

**Annual Data Summary**  
**ACADIA NATIONAL PARK**  
**Mc Farland Hill**  
**1999**  
**National Park Service**  
**Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



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At Acadia National Park, the ARD specifically recognizes Don Darling and Paul Nichols of the State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Air Quality for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b><u>Section</u></b>		<b><u>Page</u></b>
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1	The National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network	1-1
1.2	Acadia National Park - McFarland Hill	1-3
2.0	DATA SUMMARY	2-1
2.1	Overview	2-1
2.2	Ozone Data Summary	2-7
2.3	Meteorological Data Summary	2-23
2.4	Dry Deposition Data Summary	2-26
3.0	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES	3-1
3.1	Guide to Attached Data Disks	3-1
3.2	Other Sources for Retrieving National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Data	3-1
4.0	GLOSSARY	4-1
4.1	Definitions and Computational Procedures for National Park Service Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics Table	4-1
4.2	Air Quality Glossary	4-4

## LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Map of National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites	1-2
Site Specifications	1-4
Data Collection Statistics	2-2
First Quarter Data Stackplot	2-3
Second Quarter Data Stackplot	2-4
Third Quarter Data Stackplot	2-5
Fourth Quarter Data Stackplot	2-6
Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics	2-8

## LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES (Continued)

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Ozone Annual Frequency Distribution	2-9
Ozone Daily 1-Hour Maximum Concentrations and National Ambient Air Quality Standards Comparison	2-10
Attainment Status with EPA Proposed Primary Ozone Standards	2-11
Ten Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations	2-12
Episodes with 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations $\geq 100$ ppb and $> 124$ ppb	2-13
Episodes with 8-Hour Ozone Concentrations $>84$ ppb	2-14
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, Maximum 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual Sum60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites	2-15
Plot of Maximum Ozone Concentration Comparison for Three Years	2-16
Map of National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network, Second Highest Hourly Ozone Concentration	2-17
Quarterly Diurnal Ozone Plots	2-18
Annual Diurnal Ozone Plot	2-19
Quarterly Ozone Pollutant Roses	2-20
Annual Ozone Pollutant Roses	2-21
Summary of Selected Meteorological Data	2-23
Quarterly Wind Roses	2-24
Annual Wind Roses	2-25
Quarterly and Annual Average Concentrations	2-27
Weekly Concentrations Report	2-28
Three Year Comparison of Maximum and Average Concentrations	2-29
Average Particulate Nitrate Concentrations	2-30

## LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Nitric Acid Concentrations	2-31
Average Total Nitrate Concentrations	2-32
Average Ammonium Concentrations	2-33
Average Particulate Sulfate Concentrations	2-34
Average Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations	2-35
SO <sub>4</sub> /SO <sub>2</sub> Ratio	2-36
Data Disk Contents	3-2
NPS IMC and AIRS Invalid Data Codes	3-3

## **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.

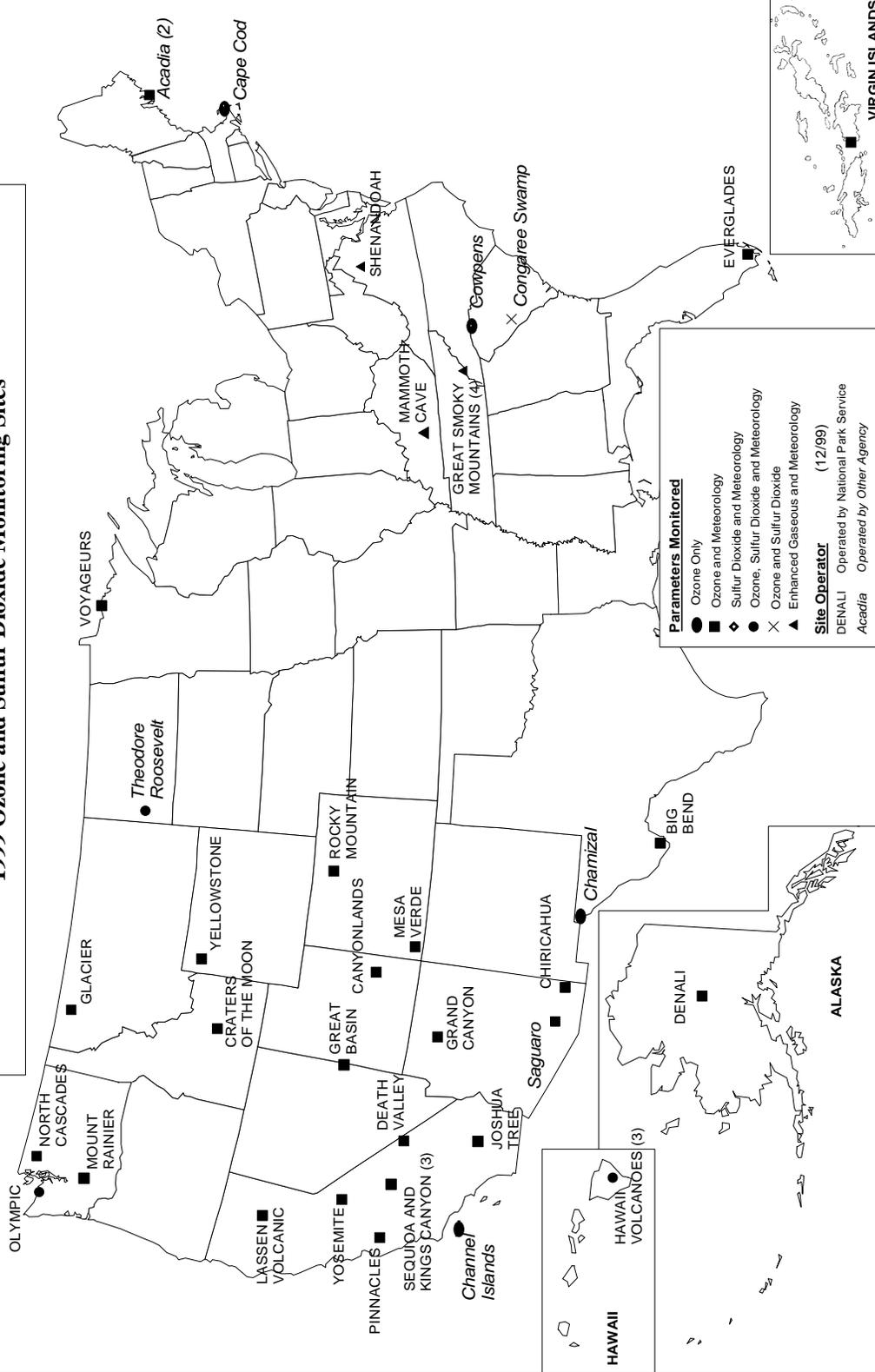
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The 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, 43 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

## 1999 Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites



## 1.2 ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Acadia National Park, a Class I area, is located along the coast of Maine in Knox and Hancock Counties. Its location and site specifications are presented on the next page.

The mandate from the United States Congress states Acadia National Park was established "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of the future generations." The purpose of Acadia is to perpetuate the historical traditions and natural history of a portion of the Maine coastline and to offer visitors an increased awareness of their American heritage.

Sieur de Monts National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1916. In 1919, the name was changed to Lafayette National Park and again in 1929 to Acadia National Park.

Acadia National Park conserves panoramas and scenic vistas of mountains, rocky coasts, islands and the ocean in a combination that is unequalled along the Atlantic coast. When viewed from seaside cliffs, islands along the coast spread out to the horizon. Behind the rocky shore, the rounded summits of glaciated mountains rise to 1,530 feet. Throughout the mountains are small clear lakes surrounded by spruce, fir and hardwoods. A major concern is residential and commercial development on private lands which threatens to encroach on park vistas offering views of forests, cliffs, and oceans.

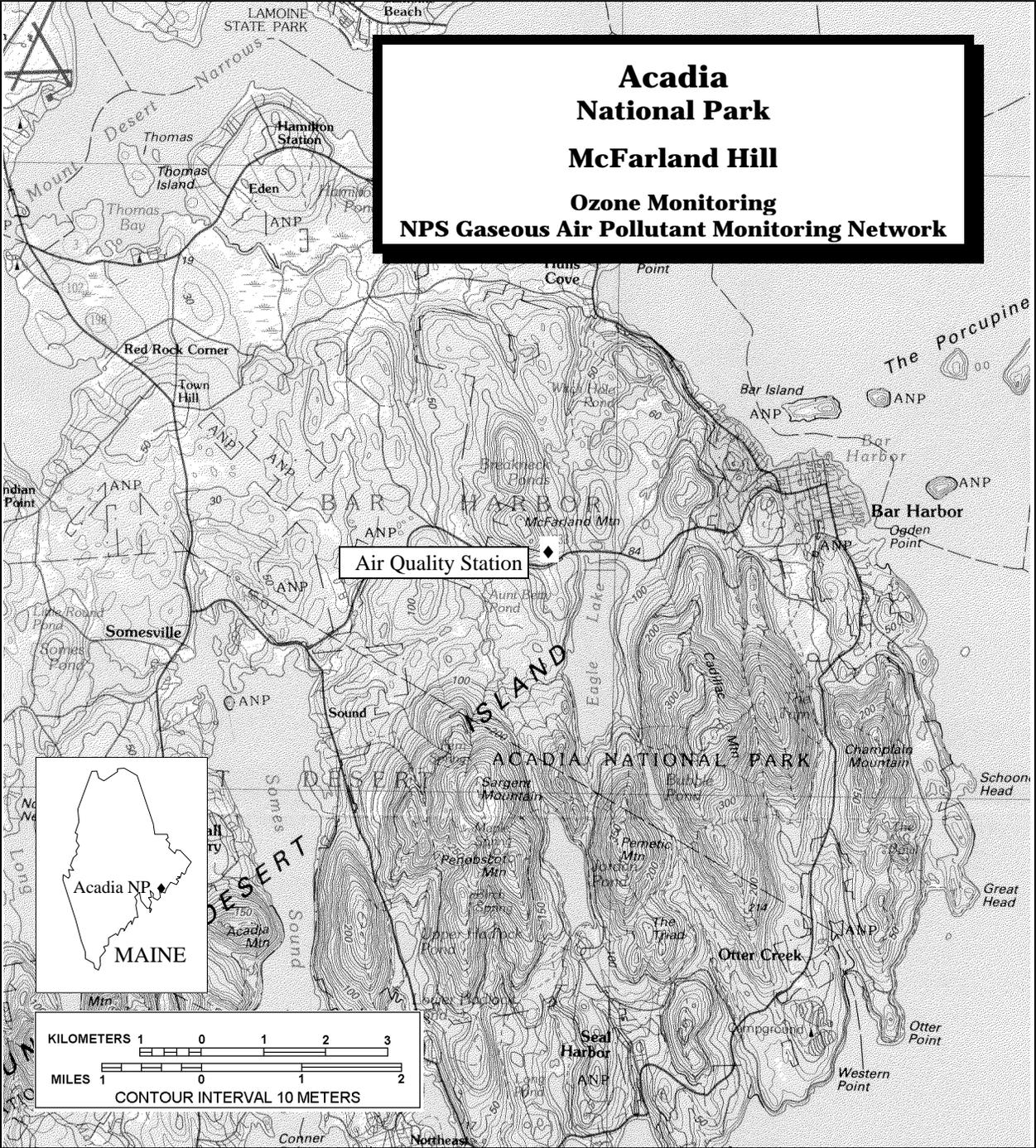
The forests of Mount Desert Island have a special quality. The northern coniferous and temperate deciduous forests meet and overlap, bringing to the island an exceptional variety of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plant life. About 1,500 species of plants are found in Acadia, but the majority of these cannot be considered common. For example, scrub oak is only found on Acadia Mountain and a few nearby mountain slopes.

Recent research has found a number of native plants including broad-leaf aster (*Aster macrophyllus*), spreading dogbane (*Androsaemifolium*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) to be sensitive to ambient levels of ozone. Field surveys have confirmed the presence of foliar injury to some of these species growing under natural conditions at Acadia. Other research has indicated a positive correlation between ozone concentration and reduced tree-ring growth in several white pine stands in the park. There have also been a number of other biotic and abiotic agents identified that impact park vegetation including spruce budworm, gypsy moths, insects, and a fungus that produces needle injury to white pine.

Approximately 50 species of mammals and 327 species of birds have been reported in Acadia National Park, as well as amphibians and reptiles. The dominant mammals include raccoon, mink, skunk, red fox, harbor seal, beaver, snowshoe hare, white-tailed deer and harbor porpoise.

In addition to the issue of surrounding growth and development which encroaches primarily on water and visual resources, there are a number of air pollution related concerns. Acid deposition, ozone, mercury and other toxins including PCB's have all been identified as impacts to Acadia's flora, fauna, and hydrogeochemical resources.

**Acadia  
National Park  
McFarland Hill  
Ozone Monitoring  
NPS Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



SITE IDENTIFICATION	
Site Abbreviation:	ACAD
AIRS ID NO.:	23-009-0101
INSTRUMENTATION	
O <sub>3</sub> Analyzer	Wind Direction
Calibrator	Dew Point
Wind Speed	Temperature

MAP INFORMATION	
Mean Elevation:	122 m
Longitude:	68° 15' 44"W
Latitude:	44° 22' 27"N
UTM Zone:	19
Easting:	558779 m
Northing:	4913480 m
Map Reference:	Bar Harbor 44068-A1 1:100,000

## **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 Acadia National Park McFarland Hill Final Data 01/01/99 - 12/31/99						
Parameter	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
		No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Scalar Wind Direction	SWD	8734	8687	99.5	8663	99.2
Ozone Analyzer	O3	8719	8644	99.1	8463	97.1
Scalar Wind Speed	SWS	8735	8688	99.5	8664	99.2
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	SDWD	8735	8656	99.1	8656	99.1
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	TMP	8736	8529	97.6	8330	95.4
Delta Temperature	DTP	7992	5825	72.9	3740	46.8
Relative Humidity	RH	8736	8649	99.0	8551	97.9
Precipitation	RNF	8736	8526	97.6	8509	97.4
Wetness Sensor	WET	8588	8558	99.7	7804	90.9
Solar Radiation	SOL	8736	8650	99.0	8650	99.0
Filter Pack Flow Rate	FLOW	8208	8185	99.7	8120	98.9

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:

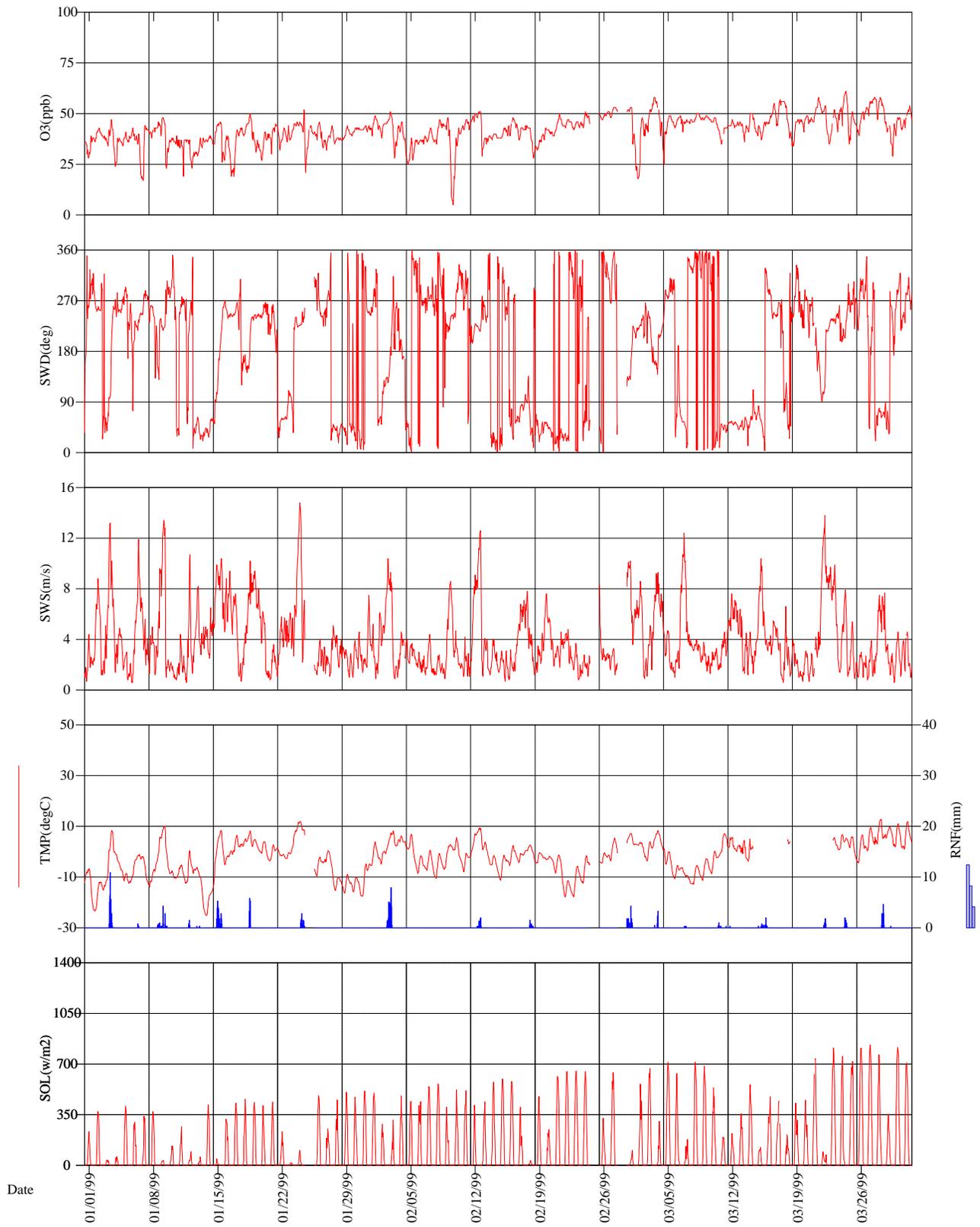
Quarterly Criteria:

Monthly Criteria:

100% of sites, >= 85% valid data capture  
 90% of sites, >= 90% valid data capture  
 80% of sites, >= 95% valid data capture

100% of sites, >= 60% valid data capture  
 90% of sites, >= 75% valid data capture  
 80% of sites, >= 85% valid data capture

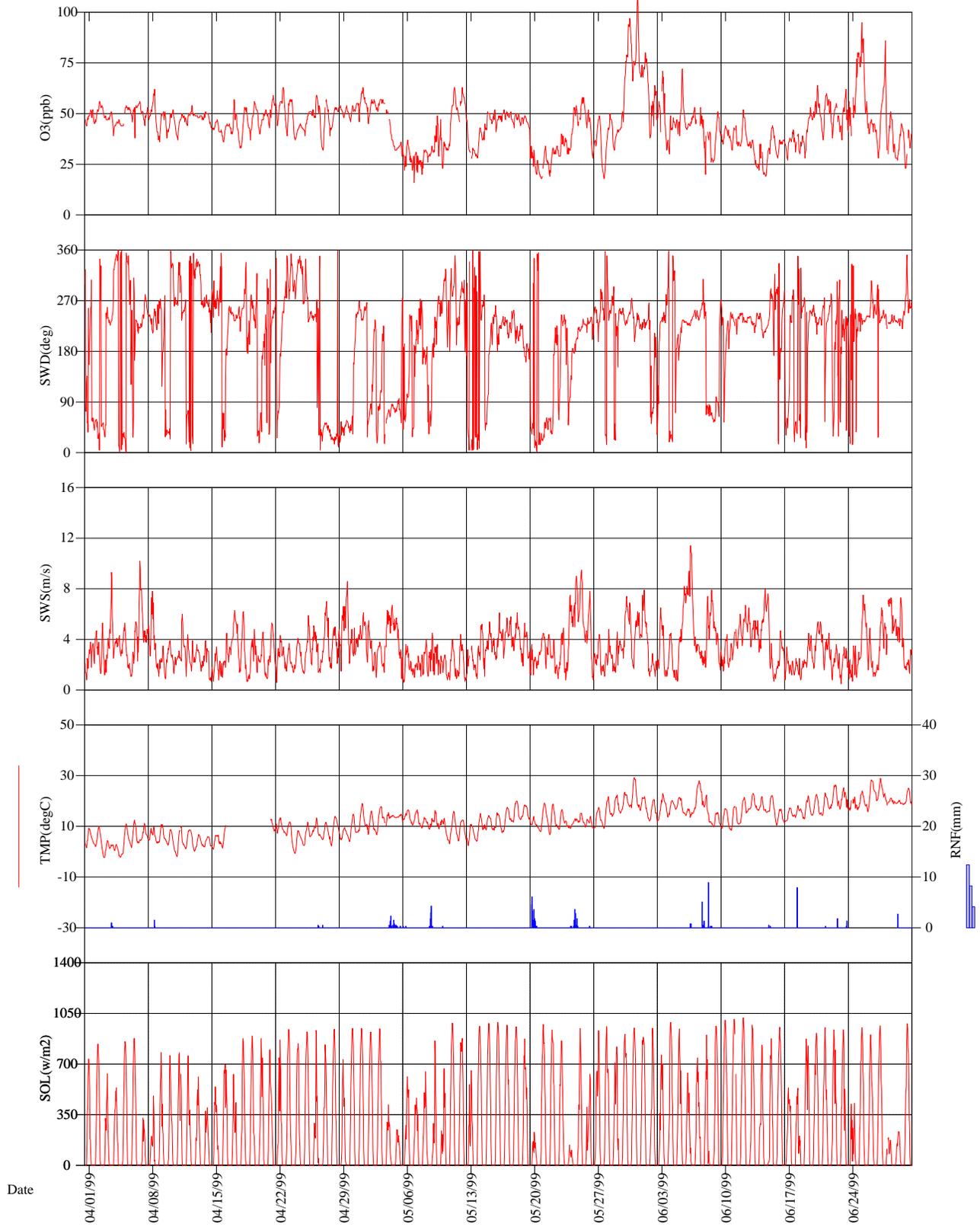
# Acadia National Park - McFarland Hill



Final Validation

First Quarter 1999

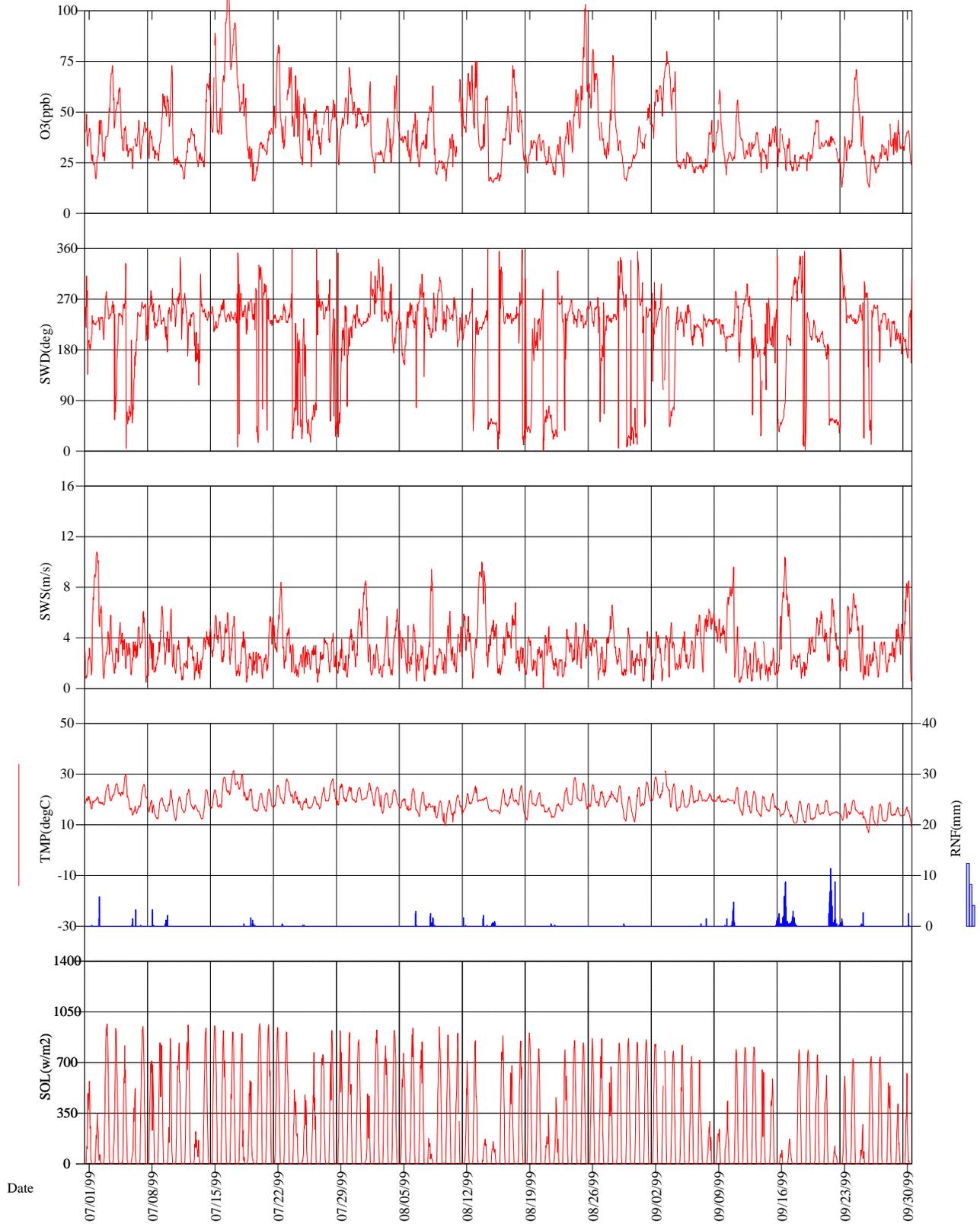
# Acadia National Park - McFarland Hill



Final Validation

Second Quarter 1999

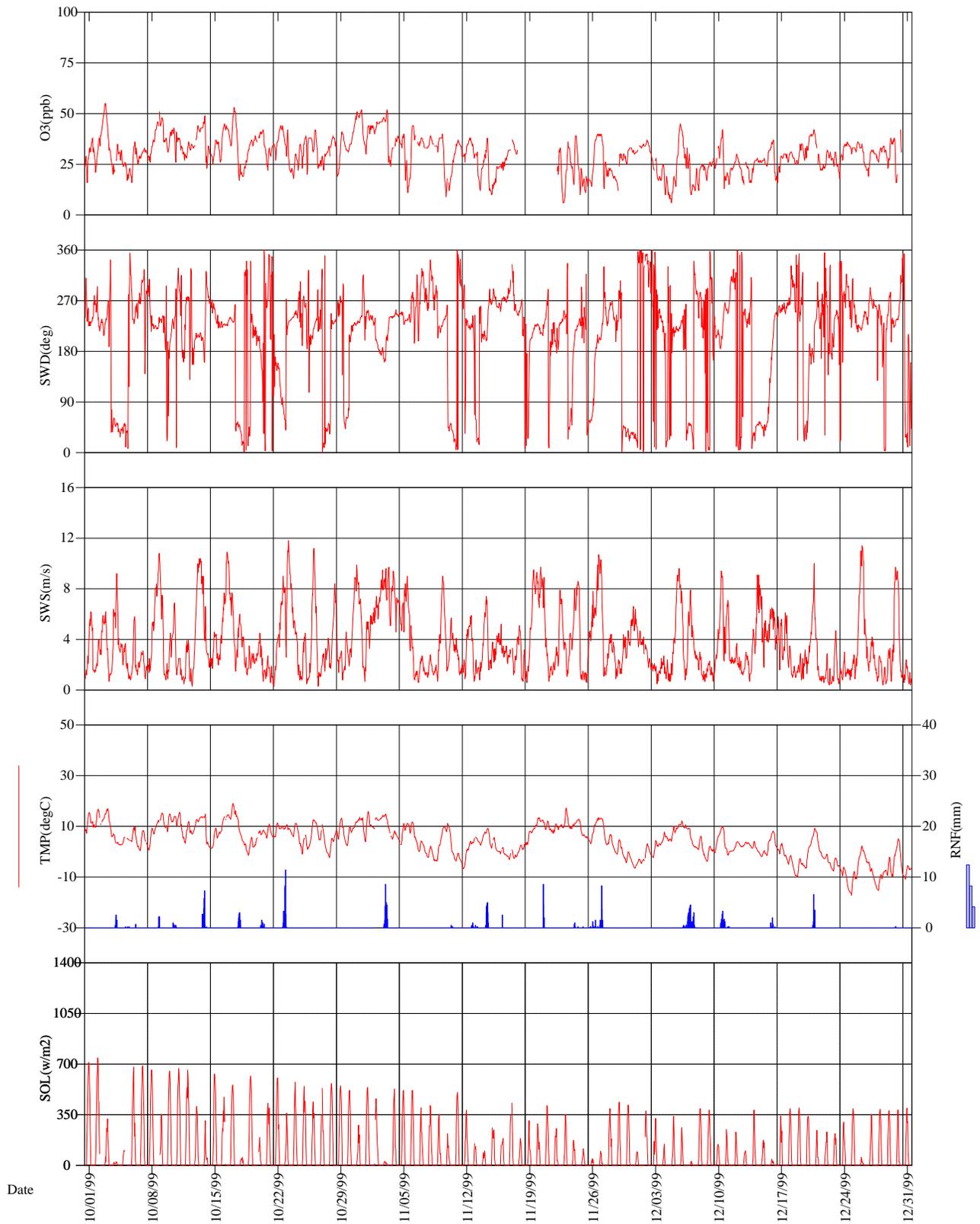
# Acadia National Park - McFarland Hill



Final Validation

Third Quarter 1999

# Acadia National Park - McFarland Hill



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 1999

## **2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY**

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics  
Acadia National Park  
**McFarland Hill**  
01/01/99 - 12/31/99

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY-SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	52	53	61	63	110	95	125	103	80	55	52	45	125	125
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(27)	(30)	(153)	(359)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	43	46	52	54	51	56	60	53	44	41	36	34	53	48
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(27)	(30)	(153)	(359)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	45	51	55	54	84	75	86	70	66	48	44	36	86	86
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(25)	(29)	(152)	(355)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	38	41	46	48	43	44	44	39	35	34	29	27	41	39
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(25)	(29)	(152)	(355)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	2.588	8.600	2.667	1.781	2.778	2.867	3.205	3.625	3.042	2.375	6.000	4.833	3.625	8.600
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(25)	(29)	(152)	(355)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	1.506	1.732	1.410	1.328	1.617	1.716	2.061	2.075	1.783	1.694	2.226	1.851	1.853	1.743
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(25)	(29)	(152)	(355)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	47	52	57	56	76	84	85	83	70	49	49	38	85	85
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(24)	(29)	(150)	(351)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	39	43	48	50	44	46	47	42	38	35	31	28	44	41
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(24)	(29)	(150)	(351)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	45	52	55	55	79	80	85	82	69	50	45	37	85	85
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(26)	(29)	(151)	(355)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	38	42	47	49	44	45	46	41	37	35	31	28	42	40
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(26)	(29)	(151)	(355)
MONTHLY MEAN	38	41	46	48	43	44	44	39	35	34	29	27	41	39
NO. OF HOURS	(741)	(622)	(734)	(716)	(735)	(694)	(738)	(734)	(713)	(736)	(599)	(701)	(3614)	(8463)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	28058	25761	34028	34302	31252	30714	32572	28407	24847	24936	17529	19038	147792	331444
NO. OF HOURS	(741)	(622)	(734)	(716)	(735)	(694)	(738)	(734)	(713)	(736)	(599)	(701)	(3614)	(8463)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	302	371	4134	5479	8127	5742	3259	-	-	-	26741	27414
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(5)	(6)	(54)	(77)	(109)	(83)	(49)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(372)	(383)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	-	1673	1008	2911	742	80	-	-	-	6414	6414
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(18)	(12)	(31)	(8)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(70)	(70)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	956	1426	3275	3652	5085	5235	7157	4491	2445	753	378	223	24414	35076
NO. OF HOURS	(741)	(622)	(734)	(716)	(735)	(694)	(738)	(734)	(713)	(736)	(599)	(701)	(3614)	(8463)

Concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)

\* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

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

Frequency Distribution Ozone Analyzer Acadia National Park McFarland Hill Monitoring Season: 04/01/99 - 09/30/99 <sup>1</sup>																				
Averaging Period	% Obs. <sup>3</sup>	# Obs. <sup>2</sup>	Min. Obs. <sup>4</sup>	10	30	50	Percentile <sup>5</sup>				70	90	95	99	Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.	
1-Hour	98	4330	0.020	0.034	0.044	0.051	0.057	0.072	0.081	0.120	0.125	0.120	0.0528	0.0504	1.35					
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)																				

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The number of observations (# Obs.) includes all valid observations recorded within the Monitoring Season.

<sup>3</sup> 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..

<sup>4</sup> The minimum observation value (Min. Obs.) is the minimum daily maximum recorded during the Monitoring Season.

<sup>5</sup> The percentiles and other statistics are derived from the daily maximums.

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

**Acadia National Park**

**McFarland Hill**

01/01/99 - 12/31/99

Day	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	Jun-99	Jul-99	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99
1	.039 F	.049 M	.053 M	.052 T	.063 S	.080 T	.049 T	.065 S	.054 W	.038 F	.044 M	.034 W
2	.043 S	.046 T	.048 T	.056 F	.057 S	.064 W	.046 F	.031 M	.063 T	.044 S	.046 T	.037 T
3	.047 S	.051 W	.058 W	.053 S	.057 M	.071 T	.069 S	.047 T	.080 F	.055 S	.052 W	.030 F
4	.043 M	.046 T	.058 T	.049 S	.055 T	.049 F	.073 S	.068 W	.073 S	.035 M	.039 T	.025 S
5	.041 T	.038 F	.049 F	.054 M	.036 W	.072 S	.050 M	.041 T	.030 S	.032 T	.040 F	.029 S
6	.043 W	.038 S	.049 S	.055 T	.037 T	.049 S	.040 T	.050 F	.030 M	.036 W	.044 S	.045 M
7	.044 T	.043 S	.047 S	.056 W	.031 F	M	.046 W	.046 S	.024 T	.033 T	.038 S	.033 T
8	.043 F	.047 M	.050 M	.062 T	.032 S	.049 T	.042 T	.063 S	.046 W	.042 F	.039 M	.025 W
9	.048 S	.048 T	.049 T	.051 F	.049 S	.051 W	.059 F	.026 M	.061 T	.051 S	.040 T	.028 T
10	.038 S	.043 W	.048 W	.052 S	.047 M	.044 T	.073 S	.039 T	.032 F	.043 S	.027 W	.042 F
11	.039 M	.047 T	.044 T	.050 S	.063 T	.044 F	.028 S	W	.056 S	.041 M	.037 T	.038 S
12	.037 T	.051 F	.047 F	.054 M	.063 W	.052 S	.042 M	.069 T	.037 S	.036 T	.038 F	.030 S
13	.038 W	.051 S	.046 S	.050 T	.047 T	.037 S	.039 T	.075 F	.040 M	.044 W	.036 S	.026 M
14	.039 T	.040 S	.050 S	.051 W	.043 F	.035 M	.069 W	.058 S	.032 T	.049 T	.038 S	.028 T
15	.046 F	.043 M	.045 M	.047 T	.051 S	.044 T	.089 T	.020 S	.043 W	.037 F	.024 M	.028 W
16	.039 S	.048 T	.054 T	.045 F	.052 S	.037 W	.125* F	.045 M	.042 T	.045 S	.029 T	.037 T
17	.043 S	.045 W	.057 W	.057 S	.052 M	.042 T	.120 S	.073 T	.037 F	.053 S	.037 W	.030 F
18	.049 M	.044 T	.056 T	.053 S	.050 T	.040 F	.064 S	.060 W	.029 S	.034 M	T	.031 S
19	.050 T	.040 F	.047 F	.056 M	.049 W	.053 S	.039 M	.036 T	.030 S	.039 T	F	.035 S
20	.041 W	.043 S	.049 S	.052 T	.036 T	.064 S	.035 T	.039 F	.046 M	.042 W	S	.040 M
21	.045 T	.050 S	.058 S	.059 W	.034 F	.060 M	.042 W	.036 S	.038 T	.034 T	S	.042 T
22	.044 F	.047 M	.055 M	.063 T	.034 S	.056 T	.083 T	.038 S	.038 W	.044 F	.033 M	.032 W
23	.045 S	.046 T	.052 T	.057 F	.040 S	.062 W	.072 F	.046 M	.038 T	.044 S	.036 T	.031 T
24	.052 S	.051 W	.061 W	.045 S	.053 M	T	.068 S	.061 T	.071 F	.035 S	.039 W	.036 F
25	.044 M	T	.054 T	.051 S	.058 T	.095 F	.057 S	.103 W	.058 S	.039 M	.023 T	.036 S
26	.046 T	.051 F	.051 F	.059 M	.054 W	.056 S	.051 M	.081 T	.029 S	.042 T	.039 F	.036 S
27	.044 W	.053 S	.058 S	.057 T	.049 T	.064 S	.053 T	.067 F	.034 M	.031 W	.040 S	.032 M
28	.042 T	S	.058 S	.053 W	.050 F	.086 M	.056 W	.078 S	.044 T	.039 T	.024 S	.034 T
29	.044 F		.051 M	.054 T	.046 S	.045 T	.054 T	.049 S	.046 W	.041 F	.030 M	.038 W
30	.043 S		.048 T	.055 F	.097 S	.043 W	.072 F	.027 M	.041 T	.043 S	.033 T	T
31	.044 S		.054 W		.110 M		.054 S	.043 T		.052 S		F
Valid Days	31	26	31	30	31	28	31	30	30	31	26	29
Maximum	.052	.053	.061	.063	.110	.095	.125	.103	.080	.055	.052	.045
Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

2-10

8463 Total Samples	1 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])
96.6 % Possible	4 Missing days assumed to be less than the standard
354 Valid daily maxima	0 Daily maximas exceed the alert level of .200 ppm

Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Acadia - McFarland Hill

1999 Attainment Status With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
PRIMARY Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Ozone Season: April through September

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)
1999	90	66%	No	112	95	93	92	90

Ozone  
 Ten Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations  
 Acadia National Park  
 McFarland Hill  
 Final Data  
 01/01/99 - 12/31/99

Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
1	07/16/99	22	125*
2	07/17/99	0	120*
3	05/31/99	20	110*
4	08/25/99	17	103*
5	05/30/99	23	97*
6	06/25/99	12	95*
7	07/15/99	12	89*
8	06/28/99	2	86
9	07/22/99	13	83*
10	08/26/99	13	81

\* Other high value(s) were also recorded during one or more hours in the day.

Episodes with 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations  
 ≥ 100 ppb and > 124 ppb  
 Acadia National Park  
 McFarland Hill

Final Data  
 01/01/99 - 12/31/99

Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
		> 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
05/31/99	19	3	0	110
07/16/99	20	3	1	125
07/16/99	23	1	0	124
07/17/99	0	3	0	120
08/25/99	15	3	0	103
<b>Total</b>		13	1	125

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<sup>3</sup> exceeds the standard.) (40 CFR 50.9 with reference to Appendix D and H.)

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb  
Acadia National Park  
McFarland Hill

Final Data  
01/01/99 - 12/31/99

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
05/30/99	19 - 02	93	9
05/31/99	16 - 23	95	7
07/16/99	20 - 03	112	11
07/17/99	00 - 07	91	8
08/25/99	12 - 19	92	5
5	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<sup>3</sup>). (40 CFR 50.10.)

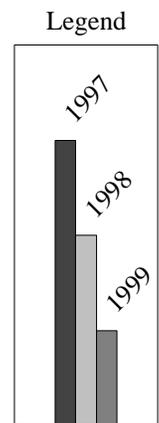
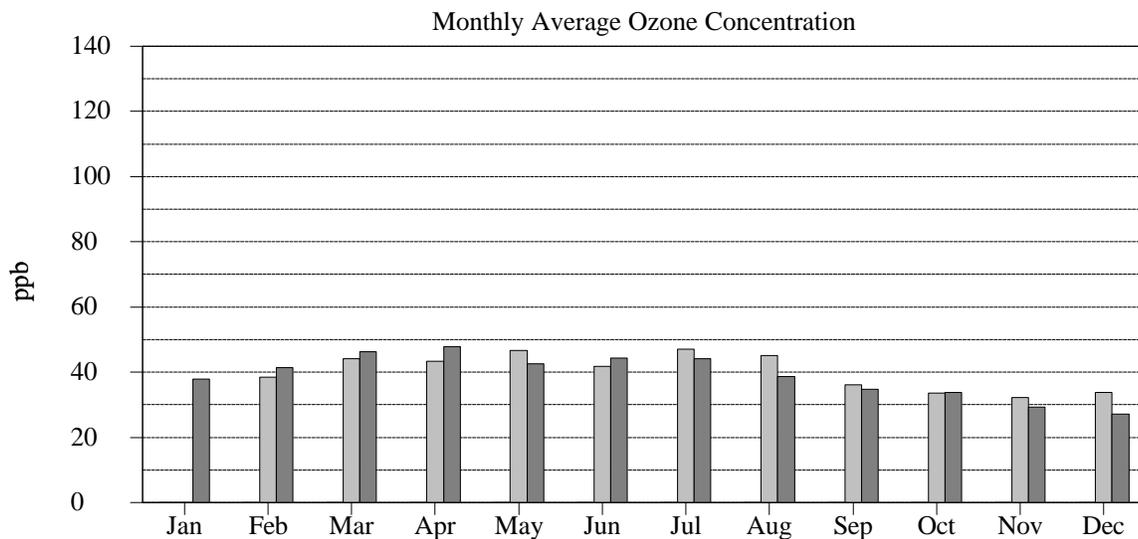
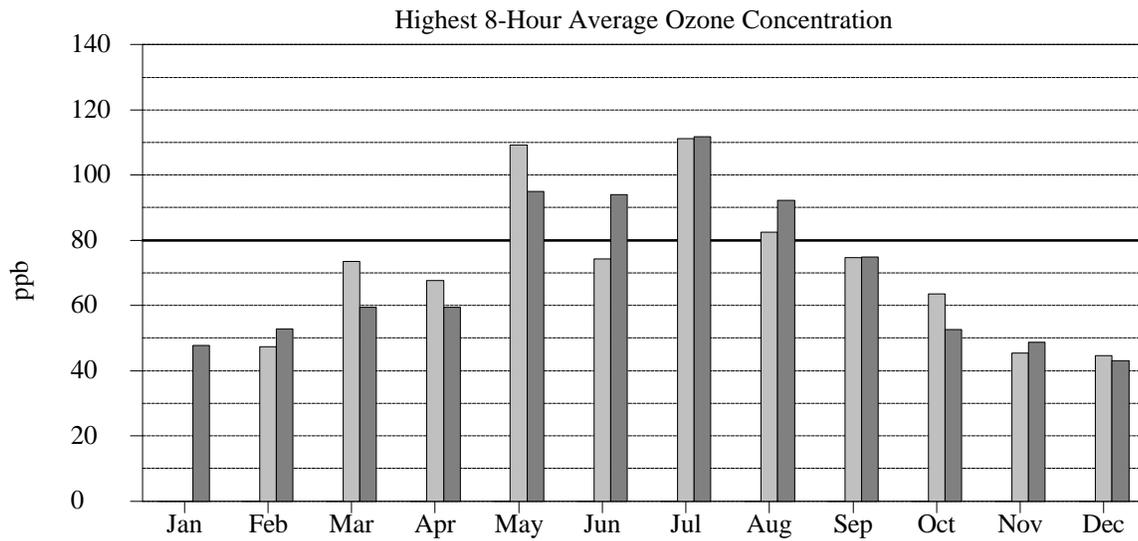
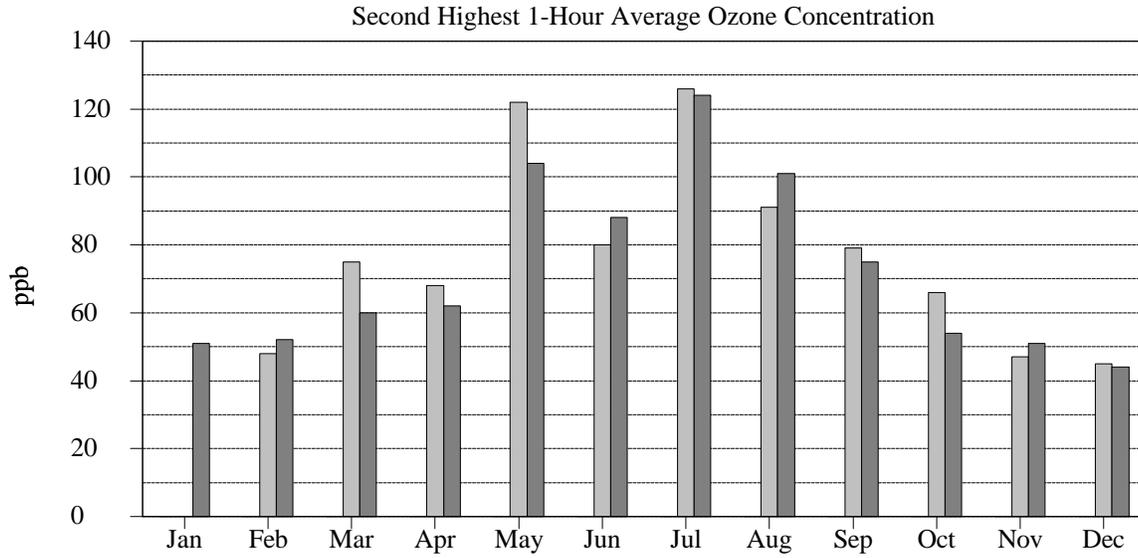
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

01/01/99 - 12/31/99

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
JOTR-YV	1	134
CACO-XX	2	127
GRSM-CM	3	126
SEKI-AS	4	125
ACAD-CM	5	123
GRSM-LR	6	123
MACA-HM	7	123
SEKI-LP	8	122
GRSM-CC	9	114
GRSM-CD	10	114
COWP-XX	11	111
SEKI-LK	12	111
SHEN-BM	13	110
CHAM-XX	14	108
LAVO-ML	15	108
COSW-XX	16	106
PINN-ES	17	105
ROMO-LP	18	98
EVER-BC	19	95
YOSE-TD	20	95
DEVA-PV	21	92
MORA-TW	22	90
SAGU-PC	23	89
GRBA-MY	24	83
GRCA-AS	25	83
CANY-IS	26	82
CHIS-XX	27	82
VOYA-SB	28	82
CHIR-ES	29	81
CRMO-VC	30	80
YELL-WT	31	78
MEVE-MY	32	75
BIBE-KB	33	74
GLAC-WG	34	67
THRO-VC	35	63
NOCA-MM	36	62
DENA-HQ	37	57
VIIS-LP	38	52
OLYM-VC	39	47

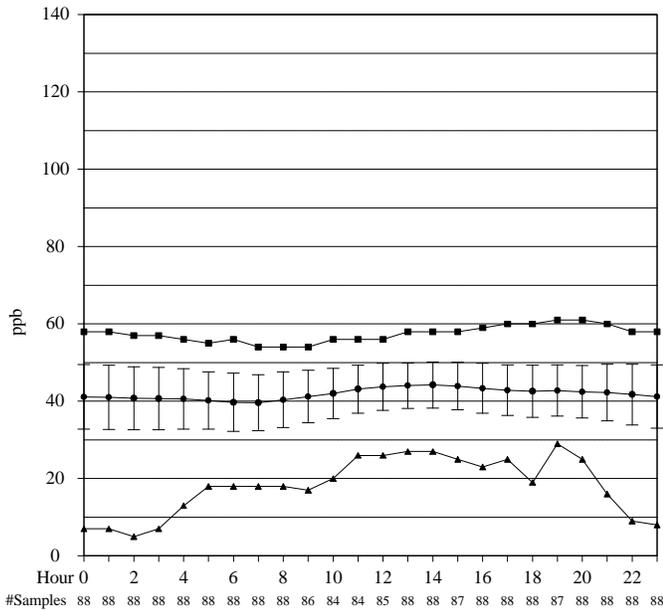
4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
SEKI-LP	1	108
GRSM-LR	2	107
SEKI-AS	3	106
CACO-XX	4	102
GRSM-CM	5	102
GRSM-CD	6	101
JOTR-YV	7	101
MACA-HM	8	98
SEKI-LK	9	98
COWP-XX	10	94
SHEN-BM	11	93
ACAD-CM	12	91
GRSM-CC	13	89
YOSE-TD	14	85
LAVO-ML	15	84
PINN-ES	16	83
COSW-XX	17	80
DEVA-PV	18	80
GRCA-AS	19	77
CANY-IS	20	74
ROMO-LP	21	74
VOYA-SB	22	74
CHIR-ES	23	72
GRBA-MY	24	72
CHAM-XX	25	71
YELL-WT	26	71
CHIS-XX	27	70
MEVE-MY	28	70
CRMO-VC	29	69
SAGU-PC	30	69
EVER-BC	31	68
BIBE-KB	32	65
MORA-TW	33	65
THRO-VC	34	59
GLAC-WG	35	58
DENA-HQ	36	55
NOCA-MM	37	50
VIIS-LP	38	49
OLYM-VC	39	44

Annual Sum60 Exposure Index			
Site	Rank	Sum60 Count	
GRSM-CM	1	197289	2690
GRSM-LR	2	190523	2584
GRSM-CD	3	185668	2568
JOTR-YV	4	173371	2396
SEKI-LP	5	171734	2226
SHEN-BM	6	138712	1956
SEKI-LK	7	132466	1810
YOSE-TD	8	118407	1733
SEKI-AS	9	115750	1479
MACA-HM	10	110354	1532
DEVA-PV	11	105594	1595
GRCA-AS	12	71624	1098
COWP-XX	13	67263	940
GRSM-CC	14	63011	877
CANY-IS	15	57417	894
PINN-ES	16	52155	766
GRBA-MY	17	49296	770
LAVO-ML	18	47614	700
MEVE-MY	19	42052	661
CHIR-ES	20	37707	588
CACO-XX	21	36823	480
COSW-XX	22	36011	499
SAGU-PC	23	35374	546
YELL-WT	24	35254	552
ROMO-LP	25	34055	522
ACAD-CM	26	33463	464
CHAM-XX	27	17847	257
CRMO-VC	28	15368	241
VOYA-SB	29	12346	184
CHIS-XX	30	10294	157
EVER-BC	31	8408	122
BIBE-KB	32	8364	132
MORA-TW	33	4657	69
THRO-VC	34	1607	26
GLAC-WG	35	1285	20
NOCA-MM	36	314	5
DENA-HQ	37	0	0
OLYM-VC	38	0	0
VIIS-LP	39	0	0

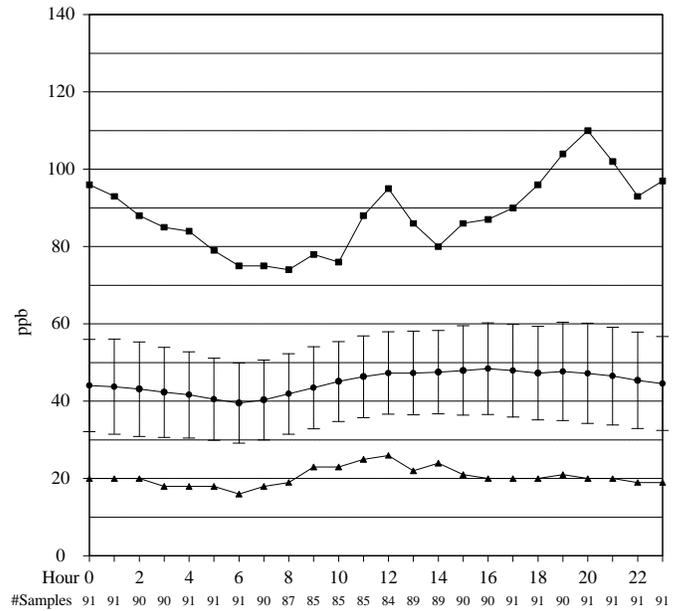




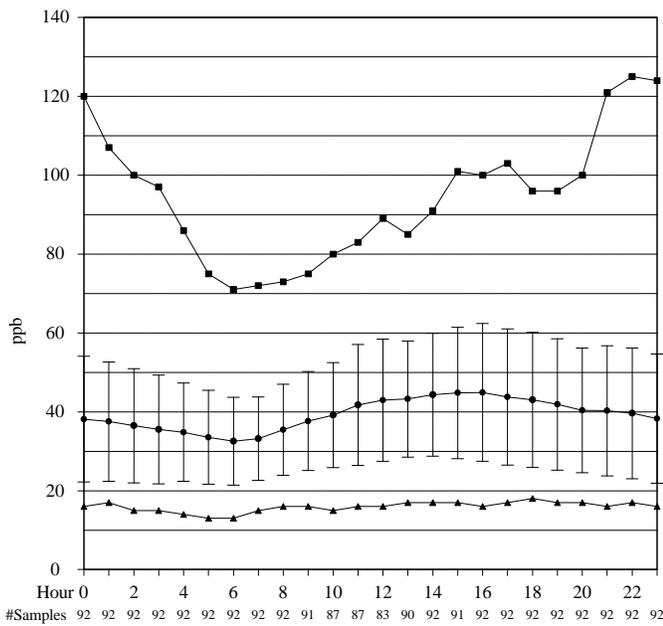
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



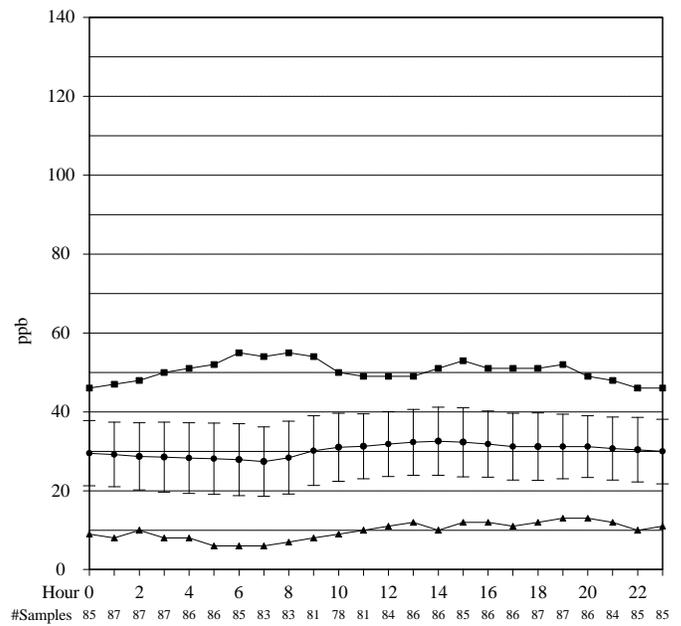
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



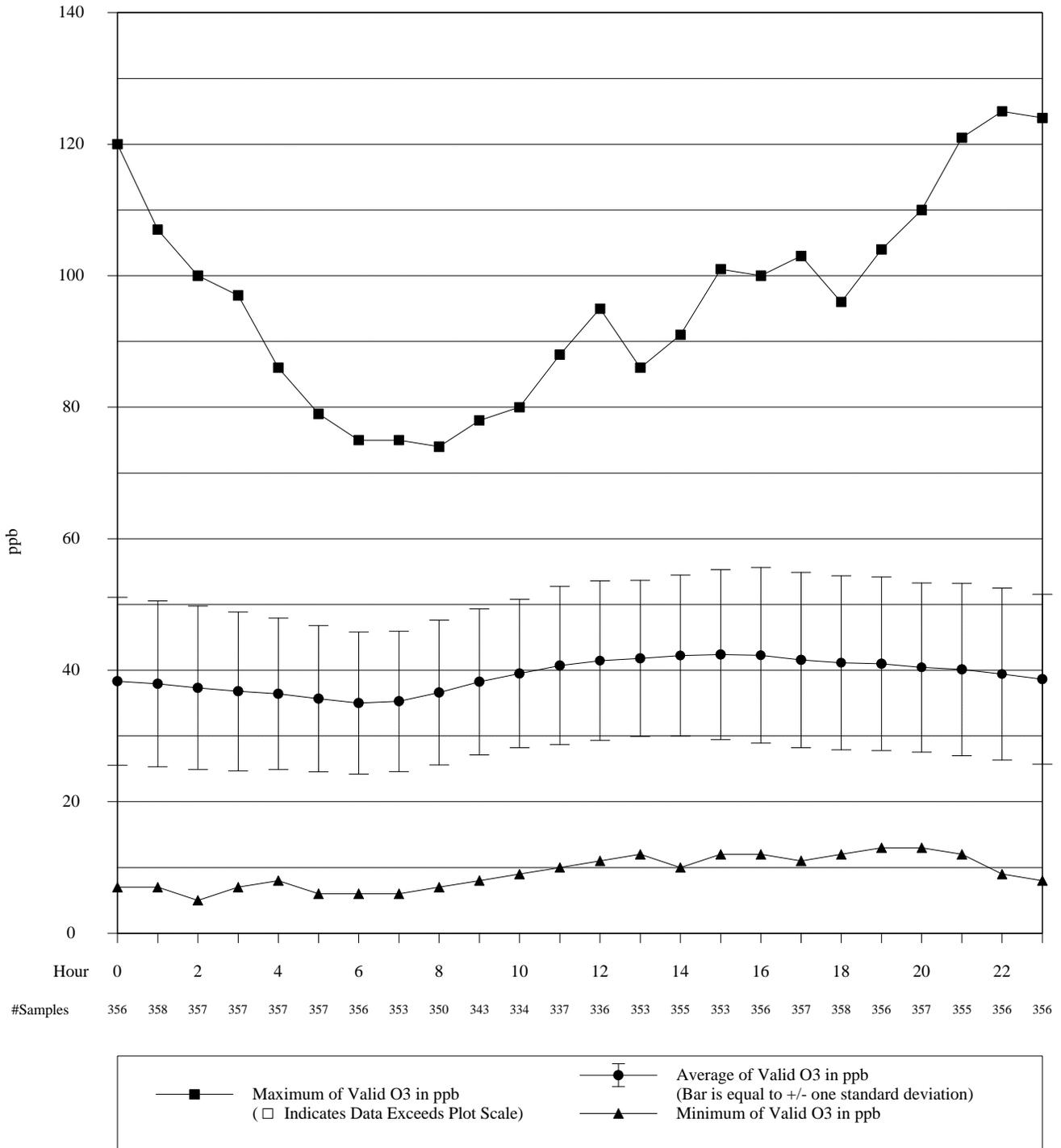
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



Maximum of Valid O3 in ppb  
 Average of Valid O3 in ppb  
 Minimum of Valid O3 in ppb  
 (e Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale) (Bar is equal to +/- one standard deviation)

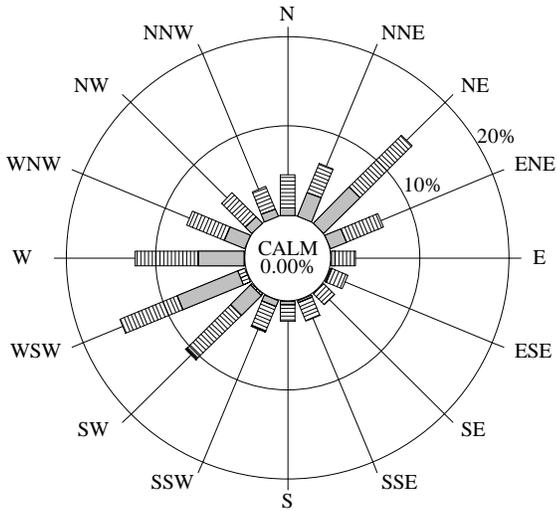


Acadia National Park  
McFarland Hill

Quarterly Ozone  
Pollutant Rose

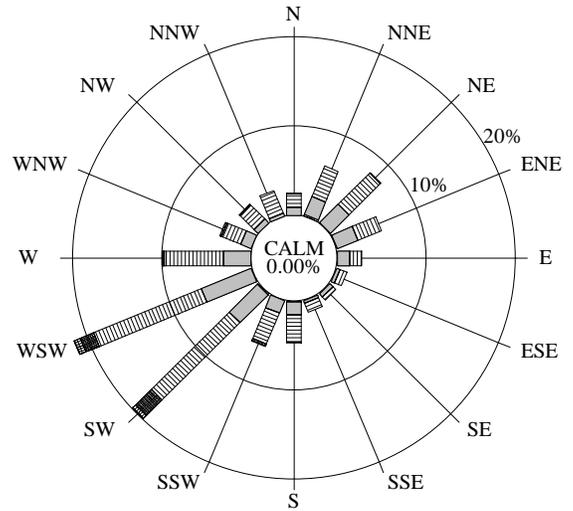
1999

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



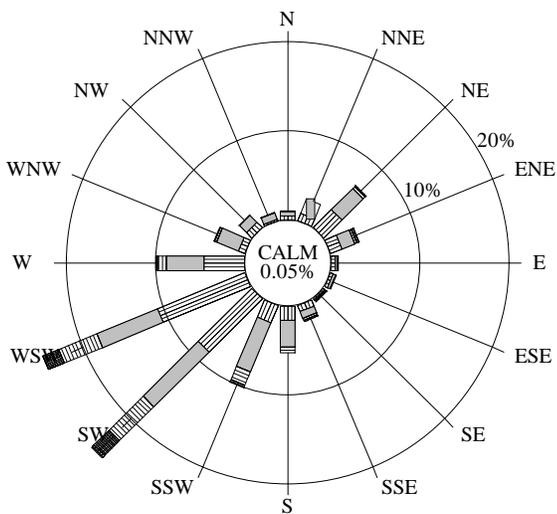
100.0% Collected 95.9% Valid  
2160 Possible /2160 Collected /2072 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



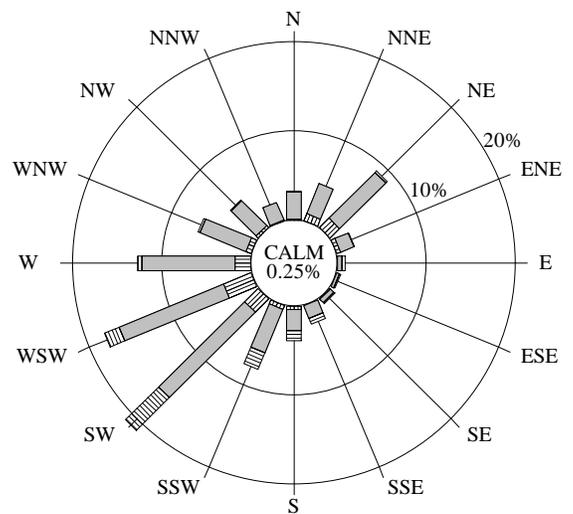
100.0% Collected 98.0% Valid  
2184 Possible /2184 Collected /2141 Valid

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

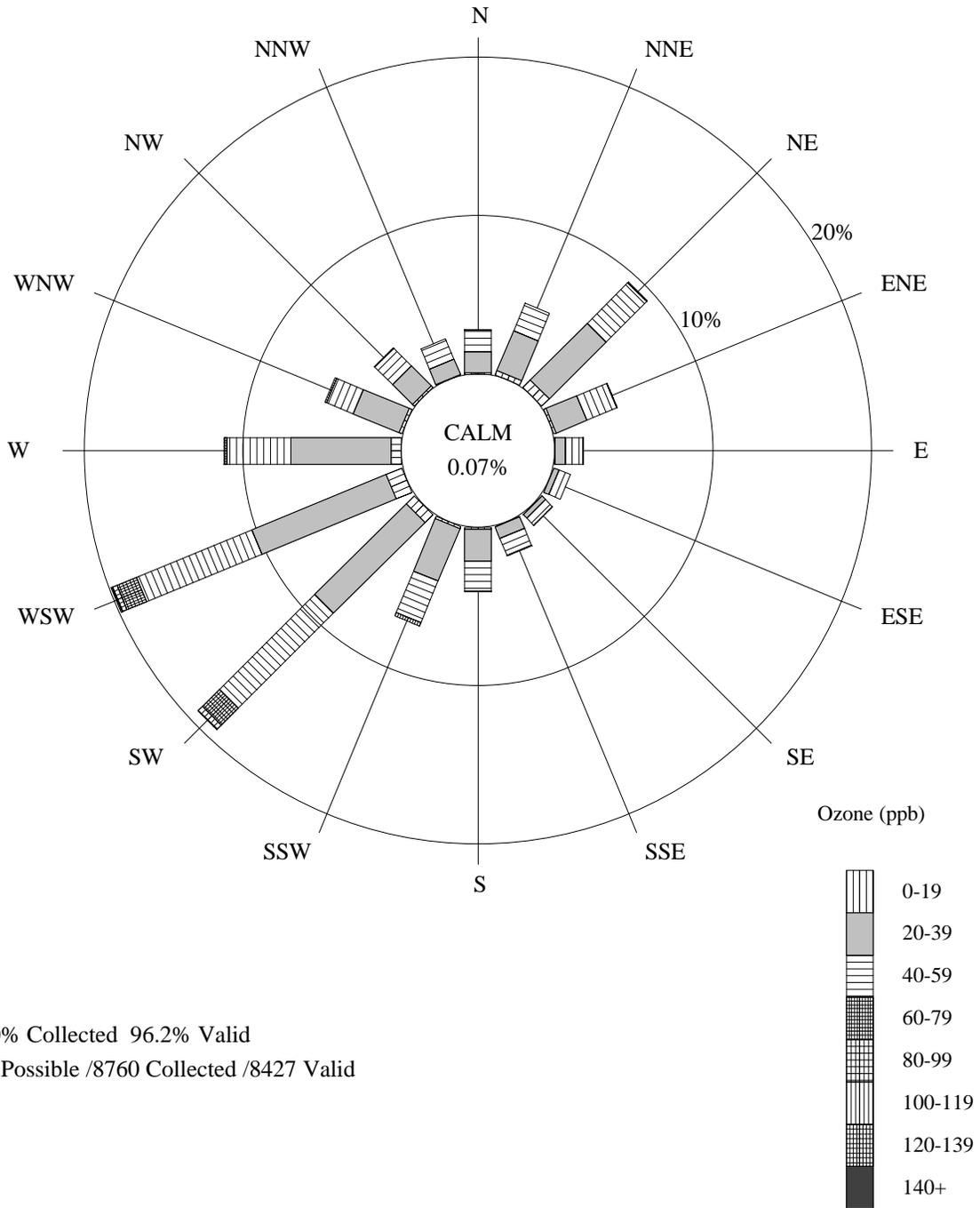


100.0% Collected 98.6% Valid  
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2178 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



100.0% Collected 92.2% Valid  
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2036 Valid



100.0% Collected 96.2% Valid  
8760 Possible /8760 Collected /8427 Valid

## **2.3 METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY**

Summary of Selected Meteorological Data

Acadia National Park

McFarland Hill

Final Data

01/01/99 - 12/31/99

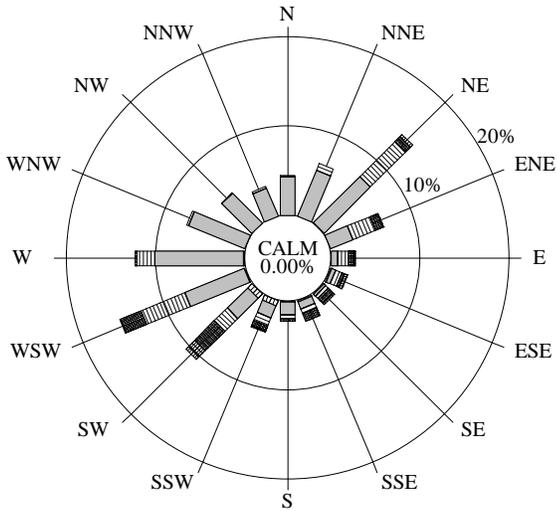
Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
<b>SCALAR WIND SPEED</b>				
Average	3.6	m/s	8664	2.2
Maximum	14.8	m/s		
Percent calm = 0.08				
<b>AMBIENT TEMPERATURE</b>				
Average	8.7	degC	8330	10.0
Maximum	31.5	degC		
Minimum	-25.2	degC		
<b>RELATIVE HUMIDITY</b>				
Average	69	percent	8551	22
Maximum	100	percent		
Minimum	2	percent		
<b>PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)</b>				
Average non-zero rate	1.5	mm/hr	569	1.9
Maximum non-zero rate	11.4	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.2	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	858.3	mm		
<b>SOLAR RADIATION</b>				
Average Daily Total	12,491,577	joules/m2day	364	8,042,141
Maximum Daily Total	29,347,200	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	259,200	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.

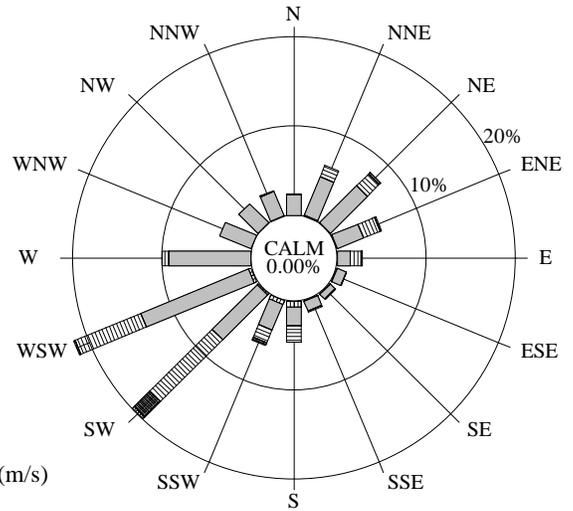
NA indicates instrument not available.

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



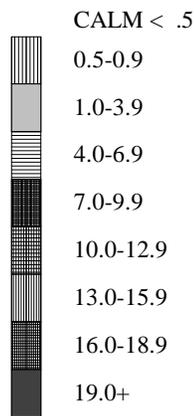
100.0% Collected 96.5% Valid  
2160 Possible /2160 Collected /2084 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

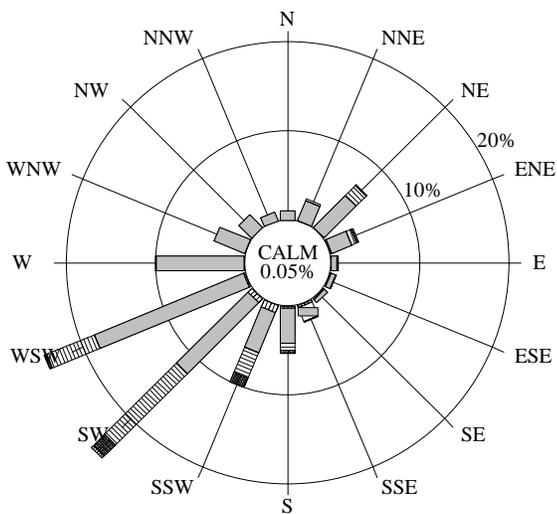


100.0% Collected 99.6% Valid  
2184 Possible /2184 Collected /2175 Valid

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)

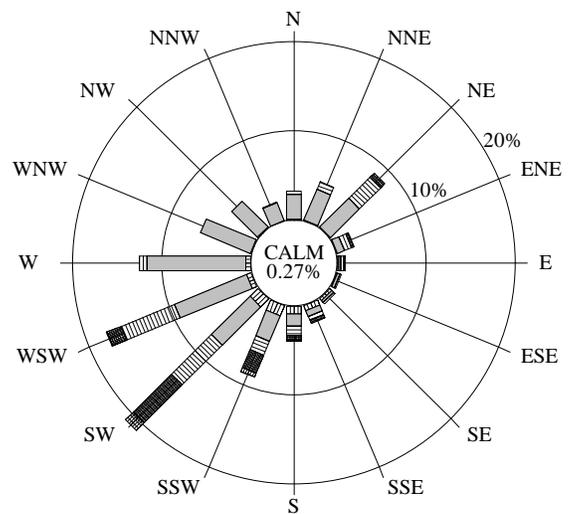


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

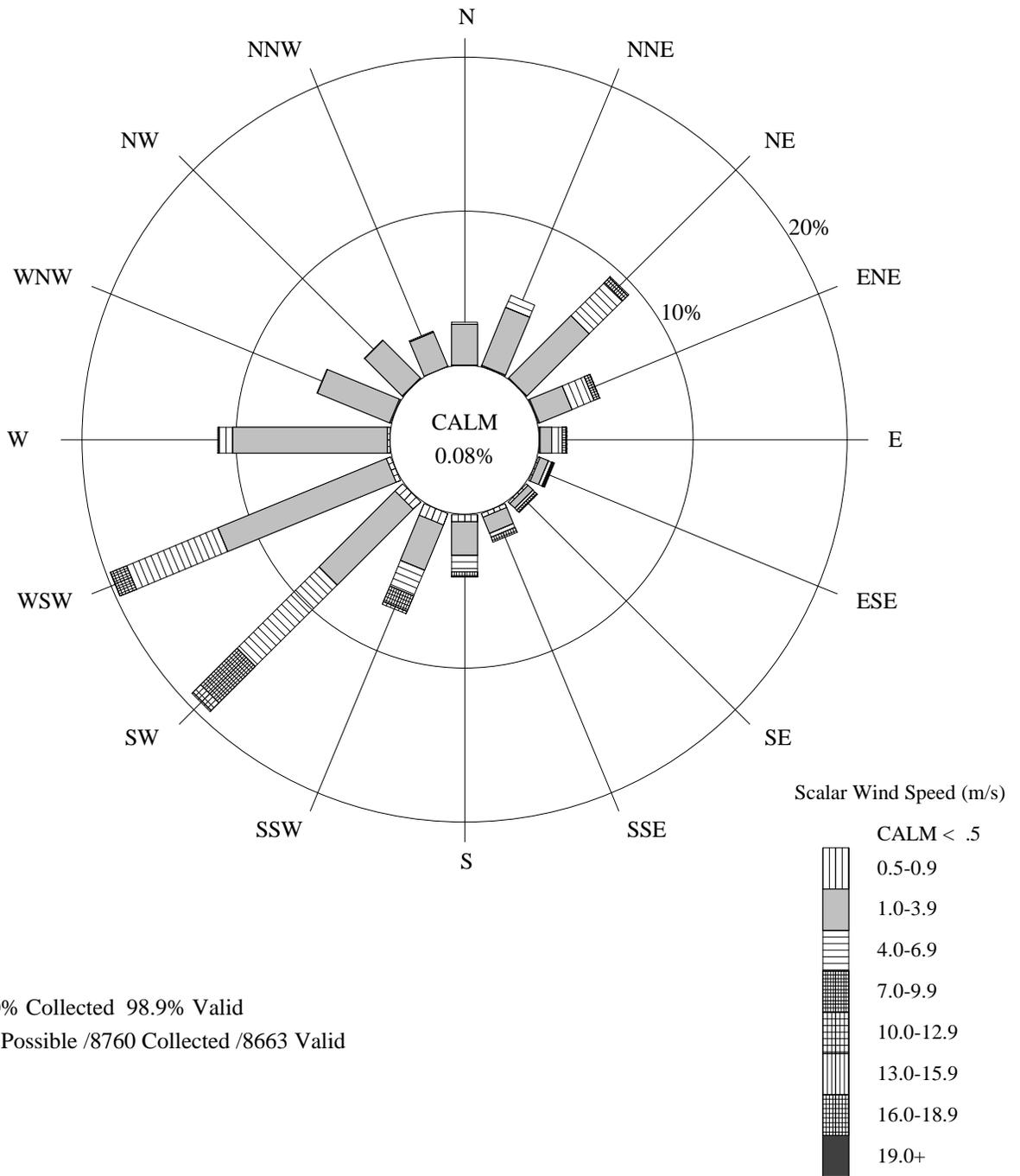


100.0% Collected 99.6% Valid  
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2200 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



100.0% Collected 99.8% Valid  
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2204 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, 1998, and 1999 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 ( $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ), particulate nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), particulate ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), and nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ). In some cases, the positive ions  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  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/ardpublic/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  
Acadia National Park  
01/01/1999-12/31/1999

Quarter	No. Valid Samples	p-NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	HNO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Total NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	NH <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	p-SO <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>2</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>4</sub> /SO <sub>2</sub> Ratio
1	13	0.681	0.573	1.245	0.325	1.558	2.507	0.621
2	13	0.452	0.868	1.306	0.530	1.978	1.411	1.402
3	13	0.254	1.738	1.965	0.742	3.405	1.858	1.833
4	13	0.757	0.755	1.500	0.376	1.512	1.878	0.805
Annual Average		0.536	0.984	1.504	0.493	2.113	1.913	1.104
Standard Deviation		0.375	0.785	0.769	0.354	1.479	1.050	

Data Recovery Table			
Total No. Filters	No. Invalidated	Data Capture	No. Valid Hours
52	0	100.0%	8584.0

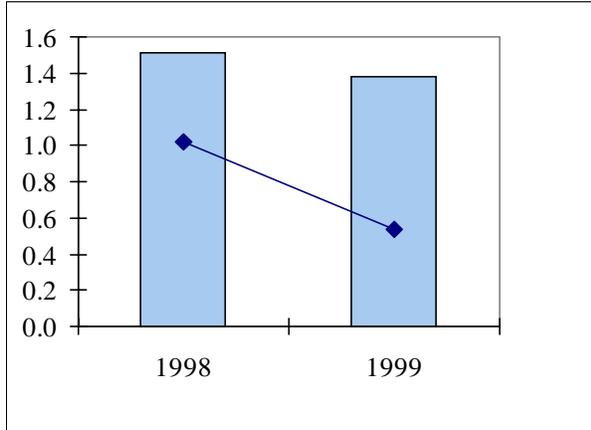
CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring Weekly Concentrations Report  
Acadia National Park  
01/01/1999 - 12/31/1999

On Date	Off Date	p-NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	HNO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Total NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	NH <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	p-SO <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>2</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>4</sub> /SO <sub>2</sub> Ratio
12/29/98	01/05/99	0.630	0.889	1.504	0.257	1.992	6.089	0.327
01/05/99	01/12/99	0.695	0.888	1.569	0.461	1.682	4.325	0.389
01/12/99	01/19/99	1.026	1.010	2.020	0.550	2.226	4.641	0.480
01/19/99	01/26/99	0.504	0.535	1.030	0.241	1.454	1.556	0.935
01/26/99	02/02/99	0.095	0.202	0.295	0.043	0.174	2.029	0.086
02/02/99	02/09/99	1.290	0.360	1.645	0.337	1.232	2.097	0.588
02/09/99	02/16/99	1.162	0.346	1.503	0.352	1.994	2.298	0.868
02/16/99	02/23/99	0.404	0.287	0.687	0.284	1.544	1.507	1.025
02/23/99	03/02/99	0.900	0.370	1.264	0.280	1.419	1.838	0.772
03/02/99	03/09/99	0.494	0.265	0.755	0.345	1.572	1.647	0.955
03/09/99	03/17/99	0.212	0.160	0.369	0.187	0.691	1.004	0.688
03/17/99	03/23/99	1.103	0.992	2.080	0.463	2.274	2.167	1.049
03/23/99	03/30/99	0.333	1.148	1.462	0.425	2.004	1.399	1.433
03/30/99	04/06/99	0.267	0.321	0.583	0.318	0.863	0.988	0.873
04/06/99	04/13/99	0.672	0.299	0.967	0.371	1.405	0.889	1.581
04/13/99	04/20/99	0.257	0.746	0.990	0.350	1.160	1.563	0.742
04/20/99	04/27/99	0.370	0.969	1.324	0.487	1.391	1.357	1.025
04/27/99	05/04/99	0.235	0.250	0.481	0.186	0.638	0.916	0.696
05/04/99	05/11/99	0.092	0.462	0.546	0.262	0.897	0.825	1.087
05/11/99	05/18/99	0.331	0.279	0.606	0.239	0.965	0.822	1.174
05/18/99	05/25/99	0.370	0.114	0.483	0.148	0.951	0.682	1.395
05/25/99	06/01/99	1.070	1.897	2.937	1.064	3.473	3.397	1.023
06/01/99	06/08/99	0.572	1.761	2.305	1.274	5.384	2.032	2.650
06/08/99	06/15/99	0.514	0.410	0.918	0.164	1.688	0.754	2.238
06/15/99	06/22/99	0.573	1.419	1.970	0.689	1.826	2.103	0.868
06/22/99	06/29/99	0.554	2.357	2.873	1.336	5.075	2.011	2.524
06/29/99	07/06/99	0.153	1.570	1.699	0.731	3.764	1.663	2.263
07/06/99	07/13/99	0.258	0.982	1.225	0.436	1.590	1.352	1.175
07/13/99	07/20/99	0.059	3.506	3.509	1.944	8.134	2.837	2.868
07/20/99	07/27/99	0.059	2.123	2.148	0.896	3.816	1.566	2.438
07/27/99	08/03/99	0.159	1.794	1.925	1.009	5.148	1.617	3.183
08/03/99	08/10/99	0.235	1.024	1.243	0.360	1.519	1.390	1.093
08/10/99	08/17/99	0.110	2.609	2.678	0.792	3.816	2.034	1.876
08/17/99	08/24/99	0.221	1.593	1.788	0.701	2.988	2.112	1.415
08/24/99	08/31/99	0.152	2.956	3.061	0.994	4.669	2.146	2.175
08/31/99	09/07/99	0.219	2.110	2.295	0.291	1.646	2.628	0.626
09/07/99	09/14/99	0.108	1.207	1.295	0.717	3.726	1.189	3.133
09/14/99	09/21/99	0.428	0.253	0.676	0.196	1.335	1.522	0.877
09/21/99	09/28/99	1.145	0.872	2.003	0.581	2.110	2.096	1.007
09/28/99	10/05/99	0.850	1.143	1.975	0.554	2.031	1.604	1.266
10/05/99	10/12/99	0.374	0.385	0.753	0.180	1.256	0.933	1.347
10/12/99	10/19/99	1.028	0.235	1.259	0.219	1.117	0.996	1.121
10/19/99	10/26/99	0.654	0.343	0.992	0.334	1.169	1.197	0.976
10/26/99	11/02/99	1.381	0.613	1.984	0.580	2.223	2.190	1.015
11/02/99	11/09/99	1.151	0.436	1.581	0.304	1.331	2.847	0.467
11/09/99	11/16/99	0.724	0.754	1.466	0.251	1.342	1.880	0.714
11/16/99	11/23/99	0.911	1.160	2.052	0.370	1.660	1.945	0.853
11/23/99	11/30/99	0.187	0.802	0.976	0.382	1.585	0.979	1.618
11/30/99	12/07/99	0.977	1.974	2.919	0.623	1.960	2.988	0.656
12/07/99	12/14/99	0.128	0.896	1.010	0.423	1.561	1.194	1.308
12/14/99	12/21/99	0.594	0.293	0.883	0.235	0.989	1.730	0.572
12/21/99	12/28/99	0.887	0.776	1.651	0.437	1.429	3.925	0.364

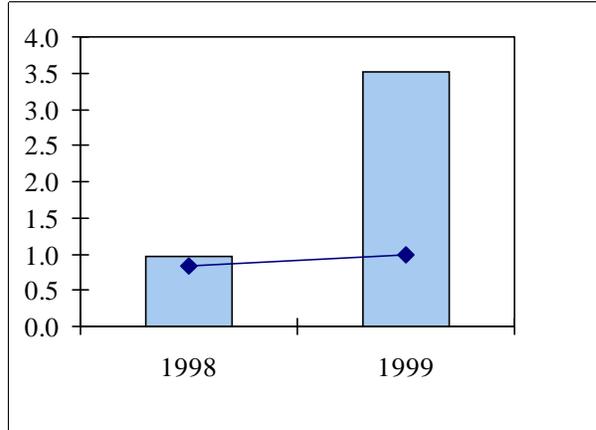
Acadia National Park

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

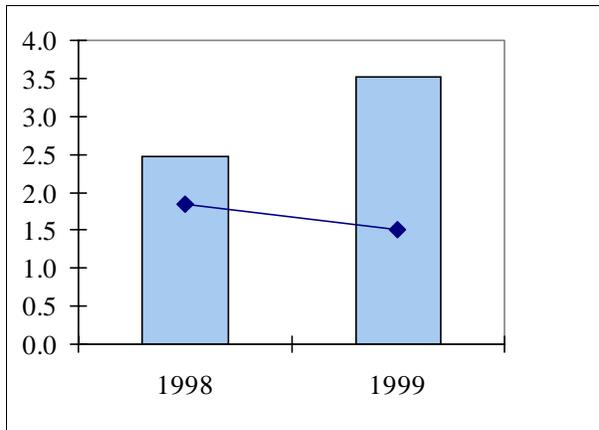
p-NO<sub>3</sub>



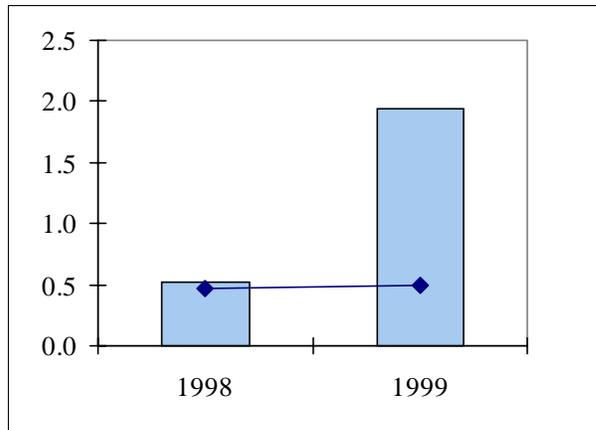
HNO<sub>3</sub>



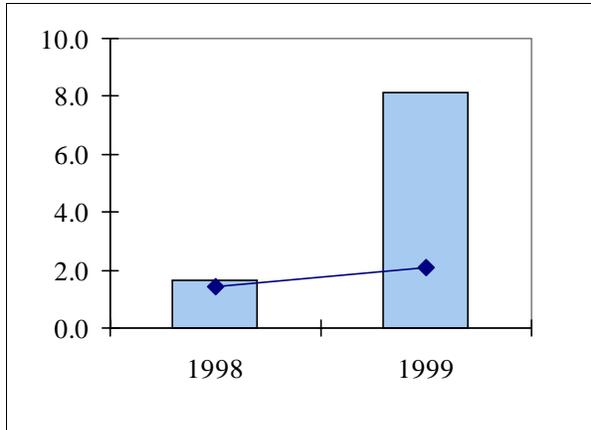
Total NO<sub>3</sub>



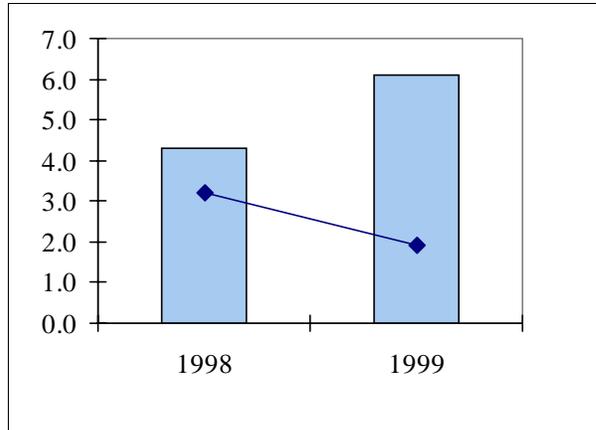
NH<sub>4</sub>



p-SO<sub>4</sub>



SO<sub>2</sub>







### 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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- ACAD Acadia NP
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- DENA Denali NP
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- GRBA Great Basin NP
- GRCA Grand Canyon NP
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- 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
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### **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

<b>Data Disk Contents Summary</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>Hourly</b>	
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	
<b>CASTNet Weekly Species Summary Data</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>CASTNet</b>	
ssssCNyr.ASC	Weekly averages
Where: ssss = site code CN = CASTNet yr = year asc = ascii file	

<b>NPS IMC and AIRS Invalid Data Codes</b>			
<b>NPS IMC VAL CODE</b>	<b>REASON</b>	<b>AIRS CODE</b>	<b>AIRS REASON</b>
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.

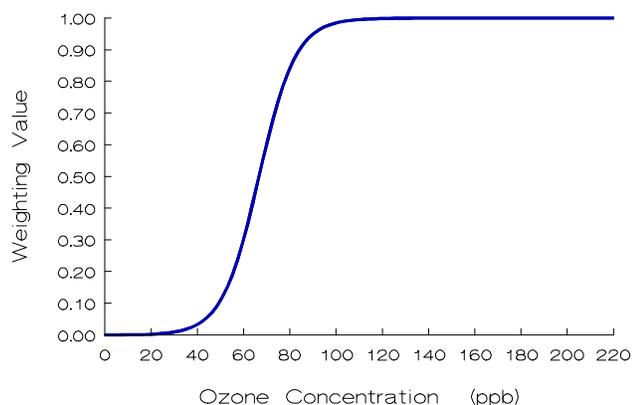
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the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

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

where

Weighting Function Used To Calculate W126 Exposure Index



$w_i$  = 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 not 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

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**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<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, Pb, CO, O<sub>3</sub>).

**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<sub>3</sub>):** 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<sub>2</sub>):** 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>.

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### 4.3 GLOSSARY OF AIR QUALITY UNITS

Units Conversion Table			
Parameter Type	Multiply	By	To Obtain
Pollutant	ppm	1000	ppb
	ppm	1960	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppm	2615	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	ppb	0.001	ppm
	ppb	1.960	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppb	2.615	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.0005102	ppm
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.5102	ppb
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.0003824	ppm
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.3824	ppb
Wind Speed	m/s	2.05	mph
	mph	0.489	m/s
Solar Radiation	ly/min	697	$\text{w}/\text{m}^2$
	$\text{w}/\text{m}^2$	0.00143	ly/min
Precipitation	mm/hr	0.0394	in/hr
	in/hr	25.4	mm/hr
Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C} + 17.78$	1.8	$^{\circ}\text{F}$
	$^{\circ}\text{F} - 32$	5/9	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ppm = parts per million</li> <li>ppb = parts per billion</li> <li><math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math> = micrograms per cubic meter (at 25°C)</li> <li>m/s = meters per second</li> <li>mps = miles per hour</li> <li>ly/min = langley's per minute</li> <li><math>\text{w}/\text{m}^2</math> = watts per square meter</li> <li>mm/hr = millimeters per hour</li> <li>in/hr = inches per hour</li> <li><math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math> = degrees centigrade</li> <li><math>^{\circ}\text{F}</math> = degrees fahrenheit</li> </ul>			