

In these MS Excel files, you will find the laboratory results of the canister sampling conducted in the industrial zone near Corpus Christi, TX. The sample durations are shown in minutes. Times are in Central Standard Time and UTC. Concentrations of hydrocarbons is shown in both parts per billion volume and parts per billion carbon.

We caution users that all data are subject to revision as data quality assurance is a continuous process.

Note that several samples may have been taken on the same day at a site. The general sampling plan in 2005 and early 2006 was to take a 5-minute sample, then a 10-minute sample, then a 25-minute sample when a separate instrument detected hydrocarbon concentrations above 2000 parts per billion carbon. A separate 40-minute sample was started with the 5-minute sample. The 5/10/25-minutes samples were intended to allow one to assess changes in air composition during a pollution event, and the coincident 40-minute sample provided a precision check. In some cases, back-to-back-to-back 20-minute samples were taken, in other cases some other sampling pattern was executed, and in others one or more samples may have failed, in which case only good samples are provided. Since mid 2006 only a single 20-minute canister sample has been taken upon triggering. Also, canister sampling is suspended at the Oak Park and Solar Estates because they both have instruments to take semi-continuous measurements of speciated hydrocarbons.

These data are being collected mainly to assess the chemical composition of the air and to assess what chemicals are emitted by various industrial activities. Interpreting these data for toxicological purposes is difficult, since no health standards exist for these chemicals. A few are known or suspected toxics, and some have relatively low odor thresholds. Almost all are detectable in any urban environment owing to vehicle exhaust, evaporated fuel, leaked natural gas and other sources. Many are also present in indoor environments.

Corresponding data for total hydrocarbon concentrations, wind speed, and wind direction at the time of collection is available at the TCEQ's Web site at

http://www.tceg.state.tx.us/cgi-bin/compliance/monops/daily average.

However, the TCEQ only provides public data at the hourly level, so a user should be careful in drawing conclusions as winds may shift within the hour. If you need shorter time resolution data, or have any questions, please contact Dave Sullivan at The University of Texas at Austin / Center for Energy & Environmental Resources at 512-471-7805, or at sullivan231@mail.utexas.edu. We repeat our earlier statement: all data are subject to revision as data quality assurance is a continuous process.