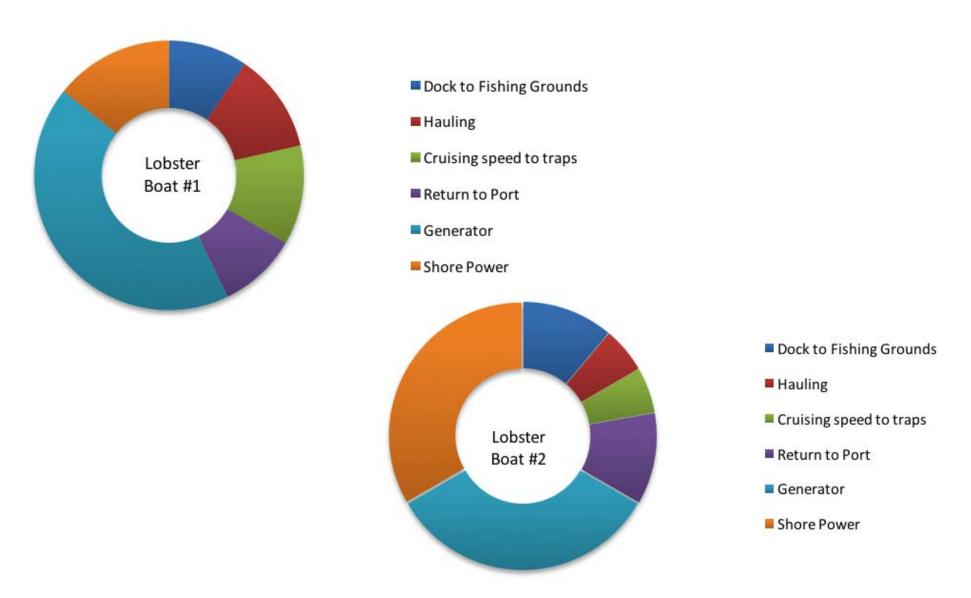


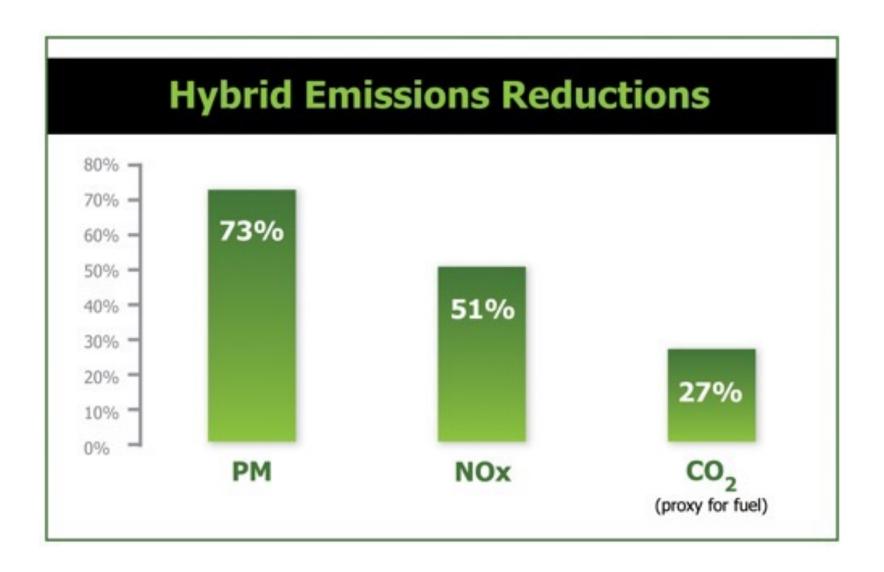
How do smaller boats use power?

Key - Operational Profiles



Hybrid Tug Emissions results

California Study





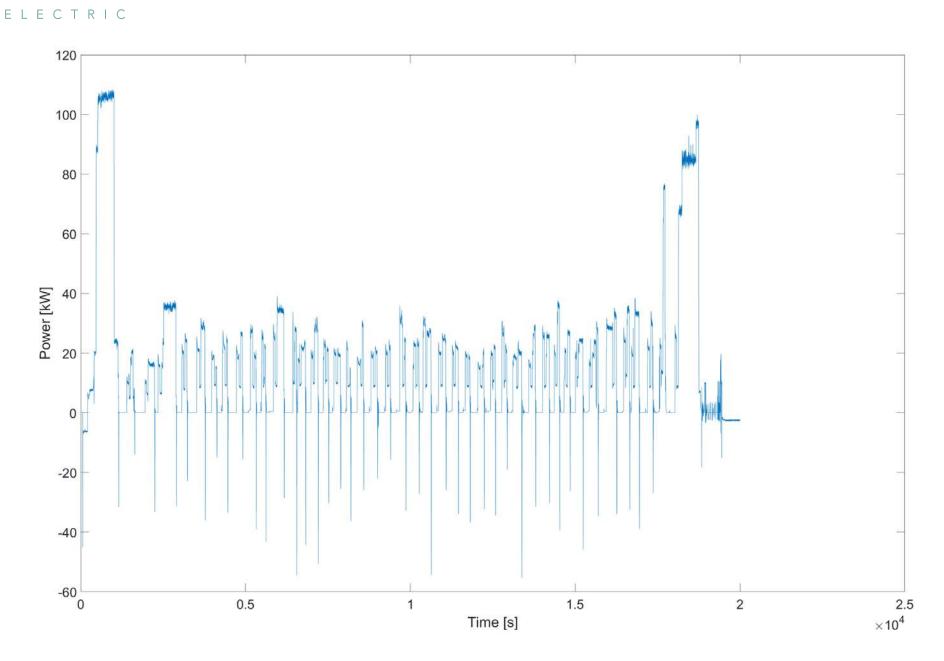
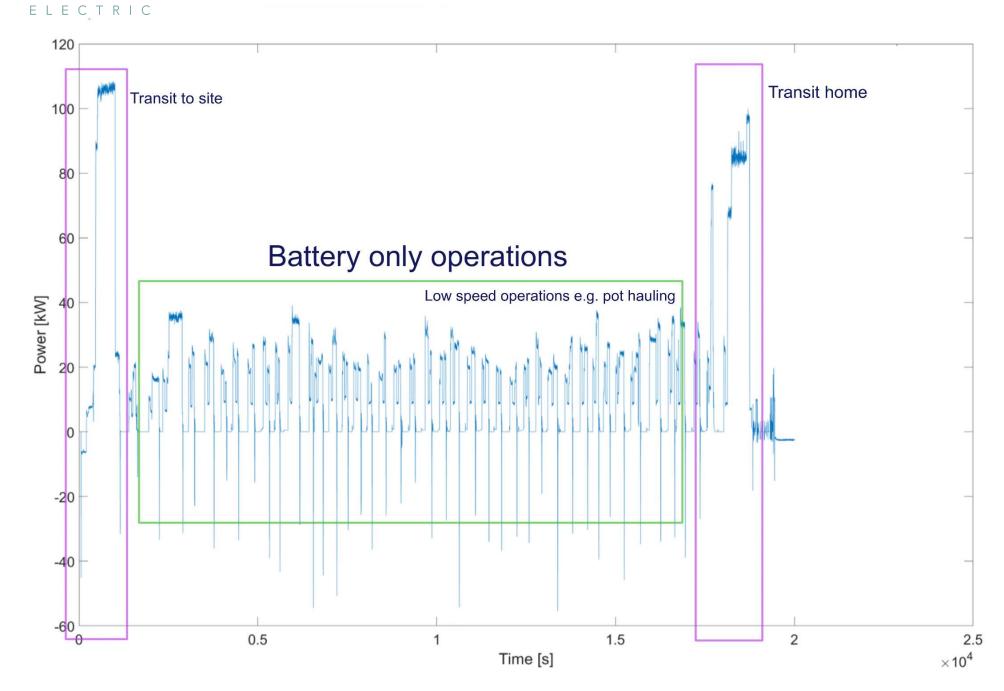
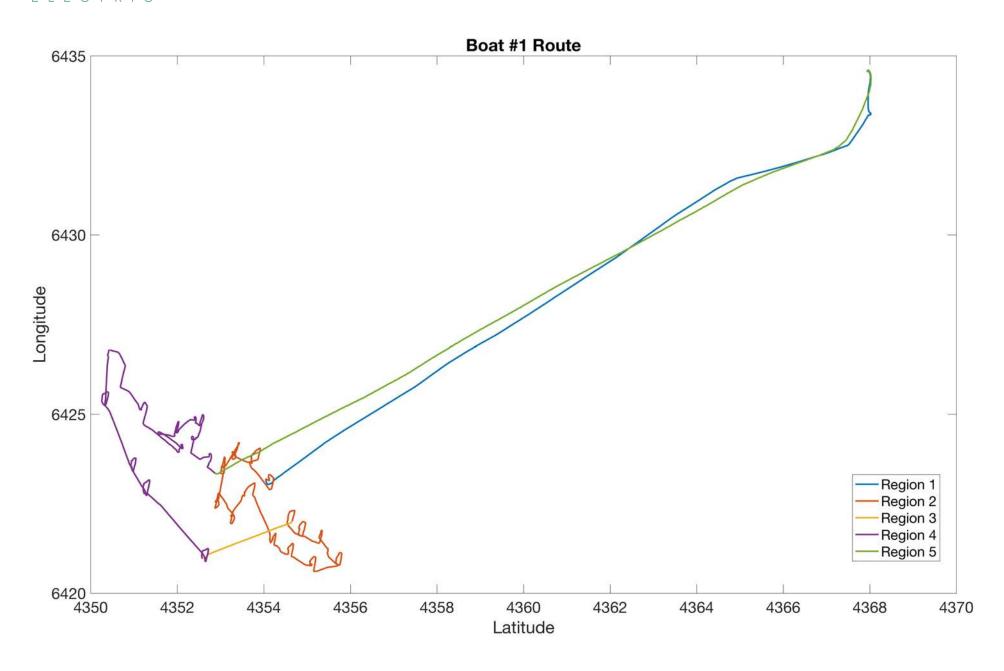


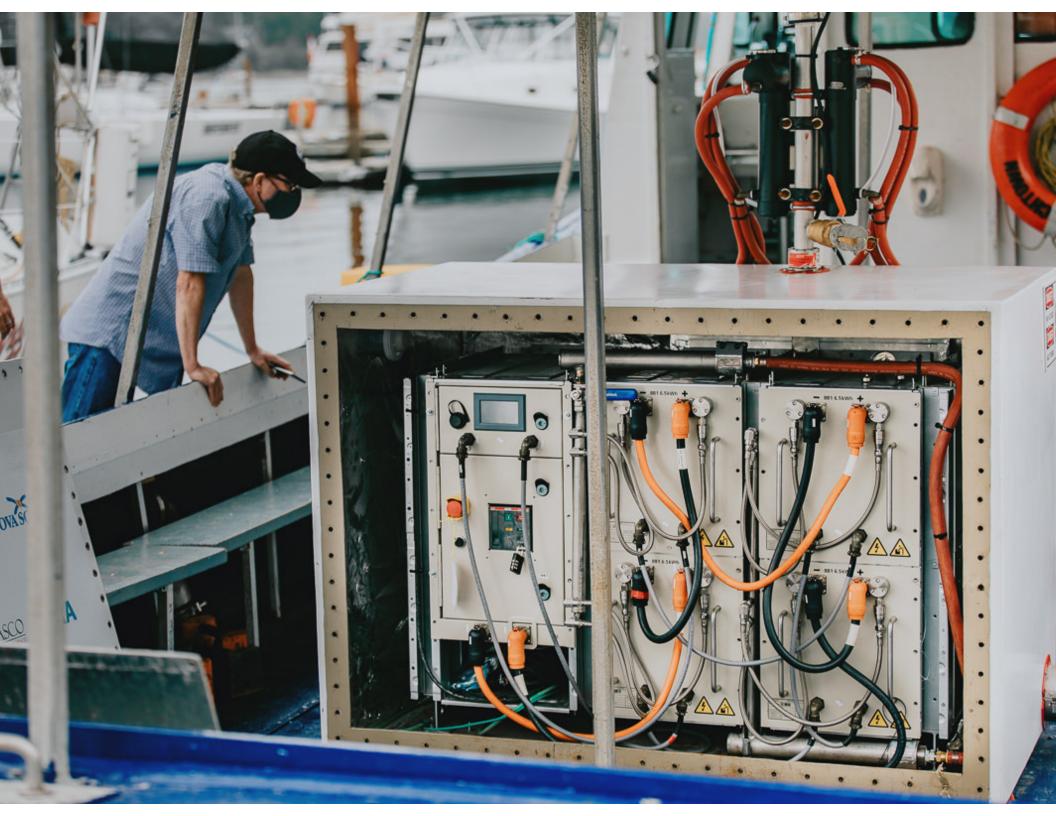
Fig. 3: Time Series Output Power Data





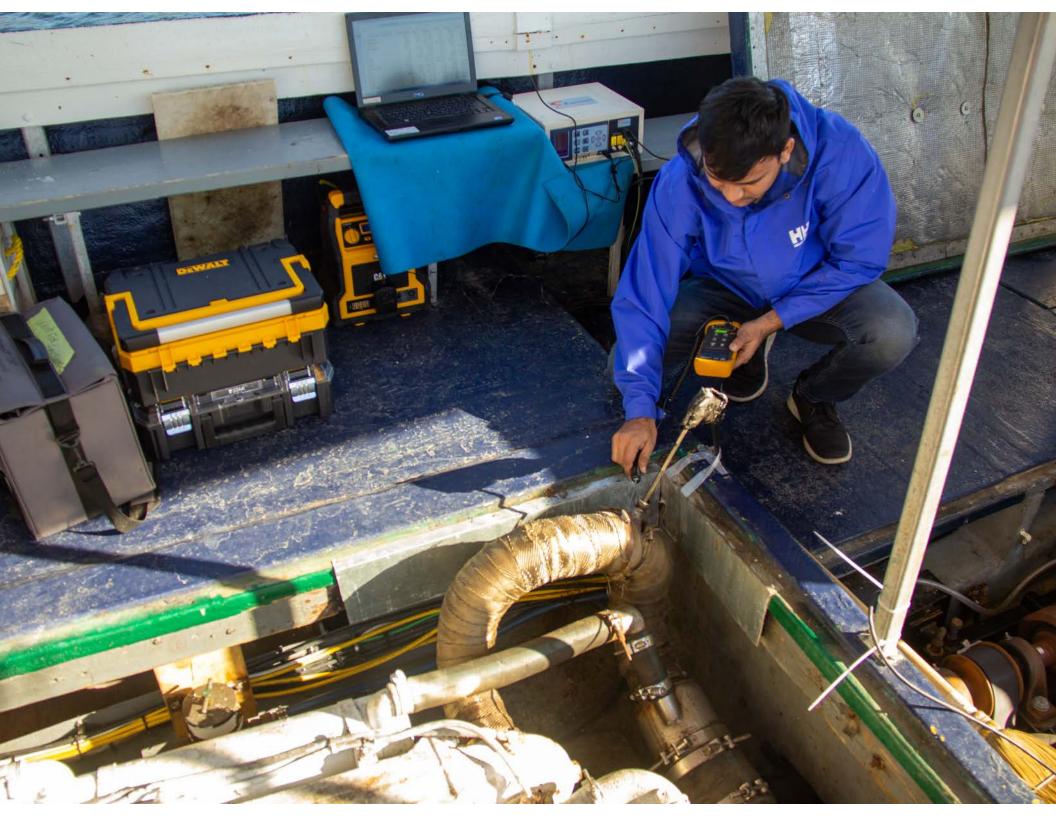


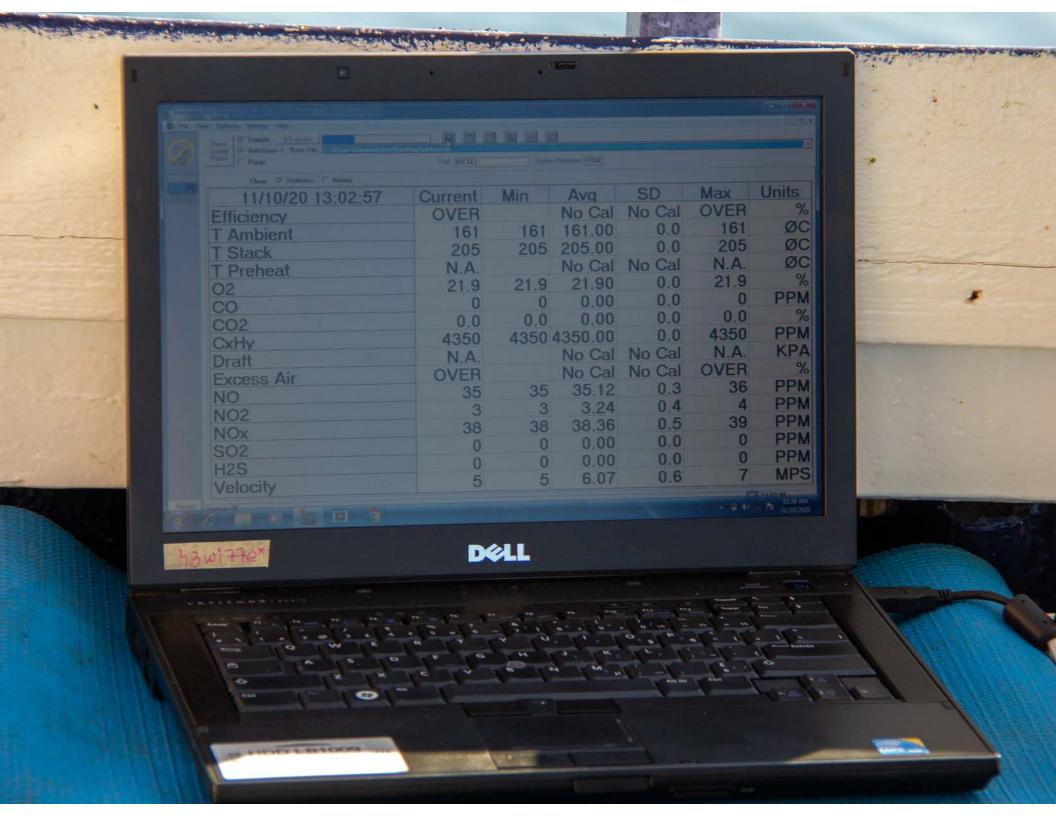


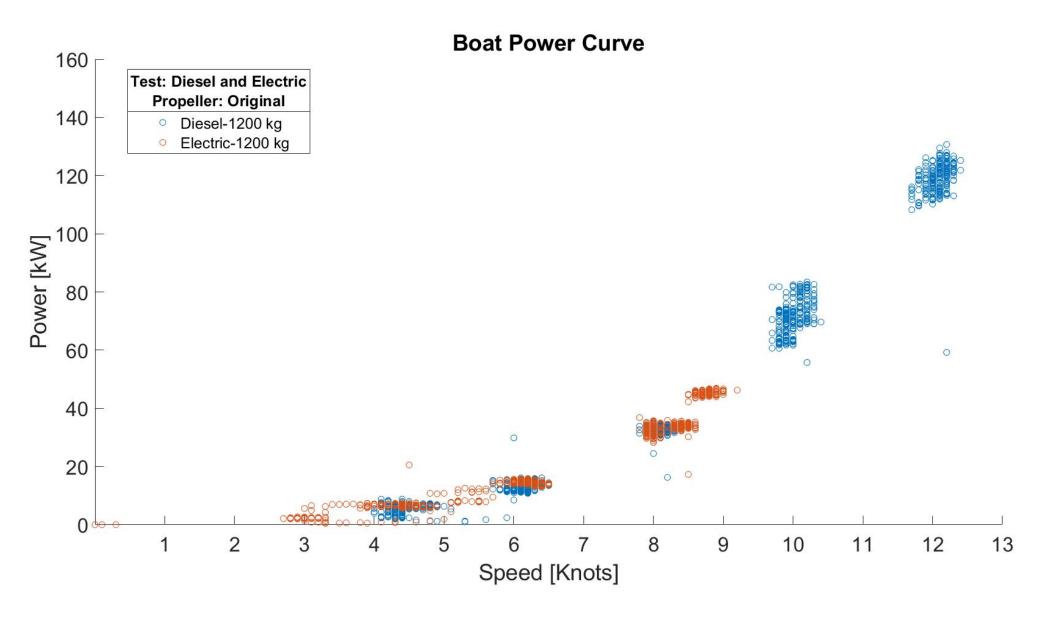














Fish Harvesting Industry Ear Injury Rate / 10,000 Employees Newfoundland and Labrador 1997 - 2019

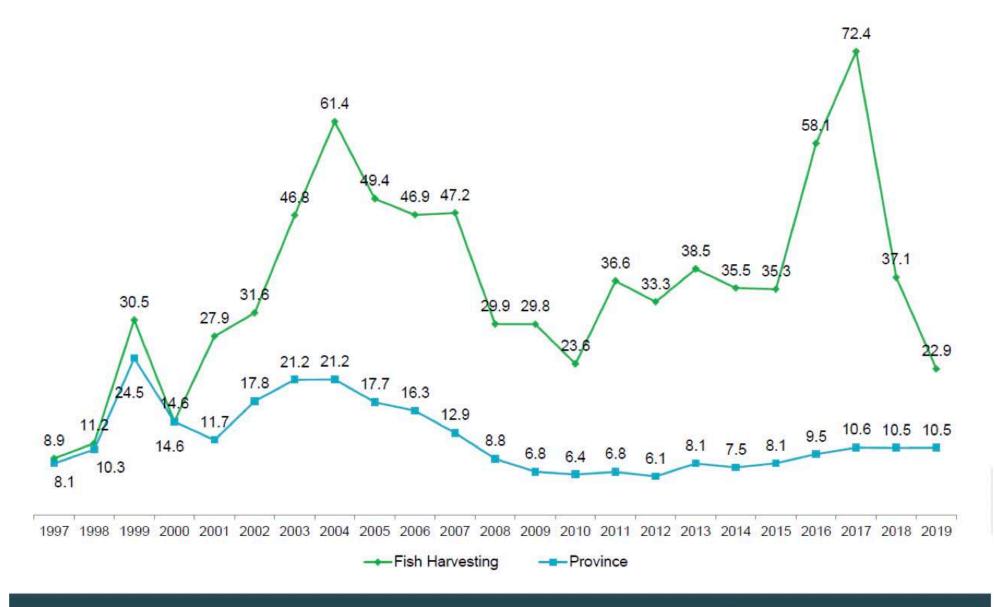
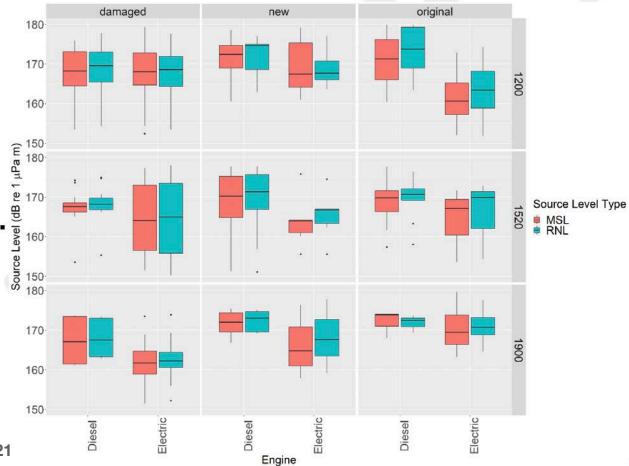


Table 11. Statistical summary of all accepted radiated noise level (RNL) and monopole source level (MSL) measurements presented in Figure 119.¶

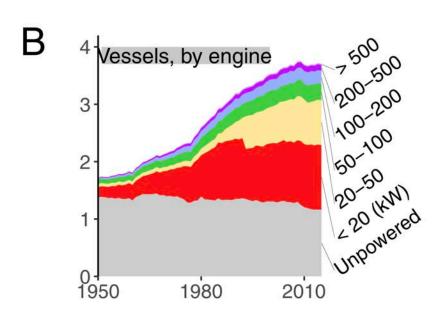


Statistic	Engine	MSL (dB re 1 μPa m) 79 Hz – 2 kHz	RNL (dB re 1 μPa m) 79 Hz – 2 kHz	
				1
Maximum¤	Diesel¤	194.6¤	193.5¤	
	Electric¤	179.7¤	185.1¤	
Upper quartile¤	Diesel¤	174.2¤	174.7¤	
	Electric	171.1¤	172.4¤	
Median¤	Diesel¤	169.7¤	169.9¤	
	Electric	164.2¤	166.9¤	
Lower quartile	Diesel¤	165.4¤	166.8¤ (
	Electric	159.4¤	161.9¤	
Minimum¤	Diesel¤	145.8¤	146.3¤	
	Electric	144.0≖	145.2¤	



Reference: GOE Transport Canada Final Report, 2021

- Global fishing fleet3.7M vessels
- 68% are motorised
- Over 2 million20-500kWworldwide
- 1 million more boats expected by 2050



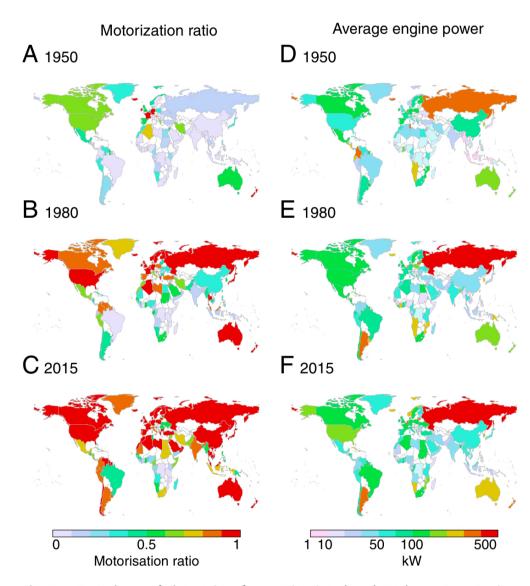


Fig. 2. Snapshots of the ratio of motorization (*A*–*C*) and average engine power in kilowatts (*D*–*F*) of the national motorized fishing fleet in 1950, 1980, and 2015, respectively. Motorization levels in European countries in 1950 might be overestimated due to the lack of data post-World War II. No data for the unmotorized fleet of Finland was found, but it was assumed that the motorization level was close to 100% since the 1970s, similar to other Scandinavian countries.



Thanks to Transport Canada, Province of Nova Scotia, and NRC for support of this work