# FARM NOISE & HEARING LOSS

Noise injury affects the hearing of up to two-thirds of the farming community. Noise injury occurs when thousands of tiny hair cells in the inner ear (cochlear), are damaged through excessive noise. These hair cells are needed to receive sound vibrations before transmiting them to the brain. Once destroyed, these hair cells are not replaced. The process of hearing loss through noise injury is painless, progressive and permanent - but it is also preventable.

## **SIGNS OF NOISE INJURY AND HEARING LOSS**



Do you experience difficulty hearing:

- $\Box$  On the telephone
- $\Box$  Watching TV
- $\hfill\square$  In meetings or during conversation at work
- $\Box$  When there is background noise

Do you have:

- $\Box$  Tinnitus (noises in the ears or head)?
- □ Family or friends suggest you have a hearing loss?

## **HEARING SCREENING AND SERVICES**

Have you had a hearing screening test? If not, contact your Community Health Centre or the Yellow Pages\* for hearing services in your area. Australian Hearing offers a free telephone hearing screening service through: Telscreen 1800 826 500 (Freecall). The National Relay Service **www.relayservice.com.au** provides telephone access services for the hearing impaired.

## FARM NOISE EXPOSURE

The degree of noise injury will depend on the length of time exposed to noise – as well as how 'loud' the noise is, as measured in decibels (dB). For each 3 dB increase, the noise intensity is doubled. Intense noise, (eg. discharging firearm), can cause instant damage, but long periods exposed to tractors and other noise can also cause damage.



Are you (or were you) exposed to the following noise sources:

- □ Tractor (no cabin)
- □ Workshops tools
- □ Firearms
- □ Heavy machinery
- □ Chainsaw
- □ Tractor with cabin, (if it is getting older & noisier)
- $\Box$  Other recreational or occupational noise

For each activity, do you ALWAYS wear hearing protection? (ear muffs or ear plugs)

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#### FARM NOISE LEVELS, EXPOSURE AND HEARING PROTECTION

| Machinery<br>or activity | Average noise<br>levels in dB(A) at<br>operators' ear | <b>Typical time period</b><br><b>before hearing damage</b><br>(No hearing protection) | Min. protection level<br>Ear muffs or ear plugs<br>Class / (SLC80 rating)* |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Firearms                 | 140+ (C)  | No Safe Exposure  | Class 5 (26dB+)  |
| Pig handling - suckers   | 109   | 1 - 2 mins  | Class 5 (26dB+)  |
| Chainsaws                | 106   | 3 mins  | Class 5 (26dB+)  |
| Irrigation pumps         | (diesel) 100  | 15 mins   | Class 4 (22-25dB)  |
| Circular saws            | 99  | 18 mins   | Class 3 (18-21dB)  |
| Angle grinders           | 98  | 20 mins   | Class 3 (18-21dB)  |
| Augers                   | 93  | 1 hr  | Class 2 (14-17dB)  |
| Tractors without cabins  | 92  | 1.5 hrs   | Class 2 (14-17dB)  |
| Ride-on lawn mowers      | 92  | 1.5 hrs   | Class 2 (14-17dB)  |
| Shearing                 | 86  | 7 hrs   | Class 1 (10-13dB)  |

### **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Use of radios in cabined machinery can increase noise in the cabin by up to 5dB. Whilst usually not a problem, this can be significant in older machinery, where the additional use of a radio can expose operators to average noise levels over 85dB(A). Risk of hearing damage can also be increased when working long days during peak seasons (14 hrs+).

Ear muffs or ear plugs are both suitable forms of hearing protection. However, they need to fit, be clean and seal well; Australian Standards Approved (AS) and compatible with other PPE (eg. hats, faceshields). It is also essential that they provide enough protection for the job.\*

#### **NOISE MANAGEMENT**

Reduce farm noise and exposure where possible, FIRST, before using hearing protection.

Have you done any of the following to manage farm noise?

- □ Used a quieter alternative where possible (eg. cabined tractor vs. tractor with no cabin; or plastic vs metal chutes)
- □ Put up noise barriers or insulated walls to isolate workers from noise
- $\hfill\square$  Placed and maintained mufflers on motorised equipment
- □ Rearranged workshop layout to dissipate noise
- $\Box$  Regularly maintained equipment engines, seals, brackets
- □ Limit time exposed to noise in any one day rotate tasks
- □ Provided hearing protection & information on noise to workers, including safety signs for noisy areas

For farm safety checklists and other information on farm safety risks and controls, go to **www.farmsafe.org.au** or contact:

The Australian Centre for Agricultural Health and Safety PO Box 256 Moree NSW 2400 Ph. (02) 6752 8218 Fax (02) 6752 6639 Email: **info@farmsafe.org.au** 

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