

Annual Data Summary
CRATERS OF THE MOON
NATIONAL MONUMENT

1996

National Park Service
Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network



AIR RESOURCES DIVISION
RESEARCH AND MONITORING BRANCH
12795 West Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Lakewood, Colorado 80225
Telephone: (303) 969-2820
Fax: (303) 969-2822

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At Craters of the Moon National Park the ARD specifically recognizes Natalene Cummings for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help provide 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.

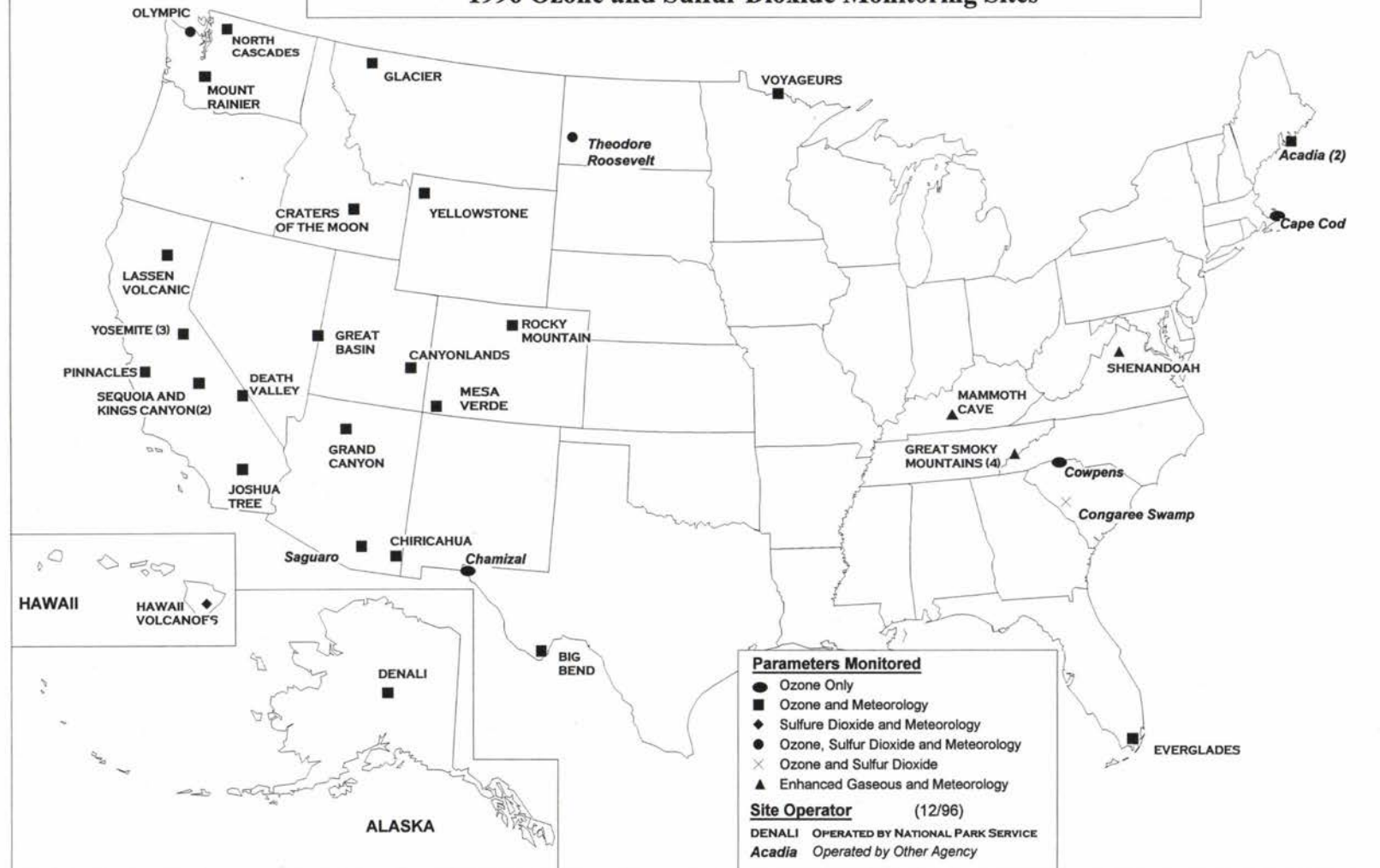
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The 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, 42 monitoring sites in 33 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

1996 Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide 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.

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 Data

01/01/96 - 12/31/96

Parameter	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
		No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	O3	8784	8078	92.0	7485	85.2
Scalar Wind Speed	SWS	8784	8402	95.7	8265	94.1
Vector Wind Speed	VWS	8784	8400	95.6	8239	93.8
Vector Wind Direction	VWD	8784	8400	95.6	8239	93.8
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	TMP	8784	8400	95.6	8263	94.1
Dew Point	DPT	8784	8400	95.6		
Solar Radiation	SOL	8784	8402	95.7	8265	94.1

Notes: All statistics are for hourly averages.

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

The percent valid is calculated against the number possible.

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

NPS Performance Goals:

Quarterly Criteria:

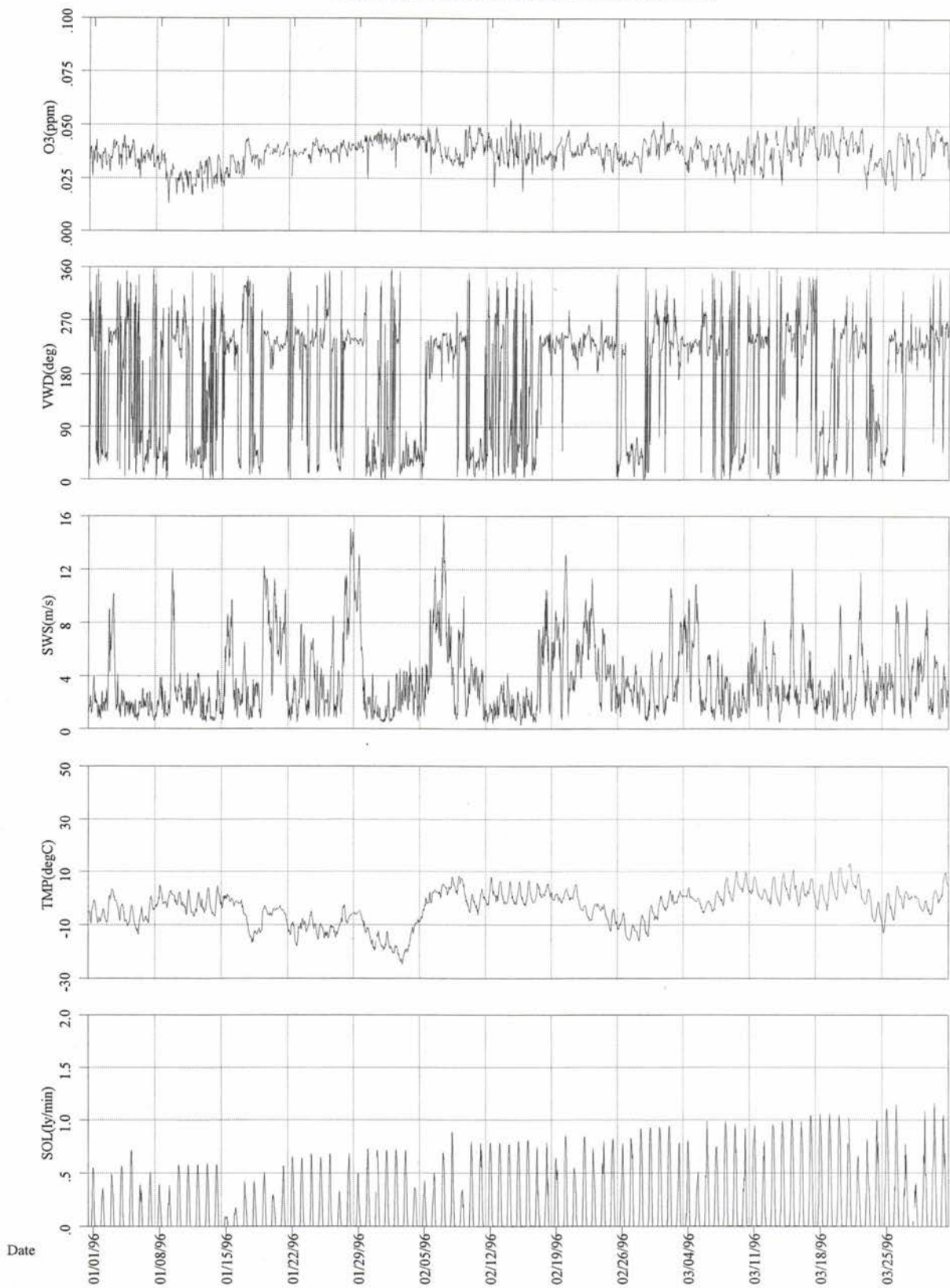
100% of sites, >= 85% valid data capture
90% of sites, >= 90% valid data capture
80% of sites, >= 95% valid data capture

Monthly Criteria:

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

* The validity of dew point and relative humidity data is currently under investigation.

Craters of the Moon National Monument

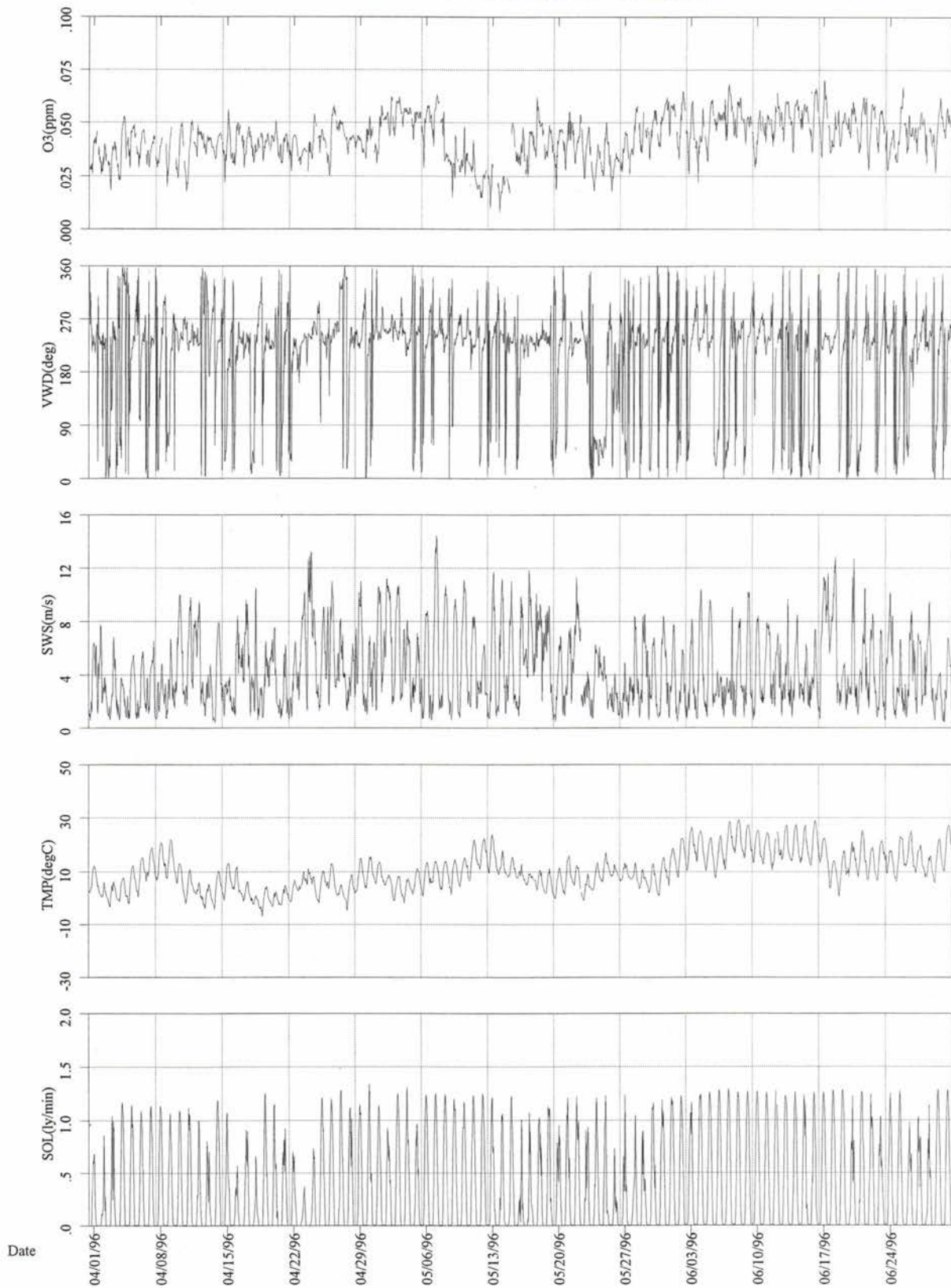


Final Validation

First Quarter 1996

crmo96.stk - crmo96.dat 04-16-1998

Craters of the Moon National Monument

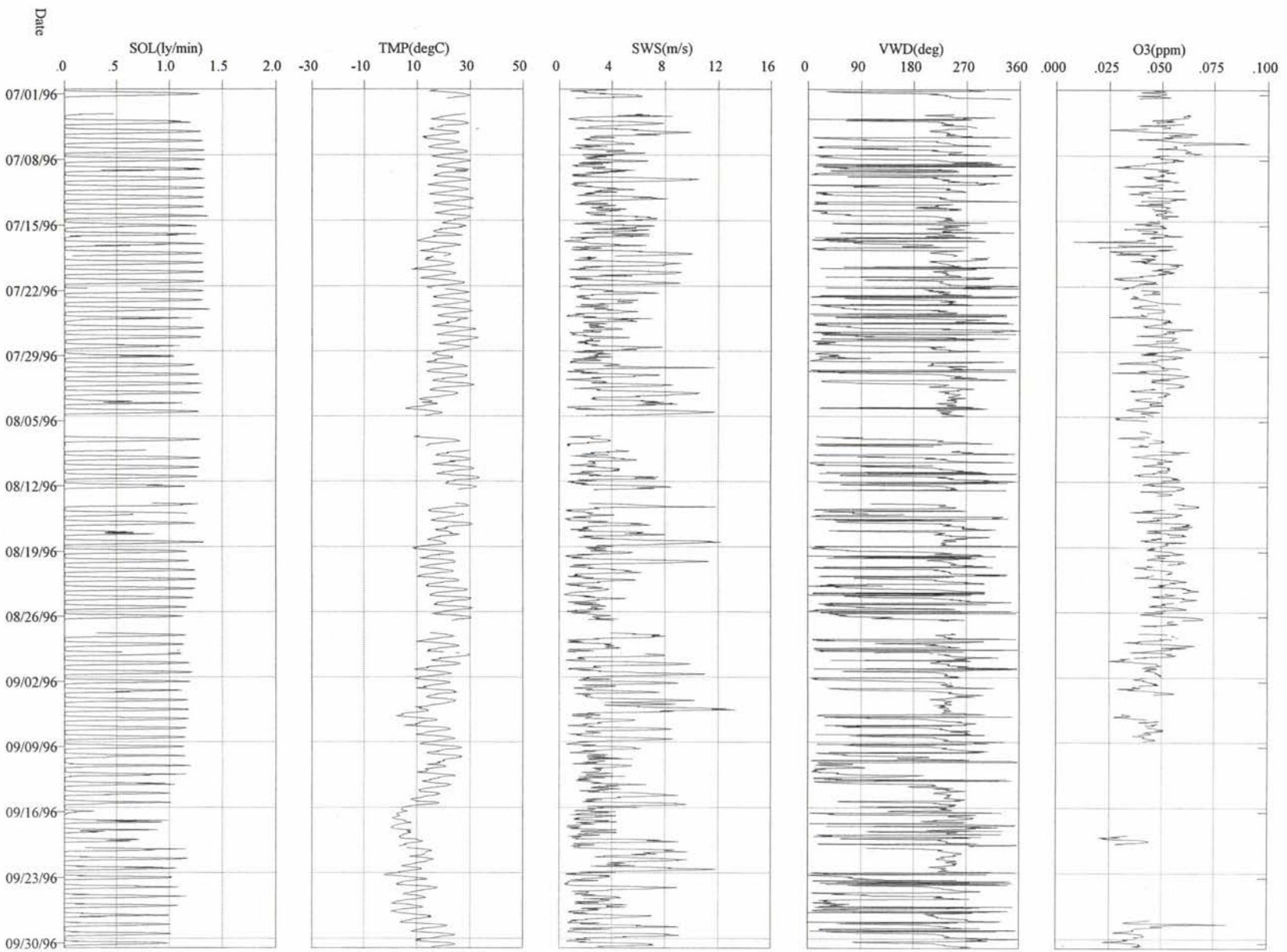


Final Validation

Second Quarter 1996

crmo96.stk - crmo96.dat 04-16-1998

Craters of the Moon National Monument

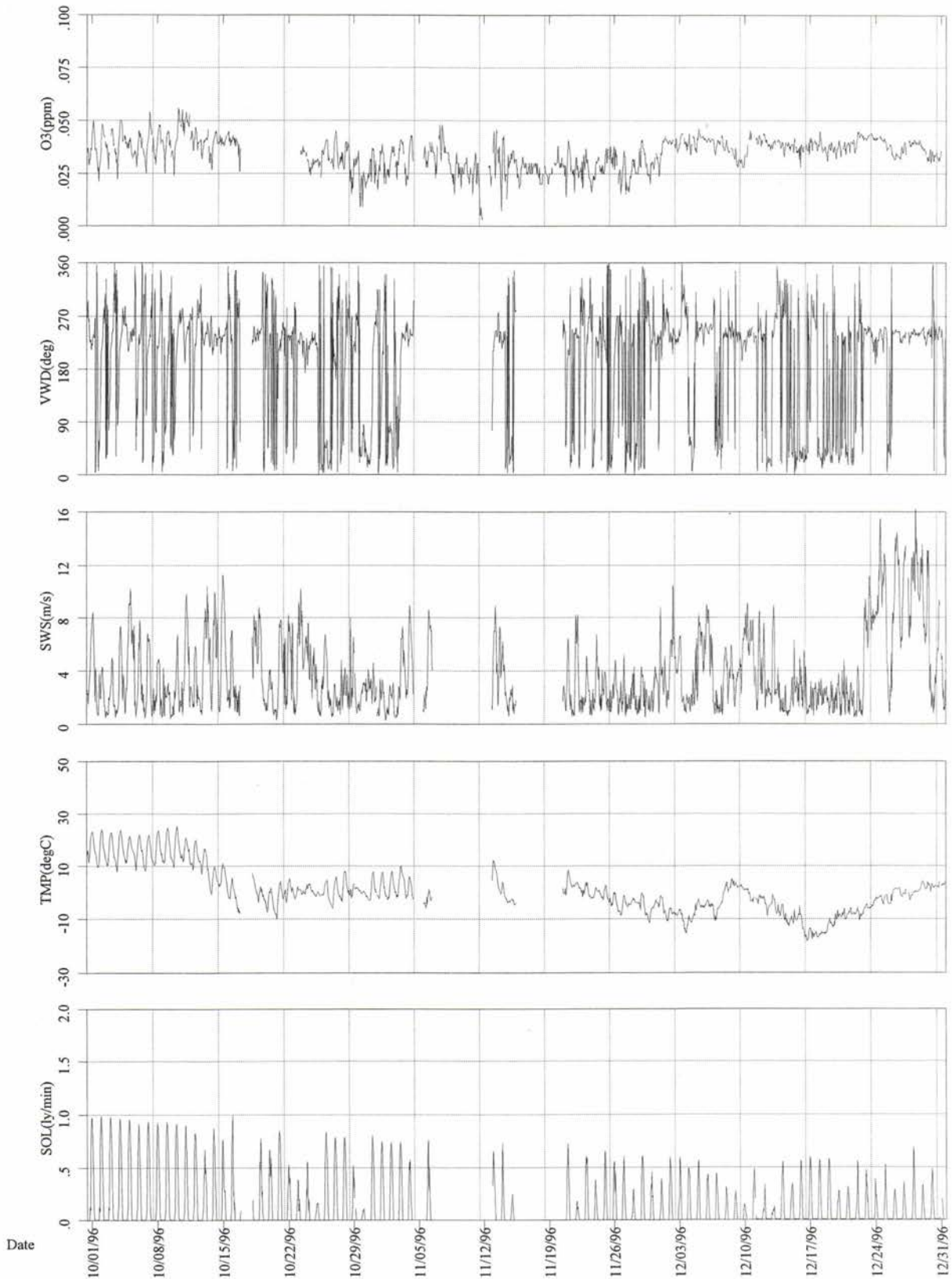


Final Validation

Third Quarter 1996

crmo96.ssk - crmo96.dat 04-16-1998

Craters of the Moon National Monument



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 1996

crmo96.stk - crmo96.dat 04-16-1998

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

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

01/01/96 - 12/31/96

STATISTIC*	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY- SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	48	53	54	58	63	70	91	70	81	56	48	46	91	91
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(13)	(26)	(29)	(31)	(135)	(342)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	39	46	46	47	50	59	60	59	48	44	37	42	56	48
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(13)	(26)	(29)	(31)	(135)	(342)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	44	44	46	48	55	57	60	58	47	49	35	42	60	60
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(24)	(10)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(122)	(322)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	35	39	38	40	40	49	48	50	41	37	29	38	46	40
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(24)	(10)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(122)	(322)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	2.462	2.684	2.350	2.833	3.125	2.591	7.125	2.063	2.531	4.000	6.143	1.792	7.125	7.125
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(24)	(10)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(122)	(322)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	1.474	1.492	1.621	1.677	1.918	1.692	1.950	1.579	1.696	1.821	2.070	1.246	1.787	1.683
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(28)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(24)	(10)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(122)	(322)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	45	46	48	52	60	64	63	63	56	51	40	43	64	64
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(28)	(28)	(26)	(13)	(25)	(29)	(29)	(124)	(328)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	36	40	41	43	43	53	52	54	45	39	32	38	50	43
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(28)	(28)	(26)	(13)	(25)	(29)	(29)	(124)	(328)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	45	44	47	49	59	60	64	64	53	49	38	42	64	64
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(28)	(27)	(13)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(127)	(328)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	35	39	40	42	43	52	51	53	43	38	30	38	49	42
NO. OF DAYS	(31)	(29)	(31)	(29)	(30)	(29)	(28)	(27)	(13)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(127)	(328)
MONTHLY MEAN	35	39	38	40	40	49	48	50	41	37	29	38	46	40
NO. OF HOURS	(692)	(661)	(704)	(668)	(690)	(676)	(651)	(631)	(222)	(556)	(650)	(684)	(2870)	(7485)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	23978	25719	26998	26404	27690	33136	31296	31424	9101	20313	18761	26096	132647	300916
NO. OF HOURS	(692)	(661)	(704)	(668)	(690)	(676)	(651)	(631)	(222)	(556)	(650)	(684)	(2870)	(7485)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	-	1100	3677	3826	5215	221	-	-	-	14039	14039
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(18)	(59)	(60)	(83)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(223)	(223)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	81	-	-	-	428	428
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(5)	(5)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	589	981	1085	1279	2541	4960	4582	5146	635	777	265	799	17864	23639
NO. OF HOURS	(692)	(661)	(704)	(668)	(690)	(676)	(651)	(631)	(222)	(556)	(650)	(684)	(2870)	(7485)

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

* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Frequency Distribution Ozone Analyzer Craters of the Moon National Monument Monitoring Season: 04/01/96 - 10/31/96 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.
1-Hour	81	4094	0.025	0.043	0.048	0.054	0.059	0.064	0.067	0.081	0.091	0.081	0.0534	0.0526	1.20
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)															

¹ Records for this report are selected in accordance with the AIRS Geo-Common file criteria. This criteria is 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

01/01/96 - 12/31/96

Day	Jan-96		Feb-96		Mar-96		Apr-96		May-96		Jun-96		Jul-96		Aug-96		Sep-96		Oct-96		Nov-96		Dec-96	
1	.043	M	.046	T	.052	F	.046	M	.058	W	.060	S	.054	M	.061	T	.050	S	.050	T	.039	F	.043	S
2	.039	T	.048	F	.049	S	.040	T	.062	T	.065	S		T	.054	F	.049	M	.048	W	.038	S	.042	M
3	.043	W	.046	S	.043	S	.041	W	.062	F	.060	M		W	.051	S	.056	T	.046	T	.041	S	.044	T
4	.045	T	.046	S	.040	M	.053	T	.057	S	.057	T	.060	T	.049	S		W	.050	F	.043	M	.044	W
5	.043	F	.049	M	.045	T	.049	F	.055	S	.061	W	.067	F		M		T	.043	S		T	.046	T
6	.039	S	.049	T	.041	W	.047	S	.058	M	.055	T	.091	S	.045	T	.049	F	.045	S	.040	W	.043	F
7	.041	S	.040	W	.042	T	.044	S	.063	T	.068	F	.069	S	.051	W	.051	S	.054	M	.048	T	.042	S
8	.038	M	.040	T	.042	F		M	.055	W	.062	S	.060	M		T	.047	S	.048	T	.048	F	.043	S
9	.032	T	.048	F	.038	S		T	.044	T	.053	S	.057	T	.056	F		M	.045	W	.035	S	.037	M
10	.028	W	.050	S	.045	S	.050	W	.048	F	.056	M	.058	W	.054	S		T	.056	T	.033	S	.042	T
11	.029	T	.049	S	.048	M	.051	T	.042	S	.054	T	.061	T	.059	S		W	.055	F	.035	M		W
12	.033	F	.047	M	.047	T	.049	F	.028	S	.064	W	.062	F	.061	M		T	.047	S		T	.044	T
13	.035	S	.049	T	.048	W	.044	S		M	.060	T	.055	S		T		F	.046	S	.046	W	.041	F
14	.036	S	.053	W	.050	T	.045	S	.025	T	.061	F		S	.068	W		S	.045	M	.043	T	.041	S
15	.036	M	.051	T	.054	F	.056	M	.050	W	.059	S	.052	M	.060	T		S	.043	T	.036	F	.042	S
16	.036	T	.048	F	.050	S	.050	T	.048	T	.066	S	.060	T	.065	F		M	.045	W	.033	S	.039	M
17	.044	W	.047	S	.050	S	.048	W	.046	F	.070	M		W	.063	S		T		T	.030	S	.042	T
18	.036	T	.038	S	.047	M	.043	T	.062	S	.055	T	.056	T	.062	S		W		F	.030	M	.045	W
19	.041	F	.045	M	.048	T	.045	F	.049	S	.056	W	.060	F	.061	M	.044	T		S	.030	T	.040	T
20	.041	S	.048	T	.050	W	.051	S	.047	M	.060	T	.056	S	.062	T		F		S	.038	W	.041	F
21	.042	S	.042	W	.048	T	.045	S	.055	T	.062	F	.048	S	.055	W		S		M	.041	T	.040	S
22	.038	M	.047	T	.049	F	.044	M	.054	W	.059	S	.049	M	.062	T		S		T	.033	F	.045	S
23	.039	T	.042	F	.042	S	.038	T	.048	T	.056	S	.059	T	.068	F		M		W	.037	S	.044	M
24	.044	W	.042	S	.035	S	.054	W	.040	F	.047	M	.051	W	.067	S		T	.038	T	.033	S	.044	T
25	.041	T	.042	S	.039	M	.047	T	.050	S	.067	T	.055	T	.062	S		W	.032	F	.037	M	.043	W
26	.039	F	.038	M	.047	T	.058	F	.036	S	.054	W	.065	F	.070	M		T	.041	S	.038	T	.039	T
27	.043	S	.038	T	.047	W	.051	S	.046	M	.055	T	.058	S		T		F	.045	S	.036	W	.040	F
28	.042	S	.044	W	.045	T	.044	S	.058	T		F	.064	S		W	.081	S	.040	M	.032	T	.041	S
29	.043	M	.048	T	.050	F	.044	M		W	.062	S	.060	M	.066	T	.042	S	.036	T	.041	F	.041	S
30	.045	T			.049	S	.053	T	.056	T	.057	S	.059	T	.057	F	.041	M	.036	W	.035	S	.037	M
31	.048	W			.046	S			.062	F			.063	W	.050	S			.037	T				T
Valid Days	31		29		31		28		29		29		27		26		10		24		28		29	
Maximum	.048		.053		.054		.058		.063		.070		.091		.070		.081		.056		.048		.046	
Violations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	

7485 Total Samples
85.2 % Possible
321 Valid daily maxima

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

Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Craters of the Moon NM

1996 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 in 1996 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 1996 highest five daily maximum 8-hour averages are also tabulated. A * in the Data Comp % Met? column indicates EPA data completeness requirement was not met for the three-year period.

Year	3-Year Avg 4 th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	3-Year Avg Data Comp %	Data Comp % 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)
1996	61	90		76	68	65	64	64

Ozone
Ten Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations
Craters of the Moon National Monument

Final Data
01/01/96 - 12/31/96

Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppm)
1	07/06/96	18	0.091*
2	09/28/96	10	0.081*
3	06/17/96	13	0.070*
4	08/26/96	16	0.070*
5	07/07/96	19	0.069
6	06/07/96	12	0.068*
7	08/14/96	15	0.068*
8	08/23/96	17	0.068
9	06/25/96	19	0.067
10	07/05/96	17	0.067**

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

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

Note: The primary and secondary ambient air standard for ozone is 0.12 ppm averaged 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 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations
 ≥ 100 ppb and > 124 ppb
 Craters of the Moon National Monument

Final Data
 01/01/96 - 12/31/96

Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
		≥ 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
No values exceeded 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

Final Data
01/01/96 - 12/31/96

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/m³).

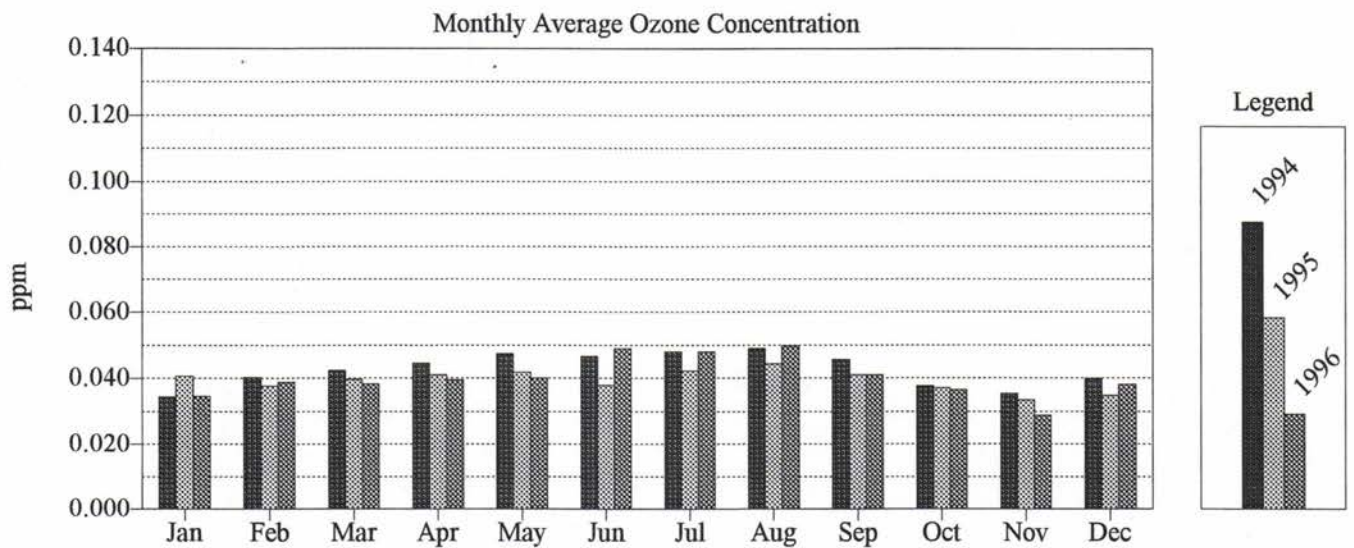
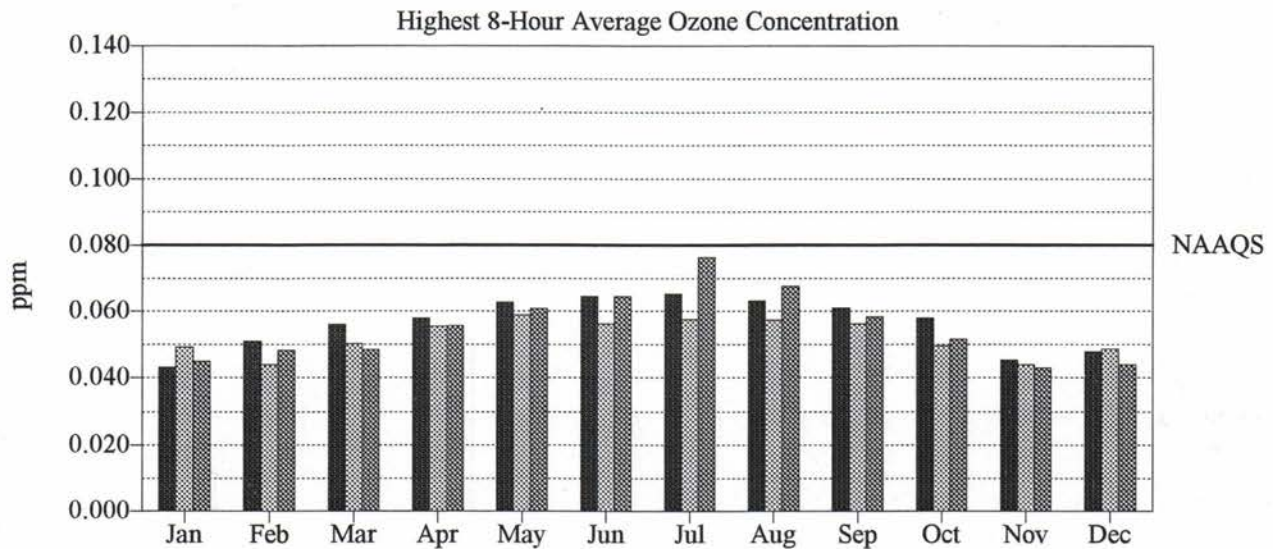
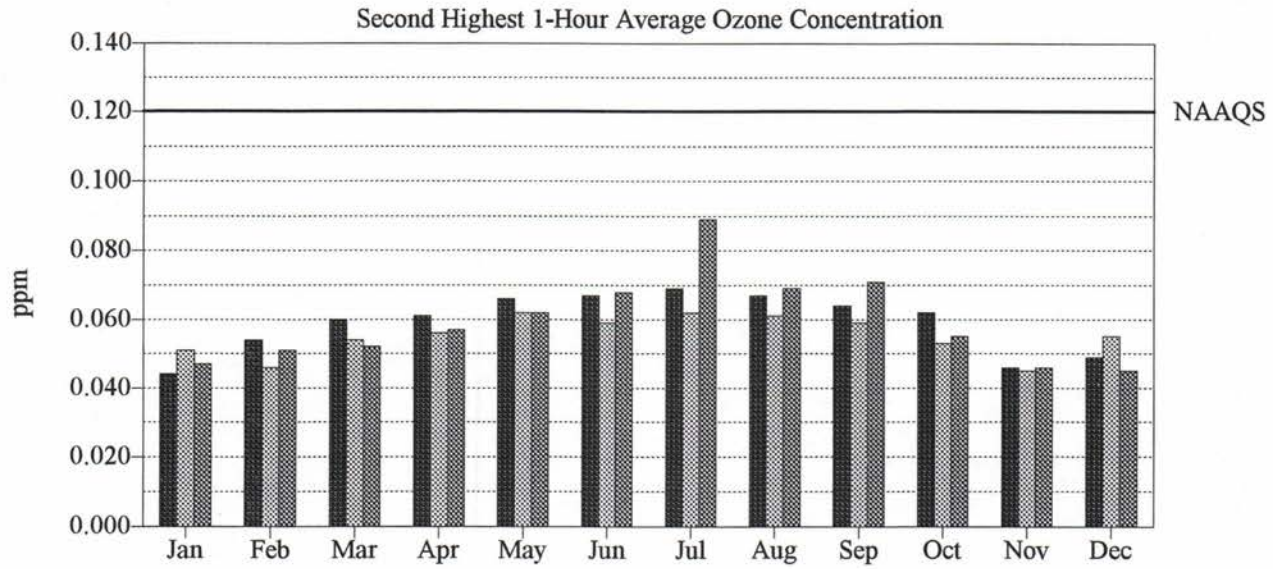
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

01/01/96 - 12/31/96

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
JOTR-YV	1	139
CHAM-XX	2	135
CACO-XX	3	127
SEKI-LK	4	122
PINN-ES	5	118
SEKI-AM	6	117
GRSM-CM	7	108
MACA-OC	8	107
YOSE-TD	9	106
COWP-XX	10	102
GRSM-CD	11	102
GRSM-LR	12	102
COSW-XX	13	101
YOSE-WV	14	101
ACAD-ST	15	100
ACAD-CM	16	96
SHEN-BM	17	96
DEVA-PV	18	94
LAVO-ML	19	92
ROMO-LP	20	91
YOSE-CM	21	91
SAGU-PC	22	90
CRMO-VC	23	89
GRSM-CC	24	89
MORA-TW	25	89
BIBE-KB	26	84
EVER-BC	27	84
GRCA-AS	28	83
CANY-IS	29	81
GRBA-MY	30	80
CHIR-ES	31	79
MEVE-MY	32	76
VOYA-SB	33	74
YELL-WT	34	74
VOYA-BB	35	73
NOCA-MM	36	67
GLAC-WG	37	64
YELL-LY	38	64
THRO-NO	39	63
DENA-HQ	40	62
OLYM-VC	41	56

4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
JOTR-YV	1	109
SEKI-LK	2	105
SEKI-AM	3	101
CACO-XX	4	97
PINN-ES	5	95
GRSM-CM	6	92
YOSE-TD	7	90
GRSM-LR	8	89
GRSM-CD	9	87
ACAD-CM	10	82
MACA-OC	11	82
SHEN-BM	12	82
YOSE-WV	13	82
COWP-XX	14	81
YOSE-CM	15	79
CHAM-XX	16	78
DEVA-PV	17	78
GRSM-CC	18	76
SAGU-PC	19	76
ACAD-ST	20	74
CANY-IS	21	74
COSW-XX	22	74
GRBA-MY	23	74
BIBE-KB	24	73
GRCA-AS	25	73
LAVO-ML	26	73
MEVE-MY	27	73
ROMO-LP	28	73
CHIR-ES	29	72
MORA-TW	30	66
VOYA-BB	31	65
CRMO-VC	32	64
EVER-BC	33	63
VOYA-SB	34	63
YELL-WT	35	62
YELL-LY	36	60
THRO-NO	37	59
GLAC-WG	38	58
DENA-HQ	39	53
NOCA-MM	40	50
OLYM-VC	41	47

Annual Sum60 Exposure Index			
Site	Rank	Sum60	Count
JOTR-YV	1	179079	2377
SEKI-LK	2	152521	2011
GRSM-CM	3	142000	2044
SEKI-AM	4	131221	1722
YOSE-TD	5	113904	1617
GRSM-LR	6	106846	1539
GRSM-CD	7	101985	1489
SHEN-BM	8	88363	1306
CANY-IS	9	66059	1023
PINN-ES	10	64788	896
DEVA-PV	11	54552	820
GRCA-AS	12	50827	786
YOSE-WV	13	49470	698
MACA-OC	14	46419	669
COWP-XX	15	45805	662
CHIR-ES	16	42596	662
ROMO-LP	17	37452	575
GRBA-MY	18	37370	578
CACO-XX	19	36861	510
YOSE-CM	20	34437	511
GRSM-CC	21	32322	484
LAVO-ML	22	31993	483
SAGU-PC	23	30164	452
ACAD-CM	24	28315	408
MEVE-MY	25	22976	355
BIBE-KB	26	15715	235
COSW-XX	27	15620	225
CRMO-VC	28	14039	223
CHAM-XX	29	13085	176
ACAD-ST	30	11340	167
MORA-TW	31	5549	82
YELL-WT	32	4162	66
VOYA-BB	33	3771	58
VOYA-SB	34	3550	55
EVER-BC	35	2496	37
YELL-LY	36	2330	38
GLAC-WG	37	1850	30
THRO-NO	38	1834	30
NOCA-MM	39	1012	16
DENA-HQ	40	125	2
OLYM-VC	41	0	0

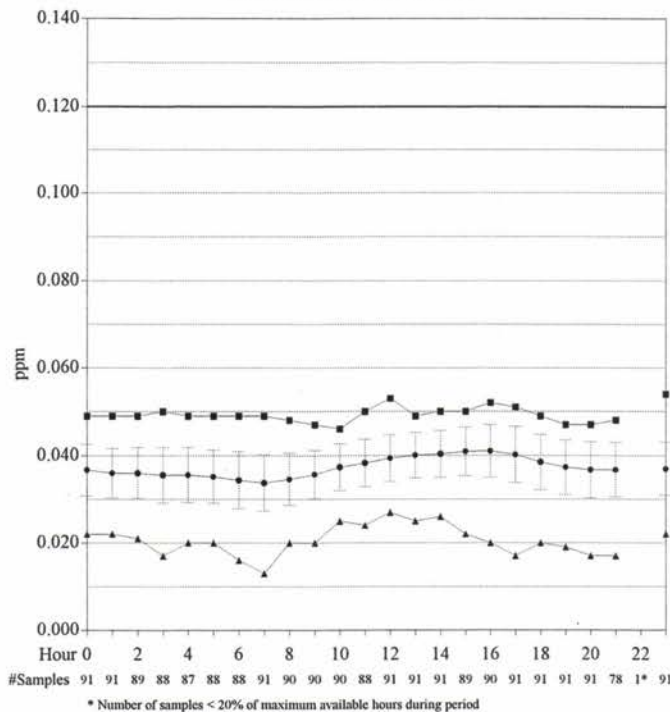


**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK**

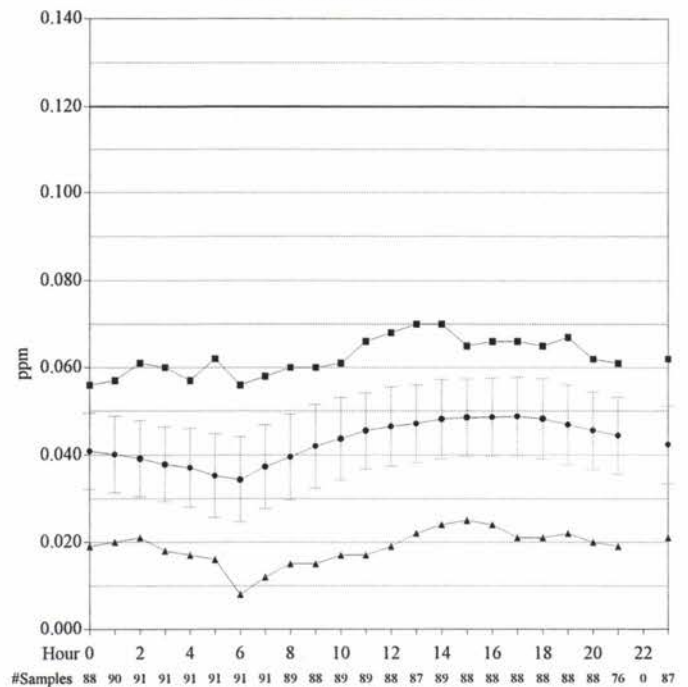
1996 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations (ppb)



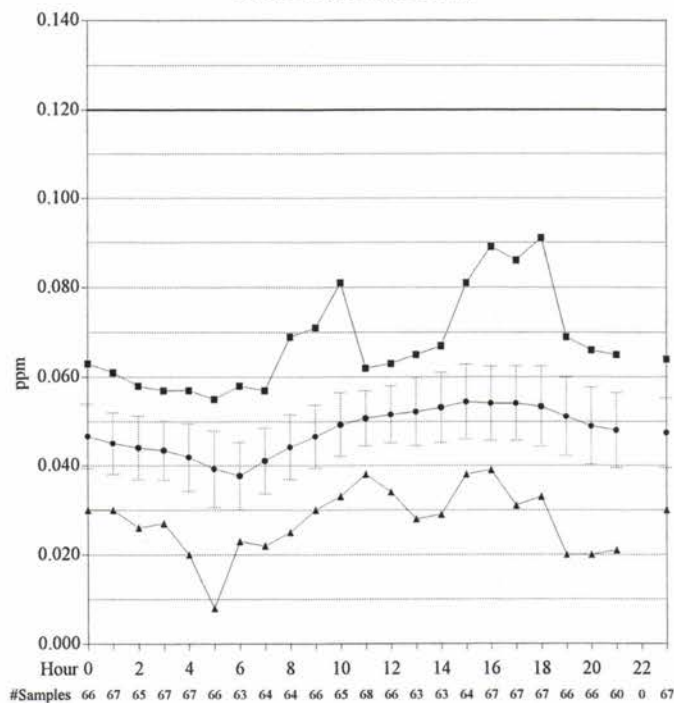
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



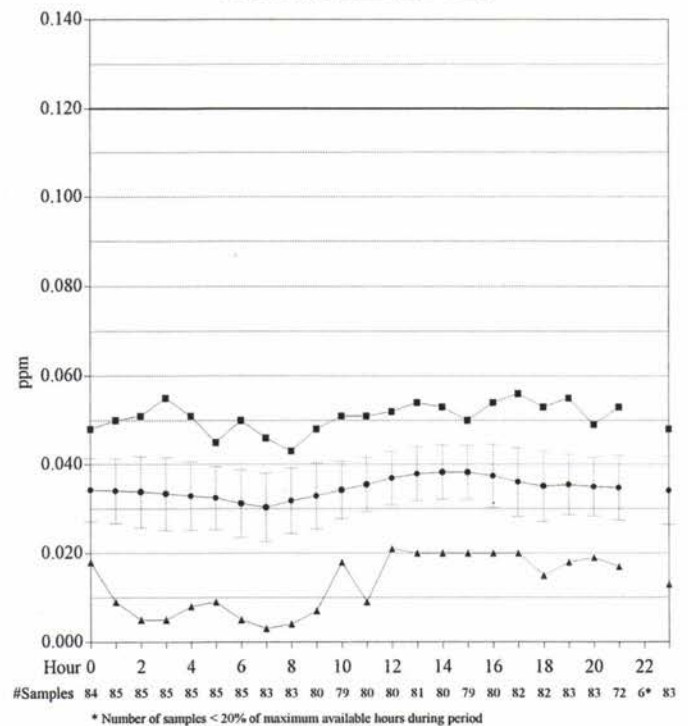
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



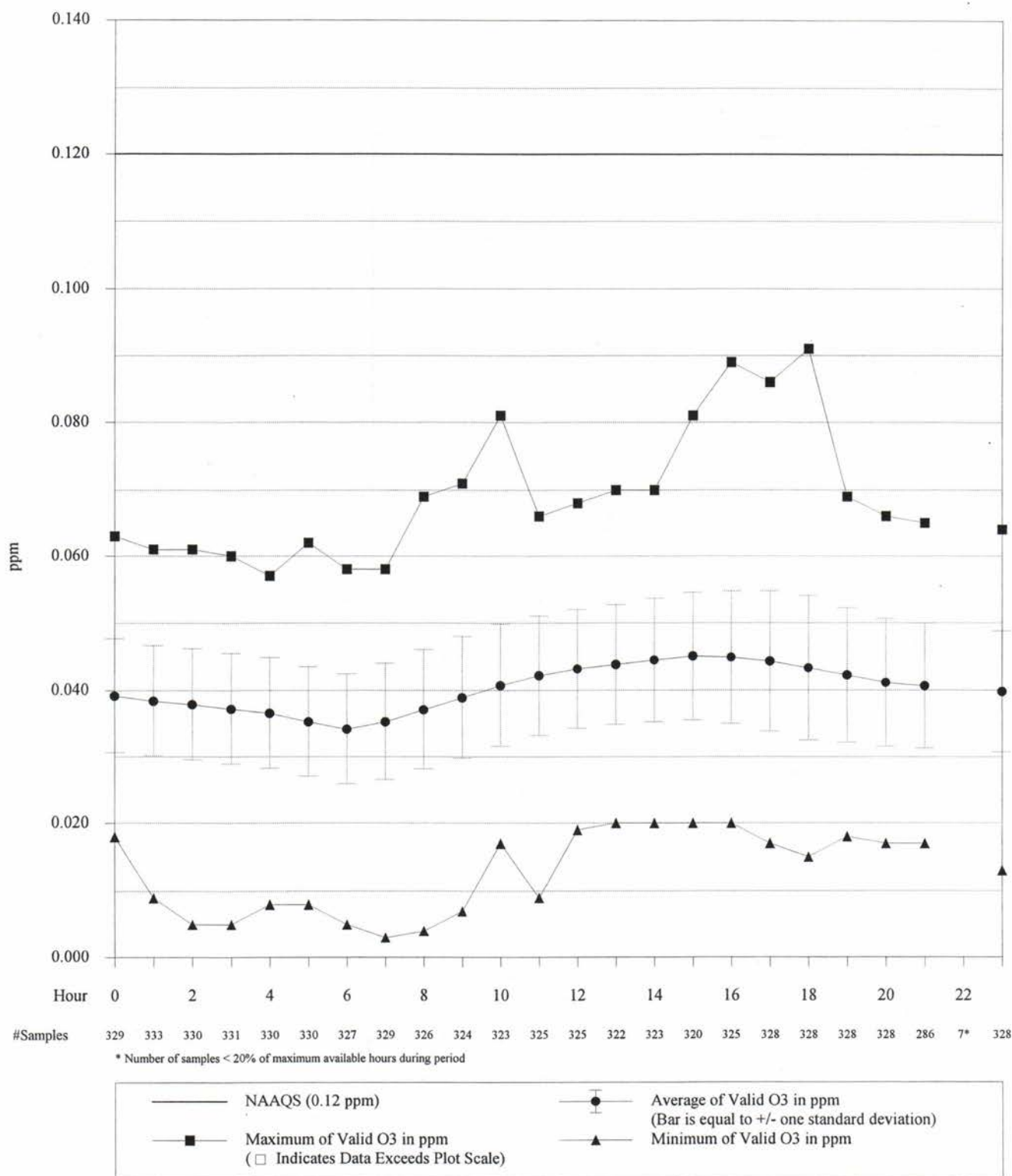
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



— NAAQS (0.12 ppm)
 —●— Average of Valid O3 in ppm
 —■— Maximum of Valid O3 in ppm
 (○ Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale)
 —▲— Minimum of Valid O3 in ppm
 (Bar is equal to +/- one standard deviation)

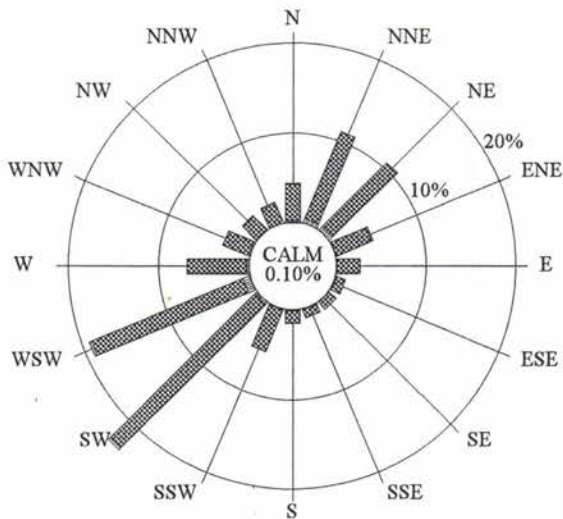


Craters of the
Moon National Monument

Quarterly Ozone
Pollutant Rose

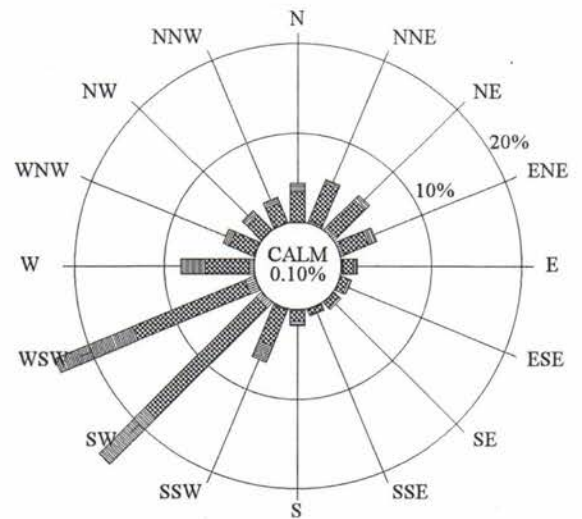
1996

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



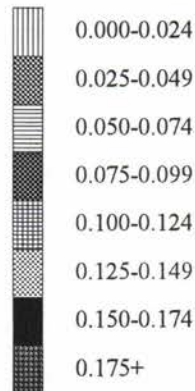
94.8% Collected 94.1% Valid
2184 Possible /2070 Collected /2056 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

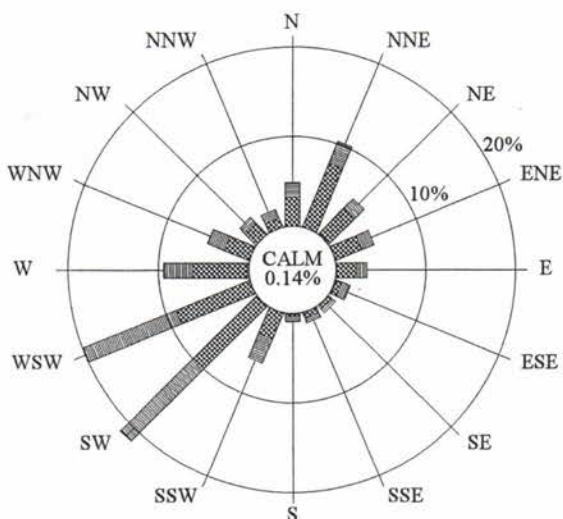


94.7% Collected 93.1% Valid
2184 Possible /2068 Collected /2034 Valid

Ozone (ppm)

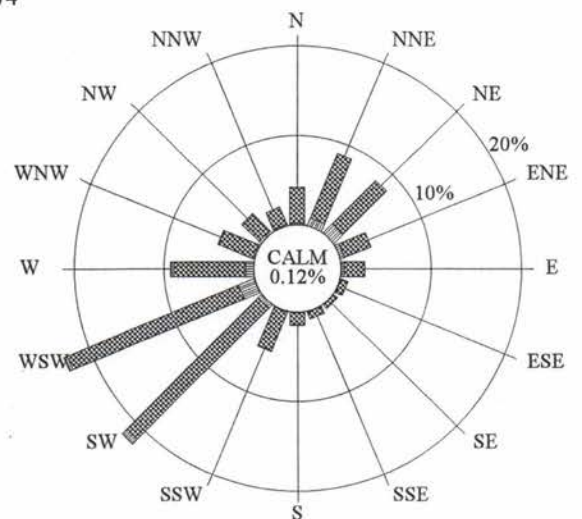


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



88.6% Collected 65.9% Valid
2208 Possible /1956 Collected /1455 Valid

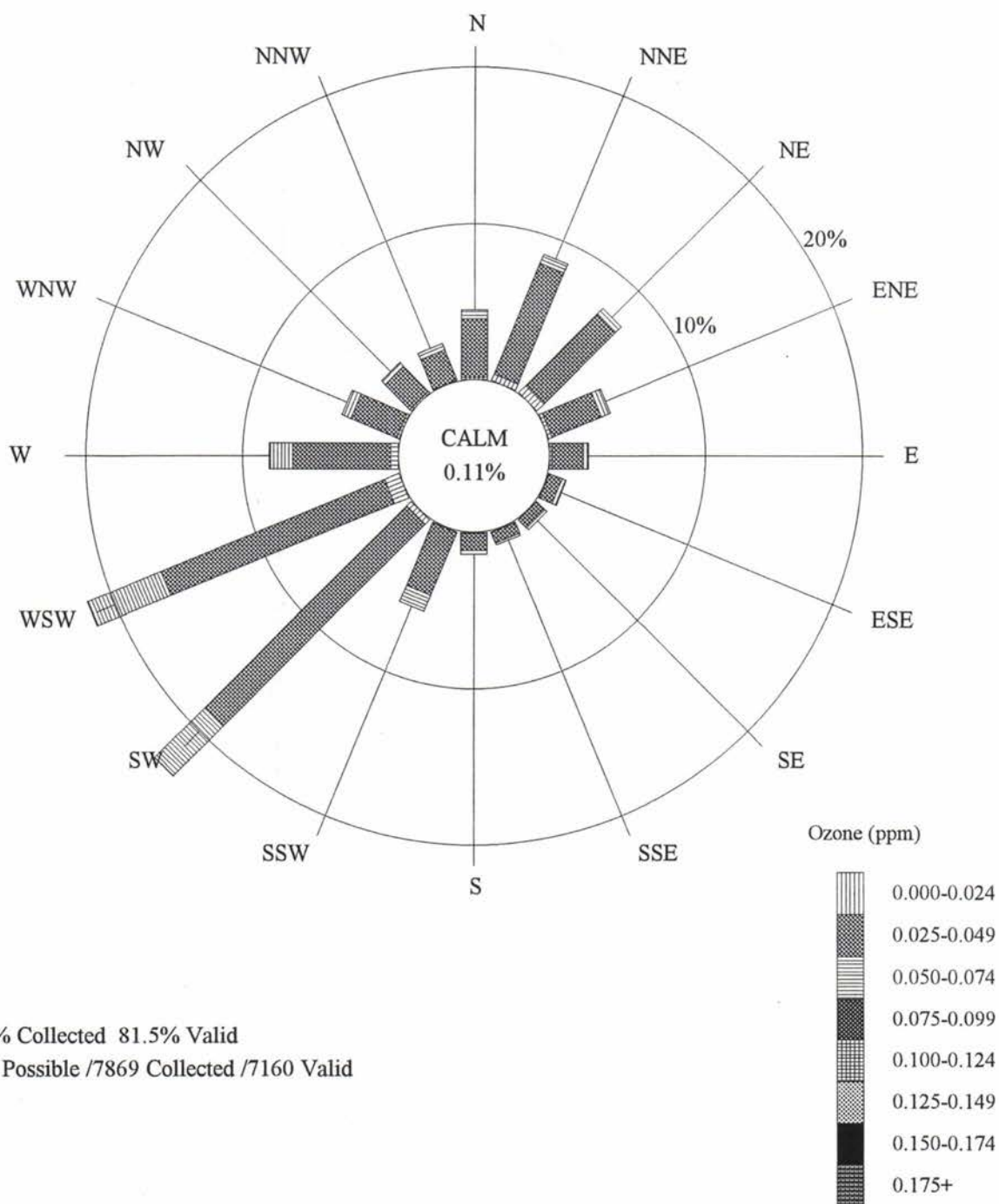
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



80.4% Collected 73.1% Valid
2208 Possible /1775 Collected /1615 Valid

Final Validation

05-06-1998



89.6% Collected 81.5% Valid
8784 Possible /7869 Collected /7160 Valid

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 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 Data 01/01/96 - 12/31/96				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference ^{1,2}	Lower 95% Probability Limit ³	Upper 95% Probability Limit ³
1	13	-3.02	-7.58	1.55
2	10	-1.69	-6.34	2.96
3	9	3.23	-1.30	7.75
4	12	-1.09	-7.62	5.44

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
Craters of the Moon National Monument

Final Data
01/01/96 - 12/31/96

Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	3.9	m/s	8265	2.7
Maximum	16.2	m/s		
Percent calm = 0.13				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	6.5	degC	8263	11.2
Maximum	33.5	degC		
Minimum	-24.9	degC		
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	NA			
Maximum				
Minimum				
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	370.140	ly/day	366	189.728
Maximum Daily Total	716.940	ly/day		
Minimum Daily Total	33.900	ly/day		

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.

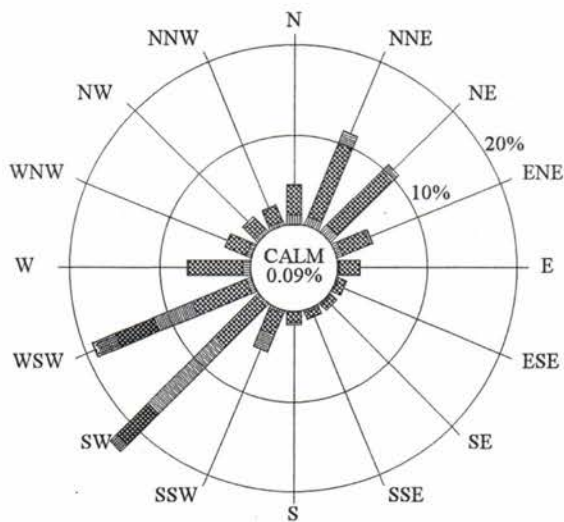
NA indicates instrument not available.

Craters of the Moon National Monument

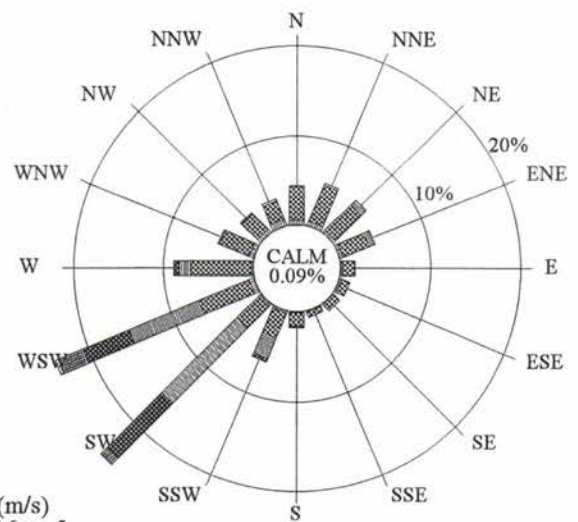
Quarterly Wind Rose

1996

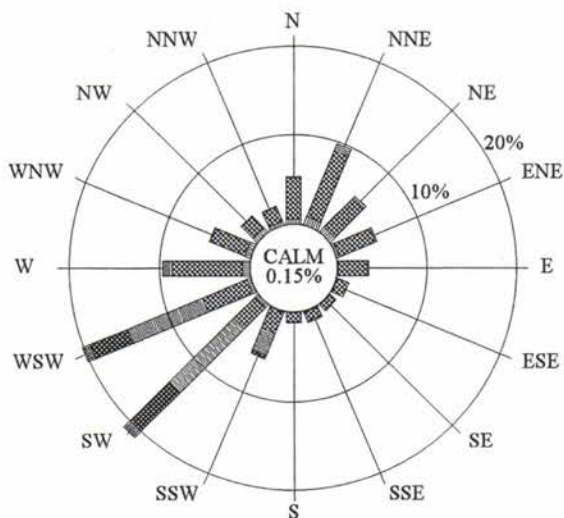
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



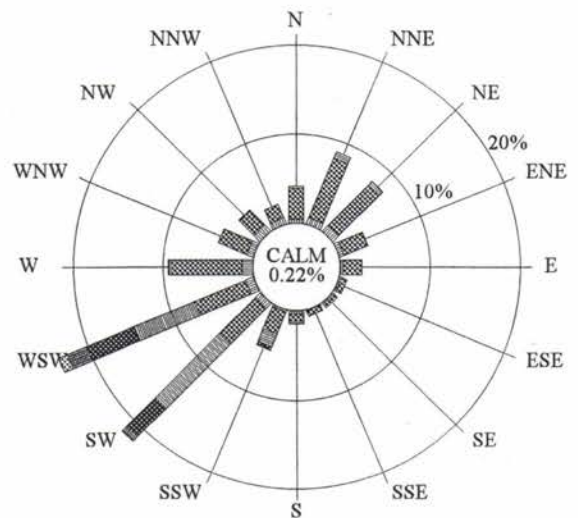
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

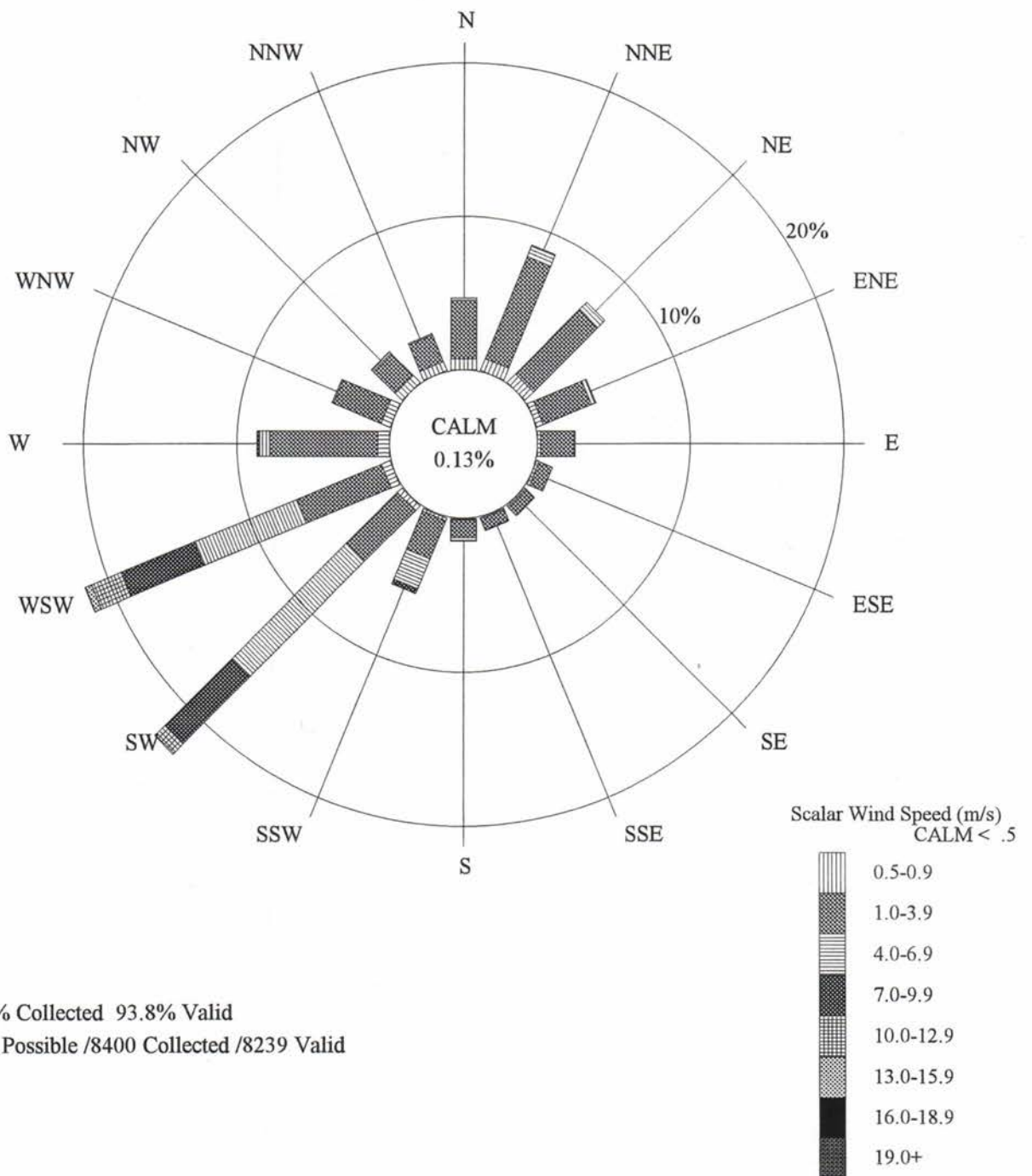


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)





95.6% Collected 93.8% Valid
8784 Possible /8400 Collected /8239 Valid

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
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	Description
ssssCNyr.ASC	Weekly averages
Where: ssss = site code CN = CASTNet yr = year asc = ascii file	

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

4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

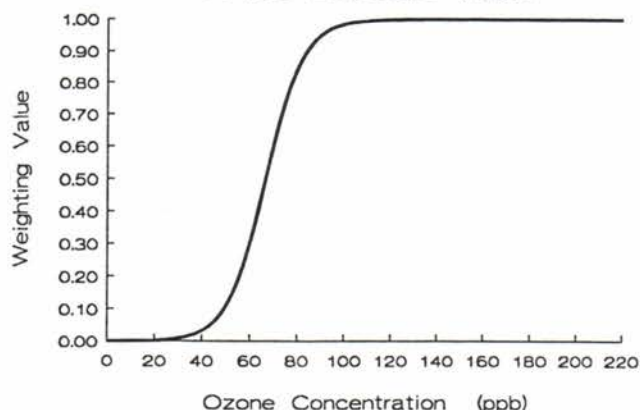
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the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

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

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

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 = langleys 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			