



White Bay Cruise Terminal

Air Quality and Meteorological Monitoring Report – August 2020

15 October 2020

Project No.: 0429140



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Air Quality and Meteorological Monitoring Report – August 2020

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Port Authority of New South Wales (NSW) has committed to undertaking air quality monitoring in the residential area adjacent to the White Bay Cruise Terminal (WBCT). This report presents a summary of monitoring data collected during August 2020.

For additional detail regarding the history of the monitoring program, the methodology, monitoring station equipment and technology, please refer to any of the monthly reports prior to February 2018.

2. AIR QUALITY DATA

The monitoring results are presented below with comparison to the ambient air quality criteria for SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ provided in The Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales (EPA, 2017). 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 SO₂ and PM_{2.5} concentrations are also compared with the data from several NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) monitoring sites, formerly known as Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

2.1 Cruise Ship Days

There were no cruise ships berthed during the month of August 2020 due to the COVID-19 restrictions.

2.2 10-minute Average Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations

A time-series plot of 10-minute average SO₂ concentrations for August is provided in Figure 2-1. No exceedances of the 10-minute average air quality criterion for SO₂ were recorded during the reporting period.

The highest 10-minute average SO_2 concentration (19 μ g/m³) was recorded on 29 August at 11:10 pm. This concentration is approximately 3% of the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) criterion.

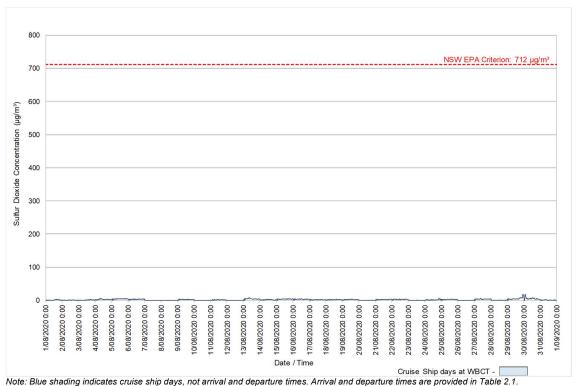
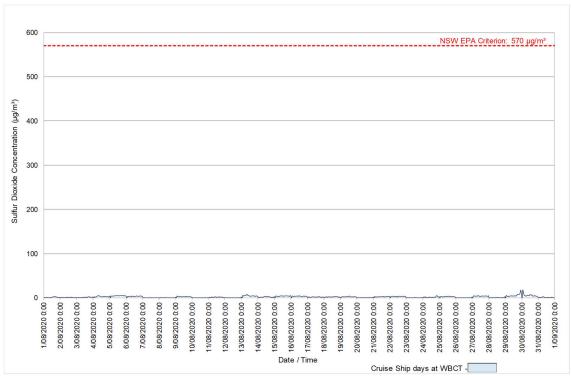


Figure 2-1: 10-minute average SO₂ concentrations

2.3 1-hour Average Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations

A time series plot of the 1-hour average SO_2 concentration for August is shown in Figure 2-2. No exceedances of the 1-hour SO_2 criterion were recorded during the reporting period. The highest 1-hour average SO_2 concentration (18 μ g/m³) was recorded on 30 August at 2:00 am. This concentration is approximately 3% of the NSW EPA criterion.



Note: Blue shading indicates cruise ship days, not arrival and departure times. Arrival and departure times are provided in Table 2.1.

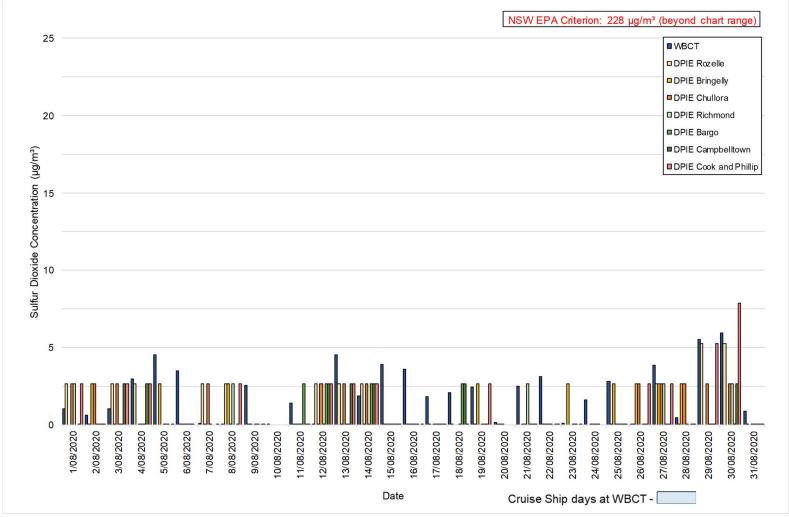
Figure 2-2: 1-hour average SO₂ concentrations

2.4 24-hour Average Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations

Time-series plots of 24-hour average SO₂ concentrations at WBCT and selected NSW DPIE urban background sites in Sydney are shown in Figure 2-3.

The selected DPIE monitoring sites that measure SO_2 include Rozelle, Bringelly, Chullora, Richmond, Bargo, Campbelltown and Cook and Phillip Park (Sydney CBD). 24-hour average SO_2 concentrations measured at White Bay are within the EPA criterion and are shown against those measured by DPIE stations in the region.

The highest 24-hour average SO₂ concentration (6 µg/m³) was recorded on 30 August.



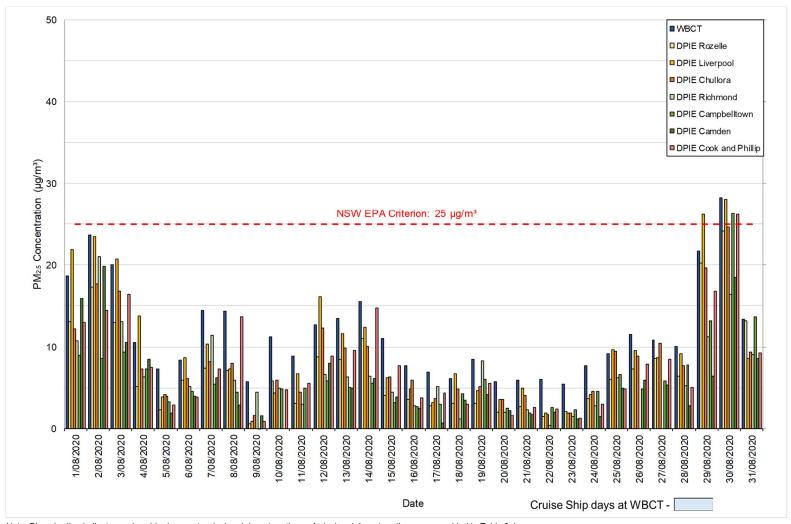
Note: Blue shading indicates cruise ship days, not arrival and departure times. Arrival and departure times are provided in Table 2.1. Zero data are graphed with a minor accentuation for visual purposes.

Figure 2-3: 24-hour average SO₂ concentrations at WBCT and DPIE monitoring sites

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2.5 24-hour Average PM_{2.5} Concentrations

Time-series plots of 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT and selected DPIE monitoring sites are shown in Figure 2-4. Of the DPIE sites in Sydney, $PM_{2.5}$ is measured at a range of locations, including Rozelle, Liverpool, Chullora, Richmond, Campbelltown, Camden and Cook and Phillip.



Note: Blue shading indicates cruise ship days, not arrival and departure times. Arrival and departure times are provided in Table 2.1.

Figure 2-4: 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentration at WBCT and DPIE monitoring sites

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There was a recorded exceedance of the NSW EPA 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ criterion (25 $\mu g/m^3$) at WBCT on 28 August (28.3 $\mu g/m^3$) due to bushfire activity in the region.

As shown in the figure there were also reported exceedances at the DPIE Liverpool, DPIE Campbelltown and DPIE Cook and Phillip monitoring stations during this time. Measurements were generally consistent with the DPIE stations. Bushfire activity was due to hazard reduction programs located at Ku-Ring Gai National Park and Northern Beaches according to the Rural Fire Services.

2.6 Summary Statistics

Summary statistics for the SO₂ and PM_{2.5} concentrations at WBCT are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Summary statistics for SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at WBCT ($\mu g/m^3$)

Pollutant:		SO_2		PM _{2.5}
Averaging period:	10 minute	1 hour	24 hour	24 hour
Criterion:	712	570	228	25
Mean	2	2	2	12
Median	2	2	2	11
Standard deviation	2	2	2	6
Sample variance	4	4	3	32
Range	19	18	6	23
Minimum	0	0	0	5
Maximum	19	18	6	28
Maximum (cruise ship day)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Note: N/A – Not Applicable due to the absence of cruise ships during the month of August.

3. METEOROLOGICAL DATA

A wind rose showing the frequency of counts by wind direction for the reporting period is shown in Figure 3-1. Guidance on the interpretation of wind roses is provided in the monthly reports prior to March 2018.

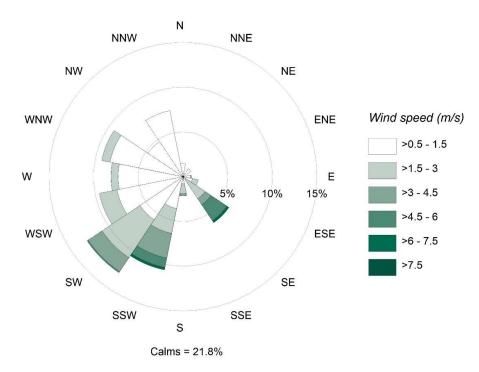


Figure 3-1: Wind rose for the reporting period

4. DATA AVAILABILITY

Data availability for SO2 and PM2.5 during the reporting period, based on the 5-minute average values, is shown in Table 4-1. An output summary and data distribution for 5-minute values of wind speed (m/s), wind direction, SO2 (μ g/m3) and PM2.5 (μ g/m3) concentrations are shown in Figure 4-1.

Table 4-1: Data availability and summary statistics for SO₂ and PM_{2.5}

Statistic	SO ₂ (5-minute)	PM _{2.5} (1-hour)
Possible values	8,556	744
Missing values	404	25
Availability (%)	95.5	99.7
95 th percentile (µg/m³)	5	27

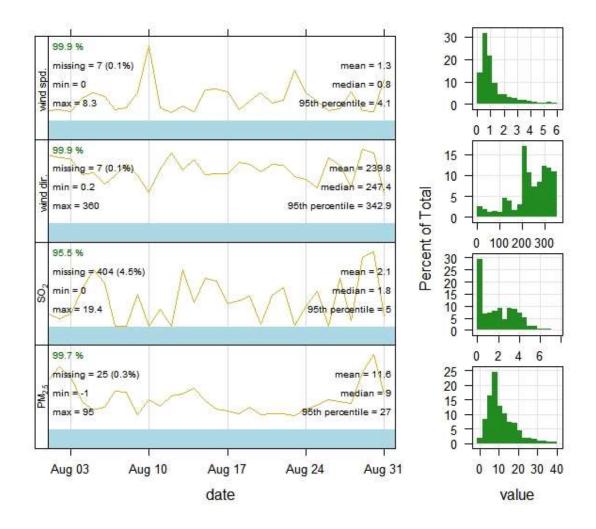


Figure 4-1: Output summary and data distribution

5. **REFERENCES**

NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). 2017. The Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales, New South Wales Environment Protection Authority, January 2017.

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