

# SESLHD PROCEDURE COVER SHEET



**Health**  
South Eastern Sydney  
Local Health District

<b>NAME OF DOCUMENT</b>	Noise Risk Management
<b>TYPE OF DOCUMENT</b>	Procedure
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<b>REVIEW DATE</b>	January 2027
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<b>EXECUTIVE SPONSOR or EXECUTIVE CLINICAL SPONSOR</b>	Director, People and Culture
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<b>FUNCTIONAL GROUP(S)</b>	Workplace Health and Safety
<b>KEY TERMS</b>	WHS Risk Management, Noise Management, Health Surveillance, Noise risk management,
<b>SUMMARY</b>	This procedure provides information for managers and their workers on managing the risks associated with noise in the workplace.

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS DOCUMENT IS MANDATORY**

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### 1. PROCEDURE STATEMENT

The Code of Practice Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work outlines the obligations of a Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU) in achieving compliance with the health and safety obligations within the Work Health and Safety Act 2011, and Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017 in relation to managing the risk associated with noise in the workplace.

### 2. BACKGROUND

This procedure provides information regarding identifying and controlling unsafe levels of noise within SESLHD facilities. It outlines the safety precautions to be implemented by workers that may potentially be exposed to levels of noise at or above LAeq,8h of 85dB(A), on an ongoing basis.

### 3. DEFINITIONS

Refer to Appendix 1 – Definitions

### 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 4.1. Workers will:

Comply with this procedure for noise management by identifying and reporting on work activity that may expose them to noise related risk in the workplace (in the IMS+ reporting system), and follow any measures and/or directions put in place to protect their own health and safety, including agreed safety and risk controls for workers and others in the workplace.

#### 4.2. Line Managers will:

Conduct an annual Noise Hazard check using Appendix 2 - Noise Hazard Identification Checklist, and where noise hazards are identified:

- Notify the Health Safety and Wellbeing team to review assessment
- In line with the Detailed Noise Assessment, implement recommended controls including provision of any required Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), training, instruction, signage and supervision
- Develop risk assessments in line with [SESLHDPR/212 - Work Health and Safety – Risk Management](#)
- Provide details of new workers to the Facility Manager (or delegated unit managing hearing assessments) within three months of the worker starting in the work area
- Reporting any noise related risk, incidents or concerns in the IMS+ reporting system.

#### 4.3. Facility Managers/ Service Managers or their delegate will:

- Establish local processes for the implementation of an audiometric testing program at the facility as outlined in 6.9. Audiometric Testing, including managing payments of detailed noise assessments and workers audiometric testing.
- Report any noise related risk, incidents or concerns in the IMS+ reporting system

- Consult with other duty holders where the work they are undertaking may expose other workers to noise risks.

#### 4.4. Health and Safety Representative (HSR):

Assist the workers to consult with their manager to report on noise related risks, issues and concerns in the IMS+ reporting system, and implement agreed controls for managing noise risks in their workplace.

#### 4.5. Work Health and Safety Team:

Will assist with implementing this procedure by:

- Assist, advise and educate workers with reporting on noise related risks, issues and concerns in the IMS+ reporting system, and implement agreed controls for managing noise risks in their workplace
- Investigate any significant (Harm Score 1 and 2) noise related incidents
- Facilitate / coordinate Noise Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment processes where a potential noise risk has been identified, and assist managers in developing and implementing effective actions and controls.

#### 4.6. Other duty holders will:

Consult with SESLHD managers and workers regarding any noise related risks that they may be exposing others to and implement effective controls.

### 5. PROCEDURE

This procedure provides information regarding hearing protection and hearing loss, as required in the Code of Practice - Managing and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

#### Overview of processes to manage noise related risk

1. The Manager in consultation with workers, Health and Safety Representatives and other duty holders, complete, Appendix 2 - Noise Hazard Identification Checklist annually or where a new noise related hazard is identified (whichever occurs first)
2. The Manager submits a copy of the completed Noise Hazard Identification Checklist to the Health and Safety Advisor
3. The Health and Safety Advisor reviews completed assessment with the manager and where required coordinates a Noise Assessment
4. The Health and Safety Advisor assists the Manager to establish and maintain a risk register for noise related risk areas at the facility and distributes to the Facility Management
5. The Manager implements actions and controls recommended in the detailed Noise Assessments
6. The Manager provides and monitors training, instruction and supervision for workers to ensure they are complying with the established controls to manage the noise hazards and related risks
7. The workers implement and comply with all controls in accordance with training and instruction received
8. Workers inspect their PPE and other related control devices and equipment on a regular basis, and report any damage to their manager

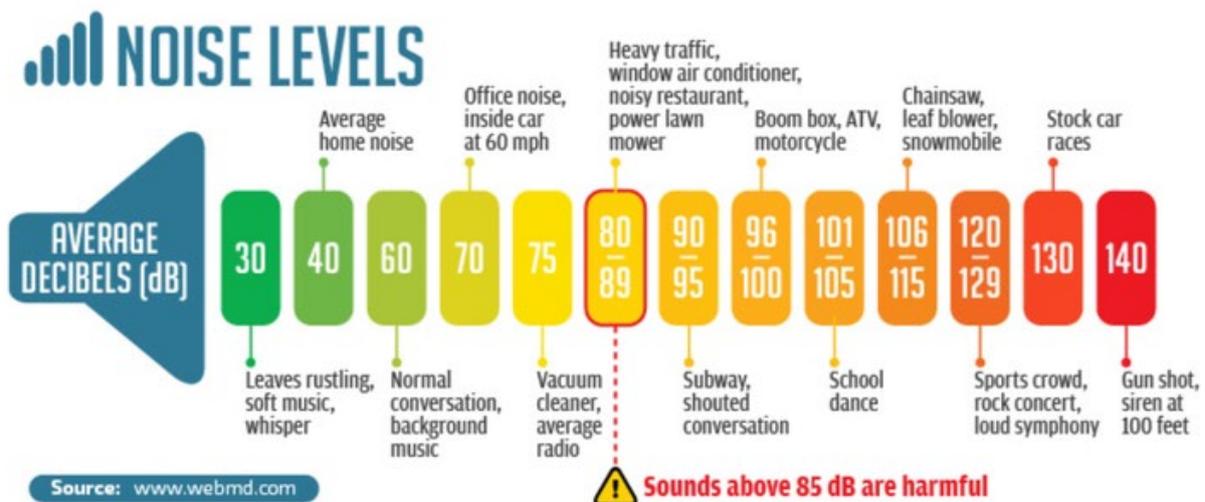
9. Workers comply with procedures and use established controls (e.g. PPE, SWP's)
10. Workers advise their manager of any new noise hazards, risks, issues or concerns identified, and report in the IMS+ reporting system
11. The Facility Manager (or their delegate) implements scheduled arrangements for all workers operating within at risk noise areas, to undertake periodic hearing assessments.

**6. Identifying Noise Hazards**

Information regarding identifying noise hazards, can be gathered from plant manufacturers and suppliers, and Code of Practice: Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work.

Listed are some identified areas and equipment usage within SESLHD which may require monitoring or assessing:

- Maintenance areas and workshops
- Sterilising Services
- Plant rooms
- Gardening
- Helicopter retrieval areas
- Dental clinics
- Plaster saws
- Central Processing Unit (cumulative equipment in the location)
- Following the introduction of new plant or equipment or the modification of existing plant or equipment likely to affect a worker's exposure to noise
- Or where it has been indicated by the Risk Assessment and controls that a Detailed Noise Assessment may be required.



**Overview of Noise Exposure Limits**

Managers are required to identify, assess and control noise sources so no worker or other person at a workplace (such as visitors or patients) are exposed to noise levels greater than the legal maximum levels, which may lead to temporary or permanent hearing loss or tinnitus.

The maximum legally acceptable level of exposure to noise in the workplace is:

- LAeq,8h of 85dB(A) which is the equivalent to eight hours exposed to steady sound pressure levels of 85 dB(A) per day, or
- Peak sound pressure levels of 140 dB(C).

Workers who work shifts of ten hours or longer, or work more than five days per week, may have increased risk exposure, and may require an adjustment factor for their LAeq,8h measurements.

The recommended “safe” maximum level of noise exposure is based on the worker not being exposed to noisy activities during the rest of the 24 hour day. Exposure to noisy activities outside of work (e.g. loud music including from personal stereos) will impact on a worker’s overall noise exposure and ultimately may adversely affect their hearing.

The exposure standards for noise protection are correct for most but not all people, therefore workplace noise should be kept lower than the exposure standard for noise if reasonably practicable.

### 6.1. Noise Hazard Assessment

The manager and workers are to conduct an annual check of noise hazards using Appendix 2 - Noise Hazard Identification and Risk Management Checklist. Completed copies of the noise checklist are to be sent to the Health and Safety Advisor.

Initial action is taken by the manager and workers to conduct a risk assessment to identify and implement controls for noise hazards in their workplace. Where possible the assessments should be done on an individual basis unless more than one staff member performs the specific task in the workplace.

Controls identified in the risk assessment are to be implemented and included in the Hazard Register.

### 6.2. Testing of Noise Risks (Detailed Noise Assessment)r

The Health Safety and Wellbeing team will review the risk assessments through the Noise Hazard Identification Checklist and arrange a detailed Noise Assessment, where needed.

Where a detailed Noise Assessment is required, the service provider must be a competent person with respect to training and experience, for example, an occupational hygienist that specialises in noise exposure management, and must conduct the assessment in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards.

At a minimum the detailed Noise Assessments must be reviewed every five years, or earlier when changes are made to the workplace which affect the level of noise.

### 6.3. Controlling Noise

Where the detailed noise assessment indicates the noise in the workplace exceeds safe exposure levels, then the exposure must be controlled. Preventing the noise is

the ideal solution however, if this is not possible, then control measures must be introduced to reduce the noise level to or below 85dB (A) LAeq,8h.

### 6.3.1. Elimination

Eliminating the noise should always be the preferred option and this may be possible through removal of noisy equipment or outsourcing a task or activity.

### 6.3.2. Substitution

'Buy quiet' - purchasing and hiring procedures should include noise emissions to help select the quietest plant for the job. Another option is to try to change the way the job is done so that it becomes less noisy, for example, gluing is quieter than hammering in nails, welding may be quieter than riveting.

### 6.3.3. Isolation

The aim of isolation is to separate people or property from the source of noise. This can be achieved in a number of ways such as using distance, barriers, enclosures and sound absorbing surfaces.

### 6.3.4. Engineering Controls

Where noise cannot be eliminated or minimised through isolation and/or substitution then an engineering control should be implemented. It should be remembered that regular inspection and maintenance of equipment will ensure they are operating correctly and therefore not creating additional noise.

The two engineering noise control measures are:

1. Engineering treatment of the source, which is isolating the noise-emitting object(s) in an enclosure; or
2. Engineering treatment of the noise transmission path by isolating the workers, for example placing them in a sound-proof room or sound-reducing enclosures.

### 6.3.5. Administrative Controls

Where it is not practicable to achieve noise levels at or below 85dB (A) LAeq,8h solely by using engineering controls, administrative noise control measures may also be used. This may include job rotation or job redesign so that minimal numbers of workers are exposed or the amount of time they are exposed to the noise is reduced. There should be regular checks to ensure compliance with the agreed controls.

Managers, supervisors and workers should consult when undertaking Risk Assessments and developing or reviewing local Safe Work Procedures and business rules, in line with [SESLHDPR/342 – Work Health and Safety – Safe Work Procedures Development](#).

There are a number of additional considerations around noise management that need to be documented through the risk assessment process, including:

- Regular inspection and maintenance of plant and equipment
- Work routine
- Where persons are not required to be in the area, they should leave immediately to reduce their exposure time

- Communicating to others regarding the risk or exposure if the level of noise is not part of their regular work (i.e. maintenance work being carried out in a department)
- Alternative work techniques and practices
- Restricted or alternative operating times for tasks above 85dB(A) LAeq,8h of
- When to wear Personal Protection Equipment
- Training to include Hearing Risks F129 - Department Training Register.

### 6.3.6. Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

When engineering and administrative noise control measures do not reduce the exposure to noise, at or below the exposure standard, workers must be supplied with and wear effective PPE - in some cases this is also referred to as Personal Hearing Protection (PHP).

Where noise management by engineering or administrative control measures are practicable and bring the risk below the 85 dB (A) LAeq, 8h, PPE is not required.

Workers are not to be given or asked to use PPE until they are provided with information, instruction, and training in their use and maintenance (refer 6.8 Training). Assistance on this matter can be sought through the Health Safety and Wellbeing team.

It is important that the hearing protectors are worn throughout the period of exposure to noise. Removing PPE for even a short period significantly reduces the effective noise reduction, hence may not protect the user from exposure to hazardous noise levels.

When choosing PPE, consider:

- PPE must comply with Occupational Noise Management AS/NZS 1269 (indicated on the PHP or packaging)
- The level of protection offered by the PPE to reduce the noise level sufficiently, without cutting out too much sound (which can cause other communication and safety issues).
- What style best suits the work environment and work tasks, e.g. earplugs may not suit a dirty environment, earmuffs might be uncomfortable in a hot environment or difficult if the user needs to also wear a helmet or glasses.
- Comfort, weight and clamping force of the PPE.

**Note:** Appendix 3 - Noise Risk Control Guide is provided to assist with implementing controls in accordance with the WHS hierarchy of controls. Minimising exposure should not rely solely on the use of PPE. An implementation plan should be documented after evaluation of the noise assessment results and must include risk rating, timeframes and responsibilities for action.

### 6.4. New Workplaces and Equipment

Noise minimisation should be considered during all stages of planning and design of areas to be refurbished or rebuilt or in the planning of equipment purchase.

Consultation with workers who will work in the area and noise specialists will also assist to identify potential noise exposure risks and allow for these to be designed out or controlled before they are created.

Plant designers must provide information on the noise emission values of the plant (for example data on sound power level or sound pressure level), the operating conditions of the plant when the noise emission is measured, and the methods used to measure the noise emission. This is sometimes shown by a sticker or a plate, on the plant indicating the noise level. They must also provide information on any conditions required for safe use.

Refer to Code of Practice Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work, Part 6.

The following District Forms are available to assist in this assessment process -

- F306 - Request for Clinical Product Evaluation Form
- F307 - Clinical Product Evaluation Form
- F308 - Clinical Product Evaluation Template

### 6.5. Construction sites or other Temporary Work Areas

Construction sites and other temporary work areas must be designed to ensure that exposure to noise is at or below LAeq,8h of 85 dB (A). If it is assessed using Appendix 2 - Noise Hazard Identification Checklist where SESLHD workers or patients will be exposed to noise levels above LAeq,8h of 85 dB(A), a formal risk assessment is to be conducted using F038 – Health Safety and Wellbeing Risk Assessment template and appropriate controls are to be put in place. This is applicable to all work that is conducted on SESLHD facilities and sites by workers.

### 6.6. Hearing Protection Areas, Signs and Warnings

Areas where people may be exposed to hazardous noise should be sign-posted as Hearing Protection Areas and their boundaries should be clearly defined. No worker, including visitors, managers and supervisors, should enter a hearing protection area during normal operation, unless wearing appropriate PPE. This is regardless of how long the person spends in the hearing protection area. The signs used to identify these areas should conform to specifications laid down in Australian Standard AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.

Additional signage within the hearing protection areas may be necessary F132 - Safety Rules Form. Where signage is not practicable, alternative arrangements should be made to ensure that people can recognise circumstances in which PPE is required. This may include:

- Attaching warning notices to tools and equipment indicating that PPE must be worn during operation
- Providing written and verbal instructions on how to recognise circumstances in which PPE is needed
- Effective supervision of identified Hearing Protection Areas.

### 6.7. Training

Training will be provided to workers by their manager or a competent person in the local Safe Work Procedure for the identified tasks where noise risks have been assessed and is to be documented in a local training register using F129 - Department Training Register. Training is to be provided when there are changes to the procedures, equipment or commencement of employment.

### 6.8. Audiometric Testing

It is a requirement to provide audiometric testing for workers who perform work that required the use personal hearing protectors as a control measure for noise that exceeds the exposure standard.

Hearing is also to be monitored with audiometric testing in situations where:

- exposure to ototoxic substances where airborne exposure is greater than 50% of the national exposure standard for the substance, regardless of noise level
- exposure to ototoxic substances at any noise level where LAeq,8h is greater than 80 dB(A) or LC Peak is greater than 135 dB(C)
- hand-arm vibration at any level and noise where LAeq,8h is greater than 80 dB(A) or LC Peak is greater than 135 dB(C).

Refer to 6.10 other causes of hearing loss in the workplace, for more information

Process for arranging Audiometric Testing -

1. Based on the register of all noise areas, the Facility Manager (or their delegate) will arrange baseline audiometric testing for workers that work in the identified areas.
2. Within three months of a new worker starting in an identified noise area, the manager must ensure the Facility Manager is advised of the workers details so baseline testing can be established.
3. The Facility Manager will arrange for ongoing audiometric testing of workers every two years as per the register of noisy areas and the date of baseline testing.
4. The Facility Manager (or their delegate) will maintain the staff health records of each assessed worker in line with the State Records Act
5. Workers are to be given the results of audiometric testing accompanied by a written explanation of the meaning and implications. Only with the consent of the worker will their results be provided to other parties.
6. The Facility Manager can share de-identifiable data such as individual results or group data.

### 6.9. Other causes of hearing loss in the workplace

Vibration - there appears to be a link between exposure to hand-arm vibration and hearing loss. Tools that may expose workers to both include chainsaws, lawnmowers, brush-cutters, riveters, grinders, sanders and drills. This may possibly affect gardening and some maintenance workers.

- #### 6.9.1. Ototoxic substances
- exposure to some chemicals, including some medications, can result in hearing loss. Hearing loss is more likely to occur if workers are exposed to simultaneously to noise and ototoxic substances rather than just exposed to one or the other. This may possibly affect some maintenance workers.

**6.9.2. Acoustic shock** - acoustic incidence of sudden, unexpected loud noises occurring during telephone headset use. They usually occur in call centres.  
See the Code of Practice Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work for more information.

### 6.10. Other effects of noise

Adverse health effects can occur at lower noise levels below the exposure standard, when noise chronically interferes with concentration and communication.

The risk can be minimised by keeping the noise levels below 50 dB(A) where work is being carried out that requires high concentration or effortless conversation, or below 70 dB(A) where more routine work is being carried out that requires speed or attentiveness or where it is important to carry on conversations.

To work safely, workers must comply with any local business rules regarding use of personal stereos and headphones so they are able to hear warning signs above any other ambient noise at the workplace.

### 6.11. Review

Noise control measures must be reviewed when:

- The control measure does not control the risk as low as is reasonably practicable (ALARP)
- Proposed changes to the workplace are being considered
- A new hazard or risk is identified
- Consultation indicates that it is necessary
- A health and safety representative requests a review
- New plant and/or equipment is being purchased

## 7. AUDIT

This procedure is assessed for conformance during the NSW Health WHS Audit Program. Implementation and conformance will be evidence by documented risk assessments, safe work procedures, and training registers.

## 8. REFERENCES

### External

AS 1259.1 Acoustics – Sound Level Meters  
AS/NZS 1269 Occupational Noise Management  
AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment  
AS 2659 Guide to the Use of Sound Measuring Equipment  
AS/NZS 2399 Acoustics - Specifications for Personal Sound Exposure Meters  
[Code of Practice - Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work](#)  
[Work Health and Safety Act 2011](#)  
[Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017](#)

### Internal

[Appendix 1 – Definitions](#)  
[Appendix 2 – Noise Hazard Identification Checklist](#)  
[Appendix 3 – Noise Risk Control Guide](#)  
[Form F118 - Hazard Register](#)

[Form F129 - Department Training Register](#)

[Form F131 - Safe Work Procedure](#)

[Form F132 – Safety Rules](#)

[SESLHDPR/212 – Work Health and Safety - Risk Management](#)

[SESLHDPR/342 - Work Health and Safety - Safe Work Procedures Development](#)

[NSW Health Policy Directive PD2018 013 - Better Practice Procedures](#)

### 9. REVISION AND APPROVAL HISTORY

Date	Revision No.	Author and Approval
August 2010	DRAFT	Peter Kuszelyk, OHS Officer
9 November 2010	0	Approved at Area Executive Team meeting
October 2014	1	Peter Kuszelyk, WHS Consultant
December 2014	1	Approved by Executive Sponsor – draft for comment
September 2017	2	John Parkinson WHS Consultant, Health Safety & Wellbeing
October 2017	2	Updates endorsed by Executive Sponsor
July 2021	3	Minor review, updating links and titles – Ian Beard Health and Safety Advisor.
January 2022	3	Approved by Executive sponsor.

**Appendix 1 – Definitions**

Key Term	Definition
<b>Audiometric testing</b>	Refers to the testing and measuring of the hearing threshold levels of each ear of a person by means of pure tone air conduction threshold tests.
<b>Ambient Noise</b>	Sometimes called “background noise,” refers to all noise present in a given environment, with the exclusion of the primary sound that an individual is monitoring or directly producing as a result of his or her work activities. Ambient Noise is normally between 35 and 50 dB(A)
<b>A-weighting dB(A)</b>	Refers to a standardised frequency response used in sound measuring instruments. It corresponds approximately to the human ear response at low sound levels. Sound pressure levels measured using this response, which is specified in Australian Standard AS 1259.1, are expressed in units of dB (A).
<b>C-weighting dB(C)</b>	Refers to a standardised frequency response used in sound measuring instruments. It corresponds approximately to the human ear response at high sound levels. Sound pressure levels measured using this response, which is specified in Australian Standard AS 1259.1, are expressed in units of dB(C).
<b>Decibel (dB)</b>	Means the unit for measuring sound levels. It indicates the relative magnitude of sound pressure level and other acoustical quantities. The range of sound pressures commonly encountered is very large so a logarithmic scale is used. The decibel is the unit used on this scale and is abbreviated to ‘dB’. On the decibel scale, the threshold of hearing occurs at a sound pressure level of about 0dB and the threshold of pain occurs at about 120dB. As the decibel is also used to describe the level of other quantities, such as sound power and vibration acceleration, it is always necessary to refer to the specific quantity being measured, for example, LAeq,8h or Lc,peak.
<b>Detailed Noise Assessment</b>	Means an assessment conducted in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards by a competent person (with respect to training and experience), for example, an occupational hygienist that specialises in noise exposure management.
<b>Exposure standard</b>	Defined as LAeq,8h of 85 dB (A) or LC, peak of 140 dB(C) (WHS Regulation 2017, clause 57). There are two parts to the exposure standard for noise because noise can either cause gradual hearing loss over a period of time or be so loud that it causes immediate hearing loss.
<b>Hearing protection areas</b>	Means an area where workers may be exposed to noise levels exceeding LAeq,8h of 85dB (A) or Lc,peak of 140dB(C), as defined in the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011. During normal operations, no worker may enter such an area without wearing appropriate personal protective equipment/hearing protectors. Hearing protection areas should be clearly defined and sign-posted according to Australian Standard AS 1319.

# SESLHD PROCEDURE

## Noise Risk Management

**SESLHDPR/394**

<b>LAeq,8h</b>	Defined as, eight hour equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level in dB (A) referenced to 20 micro pascals. This relates to the total amount of noise energy a person is exposed to in the course of their working day; it takes into account the noise level and the length of time the person is exposed to it. LAeq,8h is to be determined in accordance with Australian Standard AS 12693.
<b>LC,peak (peak noise level)</b>	Means C-weighted peak hold sound pressure level in decibels, referenced to 20 micro pascals, determined in accordance with Australian Standard AS/NZS 1269.1. It usually relates to noise that is loud and sudden, such as impact or explosive noise, and can cause immediate hearing loss.
<b>Ototoxic substances</b>	Refers to three major classes of ototoxic substances: solvents, heavy metals and asphyxiates.
<b>PCBU (Person conducting a business or undertaking)</b>	Means all employer-type organisations including corporations, associations, partnerships, labour hire companies, franchisees and contractors. For Example - SESLHD is defined as a PCBU.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>	Safety equipment provided to reduce the risk of exposure to workers. The term Personal Hearing Protectors (PHP) is also referred to in noise related codes of practice and some training.
<b>Sound pressure</b>	Means the alternating component of the pressure at a point in a sound field.
<b>Tinnitus</b>	Means ringing or other noises in the head or ears which can be caused by exposure to excessive noise

### Appendix 2 - Noise Hazard Identification Checklist

Some work environments are noisy due to a range of factors, this section will help identify if noise is a potential hazard. Answering YES (to one or more of these questions) means that a Noise Assessment is to be conducted		
<b>Description of work location:</b>		
<b>Activities at workstation:</b>		
<b>Assessed by:</b>		
<b>Date:</b>		
Hazard identification questions	Yes	No
1. Is a raised voice needed to communicate with someone about one metre away?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you or others in your work area notice a reduction in hearing over the course of the day? (This reduction might not be noticed until after work.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are your workers using noisy powered tools or machinery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Are there noises due to impacts (such as hammering, pneumatic impact tools) or explosive sources (such as explosive powered tools, detonators)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Are personal hearing protectors used for some work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Do your workers complain that there is too much noise or that they can't clearly hear instructions or warning signals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Do your workers experience ringing in the ears or a noise sounding different in each ear?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Do any long-term workers appear to be hard of hearing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Have there been any workers' compensation claims for noise-induced hearing loss?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Does any equipment have manufacturer's information (including labels) indicating noise levels equal or greater than any of the following:		
(a) 80 dB (A) LAeq,T (T= time period over which noise is measured)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) 130 dB(C) peak noise level?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 88 dB (A) sound power level?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Do the results of audiometry tests indicate that past or present workers have hearing loss?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Are any workers exposed to noise and ototoxins in the workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Are any workers exposed to noise and hand-arm vibration?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Acknowledgement

Code of Practice - Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work

**Appendix 3 - Noise Risk Control Guide**

<b>Safety Measure</b>	<b>Control measures to consider</b>
<p><b>Elimination:</b> Eliminate the source</p>	<p>Ceasing to use a noisy machine Change the way work is carried out so hazardous noise is not produced or by not introducing the hazard into your workplace</p>
<p><b>Substitution:</b> Use a safer way of doing the task</p>	<p>Substitute the hazard with plant or processes that are quieter. e.g. gluing not nailing</p>
<p><b>Isolation:</b> Separate people or property from the source</p>	<p>Isolate the source of noise from people by using distance, barriers, enclosures and sound absorbing surfaces</p>
<p><b>Engineering:</b> Use physical controls (such as plant/equipment) that eliminate or reduce</p>	<p>Acoustic engineering controls e.g. noise dampening Alternative work techniques and practices Modify plant and processes to reduce the noise Regular inspections and maintenance</p>
<p><b>Administration:</b> Use safe work practices and training.</p>	<p>Pre purchase checklist, to assess the noise levels Audiometric environmental testing Audiometric testing Hearing protection training Signage Consider job rotation, job redesign to reduce the amount of time people are exposed to the noise Regular inspection and maintenance of plant and equipment Work routine, Where persons are not required to be in the area, they should leave immediately to reduce their exposure time. Communicating to others regarding the risk or exposure if the level of noise is not part of their regular work (i.e. maintenance work being carried out in a department). Restricted or alternative operating times for tasks above LAeq,8h of 85dB(A). When to wear Personal Hearing Protectors Training to include Hearing Risks</p>
<p><b>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):</b> Provide protective equipment for workers, supervisors and visitors</p>	<p>Personal hearing protection NB: items must be appropriate for the task/equipment being undertaken or operated.</p>