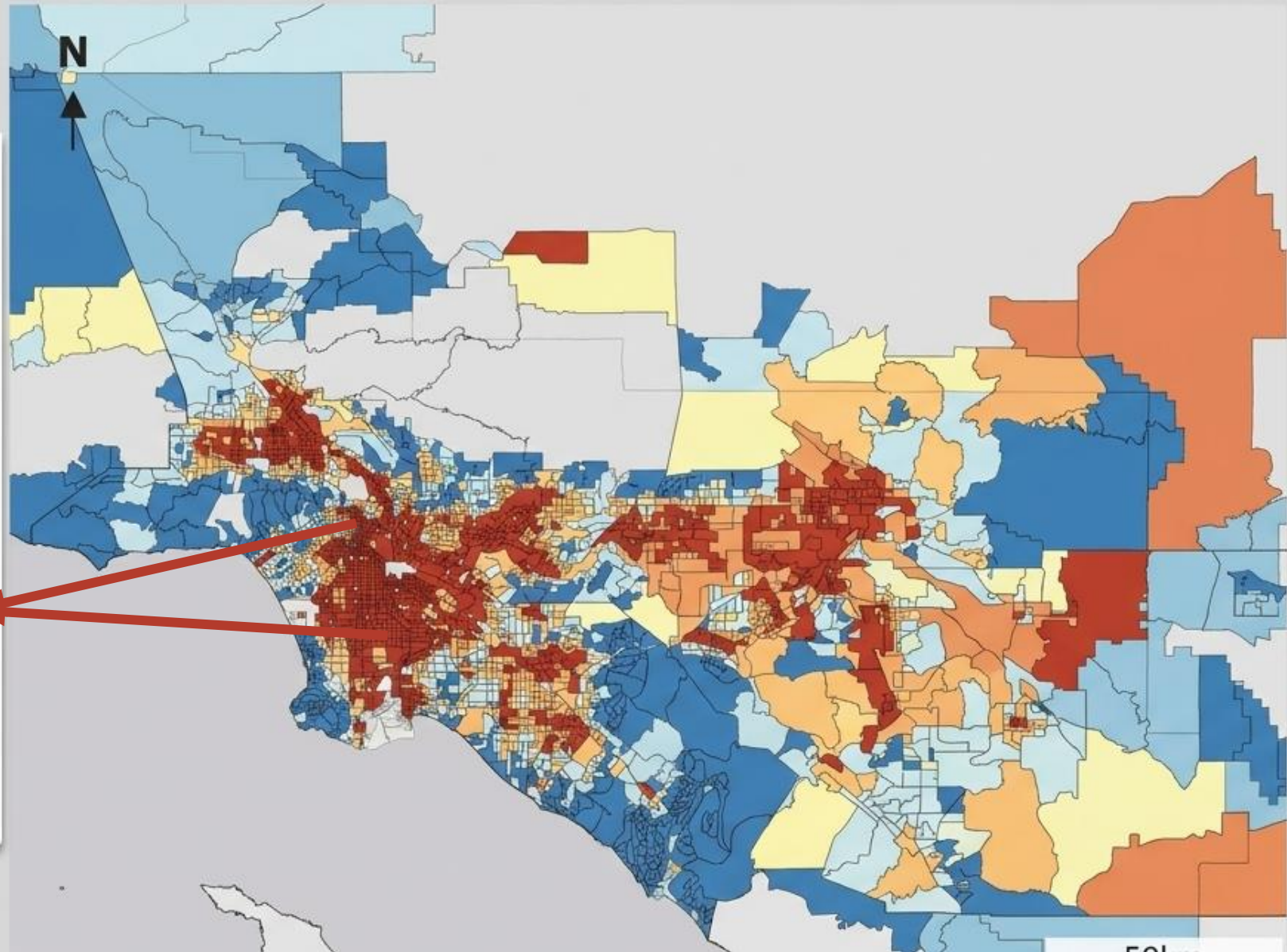
The Equity Lens: Mapping CalEnvironScreen (CES)

The Metric

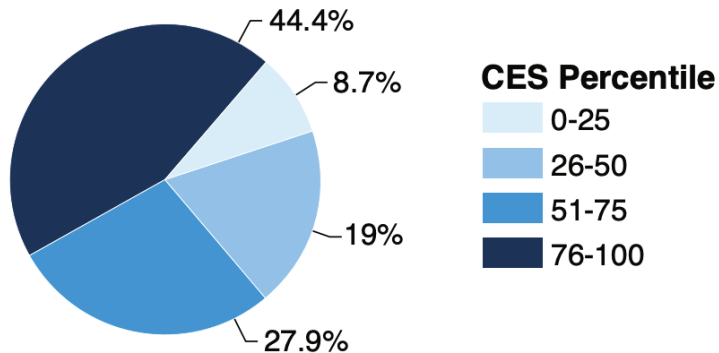
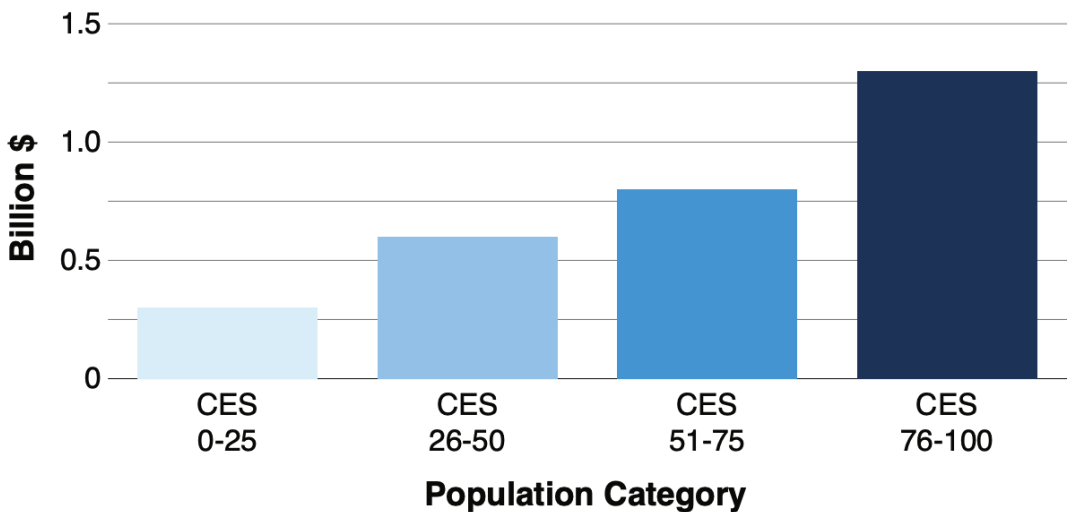
CES 4.0 identifies California communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution.

The Reality

35% of the SoCAB population lives in highly disadvantaged communities (scoring above the 75th percentile). These areas historically bear the brunt of heavy-duty freight pollution.



Environmental Justice Achieved



The benefits of hydrogen are not distributed equally—they are distributed **equitably**.

44%

of total health and air quality benefits go to the **most disadvantaged communities (CES > 75th percentile)**.

\$1.3 Billion

per year flows directly into protecting the communities that have historically suffered the most from diesel pollution.

Summary: the Full Value Accounting for Onroad FCEV Adoption

The Air



18%

Reduction from BAU baseline
in traffic-related PM_{2.5}
exposure across SoCAB

The Economy



\$3.0 Billion

Annual health cost savings
from avoided mortality

The Engine



70%

Of all air quality and health
benefits are driven by replacing
diesel Heavy-Duty Vehicles

The Equity



44%

Of all air quality and health benefits flows
directly to the state's most disadvantaged
communities

Data and modeling drawn from:
Hydrogen Air Quality Impact Assessment for South Coast Air Basin (Sept 2025)

Project Prepared for the California Hydrogen Business Council.
Main Contractor: Ling Jin, Yuebin Fan, Jie Zhang, Thomas Kirchstetter (UC Berkeley).
Scoping Plan Scenario Contributors: Michael A Mac Kinnon, Kai Wu, Jacob Brouwer,
Scott Samuelson (UC Irvine).



The Regional Ripple Effect



The Insight

Air pollution does not respect county lines.

The Data

5% of the total local health benefits realized inside the SoCAB region actually originate from hydrogen adoption in on-road vehicles operating outside the basin.

Takeaway

Statewide hydrogen infrastructure adoption provides compounding, interconnected benefits to local urban centers.