First edition 1996-11-01

# Acoustics — Recommended practice for the design of low-noise workplaces containing machinery —

Part 1: Noise control strategies

Acoustique — Pratique recommandée pour la conception de lieux de travail à bruit réduit contenant des machines —

Partie 1: Stratégie de réduction du bruit

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International Organization for Standardization

Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

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### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and nongovernmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11690-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

ISO 11690 consists of the following parts, under the general title Acoustics — Recommended practice for the design of low-noise workplaces containing machinery:

- Part 1: Noise control strategies
- Part 2: Noise control measures
- Part 3: Sound propagation and noise prediction in workrooms

Part 1 is the central document in the series. Parts 2 and 3 give additional technical and explanatory information. It is therefore recommended to start with part 1.

Annex A of this part of ISO 11690 is for information only.

## Introduction

Most of the existing International Standards prepared in ISO/TC 43/SC 1 specify methods for measurement and/or evaluation of noise. The final objective of ISO 11690, however, is noise reduction.

A number of noise control measures are offered. However, in order to be effective, the most appropriate noise control measure(s) should be chosen for a given situation.

It is important when non-acoustic engineers are involved in noise control practice for these engineers to have a basic knowledge of noise emission and propagation characteristics and to understand the basic principles of noise control.

To assist in the development of noise control in the workplace, it is essential that the information contained in these recommended practices is disseminated through International Standards.

In order to reduce noise as a hazard in the workplace, individual countries have produced national legislation. Generally, such national legislation requires noise control measures to be carried out in order to achieve the lowest reasonable levels of noise emission, noise immission and noise exposure, taking into account:

- known available measures;
- the state of the art regarding technical progress;
- the treatment of noise at source;
- appropriate planning, procurement and installation of machines and equipment.

This part of ISO 11690, together with the two other parts in the series, outlines procedures to be considered when dealing with noise control at workplaces, within workrooms and in the open. These recommended practices give in relatively simple terms the basic information necessary for all parties involved in noise control in workplaces and in the design of lownoise workplaces to promote the understanding of the desired noise control requirements.

The purpose of the ISO 11690 series is to bridge the gap between existing literature on noise control and the practical implementation of noise control measures. In principle, the series applies to all workplaces and its main function is:

- to provide simple, brief information on some aspects of noise control in workplaces;
- to act as a guide to help in the understanding of requirements in standards, directives, text books, manuals, reports and other specialized technical documents;