

Occupational Noise Levels in Two Fish Rearing Buildings at an Aquaculture Facility

Jill Voorhees¹, Michael E. Barnes²

¹South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Cleghorn Springs State Fish Hatchery, Rapid City, USA

²South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, McNenny State Fish Hatchery, Spearfish, USA

Email: mike.barnes@state.sd.us

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Abstract

Occupational noise is commonly encountered during aquaculture. This study documented noise levels in two buildings at a production fish hatchery, a tank room with 32, 1.8-m diameter tanks, and a rearing pavilion with 32, 6.1-m diameter tanks. With water flowing to all of the tanks in the tank room, mean noise levels were 68.4 dB, and significantly increased to 73.0 dB during tank cleaning and 73.2 dB when intermittent automatic feeders were running. The highest tank room values of 77.1 dB were recorded directly next to individual tanks during cleaning. With water flowing to all of the tanks in the rearing pavilion, mean noise levels were 70.2 dB. A significant increase to 76.1 dB was observed when the pavilion tanks were being power washed, with the highest value of 83.2 dB recorded immediately adjacent to the power washer. Although none of the noise levels exceeded regulatory limits, the use of techniques to reduce occupational noise in aquaculture environments is recommended.

Keywords

Noise, Aquaculture, Fish Hatchery, Tanks, Water Flow

1. Introduction

Workplace exposure to high noise levels is a serious issue. In the United States, an estimated 9 million workers have been exposed to hazardous sound levels [1]. With the constant movement of water typically required during intensive aquaculture operations, occupational noise is a definite health risk [2]. However, it has received attention from only a limited number of studies [2] [3] [4] [5] [6].

An 8-hour Time-Weighted-Average (TWA) of 85 decibels (dB) is the limit for noise exposure recommended by the United States National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [7]. However, noise levels above 75 dB over a long

period of time, which can be present hatchery operations [6], can cause hearing impairment [8]. Negative physiological events, such as heart disease, elevated blood pressure, sleep disturbances, tinnitus, and hearing loss, can result from noise at levels as low as 55 dB [9] [10] [11] [12] [13]. A noisy environment can also lead to decreased work performance [14], particularly by interfering with verbal communication [15] [16]. Constant noise, as is particularly present with flowing water and pumps in aquaculture, makes speech even less intelligible than in conditions with fluctuating noise levels [17] [18] [19]. In addition to noise in aquaculture facilities potentially impacting human health and well-being, excessive noise may also be detrimental to the fish being produced [20] [21] [22] [23].

Barnes *et al.* [6] is the only published documentation of noise levels resulting from normal water flows in a production fish hatchery. Only two other studies directly reported occupational noise levels in areas related to aquaculture. Waterson *et al.* [24] described the noise levels associated with air blowers used in aquaculture, while Erundu and Anywanu [25] mentioned noise issues in aquaculture feed mills. The objective of this study was to determine noise levels in two different rearing buildings at an aquaculture facility, as well as document occupational noise levels resulting from tank cleaning operations.

2. Methods

This study was performed at Cleghorn Springs State Fish Hatchery in Rapid City, South Dakota. Noise levels were recorded using an Extech Instruments Digital Sound Level Meter Model 407732 (Extech Instruments Corp., Waltham, Massachusetts). The meter was calibrated at 94.0 dB using an Extech Instruments Sound Level Calibrator Model 407722, and set to the frequency weighting used by OSHA [26]. In addition, the meter was optimized to record noise levels between 35 and 100 dB by using a slow response time (one second) and a low setting [27]. This optimization was done to improve the accuracy of the meter within the hatchery environment, which tends to have droning sounds at fairly uniform decibel levels. The meter was held at an arm's length from the body during recordings to reduce any possible effects of sound reflected from the body [28]. Noise levels were recorded in both the hatchery tank room and rearing pavilion. Unless otherwise indicated, triplicate noise measurements were recorded at each sampling location.

2.1. Tank Room

The tank room layout is shown in **Figure 1**. The room dimensions are 23.0 m by 14.8 m. The tank room has concrete floors and walls with ceramic block on the inside wall surface, and the roof is prefabricated concrete beams. All of the 32 fiberglass circular tanks are above ground, with water flowing into each tank through a 5.08 cm-diameter spray bar. Each tank is 1.8 m in diameter and has a water depth of 76.2 cm. The spray bars are located 5.1 cm above the water level in the tank. Each spray bar is 61.0 cm long with 11 evenly distributed holes. These

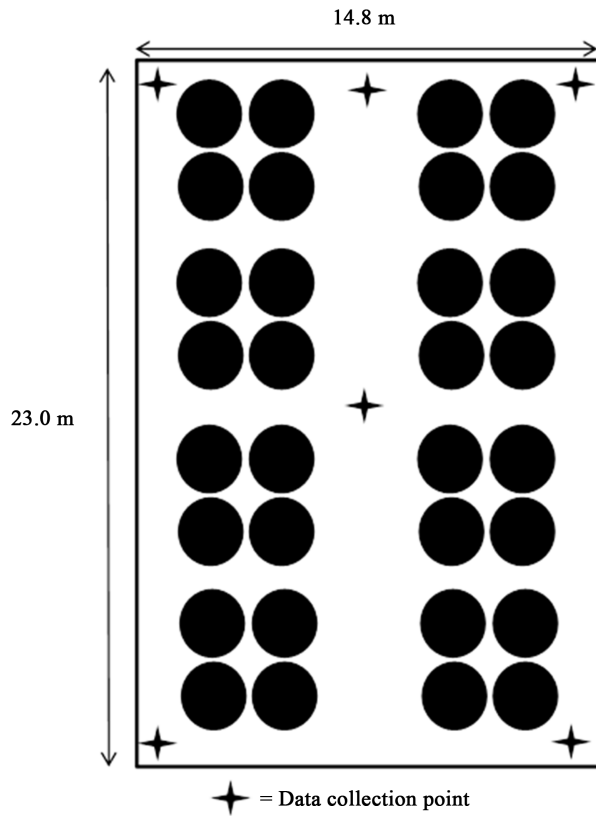


Figure 1. Schematic of the tank room at Cleghorn Springs State Fish Hatchery (not to scale). The large dark circles represent the rearing tanks. Points where noise readings were obtained are marked with four-pointed stars.

spray bars are set to a slight angle to keep water flowing in a circular fashion to make them self-cleaning [29]. Water levels are controlled by an external stand pipe, with one stand pipe per tank. Each 7.6 cm-diameter stand pipe is 66 cm tall and is contained in a 17.1 cm-diameter and 106.7 cm-tall housing, which is open on the top to allow for cleaning. The water flows up through the stand pipe then falls approximately 140 cm to an open concrete trough that is set into the cement floor. For this study, water flows were set at normal operating conditions of 38.9 L/min, with tank water depths of 61.6 cm. Each tank also had a plastic vibrating feeder (model # AVF8; Pentair Aquatic Eco-Systems, Apopka, Florida) set 62.2 cm above the tank water level.

2.2. Rearing Pavilion

The rearing pavilion layout is depicted in **Figure 2**. The building is 62.8 m by 37.3 m with a wall height of 3.0 m. The roof is peaked, with the peak falling 18.7 m from either wall. The floors are concrete, but the building is constructed of steel support beams and metal sheeting, with screen inlays along all walls for light, ventilation, and flood proofing the building. The in-ground, aluminum circular tanks in the pavilion are 6.1 m in diameter and 1.2 m tall, with operating water depths of 73.7 cm. The spray bar for each tank is 1.2 m long and 11.4 cm

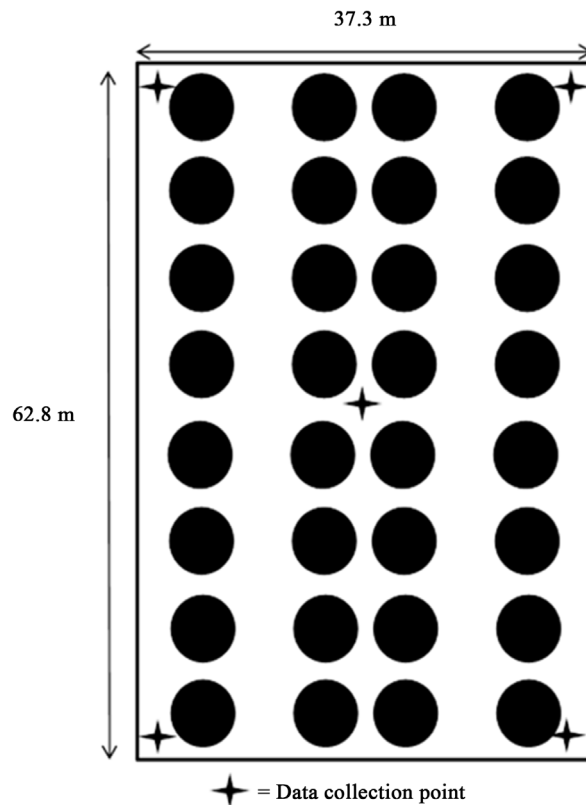


Figure 2. Schematic of the rearing pavilion at Cleghorn Springs State Fish Hatchery (not to scale). The large dark circles represent the rearing tanks. Points where noise readings were obtained are marked with four-pointed stars.

in diameter, with three discharge holes. Each spray bar is 10.2 cm above the water level, with water entering the tank at 5.1 cm above the water level. Every tank has an adjacent 16.5 cm-diameter stand pipe is 1.1 m tall is located within an in-ground concrete cylinder (1.5 m in diameter, 1.7 m tall). Because noise data was collected during normal hatchery operations, the water inflow into each tank varied, ranging from 84.1 L/min to 179.0 L/min.

2.3. Sampling

Baseline tank room data was collected on August 27, 2015. Because of a unique situation, no fish were present within the tank room on this date, allowing for the recording of noise levels in the absence of any flowing water. Noise levels were also recorded with water flowing to all of the tanks on February 28, 2017. On each date, noise measurements were taken at the same five locations, in each of the four corners and in the middle of the room. These locations were selected to represent noise levels throughout the room, and were based on those used by Barnes *et al.* [6]. Only one measurement was recorded at each location in 2015. To ascertain the effects of tank cleaning on noise levels, measurements were taken in between two tanks while they were being cleaned, as well as in the middle of the room. Noise levels were also recorded in the middle of the tank room

when the electronic motors of the feeders were activated during feeding. All doors to the tank room were closed at time of noise measurement to reduce any possible effects of external noise.

Rearing pavilion data was collected on February 28, and March 1, 2017. Noise measurements in the pavilion without any running water could not be obtained because hatchery production required that tanks be in use throughout the year. Noise levels were again recorded in five different locations, at each corner of the building and approximately in the middle. At each location noise was recorded under two different scenarios: during normal production levels (all tanks running) and during power washing of tanks. In addition, noise readings were recorded above the standpipe sumps and adjacent to the power washer while it was in operation.

2.4. Data Analysis

Within each rearing building, mean dB levels under each scenario were obtained by averaging readings from each sampling location. Data for each building was analyzed with one-way analysis of variance, with Tukey’s HSD test used if there was a significant difference among the treatments [30]. All data analysis was done using SPSS (9.0) statistical analysis program (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois), with significance predetermined at $P < 0.05$.

3. Results

Tank room noise levels significantly varied depending on water flows, feeder operations, and tank cleaning ($F_{4,24} = 669.355, P = 0.000$). With no water flowing in tank room, the mean ambient noise level was 36.1 dB (Table 1). Noise levels increased to over 68 dB with water flowing to all of the tanks, and significantly increased again when the feeders were running or the tanks were cleaned. The highest mean tank room noise values of 73 dB were obtained by the drains during tank cleaning.

Table 1. Mean (SD) dB measurements from two hatchery buildings and multiple operating scenarios. Within each location, means with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

Location	Treatment	N	dB
Tank room	No water flow	5	36.1 (1.7) w
	Flow to all tanks	15	68.4 (1.5) x
	Tank cleaning (center of room)	3	73.0 (0.8) y
	Tank cleaning (by tanks)	3	77.1 (0.8) z
	Feeders running	3	73.2 (0.8) y
Rearing pavilion	Normal operation	15	70.2 (3.1) x
	Power washing tanks	15	76.1 (2.3) y
	Power washer	3	83.2 (2.1) z
	Tank sumps	3	77.8 (1.7) yz

Rearing pavilion noise levels also varied significantly ($F_{3,32} = 26.658$, $P = 0.000$). During normal operations with water flowing to all of the tanks, the mean noise level was 70.2 dB. Noise was significantly higher during power washing of the tanks and above the tank sumps which contained the standpipes. The highest mean pavilion noise values were recorded adjacent to the power washer at over 83 dB.

4. Discussion

The noise levels obtained observed in this study are lower than those reported at another fish hatchery with similar infrastructure by Barnes *et al.* [6]. For example, with water flowing to all of the circular tanks in the Cleghorn Hatchery tank room, noise levels were 68 dB compared to the 73 dB with water running to all of the similarly-sized circular tanks in the Barnes *et al.* [6] study. This difference is likely due to three fewer tanks in the Cleghorn Hatchery tank room, as well as the larger dimensions compared to the tank room examined by Barnes *et al.* [6]. Building size can affect noise levels [24]. Noise levels in the rearing pavilion were also considerably less than that reported by Barnes *et al.* [6] for a similarly-constructed building (in-ground circular tanks, steel beams and siding, open mesh, etc.). However the pavilion at the Cleghorn Hatchery is much larger, with greater diameter and more numerous tanks (32 versus 6). The differences in noise levels between the hatcheries and also between the buildings within Cleghorn Hatchery is to be expected given the different building dimensions and construction materials [31] [32] as well as differences in the number and size of tanks and standpipes [33] [34].

Nelson *et al.* [11], NIOSH [7], and OSHA [26] all recommend a noise exposure limit of 85 dB to prevent physiological damage. The noise values in this study are all below that limit, with only the mean value of 83 dB taken in close proximity to the rearing pavilion power washer approaching the level associated with hearing loss. However, even the lower noise levels from the tank room and rearing pavilion may lead to other adverse effects such as elevated blood pressure, reduced performance, sleeping difficulties, annoyance, stress, and temporary threshold shift [8] [11] [12] [14]. The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work [12] lists annoyance occurring at noise levels of 60dB, the appearance of stress effects at 65 dB, sleep disturbances at 70 dB, adverse cardiovascular effects at 75 dB, and hearing loss or tinnitus at 85 dB. Thus, the values reported during tank room tank cleaning (73 to 77 dB) and pavilion power washing (76 to 83 dB) may be of particular concern.

With the exception of noise levels during cleaning (which typically occurs one tank at a time), the low amount of variation in noise levels among the sampling points in each building indicates the absence of any positional effect. In addition, because water is continuously flowing to the tanks and subsequently through the open stand pipes, there is likely little change in noise levels throughout the day as well. Therefore, the values obtained in this study should represent the likely exposure of hatchery workers to occupational noise while they are in the tank

room or rearing pavilion, except when tanks are being cleaned or during other aquacultural operations such as fish moving. While at Cleghorn Hatchery such actions are relatively brief (cleanings in the tank room are typically once a day for only an hour or so, and the pavilion tanks are pressure washed once a week), other aquaculture facilities may have different schedules or rearing philosophies [28], thereby making generalizations about noise exposure somewhat speculative.

In conclusion, the hatchery noise levels recorded in this study were not at a regulatory level requiring hearing protection [7]. However, such protection may still be a good idea when in hatchery buildings, particularly during tank cleaning or other non-routine culture activities. In addition, the use of techniques to reduce occupational noise in aquaculture environments, such as stand pipe covers or partial tank covers [6], is advisable.

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