Control of nonauditory effects of noise exposure is not addressed in this proposed standard, because the Committee is of the opinion that these effects will be adequately controlled by control of the auditory effects in accordance with the proposed standard

Accordingly, pursuant to section 6(b) of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat 1593, 29 U S C 655), Secretary of Labor's Order No 12–71 (36 F R 8754) and 29 C F R Part 1911 (36 F R 17506), it is hereby proposed to revise § 1910 95 as set forth as follows

Terms of the Proposed Amendment

§ 1910 95 Noise

(a) **Scope and definitions.**

(1) *Application* This section applies to occupational noise exposures in employments covered in this chapter The purpose of this standard is to establish requirements and procedures that will minimize the risk of permanent hearing impairment from exposure to hazardous levels of noise in places of employment Adherence to such requirements and procedures is likely to reduce other possible noise-related problems of consequence to employee safety and health

(2) *Definitions*

(i) "Administrative control" Any procedure which limits daily noise exposure by control of the work schedule

(ii) "Audiogram" means a graph or table showing hearing levels as a function of frequency that is obtained from an audiometric examination

(iii) "Baseline audiogram" means the first audiogram taken during employment with the current employer

(iv) "Certified audiometric technician" means an individual who can show documentary evidence of the satisfactory completion of a course of training meeting as a minimum the standards specified by the Intersociety Committee on Audiometric Technician Training as published in the *American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal,* 27 303–304 (May–June 1966), or of certification by the Council for Accreditation of Occupational Hearing Technicians

(v) "Daily noise dose" means the cumulative noise exposure of an employee during a working day, expressed as the summation of fractions of permissible exposures received during the workday at each level

(vi) "dBA" (decibels, A-weighted) means the unit of measurement of sound pressure level in logarithmic units corrected to the A-weighted scale, under ANS S1 4, using a reference level of 0 0002 microbars (2×10^{-5} newtons per square meter)

(vii) "Engineering control" means any procedure other than administrative control or personal protection that reduces the sound level either at the source of the noise or in the hearing zone of the employees

(viii) "Hearing level" means the amount, in decibels, by which the threshold of audibility for an ear differs from a standard audiometric reference level

(ix) "Workplace sound pressure level" means the sound pressure level measured at the employee's point of exposure

(x) "Effective sound pressure level" means (*a*) For employees not wearing hearing protectors, the workplace sound pressure level, (*b*) For employees wearing hearing protectors, the result of subtracting the reduction, R, for the hearing protectors from the measured workplace sound pressure level

(xi) "Impulsive or impact noise" means a sound with a rise time of not more than 35 milliseconds to peak intensity and a duration of not more than 500 milliseconds

(xii) "Interrupted steady state noise" means sound levels which recur at intervals of 500 milliseconds or more

(xiii) "Noise exposure" means a combination of effective sound pressure level and its duration

(3) *References* (i) ANS S1 4—American National Standard *Specification for Sound Level Meters,* S1 4–1971, American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N Y 10018

(ii) ANS S3 6—American National Standard *Specifications for Audiometers,* S3 6–1969, American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N Y 10018

(iii) ANS S1 11—American National Standard *Specification for Octave, Half-Octave, and Third-Octave Band Filter Sets,* S1 11–1966 (Reaffirmed 1971), American National Stand-