

North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation

McEwens Beach PM₁₀ Solar BAM 1020

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Validated Report

1st September 2022 to 30th September 2022

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Report No: DAT18871

North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation

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Executive Summary

North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation has commissioned Acoem Australasia to conduct air quality monitoring for the vicinity of the Port of Hay Point at McEwens Beach. The McEwens Beach monitoring station is currently comprised of a Solar BAM 1020 measuring PM₁₀ particulates. The air quality station was commissioned in March 2013.

This report presents the data collected from the McEwens Beach station.

Data capture for PM₁₀ was 99.9 %.

The PM₁₀ monthly average was 10 µg/m³ with a standard deviation of 6 µg/m³.

There were no exceedances recorded for PM₁₀.

1.0 Introduction

Acoem Australasia (Ecotech Pty Ltd) was commissioned by North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation to provide monitoring and data reporting for the McEwens Beach ambient air quality monitoring station, located as detailed in Table 1. Acoem Australasia commenced data collection from the McEwens Beach station on the 4th (Solar E-Sampler PM_{2.5}) and 5th (Solar BAM PM₁₀) April 2013. The PM_{2.5} E-Sampler was decommissioned on the 3rd September 2020.

This report presents the data from the Solar BAM for September 2022.

The data presented in this report:

- Describes air quality measurements;
- Compares monitoring results;
- Has been quality assured;
- Conforms to NATA accreditation requirements, where applicable.

2.0 Monitoring and Data Collection

2.1. Siting Details

The McEwens Beach site consists of one ambient air quality monitoring station. The station's location and siting details are described below.

Table 1: McEwens Beach Monitoring Site Location

Site Name	Geographical Coordinates	Height Above Sea Level (m)
McEwens Beach	Lat: -21.249444° Long: 149.206389°	6

A siting audit was conducted by Acoem Australasia on 4th January 2022 to assess station siting against the guidelines in *AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2016 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air*. The location was found to conform to the guidelines of the standard, with the exception of a road being located within 50m of the station. Given that this road is known to only be lightly trafficked, and the airflow in the vicinity of the sampling inlet is maintained free from restrictions independent of this proximity, these factors are not likely to affect sampling results and therefore the siting of the monitoring unit is considered to be in conformity with the intent of the Standard.



Figure 1: McEwens Beach Monitoring Station Location

2.2. Monitored Parameters

Table 2 below details the parameters monitored and the instruments used at the McEwens Beach monitoring station. Appendix 1 defines any abbreviated parameter names used throughout the report.

Table 2: Parameters Measured at the McEwens Beach Monitoring Station

Parameter Measured	Instrument and Measurement Technique
PM ₁₀	Met One BAM 1020 – Beta ray attenuation

2.3. Data Collection Methods

Table 3 shows the methods used for data collection. Any deviations from the stated methods are detailed in section 2.3.1

Table 3: Methods

Parameter Measured	Data Collection Methods Used	Description of Method
PM ₁₀ (BAM 1020)	AS/NZS 3580.9.11 2016	Methods of sampling and analysis of ambient air. Method 9.11: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM ₁₀ beta attenuation monitors

2.3.1. NATA endorsement and Conformity with Standards

Unless stated below, parameters are monitored at the McEwens Beach station according to the methods detailed in Table 3.

2.3.2. Data Acquisition

Data acquisition is performed by the Met One BAM 1020 instrument situated at the monitoring site. The instrument is equipped with a 4G modem for remote data collection. The recorded data is remotely collected from the BAM 1020 on a daily basis (using Airodis version 5.2.1) and stored at Acoem Australasia’s Environmental Reporting Services (ERS) department in Melbourne, Australia. Data samples are logged in hourly intervals.

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 hourly data for the BAM 1020.

2.4.2. Reporting

The reported data is in a Microsoft Excel format file named *“NQBP McEwens Beach Data Report September 2022.xlsx”*.

The Excel file consists of four worksheets:

1. Cover
2. 1 Hour Averages
3. 24 Hour Averages
4. Valid Data Exception Table

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 hourly data for the BAM 1020. 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.

3.0 Target Maximum Exceedance

The air quality goals for pollutants monitored at the McEwens Beach Station monitoring network site are based on the Australian National Environmental Council (NEPC) Ambient Air Quality NEPM. The target maximum exceedance are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Target Maximum Exceedance

Parameter	Time Period	Exceedance Level	Units	Maximum Allowable Exceedance*
PM ₁₀	1 day	50	µg/m ³	None
PM ₁₀	1 year	25	µg/m ³	None

*Maximum allowable exceedance is a target. The site is not under operational control or formal compliance limits.

Note:

Exceptional events are excluded from this standard. As per the Ambient Air Quality NEPM, **Exceptional event** means a fire or dust occurrence that adversely affects air quality at a particular location, and causes an exceedance of 1-day average standards in excess of normal historical fluctuations and background levels, and is directly related to: bushfire; jurisdiction authorised hazard reduction burning; or continental scale windblown dust.

Acoem Australasia will include any valid data identified as being associated with an exceptional event in all report tables and graphic representations. However, 1-day averages associated with exceptional events will not be counted as exceedance of the Air Quality standard.

The measurement uncertainty (as outlined in Table 5) is not considered when assessing exceedance of the air quality goals. Exceedance are only reported for above goal values based on the decimal places reported.

4.0 Calibrations and Maintenance

4.1. Units and Uncertainties

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.

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

Table 5: Units and Uncertainties

Parameter	Units	Resolution	Uncertainty	Measurement Range ¹
PM ₁₀ (BAM 1020)	µg/m ³	1 µg/m ³	24Hr: ± (5.5 % of reading + 4.0 µg/m ³) (in range 0 - 100 µg/m ³) Hr: ± (8 % of reading + 8.0 µg/m ³) k factor of 2.0	0 to 1000 µg/m ³ LDL _{24hr} =1.0µg/m ³ LDL _{hr} =4.8µg/m ³

¹ Uncertainties may not be calculated based on the full measurement range.

4.2. Maintenance

Scheduled maintenance is completed quarterly by Acoem Australasia on the BAM 1020.

4.2.1. 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.

Table 6 indicates when the particulate equipment was last maintained /calibrated.

Table 6: McEwens Beach Maintenance Table September 2022

Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type	Date of Last Calibration
PM ₁₀	01/09/2022	3 Monthly	06/07/2022

5.0 Results

5.1. Data Capture

BAM 1020 data capture is based on 1 hour averages and refers to the amount of available data collected during the report period.

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

$$\text{Data capture} = (\text{Reported air quality data} / \text{Total data}) \times 100\%$$

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 7 below displays data capture statistics for September 2022. **Bold** values in the table indicate data capture below 95%.

Table 7: Monthly Data Capture for McEwens Beach Station for September 2022

Parameter	Data Capture (%)
PM ₁₀	99.9

5.2. Air Quality Summary

Table 8 below summarises any exceedance of the air quality goals recorded in the month of September 2022.

Table 8: Exceedance Recorded for September 2022

Parameter	Time Period	Value of Exceedance ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Date of Exceedance
PM ₁₀	24 Hour	-	-

5.3. Exceedance Discussion

- There was no exceedance recorded for PM₁₀ during September 2022.

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5.4. General Statistics

Table 9 below presents some statistical parameters September 2022. The standard deviation is calculated based on the hourly averaged data.

Table 9: General statistics for September 2022

Parameter	Time Period	Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Standard Deviation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
PM ₁₀	1 month	10	6

5.5. Tabulated Data

Table 10 details the daily averages for PM₁₀ measured at McEwens Beach station during September 2022.

Table 10: McEwens Beach Station Summary Data Table September 2022

Daily Data – PM ₁₀	
Date	PM ₁₀ BAM1020 (µg/m ³)
1/09/2022	10
2/09/2022	14
3/09/2022	2
4/09/2022	3
5/09/2022	10
6/09/2022	16
7/09/2022	12
8/09/2022	10
9/09/2022	11
10/09/2022	6
11/09/2022	12
12/09/2022	9
13/09/2022	9
14/09/2022	14
15/09/2022	15
16/09/2022	11
17/09/2022	10
18/09/2022	9
19/09/2022	6
20/09/2022	8
21/09/2022	13
22/09/2022	15
23/09/2022	11
24/09/2022	15
25/09/2022	11
26/09/2022	8
27/09/2022	10
28/09/2022	10
29/09/2022	4
30/09/2022	6

5.6. Graphic Representations

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

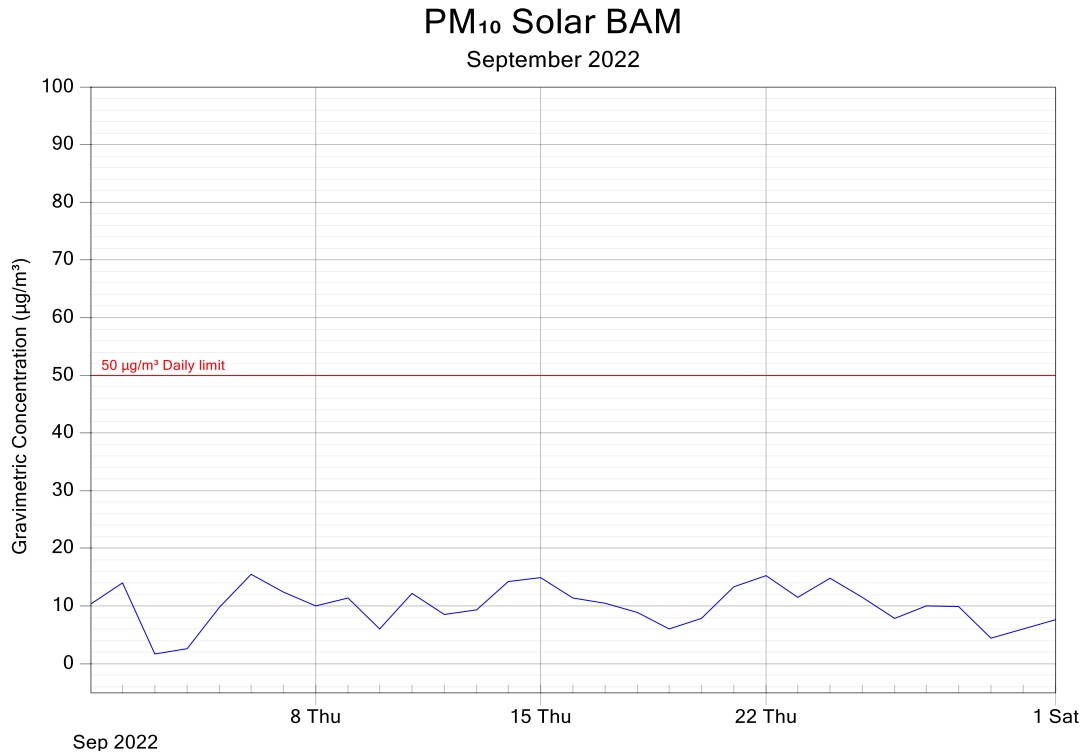


Figure 2: PM₁₀ for McEwens Beach station 24-hour Averages – September 2022

6.0 Valid Data Exception Table

The table below details 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 11: McEwens Beach Solar BAM Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
01/09/22 07:00	07/09/22 08:00	Scheduled 3 Monthly Maintenance	PM ₁₀	EQ	28/10/22

7.0 Report Summary

- Data capture for PM₁₀ was 99.9 %.
- The PM₁₀ monthly average was 10 µg/m³ with a standard deviation of 6 µg/m³.
- There was no exceedance recorded for PM₁₀.

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

Appendix 1 - Definitions & Abbreviations

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Micrograms per cubic metre at standard temperature and pressure (0°C and 101.3 kPa)
LDL	Lower Detectable Limit
PM ₁₀	Particulate less than 10 microns in equivalent aerodynamic diameter

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 affected by environmental conditions – wind speed/wind speed gust spike refers to when a one-off high reading occurs due to a natural occurrence such as a bird sitting on the wind sensor, or some other event causing the readings to spike.

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.

Tape break refers to the breaking of the EBAM/BAM sample tape during operation.