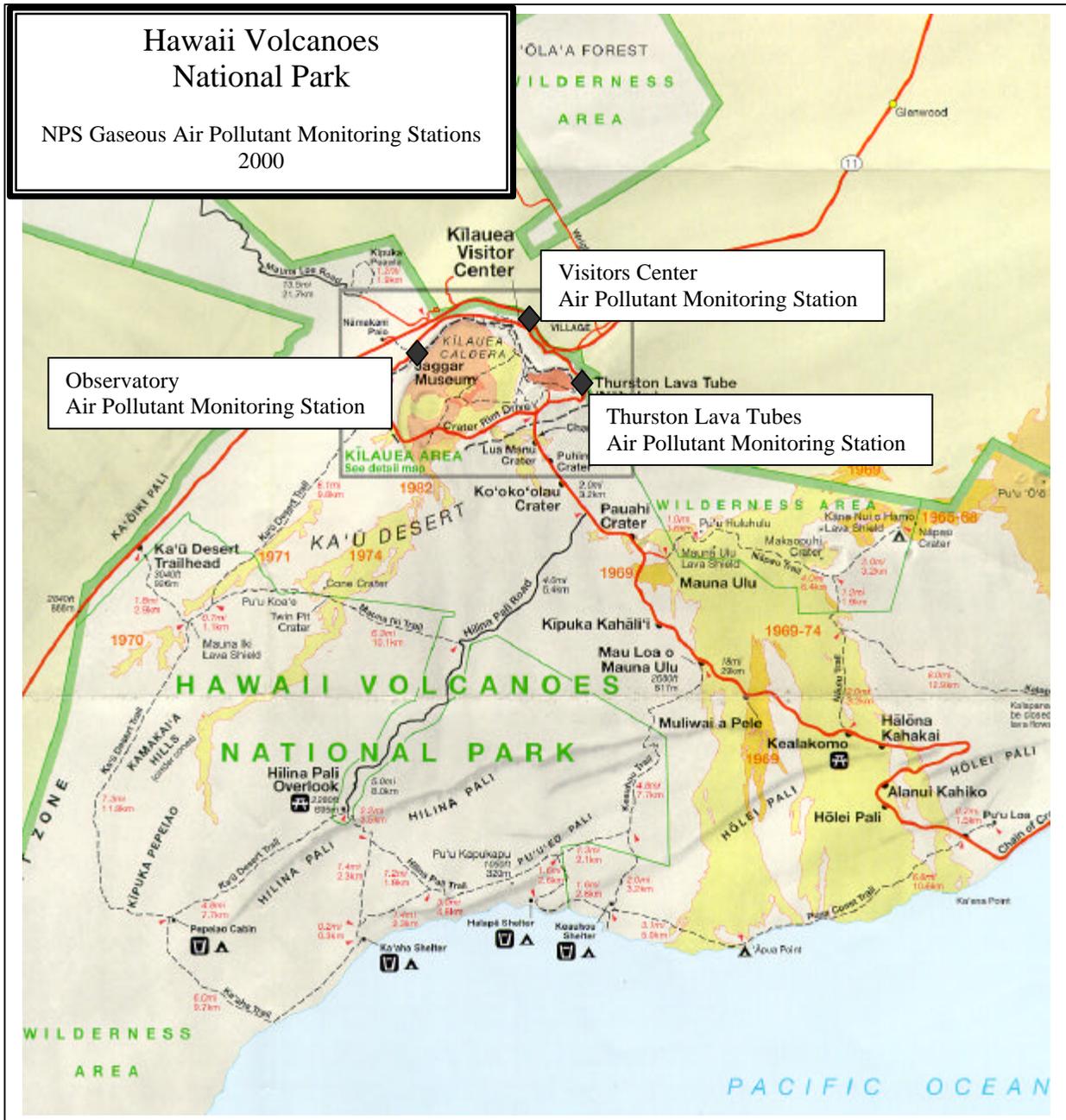


**Annual Data Summary**  
**HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK**  
**2000**  
**National Park Service**  
**Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



**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



The National Park Service maintained three air pollutant monitoring sites in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park during 2000. Data from each site are summarized in this report.

**Annual Data Summary**  
**HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK**  
**Observatory**  
**2000**  
**National Park Service**  
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This Annual Data Summary was prepared under NPS Contract CX-1270-96-007 by:

**Air Resource Specialists, Inc.**  
1901 Sharp Point Drive, Suite E  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80525  
Telephone: (970) 484-7941  
Fax: (970) 484-3423

For additional copies of this report or reports for other NPS units, contact:

**National Park Service Air Resources Division**  
Information Management Center  
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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The National Park Service Air Resources Division (ARD) recognizes the level of effort required by individual park units, site operators, auditors, cooperating state and local agencies, and ARD contractors. ARD sincerely appreciates the contributions of all participants in assisting with the collection, validation, and reporting of these air quality and meteorological data.

At Hawaii Volcanoes National Park the ARD specifically recognizes Tamar Elias 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.

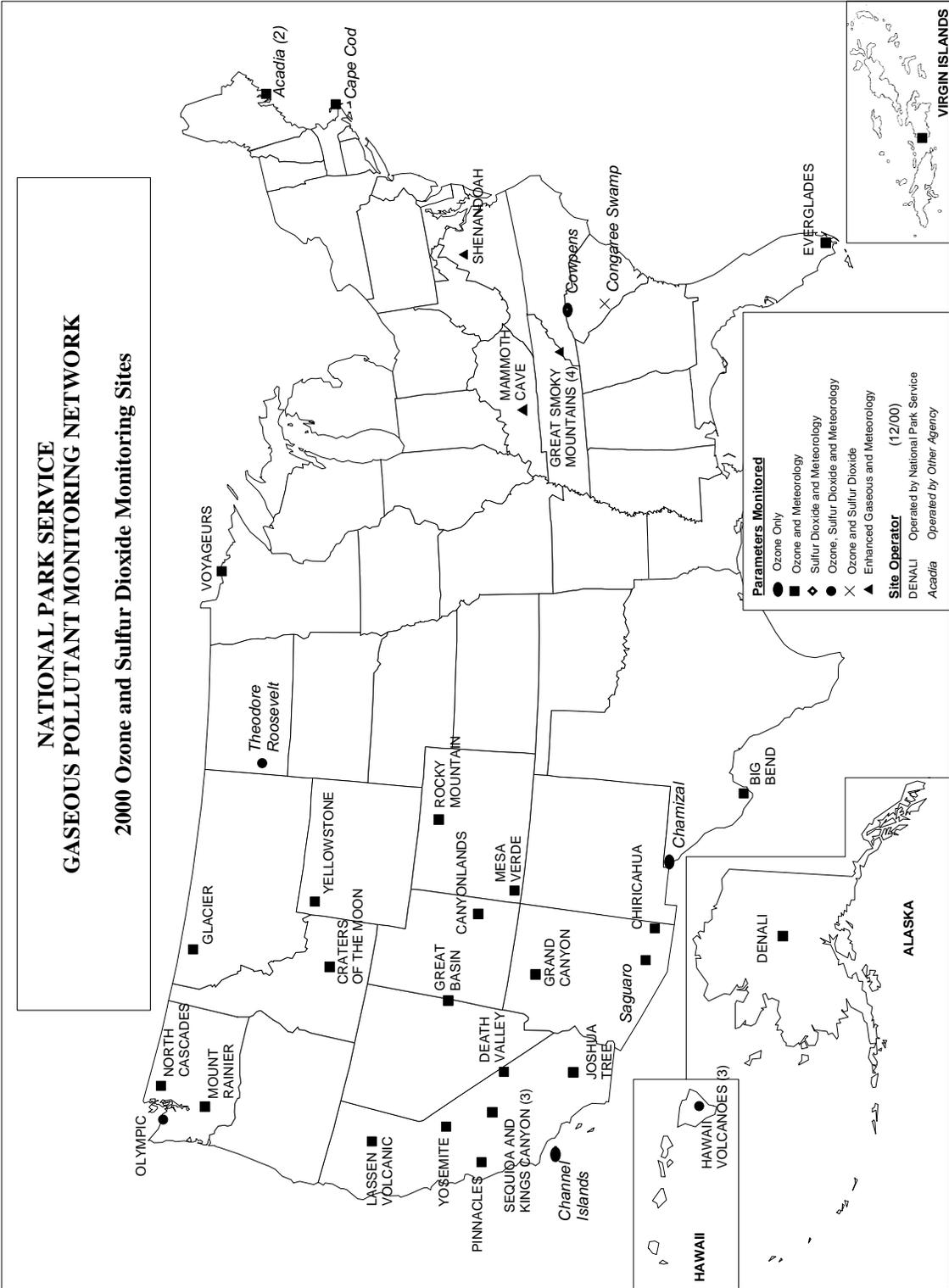
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The 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, 40 monitoring sites in 35 units of the National Park System had some combination of ozone, sulfur dioxide, meteorological, and CASTNet dry deposition monitoring. Monitoring methods and quality assurance procedures used in the national park network meet the applicable 40 CFR Part 58 EPA requirements. This allows for the direct comparison of NPS collected data with that collected by the EPA, and state and local air pollution control agencies. Data collected by this network are incorporated in the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) database which is a national database of all air quality data collected throughout the country. These data are also stored in the NPS Air Resources Division's Information Management Center (IMC) that allows for easy access and analysis of data.

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

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

## 2000 Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites



## **1.2 HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK**

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, a Class I area, is located in the southeastern portion of the island of Hawaii. The island is situated at the southeastern end of the Hawaiian chain and is the largest and most recently formed. Its location and site specifications are presented on the following page.

The park was established by Congress in 1916 to conserve the volcanic features, endemic Hawaiian ecosystems, Hawaiian cultural and archaeological remains, and inherent scenic values for visitor enjoyment and appreciation and for their scientific and historic values. In 1987, Congress designated 123 thousand of the park's 229 thousand acres as a wilderness area. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park was designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1980, and a World Heritage Site in 1987.

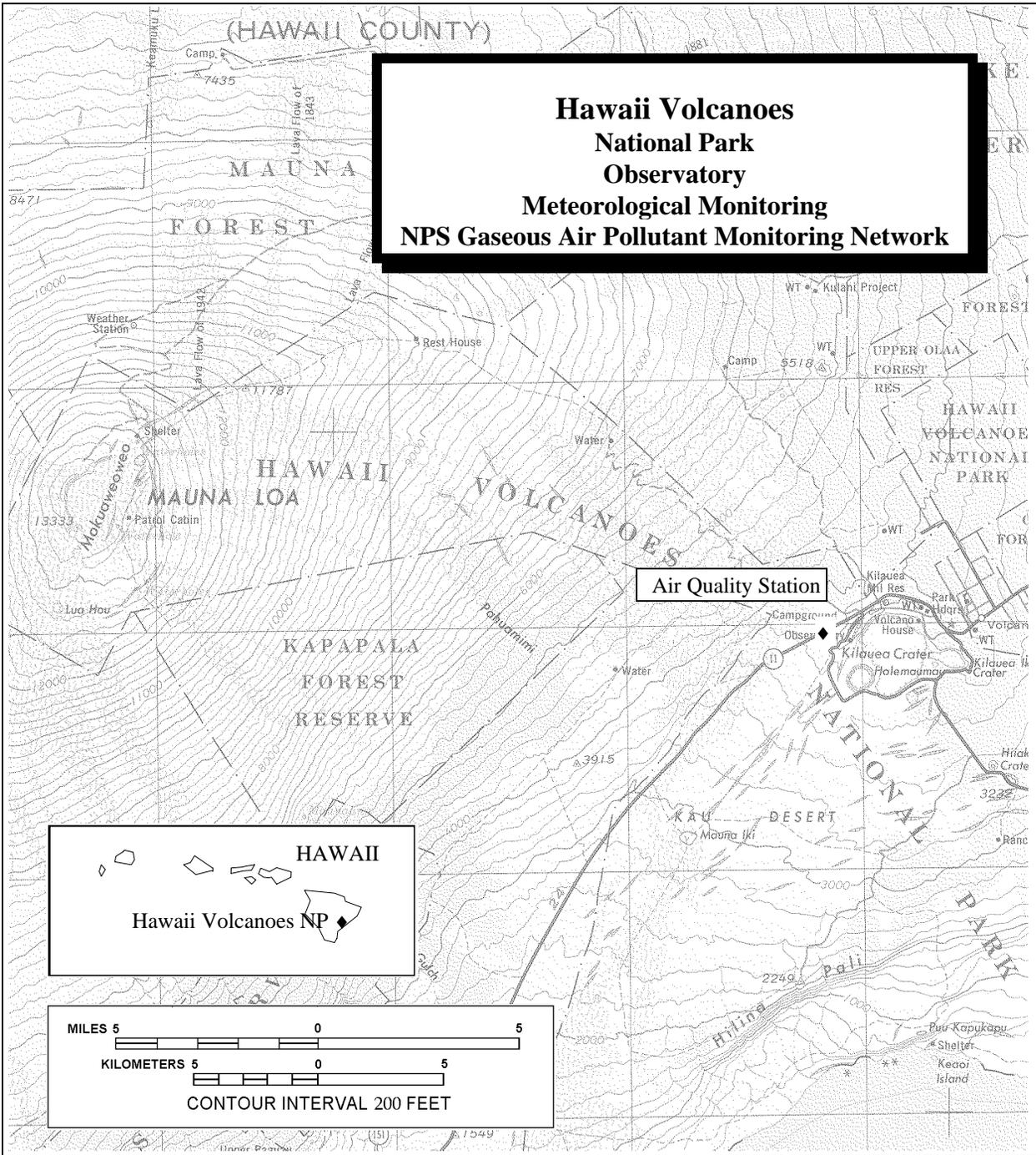
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park contains within its boundaries two of the most active volcanoes in the world, Mauna Loa and Kilauea, along with numerous historical, archaeological, and biological resources.

Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes are the dominant features of the park. Surrounded by recent lava flow materials and unique endemic plant communities, these volcanoes are dynamic landforms where new lava flows can drastically change the landscape. Recent eruptions have covered many acres with lava up to 300 feet deep, created new land where flows enter the ocean, and built up a new mountain where none existed before. These two volcanoes are the most studied and best understood volcanoes in the world because of the favorable opportunities afforded for fundamental and detailed research which are not duplicated or even approached in any other part of the world.

Hawaii flora is remarkable for its extraordinary degree of endemism. Ninety-five percent of the native species are found only in these islands. Although park boundaries were drawn primarily to include recent lava flows and the summits of Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes, there is within the park, albeit limited in extent, a rich diversity of species and vegetation types. Diverse natural vegetation zones include tropical rain forest, woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, and alpine tundra.

Birds are the most important aspect of the park's wildlife and include endemic species of honeycreeper, owl, thrush, hawk, and flycatcher. No fish are found within the park. The Hawaiian bat is the only native land mammal. However, feral animals, such as goats and pigs, have done great damage to the native plant and animal communities.

The park's cultural and historical resources include Hawaiian religious sites, prehistoric and historic trails and routes and relatively modern historic structures.



SITE IDENTIFICATION		MAP INFORMATION	
Site Abbreviation:	HAVO-OB	Mean Elevation:	1219.2 m
AIRS ID NO.:	15-001-0007	Longitude:	155° 17' 17"W
INSTRUMENTATION		Latitude:	19° 25' 13"N
		UTM Zone:	30
Wind Speed	Temperature	Easting:	866455 m
Wind Direction	Precipitation	Northing:	3535 m
Barometric Pressure		Map Reference:	Hawaii
Relative Humidity			NE 5-1,5
			1975
			1:250,000

## **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  
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park  
Observatory

Final Validation

01/01/2000 - 12/31/2000

Parameter	Interval	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
			No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Vector Wind Speed	hourly	VWS	8784	8695	99.0	8692	99.0
Vector Wind Direction	hourly	VWD	8784	8695	99.0	8692	99.0
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	hourly	SDWD	8784	8695	99.0	8692	99.0
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	hourly	TMP	8784	8696	99.0	8693	99.0
Relative Humidity	hourly	RH	8784	8597	97.9	7319	83.3
Precipitation	hourly	RNF	8784	8692	99.0	7639	87.0
Barometric Pressure	hourly	BAR	8784	8598	97.9	8595	97.8

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

Performance Goals:

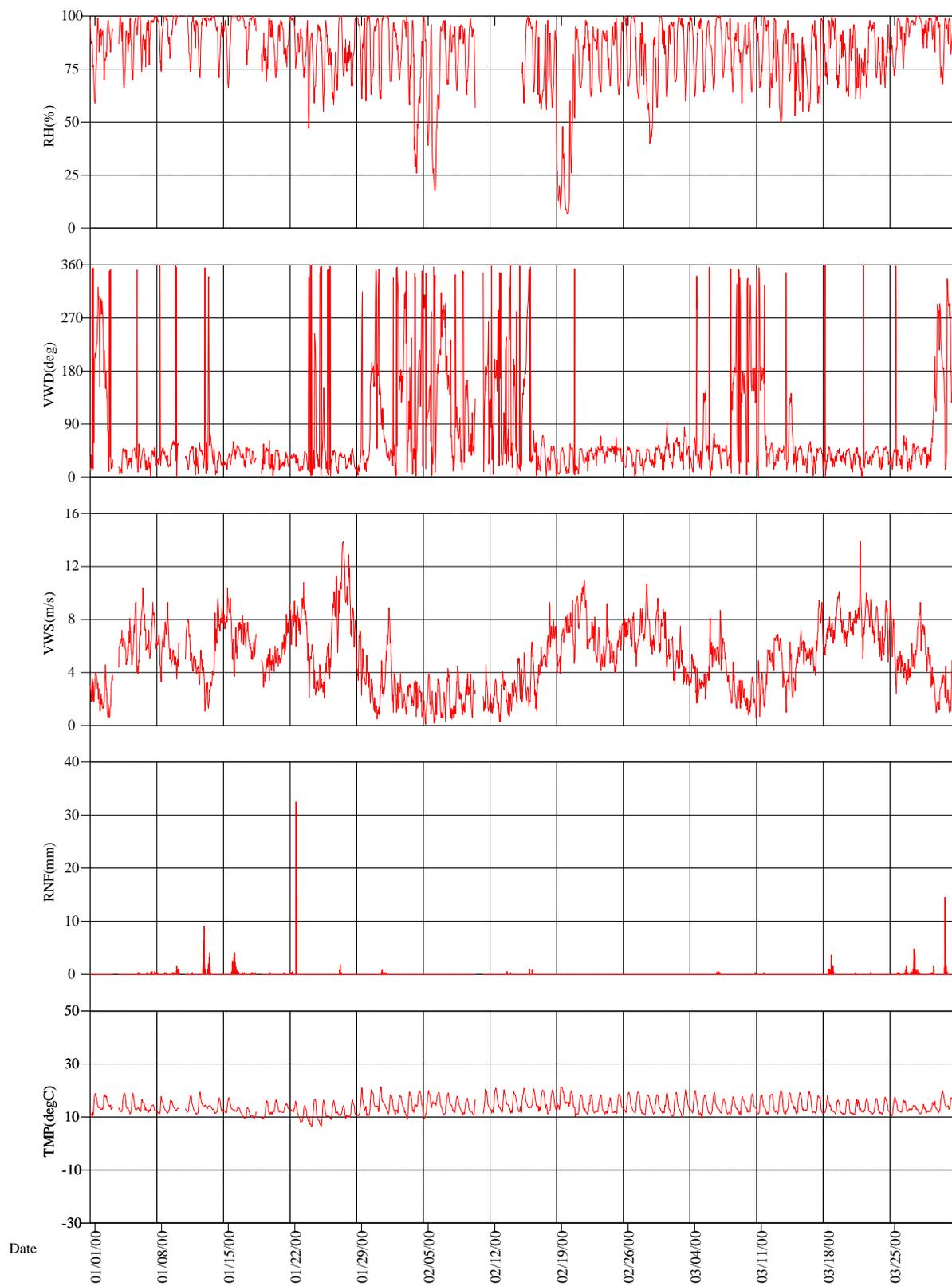
Quarterly Criteria:

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

Monthly Criteria:

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

# Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Observatory

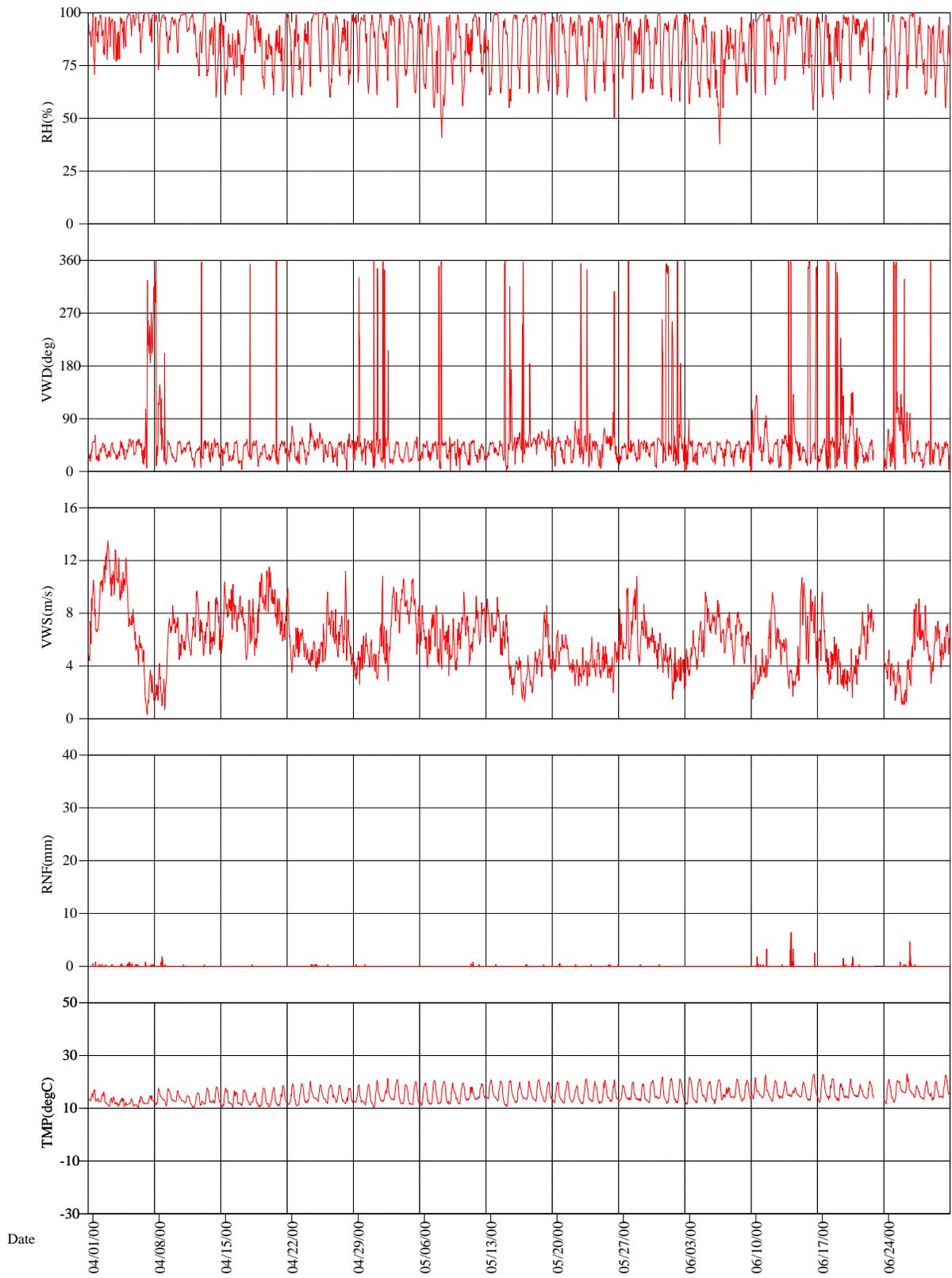


Final Validation

First Quarter 2000

havo-ob.stk - havo-ob.dat 05-16-2001

# Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Observatory

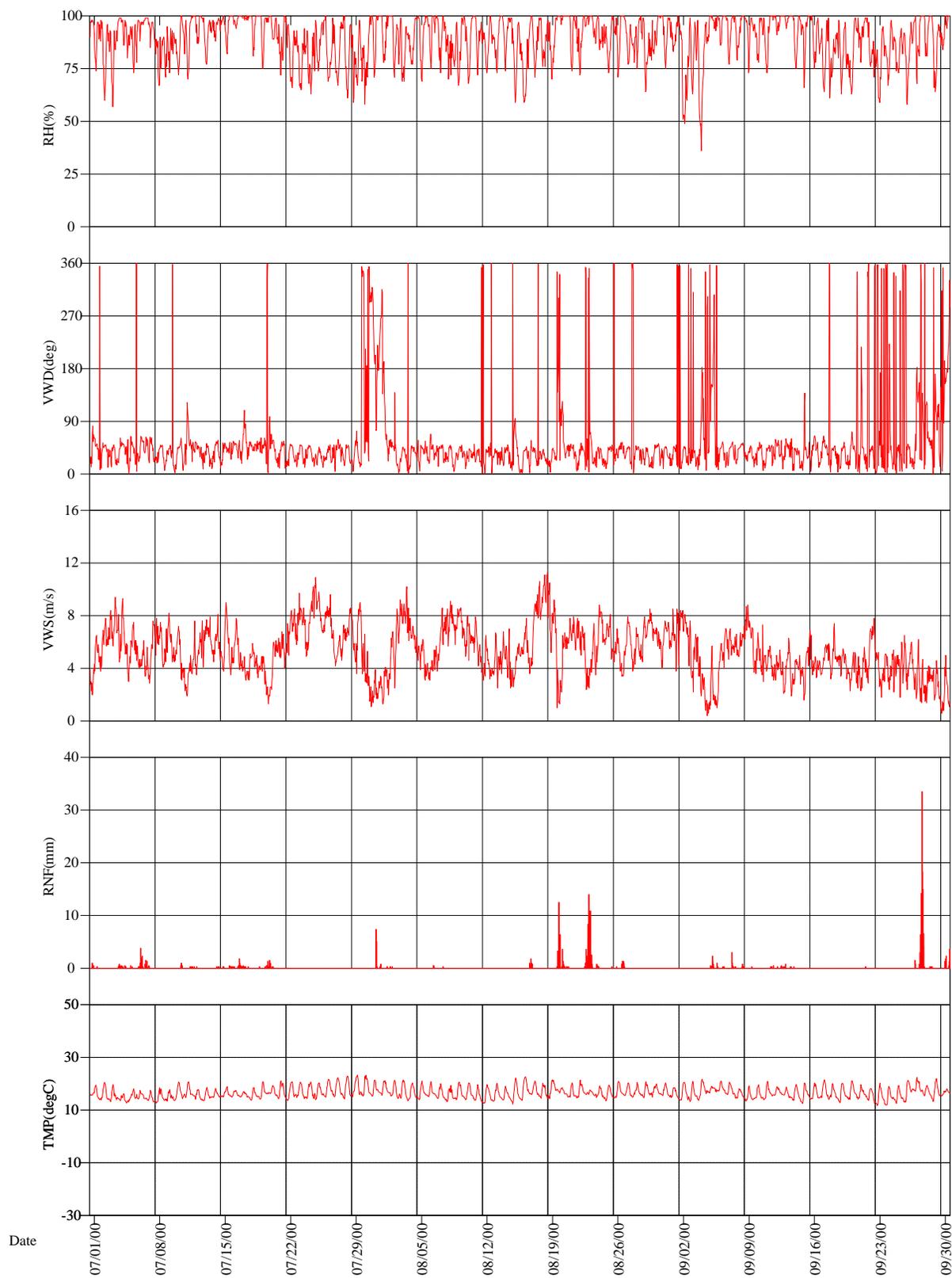


Final Validation

Second Quarter 2000

havo-ob.stk - havo-ob.dat 05-16-2001

# Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Observatory

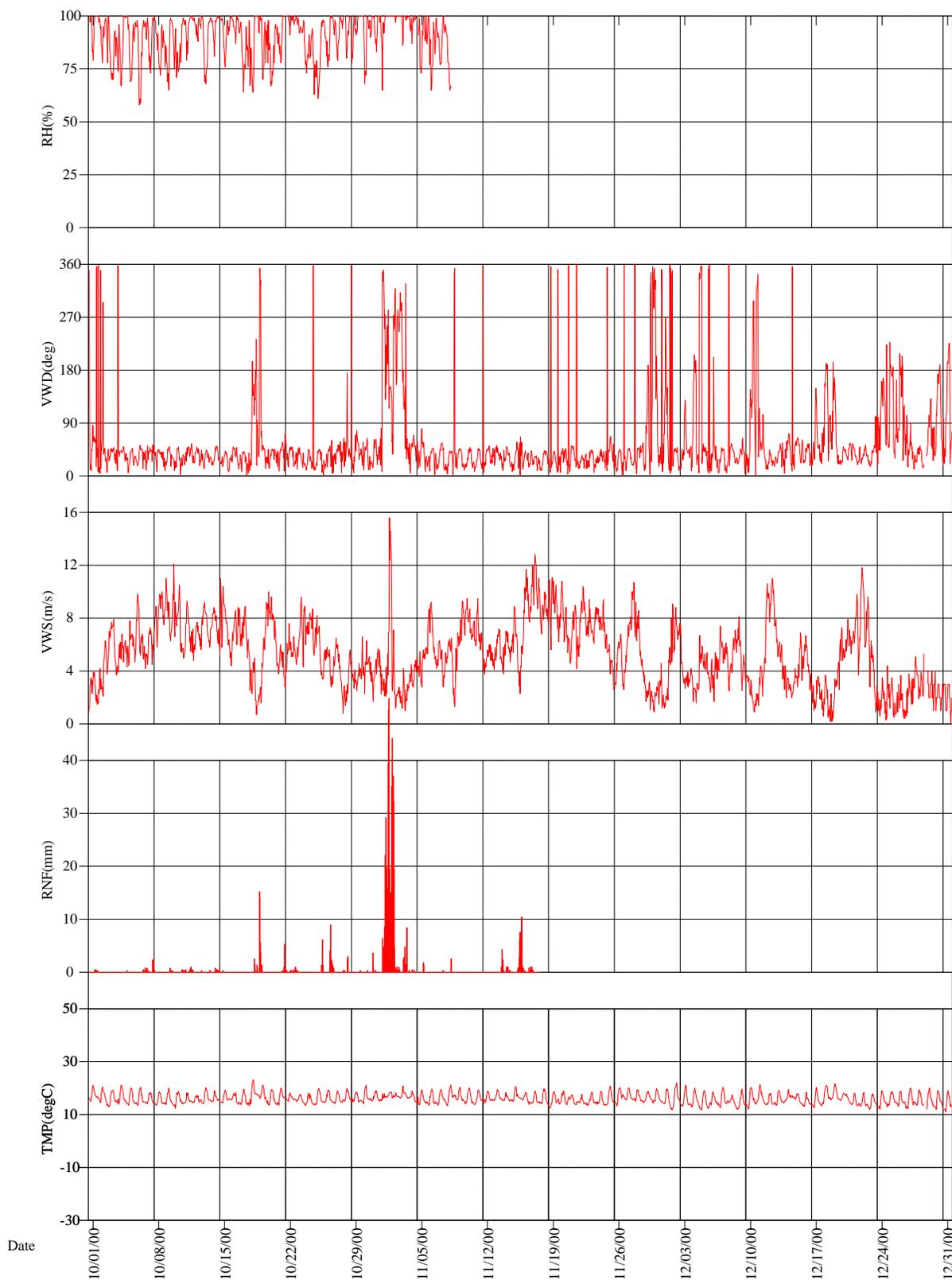


Final Validation

Third Quarter 2000

havo-ob.stk - havo-ob.dat 05-16-2001

# Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Observatory



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 2000

havo-ob.stk - havo-ob.dat 05-16-2001

## **2.2 METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY**

Summary of Selected Meteorological Data

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Observatory

Final Validation

01/01/2000 - 12/31/2000

Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
<b>VECTOR WIND SPEED</b>				
Average	5.4	m/s	8692	2.3
Maximum	15.6	m/s		
Percent calm = 0.22				
<b>AMBIENT TEMPERATURE</b>				
Average	15.4	degC	8693	2.6
Maximum	23.3	degC		
Minimum	6.3	degC		
<b>RELATIVE HUMIDITY</b>				
Average	87	percent	7319	13
Maximum	100	percent		
Minimum	7	percent		
<b>PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)</b>				
Average non-zero rate	2.1	mm/hr	707	5.5
Maximum non-zero rate	51.8	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.3	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	1466.4	mm		
<b>SOLAR RADIATION</b>				
Average Daily Total	NA			
Maximum Daily Total				
Minimum Daily Total				

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.

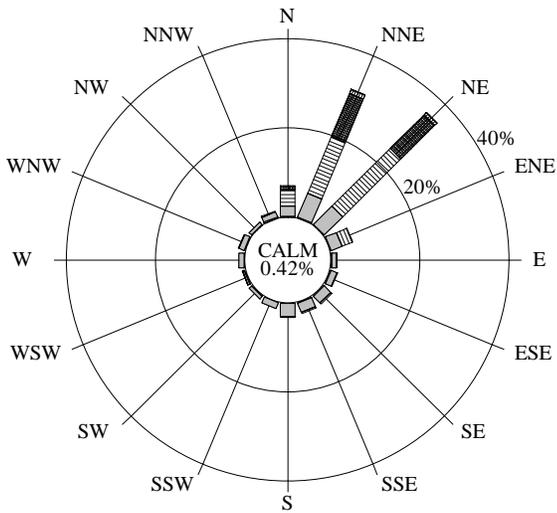
NA indicates instrument not available.

Hawaii Volcanoes  
National Park  
Observatory

Quarterly Wind Rose

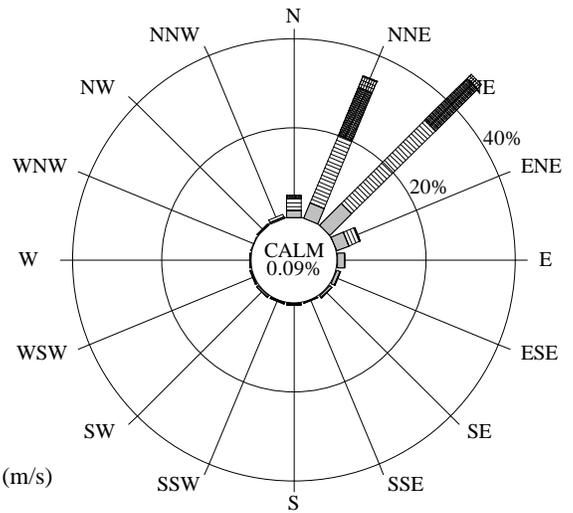
2000

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



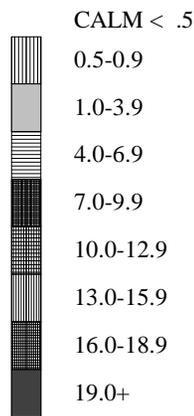
100.0% Collected 97.2% Valid  
2184 Possible /2184 Collected /2123 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

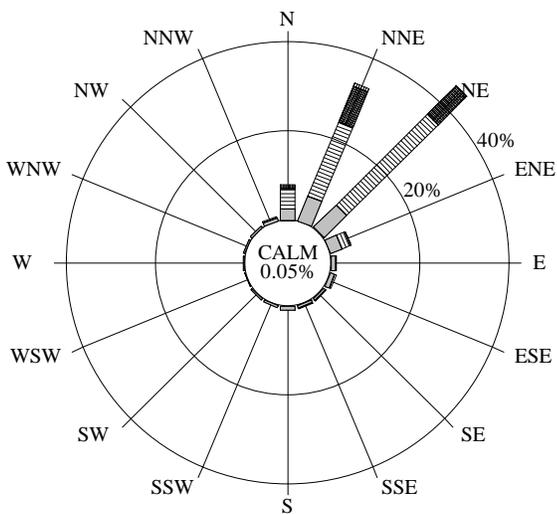


100.0% Collected 98.9% Valid  
2184 Possible /2184 Collected /2160 Valid

Vector Wind Speed (m/s)

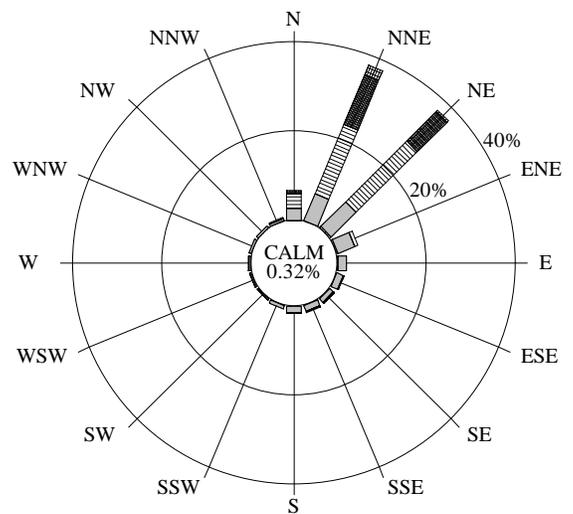


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

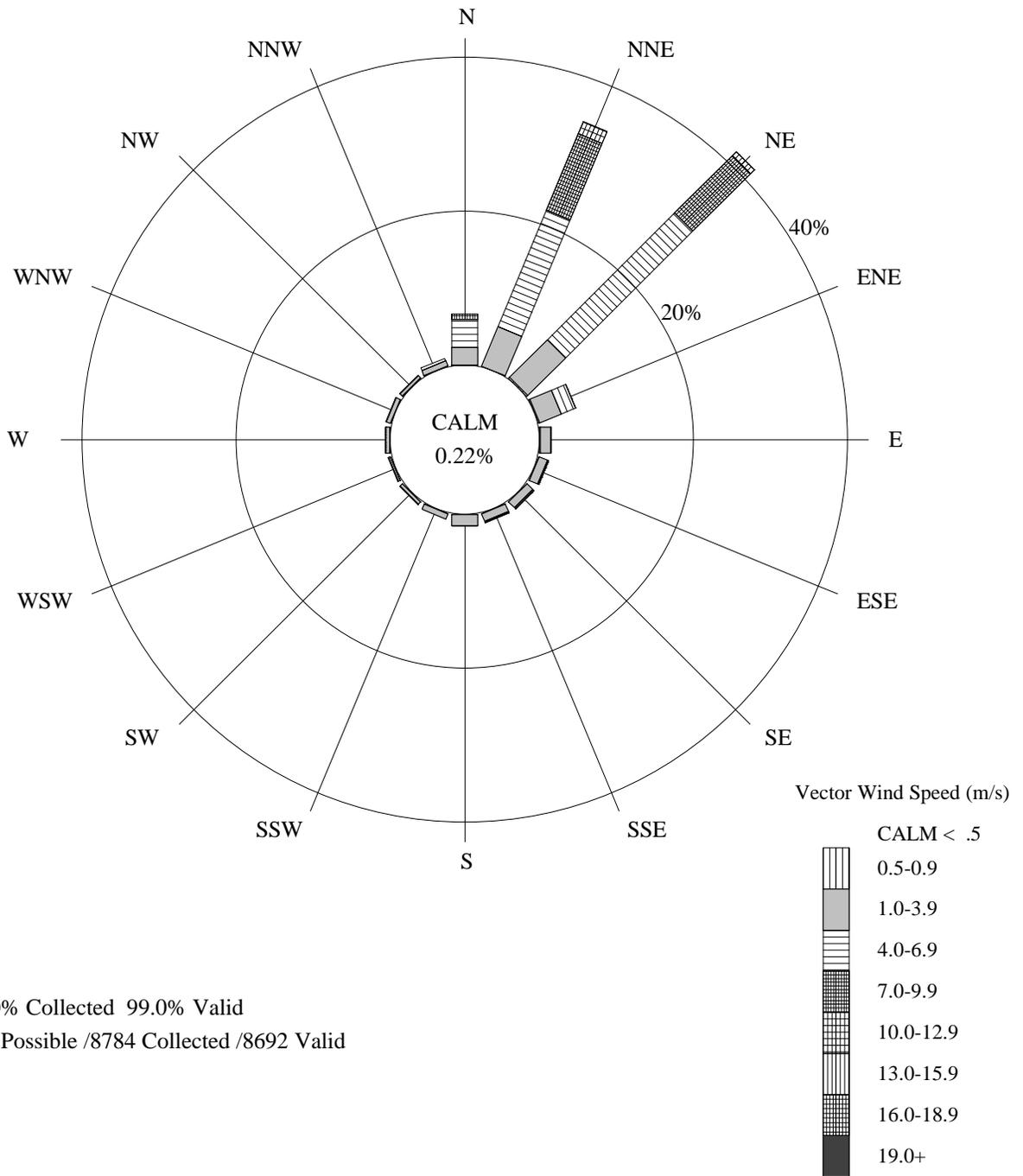


100.0% Collected 100.0% Valid  
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2207 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



100.0% Collected 99.7% Valid  
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2202 Valid



100.0% Collected 99.0% Valid  
8784 Possible /8784 Collected /8692 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 2000
- EPA AIRS database
- Data requests directed to:

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

<b>Data Disk Contents Summary</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>Hourly</b>	
ssssyy.DAT	All Validated Air Quality Data
ssssymm.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
<p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ssss = site code</li> <li>yy = year</li> <li>mm = month</li> <li>ppp = air quality data parameter code</li> <li>AN = Annual</li> <li>Qn = Quarter 1-4</li> <li>R = Wind Frequency distribution table</li> </ul>	
<b>CASTNet Weekly Species Summary Data</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>CASTNet</b>	
ssssCNyr.ASC	Weekly averages
<p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ssss = site code</li> <li>CN = CASTNet</li> <li>yr = year</li> <li>asc = ascii file</li> </ul>	

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

## 4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

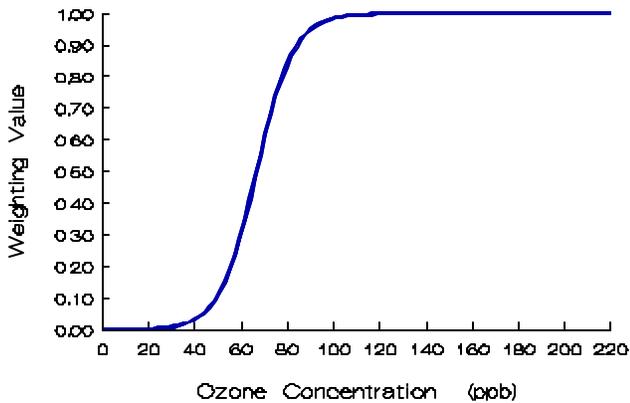
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the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

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

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

where

Weighting Function Used To Calculate W126 Exposure Index



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

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

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

Thus, the monthly W126 exposure is:

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

where

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

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

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

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

## References

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

## 4.2 AIR QUALITY GLOSSARY

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Monitoring:** Measurement of air pollution.

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

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

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

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

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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>.

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### 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	2.237	mph
	mph	0.4470	m/s
Solar Radiation	ly/min	697	$\text{w}/\text{m}^2$
	$\text{w}/\text{m}^2$	0.00143	ly/min
Precipitation	mm/hr	0.0394	in/hr
	in/hr	25.4	mm/hr
Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C} + 17.78$	1.8	$^{\circ}\text{F}$
	$^{\circ}\text{F} - 32$	5/9	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<p>Where:</p> <p>ppm = parts per million</p> <p>ppb = parts per billion</p> <p><math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math> = micrograms per cubic meter (at 25°C)</p> <p>m/s = meters per second</p> <p>mps = miles per hour</p> <p>ly/min = langley's per minute</p> <p><math>\text{w}/\text{m}^2</math> = watts per square meter</p> <p>mm/hr = millimeters per hour</p> <p>in/hr = inches per hour</p> <p><math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math> = degrees centigrade</p> <p><math>^{\circ}\text{F}</math> = degrees fahrenheit</p>			