reported that the sets of precursors for the high-oxidant days have the potential for exceeding 0.20, 0.14, and 0.10 ppm ozone for 13.4, 42, and 64% of reported sets. If, following Post (2, 4), it is accepted that oxidant formation occurs only during the oxidant season, taken as 0.5 yr, then these calculated percentages of values can be halved. Conversion of these frequencies to days per year, following Post, generates the ozone distribution shown in Figure 1, which shows a distribution of potential ozone comparable with the values observed by Ferrari et al. (7) and the distribution of Post.

In fact, it is possible to make the potential distribution fit the observed by use of a suitable scaling of the frequency scale. Post's scaling factor of 2 achieves reasonable fit for his distribution and also achieves reasonable fit to convert the potential distribution to a prediction of airshed values. The fit might perhaps be improved by choosing an equally likely factor of, e.g., 2.2. The empiricism of the choice of the numerical factor can be appreciated since it is definable as the ratio (days per year)/(days in oxidant season), which of course may vary from season to season.

Such a scaling is not necessary to the technique of comparing controls using distributions of potential ozone but does highlight the difference between an airshed distribution and a potential distribution. However, since the corresponding operations used by Post generate the corresponding fit to the airshed distribution, the criticism that the potential distribution is not compatible with observed data is not valid.

Post (2) reports that analysis of the full set of data leads to results which show that 33% reduction in NMHC is as effective as 33% reduction in both NMHC and NO_x, which contradicts the result obtained for the analysis reported earlier for the higher concentration of precursors (1). This result not only contradicts the previous analysis but also is in conflict with the fact reported by Post (4) and confirmed (6) that the observed Sydney ozone values across the whole range of observed concentrations are described by the empirical relationship

$$(O_3) = k[(NMHC)(NO_x)]^{0.36}$$

which shows ozone reponds equally to both NMHC and NO_x concentrations. The implications for further studies are described elsewhere (6).

An analysis of the 836 sets of precursor concentrations has been carried out previously (6) and makes an appreciation of the limits to the present description of the Sydney airshed. The analysis shows that, for all the values of the NMHC/NO_x ratio observed in the airshed, combined controls of NMHC and NO_x are more effective than claimed by Post (2) and justifies the consideration of NO_x controls along with NMHC controls.

It has been stressed (1) that the results obtained for the analyses are valid "only within the limits with which the models describe the airshed." For both the modified Dodge model and the empirical model also proposed by Post (4) the verifications rest on the ability to reproduce airshed data. The minimum requirement is that the observed ozone distributions for Sydney be described. Spatial and Temporal correlations of episodes should also be established although this has yet to be achieved. No verification of the models exists outside the range of NMHC/NO_x ratios of 5–20. Within the range for which verifications exist there is no clear case that control of NMHC only represents the optimum controls for Sydney, although there is a case (6) for additional studies of the system.

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Correction

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John M. Ondov,* Richard C. Ragaini, and Arthur H. Biermann: Elemental Emissions from a Coal-Fired Power Plant. Comparison of a Venturi Wet Scrubber System with a Cold-Side Electrostatic Precipitator.

Page 600. The numbers on the scale of the ordinate in Figure 1B should read from 10^{-7} to 10^{-2} instead of 10^{-8} to 10^{-3}. In Figure 1C the curve for manganese from the ESP unit should read Mn instead of Mn $\times$ 10^{-1}. In Figure 1D the curve for thorium should read Th $\times$ 5 instead of Th $\times$ 0.5.

John M. Ondov,* Richard C. Ragaini, and Arthur H. Biermann: Emissions and Particle-Size Distributions of Minor and Trace Elements at Two Western Coal-Fired Power Plants Equipped with Cold-Side Electrostatic Precipitators.

Page 949. In Figure 1a the curve for samarium from plant A should read Sm $\times$ 10^3 instead of Sm $\times$ 10^4. In Figure 1b the numbers on the scale of the ordinate should range from 10^{-7} to 10^{-2} instead of 10^{-8} to 10^{-3}. In Figure 1e the curve for manganese from plant B should read Mn instead of Mn $\times$ 10^{-1}.