Noise

Managing exposure to hazardous noise at Roads and Maritime workplaces

Note: This is a reformatted version of the procedure last published in December 2012 with some minor changes (refer to the change history). The procedure is under review.
Overview

Roads and Maritime must effectively manage health and safety risks associated with exposure to noise. This is done in accordance with the WHS risk management procedure.

To meet these requirements, all managers and other duty holders must:

- Ensure noise emission levels are as low as possible at all stages of workplace activity. They should also consider emission levels at work planning stages (including design and selection of plant, equipment and work methods)
- Identify plant, equipment and tasks that may produce hazardous levels of noise
- Establish a register of equipment and tasks at Roads and Maritime workplaces that produce significant noise
- Display safety warning signs where excessive noise levels are identified
- Provide training in workplace noise management
- Where necessary, arrange for noise risks assessment by measuring noise levels and exposure
- Develop noise control measures to eliminate or reduce the factors contributing to excessive workplace noise
- Use plant that meet noise control specifications
- Provide approved personal hearing protection devices
- Provide hearing tests for staff as per the Roads and Maritime WHS Health monitoring procedure.

Managers and other duty holders must consult with Roads and Maritime workers throughout the noise risk management process.
Contents

Overview .......................................................................................................................................................... 2

Introduction .......................................................................................................................................................... 4
  Purpose .......................................................................................................................................................... 4
  Scope .......................................................................................................................................................... 4

Noise .................................................................................................................................................................... 5
  1  Consultation.................................................................................................................................................. 5
  2  Managing noise-related risks .................................................................................................................... 5
    2.1  Identifying hazardous noise................................................................................................................ 5
      2.1.1  Finding hazardous noise.................................................................................................................. 5
      2.1.2  Documenting noise emitting equipment ......................................................................................... 6
    2.2  How to assess noise risks .................................................................................................................. 7
      2.2.1  Conducting a risk assessment ......................................................................................................... 7
      2.2.2  Assessing noise .............................................................................................................................. 8
      2.2.3  The noise assessment ................................................................................................................... 8
    2.3  Noise assessment report ..................................................................................................................... 9
  3  Controlling the risks...................................................................................................................................... 9
    3.1  Risk control hierarchy........................................................................................................................ 9
      3.1.1  Substituting plant or processes to reduce noise ................................................................................ 10
      3.1.2  Engineering controls by minimising noise at its source ............................................................. 10
      3.1.3  Isolating the noise source .............................................................................................................. 10
      3.1.4  Administrative controls ............................................................................................................... 11
      3.1.5  Personal hearing protectors (PPE) ............................................................................................... 11
      3.1.6  Audiometric testing (health monitoring: hearing) ......................................................................... 12
      3.1.7  Capability and training ................................................................................................................ 12
    3.2  Reviewing control measures .............................................................................................................. 12
  4  Designers, manufacturers, suppliers and installers .................................................................................... 13
  5  Managing records ......................................................................................................................................... 13

Roles and responsibilities ................................................................................................................................. 14

Definitions........................................................................................................................................................ 15

References ........................................................................................................................................................ 16
  Roads and Maritime references .................................................................................................................. 16

Document control .............................................................................................................................................. 17
  Change history .............................................................................................................................................. 17
  Feedback ...................................................................................................................................................... 17
**Introduction**

**Purpose**

The purpose of this procedure is to guide Roads and Maritime Services managers\(^1\) and workers\(^2\) to effectively manage noise-related hazards that pose risks to the health and safety of all workers at Roads and Maritime workplaces.

Hazardous noise can damage a person’s hearing and could also create high levels of stress. It may also affect a person’s ability to hear instructions clearly, which could pose a hazard to workplace safety.

It is the right of every worker to have a safe and healthy working environment. It is Roads and Maritime’s policy to provide safe and healthy workplaces for its workers and others.

Managers must comply with and implement the requirements of this procedure.

**Scope**

This procedure covers all Roads and Maritime workplaces and includes:

- All workers and managers.
- Other duty holders who carry out work for Roads and Maritime or who are likely to be directly affected by a matter relating to work health or safety.

All workers must comply with this procedure. Industry Partners are required to have in place an equivalent procedure that meets the same standards for managing workplace noise risks.

\(^1\) See Definitions, manager
\(^2\) See Definitions, worker
Noise

1 Consultation

At all stages of the noise hazard and risk management process Roads and Maritime must ensure that consultation occurs:

- Between duty holders, where a duty is shared for a work activity
- With Roads and Maritime workers.

The general work health and safety consultation process is outlined in the Roads and Maritime procedure *WHS Consultation*.

2 Managing noise-related risks

Roads and Maritime must effectively manage health and safety risks linked to exposure to noise, in accordance with the Roads and Maritime procedure *WHS risk management*. The following sections provide details on how this is done.

2.1 Identifying hazardous noise

Managers must identify and log hazards, in consultation with workers and other duty holders. This activity determines work practices that may cause hearing loss. It may also help to identify less obvious hazards.

The effects of exposure to noise are cumulative. A worker may perform a number of noisy work activities which, over time, could affect their hearing.

Further information on identifying noise hazards is available in the code of practice, *Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work*.

Managers can obtain further advice from their WHS Partner if required.

2.1.1 Finding hazardous noise

Although managers may not need specialist skills to identify sources of hazardous noise, these could be identified in consultation with Roads and Maritime workers and their health and safety representatives (HSRs). This should be done by:

- Performing workplace inspections for:
  - Equipment or work processes that are suspected of emitting a continuous noise level above 85 dB(A)
  - Equipment with a suspected impact noise emission greater than 140 dB(C)
  - Situations where noise can interfere with communication and make verbal warnings harder to hear
- Reviewing available information from manufacturers or suppliers, specific to industry and work activities, for example from the regulator, and relating to workers’ compensation data for hearing loss or tinnitus.
Common noise sources and their typical sound levels are shown in the following table. This can be used to compare whether workplace noise is loud or louder than 85 dB(A).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Level (db)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jet engine at 30m</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivet hammer</td>
<td>130³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock drill</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain saw</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet-metal workshop</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn-mower</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-end loader</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbside heavy traffic</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathe</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loud conversation</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal conversation</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiet radio music</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whispering</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing threshold</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a guide, if you need to raise your voice to communicate with someone approximately one metre away, the noise is likely to be hazardous to hearing.

### 2.1.2 Documenting noise emitting equipment

Managers must establish a local register of all noise emitting equipment used in their workplaces in consultation with other duty holders (as applicable), Roads and Maritime workers and their HSRs. This should be done using Roads and Maritime Form 5040, Equipment Noise Audit Form.

This register should identify items considered to be noisy (ie produce noise at a level greater than 85 db) and contain relevant information on:

- The noise levels of the equipment (from previous noise surveys or product information)
- The current method of noise exposure control for each piece of equipment, for example enforced distance limits, acoustic hoods, personal hearing protectors
- The tasks for which the equipment is used, for example grinding metal
- Environmental factors which may affect noise exposure, for example working in tunnels, working in the open, type of surface

³ Pain can be felt at this threshold
Other equipment in use within the workplace, for example two or more machines operating in close proximity will increase noise exposure

Whether others are exposed to the noise from this equipment.

All Equipment Noise Audit Forms must be maintained in a local plant database.

2.2 How to assess noise risks

Managers must assess noise-related risks, so they may be effectively managed. This process assists managers to identify the most appropriate controls to be used – independently or with other controls – to eliminate or effectively control noise-related hazards.

More information on assessing hearing risks is available in the code of practice, *Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work*.

2.2.1 Conducting a risk assessment

Where managers have identified hazardous noise activities at their workplaces, unless they can reduce those hazards to acceptable levels immediately, they should assess the risks by carrying out a noise assessment.

A noise assessment:

- Identifies workers who are at risk of hearing loss
- Determines noise sources and processes causing those risks
- Identifies if, and what kind of, noise control measures could be implemented
- Checks the effectiveness of existing noise control measures
- Sometimes requires an on-site noise level measurement.

A noise assessment may not always require on-site noise level measurement. A manufacturer or supplier may provide the noise level on the item. This is useful if that machine is the only item producing noise at a specific workplace.

As a minimum, managers must conduct a noise assessment if:

- Reliable noise data on plant and equipment is not available
- Environmental or working conditions have the potential to increase the noise exposure hazard, for example in tunnel work
- There is a change in operating conditions.

Roads and Maritime Form 5040, *Equipment Noise Audit Form* (available from the Roads and Maritime intranet) is for basic noise assessments.

Managers may need to perform more detailed noise assessments in complex situations to accurately determine a worker’s exposure to noise. These could include Roads and Maritime workplaces with variable noise levels during certain shifts or jobs where workers move in and out of noisy areas.

More information on noise assessments is available in the code of practice, *Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work*.
2.2.2 Assessing noise

Persons conducting noise assessments must:

- Determine the nature and degree of existing noise hazards at workplaces
- Review current noise control measures
- Make recommendations for minimising noise hazards, using noise control strategies
- Identify all equipment and procedures used to assess noise exposure levels, in accordance with AS/NZS 1269: Occupational Noise Management.

The more complex the situation, the more knowledgeable and experienced the noise assessor should be.

To get an accurate assessment of noise exposure levels at a workplace it may be necessary to engage a specialist service provider (for example occupational hygienist, acoustician, sound (acoustic) engineer) who can also perform an on-site noise level measurement.

2.2.3 The noise assessment

The way a noise assessment is done depends on the workplace, number of persons potentially exposed to noise, and current information available regarding noise at a specific workplace.

Managers must ensure that:

- Noise assessments take into account:
  - plant, equipment and other sources of noise in operation at the workplace
  - how work is carried out, including shift length and noise exposure duration
  - environmental factors.

Where an on-site noise level measurement is required, there are two main types of equipment used. These are:

- Hand-held integrating sound level meter which, in most situations, provides the most useful information for choosing appropriate noise control measures
- Personal sound exposure meters (dose meters). These are used where workers are highly mobile or where access for the person taking the measurement is difficult or unsafe.

Assessors must ensure that:

- Exposure to noise is measured at the position of the ears of a person (i.e. 10 to 20 cm from the worker's ear canal entrance), or at an equivalent position. This should be done over a typical period of time where noise is generated during tasks.
- Noise assessments are conducted during a typical working shift. These should determine: noise levels produced by various tasks carried out during the shift; and the time that workers are exposed to noise, during each of these tasks.
• Noise measurements include the combined noise levels of all the tools, machines and processes present, as well as background noise from ventilation systems, cooling compressors, circulation pumps, etc.

• Noise from each source or work activity is measured separately.

• A representative assessment (instead of individual assessments) is done for one or more of the workers where they are exposed to identical sources of noise and their exposure is likely to be the same.

• They consider shift durations of 10 hours or longer in noise assessments due to a greater degree of risk than that indicated by the 8-hour measurement (LAeq,8h) because the extra time produces an additional damaging effect and there is reduced recovery time between successive shifts.

2.3 Noise assessment report

Noise assessment reports should indicate the assessment was done properly and all factors were taken into account. A noise assessment report, including reports prepared by a service provider, should contain all the information shown in the Form 5040, Equipment Noise Audit Form.

Noise assessment reports should be used to select appropriate control measures. The main findings should be included in training for all workers. The reports should be made available to managers, HSRs, the local health and safety committee and other interested parties, as appropriate. Reports should be retained by the business unit in the workplace for future reference.

More information about the contents of a noise assessment report is available in the code of practice, Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

3 Controlling the risks

The most effective way to manage risk is to eliminate it. If elimination is not possible, then every effort must be made to minimise the risks.

Noise levels can be kept as low as possible a number of ways. Managers should go about this in accordance with the procedure WHS risk management. More information on controlling noise-related risks is available in the code of practice, Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work.

3.1 Risk control hierarchy

Managers and other duty holders must work through the hierarchy of control measures and choose one that most effectively eliminates the noise risk, so far as is reasonably practicable. If elimination is not practicable, effective risk control may be achieved by choosing a combination of other available control measures; however, this requires regular reviewing and, if necessary, revision of the controls.

The following noise hazard and risk control measures are listed according to where they sit on the hierarchy of controls and the order that they should be selected:
3.1.1 **Substituting plant or processes to reduce noise**

- Managers should introduce a purchasing and hiring policy to select the quietest plant for the job. They can do this by obtaining noise emission information from the manufacturer, importer or supplier of plant and comparing that with other brands.
- Managers should only hire or purchase from suppliers who demonstrate a low noise-emission design, with noise control being a standard feature of the plant.
- Where possible, managers should modify the way a job is performed, since this may provide the same outcome, but with much less noise.

3.1.2 **Engineering controls by minimising noise at its source**

- For managers to minimise noise at its source they should have a good understanding of the operation of the plant or process.
- This is the preferred method of controlling workplace noise. By reducing the amount of noise produced by a machine or during a task, people are exposed to less noise and therefore less risk of hearing damage.
- Examples of engineering controls include:
  - Eliminating impacts between hard objects or surfaces
  - Using absorbent lining on surfaces to cushion the fall or impact of objects
  - Fitting silencers to compressed air exhausts and blowing processes
  - Fixing damping materials (for example rubber) or stiffening to panels to reduce vibration
  - Reducing noise by turning down volume at controls
- Engineering controls, such as vibration mountings, impact absorbers, gaskets, seals, silencers, barriers and other equipment should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure they do not become noisier with age.

3.1.3 **Isolating the noise source**

If noise cannot be eliminated or engineered out, managers should isolate the noise source by interfering with its transmission. They can do this by using distance, barriers and enclosures.

Examples of isolating noise sources include:

- Building enclosures or sound-proof covers around sources of noise
- Using screens or barriers to block the direct path of sound
- Using remote controls to operate noisy plant from a distance
- Locating noise sources further away from workers.

Regular maintenance of plant and equipment is necessary because they will deteriorate with age and can become noisier.
3.1.4 Administrative controls

Managers should use administrative control measures to reduce workers’ noise exposure by reducing the time they are exposed to it. Examples include:

- Organising schedules in a way that noisy work is done when only a few workers are present
- Keeping workers out of noisy areas, if their work does not require them to be there
- Sign-posting noisy areas and restricting access
- Providing quiet areas for rest breaks for workers exposed to noisy work.

Managers must ensure that safety warning signs that comply with Australian Standard AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment are installed, when noise levels are in excess of a level equivalent to 85 dB(A) over an eight-hour working day. These signs must be placed at the entrance to the noisy area and attached to noisy plant.

Where managers rely on administrative controls, they must conduct regular checks to ensure compliance with those controls.

3.1.5 Personal hearing protectors (PPE)

Where personal protective equipment (PPE), such as personal hearing protectors, is used at a workplace, managers and other duty holders must ensure it is:

- Selected to minimise risks to health and safety
- Suitable for the nature of the work and any associated workplace hazard
- A suitable size and fit, and reasonably comfortable for the person wearing it
- Maintained, repaired or replaced, so it continues to minimise risk.

Where workers are directed to wear personal hearing protectors and other PPE, they must wear the PPE in accordance with information, training or reasonable instruction, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Hearing protectors should only be used as a last resort or as an interim measure while noise control is being achieved by engineering or administrative means. No person should enter a hearing protection area during normal operation, unless wearing appropriate personal hearing protectors.

See also the procedure Personal protective equipment.

Managers must ensure:
- workers only wear disposable earplugs once and then dispose of them.
- personal hearing protectors are selected and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1269.3 Occupational Noise Management – Hearing Protector Program.
3.1.6 **Audiometric testing (health monitoring: hearing)**

Workers who are frequently required to wear personal hearing protectors as a control measure for noise that exceeds the exposure standard are required to participate in audiometric testing.

Audiometric testing is conducted to:

- Identify workers with a hearing deficit that may require specific management
- Monitor the effectiveness of noise management.

The procedure *Health monitoring* provides full details of the requirements for audiometric testing.

3.1.7 **Capability and training**

All managers and others responsible for workers who are exposed to noise must receive training in:

- Their responsibilities for noise management
- The effects of noise exposure
- Identification, assessment and control of workplace noise
- Available resources to assist in fulfilling their responsibilities
- Requirements for audiometric testing.

Workers exposed to workplace noise must be trained in:

- The effects of noise exposure
- Controlling noise in the workplace
- Their responsibilities for noise management
- The correct use and maintenance of noise control equipment, including personal hearing protection devices.

3.2 **Reviewing control measures**

Managers and other duty holders must review and, if necessary, revise noise control measures:

- When the control measure does not control the risk
- Before a change at the workplace that is likely to give rise to a new or different health and safety risk, which the control measure may not effectively control
- If a new hazard or risk is identified
- If the results of consultation indicate that a review is necessary
- If a health and safety representative (HSR) requests a review.

Further information on reviewing control measures is available in the code of practice, *Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work*. Managers should seek further advice from WHS Partners, if necessary.
4 **Designers, manufacturers, suppliers and installers**

Plant designers, manufacturers, suppliers and installers must design and manufacture the plant so that its noise emission is as low as possible and without health and safety risks. They must provide information on noise emission levels, safe usage and other related information.

Suppliers and importers should also provide all noise control measures with the product (as per the setup recorded on noise test results) and maintenance information, to ensure safe use and operation.

Designers of buildings and structures must take noise control into account from the beginning of the planning process. They must minimise noise transmitted through those structures to the lowest level possible.

5 **Managing records**

For information about records management, refer to the WHS *Records control* procedure.
## Roles and responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Roads and Maritime**      | - Ensure that work health and safety (WHS) responsibilities are appropriately defined and that managers and workers receive the training and resources they need to carry out their WHS responsibilities competently  
- Satisfy the requirements of this noise exposure procedure.                                                       |
| **Managers**                | - Comply with the legislation, with the Roads and Maritime WHS Policy and procedures  
- Satisfy all requirements and specifications of this procedure  
- Give purchasing preferences to equipment that does not exceed the general 85dBA limit or 55dBA for office and computing equipment – and where there is only one supplier, the supplier should provide and install acoustic insulation in the case of equipment emitting unacceptable levels of noise  
- Actively promote and participate in noise hazard and risk management activities, including workplace inspections; attend meetings and provide information, where relevant. Allow workers to do the same  
- Ensure that consultation is maintained with health and safety representatives (HSRs), health and safety committee members, WHS partners and other safety-related personnel, when establishing noise management strategies. |
| **Workers**                 | - Comply with the legislation, the Roads and Maritime WHS Policy and procedures  
- Satisfy all requirements and specifications of this procedure, in line with consultation-specific and other safety-related roles [eg health and safety representative (HSR), health and safety committee members, WHS partners]  
- Actively support and participate in noise hazard and risk management activities.                                                                 |
| **Contractors**             | - As part of their contract, comply with the Roads and Maritime WHS Policy and procedures  
- Satisfy all requirements and specifications of this procedure  
- Actively support and participate in WHS consultation activities.                                                                                           |
## Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>The two-way exchange of information about health and safety. It gives workers a reasonable opportunity to express their views about a health and safety matter, to be taken into account when decisions are made. Note that agreement does not have to be reached. However, opinions must be considered when making decisions that affect a worker’s health, safety or welfare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decibel (dB)</td>
<td>The unit for measuring sound levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure standard for noise</td>
<td>Defined in the WHS Regulations as an $L_{Aeq,8h}$ of 85 dB(A) or an $L_{C,peak}$ of 140 dB(C). There are two parts to the exposure standard for noise, because noise can either cause gradual hearing loss over time or could be so loud that it causes immediate hearing loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard</td>
<td>A situation, condition or source that has the potential to lead to negative consequences, harm or loss. A hazard is not the negative outcome itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard management</td>
<td>A problem-solving process aimed at defining problems (identifying hazards), gathering information about them (risk assessment) and solving them (risk control). This is followed up by verifying if the controls were successful (evaluation) and by reviewing the whole process (review) after a period of time or when something changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue resolution</td>
<td>The framework guiding the rectification of health and safety issues when they arise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_{Aeq,8h}$</td>
<td>The eight-hour equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level in decibels (dB(A)) referenced to 20 micro pascals, in accordance with AS/NZS 1269.1:2005 (Workplace noise management—Measurement and assessment of noise emission and exposure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_{C,peak}$</td>
<td>The C-weighted peak sound pressure level in decibels (dB(C)) referenced to 20 micro pascals, determined in accordance with AS/NZS 1269.1:2005 (Occupational noise management — measurement and assessment of noise emission and exposure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local database</td>
<td>A folder created on the local network drive/&quot;Objective&quot; that can be easily accessed by the business unit manager and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>A person responsible for planning and directing the work of a worker or group of workers, monitoring their work, and taking corrective action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occurrence</td>
<td>A series of events and conditions that results in, or has the potential to result in, a non-trivial amount of damage or injury. An occurrence that could have resulted in damage or injury but did not is generally referred to as a near-miss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>The possibility of suffering harm or loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk management</td>
<td>Risk management is the identification, assessment, and prioritisation of risks (defined in ISO 31000 as the effect of uncertainty on objectives) followed by coordinated application of resources to eliminate, minimise, monitor, and control the probability and impact of hazardous events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>Any person who carries out work in any capacity at a Roads and Maritime workplace – Roads and Maritime employees (including labour hire, apprentices and trainees); professional services contractors and consultants; contractors, subcontractors and their employees; outworkers; students gaining work experience; and volunteers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# References

## Roads and Maritime references

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID or date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PN066P02</td>
<td>Procedure <em>WHS risk management</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN066P24</td>
<td>Procedure <em>Health monitoring</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN066P01</td>
<td>Procedure <em>WHS Consultation</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN066P19</td>
<td>Procedure <em>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TBA)</td>
<td>Procedure <em>Record control</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form 5040</td>
<td>Form <em>Equipment Noise Audit Form</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T018</td>
<td>Tip sheet <em>Noise</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## External references

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS 1259 Sound Level Meters</td>
<td>SAI Global <a href="http://www.saiglobal.com">www.saiglobal.com</a></td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Document control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>WHS Risk Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approval</td>
<td>General Manager Work Health and Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File name</td>
<td>Noise exposure.docx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective ID</td>
<td>A13673595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication no.</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Template        | Version 5, 14 December 2015

Objective ID: A10508605
Objective label: WHS procedure template

Change history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>12/08/2016</td>
<td>▪ Applied template Version 5.0 (14 Dec 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Updated terminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Updated references</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Removed references to &quot;Hearing program&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Removed references to existing RMS programs or training courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Updated poor or incorrect content wording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Moved ‘General requirements’ into ‘Overview’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Renamed ‘Information, training and instruction’ to ‘Capability and training’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Amended content on audiometric testing to refer to Health monitoring procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Moved definitions from Appendix A into Definitions table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.0 12/12/2012  No change history available

Feedback

Contact WHS Branch with feedback on this document at: WHSfeedback@rms.nsw.gov.au