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## Noise pollution laws

The Noise Pollution and Abatement Act of 1972 is a statute of the United States initiating a federal program of regulating noise pollution with the intent of protecting human health and minimizing annoyance of noise to the general public.[1] The Act established mechanisms of setting emission standards for virtually every source of noise, including motor vehicles, aircraft, certain types of HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning) equipment and major appliances. It also put local governments on notice as to their responsibilities in land-use planning to address noise mitigation. This noise regulation framework comprised a broad data base detailing the extent of noise health effects. Congress ended funding of the federal noise control program in 1981, which curtailed development of further national regulations. Since then, starting in 1982, the primary responsibility to addressing noise pollution shifted to state and local governments.[2] The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) retains authority to conduct research and publish information on noise and its effects on the public, which is often included nowadays in environmental impact assessments for new urban developments.[3] The initial EPA regulations and programs provided a basis for development of many state and local government noise control laws across the United States,[4][5] See Noise regulation. See also Aircraft noise, for a treatment of aviation related noise. Industrial noise, for a discussion of workplace noise. Railway noise regulations, for a discussion of the prevalent form of environmental noise. Environmental noise, for a discussion on how noise affects in the environment. References ^ Noise Control Act of 1972, P.L. 92-574, 86 Stat. 1234, 42 U.S.C. § 4901 - 42 U.S.C. § 4918. ^ "Noise Pollution | Health Impact Assessments - UCLA SPH". www.hiaguide.org. Retrieved 2015-12-21. ^ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC. "Noise Pollution." 2010-05-18. ^ Noise Pollution Clearinghouse, Montpelier, VT. "State Noise Statutes & Regulations." Accessed 2010-08-19. ^ Noise Pollution Clearinghouse, Montpelier, VT. "Noise Regulations & Ordinances of U.S. Cities, Counties and Towns." Accessed 2010-08-19. Retrieved from " Councils must look into complaints about noise that could be a 'statutory nuisance' (covered by the Environmental Protection Act 1990). For the noise to count as a statutory nuisance it must do one of the following: unreasonably and substantially interfere with the use or enjoyment of a home or other premises injure health or be likely to injure health If they agree that a statutory nuisance is happening or will happen in the future, councils must serve an abatement notice. This requires whoever's responsible to stop or restrict the noise. The notice will usually be served on the person responsible but can also be served on the owner or occupier of the premises. The abatement notice can be delayed for up to 7 days while the council tries to get the person responsible to stop or restrict the noise. Councils are responsible for looking into complaints about noise from: premises including land like gardens and certain vessels (for example, loud music or barking dogs) vehicles, machinery or equipment in the street (for example, music from car stereos) Statutory noise nuisance laws don't apply to noise from: traffic or planes (they do apply to model planes) political demonstrations and demonstrations about a cause premises occupied by the armed forces or visiting forces Councils can decide what level of service they provide to deal with noise complaints, for example, whether to have officers on call at night. Noise at night: warning notices Councils can investigate complaints of statutory nuisance to tackle noise produced at any time of day or night. They may also issue warning notices in response to complaints about noise above permitted levels from 11pm to 7am. These warning notices can be used by councils for noise that's not a statutory nuisance. The warning notice must tell the recipient: that the noise is coming from the premises between 11pm and 7am that the noise exceeds, or may exceed permitted levels as measured from within the complainant's dwelling that the noise must be reduced to below the permitted level in a specified period (this must be at least 10 minutes after the notice is served and must end by 7am) what time the notice is issued Noise from dwellings If the noise comes from a dwelling the notice must say that the person responsible may be guilty of an offence if noise exceeding permitted levels is made in the period specified. Noise from other premises If the noise comes from other premises (not a dwelling), the notice must say that the person responsible for the premises may be guilty of an offence if noise exceeding permitted levels is made in the period specified. If noise isn't reduced If the council thinks the noise still exceeds the permitted level after the specified period and wants to prosecute, they must measure the noise level from within the dwelling of the person who's complained. Permitted noise levels The permitted noise level using A-weighted decibels (the unit environmental noise is usually measured in) is: 34 dBA (decibels adjusted) if the underlying level of noise is no more than 24 dBA 10 dBA above the underlying level of noise if this is more than 24 dBA Penalties for not complying with a warning notice If someone doesn't comply with a warning notice without a reasonable excuse, councils can: give a fixed penalty notice (FPN) giving them the chance to pay a fine (up to £110 for dwellings and £500 for licensed premises) within 14 days, instead of being prosecuted prosecute them if they don't issue an FPN or if the person responsible doesn't pay the fine on time (if convicted they can get a fine of up to £1,000 for dwellings and an unlimited amount for licensed premises) remove noise-making equipment like loudspeakers Noise from intruder alarms To deal with noise caused by problems with intruder alarms, councils can issue both: an abatement notice requiring the noise to stop (councils must do this if the alarm is causing a statutory nuisance) a warning notice (for noise between 11pm to 7am) Alarm notification areas In alarm notification areas, owners or occupiers with an alarm must give the council details of a key holder who can enter the property and turn off the alarm. To set up an alarm notification area councils must: Advertise the proposed notification area in a local newspaper or newsletter, allowing at least 28 days for comments. Review comments. Notify all premises in the affected area, highlighting the date the notification area starts (which must be at least 28 days from the notification date), by: letter advertising in a local newspaper If the occupier or owner fails to give the council details of a key holder, the council can do one of the following: issue a fixed penalty notice giving them the chance to pay a fine of between £50 and £80 (the default amount is £75) as an alternative to being prosecuted prosecute them if they don't issue an FPN or if the person responsible doesn't pay the fine on time (if convicted, they can be fined up to £1,000) What councils can do if they can't reach a key holder If councils can't reach a key holder they can enter properties without force to silence alarms if all the following apply: they've taken reasonable steps to contact the key holder to silence the alarm the alarm has been going off constantly for 20 minutes or 1 hour intermittently the noise is likely to give people nearby reasonable cause for annoyance If the council needs to use force to silence an alarm, they need a warrant. Find out more about powers of entry. Key holders in alarm notification areas Key holders must do all of the following: have keys to the property and be able to access the alarm live or be situated near the premises know how to turn the alarm off agree to be a key holder For non-residential premises, key holders must be one of the following: the owner or occupier of the premises someone acting on behalf of the owner or occupier (if the occupier or owner isn't an individual, for example is owned by a company) a key holding company For residential properties, key holders must be one of the following: a nominated person or company who is not the owner or occupier a key holding company Noise from construction works Councils can serve a notice on people carrying out construction or demolition works and tell them how the work should be carried out to avoid a potential statutory noise nuisance. The notice can specify any of the following: a noise level the plant or machinery that can be used the hours when work can be done steps that need to be taken to minimise noise Those failing to comply with the notice can be prosecuted and fined an unlimited amount, with further fines for each day that they fail to comply. Applying for consent to carry out work People can also apply for consent to carry out work. They must include details of all the following: the works how the work will be carried out what steps will be taken to minimise noise resulting from the works The council must give consent for the work to go ahead if it's satisfied that both: the application contains enough information it won't need to serve a notice to control noise on the construction site Loudspeakers in the street It's an offence to use loudspeakers at any time to advertise: entertainment trade business It's an offence to use loudspeakers for any purpose in the street at night between 9pm and 8am. Exceptions: when loudspeakers can be used Loudspeakers can be used: in emergencies as a public address system in or fixed to vehicles, if certain rules are followed at a travelling pleasure fair to direct a vessel if the council gives consent Loudspeakers can be used in an emergency or as a public address system. They can be used by: the police the fire brigade the ambulance service the Environment Agency water or sewage companies councils public transport operators to make announcements to passengers or prospective passengers (but not on a highway) On vehicles If used in a way unlikely to give reasonable cause for annoyance, loudspeakers can also be used if they're in or fixed to a vehicle. The loudspeaker must be operated solely to do one of the following: warn other traffic (like a horn) entertain drivers or passengers communicate with passengers or drivers alert people that fresh food or drink is on sale (without speaking) - like chimes on ice cream vans (only from midday to 7pm) If an ice cream van operator is prosecuted or gets a noise abatement notice, but they've complied with the code of practice on noise from ice cream van chimes, they may be able to use this as grounds for an appeal or as a defence in court. Model aircraft noise If someone flying model aircraft on trade, business or industry premises gets a noise abatement notice, and they've complied with the code of practice on noise from model aircraft, they may be able to use this as grounds for an appeal or as a defence in court. Noise from industrial, trade or business premises: special rules If an abatement notice for noise is served on industrial, trade or business premises and they've used the best practicable means to stop or reduce the noise, they may be able to use this as one of the following: grounds for appeal against the abatement notice a defence, if prosecuted for not complying with the abatement notice Other ways councils can deal with noise Councils have separate powers to deal with anti-social noise. Councils should consider potential noise nuisances when: making planning decisions (this may require a noise impact assessment) issuing entertainment licences making decisions about building controls (for example, checking that sound insulation is adequate) Find out more about how planners can manage potential noise impacts in new developments. Environmental permits The Environment Agency (EA) controls some potential noise nuisances with environmental permits as part of pollution control. Councils need to work closely with EA to make sure that people aren't penalised twice for the same activity. If a facility has an environmental permit, councils must get the Secretary of State's permission before prosecuting for breach of an abatement notice. Excessive noise can damage people's health and the quality of their domestic life. That is why there are laws limiting the amount of noise that businesses, trains and other kinds of traffic are allowed to make. In cases where national law does not lay down noise standards, such as for noise caused by neighbours or events, local authorities lay down rules of their own. Loud or unwanted noise from outside can be annoying and can reduce the quality of people's domestic life. It can also be bad for their health. Environmental noise is the main cause of sleep disorders. It can also lead to high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease. The problems caused by noise depend on the volume and the source. That is why there are rules on acceptable noise levels around homes and other noise-sensitive buildings and places, such as hospitals and caravan sites. There are also noise standards for aircraft.Noise standards for roads, businesses and other sources Near buildings, the noise from road traffic, businesses and other sources may not normally exceed certain levels, or 'preferred limit values'. These may only be exceeded if an official exemption is granted. There are also firm upper limits for noise, or 'maximum exemption values'. Houses may not be exposed to noise levels exceeding these values, other than in very exceptional cases under the terms of the Urban Environmental Policy Interim Act. Both types of limit value vary from one source and situation to another. Ask your local authority which limit values apply to your own situation Which authorities are responsible for controlling noise? Decisions on exemptions from noise limit values are usually made by local authorities. If the source of the noise is not confined to any particular municipality (as in the case of a provincial or national road), the decision is made by the provincial or central government. Central government is responsible for national roads, railways, certain Ministry of Defence sites and major airfields. If the authorities decide that the preferred limit value may be exceeded, they must provide valid reasons for their decision. Wherever possible, they must also reduce noise through measures that: tackle the source of the noise, e.g. using quieter road surfacing material; shield the noise recipient from the source, e.g. a noise barrier; insulate the noise recipient, e.g. acoustic insulation of homes. The Noise Pollution Act lays down acceptable noise levels for businesses in industrial areas. The Environmental Management (General Rules for Establishments) Decree lays down general environmental rules on noise for commercial operations located elsewhere. Businesses that comply with the Decree do not usually need to apply for an environmental licence.Rules for noise nuisance caused by neighbours and at work There are no statutory limits for noise caused by neighbours. Discussing the problem with your neighbours, a mediator or the police may help. The Working Conditions Act lays down rules on loud noise at work. For more information on noise at work, please go to the Working Conditions portal (Arboportaal, in Dutch only).



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