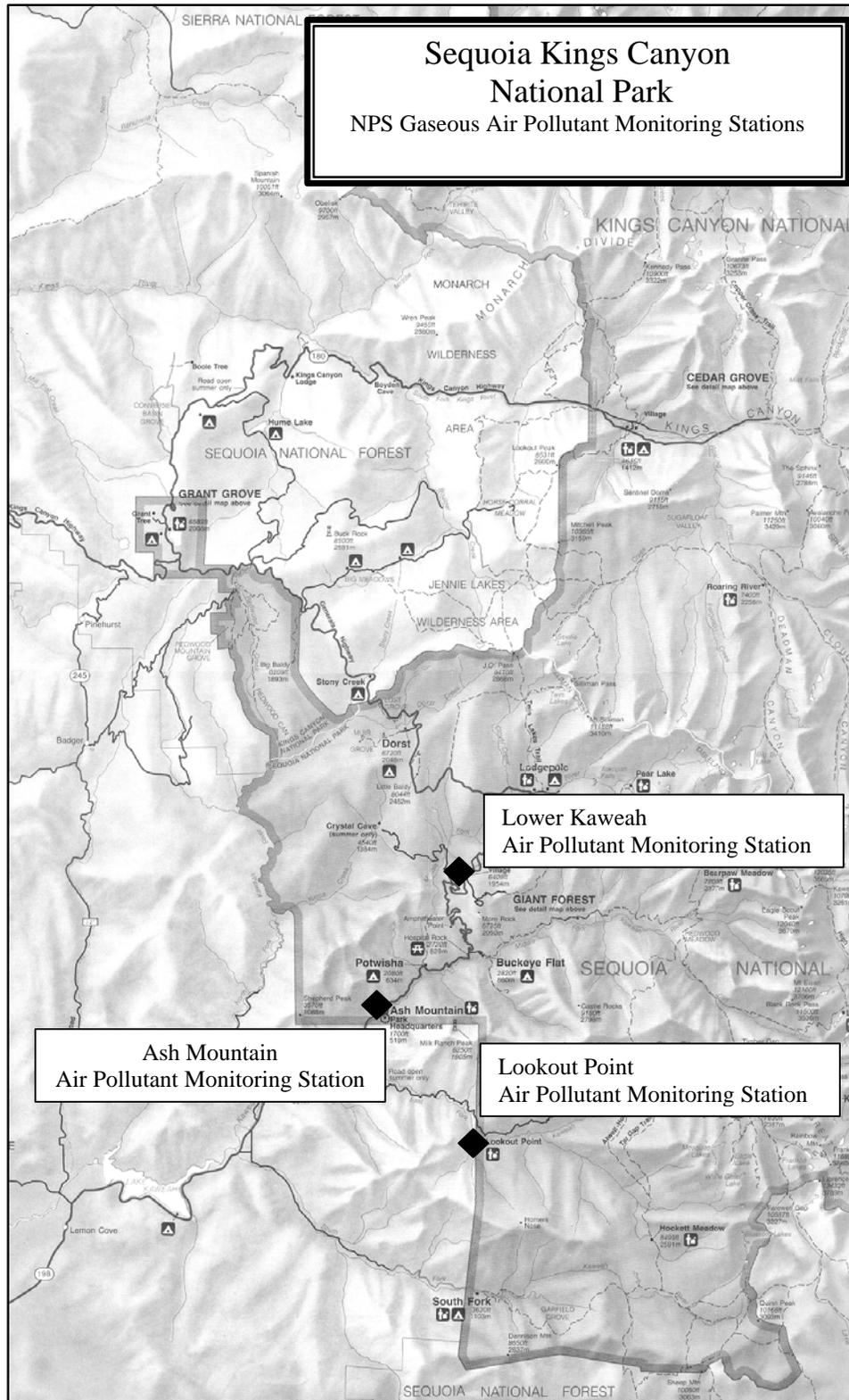


Annual Data Summary
SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON
NATIONAL PARKS
2002
National Park Service
Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network



AIR RESOURCES DIVISION
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The National Park Service maintained three air pollutant monitoring sites in Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park during 2002. Data from each site are summarized in this report.

Annual Data Summary

**SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON
NATIONAL PARKS
Ash Mountain**

2002

**National Park Service
Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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At Sequoia National Park, ARD specifically recognizes Hassan Basagic, Liz Van Mantgem, and Donna Meisky for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

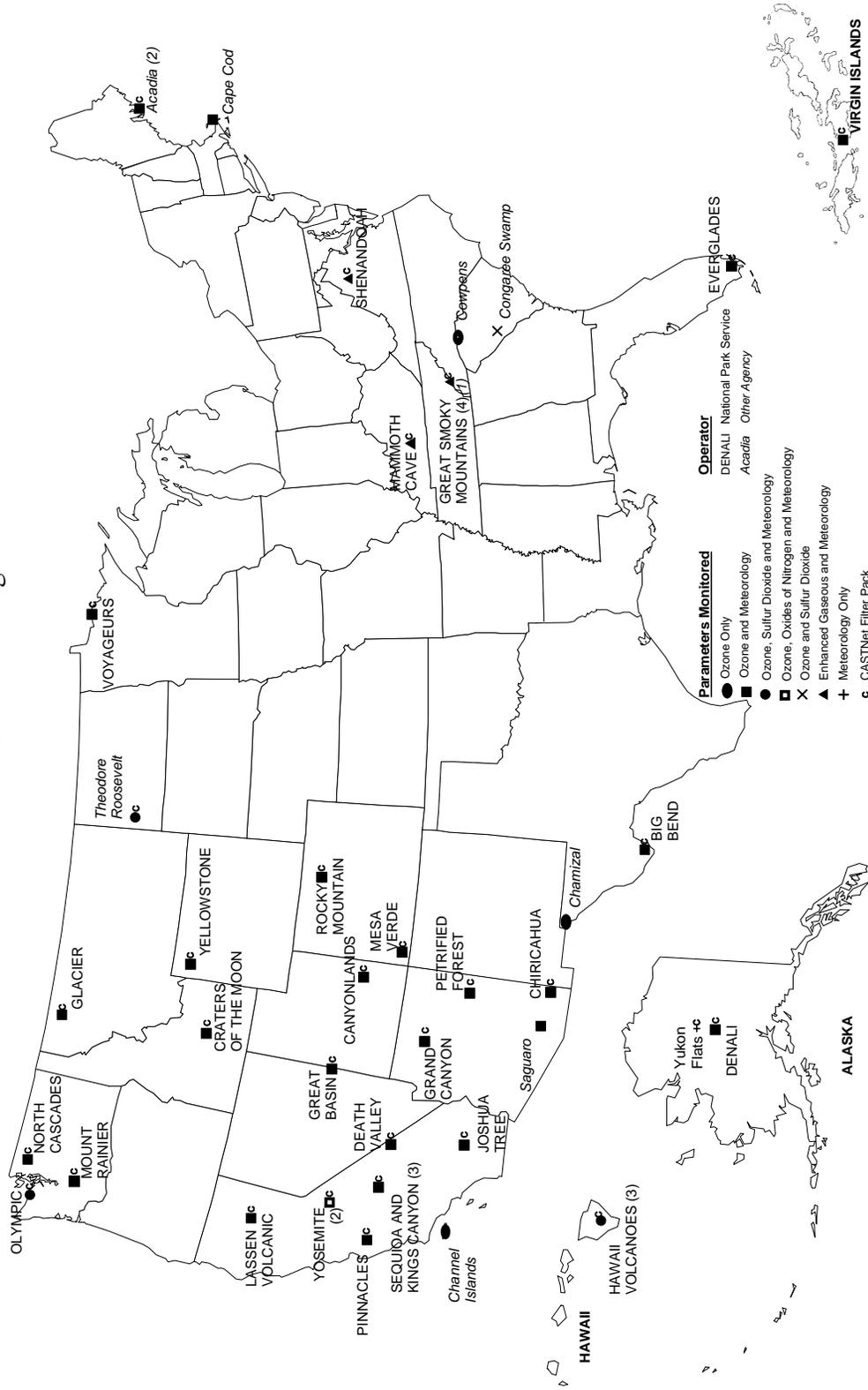
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The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

The National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Program site locations and measured parameters collected in this reporting year are shown on the map on the following page. During this reporting period, 47 monitoring sites in 37 units of the National Park System had some combination of ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen, meteorological, and Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet) dry deposition monitoring. Monitoring methods and quality assurance procedures used in the national park network meet the applicable 40 CFR Part 58 EPA requirements. This allows for the direct comparison of NPS collected data with that collected by the EPA, and state and local air pollution control agencies. Data collected by this network are incorporated in the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) database which is a national database of all air quality data collected throughout the country. These data are also stored in the NPS Air Resources Division's Information Management Center (IMC) that allows for easy access and analysis of data.

This report includes a variety of data summaries for data collected at an individual monitoring site at a national park unit during this reporting period. These summaries highlight the average range and frequency of the data collected during the year. A digital copy of all data collected during the year and data summary products are available; see Section 3.0 for information on obtaining these data. Individual reports are generated for each site where monitoring was conducted in the national park network.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

2002 Monitoring Sites



1.2 SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

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

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

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

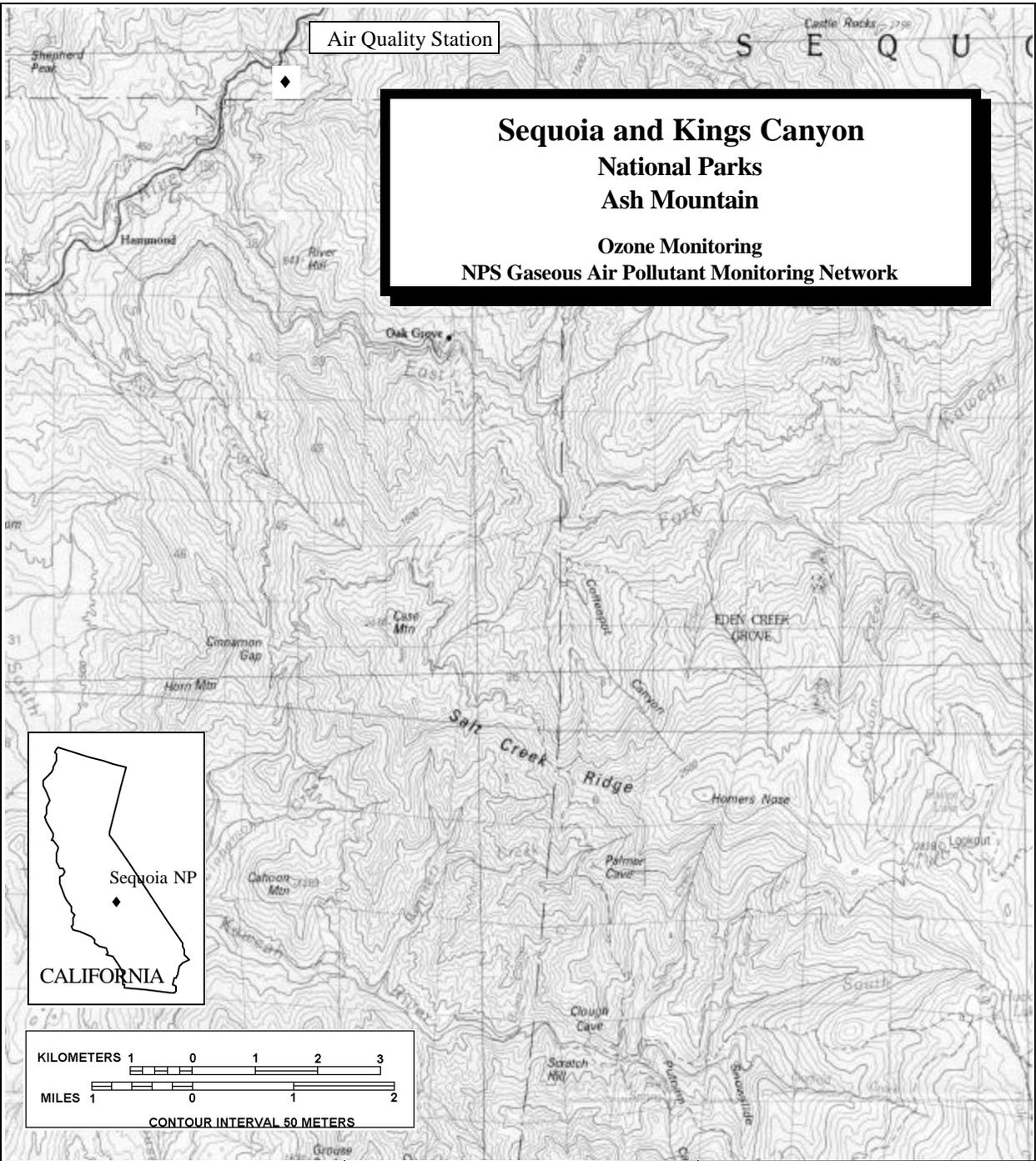
The higher mountains contain hundreds of lakes in basins etched out of granite by ancient glaciers. Thousands of miles of mountain streams course through the canyons gathering into major forks of the Kaweah, Kern, Kings, and San Joaquin rivers. High mountain meadows of all sizes, a few as large as several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

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

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

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

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



SITE IDENTIFICATION		MAP INFORMATION	
Site Abbreviation:	SEKI-AM	Mean Elevation:	457 m
AIRS ID NO.:	06-107-0009	Longitude:	118° 49' 37" W
INSTRUMENTATION		Latitude:	36° 29' 22"N
		UTM Zone:	11
O ₃ Analyzer	Calibrator	Easting:	336353 m
Solar Radiation	Relative Humidity	Northing:	4039587 m
Temperature	Precipitation	Map Reference:	Three Rivers
Wind Speed	Wind Direction		36118-A1
			1:100,000

2.0 DATA SUMMARY

2.1 OVERVIEW

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

Data Collection Statistics
 Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
 Ash Mountain - Relocated
 Final Validation
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Parameter	Interval	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
			No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	hourly	O3	8016	7508	93.7	7293	91.0
Scalar Wind Speed	hourly	SWS	8016	7893	98.5	7893	98.5
Vector Wind Speed	hourly	VWS	8016	7891	98.4	7891	98.4
Vector Wind Direction	hourly	VWD	8016	7891	98.4	7891	98.4
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	hourly	SDWD	8016	7891	98.4	7891	98.4
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	hourly	TMP	8016	7893	98.5	7562	94.3
Relative Humidity	hourly	RH	8016	7897	98.5	7566	94.4
Precipitation	hourly	RNF	8016	7845	97.9	7845	97.9
Solar Radiation	hourly	SOL	8016	7899	98.5	7890	98.4

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

Performance Goals:

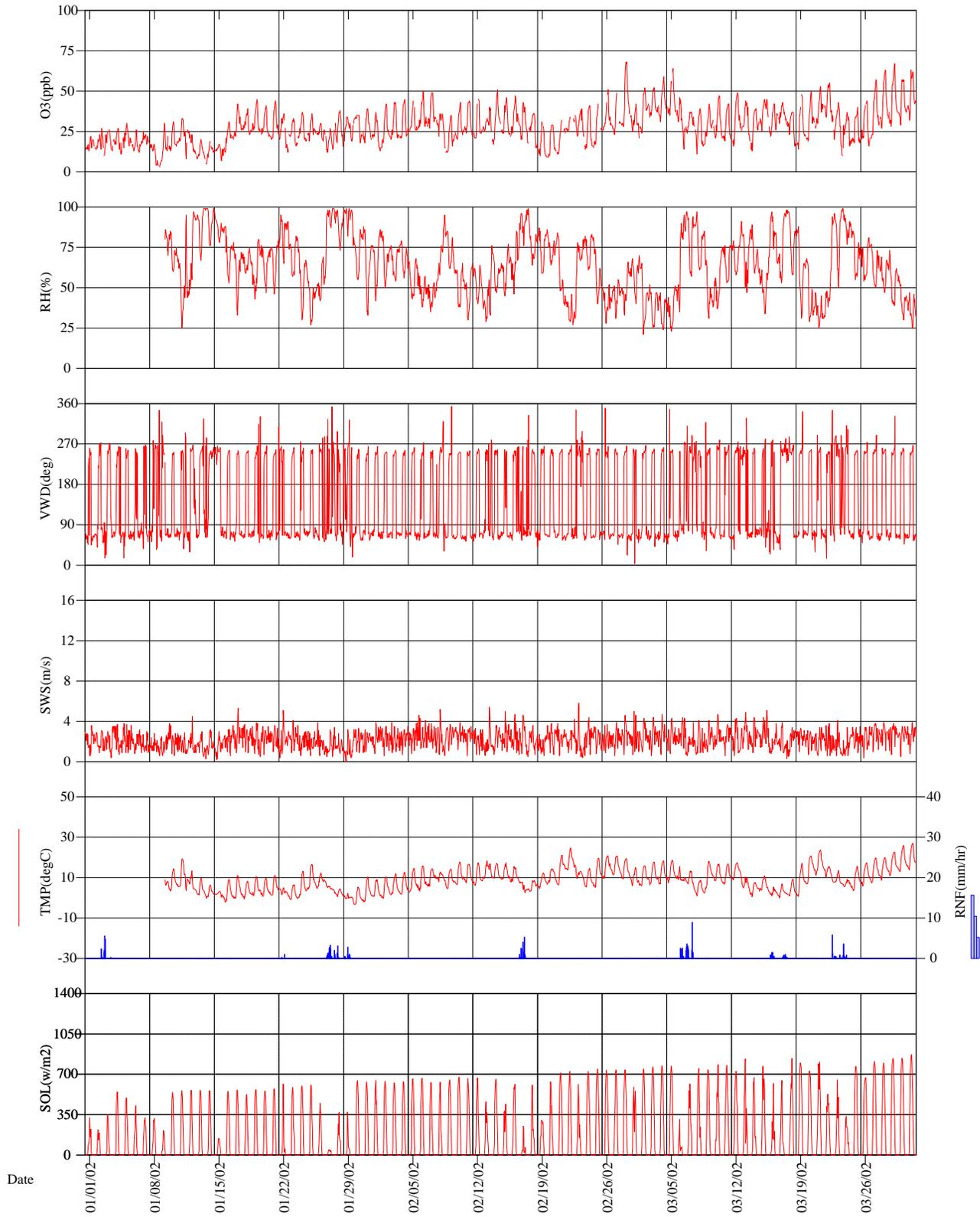
Quarterly Criteria:

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

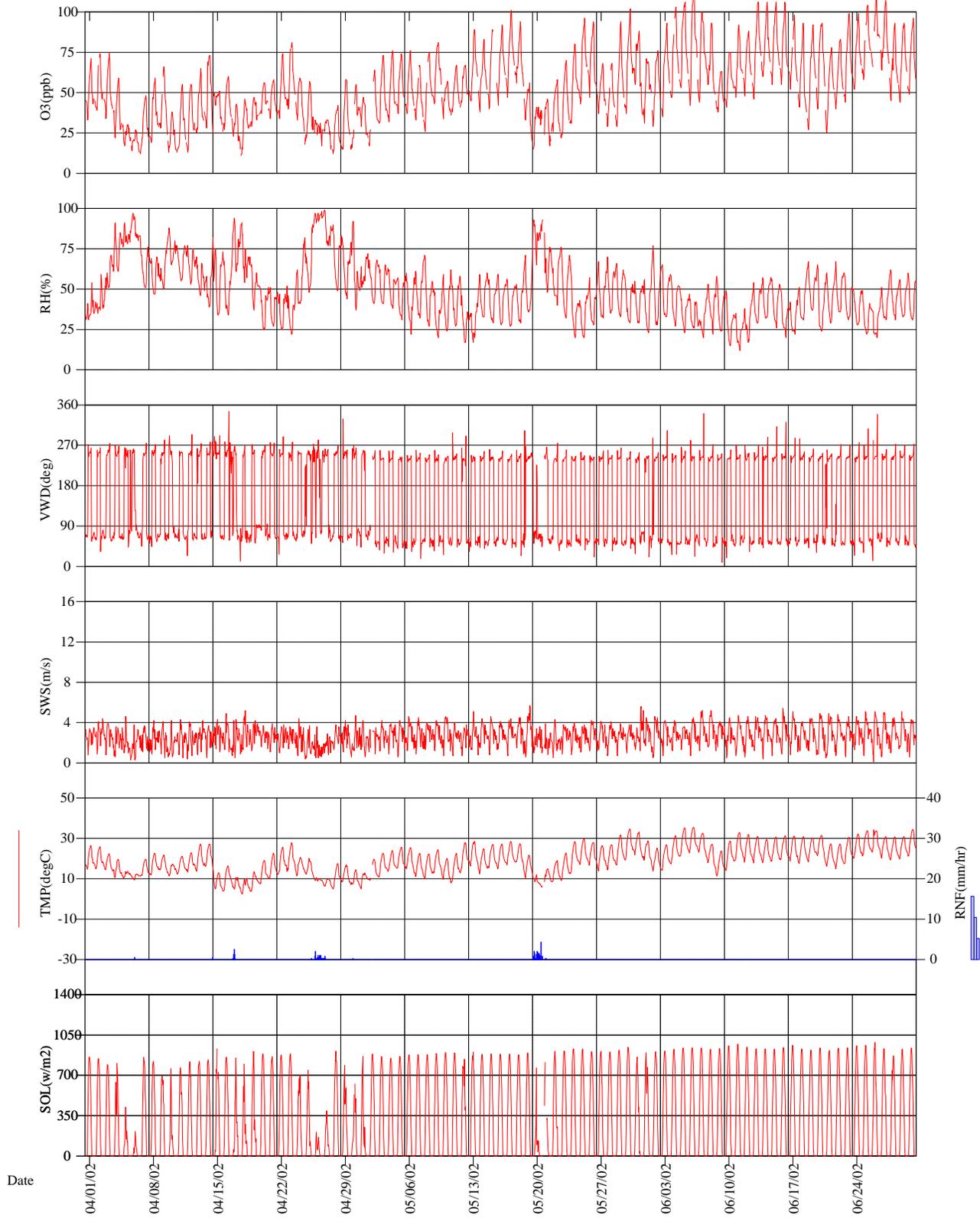
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Ash Mountain



Final Validation

First Quarter 2002

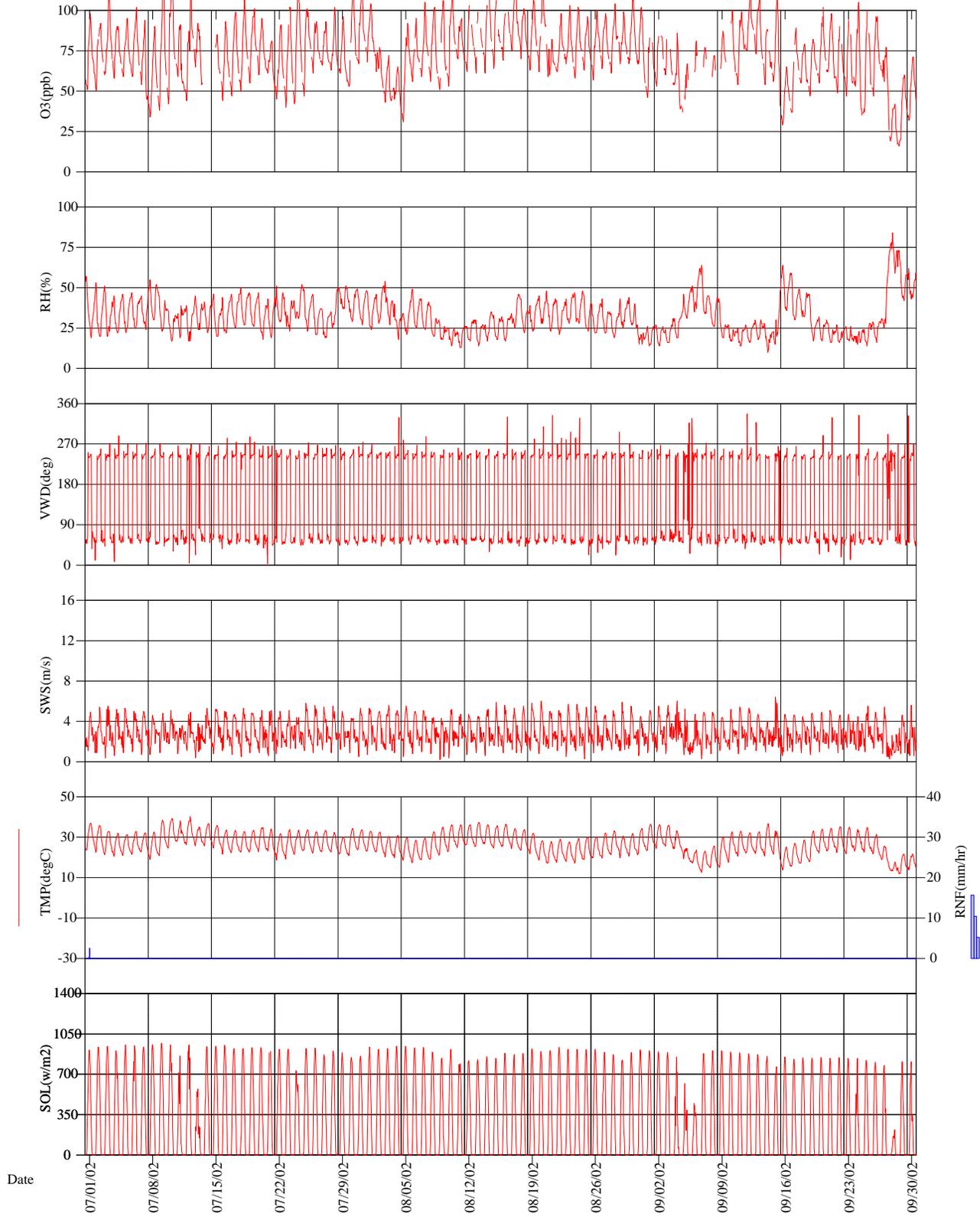
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Ash Mountain



Final Validation

Second Quarter 2002

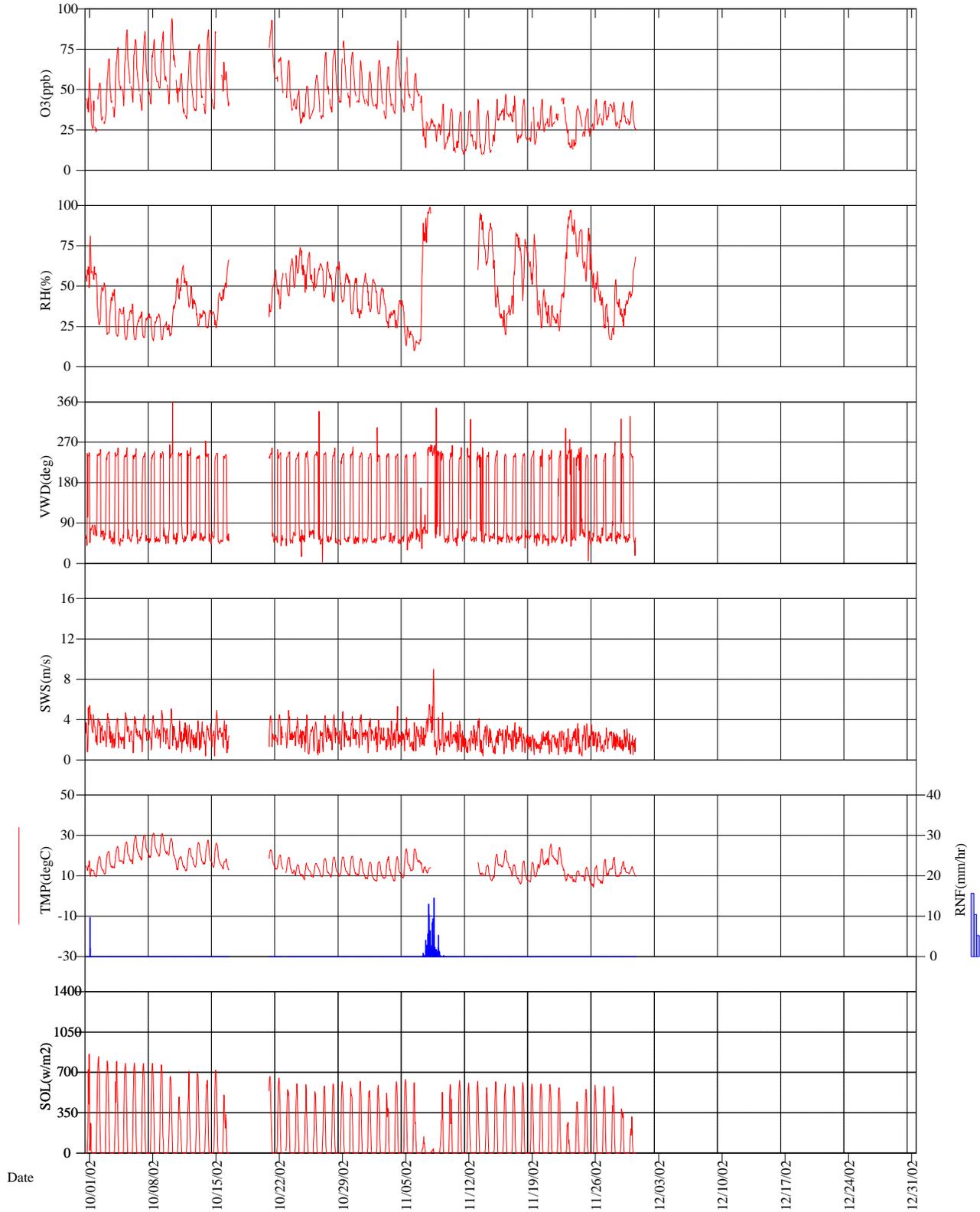
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Ash Mountain



Final Validation

Third Quarter 2002

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Ash Mountain



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 2002

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Ash Mountain - Relocated
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY- SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	45 (31)	68 (28)	67 (31)	81 (30)	102 (31)	126 (30)	124 (31)	121 (31)	109 (30)	94 (27)	80 (30)		126 (153)	126 (330)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	31	43	48	55	75	95	98	100	86	74	47		91	68
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(27)	(30)		(153)	(330)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	32	44	47	58	74	87	88	91	90	66	54		91	91
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(22)	(24)	(29)		(139)	(311)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	22	29	34	38	54	69	75	78	65	53	32		68	49
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(22)	(24)	(29)		(139)	(311)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	10.000	3.222	3.909	4.231	3.241	3.407	3.263	2.968	3.750	2.486	4.400		3.750	10.000
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(22)	(24)	(29)		(139)	(311)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	2.582	2.361	2.390	2.628	2.293	2.154	2.005	1.714	2.102	2.019	2.402		2.052	2.251
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(22)	(24)	(29)		(139)	(311)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	40	57	57	73	86	104	106	103	100	85	68		106	106
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(26)	(23)	(26)	(28)		(140)	(313)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	27	37	43	48	66	83	87	87	76	65	40		80	59
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(27)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(26)	(23)	(26)	(28)		(140)	(313)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	36	52	52	66	82	97	98	98	96	84	62		98	98
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(24)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(28)	(24)	(26)	(29)		(143)	(314)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	24	33	39	44	62	79	83	84	72	60	36		76	56
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(24)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(28)	(24)	(26)	(29)		(143)	(314)
MONTHLY MEAN	22	29	34	38	54	69	75	78	66	53	32		68	50
NO. OF HOURS	(709)	(616)	(710)	(685)	(688)	(684)	(678)	(679)	(581)	(587)	(676)		(3310)	(7293)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	15595	17782	24417	26040	37288	47459	50551	52935	38175	31397	21912		226408	363551
NO. OF HOURS	(709)	(616)	(710)	(685)	(688)	(684)	(678)	(679)	(581)	(587)	(676)		(3310)	(7293)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	391	752	3470	18505	36896	43853	49675	28469	13121	1717		177398	196849
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(6)	(12)	(51)	(253)	(467)	(547)	(614)	(370)	(183)	(26)		(2251)	(2529)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	81	5619	18744	24427	28156	12703	3048	80		89649	92858
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(64)	(204)	(266)	(308)	(141)	(36)	(1)		(983)	(1021)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	131	540	1341	3421	14230	29704	35383	40307	22324	10374	1560		141949	159317
NO. OF HOURS	(709)	(616)	(710)	(685)	(688)	(684)	(678)	(679)	(581)	(587)	(676)		(3310)	(7293)

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

* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Frequency Distribution															
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks															
Ash Mountain - Relocated															
Monitoring Season: 01/01/02 - 12/31/02 ¹															
Averaging Period	% Obs. ³	# Obs. ²	Min. Obs. ⁴	10	30	50	Percentile ⁵			Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.	
							70	90	95						99
1-Hour	86	7293	0.017	0.036	0.046	0.067	0.091	0.104	0.109	0.117	0.126	0.124	0.0684	0.0626	1.55
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)															

¹Records 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.

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

³The 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..

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

⁵The 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

Ash Mountain - Relocated

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Day	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02									
1	.022	T	.037	F	.042	F	.071	M	.047	W	.071	S	.098	M	.104	T	.063	T	.061	F	S
2	.027	W	.042	S	.052	S	.074	T	.076	S	.092	T	.077	F	.054	W	.068	S	.068	S	M
3	.026	T	.043	S	.052	S	.075	W	.073	F	.093	M	.112	W	.069	T	.064	S	.064	S	T
4	.027	F	.045	M	.059	M	.059	T	.076	S	.103	T	.090	T	.086	W	.080	M	.080	M	W
5	.030	S	.044	T	.064	T	.031	F	.074	S	.106	W	.095	F	.067	T	.070	T	.070	T	T
6	.026	S	.050	W	.046	W	.027	S	.076	M	.126*	T	.102	S	.095	T	.081	S	.060	W	F
7	.025	M	.049	T	.037	T	.048	S	.067	T	.100	F	.094	S	.105	W	.086	M	.046	T	S
8	.030	W	.035	S	.039	F	.059	M	.075	W	.093	S	.090	M	.102	T	.072	S	.032	F	S
9	.031	T	.043	S	.042	S	.066	T	.081	T	.063	S	.124*	T	.106	F	.087	M	.041	S	M
10	.031	T	.043	S	.047	S	.038	W	.057	F	.075	M	.116	W	.113	S	.100	T	.038	S	T
11	.033	F	.044	M	.042	M	.042	M	.067	S	.092	T	.091	T	.095	S	.099	W	.064	F	W
12	.026	S	.045	T	.049	T	.055	T	.067	S	.088	W	.115	F	.095	S	.108	T	.074	S	T
13	.020	S	.040	W	.044	W	.065	S	.089	M	.106	T	.092	S	.109	F	.044	W	.044	W	F
14	.019	M	.051	T	.039	T	.073	S	.083	T	.106	F	.092	S	.088	S	.037	T	.037	T	S
15	.017	T	.046	F	.045	F	.051	M	.083	T	.106	S	.085	M	.109	S	.044	F	.044	F	S
16	.031	W	.047	S	.042	S	.060	T	.092	T	.106	S	.093	T	.065	M	.067	W	.047	S	M
17	.042	T	.043	S	.043	S	.043	W	.101	F	.098	M	.099	W	.113	S	.089	T	.046	S	T
18	.039	F	.036	M	.037	M	.046	T	.094	S	.093	T	.108	T	.101	S	.079	W	.044	M	W
19	.045	S	.031	T	.048	T	.047	F	.056	S	.092	W	.101	F	.107	M	.082	T	.039	T	T
20	.041	S	.029	W	.050	W	.056	S	.041	M	.093	T	.095	S	.121*	T	.102	F	.044	W	F
21	.044	M		T	.053	T	.058	S	.046	T	.078	F	.081	S	.091	W	.098	S	.040	T	S
22	.036	T		F	.055	F	.074	M	.058	W	.083	S	.091	M	.098	T	.070	T	.040	F	S
23	.033	W	.039	S	.043	S	.081	T	.070	T	.099	S	.102	T	.103	F	.068	W	.045	S	M
24	.037	T	.041	S	.037	S	.059	W	.080	F	.099	M	.116	W	.102	S	.105	T	.040	S	T
25	.036	F		M	.040	M	.057	T	.096	S	.104	T	.101	T	.096	S	.100	W	.038	M	W
26	.030	S	.051	T	.044	T	.033	F	.094	S	.112	W	.093	F	.100	M	.096	T	.044	T	T
27	.027	S		W	.057	W	.033	S	.068	M	.107	T	.093	S	.098	T	.077	F	.043	W	F
28	.038	M	.068	T	.063	T	.042	S	.068	T	.093	F	.102	S	.104	W	.042	S	.075	M	F
29	.034	T			.067	F	.058	M	.094	W	.093	S	.096	M	.099	T	.060	S	.080	T	S
30	.035	W			.057	S	.055	T	.102	T	.096	S	.117	T	.109	F	.071	M	.042	F	S
31	.039	T			.063	S	.088	F	.088	F	.113	W	.102	S	.102	S	.073	W	.043	S	M
Valid Days	31	24	31	30	29	30	30	30	29	26	23	26	29	29	26	23	26	29	29	29	0
Maximum	.045	.068	.067	.081	.102	.126	.124	.121	.109	.094	.080	.080	.080	.080	.094	.109	.080	.080	.080	.080	.000
Violations	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7293 Total Samples	3 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])
83.5 % Possible	5 Missing days assumed to be less than the standard
309 Valid daily maxima	0 Daily maximas exceed the alert level of .200 ppm
Final Validation	Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
 Ash Mountain - Relocated
 2002 Attainment Status With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 PRIMARY Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Ozone Season: January through December

The primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone is designed to protect human health. The level of the primary ozone standard promulgated by the EPA on July 18, 1997 is 0.08 parts per million (ppm) [80 parts per billion, (ppb)], daily maximum 8-hour average. The primary ozone standard is met at an ambient monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm. This standard is not met when the 3-year average is greater than 0.08 ppm. Using the EPA's rounding convention, a computed 3-year average ozone concentration of 0.085 ppm (85 ppb) is the smallest value that is greater than the level of the 0.08 ppm standard.

The primary standard requires 90 percent data completeness, on average, during the 3-year period, with no single year within the period having less than 75 percent data completeness. This data completeness requirement would have to be satisfied in order to determine that the standard has been met at a monitoring site. However, calendar years with less than 75 percent data completeness are included in the computation if the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration is greater than the level of the standard. A site could be found not to have met the standard with less than complete data. The percent data completeness is the percent of valid ozone monitoring days. A day is valid if valid 8-hour averages are available for at least 75 percent of possible hours in the day (i.e., at least 18 of the 24 averages). An 8-hour average is considered valid if at least 75 percent (or 6) of the hourly averages for the 8-hour period are available.

The table below lists the 3-year average fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration based on data collected during the reported year and the two previous years. This is the number to compare to the level of the new primary standard. The 3-year average data completeness percent and the reported year highest five daily maximum 8-hour averages are also tabulated. A 'No' in the Data Comp % Met? column indicates EPA data completeness requirement was not met for the three-year period.

Year	3-Year Avg 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	3-Year Avg Data Complete %	Data Complete % Met?	Annual 1st High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 2nd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 3rd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 5th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)
2002	105	61%	No	108	108	108	107	107

Ozone Analyzer			
10 Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations			
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks			
Ash Mountain - Relocated			
Final Validation			
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002			
Value	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Ozone Analyzer			
1	06/06/2002	16	126
2	07/09/2002	16	124
3	08/20/2002	15	121
4	07/30/2002	17	117
5	07/10/2002	15	116*
6	07/24/2002	15	116
7	07/12/2002	17	115
8	07/31/2002	15	113
9	08/10/2002	17	113
10	08/17/2002	14	113

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

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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
 Ash Mountain - Relocated

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

FINAL VALIDATION

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
			≥ 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
SEKI-AS	05/17/02	16	1	0	101
SEKI-AS	05/30/02	17	1	0	102
SEKI-AS	06/04/02	16	2	0	103
SEKI-AS	06/05/02	13	5	0	106
SEKI-AS	06/06/02	12	6	1	126
SEKI-AS	06/07/02	13	1	0	100
SEKI-AS	06/13/02	15	4	0	106
SEKI-AS	06/14/02	15	3	0	106
SEKI-AS	06/15/02	14	3	0	106
SEKI-AS	06/16/02	14	3	0	106
SEKI-AS	06/25/02	15	3	0	104
SEKI-AS	06/26/02	14	3	0	112
SEKI-AS	06/27/02	14	4	0	107
SEKI-AS	07/03/02	14	5	0	112
SEKI-AS	07/06/02	17	1	0	102
SEKI-AS	07/09/02	14	5	0	124
SEKI-AS	07/10/02	12	7	0	116
SEKI-AS	07/12/02	16	3	0	115
SEKI-AS	07/18/02	15	3	0	108
SEKI-AS	07/19/02	18	1	0	101
SEKI-AS	07/23/02	15	4	0	102
SEKI-AS	07/24/02	12	7	0	116
SEKI-AS	07/25/02	12	1	0	100
SEKI-AS	07/25/02	14	1	0	101
SEKI-AS	07/28/02	15	2	0	102
SEKI-AS	07/30/02	13	6	0	117
SEKI-AS	07/31/02	12	7	0	113
SEKI-AS	08/01/02	14	4	0	104
SEKI-AS	08/07/02	15	1	0	105
SEKI-AS	08/08/02	15	3	0	102
SEKI-AS	08/09/02	14	4	0	106
SEKI-AS	08/10/02	13	3	0	111
SEKI-AS	08/10/02	17	1	0	113
SEKI-AS	08/12/02	12	2	0	103
SEKI-AS	08/14/02	12	2	0	103
SEKI-AS	08/14/02	18	2	0	112
SEKI-AS	08/15/02	10	4	0	106
SEKI-AS	08/17/02	11	4	0	113
SEKI-AS	08/17/02	18	1	0	107
SEKI-AS	08/18/02	14	1	0	101
SEKI-AS	08/19/02	14	5	0	107
SEKI-AS	08/20/02	14	5	0	121
SEKI-AS	08/23/02	16	1	0	103

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

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
 Ash Mountain - Relocated

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

FINAL VALIDATION

Continued

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
			≥ 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
SEKI-AS	08/24/02	14	3	0	102
SEKI-AS	08/26/02	16	1	0	100
SEKI-AS	08/28/02	16	2	0	104
SEKI-AS	08/30/02	14	4	0	109
SEKI-AS	08/31/02	13	2	0	102
SEKI-AS	09/10/02	16	1	0	100
SEKI-AS	09/12/02	12	6	0	108
SEKI-AS	09/13/02	12	6	0	109
SEKI-AS	09/15/02	13	4	0	109
SEKI-AS	09/20/02	17	1	0	102
SEKI-AS	09/24/02	14	3	0	105
SEKI-AS	09/25/02	14	1	0	100
		Total	169	1	126

Note: The primary and secondary national ambient air standard for ozone that applied in 1996 is 0.12 ppm over a one hour period not to be exceeded more than once per year. (A value greater than .12 ppm, 124 ppb, or 235 ug/m³ exceeds the standard.) (40 CFR 50.9 with reference to Appendix D and H.)

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
 Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
 Ash Mountain - Relocated
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
 FINAL VALIDATION

Site	Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
SEKI-AS	05/17/02	11 - 18	91	7
SEKI-AS	05/25/02	11 - 18	88	4
SEKI-AS	05/26/02	10 - 17	86	2
SEKI-AS	05/30/02	11 - 18	89	5
SEKI-AS	06/04/02	11 - 18	96	8
SEKI-AS	06/05/02	10 - 17	100	9
SEKI-AS	06/06/02	10 - 17	108	11
SEKI-AS	06/07/02	11 - 18	94	7
SEKI-AS	06/13/02	12 - 19	98	9
SEKI-AS	06/14/02	11 - 18	96	8
SEKI-AS	06/15/02	10 - 17	97	9
SEKI-AS	06/16/02	10 - 17	95	7
SEKI-AS	06/17/02	10 - 17	86	3
SEKI-AS	06/20/02	11 - 18	89	5
SEKI-AS	06/23/02	11 - 18	91	6
SEKI-AS	06/24/02	11 - 18	89	6
SEKI-AS	06/25/02	11 - 18	98	10
SEKI-AS	06/26/02	09 - 16	100	11
SEKI-AS	06/27/02	11 - 18	98	9
SEKI-AS	06/29/02	11 - 18	87	4
SEKI-AS	06/30/02	11 - 18	89	5
SEKI-AS	07/01/02	10 - 17	89	6
SEKI-AS	07/02/02	11 - 18	87	5
SEKI-AS	07/03/02	12 - 19	99	10
SEKI-AS	07/04/02	10 - 17	88	4
SEKI-AS	07/05/02	11 - 18	88	5
SEKI-AS	07/06/02	11 - 18	92	7
SEKI-AS	07/09/02	12 - 19	107	9
SEKI-AS	07/10/02	10 - 17	108	10
SEKI-AS	07/12/02	15 - 22	97	10
SEKI-AS	07/13/02	10 - 17	87	4
SEKI-AS	07/17/02	11 - 18	92	6
SEKI-AS	07/18/02	11 - 18	96	8
SEKI-AS	07/19/02	11 - 18	93	9
SEKI-AS	07/20/02	10 - 17	88	5

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
 Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
 Ash Mountain - Relocated
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
 FINAL VALIDATION

Continued

Site	Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
SEKI-AS	07/23/02	12 - 19	94	7
SEKI-AS	07/24/02	11 - 18	107	10
SEKI-AS	07/25/02	11 - 18	97	10
SEKI-AS	07/26/02	10 - 17	89	6
SEKI-AS	07/27/02	11 - 18	87	4
SEKI-AS	07/28/02	11 - 18	90	6
SEKI-AS	07/29/02	10 - 17	87	3
SEKI-AS	07/30/02	12 - 19	105	11
SEKI-AS	07/31/02	11 - 18	105	13
SEKI-AS	08/01/02	10 - 17	97	11
SEKI-AS	08/06/02	11 - 18	85	1
SEKI-AS	08/07/02	11 - 18	91	7
SEKI-AS	08/08/02	11 - 18	95	8
SEKI-AS	08/09/02	11 - 18	98	8
SEKI-AS	08/10/02	11 - 18	102	12
SEKI-AS	08/11/02	10 - 17	91	8
SEKI-AS	08/12/02	08 - 15	88	1
SEKI-AS	08/14/02	16 - 23	96	7
SEKI-AS	08/15/02	08 - 15	96	3
SEKI-AS	08/16/02	19 - 02	91	4
SEKI-AS	08/17/02	09 - 16	102	11
SEKI-AS	08/18/02	09 - 16	97	11
SEKI-AS	08/19/02	12 - 19	100	11
SEKI-AS	08/20/02	11 - 18	108	14
SEKI-AS	08/22/02	13 - 20	88	5
SEKI-AS	08/23/02	11 - 18	91	8
SEKI-AS	08/24/02	10 - 17	94	8
SEKI-AS	08/25/02	10 - 17	89	7
SEKI-AS	08/26/02	12 - 19	91	9
SEKI-AS	08/27/02	09 - 16	92	8
SEKI-AS	08/28/02	11 - 18	94	10
SEKI-AS	08/29/02	11 - 18	90	7
SEKI-AS	08/30/02	11 - 18	100	11
SEKI-AS	08/31/02	10 - 17	95	8
SEKI-AS	09/10/02	11 - 18	94	4

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
 Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
 Ash Mountain - Relocated
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002
 FINAL VALIDATION

Continued

Site	Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
SEKI-AS	09/11/02	11 - 18	93	9
SEKI-AS	09/12/02	10 - 17	102	16
SEKI-AS	09/13/02	10 - 17	102	12
SEKI-AS	09/14/02	09 - 16	86	1
SEKI-AS	09/15/02	11 - 18	99	7
SEKI-AS	09/20/02	12 - 19	90	5
SEKI-AS	09/21/02	10 - 17	91	6
SEKI-AS	09/24/02	10 - 17	92	5
SEKI-AS	09/26/02	11 - 18	91	6
SEKI-AS	10/21/02	11 - 18	86	3
	80	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/m³).

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

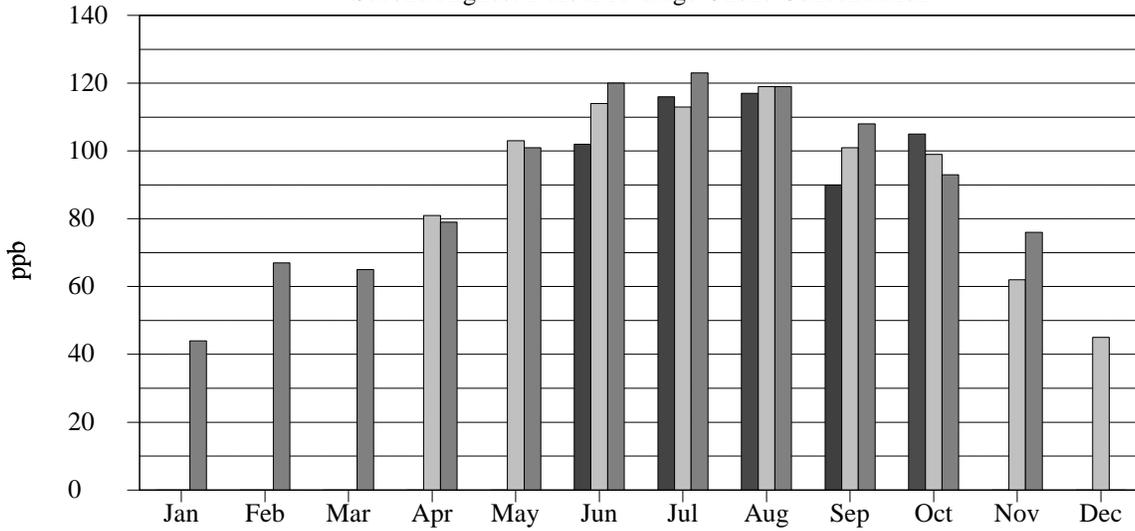
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

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

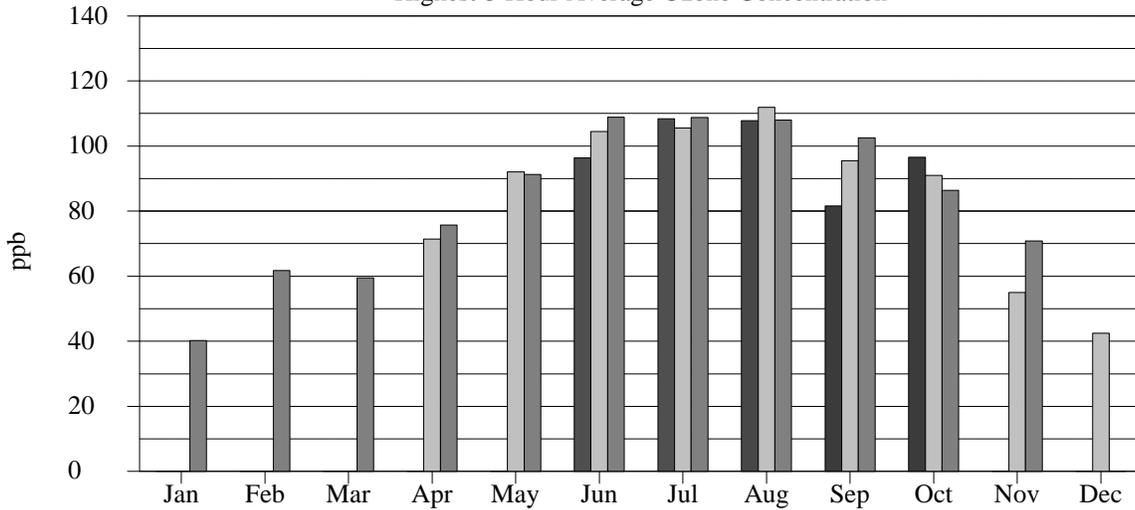
4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
SEKI-LP	1	109
SEKI-LK	2	108
JOTR-YV	3	107
SEKI-AS	4	107
GRSM-CM	5	103
GRSM-LR	6	102
GRSM-CD	7	101
ACAD-CM	8	100
GRSM-PK	9	94
CACO-XX	10	93
COWP-XX	11	93
YOSE-TD	12	93
ACAD-MH	13	89
CHAM-XX	14	89
ROMO-LP	15	87
PINN-ES	16	86
SHEN-BM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

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

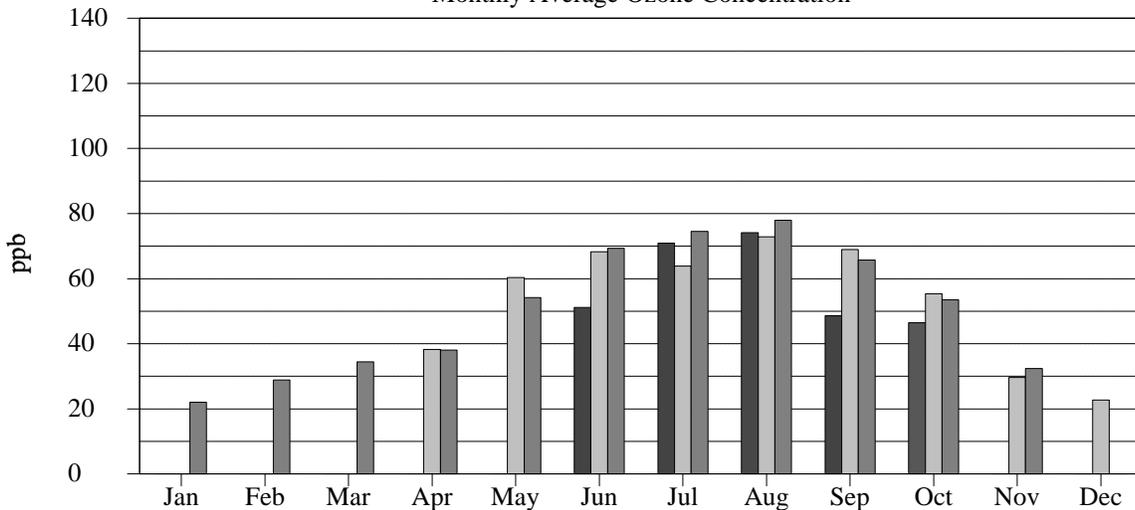
Second Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentration



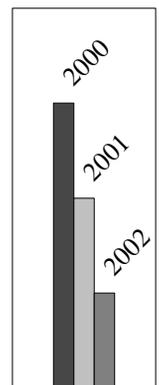
Highest 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentration



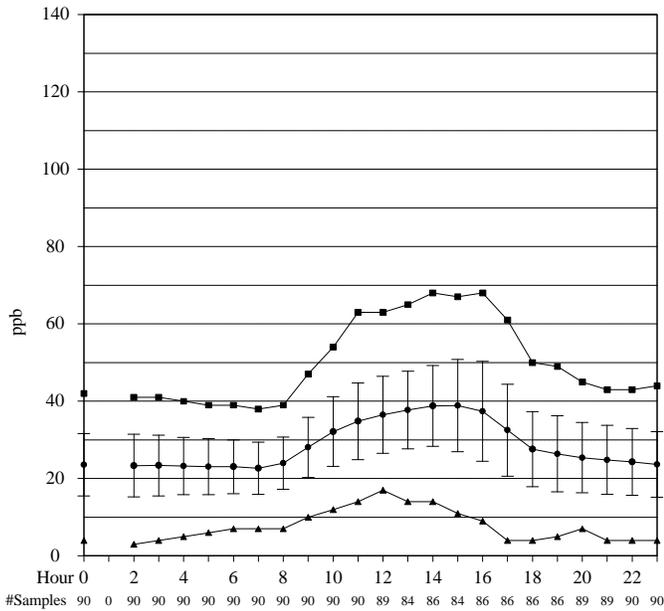
Monthly Average Ozone Concentration



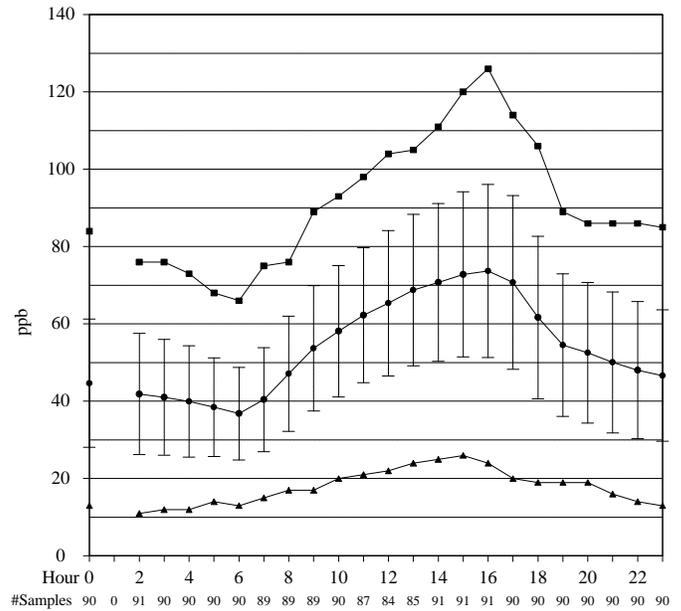
Legend



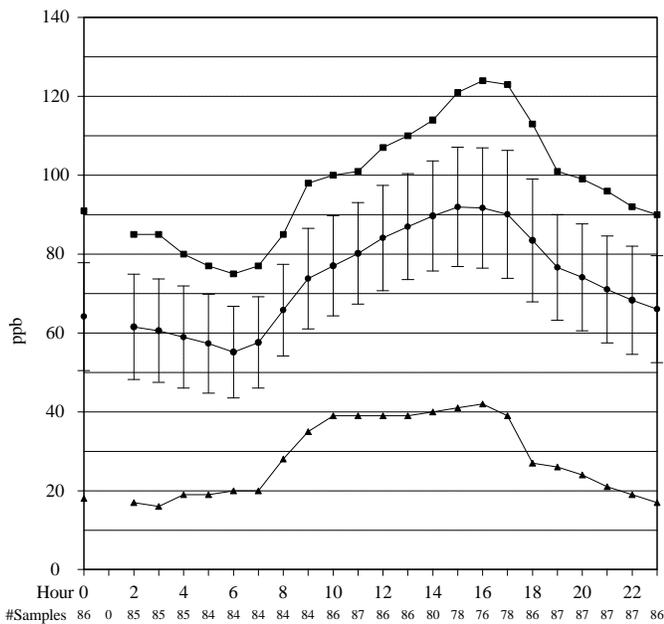
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



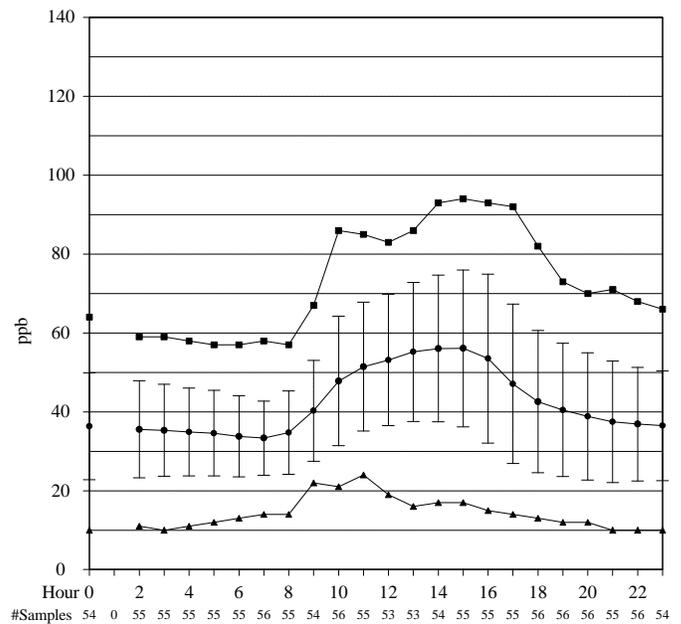
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



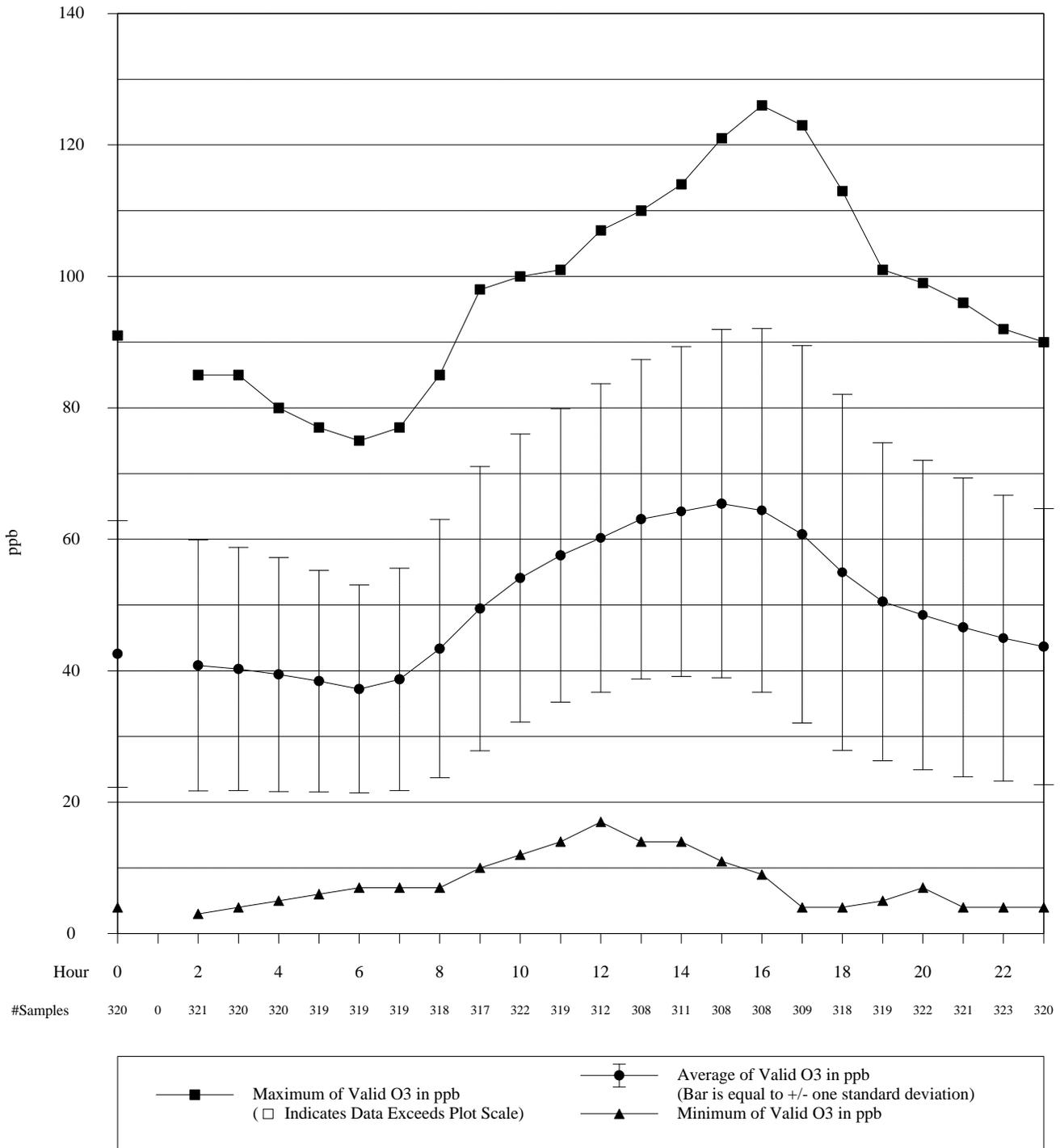
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



—■— 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

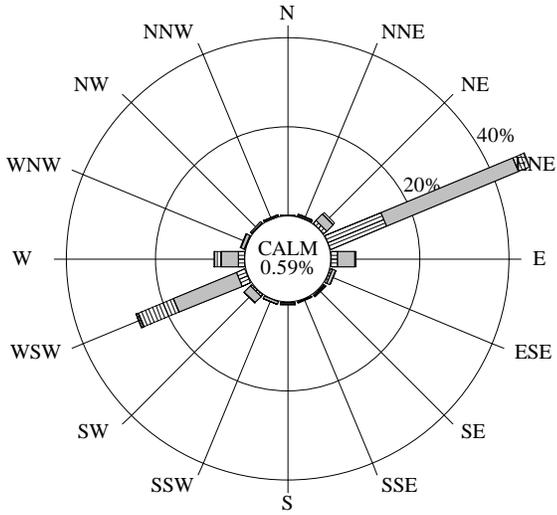


Sequoia and Kings
Canyon National Parks
Ash Mountain - Relocated

Quarterly Ozone
Pollutant Rose

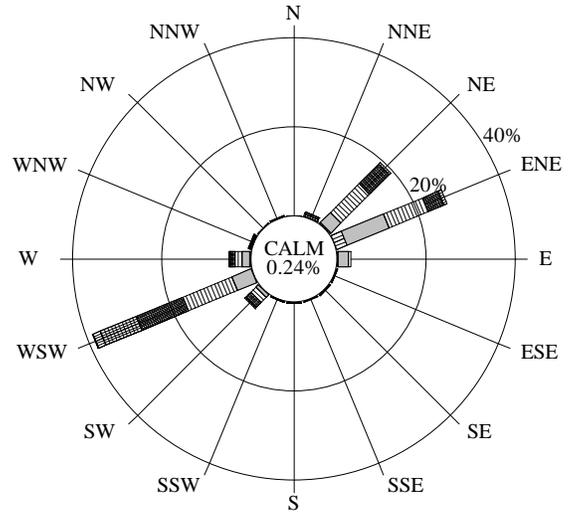
2002

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



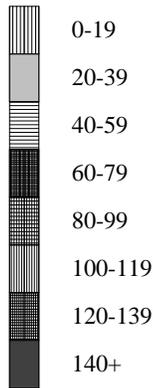
95.2% Collected 94.2% Valid
2160 Possible /2057 Collected /2034 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

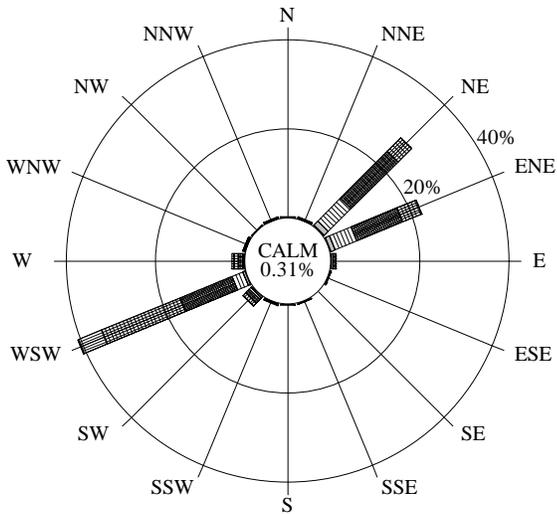


94.7% Collected 94.2% Valid
2184 Possible /2068 Collected /2057 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone (ppb)

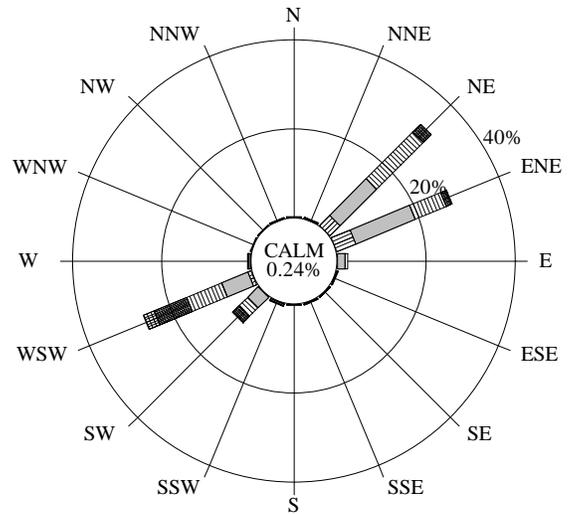


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

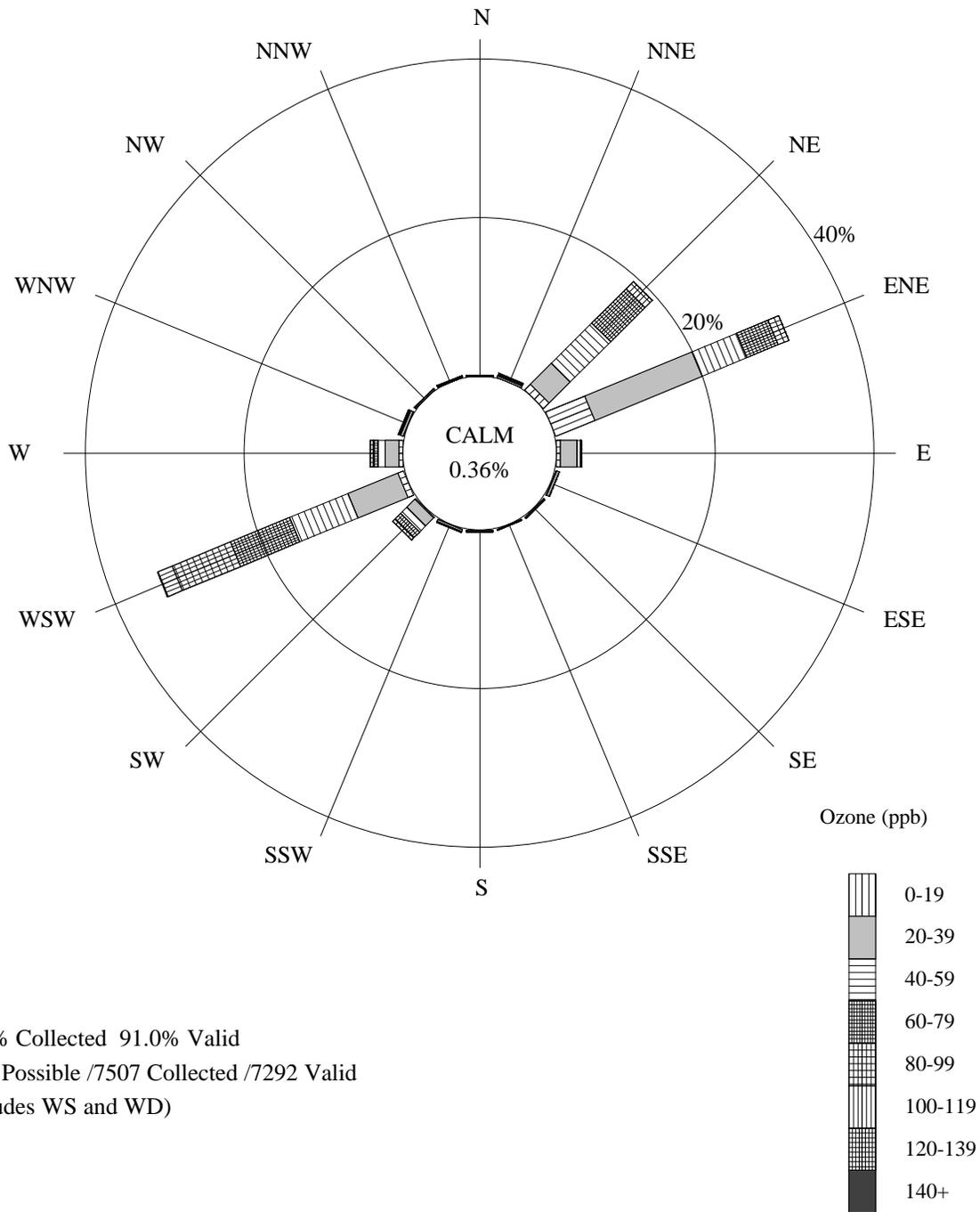


95.5% Collected 87.8% Valid
2208 Possible /2109 Collected /1938 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



87.0% Collected 86.3% Valid
1464 Possible /1273 Collected /1263 Valid
(includes WS and WD)



93.7% Collected 91.0% Valid
8016 Possible /7507 Collected /7292 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone Analyzer Precision Check Summary
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Ash Mountain - Relocated

Precision checks are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of all monitoring instruments collecting data which are to be submitted to the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). A precision check is performed by challenging the pollutant analyzer with a known concentration of gas from the pollutant transfer standard. This precision check must be performed at least every 14 days of monitoring operation. The percent difference between the analyzer and the transfer standard is then calculated.¹ According to NPS Standard Operating Procedures, the pollutant analyzer must respond within 10% of the transfer standard. The table below gives the number of precision checks performed during each quarter, the average² of all the individual precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits³ for precision checks. The probability limits represent the interval having a 95% chance of containing the true average percent difference. The quarterly average percent difference and probability limits should ideally be within +/- 10%.

Final Validation 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference ^{1 2}	Lower 95% Probability Limit ³	Upper 95% Probability Limit ³
1	90	-3.17	-5.94	-0.40
2	91	-2.11	-6.17	1.96
3	91	-1.12	-3.02	0.77
4	61	-1.35	-4.23	1.52

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

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
 Ash Mountain - Relocated
 Final Validation
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	2.5	m/s	7893	1.1
Maximum	9.0	m/s		
Percent calm = 0.38				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	18.0	degC	7562	8.8
Maximum	40.2	degC		
Minimum	-3.3	degC		
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	47	percent	7566	20
Maximum	99	percent		
Minimum	10	percent		
PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)				
Average non-zero rate	1.7	mm/hr	207	2.2
Maximum non-zero rate	14.5	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.3	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	353.6	mm		
SOLAR RADIATION				
Average Daily Total	16,883,090	joules/m2day	320	6,795,501
Maximum Daily Total	26,812,800	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	518,400	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.

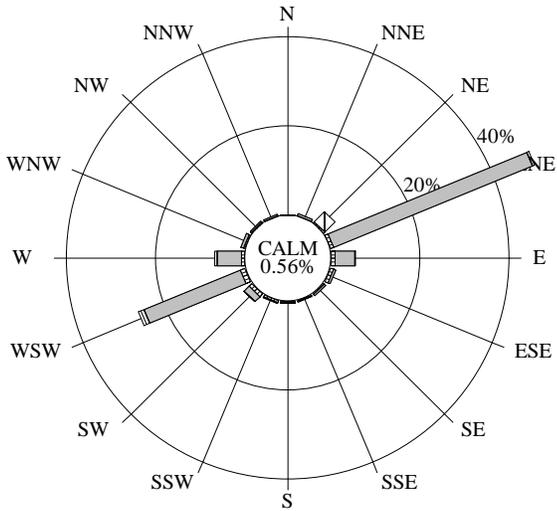
NA indicates instrument not available.

Sequoia and Kings
Canyon National Parks
Ash Mountain - Relocated

Quarterly Wind Rose

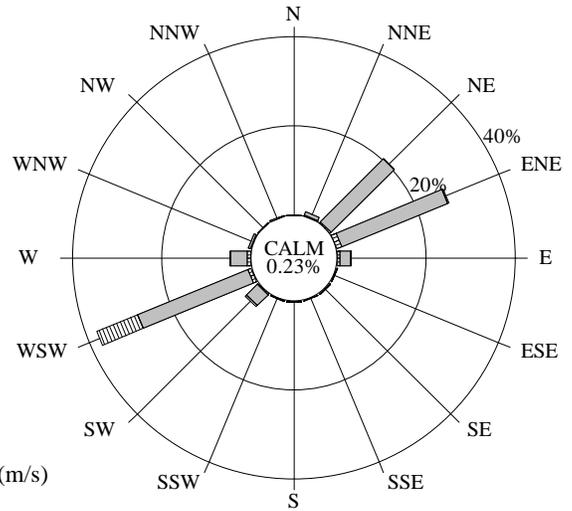
2002

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



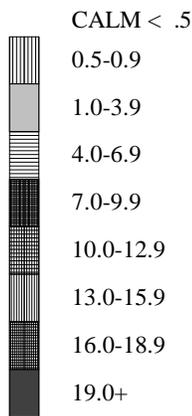
100.0% Collected 100.0% Valid
2160 Possible /2159 Collected /2159 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

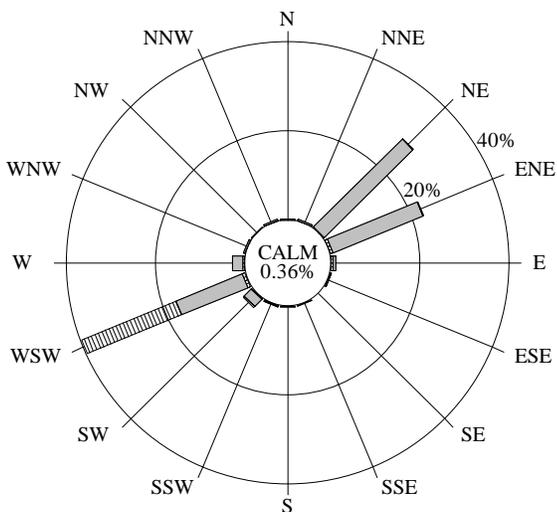


99.5% Collected 99.5% Valid
2184 Possible /2173 Collected /2173 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)



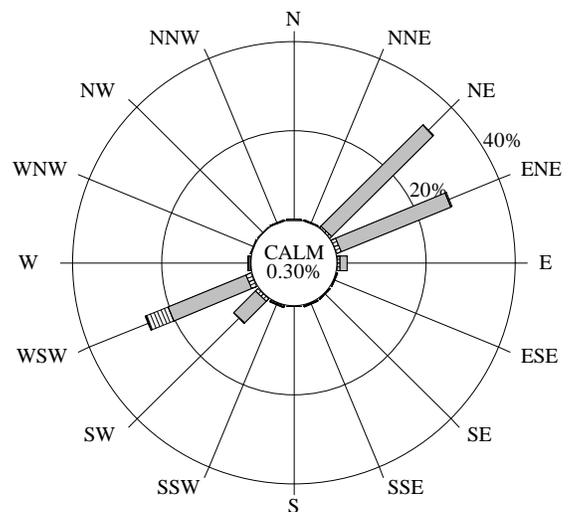
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



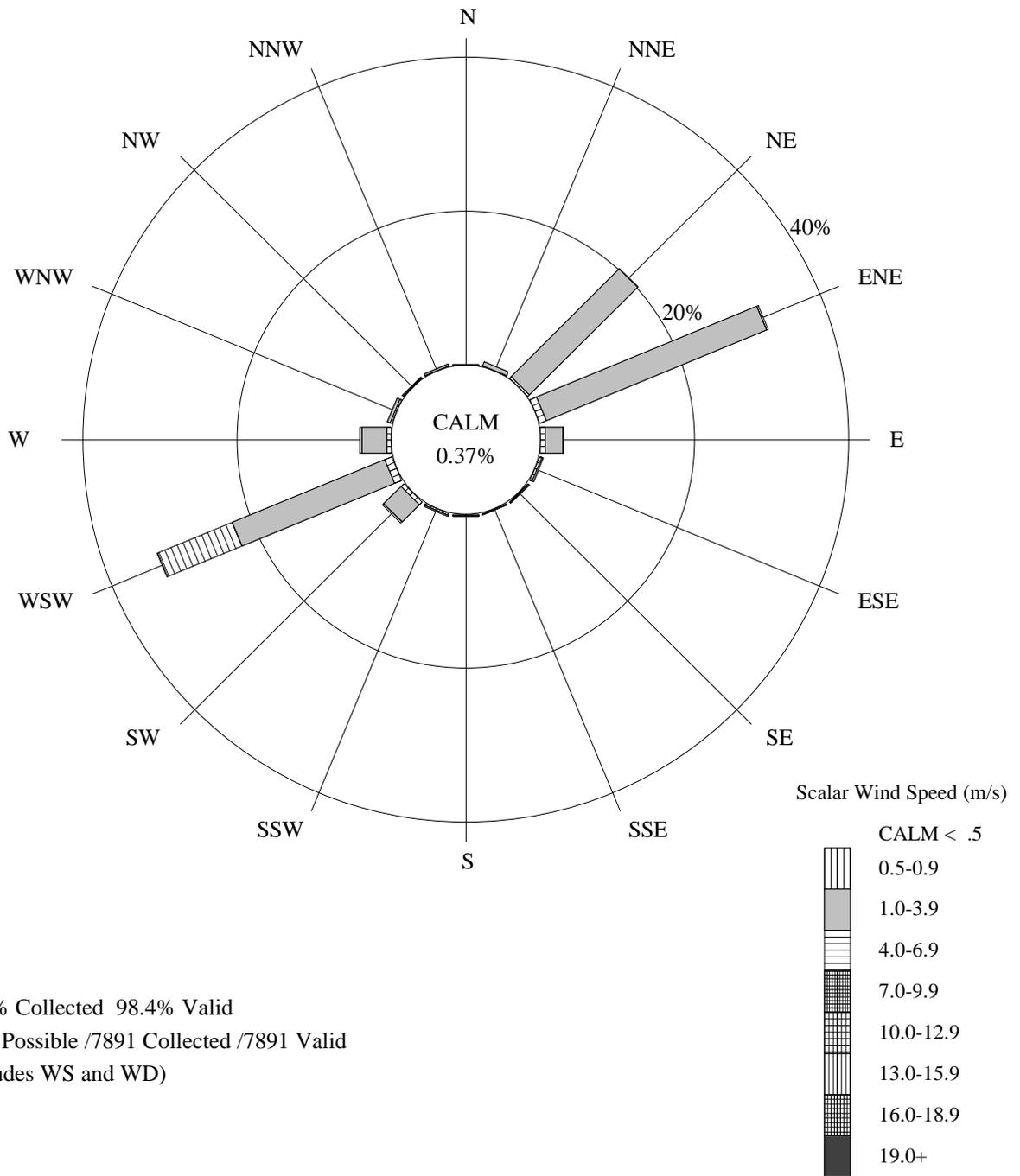
100.0% Collected 100.0% Valid
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2208 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



92.3% Collected 92.3% Valid
1464 Possible /1351 Collected /1351 Valid
(includes WS and WD)



98.4% Collected 98.4% Valid
8016 Possible /7891 Collected /7891 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

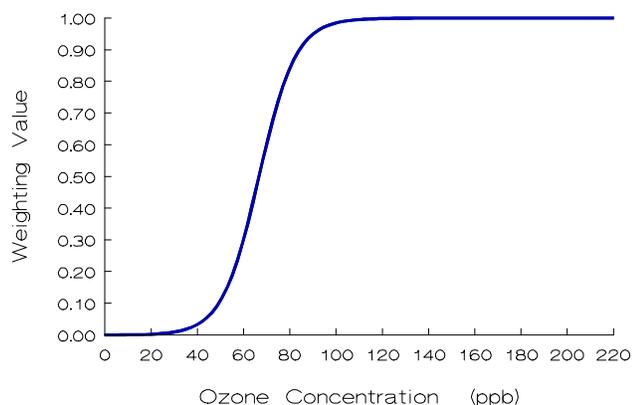
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the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

- (8) **Monthly 9AM-4PM Average.** The average of all valid 9AM-4PM Averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (7) above.
- (9) **Max 7AM-7PM Average.** The maximum of all valid 7AM-7PM Averages computed for the month, growing season, or year. A valid 7AM-7PM Average is one which has 75% of the observations available during that time period, i.e., 9 hours. N is the number of days with valid averages.
- (10) **Monthly 7AM-7PM Average.** The average of all valid 7AM-7PM averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (9) above.
- (11) **Monthly Mean.** The average of all 1-Hr ozone concentrations recorded during the month, growing season, or year. A mean is computed regardless of the number of hours with valid data. N is the number of hours with valid observations.
- (12) **SUM0 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours with valid observations and is the same N as in (11) above.
- (13) **SUM60 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 60 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.
- (14) **SUM80 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 80 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 80 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.
- (15) **W126 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations where each concentration is weighted by a function that gives greater emphasis to the higher hourly concentrations while still including the lower ones. This weighting function provides a weighting value that is unique for each hourly ozone concentration. The weighting function, as described by Lefohn, Laurence, and Kohut¹ 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 (SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀, Pb, CO, O₃).

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 (O₃): 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 (SO₂): 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	w/m^2
	w/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	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Where: ppm = parts per million ppb = parts per billion $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter (at 25°C) m/s = meters per second mph = miles per hour ly/min = langley's per minute w/m^2 = watts per square meter mm/hr = millimeters per hour in/hr = inches per hour $^{\circ}\text{C}$ = degrees centigrade $^{\circ}\text{F}$ = degrees fahrenheit			