Report No. NPS D-70

Annual Data Summary

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

2001

National Park Service Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network

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At Craters of the Moon National Monument, the ARD specifically recognizes Mike Muntz and John Apel for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

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

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

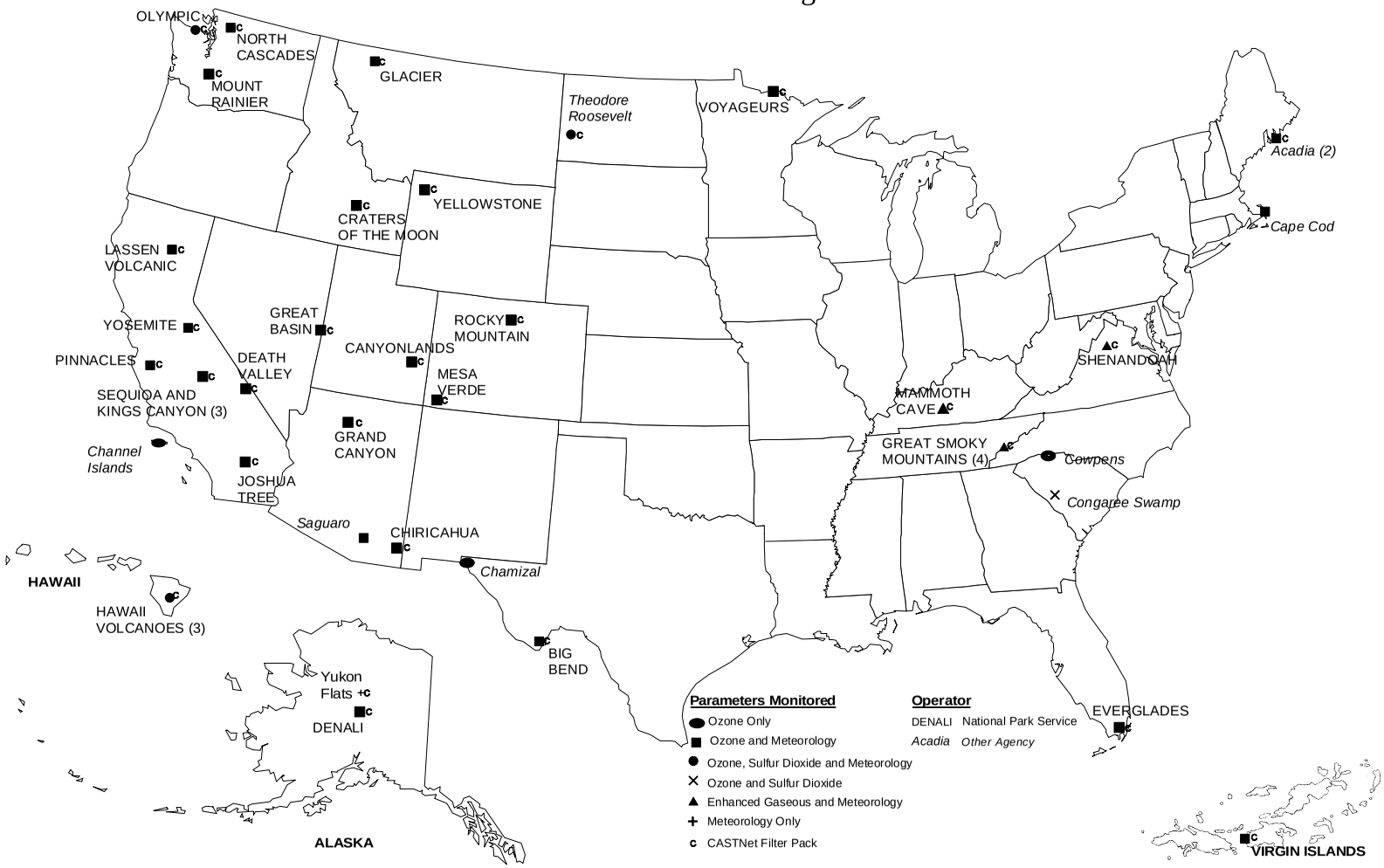
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The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

The National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network site locations and measured parameters collected in this reporting year are shown on the map on the following page. During this reporting period, 45 monitoring sites in 36 units of the National Park System had some combination of ozone, sulfur dioxide, meteorological, and CASTNet dry deposition monitoring. Monitoring methods and quality assurance procedures used in the national park network meet the applicable 40 CFR Part 58 EPA requirements. This allows for the direct comparison of NPS collected data with that collected by the EPA, and state and local air pollution control agencies. Data collected by this network are incorporated in the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) database which is a national database of all air quality data collected throughout the country. These data are also stored in the NPS Air Resources Division's Information Management Center (IMC) that allows for easy access and analysis of data.

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

2001 Monitoring Sites



1.2 CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Craters of the Moon National Monument, a Class I area, is located in southern Idaho about 60 miles northwest of Pocatello. Its location and site specifications are presented on the following page.

Craters of the Moon National Monument was established by presidential proclamation in 1924. It occupies approximately 54,000 acres in the eastern Snake River Plain, which crosses southern Idaho as a broad arc of low topographic relief, contrasting with the mountainous terrain of the rest of the state.

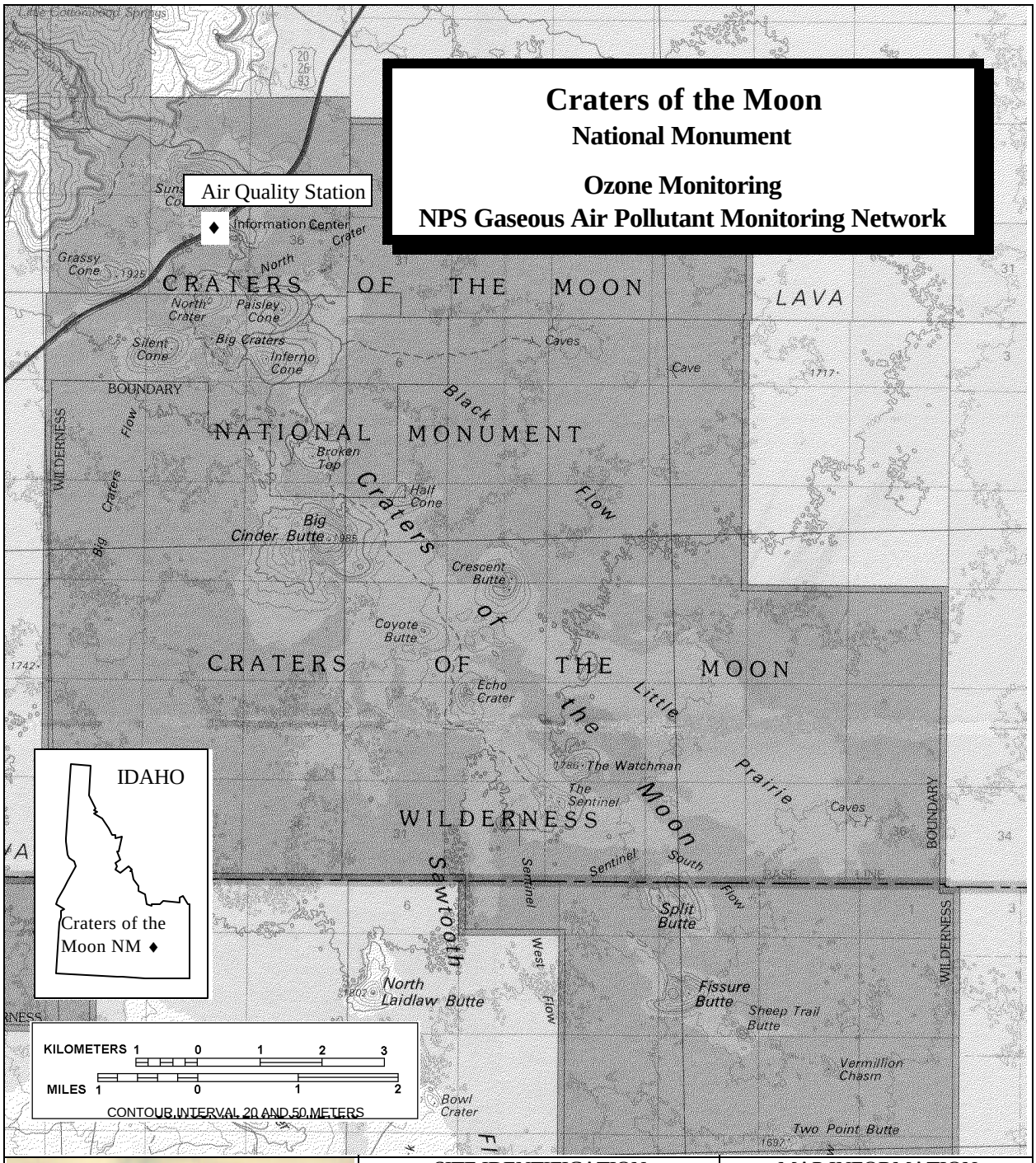
The significance of the monument is the relatively young age of the lava flows and the diversity of volcanic features in a small geographic area. The monument contains part of one of the four rift sets that make up the Great Rift, a volcanic rift zone that extends for 60 miles from the Pioneer Mountains south nearly to the Snake River. Visitors to the monument can see some of the most spectacular and diverse features along the Great Rift, including vast basaltic lava flows and associated volcanic products from eruptions that occurred between 15,000 and 2,100 years ago. Features include two types of lava flow, cinder cones, rafted blocks, fissure cracks, vents, spatter cones, lava tubes, and tree molds.

The monument's fauna and particularly its flora reflect the influence of the geologic setting. Plant succession is well illustrated among the different aged lava flows. Limber pine grows at a lower altitude in the monument than throughout the rest of its range. Three subspecies of small mammals were first described from this area and are found only in the vicinity of lava flows of the Great Rift.

The northern end of the monument includes a small portion of the foothills of the Pioneer Mountains. The north unit (4,125 acres) is a different environment from the volcanic area to the south: it is a sagebrush-grassland shrub steppe with stands of Douglas-fir and quaking aspen. Riparian areas surround the small watercourses that arise from springs in the foothills.

Approximately 81 percent of the monument (43,243 acres) was designated wilderness on October 23, 1970. This wilderness area was designated a Class I area in the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977. The rest of the monument is designated as a class II area, however, the entire monument is managed as a class I area.

Visibility and scenery are notable air quality related values at Craters of the Moon.



SITE IDENTIFICATION	
Site Abbreviation:	CRMO
AIRS ID NO.:	16-023-0101

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

MAP INFORMATION	
Mean Elevation:	1815 m
Longitude:	113° 33' 44"W
Latitude:	43° 27' 38"N
UTM Zone:	12
Easting:	292714 m
Northing:	4814934 m
Map Reference:	Craters of the Moon N4300-W11300 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
Craters of the Moon National Monument

Final Validation

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

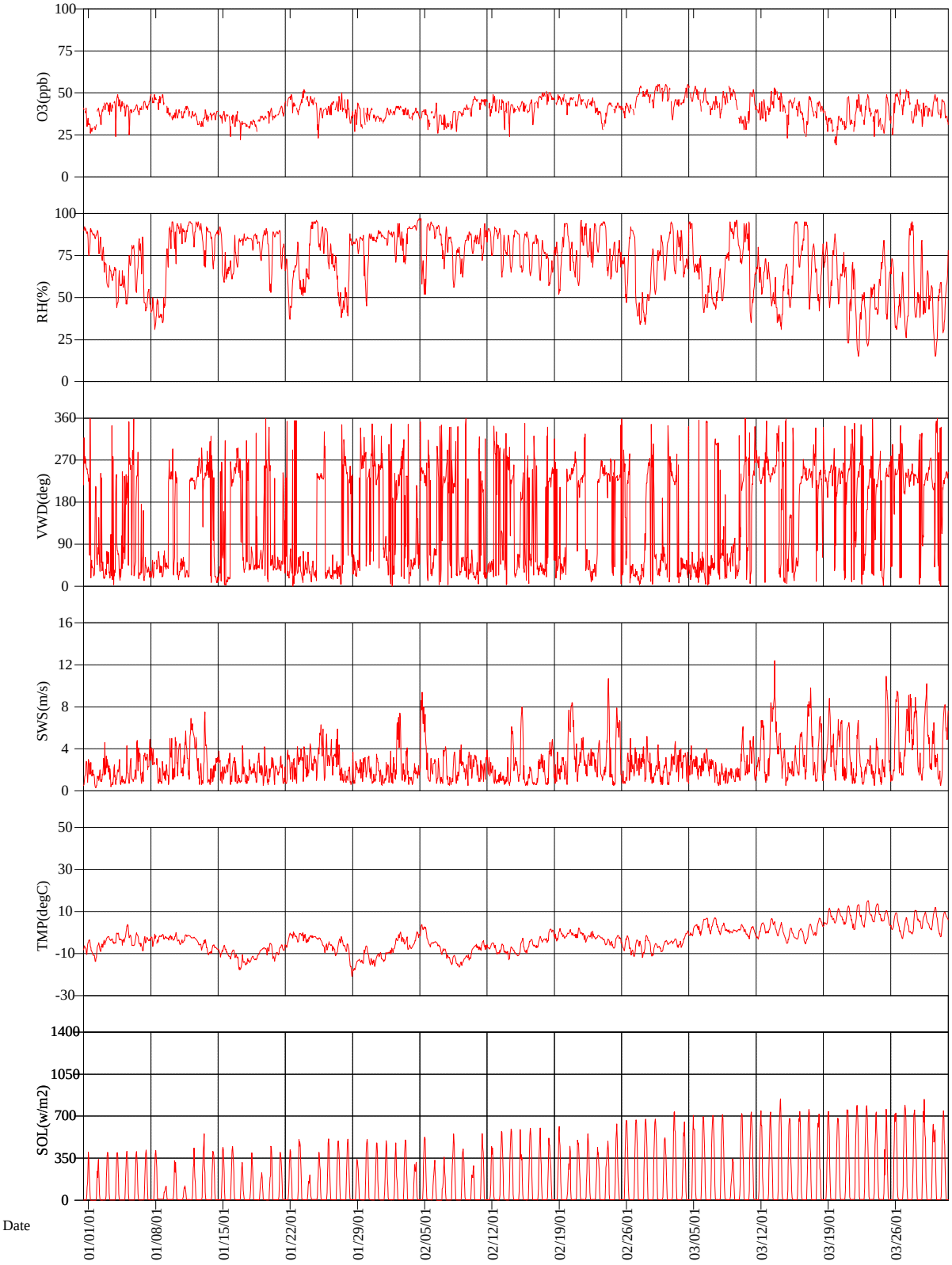
Parameter	Interval	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
			No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	hourly	O3	8760	7936	90.6	6519	74.4
Scalar Wind Speed	hourly	SWS	8760	8736	99.7	8736	99.7
Vector Wind Speed	hourly	VWS	8760	8736	99.7	8736	99.7
Vector Wind Direction	hourly	VWD	8760	8736	99.7	8736	99.7
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	hourly	SDWD	8760	8736	99.7	8736	99.7
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	hourly	TMP	8760	8740	99.8	8740	99.8
Relative Humidity	hourly	RH	8760	8736	99.7	8736	99.7
Solar Radiation	hourly	SOL	8760	8741	99.8	8595	98.1

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

Performance Goals:

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

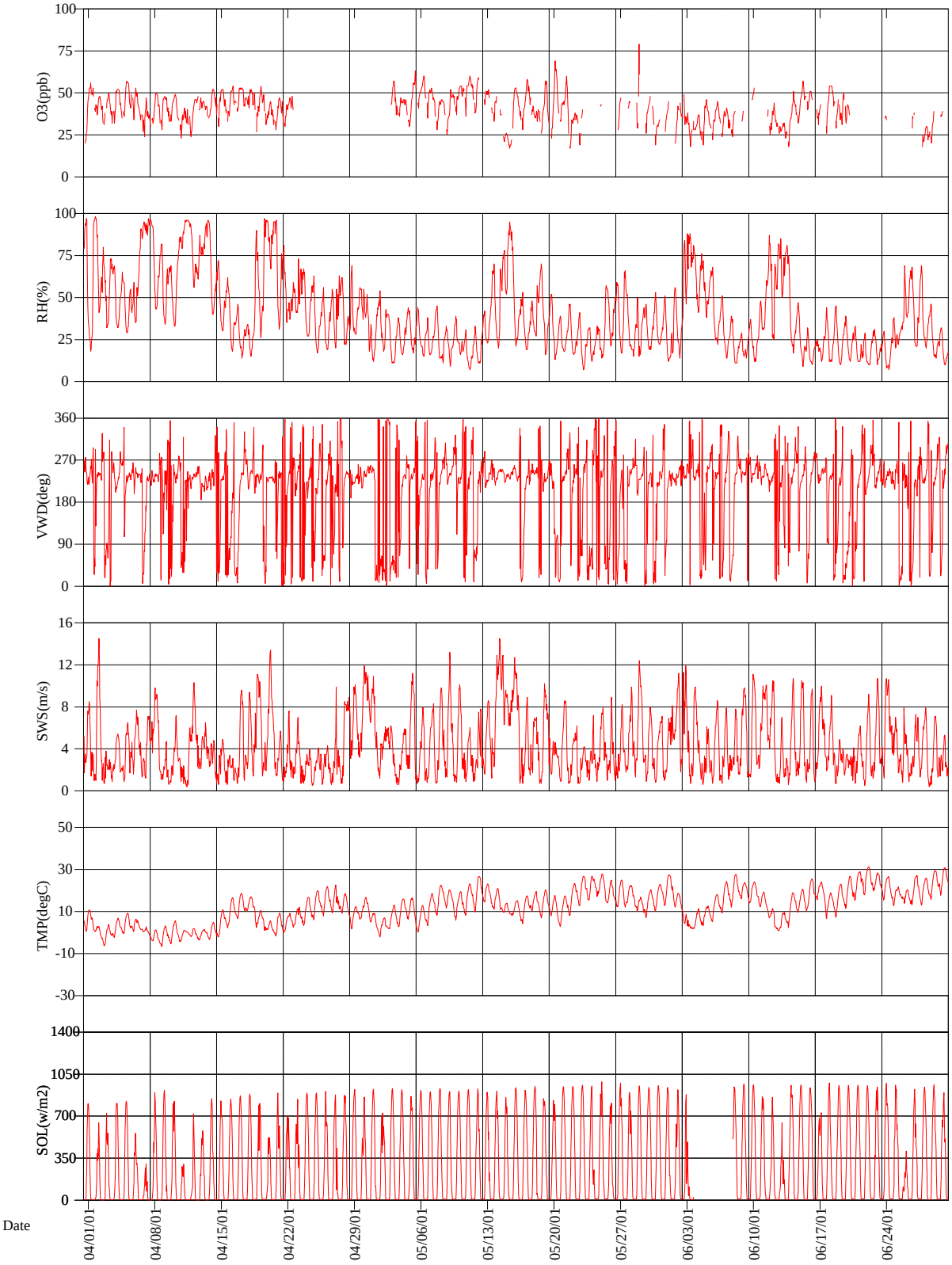
Craters of the Moon National Monument



Final Validation

First Quarter 2001

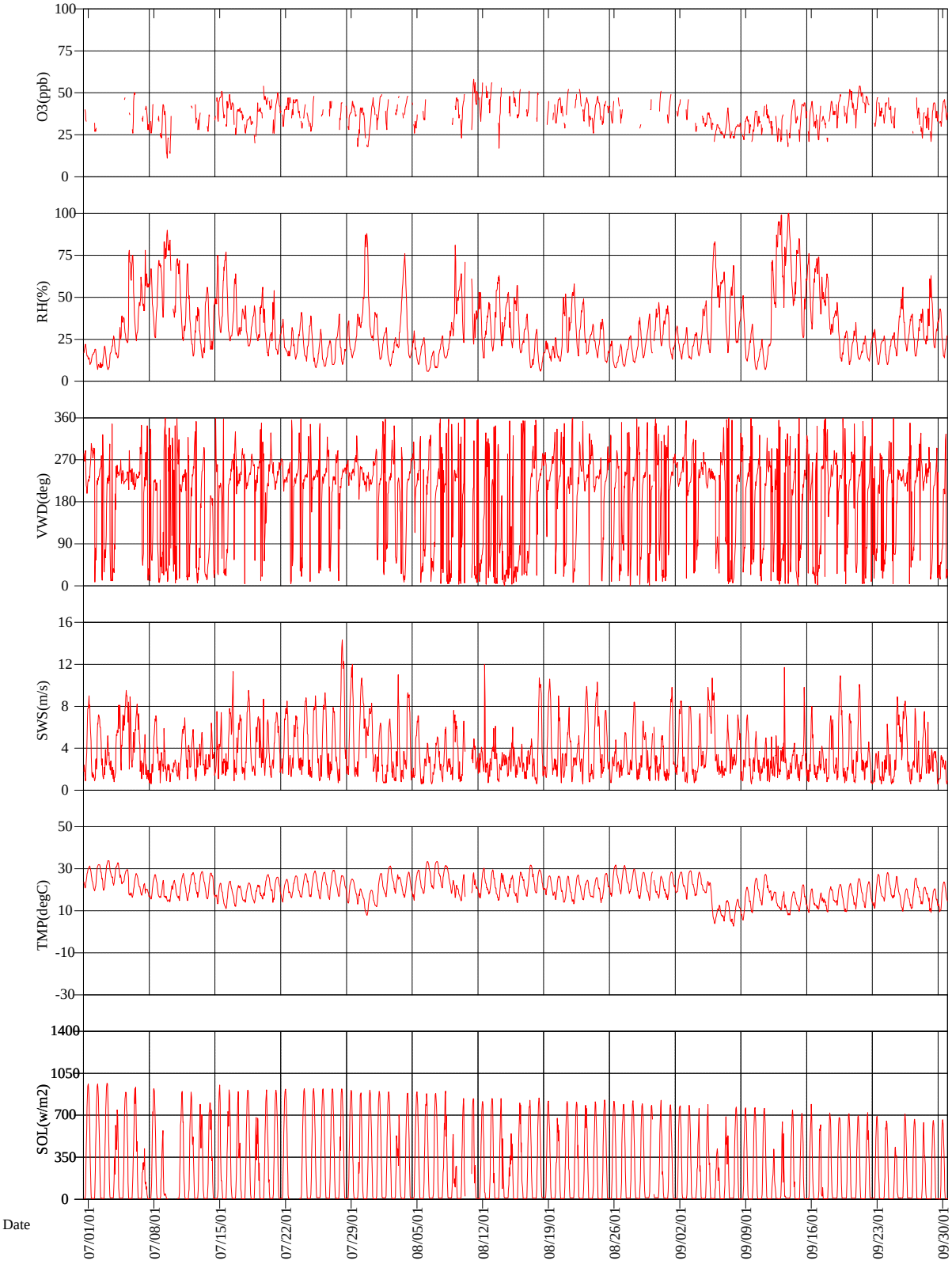
Craters of the Moon National Monument



Final Validation

Second Quarter 2001

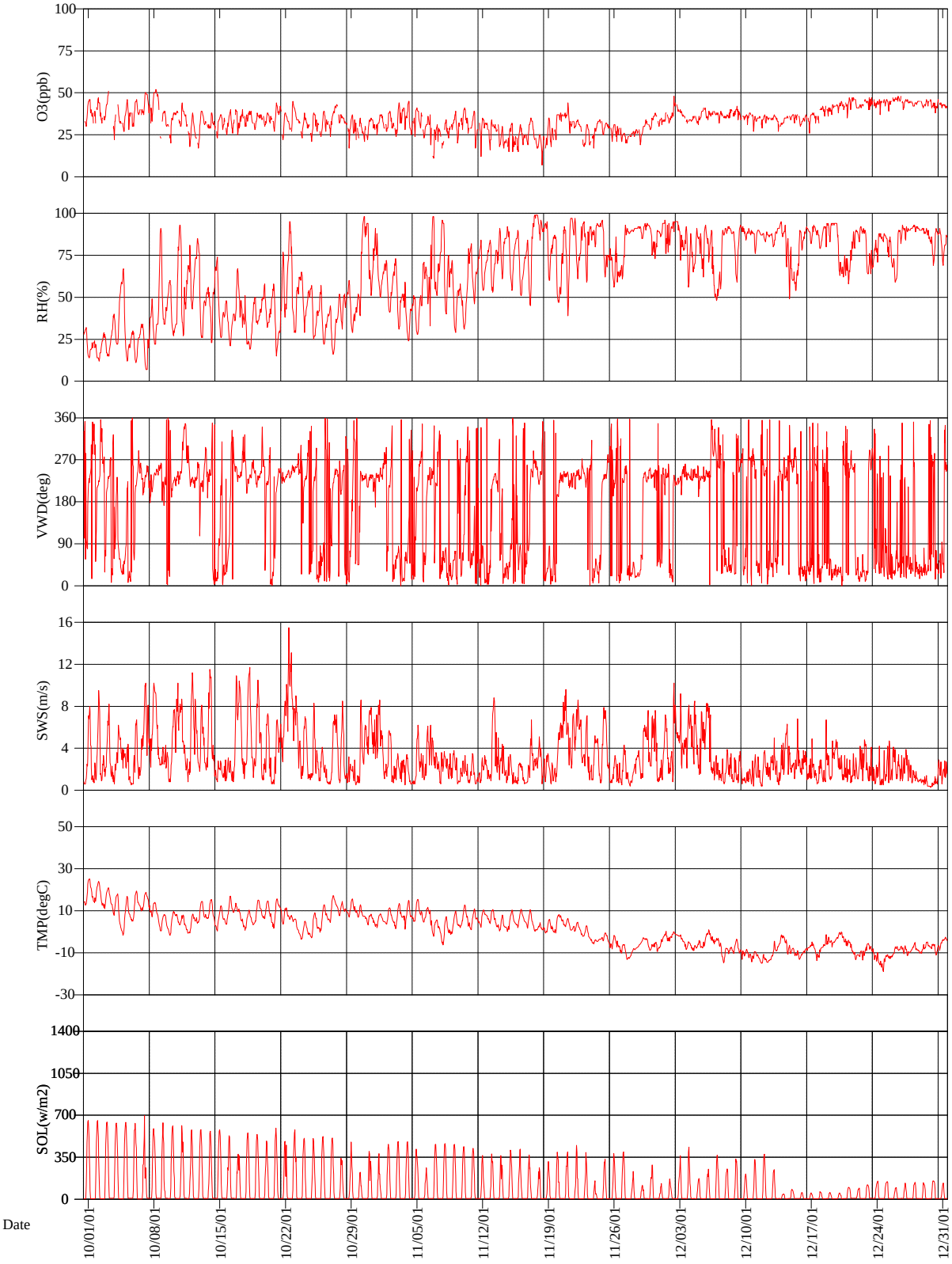
Craters of the Moon National Monument



Final Validation

Third Quarter 2001

Craters of the Moon National Monument



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 2001

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics
Craters of the Moon National Monument

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY-SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	52	54	55	57	79	57	54	58	54	52	45	48	79	79
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(23)	(27)	(25)	(29)	(28)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(138)	(343)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	43	46	49	50	52	43	43	49	43	42	35	42	46	45
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(28)	(31)	(23)	(27)	(25)	(29)	(28)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(138)	(343)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	46	49	51	48	53	47	45	40	46	45	35	46	53	53
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(22)	(16)	(11)	(13)	(4)	(18)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(62)	(263)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	38	41	41	42	43	36	38	40	35	34	29	39	38	38
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(22)	(16)	(11)	(13)	(4)	(18)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(62)	(263)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	2.043	1.875	2.000	2.800	3.000	2.833	3.909	1.846	2.556	2.294	3.571	1.500	3.909	3.909
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(22)	(16)	(11)	(13)	(4)	(18)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(62)	(263)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	1.382	1.329	1.527	1.663	1.932	1.992	1.937	1.584	1.796	1.647	1.877	1.222	1.882	1.602
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(22)	(16)	(11)	(13)	(4)	(18)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(62)	(263)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	47	50	53	54	56	51	46	50	49	48	41	46	56	56
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(23)	(21)	(18)	(15)	(8)	(19)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(81)	(284)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	39	42	44	45	46	39	40	44	39	37	31	39	42	40
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(23)	(21)	(18)	(15)	(8)	(19)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(81)	(284)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	46	49	52	51	56	50	46	48	48	47	37	46	56	56
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(23)	(20)	(15)	(14)	(6)	(20)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(75)	(278)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	38	41	42	44	45	38	39	42	38	36	30	38	40	39
NO. OF DAYS	(30)	(28)	(31)	(23)	(20)	(15)	(14)	(6)	(20)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(75)	(278)
MONTHLY MEAN	38	41	41	42	42	36	37	41	35	34	29	39	38	38
NO. OF HOURS	(671)	(609)	(679)	(483)	(471)	(373)	(403)	(316)	(514)	(664)	(658)	(678)	(2077)	(6519)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	25743	25044	28117	20300	19964	13435	14813	12898	18146	22778	18880	26391	79256	246509
NO. OF HOURS	(671)	(609)	(679)	(483)	(471)	(373)	(403)	(316)	(514)	(664)	(658)	(678)	(2077)	(6519)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	-	827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	827	827
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(13)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(13)	(13)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	930	1237	1712	1315	1910	552	546	732	593	584	240	963	4334	11316
NO. OF HOURS	(671)	(609)	(679)	(483)	(471)	(373)	(403)	(316)	(514)	(664)	(658)	(678)	(2077)	(6519)

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

* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Final Validation

5/7/02

Frequency Distribution

Craters of the Moon National Monument

Monitoring Season: 04/01/01 - 10/31/01 [1]

Averaging Period	% Obs.[3]	# Obs.[2]	Min. Obs.[4]	Percentile[5] 10	30	50	70	90	95	99	Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.
1-Hour	56	3224	0.030	0.037	0.043	0.046	0.050	0.054	0.058	0.063	0.069	0.063	0.0463	0.0457	1.17

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)

Craters of the Moon National Monument

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

Day	Jan-01		Feb-01		Mar-01		Apr-01		May-01		Jun-01		Jul-01		Aug-01		Sep-01		Oct-01		Nov-01		Dec-01	
1	.041	M	.041	T	.055	T	.056	S		T		F		S	.049	W		S	.046	M	.037	T	.036	S
2	.041	T	.042	F	.055	F	.053	M		W	.044	S		M		T		S	.047	T	.039	F	.048	S
3	.044	W	.042	S	.053	S	.050	T	.057	T	.049	S		T		F		M		W	.044	S	.044	M
4	.049	T	.041	S	.055	S	.052	W	.047	F	.037	M		W		S		T		T	.045	S	.036	T
5	.045	F	.040	M	.054	M	.057	T	.063	S	.046	T		T		S	.038	W	.046	F	.041	M	.039	W
6	.043	S	.044	T	.053	T	.053	F	.060	S	.045	W		F		M	.032	T	.046	S	.037	T	.041	T
7	.048	S	.037	W	.048	W	.047	S	.053	M	.041	T		S		T	.041	F	.050	S	.031	W	.039	F
8	.049	M	.039	T	.051	T	.050	S	.046	T		F		S		W	.032	S	.052	M	.034	T	.040	S
9		T	.043	F	.054	F	.048	M	.052	W		S	.043	M		T	.036	S	.044	T	.039	F	.042	S
10	.040	W	.048	S	.042	S	.049	T	.054	T		S		T		F	.039	M	.039	W	.041	S	.038	M
11	.042	T	.046	S	.052	S	.041	W	.060	F		M		W	.058	S		T	.044	T	.039	S	.038	T
12	.039	F	.049	M	.046	M	.046	T		S	.044	T		T		S		W	.038	F	.035	M	.037	W
13	.040	S	.046	T	.053	T	.048	F	.052	S	.032	W		F		M		T	.039	S	.034	T	.037	T
14	.039	S	.045	W	.052	W	.052	S		M	.051	T		S		T	.046	F	.038	S	.031	W	.036	F
15	.039	M	.045	T	.046	T	.052	S	.037	T	.057	F	.051	S		W	.044	S	.037	M	.032	T	.037	S
16	.037	T	.046	F	.047	F	.054	M	.053	W		S	.049	M		T	.045	S	.040	T	.031	F	.037	S
17	.039	W	.050	S	.048	S	.053	T	.058	T		S	.041	T		F	.042	M	.040	W	.035	S	.038	M
18	.034	T	.051	S	.045	S	.052	W	.047	F	.054	M	.036	W		S	.045	T	.039	T	.025	S	.042	T
19	.036	F	.049	M	.040	M	.054	T	.057	S	.049	T	.044	T		S		W	.038	F	.035	M	.043	W
20	.041	S	.049	T	.036	T	.045	F	.069	S		W	.054	F	.047	M	.052	T	.038	S	.038	T	.045	T
21	.044	S	.049	W	.048	W	.047	S	.060	M		T	.050	S		T	.054	F	.044	S	.044	W	.047	F
22	.049	M	.046	T	.049	T	.048	S	.040	T		F	.047	S		W		S	.040	M	.034	T	.047	S
23	.052	T	.047	F	.049	F		M		W		S	.047	M	.047	T	.047	S	.045	T	.031	F	.047	S
24	.051	W	.044	S	.040	S		T		T		S		T	.048	F	.047	M	.038	W	.034	S	.046	M
25	.047	T	.044	S	.049	S		W		F		M		W	.045	S		T	.038	T	.034	S	.046	T
26	.044	F	.044	M	.050	M		T		S		T		T		S		W	.039	F	.031	M	.048	W
27	.050	S	.054	T	.052	T		F		S		W		F		M		T	.043	S	.029	T	.048	T
28	.046	S	.054	W	.046	W		S		M	.030	T		S		T	.041	F	.043	S	.028	W	.045	F
29	.044	M			.044	T		S		T		F	.045	S		W	.044	S	.037	M	.034	T	.046	S
30	.041	T			.049	F		M		W		S	.041	M		T	.046	S	.035	T	.038	F	.046	S
31	.041	W			.046	S				T			.047	T		F			.035	W				
Valid Days	30		28		31		22		18		13		13		6		18		29		30		30	
Maximum	.052		.054		.055		.057		.069		.057		.054		.058		.054		.052		.045		.048	
Violations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	

6497 Total Samples	0 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])	
74.4 % Possible	5 Missing days assumed to be less than the standard	
268 Valid daily maxima	0 Daily maximas exceed the alert level of .200 ppm	Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Final Validation

5/9/02

Craters of the Moon National Monument

2001 Attainment Status With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
PRIMARY Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Ozone Season: April through October

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

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

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

Year	3-Year Avg 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	3-Year Avg Data Complete %	Data Complete % Met?	Annual 1st High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 2nd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 3rd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 5th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)
2001	63	81%	No	61	57	56	56	55

Ozone Analyzer 10 Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations Craters of the Moon National Monument Final Validation 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001			
Value	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Ozone Analyzer			
1	05/29/2001	11	79
2	05/20/2001	15	69
3	05/05/2001	22	63
4	05/06/2001	19	60*
5	05/11/2001	16	60
6	05/21/2001	20	60
7	05/12/2001	13	59
8	05/17/2001	16	58*
9	08/11/2001	13	58
10	04/05/2001	13	57**

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

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

Craters of the Moon National Monument

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

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours ≥ 100 ppb	No. Hours >124 ppb	Max (ppb)
	No values greater than or equal 100 ppb during this period				
		Total	0	0	

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

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb Craters of the Moon National Monument 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001 FINAL VALIDATION				
Site	Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
	No values exceeded 84 ppb during this period			
	0	Days with 8-hour average concentrations > 84 ppb		

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

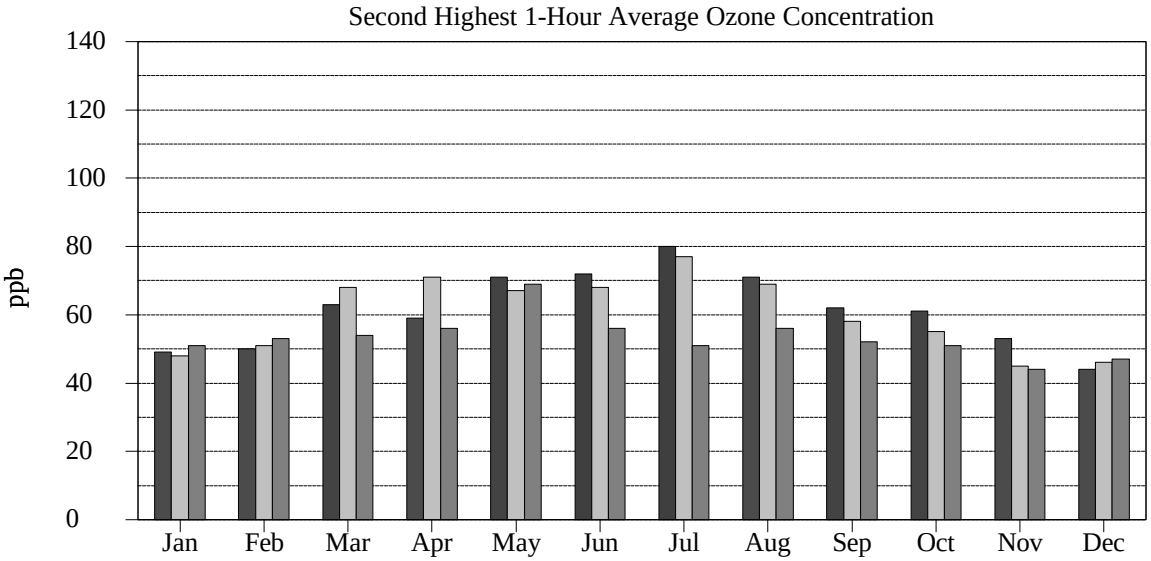
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

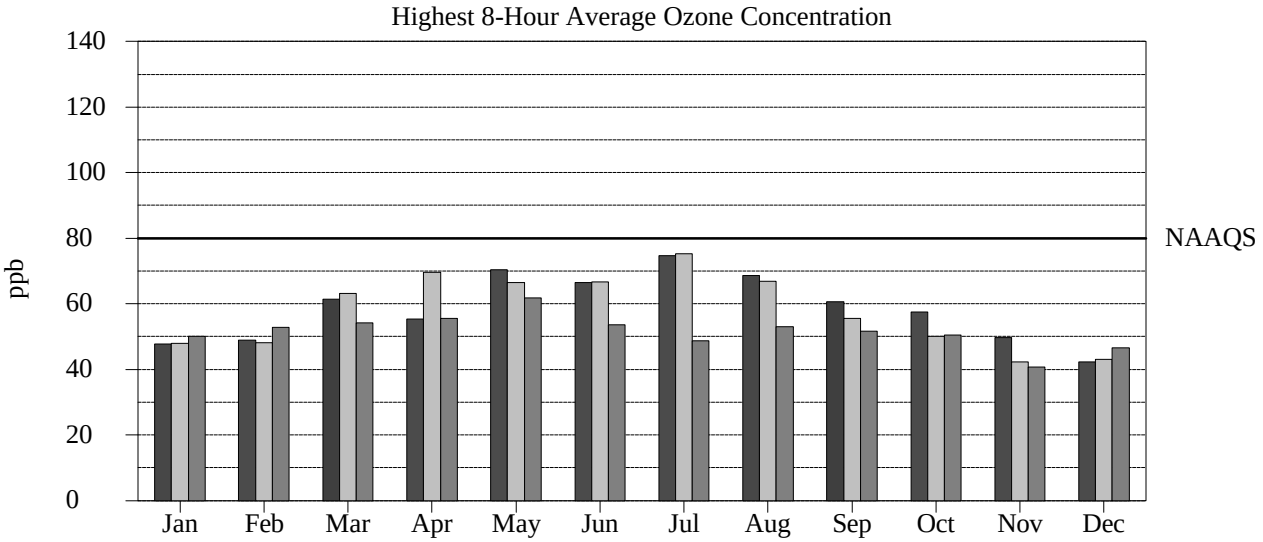
01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

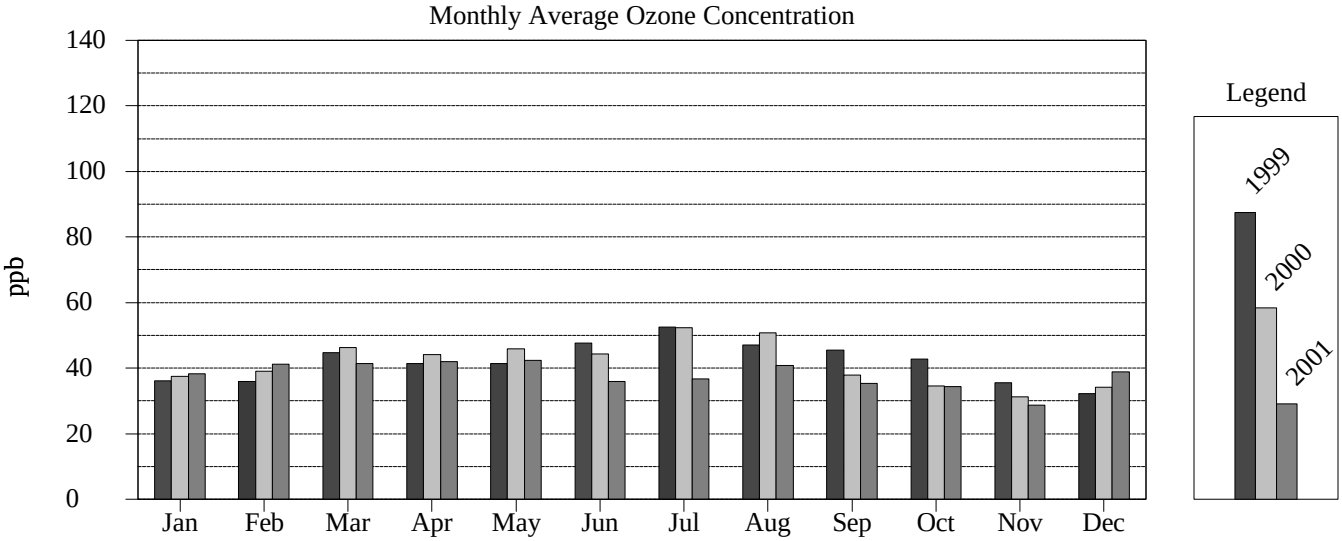
Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
CACO-XX	1	139
CHAM-XX	2	127
SEKI-AS	3	119
ACAD-CM	4	118
SEKI-LP	5	117
ACAD-MH	6	112
GRSM-CD	7	110
COSW-BL	8	109
COWP-XX	9	109
SEKI-LK	10	108
YOSE-TD	11	107
GRSM-CM	12	105
SHEN-BM	13	104
JOTR-YV	14	100
PINN-ES	15	100
MACA-HM	16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

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

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

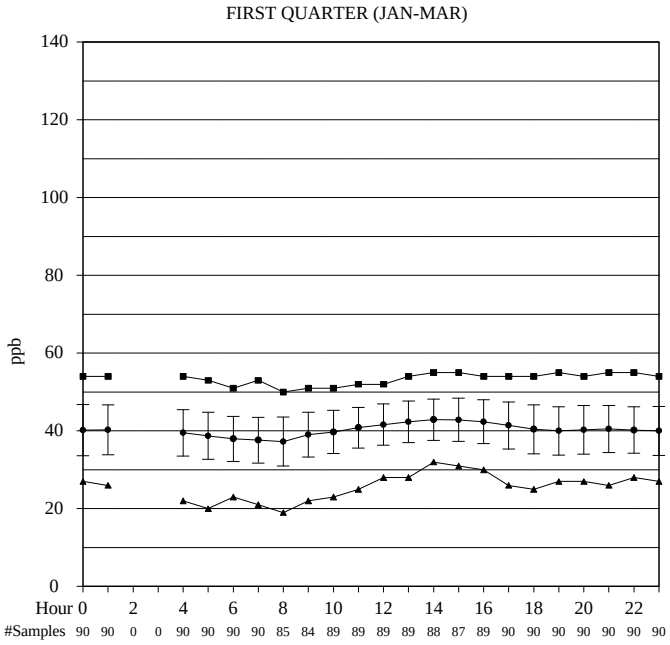

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

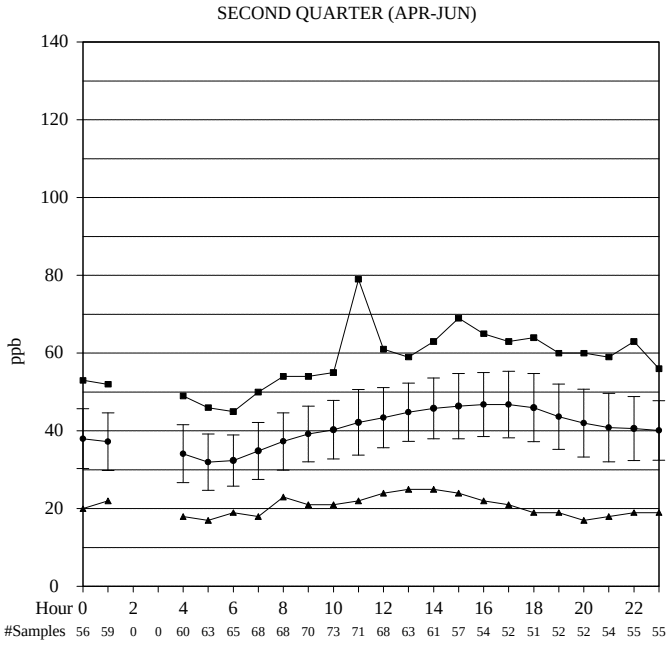

Highest 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
NAAQS
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

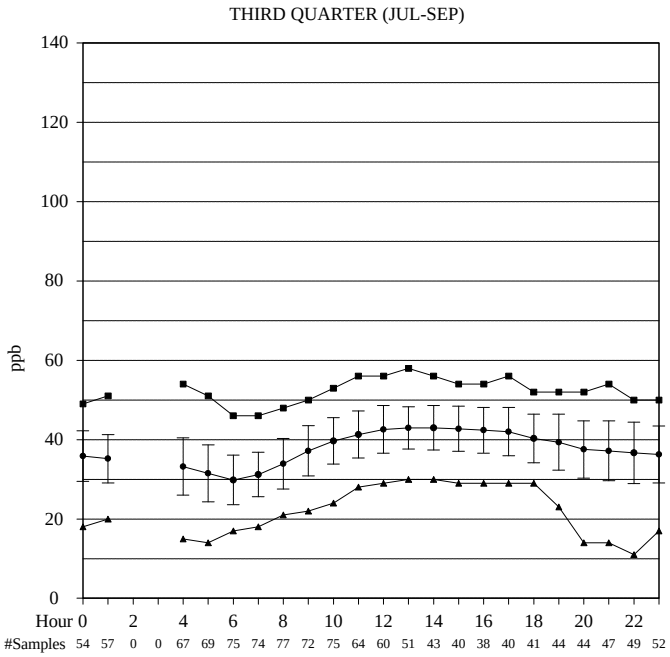

Monthly Average Ozone Concentration
ppb
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Legend
1999
2000
2001

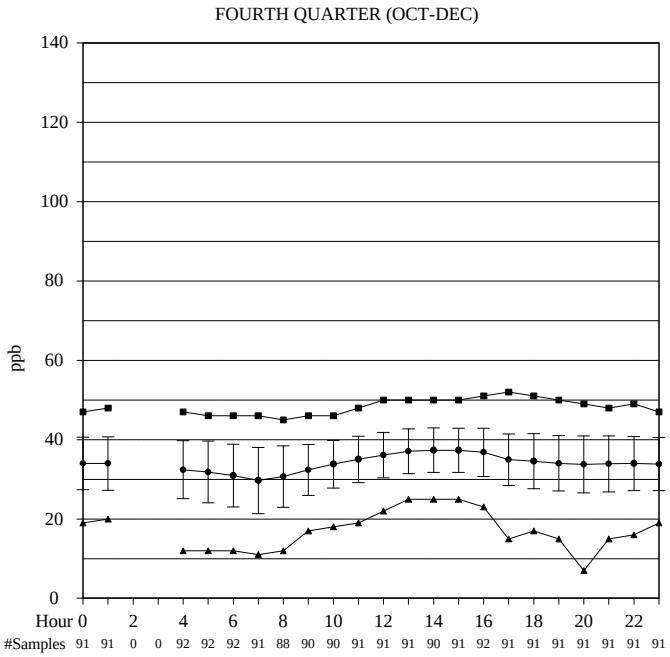
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

2001 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations









Maximum of Valid O3 in ppb
(▫ Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale)

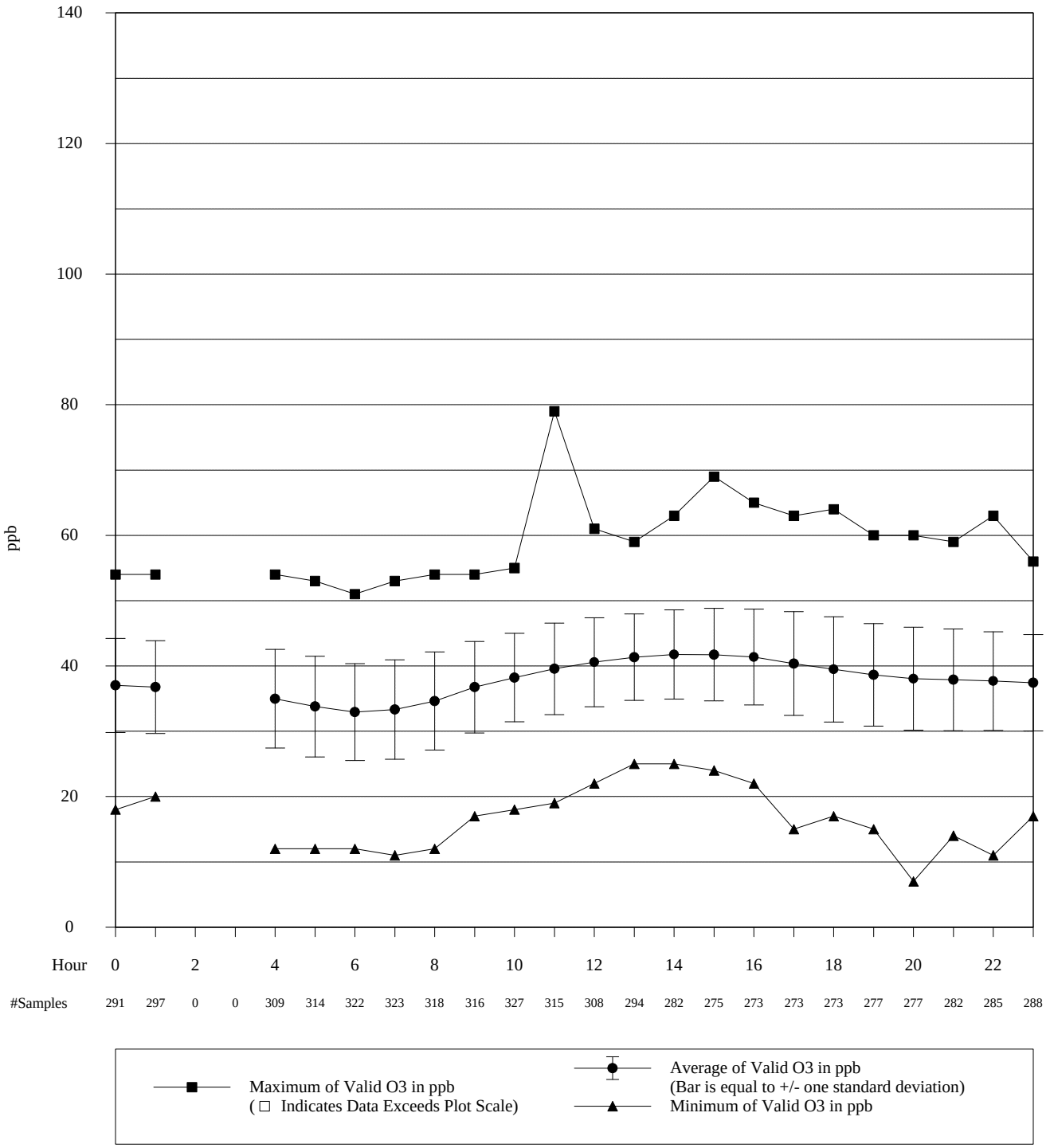
Average of Valid O3 in ppb
(Bar is equal to +/- one standard deviation)

Minimum of Valid O3 in ppb

Craters of the
Moon National Monument
Visitor Center

Annual Diurnal
Ozone Plot

2001



Final Validation

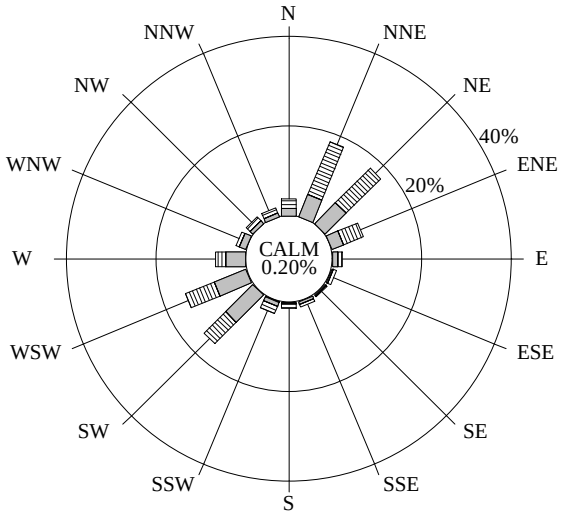
05-06-2002

Craters of the Moon National Monument

Quarterly Ozone Pollutant Rose

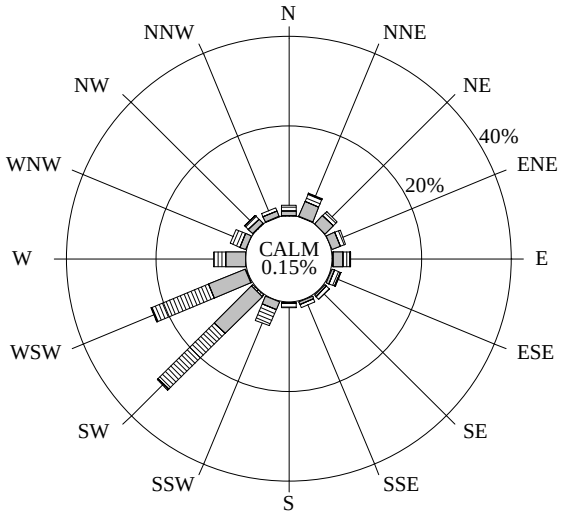
2001

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



90.6% Collected 90.6% Valid
2160 Possible /1956 Collected /1956 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

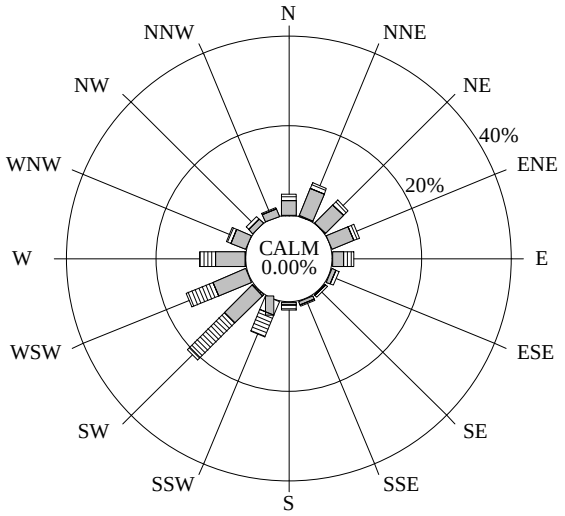


89.7% Collected 60.8% Valid
2184 Possible /1960 Collected /1327 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone (ppb)

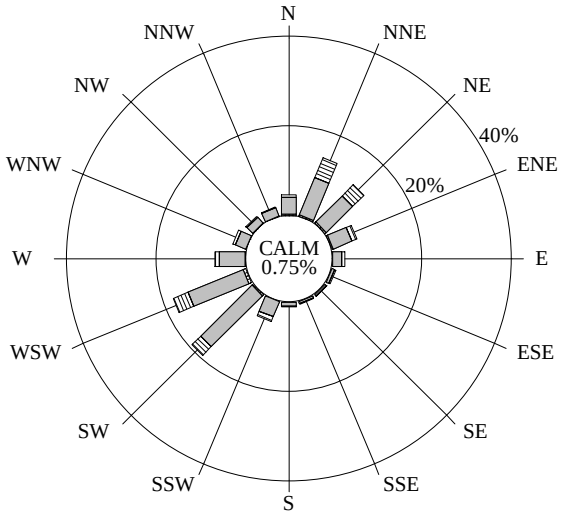
0-19
20-39
40-59
60-79
80-99
100-119
120-139
140+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



90.6% Collected 55.8% Valid
2208 Possible /2001 Collected /1232 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

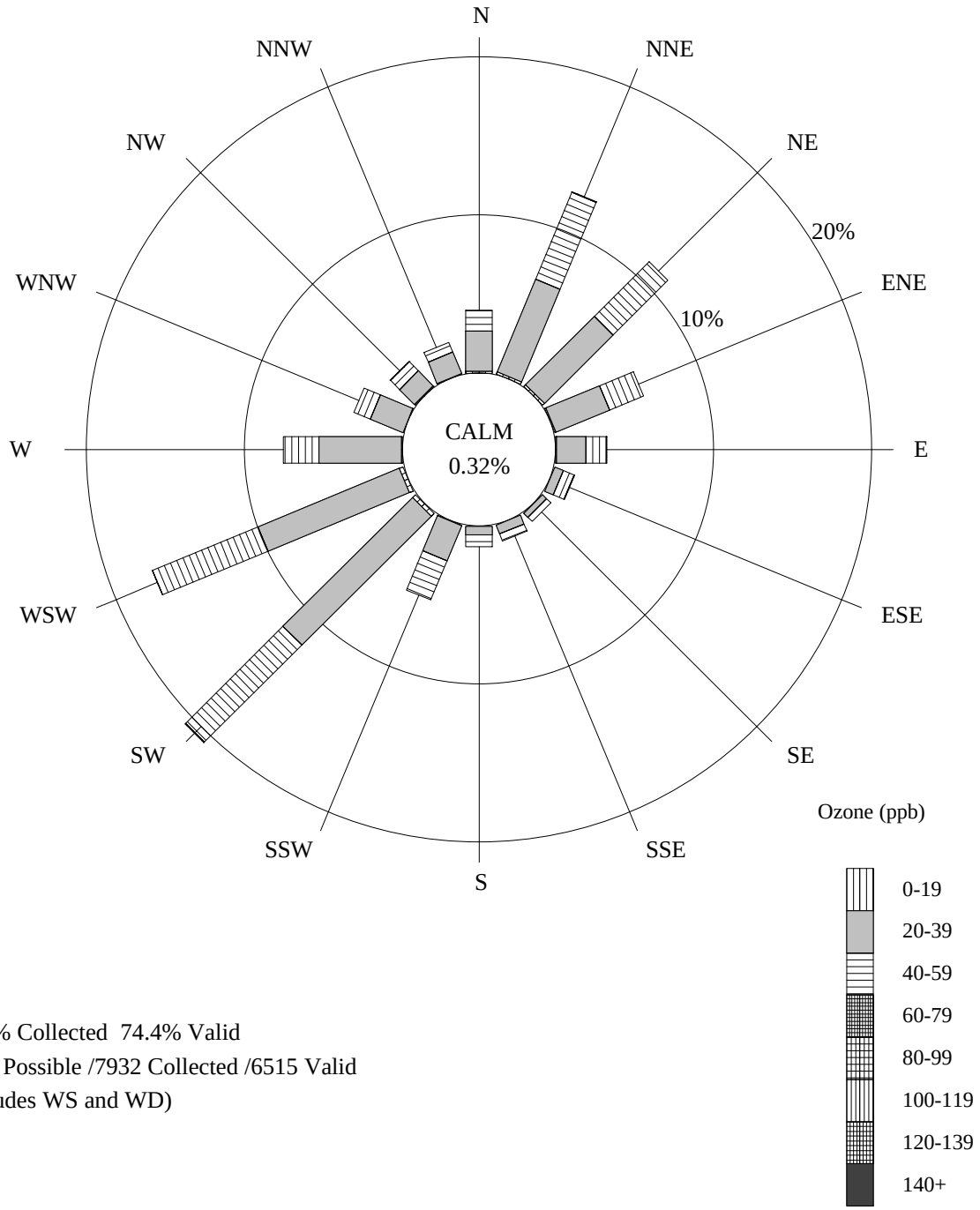
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



91.3% Collected 90.6% Valid
2208 Possible /2015 Collected /2000 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

06-26-2002



90.5% Collected 74.4% Valid
8760 Possible /7932 Collected /6515 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone Precision Check Summary
Craters of the Moon National Monument

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

Final Validation 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference [1] [2]	Lower 95% Probability Limit [3]	Upper 95% Probability Limit [3]
1	11	0.23	-6.76	7.23
2	10	-5.55	-11.75	0.66
3	9	-2.28	-3.87	-0.70
4	14	-3.31	-6.10	-0.53

[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

Craters of the Moon National Monument

Final Validation

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

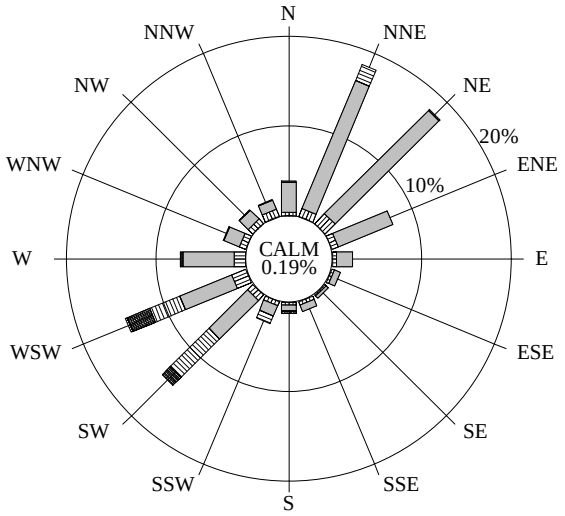
Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	3.5	m/s	8736	2.5
Maximum	15.5	m/s		
Percent calm = 0.26				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	7.6	degC	8740	11.7
Maximum	33.9	degC		
Minimum	-20.9	degC		
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	52	percent	8736	26
Maximum	100	percent		
Minimum	6	percent		
PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)				
Average non-zero rate	NA			
Maximum non-zero rate				
Minimum non-zero rate				
Accumulated during period				
SOLAR RADIATION				
Average Daily Total	14,531,534	joules/m2day	360	7,546,530
Maximum Daily Total	28,089,600	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	1,145,600	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.

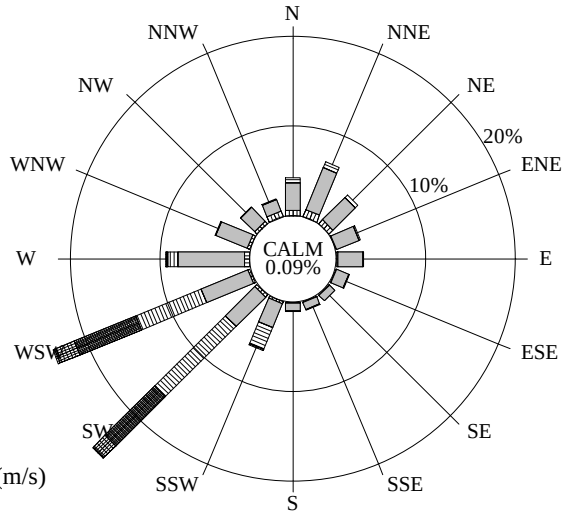
NA indicates instrument not available.

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



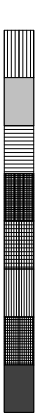
99.9% Collected 99.9% Valid
2160 Possible /2157 Collected /2157 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



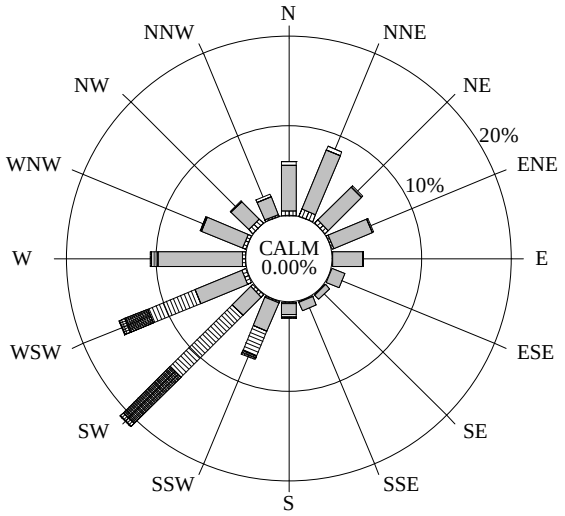
100.0% Collected 100.0% Valid
2184 Possible /2184 Collected /2184 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)



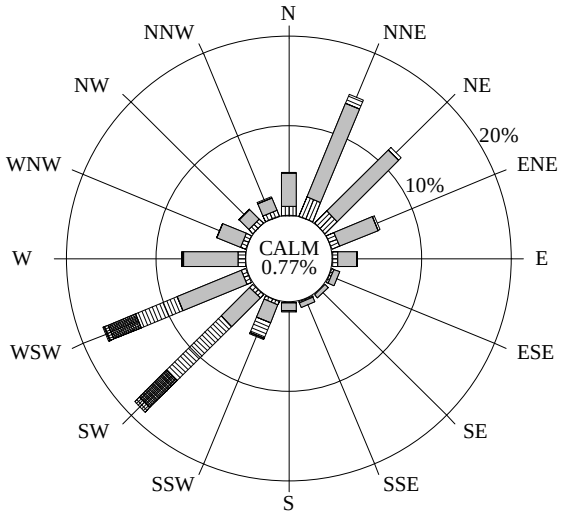
CALM < .5
0.5-0.9
1.0-3.9
4.0-6.9
7.0-9.9
10.0-12.9
13.0-15.9
16.0-18.9
19.0+

THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

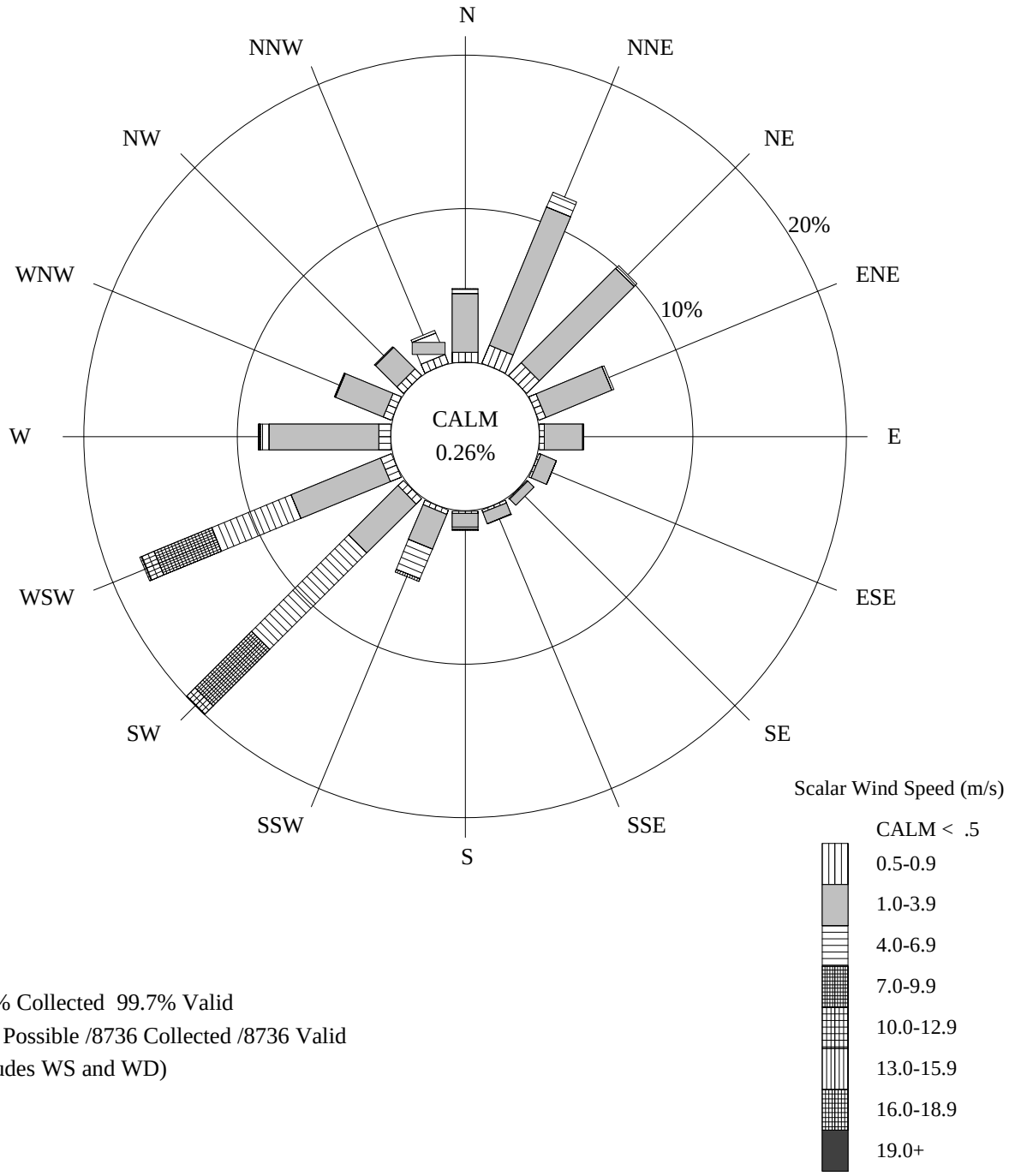


99.0% Collected 99.0% Valid
2208 Possible /2187 Collected /2187 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



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



99.7% Collected 99.7% Valid
8760 Possible /8736 Collected /8736 Valid
(includes WS and WD)

3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES

3.1 GUIDE TO ATTACHED DATA DISKS

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

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

3.2 OTHER SOURCES FOR RETRIEVING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT DATA

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

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

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

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

CASTNet Weekly Species Summary Data	
File Name (s)	Description
CASTNet	
ssssCNyr.ASC	Weekly averages
Where: ssss = site code CN = CASTNet yr = year asc = ascii file	

NPS IMC AND AIRS INVALID DATA CODES				
NPS IMC VAL CODE	REASON	NEW AIRS CODE	OLD AIRS CODE	AIRS REASON
TO	Sample time out of limits	AG	9973	Sample time out of limits
IW	Instrument warmup	AL	9978	Voided by operator
OE	Operator error	AL	9978	Voided by operator
BM	Begin monitoring	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
TL	Station temp low	AE	9971	Shelter temp outside limits
OS	Off scale	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
EM	End monitoring	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
LI	Local interference	AM	9979	Miscellaneous void
TH	Station temp high	AE	9971	Shelter temp outside limits
IM	Instrument malfunction	AN	9980	Machine malfunction
IN	Interference	AO	9981	Bad weather
RF	Recording system failure	AQ	9983	Collection error
NA	No data	AU	9987	Monitoring waived
PF	Power failure	AV	9988	Power Failure
PC	Precision check	AX	9990	Precision Check
ZS	Instrument zero/span check	AY	9991	QC Control Points (Zero/Span)
SA	System audit	AZ	9992	QC Audit
PA	Performance audit	AZ	9992	QC Audit
MT	Maintenance	BA	9993	Maintenance/Routine Repairs
OR	Out for repair	BA	9993	Maintenance/Routine Repairs
CA	Calibration	BC	9995	Multipoint calibration
SC	Station check	BF	9998	Precision/zero/span

4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

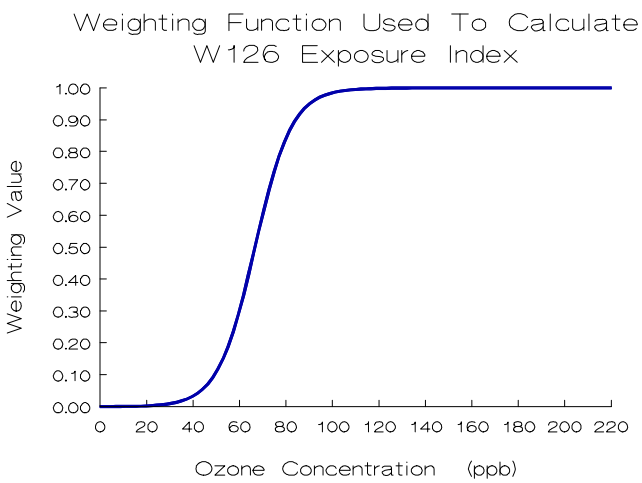
(13) **SUM60 Exposure Index**. The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to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

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

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

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

where



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

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

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

Thus, the monthly W126 exposure is:

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

where

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

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

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

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

References

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

4.2 AIR QUALITY GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ambient Air: Air that is accessible to the public.

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria Air Pollutant: A group of very common air pollutants regulated by EPA on the basis of criteria and for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard is established (SO_2, NO_2, PM_{10}, Pb, CO, O_3).

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

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

Monitoring: Measurement of air pollution.

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

Ozone (O_3): A criteria air pollutant that is a strong oxidizing agent, reactive with many other compounds and surfaces, and a health hazard in high concentrations. Ozone is formed by nitrogen oxides and organic compounds reacting in sunlight.

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

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2): A criteria air pollutant that is a gas produced by burning coal and some industrial processes.

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

4.3 GLOSSARY OF AIR QUALITY UNITS

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

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