Annual Data Summary

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
Lookout Point

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

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 Donna Meisky for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

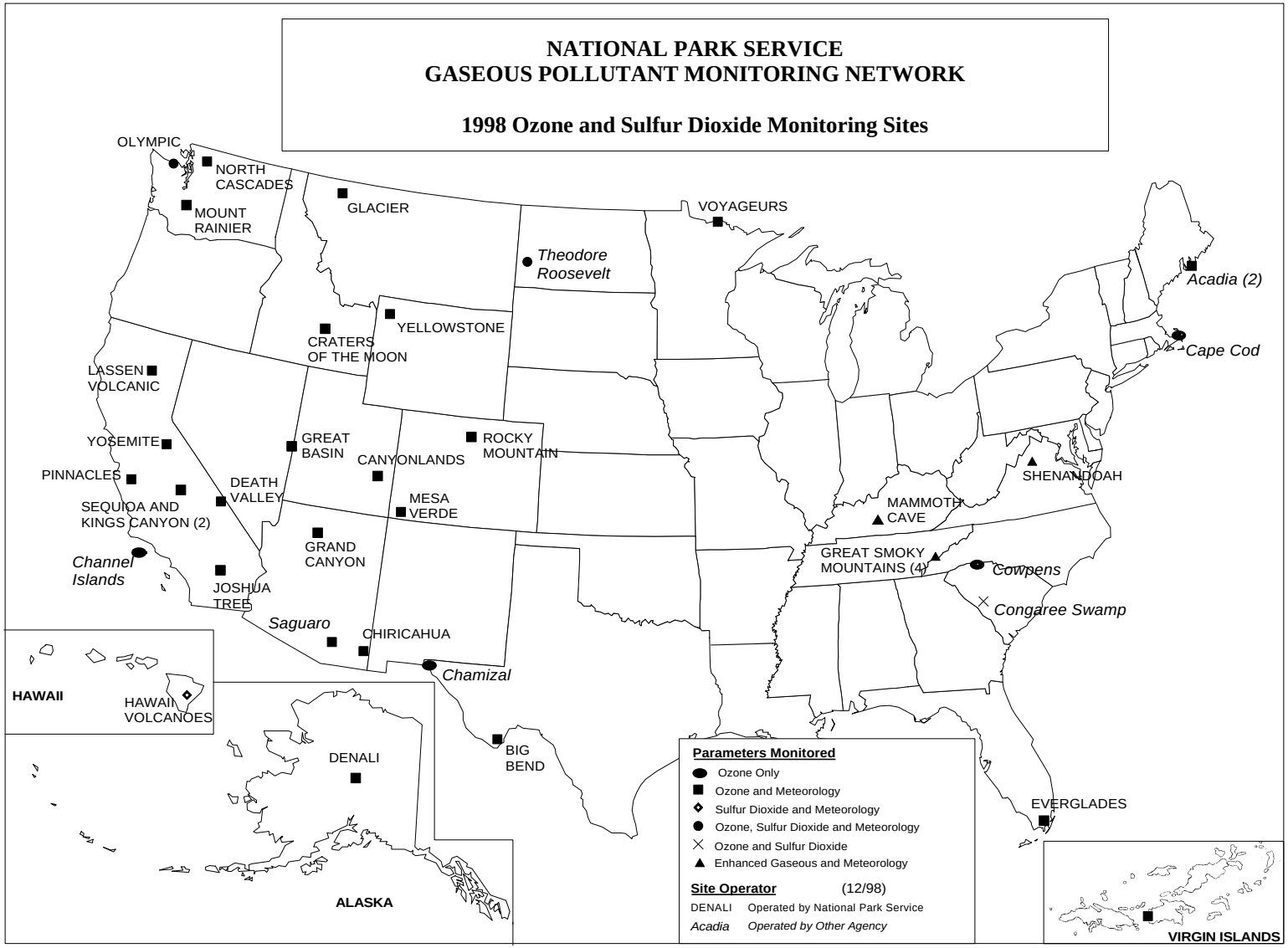
Gaseous air pollutants, including ozone and sulfur dioxide, are of concern to the National Park Service (NPS). Pollutants like these can affect park unit biological resources as well as the health of park unit residents and visitors. The NPS established a gaseous pollutant monitoring program for several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

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

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

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

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


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

1.2 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 two monitoring sites at Sequoia/Kings Canyon, which are located in Sequoia National Park (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 predominately mountains and canyons, including a complete spectrum of life zones from 1600' foothill elevations to 14,494' 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 the largest tree (by volume) on the planet and other park trees approach its bulk.

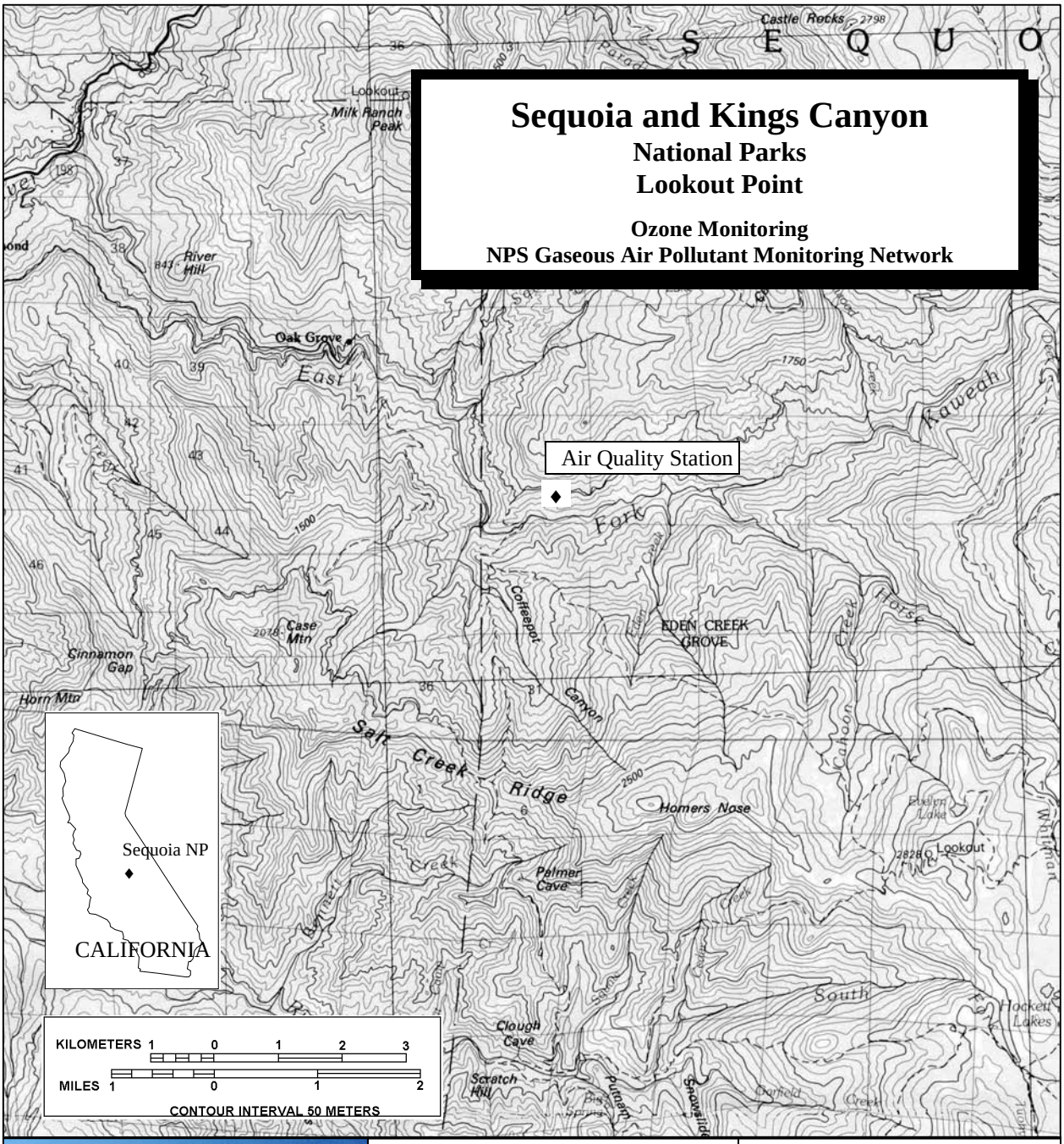
The parks provide native habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife. Some species of fish and wildlife characterizing the southern Sierra are abundant and include black bear, mule deer, and trout.

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 an visibility.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon
National Parks
Lookout Point

Ozone Monitoring
NPS Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network



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

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

MAP INFORMATION	
Mean Elevation:	1225 m
Longitude:	118°45’45’W
Latitude:	36°25’45”N
UTM Zone:	11
Easting:	342003
Northing:	4032792
Map Reference:	Mount Whitney
	36118-E1
	1:100,000

2.0 DATA SUMMARY

2.1 OVERVIEW

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

Data Collection Statistics
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

Final 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	6713	76.6	6245	71.3
Scalar Wind Speed	SWS	8760	6546	74.7	6546	74.7
Vector Wind Speed	VWS	8760	6545	74.7	6545	74.7
Vector Wind Direction	VWD	8760	6545	74.7	6545	74.7
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	SDWD	8760	6538	74.6	6538	74.6
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	TMP	8760	6540	74.7	6540	74.7
Delta Temperature	DTP	8760	8015	91.5	4327	49.4
Relative Humidity	RH	8760	8019	91.5	4218	48.2
Precipitation	RNF	8760	6579	75.1	5114	58.4
Wetness Sensor	WET	8760	6652	75.9	6212	70.9
Solar Radiation	SOL	8760	6572	75.0	6476	73.9
Filter Pack Flow Rate	FLOW	8760	6171	70.4	5927	67.7

Notes: All statistics are for hourly averages.

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

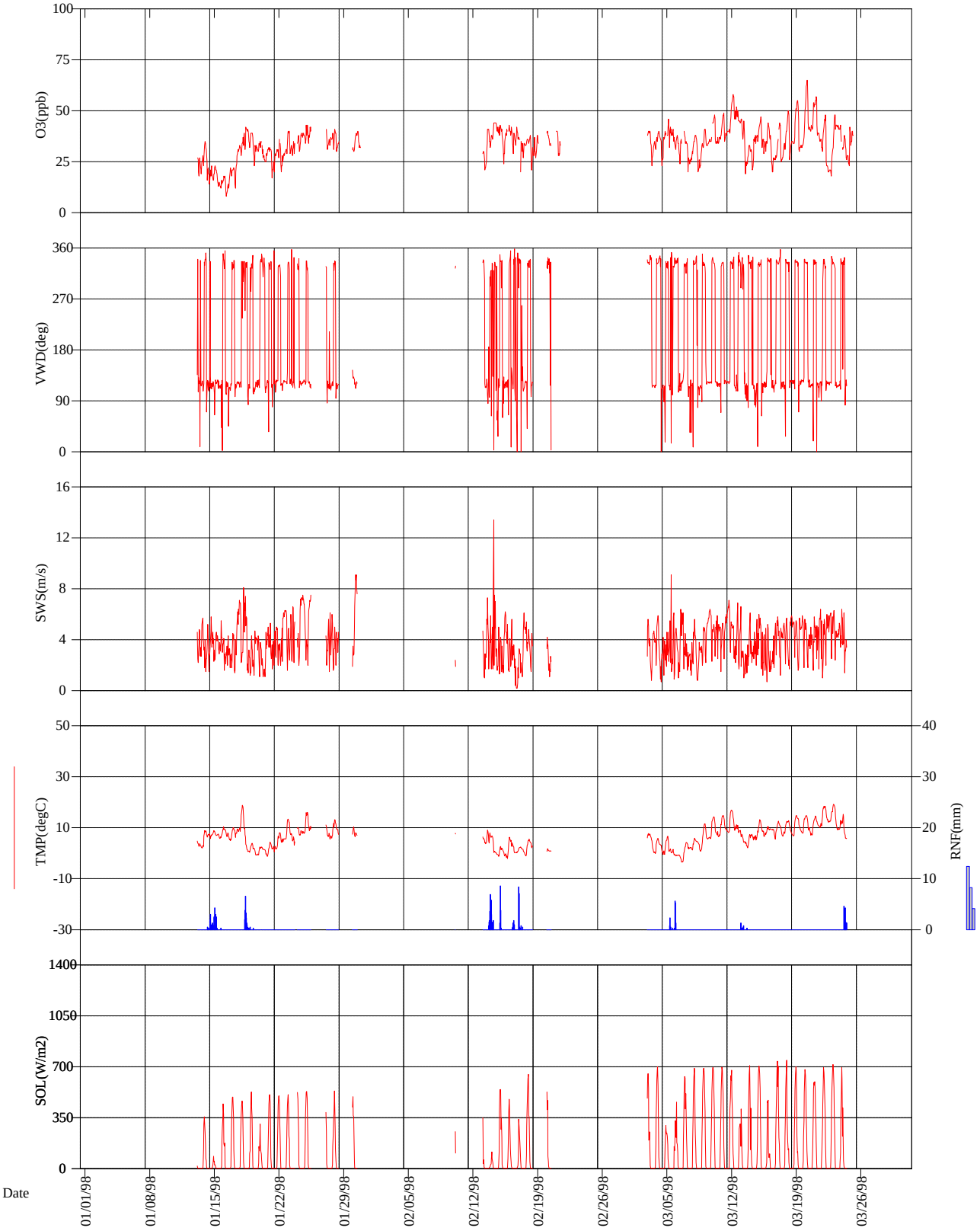
The percent valid is calculated against the number possible.

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

NPS Performance Goals:

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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point

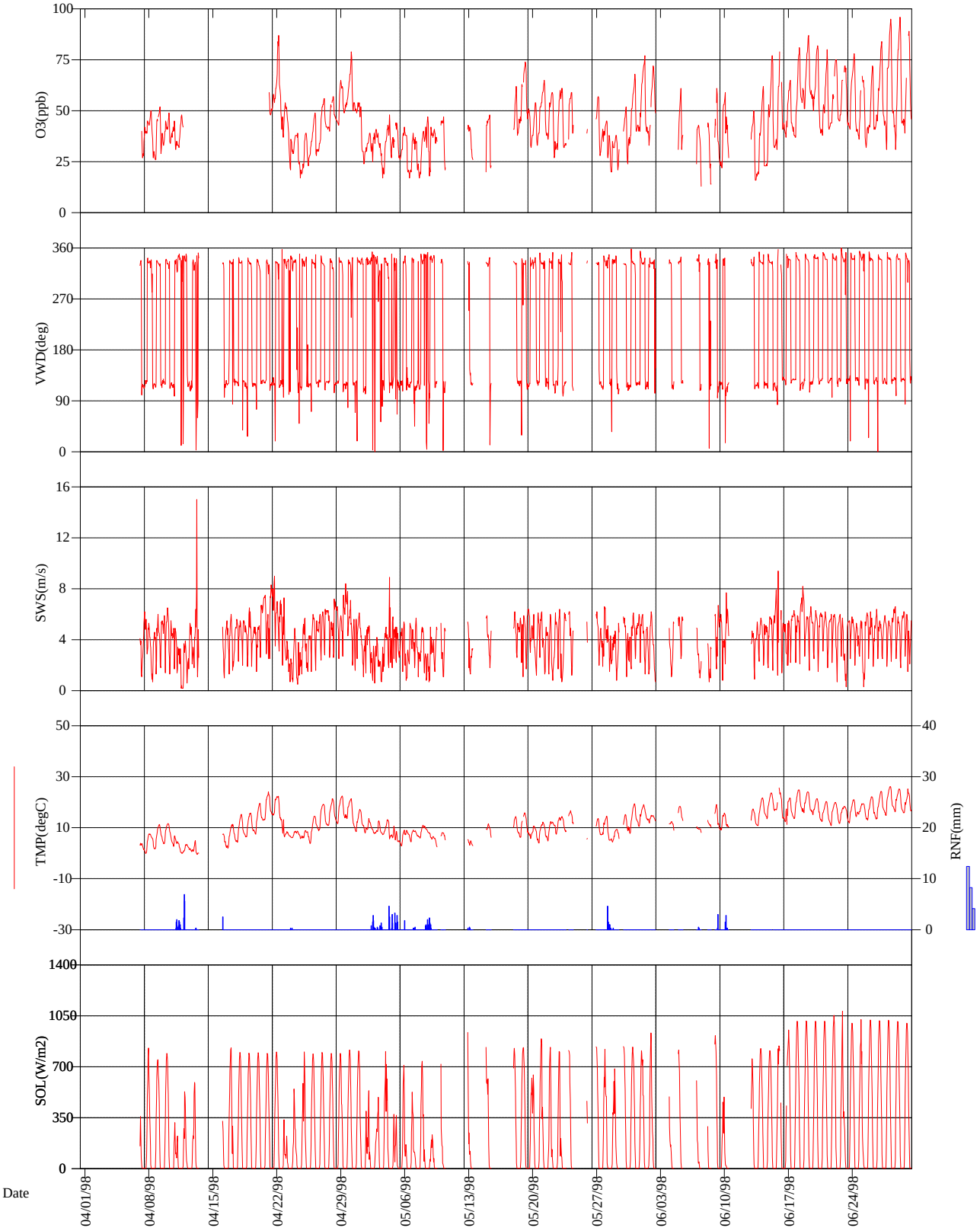


Final Validation

First Quarter 1998

seki-lp.stk - selp98.dat 08-23-1999

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point



Final Validation

Second Quarter 1998

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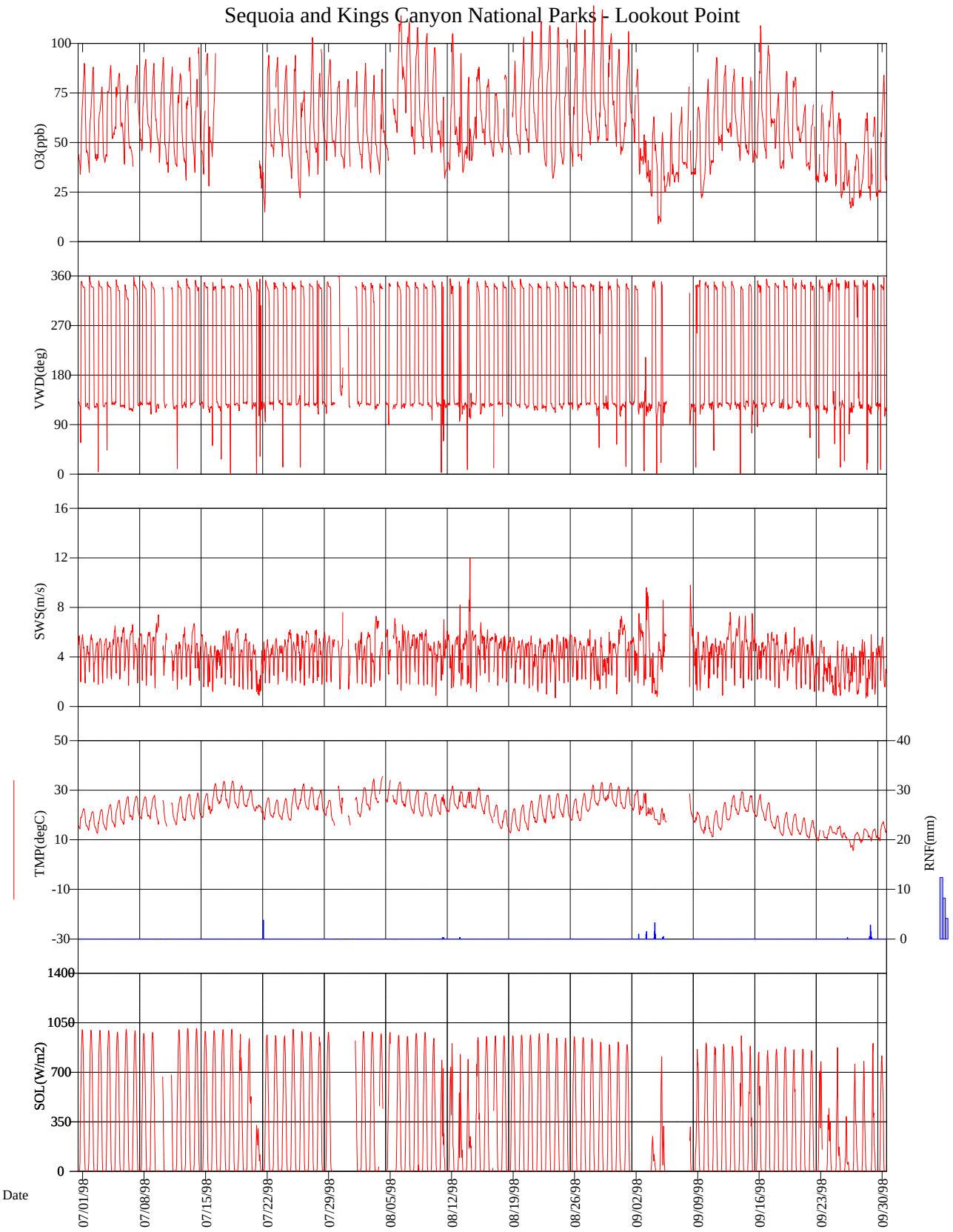
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point



Final Validation

Third Quarter 1998

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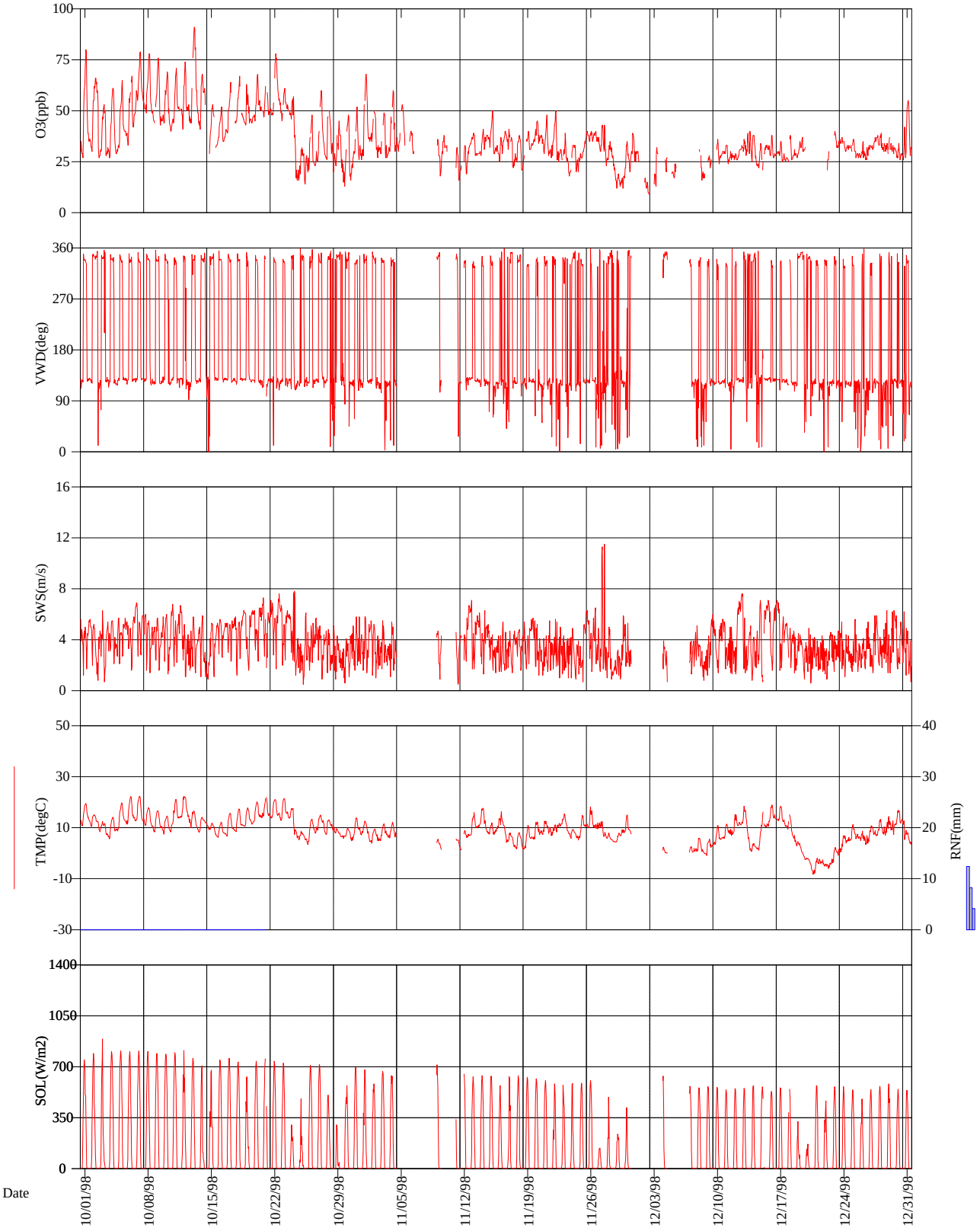
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 1998

seki-lp.stk - selp98.dat 08-23-1999

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point
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	43	44	65	87	74	96	103	119	109	91	68	55	119	119
NO. OF DAYS	(18)	(9)	(23)	(16)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(28)	(28)	(139)	(292)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	35	40	47	54	51	71	88	98	76	63	42	35	78	61
NO. OF DAYS	(18)	(9)	(23)	(16)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(28)	(28)	(139)	(292)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	38	39	47	63	57	66	68	86	71	63	43	38	86	86
NO. OF DAYS	(13)	(5)	(21)	(13)	(18)	(20)	(25)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(24)	(18)	(122)	(245)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	28	37	37	43	40	53	61	66	50	46	33	31	55	46
NO. OF DAYS	(13)	(5)	(21)	(13)	(18)	(20)	(25)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(24)	(18)	(122)	(245)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	2.500	2.100	2.667	2.455	2.824	3.444	6.267	3.375	6.111	3.692	2.917	2.115	6.267	6.267
NO. OF DAYS	(13)	(5)	(21)	(13)	(18)	(20)	(25)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(24)	(18)	(122)	(245)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	1.736	1.739	1.837	1.795	2.002	2.302	2.588	2.342	2.615	2.045	1.792	1.439	2.403	2.100
NO. OF DAYS	(13)	(5)	(21)	(13)	(18)	(20)	(25)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(24)	(18)	(122)	(245)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	39	41	54	70	68	80	81	100	92	86	59	48	100	100
NO. OF DAYS	(15)	(6)	(23)	(14)	(24)	(20)	(26)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(24)	(22)	(128)	(262)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	31	37	41	48	45	60	75	82	64	56	38	31	66	54
NO. OF DAYS	(15)	(6)	(23)	(14)	(24)	(20)	(26)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(24)	(22)	(128)	(262)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	38	40	51	69	67	78	78	95	83	77	53	43	95	95
NO. OF DAYS	(14)	(5)	(23)	(14)	(24)	(23)	(26)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(25)	(24)	(132)	(268)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	30	37	40	47	45	61	72	76	59	52	36	30	63	51
NO. OF DAYS	(14)	(5)	(23)	(14)	(24)	(23)	(26)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(25)	(24)	(132)	(268)
MONTHLY MEAN	29	35	37	43	40	51	60	65	50	46	33	30	54	45
NO. OF HOURS	(343)	(165)	(523)	(332)	(507)	(527)	(615)	(713)	(707)	(696)	(601)	(516)	(3069)	(6245)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	9942	5823	19157	14356	20138	27133	37145	46687	35665	31919	19654	15354	166768	282973
NO. OF HOURS	(343)	(165)	(523)	(332)	(507)	(527)	(615)	(713)	(707)	(696)	(601)	(516)	(3069)	(6245)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	255	2151	1624	11858	22113	30160	16039	7693	321	-	81794	92214
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(4)	(32)	(25)	(167)	(290)	(371)	(222)	(114)	(5)	(0)	(1075)	(1230)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	253	-	2562	9647	17673	5123	678	-	-	35005	35936
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(30)	(111)	(189)	(59)	(8)	(0)	(0)	(389)	(400)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	154	144	902	2032	1981	8774	17997	25896	12145	6348	667	229	66793	77270
NO. OF HOURS	(343)	(165)	(523)	(332)	(507)	(527)	(615)	(713)	(707)	(696)	(601)	(516)	(3069)	(6245)

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

* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Frequency Distribution
Ozone Analyzer

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point
Monitoring Season: 01/01/98 - 12/31/98[1]

Averaging Period	% Obs.[3]	# Obs.[2]	Min. Obs.[4]	Percentile[5] 10	30	50	70	90	95	99	Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.
1-Hour	73	6245	0.017	0.036	0.044	0.058	0.078	0.095	0.105	0.114	0.119	0.117	0.0623	0.0579	1.48

Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Lookout Point

01/01/98 - 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		T		S		S		W	.054	F	.077	M	.090	W		S	.106	T	.080	T	.068	S	.039	T
2		F		M		M		T	.039	S	.072	T	.088	T	.090	S	.087	W	.066	F	.050	M	.017	W
3		S		T	.040	T		F	.041	S		W	.078	F	.084	M	.054	T	.053	S	.049	T	.032	T
4		S		W	.040	W		S	.048	M		T	.089	S	.087	T	.063	F	.061	S	.060	W		F
5		M		T	.046	T		S	.044	T	.061	F	.085	S		W	.055	S	.065	M	.053	T	.024	S
6		T		F	.041	F		M	.042	W		S	.079	M	.114	T	.065	S	.067	T	.040	F		S
7		W		S	.040	S		T	.039	T	.043	S	.089	T	.111	F	.068	M	.079	W		S		M
8		T		S	.038	S	.050	W	.043	F		M	.092	W	.108	S	.078	T	.078	T		S		T
9		F		M	.041	M	.052	T	.047	S	.061	T	.090	T	.105	S	.068	W	.076	F	.036	M	.028	W
10		S		T	.048	T	.049	F	.047	S	.059	W	.093	F	.098	M	.082	T	.069	S		T	.036	T
11		S		W	.049	W	.045	S		M		T	.088	S	.073	T	.093	F	.071	S		W	.033	F
12		M		T	.058	T		S		T		F	.085	S	.105	W	.089	S	.074	M	.033	T	.031	S
13		T		F	.052	F		M	.043	W	.050	S	.093	M	.095	T	.087	S	.091	T	.039	F	.039	S
14	.035	W	.044	S	.036	S		T		T	.062	S	.098	T	.083	F	.083	M	.068	W	.041	S	.040	M
15	.023	T	.044	S	.047	S		W	.048	F	.077	M	.095	W	.088	S	.083	T	.053	T	.050	S	.034	T
16	.018	F	.043	M	.044	M		T		S		T		T	.082	S	.109	W	.052	F	.038	M	.038	W
17	.028	S	.042	T	.044	T		F		S	.065	W		F	.075	M	.099	T		S	.041	T	.035	T
18	.042	S	.038	W	.050	W		S	.062	M	.081	T		S	.084	T	.075	F	.067	S	.038	W	.038	F
19	.041	M		T	.055	T		S	.074	T	.087	F		S	.091	W	.086	S	.063	M	.040	T	.037	S
20	.035	T	.040	F	.065	F		M	.054	W	.082	S		M	.103	T	.083	S	.068	T	.045	F		S
21	.032	W	.040	S	.057	S		T	.065	T	.080	S		T	.106	F	.069	M	.062	W	.048	S		M
22	.036	T		S	.048	S	.087	W	.059	F	.075	M	.094	W	.111	S	.069	T	.078	T	.050	S		T
23	.040	F		M	.048	M	.054	T	.061	S	.072	T	.093	T	.109	S		W	.061	F	.039	M	.040	W
24	.039	S		T	.043	T	.039	F	.059	S	.078	W	.089	F	.108	M	.076	T	.057	S	.033	T	.037	T
25	.043	S		W		W	.039	S		M	.067	T	.094	S	.102	T	.065	F	.032	S	.036	W	.036	F
26		M		T		T	.049	S		T	.072	F	.076	S	.111	W	.050	S	.048	M	.040	T	.035	S
27		T		F		F	.056	M	.057	W	.084	S	.103	M	.107	T	.044	S	.060	T	.043	F	.037	S
28	.041	W		S		S	.057	T	.045	T	.095	S	.097	T	.119	F	.065	M	.050	W	.043	S	.039	M
29		T				S	.065	W	.038	F	.096	M	.092	W	.117	S	.063	T	.045	T	.024	S	.037	T
30	.039	F				M	.079	T	.052	S		T	.081	T	.105	S	.084	W	.048	F	.035	M	.034	W
31		S				T			.068	S			.082	F	.097	M			.052	S			.055	T
Valid Days	14		7		22		13		24		22		25		29		29		30		26		24	
Maximum	.043		.044		.065		.087		.074		.096		.103		.119		.109		.091		.068		.055	
Violations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	

6245 Total Samples
71.3 % Possible
265 Valid daily maxima

0 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])
10 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)

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Lookout Point

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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Data completeness has not been met

Ozone
Ten Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

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

Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
1	08/28/98	16	119*
2	08/29/98	16	117*
3	08/06/98	18	114*
4	08/07/98	16	111*
5	08/22/98	17	111*
6	08/26/98	17	111
7	08/23/98	16	109*
8	09/16/98	16	109
9	08/08/98	15	108
10	08/24/98	15	108* **

* 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
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

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

Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
		> 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
07/27/98	16	2	0	103
08/06/98	12	8	0	114
08/07/98	12	7	0	111
08/08/98	14	3	0	108
08/09/98	14	4	0	105
08/12/98	14	3	0	105
08/20/98	17	1	0	103
08/21/98	15	3	0	106
08/22/98	15	4	0	111
08/23/98	14	5	0	109
08/24/98	14	4	0	108
08/25/98	16	1	0	102
08/26/98	16	2	0	111
08/27/98	16	1	0	107
08/28/98	15	3	0	119
08/29/98	14	4	0	117
08/30/98	14	4	0	105
09/01/98	15	1	0	106
09/16/98	16	2	0	109
Total		62	0	119

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

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

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
06/28/98	12 - 19	86	2
06/29/98	12 - 19	87	3
07/08/98	11 - 18	85	2
07/15/98	12 - 19	88	3
07/27/98	12 - 19	88	4
07/29/98	11 - 18	86	3
08/06/98	12 - 19	108	14
08/07/98	11 - 18	104	10
08/08/98	11 - 18	99	7
08/09/98	12 - 19	96	7
08/10/98	10 - 17	92	5
08/12/98	12 - 19	90	5
08/20/98	12 - 19	90	5
08/21/98	12 - 19	94	7
08/22/98	12 - 19	97	7
08/23/98	11 - 18	99	7
08/24/98	11 - 18	96	6
08/25/98	12 - 19	91	5
08/26/98	12 - 19	89	3
08/27/98	11 - 18	90	5
08/28/98	11 - 18	98	7
08/29/98	11 - 18	101	8
08/30/98	10 - 17	99	9
08/31/98	08 - 15	87	2
09/01/98	11 - 18	90	5
09/16/98	11 - 18	90	4
09/17/98	10 - 17	92	5
27	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). (40 CFR 50.10.)

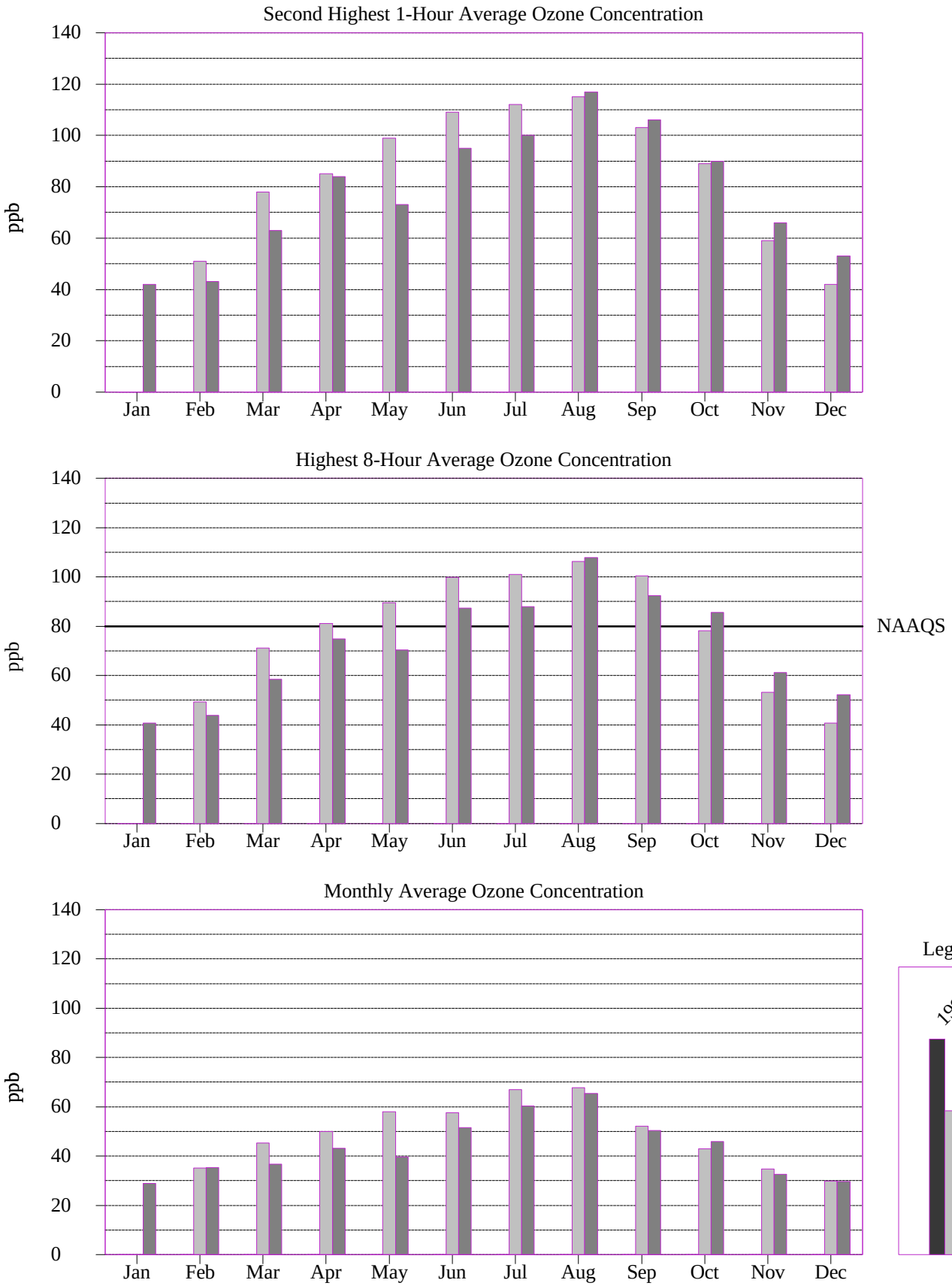
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

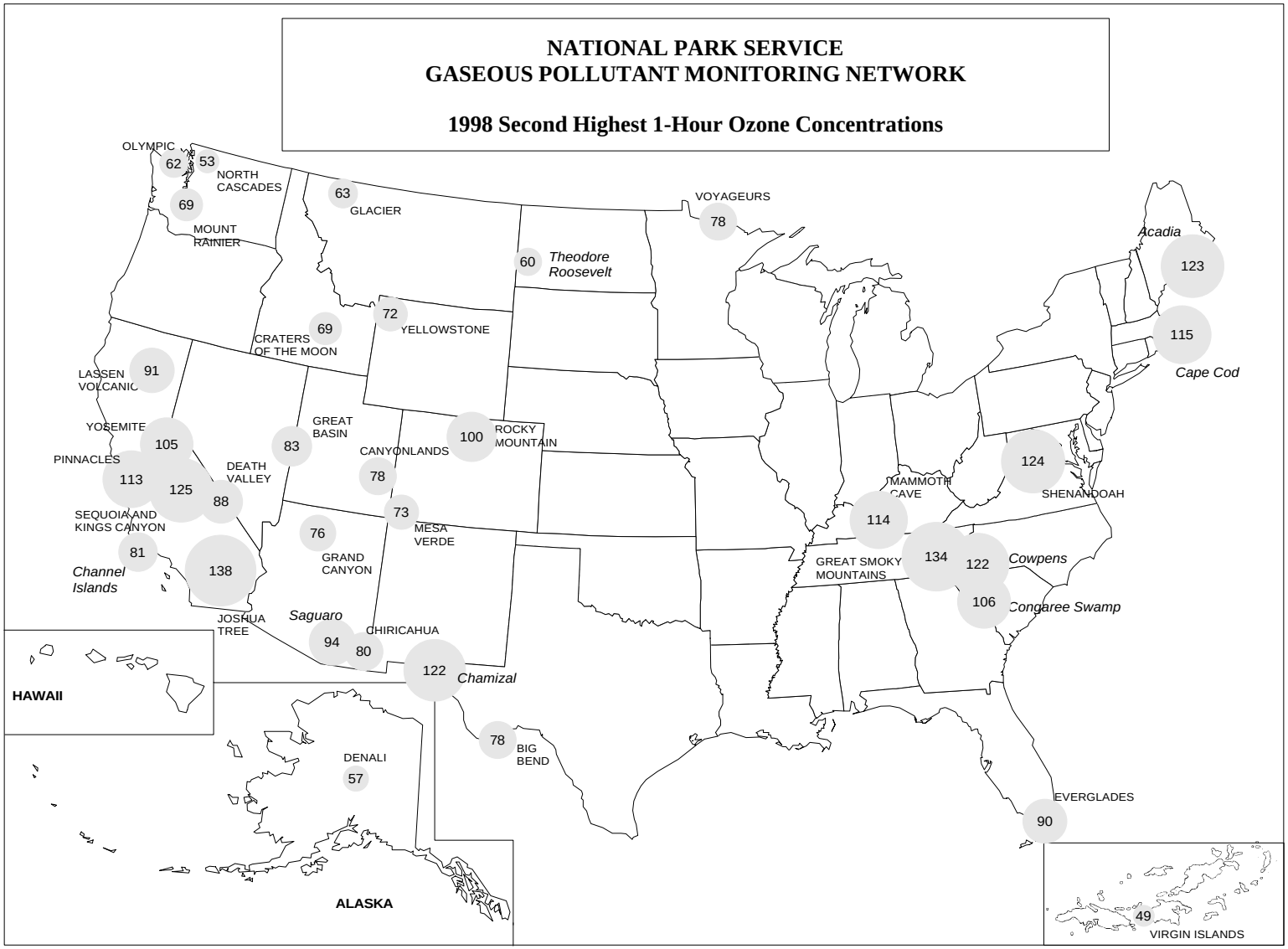
01/01/98 - 12/31/98

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

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

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


Second Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentration
Highest 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentration
Monthly Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
NAAQS
Legend
1996
1997
1998

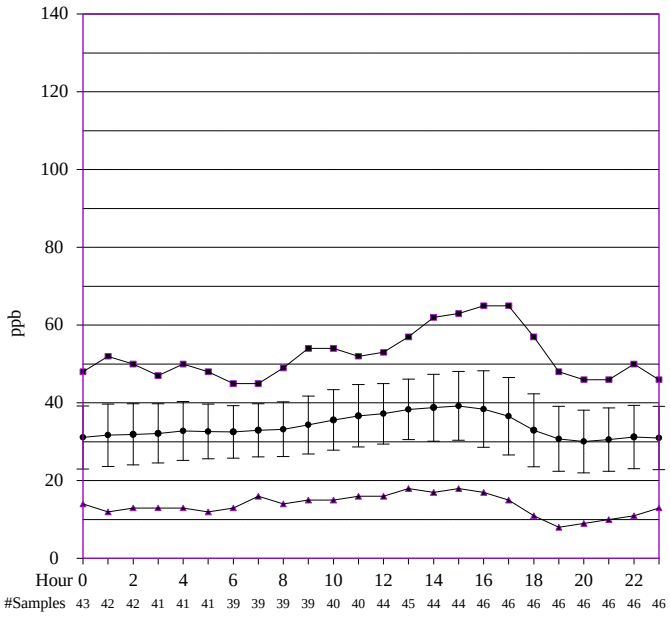

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK
1998 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations
OLYMPIC
62
53
NORTH CASCADES
69
MOUNT RAINIER
63
GLACIER
VOYAGEURS
78
60
Theodore Roosevelt
Acadia
123
72
YELLOWSTONE
69
CRATERS OF THE MOON
115
Cape Cod
LASSEN VOLCANIC
91
YOSEMITE
105
PINNACLES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

Sequoia and Kings
Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

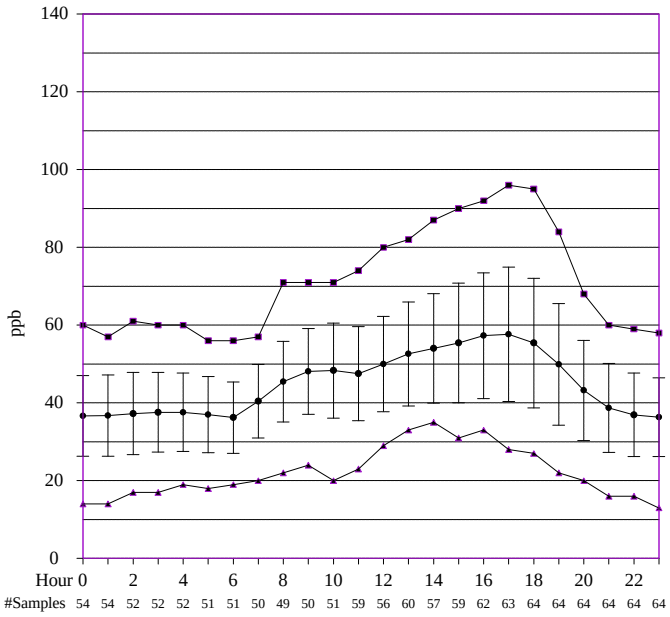
Quarterly Diurnal
Ozone Plots

1998

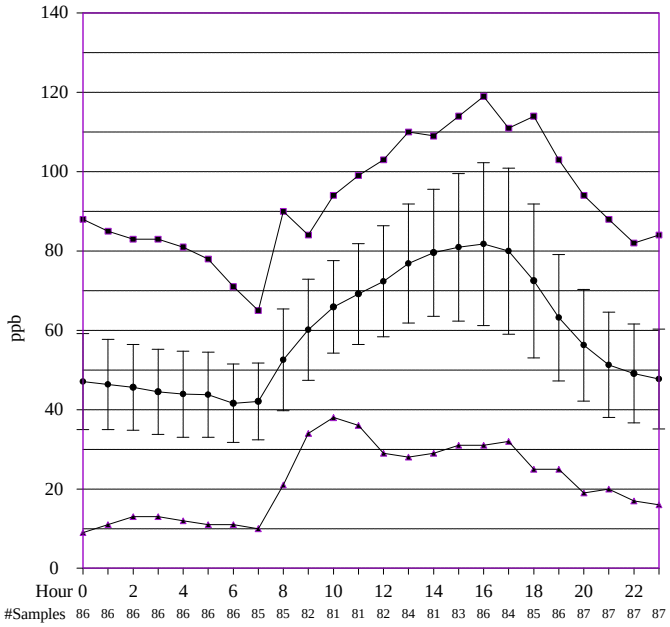
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



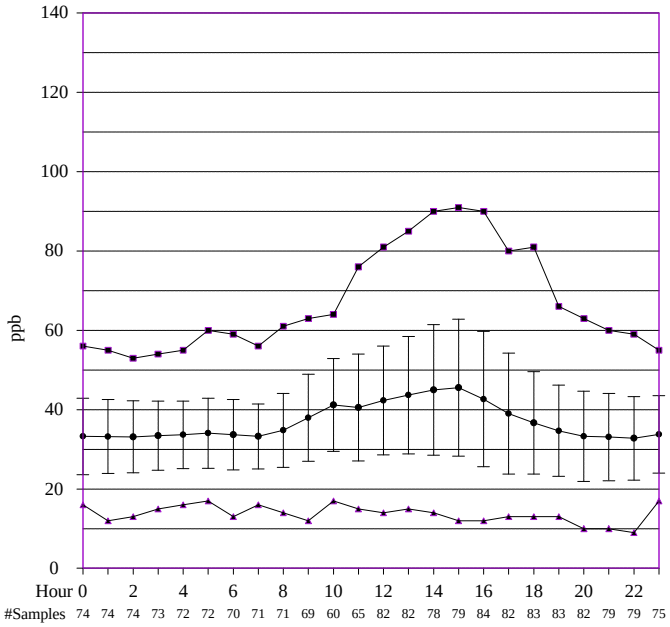
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

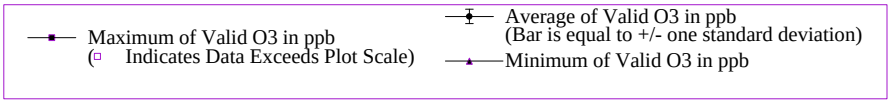


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)

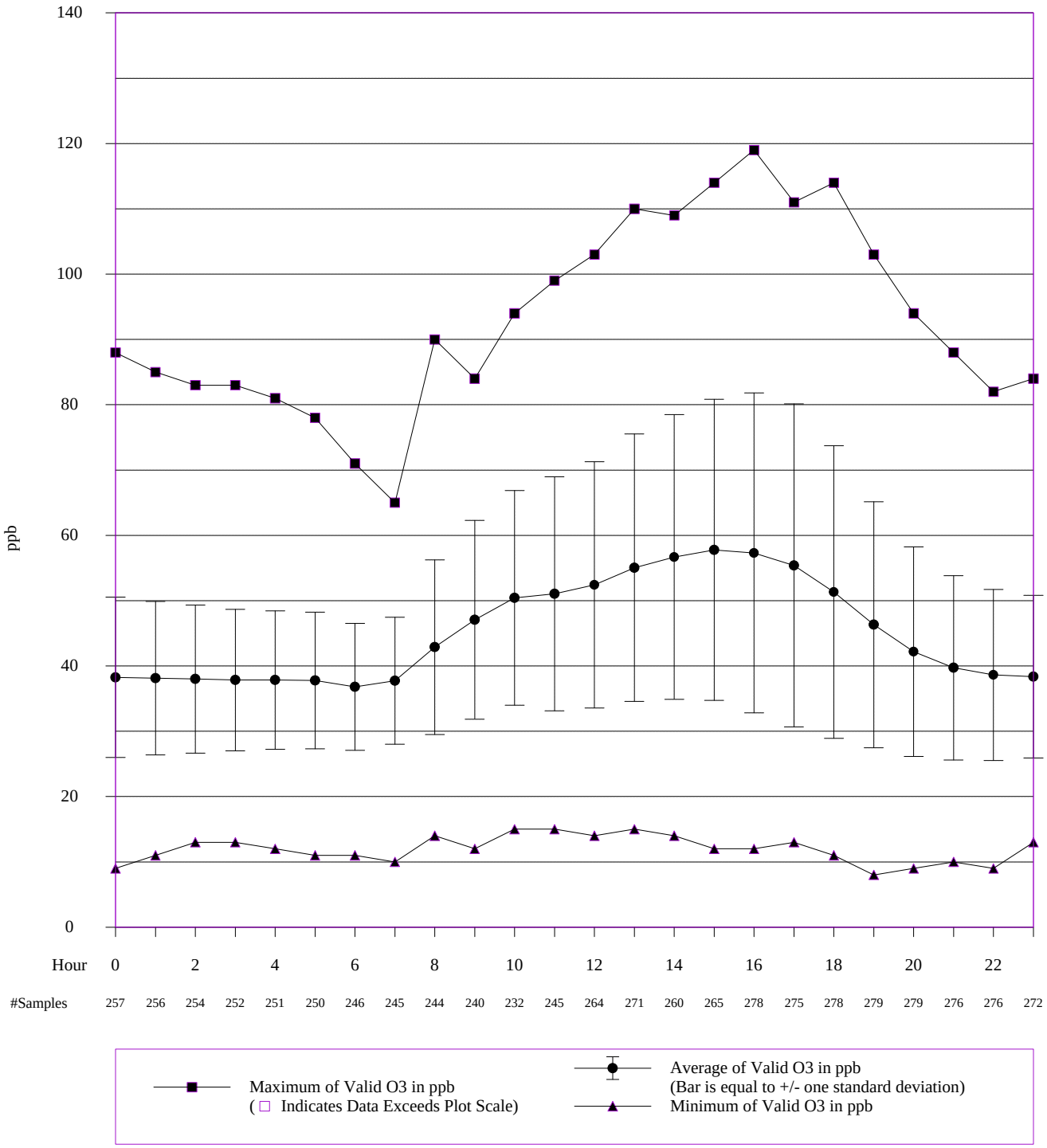




Sequoia and Kings
Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

Annual Diurnal
Ozone Plot

1998



Final Validation

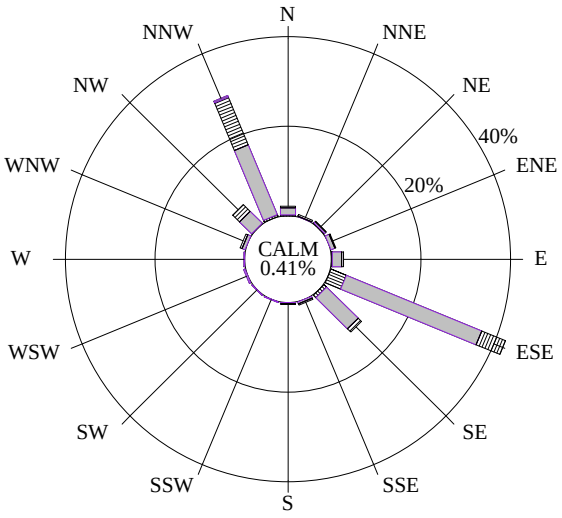
07-14-1999

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

Quarterly Ozone Pollutant Rose

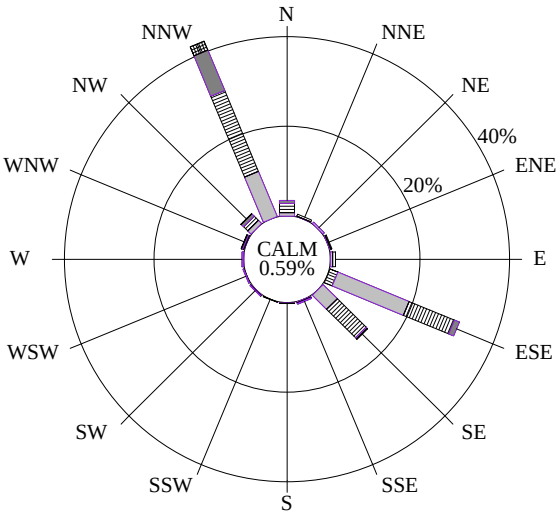
1998

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



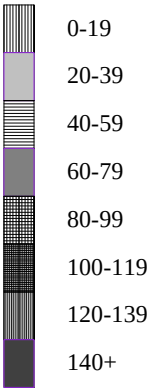
45.7% Collected 45.2% Valid
2160 Possible /987 Collected /977 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

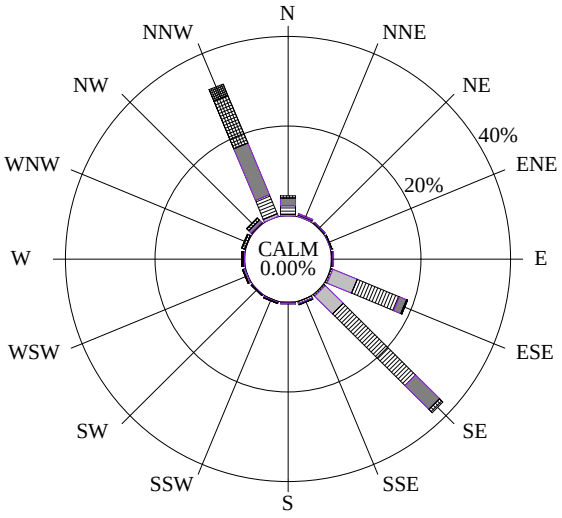


70.4% Collected 62.4% Valid
2184 Possible /1537 Collected /1362 Valid

Ozone (ppb)

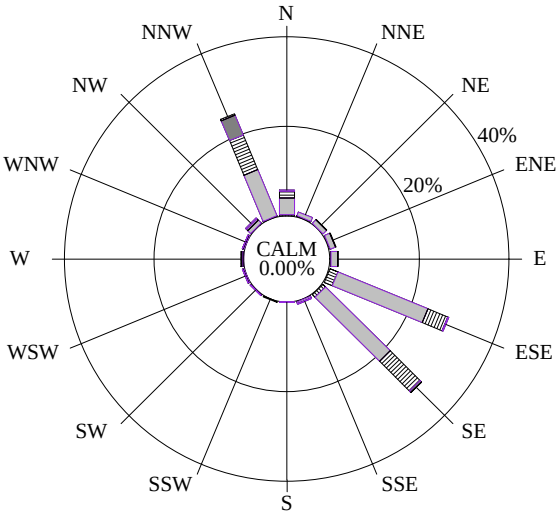


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

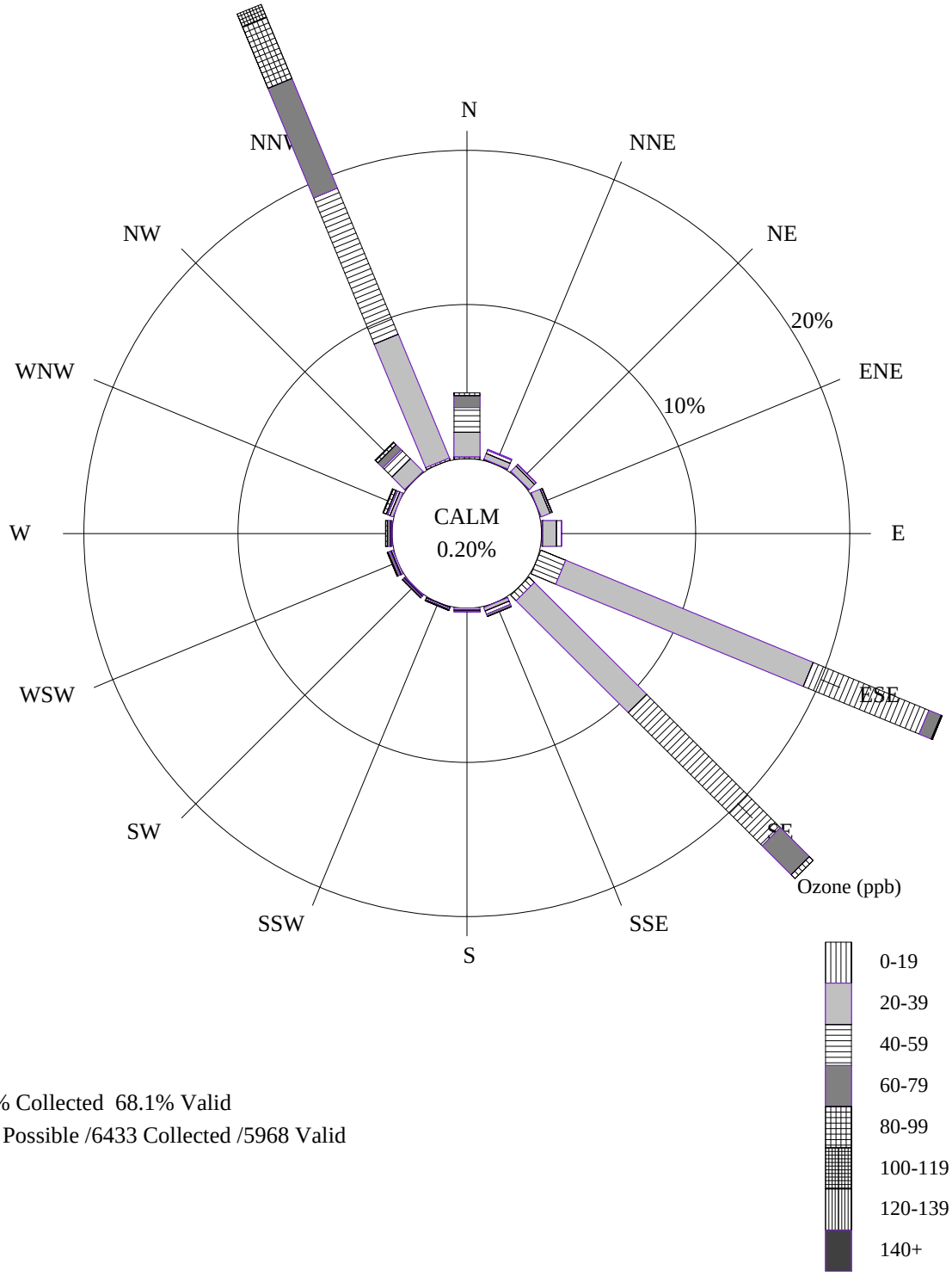


92.3% Collected 86.9% Valid
2208 Possible /2038 Collected /1919 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



84.7% Collected 77.4% Valid
2208 Possible /1871 Collected /1710 Valid



73.4% Collected 68.1% Valid
8760 Possible /6433 Collected /5968 Valid

Ozone Precision Check Summary

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

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

Final Data 01/01/98 - 12/31/98				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference[1,2]	Lower 95% Probability Limit[3]	Upper 95% Probability Limit[3]
1	4	-2.16	-3.70	-0.62
2	10	1.08	-0.57	2.73
3	2	3.23	3.23	3.23
4	4	-1.89	-6.66	2.88

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

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

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

2.3 METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY

Summary of Selected Meteorological Data

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Lookout Point

Final Data

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	4.0	m/s	6546	1.5
Maximum	15.0	m/s		
Percent calm = 0.18				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	13.5	degC	6540	7.9
Maximum	35.5	degC		
Minimum	-8.3	degC		
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	51	percent	4218	23
Maximum	100	percent		
Minimum	0	percent		
PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)				
Average non-zero rate	1.5	mm/hr	193	1.6
Maximum non-zero rate	8.6	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.3	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	287.1	mm		
SOLAR RADIATION				
Average Daily Total	16,260,441	joules/m2day	365	7,311,818
Maximum Daily Total	28,566,400	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	1,209,600	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.

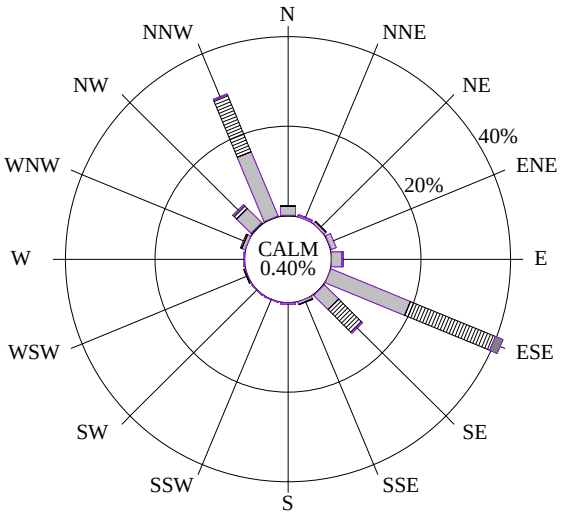
NA indicates instrument not available.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Lookout Point

Quarterly Wind Rose

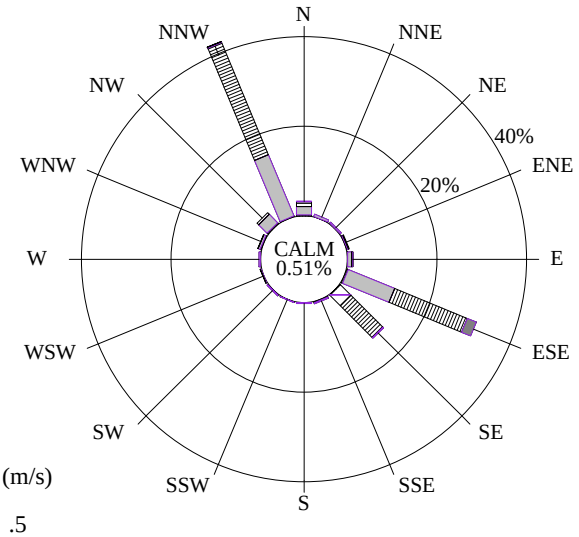
1998

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



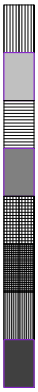
46.3% Collected 46.3% Valid
2160 Possible /1000 Collected /1000 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



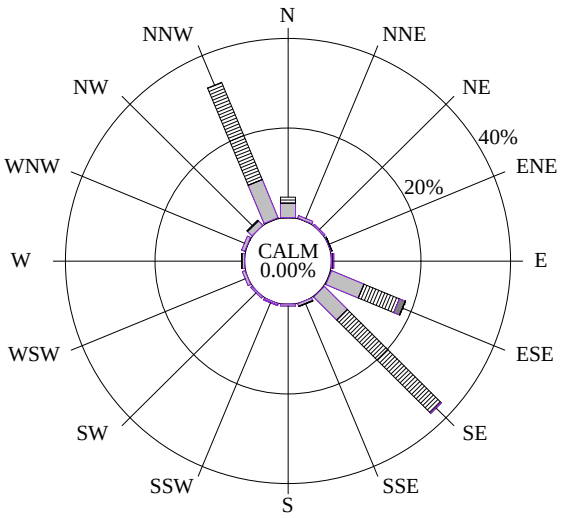
71.5% Collected 71.5% Valid
2184 Possible /1561 Collected /1561 Valid

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)



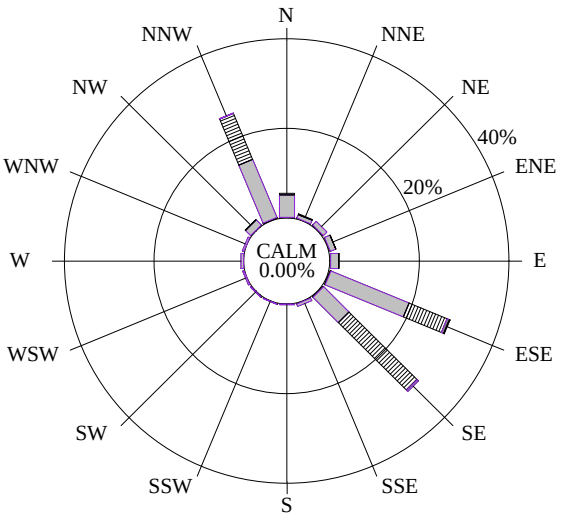
CALM < .5
0.5-0.9
1.0-3.9
4.0-6.9
7.0-9.9
10.0-12.9
13.0-15.9
16.0-18.9
19.0+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

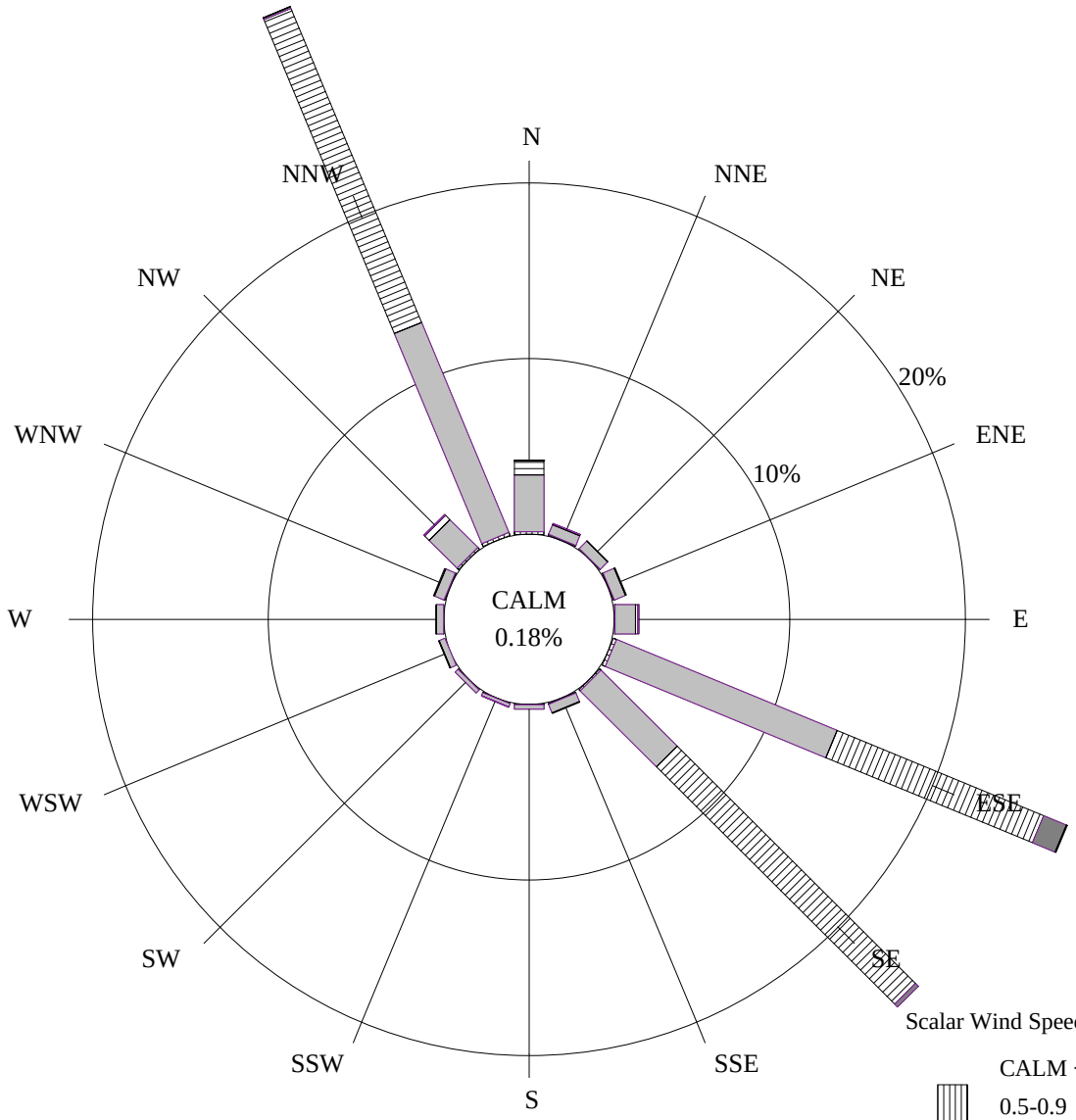


93.8% Collected 93.8% Valid
2208 Possible /2071 Collected /2071 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



86.6% Collected 86.6% Valid
2208 Possible /1912 Collected /1912 Valid



74.7% Collected 74.7% Valid
8760 Possible /6544 Collected /6544 Valid

2.4 DRY DEPOSITION DATA SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quarter	No.Valid Samples	p-NO_3 (ug/m^3)	HNO_3 (ug/m^3)	Total NO_3 (ug/m^3)	NH_4 (ug/m^3)	p-SO_4 (ug/m^3)	SO_2 (ug/m^3)	SO_4/SO_2 Ratio
1	4	0.987	0.890	1.863	0.470	0.698	0.213	3.268
2	10	1.542	1.247	2.769	1.059	2.127	1.118	1.903
3	12	1.352	2.840	4.147	1.281	2.900	2.128	1.362
4	12	3.804	3.306	7.057	1.658	2.276	1.574	1.446
Annual Average		2.138	2.363	4.463	1.256	2.268	1.486	1.526
Standard Deviation		3.468	4.779	7.772	1.621	2.994	2.109	

Data Recovery Table			
Total No. Filters	No. Invalidated	Data Capture	No. Valid Hours
45	7	84.4%	5537.0

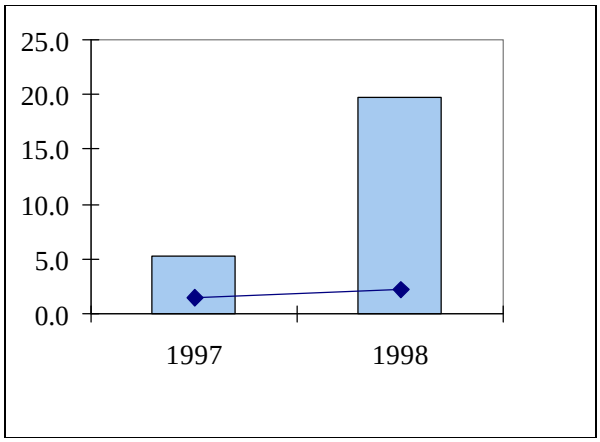
CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring Weekly Concentrations Report
Sequoia National Park - Lookout Point
1/1/98 - 12/31/98

On Date	Off Date	p-NO_3 (ug/m^3)	HNO_3 (ug/m^3)	Total NO_3 (ug/m^3)	NH_4 (ug/m^3)	p-SO_4 (ug/m^3)	SO_2 (ug/m^3)	SO_4/SO_2 Ratio
01/13/98	01/20/98	0.279	0.111	0.388	0.123	0.155	0.133	1.166
01/20/98	01/27/98							
01/27/98	02/10/98							
02/10/98	02/17/98							
02/17/98	03/03/98							
03/03/98	03/10/98	1.351	0.703	2.043	0.539	0.522	0.236	2.208
03/10/98	03/17/98	1.240	0.923	2.148	0.635	0.818	0.237	3.454
03/17/98	03/24/98	1.077	1.824	2.872	0.582	1.295	0.247	5.233
03/24/98	04/07/98							
04/07/98	04/21/98	0.215	0.727	0.930	0.269	0.857	0.742	1.155
04/21/98	04/28/98	0.848	0.762	1.598	0.446	1.394	0.426	3.276
04/28/98	05/05/98	0.727	0.261	0.983	0.181	0.856	0.381	2.246
05/05/98	05/19/98	1.747	0.627	2.363	0.883	1.490	0.386	3.861
05/19/98	05/26/98	2.861	1.278	4.118	1.603	2.747	0.794	3.460
05/26/98	06/02/98	1.388	0.988	2.360	0.902	1.622	0.910	1.783
06/02/98	06/09/98	3.307	1.873	5.150	2.024	3.667	1.866	1.965
06/09/98	06/16/98	0.397	1.530	1.902	1.141	2.609	0.990	2.636
06/16/98	06/23/98	2.418	1.666	4.057	1.500	2.541	2.164	1.174
06/23/98	06/30/98	1.513	2.761	4.230	1.644	3.485	2.520	1.383
06/30/98	07/07/98	0.959	3.548	4.451	1.452	3.976	3.212	1.238
07/07/98	07/14/98	0.770	3.973	4.680	1.816	4.190	3.865	1.084
07/14/98	07/21/98	0.804	3.137	3.891	1.657	3.790	3.212	1.180
07/21/98	07/28/98	0.681	3.392	4.019	1.112	4.149	2.425	1.711
07/28/98	08/04/98	0.759	3.735	4.434	1.550	3.381	3.620	0.934
08/04/98	08/11/98	0.919	3.154	4.022	1.270	2.861	2.534	1.129
08/11/98	08/18/98	0.734	2.057	2.758	0.786	1.755	1.429	1.228
08/18/98	08/25/98	1.213	3.204	4.366	0.867	2.024	1.312	1.542
08/25/98	09/02/98	0.628	2.923	3.505	1.007	2.447	1.432	1.709
09/02/98	09/08/98							
09/08/98	09/15/98	1.090	2.270	3.324	0.707	1.741	0.722	2.412
09/15/98	09/22/98	2.607	1.599	4.181	1.228	2.085	1.208	1.726
09/22/98	09/29/98	5.055	1.090	6.128	1.921	2.396	0.569	4.210
09/29/98	10/06/98	1.616	1.925	3.510	1.124	1.444	0.519	2.784
10/06/98	10/13/98	19.698	30.270	49.487	9.862	18.677	12.445	1.501
10/13/98	10/20/98							
10/20/98	10/27/98	1.256	0.843	2.085	0.142	1.278	0.760	1.682
10/27/98	11/03/98	5.339	0.947	6.271	1.961	1.071	0.440	2.433
11/03/98	11/10/98	10.420	1.177	11.578	3.974	1.932	1.774	1.089
11/10/98	11/17/98	1.290	0.931	2.206	0.547	0.279	0.250	1.114
11/17/98	11/24/98	1.351	1.130	2.464	0.636	0.577	0.257	2.244
11/24/98	12/01/98	0.830	0.223	1.050	0.144	0.527	0.238	2.215
12/01/98	12/08/98	2.415	0.704	3.107	0.859	0.693	1.229	0.564
12/08/98	12/15/98	0.195	0.598	0.783	0.135	0.325	0.494	0.657
12/15/98	12/22/98	1.055	0.172	1.225	0.349	0.264	0.136	1.943
12/22/98	12/29/98	0.181	0.754	0.923	0.167	0.247	0.345	0.717

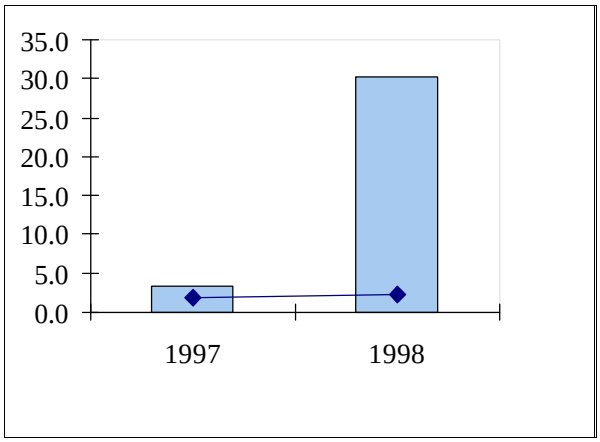
Sequoia National Park - Lookout Point

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

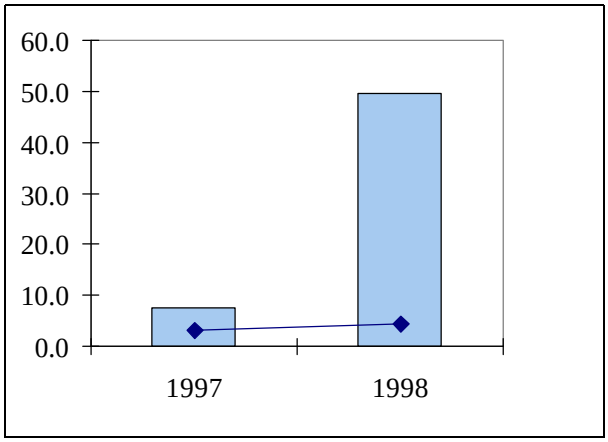
p-NO_3



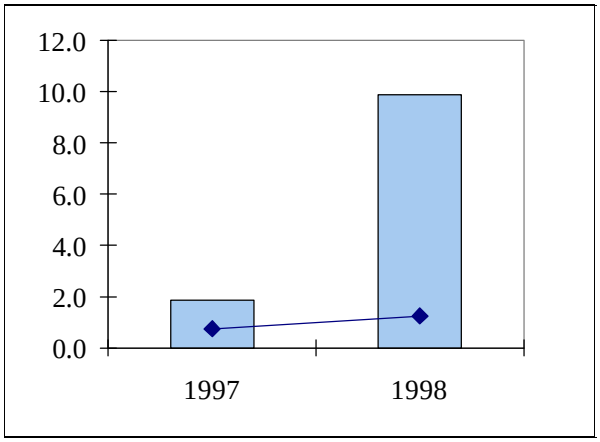
HNO_3



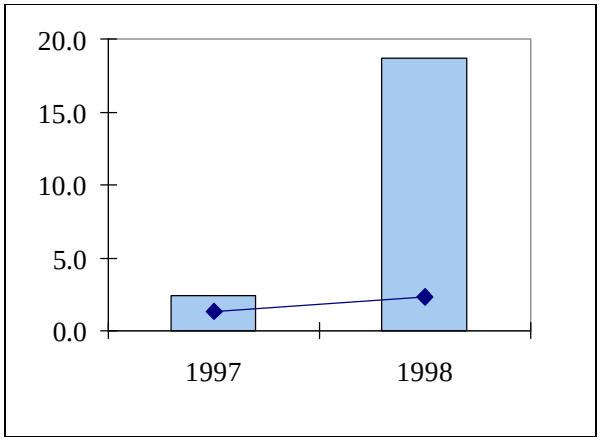
Total NO_3



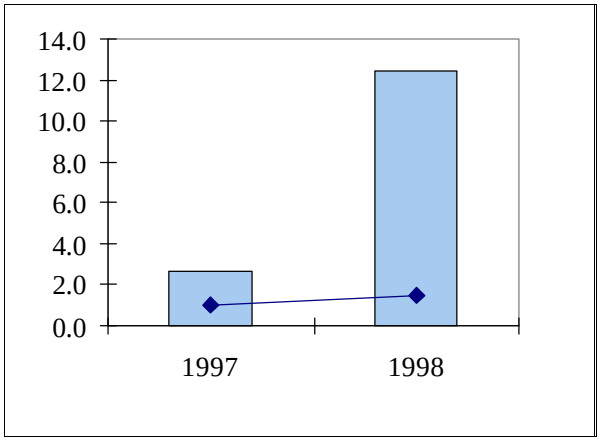
NH_4



p-SO_4

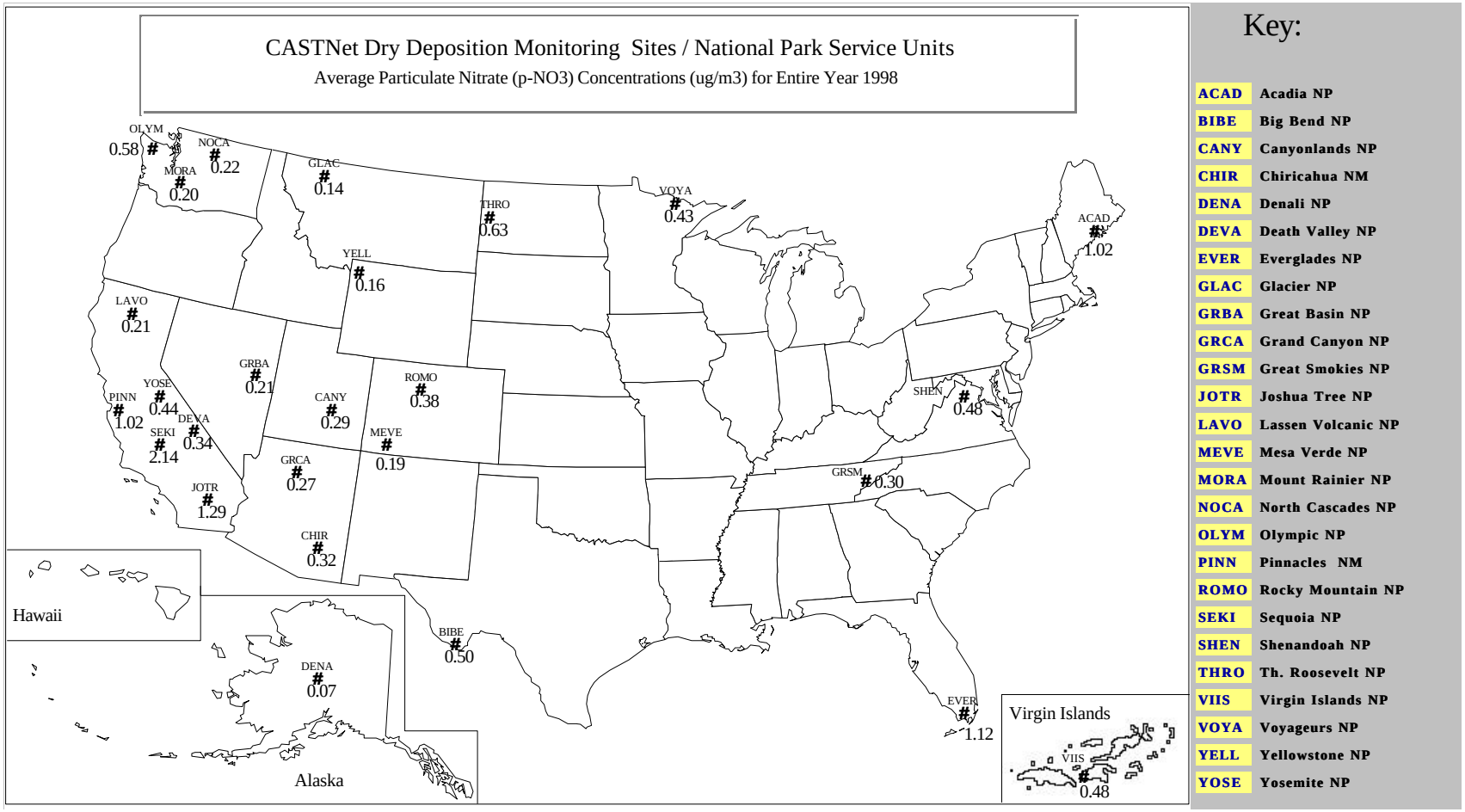


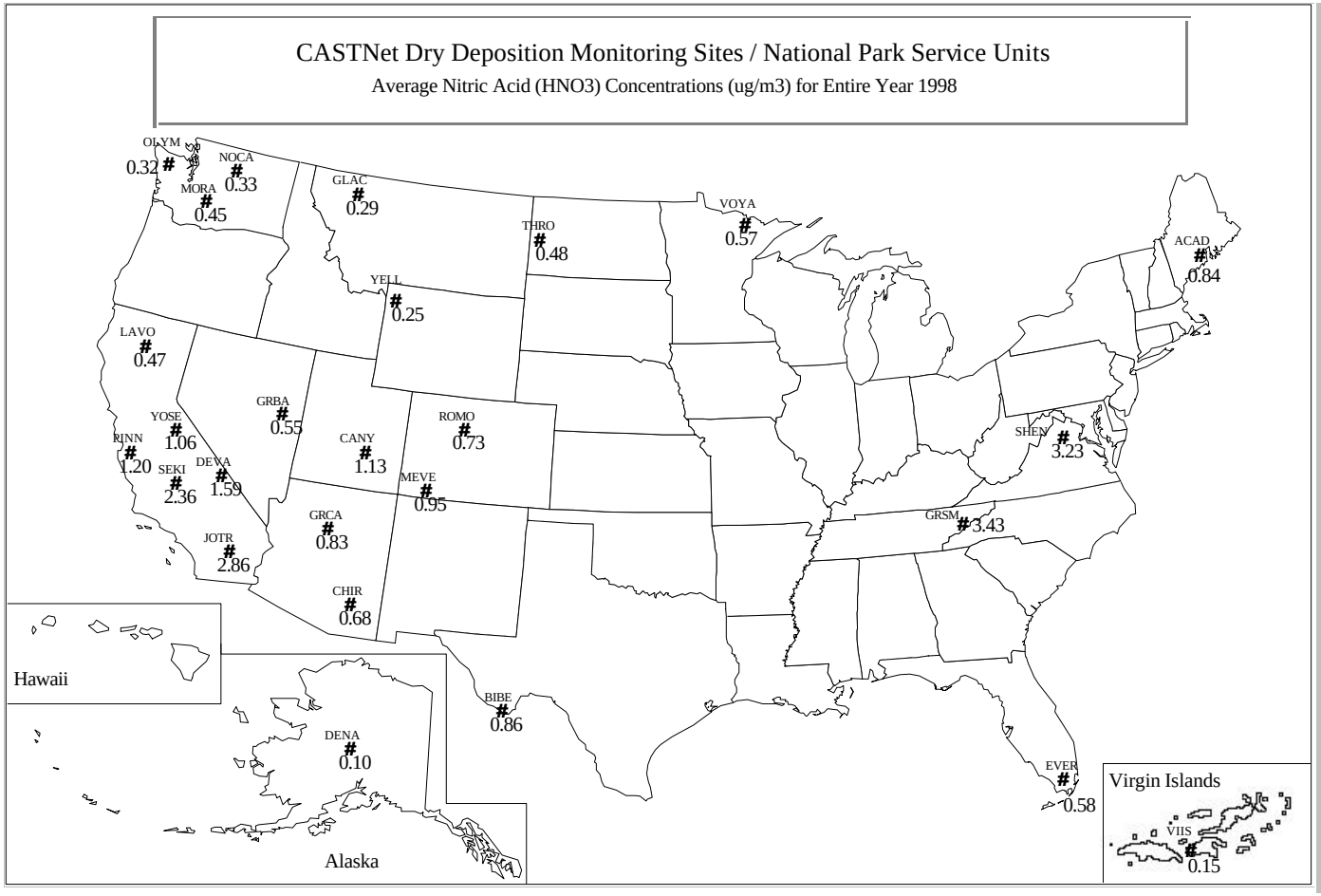
SO_2



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

6/25/99


CASTNet Dry Deposition Monitoring Sites / National Park Service Units
Average Particulate Nitrate (p-NO3) Concentrations (ug/m3) for Entire Year 1998
OLYM 0.58
NOCA 0.22
MORA 0.20
GLAC 0.14
THRO 0.63
VOYA 0.43
ACAD 1.02
YELL 0.16
LAVO 0.21
GRBA 0.21
YOSE 0.44
PINN 1.02
DEVA 0.34
SEKI 2.14
CANY 0.29
ROMO 0.38
MEVE 0.19
SHEN 0.48
GRCA 0.27
GRSM 0.30
JOTR 1.29
CHIR 0.32
Hawaii
BIBE 0.50
DENA 0.07
EVER 1.12
Alaska
Virgin Islands
VIIS 0.48
Key:
ACAD Acadia NP
BIBE Big Bend NP
CANY Canyonlands NP
CHIR Chiricahua NM
DENA Denali NP
DEVA Death Valley NP
EVER Everglades NP
GLAC Glacier NP
GRBA Great Basin NP
GRCA Grand Canyon NP
GRSM Great Smokies NP
JOTR Joshua Tree NP
LAVO Lassen Volcanic NP
MEVE Mesa Verde NP
MORA Mount Rainier NP
NOCA North Cascades NP
OLYM Olympic NP
PINN Pinnacles NM
ROMO Rocky Mountain NP
SEKI Sequoia NP
SHEN Shenandoah NP
THRO Th. Roosevelt NP
VIIS Virgin Islands NP
VOYA Voyageurs NP
YELL Yellowstone NP
YOSE Yosemite NP



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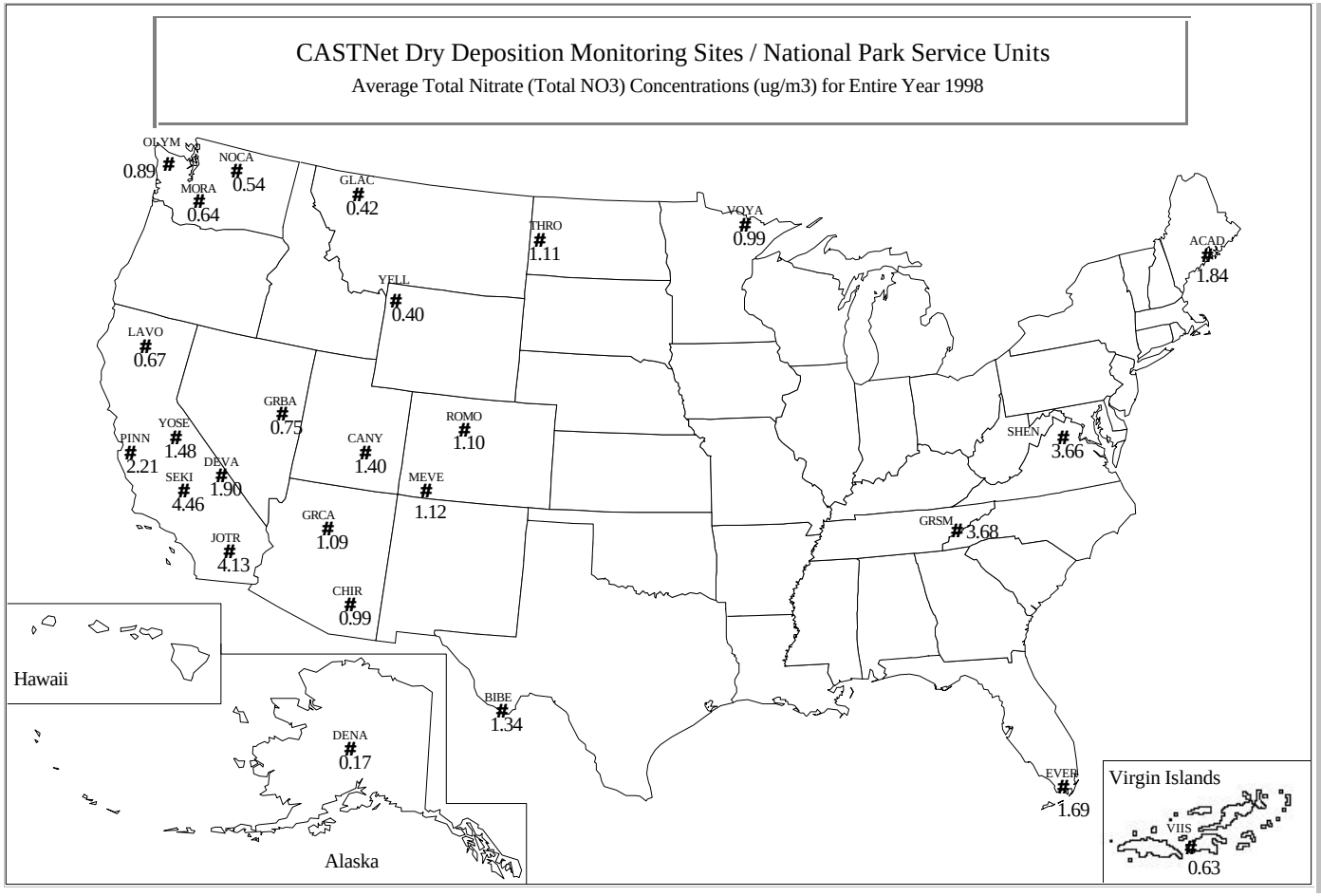
SHEN	Shenandoah NP
THRO	Th. Roosevelt NP
VIIS	Virgin Islands NP
VOYA	Voyageurs NP
YELL	Yellowstone NP
YOSE	Yosemite NP



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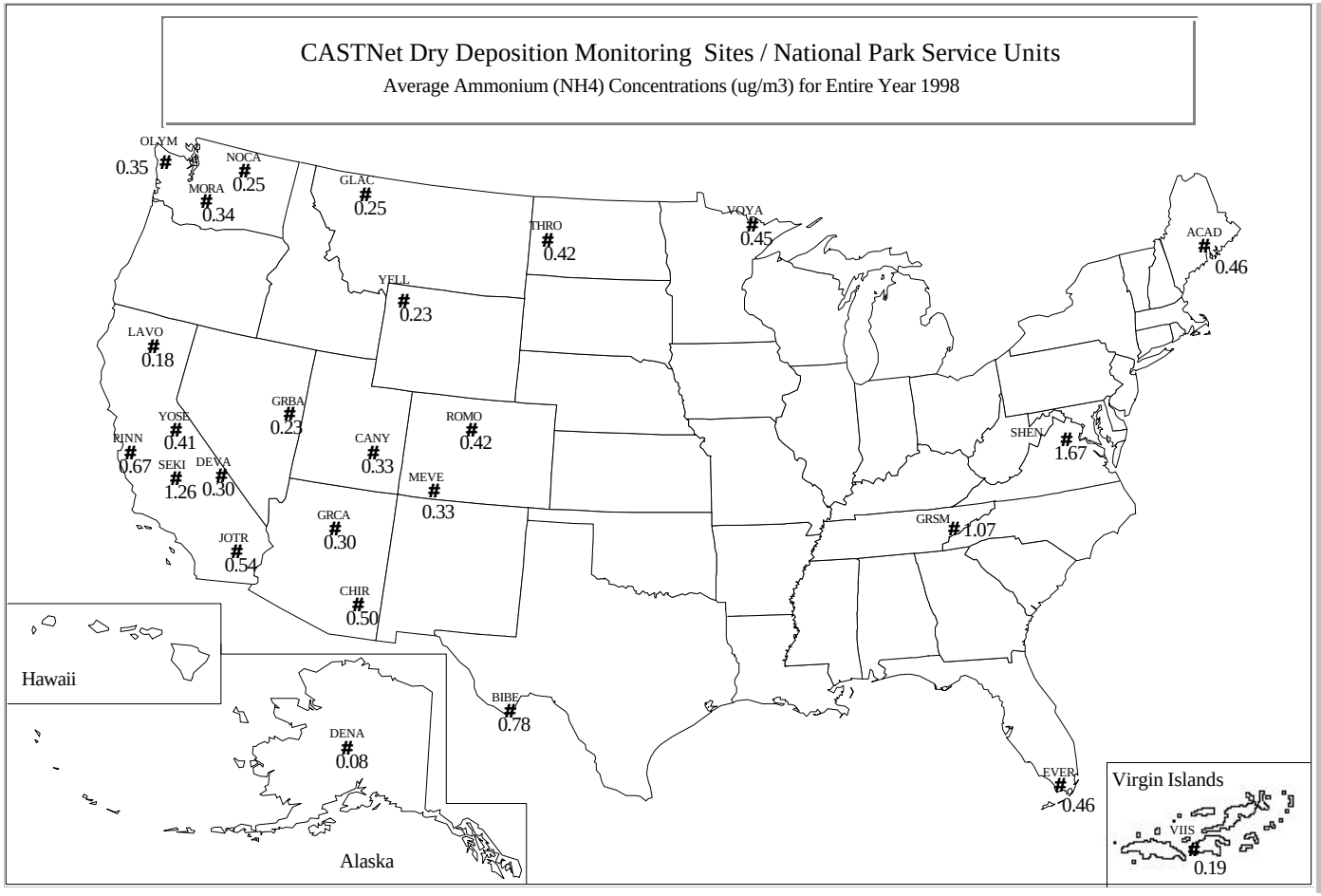
YOSE	Yosemite NP



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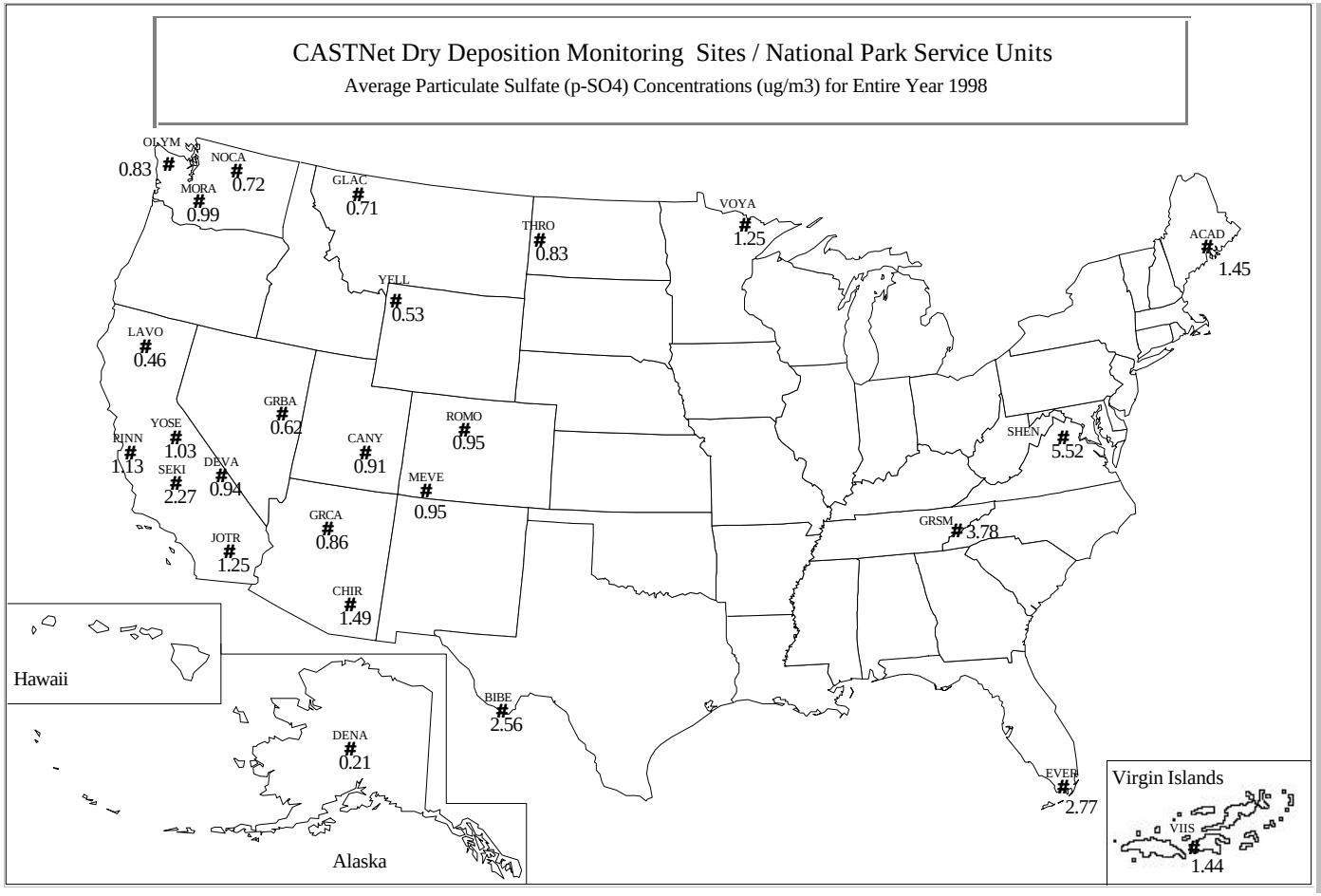

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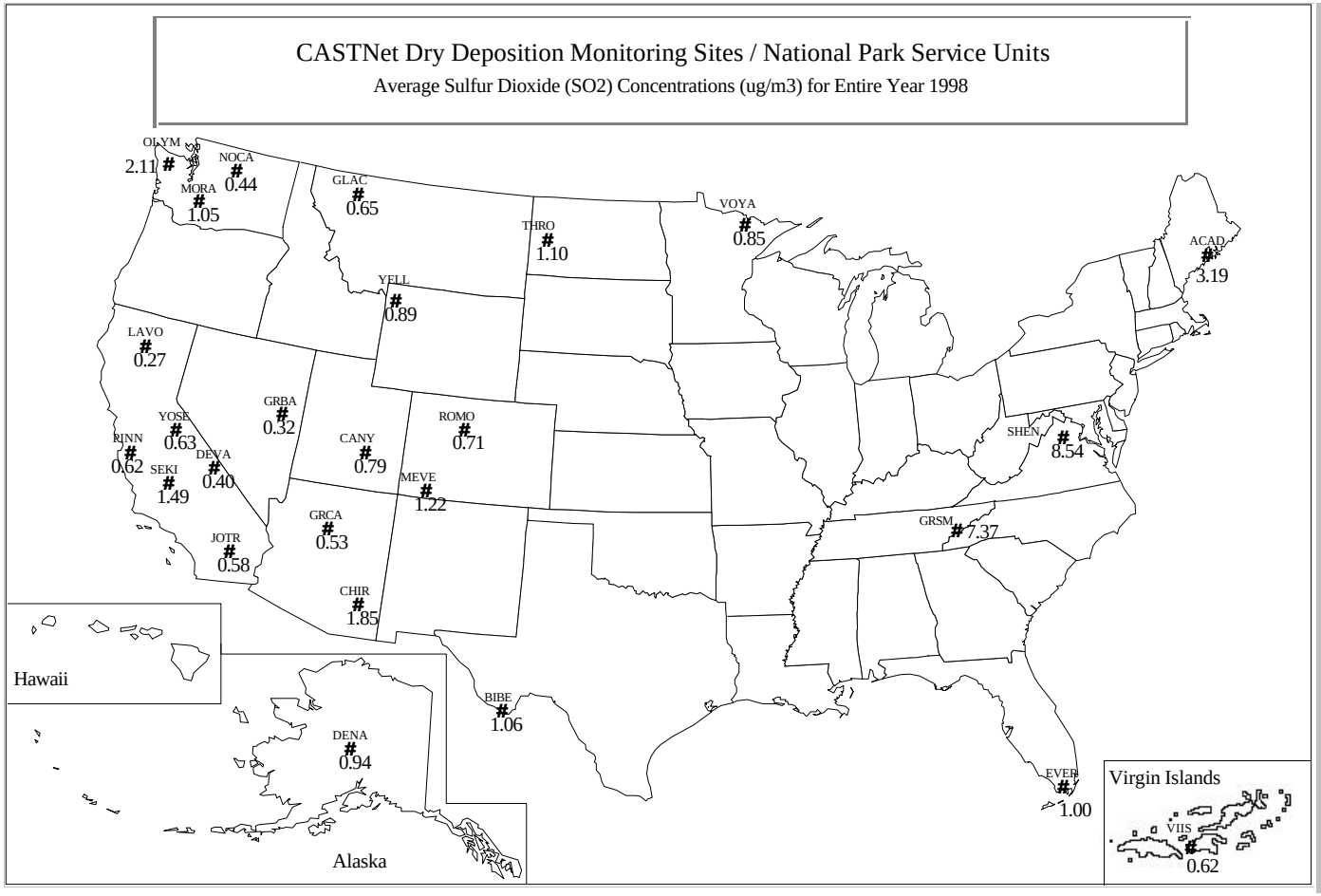

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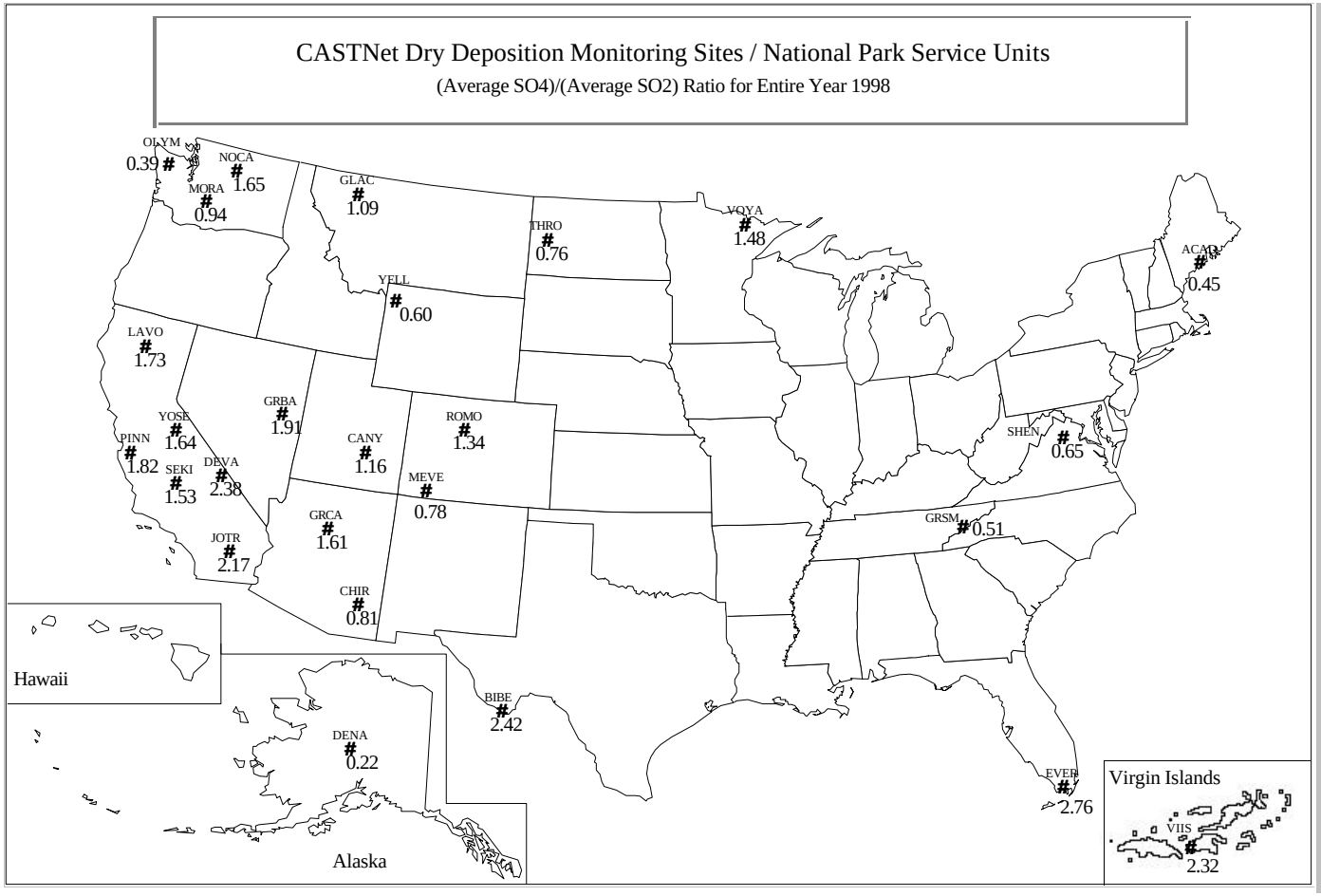

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YOSE	Yosemite NP

3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES

3.1 GUIDE TO ATTACHED DATA DISKS

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

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

3.2 OTHER SOURCES FOR RETRIEVING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT DATA

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

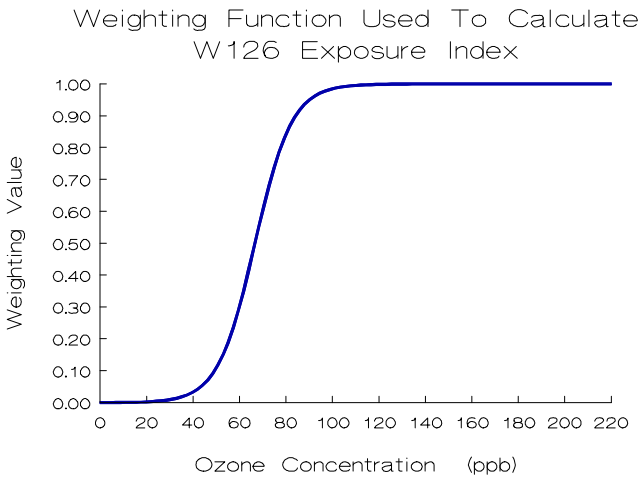
(13) **SUM60 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to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

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

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

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

where



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

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

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

Thus, the monthly W126 exposure is:

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

where

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

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

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

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency usually considers air quality statistics, such as a mean, to be "valid" (i.e., representative of the parameter being estimated for the time interval in question) only if 75% or more of the total possible observations have been measured during that time interval. Therefore, one should exercise caution when comparing these statistics between months and sites, particularly those that are 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.

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

4.3 GLOSSARY OF AIR QUALITY UNITS

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

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