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:


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


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. 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.


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*.