C. Descriptions of Attribution Methods and their Application

Many of the individual studies used in Project MOHAVE are new enough that their descriptions have not yet been published in the literature and therefore are not readily available.

This appendix contains reprints of manuscripts and brief reports and memoranda that describe the research that have not yet been published in a journal. Additional information about the methods and their application is provided in the published literature and in contractor reports that are cited in the reference section. The contractor reports are available from the authors and their sponsoring organizations.

The following documents, all of which are cited in the body of the report, are contained in this appendix:

Ames, R.B., and W.C. Malm (1999). Estimating the Contribution of the Mohave Coal-Fired Power Plant Emissions to Atmospheric Sulfur at Grand Canyon National Park. Submitted to *JAWMA.*

Eatough, D.J., R.J. Farber, and J.G. Watson (1999). Second Generation Chemical Mass Balance Source Apportionment of Sulfur Oxides and Sulfate at Grand Canyon during the Project MOHAVE Summer Intensive. *Accepted by JAWMA.*

Green, M.C., and I. Tombach (1999). Use of project MOHAVE Perfluorocarbon Tracer Data for Source Attribution Analysis. *Accepted by JAWMA.*

Henry, R.C. (1999) Perception of color in images of simulated haze. Report prepared by R. Henry 24017 Ingomar St., West Hills, CA 91304 for EPRI, January 4, 1999.

Karamchandani, P., Y. Zhang, and C. Seigneur (1999). Simulation of Sulfate Formation in the Mohave Power Plant Plume. Report CP026-98-1, prepared by Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Inc., San Ramon, CA, for EPRI.

Koracin D., J. Frye, and V. Isakov (1999) A method of evaluating atmospheric models using tracer measurements. Submitted to *J. of Applied Meteorology*.

Kuhns, H., M. Green, M. Pitchford, L. Vasconcelos, W. White, and V. Mirabella (1999). Attribution of Particulate Sulfur in the Grand Canyon to a Specific Point Source using Tracer-Aerosol Gradient Interpretive Technique (TAGIT). *Accepted by JAWMA.*

Mirabella, V.A. (1996a). Summary of MPP tracer dispersion modeling simulations, Latimer HAZEPUFF model – Project MOHAVE Summer Experiment. Memorandum to Project MOHAVE technical group, prepared by Southern California Edison. November 12.

Mirabella, V.A. (1996b). Supplemental Analysis: Latimer HAZEPUFF model, Project MOHAVE summer experiment. Memorandum to Project MOHAVE technical group, prepared by Southern California Edison. November 14.

Mirabella, V.A. and R. Farber (1999). Relating summer ambient particulate sulfur, sulfur dioxide, and light scattering to gaseous tracer emissions at the Mohave Power Project. Submitted to *JAWMA.*

Vimont, J. C. (1998). Evaluation of the CALMET/CALPUFF Modeling System using Project MOHAVE Tracer and Implications for Sulfate Concentrations. *Proceedings, Visual Air Quality, Aerosols & Global Radiation Balance,* A&WMA, Pittsburgh, pp. 436-446.

White, W.H., R.J. Farber, M.C. Green, E.S. Macias, V.A. Mirabella, M.L. Pitchford, and L.A. de P. Vasconcelos (1999). Tracking Regional Background in a Haze Attribution Experiment. *Accepted by JAWMA.*

Yamada, T. (1999). Numerical Simulations of Airflows and Tracer Transport in the Western Mountainous Area. *Accepted by J. Appl. Meteor.*