

- (b) providing, by means of interpretive analysis, another tool (in addition to modeling) to assist in the development of appropriate remedial action, and
- (c) establishing the existence of trends.

Future monitoring data will play a key role in assessing the effectiveness of actions taken, as a result of any treaty or agreement between Canada and the United States, to limit or reduce emissions.

The basic working document for this chapter is the report prepared by the Sub-Group on Monitoring and Interpretation (MOI Report No. 2F-1). That report contains large sections on monitoring techniques and the available data sets but these will not be summarized here: the reader is referred to that report for details. What will be summarized here are some of the most important analyses that have been carried out using monitoring data. Topics to be covered in this chapter are: temporal and spatial variations, simple wind sector analyses at selected stations, regional box budgets and time trends.

## 6.2 Spatial Variations

The geographical variation of pollutant concentrations in air and precipitation is controlled by the following factors:

- (i) the distribution of the pollutant sources;
- (ii) the meteorological regimes which disperse the pollutant;