Report No. NPS D-194

Annual Data Summary

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

1998

National Park Service
Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network

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At Shenandoah National Park, ARD specifically recognizes Shane Spitzer for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

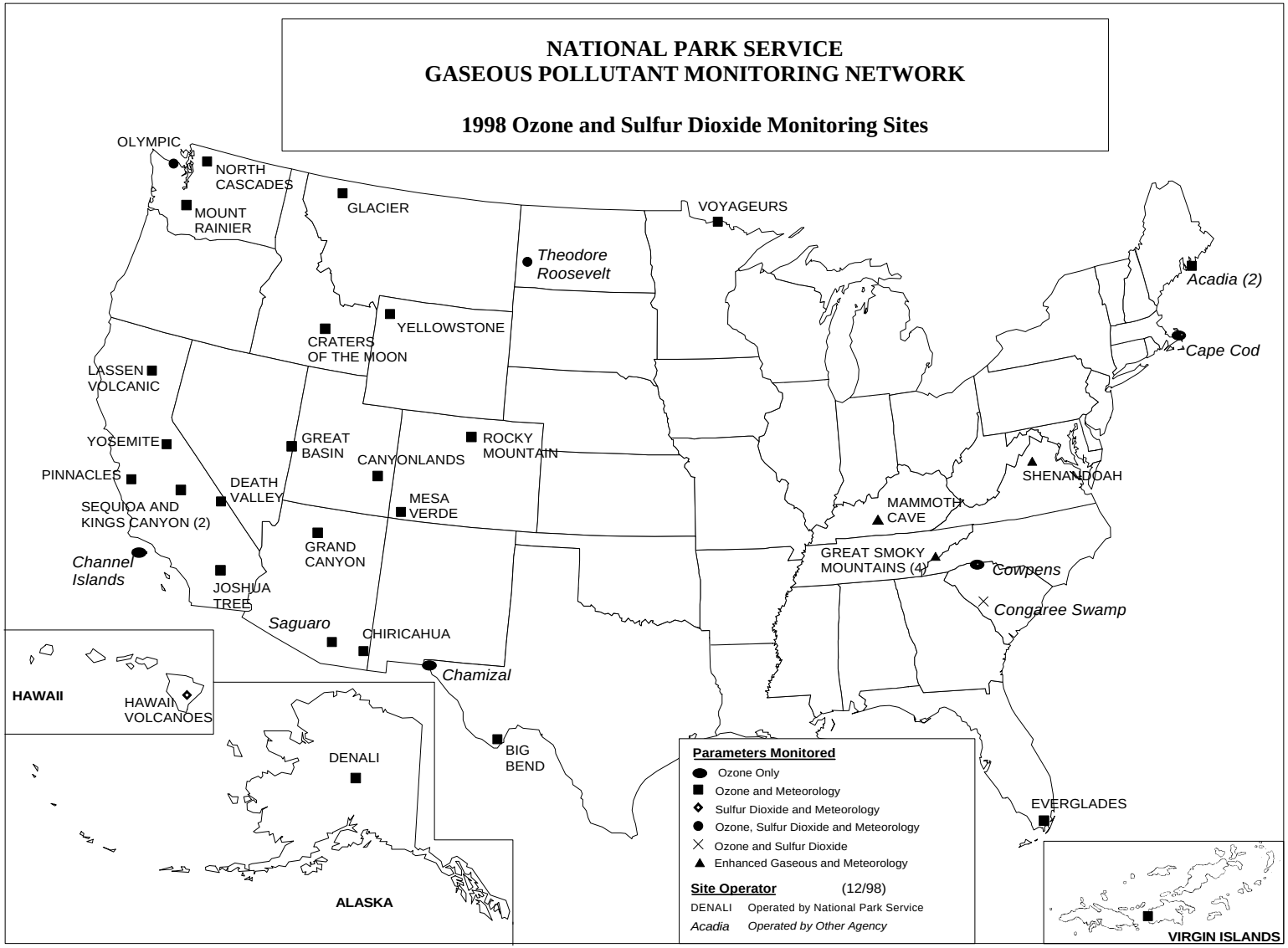
Gaseous air pollutants, including ozone and sulfur dioxide, are of concern to the National Park Service (NPS). Pollutants like these can affect park unit biological resources as well as the health of park unit residents and visitors. The NPS established a gaseous pollutant monitoring program for several pollutants linked to effects on NPS resources. This program was designed to meet certain resource management objectives.

The primary objective of this monitoring program is to establish the status and trends of park unit air quality conditions and to determine if a park unit is exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect public health and welfare. In addition, such monitoring is designed to detect changes or trends in pollution levels over time. A monitoring station may also be established if there is documented biological injury due to air pollution in a park unit. Information on ambient air pollution levels is an important part of research on effects of air pollutants on NPS resources, and can help confirm suspected causes of observed effects.

Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The Clean Air Act gives federal land managers and superintendents an affirmative responsibility to protect air quality related values in Class I areas and to assess whether new sources will have an adverse impact on park unit resources and values. Information on air quality levels in NPS units can also be used to evaluate the performance of atmospheric models that simulate how pollutants are transported into park units and predict impacts on the park unit caused by air pollution sources.

The National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network site locations and measured parameters collected in this reporting year are shown on the map on the following page. During this reporting period, 40 monitoring sites in 35 units of the National Park System had some combination of ozone, sulfur dioxide, meteorological, and CASTNet dry deposition monitoring. Monitoring methods and quality assurance procedures used in the national park network meet the applicable 40 CFR Part 58 EPA requirements. This allows for the direct comparison of NPS collected data with that collected by the EPA, and state and local air pollution control agencies. Data collected by this network are incorporated in the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) database which is a national database of all air quality data collected throughout the country. These data are also stored in the NPS Air Resources Division’s Information Management Center (IMC) that allows for easy access and analysis of data.

This report includes a variety of data summaries for data collected at an individual monitoring site at a national park unit during this reporting period. These summaries highlight the average range and frequency of the data collected during the year. A PC-compatible diskette containing a digital copy of all data collected during the year and data summary products included in this report is available. Individual reports are generated for each site where monitoring was conducted in the national park network.


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK
1998 Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites
OLYMPIC
NORTH CASCADES
MOUNT RAINIER
GLACIER
VOYAGEURS
Theodore Roosevelt
Acadia (2)
Cape Cod
YELLOWSTONE
CRATERS OF THE MOON
LASSEN VOLCANIC
YOSEMITE
GREAT BASIN
ROCKY MOUNTAIN
CANYONLANDS
PINNACLES
DEATH VALLEY
SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON (2)
MESA VERDE
SHENANDOAH
MAMMOTH CAVE
GRAND CANYON
Channel Islands
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS (4)
Cowpens
JOSHUA TREE
Congaree Swamp
Saguaro
CHIRICAHUA
Chamizal
HAWAII
HAWAII VOLCANOES
BIG BEND
DENALI
EVERGLADES
ALASKA
VIRGIN ISLANDS
Parameters Monitored
Ozone Only
Ozone and Meteorology
Sulfur Dioxide and Meteorology
Ozone, Sulfur Dioxide and Meteorology
Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide
Enhanced Gaseous and Meteorology
Site Operator (12/98)
DENALI Operated by National Park Service
Acadia Operated by Other Agency

1.2 SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

Shenandoah National Park, a Class I area, lies along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Virginia, extending from Front Royal to Waynesboro, for a distance of 80 miles. There is one monitoring site located in the park (Big Meadows). Shenandoah National Park's location and site specifications are presented on the following page.

The park was authorized by Congress in 1926 and fully established in 1935. The legislative history of Shenandoah National Park clearly indicates that the Congress intended the park to be a natural place, and to exist as a sample and vignette of the Southern Appalachian portion of primitive America. It also intended for the park's natural, scenic, and historic resources to be used and enjoyed, without degradation, by great numbers of visitors each year. Nearly 80,000 acres of the park were designated by Congress as a wilderness area in 1976 and 1978.

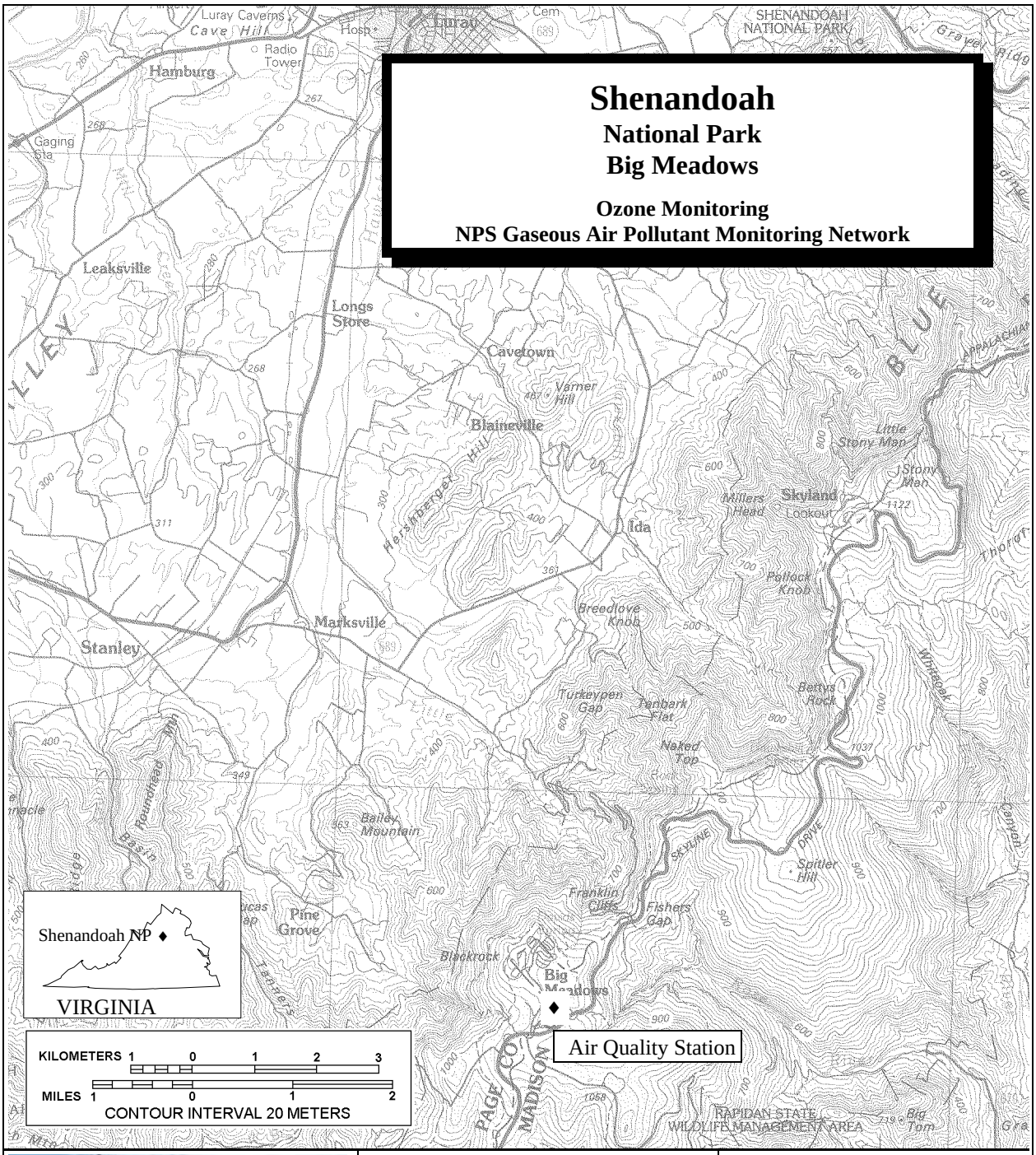
The Shenandoah part of the Blue Ridge Mountains is a single crest of rounded peaks and lower ridges situated in a general northeast-southwest direction. Elevations along the ridge range from 4,049 feet atop Hawksbill Mountain to a low of 478 feet at Front Royal. Within the park are more than two dozen peaks over 3,000 feet high. From the main crest, lateral ridges separated by stream valleys or hollows branch off to the Piedmont on the east and to the Shenandoah Valley on the west.

Shenandoah National Park is included within the most floristically diverse region of the United States and represents one of the nation's most valuable botanical areas. The documented flora of the park numbers about 1,400 species of plants. Many species have limited distribution and are restricted to the central and southern parts of the Appalachian Highlands.

The park also includes a diverse population of birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and insects. At least 200 species of birds have been observed, including about 100 that breed in the park. Over 50 species of amphibians and reptiles, and over 20 species of fish are found within the park.

Outstanding scenery is a key to the identity of Shenandoah, as the views from the ridge were a primary consideration in the creation of the park and its famous 100 mile long Skyline Drive. The inspiring views of the Piedmont, Shenandoah Valley, enclosed hollows, and multiple ridges are comprised of a complex tapestry of landforms, vegetation, and natural features seen at varying distances under different times and weather conditions.

The naturally occurring blue haze for which the Blue Ridge Mountains were named shades the distant horizons and limits visibility. However, anthropogenic haze has become much more prevalent and is associated with increased air pollution emissions and transport throughout the entire eastern United States. The National Park Service believes that this anthropogenic air pollution not only produces significantly impaired visibility, but may also cause acidification of sensitive park streams and threaten sensitive park vegetation.



SITE IDENTIFICATION		MAP INFORMATION	
Site Abbreviation:	SHEN-BM	Mean Elevation:	1073 m
AIRS ID NO.:	51-113-0003	Longitude:	78° 26' 10"W
		Latitude:	38° 31' 19"N
		UTM Zone:	17
		Easting:	723520 m
		Northing:	4266637 m
		Map Reference:	Front Royal 1986 1:100,000 38078-E1-TM-100

INSTRUMENTATION	
O_3 Analyzer	Temperature
Calibrator	Delta Temperature
Wind Speed	Solar Radiation
Wind Direction	Precipitation
Relative Humidity	Barometer

2.0 DATA SUMMARY

2.1 OVERVIEW

Based on the site specifications during this annual reporting period, data summaries and statistics are provided in this section.

Data Collection Statistics
Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows

Final Data

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Parameter	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
		No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	O3	8760	7872	89.9	7738	88.3
Scalar Wind Speed	SWS	8760	8324	95.0	8324	95.0
Vector Wind Speed	VWS	8760	8322	95.0	8322	95.0
Vector Wind Direction	VWD	8760	8322	95.0	8322	95.0
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	SDWD	8760	8322	95.0	8322	95.0
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	TMP	8760	8324	95.0	8324	95.0
Delta Temperature	DTP	8760	8324	95.0	8324	95.0
Relative Humidity	RH	8760	8324	95.0	8324	95.0
Precipitation	RNF	8760	8324	95.0	8324	95.0
Wetness Sensor	WET	8760	8324	95.0	8324	95.0
Solar Radiation	SOL	8760	8323	95.0	8323	95.0
Barometric Pressure	BAR	8760	8314	94.9	8012	91.5
Filter Pack Flow Rate	FLOW	8760	8282	94.5	8282	94.5

Notes: All statistics are for hourly averages.

The number collected does not include normal maintenance or events beyond the control of the network.

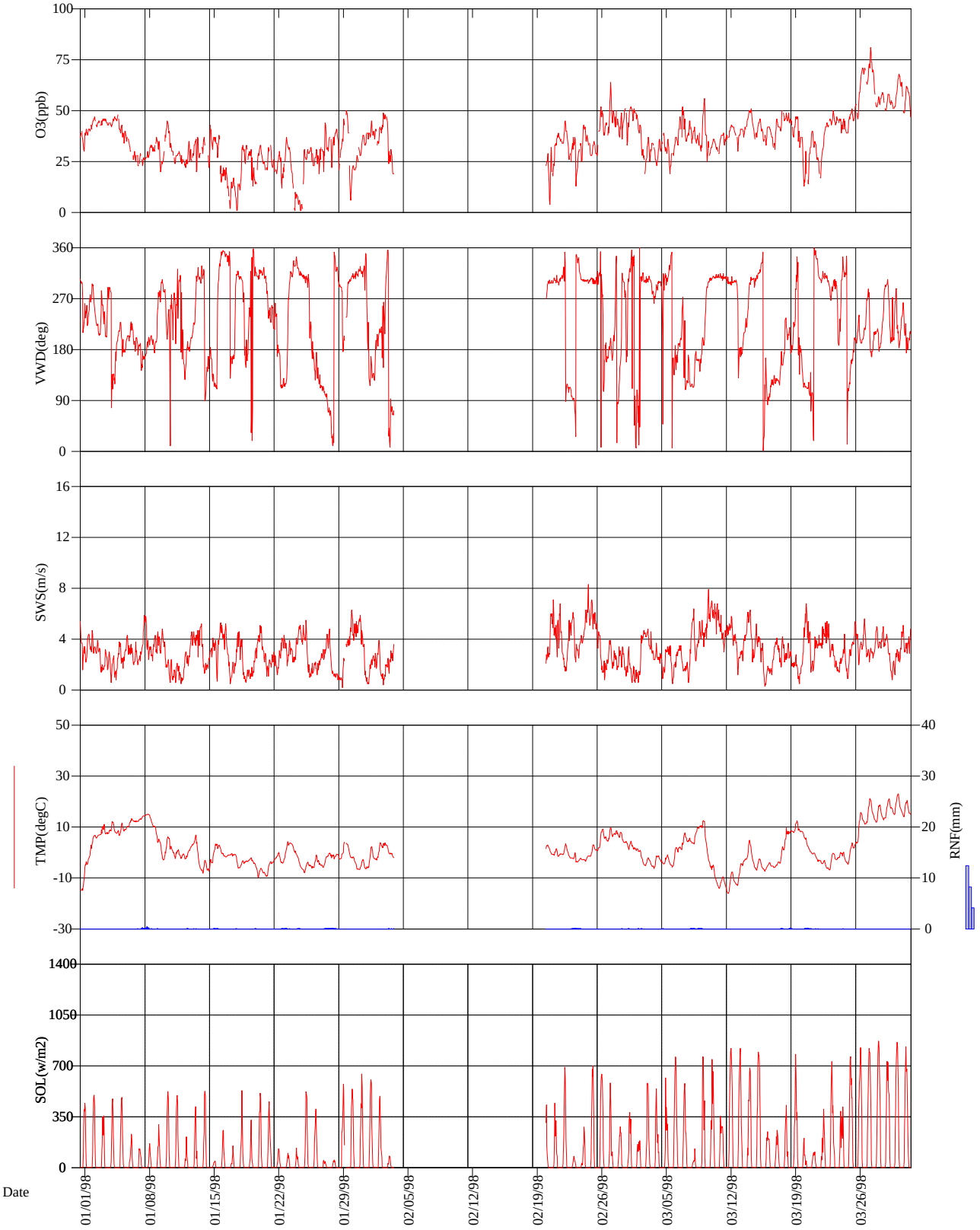
The percent valid is calculated against the number possible.

Automatic zeros and spans are performed daily on most ambient gas analyzers, therefore, no ambient data can be collected during this time. As a result, the maximum percent valid for ambient gas data typically can not be greater than 95.8.

NPS Performance Goals:

Quarterly Criteria:	Monthly Criteria:
100% of sites, >= 85% valid data capture	100% of sites, >= 60% valid data capture
90% of sites, >= 90% valid data capture	90% of sites, >= 75% valid data capture
80% of sites, >= 95% valid data capture	80% of sites, >= 85% valid data capture

Shenandoah National Park - Big Meadows

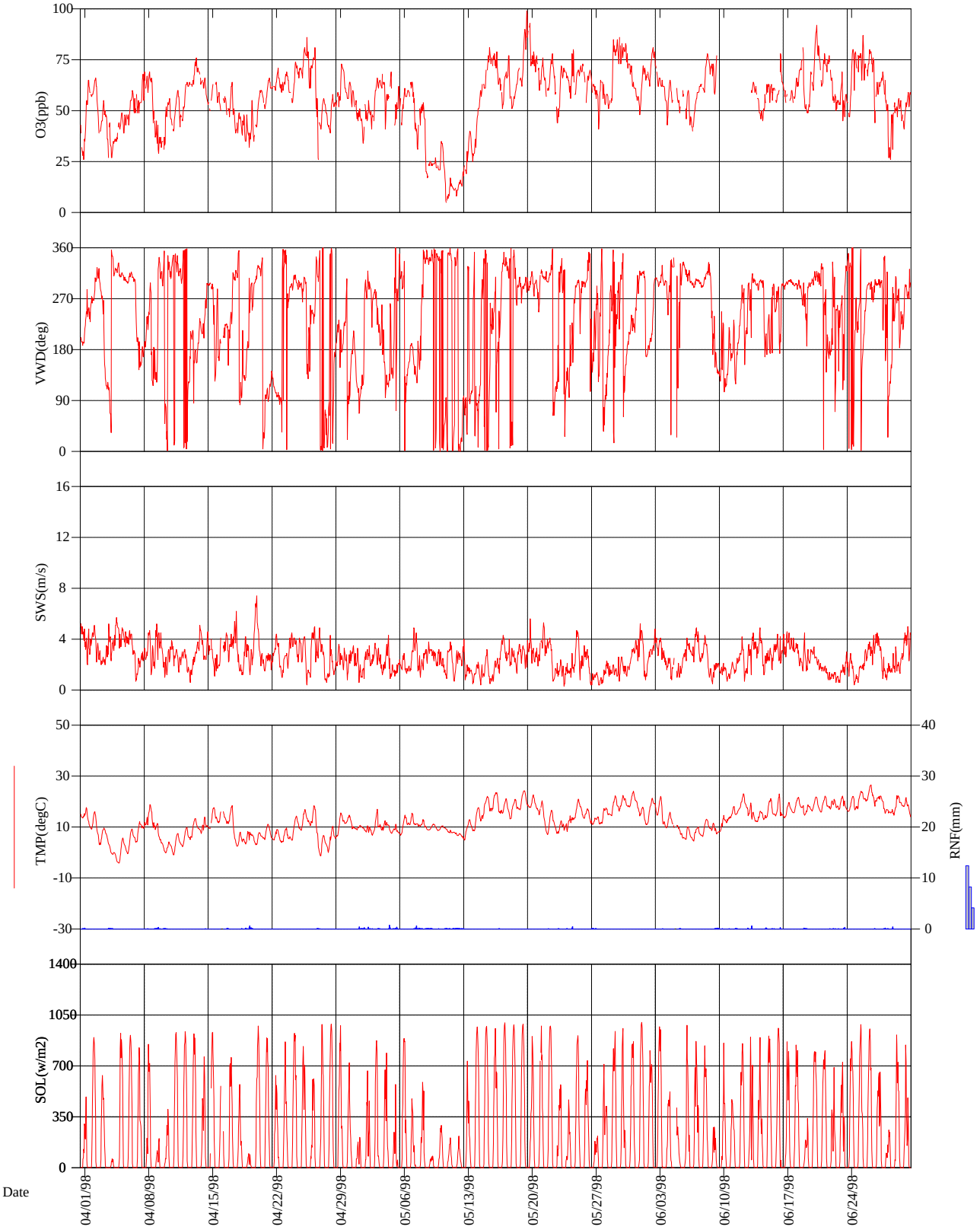


Final Validation

First Quarter 1998

shen-bm.stk - shbm98.dat 08-24-1999

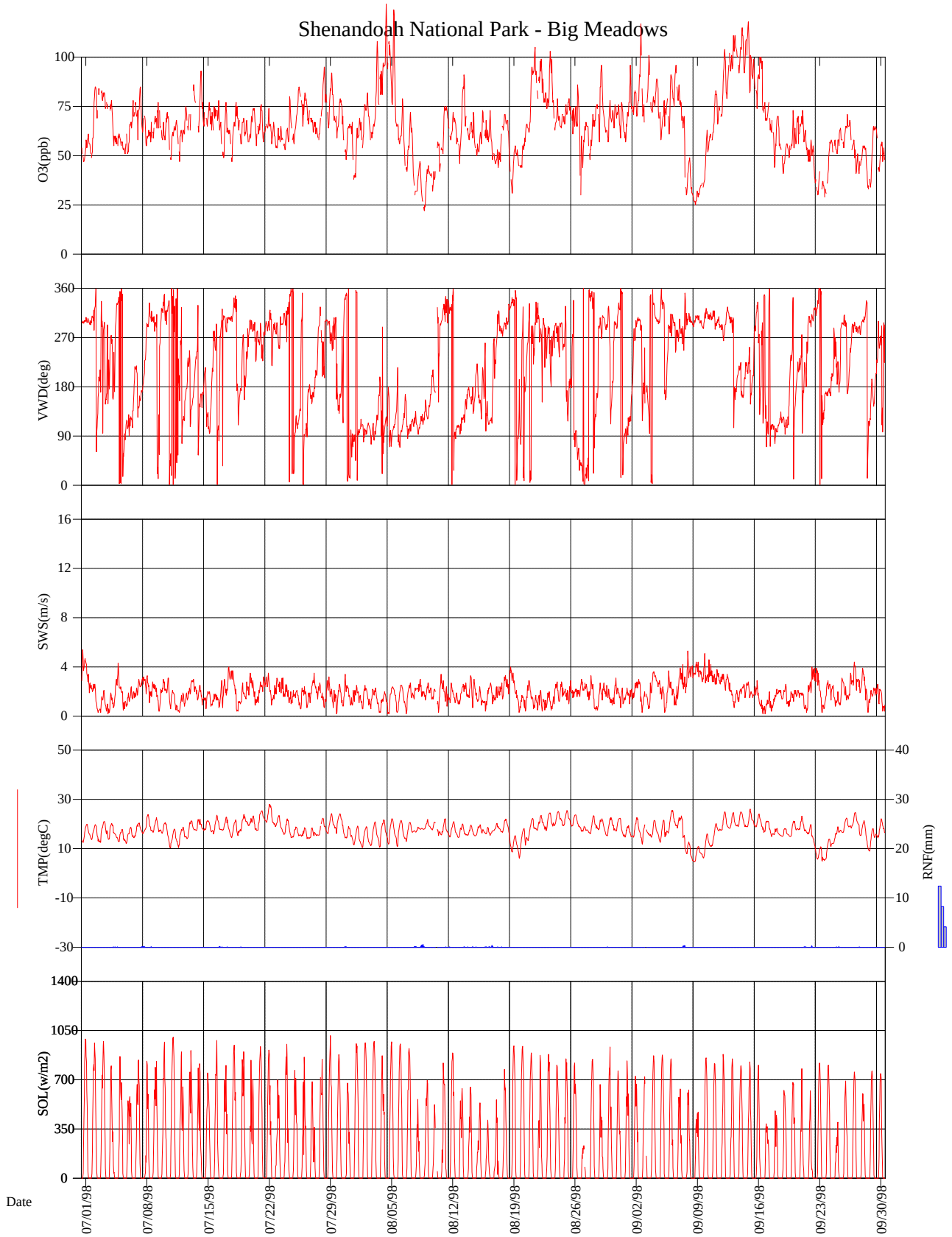
Shenandoah National Park - Big Meadows



Final Validation

Second Quarter 1998

shen-bm.stk - shbm98.dat 08-23-1999

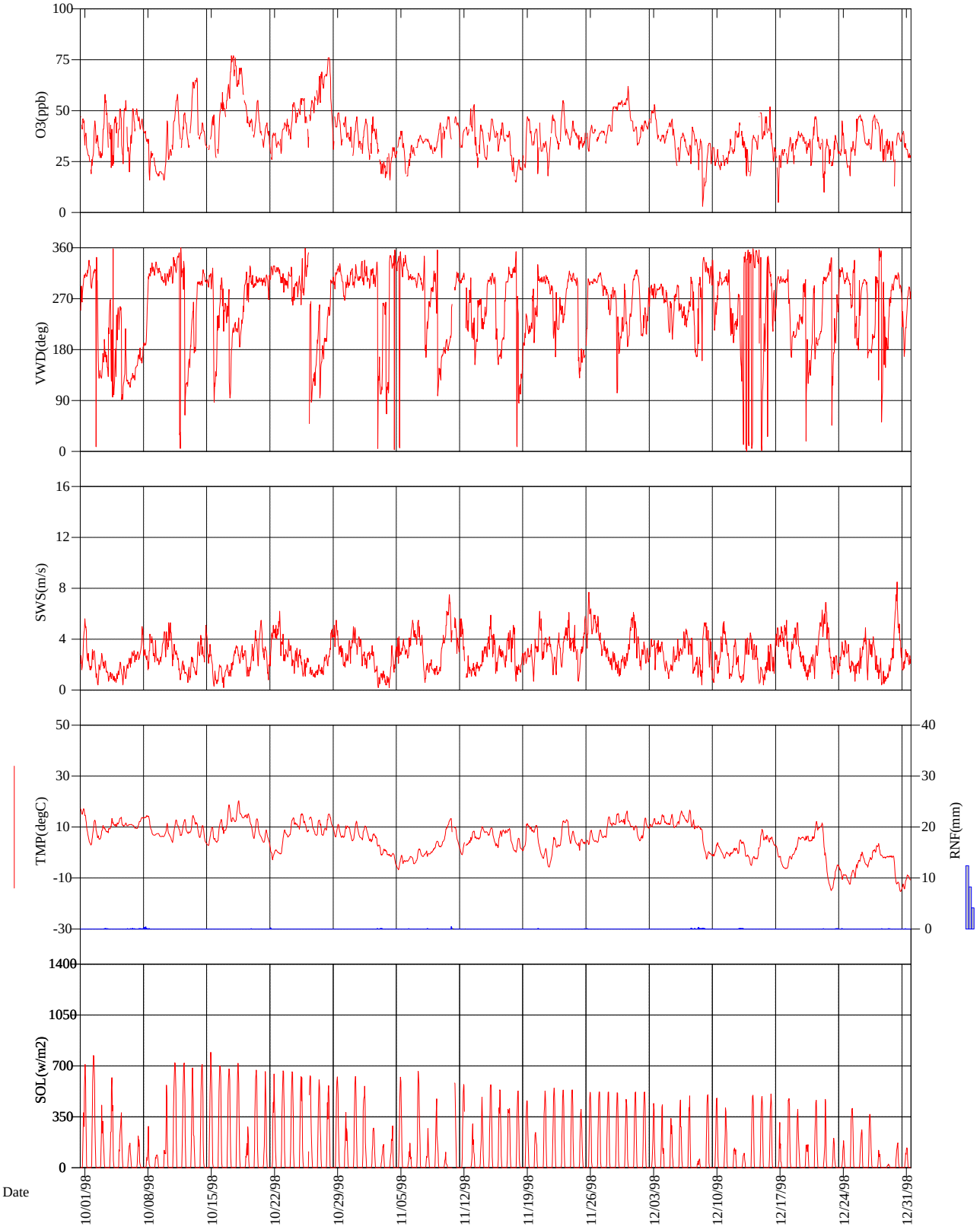


Final Validation

Third Quarter 1998

shen-bm.stk - shbm98.dat 08-23-1999

Shenandoah National Park - Big Meadows



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 1998

shen-bm.stk - shbm98.dat 08-23-1999

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics
Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows
01/01/98 - 12/31/98

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY-SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	50	64	81	86	99	92	95	127	118	77	62	53	127	127
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(12)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(27)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(150)	(346)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	37	45	49	63	65	71	77	79	79	53	43	41	74	59
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(12)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(27)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(150)	(346)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	45	48	70	75	79	76	79	95	101	68	54	46	101	101
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(11)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(23)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(144)	(335)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	29	37	42	54	55	61	66	65	65	43	36	34	63	49
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(11)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(23)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(144)	(335)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	33.000	2.846	2.846	2.500	3.400	2.500	1.735	2.267	2.333	2.813	2.316	12.667	3.400	33.000
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(11)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(23)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(144)	(335)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	4.396	1.810	1.540	1.506	1.686	1.484	1.384	1.566	1.516	1.775	1.630	2.369	1.530	1.904
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(11)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(23)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(144)	(335)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	46	53	74	77	80	82	83	93	107	74	56	50	107	107
NO. OF DAYS	(27)	(12)	(31)	(28)	(31)	(25)	(30)	(30)	(28)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(144)	(333)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	31	38	44	56	56	62	68	67	67	45	39	35	64	51
NO. OF DAYS	(27)	(12)	(31)	(28)	(31)	(25)	(30)	(30)	(28)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(144)	(333)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	45	51	72	75	80	79	80	96	105	69	55	49	105	105
NO. OF DAYS	(29)	(12)	(31)	(28)	(31)	(25)	(30)	(30)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(144)	(336)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	30	37	43	55	55	61	67	67	66	44	38	35	63	50
NO. OF DAYS	(29)	(12)	(31)	(28)	(31)	(25)	(30)	(30)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(144)	(336)
MONTHLY MEAN	29	36	42	54	55	61	66	65	65	43	36	34	63	49
NO. OF HOURS	(686)	(265)	(706)	(672)	(695)	(576)	(680)	(702)	(673)	(705)	(672)	(706)	(3326)	(7738)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	20031	9560	29935	36410	38211	35219	44934	45654	44000	30471	24451	23946	208018	382822
NO. OF HOURS	(686)	(265)	(706)	(672)	(695)	(576)	(680)	(702)	(673)	(705)	(672)	(706)	(3326)	(7738)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	124	3697	15708	24272	21271	35933	33874	30475	5329	62	-	145825	170745
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(2)	(55)	(237)	(348)	(309)	(517)	(456)	(383)	(79)	(1)	(0)	(2013)	(2387)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	81	328	3306	1500	4717	10074	15191	-	-	-	34788	35197
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(1)	(4)	(39)	(18)	(56)	(108)	(162)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(383)	(388)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	448	411	3733	10469	16213	14569	22987	24579	25137	4619	1074	672	103485	124912
NO. OF HOURS	(686)	(265)	(706)	(672)	(695)	(576)	(680)	(702)	(673)	(705)	(672)	(706)	(3326)	(7738)

Concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)
Exposures in parts per billion-hours (ppb-hr)

* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Frequency Distribution
Ozone Analyzer

Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows
Monitoring Season: 04/01/98 - 10/31/98[1]

Averaging Period	% Obs.[3]	# Obs.[2]	Min. Obs.[4]	Percentile[5] 10	30	50	70	90	95	99	Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.
1-Hour	95	4703	0.017	0.048	0.061	0.070	0.077	0.092	0.100	0.118	0.127	0.124	0.0698	0.0673	1.32

Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

[1] Records for this report are selected in accordance with the AIRS Geo-Common file criteria. These criteria are based on the state-specific Monitoring Season defined in AIRS.

[2] The number of observations (# Obs.) includes all valid observations recorded within the Monitoring Season.

[3] The percent of valid observations (% Obs.) is the percentage of valid days to the number of possible monitoring days during the Monitoring Season. A valid day is defined as a day with 9 or more valid observations between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m..

[4] The minimum observation value (Min. Obs.) is the minimum daily maximum recorded during the Monitoring Season.

[5] The percentiles and other statistics are derived from the daily maximums.

Ozone Standards Report and
Daily Maximum 1-Hour Concentrations (ppm)

Shenandoah National Park

Big Meadows

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Day	Jan-98		Feb-98		Mar-98		Apr-98		May-98		Jun-98		Jul-98		Aug-98		Sep-98		Oct-98		Nov-98		Dec-98	
1	.041	T	.045	S	.052	S	.065	W	.055	F	.072	M	.061	W	.069	S	.096	T	.047	T	.046	S	.045	T
2	.047	F	.049	M	.051	M	.066	T	.055	S	.081	T	.085	T	.082	S	.100	W	.045	F	.047	M	.045	W
3	.046	S	.048	T	.037	T	.055	F	.066	S	.072	W	.084	F	.108	M		T	.058	S	.031	T	.053	T
4	.047	S		W	.036	W	.044	S	.068	M	.065	T	.078	S	.127*	T	.097	F	.047	S	.032	W	.040	F
5	.048	M		T	.039	T	.049	S	.069	T	.061	F	.061	S	.124*	W	.084	S	.051	M	.040	T	.046	S
6		T		F	.047	F	.060	M	.061	W	.060	S	.078	M	.079	T	.091	S	.055	T	.033	F	.039	S
7	.029	W		S	.052	S	.068	T	.064	T	.063	S	.085	T	.072	F	.096	M	.051	W	.038	S	.042	M
8	.033	T		S	.045	S	.069	W	.054	F	.078	M	.070	W	.047	S	.070	T	.040	T	.036	S	.038	T
9	.037	F		M	.056	M	.050	T	.027	S	.077	T	.077	T	.045	S	.035	W	.029	F	.044	M	.034	W
10	.045	S		T	.036	T	.056	F	.035	S		W	.072	F		M	.063	T	.045	S	.047	T	.032	T
11	.030	S		W	.039	W	.060	S	.017	M		T	.068	S	.075	T	.083	F	.058	S	.047	W	.032	F
12	.035	M		T	.043	T	.064	S	.020	T		F	.075	S	.072	W	.104	S	.049	M	.042	T	.040	S
13	.037	T		F	.041	F	.076	M	.040	W	.064	S		M	.091	T	.111	S	.066	T	.053	F	.044	S
14		W		S	.051	S	.069	T	.060	T	.062	S	.093	T	.072	F	.115	M	.053	W	.043	S	.038	M
15	.043	T		S	.046	S		W	.081	F	.063	M	.077	W	.073	S	.118	T	.048	T	.046	S	.049	T
16	.038	F		M	.042	M		T	.079	S	.078	T	.078	T	.073	S	.100	W	.059	F	.044	M	.052	W
17	.017	S		T	.046	T	.064	F	.077	S		W	.077	F	.054	M	.077	T	.077	S	.040	T	.031	T
18	.033	S		W	.050	W	.049	S	.070	M	.071	T	.077	S	.071	T	.070	F	.076	S	.026	W	.037	F
19	.033	M		T	.047	T	.055	S	.099	T	.081	F	.069	S	.055	W	.056	S	.061	M	.047	T	.040	S
20	.033	T	.029	F	.037	F	.060	M	.093	W	.092	S	.074	M	.066	T	.073	S	.055	T	.044	F	.038	S
21	.033	W	.039	S	.040	S	.066	T	.077	T	.078	S	.076	T	.105	F	.073	M	.044	W	.035	S	.047	M
22	.030	T	.045	S	.044	S	.071	W	.078	F	.077	M	.074	W	.099	S	.058	T	.039	T	.048	S	.036	T
23	.037	F	.037	M	.050	M	.069	T	.072	S	.069	T	.067	T	.103	S		W	.046	F	.055	M	.038	W
24	.015	S	.043	T	.046	T	.074	F	.078	S	.080	W	.080	F	.079	M	.058	T	.054	S	.045	T	.045	T
25	.032	S	.035	W	.052	W	.086	S	.080	M	.087	T	.085	S	.079	T	.064	F	.056	S	.039	W	.038	F
26	.032	M	.052	T	.071	T	.081	S	.073	T	.080	F	.082	S	.086	W	.071	S	.057	M	.043	T	.048	S
27	.044	T	.064	F	.081	F	.056	M	.065	W	.069	S	.073	M	.068	T	.066	S	.069	T	.041	F	.048	S
28	.041	W	.050	S	.065	S	.058	T	.065	T	.065	S	.095	T	.075	F	.055	M	.076	W	.049	S	.047	M
29	.050	T			.058	S	.073	W	.085	F	.056	M	.092	W	.096	S	.065	T	.049	T	.055	S	.036	T
30	.042	F			.068	M	.064	T	.086	S	.059	T	.079	T	.078	S	.063	W	.047	F	.062	M	.039	W
31	.038	S			.064	T			.073	S			.066	F	.077	M			.047	S			.040	T
Valid Days	29		12		31		28		31		26		30		30		28		31		30		31	
Maximum	.050		.064		.081		.086		.099		.092		.095		.127		.118		.077		.062		.053	
Violations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		0		0		0	

7738 Total Samples	2 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])	
88.3 % Possible	5 Missing days assumed to be less than the standard	
337 Valid daily maxima	0 Daily maximas exceed the alert level of .200 ppm	Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Shenendoah National Park

1998 Attainment Status With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
PRIMARY Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Ozone Season: April through October

The primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone is designed to protect human health. The level of the primary ozone standard promulgated by the EPA on July 18, 1997 is 0.08 parts per million (ppm) [80 parts per billion, (ppb)], daily maximum 8-hour average. The primary ozone standard is met at an ambient monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm. This standard is not met when the 3-year average is greater than 0.08 ppm. Using the EPA's rounding convention, a computed 3-year average ozone concentration of 0.085 ppm (85 ppb) is the smallest value that is greater than the level of the 0.08 ppm standard.

The primary standard requires 90 percent data completeness, on average, during the 3-year period, with no single year within the period having less than 75 percent data completeness. This data completeness requirement would have to be satisfied in order to determine that the standard has been met at a monitoring site. However, calendar years with less than 75 percent data completeness are included in the computation if the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration is greater than the level of the standard. A site could be found not to have met the standard with less than complete data. The percent data completeness is the percent of valid ozone monitoring days. A day is valid if valid 8-hour averages are available for at least 75 percent of possible hours in the day (i.e., at least 18 of the 24 averages). An 8-hour average is considered valid if at least 75 percent (or 6) of the hourly averages for the 8-hour period are available.

The table below lists the 3-year average fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration based on data collected during the reported year and the two previous years. This is the number to compare to the level of the new primary standard. The 3-year average data completeness percent and the reported year highest five daily maximum 8-hour averages are also tabulated. A 'No' in the Data Comp % Met? column indicates EPA data completeness requirement was not met for the three-year period.

Year	3-Year Avg 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	3-Year Avg Data Complete %	Data Complete % Met?	Annual 1st High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 2nd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 3rd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 5th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)
1998	93	93%	Yes	111	109	109	107	103

Ozone
Ten Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations

Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows

Final Data
01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
1	08/04/98	21	127*
2	08/05/98	18	124*
3	09/15/98	8	118*
4	09/03/98	1	117*
5	09/14/98	15	115*
6	09/13/98	15	111*
7	08/03/98	21	108*
8	08/21/98	22	105
9	09/12/98	15	104
10	08/23/98	16	103**

* Other high value(s) were also recorded during one or more hours in the day.
** This value was also recorded on one or more days later in the reporting period.

Episodes with 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations
≥ 100 ppb and > 124 ppb
Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows

Final Data
01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours > 100 ppb	No. Hours >124 ppb	Max (ppb)
08/03/98	20	3	0	108
08/04/98	20	3	1	127
08/04/98	23	1	0	113
08/05/98	4	5	0	108
08/05/98	17	3	0	124
08/21/98	21	2	0	105
08/23/98	16	1	0	103
09/02/98	23	1	0	100
09/03/98	0	3	0	117
09/03/98	23	1	0	101
09/12/98	14	3	0	104
09/13/98	4	1	0	102
09/13/98	10	1	0	101
09/13/98	14	9	0	111
09/13/98	23	1	0	104
09/14/98	0	3	0	103
09/14/98	10	10	0	115
09/15/98	0	3	0	109
09/15/98	4	7	0	118
09/15/98	14	3	0	101
09/16/98	16	1	0	100
09/16/98	18	2	0	100
Total		67	1	127

Note: The primary and secondary national ambient air standard for ozone that applied in 1996 is 0.12 ppm over a one hour period not to be exceeded more than once per year. (A value greater than .12 ppm, 124 ppb, or 235 ug/m^3 exceeds the standard.) (40 CFR 50.9 with reference to Appendix D and H.)

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows

Final Data
01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
05/19/98	21 - 04	92	10
05/20/98	00 - 07	89	3
06/20/98	11 - 18	85	2
07/28/98	15 - 22	88	6
07/29/98	11 - 18	86	3
08/03/98	17 - 00	92	8
08/04/98	20 - 03	109	22
08/05/98	02 - 09	103	19
08/21/98	16 - 23	96	15
08/22/98	10 - 17	94	15
08/23/98	14 - 21	96	10
08/29/98	09 - 16	89	4
09/02/98	20 - 03	99	7
09/03/98	20 - 03	93	10
09/06/98	22 - 05	90	10
09/12/98	11 - 18	96	17
09/13/98	15 - 22	107	24
09/14/98	11 - 18	109	24
09/15/98	02 - 09	111	24
09/16/98	15 - 22	98	13
20	Days with 8-hour average concentrations > 84 ppb		

Note: This table presents episodes of high ozone based on running 8-hour averages. In 1997, the EPA published new primary and secondary national ambient air quality standards for ozone based on 8-hour average ozone concentrations. Attainment of the new primary standard is reached if the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration, averaged over three years, does not exceed 0.08 ppm (84 ppb or 157 ug/m^3). (40 CFR 50.10.)

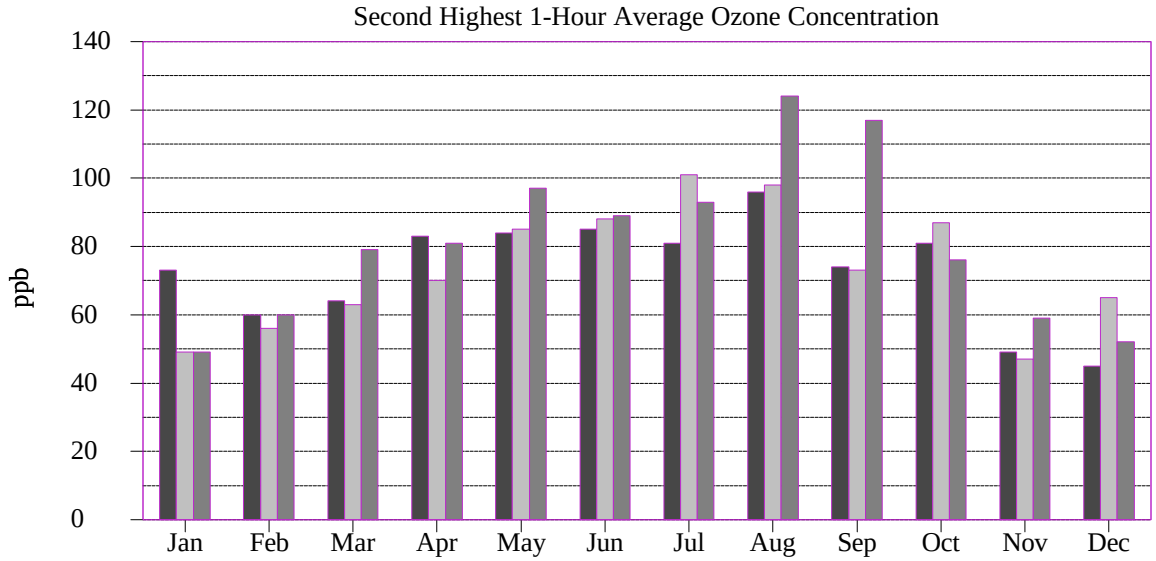
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

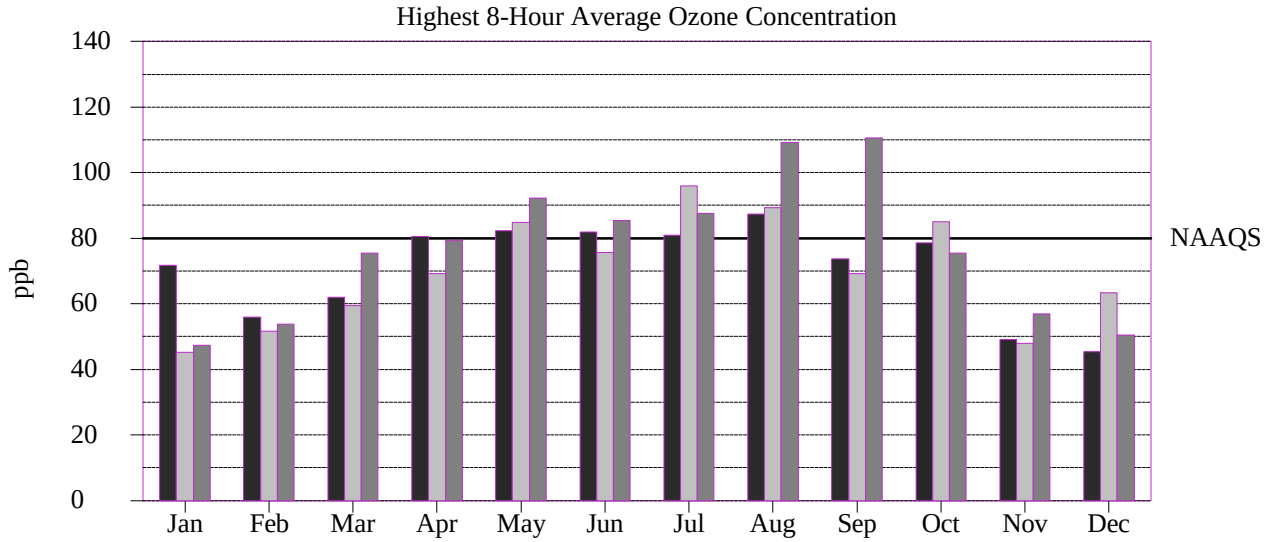
01/01/98 - 12/31/98

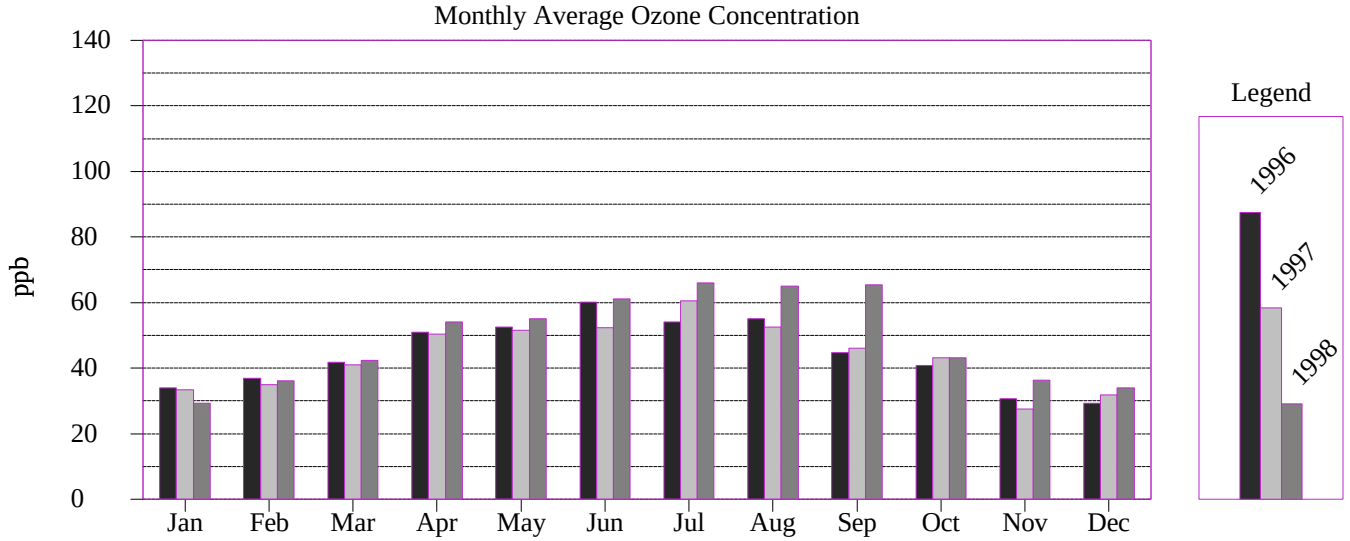
Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
JOTR-YV	1	138
GRSM-LR	2	134
SEKI-LK	3	125
SHEN-BM	4	124
ACAD-CM	5	123
GRSM-CM	6	123
CHAM-XX	7	122
COWP-XX	8	122
GRSM-CD	9	117
SEKI-LP	10	117
CACO-XX	11	115
MACA-HM	12	114
PINN-ES	13	113
COSW-XX	14	106
GRSM-CC	15	105
YOSE-TD	16	105
ROMO-LP	17	100
SAGU-PC	18	94
LAVO-ML	19	91
EVER-BC	20	90
DEVA-PV	21	88
GRBA-MY	22	83
CHIS-XX	23	81
CHIR-ES	24	80
BIBE-KB	25	78
CANY-IS	26	78
VOYA-SB	27	78
GRCA-AS	28	76
MEVE-MY	29	73
YELL-WT	30	72
CRMO-VC	31	69
MORA-TW	32	69
GLAC-WG	33	63
OLYM-VC	34	62
THRO-VC	35	60
DENA-HQ	36	57
NOCA-MM	37	53
VIIS-LP	38	49

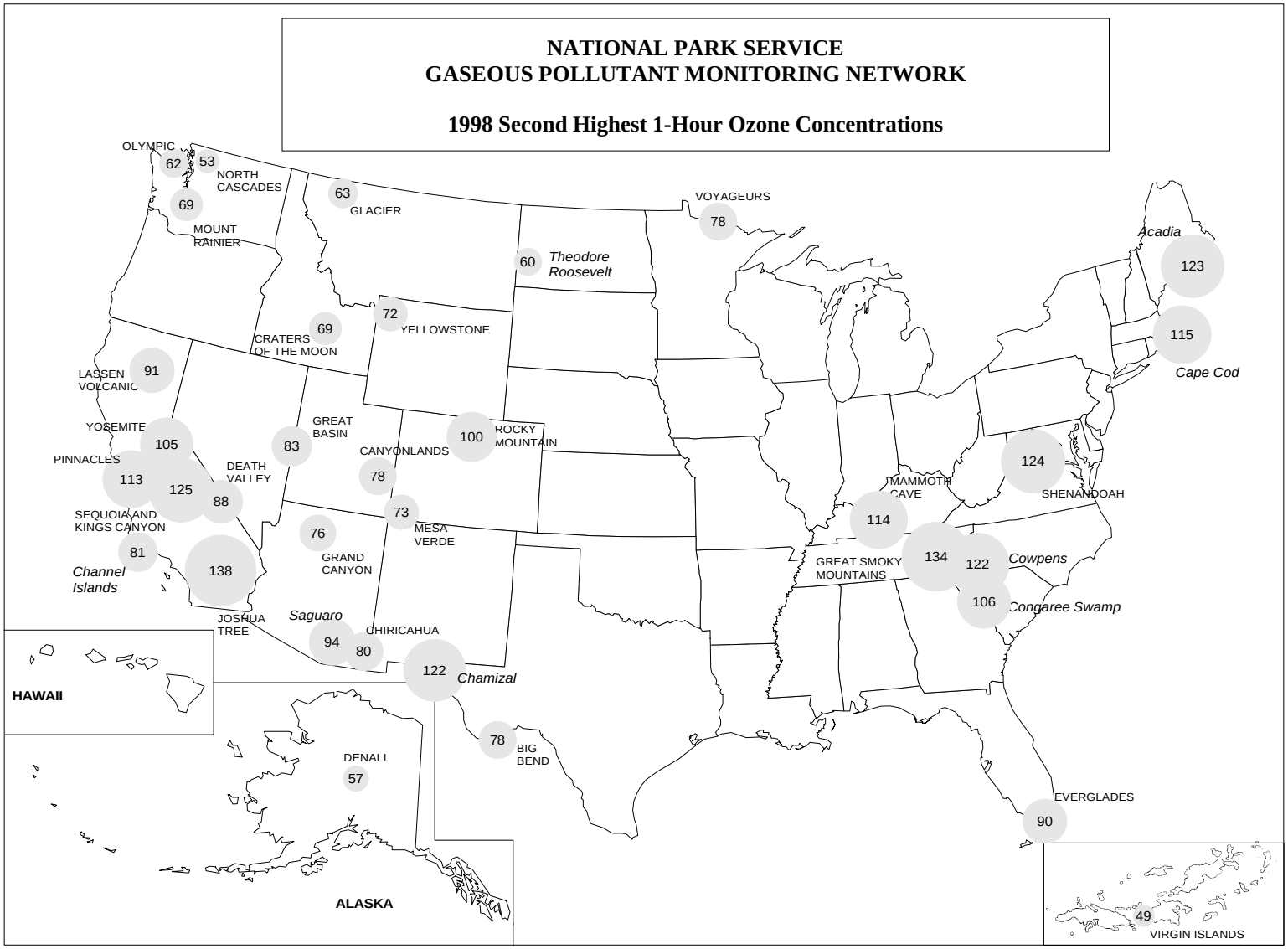
4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
GRSM-LR	1	110
JOTR-YV	2	110
GRSM-CM	3	107
SHEN-BM	4	107
GRSM-CD	5	106
SEKI-LP	6	99
MACA-HM	7	98
COWP-XX	8	97
ACAD-CM	9	95
SEKI-LK	10	94
YOSE-TD	11	94
CHAM-XX	12	89
PINN-ES	13	88
GRSM-CC	14	86
CACO-XX	15	84
COSW-XX	16	82
DEVA-PV	17	82
ROMO-LP	18	80
LAVO-ML	19	78
SAGU-PC	20	77
GRCA-AS	21	73
CANY-IS	22	72
EVER-BC	23	72
GRBA-MY	24	71
BIBE-KB	25	70
CHIR-ES	26	68
MEVE-MY	27	68
VOYA-SB	28	68
YELL-WT	29	67
CHIS-XX	30	66
CRMO-VC	31	66
GLAC-WG	32	58
DENA-HQ	33	55
THRO-VC	34	55
MORA-TW	35	51
OLYM-VC	36	46
NOCA-MM	37	43
VIIS-LP	38	39

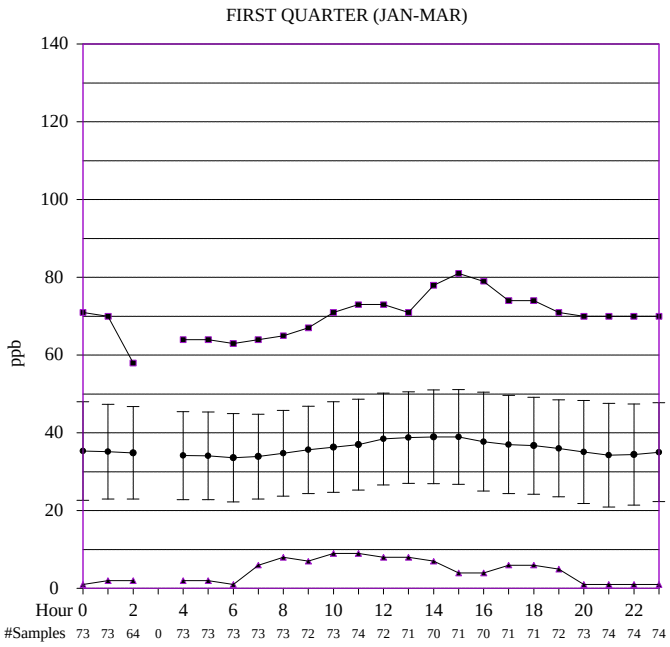
Annual Sum60 Exposure Index			
Site	Rank	Sum60	Count
GRSM-CM	1	198342	2702
GRSM-CD	2	187437	2577
SHEN-BM	3	170745	2387
GRSM-LR	4	164447	2231
JOTR-YV	5	127317	1769
DEVA-PV	6	93818	1403
YOSE-TD	7	92922	1338
SEKI-LP	8	92214	1230
SEKI-LK	9	84666	1144
MACA-HM	10	82293	1162
COWP-XX	11	70877	970
CANY-IS	12	68500	1075
GRCA-AS	13	63994	996
ROMO-LP	14	59083	897
SAGU-PC	15	57929	869
GRSM-CC	16	52679	742
ACAD-CM	17	45061	638
CACO-XX	18	44769	651
PINN-ES	19	43209	609
CHIR-ES	20	35885	565
GRBA-MY	21	35229	551
LAVO-ML	22	33289	501
MEVE-MY	23	32220	511
CHAM-XX	24	31595	434
BIBE-KB	25	26226	409
COSW-XX	26	26019	364
CRMO-VC	27	17194	274
EVER-BC	28	16065	239
YELL-WT	29	9932	157
CHIS-XX	30	9696	150
VOYA-SB	31	8985	137
GLAC-WG	32	1407	23
MORA-TW	33	638	10
OLYM-VC	34	307	5
THRO-VC	35	181	3
DENA-HQ	36	0	0
NOCA-MM	37	0	0
VIIS-LP	38	0	0

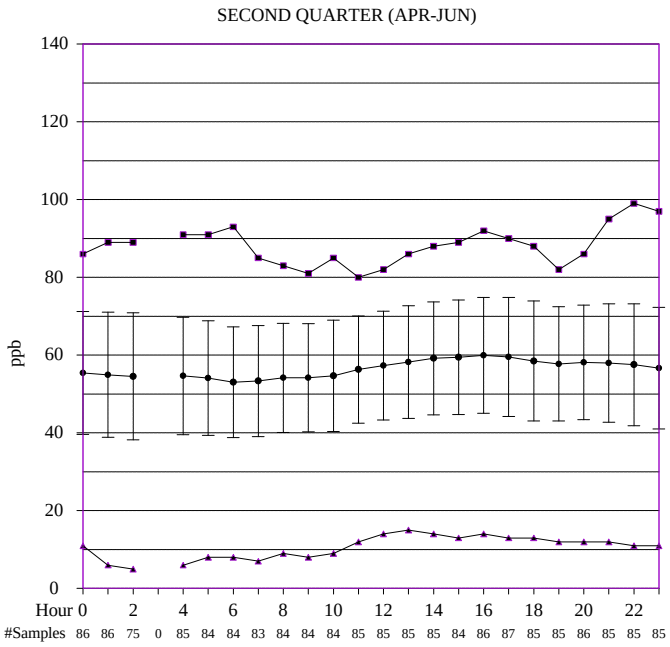

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

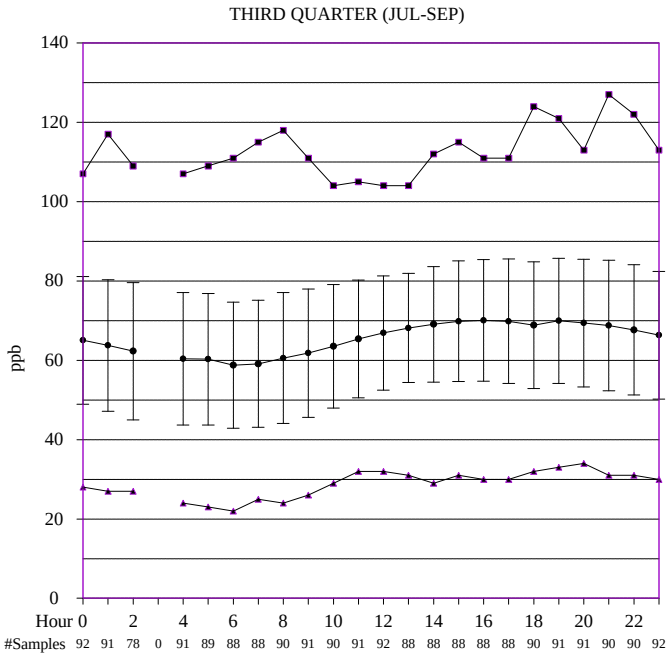

Highest 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
NAAQS
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

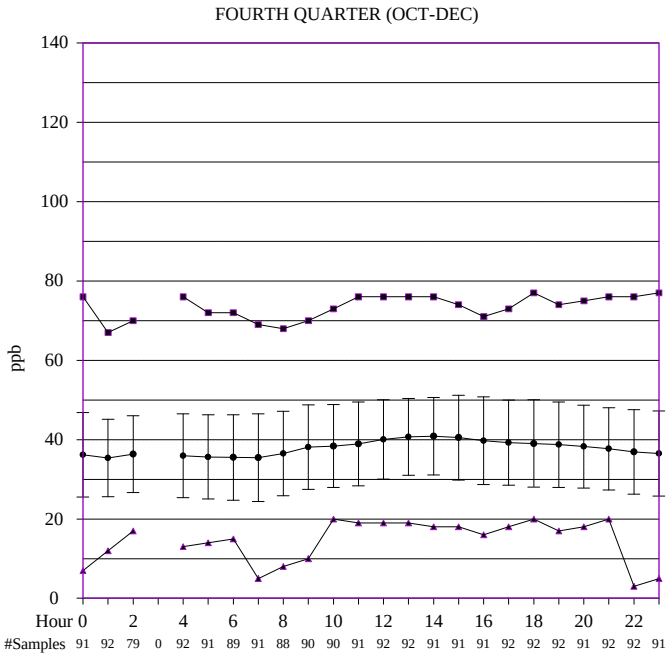

Monthly Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Legend
1996
1997
1998


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK
1998 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations
OLYMPIC
62
53
NORTH CASCADES
69
MOUNT RAINIER
63
GLACIER
VOYAGEURS
78
60
Theodore Roosevelt
Acadia
123
115
Cape Cod
72
YELLOWSTONE
69
CRATERS OF THE MOON
LASSEN VOLCANIC
91
YOSEMITE
105
PINNACLES
113
125
88
DEATH VALLEY
83
GREAT BASIN
CANYONLANDS
78
100
ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON
81
Channel Islands
138
76
GRAND CANYON
73
MESA VERDE
JOSHUA TREE
Saguaro
94
CHIRICAHUA
80
122
Chamizal
78
BIG BEND
HAWAII
DENALI
57
ALASKA
MAMMOTH CAVE
114
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS
134
122
Cowpens
106
Congaree Swamp
124
SHENANDOAH
EVERGLADES
90
49
VIRGIN ISLANDS









Maximum of Valid O3 in ppb
(▫ Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale)

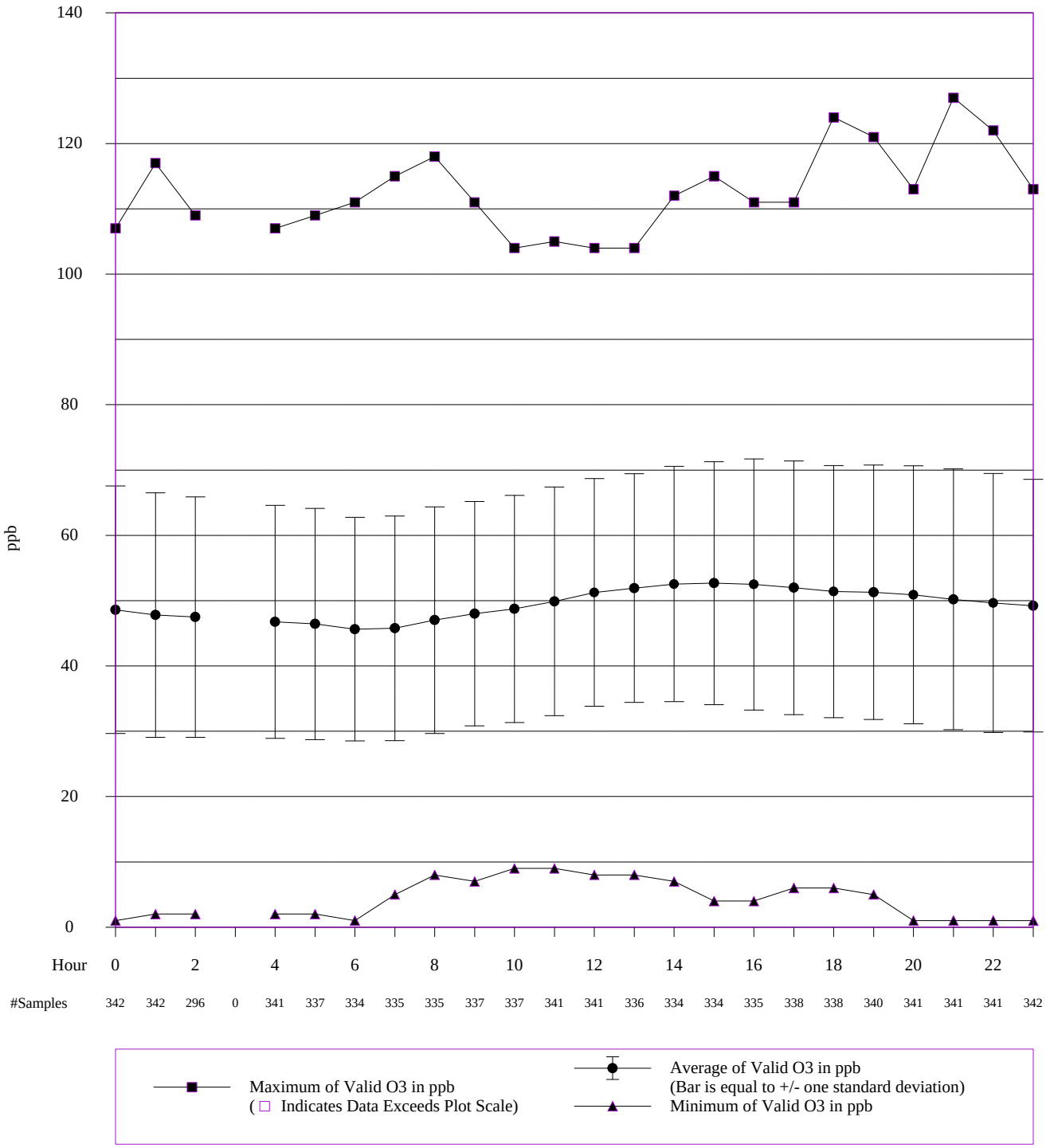
Average of Valid O3 in ppb
(Bar is equal to +/- one standard deviation)

Minimum of Valid O3 in ppb

Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows

Annual Diurnal
Ozone Plot

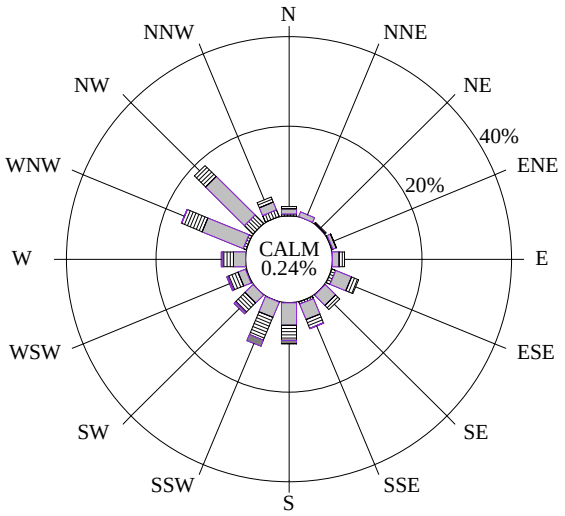
1998



Final Validation

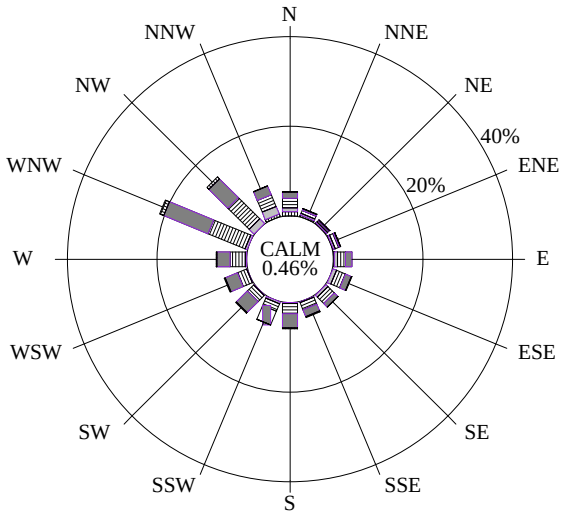
07-14-1999

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



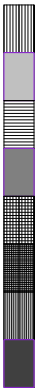
76.8% Collected 76.7% Valid
2160 Possible /1659 Collected /1656 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



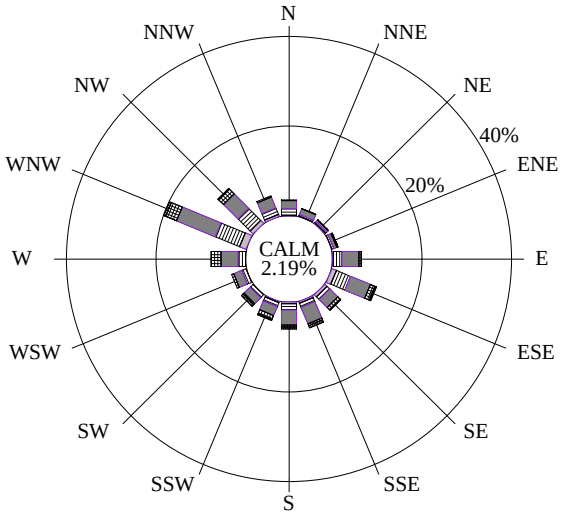
93.8% Collected 89.0% Valid
2184 Possible /2048 Collected /1943 Valid

Ozone (ppb)



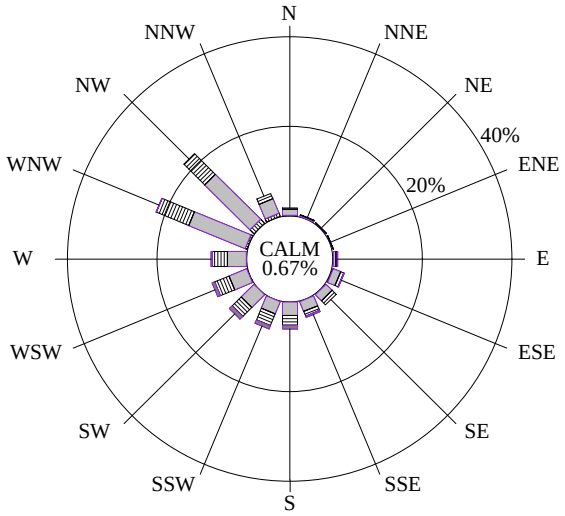
0-19
20-39
40-59
60-79
80-99
100-119
120-139
140+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

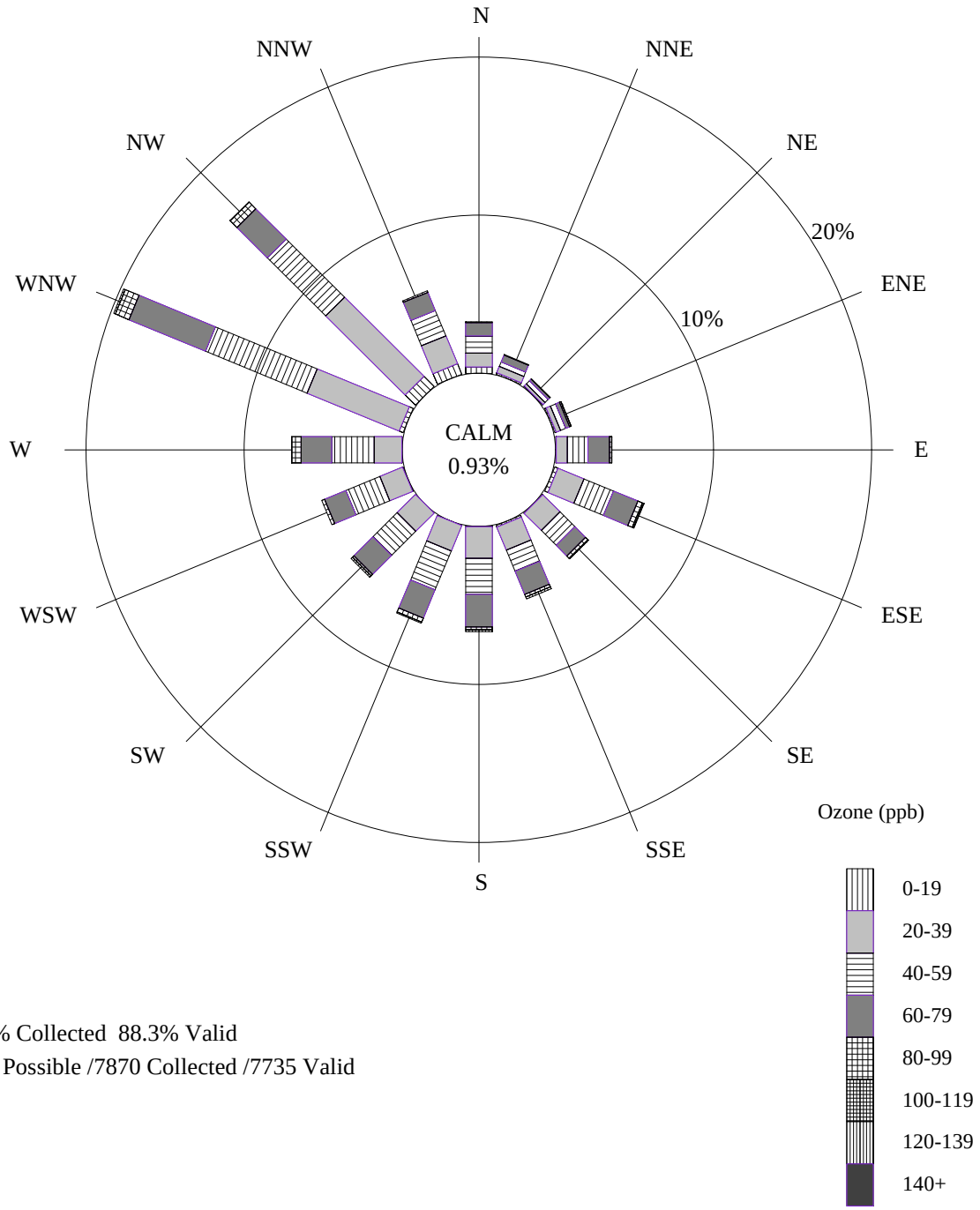


94.1% Collected 93.0% Valid
2208 Possible /2077 Collected /2054 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



94.5% Collected 94.3% Valid
2208 Possible /2086 Collected /2082 Valid



89.8% Collected 88.3% Valid
8760 Possible /7870 Collected /7735 Valid

Ozone Precision Check Summary

Shenandoah National Park
Big Meadows

Precision checks are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of all monitoring instruments collecting data which are to be submitted to the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). A precision check is performed by challenging the pollutant analyzer with a known concentration of gas (between 0.08 and 0.10 ppm for ozone and sulfur dioxide) from the pollutant transfer standard. This precision check must be performed at least every 14 days of monitoring[1] operation. The percent difference between the analyzer and the transfer standard is then calculated. According to NPS Standard Operating Procedures, the pollutant analyzer must respond within 10% of the transfer standard[2]. The table below gives the number of precision checks performed during each quarter, the average of all the individual[3] precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits for precision checks. The probability limits represent the interval having a 95% chance of containing the true average percent difference. The quarterly average percent difference and probability limits should ideally be within +/- 10%.

Final Data 01/01/98 - 12/31/98				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference[1,2]	Lower 95% Probability Limit[3]	Upper 95% Probability Limit[3]
1	6	-0.35	-1.32	0.62
2	12	-0.34	-1.29	0.61
3	13	-0.95	-6.35	4.45
4	13	-1.04	-6.42	4.33

[1] Percent Difference= $\frac{\text{analyzer - transfer std}}{\text{transfer std}}$ X 100.

[2] Average Percent Difference is the mean of all individual precision check percent differences during the quarter.

[3] Upper/Lower 95% Probability Limits=(Average Percent Difference) +/- (1.96)(Standard Deviation of precision check percent differences in the quarter.)

2.3 METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY

Summary of Selected Meteorological Data

Shenandoah National Park

Big Meadows

Final Data

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

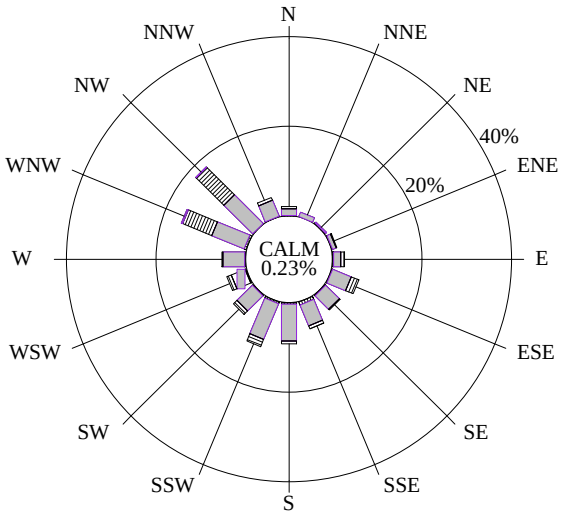
Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	2.6	m/s	8324	1.2
Maximum	8.5	m/s		
Percent calm = 1.02				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	9.5	degC	8324	8.5
Maximum	28.0	degC		
Minimum	-16.1	degC		
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	75	percent	8324	18
Maximum	100	percent		
Minimum	20	percent		
PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)				
Average non-zero rate	.06	in/hr	633	.09
Maximum non-zero rate	.76	in/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.01	in/hr		
Accumulated during period	39.56	in		
SOLAR RADIATION				
Average Daily Total	12,505,031	joules/m2day	365	6,984,289
Maximum Daily Total	26,876,800	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	412,800	joules/m2day		

Note: Calms are included in the average scalar wind speed and are defined as winds less than 0.5 m/s (1.0 mph).

Solar radiation terms are based on the calculation of the total amount of solar energy incident on a unit area during each day. The maximum and minimum daily totals are selected from the list of daily totals. The totals for all days are then added and divided by the number of days to yield the average daily total. Only days with 24 valid values are included in these statistics.

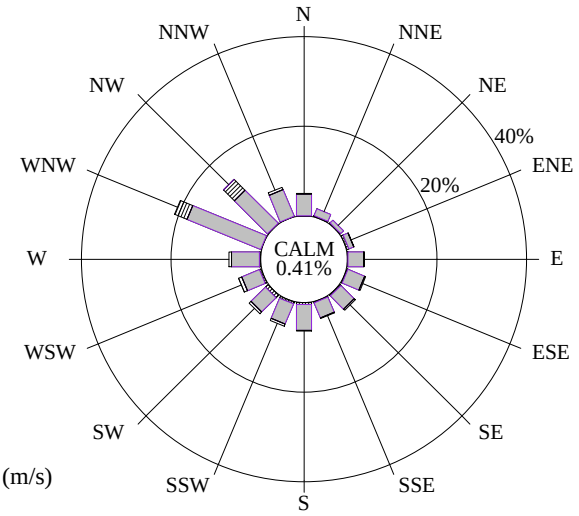
NA indicates instrument not available.

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



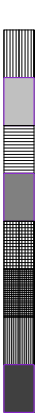
81.5% Collected 81.5% Valid
2160 Possible /1761 Collected /1761 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



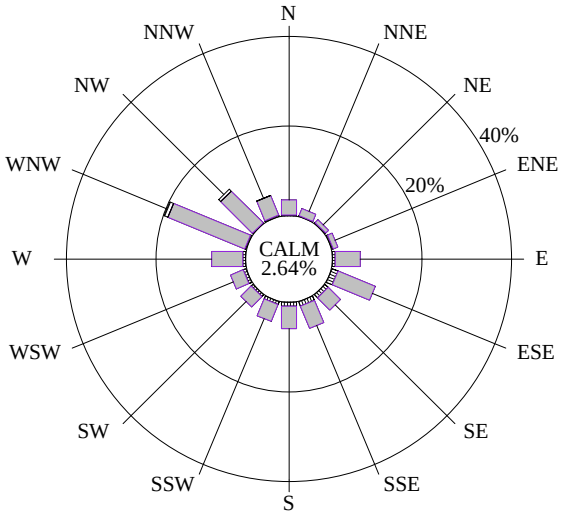
99.3% Collected 99.3% Valid
2184 Possible /2169 Collected /2169 Valid

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)



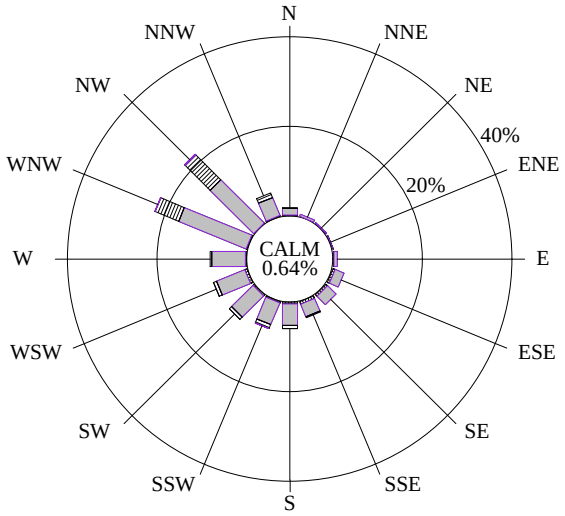
CALM < .5
0.5-0.9
1.0-3.9
4.0-6.9
7.0-9.9
10.0-12.9
13.0-15.9
16.0-18.9
19.0+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

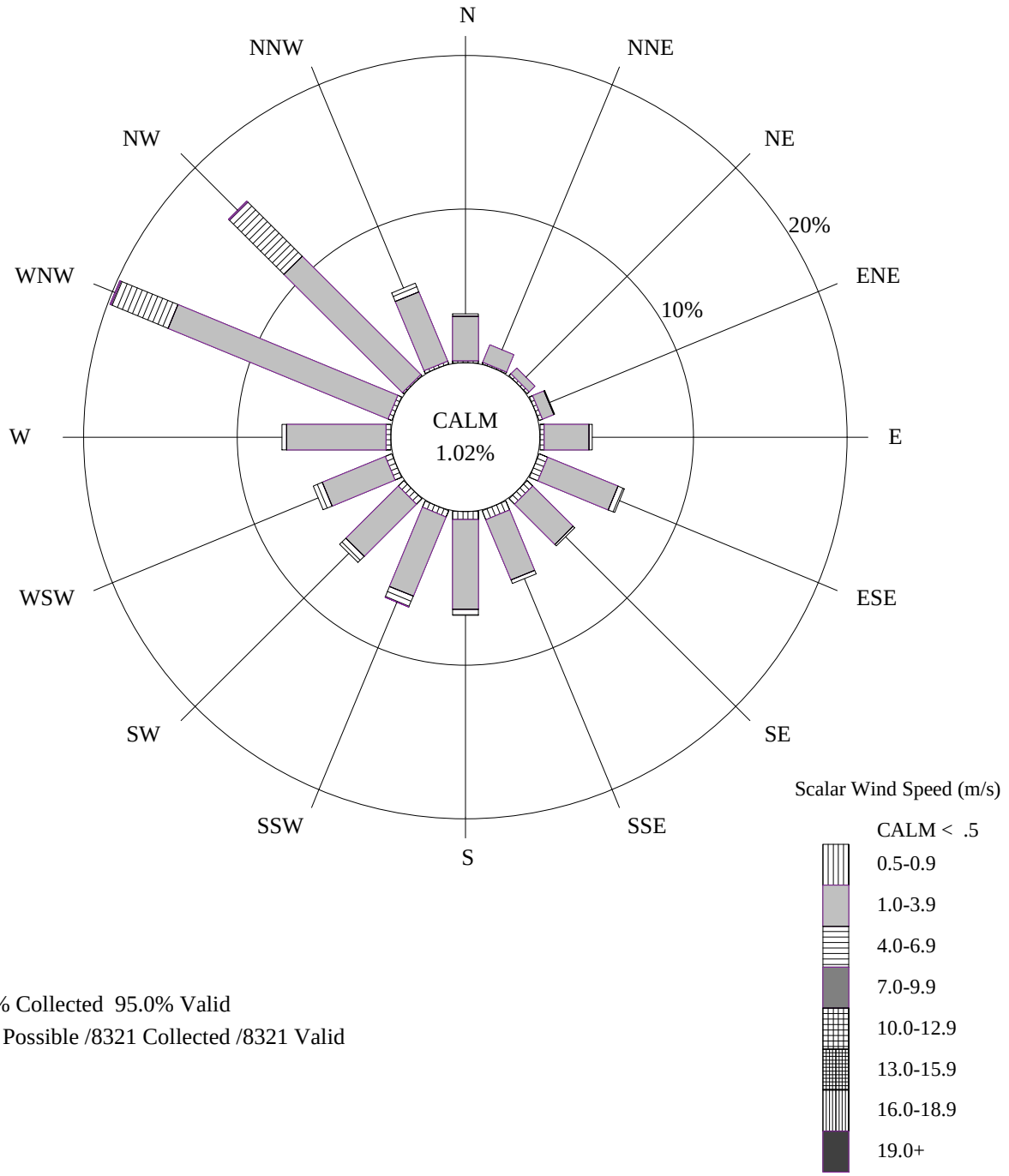


99.5% Collected 99.5% Valid
2208 Possible /2197 Collected /2197 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



99.4% Collected 99.4% Valid
2208 Possible /2194 Collected /2194 Valid



95.0% Collected 95.0% Valid
8760 Possible /8321 Collected /8321 Valid

2.4 DRY DEPOSITION DATA SUMMARY

Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet) Dry Deposition Monitoring

In 1995, the National Park Service (NPS) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered a partnership to jointly measure dry deposition in park units, mostly in the West. A portion of the 1997 data collected from this partnership is presented in this section.

Atmospheric deposition of acidic species takes two pathways: wet deposition and dry deposition. Wet deposition is the result of precipitation events (rain, snow, or fog) that remove particles and gases from the atmosphere. Dry deposition is less event driven, but still involves the transfer of particles and gases from the atmosphere to surfaces and plants. Wet deposition has been well documented for many years. In the national parks, the National Acidic Deposition Program (NADP) measures and reports wet deposition (see the web site at http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu for further information). Dry deposition is much harder to measure and a smaller network of monitoring stations is involved. The method used to measure dry deposition is sometimes called the "inferential method" because air quality concentration data are combined with meteorological measurements and land use functions to compute deposition velocities. The CASTNet program provides long-term estimates of total acidic deposition by adding dry deposition values to wet deposition values.

This annual summary report presents the air quality concentration portion of the dry deposition inferential method, which is the only currently available data set. These data were compiled from the analyses of filters collected by CASTNet deposition filter pack systems in the parks. The filter pack analyses yielded weekly average concentrations of particulate sulfate (SO_4^{2-}), particulate nitrate (NO_3^-), particulate ammonium (NH_4^+), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and nitric acid (HNO_3). In some cases, the positive ions Na^+, K^+, Ca^{2+}, and Mg^{2+} were also measured from the filter samples. These concentration data for the individual ionic species are presented as weekly bar charts and summarized by quarter and by year in this report. Concentration data can be used to compare sites and to indicate the amount of acidic species available for deposition. As with the continuous analyzer data, the filter pack concentration data are included on a computer diskette that accompanies this report.

Estimated dry deposition values derived from EPA modeling will be reported at a later time to complete the inferential analyses. When available, these modeling results will be posted on the NPS Air Resources Division Internet web site at http://www.aqd.nps.gov/ard1 or on the EPA CASTNet site (http://www.epa.gov/ardpublc/acidrain/castnet/about.html). Initial CASTNet results have shown that dry deposition can be a significant portion of total acidic deposition.

CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring
Quarterly and Annual Average Concentrations
Shenandoah National Park
1/1/98 - 12/31/98

Quarter	No.Valid Samples	p-NO_3 (ug/m^3)	HNO_3 (ug/m^3)	Total NO_3 (ug/m^3)	NH_4 (ug/m^3)	p-SO_4 (ug/m^3)	SO_2 (ug/m^3)	SO_4/SO_2 Ratio
1	10	0.485	2.754	3.195	0.994	2.680	9.763	0.274
2	13	0.413	2.996	3.361	1.704	5.465	5.908	0.925
3	13	0.241	4.294	4.466	2.617	10.164	8.834	1.150
4	13	0.779	2.774	3.509	1.213	3.111	9.925	0.313
Annual Average		0.479	3.232	3.660	1.671	5.519	8.537	0.646
Standard Deviation		0.413	1.064	1.057	0.899	3.995	4.862	

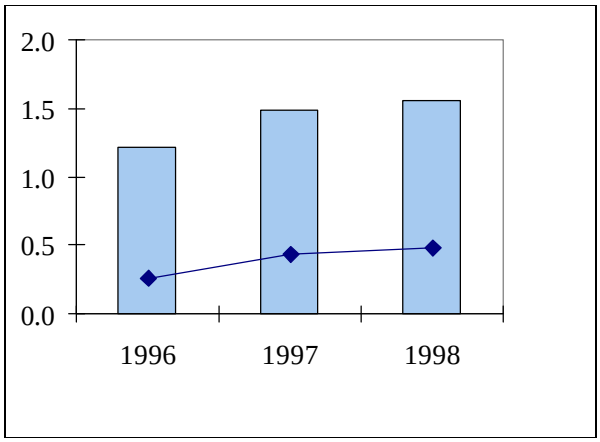
Data Recovery Table			
Total No. Filters	No. Invalidated	Data Capture	No. Valid Hours
50	1	98.0%	8137.0

CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring Weekly Concentrations Report
Shenandoah National Park
1/1/98 - 12/31/98

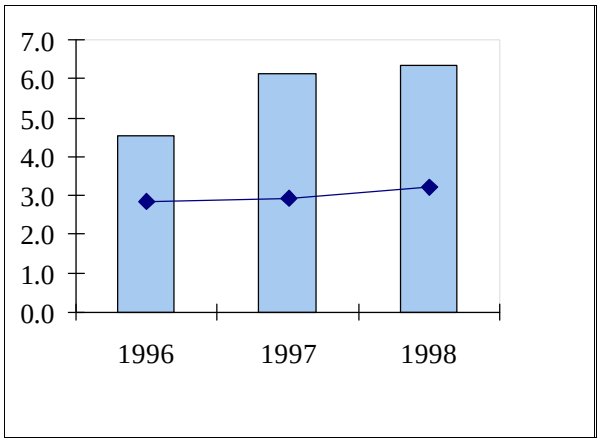
On Date	Off Date	p-NO_3 (ug/m^3)	HNO_3 (ug/m^3)	Total NO_3 (ug/m^3)	NH_4 (ug/m^3)	p-SO_4 (ug/m^3)	SO_2 (ug/m^3)	SO_4/SO_2 Ratio
12/30/97	01/06/98	0.641	1.716	2.329	0.604	1.546	5.795	0.267
01/06/98	01/13/98	0.528	1.854	2.353	0.931	2.061	5.643	0.365
01/13/98	01/20/98	0.104	2.617	2.680	0.784	1.905	11.920	0.160
01/20/98	01/27/98	0.514	4.253	4.699	1.258	3.141	23.277	0.135
01/27/98	02/03/98	0.176	2.521	2.656	0.794	2.051	11.492	0.179
02/03/98	02/24/98							
02/24/98	03/03/98	0.103	3.761	3.803	1.154	3.231	11.069	0.292
03/03/98	03/10/98	0.059	2.903	2.916	0.883	3.131	6.133	0.511
03/10/98	03/17/98	1.170	2.581	3.710	1.239	3.098	12.319	0.252
03/17/98	03/24/98	0.071	2.048	2.086	0.689	1.963	3.637	0.540
03/24/98	03/31/98	1.482	3.289	4.719	1.608	4.669	6.349	0.735
03/31/98	04/07/98	0.803	2.869	3.626	0.993	2.907	10.233	0.284
04/07/98	04/14/98	1.022	4.087	5.044	1.740	5.096	9.715	0.525
04/14/98	04/21/98	0.209	3.118	3.277	1.430	4.231	4.186	1.011
04/21/98	04/28/98	1.235	3.426	4.607	1.655	4.365	6.919	0.631
04/28/98	05/05/98	0.310	2.346	2.619	1.229	3.594	2.892	1.243
05/05/98	05/12/98	0.124	1.399	1.501	0.187	0.730	2.614	0.279
05/12/98	05/19/98	0.361	3.241	3.551	1.400	3.955	5.801	0.682
05/19/98	05/26/98	0.565	2.782	3.303	1.666	5.010	6.641	0.754
05/26/98	06/02/98	0.221	3.510	3.675	3.231	10.919	5.611	1.946
06/02/98	06/09/98	0.333	2.946	3.232	1.573	4.469	10.164	0.440
06/09/98	06/16/98	0.059	1.735	1.766	1.613	4.844	1.581	3.064
06/16/98	06/23/98	0.058	4.020	4.014	2.707	9.822	6.409	1.533
06/23/98	06/30/98	0.065	3.469	3.479	2.726	11.104	4.031	2.755
06/30/98	07/07/98	0.134	3.528	3.606	2.037	8.330	6.249	1.333
07/07/98	07/14/98	0.131	4.399	4.461	2.833	12.290	7.652	1.606
07/14/98	07/21/98	0.163	3.372	3.481	2.762	9.324	4.126	2.260
07/21/98	07/28/98	0.101	4.202	4.236	2.785	11.896	5.879	2.024
07/28/98	08/04/98	0.270	4.195	4.398	2.382	11.253	6.254	1.799
08/04/98	08/11/98	0.091	4.511	4.530	0.138	0.091	9.375	0.010
08/11/98	08/18/98	0.080	3.786	3.805	2.186	10.377	4.581	2.265
08/18/98	08/25/98	0.228	4.528	4.684	3.279	12.261	13.382	0.916
08/25/98	09/01/98	0.341	4.479	4.750	3.497	11.990	8.875	1.351
09/01/98	09/08/98	0.292	5.465	5.670	3.337	10.739	14.008	0.767
09/08/98	09/15/98	0.689	4.916	5.527	2.845	8.874	21.127	0.420
09/15/98	09/22/98	0.059	6.355	6.312	3.563	17.244	8.266	2.086
09/22/98	09/29/98	0.556	2.080	2.602	2.383	7.456	5.071	1.470
09/29/98	10/06/98	0.388	2.233	2.585	1.465	4.615	5.602	0.824
10/06/98	10/13/98	0.262	2.105	2.333	1.108	3.531	6.509	0.542
10/13/98	10/20/98	1.127	3.659	4.728	1.864	5.390	9.617	0.560
10/20/98	10/27/98	0.666	3.844	4.449	0.843	2.612	16.928	0.154
10/27/98	11/03/98	1.154	3.510	4.608	1.527	3.866	23.538	0.164
11/03/98	11/10/98	0.909	2.781	3.646	1.503	2.890	9.523	0.304
11/10/98	11/17/98	0.802	2.834	3.591	1.246	2.766	7.779	0.356
11/17/98	11/24/98	0.326	4.082	4.344	1.551	4.260	9.669	0.441
11/24/98	12/01/98	0.469	2.270	2.703	0.547	1.313	7.850	0.167
12/01/98	12/08/98	0.567	1.968	2.504	1.457	4.086	2.632	1.552
12/08/98	12/15/98	1.554	2.679	4.190	1.033	1.438	10.431	0.138
12/15/98	12/22/98	0.789	2.628	3.375	0.906	2.194	7.643	0.287
12/22/98	12/29/98	1.112	1.468	2.557	0.721	1.488	11.308	0.132

CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring
Three Year Comparison of Maximum and Average Concentrations

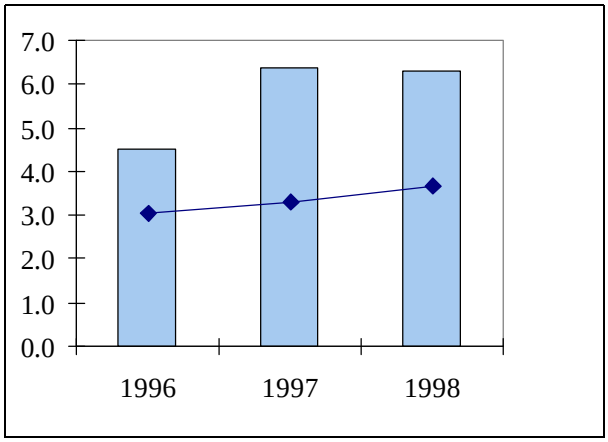
p-NO_3



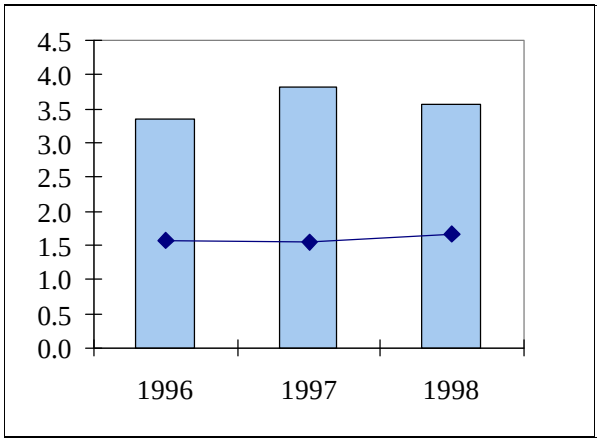
HNO_3



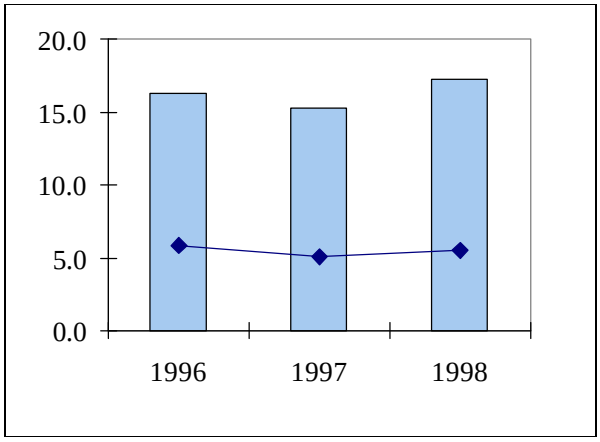
Total NO_3



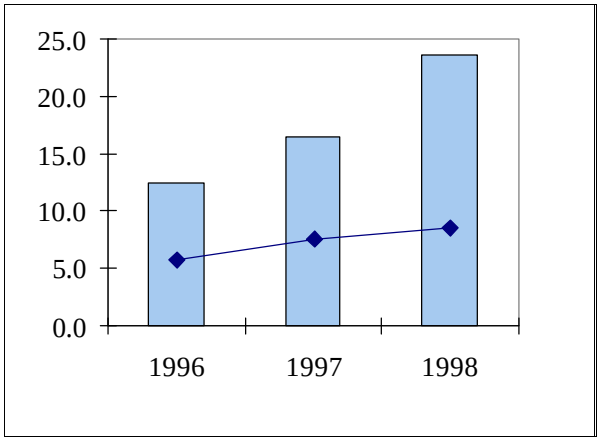
NH_4



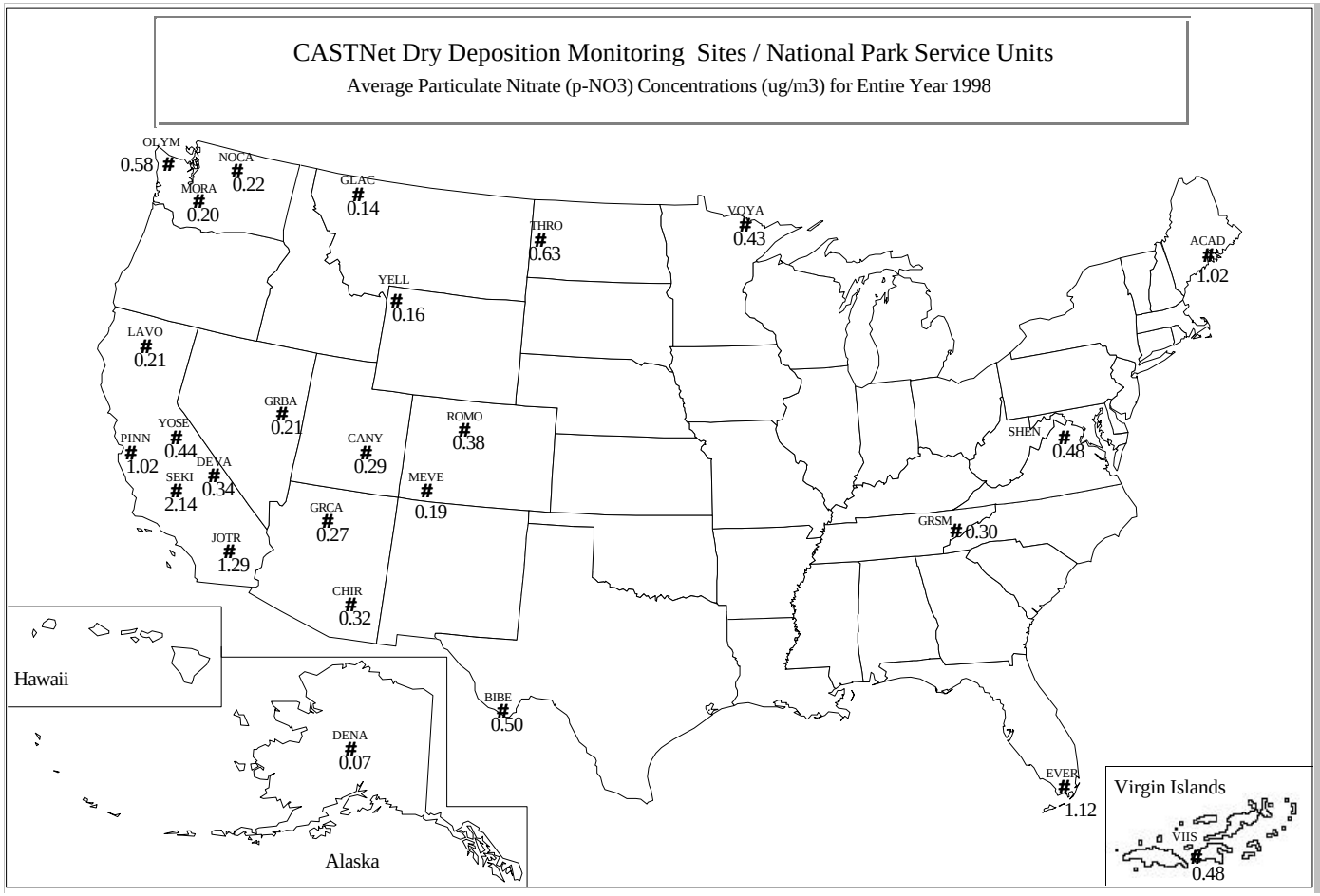
p-SO_4



SO_2

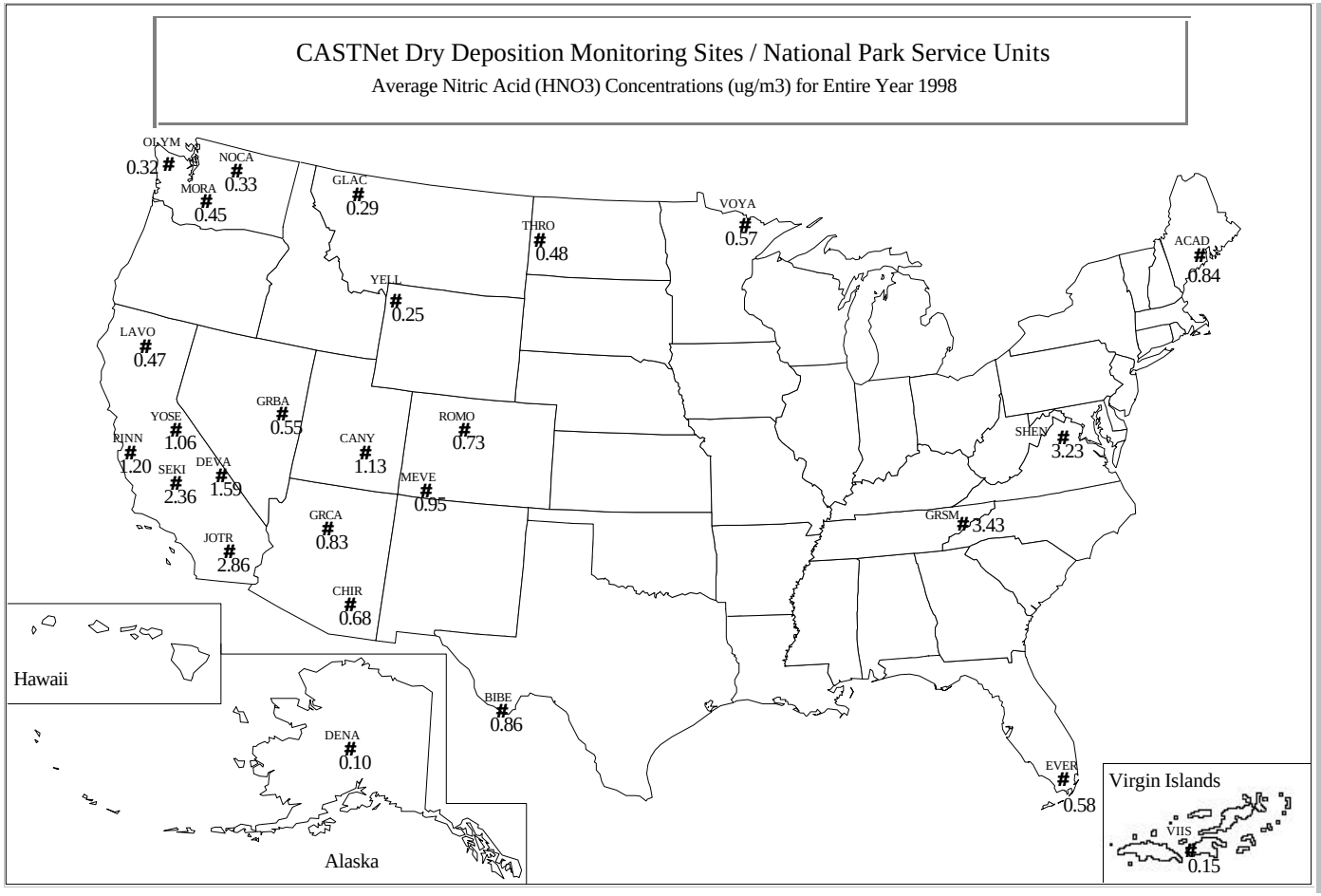


Maximum Concentration (ug/m^3) Average Concentration (ug/m^3)



Key:

ACAD	Acadia NP
BIBE	Big Bend NP
CANY	Canyonlands NP
CHIR	Chiricahua NM
DENA	Denali NP
DEVA	Death Valley NP
EVER	Everglades NP
GLAC	Glacier NP
GRBA	Great Basin NP
GRCA	Grand Canyon NP
GRSM	Great Smokies NP
JOTR	Joshua Tree NP
LAVO	Lassen Volcanic NP
MEVE	Mesa Verde NP
MORA	Mount Rainier NP
NOCA	North Cascades NP
OLYM	Olympic NP
PINN	Pinnacles NM
ROMO	Rocky Mountain NP
SEKI	Sequoia NP
SHEN	Shenandoah NP
THRO	Th. Roosevelt NP
VIIS	Virgin Islands NP
VOYA	Voyageurs NP
YELL	Yellowstone NP
YOSE	Yosemite NP



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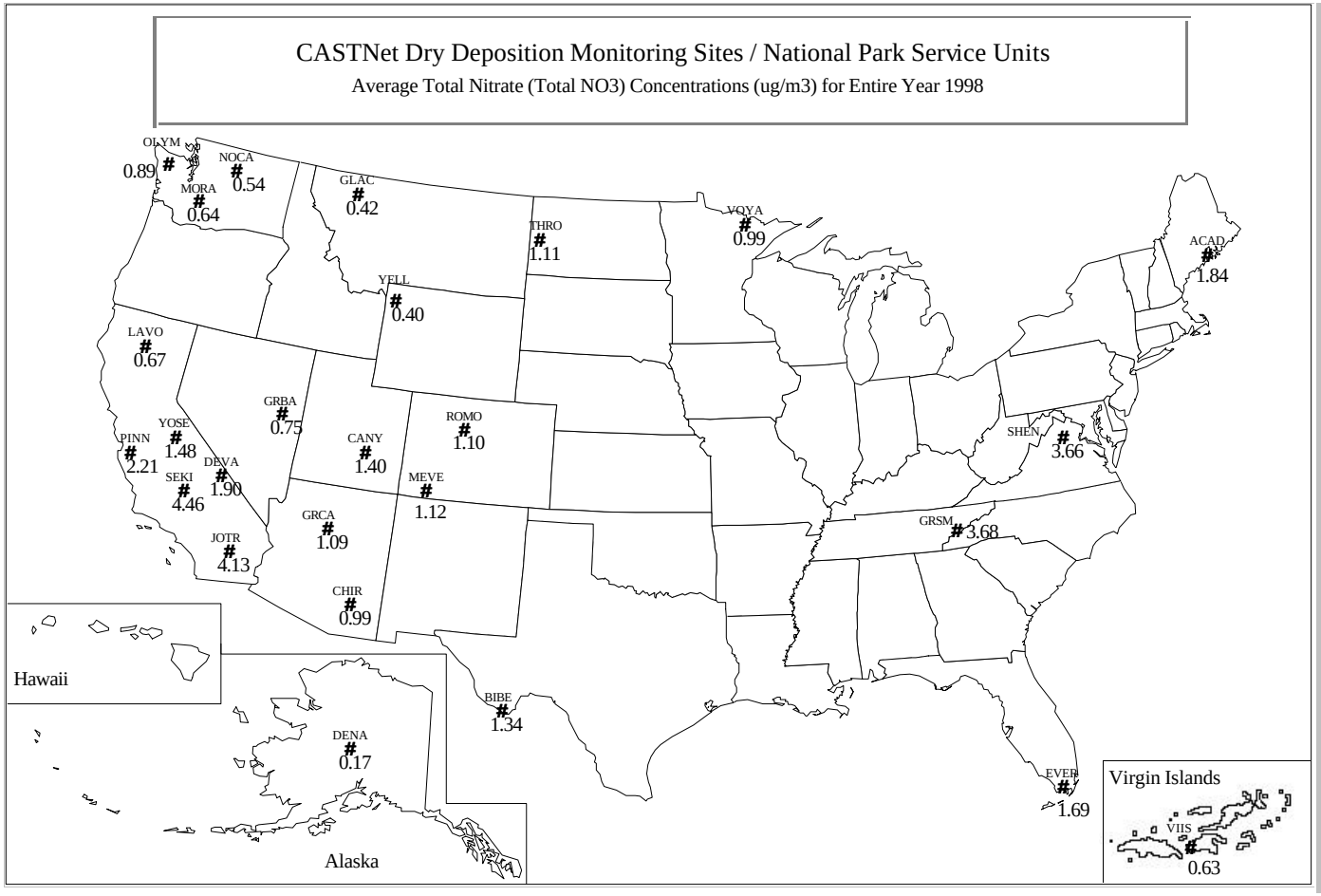

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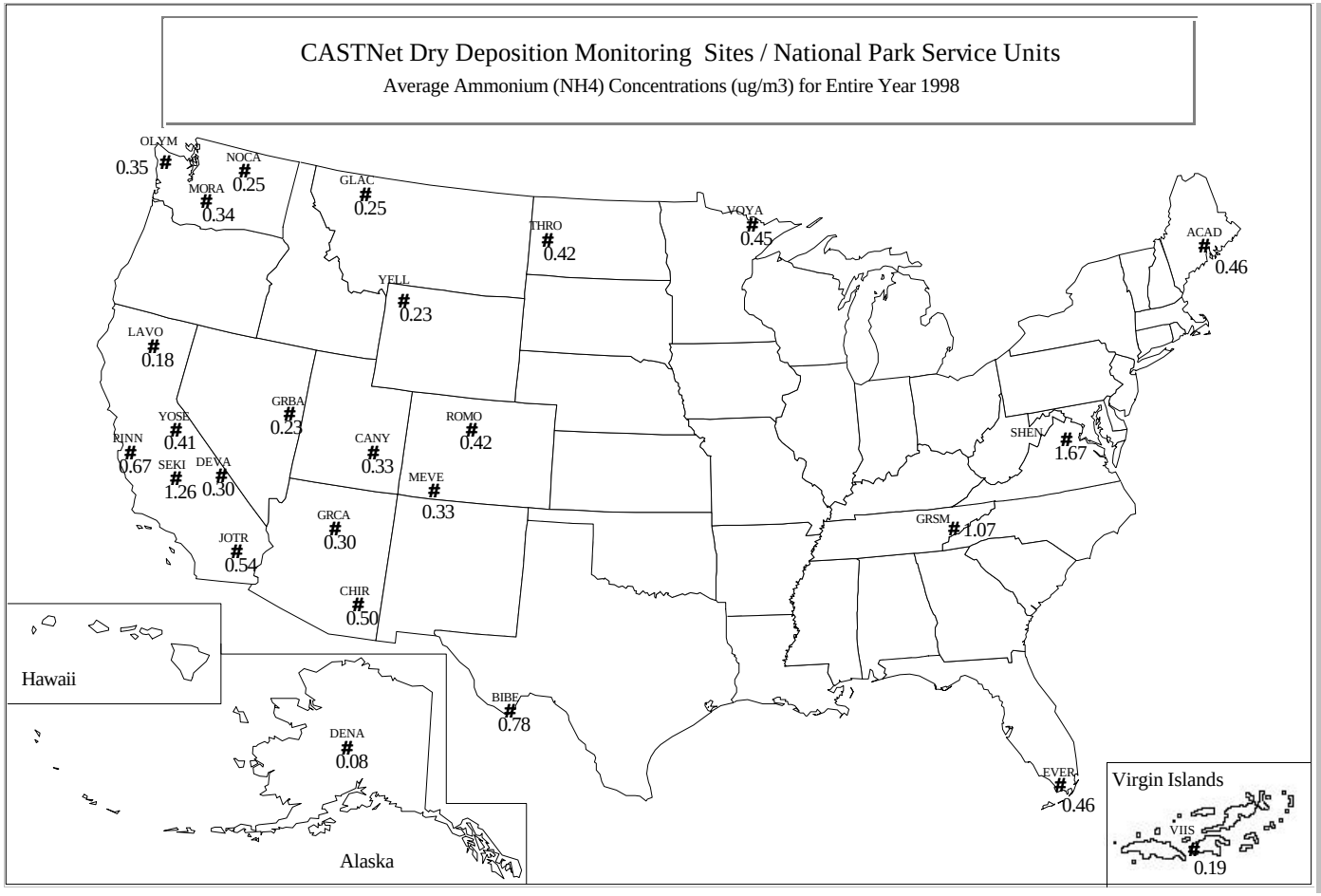

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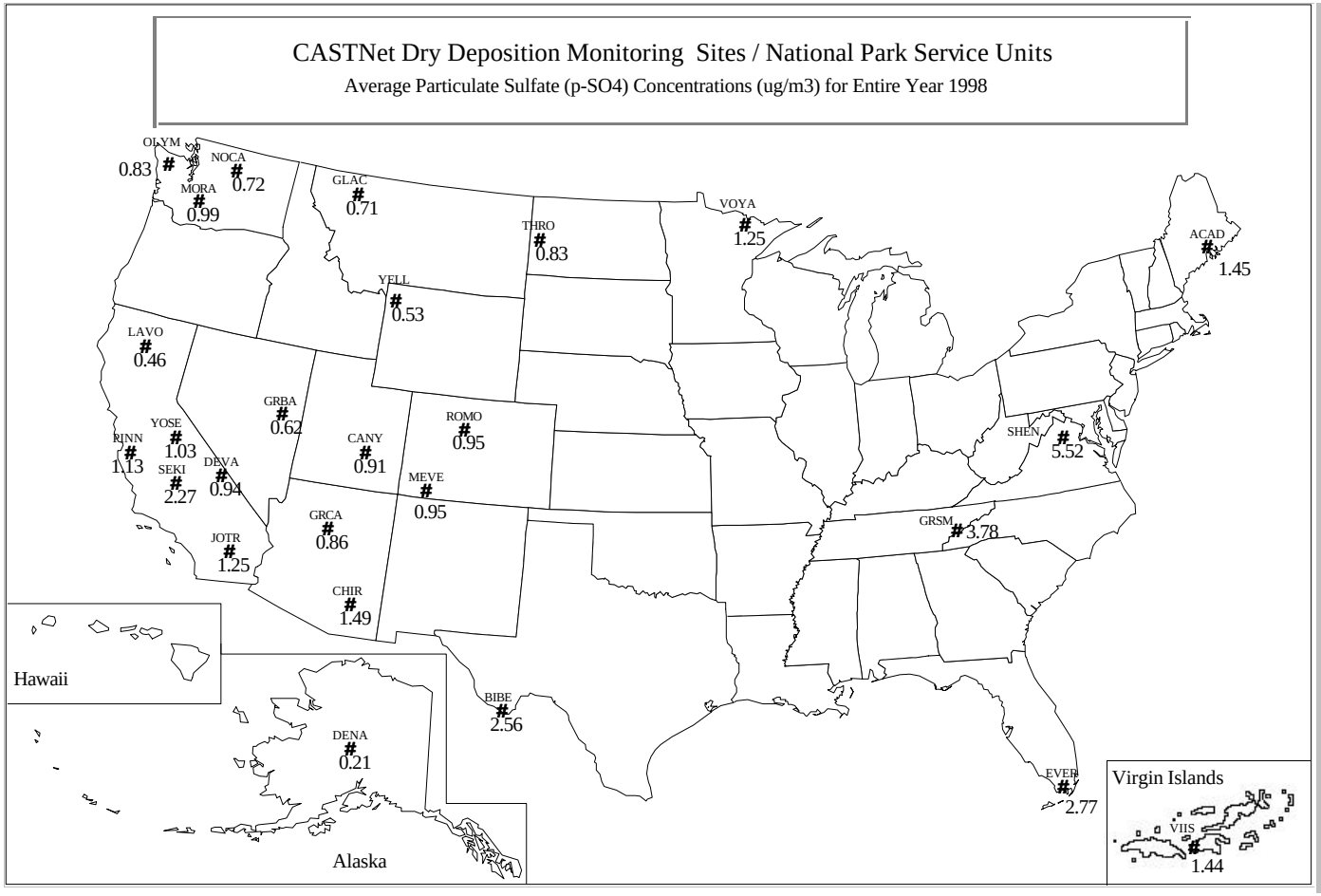

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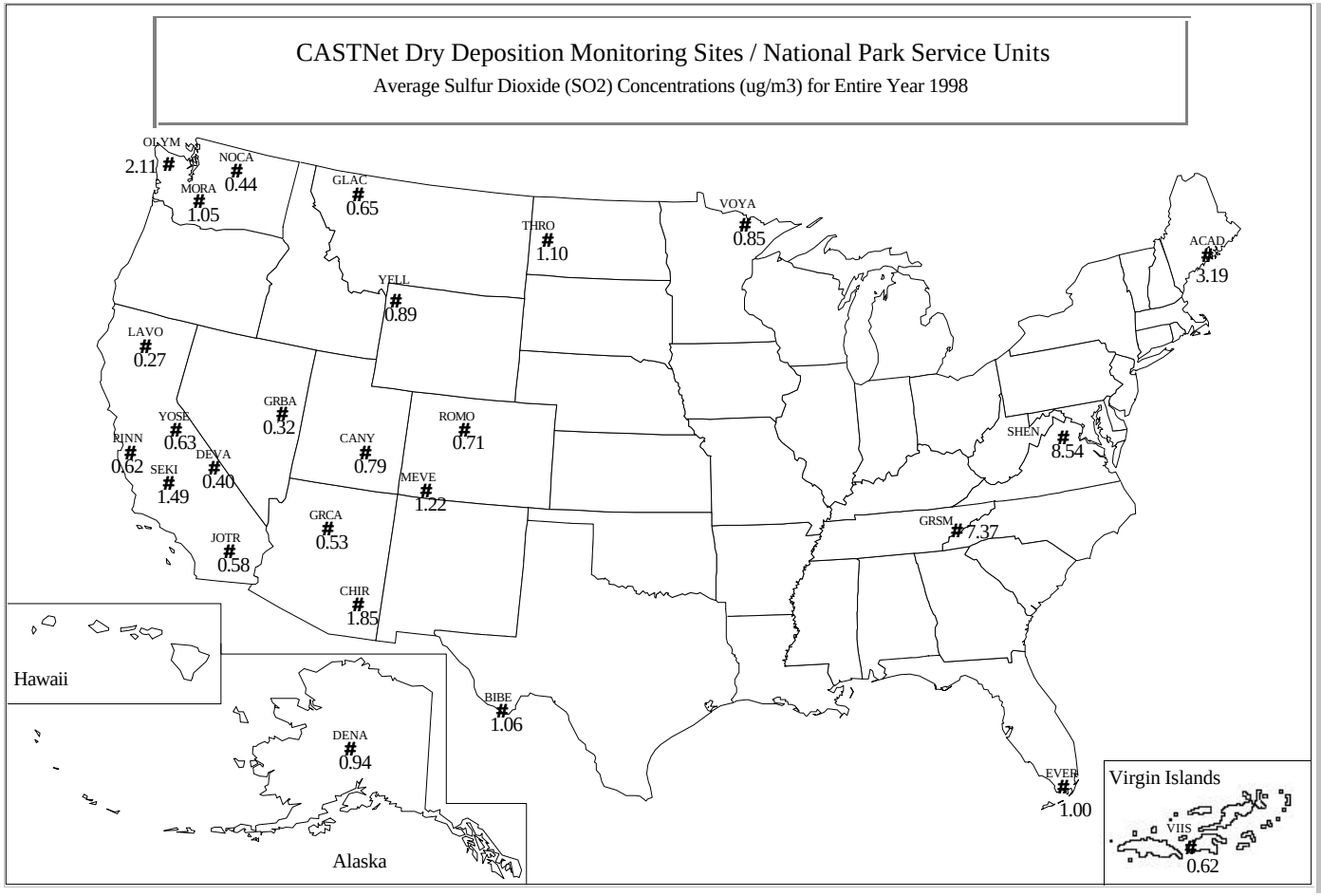

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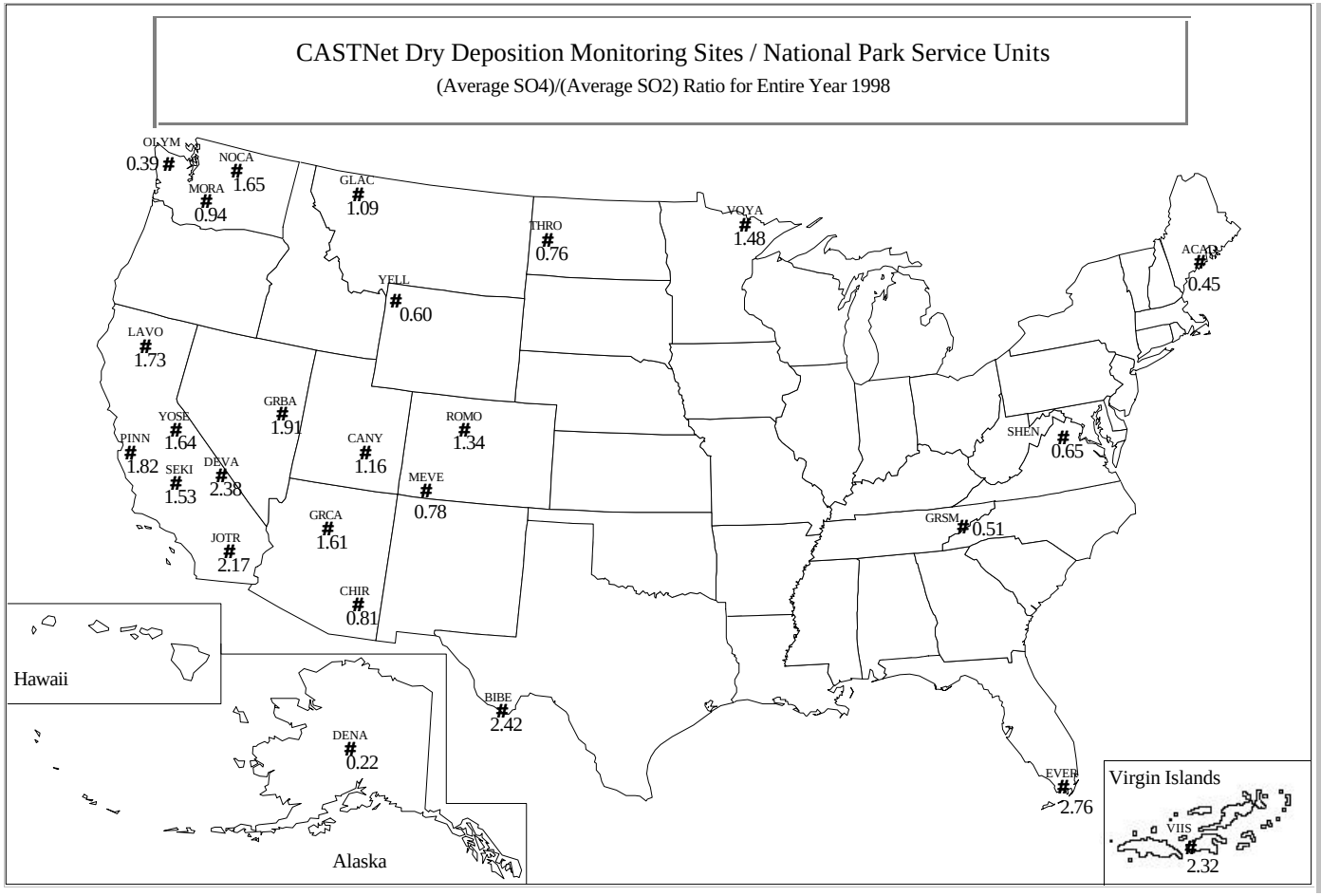

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YELL	Yellowstone NP
YOSE	Yosemite NP

3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES

3.1 GUIDE TO ATTACHED DATA DISKS

Data disks containing ASCII files of the validated hourly data, as shown in the following table are available. Please return the enclosed postcard or contact the address below. These data may be imported into other programs to perform additional data processing and analysis. The data format of each file is included within each file. The second table describes the validation codes used in the data tables to indicate why data are missing or invalid. Wind and pollutant frequency distribution tables in ASCII format are also included on the diskette if available for this site.

Data users should acknowledge the National Park Service Air Resources Division whenever using these data or any portion of this report.

3.2 OTHER SOURCES FOR RETRIEVING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT DATA

The data contained in this report may also be obtained from the following sources:

- National Park Service AIRWeb (http://www.aqd.nps.gov/natnet/ard) - available after last quarter 1997
- EPA AIRS database
- Data requests directed to:

NPS Air Resources Division
Information Management Center
c/o Air Resource Specialists, Inc.
1901 Sharp Point Drive, Suite E
Fort Collins, Colorado 80525
Telephone: (970) 484-7941
Fax: (970) 484-3423
E-Mail: AIR-IMC@AIR-RESOURCE.COM

Data Disk Contents Summary	
File Name (s)	Description
Hourly	
ssssyy.DAT	All Validated Air Quality Data
ssssyymm.ppp	Monthly Data Summary Tables
ssssAN95.Rpp	Annual Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ195.Rpp	Quarter 1 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ295.Rpp	Quarter 2 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ395.Rpp	Quarter 3 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ495.Rpp	Quarter 4 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
Where: ssss = site code yy = year mm = month ppp = air quality data parameter code AN = Annual Qn = Quarter 1-4 R = Wind Frequency distribution table	

CASTNet Weekly Species Summary Data	
File Name (s)	Description
CASTNet	
ssssCNyr.ASC	Weekly averages
Where: ssss = site code CN = CASTNet yr = year asc = ascii file	

NPS IMC and AIRS Invalid Data Codes			
NPS IMC VAL CODE	REASON	AIRS CODE	AIRS REASON
TO	Sample time out of limits	9973	Sample time out of limits
IW	Instrument warmup	9978	Voided by operator
OE	Operator error	9978	
BM	Begin monitoring	9979	Miscellaneous void
TL	Station temp low	9979	
OS	Off scale	9979	
EM	End monitoring	9979	
LI	Local interference	9979	
TH	Station temp high	9979	
IM	Instrument malfunction	9980	Machine malfunction
IN	Interference	9981	Bad weather
RF	Recording system failure	9983	Collection error
NA	No data	9987	Monitoring waived
PF	Power failure	9988	Power Failure
PC	Precision check	9990	Precision Check
ZS	Instrument zero/span check	9991	QC Control Points (Zero/Span)
SA	System audit	9992	QC Audit
PA	Performance audit	9992	
MT	Maintenance	9993	Maintenance/Routine Repairs
OR	Out for repair	9993	
CA	Calibration	9995	Multipoint calibration
SC	Station check	9998	Precision/zero/span

4.0 GLOSSARY

4.1 DEFINITIONS AND COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE QUICK LOOK ANNUAL SUMMARY STATISTICS REPORT

The National Park Service Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics Table (Page 2-8) provides ozone summary statistics for various indices computed on a monthly basis for an entire year. Growing season (generically defined to be May 1 - September 30) and annual statistics are also presented under the "MAY-SEP" and "ANNUAL" columns, respectively. All concentrations are expressed in the units of parts per billion (PPB) and exposures in parts per billion-hours (PPB-HR). The definitions for each of the statistics appearing on the Quick Look Annual Summary Table are given below.

(1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum**. The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the month, growing season, or year with valid data.

(2) **Average Daily Maximum**. The average of all Daily 1-Hr Maxima during the month regardless of the number of Daily 1-Hr Maxima recorded during the month. For the "MAY-SEP" column the average of all the Daily Maxima recorded during the growing season is given. For the "ANNUAL" column the average of all the Daily Maxima is given. N is as in (1) above.

(3) **Maximum Daily Mean**. The maximum of the valid daily means computed for each month, the growing season ("MAY-SEP" column), and the year ("ANNUAL" column). A valid daily mean is one for which 75% of the observations are available for each day, i.e., 18 hours. N is the number of days during each month, growing season, and year with at least 18 observations.

(4) **Average Daily Mean**. The average of all valid daily means for the month, the growing season ("MAY-SEP" column), and the year ("ANNUAL" column). N is as in (3) above.

(5) **Max Peak:Min Ratio**. The ratio of the Daily 1-Hr Maximum to the Daily 1-Hr Minimum. A ratio is computed only if a valid Daily Mean is computed and if the Daily 1-Hr Minimum is not equal to zero. N is the number of days with a valid Peak:Min ratio.

(6) **Average Peak:Min Ratio**. The average of all Peak:Min ratios for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (5) above.

(7) **Max 9AM-4PM Average**. The maximum of all valid 9AM-4PM Averages computed for the month, growing season, or year. A valid 9AM-4PM Average is one which has 75% of the observations available during that time period (i.e., 6 hours. N is the number of days with valid averages.)

(8) **Monthly 9AM-4PM Average**. The average of all valid 9AM-4PM Averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (7) above.

(9) **Max 7AM-7PM Average**. The maximum of all valid 7AM-7PM Averages computed for the month, growing season, or year. A valid 7AM-7PM Average is one which has 75% of the observations available during that time period, i.e., 9 hours. N is the number of days with valid averages.

(10) **Monthly 7AM-7PM Average**. The average of all valid 7AM-7PM averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (9) above.

(11) **Monthly Mean**. The average of all 1-Hr ozone concentrations recorded during the month, growing season, or year. A mean is computed regardless of the number of hours with valid data. N is the number of hours with valid observations.

(12) **SUM0 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours with valid observations and is the same N as in (11) above.

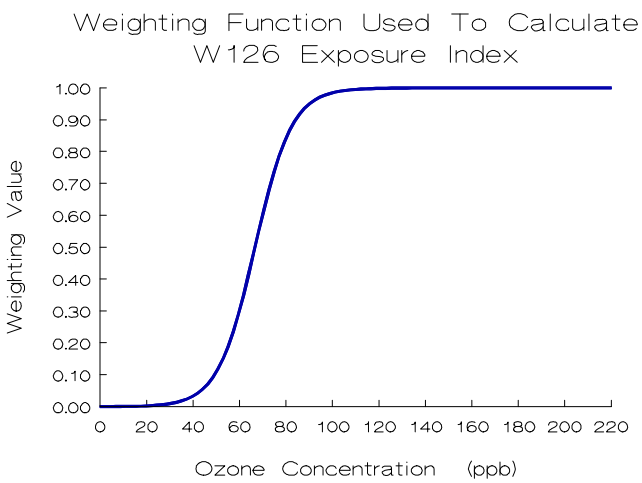
(13) **SUM60 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 60 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.

(14) **SUM80 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 80 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 80 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.

(15) **W126 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations where each concentration is weighted by a function that gives greater emphasis to the higher hourly concentrations while still including the lower ones. This weighting function provides a weighting value that is unique for each hourly ozone concentration. The weighting function, as described by Lefohn, Laurence, and Kohut[1] is:

$$w_i = \frac{1}{1 + 4403 \exp(-.126 c_i)}$$

where



w_i = weighting value for hourly concentration *i*, and
c_i = hourly concentration *i* in PPB.

The graph of weighting value versus ozone concentration, in the figure to the left, illustrates the greater weights given to higher hourly ozone concentrations.

Each hour's weighting value is multiplied by its corresponding hourly concentration. This product is summed over all the valid hours in each month to calculate the monthly W126 exposure.

Thus, the monthly W126 exposure is:

$$W126 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i c_i$$

where

W126	= monthly W126 exposure index,
w_i	= weighting value for hourly concentration *i*,
c_i	= hourly concentration *i* in PPB, and
n	= number of hours in the month with valid ozone concentrations.

The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. The exposure units are PPB-HR.

Because each hour contributes to this exposure index, N is the number of hours with valid observations and is the same N as in (11) and (12) above.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency usually considers air quality statistics, such as a mean, to be "valid" (i.e., representative of the parameter being estimated for the time interval in question) only if 75% or more of the total possible observations have been measured during that time interval. Therefore, one should exercise caution when comparing these statistics between months and sites, particularly those that are <u>not</u> averages (e.g., maxima and exposures) whenever the number of valid observations is less than 75% of the total possible.

References

1. Lefohn, A.S., J. A. Laurence, and R. J. Kohut. 1988. A Comparison of Indices That Describe the Relationship Between Exposure to Ozone and Reduction in the Yield of Agricultural Crops. *Atmospheric Environment* 22, 1229-1240.

4.2 AIR QUALITY GLOSSARY

Acid Deposition: Air pollution produced when acid chemicals are incorporated into rain, snow, fog, or mist.

Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS): A computer-based database of U.S. air pollution information administered by the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

AIRWeb: Air Resources Web, an air quality information retrieval system for U.S. parks and wildlife refuges developed by the Air Resources Division of the National Park Service and the Air Quality Branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Air Pollutant: An unwanted chemical or other material found in the air.

Air Pollution: Degradation of air quality resulting from unwanted chemicals or other materials occurring in the air.

Air Quality: The properties and degree of purity of air to which people and natural and heritage resources are exposed (in the context of national parks).

Air Pollution Control Permitting Process: Process by which facilities are permitted to emit specified types and quantities of air pollutants.

Air Quality Related Values (AQRVs): Values including visibility, flora, fauna, cultural and historical resources, odor, soil, water, and virtually all resources that are dependent upon and affected by air quality. "These values include visibility and those scenic, cultural, biological, and recreation resources of an area that are affected by air quality." *(43 Fed. Reg. 15016)*

Ambient Air: Air that is accessible to the public.

Class I: Areas of the country set aside under the Clean Air Act to receive the most stringent degree of air quality protection.

Class II: Areas of the country protected under the Clean Air Act but identified for somewhat less stringent protection from air pollution damage than Class I, except in specified cases.

Clean Air Act: Originally passed in 1963, our current national air pollution control program is based on the 1970 version of the law. Substantial revisions were made by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Continuous Sampling Device: An air analyzer that measures air quality components continuously.

Criteria: Information on health and/or environmental effects of pollution (in the context of criteria air pollutants).

Criteria Air Pollutant: A group of very common air pollutants regulated by EPA on the basis of criteria and for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard is established (SO_2, NO_2, PM_{10}, Pb, CO, O_3).

Emissions: Release of pollutants into the air from a source.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The federal agency responsible for regulating air quality.

Monitoring: Measurement of air pollution.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Permissible levels of criteria air pollutant established to protect public health and welfare.

Ozone (O_3): A criteria air pollutant that is a strong oxidizing agent, reactive with many other compounds and surfaces, and a health hazard in high concentrations. Ozone is formed by nitrogen oxides and organic compounds reacting in sunlight.

Source: Any place or object from which air pollutants are released. Sources that are fixed in space are stationary sources; sources that move are mobile sources.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2): A criteria air pollutant that is a gas produced by burning coal and some industrial processes.

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* Recent updates to this glossary may be found on the NPSARD AIRWeb - http://www.aqd.nps.gov/natnet/ard/glossary.htm.

4.3 GLOSSARY OF AIR QUALITY UNITS

Units Conversion Table			
Parameter Type	Multiply	By	To Obtain
Pollutant	ppm	1000	ppb
	ppm	1960	$\mu g/m^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppm	2615	$\mu g/m^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	ppb	0.001	ppm
	ppb	1.960	$\mu g/m^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppb	2.615	$\mu g/m^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	$\mu g/m^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.0005102	ppm
	$\mu g/m^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.5102	ppb
	$\mu g/m^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.0003824	ppm
	$\mu g/m^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.3824	ppb
Wind Speed	m/s	2.05	mph
	mph	0.489	m/s
Solar Radiation	ly/min	697	w/m^2
	w/m^2	0.00143	ly/min
Precipitation	mm/hr	0.0394	in/hr
	in/hr	25.4	mm/hr
Temperature	°C + 17.78	1.8	°F
	°F - 32	5/9	°C

Where:
ppm = parts per million
ppb = parts per billion
$\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter (at 25°C)
m/s = meters per second
mps = miles per hour
ly/min = langleys per minute
w/m^2 = watts per square meter
mm/hr = millimeters per hour
in/hr = inches per hour
°C = degrees centigrade
°F = degrees fahrenheit