Annual Data Summary

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
Lookout Point

2001

National Park Service
Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network

AIR RESOURCES DIVISION
RESEARCH AND MONITORING BRANCH
12795 West Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Lakewood, Colorado 80225
Telephone: (303) 969-2820
Fax: (303) 969-2822

This Annual Data Summary was prepared under NPS Contract CX-1270-96-007 by:

Air Resource Specialists, Inc.
1901 Sharp Point Drive, Suite E
Fort Collins, Colorado 80525
Telephone: (970) 484-7941
Fax: (970) 484-3423

For additional copies of this report or reports for other NPS units, contact:

National Park Service 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

or

National Park Service
Air Resources Division
P.O. Box 25287
Lakewood, Colorado 80225-02587
Telephone: (303) 969-2130
E-Mail: AQ_INFO@AQD.NPS.GOV

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Park Service Air Resources Division (ARD) recognizes the level of effort required by individual park units, site operators, auditors, cooperating state and local agencies, and ARD contractors. ARD sincerely appreciates the contributions of all participants in assisting with the collection, validation, and reporting of these air quality and meteorological data.

At Sequoia National Park, ARD specifically recognizes Hassan Basagic, Liz Van Mantgem, and Donna Meisky 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.

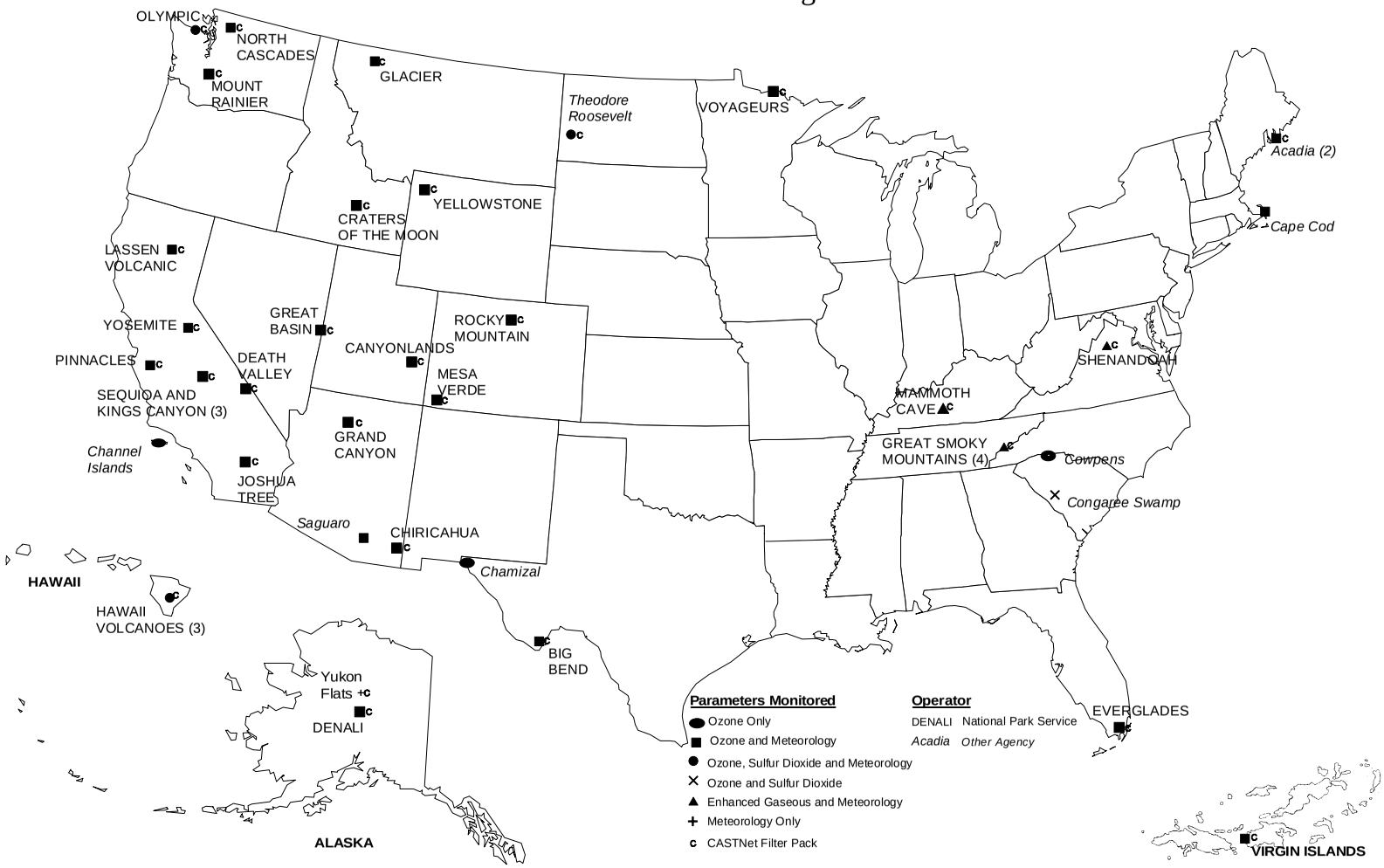
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The 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, 45 monitoring sites in 36 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

2001 Monitoring Sites



1.2 SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Sequoia National Park and Kings Canyon National Park (Sequoia/Kings Canyon) are both Class I areas and under joint National Park Service management. They are located about 200 miles southeast of San Francisco, with Kings Canyon being Sequoia's neighbor to the north. There are three monitoring sites at Sequoia/Kings Canyon, which are located in Sequoia National Park (Ash Mountain, Lookout Point, and Lower Kaweah sites).

Both Sequoia National Park and Kings Canyon National Park were established because of the unique values of all their natural resources, but especially because of their wilderness character and their vegetation, with emphasis on giant sequoia forests. The parks were also established as "public parks" for the enjoyment and benefit of people so the beauty of the parks could be experienced. In 1976, the parks were designated Biosphere Reserves. In 1984, Congress designated 280,000 acres of Sequoia National Park, and 456,000 acres of Kings Canyon National Park as wilderness areas.

The parks include the highest and most rugged portions of the Sierra Nevada range. The Parks are predominantly mountains and canyons, including a complete spectrum of life zones from 1600' foothill elevations to 14,494 feet Mount Whitney, (the highest point in the conterminous United States).

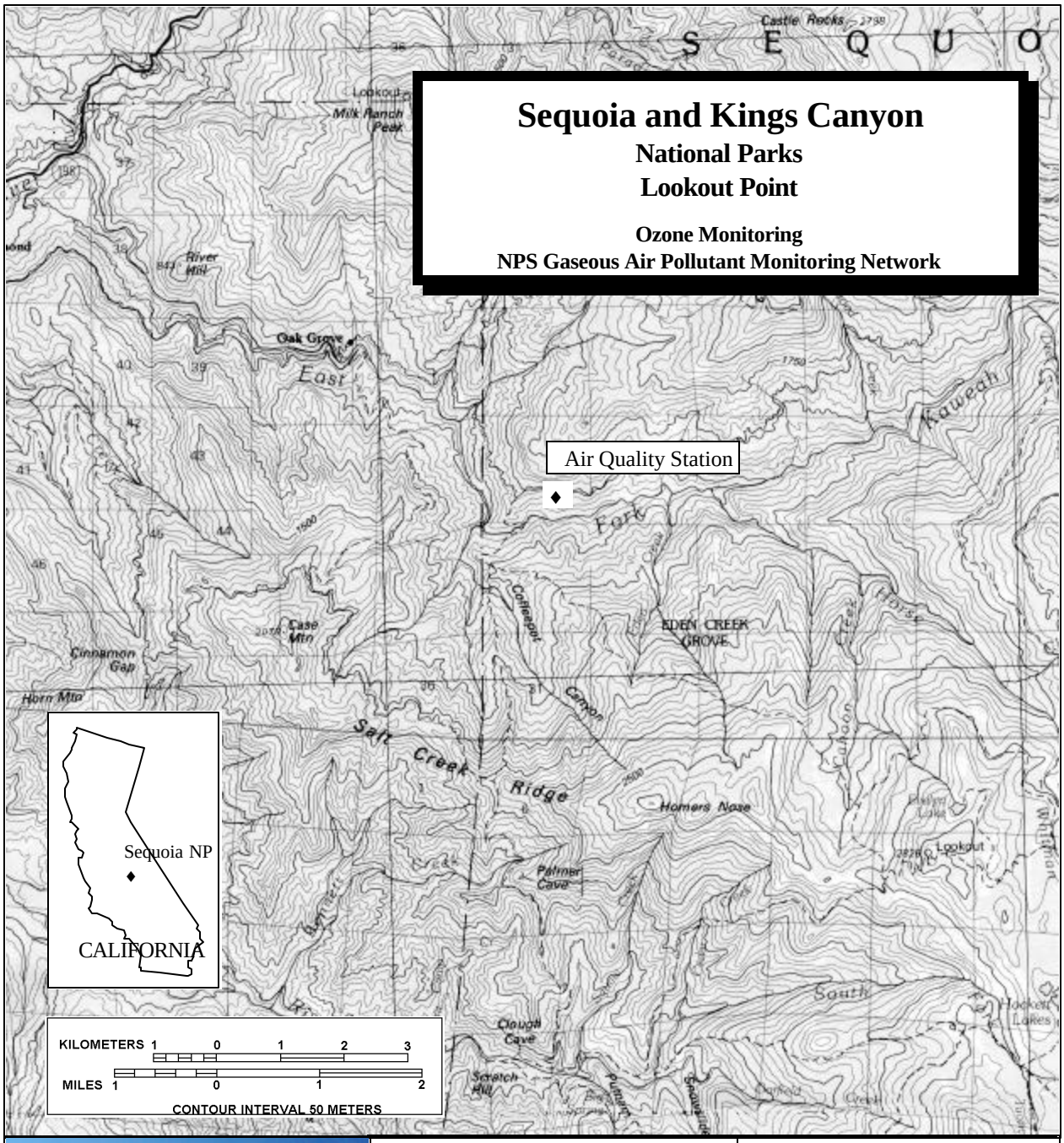
The higher mountains contain hundreds of lakes in basins etched out of granite by ancient glaciers. Thousands of miles of mountain streams course through the canyons gathering into major forks of the Kaweah, Kern, Kings, and San Joaquin rivers. High mountain meadows of all sizes, a few as large as several hundred acres, lie in the canyons and on the plateaus.

Vegetation is especially diverse beginning as open oak savannah and chaparral brush fields on the foothill slopes, progressing upward through climatically influenced bands through ponderosa pine forests and mixed conifer forests, which include giant sequoia groves, fir forests, and to the high elevation foxtail pine and extensive lodgepole pine forests. These forests are outstanding examples of pristine vegetation of the west slope of the Sierra. Outside the parks, similar ecosystems have been completely altered by logging, agriculture, grazing, and other activities. The sequoia forests are without parallel anywhere both as to forest extent and size of individual specimens. The General Sherman tree is recognized to be the largest known living thing on the planet and other park trees approach its bulk.

The parks provide native habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife. Some species of fish and wildlife characterizing the southern Sierra are abundant and include black bear, mule deer, and trout.

Cultural resources in Sequoia/Kings Canyon include prehistoric aboriginal sites, structures representing pioneer settlements, historic roads and trails, and cabins built by fur trappers, stockmen and miners.

Air quality and visibility in the parks are primarily affected by pollutants originating from numerous stationary and mobile sources within California's Central Valley. Pollutants transported from the San Francisco Bay area also affect park air quality and visibility.



SITE IDENTIFICATION	
Site Abbreviation:	SEKI-LP
AIRS ID NO.:	06-107-0008

INSTRUMENTATION	
O_3 Analyzer	Relative Humidity
Calibrator	Temperature
Wind Speed	Solar Radiation
Wind Direction	Precipitation
Wetness	Delta Temperature
	Filter Pack

MAP INFORMATION	
Mean Elevation:	1225 m
Longitude:	118°45’45’W
Latitude:	36°25’45”N
UTM Zone:	11
Easting:	342003
Northing:	4032792
Map Reference:	Mount Whitney 36118-E1 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
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

Final Validation

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

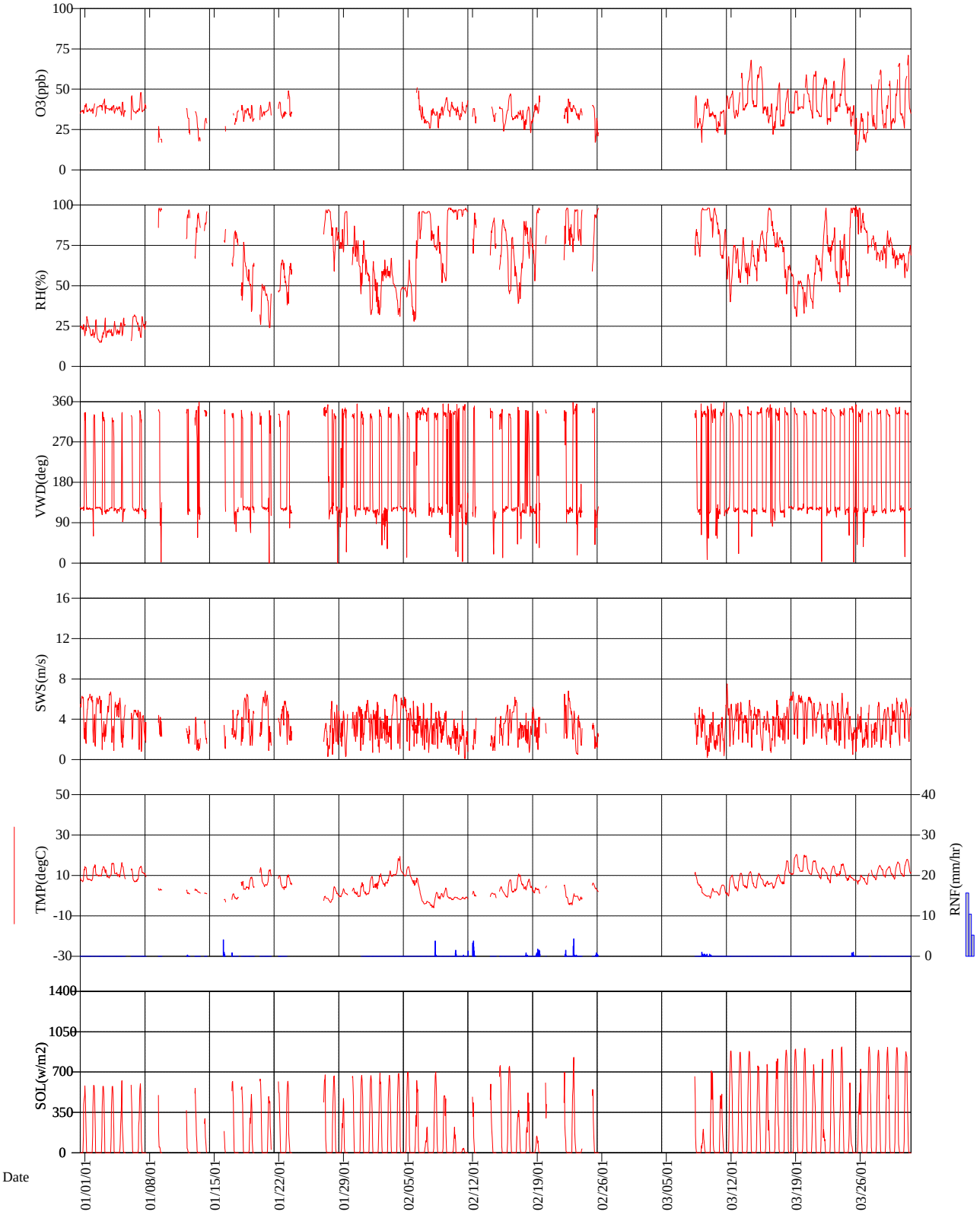
Parameter	Interval	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
			No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	hourly	O3	8760	7729	88.2	5623	64.2
Scalar Wind Speed	hourly	SWS	8760	7981	91.1	7981	91.1
Vector Wind Speed	hourly	VWS	8760	7981	91.1	7981	91.1
Vector Wind Direction	hourly	VWD	8760	7990	91.2	7990	91.2
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	hourly	SDWD	8760	7990	91.2	7990	91.2
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	hourly	TMP	8760	7999	91.3	7571	86.4
Delta Temperature	hourly	DTP	8760	7999	91.3	7571	86.4
Relative Humidity	hourly	RH	8760	8001	91.3	8001	91.3
Precipitation	hourly	RNF	8760	7845	89.6	7789	88.9
Wetness Sensor	hourly	WET	8760	7998	91.3	7998	91.3
Solar Radiation	hourly	SOL	8760	8006	91.4	7997	91.3
Filter Pack Flow Rate	hourly	FLOW	8760	8007	91.4	8006	91.4

Notes: 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.

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

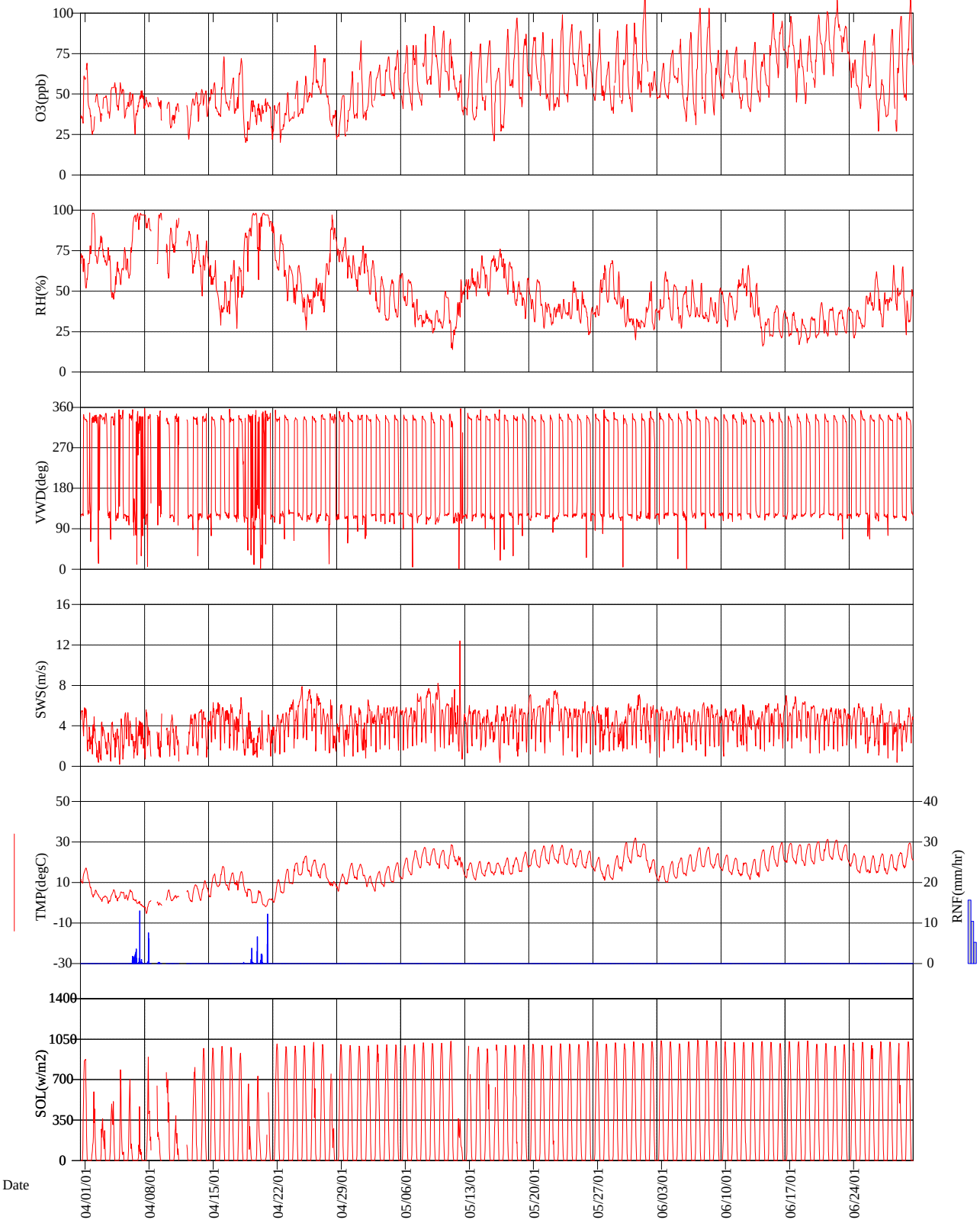
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point



Final Validation

First Quarter 2001

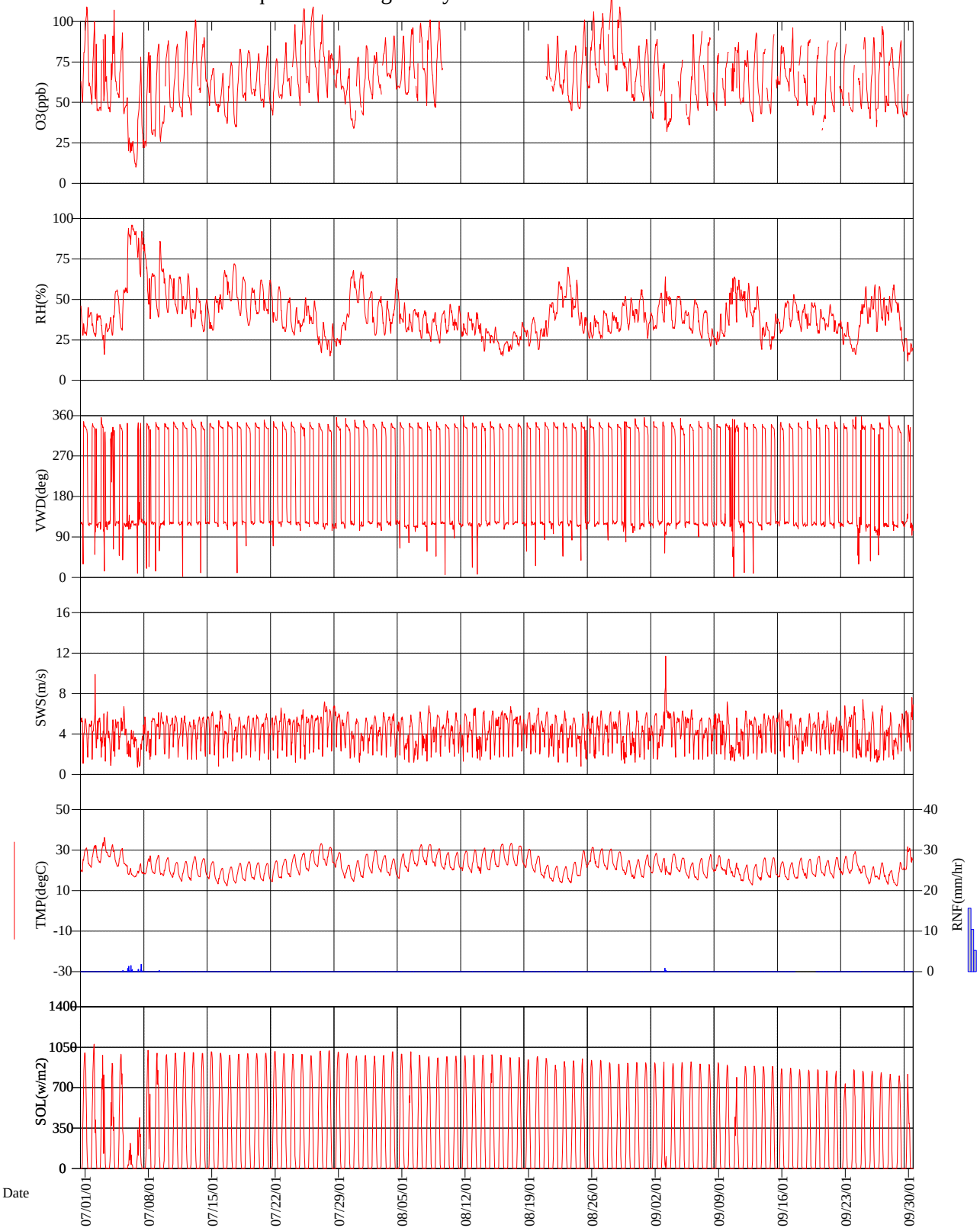
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point



Final Validation

Second Quarter 2001

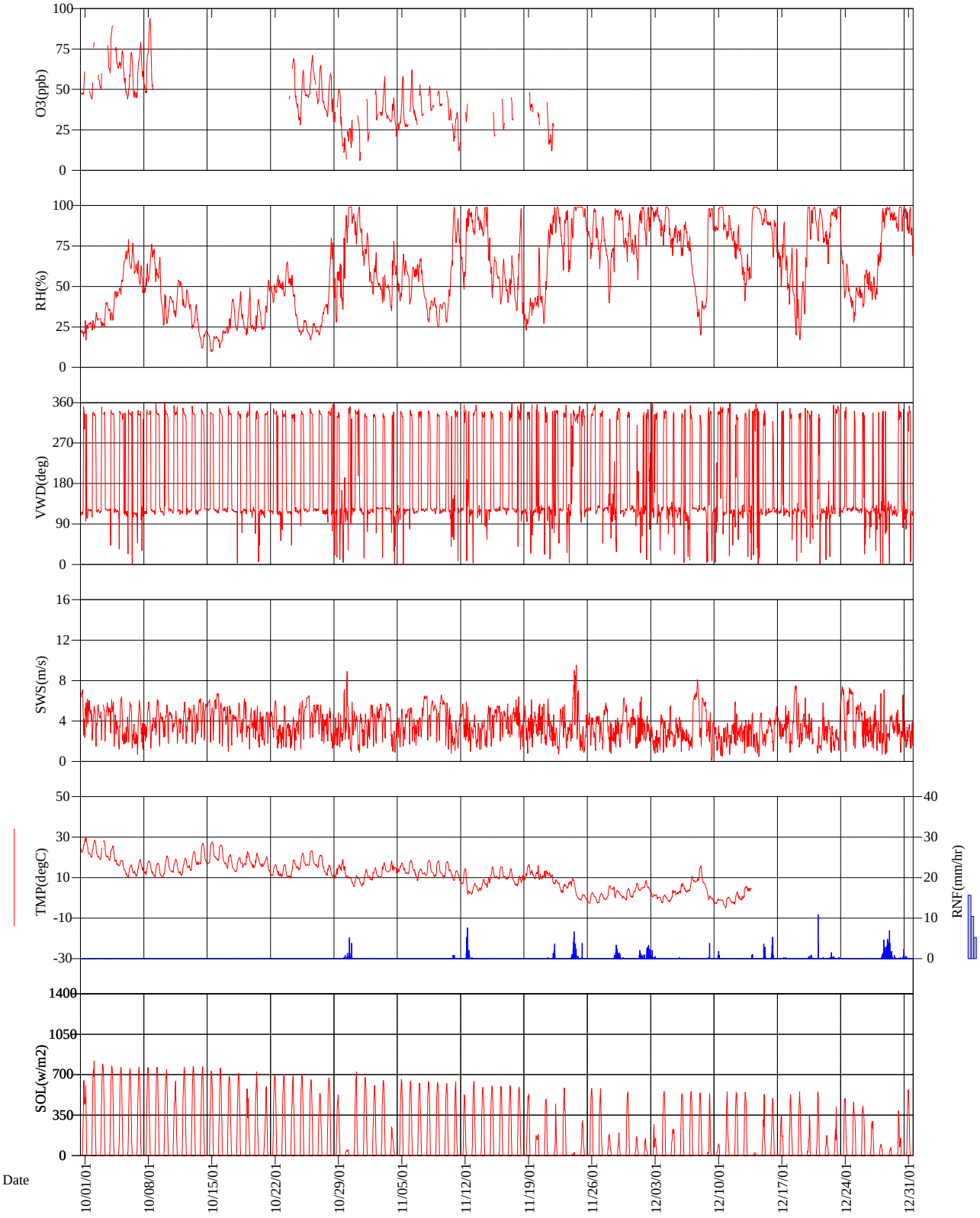
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point



Final Validation

Third Quarter 2001

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 2001

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point
01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY-SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	49	51	71	80	99	115	109	118	97	94	62		118	118
NO. OF DAYS	(20)	(19)	(24)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(21)	(30)	(17)	(19)		(143)	(272)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	40	41	54	55	83	88	87	93	84	65	46		87	69
NO. OF DAYS	(20)	(19)	(24)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(21)	(30)	(17)	(19)		(143)	(272)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	40	39	52	59	73	87	84	87	72	74	39		87	87
NO. OF DAYS	(8)	(10)	(23)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(19)	(21)	(11)	(6)		(132)	(217)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	38	35	39	44	60	67	62	72	64	51	34		64	55
NO. OF DAYS	(8)	(10)	(23)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(19)	(21)	(11)	(6)		(132)	(217)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	1.485	1.696	3.118	3.130	3.214	3.630	7.800	2.196	2.588	3.714	3.000		7.800	7.800
NO. OF DAYS	(8)	(10)	(23)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(19)	(21)	(11)	(6)		(132)	(217)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	1.284	1.433	2.028	1.833	2.011	1.975	2.301	1.784	2.076	2.071	2.260		2.048	1.970
NO. OF DAYS	(8)	(10)	(23)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(19)	(21)	(11)	(6)		(132)	(217)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	45	45	60	67	83	96	100	105	88	86	49		105	105
NO. OF DAYS	(16)	(14)	(21)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(20)	(26)	(13)	(9)		(137)	(239)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	38	38	46	48	72	75	73	82	78	62	44		76	63
NO. OF DAYS	(16)	(14)	(21)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(20)	(26)	(13)	(9)		(137)	(239)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	41	41	59	64	82	94	96	101	84	77	45		101	101
NO. OF DAYS	(14)	(14)	(22)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(21)	(19)	(12)	(9)		(132)	(232)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	38	36	45	47	69	74	71	81	74	57	40		73	61
NO. OF DAYS	(14)	(14)	(22)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(21)	(19)	(12)	(9)		(132)	(232)
MONTHLY MEAN	36	35	39	43	60	67	62	72	63	51	35		64	54
NO. OF HOURS	(309)	(327)	(547)	(659)	(728)	(704)	(729)	(456)	(595)	(313)	(256)		(3212)	(5623)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	11046	11519	21523	28630	43990	46865	45213	32847	37504	15888	8869		206419	303894
NO. OF HOURS	(309)	(327)	(547)	(659)	(728)	(704)	(729)	(456)	(595)	(313)	(256)		(3212)	(5623)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	1919	2789	26745	34390	29941	27756	24012	7108	62		142844	154722
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(30)	(42)	(367)	(449)	(396)	(361)	(318)	(102)	(1)		(1891)	(2066)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	80	8539	14813	11952	12011	10634	965	-		57949	58994
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(100)	(165)	(134)	(132)	(125)	(11)	(0)		(656)	(668)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	282	284	2028	3301	20030	26825	23356	21261	19197	5048	386		110670	121999
NO. OF HOURS	(309)	(327)	(547)	(659)	(728)	(704)	(729)	(456)	(595)	(313)	(256)		(3212)	(5623)

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

* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Final Validation

6/28/02

Frequency Distribution

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point
Monitoring Season: 01/01/01 - 12/31/01[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	64	5623	0.026	0.042	0.055	0.074	0.086	0.099	0.104	0.109	0.118	0.115	0.0715	0.0680	1.39

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)

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Lookout Point

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

Day	Jan-01		Feb-01		Mar-01		Apr-01		May-01		Jun-01		Jul-01		Aug-01		Sep-01		Oct-01		Nov-01		Dec-01	
1	.041	M		T		T	.069	S	.083	T	.115	F	.109	S	.085	W	.089	S		M		T		S
2	.041	T		F		F	.050	M	.064	W	.064	S	.100	M	.081	T	.089	S		T		F		S
3	.044	W		S		S	.049	T	.068	T	.069	S	.092	T	.090	F	.074	M		W	.058	S		M
4	.040	T		S		S	.057	W	.073	F	.077	M	.107	W	.091	S		T		T	.045	S		T
5	.042	F		M		M	.057	T	.077	S	.084	T	.093	T	.091	S		W	.074	F	.058	M		W
6	.046	S	.051	T		T	.051	F	.080	S	.088	W	.053	F	.096	M	.092	T	.073	S	.062	T		T
7	.048	S	.039	W		W	.052	S	.080	M	.103	T	.078	S	.099	T	.094	F	.079	S	.053	W		F
8		M	.038	T		T	.048	S	.087	T	.103	F	.081	S	.101	W		S	.094	M	.052	T		S
9	.027	T	.045	F	.044	F	.048	M	.092	W	.077	S	.086	M	.100	T		S		T	.049	F		S
10		W	.042	S	.042	S	.045	T	.089	T	.077	S	.088	T		F		M		W	.049	S		M
11		T	.042	S	.037	S	.044	W	.084	F	.079	M	.086	W		S	.087	T		T	.036	S		T
12	.038	F	.043	M	.049	M		T	.062	S	.071	T	.094	T		S	.082	W		F		M		W
13	.036	S		T	.060	T	.051	F	.076	S	.082	W	.101	F		M	.093	T		S		T		T
14		S		W	.068	W	.053	S	.081	M	.075	T	.090	S		T	.083	F		S		W		F
15		M	.039	T	.064	T	.057	S	.083	T	.100	F	.071	S		W		S		M		T		S
16		T	.047	F	.041	F	.073	M	.066	W	.095	S	.068	M		T	.085	S		T		F		S
17		W	.037	S	.054	S	.060	T	.090	T	.098	S	.075	T		F	.096	M		W		S		M
18	.040	T	.039	S	.050	S	.072	W	.097	F	.084	M	.083	W		S		T		T		S		T
19	.040	F	.046	M	.049	M	.046	T	.087	S	.086	T	.082	T		S		W		F		M		W
20	.040	S		T	.059	T	.044	F	.085	S	.099	W	.080	F		M		T		S		T		T
21		S		W	.061	W	.047	S	.088	M	.101	T	.085	S	.086	T		F		S		W		F
22	.042	M	.044	T	.057	T	.045	S	.084	T	.108	F	.077	S	.091	W		S		M		T		S
23	.049	T	.042	F	.055	F	.051	M	.099	W	.092	S	.087	M	.082	T		S		T		F		S
24		W		S	.069	S	.058	T	.093	T	.074	S	.098	T	.085	F		M	.069	W		S		M
25		T	.040	S	.041	S	.061	W	.089	F	.083	M	.108	W	.101	S	.090	T	.062	T		S		T
26		F		M	.035	M	.080	T	.081	S	.087	T	.109	T	.106	S	.090	W	.071	F		M		W
27		S		T		T	.072	F	.090	S	.059	W	.104	F	.105	M	.097	T	.065	S		T		T
28		S		W	.062	W	.049	S	.070	M	.090	T	.082	S	.118	T	.084	F	.060	S		W		F
29		M			.055	T	.049	S	.089	T	.098	F	.085	S	.109	W	.088	S	.050	M		T		S
30		T			.066	F	.064	M	.093	W	.109	S	.071	M	.077	T		S	.026	T		F		S
31		W			.071	S			.094	T			.078	T	.085	F				W				
Valid Days	15		15		22		29		31		30		31		20		16		11		9		0	
Maximum	.049		.051		.071		.080		.099		.115		.109		.118		.097		.094		.062		.000	
Violations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	

5623 Total Samples	0 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])	
64.4 % Possible	6 Missing days assumed to be less than the standard	
229 Valid daily maxima	0 Daily maximas exceed the alert level of .200 ppm	Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Final Validation

6/28/02

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point
2001 Attainment Status With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
PRIMARY Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Ozone Season: January through December

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)
2001	103	68%	No	108	103	102	101	100

Ozone Analyzer 10 Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Lookout Point Final Validation 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001			
Value	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Ozone Analyzer			
1	08/28/2001	16	118
2	06/01/2001	17	115
3	06/30/2001	17	109
4	07/01/2001	17	109
5	07/26/2001	17	109
6	08/29/2001	14	109
7	06/22/2001	17	108
8	07/25/2001	17	108
9	07/04/2001	17	107
10	08/26/2001	17	106

Episodes with 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations
≥ 100 ppb and > 124 ppb

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001
FINAL VALIDATION

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours ≥ 100 ppb	No. Hours >124 ppb	Max (ppb)
SEKI-LP	06/01/01	14	5	0	115
SEKI-LP	06/07/01	16	3	0	103
SEKI-LP	06/08/01	17	1	0	103
SEKI-LP	06/15/01	17	1	0	100
SEKI-LP	06/21/01	15	2	0	101
SEKI-LP	06/22/01	15	4	0	108
SEKI-LP	06/30/01	15	4	0	109
SEKI-LP	07/01/01	14	5	0	109
SEKI-LP	07/02/01	13	1	0	100
SEKI-LP	07/04/01	17	1	0	107
SEKI-LP	07/13/01	17	2	0	101
SEKI-LP	07/25/01	14	5	0	108
SEKI-LP	07/26/01	12	7	0	109
SEKI-LP	07/27/01	17	1	0	104
SEKI-LP	08/08/01	15	1	0	101
SEKI-LP	08/09/01	15	1	0	100
SEKI-LP	08/25/01	16	2	0	101
SEKI-LP	08/26/01	16	2	0	106
SEKI-LP	08/27/01	16	3	0	105
SEKI-LP	08/28/01	12	7	0	118
SEKI-LP	08/29/01	9	1	0	101
SEKI-LP	08/29/01	13	5	0	109
		Total	64	0	118

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/m³ exceeds the standard.) (40 CFR 50.9 with reference to Appendix D and H.)

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point
01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001
FINAL VALIDATION

Site	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
SEKI-LP	05/09/01	11 - 18	85	1
SEKI-LP	05/18/01	12 - 19	90	5
SEKI-LP	05/23/01	11 - 18	87	3
SEKI-LP	05/24/01	11 - 18	86	3
SEKI-LP	06/01/01	11 - 18	101	9
SEKI-LP	06/07/01	12 - 19	93	6
SEKI-LP	06/08/01	12 - 19	91	5
SEKI-LP	06/15/01	12 - 19	90	8
SEKI-LP	06/16/01	10 - 17	90	8
SEKI-LP	06/17/01	12 - 19	91	8
SEKI-LP	06/20/01	13 - 20	93	9
SEKI-LP	06/21/01	11 - 18	95	10
SEKI-LP	06/22/01	12 - 19	100	16
SEKI-LP	06/23/01	11 - 18	89	8
SEKI-LP	06/29/01	12 - 19	91	5
SEKI-LP	06/30/01	13 - 20	98	9
SEKI-LP	07/01/01	12 - 19	100	9
SEKI-LP	07/04/01	12 - 19	86	2
SEKI-LP	07/12/01	12 - 19	85	2
SEKI-LP	07/13/01	12 - 19	93	7
SEKI-LP	07/14/01	10 - 17	85	1
SEKI-LP	07/24/01	12 - 19	86	4
SEKI-LP	07/25/01	12 - 19	100	10
SEKI-LP	07/26/01	11 - 18	103	11
SEKI-LP	07/27/01	12 - 19	91	8
SEKI-LP	08/06/01	12 - 19	91	5
SEKI-LP	08/07/01	10 - 17	93	4
SEKI-LP	08/08/01	09 - 16	93	7
SEKI-LP	08/09/01	11 - 18	92	7
SEKI-LP	08/25/01	13 - 20	90	6
SEKI-LP	08/26/01	11 - 18	95	9
SEKI-LP	08/27/01	12 - 19	97	9
SEKI-LP	08/28/01	11 - 18	108	13
SEKI-LP	08/29/01	09 - 16	102	12
SEKI-LP	09/07/01	11 - 18	86	1
SEKI-LP	09/08/01	08 - 15	87	2
SEKI-LP	09/13/01	11 - 18	85	2
SEKI-LP	09/19/01	09 - 16	87	3
SEKI-LP	09/27/01	10 - 17	87	5

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Lookout Point 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001 FINAL VALIDATION *Continued*				
Site	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
SEKI-LP	10/04/01	09 - 16	86	1
	40	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).

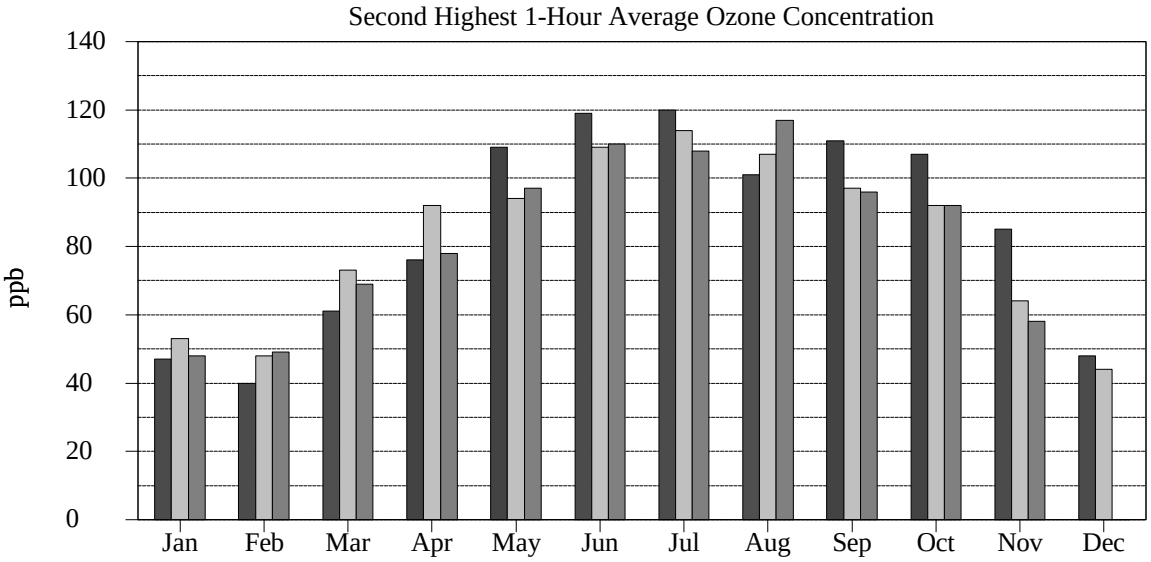
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

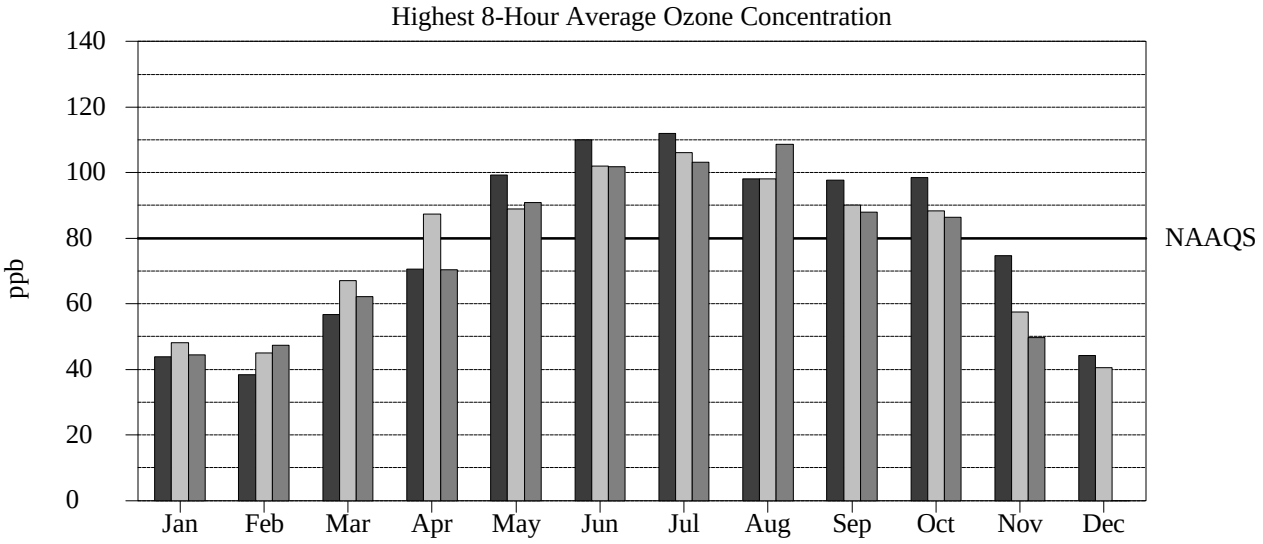
01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

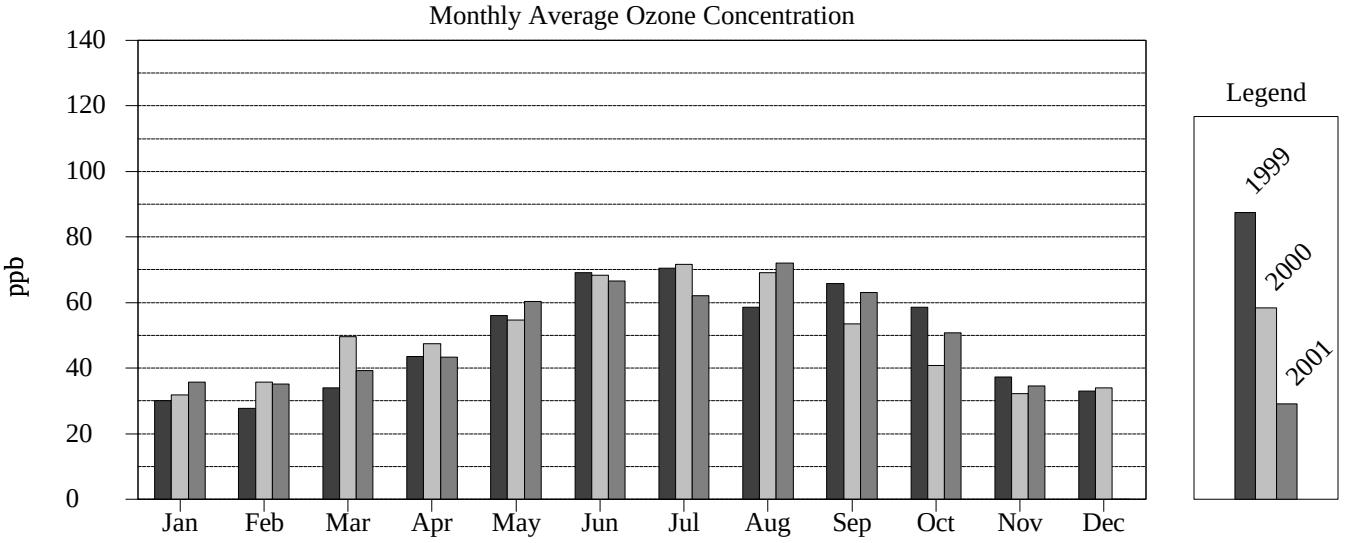
Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
CACO-XX	1	139
CHAM-XX	2	127
SEKI-AS	3	119
ACAD-CM	4	118
SEKI-LP	5	117
ACAD-MH	6	112
GRSM-CD	7	110
COSW-BL	8	109
COWP-XX	9	109
SEKI-LK	10	108
YOSE-TD	11	107
GRSM-CM	12	105
SHEN-BM	13	104
JOTR-YV	14	100
PINN-ES	15	100
MACA-HM	16	95
GRSM-LR	17	93
DEVA-PV	18	92
GRSM-PK	19	92
GRSM-CC	20	88
ROMO-LP	21	84
LAVO-ML	22	83
GRBA-MY	23	80
MEVE-MY	24	76
YELL-WT	25	76
SAGU-PC	26	75
CHIS-XX	27	74
MORA-TW	28	74
BIBE-KB	29	73
GRCA-AS	30	73
VOYA-SB	31	73
CANY-IS	32	72
EVER-BC	33	72
CHIR-ES	34	71
CRMO-VC	35	69
DENA-HQ	36	63
THRO-VC	37	63
NOCA-MM	38	58
GLAC-WG	39	55
OLYM-VC	40	54
VIIS-LP	41	52
HAVO-TH	42	43

4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
CACO-XX	1	105
SEKI-AS	2	104
ACAD-CM	3	101
SEKI-LP	4	101
SEKI-LK	5	96
ACAD-MH	6	94
GRSM-CD	7	93
GRSM-CM	8	91
SHEN-BM	9	90
YOSE-TD	10	87
GRSM-LR	11	86
GRSM-PK	12	83
DEVA-PV	13	81
COWP-XX	14	80
JOTR-YV	15	80
MACA-HM	16	80
PINN-ES	17	79
COSW-BL	18	76
CHAM-XX	19	75
GRSM-CC	20	75
LAVO-ML	21	73
GRCA-AS	22	70
ROMO-LP	23	70
CHIR-ES	24	67
GRBA-MY	25	67
CANY-IS	26	66
SAGU-PC	27	66
YELL-WT	28	66
MEVE-MY	29	65
CHIS-XX	30	64
BIBE-KB	31	62
VOYA-SB	32	62
EVER-BC	33	60
MORA-TW	34	59
THRO-VC	35	58
CRMO-VC	36	56
DENA-HQ	37	55
GLAC-WG	38	49
NOCA-MM	39	48
OLYM-VC	40	45
VIIS-LP	41	43
HAVO-TH	42	37

Annual Sum60 Exposure Index			
Site	Rank	Sum60	Count
SEKI-AS	1	183484	2389
GRSM-CM	2	165410	2388
SEKI-LP	3	154722	2066
SEKI-LK	4	154150	2115
GRSM-CD	5	124707	1798
DEVA-PV	6	107113	1614
GRSM-LR	7	106526	1564
SHEN-BM	8	102234	1488
YOSE-TD	9	86002	1259
GRSM-PK	10	72157	1075
CACO-XX	11	47572	637
MACA-HM	12	44974	664
JOTR-YV	13	42646	621
COWP-XX	14	38829	561
PINN-ES	15	38574	558
GRCA-AS	16	36890	581
ACAD-CM	17	36401	486
COSW-BL	18	33550	491
GRSM-CC	19	33513	497
LAVO-ML	20	32438	489
ACAD-MH	21	31322	425
GRBA-MY	22	30094	474
CHAM-XX	23	22235	322
MEVE-MY	24	21689	345
CANY-IS	25	20183	321
ROMO-LP	26	19803	306
SAGU-PC	27	19230	295
YELL-WT	28	17146	273
CHIR-ES	29	16673	265
CHIS-XX	30	8340	131
BIBE-KB	31	5243	82
VOYA-SB	32	3415	53
EVER-BC	33	3256	52
MORA-TW	34	2910	45
THRO-VC	35	1893	31
CRMO-VC	36	827	13
DENA-HQ	37	687	11
NOCA-MM	38	122	2
GLAC-WG	39	0	0
HAVO-TH	40	0	0
OLYM-VC	41	0	0
VIIS-LP	42	0	0

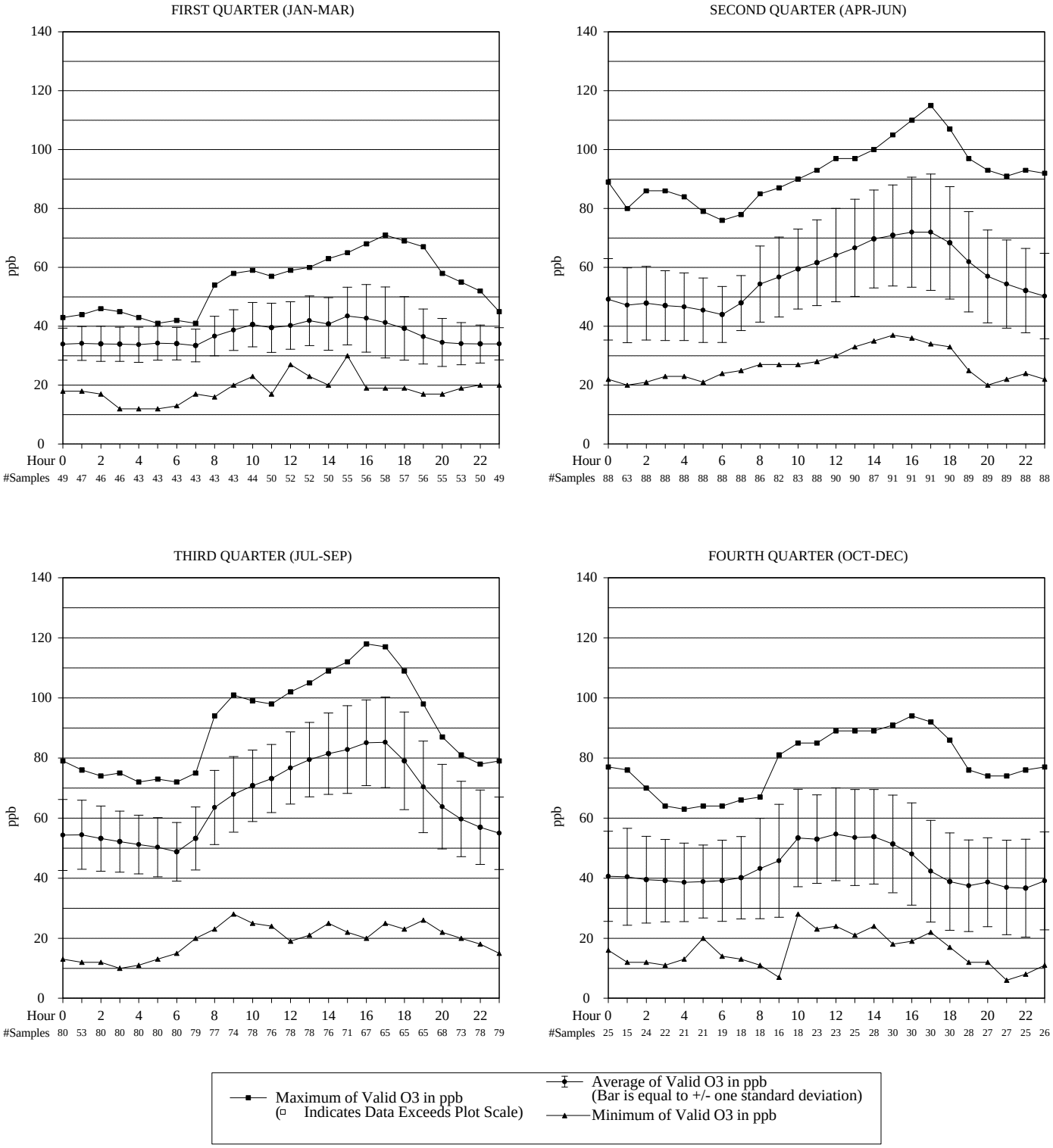

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec


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
1999
2000
2001

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

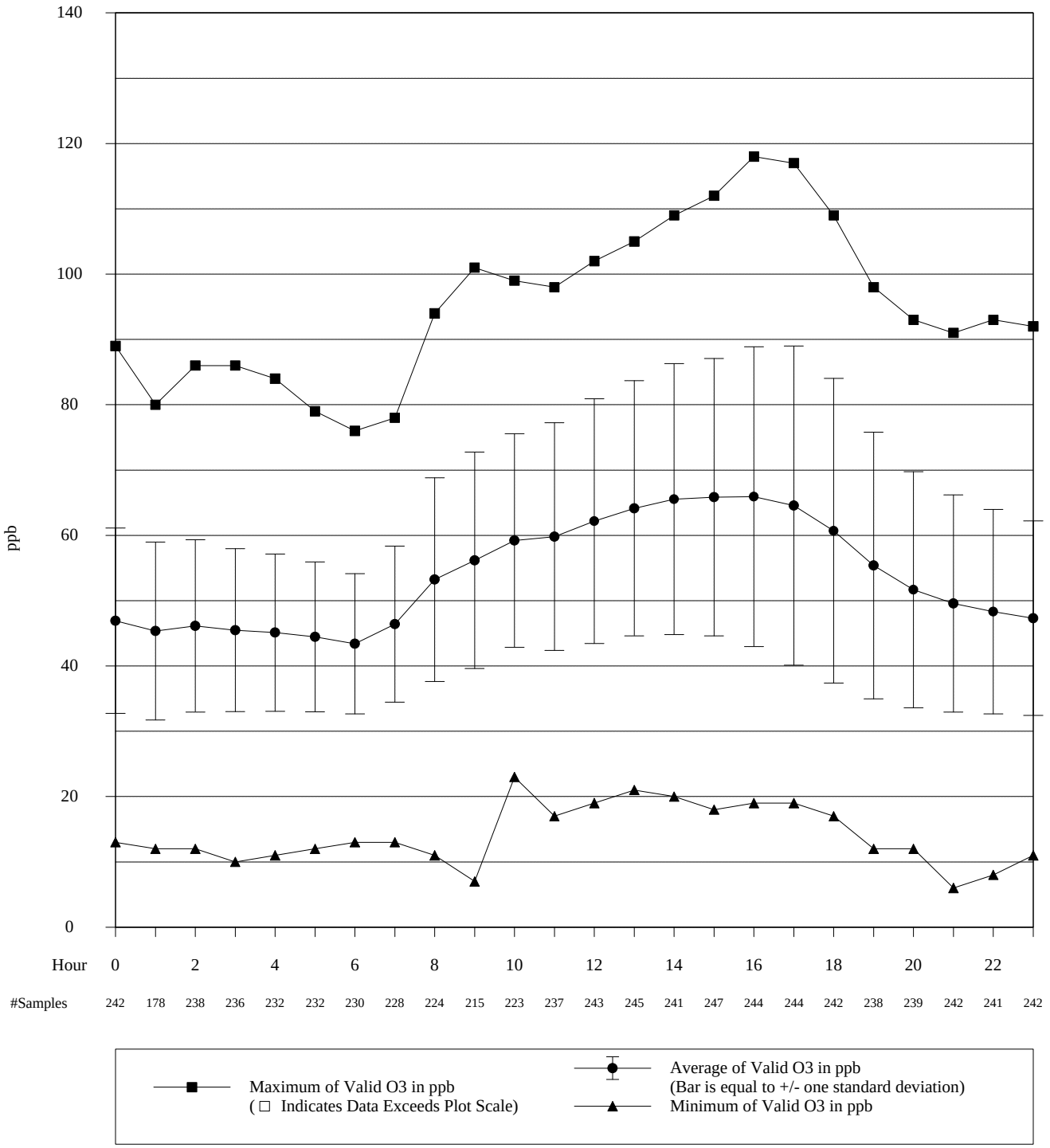
2001 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations


FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)
ppb
Hour
#Samples
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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

Annual Diurnal Ozone Plot

2001



Final Validation

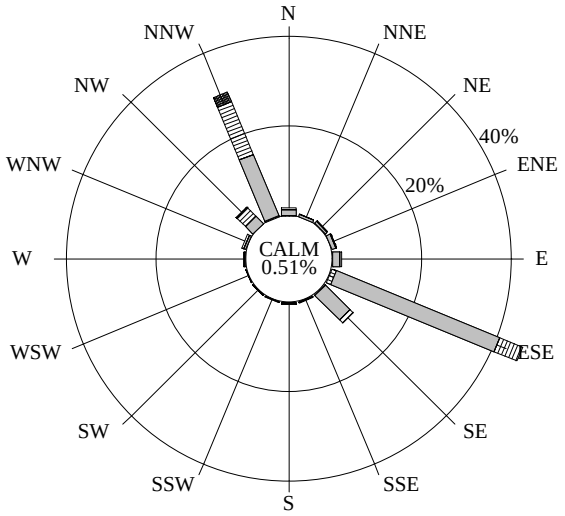
05-06-2002

Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks Lookout Point

Quarterly Ozone Pollutant Rose

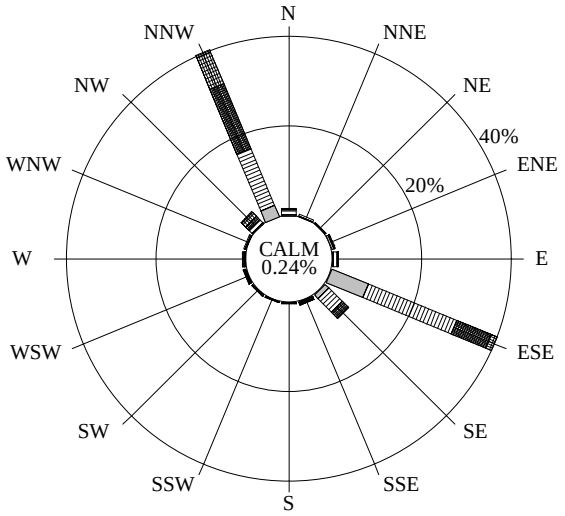
2001

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



59.4% Collected 54.8% Valid
2160 Possible /1284 Collected /1183 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

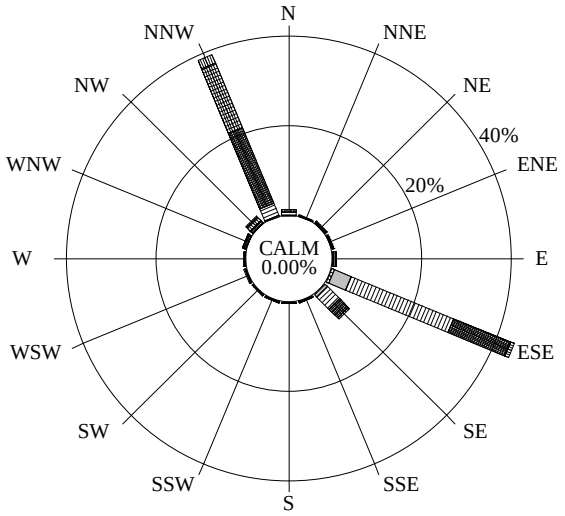


95.9% Collected 95.4% Valid
2184 Possible /2094 Collected /2083 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone (ppb)

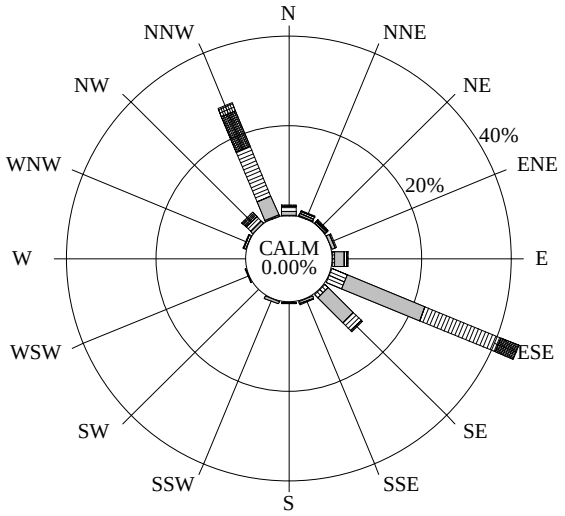
0-19
20-39
40-59
60-79
80-99
100-119
120-139
140+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



97.7% Collected 80.6% Valid
2208 Possible /2158 Collected /1780 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

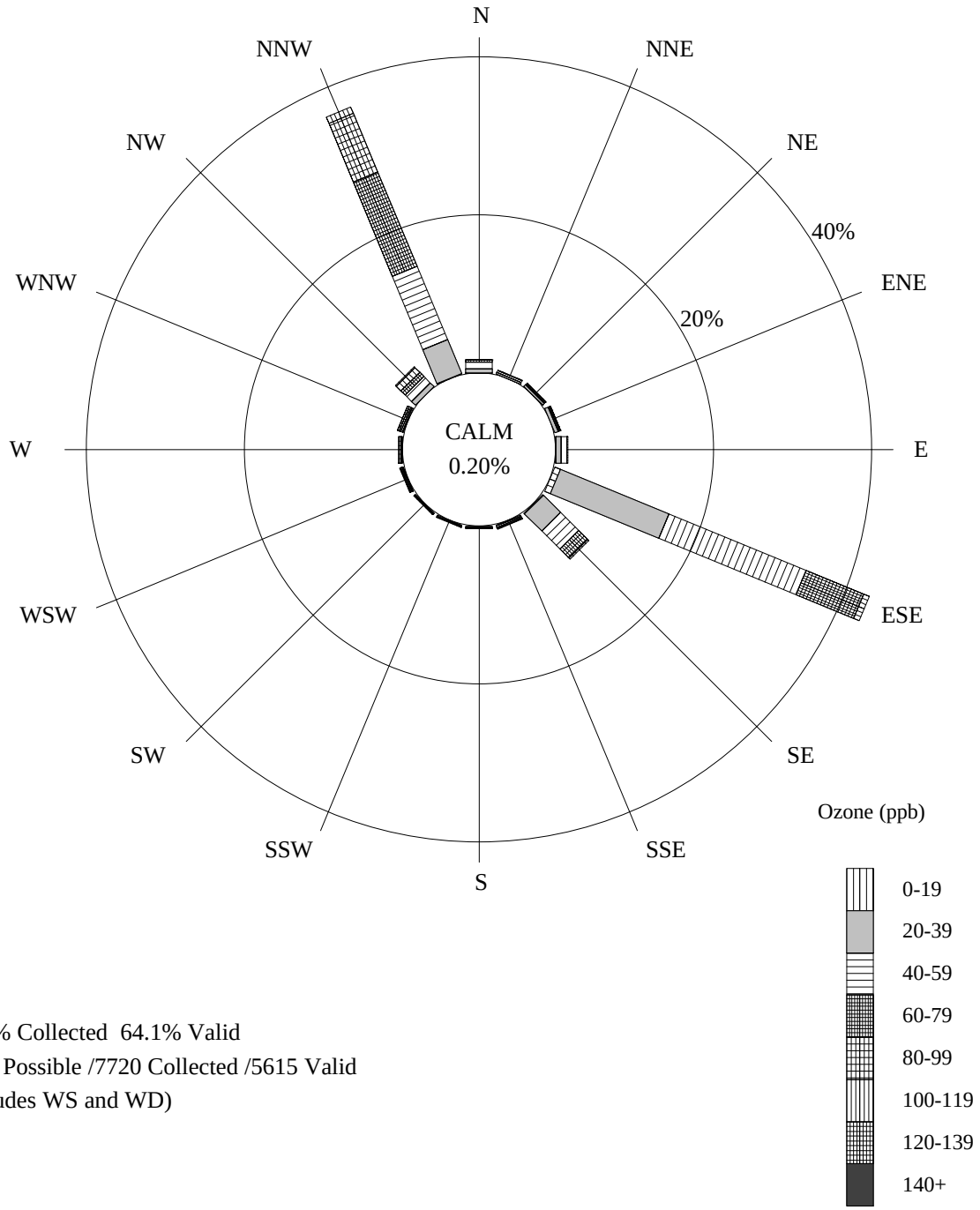
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



98.9% Collected 25.8% Valid
2208 Possible /2184 Collected /569 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

06-26-2002



88.1% Collected 64.1% Valid
8760 Possible /7720 Collected /5615 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone Precision Check Summary

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

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 operation. The percent difference between the analyzer and the transfer standard is then calculated.[1] According to NPS Standard Operating Procedures, the pollutant analyzer must respond within 10% of the transfer standard. The table below gives the number of precision checks performed during each quarter, the average[2] of all the individual precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits[3] 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 Validation 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference [1] [2]	Lower 95% Probability Limit [3]	Upper 95% Probability Limit [3]
1	4	-8.34	-11.07	-5.61
2	15	-7.04	-14.57	0.50
3	20	-3.23	-15.39	8.94
4	12	-5.66	-17.19	5.87

[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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Lookout Point

Final Validation

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	4.0	m/s	7981	1.5
Maximum	12.4	m/s		
Percent calm = 0.21				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	14.7	degC	7571	8.6
Maximum	36.3	degC		
Minimum	-6.0	degC		
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	53	percent	8001	22
Maximum	99	percent		
Minimum	10	percent		
PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)				
Average non-zero rate	1.5	mm/hr	308	1.8
Maximum non-zero rate	13.0	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.3	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	450.0	mm		
SOLAR RADIATION				
Average Daily Total	17,983,979	joules/m2day	348	8,127,077
Maximum Daily Total	28,486,400	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	352,000	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.

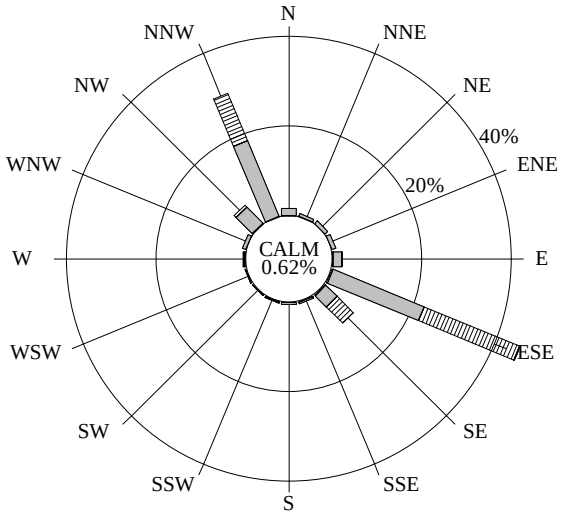
NA indicates instrument not available.

Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks Lookout Point

Quarterly Wind Rose

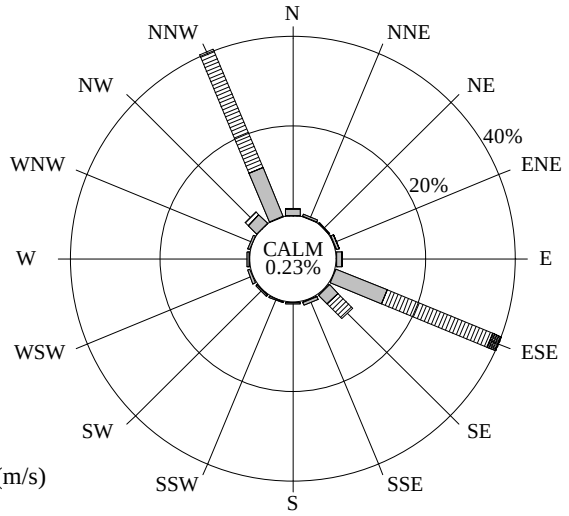
2001

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



67.0% Collected 67.0% Valid
2160 Possible /1447 Collected /1447 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



97.5% Collected 97.5% Valid
2184 Possible /2129 Collected /2129 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)

CALM < .5

0.5-0.9

1.0-3.9

4.0-6.9

7.0-9.9

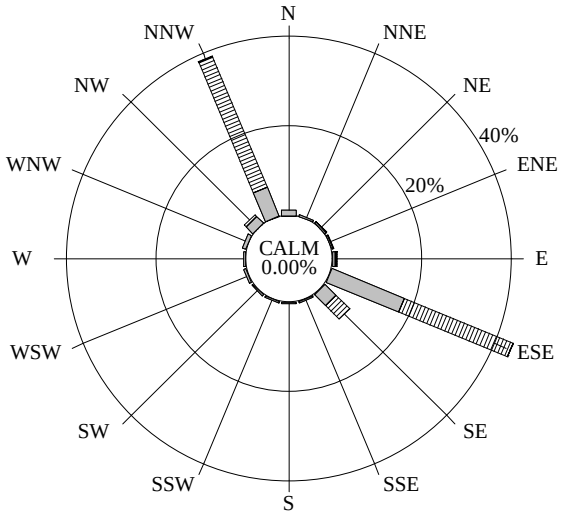
10.0-12.9

13.0-15.9

16.0-18.9

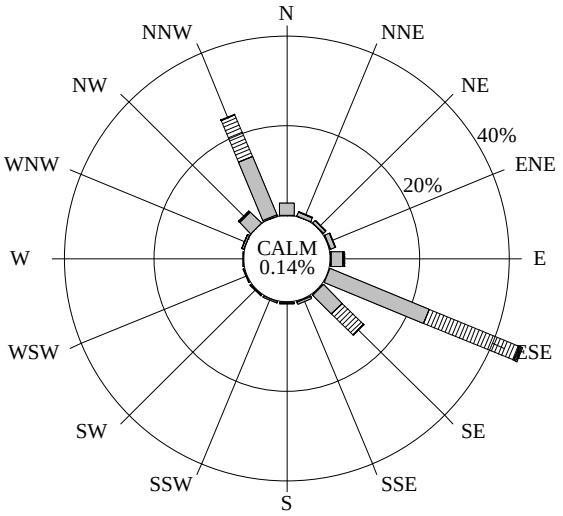
19.0+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



100.0% Collected 100.0% Valid
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2208 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)

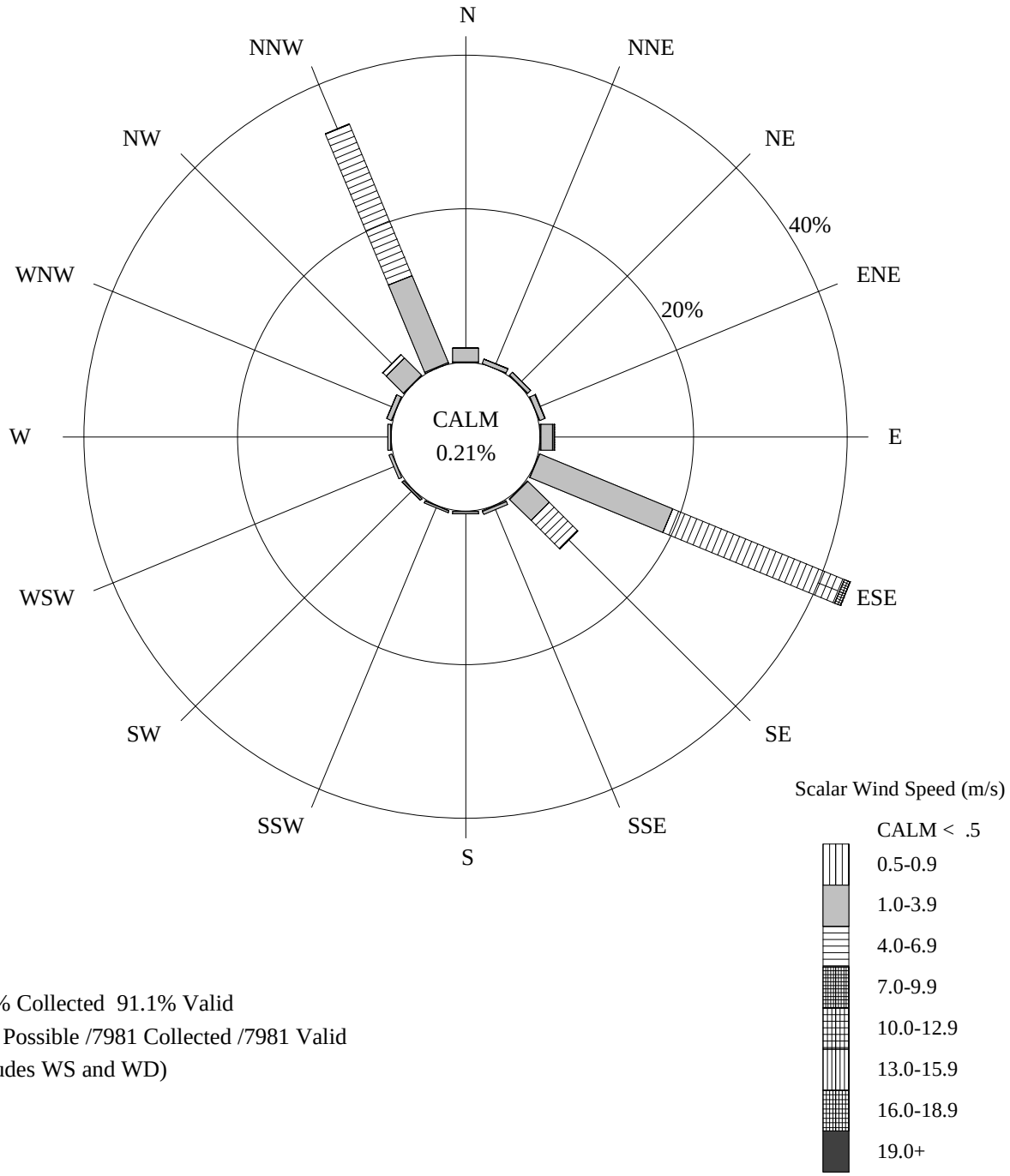


99.5% Collected 99.5% Valid
2208 Possible /2197 Collected /2197 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

06-26-2002

Annual Wind Rose



91.1% Collected 91.1% Valid
8760 Possible /7981 Collected /7981 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

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 (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
Sequoia National Park - Lookout Point
1/1/2001 - 12/31/2001

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	8	1.738	0.742	2.468	0.682	0.775	0.276	2.807
2	13	1.609	1.668	3.251	0.843	1.739	1.427	1.219
3	12	1.361	3.246	4.555	0.952	2.012	1.487	1.353
4	13	1.357	1.678	3.009	0.607	0.857	0.514	1.668
Annual Average		1.496	1.922	3.387	0.777	1.393	0.985	1.415
Standard Deviation		1.271	1.192	1.824	0.474	0.747	0.734	

Data Recovery Table			
Total No. Filters	No. Invalidated	Data Capture	No. Valid Hours
46	0	100.0%	7443.0

CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring Weekly Concentrations Report
Sequoia National Park - Lookout Point
1/1/2001 - 12/31/2001

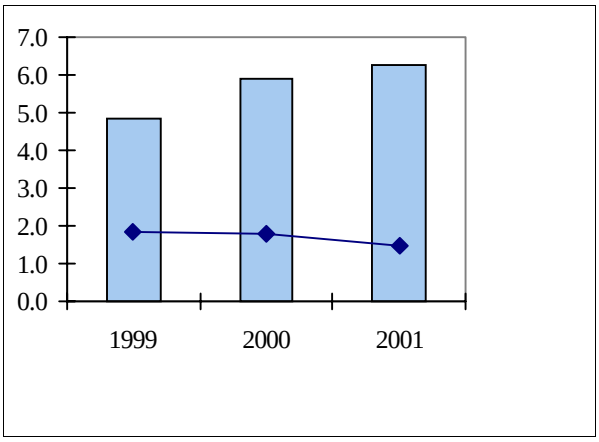
On Date	Off Date	p-NO_3 (ug/m^3)	HNO_3 (ug/m^3)	Total NO_3 (ug/m^3)	NH_4 (ug/m^3)	p-SO_4 (ug/m^3)	SO_2 (ug/m^3)	SO_4/SO_2 Ratio
12/26/00	01/02/01	0.067	0.219	0.282	0.080	0.232	0.133	1.745
01/31/01	02/06/01	1.727	1.059	2.770	0.637	0.607	0.153	3.955
02/06/01	02/14/01	2.245	0.219	2.460	0.741	0.558	0.211	2.649
02/14/01	02/20/01	0.168	0.444	0.605	0.131	0.329	0.202	1.629
02/20/01	03/08/01	0.526	0.247	0.769	0.108	0.432	0.566	0.763
03/08/01	03/13/01	0.706	0.659	1.354	0.374	0.758	0.231	3.286
03/13/01	03/20/01	3.364	2.259	5.587	1.374	1.521	0.428	3.552
03/20/01	03/27/01	5.102	0.829	5.918	2.016	1.765	0.286	6.166
03/27/01	04/03/01	3.421	1.031	4.436	1.355	1.562	0.331	4.714
04/03/01	04/10/01	2.303	0.350	2.648	0.848	0.938	0.309	3.036
04/10/01	04/17/01	2.797	0.698	3.484	0.756	1.808	0.480	3.767
04/17/01	04/24/01	1.037	0.665	1.692	0.291	1.018	0.468	2.175
04/24/01	05/01/01	0.772	0.922	1.679	0.647	1.339	0.648	2.066
05/01/01	05/08/01	1.526	1.564	3.065	0.873	1.896	1.606	1.180
05/08/01	05/15/01	1.621	1.634	3.228	0.906	2.058	1.545	1.332
05/15/01	05/22/01	1.060	2.657	3.676	1.064	2.458	2.058	1.195
05/22/01	05/29/01	1.298	1.849	3.118	0.935	2.096	1.938	1.082
05/29/01	06/05/01	1.581	2.078	3.627	0.869	1.826	1.876	0.973
06/05/01	06/12/01	1.088	2.376	3.427	0.797	1.847	2.401	0.769
06/12/01	06/19/01	1.037	2.627	3.623	0.732	1.750	2.390	0.732
06/19/01	06/26/01	1.381	3.234	4.563	0.891	2.013	2.504	0.804
06/26/01	07/03/01	0.676	3.297	3.920	1.080	2.492	2.105	1.184
07/03/01	07/10/01	0.870	2.565	3.394	0.972	2.635	1.037	2.542
07/10/01	07/17/01	1.742	3.189	4.880	1.224	2.669	1.803	1.481
07/17/01	07/24/01	1.459	3.502	4.905	0.910	1.950	1.518	1.285
07/24/01	07/31/01	1.139	3.164	4.252	0.806	1.794	1.539	1.166
07/31/01	08/07/01	0.983	3.387	4.317	0.782	1.618	1.526	1.060
08/07/01	08/14/01	0.904	4.000	4.841	0.953	2.172	1.705	1.274
08/14/01	08/21/01	0.911	2.919	3.784	0.766	1.502	1.227	1.224
08/21/01	08/28/01	1.379	3.601	4.923	0.895	1.782	1.403	1.270
09/04/01	09/11/01	2.708	3.178	5.836	1.071	1.840	1.509	1.220
09/11/01	09/18/01	2.448	3.214	5.611	1.051	1.986	1.286	1.544
09/18/01	09/25/01	1.114	2.935	4.002	0.909	1.704	1.188	1.434
09/25/01	10/02/01	1.248	3.713	4.902	0.734	1.480	1.045	1.416
10/02/01	10/09/01	6.275	2.077	8.319	2.344	2.519	1.270	1.984
10/09/01	10/16/01	1.272	2.771	3.998	0.612	1.100	0.780	1.410
10/16/01	10/23/01	3.433	2.945	6.332	1.343	1.240	0.917	1.353
10/23/01	10/30/01	2.397	2.355	4.714	0.958	1.569	0.798	1.965
10/30/01	11/06/01	0.710	2.276	2.950	0.511	0.743	0.388	1.916
11/06/01	11/13/01	0.315	1.724	2.012	0.362	0.853	0.248	3.445
11/13/01	11/20/01	0.714	1.663	2.350	0.394	0.457	0.230	1.988
11/20/01	11/27/01	0.591	0.848	1.425	0.248	0.368	0.351	1.051
11/27/01	12/04/01	0.098	0.337	0.430	0.075	0.200	0.144	1.389
12/04/01	12/11/01	0.340	0.246	0.582	0.148	0.277	0.133	2.089
12/11/01	12/18/01	0.181	0.646	0.817	0.118	0.183	0.178	1.030
12/18/01	12/26/01	0.073	0.218	0.287	0.049	0.151	0.199	0.759

Sequoia National Park - Lookout Point

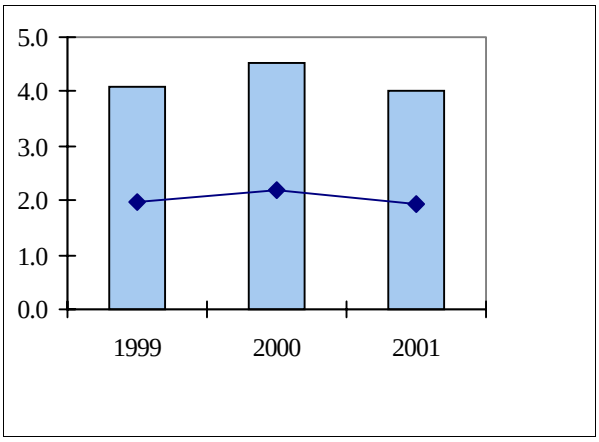
CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring

Three Year Comparison of Maximum and Average Concentrations

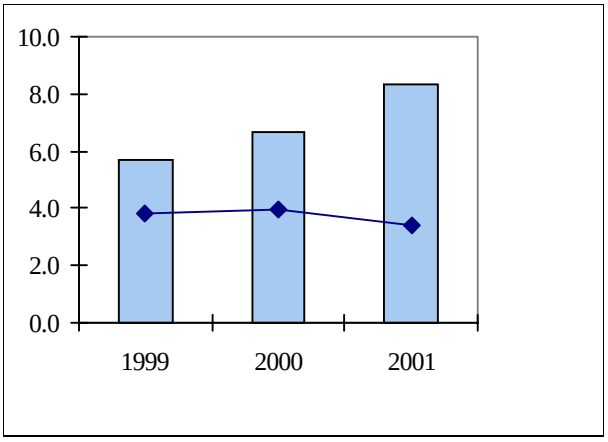
p-NO3



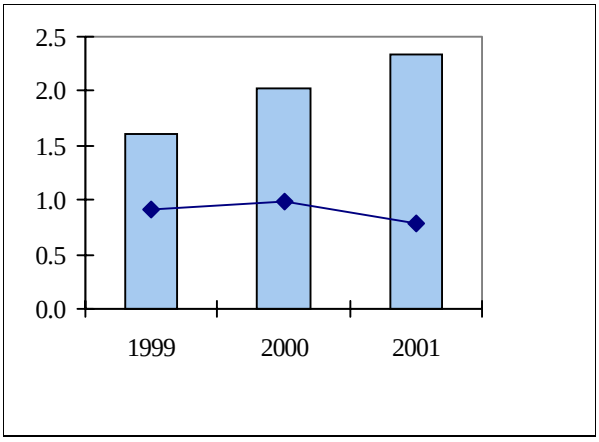
HNO3



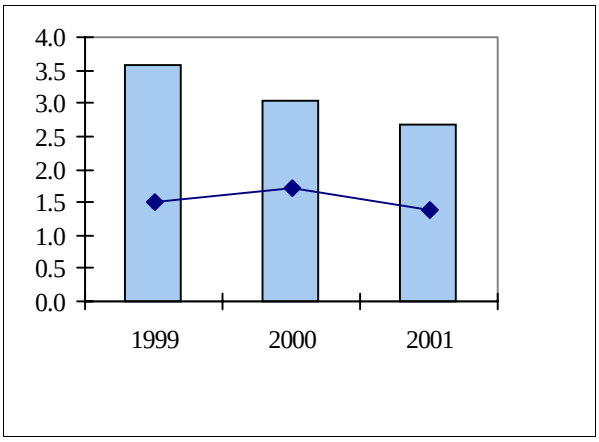
Total NO3



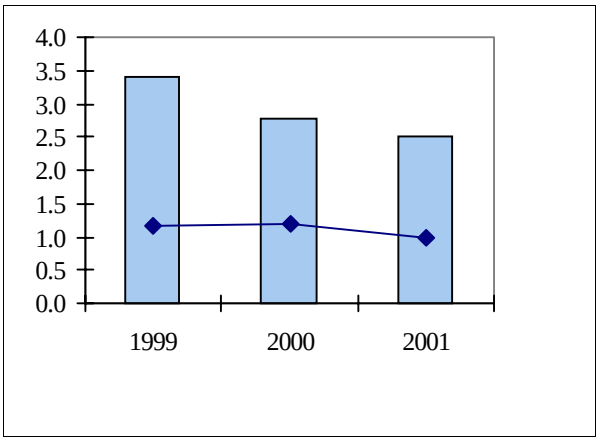
NH4



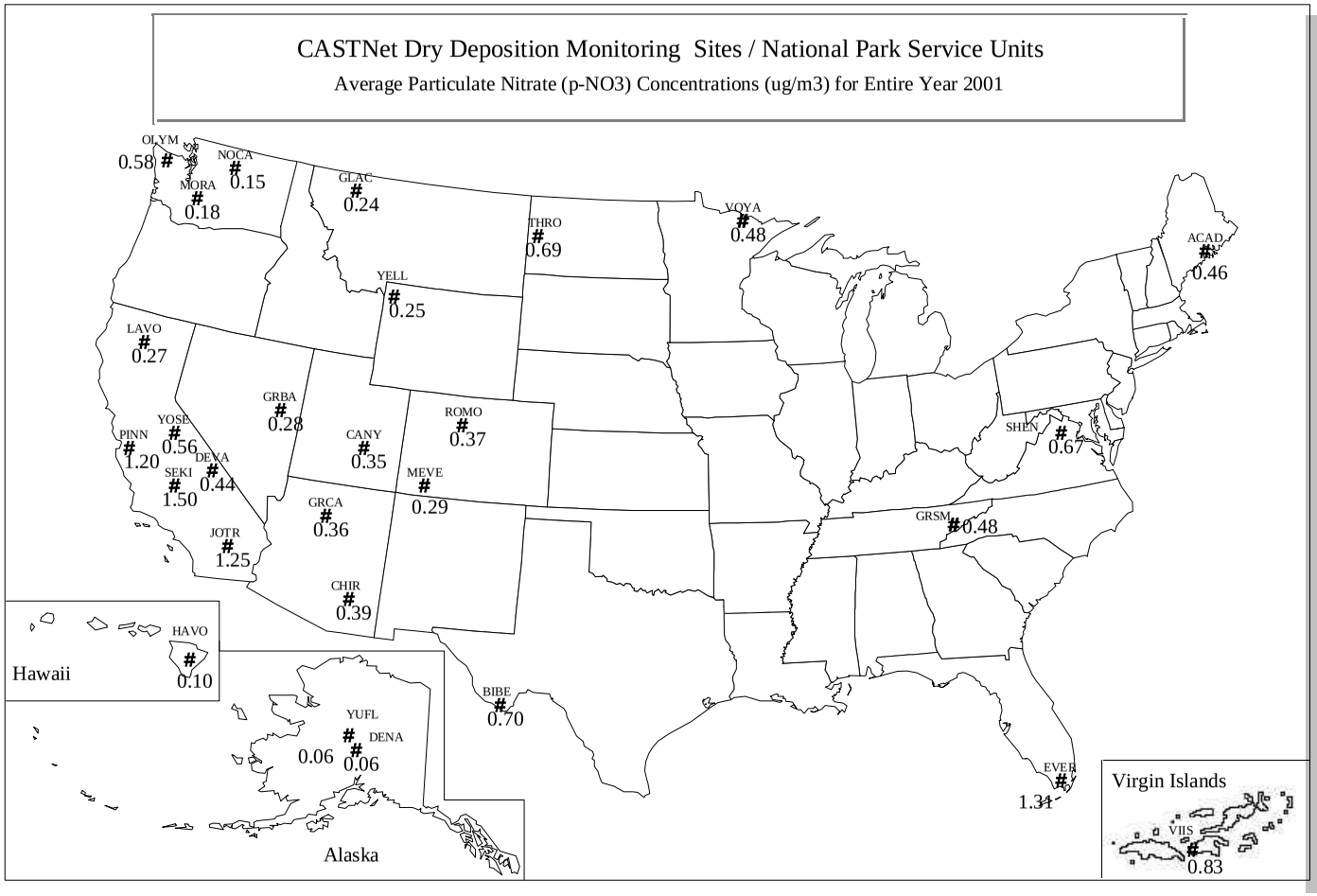
p-SO4



SO2

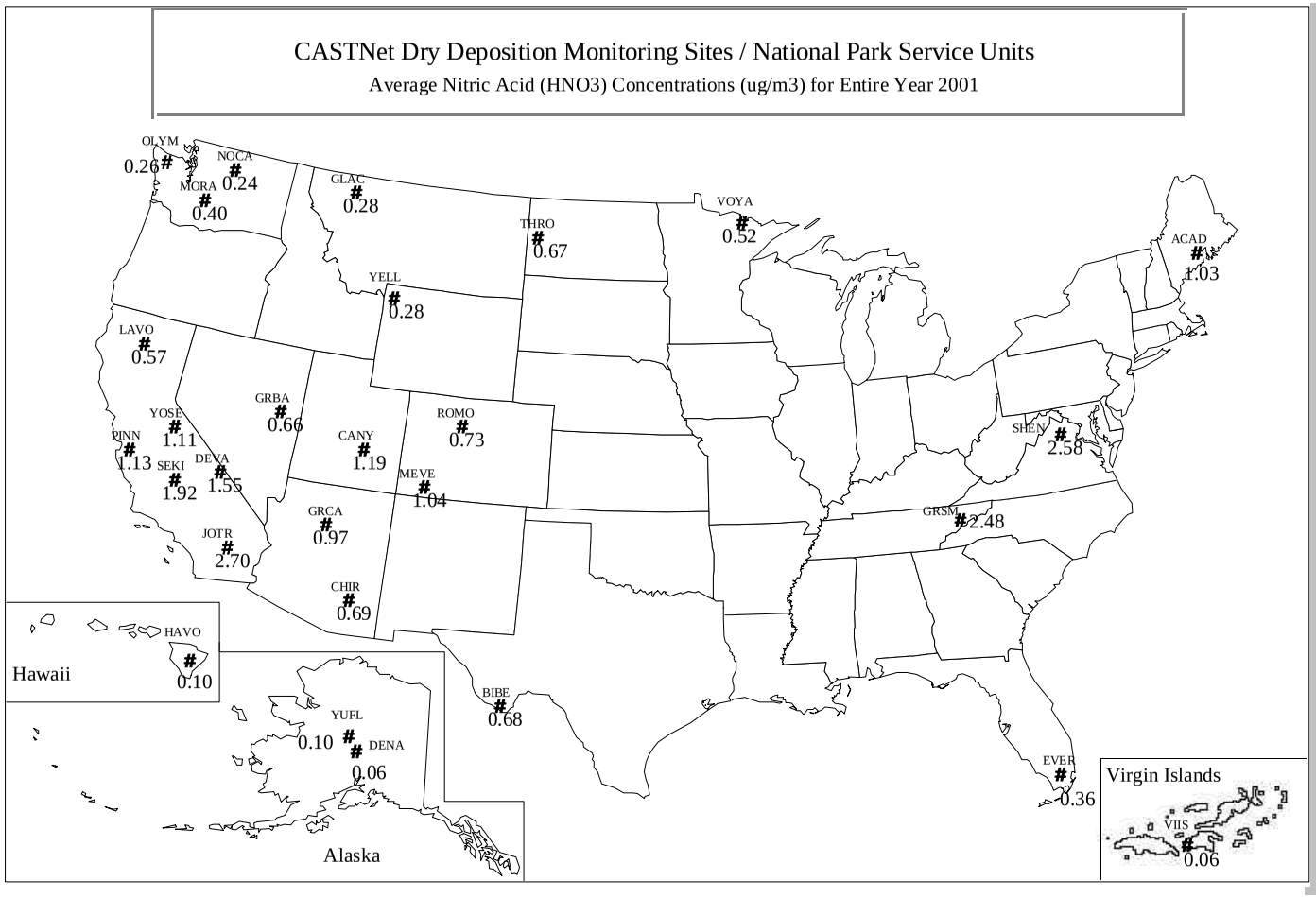


Maximum Concentration (ug/m3) Average Concentration (ug/m3)



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
HAVO	Havaii Volcanos 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
YUFL	Yukon Flats NWR



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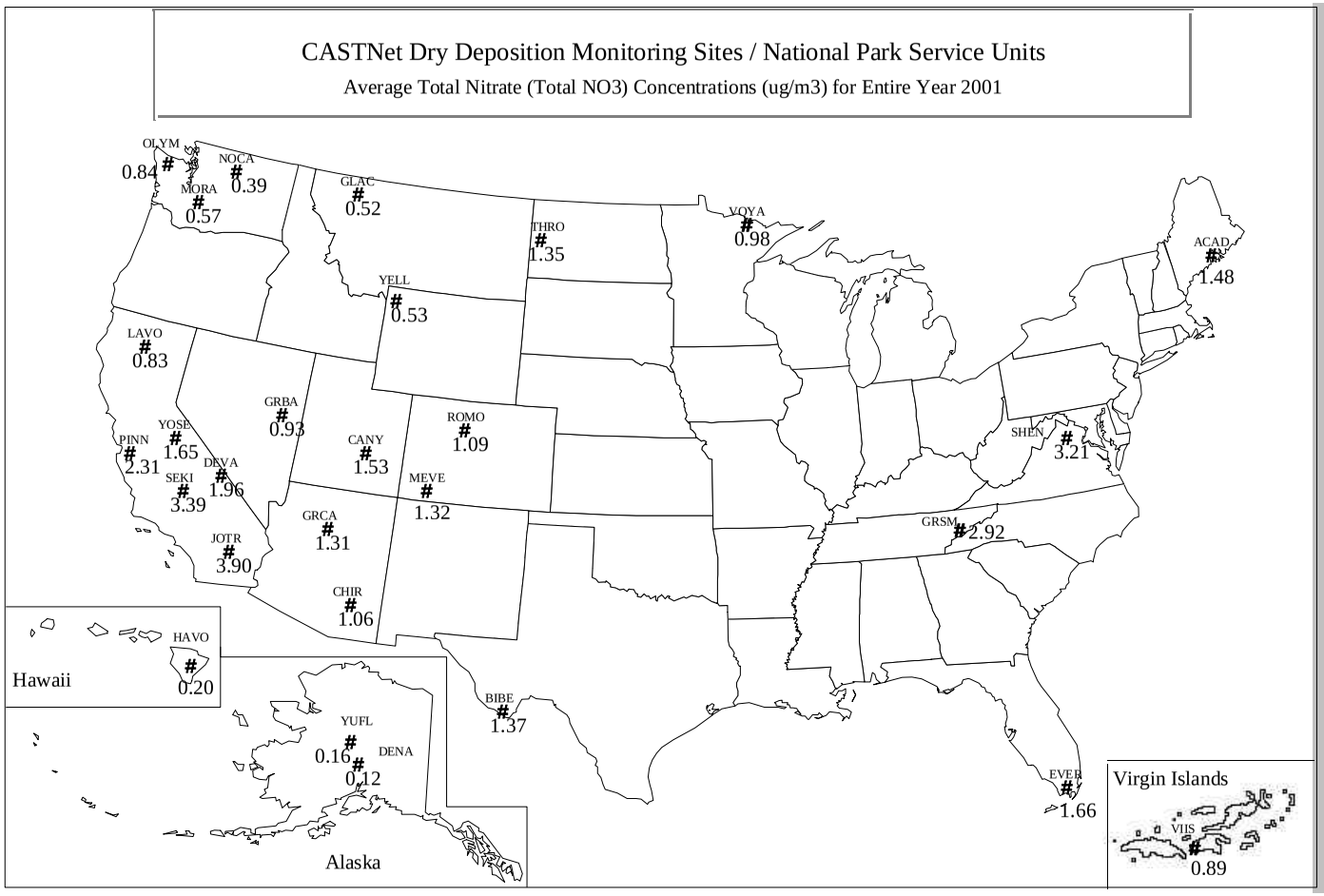

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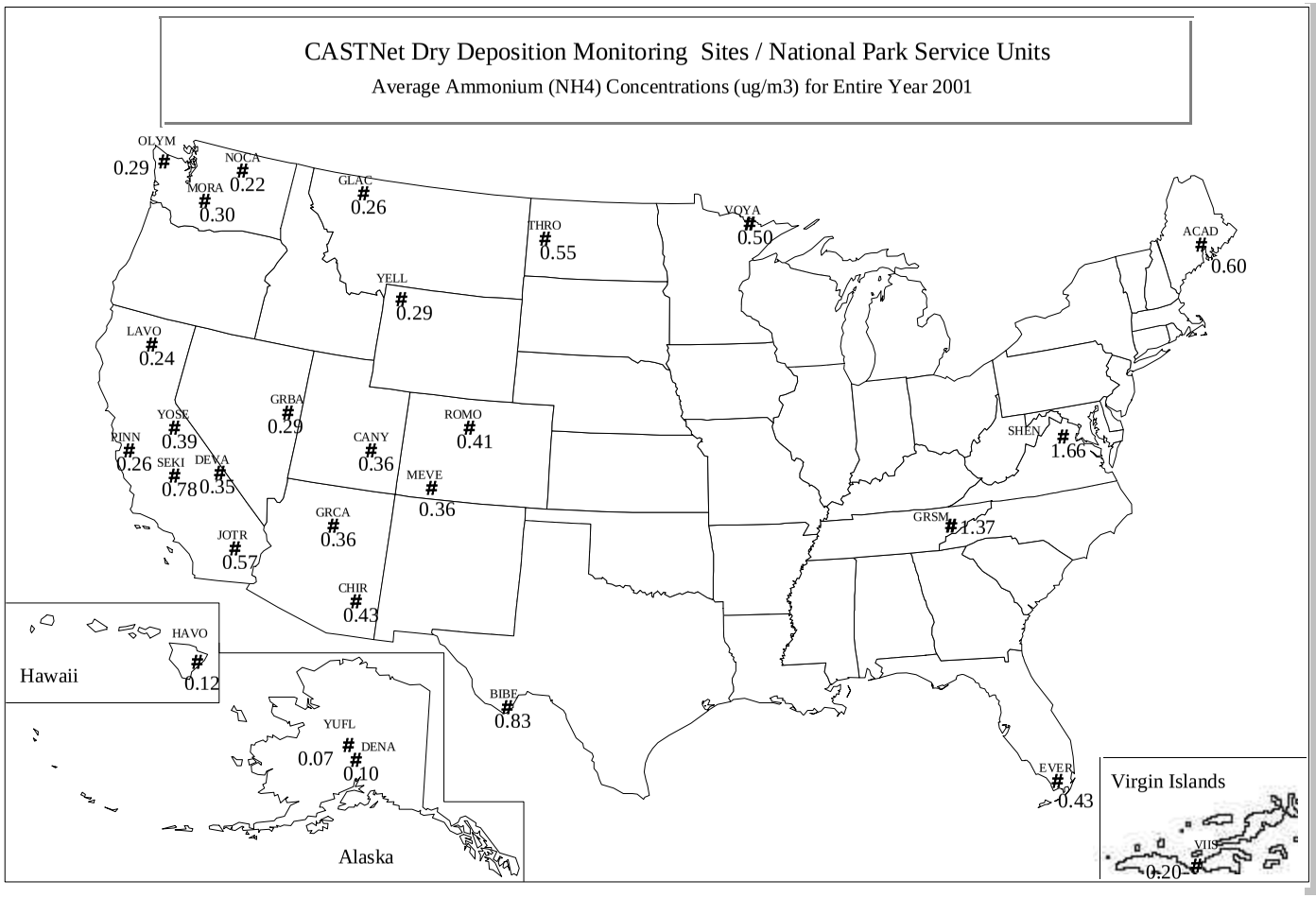

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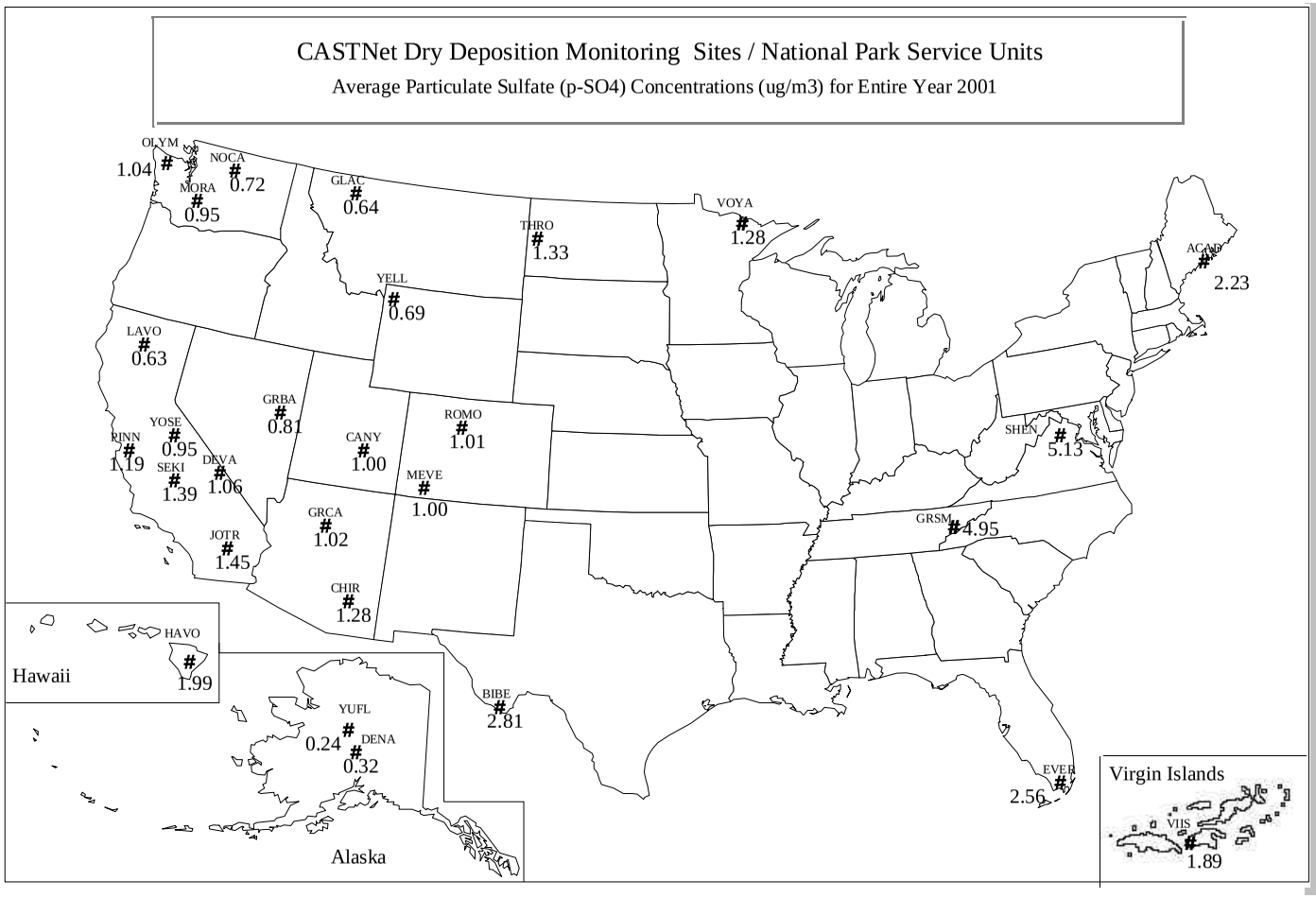

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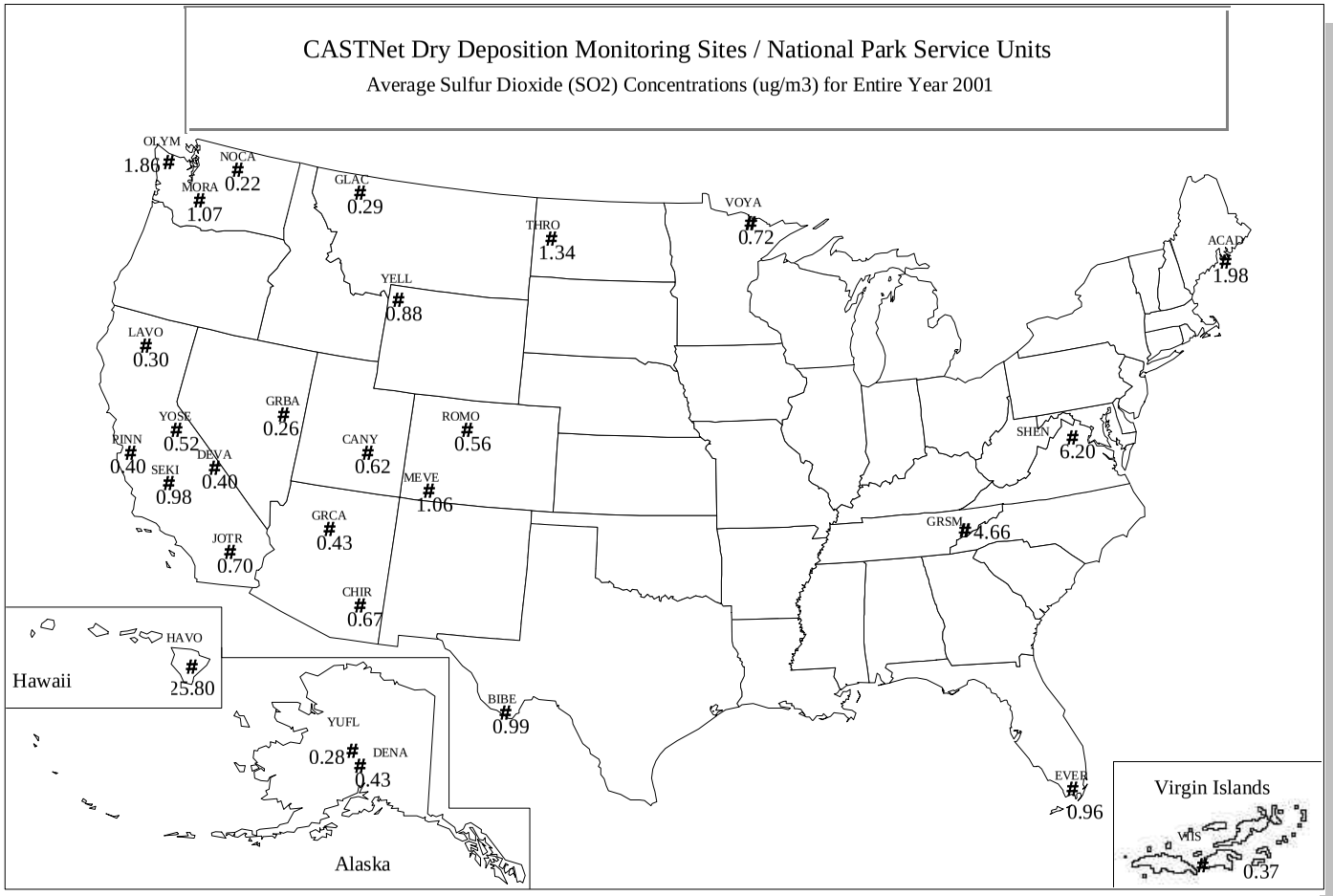

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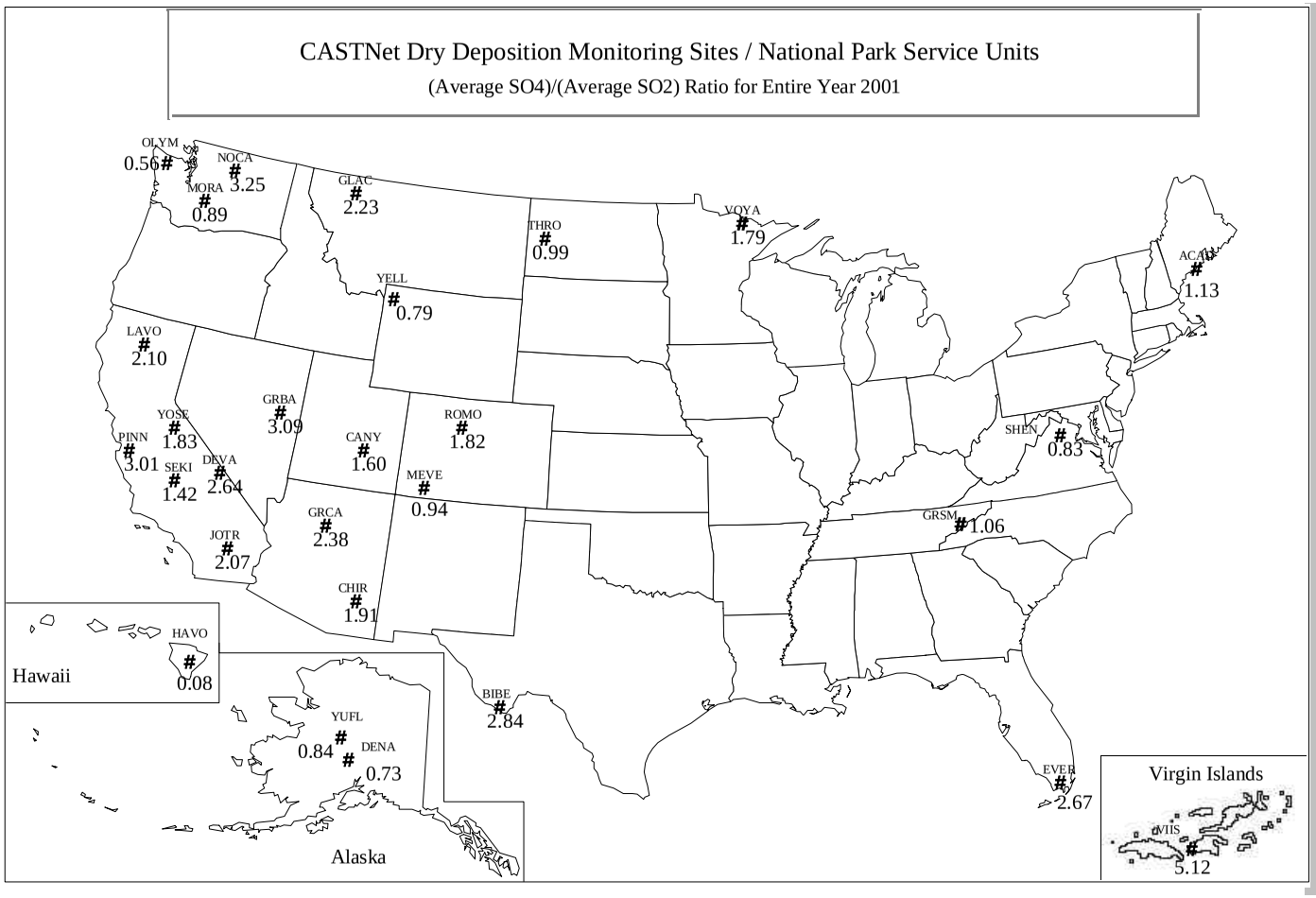

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3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES

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

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	NEW AIRS CODE	OLD AIRS CODE	AIRS REASON
TO	Sample time out of limits	AG	9973	Sample time out of limits
IW	Instrument warmup	AL	9978	Voided by operator
OE	Operator error	AL	9978	Voided by operator
BM	Begin monitoring	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
TL	Station temp low	AE	9971	Shelter temp outside limits
OS	Off scale	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
EM	End monitoring	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
LI	Local interference	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
TH	Station temp high	AE	9971	Shelter temp outside limits
IM	Instrument malfunction	AN	9980	Machine malfunction
IN	Interference	AO	9981	Bad weather
RF	Recording system failure	AQ	9983	Collection error
NA	No data	AU	9987	Monitoring waived
PF	Power failure	AV	9988	Power Failure
PC	Precision check	AX	9990	Precision Check
ZS	Instrument zero/span check	AY	9991	QC Control Points (Zero/Span)
SA	System audit	AZ	9992	QC Audit
PA	Performance audit	AZ	9992	QC Audit
MT	Maintenance	BA	9993	Maintenance/Routine Repairs
OR	Out for repair	BA	9993	Maintenance/Routine Repairs
CA	Calibration	BC	9995	Multipoint calibration
SC	Station check	BF	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.

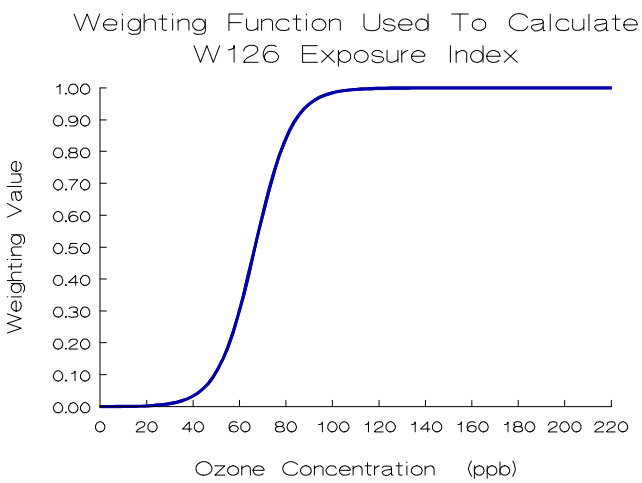
(13) **SUM60 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to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