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Report

WHITE BAY CRUISE TERMINAL: AIR QUALITY AND METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT – JULY 2016

Port Authority of NSW

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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1

2 METHODOLOGY 2

3 MONITORING DATA 3

3.1 Cruise ship days 3
3.2 10-minute average sulfur dioxide concentrations 3
3.3 1-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations 4
3.4 24-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations 5
3.5 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations 7
3.6 Polar bivariate plots 9
3.7 Summary statistics 11

4 REFERENCES 11

APPENDIX A MONITORING STATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY A-1

A.1 Equipment A-1
A.2 Servicing, maintenance and calibration A-2
A.3 EnviroSuite A-2

APPENDIX B QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL B-1

B.1 National Association of Testing Authorities accreditation B-1
B.2 Data storage and ratification B-1

APPENDIX C DATA AVAILABILITY AND SUMMARY C-1

APPENDIX D WIND ROSES D-1

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Location of White Bay Cruise Terminal monitoring station and berths 2

Figure 3-1: 10-minute average SO_2 concentrations. Note the broken axis from 50 to 620 µg/m³. 4

Figure 3-2: 1-hour average SO_2 concentrations. Note the broken axis from 50 to 560 µg/m³. 5

Figure 3-3: 24-hour average SO_2 concentrations at WBCT and OEH monitoring sites. Note the broken axis from 50 – 225 µg/m³. 6

Figure 3-4: 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT and OEH sites 8

Figure 3-5: Polar bivariate plot for 10-minute average SO_2 concentrations 9

Figure 3-6: Polar bivariate plot for 1-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations 10

GLOSSARY

Term	Description
AS	Australian Standard
AAQ NEPM	National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure
BAM	Beta attenuation monitor
EnviroSuite	Pacific Environment's proprietary data management software
EPA	(New South Wales) Environment Protection Authority
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic metre
GLB	Glebe Island berths
GMR	(New South Wales) Greater Metropolitan Region
m/s	Metres per second
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NEPC	National Environment Protection Council
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
OEH	(New South Wales) Office of Environment and Heritage
ppb	Parts per billion
$PM_{2.5}$	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres (µm)
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality control
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
TEOM	Tapered element oscillating microbalance
WBCT	White Bay Cruise Terminal
W/m^2	Watts per square metre

1 INTRODUCTION

The Port Authority of NSW has committed to undertaking additional air quality monitoring in the residential area adjacent to the White Bay Cruise Terminal (WBCT). Pacific Environment has been commissioned to provide monthly monitoring reports for 12 months from September 2015 onwards, and this report provides the monitoring results for the month of July 2016.

The Port Authority of NSW has worked with NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) to determine the parameters to be monitored, an appropriate location for the monitoring station, and the duration of the monitoring programme. The pollutants being monitored are sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). Meteorological parameters are also being measured.

The monitoring data are used to assess compliance with local air quality standards. The NSW air quality criteria for SO_2 are 712 µg/m^3, 570 µg/m^3, and 228 µg/m^3 for 10-minute, 1-hour and 24-hour averages respectively (**NSW DEC, 2005**). In February 2016 the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) released a variation to the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (AAQ NEPM) to include, amongst other things, formal standards for $PM_{2.5}$ (**NEPC, 2016**). The AAQ NEPM standard for the 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration is 25 µg/m^3. Any exceedances of the NSW air quality criteria or the AAQ NEPM standard are being reported and discussed.

The $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2 concentrations at WBCT are also being compared with those at monitoring sites around Sydney operated by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). These are located at Bargo, Bringelly, Campbelltown West, Chullora, Earlwood, Liverpool, Richmond and Rozelle.

2 METHODOLOGY

The monitoring station was installed following consultation with the EPA and Leichhardt Municipal Council to measure $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2, as well as local wind speed and direction. The monitoring station is located immediately north of WBCT on the corner of Adolphus Street and Grafton Street, Balmain (33.860142° S, 151.187413°E), approximately 14 m above sea level (**Figure 2-1**).

Figure 2-1: Location of White Bay Cruise Terminal monitoring station and berths

As far as practicable, the monitoring station complies with the requirements of *Australian Standard AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2007 - Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Guide to siting air monitoring equipment*. The site represents the best available location, but does not fully comply as there are trees within 20 m of the site. However, the trees present on the street are not expected to significantly affect the results from the monitoring station.

The parameters being monitored are SO_2, $PM_{2.5}$, wind speed, and wind direction. The monitoring station samples SO_2 every ten seconds and records data at 5-minute averaging periods. $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are determined as one-hour averages.

Instrument calibration is performed in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) procedures. Details of the quality assurance procedures, including calibration and equipment maintenance, are given in **Appendix B**.

3 MONITORING DATA

The results of the monitoring for July 2016 are presented below and are compared with the EPA ambient air quality criteria for SO_2 and AAQ NEPM standard for $PM_{2.5}$. The relevant averaging periods are 10 minutes, 1 hour and 24 hours for SO_2, and 24 hours for $PM_{2.5}$.

The 24-hour average SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are also compared with the data from several OEH monitoring sites. Polar bivariate plots show 5-minute average SO_2 and 1-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations as a function of wind speed and wind direction.

3.1 Cruise ship days

Table 3-1 shows that there were six cruise ship days in July, and no overnight stays.

Table 3-1 Cruise ship days in July 2016

Arrival date and time	Departure date and time	Cruise ship	Berth
2/07/2016 7:17	2/07/2016 16:02	PACIFIC JEWEL	WBCT
11/07/2016 8:55	11/07/2016 17:18	PACIFIC PEARL	WBCT
15/07/2016 8:54	15/07/2016 17:12	PACIFIC PEARL	WBCT
21/07/2016 7:25	21/07/2016 17:33	PACIFIC JEWEL	WBCT
22/07/2016 8:34	22/07/2016 17:04	PACIFIC PEARL	WBCT
25/07/2016 6:15	25/07/2016 16:10	PACIFIC PEARL	WBCT

3.2 10-minute average sulfur dioxide concentrations

A time-series plot of 10-minute average SO_2 concentrations for July 2016 is shown in **Figure 3-1.**

There was no exceedance of the 10-minute average air quality criterion for SO_2 during the reporting period.

The highest 10-minute average SO_2 concentration (84 µg/m^3) was recorded on 23 July, which occurred when no cruise ships were berthed at WBCT. The highest 10-minute average SO_2 concentration when a cruise ship was berthed at WBCT was 14 µg/m^3 on 11 July.

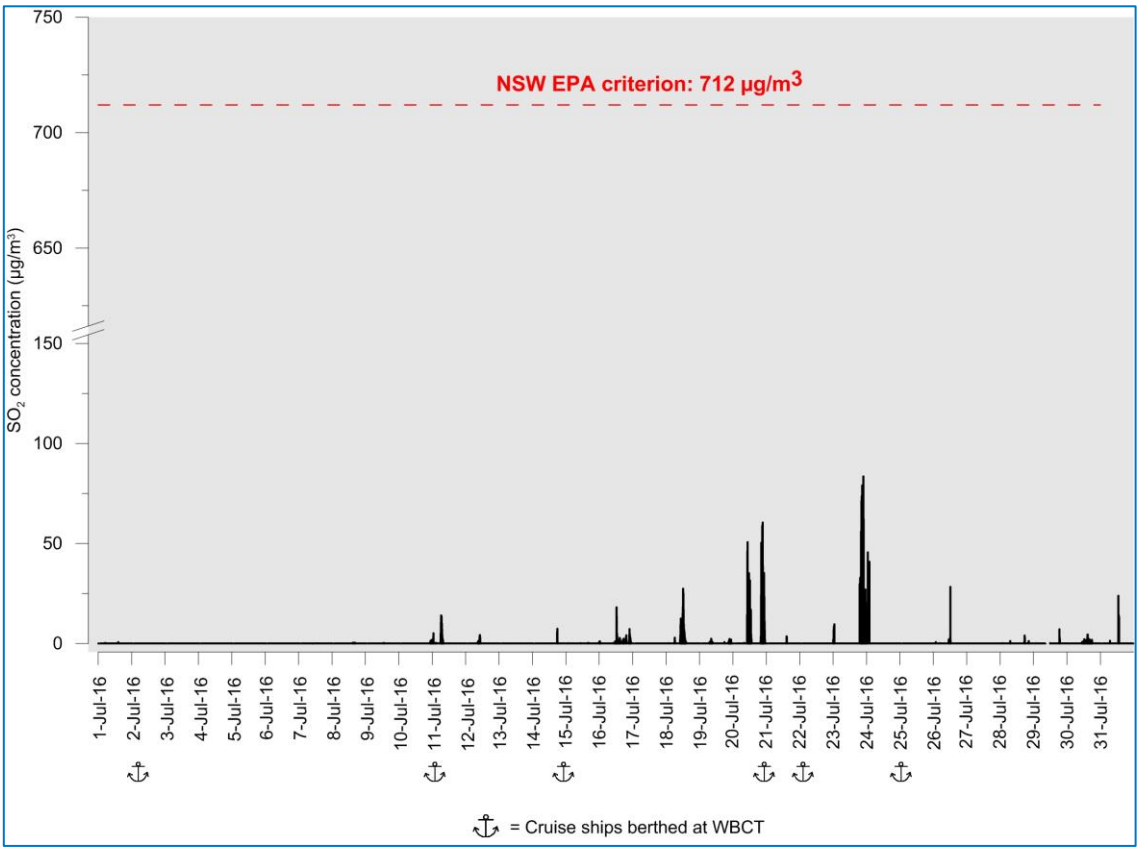


Figure 3-1: 10-minute average SO_2 concentrations. Note the broken axis from 150 to 620 µg/m³.

3.3 1-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations

A time series plot of the 1-hour average SO_2 concentration in July 2016 is shown in **Figure 3-2**.

No exceedances of the 1-hour air quality criterion for SO_2 were recorded during the reporting period.

The highest 1-hour average SO_2 concentration (55 µg/m³) was recorded on 23 July, which occurred when no cruise ships were berthed at WBCT. The highest 1-hour average SO_2 concentration when a cruise ship was berthed at WBCT was 10 µg/m³ on 11 July.

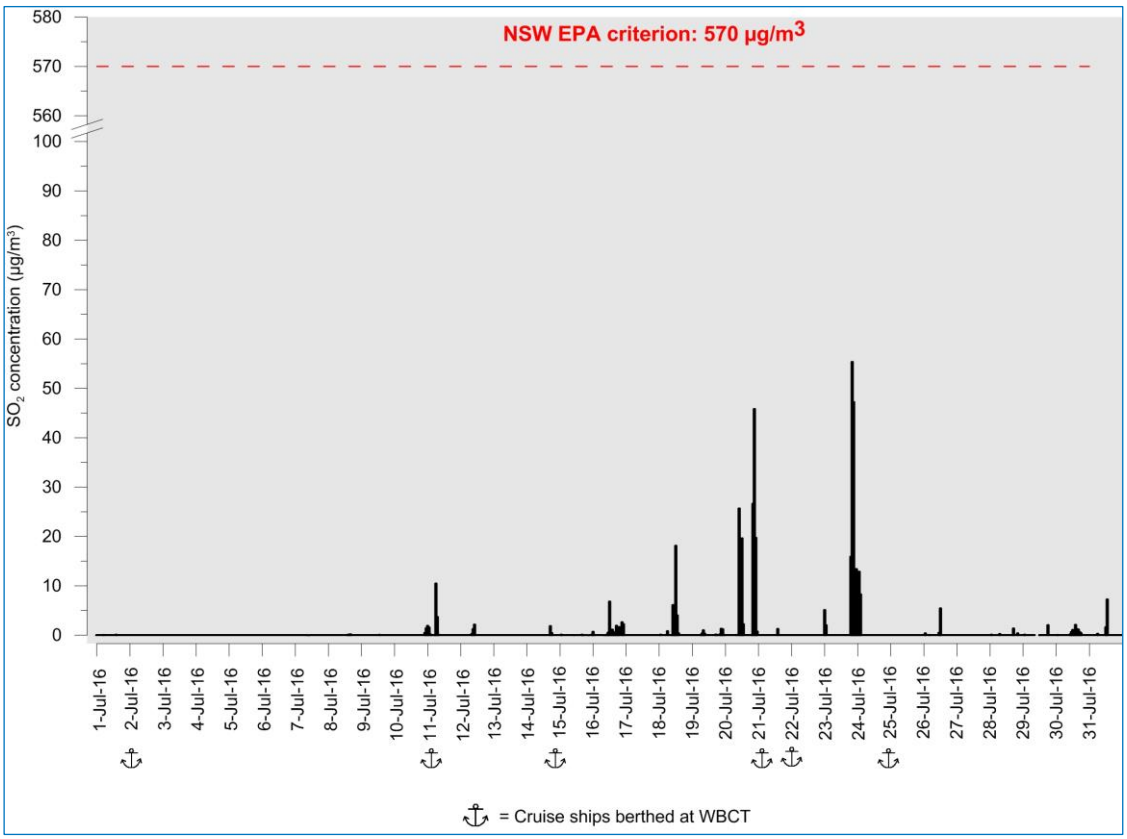


Figure 3-2: 1-hour average SO_2 concentrations. Note the broken axis from 100 to 560 µg/m³.

3.4 24-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations

Time-series plots of 24-hour average SO_2 concentrations at WBCT and selected OEH urban background sites in Sydney are shown in **Figure 3-3**. The selected OEH sites that measure SO_2 include Rozelle, Bargo, Bringelly, Campbelltown West, Chullora, Earlwood, Liverpool and Richmond.

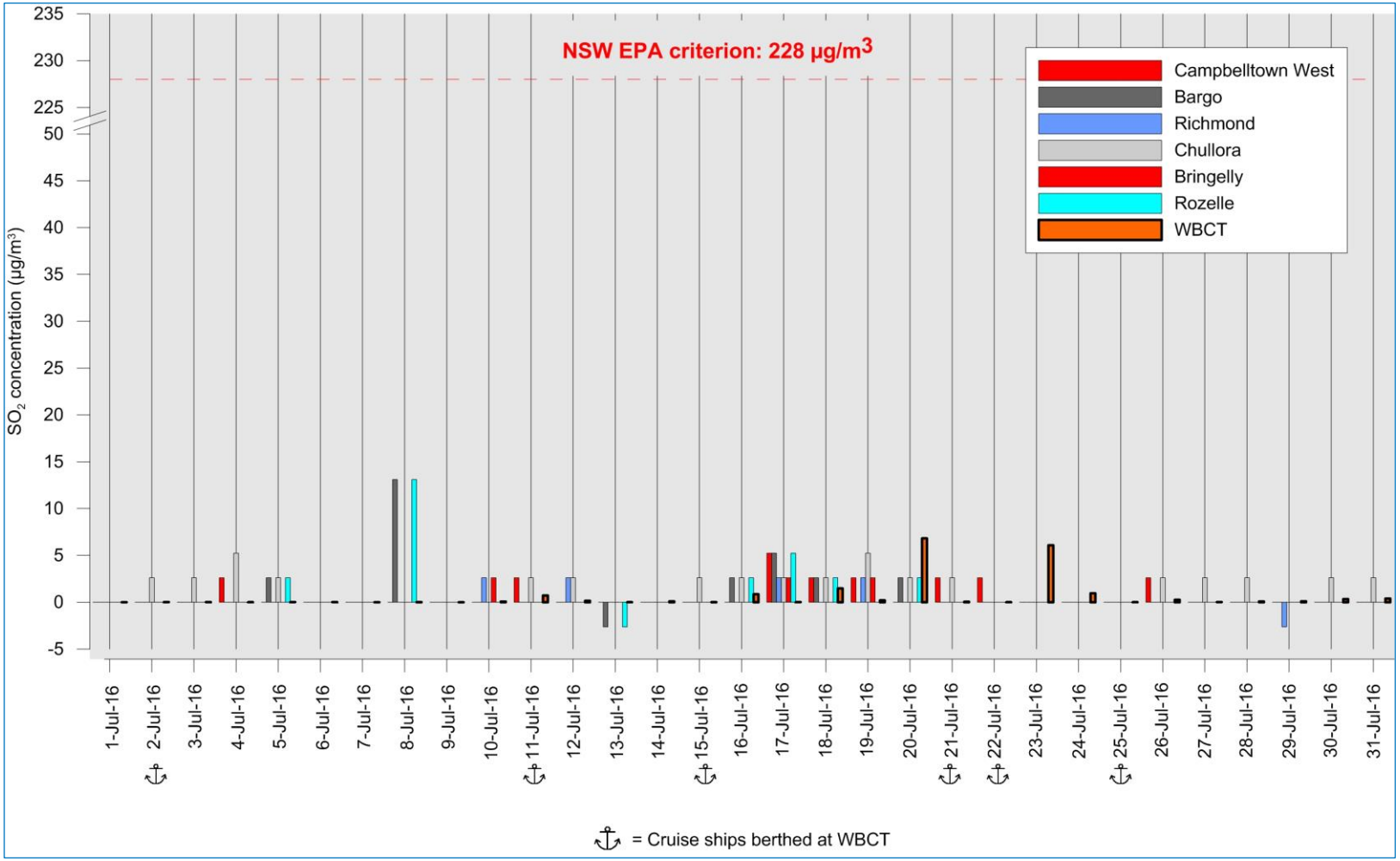
During July 2016, 24-hour average SO_2 concentrations at WBCT were all less than 7 µg/m³, including days when cruise ships were berthed at WBCT.

The 24-hour average SO_2 concentrations were typically lower at WBCT than at the OEH sites, including Rozelle (including cruise ship days), and very low compared with the criterion. Some negative 24-hour average SO_2 concentrations at Chullora and Rozelle were reported by OEH.

The highest 24-hour average SO_2 concentration (7 µg/m³) was recorded on 20 July, which occurred when no cruise ships were berthed at WBCT.

The highest 24-hour average SO_2 concentration when a cruise ship was berthed at WBCT was 1 µg/m³, which was recorded on 11 July.

No exceedances of the 24-hour air quality criterion for SO_2 were recorded during the reporting period.



[i]**Figure 3-3: 24-hour average SO_2 concentrations at WBCT and OEH monitoring sites. Note the broken axis from 50 – 225 µg/m³.**

3.5 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations

Time-series plots of 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT and selected OEH sites are shown in **Figure 3-4**. Of the OEH sites in Sydney, $PM_{2.5}$ is measured at Chullora, Earlwood, Liverpool, Richmond and Rozelle.

The maximum $PM_{2.5}$ concentration (21 µg/m^3) was recorded on 17 July when no cruise ships were berthed at WBCT. The maximum $PM_{2.5}$ concentration when a cruise ship was berthed at WBCT was 17 µg/m^3, which was recorded on 15 July.

The $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT were higher than those at the OEH sites on almost all days in July, including at the nearby Rozelle site. This may be attributable to domestic wood burning (used for heating in colder months), or other unknown local sources of $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations.

No exceedances of the 24-hour average AAQ NEPM air quality standard for $PM_{2.5}$ were recorded.

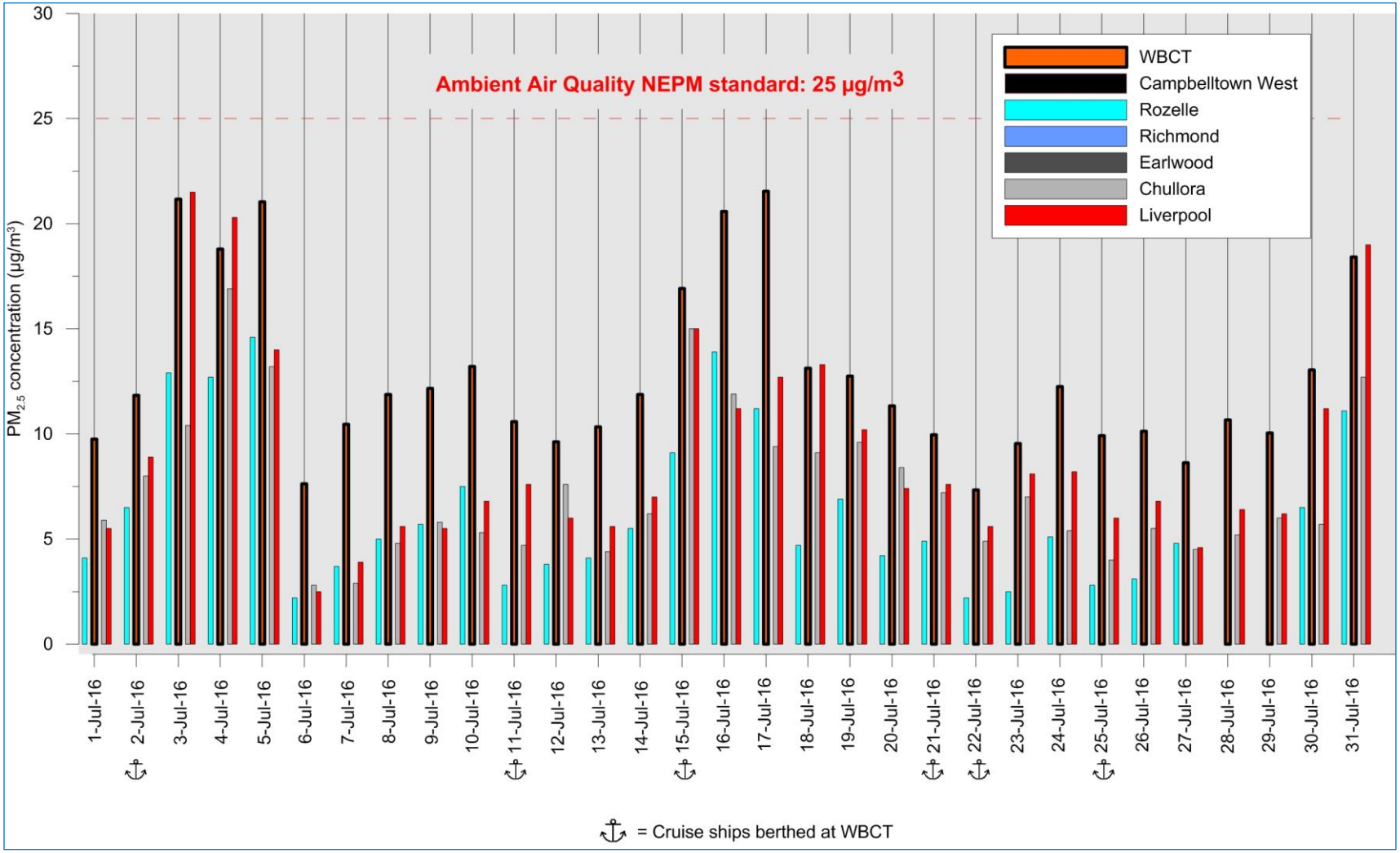


Figure 3-4: 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT and OEH sites

3.6 Polar bivariate plots

Polar bivariate plots that show 10-minute average SO_2 concentrations and 1-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ as a function of wind speed and wind direction are presented in **Figure 3-5** and **Figure 3-6**. These plots interpolate between data points to show concentrations as a continuous surface, and represent the average concentration at a given wind speed and wind direction for the given period. The monitoring station is located at the origin of each plot. Note that there is no 1-hour average air quality criterion for $PM_{2.5}$ referenced in NSW (or elsewhere).

Average SO_2 concentrations (interpolated from 10-minute average values) were highest (around 12 µg/m^3) with moderate to strong (2 – 4 m/s) south-westerly winds (**Figure 3-5**). Higher SO_2 concentrations with south-westerly winds may be associated with bulk products ships berthed at White Bay 4 and Glebe Island 7 and 8 (**Figure 2-1**). As noted in section 3.2 there were no exceedances of the 10-minute average air quality criterion for SO_2 during the reporting period, with the peak value roughly 1/10th of the EPA criterion.

SO_2 concentrations at WBCT were lower (less than 1 µg/m^3) for all other wind directions.

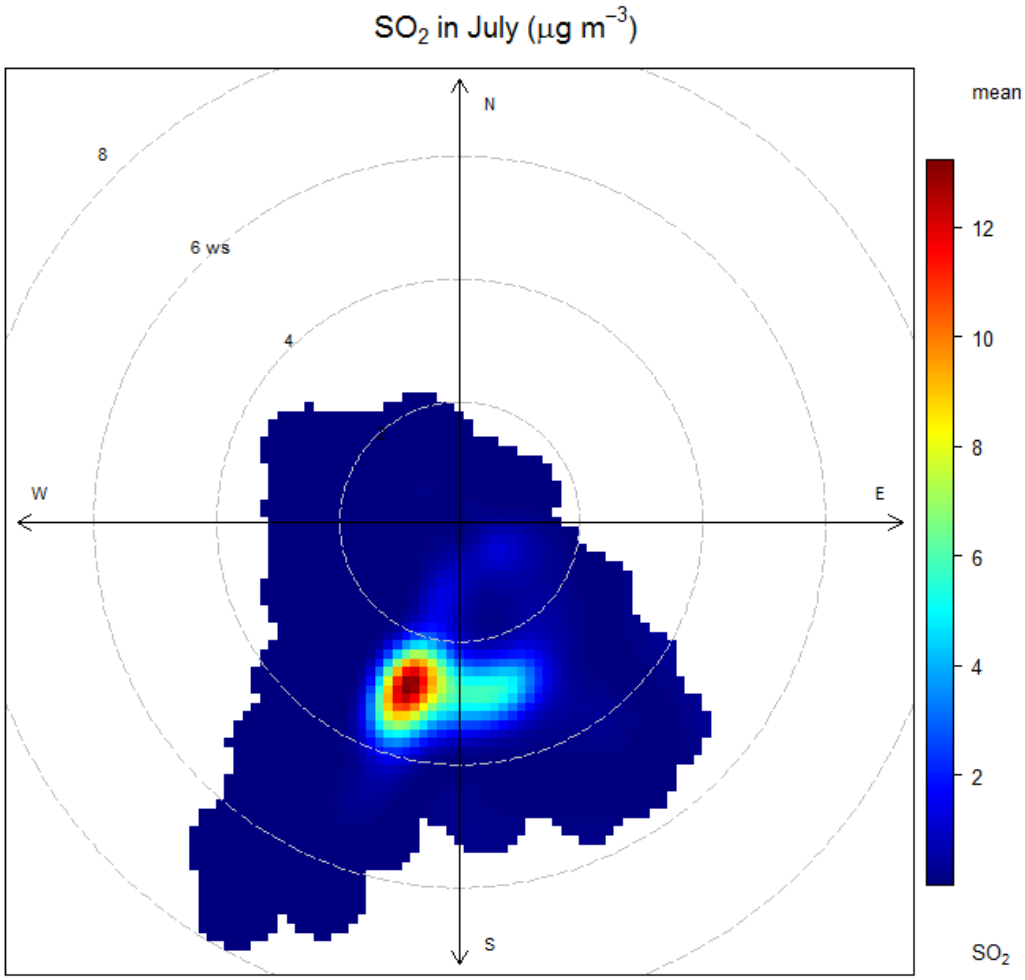


Figure 3-5: Polar bivariate plot for 10-minute average SO_2 concentrations as a function of wind speed (in m/s) and direction

Higher $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations (interpolated from 1-hour average values) were recorded (greater than 16 µg/m³) with light southerly and northerly winds, and stronger southerly winds (**Figure 3-6**). This suggests that there are multiple sources of $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in the area surrounding WBCT. It is therefore difficult to associate $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations with the presence of cruise ships.

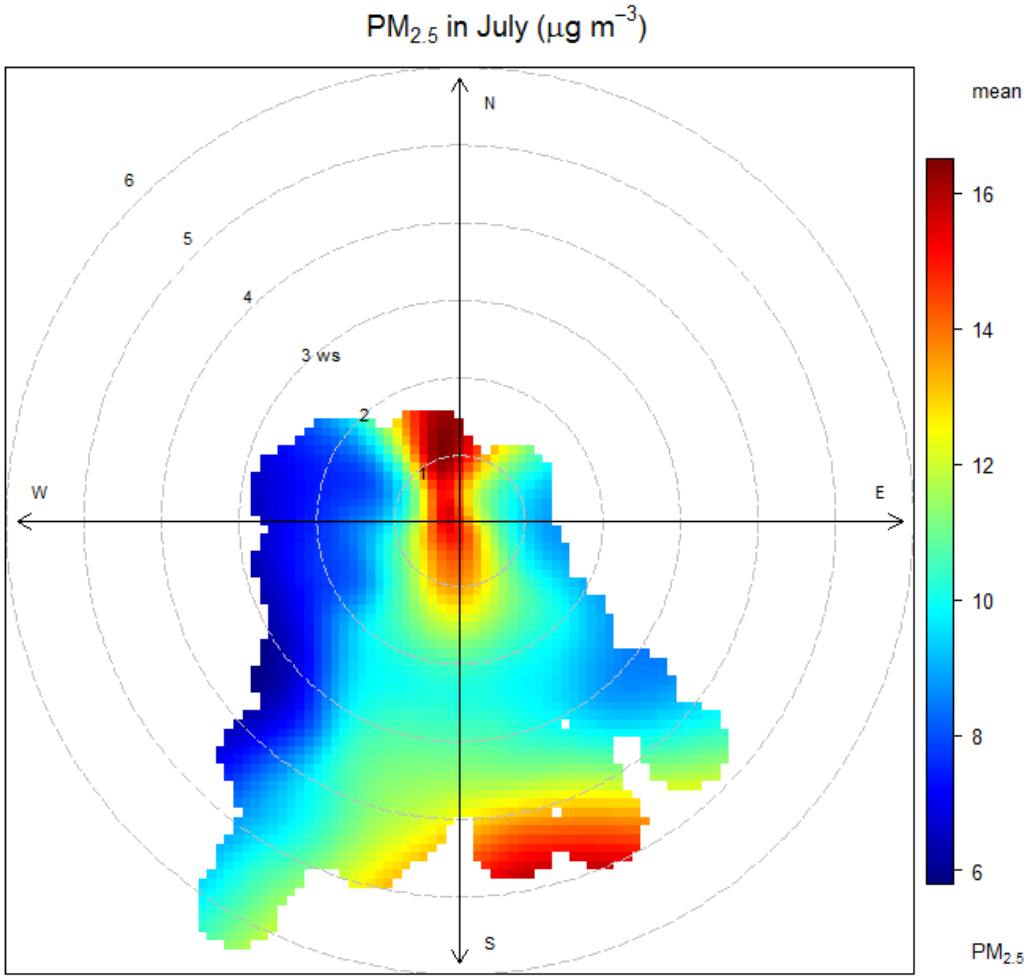


Figure 3-6: Polar bivariate plot for 1-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations as a function of wind speed (in m/s) and direction

3.7 Summary statistics

Summary statistics for the SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT are shown in **Table 3-2**.

No exceedances of the NSW EPA air quality criteria or AAQ NEPM standard were recorded for SO_2 or $PM_{2.5}$ during the reporting period.

Table 3-2: Summary statistics for SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT

Pollutant:	SO_2			$PM_{2.5}$
Units:	µg/m³			µg/m³
Averaging period:	10 min	1 h	24 h	24 h
Criterion:	712	570	228	25
Mean	1	1	0	13
Median	0	0	0	12
Standard deviation	5	4	2	4
Sample variance	20	15	3	17
Range	84	55	7	14
Minimum	0	0	0	7
Maximum	84	55	7	21
Maximum (cruise ship day)	14	10	1	17

4 REFERENCES

NEPC (2016). National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure as amended.

NSW DEC (2005). Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales. August, 2005.

Appendix A Monitoring station equipment and technology

A.1 Equipment

Equipment at the WBCT monitoring station and measured parameters are summarised in **Table A-1**.

Table A-1: Parameters and instrumentation for the monitoring station at WBCT

Parameter	Australian Standard	Measurement method	Instrument
Air quality metric			
SO_2	AS 3580.4.1-1990	UV Fluorescence	Serinus 50
$PM_{2.5}$	AS/NZS 3580.9.13-2013	Beta Attenuation Monitor (BAM)[1]	Spirant
Meteorological metric			
Wind speed	AS 3580.14-2011	Ultrasonic	Gill
Wind direction			
Temperature		Temperature sensor	Ecotech Met Station One
Pressure		Barometric pressure sensor	
Relative humidity			
Solar radiation			
Rainfall		Tipping bucket rain gauge	

Equipment that is used in the monitoring station both to meet the relevant Australian Standards and to enable real-time data interrogation/interpretation is outlined in **Table A-2**. All instrumentation was installed in an air conditioned, weather-proof shelter with instrument rack.

Table A-2: Additional equipment provided within air pollution monitoring station

Instrument type / component	Proposed instrument / supplier
Dynamic dilution calibrator	Gascal 1100
Zero air generator	Model 8301
Data Logger	WinAQM
3G Cellular Modem	Netcomm
SO_2 calibration gas bottle	Coregas
Gas bottle regulator	Coregas

There is no current approved method for ambient air quality monitoring of $PM_{2.5}$ contained within the NSW EPA's *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales*. However, there are Australian Standards that are applicable to this parameter. A beta attenuation monitor (BAM) was installed to measure $PM_{2.5}$, as opposed to a tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM) – for the following reasons:

- BAMs have a proven track record as being highly robust and reliable;
- BAM technology is more cost-effective than using TEOMs;
- The use of a BAM removes the known measurement issues associated with using TEOMs for $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring (the TEOM heated inlet is known to remove the semi-volatile component within this size fraction);
- BAM instruments are used for regulatory reporting by the NSW government, and are used for $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring at the following OEH ambient air quality monitoring stations:

- Chullora, Earlwood, Liverpool, Rozelle and Richmond in Sydney;
- All sites in OEH's Upper Hunter Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network; and
- All NSW Roads and Maritime Services particulate monitoring adopted for the WestConnex M4 East and New M5 projects (twelve locations measuring PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$; twenty-four BAMs in total).

A.2 Servicing, maintenance and calibration

Routine preventative maintenance is carried out at one-, three-, six- and twelve-month intervals, as stipulated by the relevant Australian Standards and Pacific Environment's commitment to work to NATA standards. The regular maintenance program includes, but is not limited to:

- Daily remote data check and attend to any fault identified within 24 hours;
- Filter changes;
- Leak checks;
- Single point calibration;
- Multipoint linearity check;
- Visual inspection;
- Cleaning of sample lines and particulate (BAM) inlet head;
- Advanced six and twelve monthly analyser service and overhaul;
- Annual calibration of meteorological sensors; and
- Alignment check for wind speed/direction sensor.
- Remote daily data checks are performed by a Pacific Environment consultant to ensure the integrity of the system.
- A calibrations span value of 500 ppb is used to challenge the SO_2 instrument.

A.3 EnviroSuite

Data from the monitoring station are recorded to a local data logger and then uploaded in near real-time via a secured virtual private network (VPN) to Pacific Environment's proprietary data management software, EnviroSuite. Any instrument or system fault is captured by the data logger and relayed in real time via email and SMS, and/or flagged by EnviroSuite.

Pacific Environment provides and hosts a website that is dedicated to providing air quality and meteorological monitoring data for the project. This web page for reporting data in near real-time, includes a map of the project area, icons showing the locations of monitoring equipment and recent monitoring data readings. Data for comparison with compliance limits are also presented. The web address for this is: https://es2.envirosuite.com/monitoring/pansw/.

As requested by the Port Authority, public-facing data contains a disclaimer, similar to that presented on the OEH air quality monitoring website:

Disclaimer: The data used in the compilation of this page have undergone only preliminary quality assurance checks. These data may require modification during final stages of validation as a result of calibration changes, power failures, instrument failures etc.

Appendix B Quality assurance and control

B.1 National Association of Testing Authorities accreditation

Pacific Environment is pursuing accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) for the measurement of all ambient air quality and meteorological parameters. All monitoring is being conducted in accordance with the NATA requirements.

B.2 Data storage and ratification

All monitoring and calibration data are stored on a central software system and on a cloud-based server with multiple replicas. The data are also stored internally on the analysers.

Currently, there are no Australian guidelines for the ratification of air quality monitoring data. The data ratification process has therefore been developed in keeping with best practice guidelines from the USEPA and Defra in the UK. The data ratification process involves steps such as:

- Removal of clearly incorrect data.
- Corrections for instrument drift.
- Corrections for offsets.
- Removal of calibration points.
- Removal of data during servicing and maintenance periods.

Appendix C Data availability and summary

Data availability for SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ during the reporting period, based on the 5-minute average values, is shown in **Table C-1**. A summary and distributions of measurements for SO_2, $PM_{2.5}$, wind speed and wind direction are shown in **Figure C-1**.

Some data were invalidated due to the instrument monthly maintenance on 29 July from 09:30 to 12:00.

Table C-1: Data availability and summary statistics for SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ (5-minute average reported values)

Statistic	SO_2	$PM_{2.5}$
Possible values	8928	8928
Missing values	359	27
Availability (%)	96.0%	99.7%
Minimum (µg/m³)	0.0	-1.0
Maximum (µg/m³)	102.0	44.0
Mean (µg/m³)	0.6	12.8
Median (µg/m³)	0.0	11.0
95th percentile (µg/m³)	1.1	27.6

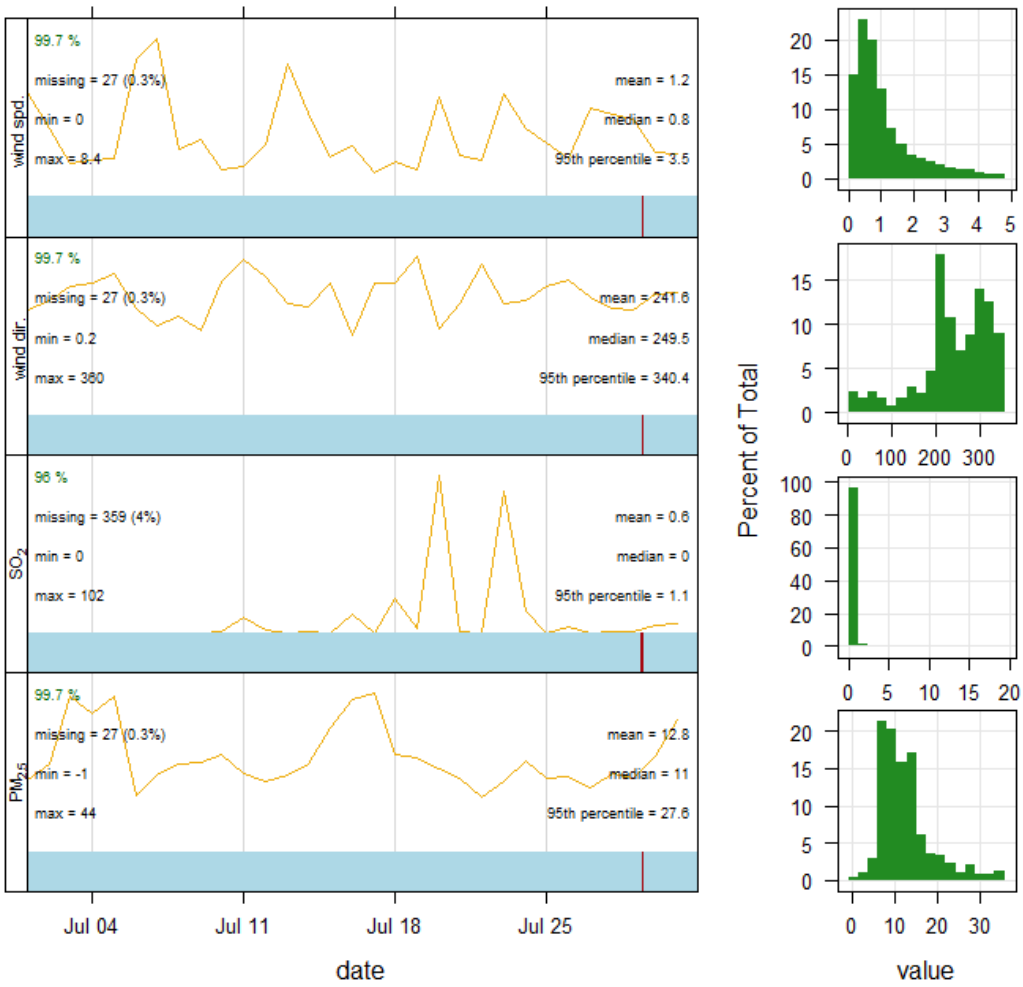


Figure C-1: Output summary and data distribution for 5-minute values of wind speed (in m/s), wind direction, SO_2 (in µg/m³) and $PM_{2.5}$ (in µg/m³) concentrations. Blue bars represent captured data and red bars represent missing data.

Appendix D Wind roses

A wind rose showing the frequency of counts by wind direction for the reporting period are shown in **Figure D-1**. Some guidance on the interpretation of wind roses is provided in **Figure D-2**.

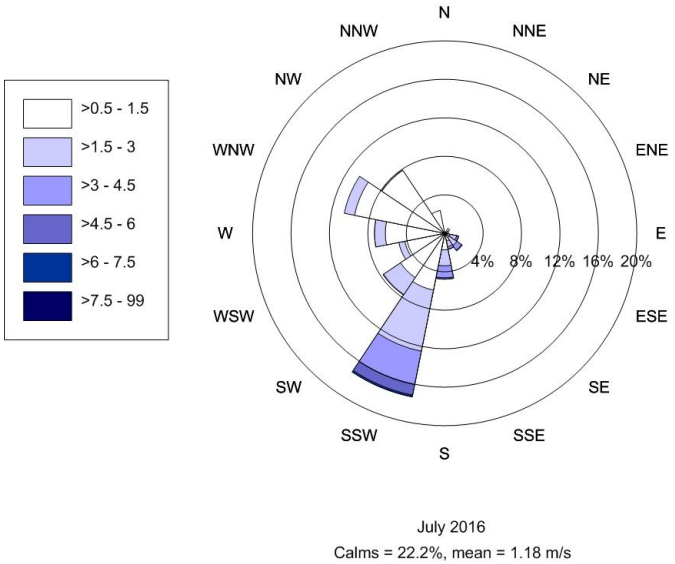


Figure D-1: Wind rose for the WBCT in July 2016

A wind rose shows the frequency of occurrence of winds by direction and strength, presented as 16 bars that correspond to the compass points (N, NNE, NE, etc). The length of each bar represents the frequency of occurrence of winds from that direction, and the colours of the bar sections correspond to wind speed categories, the darker colours representing stronger winds.

In this example, 30% of winds are from the ESE direction, and the winds from this direction have the following speed distribution:

- 10% between 1.5 and 3 m/s
- 10% between 3 and 4.5 m/s
- 7% between 4.5 and 6 m/s
- 3% between 6 m/s and 7.5 m/s

Predominant wind direction

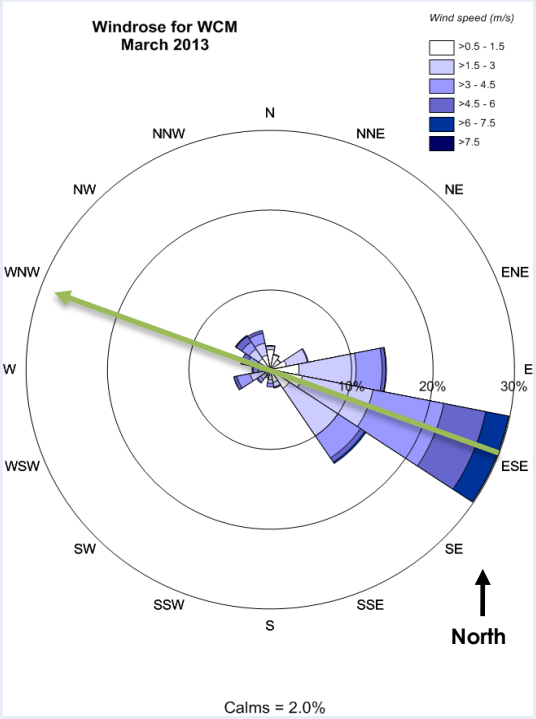


Figure D-2: Interpretation of an example wind rose