

**Annual Data Summary**  
**EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK**  
**1998**  
**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.  
1909 Sharp Point Drive, Suite E  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80525  
Telephone: (970) 484-7941  
Fax: (970) 484-3423  
E-Mail: [AIR-IMC@AIR-RESOURCE.COM](mailto: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](mailto: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 Everglades National Park, the ARD specifically recognizes Eric Knight and Dan Obenauer for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b><u>Section</u></b>		<b><u>Page</u></b>
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1	The National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network	1-1
1.2	Everglades National Park	1-3
2.0	DATA SUMMARY	2-1
2.1	Overview	2-1
2.2	Ozone Data Summary	2-7
2.3	Meteorological Data Summary	2-23
2.4	Dry Deposition Data Summary	2-27
3.0	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES	3-1
3.1	Guide to Attached Data Disks	3-1
3.2	Other Sources for Retrieving National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Data	3-1
4.0	GLOSSARY	4-1
4.1	Definitions and Computational Procedures for National Park Service Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics Table	4-1
4.2	Air Quality Glossary	4-4

## LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

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

## LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics	2-8
Ozone Annual Frequency Distribution	2-9
Ozone Daily 1-Hour Maximum Concentrations and National Ambient Air Quality Standards Comparison	2-10
Attainment Status with EPA Proposed Primary Ozone Standards	2-11
Ten Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations	2-12
Episodes with 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations 100ppb and > 124 ppb	2-13
Episodes with 8-Hour Ozone Concentrations >84 ppb	2-14
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, Maximum 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual Sum60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites	2-15
Plot of Maximum Ozone Concentration Comparison for Three Years	2-16
Map of National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network, Second Highest Hourly Ozone Concentration	2-17
Quarterly Diurnal Ozone Plots	2-18
Annual Diurnal Ozone Plot	2-19
Quarterly Ozone Pollutant Roses	2-20
Annual Ozone Pollutant Roses	2-21
Ozone Precision Check Data Summary	2-22
Summary of Selected Meteorological Data	2-24
Quarterly Wind Roses	2-25
Annual Wind Roses	2-26
Quarterly and Annual Average Concentrations	2-28
Weekly Concentrations Report	2-29
Three Year Comparison of Maximum and Average Concentrations	2-30

## LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES (Continued)

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Average Particulate Nitrate Concentrations	2-31
Nitric Acid Concentrations	2-32
Average Total Nitrate Concentrations	2-33
Average Ammonium Concentrations	2-34
Average Particulate Sulfate Concentrations	2-35
Average Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations	2-36
SO <sub>4</sub> /SO <sub>2</sub> Ratio	2-37
Data Disk Contents	3-2
NPS IMC and AIRS Invalid Data Codes	3-3

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK**

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

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

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

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

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

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK**

**1998 Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites**



## **1.2 EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK**

Everglades National Park, a Class I area, is located in Southern Florida, about 30 miles southwest of Miami. Its location and site specifications are presented on the following page.

Everglades National Park was authorized in 1934 for the purpose of permanently reserving the "...area as a wilderness, where no development ... or plan for the entertainment of visitors shall be undertaken which will interfere with the preservation intact of the unique flora and fauna and the essential primitive natural conditions now prevailing in this area." The park was formally established in 1947. It was designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1976 and a World Heritage Site in 1979.

Water is the basic dominant resource, and is the key to the park's character and survival. More than half of the park is permanently under water. Two thirds of the park is part of the sea and coastal estuarine environments, while the inland third is dominated by the freshwater terrestrial environment of the Florida Everglades.

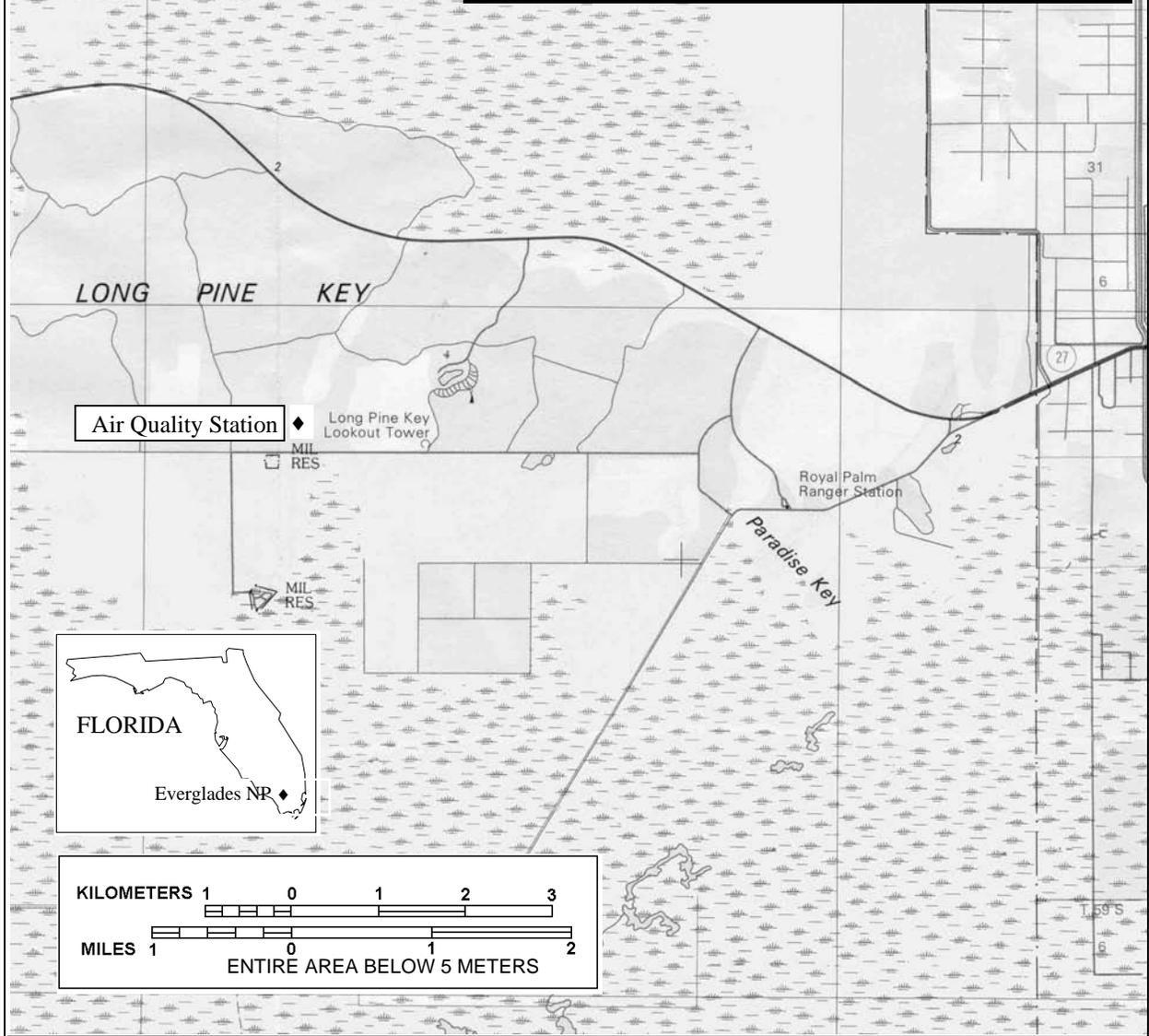
Everglades has no spectacular geological formations to provide a scenic backdrop. A third of the park is a broad plain that lies nearly at sea level. The sky dominates the flatness of the scene, compressing the environment into a seemingly endless land-and-seascape.

The flora of the park include about one thousand species of seed bearing plants, and many ferns, mosses, and lichens. Species include oaks, ashes, pines, red maple, cypress, mangroves, palms, and sawgrass.

The Everglades are home to about 25 species of terrestrial and two species of aquatic mammals, including deer, black bear, panther, opossum, raccoon, otter, porpoise, and manatee. Over 300 species of birds have been identified in the park such as osprey, great white heron, and southern bald eagle. Many species of lizards, turtles, and snakes are also represented in the park.

Despite the park's 1.4 million acre size, its environment is threatened by the encroaching and disruptive activities of agriculture, industry, and urban development around it.

**Everglades  
National Park**  
**Ozone Monitoring**  
**NPS Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



SITE IDENTIFICATION		MAP INFORMATION	
Site Abbreviation:	EVER	Mean Elevation:	2 m
AIRS ID NO.:	12-025-0030	Longitude:	80° 41' 00"W
		Latitude:	25°23' 19"N
		UTM Zone:	17
INSTRUMENTATION		Easting:	531857 m
		Northing:	2807847 m
O <sub>3</sub> Analyzer	Wind Direction	Map Reference:	Homestead
Calibrator	Temperature		25080-A1
Wind Speed	Solar Radiation		1:100,000
Precipitation	Delta Temperature		
Relative Humidity			

## **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  
Everglades National Park

Final Data

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Parameter	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
		No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	O3	8760	8235	94.0	7989	91.2
Scalar Wind Speed	SWS	8760	8736	99.7	7978	91.1
Vector Wind Speed	VWS	8760	8735	99.7	7977	91.1
Vector Wind Direction	VWD	8760	8735	99.7	7837	89.5
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	SDWD	8760	8729	99.6	7833	89.4
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	TMP	8760	8736	99.7	8594	98.1
Delta Temperature	DTP	8760	8736	99.7	8594	98.1
Relative Humidity	RH	8760	8742	99.8	7432	84.8
Precipitation	RNF	8760	8693	99.2	8693	99.2
Wetness Sensor	WET	8760	8741	99.8	8741	99.8
Solar Radiation	SOL	8760	8739	99.8	8739	99.8
Filter Pack Flow Rate	FLOW	2052	2044	99.6	2044	99.6

Notes: All statistics are for hourly averages.

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

The percent valid is calculated against the number possible.

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

NPS Performance Goals:

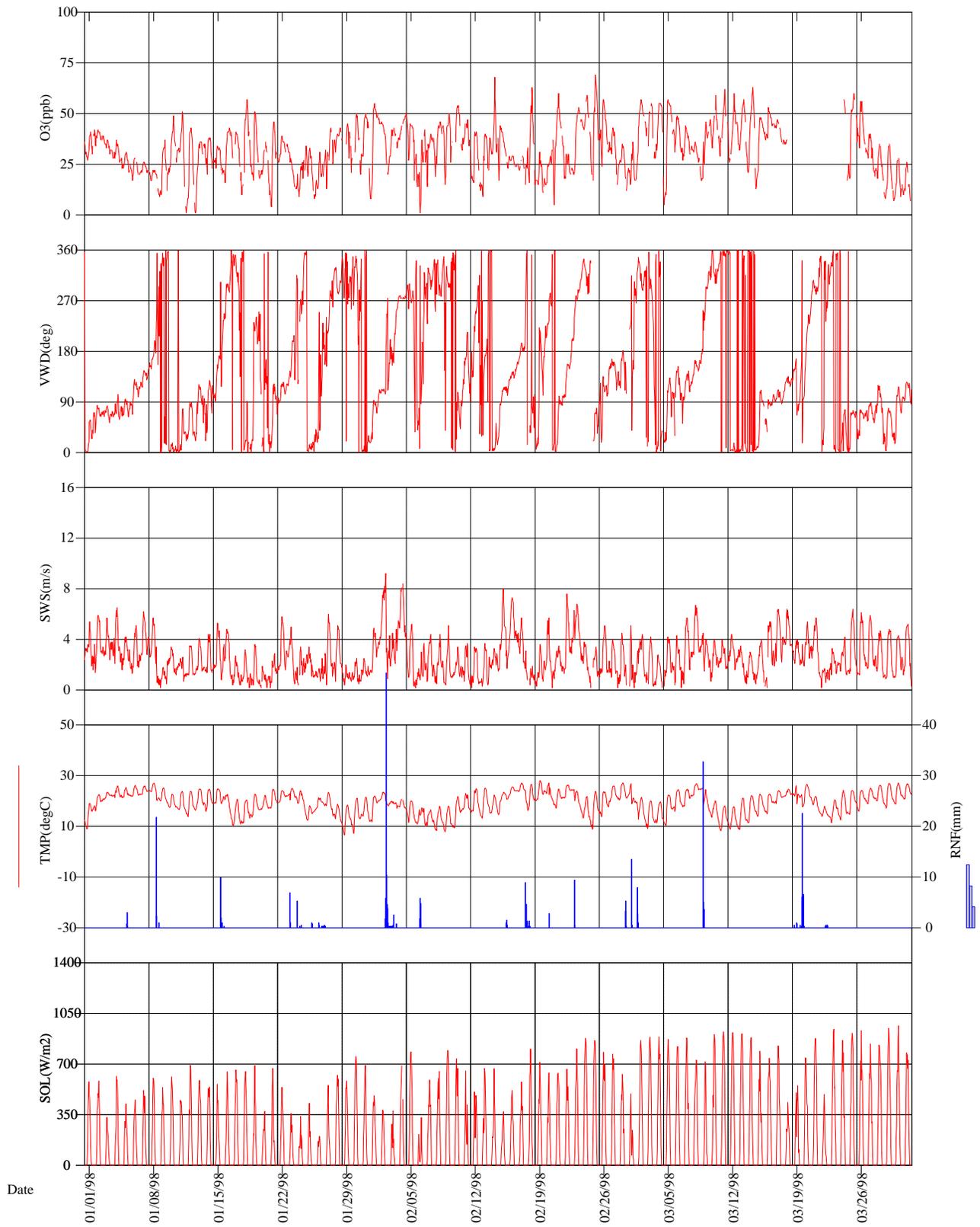
Quarterly Criteria:

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

Monthly Criteria:

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

# Everglades National Park

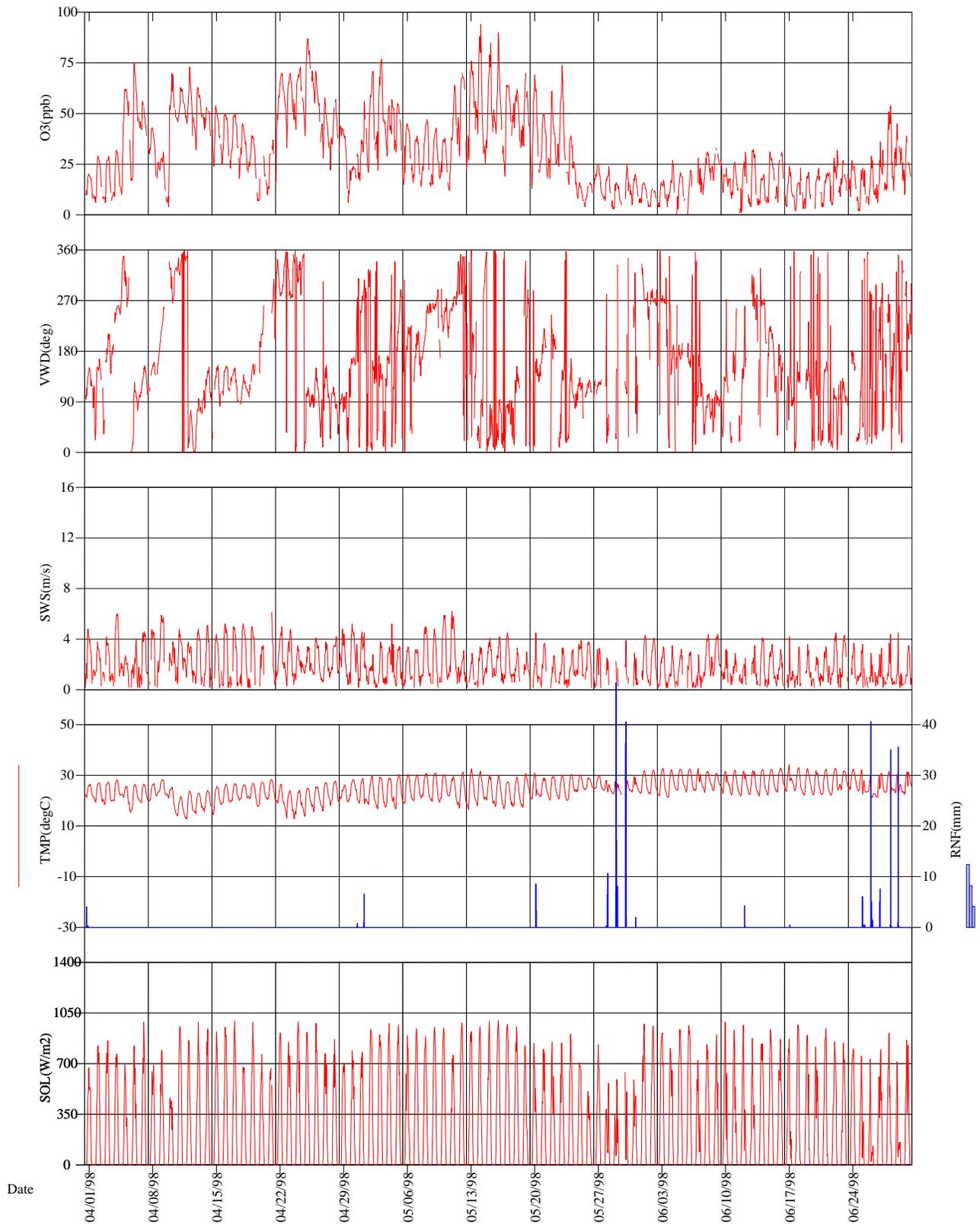


Final Validation

First Quarter 1998

ever-bc.stk - ever98.dat 08-20-1999

# Everglades National Park

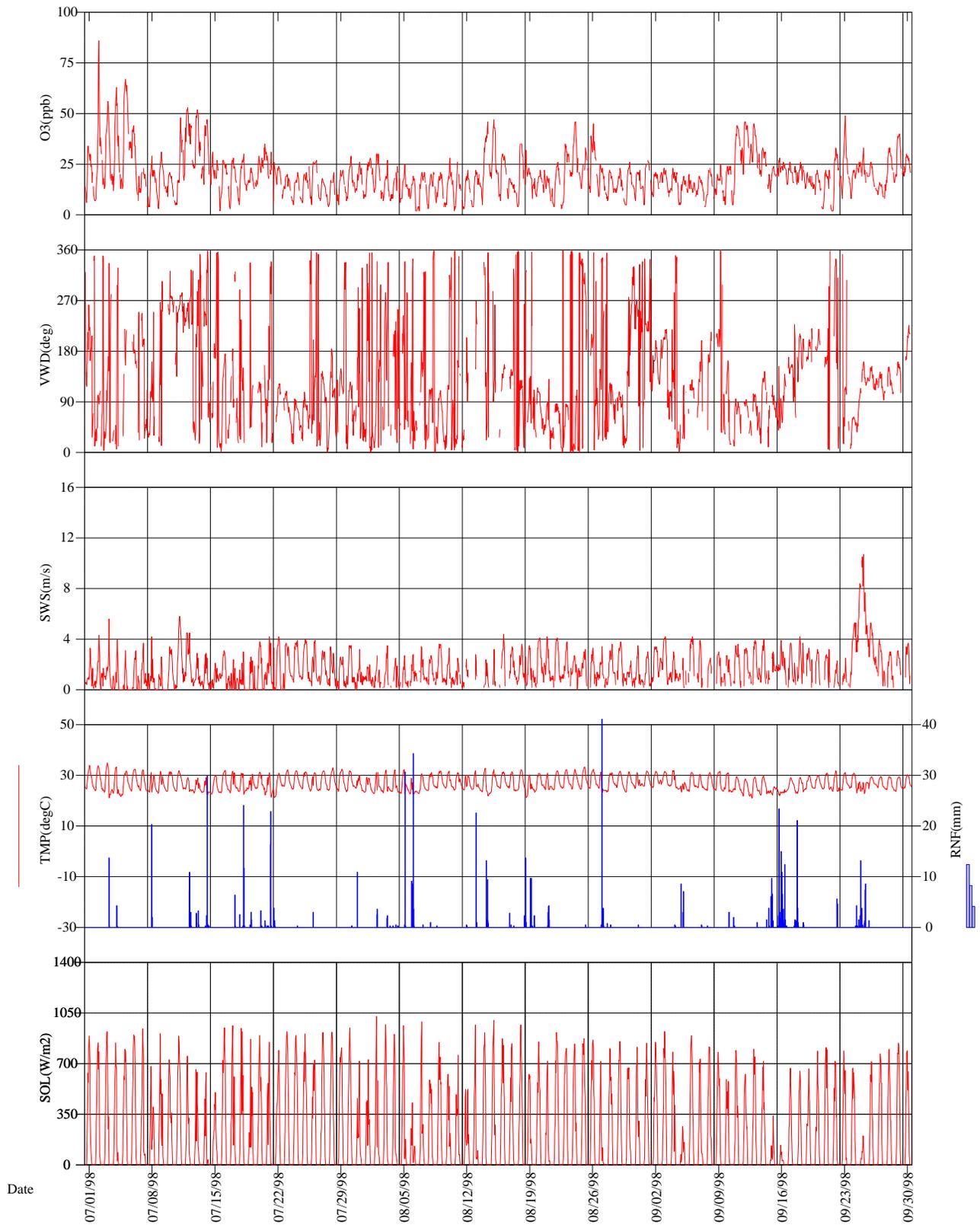


Final Validation

Second Quarter 1998

ever-bc.stk - ever98.dat 08-20-1999

# Everglades National Park

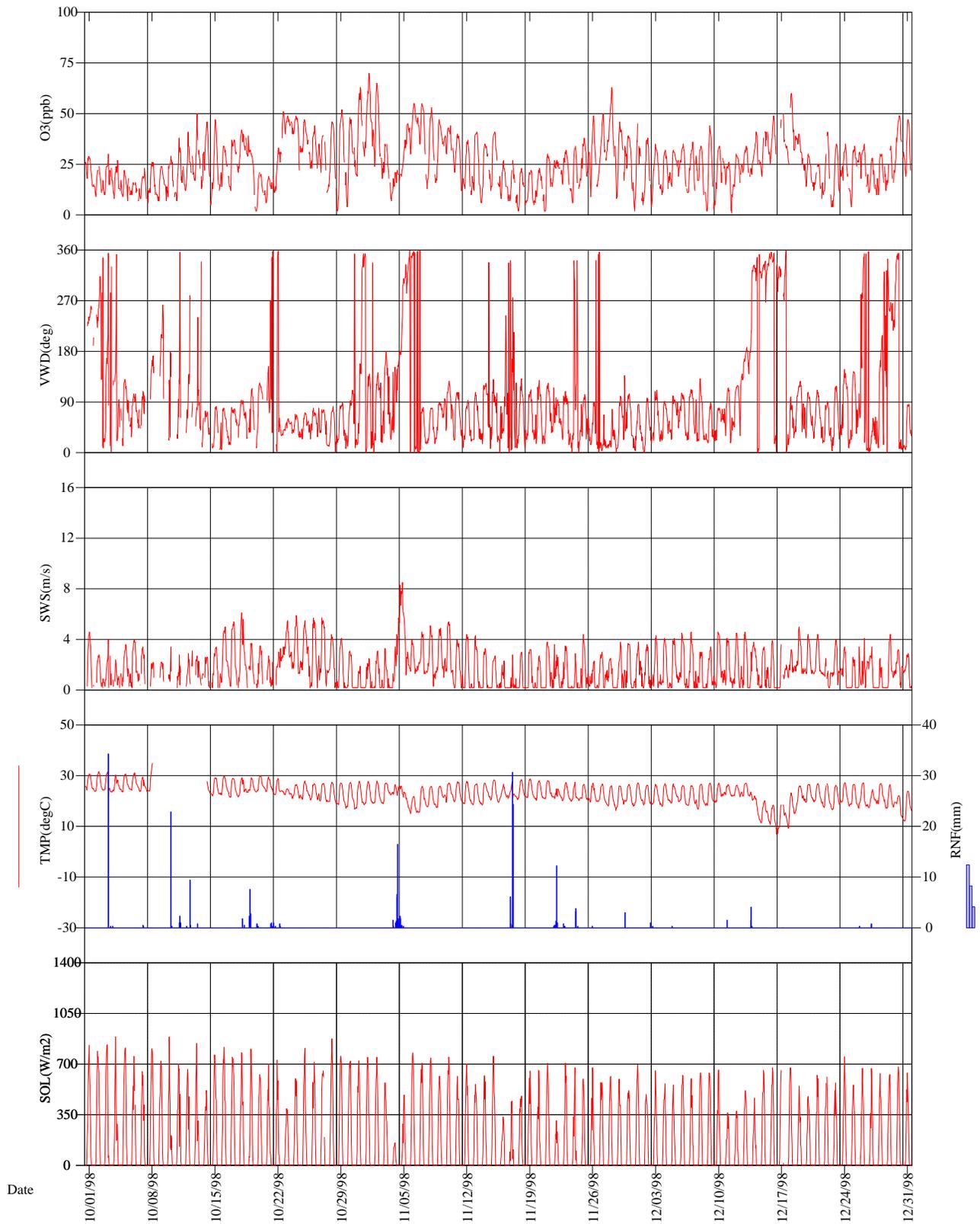


Final Validation

Third Quarter 1998

ever-bc.stk - ever98.dat 08-20-1999

# Everglades National Park



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 1998

ever-bc.stk - ever98.dat 08-20-1999

## **2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY**

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics  
Everglades National Park

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY- SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	57	69	63	87	94	54	86	47	49	63	70	60	94	94
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(26)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(153)	(360)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	40	47	48	52	53	28	35	28	28	37	41	37	35	39
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(26)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(153)	(360)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	39	48	46	67	59	30	41	30	36	46	48	40	59	67
NO. OF DAYS	(29)	(27)	(23)	(29)	(30)	(27)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(149)	(348)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	29	34	35	40	36	17	22	17	20	25	28	25	22	27
NO. OF DAYS	(29)	(27)	(23)	(29)	(30)	(27)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(149)	(348)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	43.000	39.000	11.400	17.500	5.333	31.000	13.500	13.000	16.500	26.000	15.000	27.000	31.000	43.000
NO. OF DAYS	(29)	(27)	(23)	(29)	(30)	(26)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(148)	(347)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	5.623	4.434	2.920	3.495	3.243	6.129	5.272	5.284	3.732	4.830	4.034	5.972	4.702	4.603
NO. OF DAYS	(29)	(27)	(23)	(29)	(30)	(26)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(148)	(347)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	48	57	55	82	82	47	62	42	44	54	61	46	82	82
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(27)	(24)	(29)	(30)	(28)	(31)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(147)	(349)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	35	40	43	49	47	22	29	23	25	33	36	32	29	34
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(27)	(24)	(29)	(30)	(28)	(31)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(147)	(349)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	47	54	52	76	71	40	55	36	41	49	57	48	71	76
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(24)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(150)	(355)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	32	38	41	46	44	21	27	21	23	29	33	30	27	32
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(24)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(150)	(355)
MONTHLY MEAN	29	34	36	39	36	17	22	17	20	25	28	25	22	27
NO. OF HOURS	(678)	(619)	(544)	(671)	(694)	(636)	(703)	(701)	(679)	(701)	(681)	(682)	(3413)	(7989)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	19660	21053	19438	26377	24896	10530	15250	12147	13607	17401	18844	17031	76430	216234
NO. OF HOURS	(678)	(619)	(544)	(671)	(694)	(636)	(703)	(701)	(679)	(701)	(681)	(682)	(3413)	(7989)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	638	368	6865	6206	-	797	-	-	245	826	120	7003	16065
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(10)	(6)	(102)	(90)	(0)	(12)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(13)	(2)	(102)	(239)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	585	773	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	859	1444
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(7)	(9)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(10)	(17)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	469	1233	1419	5123	4796	85	727	92	131	529	960	334	5830	15896
NO. OF HOURS	(678)	(619)	(544)	(671)	(694)	(636)	(703)	(701)	(679)	(701)	(681)	(682)	(3413)	(7989)

Concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)

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

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

Frequency Distribution

Ozone Analyzer

Everglades National Park

Monitoring Season: 01/01/98 - 12/31/98<sup>1</sup>

Averaging Period	% Obs. <sup>3</sup>	# Obs. <sup>2</sup>	Min. Obs. <sup>4</sup>	Percentile <sup>5</sup>							Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.
				10	30	50	70	90	95	99					
1-Hour	97	7989	0.013	0.022	0.029	0.036	0.046	0.062	0.070	0.086	0.094	0.090	0.0393	0.0364	1.48
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)															

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

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

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

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

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

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

Everglades National Park

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Day	Jan-98	Feb-98	Mar-98	Apr-98	May-98	Jun-98	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98
1	.041 T	.055 S	.036 S	.020 W	.056 F	.016 M	.034 W	.028 S	.027 T	.029 T	.070 S	.045 T
2	.042 F	.048 M	.057 M	.029 T	.071 S	.013 T	.086 T	.030 S	.021 W	.024 F	.065 M	.038 W
3	.039 S	.043 T	.055 T	.029 F	.077 S	.017 W	.056 F	.027 M	.023 T	.030 S	.035 T	.035 T
4	.037 S	.049 W	.055 W	.032 S	.057 M	.027 T	.063 S	.024 T	.023 F	.027 S	.022 W	.032 F
5	.031 M	.050 T	.057 T	.062 S	.055 T	.021 F	.067 S	.025 W	.019 S	.022 M	.045 T	.032 S
6	.028 T	.039 F	.049 F	.075 M	.045 W	.022 S	.044 M	.019 T	.020 S	.016 T	.055 F	.035 S
7	.026 W	.042 S	.044 S	.056 T	.039 T	.028 S	.023 T	.021 F	.019 M	.023 W	.055 S	.036 M
8	.022 T	.046 S	.036 S	.043 W	.047 F	.031 M	.029 W	.021 S	.023 T	.026 T	.053 S	.034 T
9	.037 F	.050 M	.046 M	.031 T	.043 S	.033 T	.031 T	.021 S	.025 W	.024 F	.047 M	.044 W
10	.049 S	.054 T	.059 T	.070 F	.038 S	.026 W	.021 F	.028 M	.024 T	.029 S	.044 T	.034 T
11	.051 S	.047 W	.062 W	.063 S	.064 M	.026 T	.048 S	.026 T	.044 F	.038 S	.040 W	.027 F
12	.043 M	.041 T	.060 T	.073 S	.070 T	.031 F	.053 S	.022 W	.046 S	.041 M	.037 T	.030 S
13	.036 T	.040 F	.057 F	.063 M	.076 W	.032 S	.052 M	.022 T	.045 S	.050 T	.041 F	.034 S
14	.038 W	.068 S	.063 S	.053 T	.094 T	.020 S	.047 T	.046 F	.033 M	.046 W	.035 S	.041 M
15	.034 T	.044 S	.048 S	.054 W	.085 F	.031 M	.031 W	.047 S	.024 T	.047 T	.041 S	.041 T
16	.043 F	.029 M	.053 M	.050 T	.090 S	.031 T	.027 T	.030 S	.028 W	.034 F	.027 M	.049 W
17	.041 S	.029 T	.047 T	.050 F	.064 S	.024 W	.028 F	.018 M	.026 T	.037 S	.027 T	T
18	.057 S	.063 W	W	.045 S	.062 M	.023 T	.030 S	.035 T	.026 F	.042 S	.023 W	.060 F
19	.051 M	.031 T	T	.039 S	.070 T	.021 F	.023 S	.032 W	.021 S	.039 M	.022 T	.040 S
20	.036 T	.037 F	F	M	.069 W	.023 S	.033 M	.022 T	.022 S	.021 T	.023 F	.030 S
21	.046 W	.060 S	S	.037 T	.050 T	.021 S	.035 T	.022 F	.022 M	.019 W	.030 S	.025 M
22	.039 T	.036 S	S	.070 W	.061 F	.032 M	.026 W	.026 S	.033 T	.038 T	.027 S	.041 T
23	.035 F	.053 M	M	.070 T	.074 S	.027 T	.020 T	.035 S	.049 W	.051 F	.032 M	.035 W
24	.027 S	.059 T	T	.073 F	.039 S	.027 W	.021 F	.046 M	.025 T	.049 S	.034 T	.035 T
25	.034 S	.069 W	.060 W	.087 S	.018 M	.023 T	.024 S	.033 T	.033 F	.047 S	.038 W	.034 F
26	.031 M	.057 T	.056 T	.071 S	.016 T	.029 F	.027 S	.045 W	.026 S	.044 M	.049 T	.035 S
27	.043 T	.043 F	.040 F	.058 M	.025 W	.036 S	.018 M	.025 T	.016 S	.039 T	.050 F	.028 S
28	.043 W	.035 S	.035 S	.057 T	.024 T	.054 S	.021 T	.022 F	.033 M	.046 W	.063 S	.030 M
29	.045 T		.035 S	.044 W	.016 F	M	.022 W	.023 S	.040 T	.052 T	.046 S	.034 T
30	.050 F		.028 M	.029 T	.025 S	.039 T	.029 T	.026 S	.030 W	.048 F	.039 M	.049 W
31	.050 S		.026 T		.020 S		.026 F	.022 M		.063 S		.047 T
Valid Days	31	28	24	29	31	29	31	31	30	31	30	30
Maximum	.057	.069	.063	.087	.094	.054	.086	.047	.049	.063	.070	.060
Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7989 Total Samples  
91.2 % Possible  
355 Valid daily maxima

0 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[\*])  
3 Missing days assumed to be less than the standard  
0 Daily maximas exceed the alert level of .200 ppm

Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Everglades National Park

1998 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)
1998	67	92%	Yes	83	82	74	72	72

Ozone  
 Ten Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations  
 Everglades National Park

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

Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
1	05/14/98	14	94*
2	05/16/98	12	90*
3	04/25/98	13	87*
4	07/02/98	14	86*
5	05/15/98	16	85*
6	05/03/98	16	77*
7	05/13/98	13	76*
8	04/06/98	11	75
9	05/23/98	12	74
10	04/12/98	13	73**

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

\*\* This value was also recorded on one or more days later in the reporting period.

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

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

Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
		> 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
No values exceeded 100 ppb during this period				
<b>Total</b>		0	0	

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

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb  
Everglades National Park

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

Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
No values exceeded 84 ppb during this period			
0	Days with 8-hour average concentrations > 84 ppb		

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

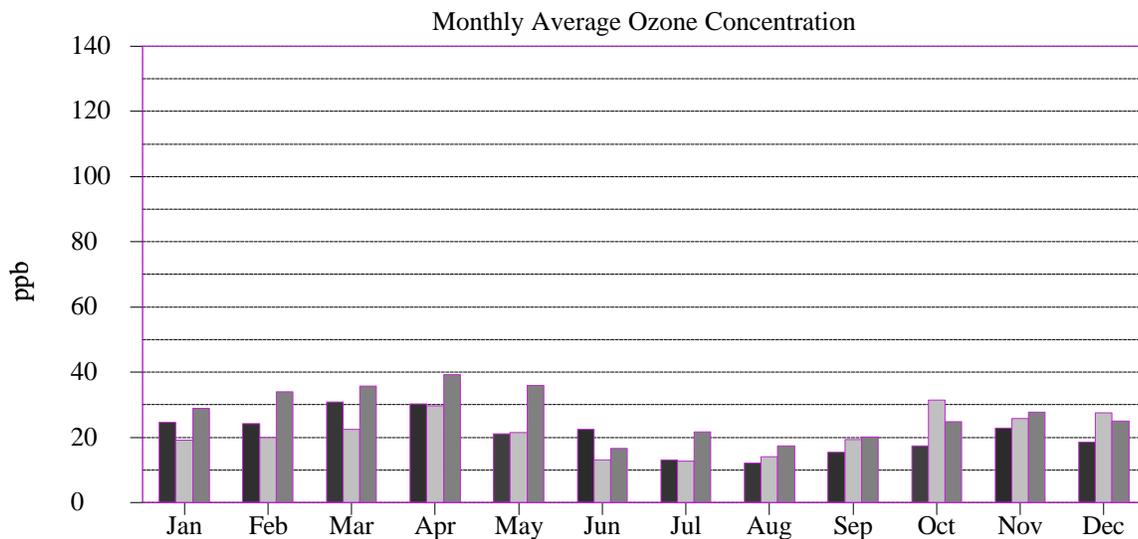
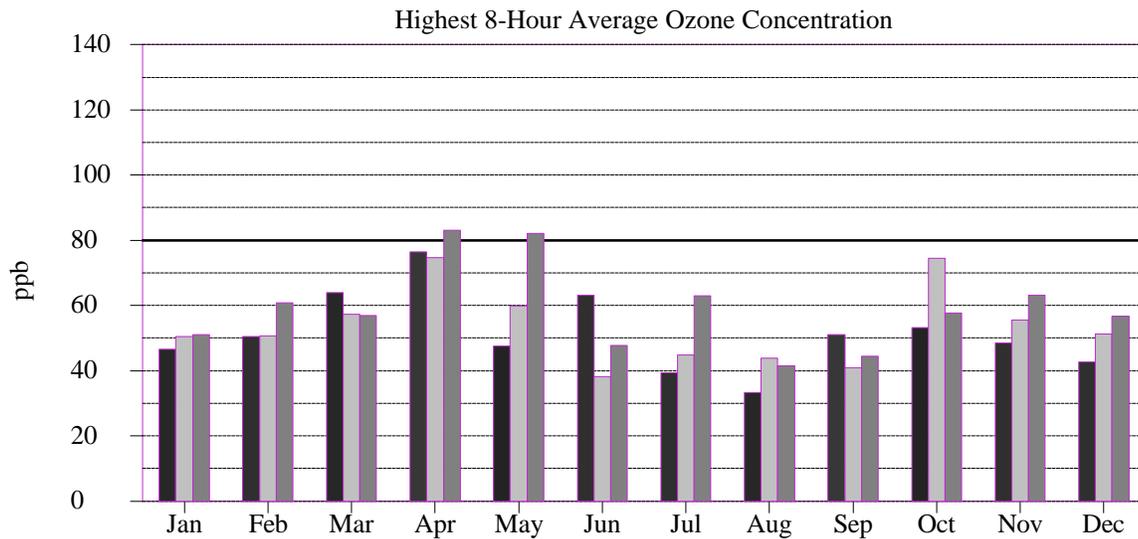
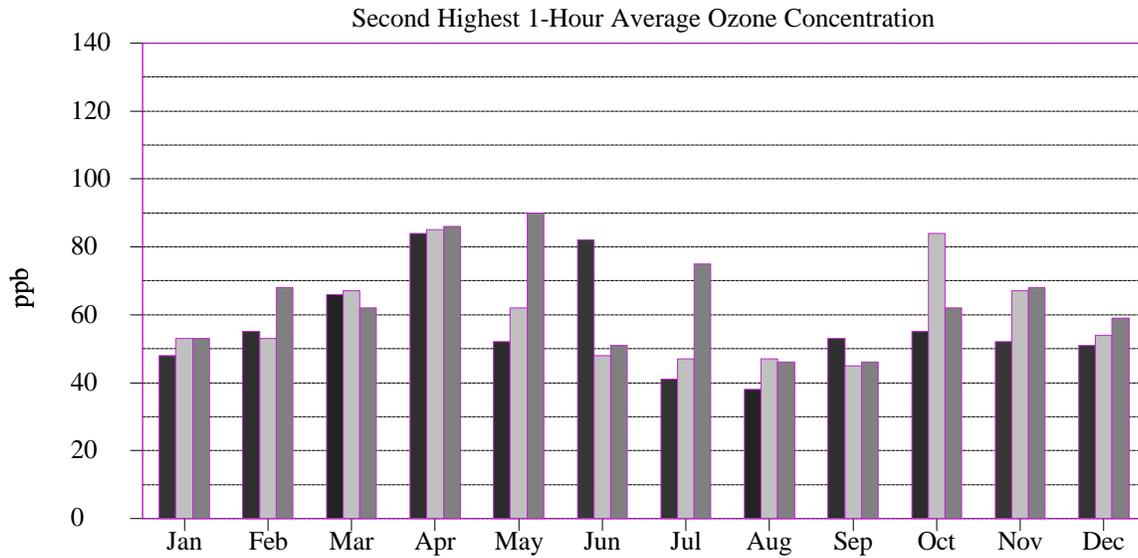
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

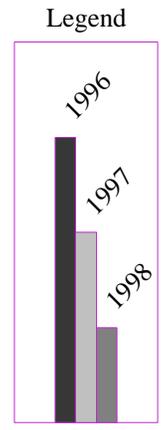
Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
JOTR-YV	1	138
GRSM-LR	2	134
SEKI-LK	3	125
SHEN-BM	4	124
ACAD-CM	5	123
GRSM-CM	6	123
CHAM-XX	7	122
COWP-XX	8	122
GRSM-CD	9	117
SEKI-LP	10	117
CACO-XX	11	115
MACA-HM	12	114
PINN-ES	13	113
COSW-XX	14	106
GRSM-CC	15	105
YOSE-TD	16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

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

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



NAAQS

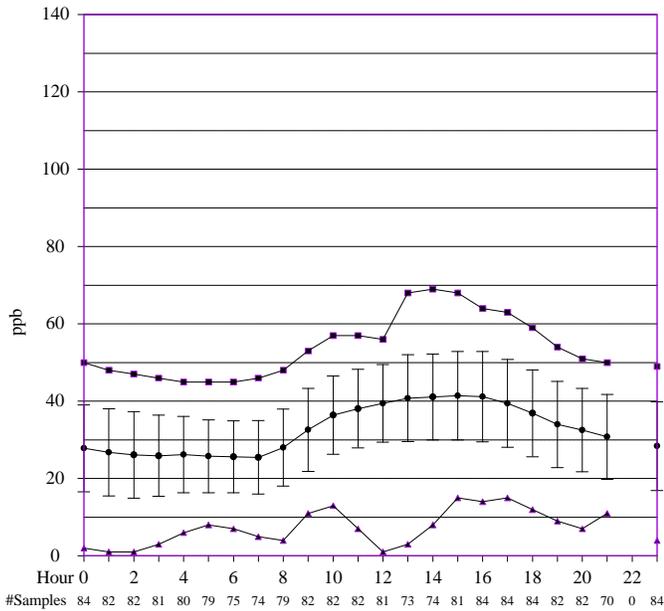


**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK**

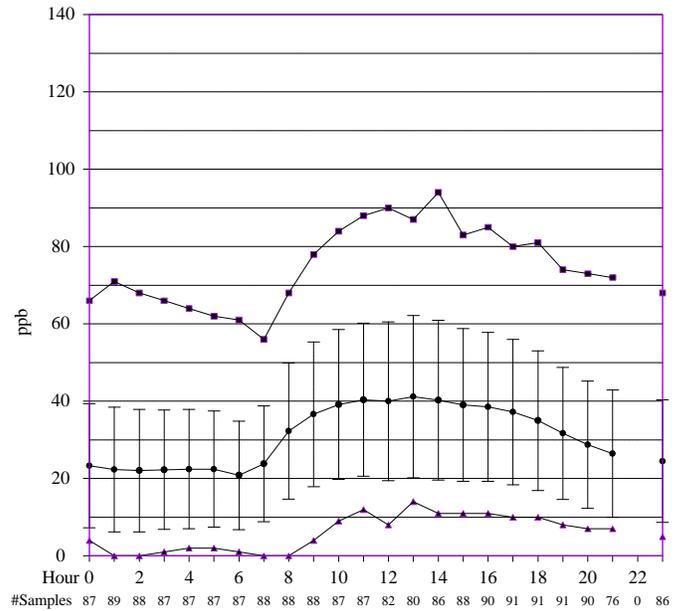
**1998 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations**



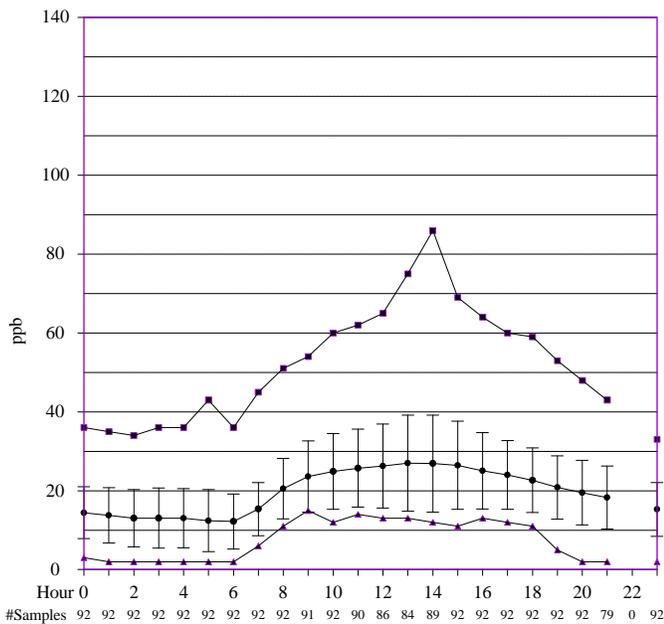
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



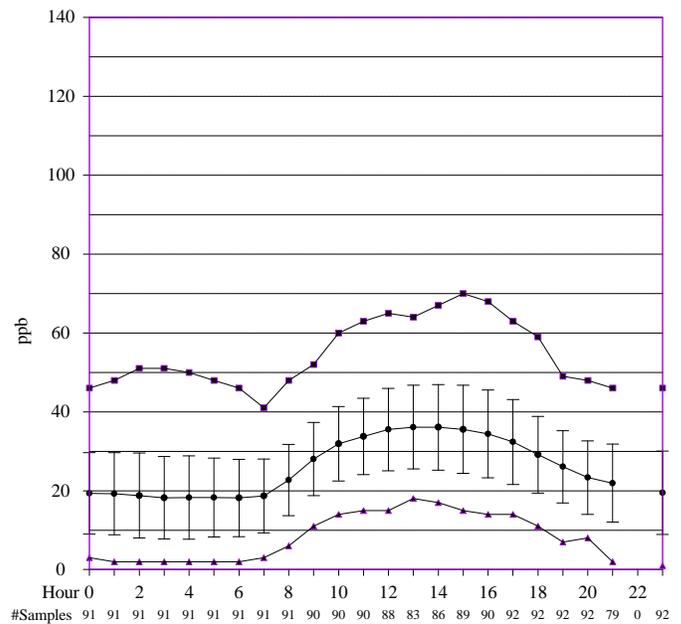
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



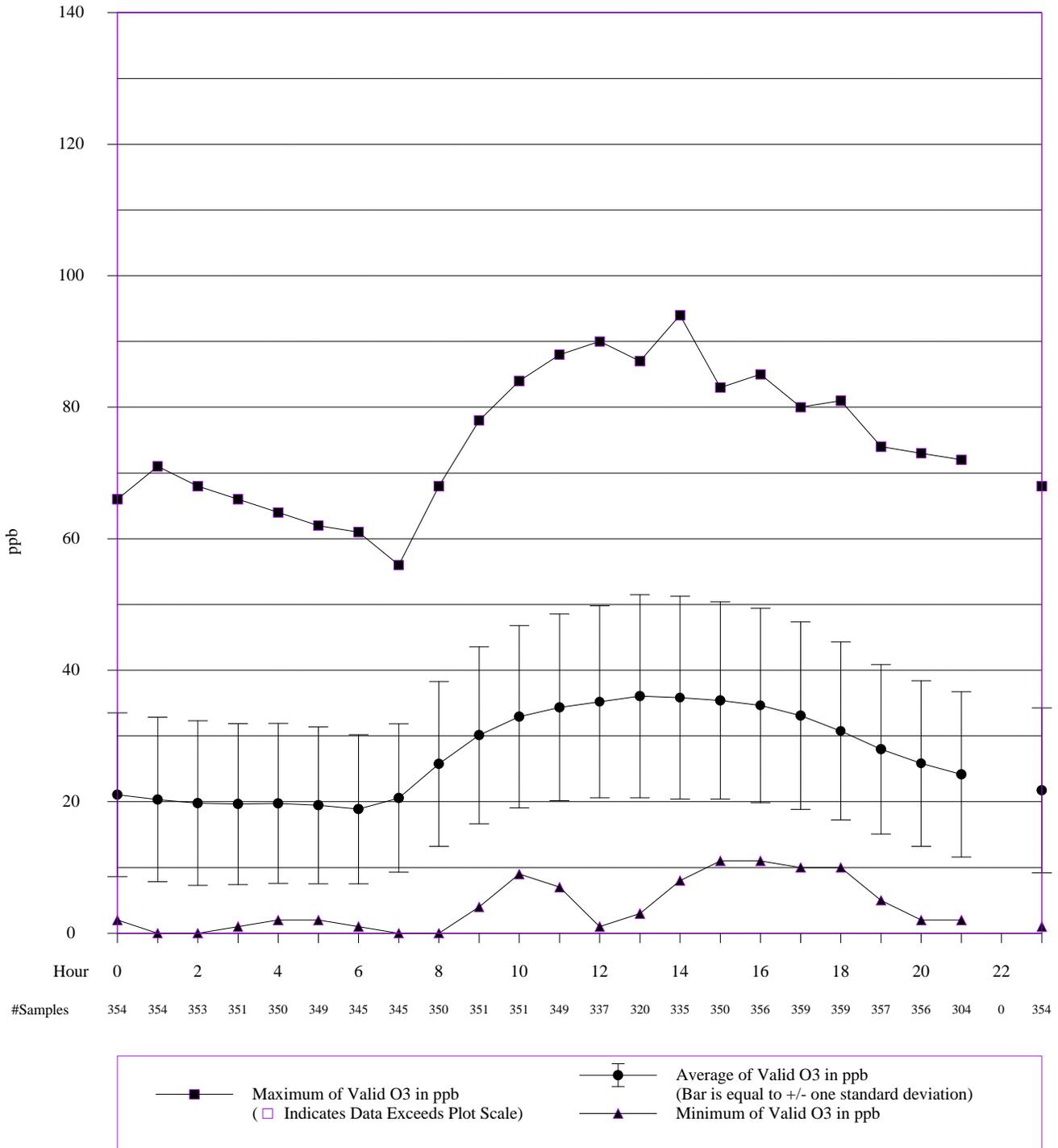
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



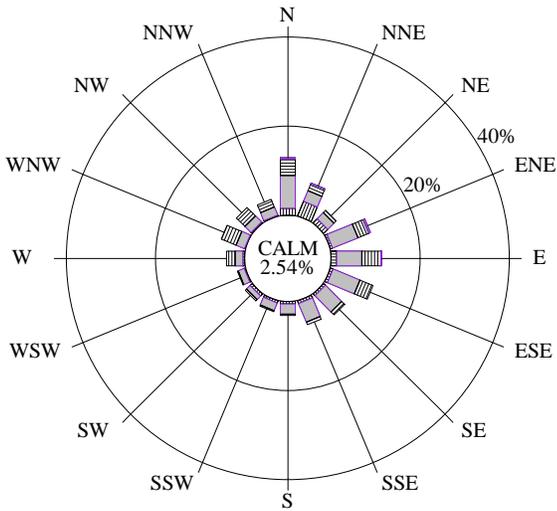
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



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

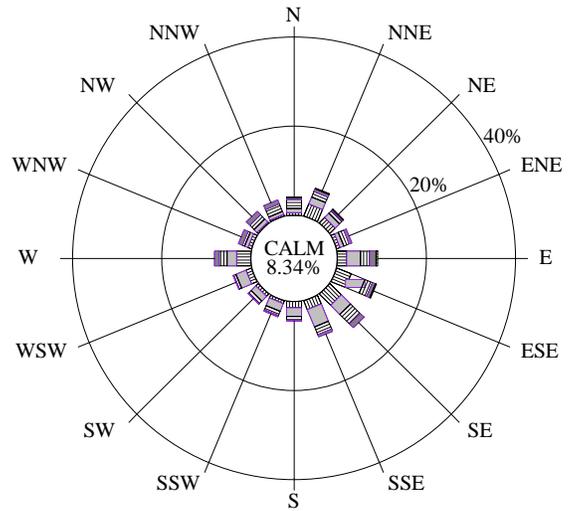


FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



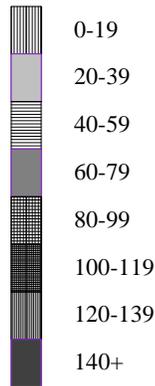
94.4% Collected 84.0% Valid  
2160 Possible /2040 Collected /1814 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

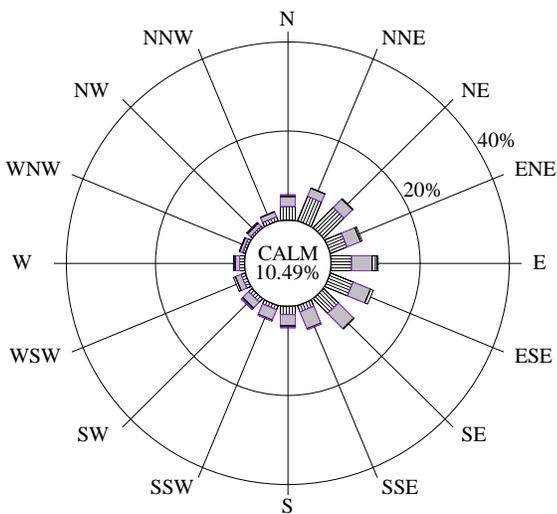


93.1% Collected 79.6% Valid  
2184 Possible /2033 Collected /1739 Valid

Ozone (ppb)

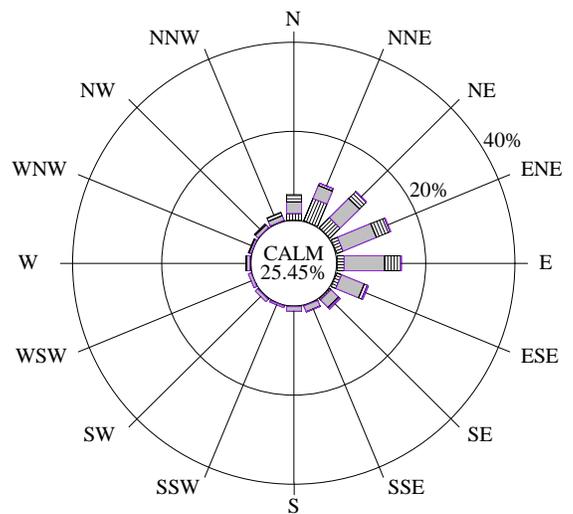


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

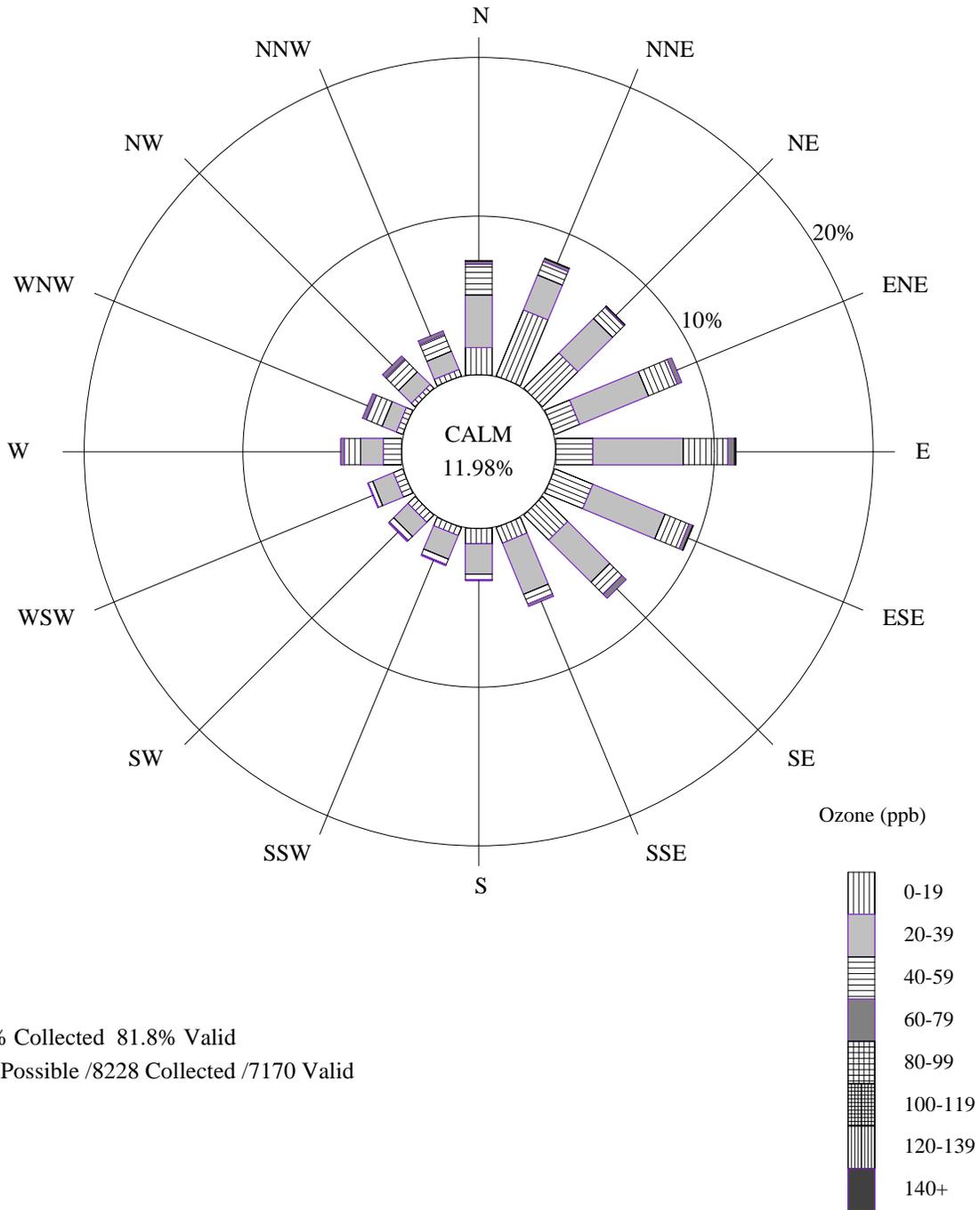


94.2% Collected 76.4% Valid  
2208 Possible /2081 Collected /1688 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



93.9% Collected 87.4% Valid  
2208 Possible /2074 Collected /1929 Valid



93.9% Collected 81.8% Valid  
8760 Possible /8228 Collected /7170 Valid

## Ozone Precision Check Summary Everglades National Park

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. According to NPS Standard Operating Procedures, the pollutant analyzer must respond within 10% of the transfer standard.<sup>2</sup> The table below gives the number of precision checks performed during each quarter, the average of all the individual precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits for precision checks. The probability limits represent the interval having a 95% chance of containing the true average percent difference. The quarterly average percent difference and probability limits should ideally be within +/- 10%.

Final Data				
01/01/98 - 12/31/98				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference <sup>1,2</sup>	Lower 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>	Upper 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>
1	1	-1.14	-1.14	-1.14
2	13	-2.40	-5.27	0.47
3	13	-1.67	-3.02	-0.32
4	13	-1.75	-2.77	-0.73

<sup>1</sup> Percent Difference =  $\frac{\text{analyzer} - \text{transfer std}}{\text{transfer std}} \times 100$ .

<sup>2</sup> Average Percent Difference is the mean of all individual precision check percent differences during the quarter.

<sup>3</sup> 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

Everglades National Park

Final Data

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

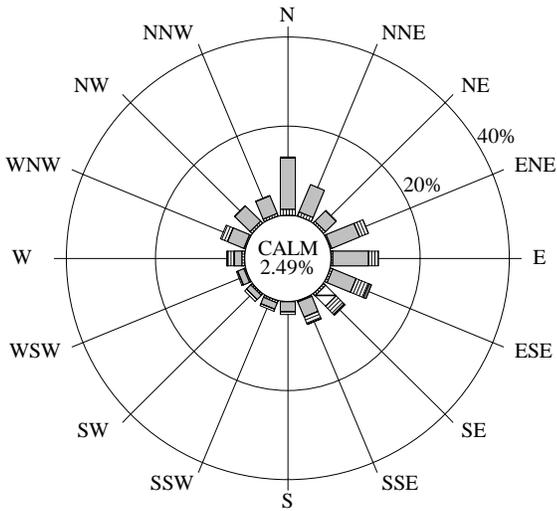
Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
<b>SCALAR WIND SPEED</b>				
Average	2.0	m/s	7978	1.5
Maximum	10.7	m/s		
Percent calm = 13.74				
<b>AMBIENT TEMPERATURE</b>				
Average	23.4	degC	8594	4.7
Maximum	35.0	degC		
Minimum	6.6	degC		
<b>RELATIVE HUMIDITY</b>				
Average	79	percent	7432	16
Maximum	100	percent		
Minimum	22	percent		
<b>PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)</b>				
Average non-zero rate	4.3	mm/hr	388	7.9
Maximum non-zero rate	50.3	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.3	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	1659.6	mm		
<b>SOLAR RADIATION</b>				
Average Daily Total	14,963,461	joules/m2day	365	4,792,565
Maximum Daily Total	24,780,800	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	1,920,000	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.

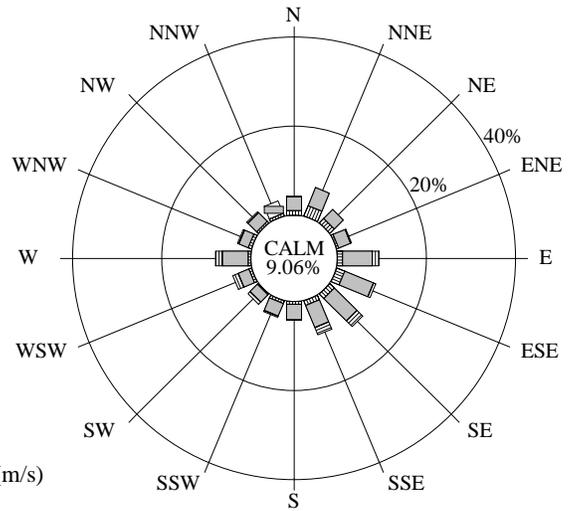
NA indicates instrument not available.

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



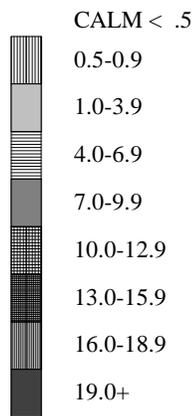
99.9% Collected 98.4% Valid  
2160 Possible /2158 Collected /2125 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

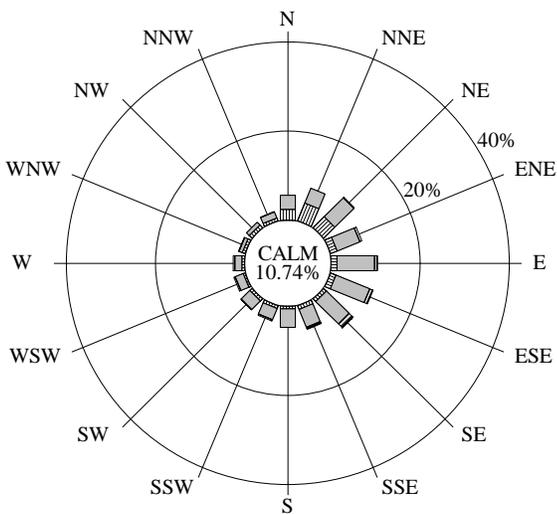


99.4% Collected 85.9% Valid  
2184 Possible /2170 Collected /1877 Valid

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)

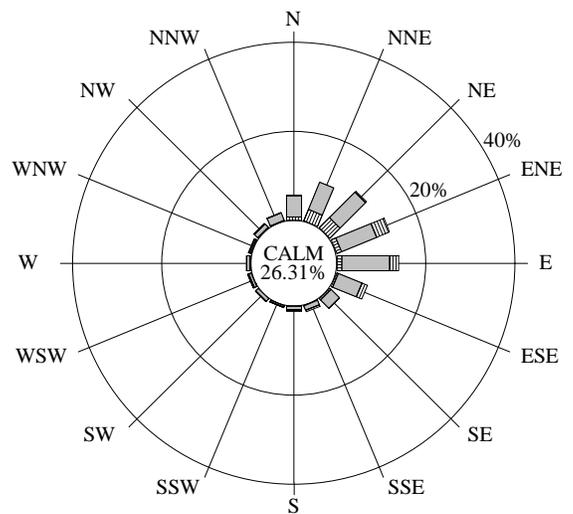


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

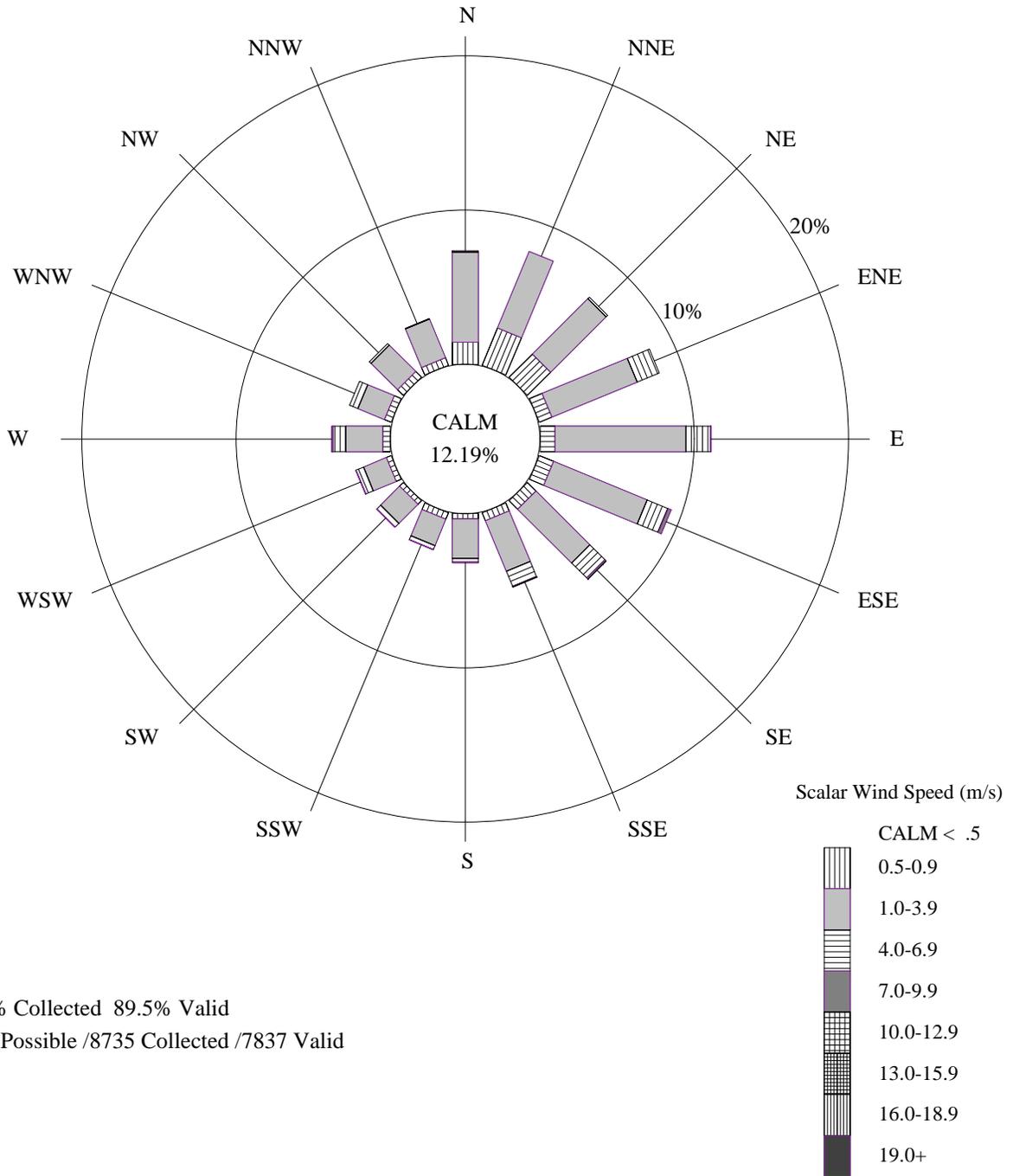


99.9% Collected 80.6% Valid  
2208 Possible /2205 Collected /1779 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



99.7% Collected 93.1% Valid  
2208 Possible /2202 Collected /2056 Valid



99.7% Collected 89.5% Valid  
8760 Possible /8735 Collected /7837 Valid

## 2.4 DRY DEPOSITION DATA SUMMARY

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

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

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

This annual summary report presents the air quality concentration portion of the dry deposition inferential method, which is the only currently available data set. These data were compiled from the analyses of filters collected by CASTNet deposition filter pack systems in the parks. The filter pack analyses yielded weekly average concentrations of particulate sulfate ( $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ), particulate nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), particulate ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), and nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ). In some cases, the positive ions  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  were also measured from the filter samples. These concentration data for the individual ionic species are presented as weekly bar charts and summarized by quarter and by year in this report. Concentration data can be used to compare sites and to indicate the amount of acidic species available for deposition. As with the continuous analyzer data, the filter pack concentration data are included on a computer diskette that accompanies this report.

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

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

Quarter	No. Valid Samples	p-NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	HNO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Total NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	NH <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	p-SO <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>2</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>4</sub> /SO <sub>2</sub> Ratio
4	12	1.116	0.582	1.688	0.465	2.766	1.003	2.759
Annual Average		1.116	0.582	1.688	0.465	2.766	1.003	2.759
Standard Deviation		0.330	0.564	0.601	0.387	1.387	0.405	

Data Recovery Table			
Total No. Filters	No. Invalidated	Data Capture	No. Valid Hours
12	0	100.0%	1985.0

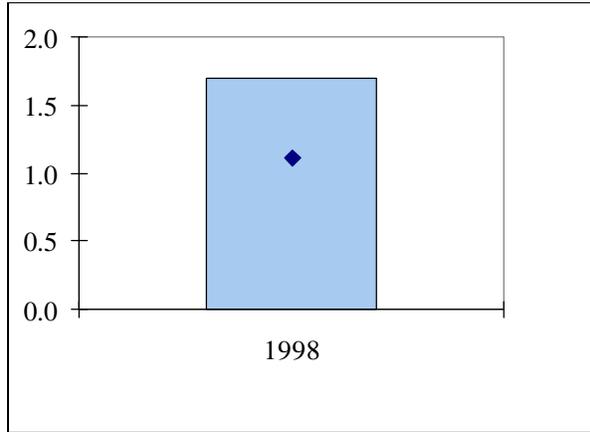
CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring Weekly Concentrations Report  
 Everglades National Park  
 1/1/98 - 12/31/98

On Date	Off Date	p-NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	HNO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Total NO <sub>3</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	NH <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	p-SO <sub>4</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>2</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	SO <sub>4</sub> /SO <sub>2</sub> Ratio
10/06/98	10/13/98	0.711	0.601	1.303	0.323	1.826	0.956	1.910
10/13/98	10/20/98	1.151	0.512	1.655	0.236	2.507	0.852	2.942
10/20/98	10/27/98	1.068	0.398	1.459	0.356	2.197	0.841	2.611
10/27/98	11/03/98	0.623	1.936	2.529	1.382	6.382	0.999	6.385
11/03/98	11/10/98	1.699	0.531	2.221	1.004	4.297	1.594	2.695
11/10/98	11/18/98	1.131	0.141	1.269	0.202	1.711	0.685	2.499
11/18/98	11/24/98	0.878	0.344	1.217	0.446	2.327	0.814	2.860
11/24/98	12/01/98	1.582	0.644	2.216	0.712	3.251	1.561	2.083
12/01/98	12/08/98	1.015	0.113	1.126	0.171	1.923	0.786	2.447
12/08/98	12/15/98	1.294	0.155	1.447	0.463	2.664	0.809	3.292
12/15/98	12/22/98	1.373	1.462	2.811	0.179	2.824	1.722	1.641
12/22/98	12/29/98	0.866	0.142	1.006	0.101	1.283	0.412	3.116

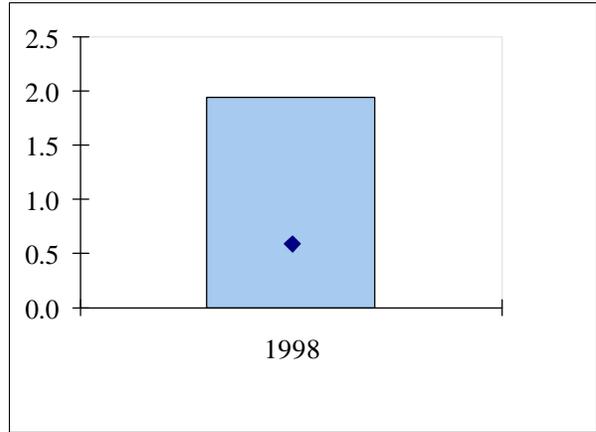
Everglades National Park

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

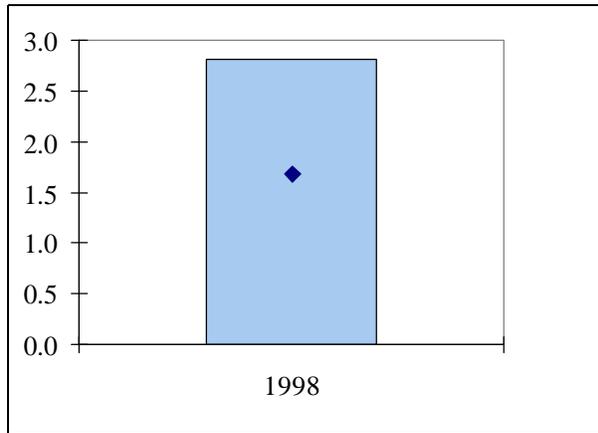
p-NO<sub>3</sub>



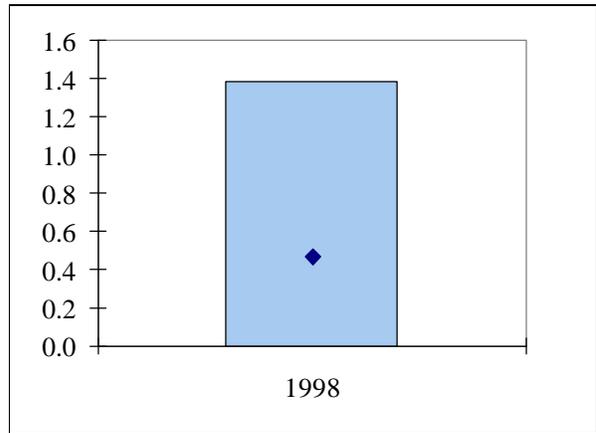
HNO<sub>3</sub>



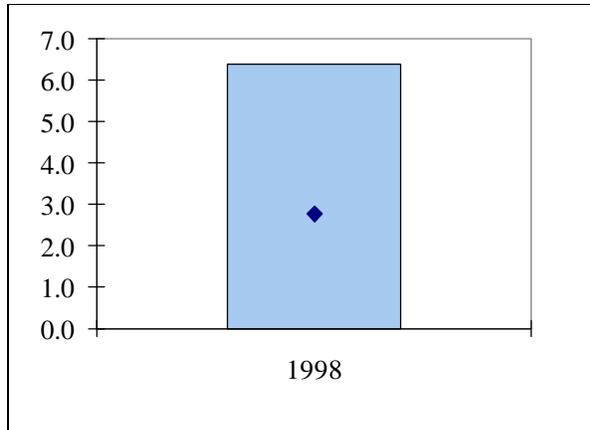
Total NO<sub>3</sub>



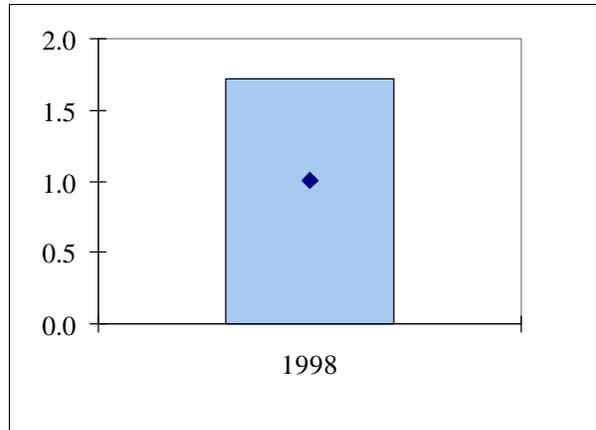
NH<sub>4</sub>



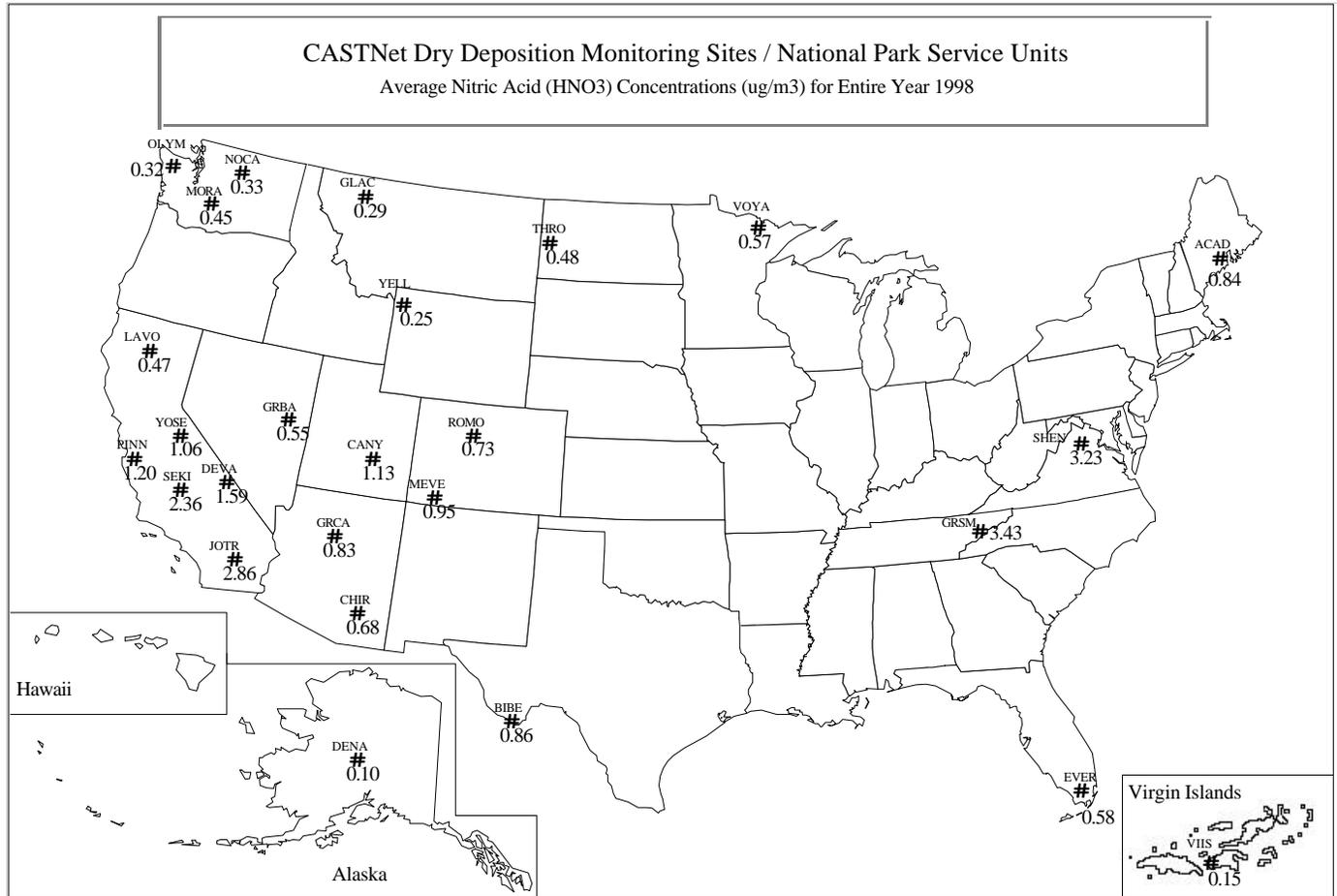
p-SO<sub>4</sub>



SO<sub>2</sub>

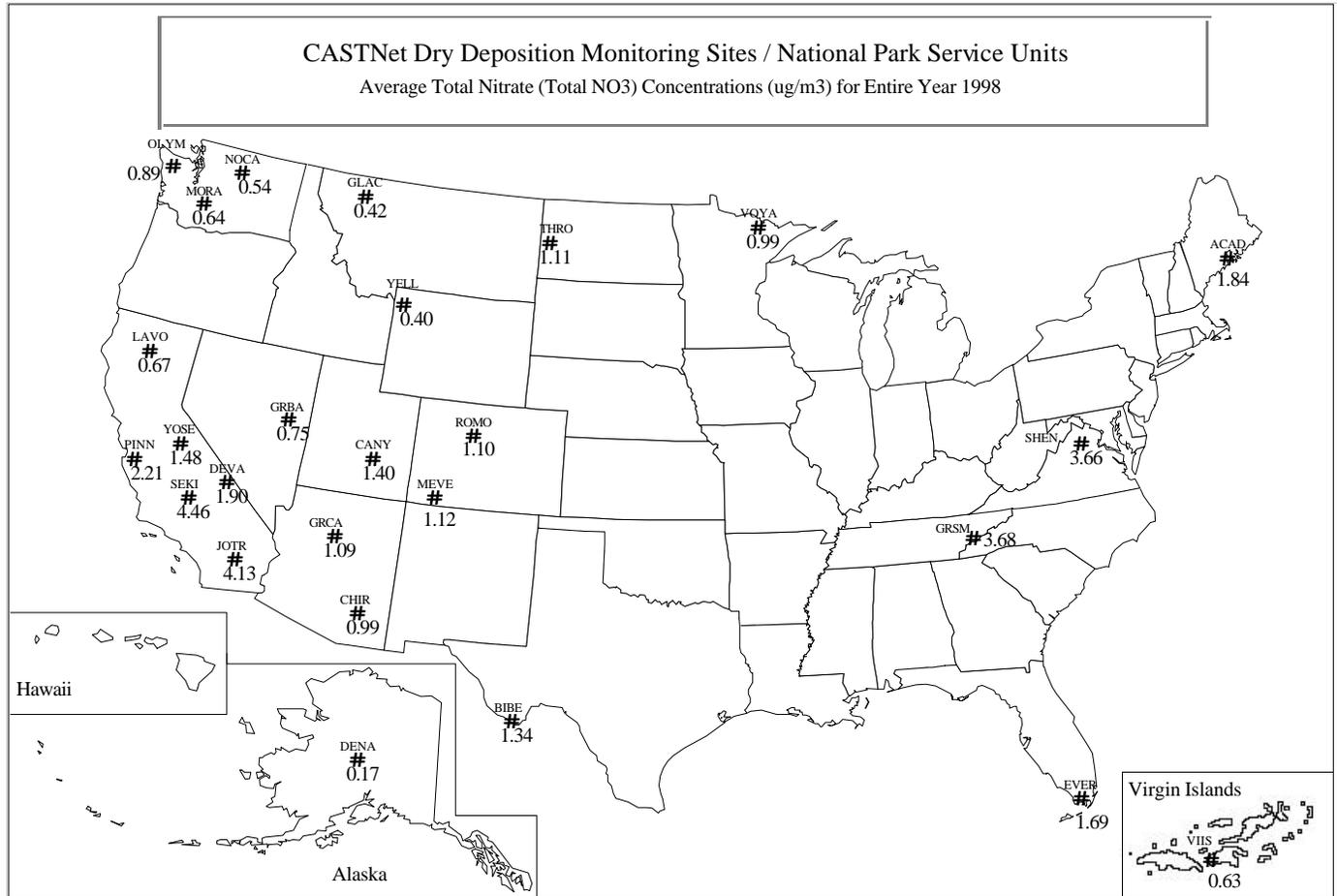






**Key:**

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

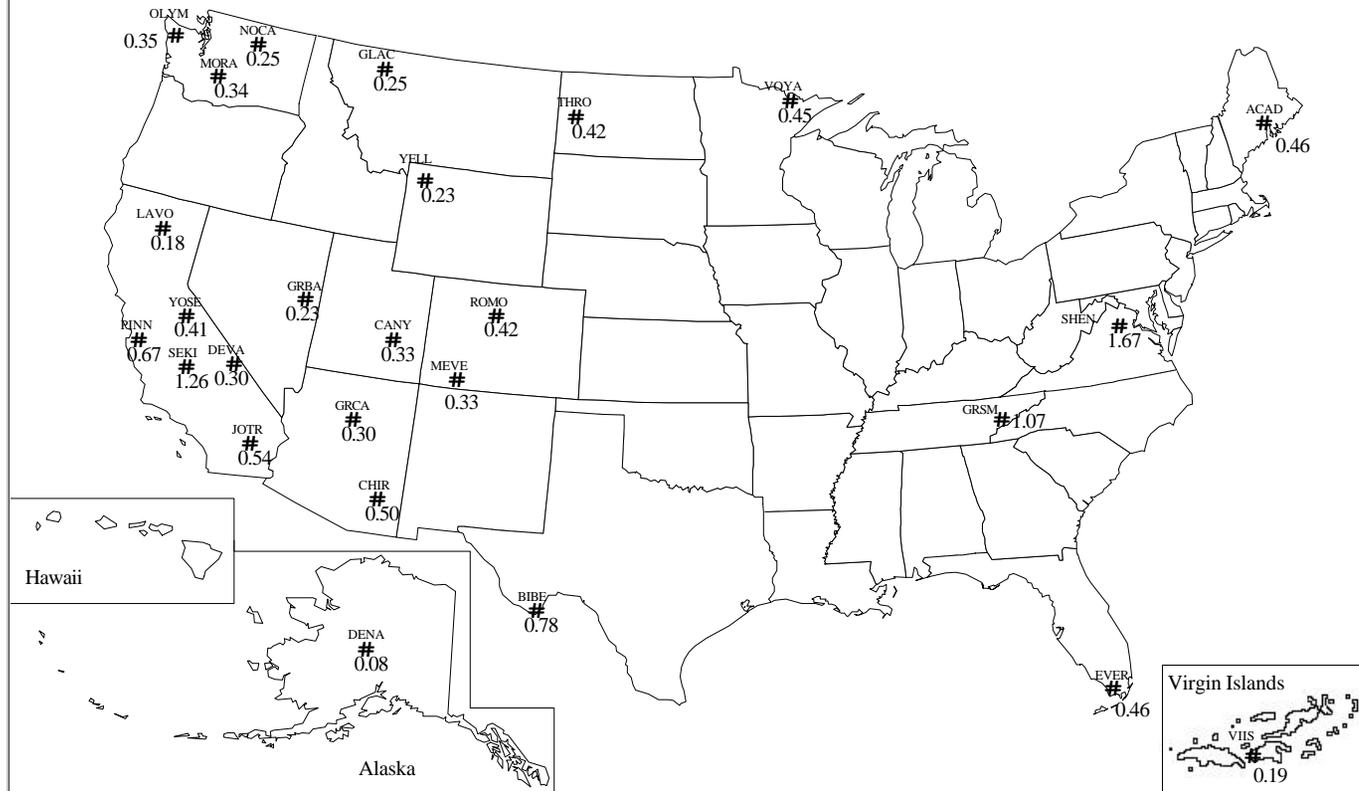


**Key:**

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

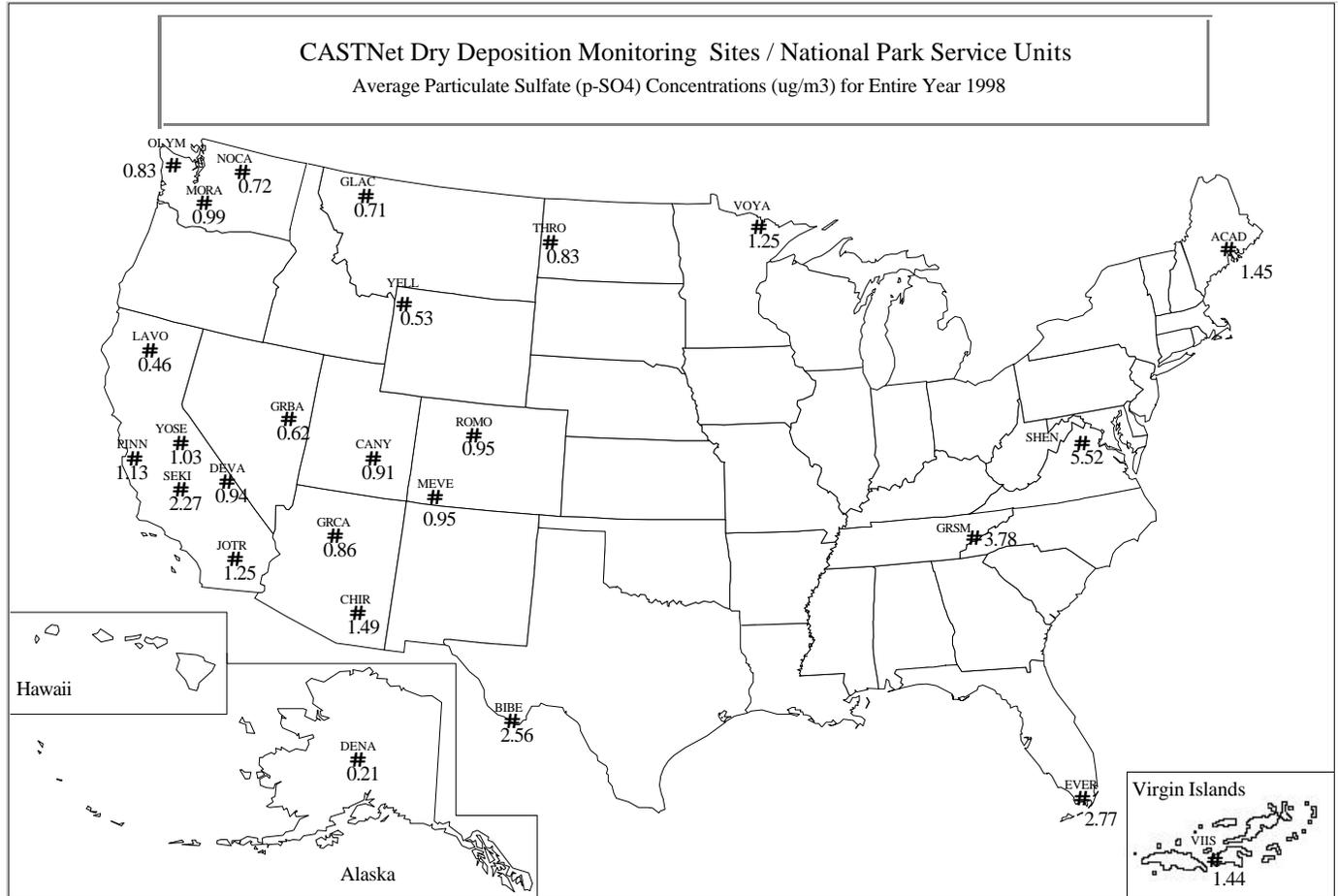
### CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring Sites / National Park Service Units

Average Ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub>) Concentrations (ug/m<sup>3</sup>) for Entire Year 1998



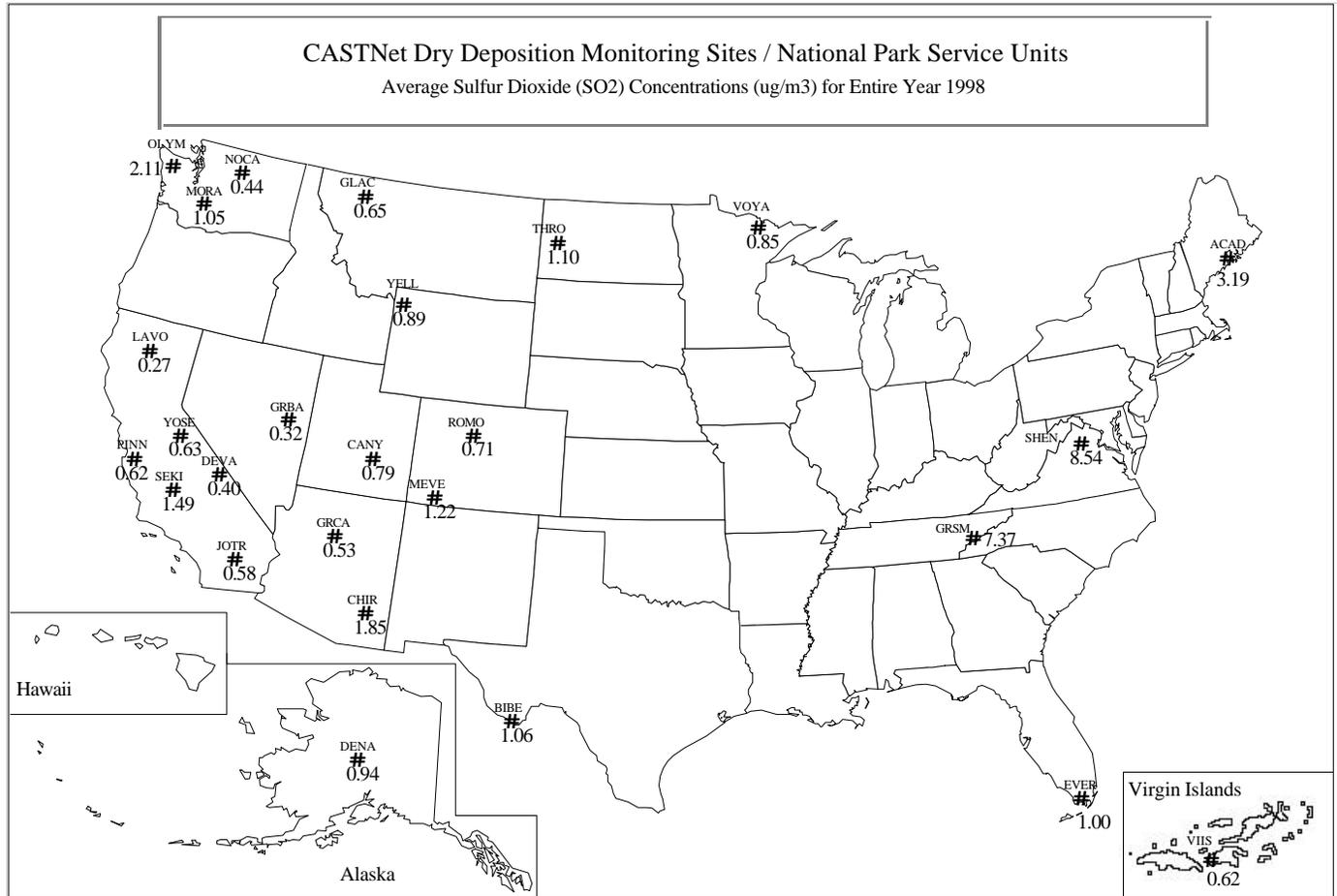
### Key:

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



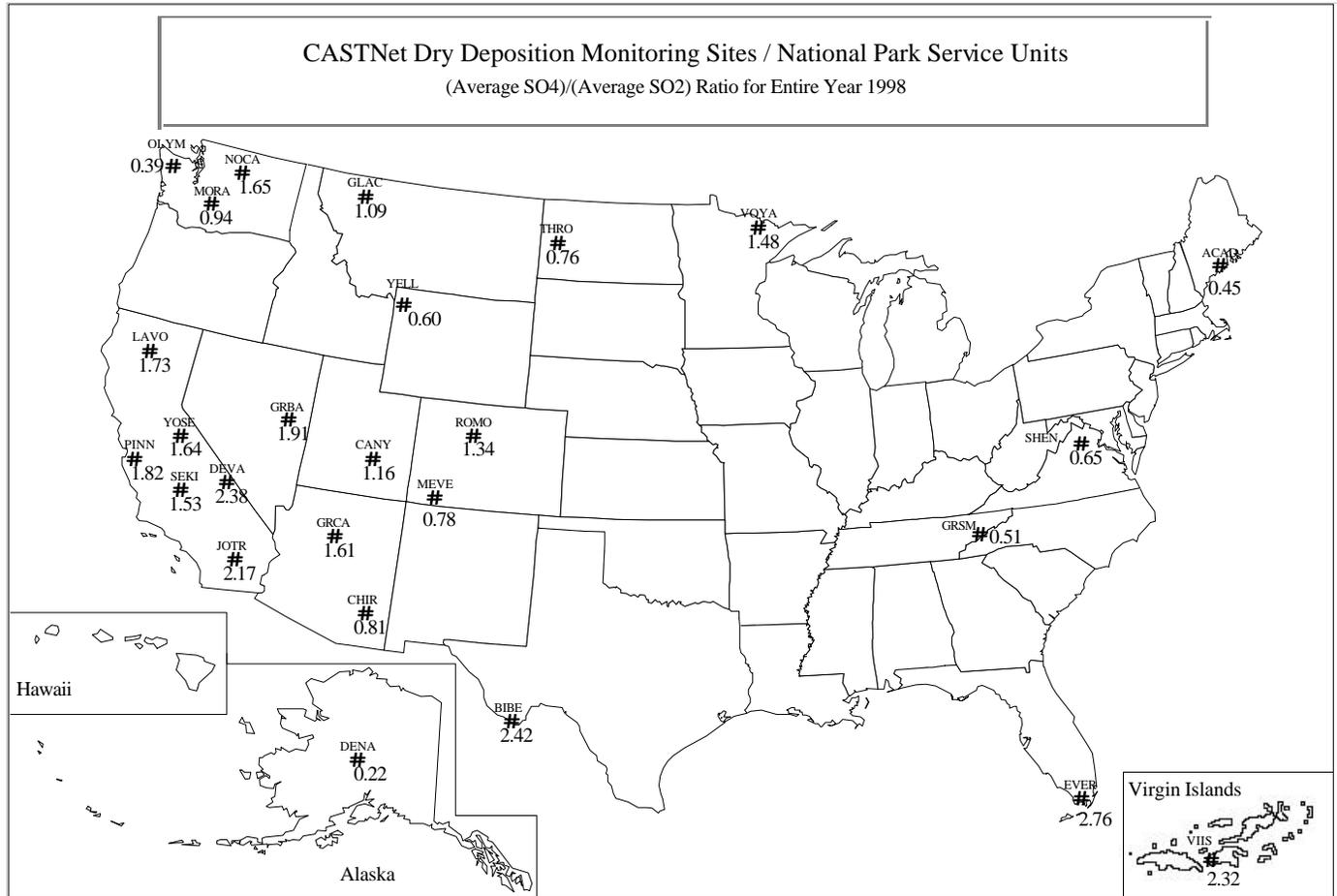
**Key:**

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



**Key:**

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



**Key:**

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

### **3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES**

#### **3.1 GUIDE TO ATTACHED DATA DISKS**

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

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

#### **3.2 OTHER SOURCES FOR RETRIEVING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT DATA**

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

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

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

<b>Data Disk Contents Summary</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>Hourly</b>	
ssssyy.DAT	All Validated Air Quality Data
ssssyymm.ppp	Monthly Data Summary Tables
ssssAN95.Rpp	Annual Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ195.Rpp	Quarter 1 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ295.Rpp	Quarter 2 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ395.Rpp	Quarter 3 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
ssssQ495.Rpp	Quarter 4 Wind and Pollutant Frequency Distribution
Where: ssss = site code yy = year mm = month ppp = air quality data parameter code AN = Annual Qn = Quarter 1-4 R = Wind Frequency distribution table	
<b>CASTNet Weekly Species Summary Data</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>CASTNet</b>	
ssssCNyr.ASC	Weekly averages
Where: ssss = site code CN = CASTNet yr = year asc = ascii file	

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

## 4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

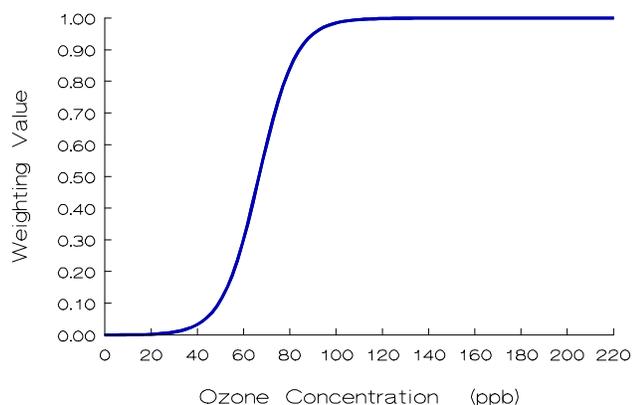
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the month, growing season, or year with valid data.
- (2) **Average Daily Maximum.** The average of all Daily 1-Hr Maxima during the month regardless of the number of Daily 1-Hr Maxima recorded during the month. For the "MAY-SEP" column the average of all the Daily Maxima recorded during the growing season is given. For the "ANNUAL" column the average of all the Daily Maxima is given. N is as in (1) above.
- (3) **Maximum Daily Mean.** The maximum of the valid daily means computed for each month, the growing season ("MAY-SEP" column), and the year ("ANNUAL" column). A valid daily mean is one for which 75% of the observations are available for each day, i.e., 18 hours. N is the number of days during each month, growing season, and year with at least 18 observations.
- (4) **Average Daily Mean.** The average of all valid daily means for the month, the growing season ("MAY-SEP" column), and the year ("ANNUAL" column). N is as in (3) above.
- (5) **Max Peak:Min Ratio.** The ratio of the Daily 1-Hr Maximum to the Daily 1-Hr Minimum. A ratio is computed only if a valid Daily Mean is computed and if the Daily 1-Hr Minimum is not equal to zero. N is the number of days with a valid Peak:Min ratio.
- (6) **Average Peak:Min Ratio.** The average of all Peak:Min ratios for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (5) above.
- (7) **Max 9AM-4PM Average.** The maximum of all valid 9AM-4PM Averages computed for the month, growing season, or year. A valid 9AM-4PM Average is one which has 75% of the observations available during that time period (i.e., 6 hours. N is the number of days with valid averages.)

- (8) **Monthly 9AM-4PM Average.** The average of all valid 9AM-4PM Averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (7) above.
- (9) **Max 7AM-7PM Average.** The maximum of all valid 7AM-7PM Averages computed for the month, growing season, or year. A valid 7AM-7PM Average is one which has 75% of the observations available during that time period, i.e., 9 hours. N is the number of days with valid averages.
- (10) **Monthly 7AM-7PM Average.** The average of all valid 7AM-7PM averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (9) above.
- (11) **Monthly Mean.** The average of all 1-Hr ozone concentrations recorded during the month, growing season, or year. A mean is computed regardless of the number of hours with valid data. N is the number of hours with valid observations.
- (12) **SUM0 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours with valid observations and is the same N as in (11) above.
- (13) **SUM60 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 60 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.
- (14) **SUM80 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 80 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 80 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.
- (15) **W126 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations where each concentration is weighted by a function that gives greater emphasis to the higher hourly concentrations while still including the lower ones. This weighting function provides a weighting value that is unique for each hourly ozone concentration. The weighting function, as described by Lefohn, Laurence, and Kohut<sup>1</sup> is:

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

where

Weighting Function Used To Calculate W126 Exposure Index



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

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

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

Thus, the monthly W126 exposure is:

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

where

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

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

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

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

## References

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

## 4.2 AIR QUALITY GLOSSARY

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Ambient Air:** Air that is accessible to the public.

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

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

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

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

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

**Criteria Air Pollutant:** A group of very common air pollutants regulated by EPA on the basis of criteria and for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard is established (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, Pb, CO, O<sub>3</sub>).

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

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

**Monitoring:** Measurement of air pollution.

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

**Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>):** A criteria air pollutant that is a strong oxidizing agent, reactive with many other compounds and surfaces, and a health hazard in high concentrations. Ozone is formed by nitrogen oxides and organic compounds reacting in sunlight.

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

**Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>):** A criteria air pollutant that is a gas produced by burning coal and some industrial processes.

---

\* 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	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppm	2615	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	ppb	0.001	ppm
	ppb	1.960	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppb	2.615	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.0005102	ppm
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.5102	ppb
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.0003824	ppm
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.3824	ppb
Wind Speed	m/s	2.05	mph
	mph	0.489	m/s
Solar Radiation	ly/min	697	$\text{w}/\text{m}^2$
	$\text{w}/\text{m}^2$	0.00143	ly/min
Precipitation	mm/hr	0.0394	in/hr
	in/hr	25.4	mm/hr
Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C} + 17.78$	1.8	$^{\circ}\text{F}$
	$^{\circ}\text{F} - 32$	5/9	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<p>Where:</p> <p>ppm = parts per million</p> <p>ppb = parts per billion</p> <p><math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math> = micrograms per cubic meter (at 25°C)</p> <p>m/s = meters per second</p> <p>mps = miles per hour</p> <p>ly/min = langley's per minute</p> <p><math>\text{w}/\text{m}^2</math> = watts per square meter</p> <p>mm/hr = millimeters per hour</p> <p>in/hr = inches per hour</p> <p><math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math> = degrees centigrade</p> <p><math>^{\circ}\text{F}</math> = degrees fahrenheit</p>			