

Annual Data Summary
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS
NATIONAL PARK
1998
National Park Service
Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network



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Annual Data Summary

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NATIONAL PARK
Cades Cove**

1998

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At Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the ARD specifically recognizes Jim Renfro and Scott Berenyi for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1	The National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network	1-1
1.2	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	1-3
2.0	DATA SUMMARY	2-1
2.1	Overview	2-1
2.2	Ozone Data Summary	2-7
2.3	Meteorological Data Summary	2-23
3.0	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES	3-1
3.1	Guide to Attached Data Disks	3-1
3.2	Other Sources for Retrieving National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Data	3-1
4.0	GLOSSARY	4-1
4.1	Definitions and Computational Procedures for National Park Service Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics Table	4-1
4.2	Air Quality Glossary	4-4

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Map of National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites	1-2
Site Specifications	1-4
Data Collection Statistics	2-2
First Quarter Data Stackplot	2-3
Second Quarter Data Stackplot	2-4
Third Quarter Data Stackplot	2-5
Fourth Quarter Data Stackplot	2-6

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics	2-8
Ozone Annual Frequency Distribution	2-9
Ozone Daily 1-Hour Maximum Concentrations and National Ambient Air Quality Standards Comparison	2-10
Attainment Status with EPA Proposed Primary Ozone Standards	2-11
Ten Highest 1-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations	2-12
Episodes with 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations 100ppb and > 124 ppb	2-13
Episodes with 8-Hour Ozone Concentrations >84 ppb	2-14
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, Maximum 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual Sum60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites	2-15
Plot of Maximum Ozone Concentration Comparison for Three Years	2-16
Map of National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network, Second Highest Hourly Ozone Concentration	2-17
Quarterly Diurnal Ozone Plots	2-18
Annual Diurnal Ozone Plot	2-19
Quarterly Ozone Pollutant Roses	2-20
Annual Ozone Pollutant Roses	2-21
Ozone Precision Check Data Summary	2-22
Summary of Selected Meteorological Data	2-24
Quarterly Wind Roses	2-25
Annual Wind Roses	2-26
Data Disk Contents	3-2
NPS IMC and AIRS Invalid Data Codes	3-3

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.

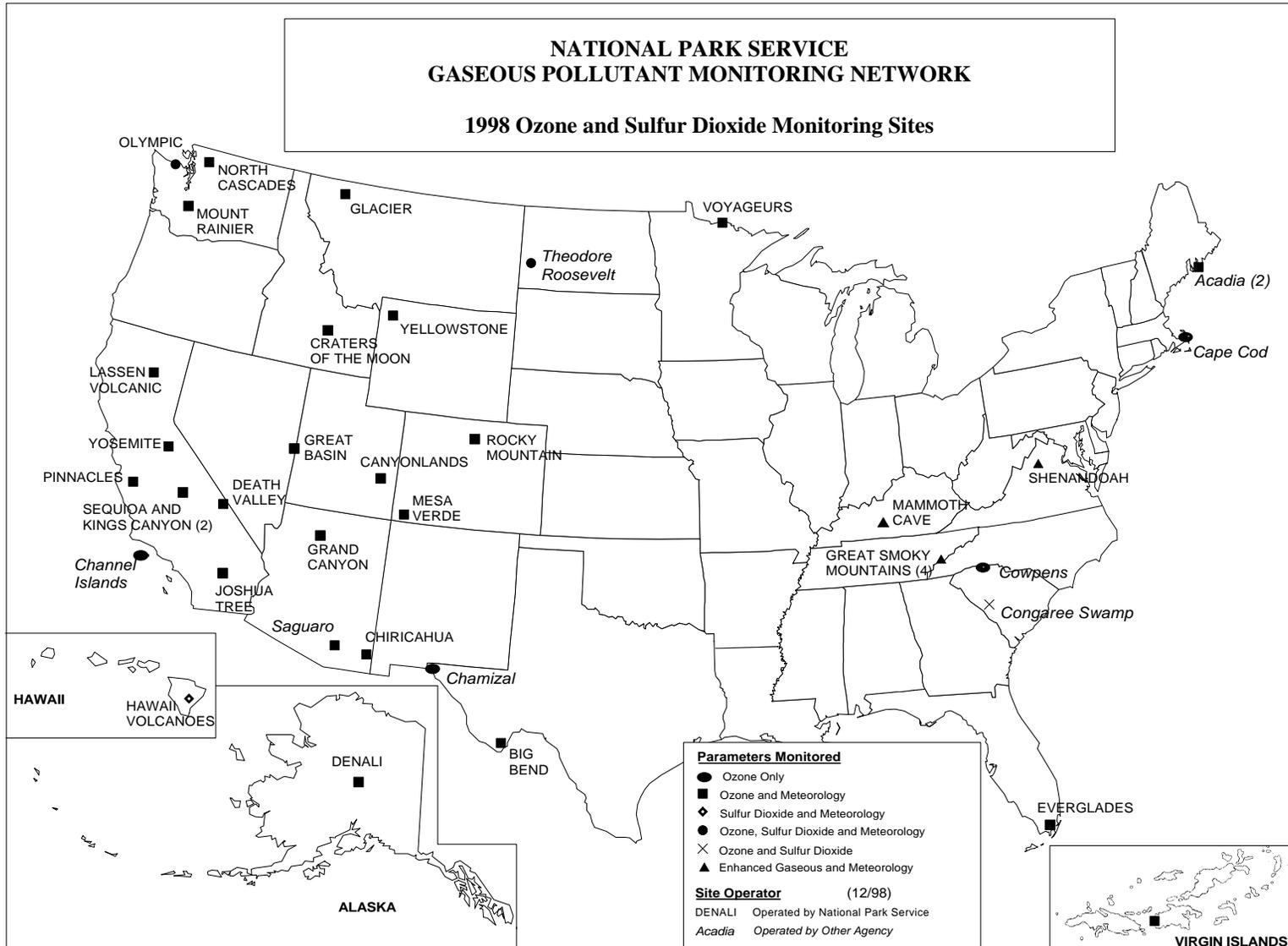
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The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

1998 Ozone and Sulfur Dioxide Monitoring Sites



1.2 GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a Class I area, is located in North Carolina and Tennessee. It is characterized by unusually rugged topography, with elevations ranging from 840 feet to 6,642 feet above sea level in a horizontal distance of a few miles, and includes 16 peaks above 6000 feet. Its location and site specifications are presented on the following page.

The park is world-renowned for the diversity of its plant and animal resources, the beauty of its ancient mountains, the quality of its remnants of American pioneer culture, and the depth and integrity of the wilderness sanctuary within its boundaries. Great Smoky Mountains is designated an International Biosphere Reserve.

This area was established as a national park in 1926 "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." The law creating the park also referenced the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act which stated that the fundamental purpose of national parks is "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Great Smoky Mountains National Park contains a wide diversity of temperate flora with about 1400 species of flowering plants and 2200 other plant species. It has one of the nation's richest inventories of plant groups such as fungi, mosses, and lichens. Included in the park are large expanses of virgin forest, similar to those found by early pioneers. Dominant tree species include maple, buckeye, birch, beech, spruce, poplar, pine, oak and hemlock. The park's Cove Forest alone has 25 to 30 tree species.

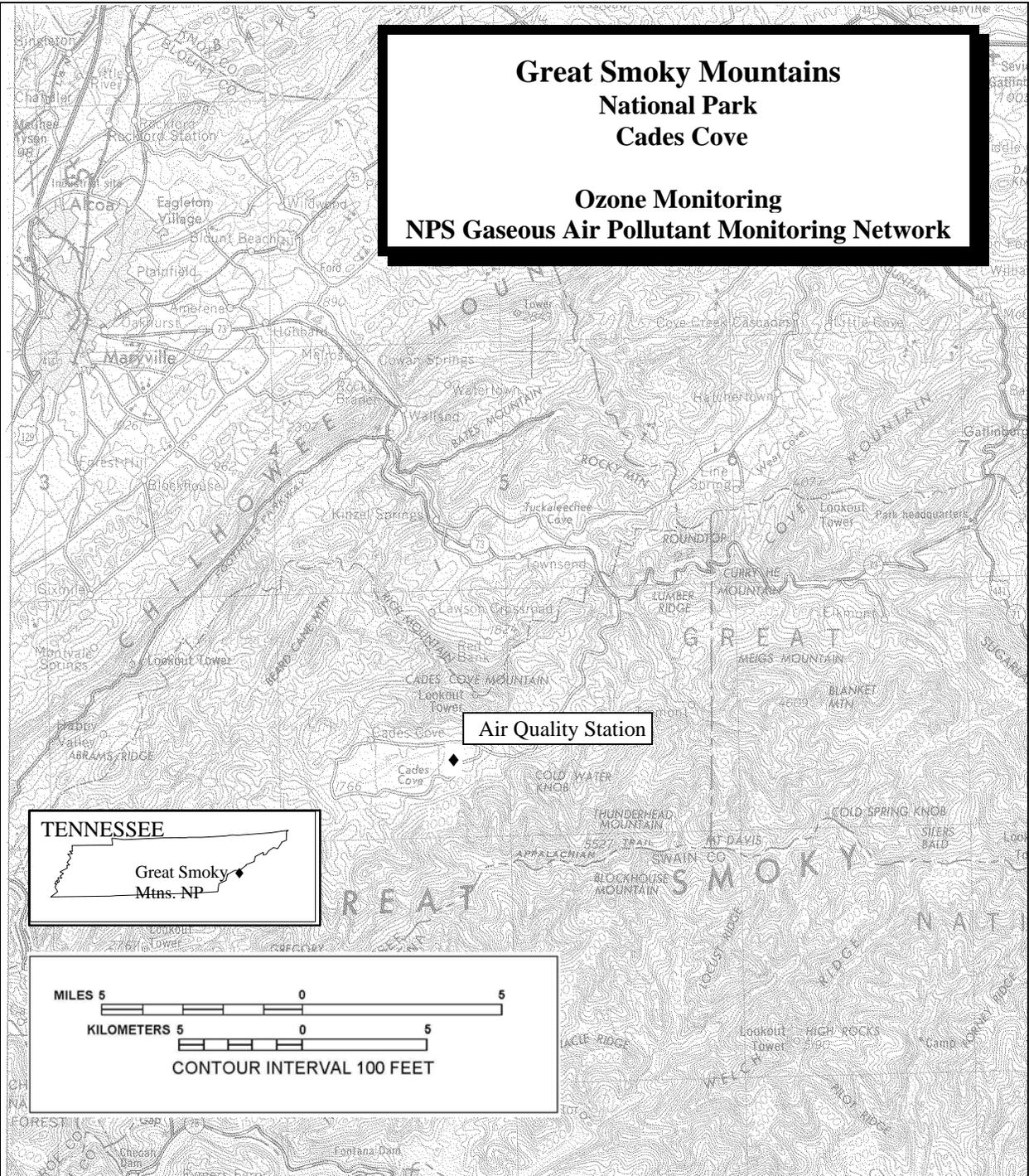
The park is inhabited by a highly diverse array of animal species. About 50 native mammals are known to dwell in the park including black bear, white-tailed deer, wild turkey, and many types of rodents. Over 200 species of birds have been observed in the park. Reptiles such as turtles, lizards, snakes, and amphibians such as salamanders are part of the park's fauna. Also, over 70 species of fish live in the park streams.

In addition to its natural values, the park is uniquely endowed with cultural resources. The physical remnants of a pioneer mountain culture exist in a large array of log structures scattered about the park. The structures date from about 1845 to 1910 and served the mountain pioneers in specific ways. Each structure has its own "face" and exhibits variations in design, materials, and workmanship.

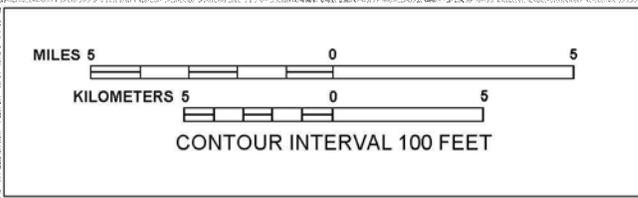
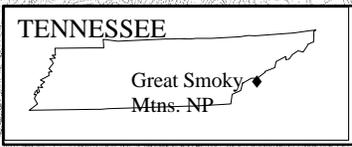
Air quality and visibility are being degraded by pollutants originating outside the park. Anthropogenic sources of air pollution appear to be local and regional.

**Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Cades Cove**

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



Air Quality Station



SITE IDENTIFICATION		MAP INFORMATION	
Site Abbreviation:	GRSM-CC	Mean Elevation:	564 m
AIRS ID NO.:	47-009-0102	Longitude:	83° 47' 01"W
INSTRUMENTATION		Latitude:	35° 36' 11"N
		UTM Zone:	17
O ₃ Analyzer	Calibrator	Easting:	247830 m
		Northing:	3943291 m
Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Map Reference:	Knoxville TN, NC, SC 1972 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
 Great Smoky Mountains National Park
 Cades Cove
 Final Data
 04/01/98 - 10/31/98

Parameter	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
		No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	O3	5136	5076	98.8	5016	97.7
Scalar Wind Speed	SWS	5136	5132	99.9	5005	97.4
Vector Wind Speed	VWS	5136	5132	99.9	5005	97.4
Vector Wind Direction	VWD	5136	5132	99.9	5005	97.4

Notes: All statistics are for hourly averages.
 The number collected does not include normal maintenance or events beyond the control of the network.
 The percent valid is calculated against the number possible.
 Automatic zeros and spans are performed daily on most ambient gas analyzers, therefore, no ambient data can be collected during this time. As a result, the maximum percent valid for ambient gas data typically can not be greater than 95.8.

NPS Performance Goals:

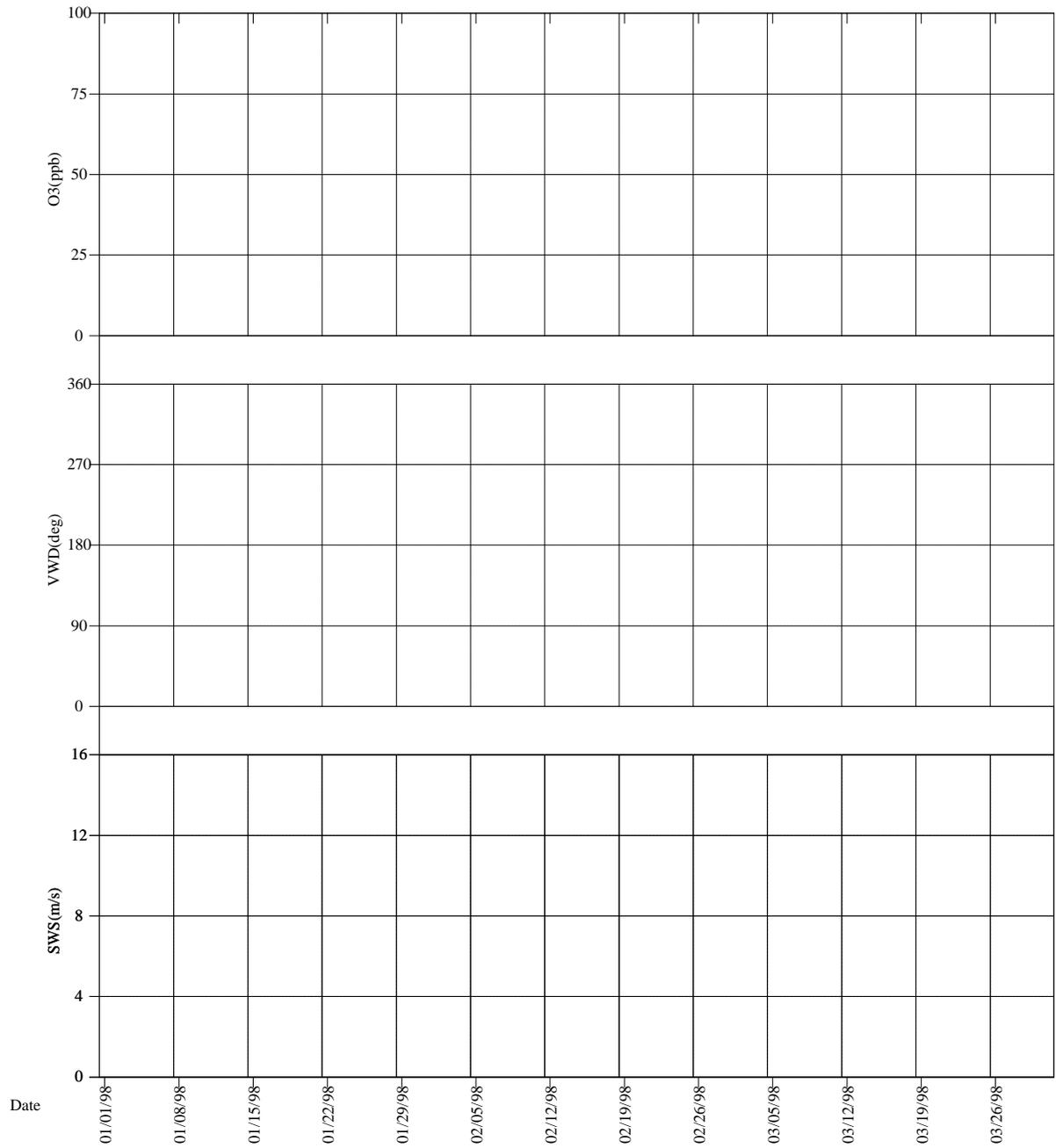
Quarterly Criteria:

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

Monthly Criteria:

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

Great Smoky Mountains National Park - Cades Cove

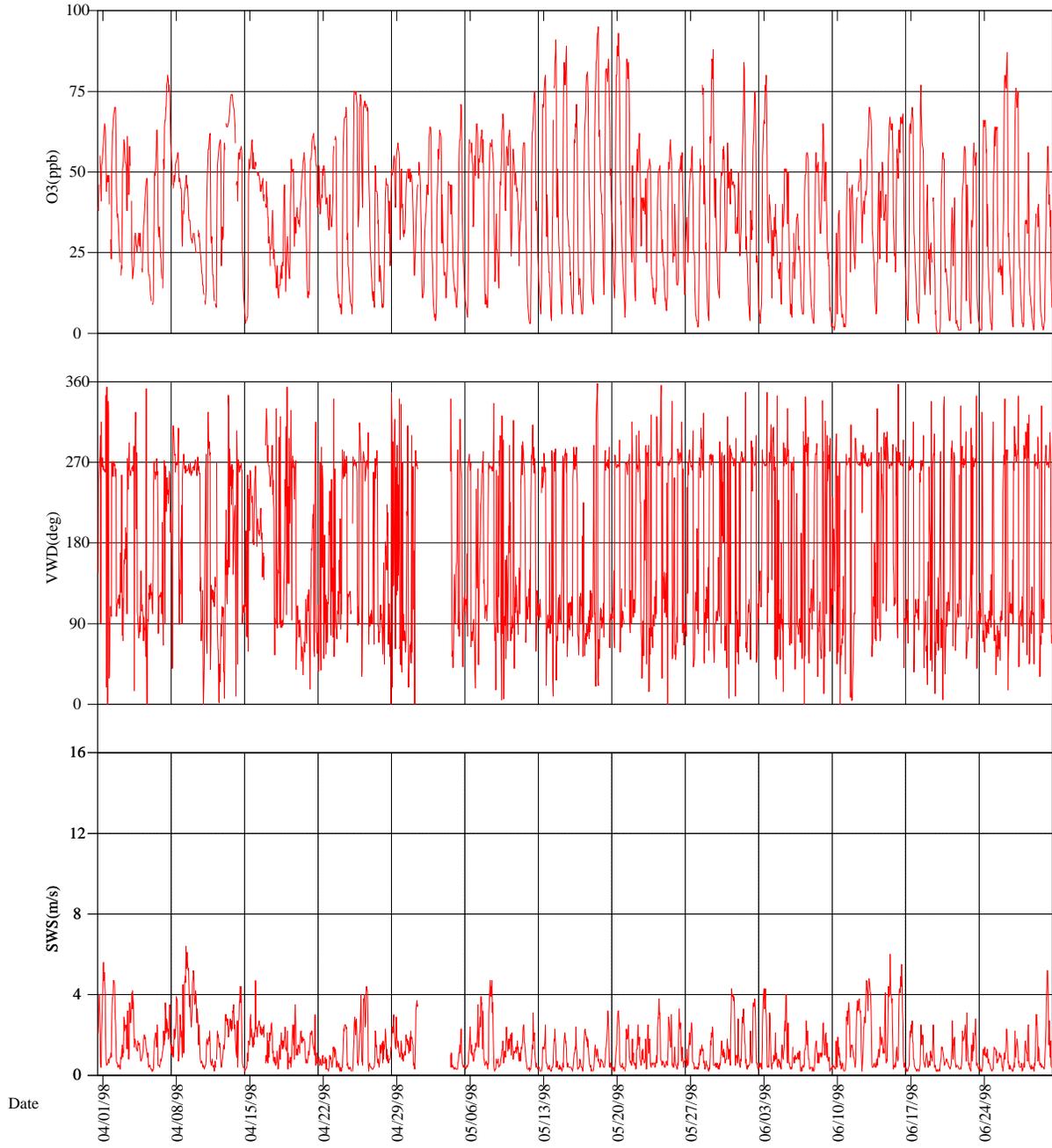


Final Validation

First Quarter 1998

grsm-cc.stk - gsc98.dat 06-14-1999

Great Smoky Mountains National Park - Cades Cove

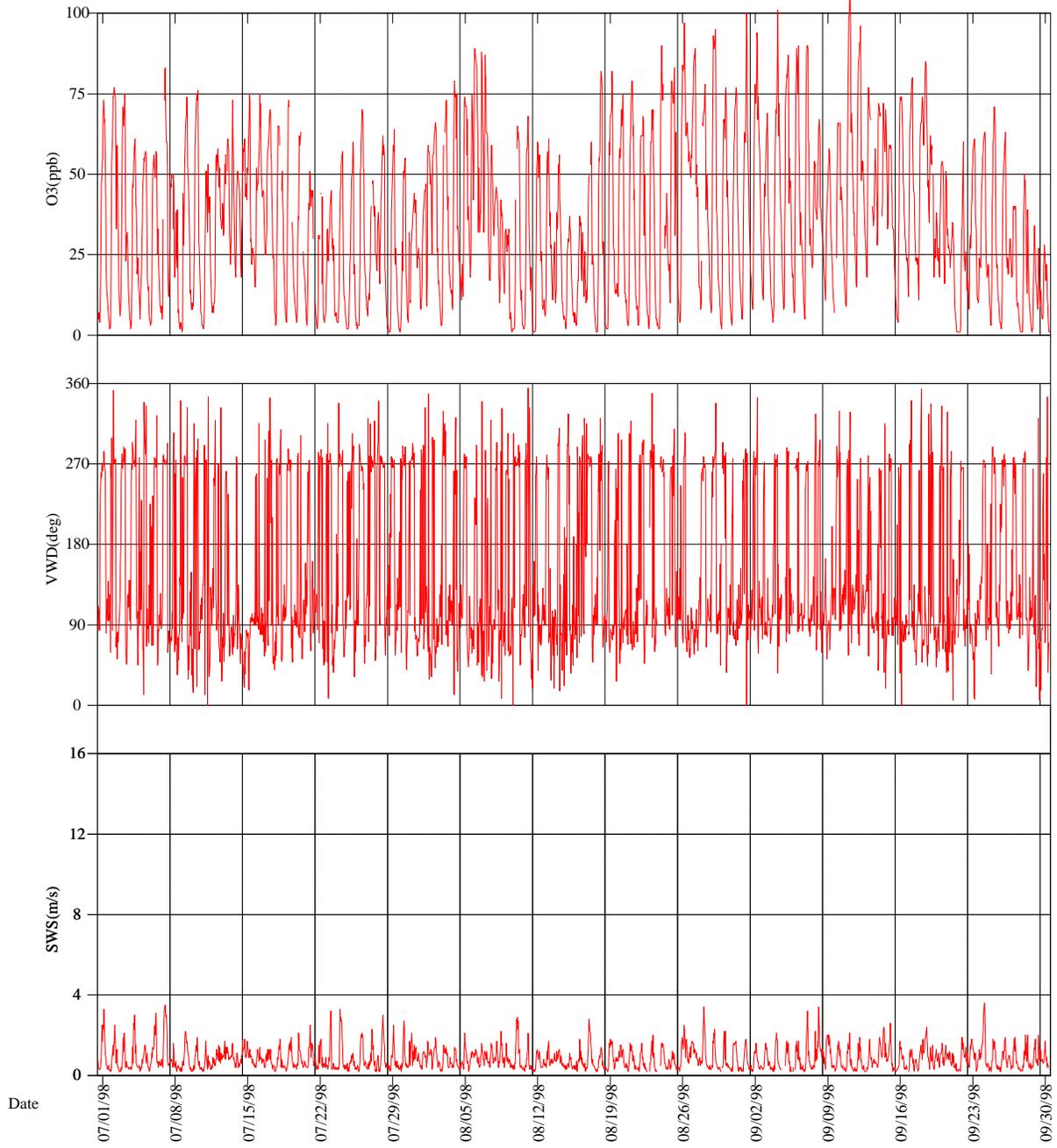


Final Validation

Second Quarter 1998

grsm-cc.stk - gsc98.dat 06-14-1999

Great Smoky Mountains National Park - Cades Cove

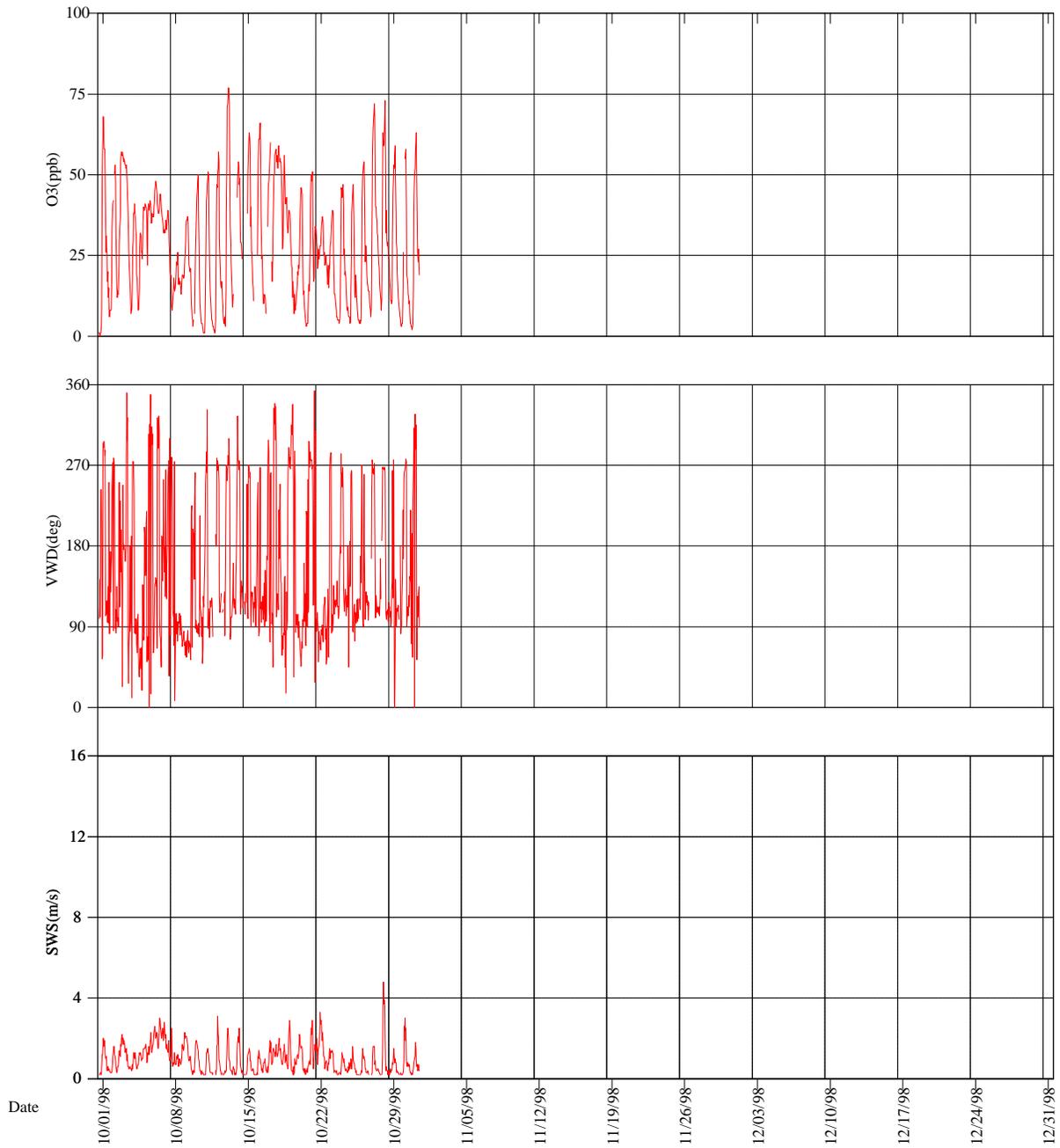


Final Validation

Third Quarter 1998

grsm-cc.stk - gsc98.dat 06-14-1999

Great Smoky Mountains National Park - Cades Cove



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 1998

grsm-cc.stk - gsc98.dat 06-14-1999

2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Cades Cove
04/01/98 - 10/31/98

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY-SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM				80	95	87	83	97	106	77			106	106
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)			(153)	(214)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM				59	69	60	63	71	71	53			67	64
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)			(153)	(214)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN				66	54	50	49	62	55	51			62	66
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(28)			(153)	(211)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN				41	39	32	32	36	38	28			35	35
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(28)			(153)	(211)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO				20.000	38.500	66.000	74.000	82.000	60.000	57.000			82.000	82.000
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(27)			(152)	(209)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO				4.847	10.541	24.183	20.689	22.015	15.832	12.737			18.598	15.867
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(27)			(152)	(209)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE				72	83	78	73	86	85	67			86	86
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)			(150)	(212)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE				51	60	51	52	60	58	44			56	54
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)			(150)	(212)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE				70	72	65	60	70	71	54			72	72
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)			(151)	(213)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE				47	53	44	45	50	49	37			48	46
NO. OF DAYS				(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)			(151)	(213)
MONTHLY MEAN				41	40	32	32	36	38	28			35	35
NO. OF HOURS				(697)	(739)	(712)	(720)	(735)	(708)	(705)			(3614)	(5016)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX				28361	29263	22668	22909	26673	26690	20071			128203	176635
NO. OF HOURS				(697)	(739)	(712)	(720)	(735)	(708)	(705)			(3614)	(5016)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX				6730	9901	6099	5065	12176	10847	1861			44088	52679
NO. OF HOURS				(99)	(136)	(89)	(74)	(168)	(148)	(28)			(615)	(742)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX				80	3559	656	165	3347	3465	-			11192	11272
NO. OF HOURS				(1)	(42)	(8)	(2)	(39)	(39)	(0)			(130)	(131)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX				5603	8205	4557	4301	9079	8369	2086			34511	42200
NO. OF HOURS				(697)	(739)	(712)	(720)	(735)	(708)	(705)			(3614)	(5016)

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

* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Frequency Distribution

Ozone Analyzer

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Cades Cove

Monitoring Season: 04/01/98 - 10/31/98¹

Averaging Period	% Obs. ³	# Obs. ²	Min. Obs. ⁴	10	30	50	Percentile ⁵				70	90	95	99	Max. Obs.	2nd Max.	Arith. Mean	Geo. Mean	Geo. Stdv.
1-Hour	99	5016	0.026	0.044	0.056	0.062	0.072	0.085	0.090	0.100	0.106	0.101	0.0637	0.0617	1.29				
Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)																			

¹ Records for this report are selected in accordance with the AIRS Geo-Common file criteria. These criteria are based on the state-specific Monitoring Season defined in AIRS.

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

³ The percent of valid observations (% Obs.) is the percentage of valid days to the number of possible monitoring days during the Monitoring Season. A valid day is defined as a day with 9 or more valid observations between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m..

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

⁵ The percentiles and other statistics are derived from the daily maximums.

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

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Cades Cove

04/01/98 - 10/31/98

Day	Jan-98	Feb-98	Mar-98	Apr-98	May-98	Jun-98	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98
1				.065 W	.053 F	.084 M	.073 W	.059 S	.100 T	.068 T		
2				.070 T	.064 S	.075 T	.077 T	.066 S	.094 W	.053 F		
3				.061 F	.063 S	.080 W	.075 F	.073 M	.069 T	.057 S		
4				.058 S	.047 M	.043 T	.061 S	.079 T	.101 F	.041 S		
5				.048 S	.071 T	.051 F	.057 S	.074 W	.087 S	.041 M		
6				.063 M	.060 W	.037 S	.057 M	.089 T	.090 S	.048 T		
7				.080 T	.065 T	.056 S	.083 T	.088 F	.090 M	.044 W		
8				.056 W	.060 F	.056 M	.050 W	.059 S	.067 T	.026 T		
9				.049 T	.068 S	.065 T	.074 T	.038 S	.058 W	.037 F		
10				.032 F	.063 S	.038 W	.076 F	.065 M	.066 T	.050 S		
11				.062 S	.059 M	.050 T	.053 S	.068 T	.106 F	.051 S		
12				.060 S	.075 T	.054 F	.058 S	.060 W	.096 S	.057 M		
13				.074 M	.080 W	.070 S	.061 M	.061 T	.077 S	.077 T		
14				.069 T	.091 T	.053 S	.073 T	.056 F	.072 M	.054 W		
15				.060 W	.089 F	.067 M	.075 W	.037 S	.070 T	.063 T		
16				.053 T	.071 S	.068 T	.075 T	.037 S	.074 W	.066 F		
17				.047 F	.081 S	.070 W	.070 F	.060 M	.080 T	.060 S		
18				.046 S	.095 M	.077 T	S	.082 T	.085 F	.059 S		
19				.054 S	.085 T	.046 F	S	.082 W	.084 S	.048 M		
20				.056 M	.093 W	.056 S	M	.075 T	.054 S	.046 T		
21				.062 T	.085 T	.042 S	.051 T	.079 F	.035 M	.051 W		
22				.052 W	.062 F	.058 M	.044 W	.068 S	.060 T	.037 T		
23				.061 T	.054 S	.059 T	.045 T	.070 S	.061 W	.039 F		
24				.070 F	.052 S	.066 W	.057 F	.090 M	.063 T	.047 S		
25				.075 S	.060 M	.064 T	.060 S	.083 T	.071 F	.047 S		
26				.074 S	.056 T	.087 F	.070 S	.097 W	.063 S	.054 M		
27				.052 M	.058 W	.076 S	.048 M	.089 T	.040 S	.072 T		
28				.048 T	.077 T	.056 S	.062 T	.078 F	.050 M	.073 W		
29				.059 W	.088 F	.040 M	.064 W	.095 S	.034 T	.059 T		
30				.051 T	.058 S	.058 T	.055 T	.077 S	.028 W	.058 F		
31				.059 S			.044 F	.077 M		.063 S		
Valid Days	0	0	0	30	31	30	28	31	30	31	0	0
Maximum	.000	.000	.000	.080	.095	.087	.083	.097	.106	.077	.000	.000
Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5016 Total Samples

97.7 % Possible

211 Valid daily maxima

0 Daily-maxima exceeding the standard of .12 ppm (starred[*])

0 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)

Great Smoky Mountains National Park - Cades Cove

1998 Attainment Status With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
PRIMARY Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Ozone Season: April through October

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

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

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

Year	3-Year Avg 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	3-Year Avg Data Complete %	Data Complete % Met?	Annual 1st High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 2nd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 3rd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 5th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)
1998	80	97%	Yes	91	89	86	86	85

Ozone
 Ten Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations
 Great Smoky Mountains National Park
 Cades Cove
 Final Data
 04/01/98 - 11/30/98

Rank	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
1	09/11/98	15	106*
2	09/04/98	16	101
3	09/01/98	16	100
4	08/26/98	16	97*
5	09/12/98	16	96
6	05/18/98	17	95*
7	08/29/98	16	95*
8	09/02/98	16	94
9	05/20/98	15	93
10	05/14/98	16	91**

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

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

Episodes with 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations
 > 100 ppb and > 124 ppb
 Great Smoky Mountains National Park
 Cades Cove

Final Data
 04/01/98 - 11/30/98

Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
		> 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
09/01/98	16	1	0	100
09/04/98	16	1	0	101
09/11/98	14	3	0	106
Total		5	0	106

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

Episodes with 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations > 84 ppb
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Cades Cove

Final Data
04/01/98 - 11/30/98

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
05/18/98	11 - 18	86	2
05/20/98	10 - 17	86	2
08/29/98	10 - 17	89	2
09/11/98	11 - 18	91	3
4	Days with 8-hour average concentrations > 84 ppb		

Note: This table presents episodes of high ozone based on running 8-hour averages. In 1997, the EPA published new primary and secondary national ambient air quality standards for ozone based on 8-hour average ozone concentrations. Attainment of the new primary standard is reached if the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration, averaged over three years, does not exceed 0.08 ppm (84 ppb or 157 ug/m³). (40 CFR 50.10.)

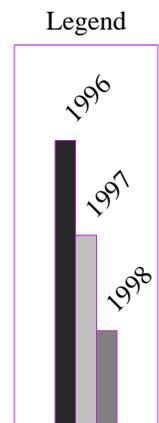
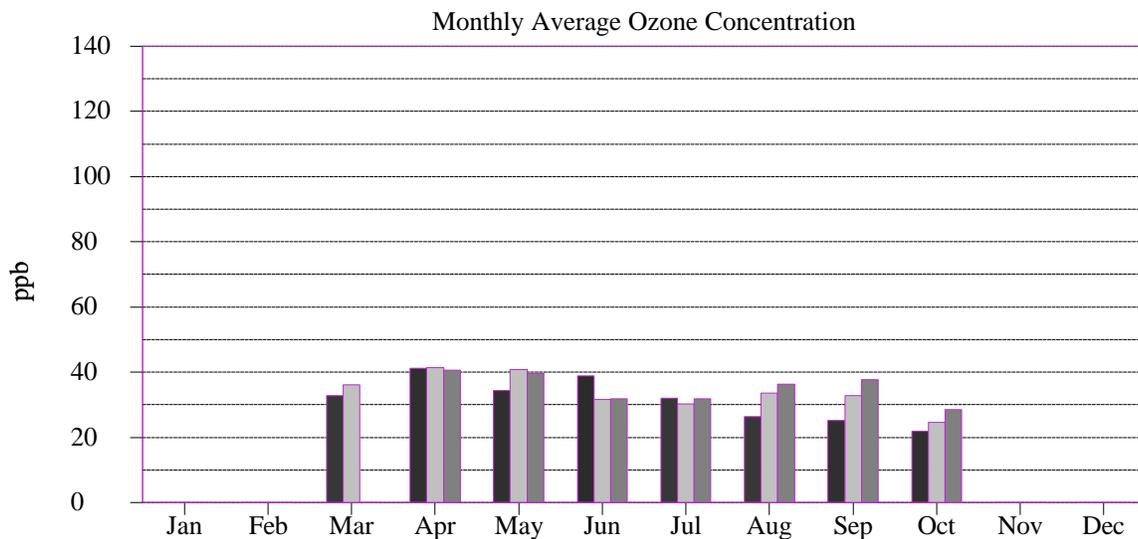
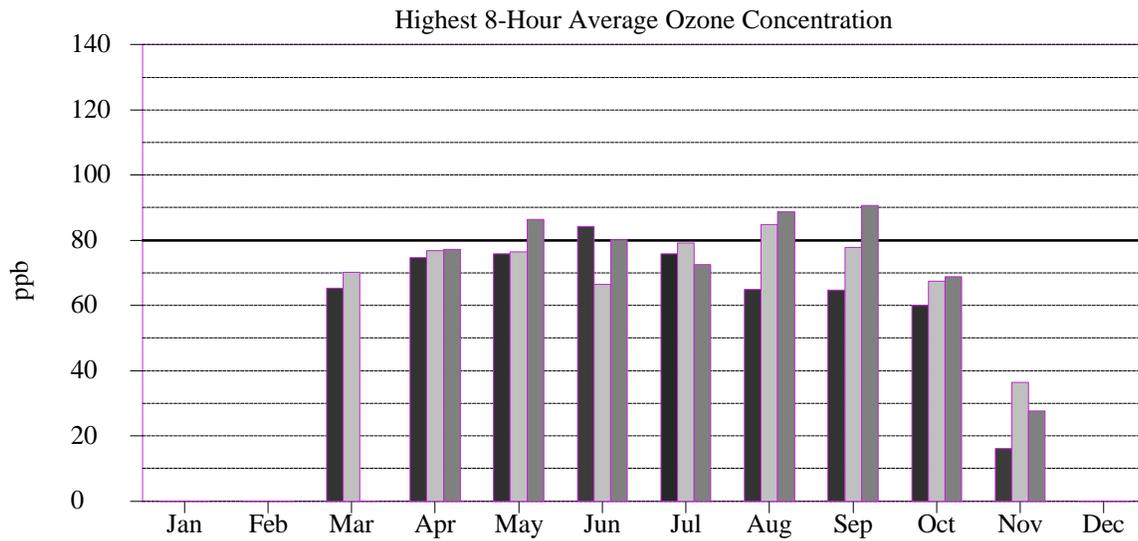
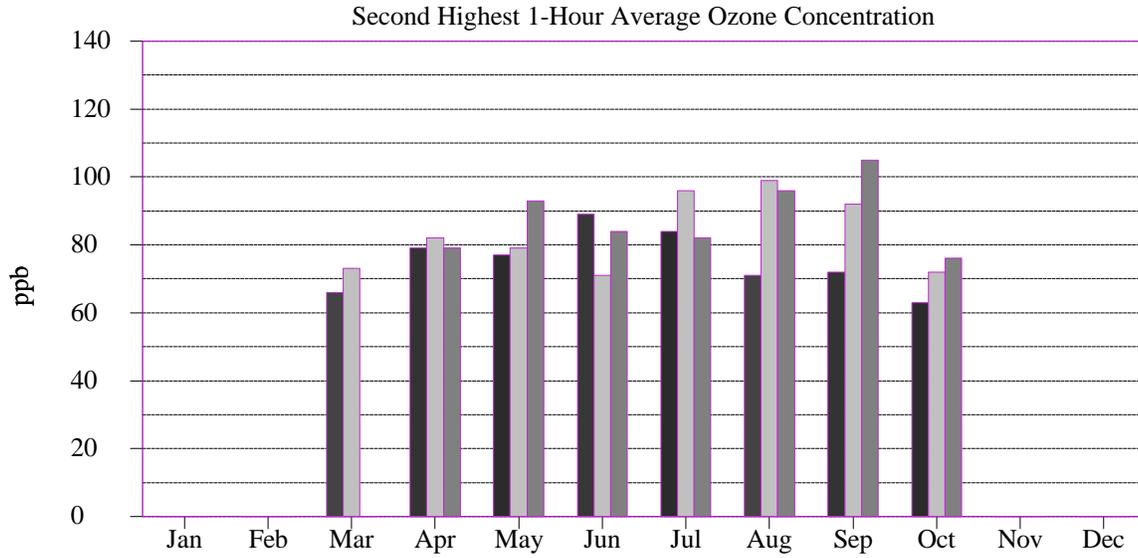
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

01/01/98 - 12/31/98

Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
JOTR-YV	1	138
GRSM-LR	2	134
SEKI-LK	3	125
SHEN-BM	4	124
ACAD-CM	5	123
GRSM-CM	6	123
CHAM-XX	7	122
COWP-XX	8	122
GRSM-CD	9	117
SEKI-LP	10	117
CACO-XX	11	115
MACA-HM	12	114
PINN-ES	13	113
COSW-XX	14	106
GRSM-CC	15	105
YOSE-TD	16	105
ROMO-LP	17	100
SAGU-PC	18	94
LAVO-ML	19	91
EVER-BC	20	90
DEVA-PV	21	88
GRBA-MY	22	83
CHIS-XX	23	81
CHIR-ES	24	80
BIBE-KB	25	78
CANY-IS	26	78
VOYA-SB	27	78
GRCA-AS	28	76
MEVE-MY	29	73
YELL-WT	30	72
CRMO-VC	31	69
MORA-TW	32	69
GLAC-WG	33	63
OLYM-VC	34	62
THRO-VC	35	60
DENA-HQ	36	57
NOCA-MM	37	53
VIIS-LP	38	49

4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
GRSM-LR	1	110
JOTR-YV	2	110
GRSM-CM	3	107
SHEN-BM	4	107
GRSM-CD	5	106
SEKI-LP	6	99
MACA-HM	7	98
COWP-XX	8	97
ACAD-CM	9	95
SEKI-LK	10	94
YOSE-TD	11	94
CHAM-XX	12	89
PINN-ES	13	88
GRSM-CC	14	86
CACO-XX	15	84
COSW-XX	16	82
DEVA-PV	17	82
ROMO-LP	18	80
LAVO-ML	19	78
SAGU-PC	20	77
GRCA-AS	21	73
CANY-IS	22	72
EVER-BC	23	72
GRBA-MY	24	71
BIBE-KB	25	70
CHIR-ES	26	68
MEVE-MY	27	68
VOYA-SB	28	68
YELL-WT	29	67
CHIS-XX	30	66
CRMO-VC	31	66
GLAC-WG	32	58
DENA-HQ	33	55
THRO-VC	34	55
MORA-TW	35	51
OLYM-VC	36	46
NOCA-MM	37	43
VIIS-LP	38	39

Annual Sum60 Exposure Index			
Site	Rank	Sum60 Count	
GRSM-CM	1	198342	2702
GRSM-CD	2	187437	2577
SHEN-BM	3	170745	2387
GRSM-LR	4	164447	2231
JOTR-YV	5	127317	1769
DEVA-PV	6	93818	1403
YOSE-TD	7	92922	1338
SEKI-LP	8	92214	1230
SEKI-LK	9	84666	1144
MACA-HM	10	82293	1162
COWP-XX	11	70877	970
CANY-IS	12	68500	1075
GRCA-AS	13	63994	996
ROMO-LP	14	59083	897
SAGU-PC	15	57929	869
GRSM-CC	16	52679	742
ACAD-CM	17	45061	638
CACO-XX	18	44769	651
PINN-ES	19	43209	609
CHIR-ES	20	35885	565
GRBA-MY	21	35229	551
LAVO-ML	22	33289	501
MEVE-MY	23	32220	511
CHAM-XX	24	31595	434
BIBE-KB	25	26226	409
COSW-XX	26	26019	364
CRMO-VC	27	17194	274
EVER-BC	28	16065	239
YELL-WT	29	9932	157
CHIS-XX	30	9696	150
VOYA-SB	31	8985	137
GLAC-WG	32	1407	23
MORA-TW	33	638	10
OLYM-VC	34	307	5
THRO-VC	35	181	3
DENA-HQ	36	0	0
NOCA-MM	37	0	0
VIIS-LP	38	0	0

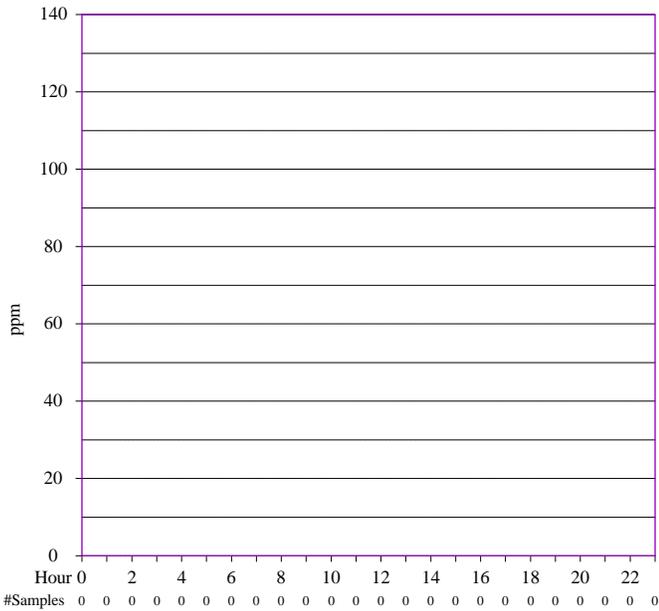


**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK**

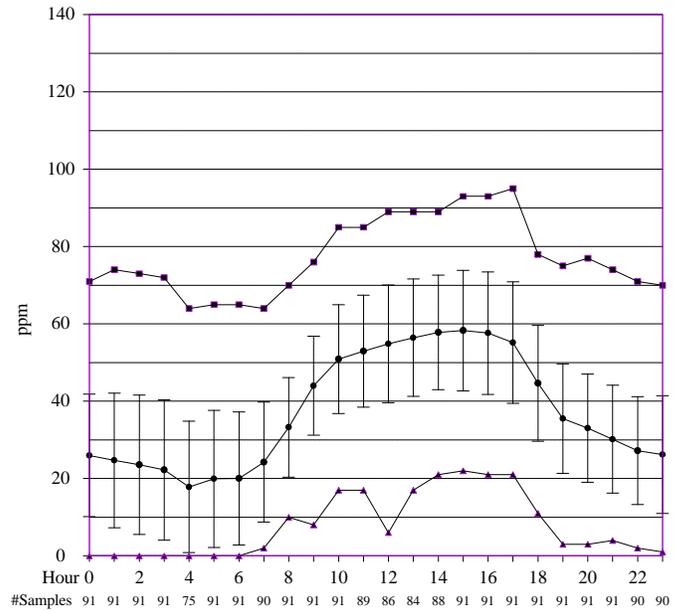
1998 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations



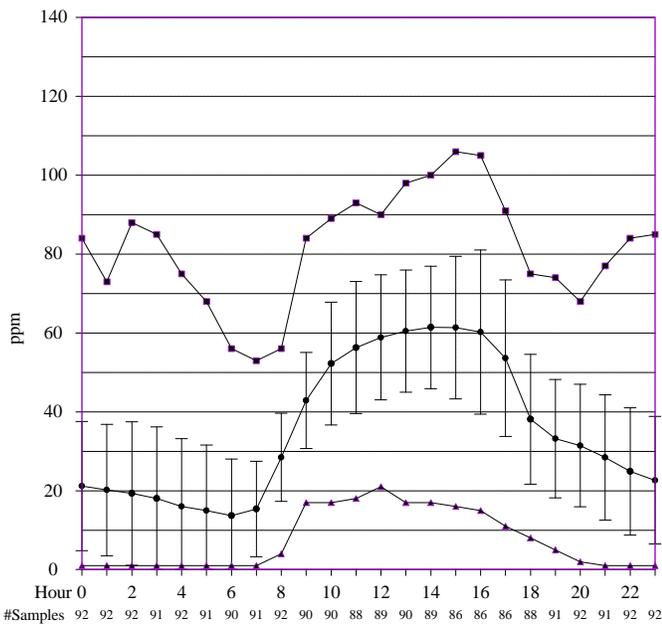
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



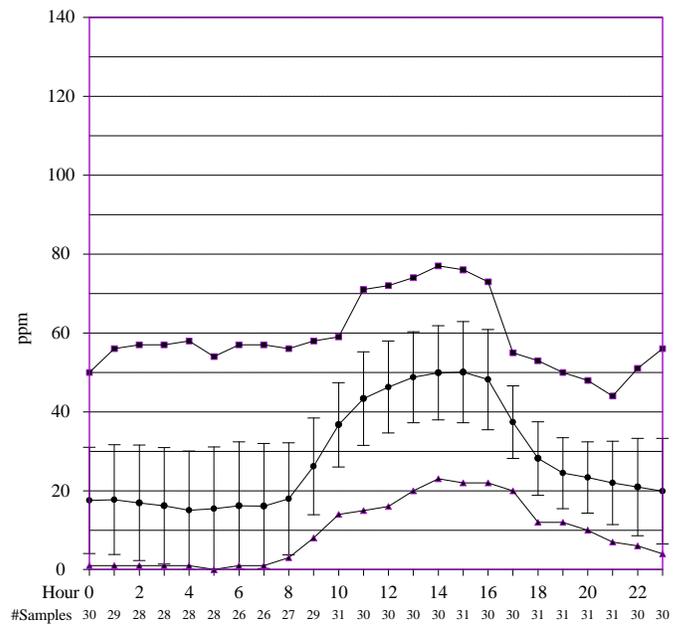
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

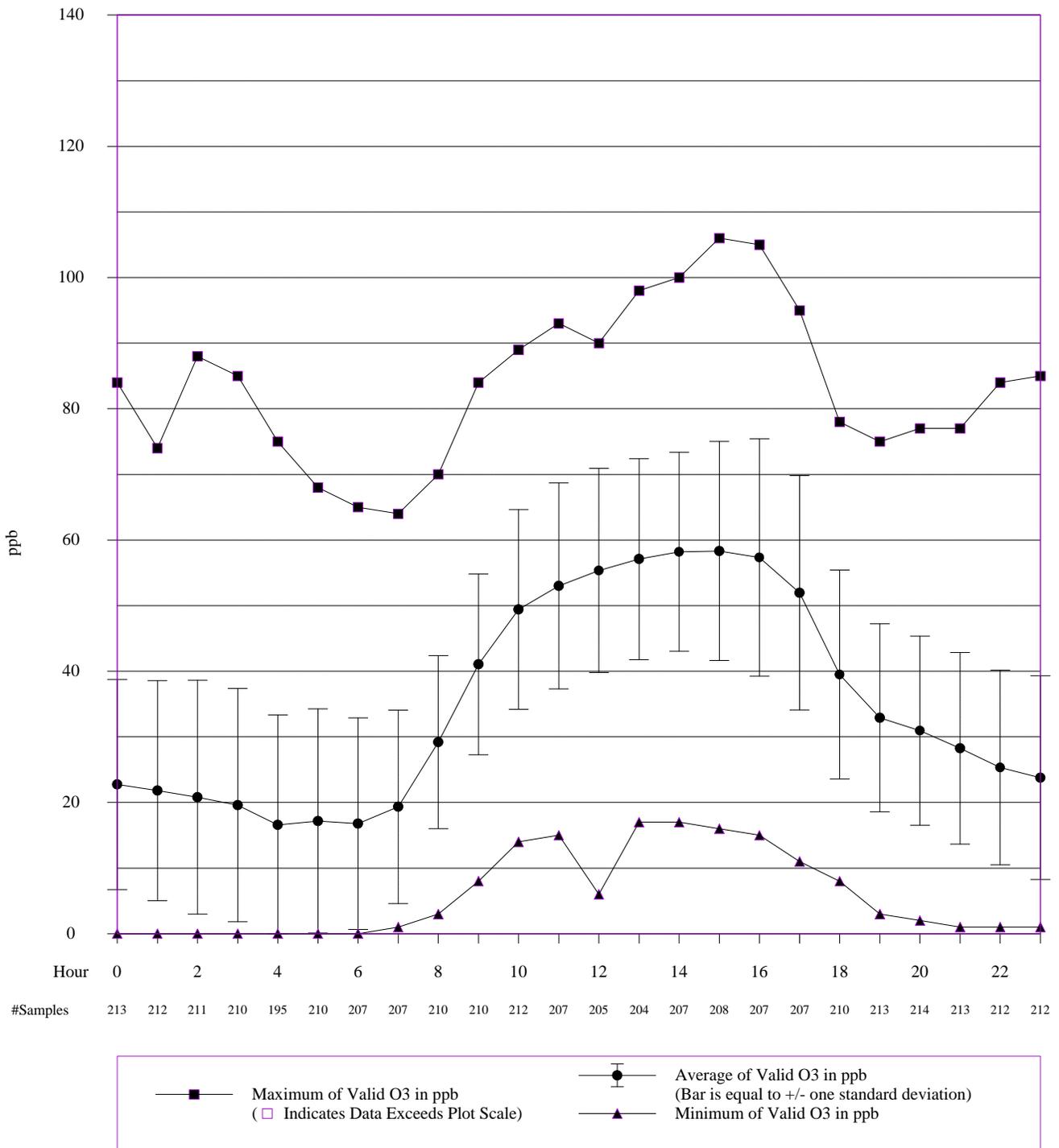


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



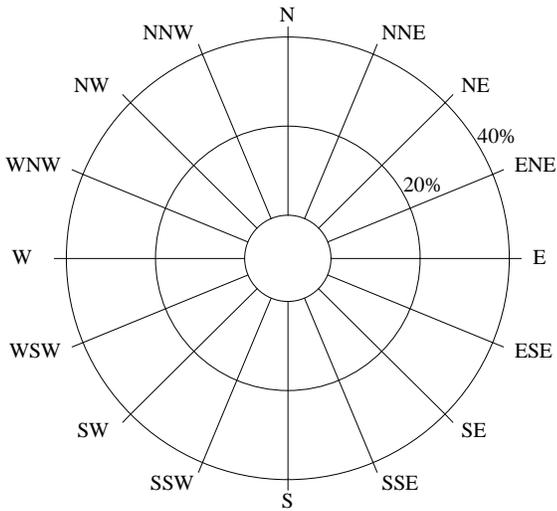


Great Smoky Mountains
National Park
Cades Cove

Quarterly Ozone
Pollutant Rose

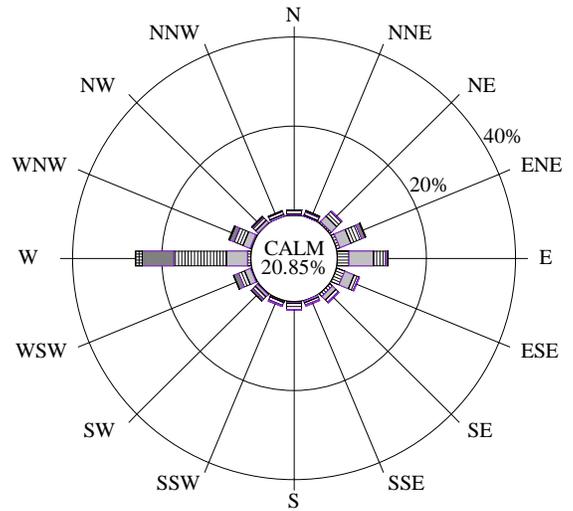
1998

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



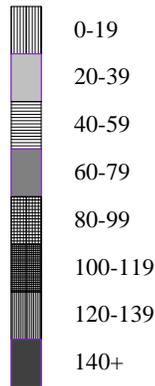
0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

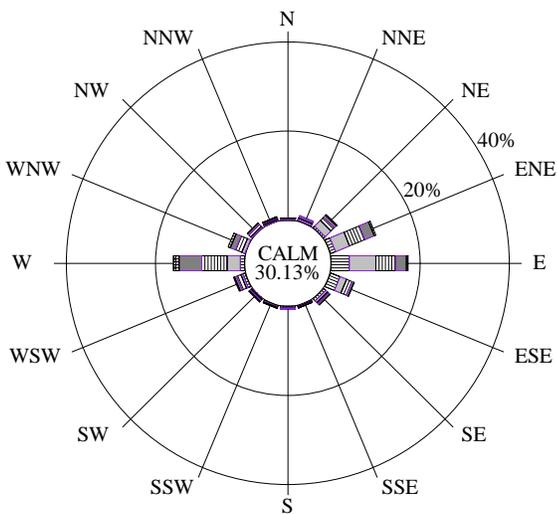


98.4% Collected 94.6% Valid
2184 Possible /2148 Collected /2067 Valid

Ozone (ppb)

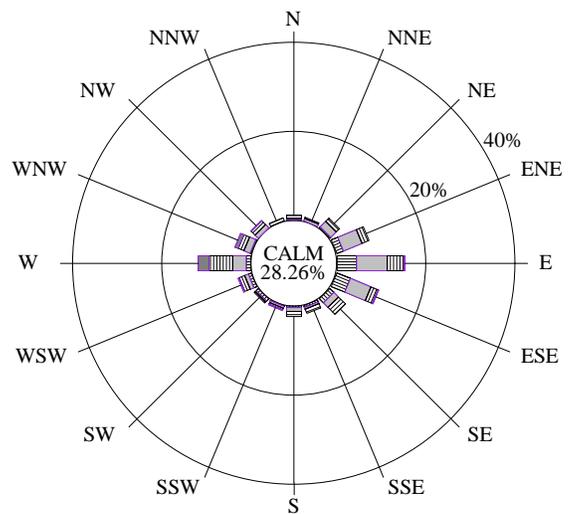


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

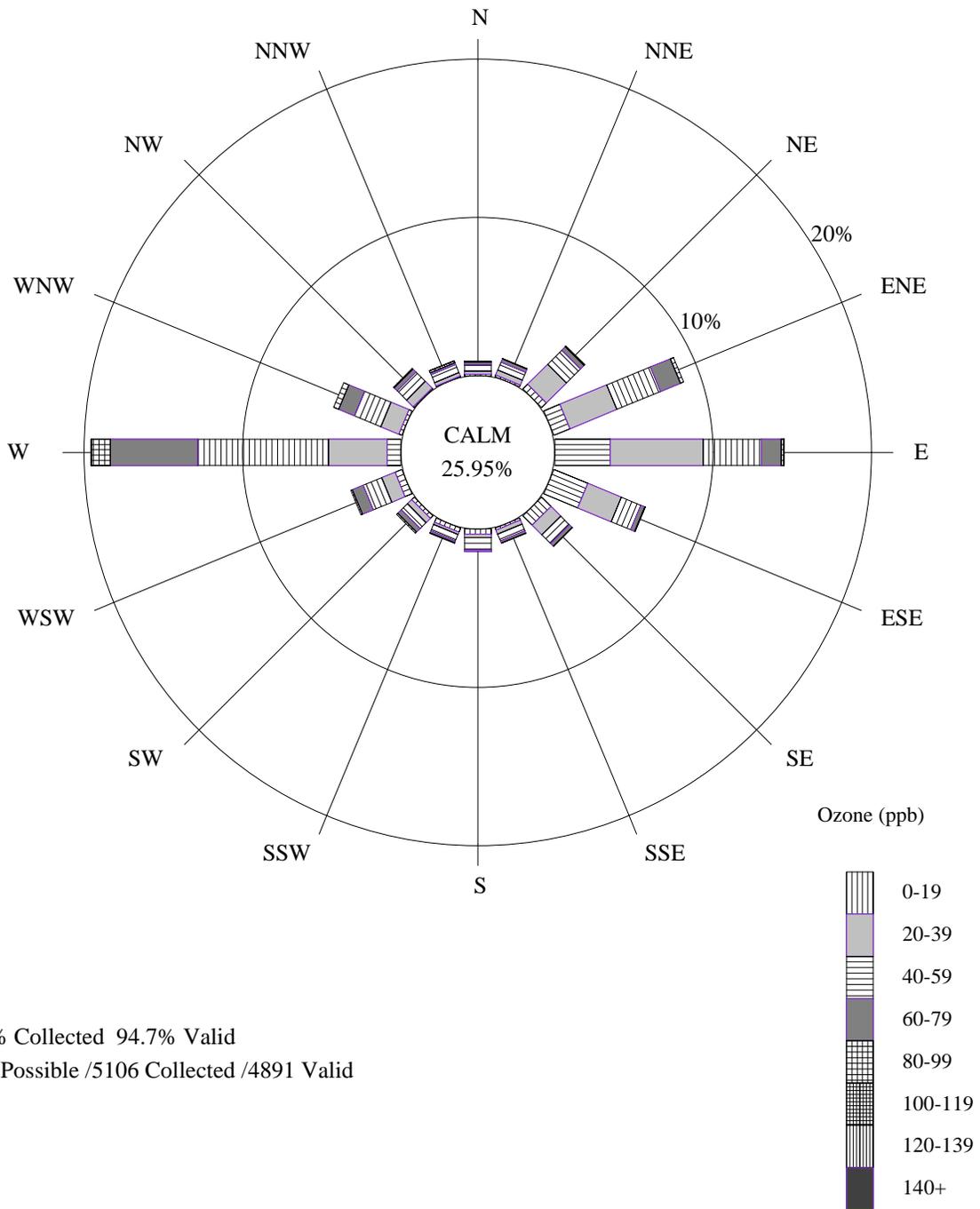


99.2% Collected 96.6% Valid
2208 Possible /2190 Collected /2134 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



99.2% Collected 92.7% Valid
744 Possible /738 Collected /690 Valid



98.8% Collected 94.7% Valid
5166 Possible /5106 Collected /4891 Valid

Ozone Precision Check Summary
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Cades Cove

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

Final Data 04/01/98 - 11/30/98				
Calendar Quarter	Number of Precision Checks	Average Percent Difference ^{1,2}	Lower 95% Probability Limit ³	Upper 95% Probability Limit ³
1	0			
2	20	-0.44	-2.63	1.75
3	14	0.56	-1.68	2.79
4	4	1.10	-3.50	5.70

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

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

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

2.3 METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY

Summary of Selected Meteorological Data

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Cades Cove

Final Data

04/01/98 - 11/30/98

Parameter	Value	Units	Number	Std Dev
SCALAR WIND SPEED				
Average	1.1	m/s	5005	0.9
Maximum	6.4	m/s		
Percent calm = 26.05				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE				
Average	NA			
Maximum				
Minimum				
RELATIVE HUMIDITY				
Average	NA			
Maximum				
Minimum				
PRECIPITATION (Rainfall or Snow melt)				
Average non-zero rate	NA			
Maximum non-zero rate				
Minimum non-zero rate				
Accumulated during period				
SOLAR RADIATION				
	NA			

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.

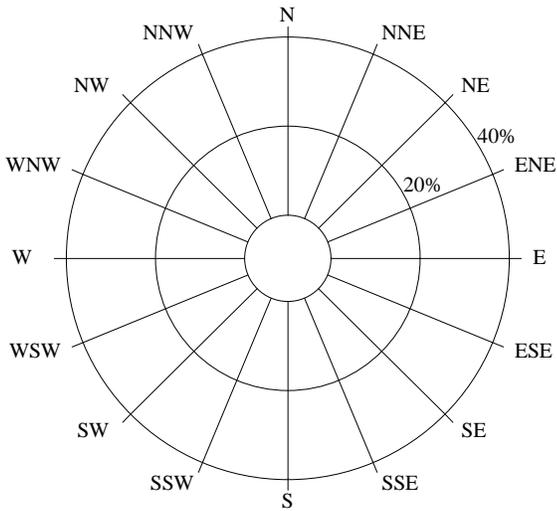
NA indicates instrument not available.

Great Smoky Mountains
National Park
Cades Cove

Quarterly Wind Rose

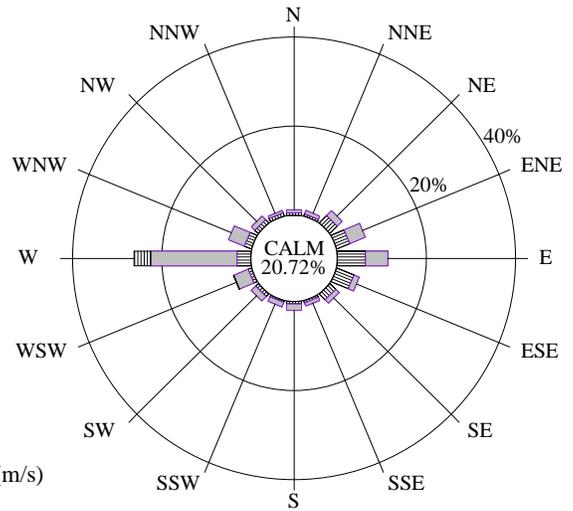
1998

FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



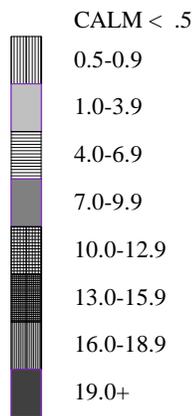
0.0% Collected 0.0% Valid
0 Possible /0 Collected /0 Valid

SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)

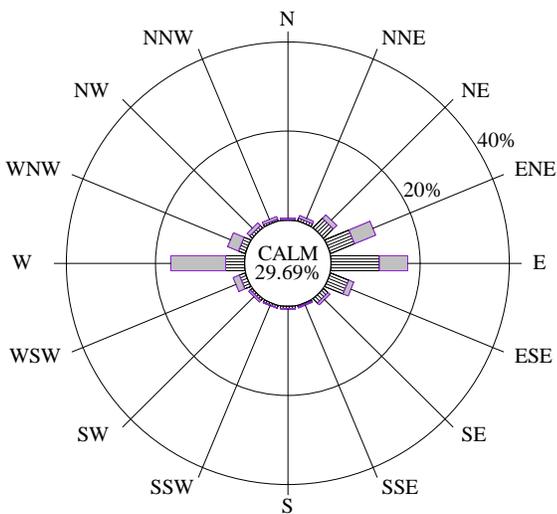


99.8% Collected 96.1% Valid
2184 Possible /2180 Collected /2099 Valid

Scalar Wind Speed (m/s)

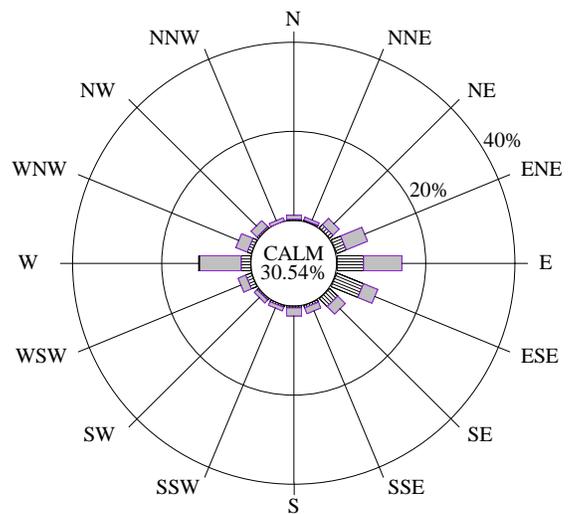


THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)

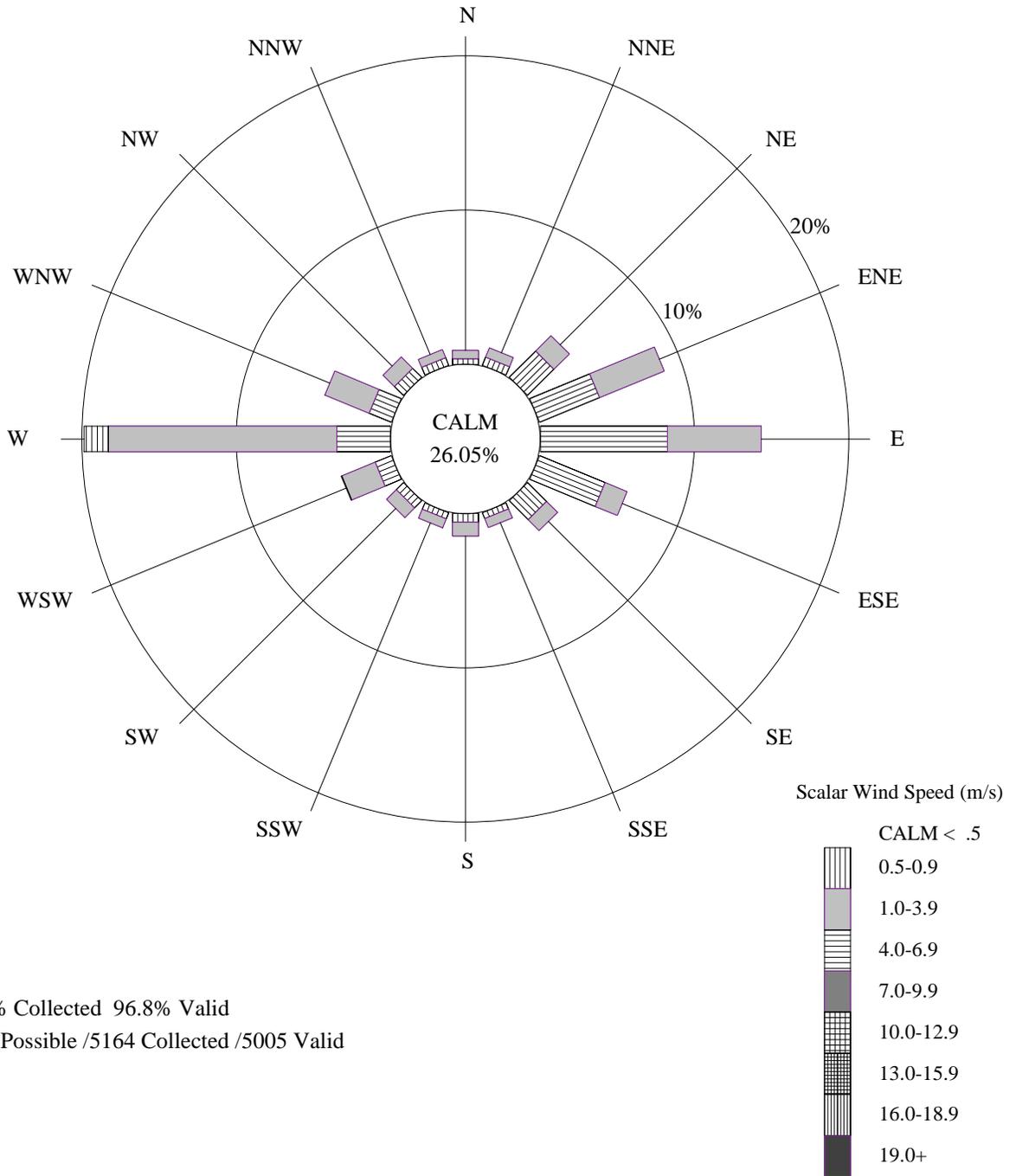


100.0% Collected 98.7% Valid
2208 Possible /2208 Collected /2179 Valid

FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC)



100.0% Collected 97.7% Valid
744 Possible /744 Collected /727 Valid



99.9% Collected 96.8% Valid
5168 Possible /5164 Collected /5005 Valid

3.0 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AIR RESOURCES DIVISION DATA SOURCES

3.1 GUIDE TO ATTACHED DATA DISKS

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

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

3.2 OTHER SOURCES FOR RETRIEVING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT DATA

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

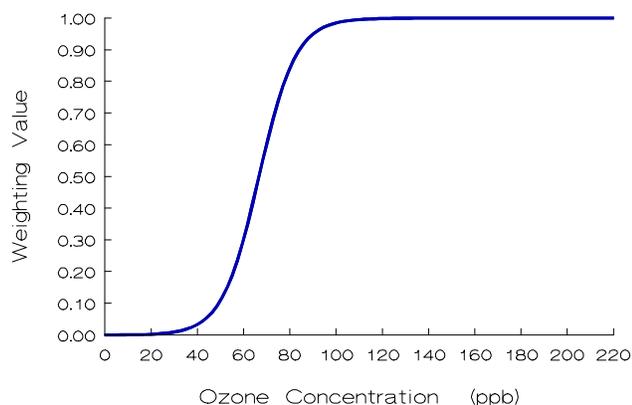
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the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

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

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

where

Weighting Function Used To Calculate W126 Exposure Index



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

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

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

Thus, the monthly W126 exposure is:

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

where

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

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

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

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

References

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

4.2 AIR QUALITY GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ambient Air: Air that is accessible to the public.

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria Air Pollutant: A group of very common air pollutants regulated by EPA on the basis of criteria and for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard is established (SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀, Pb, CO, O₃).

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

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

Monitoring: Measurement of air pollution.

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

Ozone (O₃): A criteria air pollutant that is a strong oxidizing agent, reactive with many other compounds and surfaces, and a health hazard in high concentrations. Ozone is formed by nitrogen oxides and organic compounds reacting in sunlight.

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

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): A criteria air pollutant that is a gas produced by burning coal and some industrial processes.

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

4.3 GLOSSARY OF AIR QUALITY UNITS

Units Conversion Table			
Parameter Type	Multiply	By	To Obtain
Pollutant	ppm	1000	ppb
	ppm	1960	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppm	2615	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	ppb	0.001	ppm
	ppb	1.960	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (at 25°C)
	ppb	2.615	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (at 25°C)
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.0005102	ppm
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Ozone (25°C)	0.5102	ppb
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.0003824	ppm
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Sulfur Dioxide (25°C)	0.3824	ppb
Wind Speed	m/s	2.05	mph
	mph	0.489	m/s
Solar Radiation	ly/min	697	w/m^2
	w/m^2	0.00143	ly/min
Precipitation	mm/hr	0.0394	in/hr
	in/hr	25.4	mm/hr
Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C} + 17.78$	1.8	$^{\circ}\text{F}$
	$^{\circ}\text{F} - 32$	5/9	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<p>Where:</p> <p>ppm = parts per million</p> <p>ppb = parts per billion</p> <p>$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = 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>w/m^2 = watts per square meter</p> <p>mm/hr = millimeters per hour</p> <p>in/hr = inches per hour</p> <p>$^{\circ}\text{C}$ = degrees centigrade</p> <p>$^{\circ}\text{F}$ = degrees fahrenheit</p>			