Annual Data Summary

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
Lower Kaweah

2002

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 C2350010840 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES (Continued)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING PROGRAM (GPMP)

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.

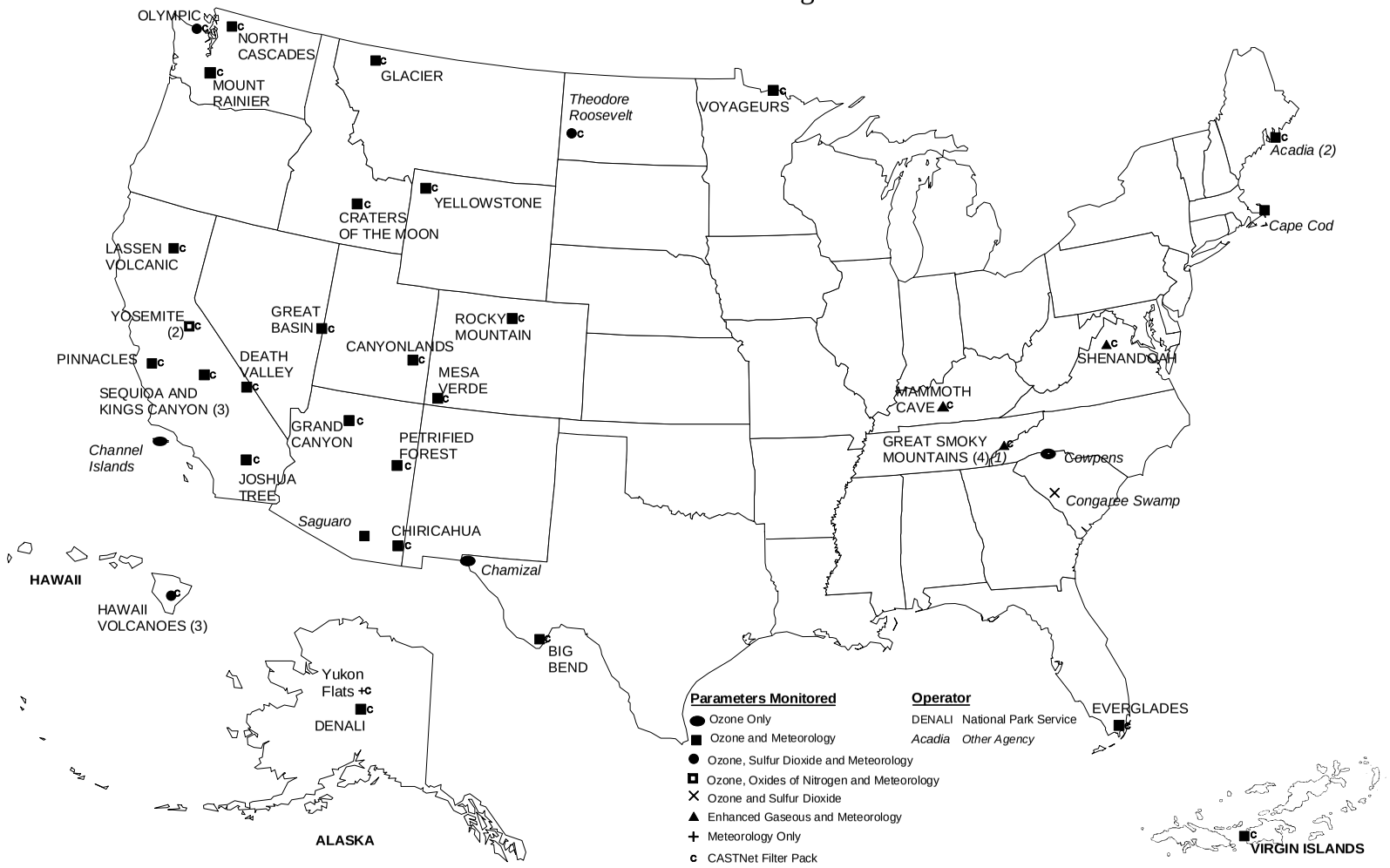
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The 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 Program site locations and measured parameters collected in this reporting year are shown on the map on the following page. During this reporting period, 47 monitoring sites in 37 units of the National Park System had some combination of ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen, meteorological, and Clean Air Status and Trends Network (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 digital copy of all data collected during the year and data summary products are available; see Section 3.0 for information on obtaining these data. Individual reports are generated for each site where monitoring was conducted in the national park network.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

2002 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.

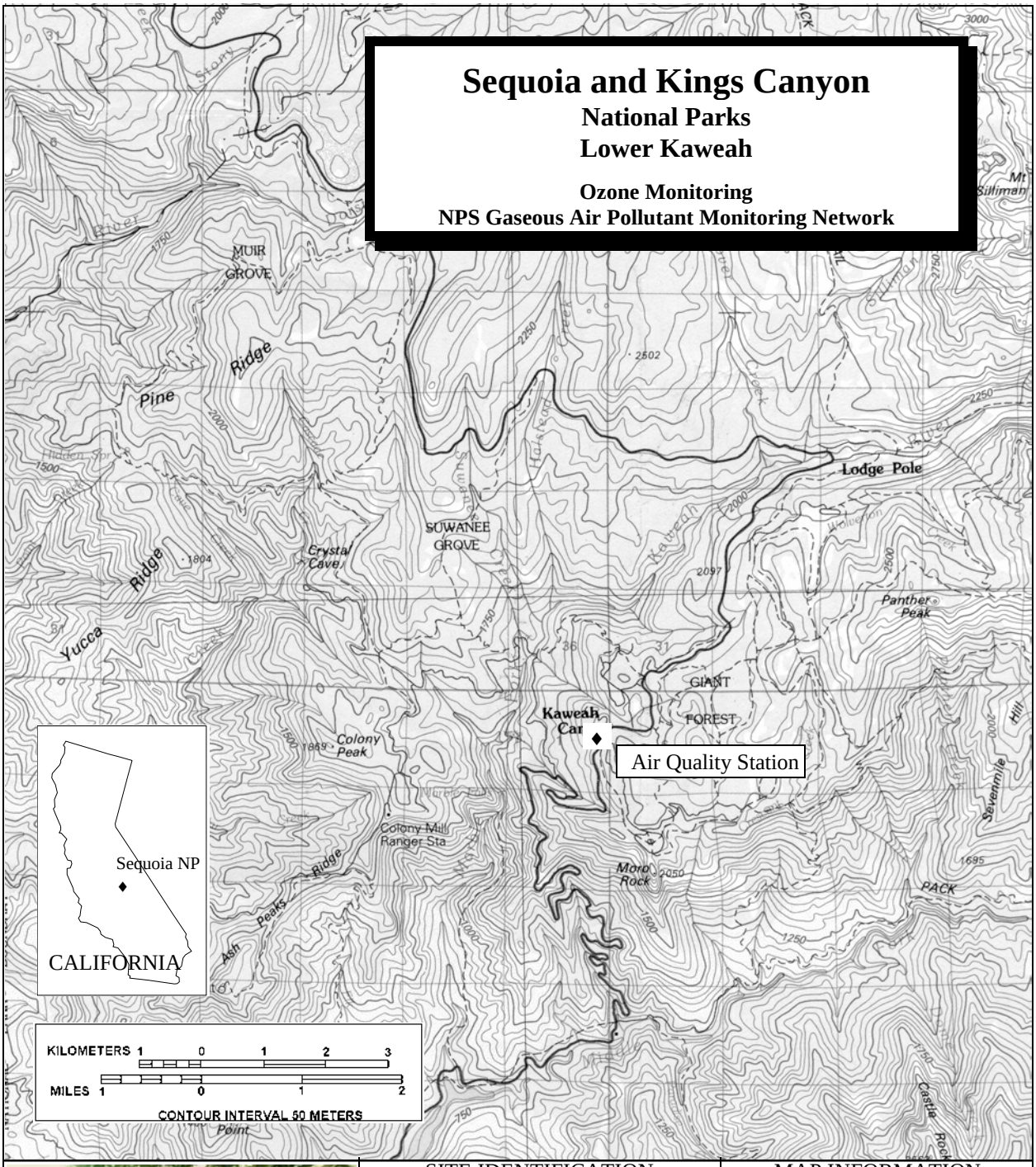
The parks provide native habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife. Some species of fish and wildlife characterizing the southern Sierra are abundant and include black bear, mule deer, and trout.

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.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon
National Parks
Lower Kaweah

Ozone Monitoring
NPS Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network



SITE IDENTIFICATION	
Site Abbreviation:	SEKI-LK
AIRS ID NO.:	06-107-0006

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

MAP INFORMATION	
Mean Elevation:	1890 m
Longitude:	118° 46' 38"W
Latitude:	36° 33' 57"N
UTM Zone:	11
Easting:	340965 m
Northing:	4047974 m
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
Lower Kaweah

Final Validation

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

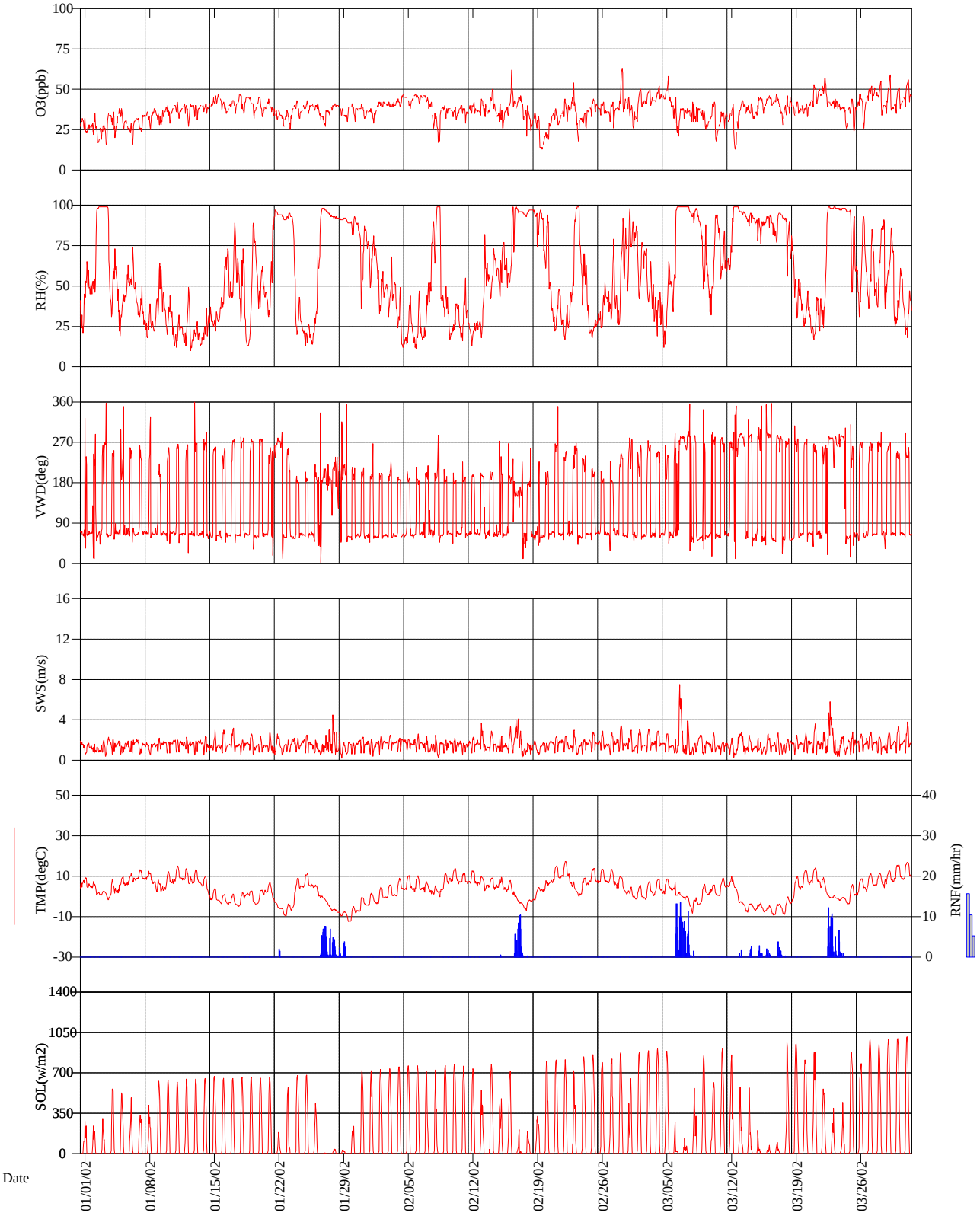
Parameter	Interval	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
			No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	hourly	O3	8760	8287	94.6	8283	94.6
Scalar Wind Speed	hourly	SWS	8760	8695	99.3	8683	99.1
Vector Wind Speed	hourly	VWS	8760	8695	99.3	8683	99.1
Vector Wind Direction	hourly	VWD	8760	8695	99.3	8683	99.1
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	hourly	SDWD	8760	8695	99.3	8683	99.1
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	hourly	TMP	8760	8700	99.3	8700	99.3
Relative Humidity	hourly	RH	8760	8706	99.4	8683	99.1
Precipitation	hourly	RNF	8760	8646	98.7	8646	98.7
Solar Radiation	hourly	SOL	8760	8700	99.3	8699	99.3

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

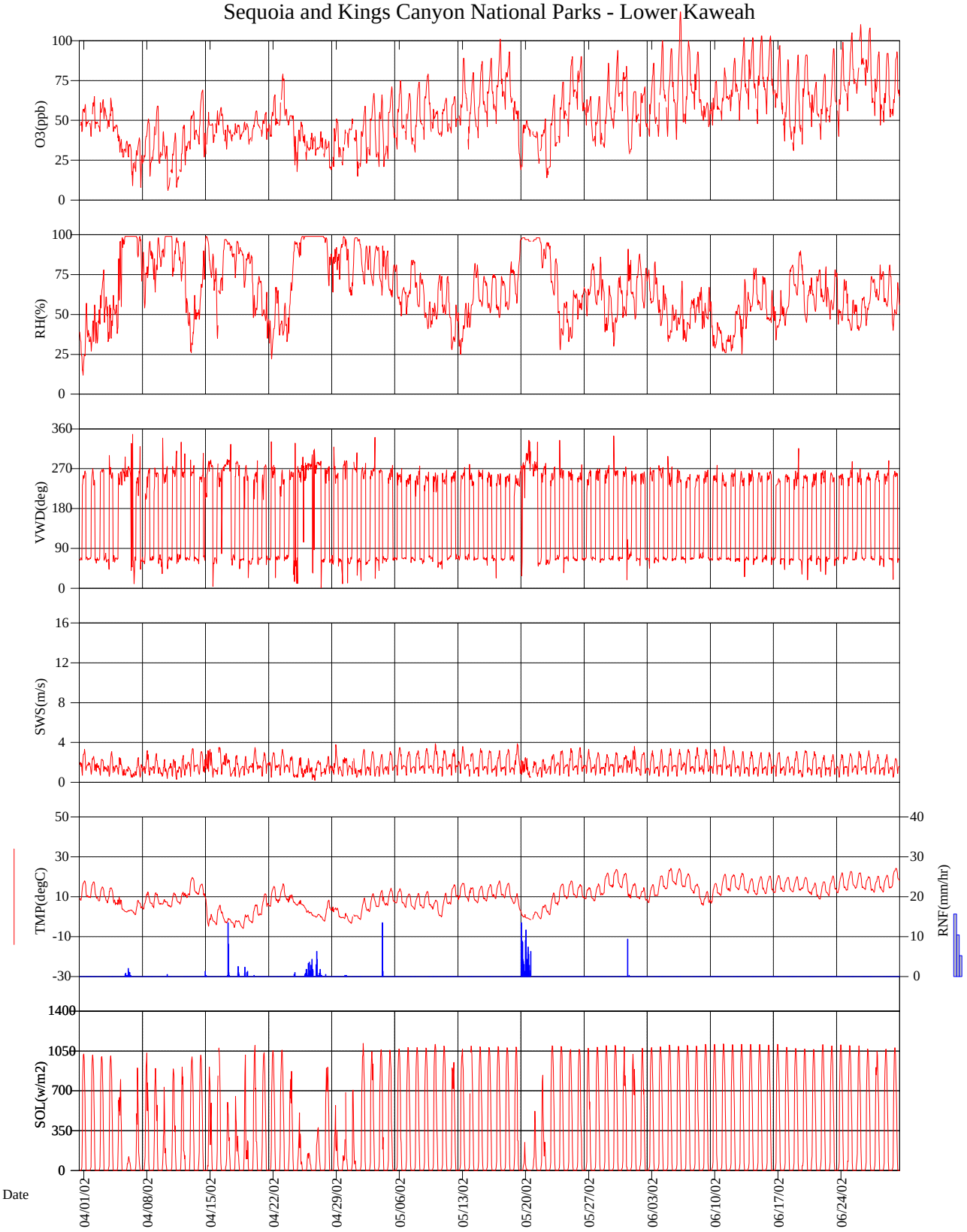
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lower Kaweah



Final Validation

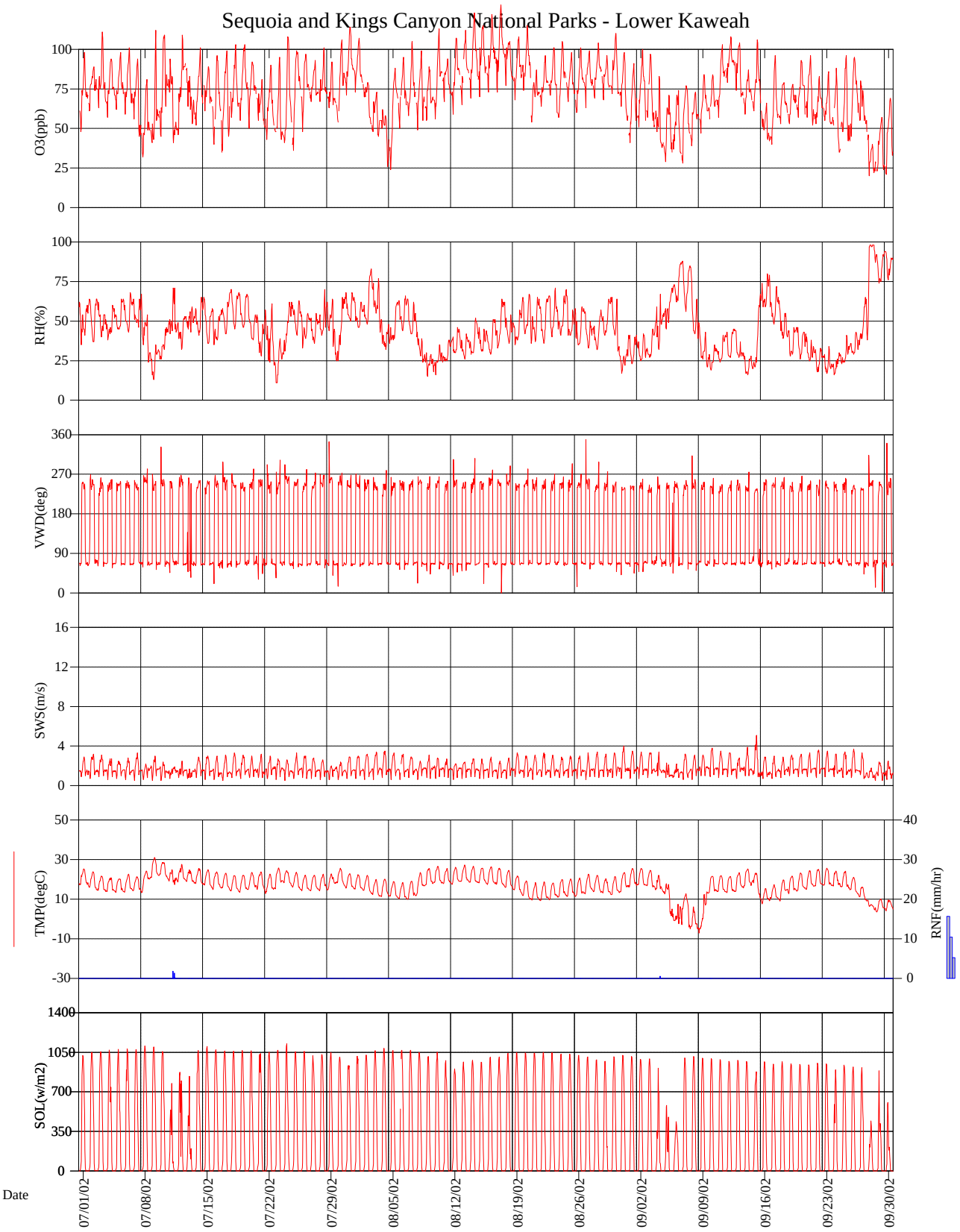
First Quarter 2002

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lower Kaweah



Final Validation

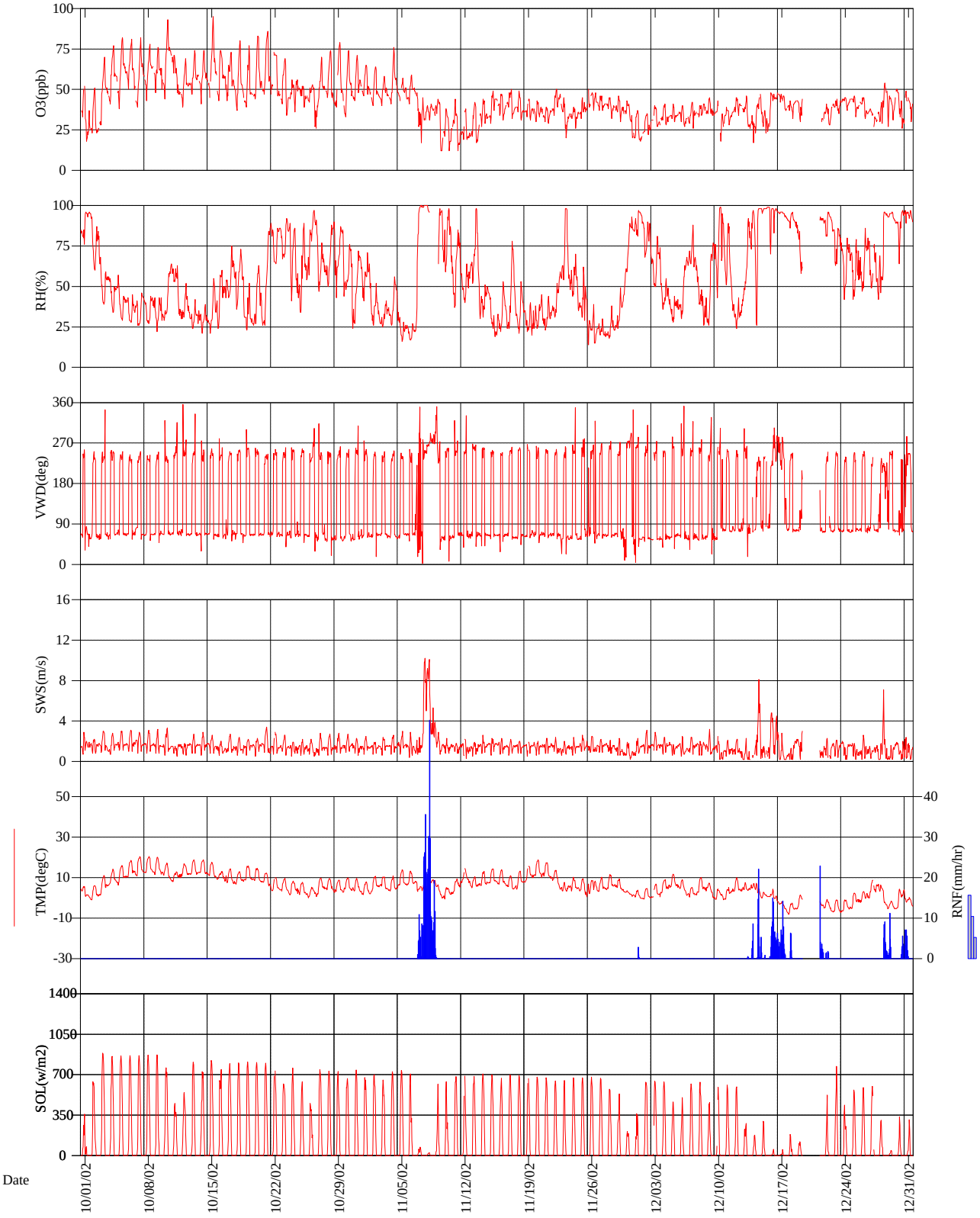
Second Quarter 2002



Final Validation

Third Quarter 2002

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lower Kaweah



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 2002

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY-SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	47	63	59	79	101	118	114	128	108	95	76	54	128	128
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(153)	(364)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	40	44	47	53	73	92	98	101	85	73	48	43	90	67
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(153)	(364)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	42	45	48	60	74	86	92	102	93	68	54	44	102	102
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(153)	(363)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	35	37	40	41	54	69	73	81	64	55	39	36	68	52
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(153)	(363)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	2.059	3.000	3.154	7.167	4.125	3.105	2.829	3.667	3.286	2.889	3.667	2.529	4.125	7.167
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(153)	(363)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	1.409	1.556	1.588	2.383	2.333	2.021	1.996	1.728	1.987	1.933	1.821	1.607	2.013	1.866
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(153)	(363)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	43	52	53	73	82	93	100	106	98	78	62	46	106	106
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(152)	(361)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	35	39	43	47	63	78	80	87	73	64	43	38	76	58
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(152)	(361)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	43	48	51	67	82	93	99	106	96	73	58	46	106	106
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(153)	(363)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	35	37	41	45	61	77	79	86	70	59	40	37	75	56
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(153)	(363)
MONTHLY MEAN	35	37	40	41	54	69	73	81	64	55	39	36	68	52
NO. OF HOURS	(710)	(641)	(710)	(683)	(703)	(686)	(709)	(709)	(687)	(706)	(685)	(654)	(3494)	(8283)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	25088	23700	28106	27872	38052	47228	51736	57442	44043	38727	26587	23853	238501	432434
NO. OF HOURS	(710)	(641)	(710)	(683)	(703)	(686)	(709)	(709)	(687)	(706)	(685)	(654)	(3494)	(8283)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	308	-	1982	18159	36788	44730	54137	30824	16403	975	-	184638	204306
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(5)	(0)	(30)	(254)	(480)	(568)	(643)	(407)	(237)	(15)	(0)	(2352)	(2639)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	-	4321	15506	20620	35202	12460	1857	-	-	88109	89966
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(50)	(170)	(227)	(380)	(140)	(22)	(0)	(0)	(967)	(989)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	646	878	1396	2925	13731	28369	35464	46399	24022	12344	1762	777	147984	168713
NO. OF HOURS	(710)	(641)	(710)	(683)	(703)	(686)	(709)	(709)	(687)	(706)	(685)	(654)	(3494)	(8283)

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

4/21/03

Frequency Distribution

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah
Monitoring Season: 01/01/02 - 12/31/02[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	99	8283	0.029	0.040	0.046	0.061	0.084	0.101	0.108	0.118	0.128	0.123	0.0668	0.0624	1.45

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

Lower Kaweah

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Day	Jan-02		Feb-02		Mar-02		Apr-02		May-02		Jun-02		Jul-02		Aug-02		Sep-02		Oct-02		Nov-02		Dec-02	
1	.032	T	.038	F	.045	F	.060	M	.051	W	.068	S	.098	M	.107	T	.091	S	.052	T	.065	F	.037	S
2	.035	W	.042	S	.050	S	.065	T	.059	T	.071	S	.089	T	.080	F	.100	M	.051	W	.064	S	.035	M
3	.031	T	.042	S	.050	S	.063	W	.067	F	.086	M	.111	W	.073	S	.097	T	.070	T	.058	S	.040	T
4	.036	F	.047	M	.052	M	.064	T	.066	S	.100	T	.094	T	.062	S	.083	W	.077	F	.076	M	.041	W
5	.038	S	.047	T	.058	T	.047	F	.071	S	.095	W	.098	F	.088	M	.071	T	.082	S	.057	T	.041	T
6	.031	S	.047	W	.045	W	.037	S	.075	M	.118	T	.101	S	.095	T	.074	F	.081	S	.059	W	.040	F
7	.034	M	.046	T	.038	T	.039	S	.067	T	.100	F	.094	S	.105	W	.077	S	.082	M	.048	T	.042	S
8	.036	T	.042	F	.042	F	.051	M	.074	W	.093	S	.081	M	.099	T	.073	S	.078	T	.041	F	.041	S
9	.038	W	.040	S	.038	S	.059	T	.079	T	.061	S	.112	T	.089	F	.084	M	.076	W	.044	S	.045	M
10	.040	T	.039	S	.042	S	.043	W	.057	F	.075	M	.109	W	.113	S	.084	T	.093	T	.038	S		T
11	.042	F	.040	M	.036	M	.042	T	.064	S	.083	T	.094	T	.094	S	.103	W	.072	F	.044	M	.039	W
12	.041	S	.042	T	.041	T	.047	F	.065	S	.089	W	.109	F	.107	M	.108	T	.069	S	.038	T	.045	T
13	.040	S	.044	W	.043	W	.056	S	.089	M	.102	T	.091	S	.112	T	.104	F	.074	S	.042	W	.046	F
14	.041	M	.050	T	.041	T	.069	S	.080	T	.102	F	.101	S	.123*	W	.087	S	.074	M	.044	T	.043	S
15	.047	T	.041	F	.045	F	.055	M	.087	W	.103	S	.089	M	.115	T	.106	S	.095	T	.049	F	.047	S
16	.045	W	.062	S	.046	S	.058	T	.089	T	.103	S	.096	T	.122*	F	.071	M	.074	W	.047	S	.048	M
17	.043	T	.046	S	.047	S	.047	W	.101	F	.097	M	.099	W	.128*	S	.096	T	.073	T	.050	S	.048	T
18	.047	F	.040	M	.046	M	.048	T	.093	S	.088	T	.103	T	.105	S	.079	W	.080	F	.049	M	.043	W
19	.045	S	.035	T	.042	T	.049	F	.064	S	.091	W	.103	F	.108	M	.078	T	.077	S	.044	T	.044	T
20	.045	S	.029	W	.041	W	.056	S	.050	M	.091	T	.092	S	.115	T	.093	F	.083	S	.043	W		F
21	.044	M	.038	T	.053	T	.055	S	.044	T	.074	F	.081	S	.090	W	.096	S	.086	M	.039	T		S
22	.038	T	.044	F	.057	F	.066	M	.051	W	.079	S	.090	M	.096	T	.083	S	.073	T	.050	F	.041	S
23	.037	W	.054	S	.044	S	.079	T	.066	T	.095	S	.095	T	.101	F	.086	M	.069	W	.047	S	.044	M
24	.043	T	.037	S	.041	S	.055	W	.074	F	.099	M	.108	W	.105	S	.088	T	.056	T	.039	S	.045	T
25	.043	F	.044	M	.044	M	.049	T	.090	S	.105	T	.099	T	.098	S	.096	W	.052	F	.045	M	.046	W
26	.041	S	.042	T	.047	T	.042	F	.090	S	.110	W	.097	F	.101	M	.095	T	.053	S	.050	T	.045	T
27	.037	S	.042	W	.052	W	.043	S	.065	M	.108	T	.093	S	.099	T	.080	F	.070	S	.046	W	.038	F
28	.041	M	.063	T	.055	T	.038	S	.065	T	.093	F	.101	S	.104	W	.055	S	.074	M	.045	T	.054	S
29	.039	T			.059	F	.051	M	.086	W	.092	S	.092	M	.096	T	.057	S	.079	T	.046	F	.049	S
30	.041	W			.051	S		T	.094	T	.093	S	.106	T	.110	F	.069	M	.074	W	.043	S	.050	M
31	.041	T			.056	S			.084	F			.114	W	.098	S			.071	T				
Valid Days	31		28		31		29		31		30		31		31		30		31		30		27	
Maximum	.047		.063		.059		.079		.101		.118		.114		.128		.108		.095		.076		.054	
Violations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		3		0		0		0		0	

8261 Total Samples	3 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])	
94.6 % Possible	2 Missing days assumed to be less than the standard	
360 Valid daily maxima	0 Daily maximas exceed the alert level of .200 ppm	Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Final Validation

4/22/03

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah
2002 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)
2002	98	95%	Yes	117	112	110	108	106

Ozone Analyzer

10 Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah

Final Validation
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Value	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Ozone Analyzer			
1	08/17/2002	17	128
2	08/14/2002	17	123
3	08/16/2002	16	122
4	06/06/2002	16	118*
5	08/15/2002	16	115*
6	08/20/2002	16	115
7	07/31/2002	15	114*
8	08/10/2002	17	113
9	07/09/2002	17	112
10	08/13/2002	17	112**

* This value was also recorded during one or more hours later in the day.
** This value was also recorded on one or more days later in the reported period.

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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
FINAL VALIDATION

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours ≥ 100 ppb	No. Hours >124 ppb	Max (ppb)
SEKI-LK	05/17/02	17	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	06/04/02	17	1	0	100
SEKI-LK	06/06/02	14	5	0	118
SEKI-LK	06/07/02	14	1	0	100
SEKI-LK	06/13/02	17	2	0	102
SEKI-LK	06/14/02	16	3	0	102
SEKI-LK	06/15/02	15	4	0	103
SEKI-LK	06/16/02	15	3	0	103
SEKI-LK	06/25/02	16	3	0	105
SEKI-LK	06/26/02	13	6	0	110
SEKI-LK	06/27/02	15	4	0	108
SEKI-LK	07/03/02	15	3	0	111
SEKI-LK	07/06/02	17	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	07/09/02	16	2	0	112
SEKI-LK	07/10/02	13	5	0	109
SEKI-LK	07/12/02	17	2	0	109
SEKI-LK	07/14/02	18	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	07/18/02	17	2	0	103
SEKI-LK	07/19/02	15	2	0	101
SEKI-LK	07/19/02	18	1	0	103
SEKI-LK	07/24/02	14	4	0	108
SEKI-LK	07/28/02	17	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	07/30/02	16	3	0	106
SEKI-LK	07/31/02	13	6	0	114
SEKI-LK	08/01/02	14	4	0	107
SEKI-LK	08/07/02	15	2	0	105
SEKI-LK	08/10/02	15	4	0	113
SEKI-LK	08/12/02	14	4	0	107
SEKI-LK	08/13/02	14	5	0	112
SEKI-LK	08/14/02	13	8	0	123
SEKI-LK	08/14/02	22	1	0	100
SEKI-LK	08/15/02	8	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	08/15/02	12	7	0	115
SEKI-LK	08/16/02	13	8	0	122
SEKI-LK	08/16/02	22	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	08/17/02	12	11	2	128
SEKI-LK	08/17/02	23	1	0	100
SEKI-LK	08/18/02	8	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	08/18/02	12	6	0	105
SEKI-LK	08/19/02	15	4	0	108
SEKI-LK	08/20/02	14	5	0	115
SEKI-LK	08/23/02	16	2	0	101
SEKI-LK	08/24/02	15	3	0	105

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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
FINAL VALIDATION
Continued

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours ≥ 100 ppb	No. Hours >124 ppb	Max (ppb)
SEKI-LK	08/26/02	17	1	0	101
SEKI-LK	08/28/02	16	3	0	104
SEKI-LK	08/30/02	14	5	0	110
SEKI-LK	09/02/02	17	1	0	100
SEKI-LK	09/11/02	16	2	0	103
SEKI-LK	09/12/02	13	5	0	108
SEKI-LK	09/13/02	13	4	0	104
SEKI-LK	09/15/02	15	3	0	106
		Total	168	2	128

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
Lower Kaweah
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
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-LK	05/17/02	11 - 18	89	6
SEKI-LK	06/04/02	12 - 19	87	4
SEKI-LK	06/05/02	11 - 18	86	4
SEKI-LK	06/06/02	12 - 19	103	8
SEKI-LK	06/07/02	11 - 18	92	6
SEKI-LK	06/08/02	11 - 18	85	1
SEKI-LK	06/13/02	12 - 19	91	7
SEKI-LK	06/14/02	12 - 19	93	7
SEKI-LK	06/15/02	12 - 19	95	8
SEKI-LK	06/16/02	11 - 18	93	8
SEKI-LK	06/17/02	12 - 19	86	2
SEKI-LK	06/20/02	11 - 18	87	3
SEKI-LK	06/23/02	12 - 19	85	1
SEKI-LK	06/24/02	12 - 19	87	4
SEKI-LK	06/25/02	12 - 19	95	8
SEKI-LK	06/26/02	12 - 19	101	14
SEKI-LK	06/27/02	12 - 19	98	10
SEKI-LK	06/29/02	12 - 19	87	3
SEKI-LK	07/01/02	11 - 18	85	2
SEKI-LK	07/03/02	12 - 19	95	8
SEKI-LK	07/04/02	11 - 18	89	6
SEKI-LK	07/05/02	12 - 19	89	7
SEKI-LK	07/06/02	12 - 19	91	6
SEKI-LK	07/10/02	11 - 18	99	8
SEKI-LK	07/12/02	16 - 23	93	13
SEKI-LK	07/13/02	00 - 07	85	1
SEKI-LK	07/14/02	12 - 19	88	5
SEKI-LK	07/16/02	12 - 19	87	4
SEKI-LK	07/17/02	12 - 19	89	3
SEKI-LK	07/18/02	12 - 19	90	5
SEKI-LK	07/19/02	12 - 19	94	9
SEKI-LK	07/20/02	11 - 18	87	4
SEKI-LK	07/24/02	12 - 19	94	6
SEKI-LK	07/25/02	12 - 19	95	9
SEKI-LK	07/26/02	11 - 18	91	7

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
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-LK	07/27/02	11 - 18	86	2
SEKI-LK	07/28/02	11 - 18	87	5
SEKI-LK	07/30/02	12 - 19	95	8
SEKI-LK	07/31/02	11 - 18	106	17
SEKI-LK	08/01/02	11 - 18	99	13
SEKI-LK	08/06/02	11 - 18	85	2
SEKI-LK	08/07/02	12 - 19	91	6
SEKI-LK	08/08/02	12 - 19	87	3
SEKI-LK	08/10/02	12 - 19	99	11
SEKI-LK	08/11/02	10 - 17	88	7
SEKI-LK	08/12/02	12 - 19	98	13
SEKI-LK	08/13/02	11 - 18	102	15
SEKI-LK	08/14/02	12 - 19	112	18
SEKI-LK	08/15/02	11 - 18	108	20
SEKI-LK	08/16/02	13 - 20	110	20
SEKI-LK	08/17/02	12 - 19	117	24
SEKI-LK	08/18/02	10 - 17	102	19
SEKI-LK	08/19/02	12 - 19	100	16
SEKI-LK	08/20/02	13 - 20	104	15
SEKI-LK	08/22/02	12 - 19	87	6
SEKI-LK	08/23/02	11 - 18	92	9
SEKI-LK	08/24/02	11 - 18	95	11
SEKI-LK	08/25/02	11 - 18	90	7
SEKI-LK	08/26/02	13 - 20	93	9
SEKI-LK	08/27/02	10 - 17	92	9
SEKI-LK	08/28/02	12 - 19	95	14
SEKI-LK	08/29/02	11 - 18	89	8
SEKI-LK	08/30/02	11 - 18	100	12
SEKI-LK	08/31/02	10 - 17	90	5
SEKI-LK	09/02/02	12 - 19	89	7
SEKI-LK	09/03/02	09 - 16	89	5
SEKI-LK	09/11/02	13 - 20	94	12
SEKI-LK	09/12/02	11 - 18	100	23
SEKI-LK	09/13/02	10 - 17	98	16
SEKI-LK	09/15/02	12 - 19	91	8

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
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-LK	09/20/02	13 - 20	86	4
SEKI-LK	09/21/02	10 - 17	87	3
SEKI-LK	09/26/02	11 - 18	89	5
	73	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

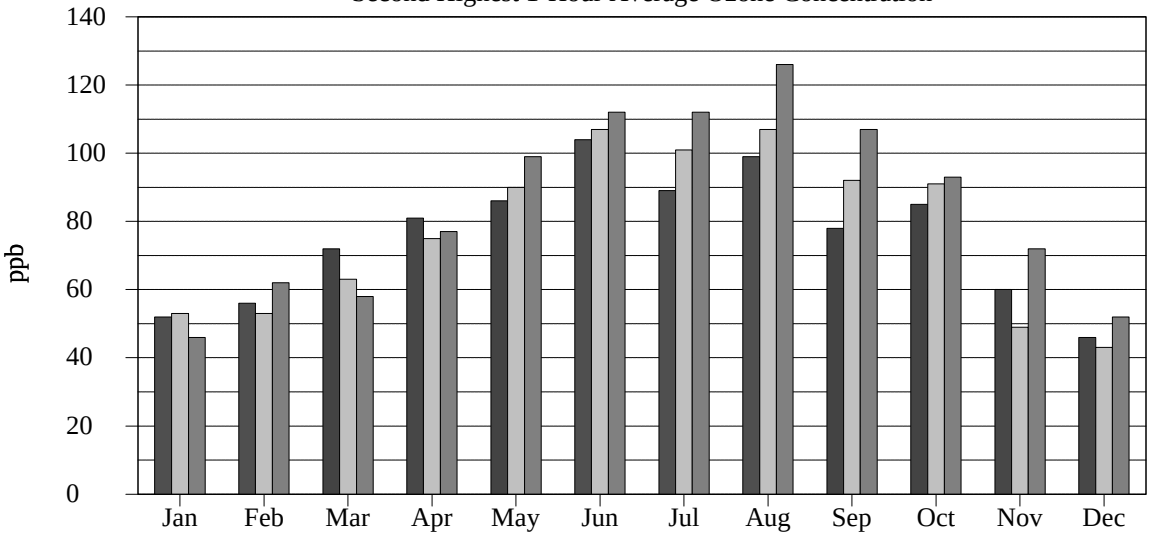
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
ACAD-CM	1	127
CHAM-XX	2	127
JOTR-YV	3	127
SEKI-LK	4	126
SEKI-AS	5	124
SEKI-LP	6	124
GRSM-LR	7	122
CACO-XX	8	118
COWP-XX	9	118
ACAD-MH	10	117
GRSM-CM	11	117
GRSM-CD	12	115
COSW-BL	13	111
MACA-HM	14	110
PINN-ES	15	110
GRSM-CC	16	108
ROMO-LP	17	106
GRSM-PK	18	105
YOSE-TD	19	105
SHEN-BM	20	103
DEVA-PV	21	97
SAGU-PC	22	90
GRBA-MY	23	89
GRCA-AS	24	85
LAVO-ML	25	84
CHIR-ES	26	80
YOSE-MR	27	80
MEVE-MY	28	79
CHIS-XX	29	78
CANY-IS	30	77
CRMO-VC	31	75
YELL-WT	32	73
THRO-VC	33	71
MORA-TW	34	70
NOCA-MM	35	70
VOYA-SB	36	70
PEFO-HB	37	69
BIBE-KB	38	68
EVER-BC	39	68
DENA-HQ	40	65
GLAC-WG	41	59
VIIS-LP	42	57
HAVO-TH	43	50
OLYM-VC	44	44

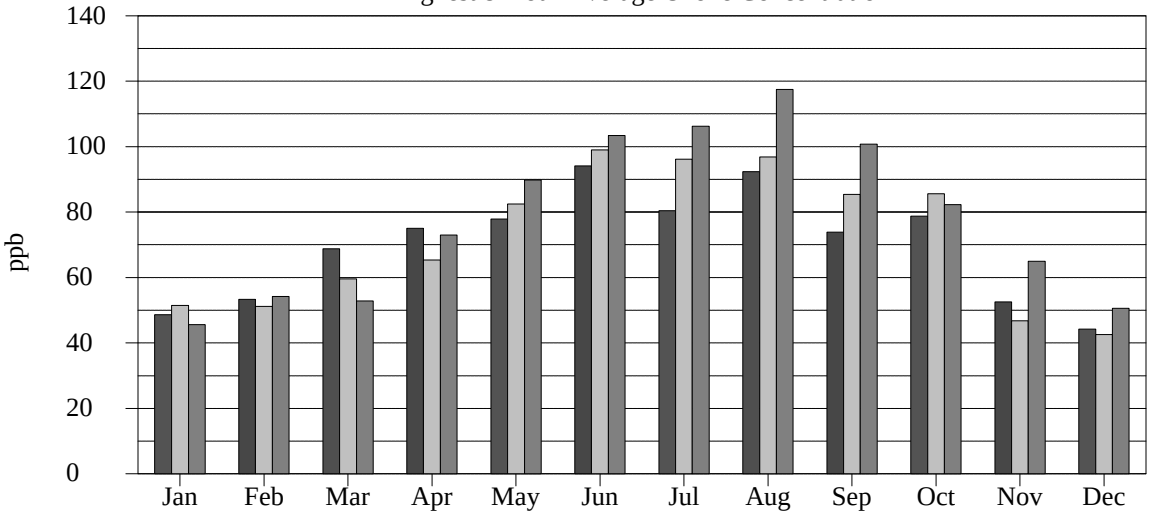
4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
SEKI-LP	1	109
SEKI-LK	2	108
JOTR-YV	3	107
SEKI-AS	4	107
GRSM-CM	5	103
GRSM-LR	6	102
GRSM-CD	7	101
ACAD-CM	8	100
GRSM-PK	9	94
CACO-XX	10	93
COWP-XX	11	93
YOSE-TD	12	93
ACAD-MH	13	89
CHAM-XX	14	89
ROMO-LP	15	87
PINN-ES	16	86
SHEN-BM	17	86
MACA-HM	18	85
DEVA-PV	19	83
COSW-BL	20	82
GRSM-CC	21	82
GRCA-AS	22	79
SAGU-PC	23	77
LAVO-ML	24	75
GRBA-MY	25	74
CANY-IS	26	72
YOSE-MR	27	72
MEVE-MY	28	70
CHIR-ES	29	69
CRMO-VC	30	69
CHIS-XX	31	66
YELL-WT	32	66
VOYA-SB	33	65
BIBE-KB	34	62
THRO-VC	35	62
EVER-BC	36	57
DENA-HQ	37	55
PEFO-HB	38	55
GLAC-WG	39	52
MORA-TW	40	52
VIIS-LP	41	48
NOCA-MM	42	46
HAVO-TH	43	42
OLYM-VC	44	39

Annual Sum60 Exposure Index			
Site	Rank	Sum60	Count
SEKI-LK	1	204306	2639
SEKI-AS	2	196849	2529
SEKI-LP	3	193795	2491
JOTR-YV	4	175177	2398
GRSM-CM	5	169849	2320
YOSE-TD	6	164764	2298
GRSM-LR	7	131936	1794
GRSM-CD	8	130649	1793
GRSM-PK	9	118538	1656
DEVA-PV	10	106174	1586
GRCA-AS	11	104360	1584
ROMO-LP	12	95145	1403
SHEN-BM	13	88006	1273
CANY-IS	14	68738	1068
COWP-XX	15	66858	924
PINN-ES	16	54322	767
MEVE-MY	17	49400	771
GRSM-CC	18	42779	611
CACO-XX	19	39974	546
MACA-HM	20	39775	571
ACAD-CM	21	39360	529
SAGU-PC	22	35867	540
COSW-BL	23	34655	491
CHAM-XX	24	34216	482
CRMO-VC	25	34186	537
CHIR-ES	26	32418	503
GRBA-MY	27	30461	466
YELL-WT	28	29522	470
ACAD-MH	29	26476	362
LAVO-ML	30	26432	394
YOSE-MR	31	22272	334
VOYA-SB	32	7405	116
BIBE-KB	33	7215	116
CHIS-XX	34	6974	106
THRO-VC	35	4004	63
DENA-HQ	36	996	16
PEFO-HB	37	951	15
EVER-BC	38	833	13
MORA-TW	39	453	7
NOCA-MM	40	267	4
GLAC-WG	41	124	2
HAVO-TH	42	0	0
OLYM-VC	43	0	0
VIIS-LP	44	0	0

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentration

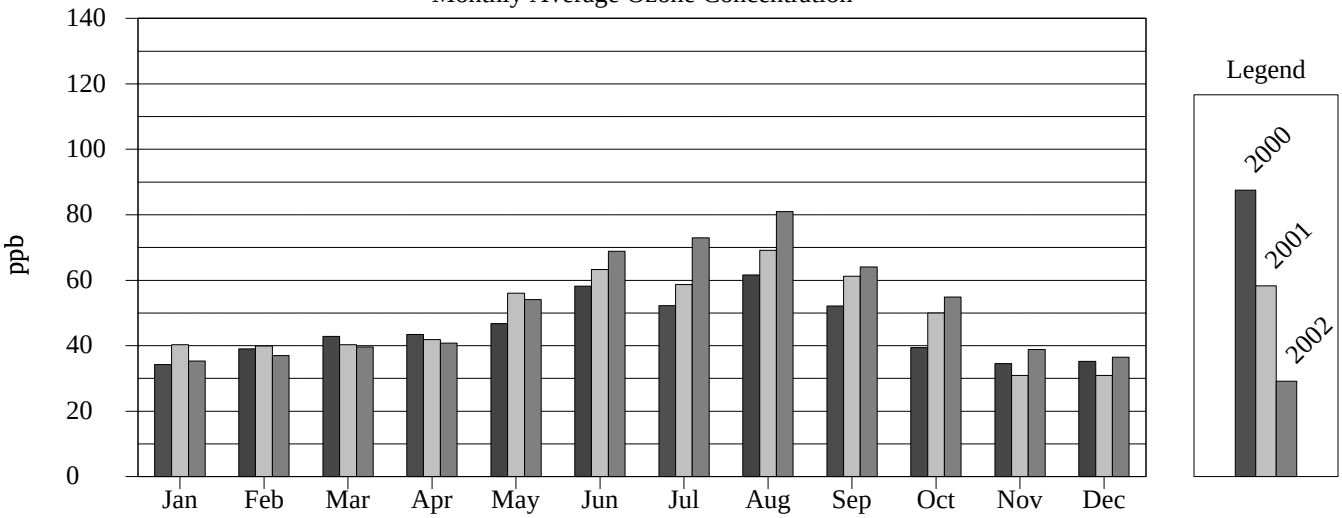


Highest 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentration



NAAQS

Monthly Average Ozone Concentration



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

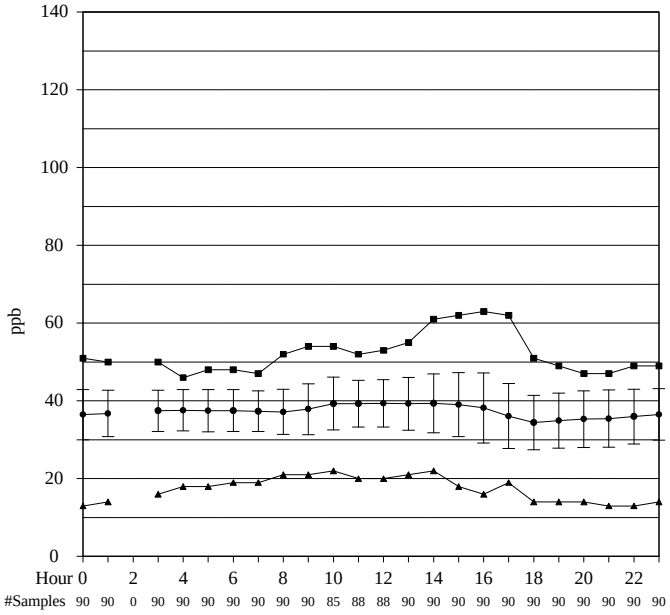
2002 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations

Sequoia and Kings
Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah

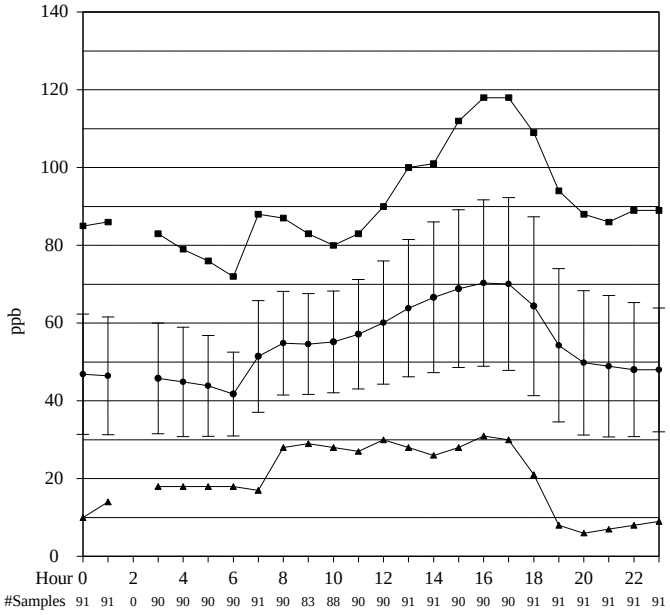
Quarterly Diurnal
Ozone Plots

2002

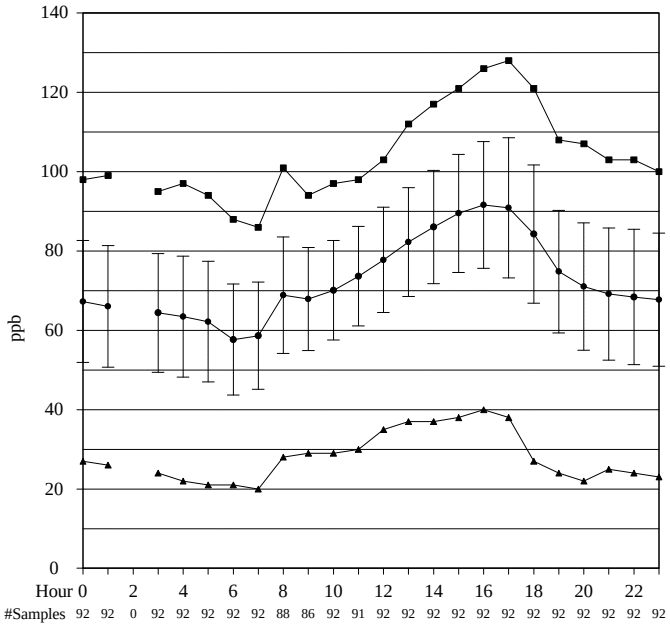
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



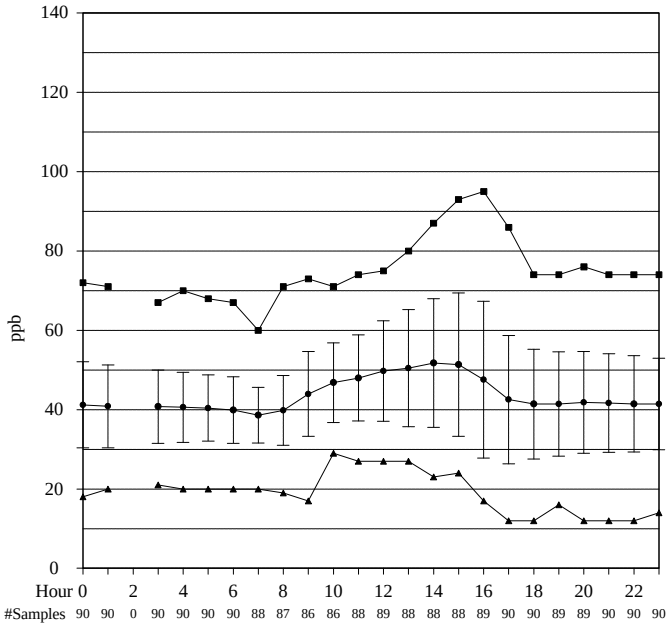
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

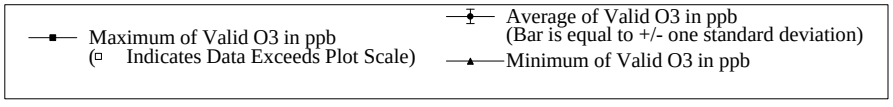


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)

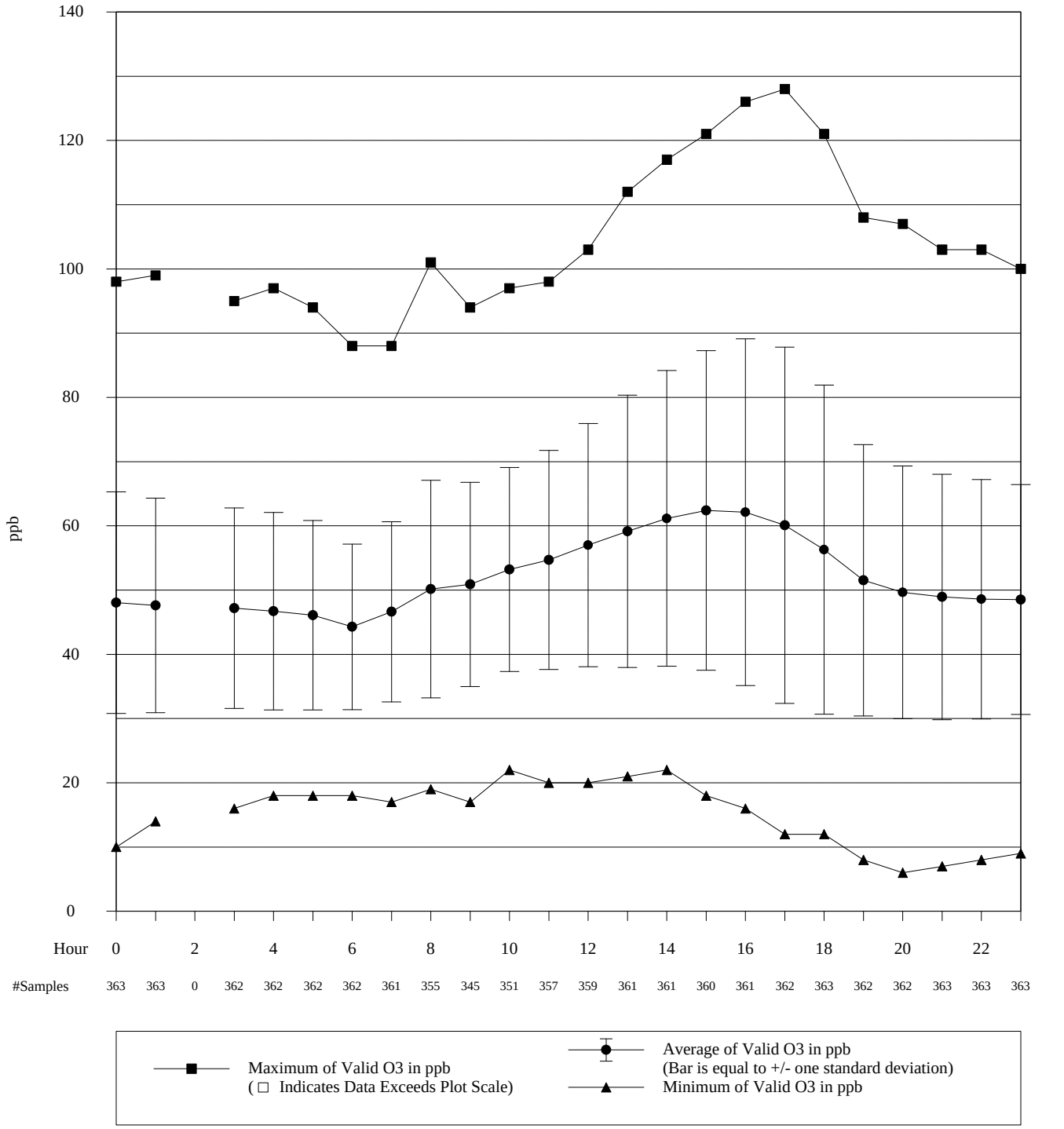




Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah

Annual Diurnal Ozone Plot

2002



Final Validation

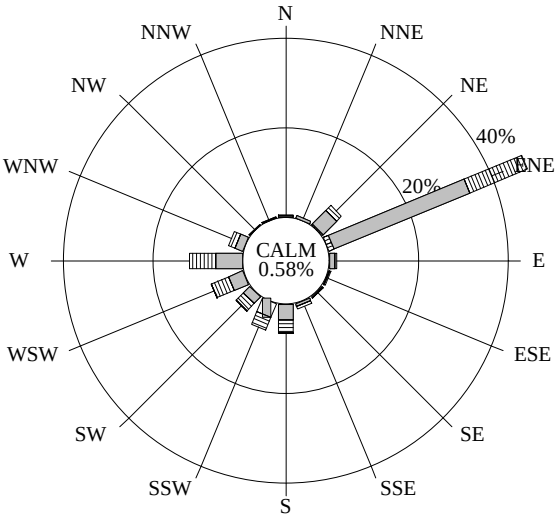
04-18-2003

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Lower Kaweah

Quarterly Ozone Pollutant Rose

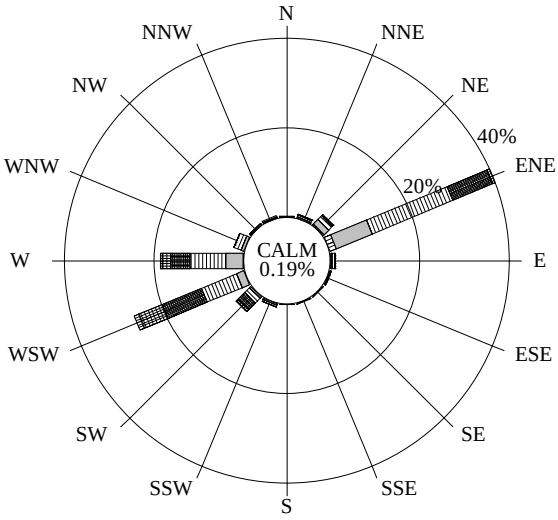
2002

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



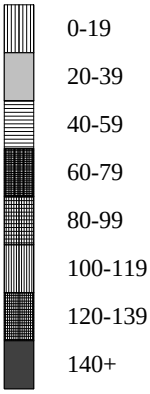
95.4% Collected 95.4% Valid
2160 Possible /2061 Collected /2061 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

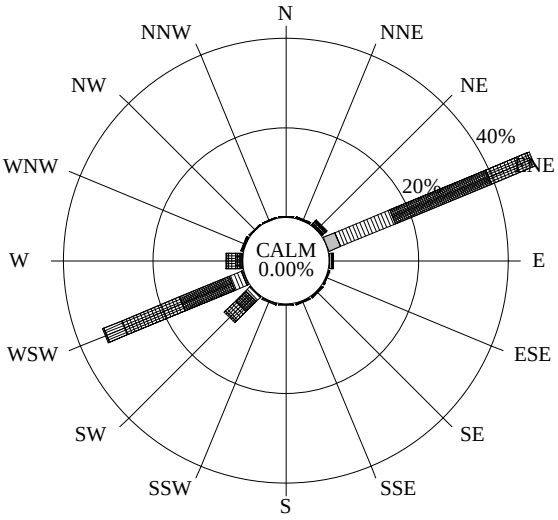


94.8% Collected 94.8% Valid
2184 Possible /2070 Collected /2070 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone (ppb)

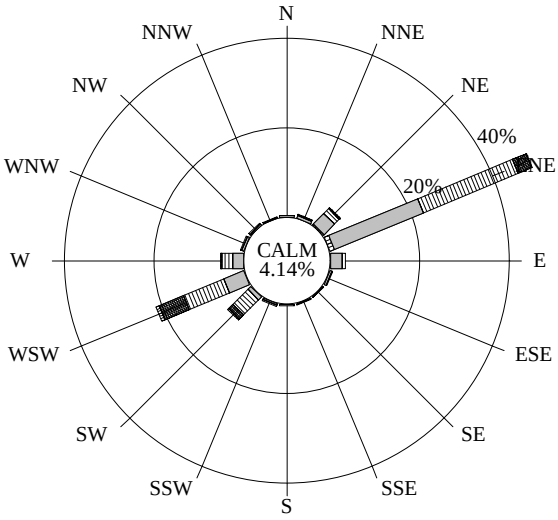


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



95.3% Collected 95.3% Valid
2208 Possible /2105 Collected /2105 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

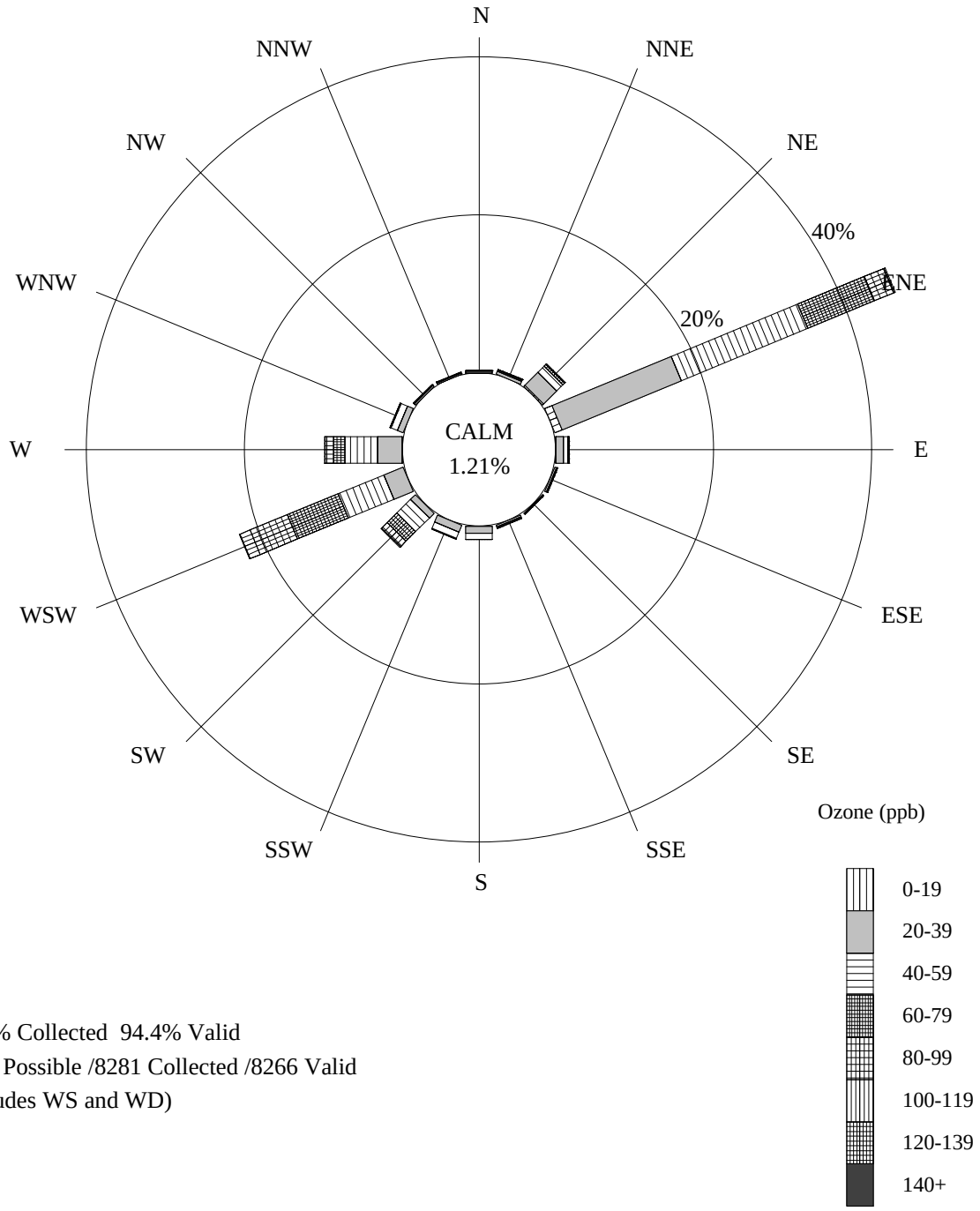
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



92.6% Collected 91.9% Valid
2208 Possible /2045 Collected /2030 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

07-08-2003



94.5% Collected 94.4% Valid
8760 Possible /8281 Collected /8266 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone Analyzer Precision Check Summary

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah

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 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 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference [1] [2]	Lower 95% Probability Limit [3]	Upper 95% Probability Limit [3]
1	90	-1.25	-2.32	-0.19
2	91	-1.39	-3.08	0.31
3	92	-1.13	-2.79	0.53
4	90	-2.16	-5.05	0.73

[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

Lower Kaweah

Final Validation

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	1.6	m/s	8683	0.7
Maximum	10.2	m/s		
Percent calm = 1.19				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	9.2	degC	8700	7.8
Maximum	31.1	degC		
Minimum	-12.4	degC		
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	56	percent	8683	23
Maximum	100	percent		
Minimum	10	percent		
PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)				
Average non-zero rate	4.3	mm/hr	461	5.8
Maximum non-zero rate	58.9	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.3	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	1989.5	mm		
SOLAR RADIATION				
Average Daily Total	16,836,923	joules/m2day	351	7,913,015
Maximum Daily Total	27,955,200	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	121,600	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.

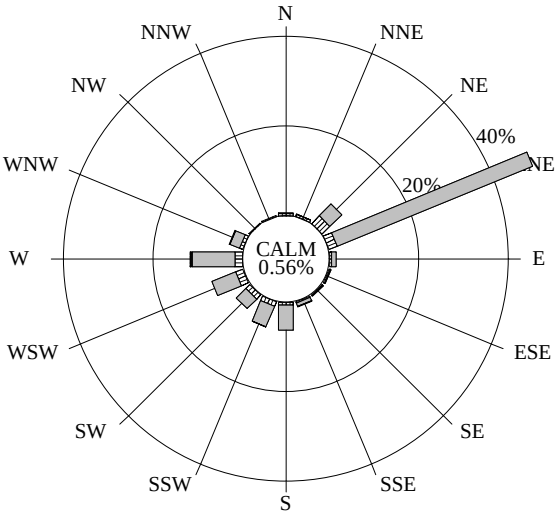
NA indicates instrument not available.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lower Kaweah

Quarterly Wind Rose

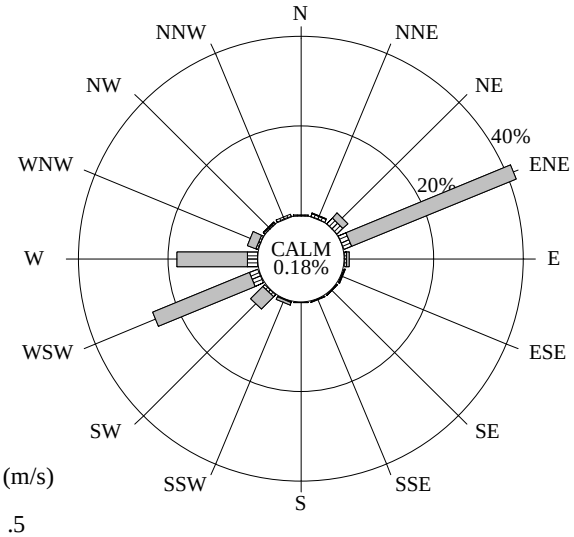
2002

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



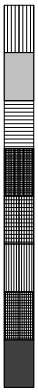
100.0% Collected 100.0% Valid
2160 Possible /2160 Collected /2160 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



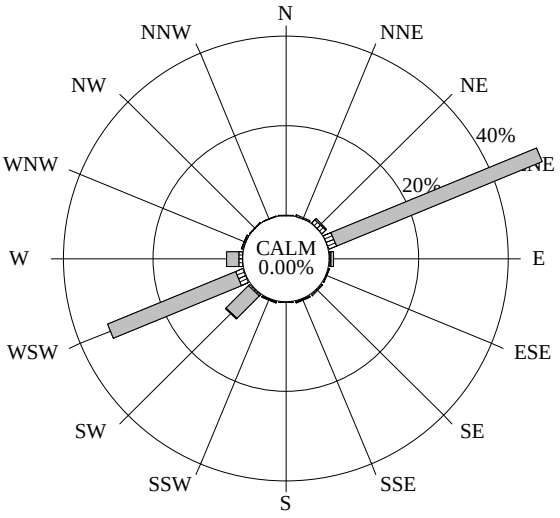
99.6% Collected 99.6% Valid
2184 Possible /2176 Collected /2176 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)



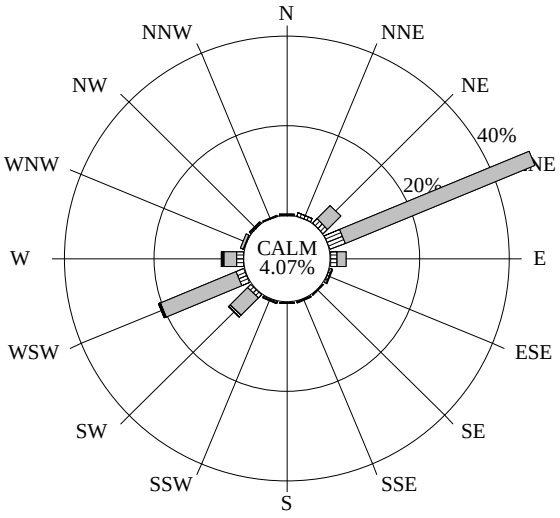
CALM < .5
0.5-0.9
1.0-3.9
4.0-6.9
7.0-9.9
10.0-12.9
13.0-15.9
16.0-18.9
19.0+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



100.0% Collected 100.0% Valid
2208 Possible /2207 Collected /2207 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

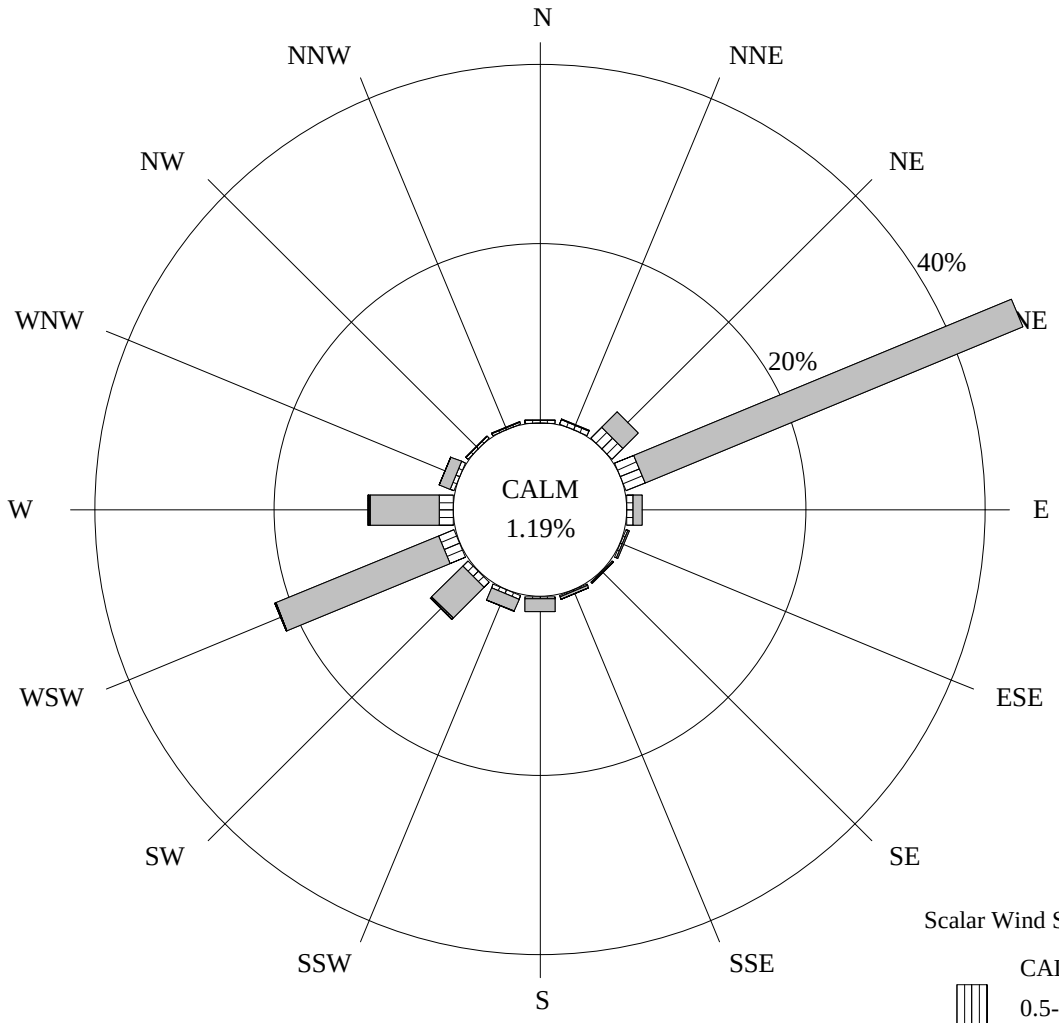
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



97.5% Collected 96.9% Valid
2208 Possible /2152 Collected /2140 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

04-18-2003



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+

99.3% Collected 99.1% Valid
8760 Possible /8695 Collected /8683 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES

Meteorological and hourly gaseous data contained in this report may be obtained from the following sources:

- National Park Service AIRWeb (http://www.aqd.nps.gov/natnet/ard)
- 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

CASTNet concentration data may be obtained from the following Web site:

http://www.epa.gov/castnet/data.html

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.

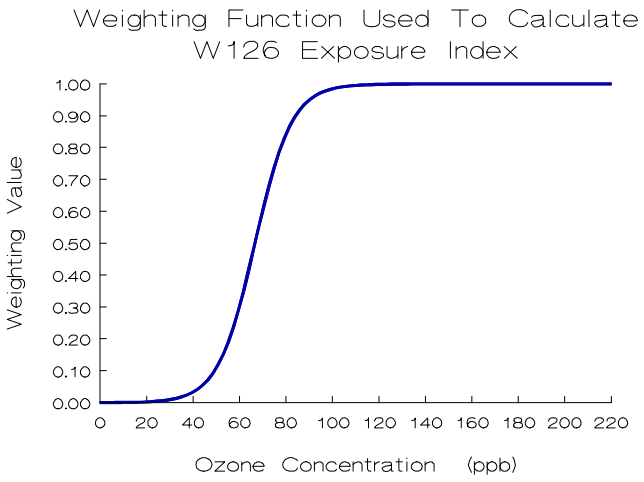
(13) **SUM60 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to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

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.

---

* 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