

**Annual Data Summary**  
**COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD**  
**2001**  
**National Park Service**  
**Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



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At Cowpens National Battlefield, the ARD recognizes the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for performing the technical and administrative skills required to help produce the data presented within this report.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK**

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

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

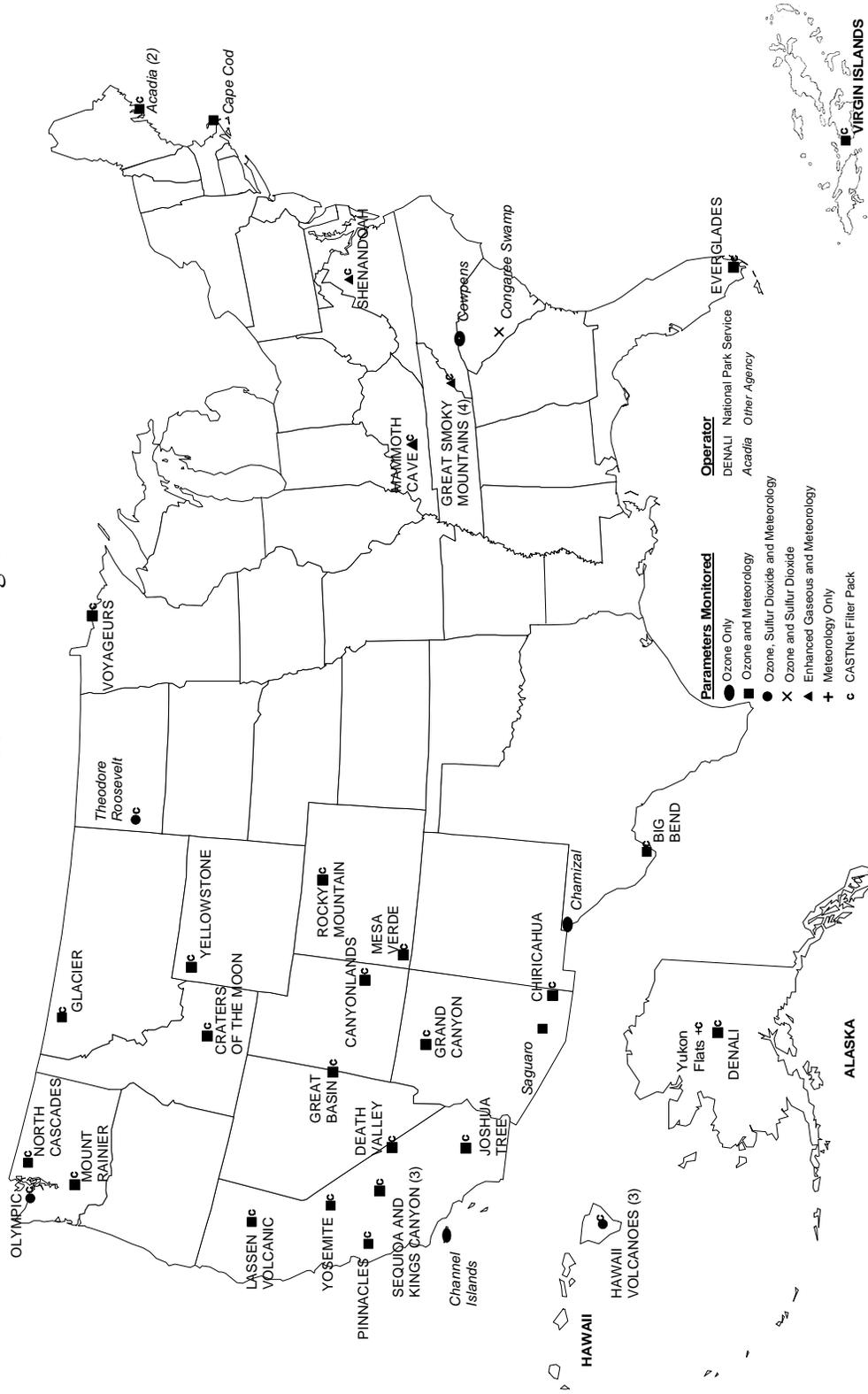
Other monitoring objectives call for the collection of data to support the National Park Service's required involvement in both the development of state air quality control plans, and the evaluation of permit applications for new or expanding air pollution sources wishing to locate near park units. The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

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

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

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

## 2001 Monitoring Sites



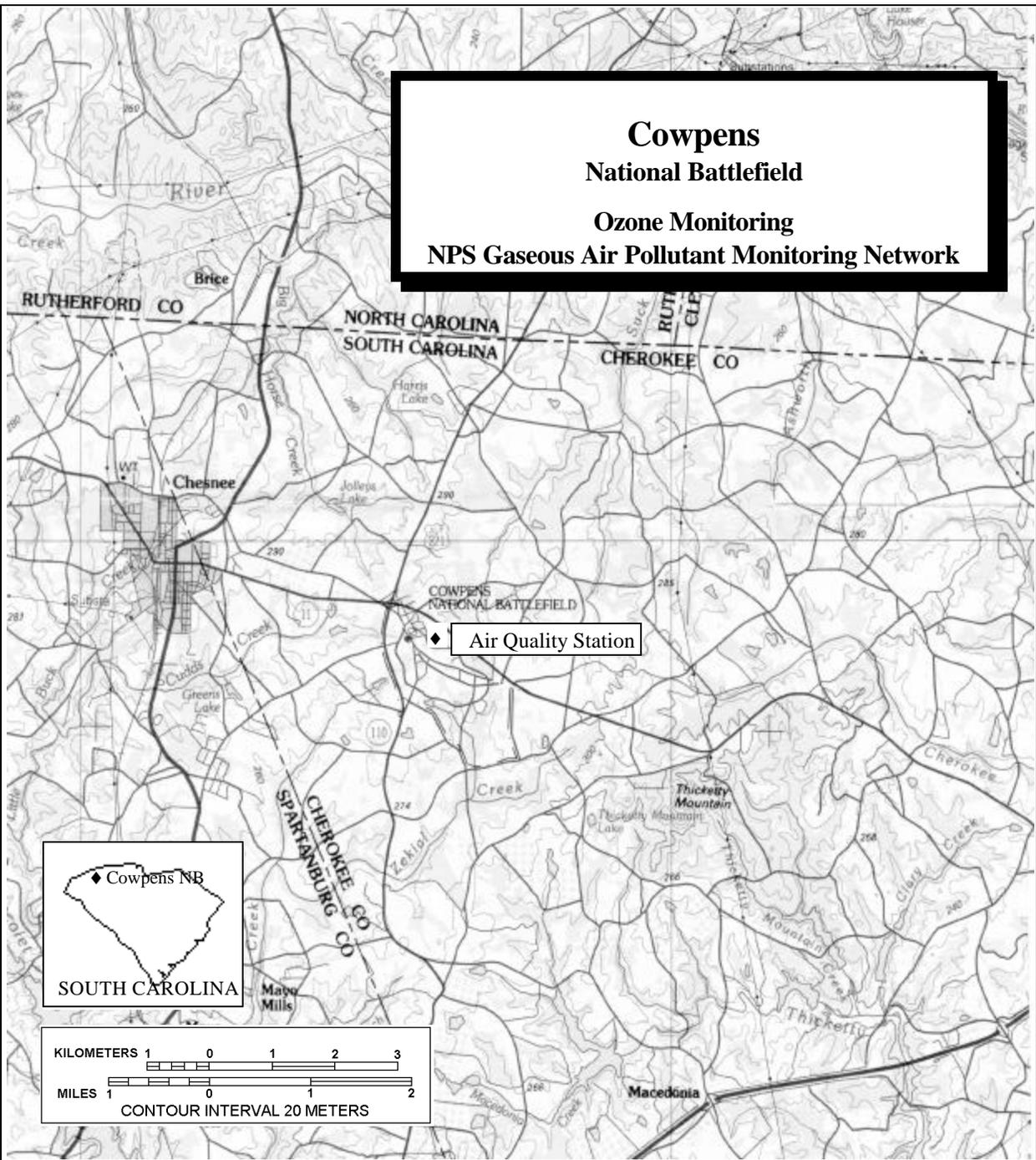
## **1.2 COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD**

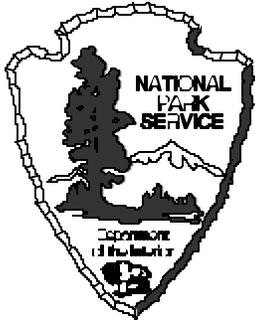
Cowpens National Battlefield, is located on the borders of North Carolina and South Carolina, near the boundary between the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Appalachian Highlands. Its location and site specifications are presented on the following page.

Cowpens National Battlefield was established by Congress on March 4, 1929.

The battlefield, over 841 acres in size, is the site where Brig. General Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on January 17, 1781.

**Cowpens  
National Battlefield  
Ozone Monitoring  
NPS Gaseous Air Pollutant Monitoring Network**



	SITE IDENTIFICATION	MAP INFORMATION
	Site Abbreviation: COWP AIRS ID NO.: 45-021-0002	Mean Elevation: 300m Longitude: 81° 48' 54"W Latitude: 35° 08' 10"N UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 425750 m Northing: 388250 m Map Reference: Gastonia 35081-A1 1:100,000
	<b>INSTRUMENTATION</b>  O <sub>3</sub> Analyzer      Calibrator	

## **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**  
**Cowpens National Battlefield**

**Final Validation**

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

Parameter	Interval	Par Code	Data Recovery			Valid Data	
			No. Possible	No. Collected	% Collected	No. Valid	% Valid
Ozone Analyzer	hourly	O3	8760	8760	100.0	6804	77.7

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:

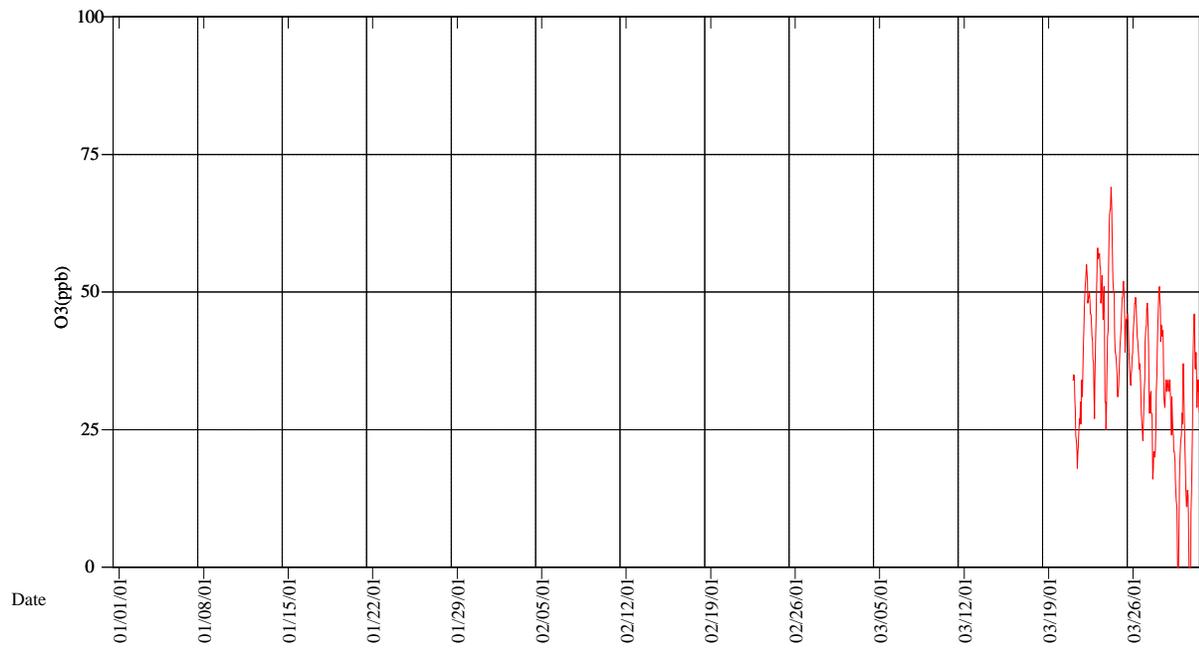
Quarterly Criteria:

- 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

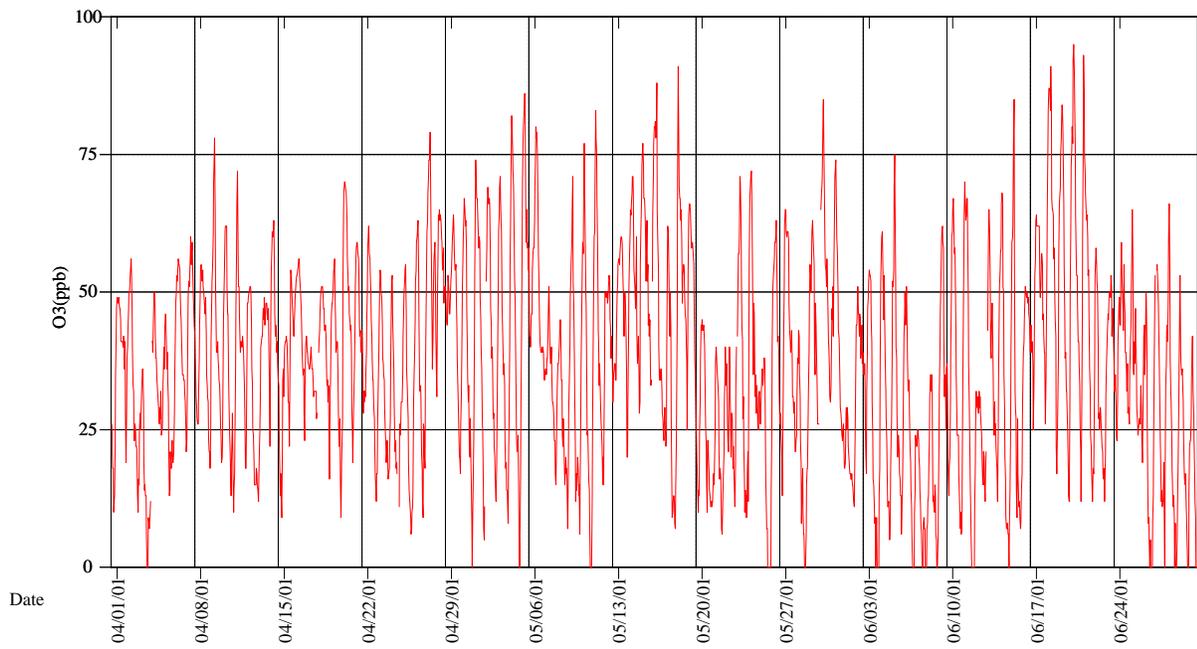
### Cowpens National Battlefield



Final Validation

First Quarter 2001

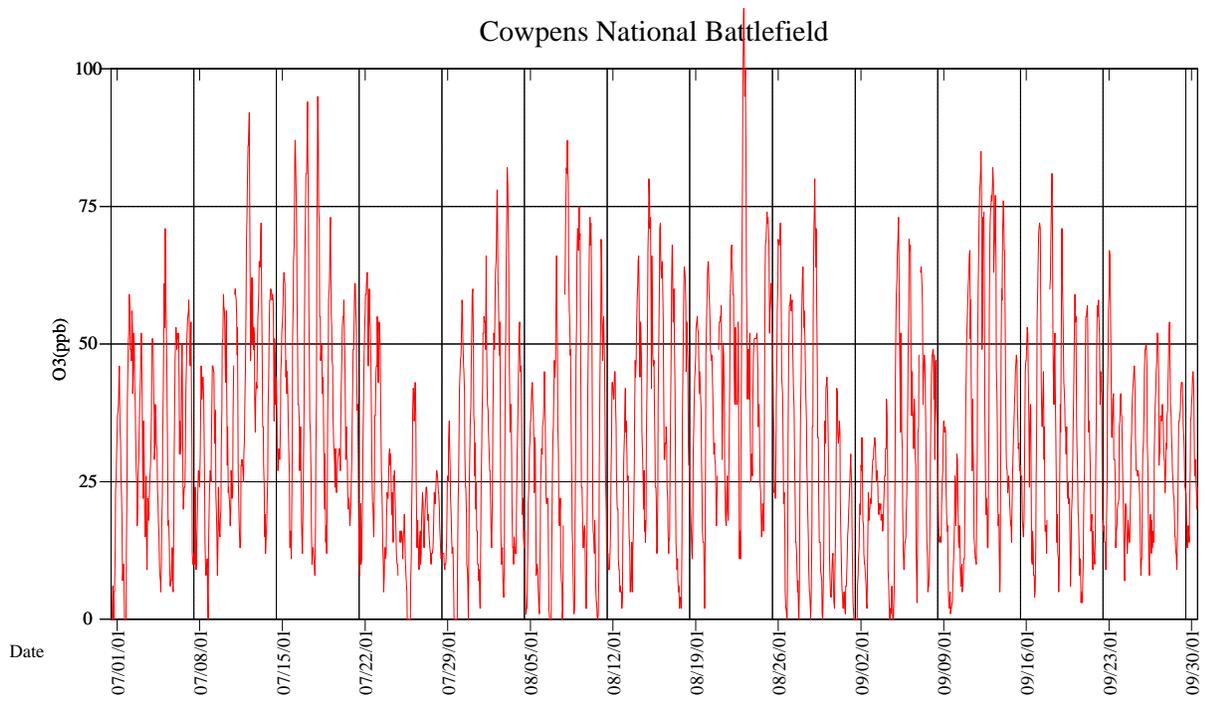
### Cowpens National Battlefield



Final Validation

Second Quarter 2001

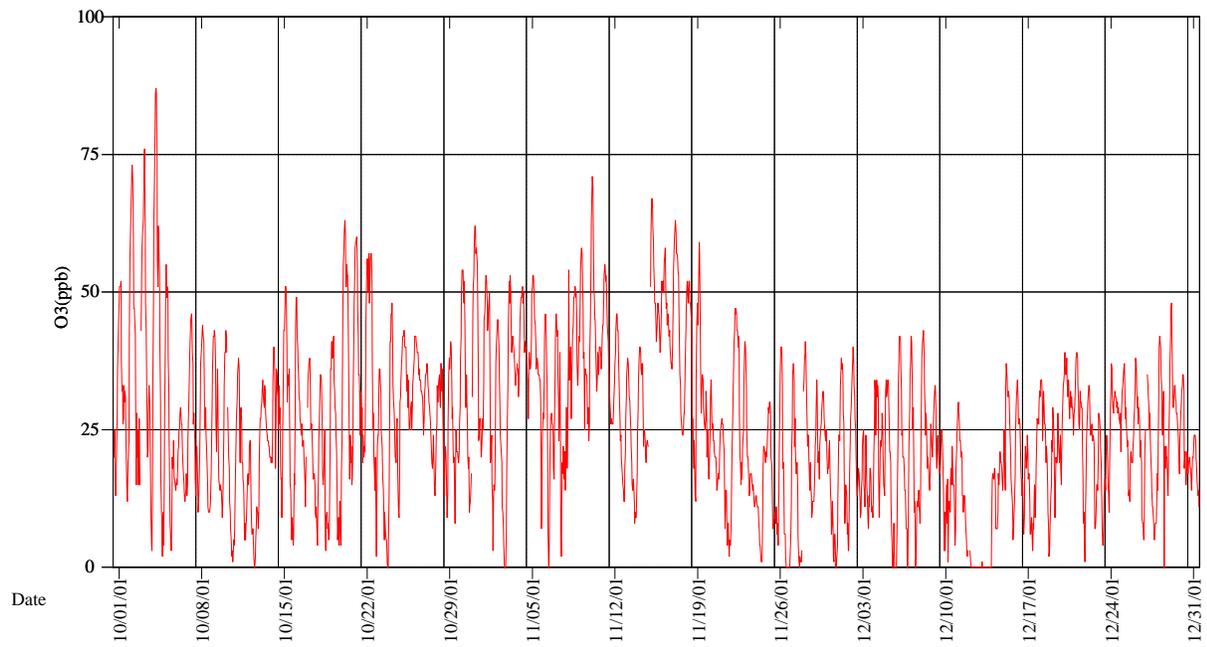
### Cowpens National Battlefield



Final Validation

Third Quarter 2001

### Cowpens National Battlefield



Final Validation

Fourth Quarter 2001

## **2.2 OZONE DATA SUMMARY**

Ozone Quick Look Annual Summary Statistics  
Cowpens National Battlefield

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

STATISTIC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	MAY- SEP	ANNUAL
DAILY 1-HR MAXIMUM	69	79	79	91	95	95	95	111	85	87	71	48	111	111
NO. OF DAYS	(11)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(153)	(286)
AVERAGE DAILY MAXIMUM	49	57	57	66	61	57	65	65	55	48	46	33	61	54
NO. OF DAYS	(11)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(153)	(286)
MAXIMUM DAILY MEAN	49	54	54	57	62	54	59	59	53	46	49	31	62	62
NO. OF DAYS	(10)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(153)	(285)
AVERAGE DAILY MEAN	36	39	39	40	34	33	35	35	31	28	30	20	35	32
NO. OF DAYS	(10)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(153)	(285)
MAX PEAK:MIN RATIO	3.188	10.500	10.500	13.800	15.000	14.200	75.000	75.000	30.000	38.000	23.500	33.000	75.000	75.000
NO. OF DAYS	(8)	(29)	(29)	(26)	(20)	(25)	(24)	(24)	(26)	(28)	(26)	(24)	(121)	(236)
AVERAGE PEAK:MIN RATIO	2.206	3.998	3.998	5.566	6.272	5.646	18.386	18.386	10.288	8.669	6.282	8.026	9.257	7.849
NO. OF DAYS	(8)	(29)	(29)	(26)	(20)	(25)	(24)	(24)	(26)	(28)	(26)	(24)	(121)	(236)
MAX 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	58	64	64	76	81	77	88	88	74	69	59	37	88	88
NO. OF DAYS	(10)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(29)	(29)	(120)	(281)
MONTHLY 9AM-4PM AVERAGE	42	49	49	55	50	46	55	55	45	40	37	26	52	45
NO. OF DAYS	(10)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(29)	(29)	(120)	(281)
MAX 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	55	60	60	73	73	67	76	76	66	58	53	32	76	76
NO. OF DAYS	(10)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(120)	(284)
MONTHLY 7AM-7PM AVERAGE	40	46	46	50	44	42	48	48	39	35	35	23	46	40
NO. OF DAYS	(10)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(29)	(31)	(30)	(31)	(120)	(284)
MONTHLY MEAN	36	39	39	40	34	33	35	35	31	28	30	20	34	32
NO. OF HOURS	(252)	(713)	(713)	(737)	(716)	(741)	(740)	(740)	(713)	(739)	(715)	(738)	(3647)	(6804)
SUM0 EXPOSURE INDEX	9004	27667	27667	29599	24226	24118	25971	25971	21835	20892	21325	14554	125749	219191
NO. OF HOURS	(252)	(713)	(713)	(737)	(716)	(741)	(740)	(740)	(713)	(739)	(715)	(738)	(3647)	(6804)
SUM60 EXPOSURE INDEX	452	3579	3579	9853	6059	4066	7743	7743	4449	1727	901	-	32170	38829
NO. OF HOURS	(7)	(55)	(55)	(143)	(86)	(57)	(110)	(110)	(64)	(25)	(14)	(0)	(460)	(561)
SUM80 EXPOSURE INDEX	-	-	-	1248	1556	1297	1349	1349	330	339	-	-	5780	6119
NO. OF HOURS	(0)	(0)	(0)	(15)	(18)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(4)	(4)	(0)	(0)	(67)	(71)
W126 EXPOSURE INDEX	687	3456	3456	7206	4816	3957	5973	5973	3504	1862	1396	143	25456	33000
NO. OF HOURS	(252)	(713)	(713)	(737)	(716)	(741)	(740)	(740)	(713)	(739)	(715)	(738)	(3647)	(6804)

Concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)

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

Final Validation

\* Statistics defined in the Quick Look subsection of the Glossary

Frequency Distribution															
Cowpens National Battlefield															
Monitoring Season: 04/01/01 - 10/31/01 <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						99
1-Hour	100	5099	0.023	0.038	0.050	0.058	0.067	0.081	0.087	0.095	0.111	0.095	0.0586	0.0562	1.35
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)  
Cowpens National Battlefield

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

Day	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01
1	M	T	T	.049 S	.074 T	.040 F	.046 S	.066 W	.030 S	.052 M	.053 T	.038 S
2	T	F	F	.056 M	.069 W	.051 S	.059 M	.078 T	.033 S	.073 T	.045 F	.040 S
3	W	S	S	.036 T	.071 T	.054 S	.052 T	.082 F	.033 M	.076 W	.053 S	.025 M
4	T	S	S	.050 W	.082 F	.061 M	.051 W	.054 S	.040 T	.087 T	.051 S	.034 T
5	F	M	M	.046 T	.086 S	.075 T	.071 T	.043 S	.073 W	.055 F	.053 M	.034 W
6	S	T	T	.056 F	.080 S	.051 W	.053 F	.045 M	.069 T	.029 S	.046 T	.042 T
7	S	W	W	.060 S	.051 M	.025 T	.058 S	.066 T	.064 F	.046 S	.046 W	.042 F
8	M	T	T	.055 S	.045 T	.035 F	.046 S	.087 W	.049 S	.044 M	.054 T	.043 S
9	T	F	F	.078 M	.071 W	.062 S	.046 M	.075 T	.036 S	.043 T	.058 F	.033 S
10	W	S	S	.062 T	.077 T	.067 S	.059 T	.073 F	.030 M	.043 W	.071 S	.025 M
11	T	S	S	.072 W	.083 F	.070 M	.060 W	.069 S	.067 T	.038 T	.055 S	.030 T
12	F	M	M	.051 T	.053 S	.032 T	.092 T	.045 S	.085 W	.023 F	.046 M	.013 W
13	S	T	T	.049 F	.060 S	.065 W	.072 F	.042 M	.082 T	.034 S	.038 T	.001 T
14	S	W	W	.063 S	.071 M	.068 T	.060 S	.066 T	.076 F	.040 S	.040 W	.018 F
15	M	T	T	.042 S	.077 T	.085 F	.063 S	.080 W	.048 S	.051 M	.067 T	.037 S
16	T	F	F	.056 M	.088 W	.051 S	.087 M	.072 T	.053 S	.049 T	.058 F	.034 S
17	W	S	S	.042 T	.062 T	.064 S	.094 T	.068 F	.072 M	.038 W	.063 S	.024 M
18	T	S	S	.051 W	.091 F	.091 M	.095 W	.064 S	.081 T	.035 T	.052 S	.034 T
19	F	M	M	.056 T	.066 S	.084 T	.073 T	.055 S	.071 W	.042 F	.059 M	.029 W
20	S	T	T	.070 F	.045 S	.095 W	.058 F	.065 M	.059 T	.063 S	.034 T	.039 T
21	S	W	W	.059 S	.040 M	.093 T	.061 S	.057 T	.057 F	.060 S	.027 W	.039 F
22	M	T	T	.062 S	.040 T	.058 F	.063 S	.068 W	.058 S	.057 M	.047 T	.033 S
23	T	F	F	.054 M	.071 W	.053 S	.055 M	.111 T	.067 S	.036 T	.041 F	.028 S
24	W	S	S	.053 T	.072 T	.059 S	.031 T	.052 F	.041 M	.048 W	.017 S	.037 M
25	T	S	S	.055 W	.038 F	.065 M	.027 W	.074 S	.046 T	.043 T	.030 S	.037 T
26	F	M	M	.063 T	.063 S	.050 T	.043 T	.072 S	.050 W	.042 F	.040 M	.038 W
27	S	T	T	.079 F	.065 S	.055 W	.024 F	.059 M	.052 T	.037 S	.037 T	.035 T
28	S	W	W	.065 S	.043 M	.066 T	.027 S	.064 T	.054 F	.037 S	.041 W	.042 F
29	M			.064 S	.063 T	.053 F	.036 S	.080 W	.043 S	.041 M	.034 T	.048 S
30	T			.067 M	.085 W	.042 S	.058 M	.044 T	.045 S	.054 T	.032 F	.035 S
31	W			.046 S	.074 T	.060 T	.060 T	.042 F	.062 W			
Valid Days	0	0	11	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	30
Maximum	.000	.000	.069	.079	.091	.095	.095	.111	.085	.087	.071	.048
Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6780 Total Samples  
77.6 % Possible  
285 Valid daily maxima  
Final Validation

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)

7/10/02

## Cowpens National Battlefield

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

Ozone Season: April through October

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

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

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

Year	3-Year Avg 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	3-Year Avg Data Complete %	Data Complete % Met?	Annual 1st High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 2nd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 3rd High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 4th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)	Annual 5th High Daily Max 8-hr Ozone (ppb)
2001	87	95%	Yes	96	84	83	80	79

Ozone Analyzer			
10 Highest Daily 1-Hour Average Maximum Concentrations Cowpens National Battlefield			
Final Data 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001			
Value	Date	Hour	Concentration (ppb)
Ozone Analyzer			
1	08/23/2001	14	111
2	06/20/2001	15	95
3	07/18/2001	12	95
4	07/17/2001	15	94
5	06/21/2001	11	93
6	07/12/2001	17	92
7	05/18/2001	12	91
8	06/18/2001	17	91
9	05/16/2001	17	88
10	07/16/2001	14	87**

\*\* 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  
 Cowpens National Battlefield

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

Site	Date	Beginning Hour	No. Hours		Max (ppb)
			≥ 100 ppb	>124 ppb	
COWP-XX	08/23/01	13	3	0	111
COWP-XX	08/23/01	17	1	0	100
		<b>Total</b>	4	0	111

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**  
**Cowpens National Battlefield**

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

Site	Date	Start and End Time of Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average > 84 ppb (hr)	Daily Maximum 8-Hour Average (ppb)	Number of 8-Hour Averages > 84 ppb During the Day
COWP-XX	08/23/01	11 - 18	96	5
	1	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>).

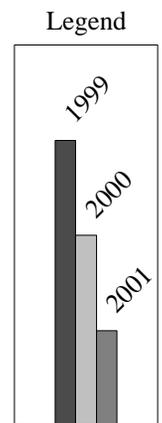
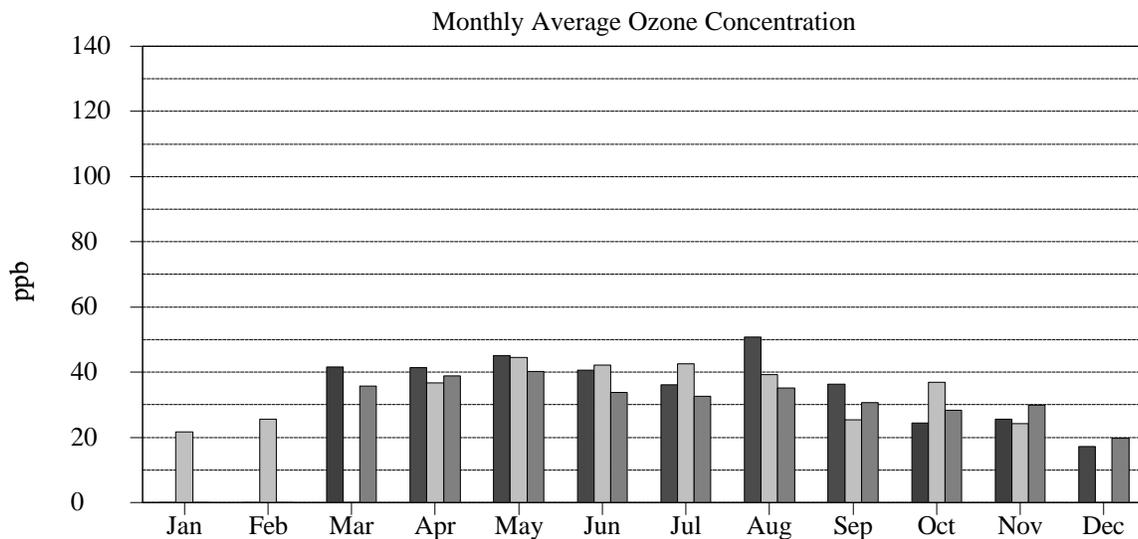
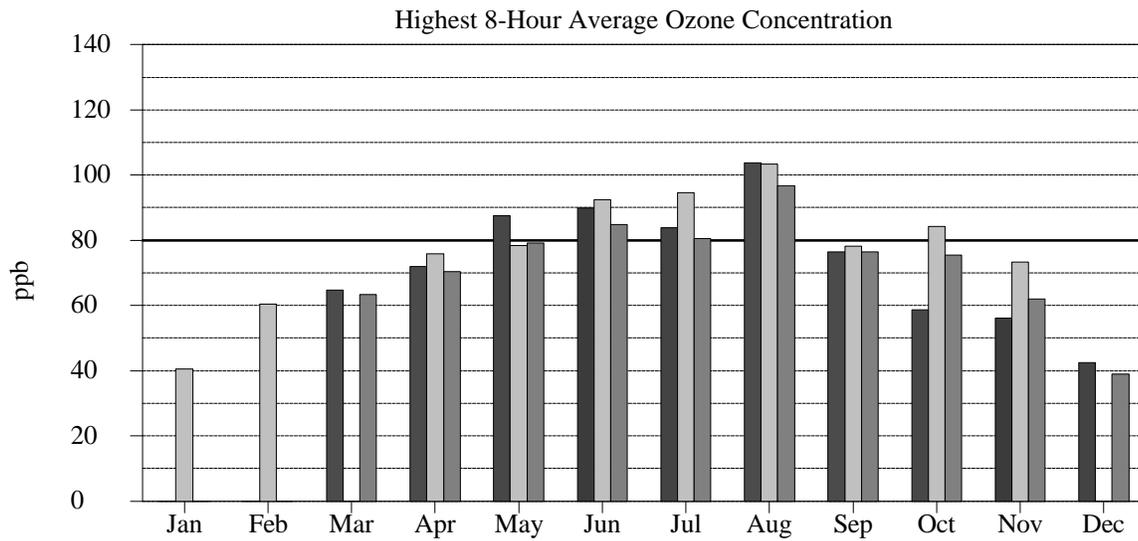
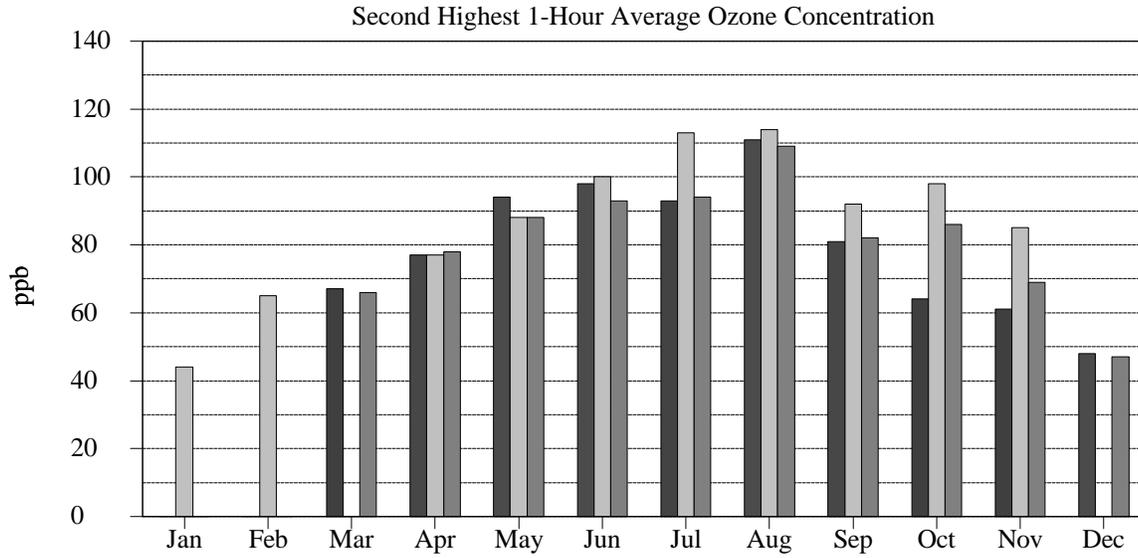
Ozone Rank Listings of Second Highest 1-Hour Average Concentrations, 4th Highest 8-Hour Average Concentrations, and Annual SUM60 Exposure Index for All NPS Monitoring Sites

01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001

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

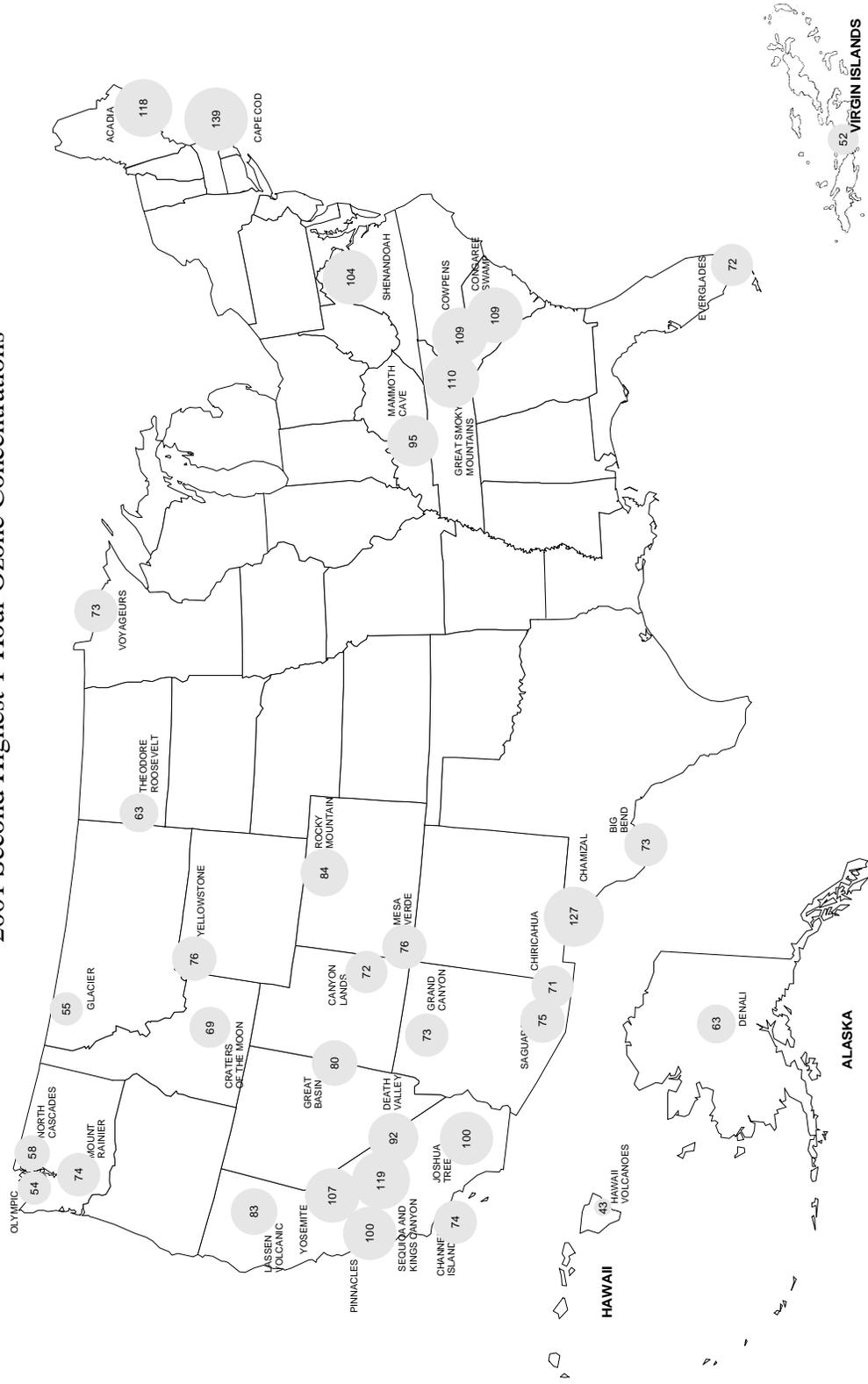
4th Highest 8-hour Average Concentration		
Site	Rank	Concentration (ppb)
CACO-XX	1	105
SEKI-AS	2	104
ACAD-CM	3	101
SEKI-LP	4	101
SEKI-LK	5	96
ACAD-MH	6	94
GRSM-CD	7	93
GRSM-CM	8	91
SHEN-BM	9	90
YOSE-TD	10	87
GRSM-LR	11	86
GRSM-PK	12	83
DEVA-PV	13	81
COWP-XX	14	80
JOTR-YV	15	80
MACA-HM	16	80
PINN-ES	17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

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

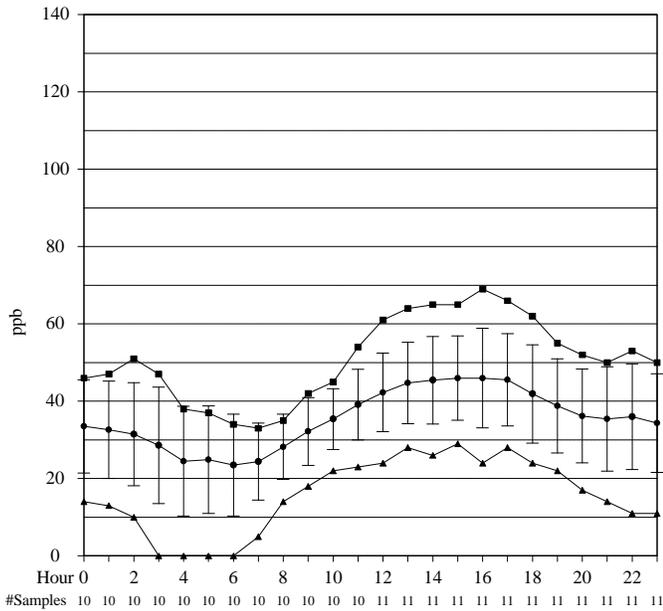


# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GASEOUS POLLUTANT MONITORING NETWORK

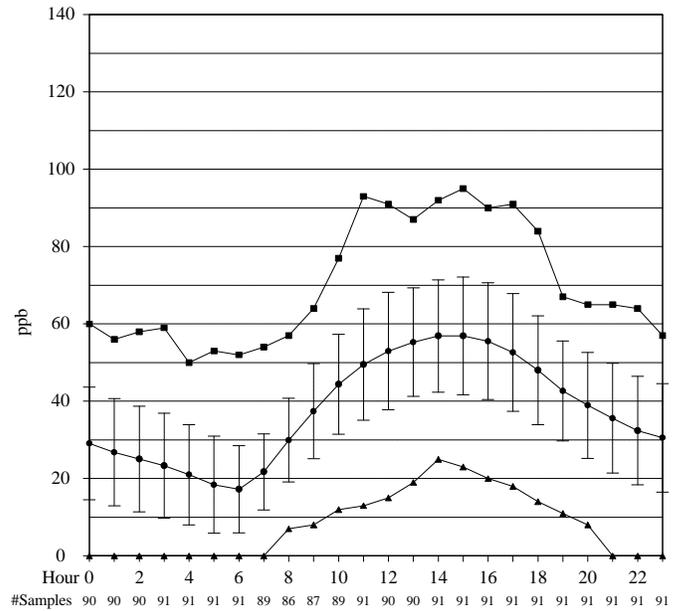
## 2001 Second Highest 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations



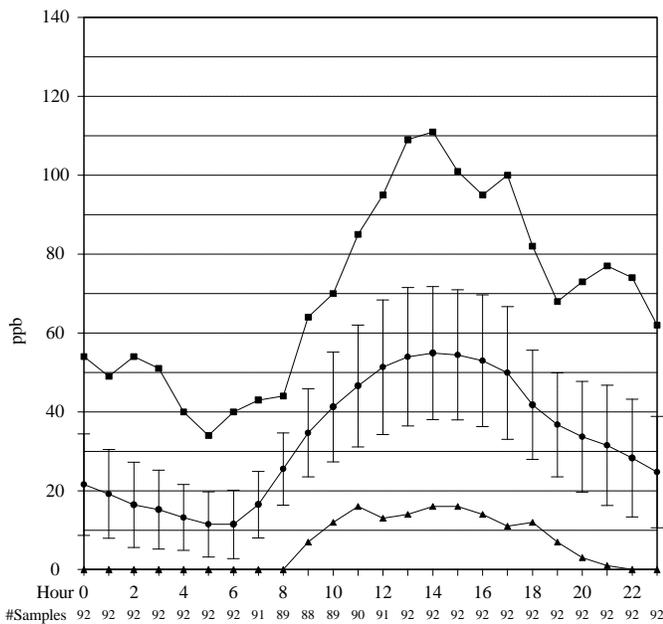
FIRST QUARTER (JAN-MAR)



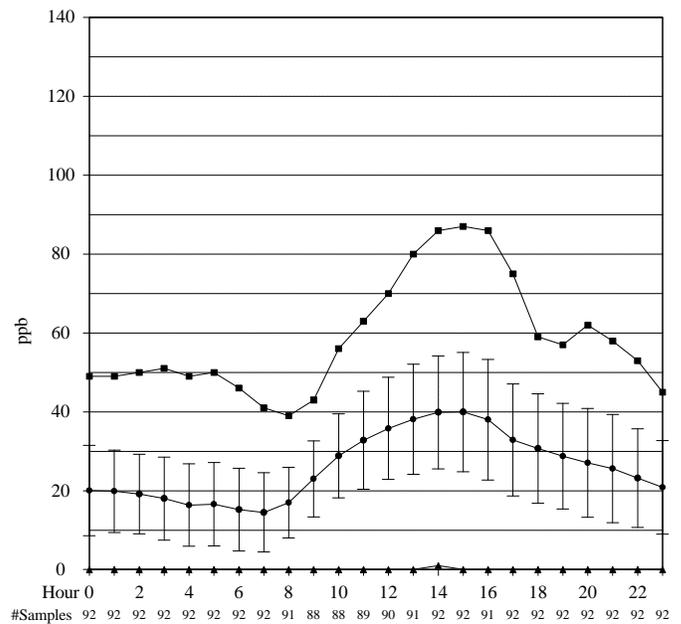
SECOND QUARTER (APR-JUN)



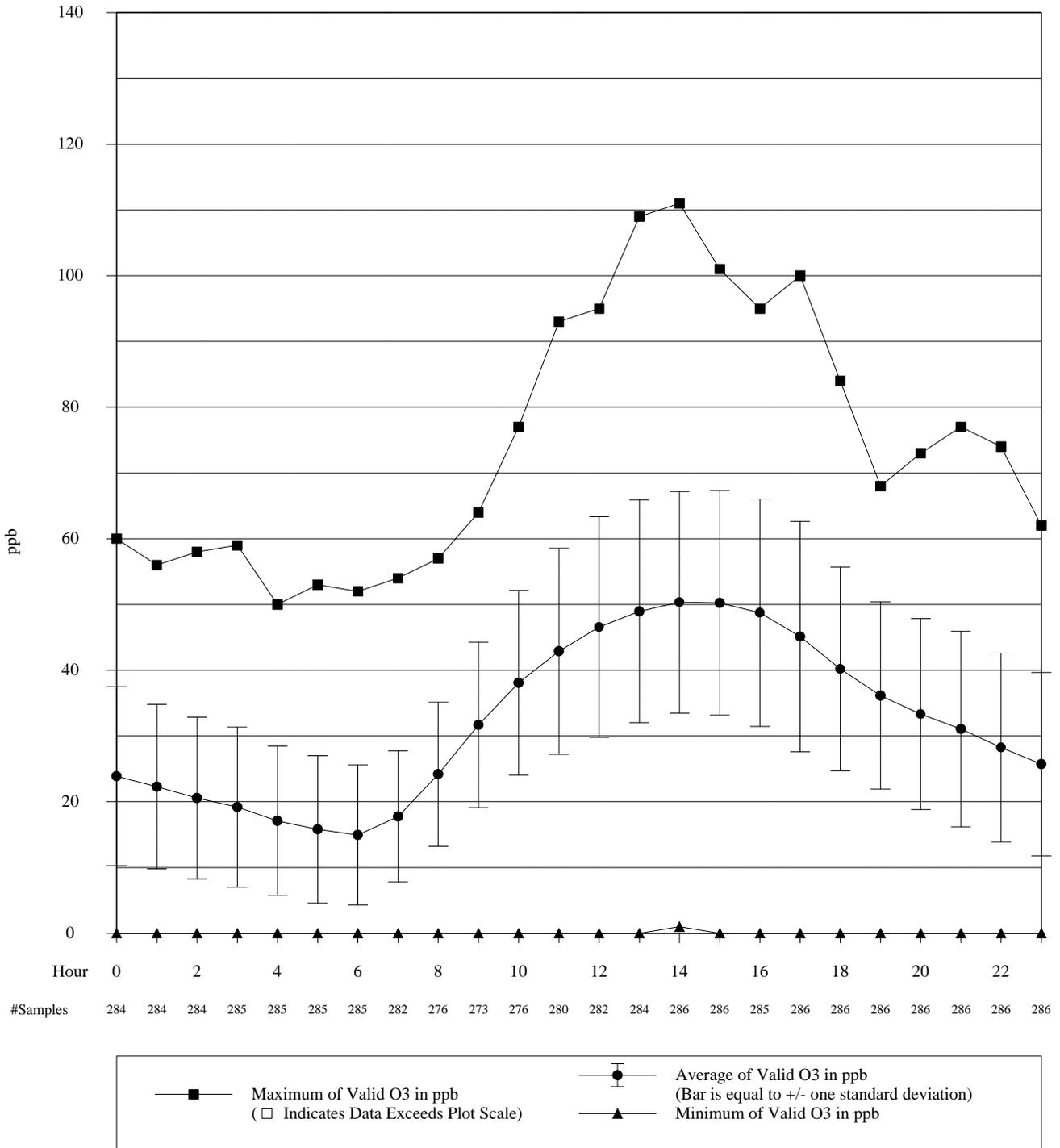
THIRD QUARTER (JUL-SEP)



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>



Ozone Precision Check Summary  
Cowpens National Battlefield

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.<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 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2001				
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	7	4.69	-1.00	10.39
3	6	2.99	-3.06	9.04
4	6	3.67	-1.39	8.72

<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.)

### **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

<b>Data Disk Contents Summary</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>Hourly</b>	
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	
<b>CASTNet Weekly Species Summary Data</b>	
File Name (s)	Description
<b>CASTNet</b>	
ssssCNyr.ASC	Weekly averages
Where: ssss = site code CN = CASTNet yr = year asc = ascii file	

**NPS IMC AND AIRS INVALID DATA CODES**

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

## 4.0 GLOSSARY

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

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

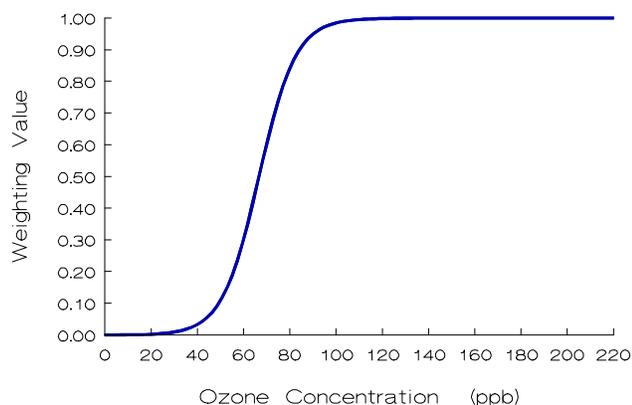
- (1) **Daily 1-Hr Maximum.** The maximum 1-hour average concentration recorded during each month, the growing season or the year regardless of the number of valid hourly observations recorded during a given day. The number in parentheses below this statistic, (N), indicates the number of days in the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

- (8) **Monthly 9AM-4PM Average.** The average of all valid 9AM-4PM Averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (7) above.
- (9) **Max 7AM-7PM Average.** The maximum of all valid 7AM-7PM Averages computed for the month, growing season, or year. A valid 7AM-7PM Average is one which has 75% of the observations available during that time period, i.e., 9 hours. N is the number of days with valid averages.
- (10) **Monthly 7AM-7PM Average.** The average of all valid 7AM-7PM averages for the month, growing season, or year. N is as in (9) above.
- (11) **Monthly Mean.** The average of all 1-Hr ozone concentrations recorded during the month, growing season, or year. A mean is computed regardless of the number of hours with valid data. N is the number of hours with valid observations.
- (12) **SUM0 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours with valid observations and is the same N as in (11) above.
- (13) **SUM60 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 60 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 60 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.
- (14) **SUM80 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations equaling or exceeding 80 PPB. Units are PPB-HR. The "MAY-SEP" column sums across the months of May through September to give the cumulative exposure for the growing season. The "ANNUAL" column sums across every month to give the cumulative exposure for the year. N is the number of hours equaling or exceeding 80 PPB during the month, growing season, or year.
- (15) **W126 Exposure Index.** The monthly sum of all hourly ozone concentrations where each concentration is weighted by a function that gives greater emphasis to the higher hourly concentrations while still including the lower ones. This weighting function provides a weighting value that is unique for each hourly ozone concentration. The weighting function, as described by Lefohn, Laurence, and Kohut<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	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ppm = parts per million</li> <li>ppb = parts per billion</li> <li><math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math> = micrograms per cubic meter (at 25°C)</li> <li>m/s = meters per second</li> <li>mps = miles per hour</li> <li>ly/min = langley's per minute</li> <li><math>\text{w}/\text{m}^2</math> = watts per square meter</li> <li>mm/hr = millimeters per hour</li> <li>in/hr = inches per hour</li> <li><math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math> = degrees centigrade</li> <li><math>^{\circ}\text{F}</math> = degrees fahrenheit</li> </ul>			