# Aim and Scope

To study the noise generated by the petards and other firework articles that produce impulse noise. Furthermore, the report includes professional opinion regarding the danger to health from the exposure to impulse noise.

# Harmful effects to health from impulse noise

The petard noise was measured during the Birkirkara St. Helena fiesta. This type of firework generate very loud and sharp noise almost occuring in an instant; less than a second. The noise intensity varies between 120 and 140 dB.

Impulse noise is significantly more harmful than steady noise. The impulse noise pressure is very high and the impulses duration is too brief, that the acoustic reflex has not enough time to counteract. These sudden bursts of noise can startle and cause stress by their fast and surprising nature. Those close to the explosion can suffer instant hearing damage or permanent tinnitus.

WHO specifically suggests that children should not be exposed to impulsive noise that exceed 100 dB for more than 5 seconds.

## **Science Direct**

Effect of fireworks in residential areas

Non auditory effect of noise: This effect, which is characterized by irritation, can result from noise by interfering with daily activities; communication, concentration or rest, and can be accompanied by negative responses, such as: anger, disgust, fatigue, and stress-related symptoms

# UK. Gov. Office for Product Safety & Standards?

Several studies were undertaken to understand the negative effects of noise, have on different species of animals. It has been stated in literature that excessive noise has an influence on behaviour and coordination. Mammals in particular appear to react to sudden higher intensity noise, with responses including the startle response, freezing, and fleeing from the sound source.

## **RSPCA**

Very loud fireworks can be a source of fear and stress to domestic and other animals

# Noise legislation EU and Local

S.L. 33.03 Control of Fireworks and Other Explosives, is the only piece of local legislation related to fireworks. The regulations stipulate the total number of petards let-offs for the fiesta days; in total 78. These are spread over 5 days of the fiesta celebration. Nevertheless, the regulations do not specify the noise level threshold.

Although the EU Fireworks Directive stipulates the noise level threshold ,120dB(A), nevertheless the Maltese fireworks manufacturer is not bound by this Directive : preamble (11) below:

# Directive 2013/29/EU

Harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles

#### **Preamble**

(11) Fireworks which are built by a manufacturer for his own use and approved for use exclusively on its territory by the Member State in which the manufacturer is established, and which remain on the territory of that Member State, should not be considered as having been made available on the market and should therefore not need to comply with this Directive.

# **Acceptable sound levels:**

WHO Guidelines for Community Noise' (GCN)

Annoyance: The capacity of a noise to induce annoyance depends upon its physical characteristics, including the sound pressure level, spectral characteristics and variations of these properties with time.

During daytime, few people are highly annoyed at LAeq levels below 55 dB (A), and few are moderately annoyed at LAeq levels below 50 dB (A). Sound levels during the evening and night should be 5–10 dB lower than during the day.

Table 1 Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings				
Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00	23:00 to 07:00	
Resting	Living room	35 dB Laeq 16hour		
Dining	Dining room/area	40 dB Laeq 16hour		
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB Laeq 16hour	30 dB Laeq 8hour	

BS 8233:2014

BS 8233:2014 Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings

In general, for steady external noise sources, it is desirable that the internal ambient noise level does not exceed the guideline values in Table 1

# **Noise reports**

Table 1.

Monitoring point	Report	Date	Tir	me	Durati on		evel at mo		Date
					Hrs	LCpeak	LAE	LAFMax	
	84	17/08/2023	17:45	18:52	01.07	69.3	86.0	72.0	17/8/23
	85	18/08/2023	07:24	08:27	01.03	122.7	101.0	97.5	18/8/23
JF residence	87	19/08/2023	11:51	12:31	00.40	122.6	101.3	99.4	10/0/22
1000 m from Let off site	88	19/08/2023	19:47	20:55	01.18	127.4	109.7	102.6	19/8/23
200 011 0110	89	20/08/2023	07:42	09:00	01.18	125.2	109.3	100.4	20/9/22
	92	20/08/2023	20:29	20:57	00.28	122.0	105.3	99.7	20/8/23

The noise of interest in all the reports, with the exception of report 84, is the impulsive noise generated by petards.

# Type of Petard

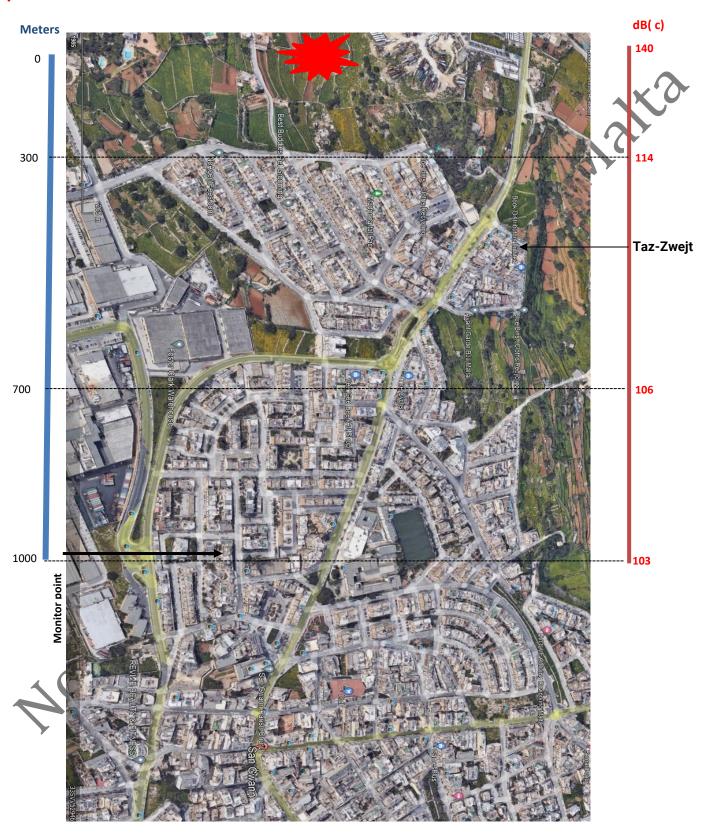
The petard dimensions relative to this report are: 10cms in diameter and 10cmsin length. Most fireworks articles are designed to explode at an altitude between 60 and 150 meters. This can vary depending on the type of firework and the specific display.

As a norm 6 petards are let off at intervals of 10 minutes. It is also the case that several petards are let of without interval, total time vary between 5 and 10 minutes.

Sound level descriptors relative to impulsive noise;  $L_{Cpeak}$  - Peak Sound pressure level;  $L_{AFmax}$ ; Maximum Sound level and LAE - Sound Exposure level . The petard's intensive noise level is identified by these descriptors in the noise reports; pages 8 to 10.

Map 01
Petards let off point at San Gwann





The designated area is approximate 0.17  $\rm Km^2$  with a population of about 900 people. The sound level at the various distances from the petard let off point, predicted by the Inverse Square Law; decay of noise over distance. Lp=  $20*log(Lp_2/Lp_1)$ .

#### Protection from noise

Noise pollution can cause health problems for people and animals, both on land and in the sea.

Loud noise, especially Impulsive noise can damage our hearing, leading to hearing loss, tinnitus (ringing in the ears), and difficulty communicating especially in background noise. Permanent noise-induced hearing damage is incurable.

#### Protection

Keep a safe distance from loud noise, reduce exposure time or wear hearing protectors. How loud? Exposure time? What distance? Type of ear protectors?

For the continuous exposure to a noise level of 85dB(A); at the ear, safe time is 8hours

#### Leisure noise:

Safe Exposure time of 2 hours for continuous sound of 91 dB(A)

Each 3 dB increase of the noise level reduces safe time exposure by half.

## **Impulsive noise:**

Children should not be exposed for more than **5 seconds** to impulsive exceeding 95 dB( C).

Adults should not exceed more than 5 seconds exposed to impulsive noise of 120 dB(C).

#### Safe distance:

Rule of thumb – for each doubling of the distance away from the noise source the noise intensity is reduced by 6 dB( C).

Nevertheless, damage to hearing varies from one individual to another, hence it is best to wear hearing protectors if exposed to loud noise.

# Ear plugs or ear muffers:

Proper fit and noise reduction level are the two important factors to make sure that the hearing is protected. Ear plugs or ear muffs with a protection of 30 dB noise reduction allows:

2 hours safe exposure time to a noise level of 91 dB ,or

**15minutes** safe exposure time to impulsive noise level of 130 dB

# Protect domestic animals from noise

Their ears are far more sensitive than ours, so help them by drowning out the noise. This includes making sure all windows, screens and doors are closed tightly. Find a quiet, comfortable area for your pet indoors and turn on the TV or radio to help reduce the ability for him to hear the fireworks.

Or an anti-anxiety medication regimen that your veterinarian can work with you, to create for your pet's individual needs.

Best, but not always practical, is to keep away from the location until the fireworks are over.

How can I protect my ears from noise?

https://www.torbayandsouthdevon.nhs.uk/services/audiology/hearing-hearing-loss/

Earmonix Shooting & Impulse Noise Reducing Ear Plugs

https://www.earmonix.net/shooting-impulse-ear-

plugs.html#:~:text=REDUCE%20NOISE%20LEVELS%20WHILE%20STAYING,comfortable%20and%20safe%20to%20us e.

## Hazard to health from exposure to noise

#### **WHO**

#### Children and noise

Periodicity and Duration: Impulse noise is more harmful than continuous because it bypasses the natural protective reaction, the damping-out of the ossicles mediated by the facial nerve. Loud noise may result in temporary decrease in the sensitivity of hearing and tinnitus, but repeated exposure may cause these temporary conditions to become permanent.

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/336966/WHO-HSE-PHE-AMR-09.01.05-eng.pdf

## Noise exposure for children

A limit for impulse noise cannot be directly derived using the ISO 1999 standard. However, as can be seen in Figure 4, allowable exposure times at noise levels greater than 100 dBA are on the scale of seconds, suggesting that a *de facto* limit of 100 dBA for impulse noise for children may be appropriate. When exposure to impulse noise is expected (e.g. firearms, explosives, etc.) double hearing protection (i.e. ear plugs and earmuffs) should be utilized to prevent any risk to hearing loss.

https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/documents/health-topics/deafness-and-hearing-loss/monograph-on-noise-exposure-limit-for-children-in-recreational-settings.pdf

# UK. Gov. Office for Product Safety & Standards

#### 6. Fireworks and animal health

The auditory systems of humans and dogs are similar, so it is likely that noise levels that damage human hearing will have the same effect on dogs (Garvey, Stella, & Croney, 2006). • Dogs can however hear across a much greater frequency range and can therefore are exposed to a greater risk of noise distress. The bark of a dog can reach 100 dB, with noise levels recorded at between 85-122 dB in kennels (Garvey et al., 2006). Previous studies have shown that noise blasts of 120 dB are particularly stressful to dogs, although this did not seem to result in chronic stress (Haverbeke, Diederich, Depiereux, & Giffroy, 2008).

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/929161/fireworks-evidence-submission-opss-noise-levels.pdf

#### **RSPCA**

Fireworks can be a source of fear and distress for many animals – in particular the sudden, loud noises. For example, it is estimated that 45 percent of dogs show signs of fear when they hear fireworks1, and a New Zealand survey recorded 79 percent of horses as either anxious or very anxious around fireworks over the Guy Fawkes period2. Animals affected not only suffer psychological distress but can also cause themselves injuries – sometimes very serious ones – as they attempt to run or hide from the noise.

https://www.rspca.org.uk/tocuments/1494939/0/Bang+out+of+order++fireworks+frighten+animals+%28PDF+706KB%29.pdf/ebcfb65c-40f4-58a0-88d2-0896845a3127?t=1571669349793

# Science Direct

# Exposure assessment to fireworks

Non auditory effect of noise: The response that shows the highest prevalence in relation to the existence of environmental noise is annoyance. Annoyance contributes substantially to the burden of disease produced by this agent. This effect, which is characterized by irritation, can result from noise by interfering with daily activities, feelings, thoughts, sleep or rest, and can be accompanied by negative responses, such as: anger, disgust, fatigue, and stress-related symptoms

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0003682X21002371





#### **Weather Conditions**

Wind conditions (applicable to all tests)

Wind speed: less than Force 2 (Beaufort scale),

Noise Abatemnet Society of Malta

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Name Report 84

Time 17/08/2023 17:46:41 **Person Place Project** 

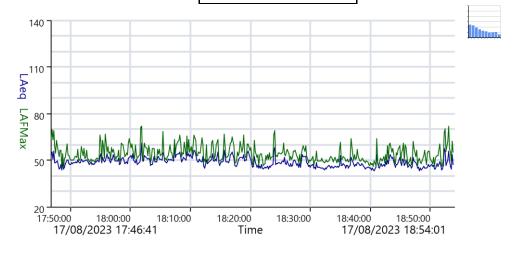
**Duration** 01:07:20 john fenech 37 Triq Ir-Rummien Measure Background

**Instrument** G080702, CR:171A noise

**Calibration** 

**Before** Offset **After** 18/08/2023 07:23 Offset -0.37 dB

Basic Values		Statistica	l Levels (Ln)
LAeq	49.9 dB	LAF1	58.9 dB
LAE	86.0 dB	LAF5	53.8 dB
LAFMax 72.0 dB		LAF10	51.9 dB
		LAF50	47.7 dB
		LAF90	44.1 dB
		LAF95	43.5 dB
		LAF99	42.7 dB





During the monitoring of the Ambient noise the specific noise was suppressed The noise monitored from JF residence. Distance between monitoring point and noise source 1000 meters.



Name Report 85

Time 18/08/2023 07:24:38 **Person Place Project** 

**Duration** 01:03:00 john fenech 37 Triq Ir-Rummien Measure the Ambient

Instrument G080702, CR:171A

and specific noise

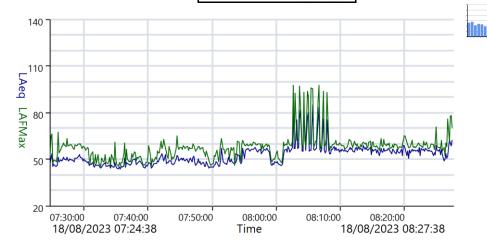
## **Calibration**

**Before** 18/08/2023 07:23 Offset -0.37 dB **After** 19/08/2023 07:16 Offset -0.40 dB

Basic Values		
LAeq	65.2 dB	
LAE	101.0 dB	
LAFMax	97.5 dB	

Statistical Levels (Ln)		
LAF1	63.6 dB	
LAF5	58.3 dB	
LAF10	57.3 dB	
LAF50	49.8 dB	
LAF90	44.9 dB	
LAF95	44.4 dB	
LAF99	43.7 dB	

Peak		
LCPeak	122.6	dB
LAFMax	97.5	db





During the Ambient noise monitoring , the specific noise was on for  $\sim 5$  minutes - 9 petards The noise monitored from JF residence. Distance between monitoring point and noise source 1000 meters.



Name Report 87

Time 19/08/2023 11:51:42 **Person Place Project** 

**Duration** 00:40:06 john fenech 37 Triq Ir-Rummien Measure Ambient

Instrument G080702, CR:171A

and firework noise

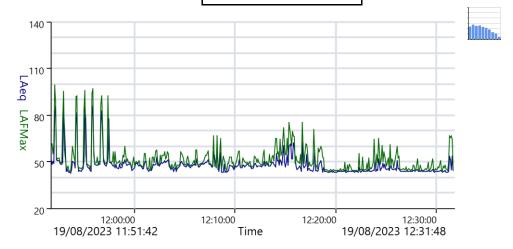
**Calibration** 

**Before** 19/08/2023 11:50 Offset -0.37 dB **After** 19/08/2023 19:46 Offset -0.40 dB

Basic Values		
LAeq	67.5 dB	
LAE	101.3 dB	
LAFMax	99.4 dB	

Statistical Levels (Ln)			
LAF1	75.7 dB		
LAF5	52.0 dB		
LAF10	49.7 dB		
LAF50	46.0 dB		
LAF90	43.3 dB		
LAF95	43.1 dB		
LAF99	42.7 dB		

Peak		
LCPeak	122.6	dB
LAFMax	99.4	db





Monitoring the Specific noise  $\,$  - fireworks during St Helena fiesta - 19 Aug 2023 Background noise level  $\sim$  67 dB(A)

Noise monitored from JF residence. Distance between monitoring point and noise source 1000 meters.



Name Report 88

Time 19/08/2023 19:47:56 **Person Place Project** 

**Duration**01:15:50john fenech37 Triq Ir-RummienMeasure Ambient<br/>and fireworks noiseInstrumentG080702, CR:171AFrank

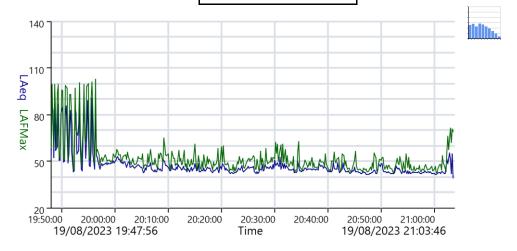
## **Calibration**

**Before** 19/08/2023 19:46 Offset -0.40 dB **After** 20/08/2023 07:40 Offset -0.43 dB

Basic Values		
LAeq	73.1 dB	
LAE	109.7 dB	
LAFMax	102.6 dB	

Statistical Levels (Ln)				
LAF1	83.4 dB			
LAF5	53.1 dB			
LAF10	50.1 dB			
LAF50	44.1 dB			
LAF90	41.9 dB			
LAF95	41.6 dB			
LAF99	40.9 dB			

Peak				
LCPeak	127.4	dB		
LAFMax	102.6	dB		



#### **Notes**

Monitoring Specific noise - fireworks during St. Helena fiesta 19 Aug 2023 Noise measured from JF residence. Distance between monitoring point and noise source 1000 meters.



Name Report 89

Time 20/08/2023 07:42:46 **Person Place Project** 

**Duration** 01:18:02 john fenech 37 Triq Ir-Rummien Measure fireworks

**Instrument** G080702, CR:171A noise

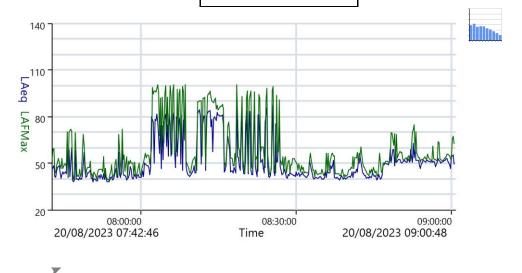
**Calibration** 

**Before** 20/08/2023 07:40 Offset -0.43 dB **After** Offset

Basic Values		
LAeq	72.6 dB	
LAE	109.3 dB	
LAFMax	100.4 dB	

Statistical Levels (Ln)		
LAF1	85.7 dB	
LAF5	70.3 dB	
LAF10	54.5 dB	
LAF50	43.6 dB	
LAF90	39.5 dB	
LAF95	38.9 dB	
LAF99	37.8 dB	

Peak		
LCPeak	126.3	dB
LAFMax	100.4	dB



#### **Notes**

Monitoring the specific noise- fireworks, during St. Helena fiesta. 20 August 2023
The noise monitored from JF residence. Distance between monitoring point and noise source 1000 meters.



Name Report 92

Time 20/08/2023 20:29:57 **Person Place Project** 

**Duration** 00:28:16 john fenech 37 Triq Ir-Rummien Measuring firework

**Instrument** G080702, CR:171A noise

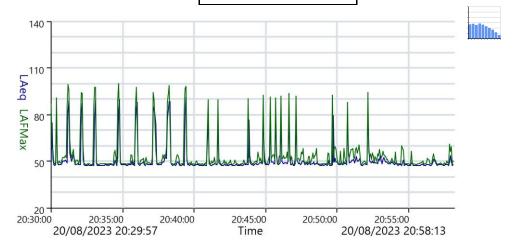
## **Calibration**

**Before** 20/08/2023 19:54 Offset -0.12 dB **After** 20/08/2023 21:00 Offset -0.43 dB

Basic Values		
LAeq	73.0 dB	
LAE	105.3 dB	
LAFMax	99.7 dB	

Statistical Levels (Ln)		
LAF1	86.3 dB	
LAF5	56.4 dB	
LAF10	51.3 dB	
LAF50	47.6 dB	
LAF90	47.1 dB	
LAF95	46.9 dB	
LAF99	46.7 dB	

Peak		
LCPeak	124.6	dB
LAFMax	99.7	dB





Monitoring the Specific noise  $\,$  - fireworks during St Helena fiesta - 20 Aug 2023 Background noise level  $\sim 67$  dB(A)

Noise monitored from JF residence. Distance between monitoring point and noise source 1000 meters.

Noise Abatemnet Society of Malta