AAL SHANGHAI

Glebe Island 2
Compliance Noise Monitoring Report

Prepared for:

Port Authority of New South Wales
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BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Port Authority of New South Wales (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reference	Date	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
610.04309-R106-v0.1	21 July 2021	Jason Rasquinha	Aaron McKenzie	Aaron McKenzie

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1 Introduction

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR Consulting) has been commissioned by the Port Authority of New South Wales (Port Authority of NSW) to conduct monitoring of noise emissions of the "AAL Shanghai" (a general cargo vessel) at Glebe Island Berth 2 (GI-2), as required by the Glebe Island and White Bay Port Noise Policy, *Port Authority of NSW (2020)* which came into effect in January 2021.

Noise measurements have been conducted whilst the ship was berthed at GI-2. Measurements were undertaken at two locations considered representative of the potentially most exposed residential receivers on Refinery Drive in Pyrmont.

The measurements were conducted during the night-time between 03:17 and 04:07 on 2 June 2021.

2 Site description

The Glebe Island Port facility is located north of Anzac Bridge between Johnsons Bay and White Bay on Glebe Island. The facility occupies approximately 40 hectares of waterfront land and forms a crescent around Glebe Island, with a water frontage of about 1,400 m in length.

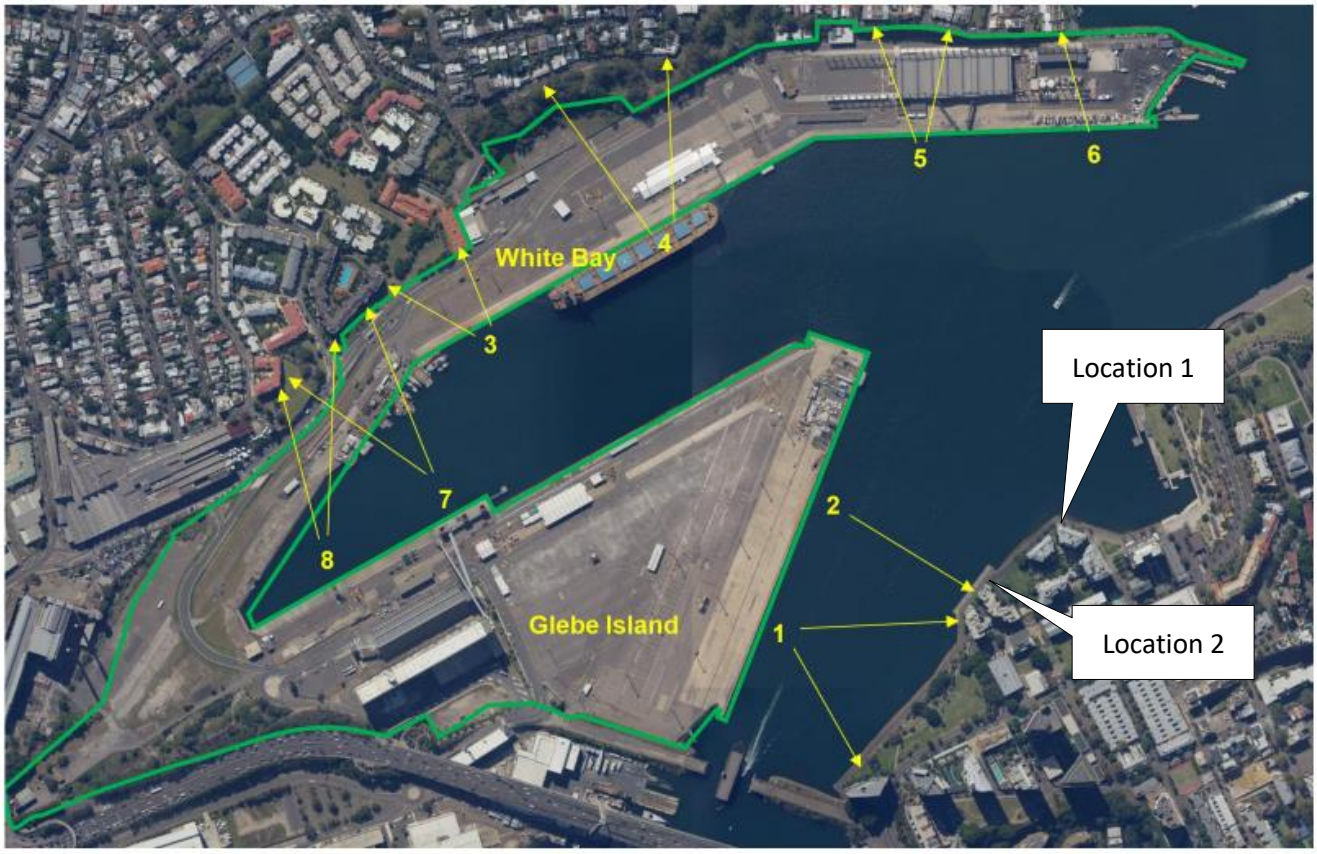
The facility layout comprises the following main elements:

- Two berths on the eastern side of Glebe Island designated GI-1 and GI-2, and two berths on the western side designated GI-7 and GI-8;
- Concrete/asphalt area previously used for vehicle storage; and
- Internal roads continuing from Sommerville Road providing truck access to the storage areas of Berths 1 to 2.
- The adjacent White Bay facility to the west of Glebe Island consists of 5 berths on the northern side of White Bay.

Berth 2 is located towards the eastern end Glebe Island, as shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 also identifies the nearest receiver locations for each berth as identified in Appendix H – Noise Standard, which forms part of the Port Noise Policy and the measurement locations used.

Figure 1 Location of berths and nearest receivers to each berth



Note: Figure referenced from Appendix H of the Port Noise Policy

2.1 Noise Trigger Levels and Criteria

The noise trigger levels applicable at the worst affected sensitive receiver as outlined in the Port Noise Policy is reproduced in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Vessel Trigger Noise Level (external)

Environmental trigger applied to vessels at berth	Assessment Location	Day $L_{Aeq(15hour)}$[1] (7am to 10pm)	Night $L_{Aeq(1hour)}$ (10pm to 7am)	Night L_{Amax} (10pm to 7am)
Glebe Island 1 and 2	All sensitive receivers near the port	60 dBA	55 dBA	65 dBA
Glebe Island 7 and 8		60 dBA	55 dBA	65 dBA
White Bay 3		60 dBA	55 dBA	65 dBA
White Bay 4 (non-cruise)		60 dBA	55 dBA	65 dBA

Note 1: This includes a 5dBA allowance in the short term for vessels that cannot meet the night time vessel trigger noise level without restrictions to unloading speeds. The 24/7 goal is the median unloading noise level for vessels which is applied as the night time vessel trigger noise level

3 Measurement Methodology and Instrumentation

In accordance with the Port Noise Policy, compliance with the Noise Trigger Levels is required at all sensitive receivers to the port. The nearest receivers to each berth have been identified and measurements have been subsequently undertaken at the closest receiver to assess compliance as identified in the Port Noise Policy and shown in **Figure 1**. The noise measurements were undertaken during unloading operations.

Furthermore, the noise monitoring is required to be undertaken over a period of sufficient duration to ensure representative results from all activities and combinations of activities that would be expected to occur and to satisfy the $L_{Aeq(period)}$ trigger level.

Three 15-minute measurements were undertaken at Location 1 and one measurement was undertaken at Location 2 during the night-time to confirm receiver noise levels.

At the time of the measurements another ship, the Kondili was docked at berth 8 (GI-8). The measured noise levels were observed to be dominated by the engine exhaust of the AAL Shanghai. The engine noise of the AAL Shanghai was relatively constant at both locations.

All acoustic instrumentation employed throughout the monitoring programme has been designed to comply with the requirements of AS IEC 61672.1 – 2013 *Electroacoustics—Sound level meters - Specifications* and carries current National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) or manufacturer calibration certificates. Instrument calibration was checked before and after each measurement survey, with the variation in calibrated levels not exceeding ±0.5 dBA.

Noise measurements and assessments in this report have been prepared in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1055-2018 "Acoustics - *Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise"* and with reference to the Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI).

The survey instrumentation used during the studies is set out in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Noise Survey Instrumentation

Type	Serial Number	Instrumentation Description
2270	3029485	Brüel & Kjær Modular Precision Sound Level Meter
4189	3260622	Brüel & Kjær 12.5 mm Pre-polarised Condenser Microphone
SV-30A	24604	Svantek Sound Level Calibrator

4 Results and Analysis

The results of the attended noise measurements are summarised in **Table 3**. The measured noise levels presented include noise from the ship as well as ambient noise unrelated to GI-8.

Table 3 Summary of Measurement Results – 2 June 2021

Location	Period/ Weather	Start Time	LAeq	LCeq	LCeq - LAeq	LA10	LA90	GI-8 Related LAmax	Comments
Location 1	Night Temp: 10°C Wind: calm	3:17	53	78	25	53	52	54	**Site related noise events AAL Shanghai (GI 2):** Exhaust: 51-54 dBA **AAL Shanghai:** *Estimated contribution* LAeq(1hour): 53 dBA LAmax: 54 dBA **Other noise events:** Vehicles: 43-48 dBA Bat: 55 dBA Impact :59 dBA
		3:33	53	77	25	53	52	54	
		3:49	53	76	23	54	52	54	
Location 2	Night Temp: 9°C Wind: calm	4:07	54	81	26	55	54	55	**Site related noise events AAL Shanghai (GI 2):** Exhaust: 51-54 dBA **AAL Shanghai:** *Estimated contribution* LAeq(1hour): 53 dBA LAmax: 54 dBA **Other noise events:** Vehicles: 43-48 dBA Rock-breaker: 55-53 dBA for less than 10 seconds

4.1.1 Modifying Factors

The Port Noise Policy (Appendix F, Vessel Noise Guideline) makes reference to the NSW Environment Protection Authority NPfI (EPA 2017) for the assessment of annoying characteristics such as tonal noise.

The Port Noise Policy does not currently have a method for assessing low frequency noise. Low frequency noise impacts from shipping are currently under investigation and will be reviewed following collection of a database of ship low frequency noise data by the Port Authority.

Furthermore, the noise levels were also observed to be generally constant and therefore were not considered to be intermittent as defined in the NPfI.

5 Performance Assessment

5.1 Operations

Results of the operator attended noise measurements compared with the Vessel Noise Trigger Levels indicates that compliance with the Vessel Noise Trigger Level was achieved during the night-time at both locations.

The measurement results indicated that the difference between the LAeq and LCeq was greater than 15 dB for all measurements and that low frequency noise emissions would trigger an exceedance of the Low Frequency Noise Threshold (Table C2 in the NPfI) between 40Hz and 160Hz for all measurements with a significant noise emission between 40-63Hz.

However, as the Port Noise Policy does not currently have a method for assessing low frequency noise, no penalty has been applied. Furthermore, as the noise levels from the AAL Shanghai were fairly constant, and therefore were not considered to be intermittent as defined in the NPfI. Analysis of the collected frequency data did not indicate a tonal noise would be applied as per the NPfI.

Table 4 Compliance Assessment

Location	Estimated GI-8 Contribution			Vessel Noise Trigger Levels			Compliance	
	Day $L_{Aeq(15hour)}$	Night $L_{Aeq(1hour)}$	Night L_{Amax}	Day $L_{Aeq(15hour)}$	Night $L_{Aeq(1hour)}$	Night L_{Amax}	Day	Night
Location 1	-	53 dBA	54 dBA	60 dBA	55 dBA	65 dBA	-	Yes
Location 2	-	53 dBA	54 dBA	60 dBA	55 dBA	65 dBA	-	Yes

6 Conclusion

Noise measurements were carried out whilst the AAL Shanghai was berthed at GI-2 during the night-time periods on the 2 June2021.

Noise measurements undertaken at Location 1 and 2 indicate that estimated noise levels from the AAL Shanghai were below the Vessel Noise Trigger Levels during the night-time periods at both locations.

Observed L_{Amax} noise level were under the criteria of 65dBA.

APPENDIX A

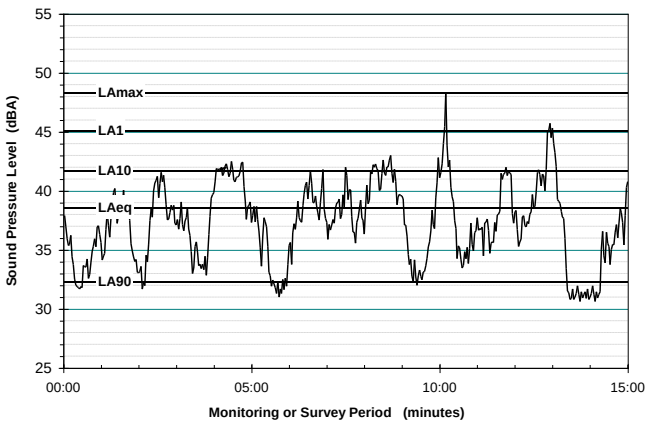
Acoustic Terminology

Typical Noise Indices

This Report makes repeated reference to certain noise level descriptors, in particular the L_{A10}, L_{A90} and L_{Aeq} and L_{Amax} noise levels.

- The L_{A10} is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded 10% of a given measurement period and is utilised normally to characterise typical maximum noise levels.
- The L_{Aeq} is essentially the average sound level. It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustical energy as a given time-varying sound over the same measurement period. The $L_{Aeq(period)}$ is the measurement parameter used to describe the average sound level over the period. For daytime the period is 7 am to 6 pm, for evening 6 pm to 10 pm, and for night-time 10 pm to 7 am.
- The L_{A90} noise level is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded 90% of a given measurement period and is representative of the average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the "background" level.
- The L_{Amax} is simply the maximum noise level and is often represented by the $L_{A1(1min)}$, being the level exceeded 1% of 1 minute, ie the noise level exceeded for 0.6 of a second.

Graphical Display of Typical Noise Indices



Typical Noise Levels

The following table presents examples of typical noise levels.

Typical Noise Levels

Sound Pressure Level (dBA)	Typical Source	Subjective Evaluation
130	Threshold of pain	Intolerable
120	Heavy rock concert	Extremely noisy
110	Grinding on steel	
100	Loud car horn at 3 m	Very noisy
90	Construction site with pneumatic hammering	
80	Kerb side of busy street	Loud
70	Loud radio or television	
60	Department store	Moderate to
50	General Office	Quiet
40	Inside private office	Quiet to
30	Inside bedroom	Very quiet
20	Unoccupied recording studio	Almost silent

A-Weighting or dBA Noise Levels

The overall level of a sound is usually expressed in terms of dBA, which is measured using the "A-weighting" filter incorporated in sound level meters. These filters have a frequency response corresponding approximately to that of human hearing. People's hearing is most sensitive to sounds at mid frequencies (500 Hz to 4000 Hz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. Thus, the level of a sound in dBA is a good measure of the "loudness" of that sound. Different sources having the same dBA level generally sound about equally as loud, although the perceived loudness can also be affected by the character of the sound (eg the loudness of human speech and a distant motorbike may be perceived differently, although they are of the same dBA level).

Sensitivity of People to Noise Level Changes

A change of up to 3 dBA in the level of a sound is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dBA to 5 dBA change corresponds to a small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dBA change corresponds to an approximate doubling or halving in loudness.

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