

PHYSICAL WORK ENVIRONMENT

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LECTURE OUTLINE

- Noise factors and effects
- Noise control



NOISE FACTORS AND EFFECTS

NOISE FACTORS OF PRIMARY CONCERN

- Two noise factors of primary concern in terms of their effects on human workers:
 1. Intensity of the noise
 - Perceived by listener as loudness
 2. Duration of exposure

OTHER NOISE FACTORS OF INTEREST

- Frequency
 - Perceived by listener as pitch
 - Industrial noise is usually broadband - composed of a wide range of frequencies so its importance is diminished
- Noncontinuous noise
 - Intermittent noise - machines with on-off cycle
 - Impact noise - drop forge hammer
 - Impulse noise - gunfire

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF NOISE

- Startle response - due to sudden loud noise
 - Causes spontaneous muscle contractions, blinking eyes, head-jerk movement
- Hearing loss (three categories):
 1. Temporary threshold shift - hearing impairment of short duration
 2. Noise-induced permanent threshold shift - results from long term exposure to noise levels above 90 dB
 3. Acoustic trauma - single exposure to high intensity noise can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss

PERMISSIBLE NOISE LEVELS

- Established by OSHA to avoid hearing loss
- Standards specify permissible duration of exposures for various dB levels

<u>Sound Level</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Sound Level</u>	<u>Duration</u>
80 dBA	32 hr	95 dBA	4 hr
85 dBA	16 hr	100 dBA	2 hr
90 dBA	8 hr	105 dBA	1 hr
92 dBA	6 hr	110 dBA	30 min

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of two parallel, wavy vertical lines. The inner line is a light blue color, and the outer line is white. They are set against a dark blue background.

NOISE CONTROL

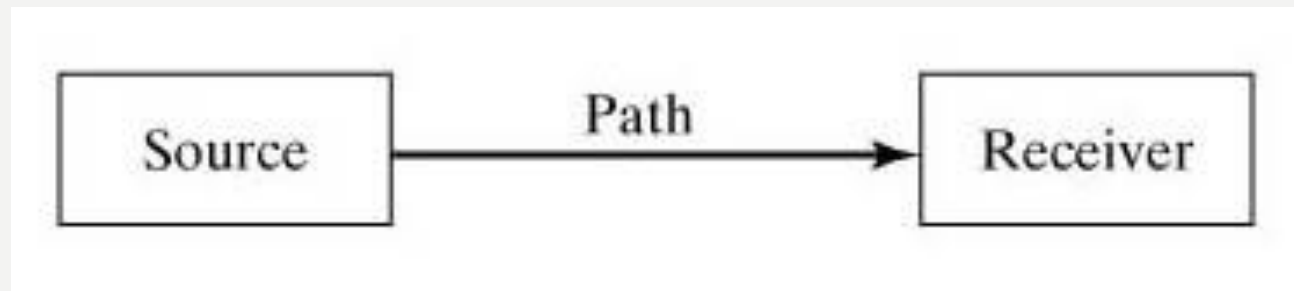
NOISE CONTROL

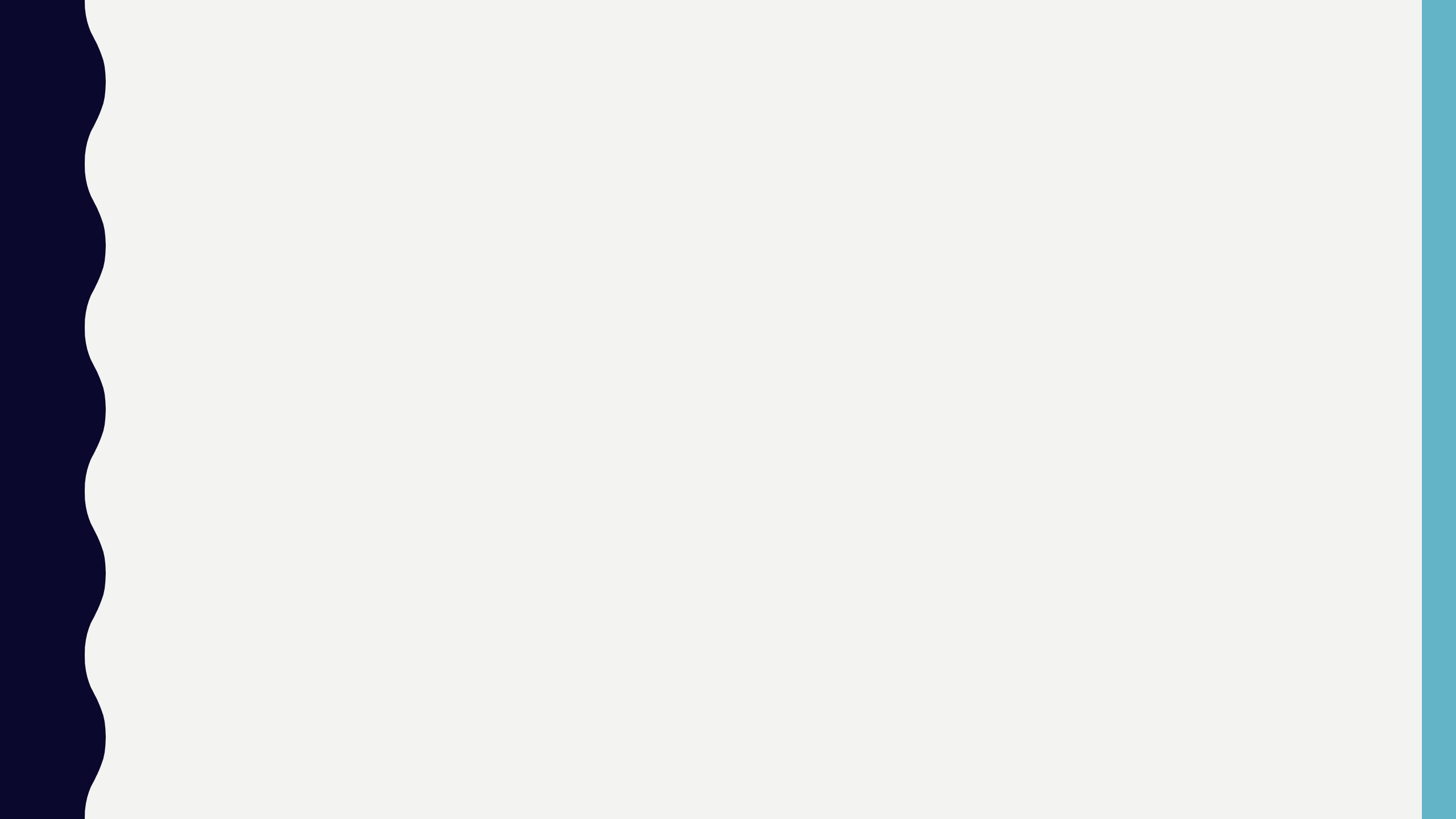
- Administrative controls
 - Managing the exposure durations for employees working in noisy environments
 - Setting time limits on exposure to noise level
- Engineering controls
 - Noise abatement at three locations:
 - Source - design quieter machinery
 - Receiver - use of ear plugs, helmets
 - Path between source and receiver - enclosures for noisy machines

SOURCE-PATH-RECEIVER MODEL

The source-path-receiver viewpoint in the design of engineering controls for noise abatement

Three regions where noise can be reduced: (1) at the source, (2) at the receiver, and (3) along the path between source and receiver





The left side of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of three parallel, wavy vertical lines. The outermost line is white, the middle line is a light blue color, and the innermost line is white. These lines create a stylized, organic shape that resembles a splash or a stylized letter 'L'.

LECTURE CLOSING

IF YOU WERE.....????

- If you were an automobile engineer, which type of exhaust system would you like to have in your design in order to reduce the noise while having an engine with a very high power.....???



GRAFFITI





THANK YOU ...



PLEASE READ CLIMATE CONTROL FROM
RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS FOR A
BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF NEXT
LECTURE