



Eco-Healthy Child Care



Eco-Healthy Child Care ensures early childhood learning environments are as healthy, safe and green as possible by reducing children’s exposure to toxic chemicals.

Noise Pollution

Health Concerns

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognize the harmful health effects of noise pollution. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), noise pollution is “an increasing public health problem” that can lead to a variety of adverse health effects. Health concerns related to noise include hearing loss, stress, high blood pressure, interference with speech, headaches, disturbance of rest and sleep, productivity and mental health effects, and a general reduction in one’s quality of life.

What Is Noise Pollution?

Noise pollution is unpleasant noise created by people or machines that can be annoying, distracting, intrusive, and/or physically painful. Noise pollution can come from sources such as road traffic, jet planes, garbage trucks, construction equipment, manufacturing processes, lawn mowers, leaf blowers and boom boxes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call: 888 (800) 911-1111
Email: info@ecohealthychildcare.org
Visit: www.ecohealthychildcare.org

Noise Pollution and the Developing Child

- Children develop better concentration skills in a quiet environment.
- Children who are exposed to noise pollution while learning are more likely to experience reading delays.
- Children who suffer from noise pollution learn to tune out not only noise but also the teacher’s voice, which can harm their reading and language skills.
- Children have more difficulty understanding spoken language and distinguishing the sounds of speech when learning in a noisy environment.
- Children who spend time in noisier areas have higher resting blood pressure and higher stress levels.

Take Charge!

Consider the possible sources of noise pollution in and around your child care setting and identify effective ways to reduce harmful impacts:

- Close windows and doors to shut out noise from road and plane traffic.
- Place noisy activities next to each other and away from “quiet areas” reserved for learning activities requiring concentration.
- Provide headphones for listening centers and monitor volume.

Examples of Decibel (dB) Readings

Noise or sound is measured in decibels (dB). A person's hearing can be damaged if exposed to noise levels over 75 dB over a prolonged period of time.

Painful

120-140 dB = jackhammer, jet plane take-off, amplified rock music at 4-6 ft

Extremely Loud

90 dB = lawnmower, shop tools, truck traffic, subway

Very Loud

60-80 dB = dishwasher, alarm clock, busy street, vacuum cleaner, normal conversation

Moderate

40-50 dB = moderate rainfall, quiet room

Faint

30 dB = whisper, quiet library

Noise Pollution Resources

- American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
www.asha.org/
- Noise Pollution Clearinghouse
www.nonoise.org/
Phone: 1-888-200-8332
- NoiseOff
www.noiseoff.org/
- World Health Organization: Guidelines for Community Noise
www.who.int/docstore/peh/noise/Comnoise-1.pdf

A recipient of EPA's Children's Environmental Health Excellence Award in 2006, Eco-Healthy Child Care (EHCC) is a national program that seeks to improve the environmental health of children by partnering with child care professionals to eliminate or reduce environmental health hazards found in child care facilities. Originally created by the Oregon Environmental Council in 2005, EHCC is now managed by Children's Environmental Health Network.

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