Pressure in mbar **	Altitude (Feet)	Altitude (Meters) *	% Air by Volume	<b>Reference Metric</b>
1,013	0	0	100.0%	Sea Level
831	5,400	1,646	82.0%	Bridger Canyon Lodge
830	5,423	1,653	81.9%	Mweka Gate (finish)
821	5,718	1,743	81.0%	Machame Gate (start)
706	9,665	2,946	69.7%	Bridger Mountains High Point
699	9,927	3,026	69.0%	Machame Camp (camp 1)
697	10,000	3,048	68.8%	Mweka Camp (camp 6 - descent)
635	12,355	3,766	62.7%	Shira Camp (camp 2)
618	13,066	3,983	61.0%	Barranco Camp (camp 3)
617	13,100	3,993	60.9%	Karanga Camp (camp 4)
586	14,410	4,392	57.8%	Mount Rainier Summit
563	15,384	4,689	55.6%	Lava Tower (between camps 2-3)
551	15,912	4,850	54.4%	Kosovo Camp (camp 5)
517	17,500	5,334	51.0%	Mt Everest South Base Camp
479	19,341	5,895	47.2%	Mount Kilimanjaro Summit
472	19,685	6,000	46.6%	Mt Everest Camp 1
459	20,320	6,194	45.3%	Mount McKinley Summit
314	29,035	8,850	31.0%	Mount Everest Summit

## Appendix: Altitude Metrics

Although there is some variation in air pressure due to latitude, informed opinion puts this variation at less than 1-2%. Temperature is a more significant factor in determining air pressure; since temperatures are generally higher near the equator one expects the air pressure to be greater there.

http://www.cohp.org/ak/notes/pressure\_altitude\_v6.html

\* Note: the elevations given for landmarks on Kilimanjaro are at best approximate; one can find wildly different values for them on the web; I have used the values from WikiPedia. All other elevations (including Kilimanjaro summit) are precise to within less than a meter. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount\_Kilimanjaro\_climbing\_routes

\*\* The "Pressure in mbar" (hence "% Air by Volume") are calculated by the formula given in the link below. These values are close, but should not be considered definitive since many factors influence the actual air pressure.

http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/air-altitude-pressure-d\_462.html