Personal DP and Noise Exposure Monitoring

Hazard Awareness & Control

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Why Bother?

Two emerging Issues

- · Diesel Particulate
- Noise

What are the risks and how do we manage them?

The long –term cumulative effects of Exposure to DP & Noise are debilitating to the individual

The extended latency period between exposure and onset of symptoms leads to complacency

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Diesel Particulate

- Determined to be a carcinogen.
- · Potency is not well-defined but significant
- Small particle size of DP has resulted in it being linked to non malignant health effects similar to PM2.5
- Non malignant respiratory effects -
- exacerbation of diseases like asthma
- Irritant (eyes, nasal & bronchial)
- Exposure Guideline in MDG 29 0.1mg/m³

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Diesel Exhaust Composition

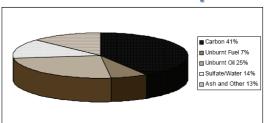


Fig. 1: Composition of particles from a heavy duty diesel engine, tested in a transient cycle (Kittelson, 1998). Depending on engine design and operating conditions the composition may vary widely.



How to Reduce Your Exposure

- Understand your Risk
- In order to control risk it must be identified
- Measure and Rank
- Assess control measures and/or procedures
- Interrogate the process
- Empower the workforce education
- Review the progress

The key steps in the control process

Measure the Exposure

- · Undertake Survey of Equipment
- Personal Monitoring
- Task based monitoring

Assess Risk

- Review results against Exposure standards
- Risk rank against internal/corporate standards
- Assess personnel/tasks at most risk

Review/ Implement Control Measures

- · Review existing data, processes and systems,
- Ensure standards are being maintained
- Research and Implement effective control strategies

Review the Process Undertake monitoring of persons, task and equipment to determine effectiveness of control strategies



Sampling Strategy



Variation in Exposures



Coal Mines Safety Regulations 2006

- Operations required to control exposure to DPM.
- No guidance provided or exposure standard mentioned.
- This was issued via MDG 29 by the DI&I
- · Change in definition of dust.
- Sampling frequencies and persons in new Gazettal Notice for respirable and inhalable dust and cementatious products – not for diesel.

MDG 29

- · Available on DPI website.
- Includes requirement for exhaust measurement for DPM in addition to gases.
- · A number of instruments currently available.
- · Gas test requirements were gazetted in February '07.
- · Implemented in April 2008.
- · Requirement for personal exposure monitoring.
- An exposure standard of 0.1mg/m³ EC
- Requirement for noise and vibration measurement



Best Practice

- · Low emission fuel
- Emissions based maintenance program
 - Suitable equipment
 - Maintenance training
- Ventilation Strategy
 - Quantity, maintenance
 - Vehicle tag boards
- Control of contractor/hire vehicles

Best Practice

- Low emission engines
- Exhaust Treatment
 - DPF Exhaust Filters
 - Catalytic Converters
- Alternative power electric
- Road Maintenance
 - Well drained, dry
 - Even, good gradient



Noise

- Coal Industry exemption removed in 2006 from requirements of OH&S Regulations.
- Must therefore comply with:
 - NOHSC 1007(2000)] National standard for Occ. noise.
 - [NOHSC 2009 (2004)] National COP for Noise Management and hearing protection at work
 - NSW OH&S Act & attendant Regulations
 - Hearing Protection Code of Practice

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Health Effects

In addition to NIHL excessive exposure can have other health effects including:

Impact on your Body

Impact on your Quality of

- High Blood Pressure
- Sleeping Problems
- Cardiac problems
- Muscular contraction
- NervousnessPoor concentration
- 1 001 00110
- Fatigue
- Anxiety and Stress

•No improvement in hearing loss stats for Cal Industry in the past Twenty Years

•Claims exceed 1.5 m over the past decade.

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Introduction to Sound Level Meters

- Integrating or nonintegrating
- Type 0,1 precision
- Type 2 general/industrial use
- Type 3 indication only
- Filters and weighting networks A, C, lin
- Frequency analysis 1/3 and octave band
- Primarily for walkthrough survey work



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Introduction to Dosimeters

- SLM with ability to provide an integrated noise exposure over a given period (ie work shift – 8, 10, 12 hr)
- Most provide data logging with ability to set statistical parameters, alarm levels, and record peaks in addition to exposure in increments – normally 60 sec.
- Microphone should attached as near as possible to the employees ear (generally the collar).

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How Do You Determine What is Required?

- Noise survey, contour plans, dosimetry
- A or C weighted readings or both.
- Is the survey based on reaction to specific complaints or issues.
- Is it a baseline survey to establish "hearing protection zones".
- Does the employer wish to assess suitability of hearing protection.
- · Where does/do the worker/s spend the bulk of their time
- EPA Env. Noise Control Manual states "noise assessment may be necessary in several locations, but should be made at least at the place where the noise is most likely to be offensive".

When is a survey required?

- If you need to raise your voice to be heard
- · Frequent complaints
- Loss of hearing over period of day
- Long term employees with NIHL
- Hearing protectors are provided
- · Workers Comp claims
- Notifications on manufacturers equipment.

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NOISE HAZARD IDENTIFICATION CHECK	GUST	APPENDIX 2
Description of work location:		
Task at workstation:		
Assessed by:		
Employee Representative: Date:		
Yes to any of the following indicates the need for a detailed noise	assessment.	
Is a raised voice needed to communicate with someone about one meter away?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
2. Do workers complain that there is too much noise?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
3.Do workers say that they can't hear each other or hear instructions or warning signals?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
 Do people working in the area notice a reduction in hearing over the course of the day? (This reduction might not be noticed until after work.) 	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
5. Do employees experience any of the following:		
(a) ringing in the ears (tireitus);	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
(b) the same sound having a different tone in each ear;	Yes 🗆	No □
(c) blurred hearing?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
6. Are any long-term employees hard of hearing?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
7. Are personal hearing protectors provided?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
8. Are signs, indicating that personal hearing protectors should be worn, posted at the entrance or in the work area?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Have there been any workers' compensation claims for noise-induced hearing loss?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
 Does any equipment have manufacturer's noise information (including labels) that indicates noise levels equal or greater than any of the following: 		
(a) 80dB(A) L _{hab} (Yes 🗆	No C
(b) 130dB peak noise level,	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
(c) 88dB(A) sound power level?	Yes 🗆	No C
11. Do the results of audiometry indicate that past or present employees have hearing loss?	Yes 🗆	No □
12. Does the noise in any part of the workplace sound as loud or louder than 85 decibals using the scale Decibal Levels of Common Sounds?	Yes 🗆	No C

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What is Noise Dosimetry?

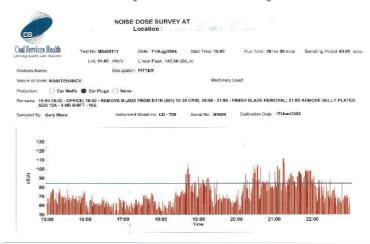
- Noise dosimetry is used to determine occupational exposure over a work period. Particularly relevant where noise sources are cyclic or where an operator moves around a large area of a workplace with many difference noise sources.
- Noise dosimetry is the only accurate method of determining daily noise exposure.
- Note that each shift with the same or different operator will give different results.
- Statistically a number of samples should be taken

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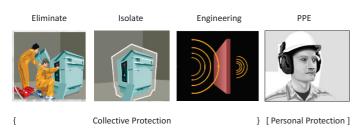
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Sample Noise Graph



Noise Control Methods - Hierarchy of Control



The Aim Should always be to Control Noise at the Source

Barriers to Improvement

- Size and operational requirements of purpose built mining equipment.
- Culture
- Lag Time
- Reliance on PPE
- · OEM Resources and commitment
- Risk ranking and priority



Best Practice

Stage 1

- · Noise Hazard awareness training at induction
- · Identify all noise hazards on site
- Assessed those hazards using appropriate risk assessment tool
- · Establish the sound levels of noise hazards
- Provide all exposed persons suitable PPE and training in correct fitment.

Best Practice

Stage 2

- Use of combination of controls (PPE & other) for all noise hazards
- Contractor management includes noise to the onsite standard.
- Formal noise control plan including policy & "buy quiet" provisions
- Conduct noise exposure monitoring (dosimetry)
- Conduct audiometric testing of 'at risk" employees.
- Provision of quiet areas for breaks (lunch etc)

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Best Practice

Stage 2

- Use of higher order controls (substitution, isolation & engineering) for noise hazards.
- Pre-employment audiometric testing to establish threshold baselines.
- Comprehensive mapping of hazardous noise on-site & incorporated into induction & risk management.
- Periodic retraining in PPE use (fitting, selection & Maintenance)
- · Supervised compliance to posted zones
- · Maintenance of records testing, training etc
- Auditing of systems.

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What is Coal Services doing?

- Establishment of Noise sub-committee of the SDC.
- Provision of information on hazards control measures, up-to-date research.
- · Higher level training of staff
- Commitment to upgraded equipment and services for the industry.
- Collaborating with DI&I and industry groups to drive improvement in noise abatement

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How can Coal Services Help?

- Assistance with Health Management Plans (focus on Health hazards)
- Training and awareness packages
- · Noise mapping and exposure monitoring
- · Compliance assistance.
- · Fit testing of PPE
- Audiometric testing
- Information services

