

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION.
for
NOISE

Assessed by: _____ Machine/Area ID: _____

Date: _____ Location: _____

HAZ. No.	COMMENTS
1	<u>The notes contained in the introduction to this section and relevant Codes of Practice should be read in conjunction with these assessments.</u>
2	Noise related hazards including permanent deafness, hearing loss or tinnitus. Others

RISK ASSESSMENT

SHEET No. 1

The notes at the beginning of this section and the relevant Codes of Practice should be read in conjunction with these Assessments.

Hazard No.	LIKELY CONSEQUENCES	LIKELY SEVERITY	CONTROL MEASURES
1	Noise Permanent deafness, hearing loss or tinnitus.	High to Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular noise level assessments are carried out. 2. Competent personnel carry out the assessments. 3. Records of these assessments are kept on file. 4. Machines and processes are designed to produce as little noise as practicable. 5. Noisy machines and processes are enclosed with sound-insulating panels. 6. Silencers are fitted on exhaust systems. 7. Employees in noisy areas wear ear protection. 8. Employees are trained in the use of ear protection. 9. The ear protection chosen conforms to appropriate EN or IS Standards. 10. Defective ear protection is discarded and replaced. 11. The company provides training and hearing checks for all employees, as necessary. 12. Hearing checks are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out by a registered competent medical practitioner. • Kept on record for fifteen years. • Employees are allowed to view their hearing check records. • Each employee is explained the significance of their hearing check record. • Available for Health and Safety Inspectors on request. 14. When the level is between 85dBA and 90dBA, the employer informs each potentially affected worker of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measurements taken of the noise and the possible risk to hearing. • What is being done to reduce the noise level. • The advisability of wearing ear protection, and where and how to obtain it. • Hearing checks that are available and provide appropriate training. 15. When the level is above 90dBA, the employer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the reasons for the noise level and puts in place a programme to reduce it. • Puts up clearly visible and legible signs indicating that the noise in the area is likely to exceed 90dBA, that ear protection must be worn & that the area is restricted to authorised persons only. 16. The medical practitioner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informs employees and their representatives that the noise is likely to exceed 90dBA and of the potential damage to hearing. • Informs what is being done to reduce the noise levels and that ear protection available which must be worn. 17. Every effort is undertaken by the company not to exceed 45dBA for nighttime and 55dBA during daytime when the workplace is located in sensitive areas (domestic housing estates, hospitals etc).
2	Others		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. . 2. . 3. . 4. .