

North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation Mky

Southern and Northern Stations

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Validated Report

1st March – 31st March 2025

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Acoem Australasia (Ecotech Pty Ltd) ABN: 32005752081

1492 Ferntree Gully Rd, Knoxfield VIC. 3180. AUSTRALIA

Tel No: +61397307800 Fax No: 1300 668 763

Email info.au@acoem.com WEB acoem.com.au

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Customer Details				
Customer North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation				
Contact name	Luke Galea			
Address	Level 1, Waterfront Place, Mulherin Drive, Mackay Harbour, Mackay Harbour QLD 4740			
Email	lgalea@nqbp.com.au			
Phone	0439 782 436			

Revision History					
Revision Report ID Date Analyst					
0	DAT22567	28/04/2025	Pakhi Sharma		

Report by: Pakhi Sharma Parto...

Signatory: Elmira Parto

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Table of Contents

Customer Details	2
Revision History	2
Table of Contents	3
List of Figures	4
List of Tables	5
Executive Summary	6
1.0 Introduction	7
2.0 Monitoring and Data Collection	7
2.1. Siting Details	7
2.2. Monitored Parameters	9
2.3. Data Collection Methods	9
2.3.1. Data Acquisition	9
2.4. Data Validation and Reporting	10
2.4.1. Validation	10
2.4.2. Reporting	10
2.5. Calibrations and Maintenance	11
2.5.1. Units and Uncertainties	11
2.5.2. Maintenance	11
2.5.2.1. Calibration & Maintenance Summary Tables	11
2.5.3. Maintenance Notes	12
2.5.3.1. NQBP Mky Northern	12
2.5.3.2. NQBP Mky Southern	12

North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation

3.0	Results	.13
3.1.	Data Capture	. 13
3.2.	Air Quality Summary	. 14
3	3.2.1. Air Quality Categories	. 14
3.3.	Tabulated Data	. 17
3.4.	Graphic Representations	. 18
4.0	Valid Data Exception Tables	.21
5.0	Report Summary	.22
Appen	dix 1 - Definitions & Abbreviations	. 23
Appen	dix 2 - Explanation of Exception Table	. 24
List o	of Figures	
Figure	1: Southern and Northern Monitoring Stations Location	8
•	2: Hourly PM ₁₀ Averages for NQBP Mky Southern Station Assessed Against the Air Quality ories	. 15
•	3: Hourly PM ₁₀ Averages for NQBP Mky Northern Station Assessed Against the Air Quality ories	.16
Figure	4: Southern station PM ₁₀ 24 Hour Averages	. 18
Figure	5: Northern station PM ₁₀ 24 Hour Averages	. 19
Figure	6: Southern and Northern Stations PM ₁₀ 24 Hour Averages Comparison	.20

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List of Tables

Table 1: Southern and Northern Stations Siting	7
Table 2: Parameters Measured at the Southern and Northern Monitoring Stations	9
Table 3: Methods	9
Table 4: Units and Uncertainties	11
Table 5: Southern and Northern Stations Maintenance Table	12
Table 6: Monthly Data Capture for Southern and Northern stations	13
Table 7: General statistics	14
Table 8: Colour-coded Categories for Air Quality Categories	14
Table 9: Southern and Northern Stations Data Table	17
Table 10: Southern Station PM ₁₀ Valid Data Exception Table	21
Table 11: Northern Station PM ₁₀ Valid Data Exception Table	21

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Executive Summary

North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation has commissioned Acoem Australasia to conduct air quality monitoring for the Mackay Dust Monitoring Program. The monitoring stations at Southern and Northern sites are each equipped with an E-Sampler. Both E-samplers were equipped to measure TSP until 12^{th} June 2020 when the E-Sampler heads at both stations were changed to measuring PM₁₀.

The air quality stations were commissioned in July 2016.

This report presents the data collected from the Southern and Northern stations in March 2025.

Data capture was above 95% for both Southern and Northern station.

The PM₁₀ monthly average for Southern station was 12 μ g/m³ with a standard deviation of 7 μ g/m³.

The PM₁₀ monthly average for Northern station was 17 μ g/m³ with a standard deviation of 16 μ g/m³.

On 20th February 2024, NQBP personnel moved the Southern E-Sampler station to a new position approximately 50 meters south of its original location.

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1.0 Introduction

Acoem Australasia was commissioned by North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation to provide monitoring and data reporting for the Mackay Dust Monitoring Program at Southern and Northern monitoring stations, located in Mackay Harbour, QLD, Australia as detailed in Table 1.

Acoem Australasia commenced data collection from both stations on 20th July 2016.

The data presented in this report:

- Describes air quality measurements;
- Compares monitoring results;
- Has been quality assured.

2.0 Monitoring and Data Collection

2.1. Siting Details

Station locations and siting details are described below.

Table 1: Southern and Northern Stations Siting

Site Name	Geographical Coordinates	Height Above Sea Level (m)
Northern	21° 06' 4.18" S 149° 13′ 26.10" E	5m
Southern-New	21° 06' 24.7" S 149° 13' 28.20" E	5m

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Figure 1: Southern and Northern Monitoring Stations Location

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2.2. Monitored Parameters

Table 2 below details the parameters monitored and the instruments used at the Southern and Northern stations. Appendix 1 defines any abbreviated parameter names used throughout the report.

Table 2: Parameters Measured at the Southern and Northern Monitoring Stations

Parameter Measured	Instrument and Measurement Technique
PM ₁₀	Met One E-Sampler – light scatter aerosol monitor

2.3. Data Collection Methods

Table 3 shows the methods used for data collection.

Table 3: Methods

Parameter Measured	Data Collection Methods Used	Description of Method
PM ₁₀ (E-Sampler)	Met One E-Sampler Operation Manual	Met One E-Sampler Operation Manual

2.3.1. Data Acquisition

Data is logged by the E-sampler at each monitoring site. Each E-sampler is equipped with a 4G modem for remote data collection. The recorded data is remotely collected from the E-samplers daily (using Airodis[™] version 5.2.4) and stored at Acoem Australasia's Environmental Reporting Services (ERS) department in Melbourne, Australia. Data samples are logged in 5-minute intervals. Unless otherwise specified, raw data will be retained for at least four years.

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2.4. Data Validation and Reporting

2.4.1. Validation

The Acoem Australasia ERS department performs daily data checks to ensure maximum data capture rates are maintained. Any equipment failures are communicated to the responsible field engineers for urgent rectification. Acoem Australasia ERS maintains two distinct databases containing non-validated and validated data respectively.

The validated database is created by duplicating the non-validated database and then flagging data affected by instrument faults, calibrations, and other maintenance activities. The data validation software requires the analyst to supply a valid reason (e.g., backed by maintenance notes, calibration sheets, etc) in the database for flagging any data as invalid.

Validation is performed by the Acoem Australasia ERS operator, and the validation is reviewed. All data is checked and graphs and reports are generated based on the verified five-minute data.

2.4.2. Reporting

The reported data is in a Microsoft Excel format file named "NQBP Mky Southern and Northern Stations Data Report March 2025.xlsx."

The Excel file consists of six worksheets:

- 1. Cover
- 2. 5 Minute Data Averages
- 3. 15 Minute Data Averages
- 4. 1 Hour Data Averages
- 5. 24 Hour Data Averages
- 6. Valid Data Exception Tables

The data contained in these reports is based on Australian Eastern Standard Time. Data is for all parameters measured continuously.

All averages are calculated from the five-minute data. Averages are based on a minimum of 75% valid readings within the averaging period. Averaging periods of eight hours or less are reported for the end of the period, i.e., the hourly average 02:00am is for the data collected from 1:00am to 2:00am. One-hour averages are calculated based on a clock hour. One day and one-year averages are calculated based on calendar days.

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2.5. Calibrations and Maintenance

2.5.1. Units and Uncertainties¹

The uncertainties for each parameter have been determined by the manufacturer's tolerance limits of the equipment's parameters, and by the data collection standard method. ²

The reported uncertainties are expanded uncertainties, calculated using coverage factors which give a level of confidence of approximately 95%.

Table 4: Units and Uncertainties

Parameter	Units	Resolution	Uncertainty ¹	Measurement Range
PM ₁₀ (E-Sampler)	μg/m³	1 μg/m³	± 10% to gravimetric method ²	0 to 65 mg/m³

2.5.2. Maintenance

Scheduled maintenance is completed every 2 months by Acoem Australasia. No maintenance has been observed in the month of March 2025.

2.5.2.1. Calibration & Maintenance Summary Tables

The last calibrations for the following parameters were performed on the indicated dates. Data supplied after this time is subject to verification, to be performed at the next calibration cycle.

Note: Maintenance and calibration dates may differ, as calibrations may be less frequent than scheduled maintenance visits.

¹ Uncertainties are calculated based on the full measurement range unless stated otherwise

² Manufacturer's stated accuracy for nephelometer when calibrated for local particulate type.

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2.5.3. Maintenance Notes

2.5.3.1. NQBP Mky Northern

• There was no maintenance performed at the station in March 2025.

2.5.3.2. NQBP Mky Southern

• There was no maintenance performed at the station in March 2025.

Table 5 indicates when the particulate equipment was last maintained/calibrated.

Table 5: Southern and Northern Stations Maintenance Table

Station	Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type	Date of Last Calibration
Southern	PM ₁₀	26/02/2025	6 Monthly	08/12/2023
Northern	PM ₁₀	26/02/2025	6 Monthly	24/10/2024

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3.0 Results

3.1. Data Capture

Data capture is calculated from 5-minute data, and refers to the amount of available data collected during the report period.

The percentage of data captured is calculated using the following equation:

Data capture = (Reported air quality data / Total data) x 100%

Where:

- Reported air quality data = Number of instrument readings which have been verified through
 a quality assured process and excludes all data errors, zero data collection due to calibration,
 failures and planned and unplanned maintenance.
- Total data = Total number of samples (instrument readings) expected for the sampling period. Total data is calculated based on the same averaging period as "reported air quality data" and the duration of the corresponding report period. e.g., for 5-minute data collected over a month of 31 days, the total data would be equal to 12 (5-minute samples in an hour) x 24 (hours in a day) x 31 (days in a month) = 8928 samples.

Table 6 below displays data capture statistics for March 2025. **Bold** values in the table indicate data capture below 95%.

Table 6: Monthly Data Capture for Southern and Northern stations

Station	Parameter	Data Capture (%)
Southern	PM ₁₀	100.0
Northern	PM ₁₀	100.0

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3.2. Air Quality Summary

Table 7 below presents some statistical parameters for Southern and Northern stations. The standard deviation is calculated based on the 5-minute averaged data.

Table 7: General statistics

Station	Parameter	Time Period	Average (μg/m³)	Standard Deviation (μg/m³)
Southern	PM ₁₀	1 month	12	7
Northern	PM ₁₀	1 month	17	16

3.2.1. Air Quality Categories

Air quality categories rather than an air quality index have been adopted to align with a Nationally consistent method of reporting of air quality data.

Each air quality measurement from a monitoring station is assigned an air quality category rating based on comparison of the measurement value against the relevant air quality guideline. Five colour-coded air quality categories are used, being 'Good' (Blue), 'Fair' (Green), 'Poor' (Purple), 'Very Poor' (Red) or 'Extremely Poor' (Black). Values greater than the air quality guideline will be appear as 'Poor', 'Very Poor' or 'Extremely Poor'.

The Air Quality Categories rating is based on 1-hour averages values.³

Table 8: Colour-coded Categories for Air Quality Categories⁴

	Not	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Extremely poor
ı	available	<50	50-100	100.1-200	200.1-600	>600

The PM_{10} 1-hour average values for the reporting month at the Northern and Southern stations were assessed against the air quality category rating, and the pie chart on the next pages presents the percentage of the time for which a specific air quality category was identified.

³ https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/monitoring/air/air-monitoring/air-quality-categories

⁴ Colour scheme and pie chart type has been changed to reflect the website of North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation.

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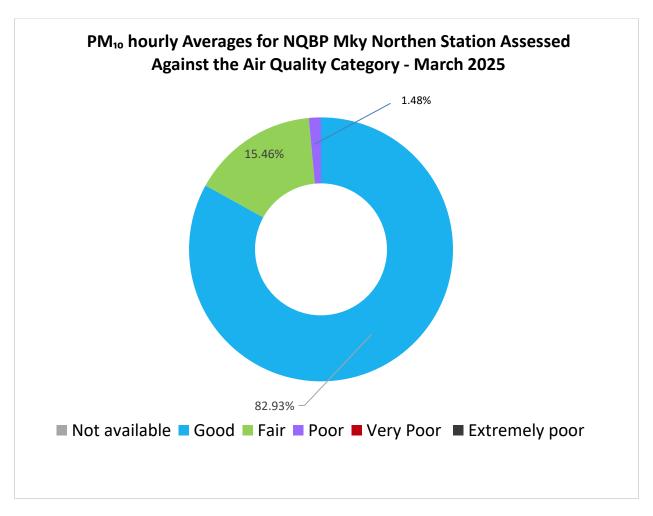


Figure 2: Hourly PM₁₀ Averages for NQBP Mky Northern Station Assessed Against the Air Quality Categories

82.93% of days during the reporting period presented by the Air Quality Category are classified as Good, 15.46% days are classified as Fair, 0.00% days are classified as Not available, 1.48% of days are classified as Poor, 0.00% of days are classified as Very Poor and 0.00% are classified as Extremely Poor.

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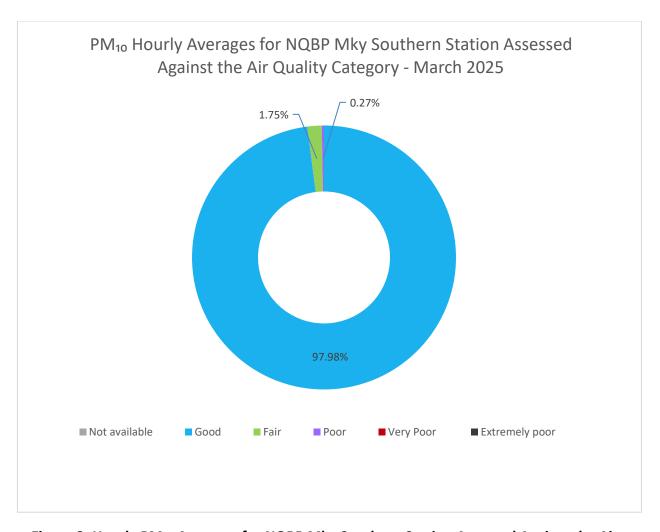


Figure 3: Hourly PM₁₀ Averages for NQBP Mky Southern Station Assessed Against the Air Quality Categories

97.98% of days during the reporting period presented by the Air Quality Category are classified as Good, 0.00% of days are classified as Not available, 1.75% of days are classified as Fair, 0.27% of days are classified as Poor, 0.00% of days are classified as Very Poor and 0.00% of days are classified as Extremely Poor.

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3.3. Tabulated Data

Table 9 details the daily averages for PM₁₀ measured at Southern and Northern stations.

Table 9: Southern and Northern Stations Data Table

Date	Southern PM ₁₀ (μg/m³)	Northern PM ₁₀ (μg/m³)
1-03-2025	16	19
2-03-2025	14	25
3-03-2025	17	32
4-03-2025	10	15
5-03-2025	9	12
6-03-2025	8	9
7-03-2025	7	7
8-03-2025	6	6
9-03-2025	5	7
10-03-2025	6	7
11-03-2025	12	16
12-03-2025	12	15
13-03-2025	15	18
14-03-2025	13	16
15-03-2025	16	21
16-03-2025	14	18
17-03-2025	10	12
18-03-2025	15	27
19-03-2025	14	26
20-03-2025	15	16
21-03-2025	11	15
22-03-2025	13	15
23-03-2025	17	23
24-03-2025	13	19
25-03-2025	18	24
26-03-2025	19	30
27-03-2025	21	29
28-03-2025	16	22
29-03-2025	5	15
30-03-2025	5	6
31-03-2025	5	6

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3.4. Graphic Representations

Validated PM₁₀ data was used to construct the following monthly graphic representations.

Southern PM₁₀ 24 Hour Averages

March 2025

20

18

10

10

11

10

8 Sat

15 Sat

22 Sat

1 Tue

Figure 4: Southern station PM₁₀ 24 Hour Averages

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Northern PM₁₀ 24 Hour Averages

March 2025

30

25

10

8 Sat 15 Sat 22 Sat 1 Tue

Figure 5: Northern station PM₁₀ 24 Hour Averages

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Southern and Northern Stations PM₁₀ 24 Hour Averages

March 2025

Northern Breakwater

Southern Breakwater

20

10

8 Sat

15 Sat

22 Sat

1 Tue

Figure 6: Southern and Northern Stations PM₁₀ 24 Hour Averages Comparison

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4.0 Valid Data Exception Tables

The tables below detail all changes made to the raw data set during the validation process. An explanation of reasons given in the table can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 10: Southern Station PM₁₀ Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
01-03-25 00:00	01-04-25 00:00	No data affected	Nil	PS	28-04-25

Table 11: Northern Station PM₁₀ Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
01-03-25 00:00	01-04-25 00:00	No data affected	Nil	PS	28-04-25

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5.0 Report Summary

- Data capture was above 95% for Southern station in the reporting month.
- Data capture was above 95% for Northern station in the reporting month.
- The PM₁₀ monthly average for Southern station was 12 μ g/m³ with a standard deviation of 7 μ g/m³.
- The PM₁₀ monthly average for Northern station was 17 μg/m³ with a standard deviation of 16 μg/m³.

 ------END OF REPORT------

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Appendix 1 - Definitions & Abbreviations

Micrograms per cubic metre at standard temperature and pressure (0°C and 101.3 μ g/m³

kPa)

PM₁₀ Particulates less than 10 microns equivalent in aerodynamic diameter

North Queensland Bulk Ports Mky Southern and Northern Stations

Report No: DAT22567

North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation

Appendix 2 - Explanation of Exception Table

Commissioning refers to the initial setup and calibration of the instrument when it is first installed. For some instruments there may be a stabilisation period before normal operation commences.

Data transmission error refers to a period of time when the instrument could not transmit data. This may be due to interference, or a problem with the phone line or modem.

Equipment malfunction/instrument fault refers to a period of time when the instrument was not in the normal operating mode and did not measure a representative value of the existing conditions.

Gap in data/data not available refers to a period of time when either data has been lost or could not be collected.

Instrument Alarm refers to an alarm produced by the instrument. A range of alarms can be produced depending on how operation of the instrument is being affected.

Instrument out of service refers to a lack of data due to an instrument being shut down for repair, maintenance, or factory calibration.

Linear offset or multiplier refers to when an offset or multiplier has been applied between two points where the values of the offset or multiplier are different and the correction is interpolated between the two points.

Logger error refers to when an error occurs and instrument readings are not correctly recorded by the logger.

Maintenance refers to a period of time when the logger/instrument was switched off due to maintenance.

Power Interruption refers to no power to the station therefore no data was collected at this time.

Stabilisation following power interruption refers to the start-up period of an instrument after power has been restored.