



Why move from Maximum Sound Pressure to Exposure?

Mark Laureyns

ISO 1999:2013 (confirmed in 2018)



[Standards](#)

[About us](#)

[News](#)

[Taking part](#)

[Store](#)

Search



[← ICS](#) [← 13](#) [← 13.140](#)

ISO 1999:2013

Acoustics — Estimation of noise-induced hearing loss

This standard was last reviewed and confirmed in 2018.
Therefore this version remains current.

ISO 1999:2013 (confirmed in 2018)

- **Bibliography**

- [1] ISO 8253-1, *Acoustics — Audiometric test methods — Part 1: Pure-tone air and bone conduction audiometry*
- [2] ISO 389-1, *Acoustics — Reference zero for the calibration of audiometric equipment — Part 1: Reference equivalent threshold sound pressure levels for pure tones and supra-aural earphones*
- [3] ISO 389-2, *Acoustics — Reference zero for the calibration of audiometric equipment — Part 2: Reference equivalent threshold sound pressure levels for pure tones and insert earphones*
- [4] Johnson D.L. **Prediction of NIPTS Due to Continuous Noise Exposure**, EPA-550/9-73-001-B, Washington DC, USA or AMRL-TR-73-91 (AD 767205), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, USA, July 1973
- [5] Passchier-Vermeer **W.Hearing loss due to exposure to steady-state broadband noise**, Report no. 35. Institute for Public Health Eng, The Netherlands, 1968
- [6] Passchier-Vermeer **W.Hearing Levels of Non-Noise Exposed Subjects and of Subjects Exposed to Constant Noise During Working Hours**, Report B367. Research Institute for Environmental Hygiene, The Netherlands, June 1977

ISO 1999:2013 (confirmed in 2018)

- **Bibliography**

- [7] Burns W., & Robinson D.W. Hearing and Noise in Industry. Appendix 10. HMSO, London, 1970
- [8] Robinson D.W., & Shipton M.S. **Tables for Estimation of Noise-Induced Hearing Loss, Report AC 61.** National Physical Laboratory, England, June 1977
- [9] Robinson D.W., & Sutton G.J. Age Effect in Hearing -A Comparative Analysis of Published Threshold Data. *Int. Audiol.* 1979, 18 pp. 320–334
- [10] Spoor A., & Passchier-Vermeer W. Spread in Hearing Levels of Non-Noise Exposed People at Various Ages. *Int. Audiol.* 1969, 8 pp. 328–336
- [11] Thiessen G.J. Hearing Distribution in a Population that has Suffered Hearing Loss. *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 1977, 61 pp. 887–888
- [12] Thiery L., Pietri-Verdi M.F., Damongéot A., Derzko G., Grosdemange J.P. **Etude de l'audition d'une population urbaine non soumise à ses bruits d'origine professionnelle.** *Rev. Acoust. (Paris)*. 1979, 49 pp. 107–116
- [13] Gierke V.H.E., Robinson D., Karmy S.J. Results of the workshop on impulse noise and auditory hazard, Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, Southampton, U.K., ISVR Memorandum 618 October 1981. *J. Sound Vibrat.* 1982, 83 pp. 579–584

ISO 1999:2013 (confirmed in 2018)

- **Bibliography**

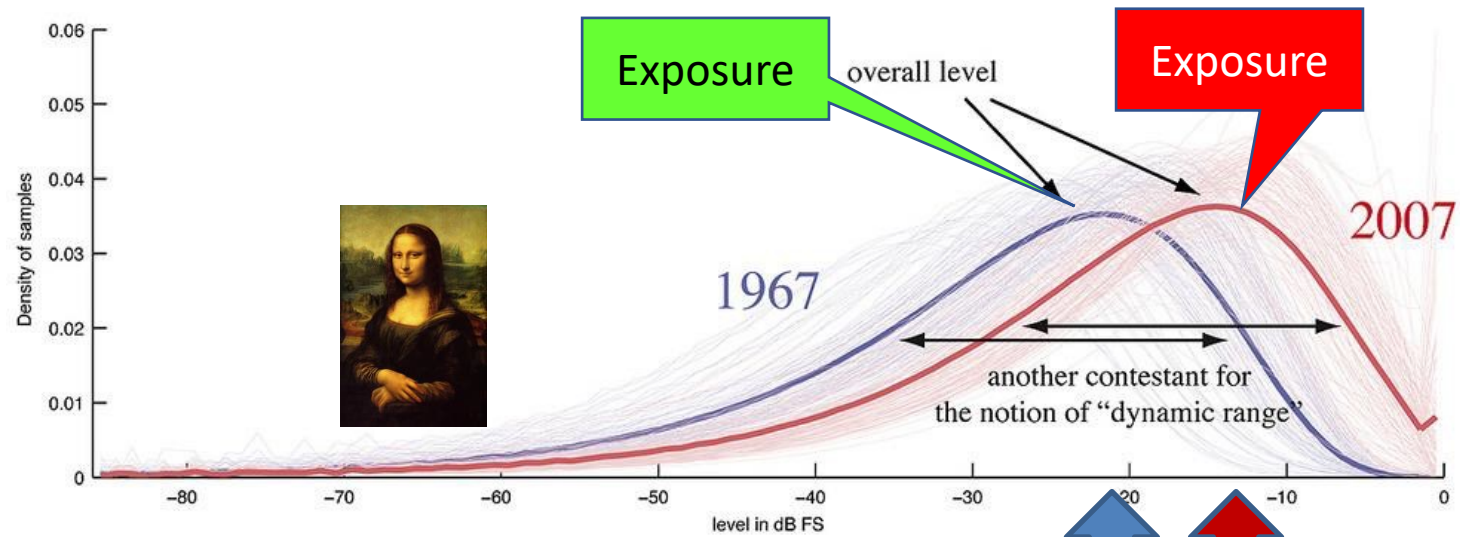
- [14] Macrae J.H. A procedure for classifying degree of hearing loss. *J. Otolaryngol. Soc. Aust.* 1975- 1976, 4 pp. 26–35
- [15] Carter N.L., Waugh R.L., Murray N., Bullean V.G. Hearing levels of Australian youth aged 16-20, National Acoustics Laboratory Report No. 99. Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1983
- [16] Passchier-Vermeer W. The effects of age, otological factors and occupational noise exposure on hearing threshold levels of various populations. In: *Basic and Applied Aspects of Noise-induced Hearing Loss, SALVI, Richard J*, (Henderson D., Hamernik R.P., Colletti V.eds.). Plenum Press, New York, London, 1986
- [17] Johansson M.S.K., & Arlinger S.D. Hearing threshold levels for an otologically unscreened, nonoccupationally noise exposed population in Sweden. *Int. J. Audiol.* 2002, 41 pp. 180–194

ISO 1999:2013 (confirmed in 2018)

- **Bibliography**

- [18] Engdahl B., Tambs K., Borchgrevink H.M., Hoffman H.J. Screened and unscreened hearing threshold levels for the adult population: Results from the Nord-Trøndelag Hearing Loss Study. *Int. J. Audiol.* 2005, **44** pp. 213–230
- [19] Hoffman H., Dobie R.A., Ko C.-W., Themann C.L., Murphy W.J. Americans hear as well or better today compared to 40 years ago: Hearing threshold levels in the unscreened adult population of the United States, 1959–62 and 1999–2004. *Ear Hear.* 2010, **31** pp. 725–734
- [20] Agrawal Y., Niparko J.K., Dobie R.A. **Estimating the effect of occupational noise exposure on hearing thresholds: The importance of adjusting for confounding variables.** *Ear Hear.* 2010, **31** pp. 234–237
- [21] World Health Organization. *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)*. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2001
- [22] Hoffman H.J., Dobie R.A., Ko C.-W., Themann C.L., Murphy W.J. Hearing Threshold Levels at Age 70 (65–74 years) in the Unscreened Older Adult Population of the United States, 1959–1962 and 1999–2006. *Ear Hear.* 2012, **33**(3) pp. 437–440

The dynamic range loudness war



1967



2007



If the signal is compressed, you can stay under the unsafe output level ... but you increase sound exposure to unsafe dosage

Comparisons between signal levels and picture levels as defined in Photoshop result in another interpretation of the loudness war.

**COMMISSION DECISION****of 23 June 2009****on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for personal music players pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)****(2009/490/EC)****Requirements**

1. For the purpose of Article 4(1)(a) of Directive 2001/95/EC, the safety requirement for personal music players shall be the following:

Personal music players shall be designed and manufactured in a manner that ensures that, under reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, they are inherently safe and do not cause hearing damage.



COMMISSION DECISION

of 23 June 2009

on the safety requirements to be met by European standards for personal music players pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2009/490/EC)

Exposure / Dose

Requirements

2. The requirement set out in paragraph 1 shall include in particular the following:
 - 1. Exposure to sound levels shall be time limited to avoid hearing damage. At 80 dB(A) exposure time shall be limited to 40 hours/week, whereas at 89 dB(A) exposure time shall be limited to 5 hours/week.** For other exposure levels a linear intra- and extrapolation applies. Account shall be taken of the dynamic range of sound and the reasonably foreseeable use of the products.
 - 2. Personal music players shall provide adequate warnings on the risks involved in using the device and to the ways of avoiding them and information to users in cases where exposure poses a risk of hearing damage.**