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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise —

Part 3 : Application to noise limits

Acoustique — Caractérisation et mesurage du bruit de l'environnement —

Partie 3 : Application aux limites de bruit

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 non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 1996-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*.

ISO 1996-3 together with ISO 1996-1 : 1982 and ISO 1996-2 : 1987 cancel and replace ISO Recommendation R 1996 : 1971, of which they constitute a technical revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise —

Part 3 : Application to noise limits

0 Introduction

0.1 ISO 1996 comprises the following three parts :

Part 1 : Basic quantities and procedures.

Part 2 : Acquisition of data pertinent to land use.

Part 3 : Application to noise limits.

0.2 This part of ISO 1996 lays down guidelines for the ways in which noise limits should be specified and describes procedures to be used for checking compliance with such limits. It is assumed that noise limits are established by local authorities according to these guidelines and are embodied in noise limit regulations to which reference is made.

For certain types of sources of noise, more detailed procedures may be used, for example those specified in ISO 3891 for aircraft noise. ISO 3891 is consistent with the requirements of ISO 1996.

This part of ISO 1996 does not specify noise limits.

Reference should be made to ISO 1999 for situations where noise may cause hearing impairment.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 1996 lays down guidelines for the specification of noise limits and describes methods for the acquisition of data that enable specific noise situations to be checked for compliance with specified noise limits.

2 References

ISO 1996-1, *Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise — Part 1 : Basic quantities and procedures*.

ISO 1996-2, *Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise — Part 2 : Acquisition of data pertinent to land use*.

IEC Publication 651, *Sound level meters*.

IEC Publication 804, *Integrating-averaging sound level meters*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 1996, the definitions given in ISO 1996-1 apply.

4 Specification of noise limit requirements

4.1 General

Noise limits are specified in terms of equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure levels or rating levels during time intervals and at locations appropriate to specific noise sources and conditions.

Noise limits may be set by national or local authorities on the basis of general considerations of compatibility with human activities and land use, taking into account the results of survey measurements, if available. Such limits may depend on many factors such as the time of day, the activities to be protected, the type of noise source, and climatic, social and economic factors.

Noise limit regulations have to comprise a number of basic elements which, in combination, define uniquely the circumstances under which compliance with the regulations can be verified. These elements are as follows :

- a) noise descriptor;
- b) relevant time intervals;
- c) the sources and their conditions of operation, where appropriate;
- d) locations where the noise limits have to be verified;
- e) meteorological conditions, where appropriate;
- f) criteria for assessment of compliance with the limits.

These elements are described in more detail in 4.2.

NOTE — For control and enforcement purposes, it may be appropriate to specify limits for emission by individual sources or group(s) of sources.