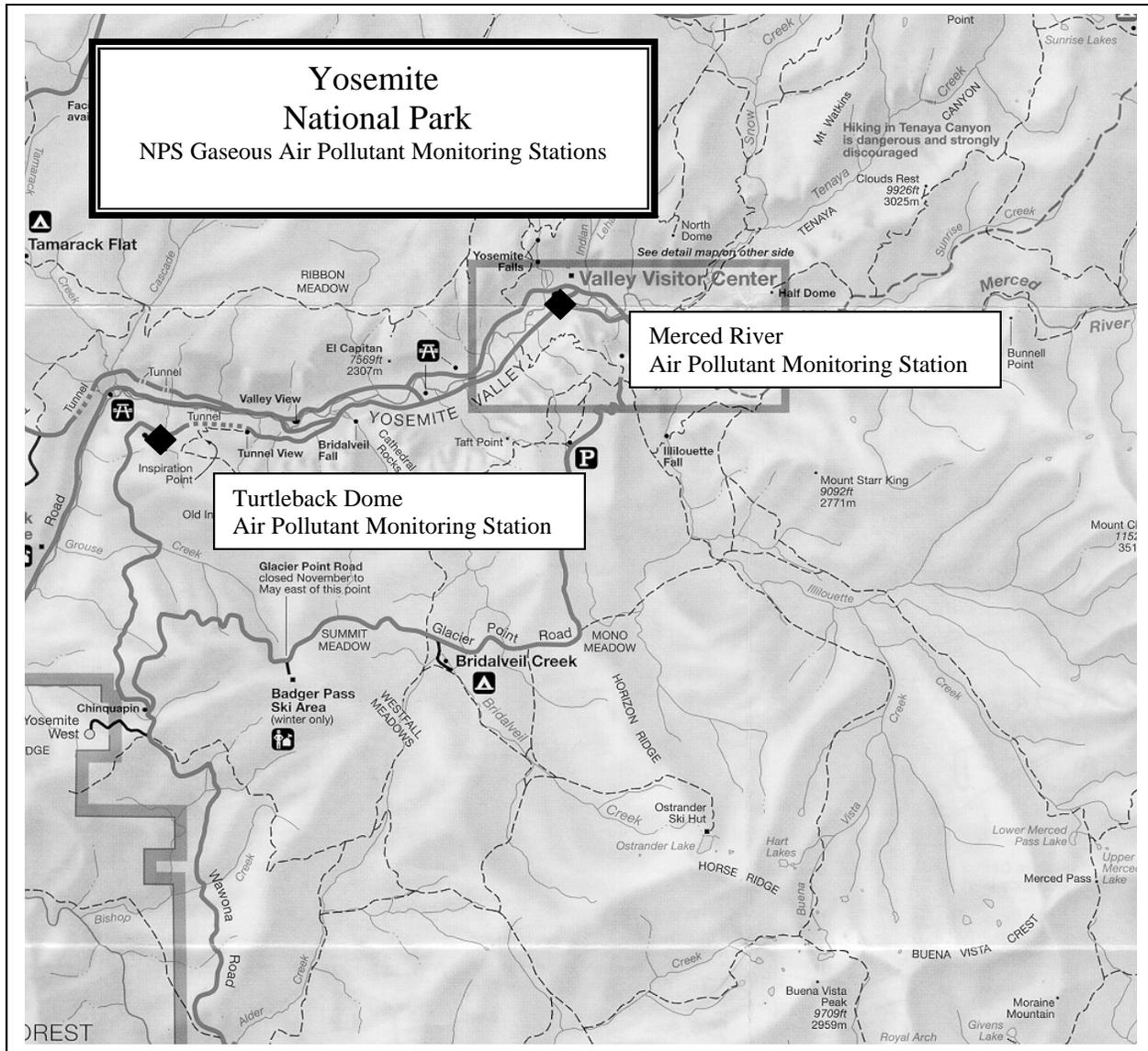


**Annual Data Summary**  
**YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK**  
**2002**  
**National Park Service**  
**Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



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The National Park Service maintained two air pollutant monitoring sites in Yosemite National Park during 2002. Data from each site are summarized in this report.

**Annual Data Summary**  
**YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK**  
**Merced River**  
**2002**  
**National Park Service**  
**Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



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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 Yosemite National Park, the ARD recognizes Katy Warner for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

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

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

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

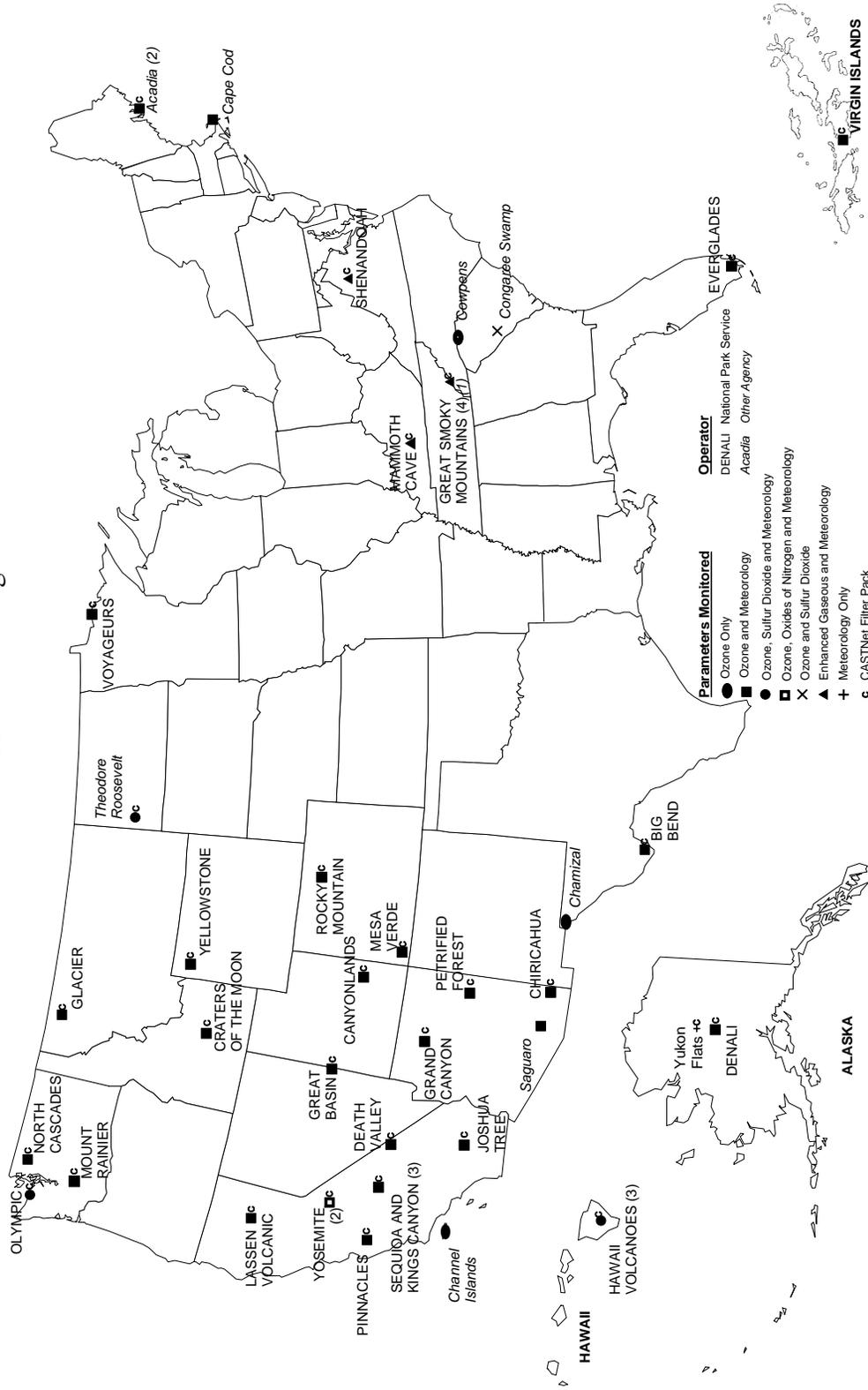
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The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

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

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

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

## 2002 Monitoring Sites



## 1.2 YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Yosemite National Park, a Class I area, is located in California approximately 150 miles east of San Francisco. Its location and site specifications are presented on the following page.

The purpose of the park has been largely articulated by a series of legislative actions. In 1864, Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of sequoias were granted to the State of California to... "be held for public use, resort, and recreation", to be... "inalienable for all time." In 1890, Congress established Yosemite National Park as a "forest reservation" to preserve and protect "from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders" within the park area, and to retain them in their "natural condition." This action specifically excluded Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove, leaving them under the jurisdiction of the State of California. In 1906, a Congressional Joint Resolution placed Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove within the park "to be held for all time...for public use, resort, and recreation." In 1984, Congress designated over 600,000 acres of the park as a wilderness area. Yosemite National Park also became a World Heritage Site in that same year.

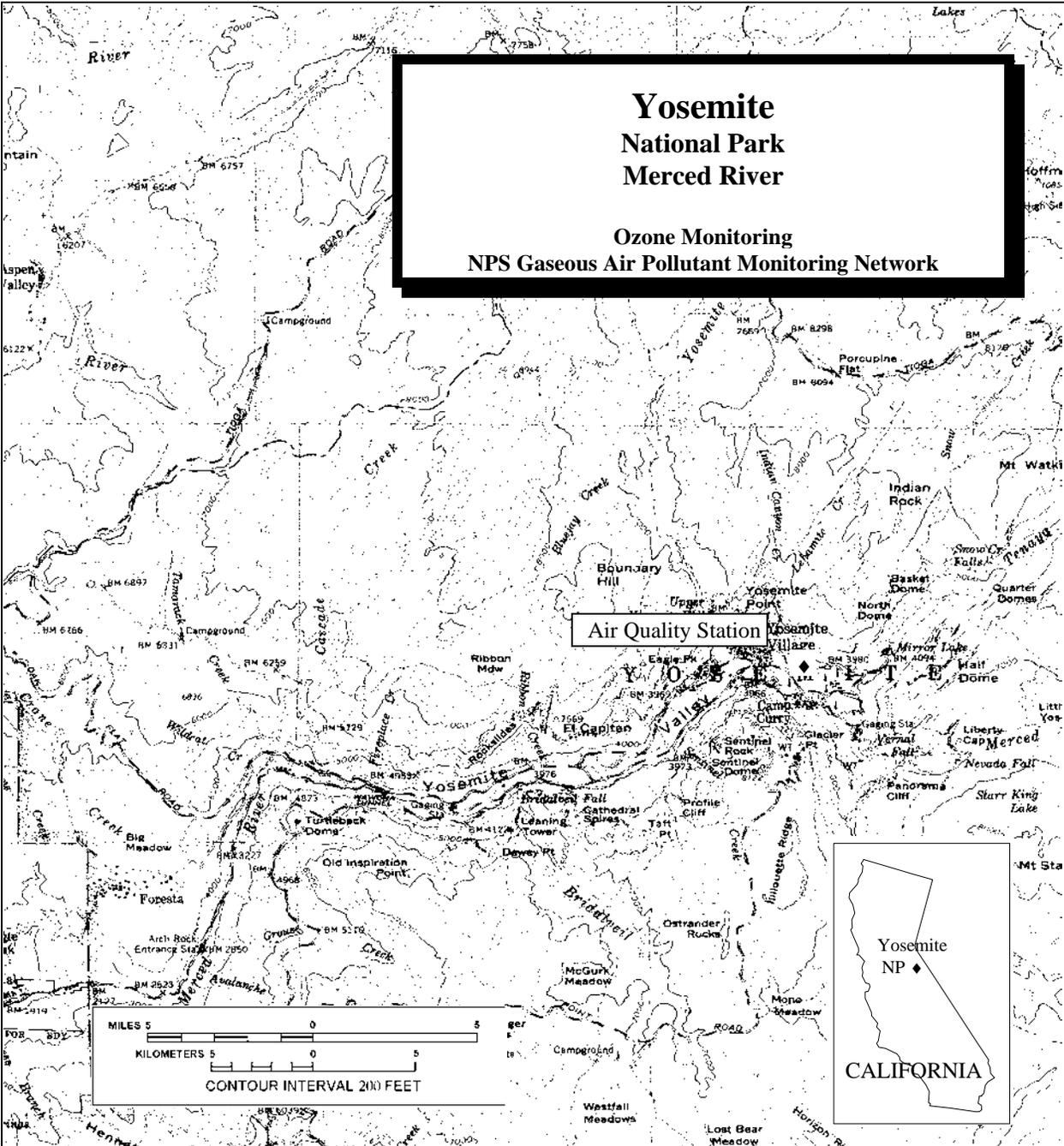
The park's spectacular scenery is its most significant resource. The combination of high peaks, sheer cliffs, massive granite domes and monoliths, magnificent waterfalls, lakes and streams, open meadows, world famous sequoia trees and varied plants and wildlife is unique in the world.

Five of the world's ten highest waterfalls are in Yosemite Valley. The giant sequoias are the largest living things on earth. The Grizzly Giant is the fifth largest tree in the world. El Capitan is the largest exposed monolith of granite in the world, Half Dome being the second, and Mount Watkins the third--all in Yosemite. Half Dome itself is a scenic feature recognized around the world.

The park contains over 1300 species of flowering plants. Yosemite's wildlife includes two endangered birds, the southern bald eagle and peregrine falcon, and the great grey owl, which is endangered in California. Of the mammals, the wolverine and the Sierra red fox are threatened in the state, and the fisher and mountain beaver are rare in the park.

Because of its location in the Sierra Nevada, Yosemite stands at a major physiographic and cultural boundary between central California and the Great Basin. Occupation in the region for at least the past 3200 years is indicated, and the known prehistoric trade routes through the area are among the most significant found in the Sierra Nevada. The park also contains a wealth of significant historic resources ranging from the California gold rush era to the recent past. Early explorers, miners, shepherders, loggers, settlers and developers are all represented.

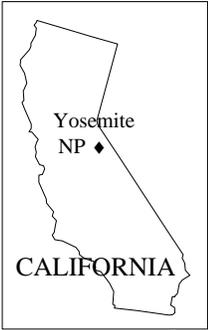
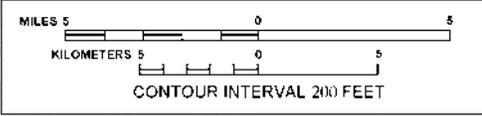
Clean air and good visibility are major park resources. Industrialization outside the park (particularly the San Joaquin Valley) threatens air quality and related resources in Yosemite. Smoke production from management fires creates temporary visibility and suspended particulate problems.



**Yosemite  
National Park  
Merced River**

**Ozone Monitoring  
NPS Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**

Air Quality Station



SITE IDENTIFICATION		MAP INFORMATION	
Site Abbreviation:	YOSE-MR	Mean Elevation:	1219 m
AIRS ID NO.:	06-043-0033	Longitude:	119° 35' 38"W
INSTRUMENTATION		Latitude:	37° 44' 35"N
O <sub>3</sub> Analyzer	Oxides of Nitrogen	UTM Zone:	11
Calibrator	Temperature	Easting:	271446 m
Wind Speed	Solar Radiation	Northing:	4180271 m
Wind Direction	Precipitation	Map Reference:	Mariposa
Relative Humidity			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  
Yosemite National Park  
Merced River

Final Validation

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Parameter	Interval	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
			No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	hourly	O3	3672	3488	95.0	3383	92.1
Nitrogen Oxide	hourly	NO	3672	2866	78.1	2668	72.7
Nitrogen Dioxide	hourly	NO2	3672	2866	78.1	2668	72.7
Oxides of Nitrogen	hourly	NOX	3672	2866	78.1	2668	72.7
Scalar Wind Speed	hourly	SWS	3672	3561	97.0	3560	96.9
Vector Wind Speed	hourly	VWS	3672	3561	97.0	3560	96.9
Vector Wind Direction	hourly	VWD	3672	3561	97.0	3560	96.9
Standard Deviation for Wind Direction	hourly	SDWD	3672	3561	97.0	3560	96.9
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	hourly	TMP	3672	3654	99.5	3653	99.5
Relative Humidity	hourly	RH	3672	3654	99.5	3653	99.5
Precipitation	hourly	RNF	3672	3621	98.6	3620	98.6
Solar Radiation	hourly	SOL	3672	3654	99.5	3651	99.4

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

Performance Goals:

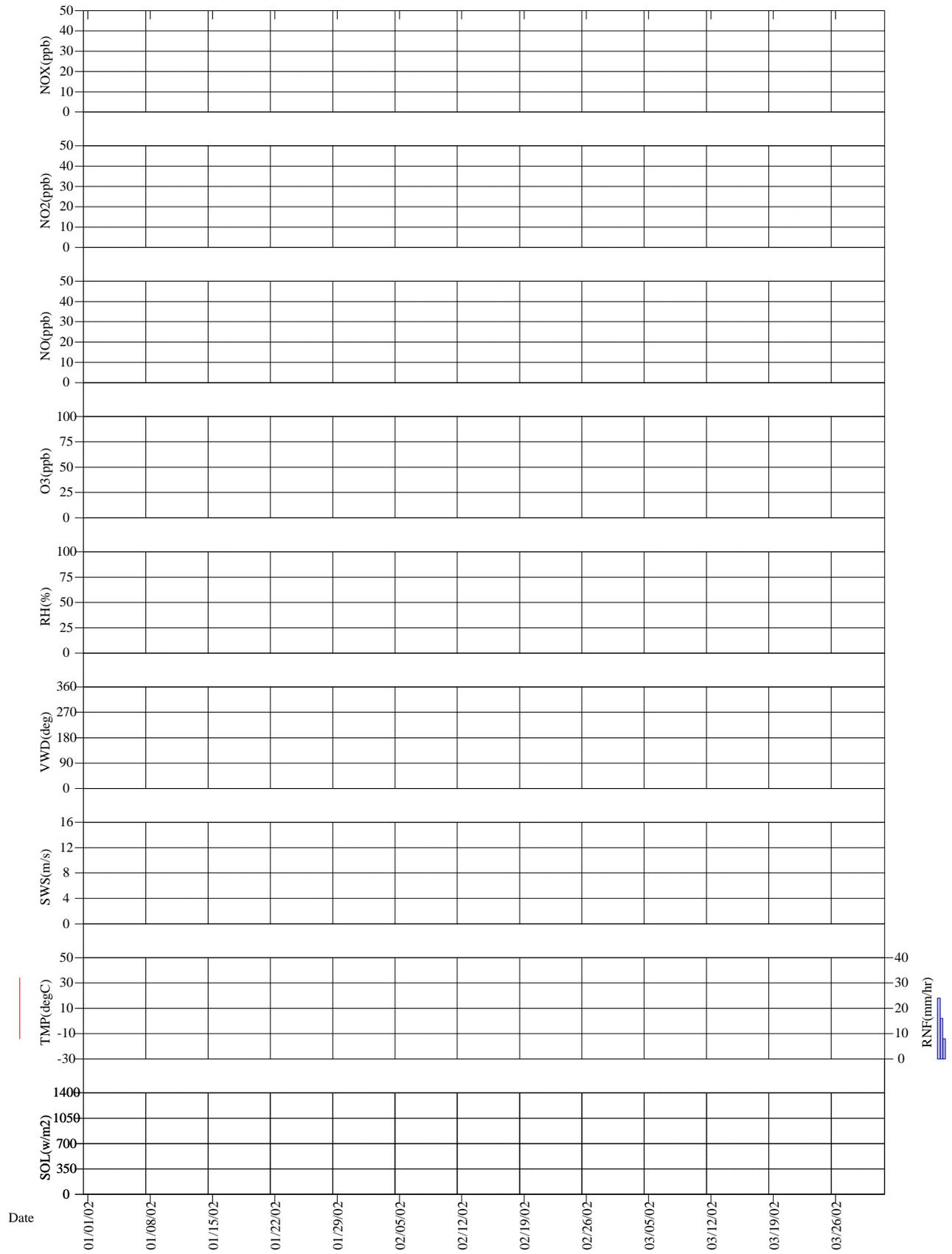
Quarterly Criteria:

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

Monthly Criteria:

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

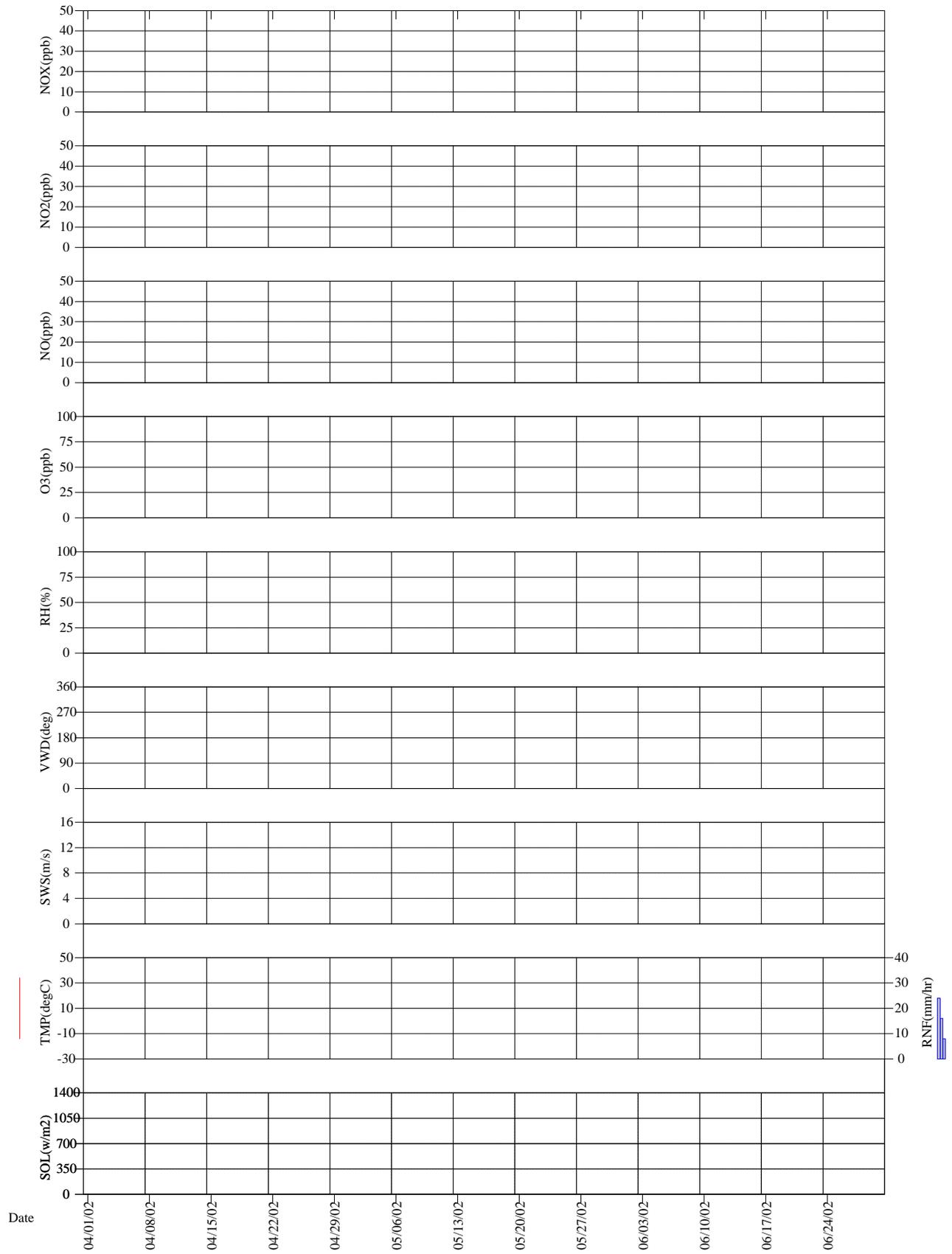
# Yosemite National Park - Merced River



Final Validation

First Quarter 2002

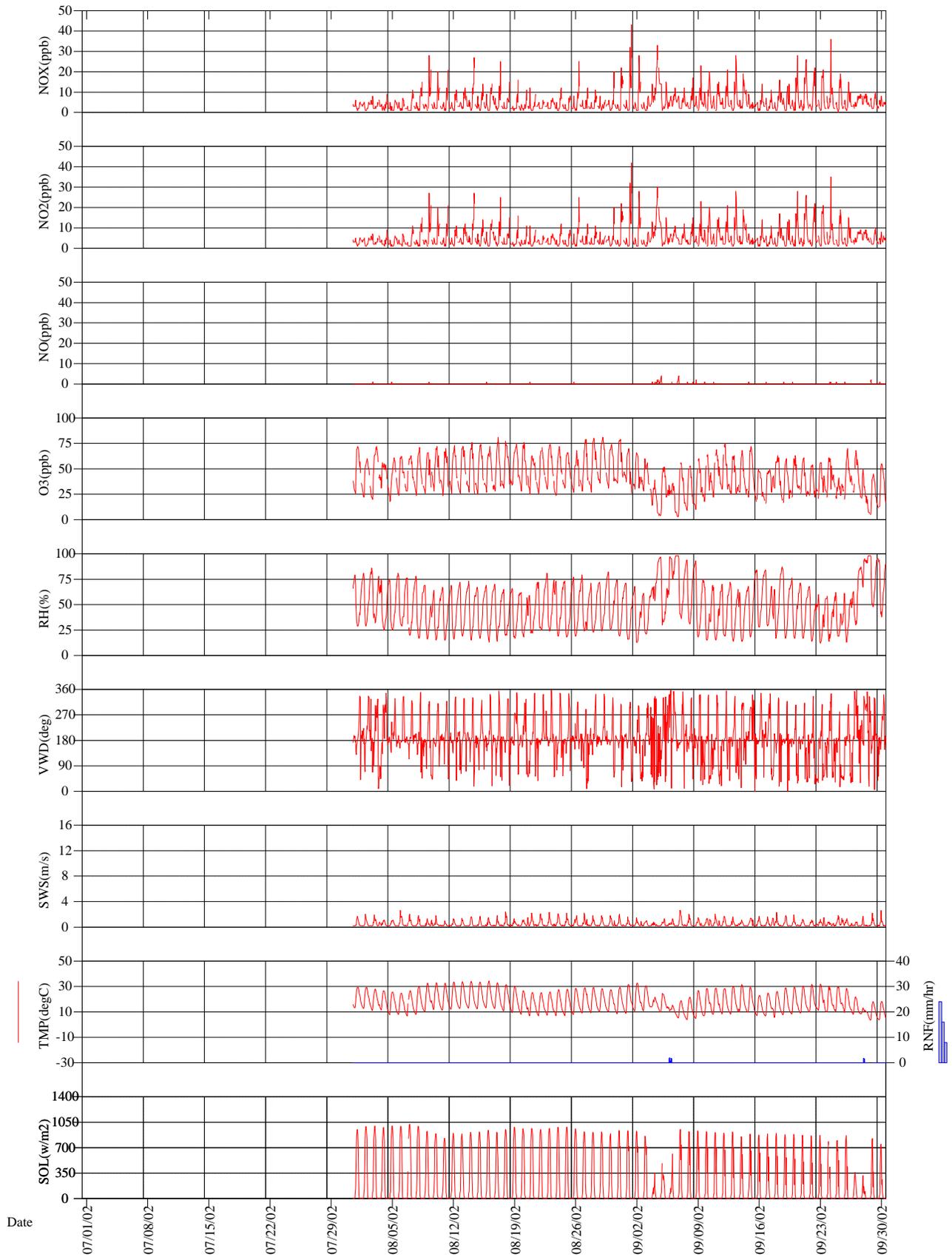
# Yosemite National Park - Merced River



Final Validation

Second Quarter 2002

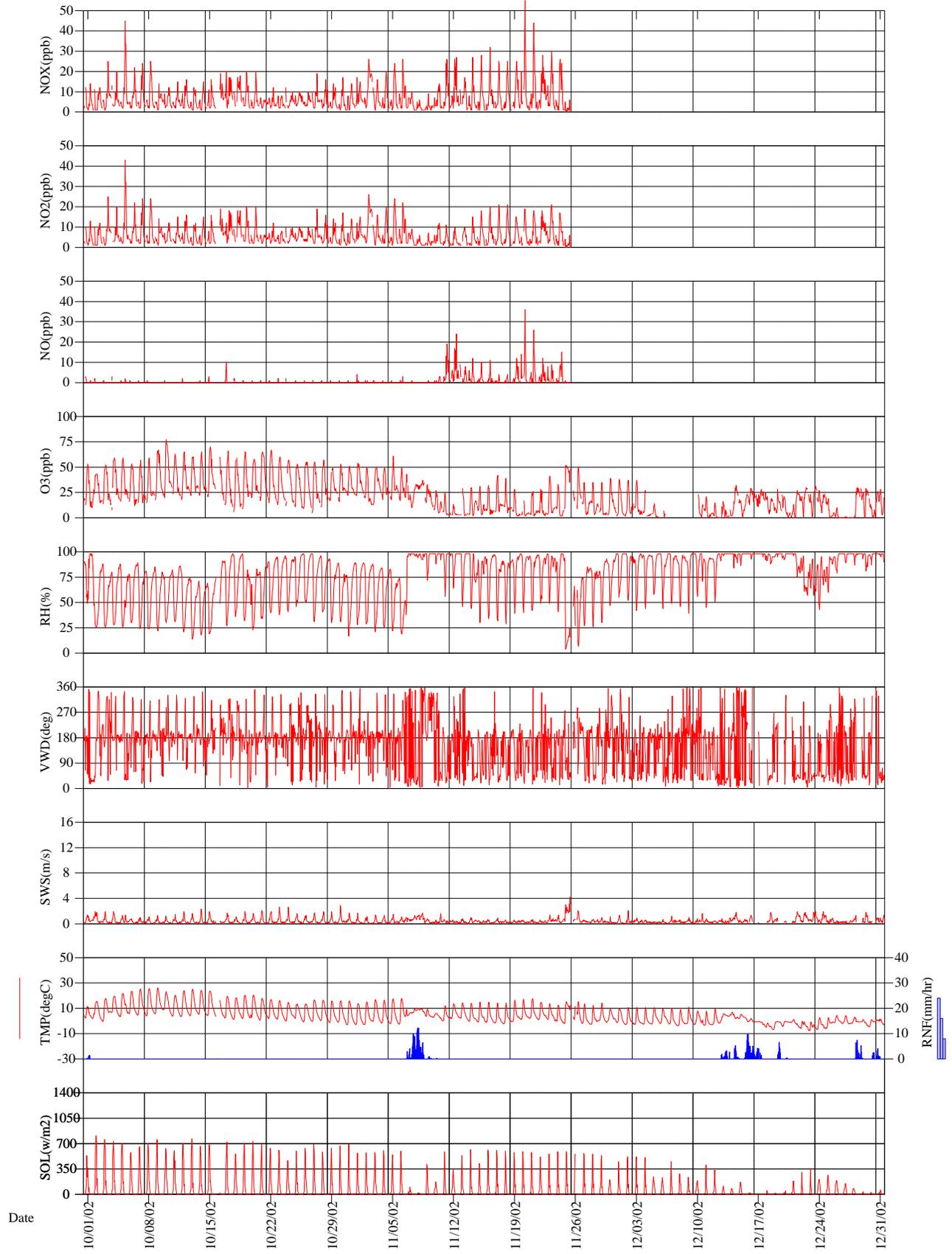
# Yosemite National Park - Merced River



Final Validation

Third Quarter 2002

# Yosemite National Park - Merced River



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 2002

## **2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY**

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics  
 Yosemite National Park  
**Merced River**  
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY- SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM							81	75	77	61	38	81		81
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(61)	(151)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM							71	58	59	37	24	65		50
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)	(29)	(61)	(151)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN							59	49	45	35	21	59		59
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(29)	(26)	(61)		(146)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN							49	37	34	18	12	43		31
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(29)	(26)	(61)		(146)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO							3.600	18.667	11.000	26.000	30.000	18.667		30.000
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(29)	(15)	(61)		(135)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO							2.665	4.342	4.582	9.205	15.395	3.490		6.283
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(29)	(15)	(61)		(135)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE							76	67	64	50	25	76		76
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(27)	(25)	(61)		(143)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE							64	52	49	26	13	58		42
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(27)	(25)	(61)		(143)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE							70	58	56	44	22	70		70
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(26)	(61)		(147)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE							58	46	42	21	12	52		36
NO. OF DAYS							(31)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(26)	(61)		(147)
MONTHLY MEAN							49	37	34	18	12	43		31
NO. OF HOURS							(710)	(690)	(698)	(676)	(609)	(1400)		(3383)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX							34804	25788	23636	12207	7151	60592		103586
NO. OF HOURS							(710)	(690)	(698)	(676)	(609)	(1400)		(3383)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX							14866	4499	2846	61	-	19365		22272
NO. OF HOURS							(219)	(70)	(44)	(1)	(0)	(289)		(334)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX							322	-	-	-	-	322		322
NO. OF HOURS							(4)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4)		(4)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX							9864	3368	2688	323	31	13232		16274
NO. OF HOURS							(710)	(690)	(698)	(676)	(609)	(1400)		(3383)

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

4/21/03

Frequency Distribution														
Yosemite National Park Merced River														
Monitoring Season: 01/01/02 - 12/31/02 <sup>1</sup>														
Averaging Period	% Obs. <sup>3</sup>	# Obs. <sup>2</sup>	Min. Obs. <sup>4</sup>	10	30	50	Percentile <sup>5</sup>			Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.
							70	90	95					
1-Hour	40	3383	0.001	0.027	0.039	0.055	0.063	0.073	0.076	0.081	0.081	0.0511	0.0462	1.71
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)														

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

<sup>3</sup>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..

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

<sup>5</sup>The percentiles and other statistics are derived from the daily maximums.

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

Yosemite National Park  
Merced River

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

Day	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02
1	T	F	F	M	W	S	M	.072	T	.053	T	.038
2	W	S	S	T	T	S	T	.060	F	.043	W	.037
3	T	S	S	W	F	M	W	.072	S	.052	T	.037
4	F	M	M	T	S	T	T	.056	S	.059	F	.027
5	S	T	T	F	S	W	F	.061	M	.052	T	.014
6	S	W	W	S	M	T	S	.062	T	.036	F	.049
7	M	T	T	S	T	F	S	.063	W	.057	M	.043
8	T	F	F	M	W	S	M	.071	T	.053	T	.037
9	W	S	S	T	T	S	T	.066	F	.060	W	.034
10	T	S	S	W	F	M	W	.072	S	.064	T	.027
11	F	M	M	T	S	T	T	.070	S	.069	W	.025
12	S	T	T	F	S	W	F	.073	M	.075	T	.015
13	S	W	W	S	M	T	S	.072	T	.063	F	.016
14	M	T	T	S	T	F	S	.076	W	.068	S	.032
15	T	F	F	M	W	S	M	.074	T	.072	S	.031
16	W	S	S	T	T	S	T	.072	F	.049	M	.032
17	T	S	S	W	F	M	W	.081	S	.049	T	.028
18	F	M	M	T	S	T	T	.077	S	.063	W	.026
19	S	T	T	F	S	W	F	.075	M	.060	T	.028
20	S	W	W	S	M	T	S	.076	T	.063	F	.023
21	M	T	T	S	T	F	S	.063	W	.061	S	.027
22	T	F	F	M	W	S	M	.071	T	.054	S	.028
23	W	S	S	T	T	S	T	.074	F	.056	M	.030
24	T	S	S	W	F	M	W	.072	S	.061	T	.031
25	F	M	M	T	S	T	T	.066	S	.044	W	.023
26	S	T	T	F	S	W	F	.068	M	.070	T	.010
27	S	W	W	S	M	T	S	.079	T	.068	F	.001
28	M	T	T	S	T	F	S	.080	W	.049	S	.030
29	T		F	M	W	S	M	.081	T	.045	T	.029
30	W		S	T	T	S	T	.074	F	.055	W	.027
31	T		S	F	F	W	W	.079	S	.051	T	
Valid Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	30	30	29	25
Maximum	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.081	.075	.077	.061	.038
Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3360 Total Samples  
38.5 % Possible  
145 Valid daily maxima  
Final Validation

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

Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)

Yosemite National Park  
 Merced River  
 2002 Attainment Status With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
 PRIMARY Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Ozone Season: January through December

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

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

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

Year	3-Year Avg 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	3-Year Avg Data Complete %	Data Complete % Met?	Annual 1st High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 2nd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 3rd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 5th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)
2002	72	13%	No	76	74	73	72	71

Ozone Analyzer			
10 Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations			
Yosemite National Park			
Merced River			
Final Validation			
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002			
Value	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Ozone Analyzer			
1	08/17/2002	15	81
2	08/29/2002	15	81
3	08/28/2002	14	80
4	08/27/2002	15	79*
5	08/31/2002	15	79
6	08/18/2002	11	77
7	10/10/2002	12	77
8	08/14/2002	15	76
9	08/20/2002	14	76
10	08/19/2002	17	75**

\* 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  
 Yosemite National Park  
 Merced River  
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002  
 FINAL VALIDATION

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
			≥ 100 ppb	>124 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/m<sup>3</sup> exceeds the standard.) (40 CFR 50.9 with reference to Appendix D and H.)

**Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb**

**Yosemite National Park**

**Merced River**

**01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002**

**FINAL VALIDATION**

Site	Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
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<sup>3</sup>).

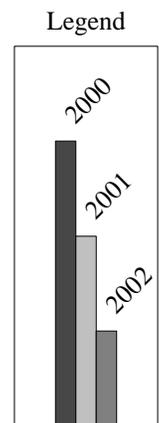
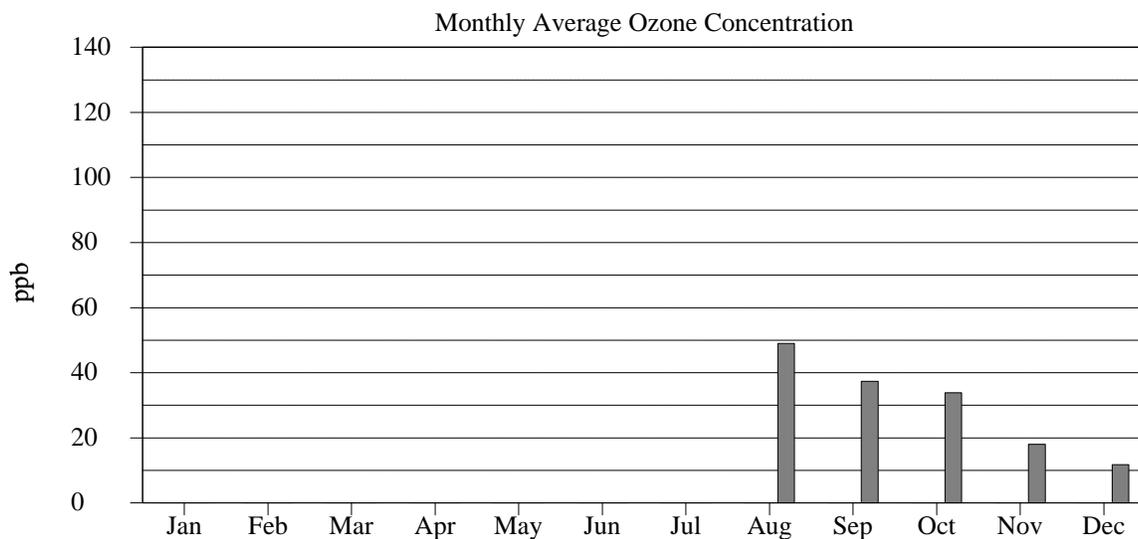
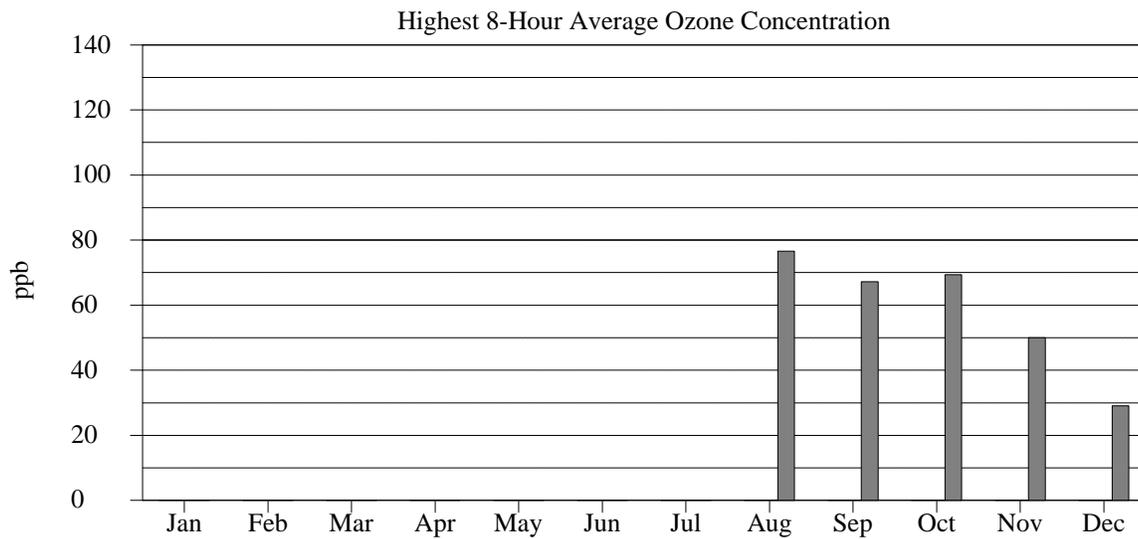
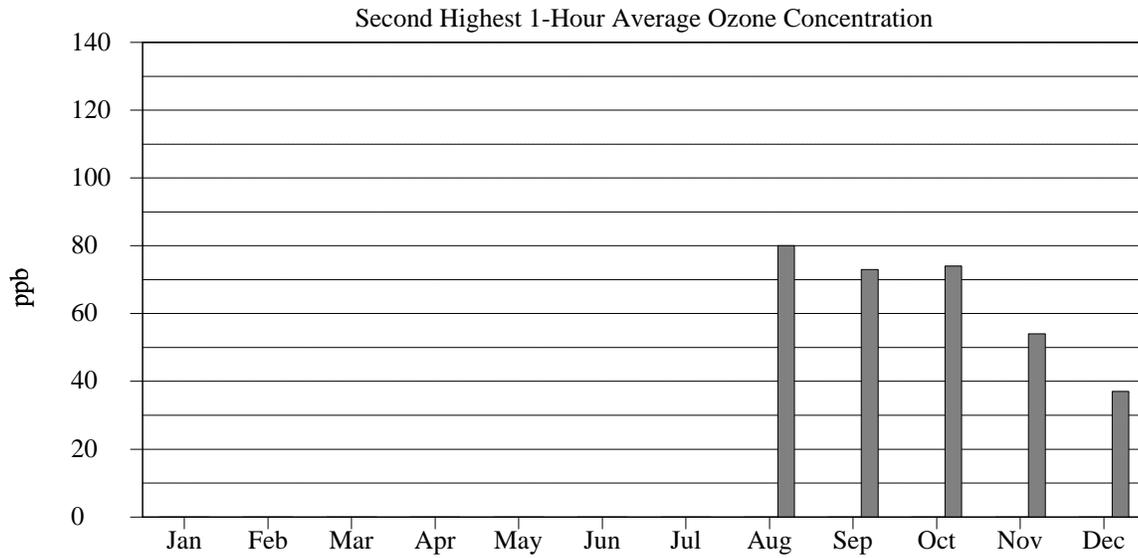
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

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

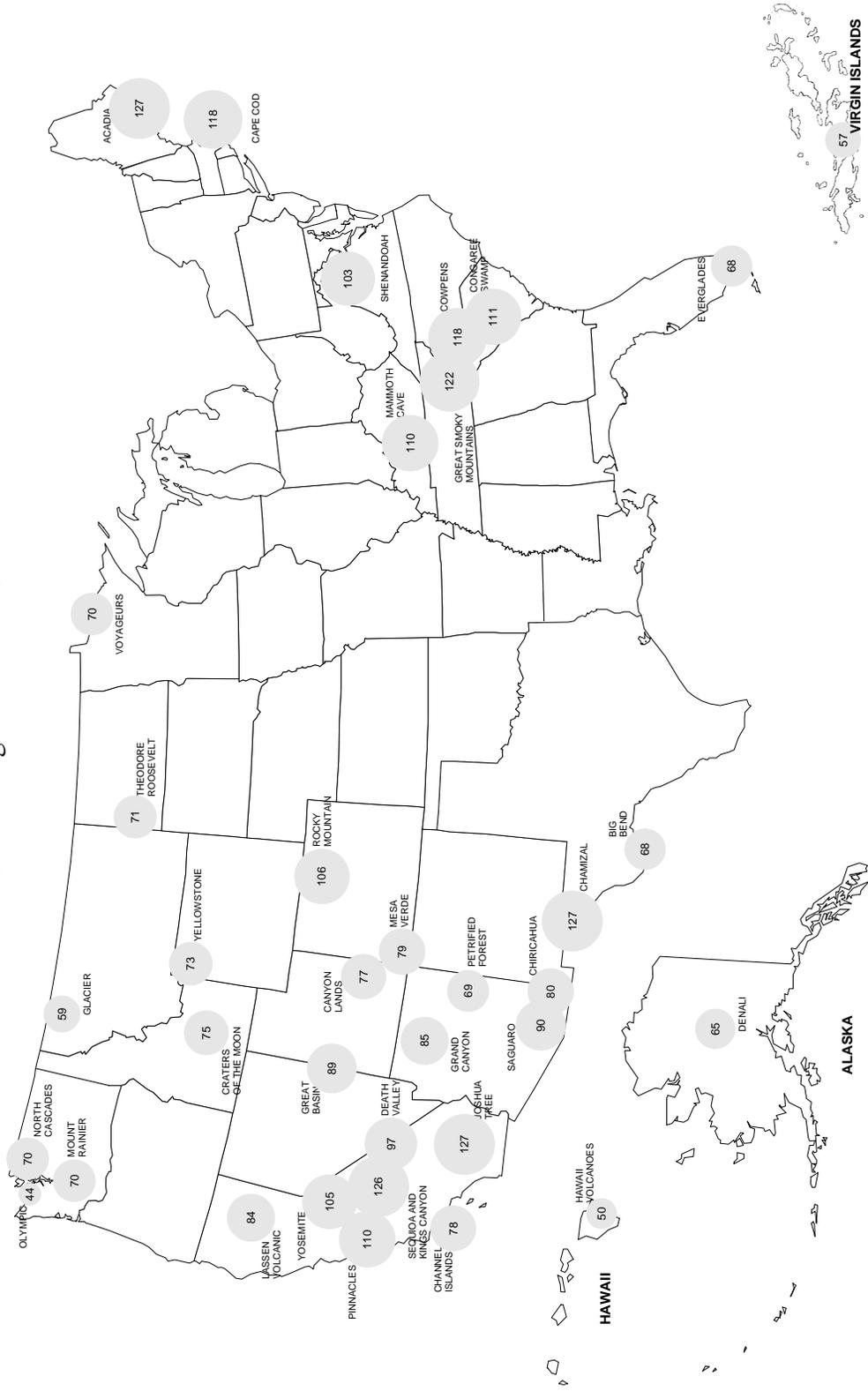
4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
SEKI-LP	1	109
SEKI-LK	2	108
JOTR-YV	3	107
SEKI-AS	4	107
GRSM-CM	5	103
GRSM-LR	6	102
GRSM-CD	7	101
ACAD-CM	8	100
GRSM-PK	9	94
CACO-XX	10	93
COWP-XX	11	93
YOSE-TD	12	93
ACAD-MH	13	89
CHAM-XX	14	89
ROMO-LP	15	87
PINN-ES	16	86
SHEN-BM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

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

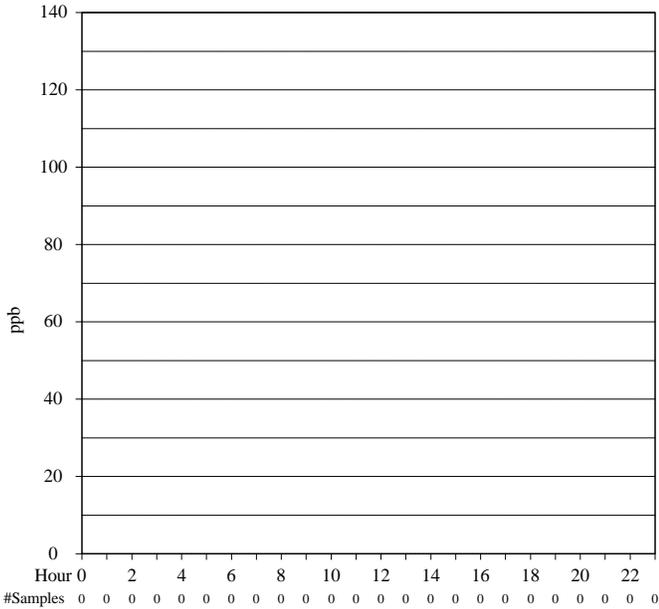


# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

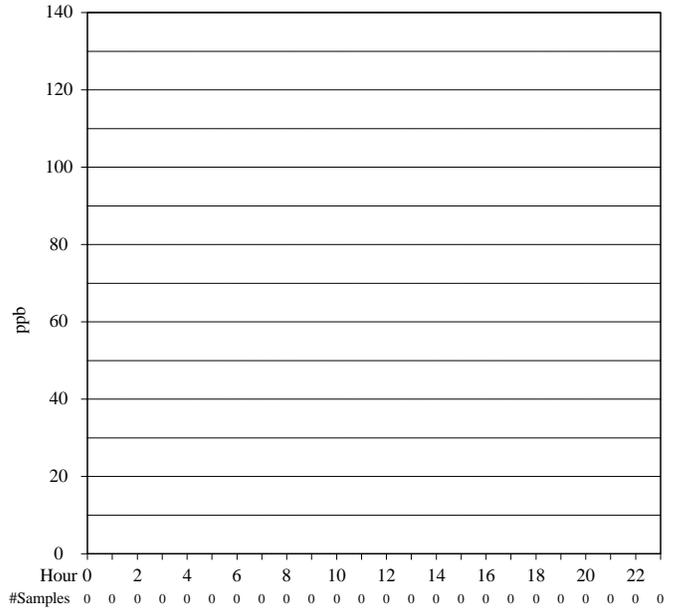
## 2002 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations



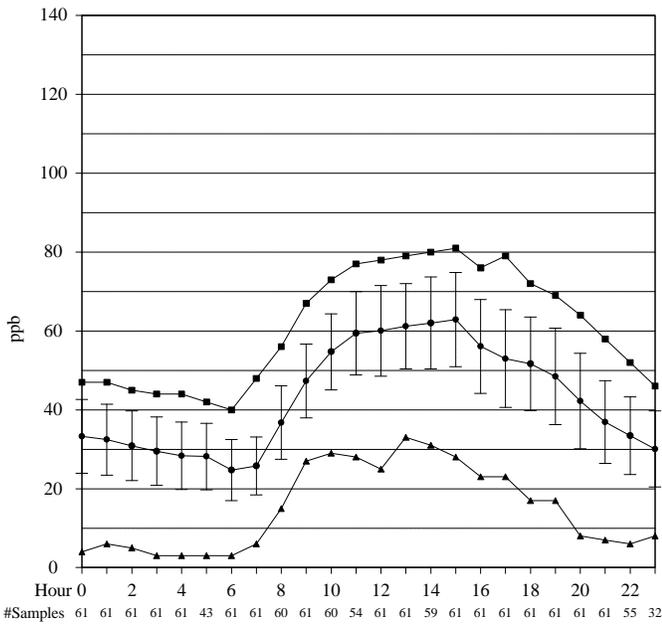
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



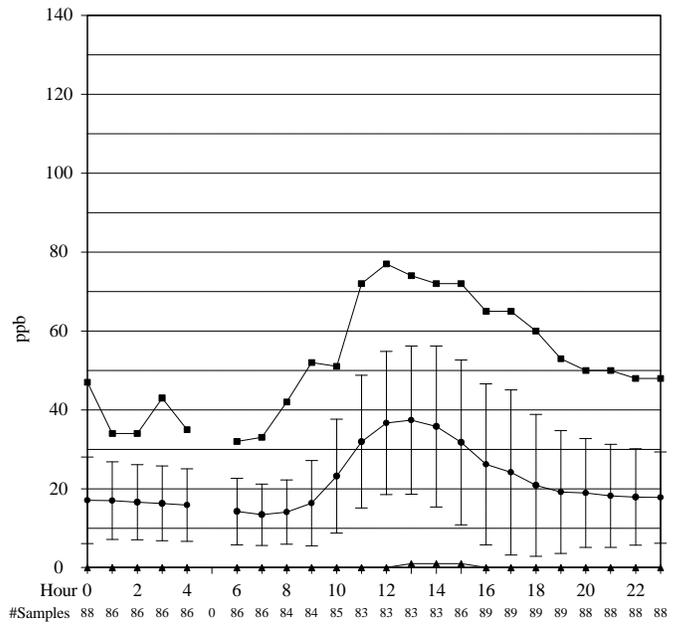
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



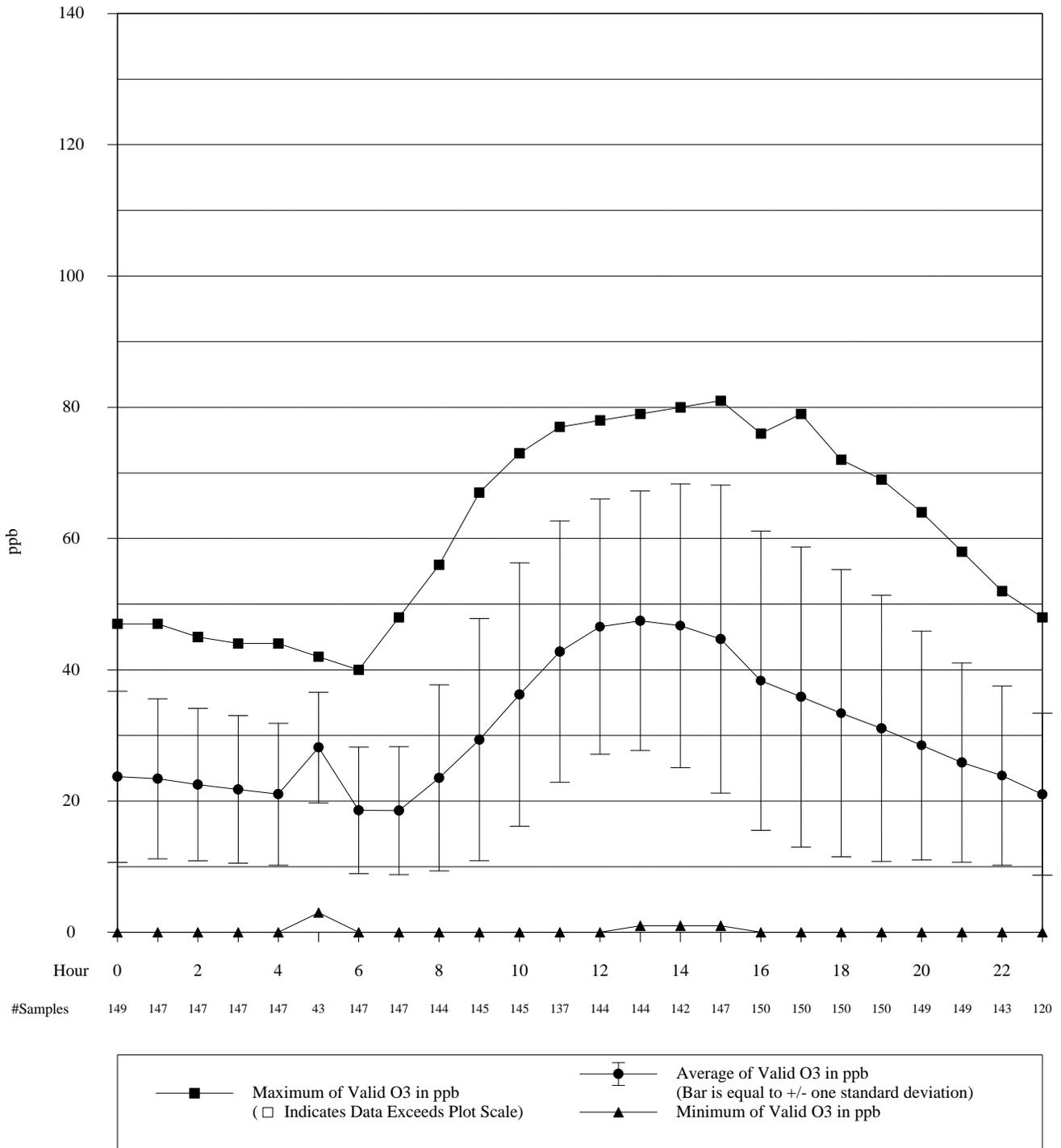
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



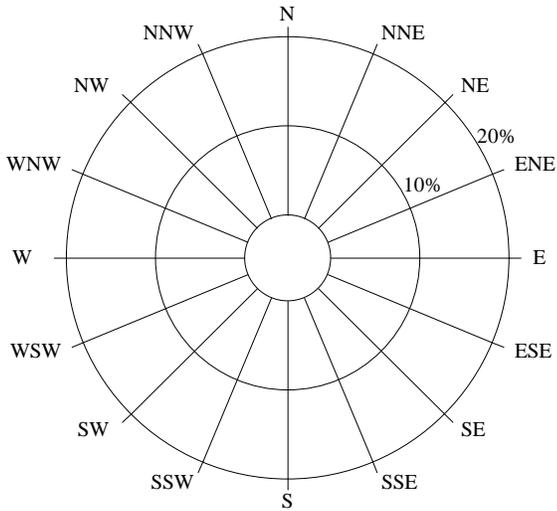
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



<p>—■— Maximum of Valid O3 in ppb (□ Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale)</p>	<p>—○— Average of Valid O3 in ppb (Bar is equal to +/- one standard deviation)</p>
	<p>—▲— Minimum of Valid O3 in ppb</p>

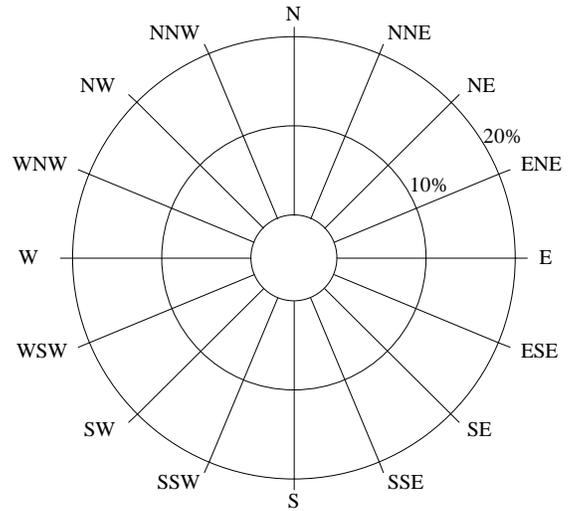


FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



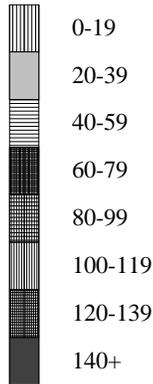
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0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

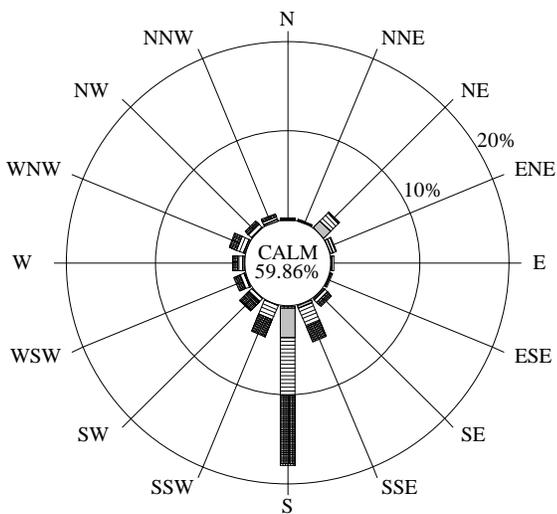


0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Ozone (ppb)



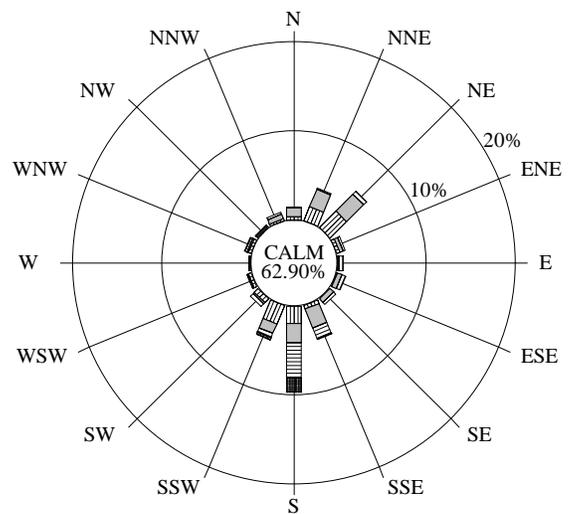
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



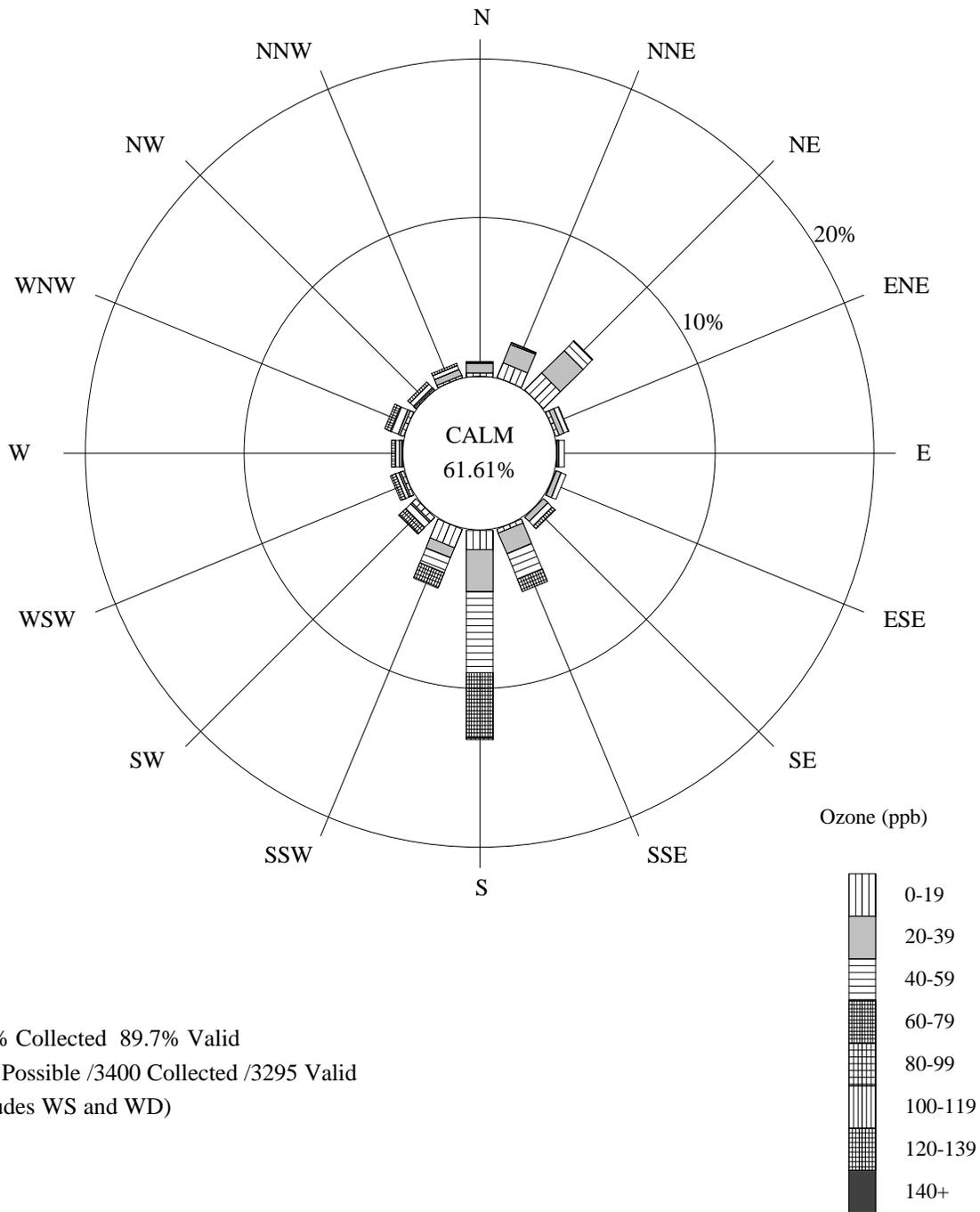
95.7% Collected 95.6% Valid  
1464 Possible /1401 Collected /1400 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



90.5% Collected 85.8% Valid  
2208 Possible /1999 Collected /1895 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)



Ozone Analyzer Precision Check Summary  
 Yosemite National Park  
 Merced River

Precision checks are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of all monitoring instruments collecting data which are to be submitted to the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). A precision check is performed by challenging the pollutant analyzer with a known concentration of gas from the pollutant transfer standard. This precision check must be performed at least every 14 days of monitoring operation. The percent difference between the analyzer and the transfer standard is then calculated.<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> of all the individual precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits<sup>3</sup> for precision checks. The probability limits represent the interval having a 95% chance of containing the true average percent difference. The quarterly average percent difference and probability limits should ideally be within +/- 10%.

Final Validation 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference <sup>1 2</sup>	Lower 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>	Upper 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>
1	0			
2	0			
3	9	3.66	2.24	5.08
4	13	1.85	-1.01	4.71

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

<sup>2</sup> Average Percent Difference is the mean of all individual precision check percent differences during the quarter.

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

## **2.3 NITRIC OXIDE DATA SUMMARY**

Nitric Oxide  
 Five Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages, 2nd Highest Daily  
 1-Hour Averages, and 24-Hour Block Averages

Yosemite National Park

Merced River

Final Validation  
 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

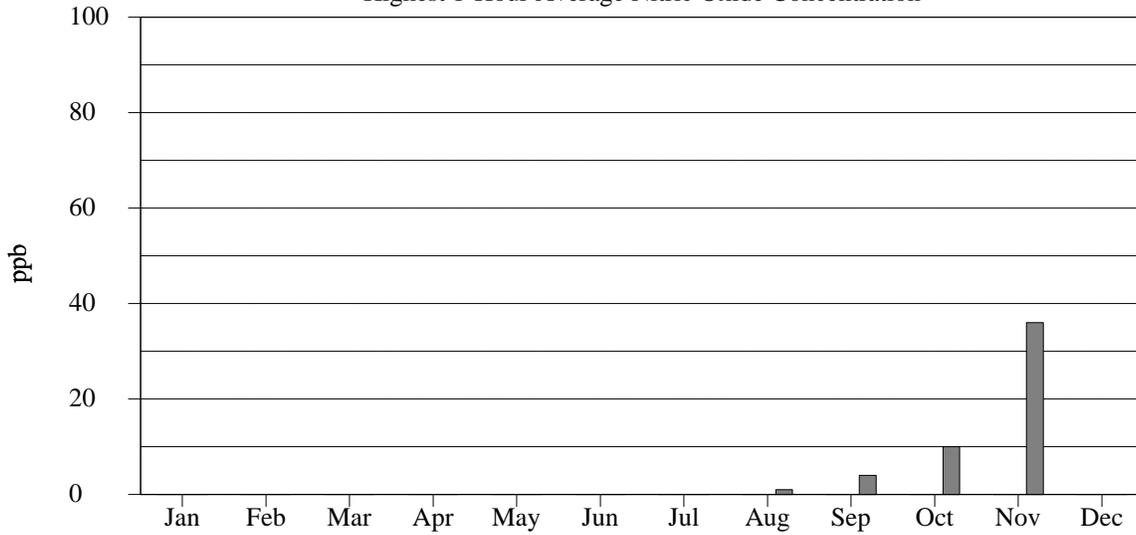
Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages			
1	11/20/02	17	36
2	11/21/02	17	26
3	11/12/02	20	24
4	11/11/02	18	19
5	11/24/02	22	15
2nd Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages			
1	11/20/02	18	21
2	11/11/02	19	18
3	11/12/02	15	17
4	11/21/02	18	17
5	11/24/02	23	11
Highest 24-Hour Block Averages			
1	11/12/02	00-23	6
2	11/20/02	00-23	6
3	11/11/02	00-23	4
4	11/21/02	00-23	4
5	11/13/02	00-23	3

Annual Arithmetic Mean: 0.4 ppb

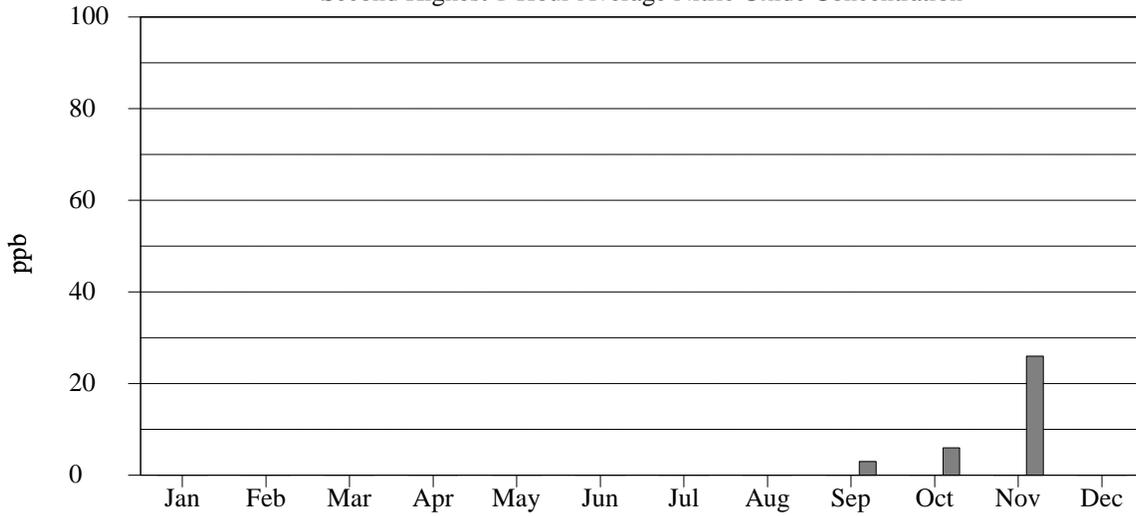
Note: The annual primary and secondary ambient air standard for NO<sub>2</sub> is 0.053 ppm; annual arithmetic mean not to be exceeded. (A value greater than .053 ppm, 53 pb, or 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> exceeds the standard.) No national ambient air quality standard exists for NO and NO<sub>x</sub>.

Frequency Distribution																
NO (Nitric Oxide)																
Yosemite National Park – Merced River																
01/01/02 – 12/31/02																
Duration	% Obs.	# Obs.	Min. Obs.	10	25	50	75	Percentile	90	95	98	99	Max Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Arith. STD
1-Hour	72.7	2668	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.009	0.036	0.026	0.0004	0.0018
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)																

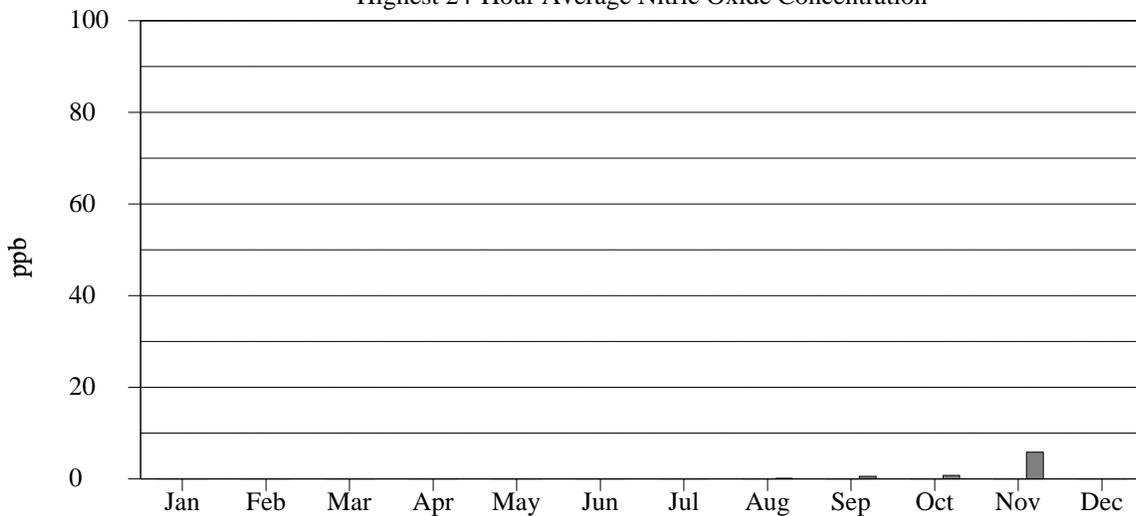
Highest 1-Hour Average Nitric Oxide Concentration



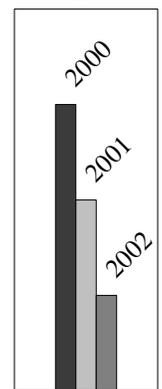
Second Highest 1-Hour Average Nitric Oxide Concentration



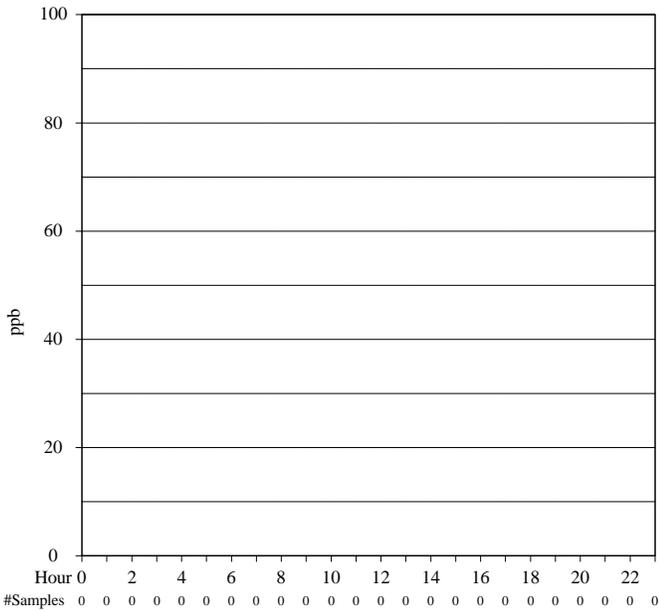
Highest 24-Hour Average Nitric Oxide Concentration



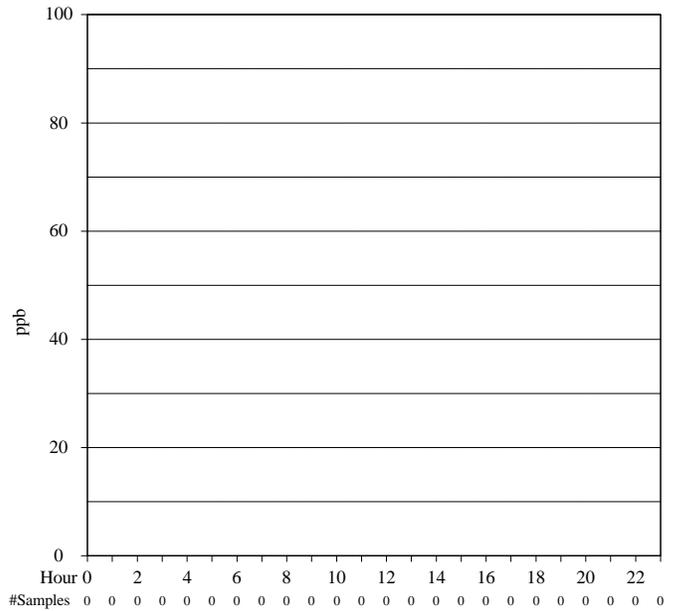
Legend



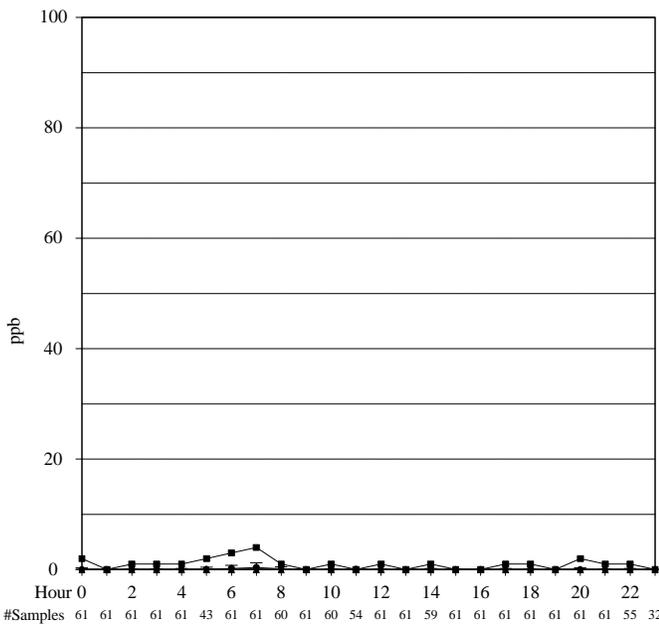
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



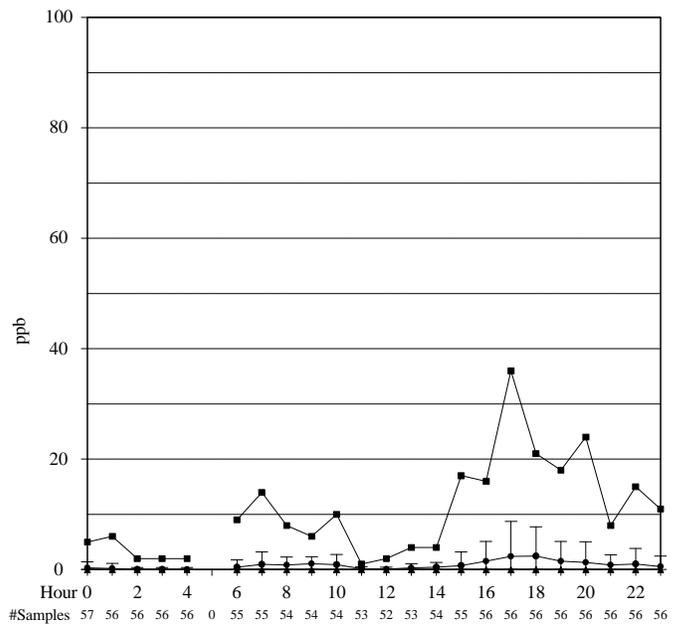
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



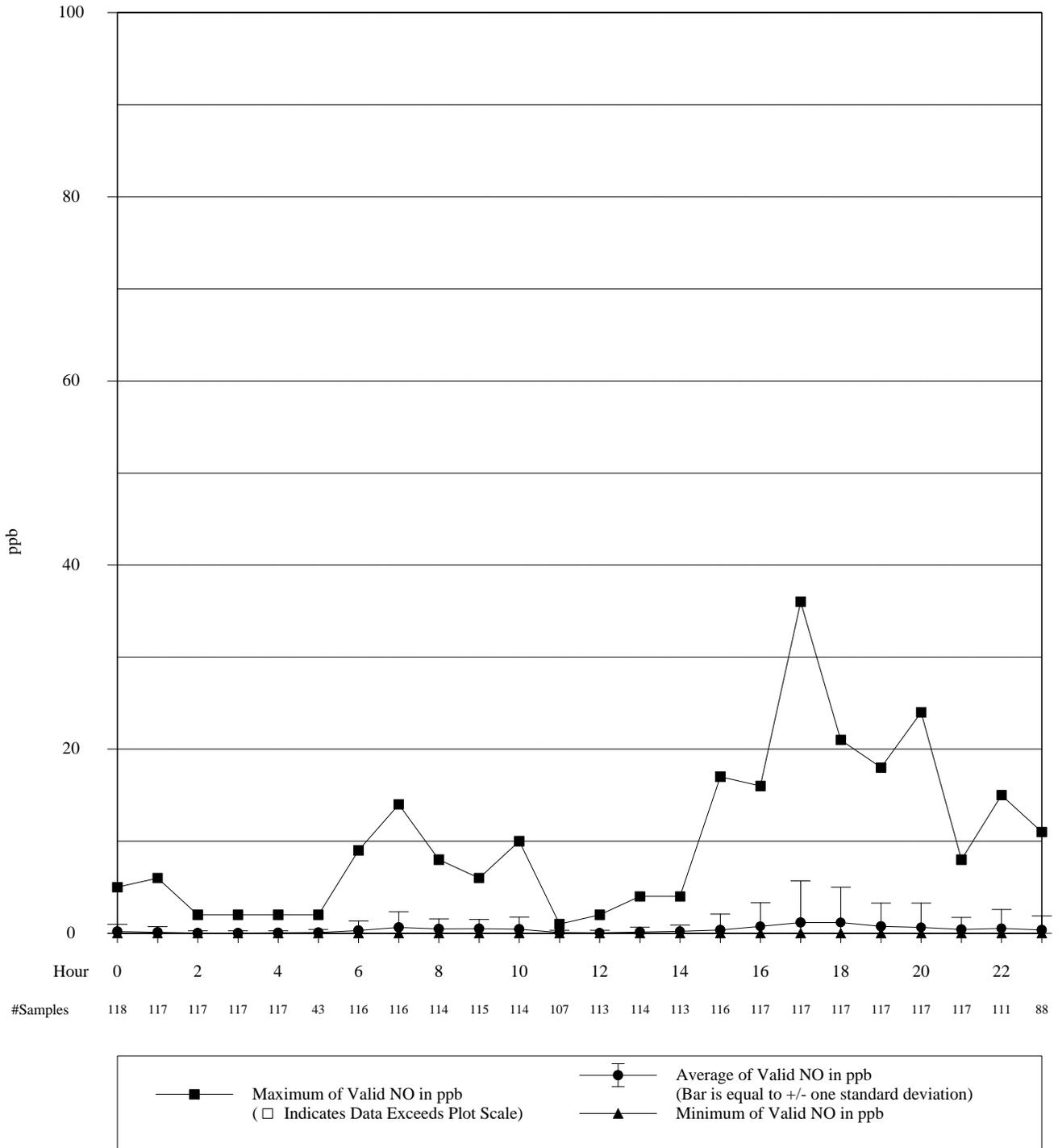
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



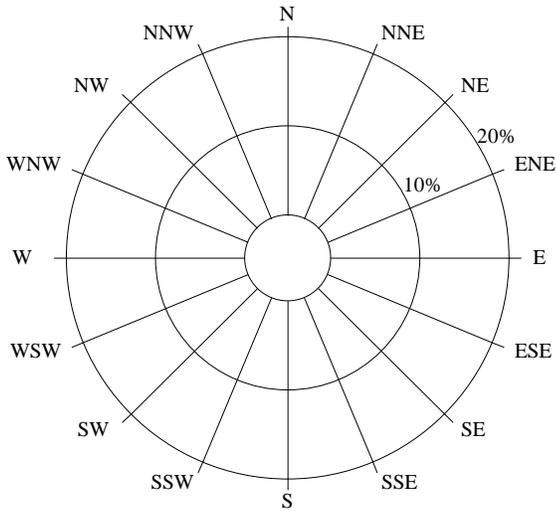
—■— Maximum of Valid NO in ppb  
 (e Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale)

—|— Average of Valid NO in ppb  
 (Bar is equal to +/- one standard deviation)

—▲— Minimum of Valid NO in ppb

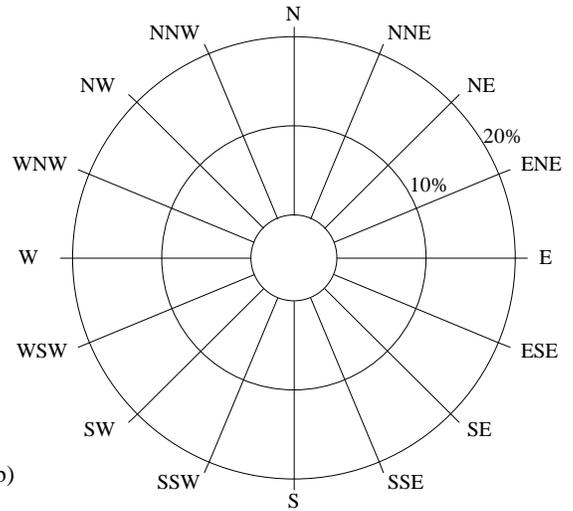


FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



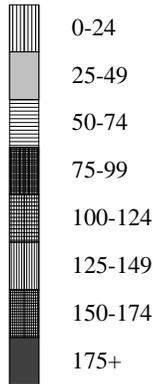
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0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

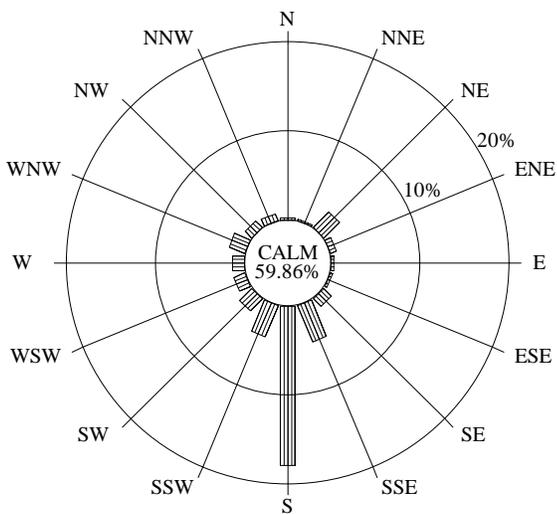


0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Nitrogen Oxide (ppb)



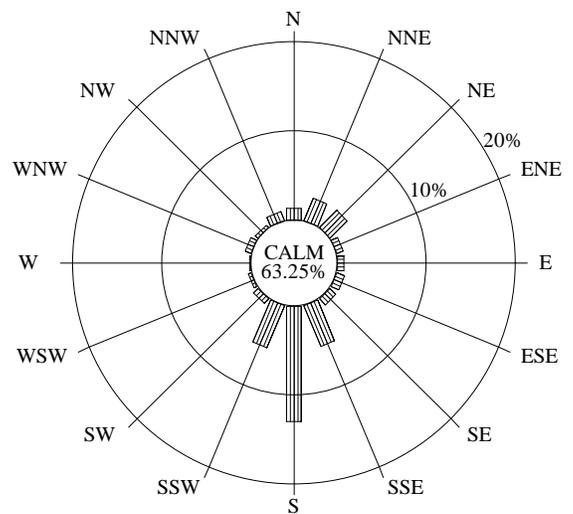
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



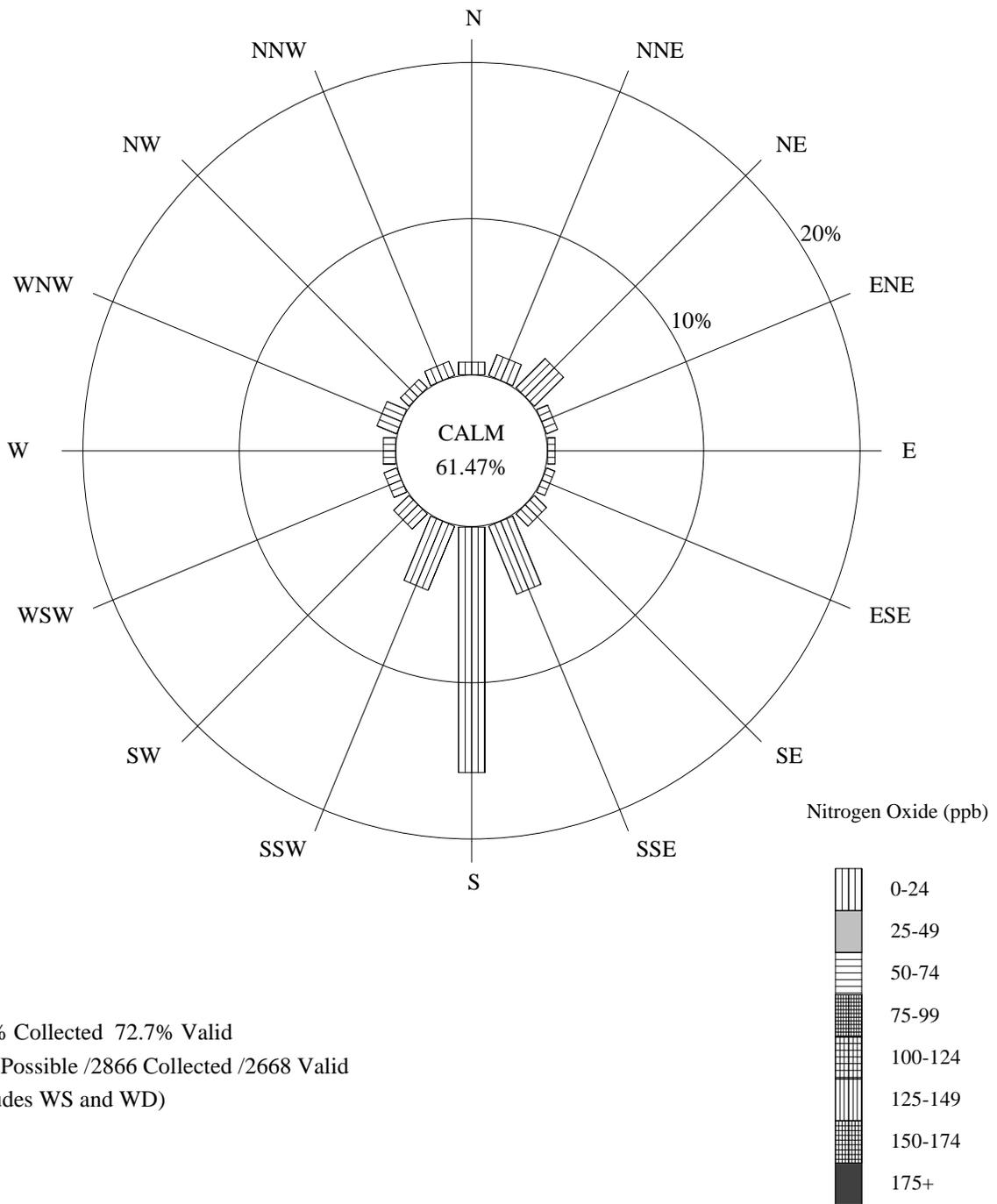
95.7% Collected 95.6% Valid  
1464 Possible /1401 Collected /1400 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



66.3% Collected 57.4% Valid  
2208 Possible /1465 Collected /1268 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)



78.1% Collected 72.7% Valid  
3672 Possible /2866 Collected /2668 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Nitric Oxide Precision Check Summary  
 Yosemite National Park  
 Merced River

Precision checks are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of all monitoring instruments collecting data which are to be submitted to the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). A precision check is performed by challenging the pollutant analyzer with a known concentration of gas from the pollutant transfer standard. This precision check must be performed at least every 14 days of monitoring operation. The percent difference between the analyzer and the transfer standard is then calculated.<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> of all the individual precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits<sup>3</sup> for precision checks. The probability limits represent the interval having a 95% chance of containing the true average percent difference. The quarterly average percent difference and probability limits should ideally be within +/- 10%.

Final Validation 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference <sup>1 2</sup>	Lower 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>	Upper 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>
1	0			
2	0			
3	49	6.30	2.99	9.61
4	51	5.65	1.69	9.61

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

<sup>2</sup> Average Percent Difference is the mean of all individual precision check percent differences during the quarter.

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

## **2.4 NITROGEN DIOXIDE DATA SUMMARY**

Nitrogen Dioxide  
Five Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages, 2nd Highest Daily  
1-Hour Averages, and 24-Hour Block Averages

Yosemite National Park

Merced River

Final Validation  
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

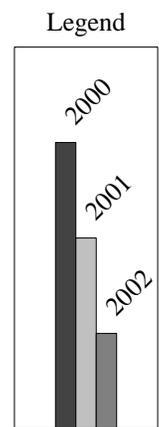
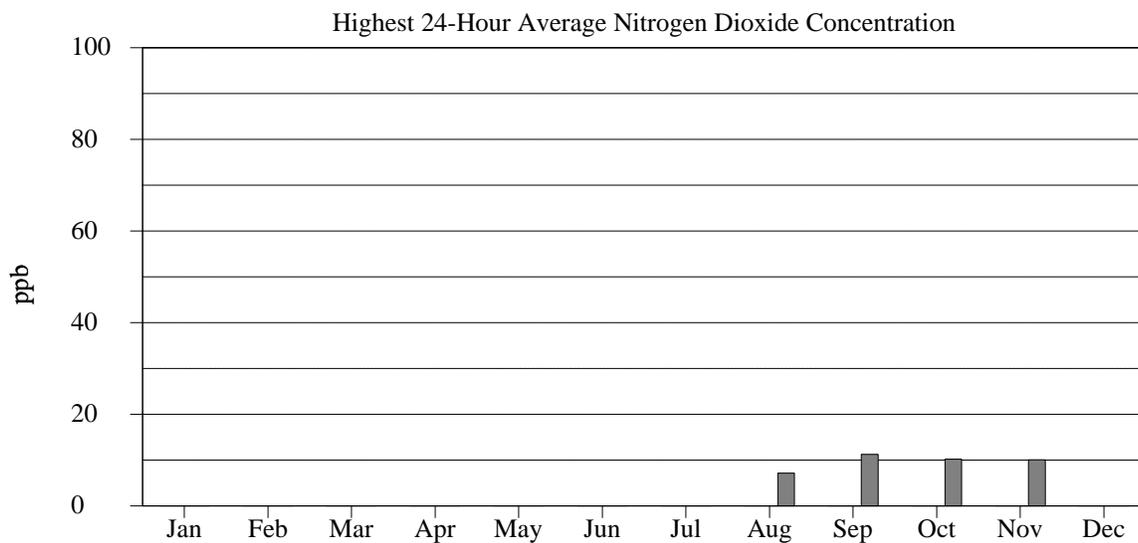
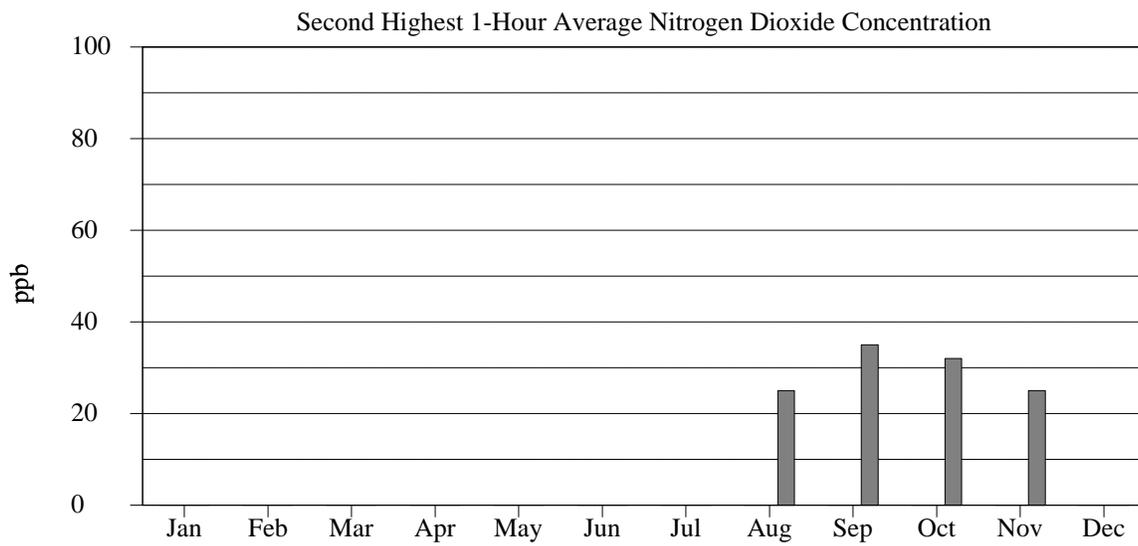
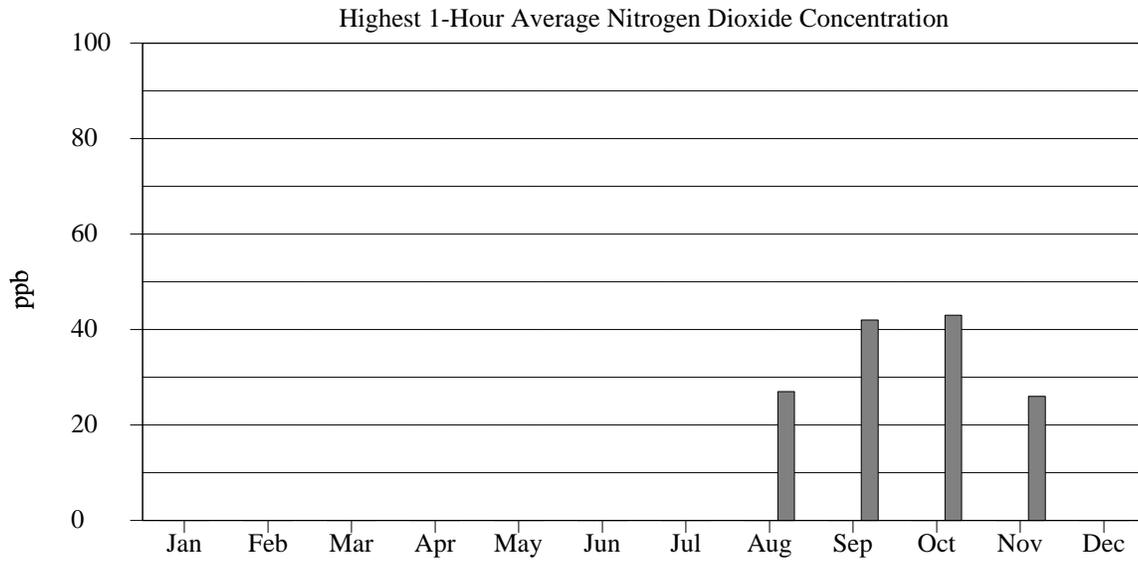
Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages			
1	10/05/02	19	43
2	09/01/02	21	42
3	09/24/02	17	35
4	09/04/02	20	30
5	09/02/02	18	28 **
2nd Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages			
1	09/01/02	17	32
2	10/05/02	20	32
3	09/04/02	21	25
4	09/13/02	21	25
5	11/02/02	19	25
Highest 24-Hour Block Averages			
1	09/04/02	00-23	11
2	10/05/02	00-23	10
3	11/02/02	00-23	10
4	11/03/02	00-23	10
5	09/01/02	00-23	9

Annual Arithmetic Mean: 5.5 ppb

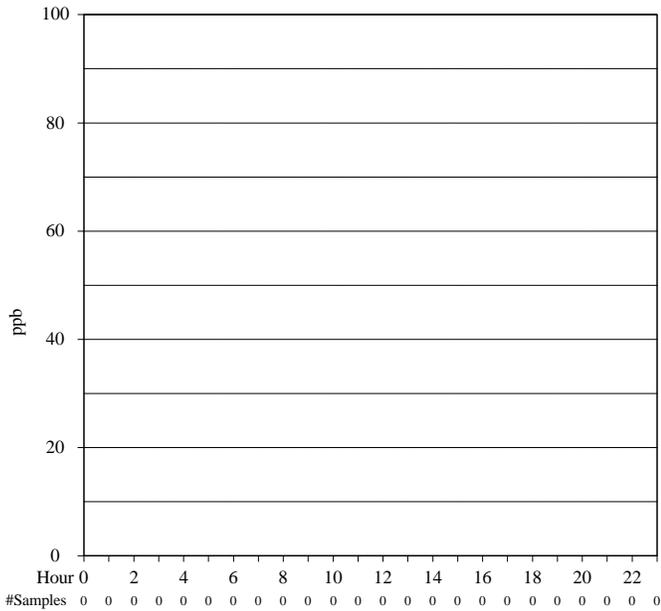
\*\* This value was also recorded on one or more days later in the period.

Note: The annual primary and secondary ambient air standard for NO<sub>2</sub> is 0.053 ppm; annual arithmetic mean not to be exceeded. (A value greater than .053 ppm, 53 pb, or 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> exceeds the standard.) No national ambient air quality standard exists for NO and NO<sub>X</sub>.

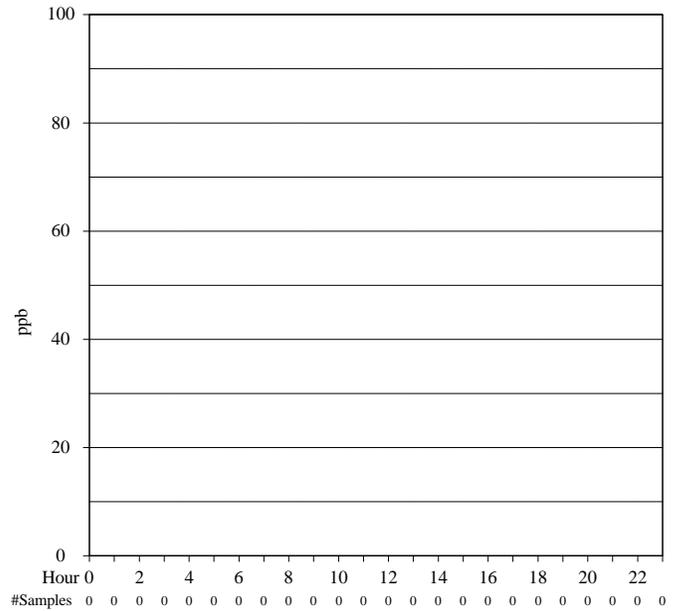
Frequency Distribution																
NO <sub>2</sub> (Nitrogen Dioxide)																
Yosemite National Park – Merced River																
01/01/02 – 12/31/02																
Duration	% Obs.	# Obs.	Min. Obs.	10	25	50	75	Percentile	90	95	98	99	Max Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Arith. STD
1-Hour	72.7	2668	0	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.012	0.016	0.020	0.023	0.023	0.043	0.042	0.0055	0.0049
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)																



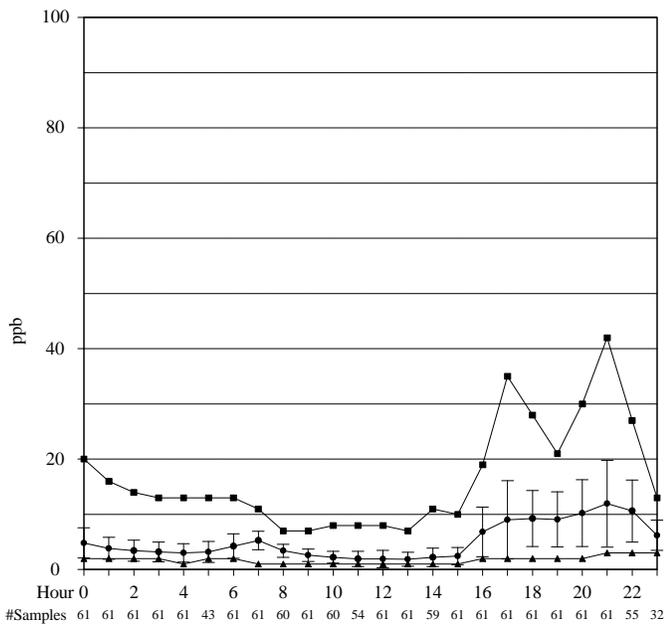
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



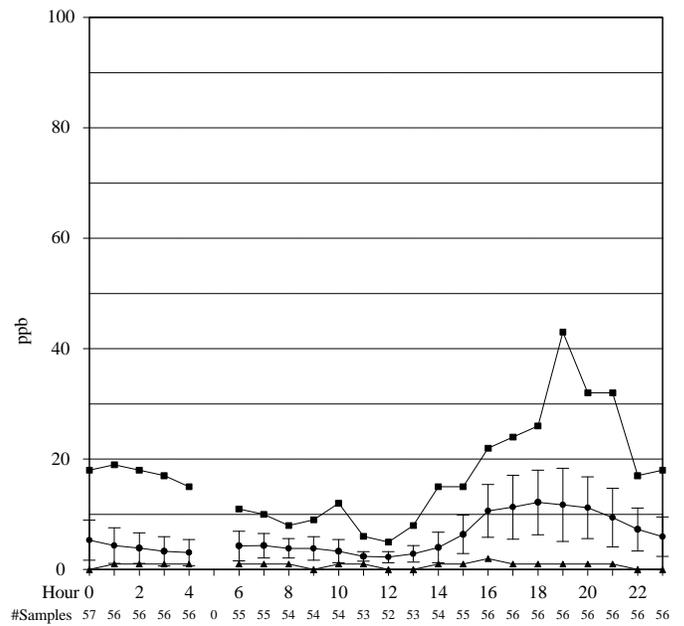
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



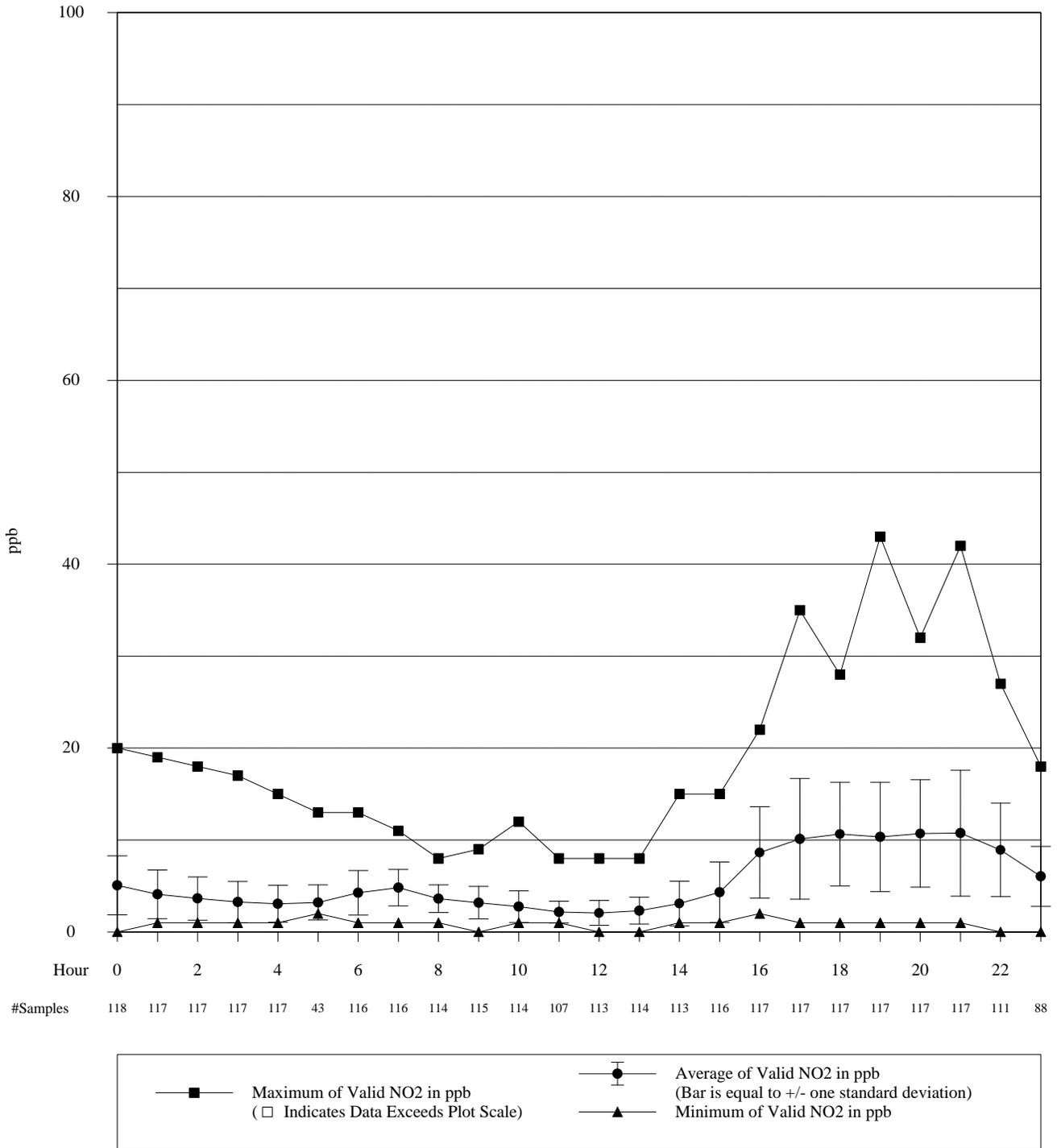
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



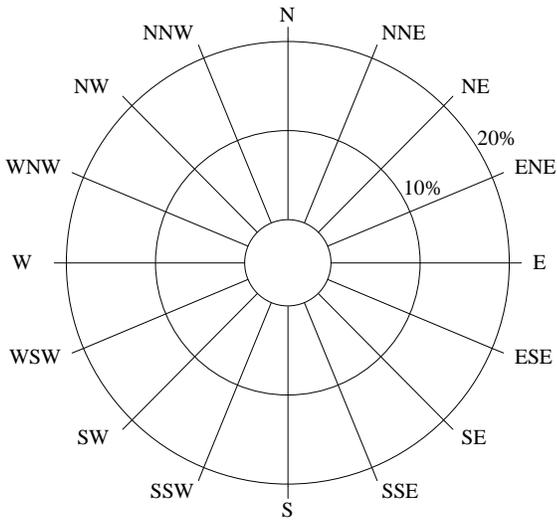
Maximum of Valid NO2 in ppb  
 (e Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale)

Average of Valid NO2 in ppb  
 (Bar is equal to +/- one standard deviation)

Minimum of Valid NO2 in ppb

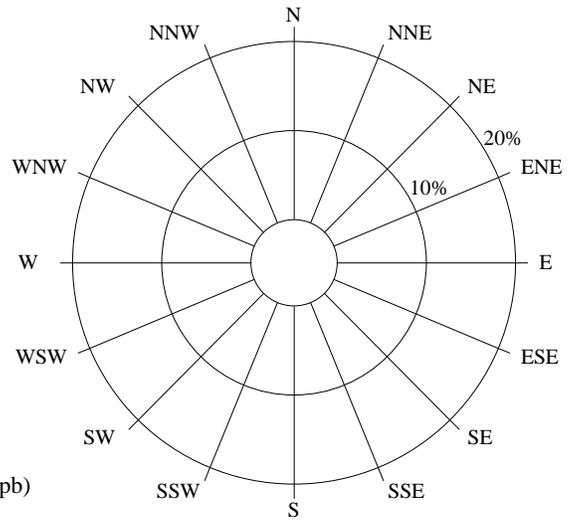


FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



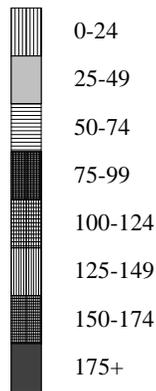
0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

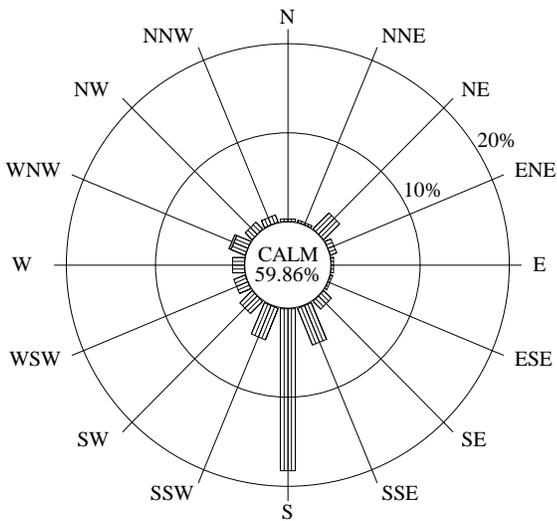


0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Nitrogen Dioxide (ppb)



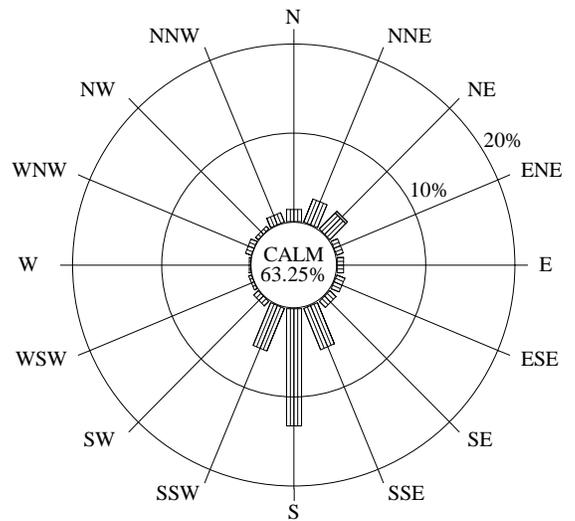
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



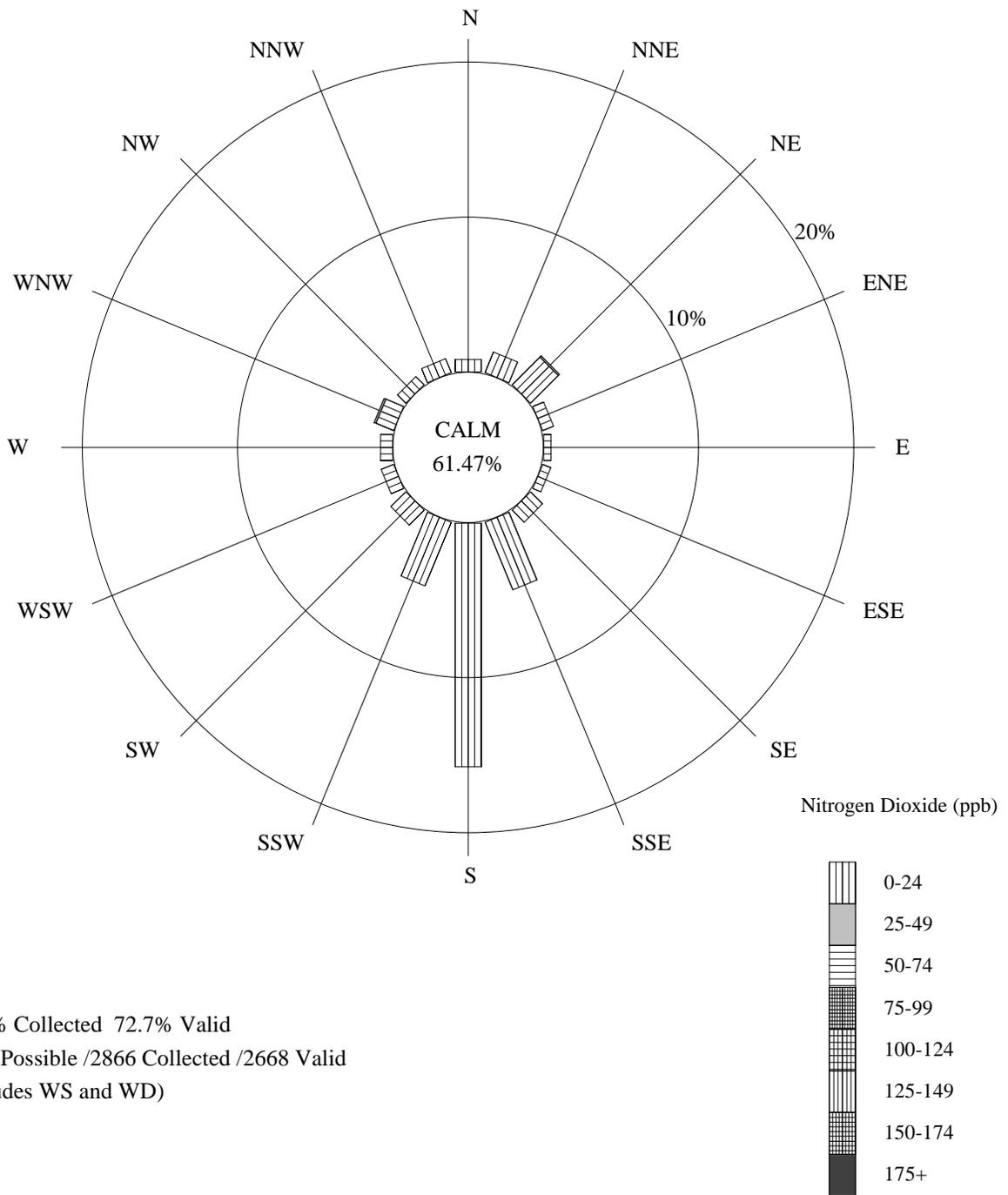
95.7% Collected 95.6% Valid  
1464 Possible /1401 Collected /1400 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



66.3% Collected 57.4% Valid  
2208 Possible /1465 Collected /1268 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)



Nitrogen Dioxide Precision Check Summary  
 Yosemite National Park  
 Merced River

Precision checks are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of all monitoring instruments collecting data which are to be submitted to the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). A precision check is performed by challenging the pollutant analyzer with a known concentration of gas from the pollutant transfer standard. This precision check must be performed at least every 14 days of monitoring operation. The percent difference between the analyzer and the transfer standard is then calculated.<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> of all the individual precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits<sup>3</sup> for precision checks. The probability limits represent the interval having a 95% chance of containing the true average percent difference. The quarterly average percent difference and probability limits should ideally be within +/- 10%.

Final Validation 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference <sup>1 2</sup>	Lower 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>	Upper 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>
1	0			
2	0			
3	1	-7.14	-7.14	-7.14
4	3	-7.14	-7.14	-7.14

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

<sup>2</sup> Average Percent Difference is the mean of all individual precision check percent differences during the quarter.

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

## **2.5 OXIDES OF NITROGEN DATA SUMMARY**

Oxides of Nitrogen  
Five Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages, 2nd Highest Daily  
1-Hour Averages, and 24-Hour Block Averages

Yosemite National Park

Merced River

Final Validation  
01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

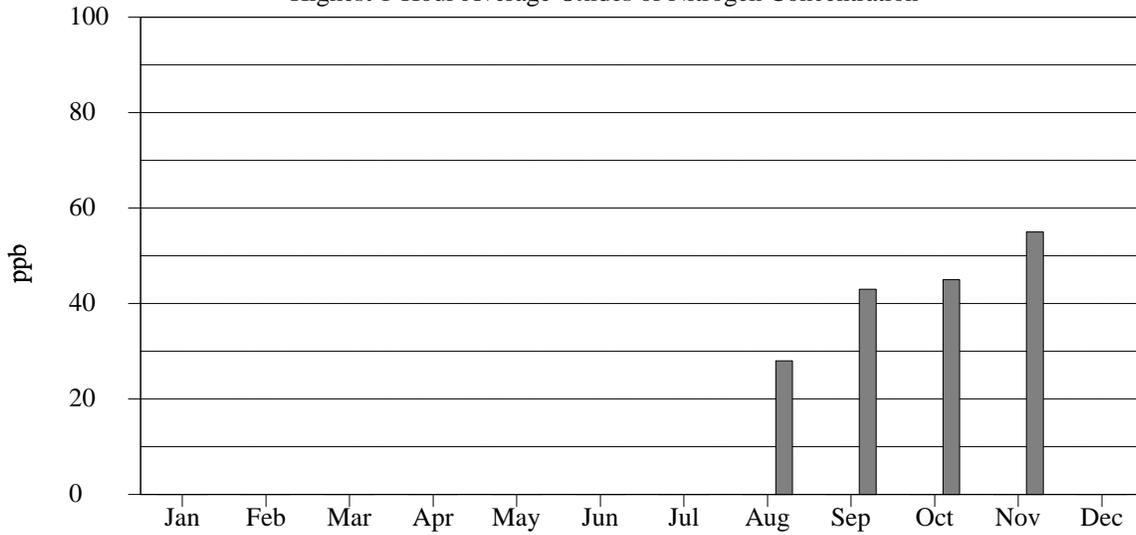
Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages			
1	11/20/02	17	55
2	10/05/02	19	45
3	11/21/02	17	44
4	09/01/02	21	43
5	09/24/02	17	36
2nd Highest Daily 1-Hour Averages			
1	11/20/02	16	35
2	10/05/02	20	34
3	11/21/02	18	34
4	09/01/02	17	32
5	11/23/02	19	27
Highest 24-Hour Block Averages			
1	11/20/02	00-23	13
2	09/04/02	00-23	12
3	11/23/02	00-23	12
4	10/05/02	00-23	10
5	11/02/02	00-23	10

Annual Arithmetic Mean: 5.9 ppb

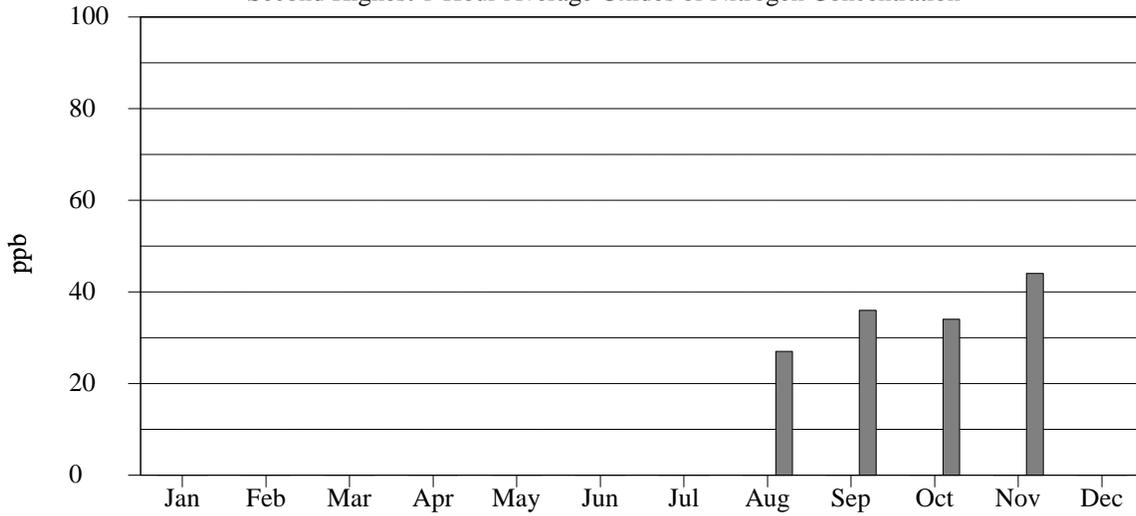
Note: The annual primary and secondary ambient air standard for NO<sub>2</sub> is 0.053 ppm; annual arithmetic mean not to be exceeded. (A value greater than .053 ppm, 53 pb, or 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> exceeds the standard.) No national ambient air quality standard exists for NO and NO<sub>x</sub>.

Frequency Distribution																
NO <sub>x</sub> (Oxides of Nitrogen)																
Yosemite National Park – Merced River																
01/01/02 – 12/31/02																
Duration	% Obs.	# Obs.	Min. Obs.	10	25	50	75	Percentile	90	95	98	99	Max Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Arith. STD
1-Hour	72.7	2668	0	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.008	0.013	0.018	0.023	0.026	0.055	0.055	0.045	0.0059	0.0056
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)																

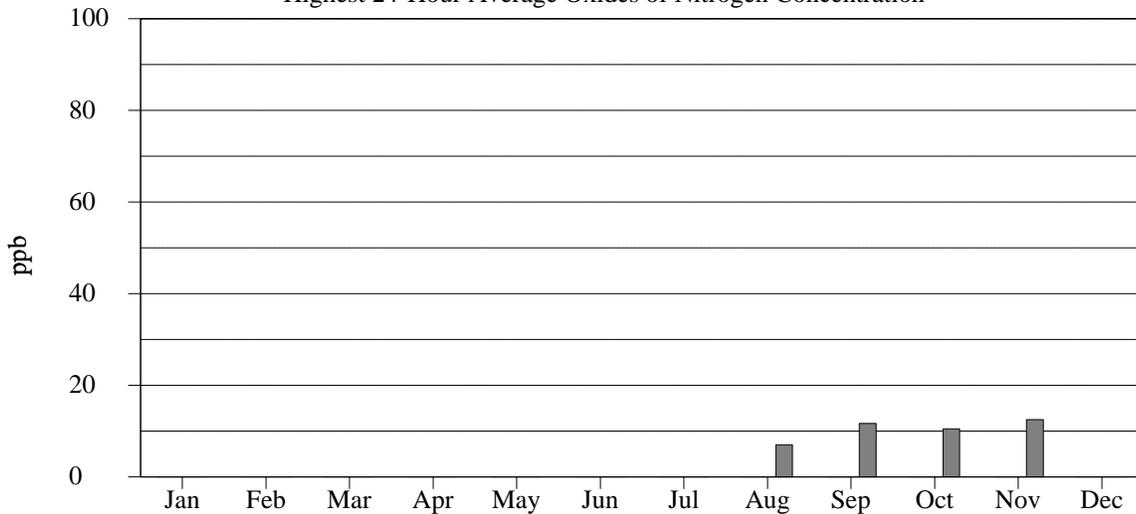
Highest 1-Hour Average Oxides of Nitrogen Concentration



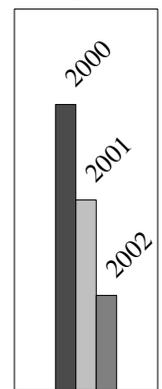
Second Highest 1-Hour Average Oxides of Nitrogen Concentration



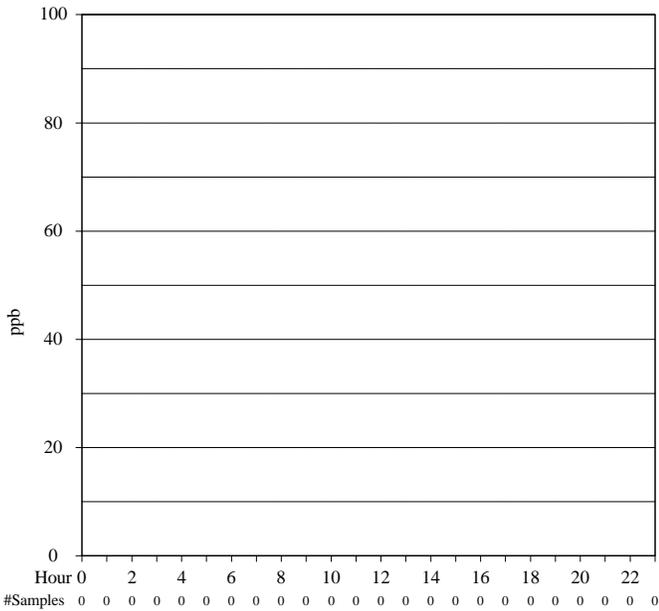
Highest 24-Hour Average Oxides of Nitrogen Concentration



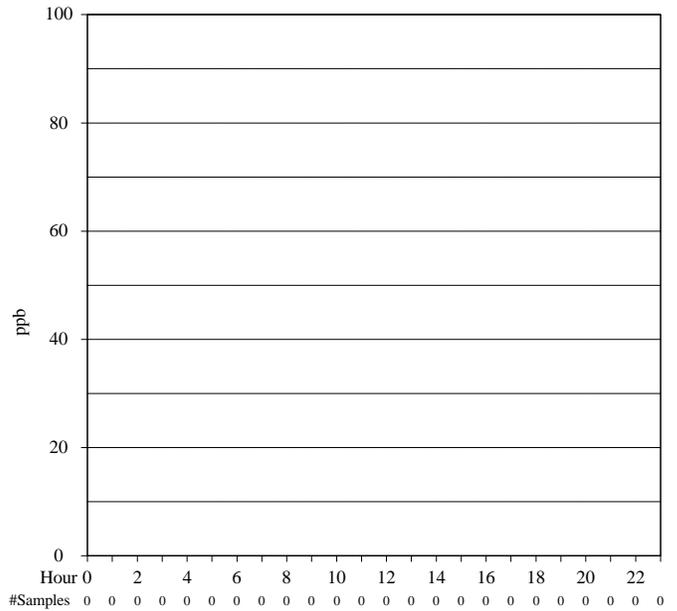
Legend



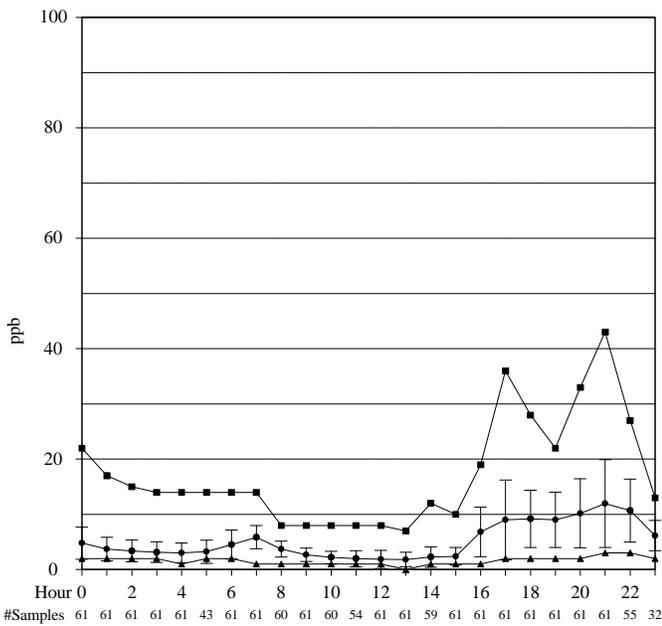
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



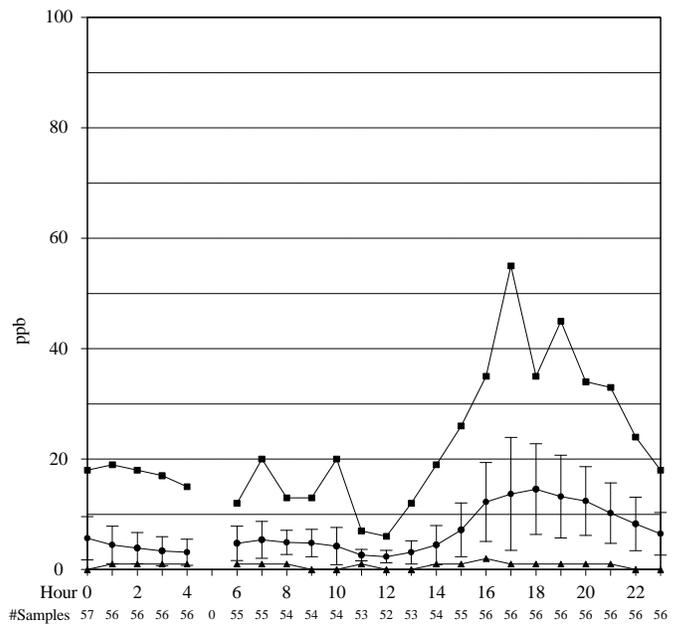
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



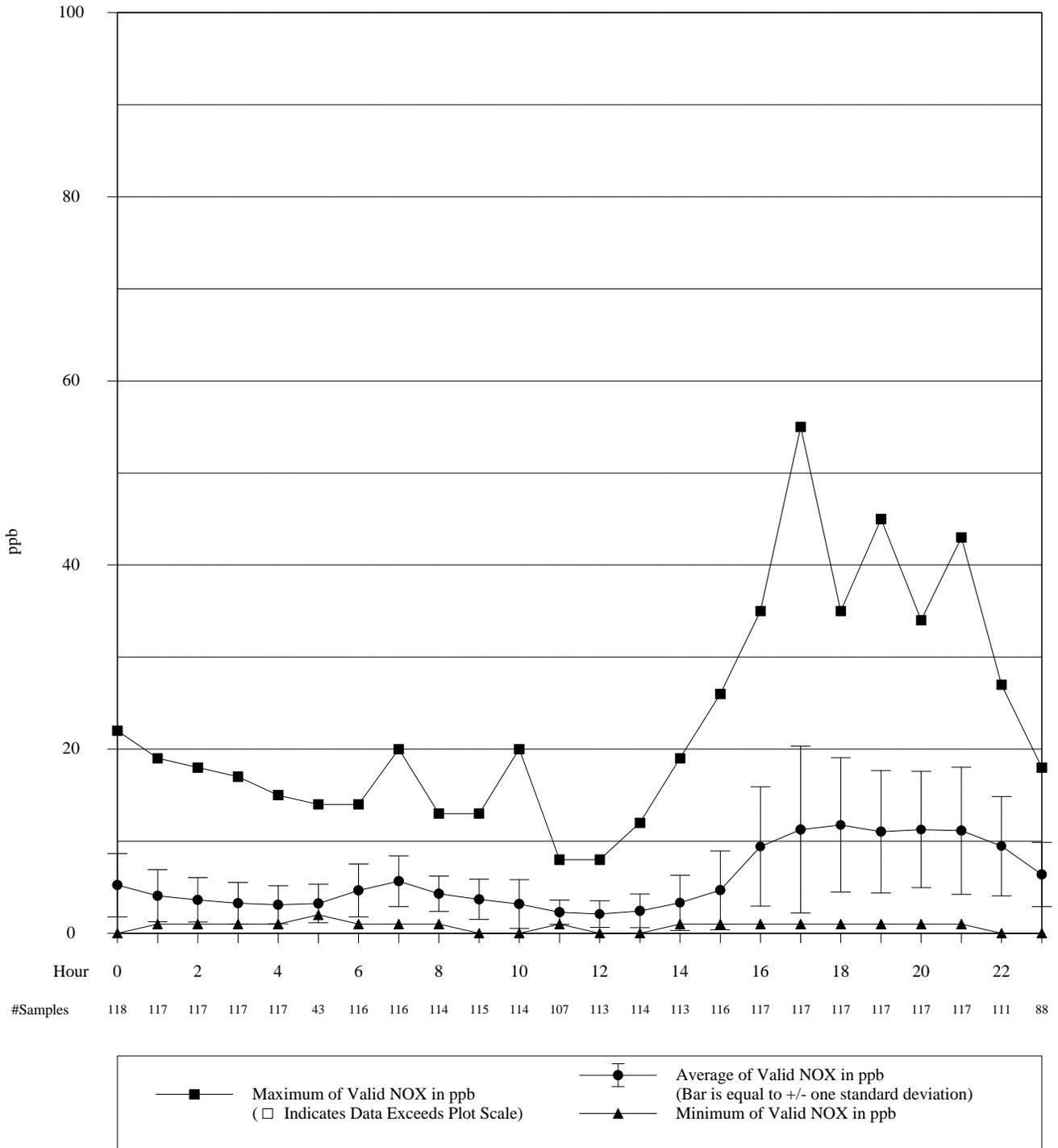
FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



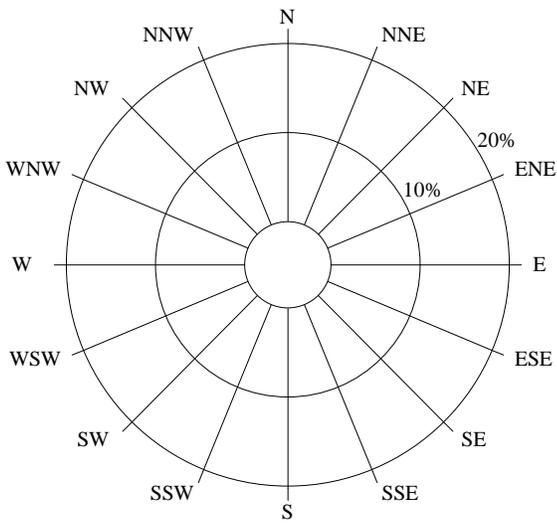
Maximum of Valid NOx in ppb  
 (e Indicates Data Exceeds Plot Scale)

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

Minimum of Valid NOx in ppb

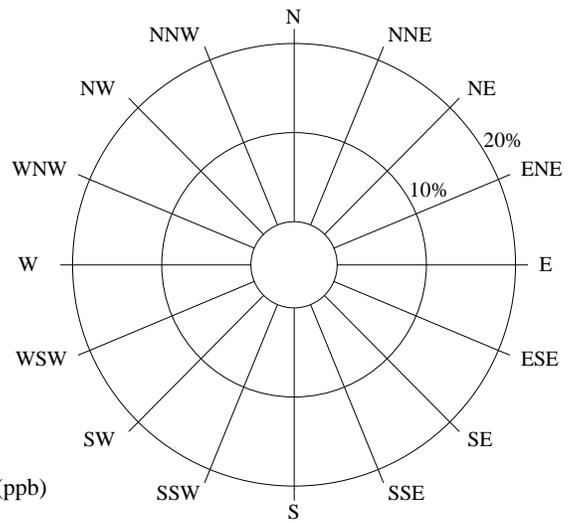


FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



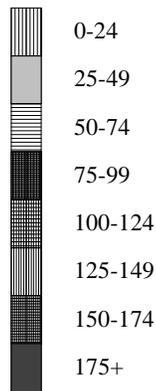
0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

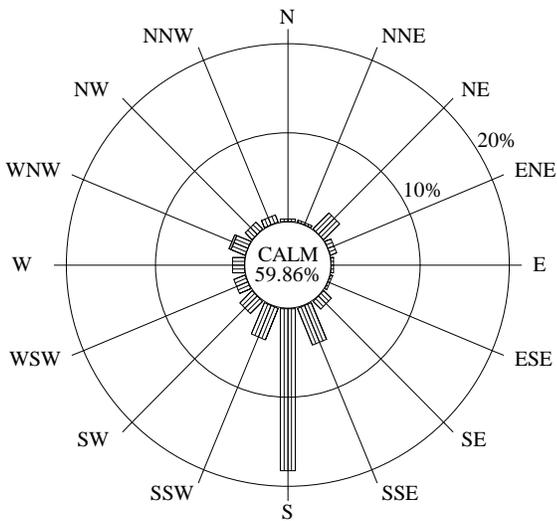


0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Oxides of Nitrogen (ppb)



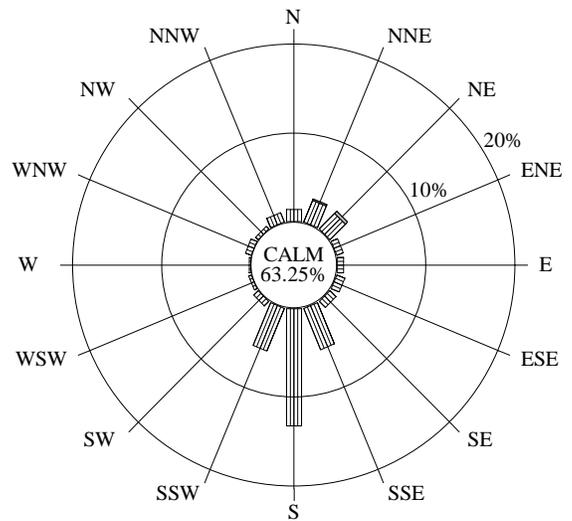
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



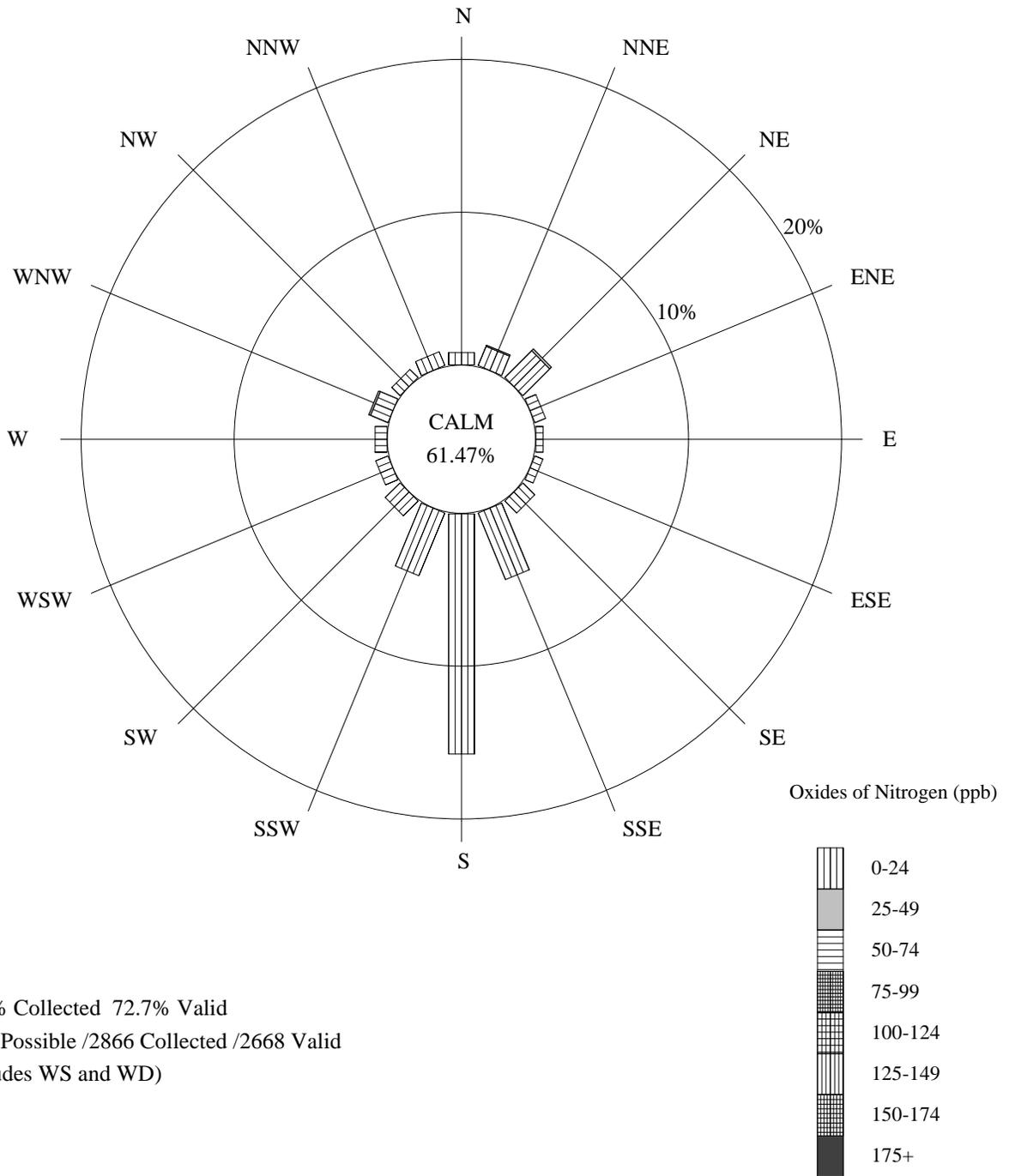
95.7% Collected 95.6% Valid  
1464 Possible /1401 Collected /1400 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



66.3% Collected 57.4% Valid  
2208 Possible /1465 Collected /1268 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)



78.1% Collected 72.7% Valid  
3672 Possible /2866 Collected /2668 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Oxides of Nitrogen Precision Check Summary  
 Yosemite National Park  
 Merced River

Precision checks are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of all monitoring instruments collecting data which are to be submitted to the EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). A precision check is performed by challenging the pollutant analyzer with a known concentration of gas from the pollutant transfer standard. This precision check must be performed at least every 14 days of monitoring operation. The percent difference between the analyzer and the transfer standard is then calculated.<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> of all the individual precision check percent differences for the quarter, and the upper and lower 95% probability limits<sup>3</sup> for precision checks. The probability limits represent the interval having a 95% chance of containing the true average percent difference. The quarterly average percent difference and probability limits should ideally be within +/- 10%.

Final Validation 01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference <sup>1 2</sup>	Lower 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>	Upper 95% Probability Limit <sup>3</sup>
1	0			
2	0			
3	58	3.46	0.01	6.92
4	54	1.86	-2.09	5.81

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

<sup>2</sup> Average Percent Difference is the mean of all individual precision check percent differences during the quarter.

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

## **2.6 METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY**

Summary of Selected Meteorological Data

Yosemite National Park

Merced River

Final Validation

01/01/2002 - 12/31/2002

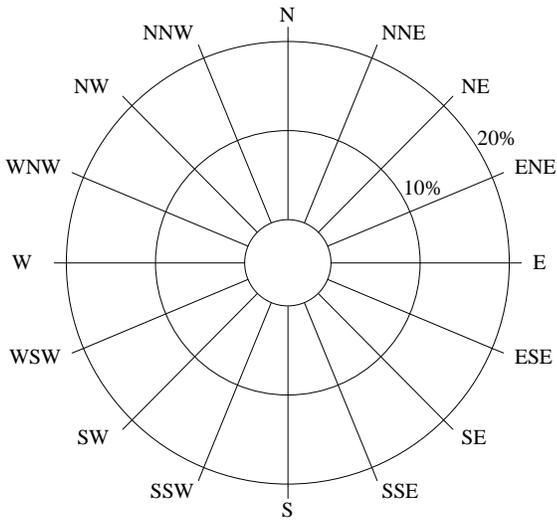
Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
<b>SCALAR WIND SPEED</b>				
Average	0.5	m/s	3560	0.4
Maximum	4.2	m/s		
Percent calm = 62.87				
<b>AMBIENT TEMPERATURE</b>				
Average	10.0	degC	3653	9.3
Maximum	34.3	degC		
Minimum	-7.8	degC		
<b>RELATIVE HUMIDITY</b>				
Average	65	percent	3653	26
Maximum	98	percent		
Minimum	4	percent		
<b>PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)</b>				
Average non-zero rate	2.8	mm/hr	179	2.6
Maximum non-zero rate	12.2	mm/hr		
Minimum non-zero rate	.3	mm/hr		
Accumulated during period	494.5	mm		
<b>SOLAR RADIATION</b>				
Average Daily Total	9,220,605	joules/m2day	148	6,331,039
Maximum Daily Total	20,947,200	joules/m2day		
Minimum Daily Total	92,800	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.

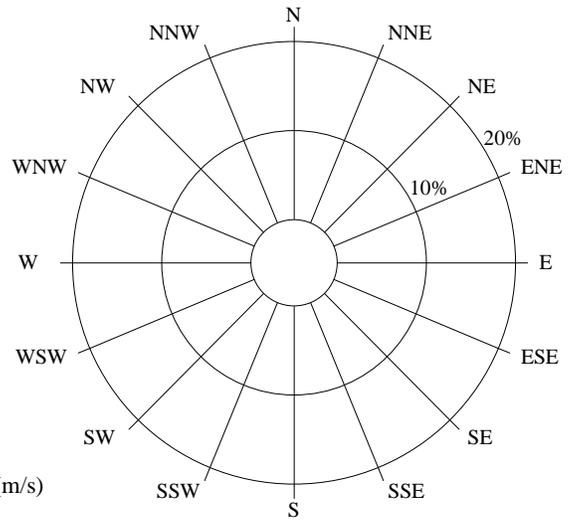
NA indicates instrument not available.

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



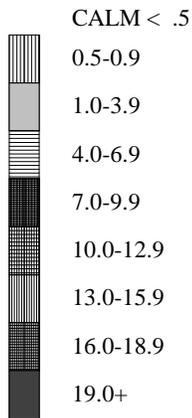
0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

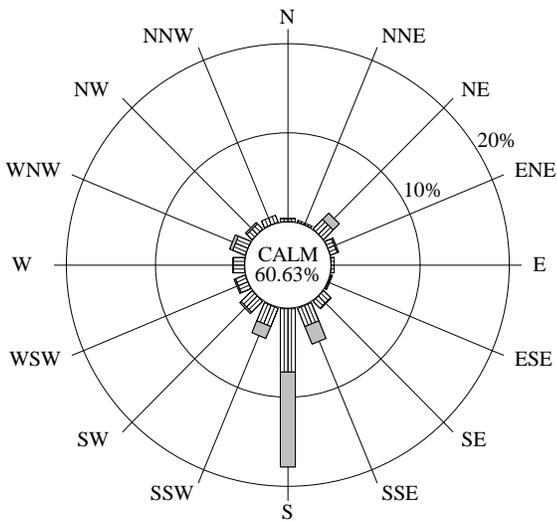


0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid  
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)



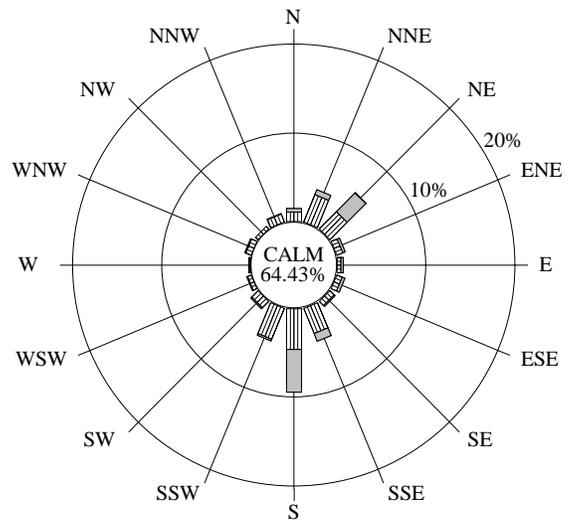
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



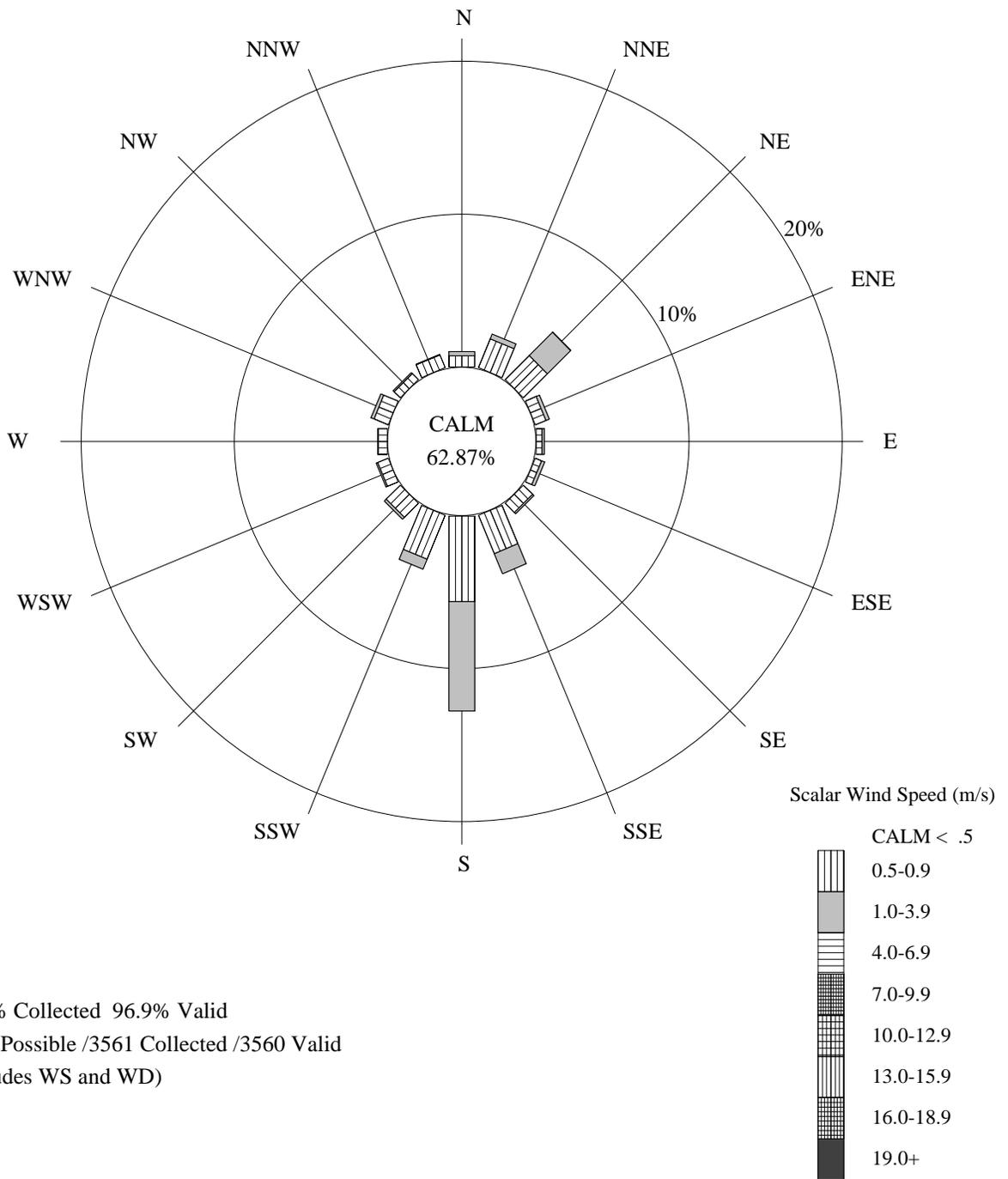
100.0% Collected 99.9% Valid  
1464 Possible /1464 Collected /1463 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

Final Validation

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



95.0% Collected 95.0% Valid  
2208 Possible /2097 Collected /2097 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)



97.0% Collected 96.9% Valid  
3672 Possible /3561 Collected /3560 Valid  
(includes WS and WD)

### **3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES**

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

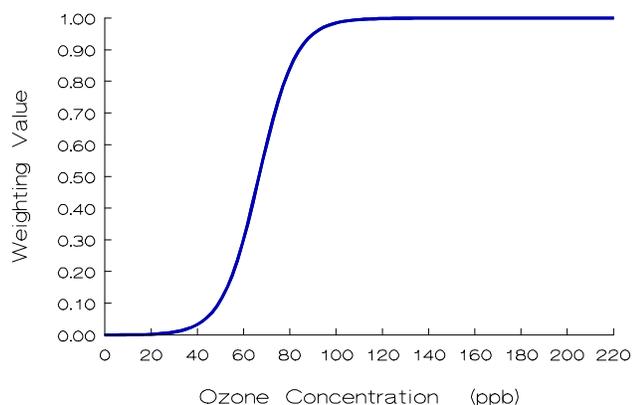
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the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

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

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**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	2.05	mph
	mph	0.489	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	$^{\circ}\text{F}$
	$^{\circ}\text{F} - 32$	$5/9$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Where: ppm = parts per million ppb = parts per billion $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter (at 25°C) m/s = meters per second mph = miles per hour ly/min = langley's per minute $\text{w}/\text{m}^2$ = watts per square meter mm/hr = millimeters per hour in/hr = inches per hour $^{\circ}\text{C}$ = degrees centigrade $^{\circ}\text{F}$ = degrees fahrenheit			