

*The Environmental Management (Standards for the Control of Noise and Vibrations Pollution)*

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THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

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THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT  
(CAP. 191)

PART I  
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

- Citation                    **1.** These Regulations may be cited as the Environmental Management (Standards for the Control of Noise and Vibrations Pollution) Regulations, 2014.
- Application                **2.**-(1) These Regulations shall apply to the control of noise and environmental vibrations in Mainland Tanzania.
- (2) These Regulations shall not apply to-
- (a) the emission of noise for the purpose of alerting persons to the existence of an emergency;
- (b) the emission of noise in the performance of emergency response-
- (c) the emission of noise in connection with the protection of the health and safety of residents or their property during emergency conditions;
- (d) warning devices necessary for the protection of public safety, such as police, fire and ambulance sirens, and train horns; or
- (e) parades and national celebrations
- Interpretation            **3.** In these Regulations, unless the context requires otherwise-
- Cap. 191                  “Act” means the Environmental Management Act;
- “annoyance” means a feeling of displeasure evoked by noise, or any feeling of resentment, discomfort or irritation occurring when noise intrudes into another person’s thoughts or mood, or interferes with any activity being done by the affected person;
- “construction” includes erection, alteration, repair, dismantling, demolition structural maintenance, painting, mowing, land-clearing, earth-moving, grading, excavating, laying of pipes and conduits

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whether above or below ground level, street and highway building, concreting, installation and alteration of equipment, and the structural installation of construction components and materials in any form or for any purpose that includes any work in connection with the construction;

“Council” means the National Environment Management Council established under the Act;

“Director General” means the Director General of the National Environment Management Council;

“dBA” means the unit in decibels on the A scale for quiet sounds;

“decibels” means a dimensionless unit used in comparison of the magnitude of sound pressures or powers;

“disturbance” means any act or instance of interrupting the rest, calm, attention or quiet of another person;

“excessive vibration” means the presence of vibration that-

- (a) is of such intensity, duration, frequency or character which annoys, disturbs, or causes or tends to cause adverse psychological or physiological effects on persons, or damages or tends to damage personal or real property; and;

- (b) exceeds 0.5 centimeters per second beyond any source property boundary or 30 meters from any moving source.

“improvement notice” means a notice issued under Regulation 24;

“impulsive noise” means a noise consisting of one or more bursts of sound energy of a duration of less than one second;

“intermittent noise” means a noise whose level suddenly drops to several times the level of the background noise;

“intrusive noise” means external noise, or noise from another part of the building, which penetrates the structural defenses of a room or building;

“loudspeaker” means any electro-magnetic or electrical or mechanical device capable of converting electrical

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signals or energy into sound, and includes an amplifier, microphone, gramophone or similar instrument;

“main polluting activity” means an activity that does not comply with minimum quality standards prescribed under these Regulations for which prior grant of emission permit by the Council is mandatory;

“mapping” means the presentation of data on an existing or predicted noise or excessive vibration situation, indicating breaches of any relevant limit value in force, the number of people affected in a certain area or the number of dwellings exposed to certain values of noise or excessive vibration limit in a certain area;

“mapping-body” means a noise-mapping body or vibration-mapping body as designated in Regulation 18 of these Regulations;

“musical instrument” means any article or thing adapted for use in making or reproducing musical sound and includes a radio receiver, television receiver, drum, keyboard, wind instrument, guitar, steel piano, cassette or compact disk player;

“microphone” means a transducer that converts an acoustic disturbance into an electrical output signal that is proportional to the acoustic disturbance;

“noise” means any unwanted and annoying sound that is intrinsically objectionable to human being or which can have or is likely to have an adverse effect on human health or the environment;

“noise pollution” means the release of uncontrolled noise that is likely to cause danger to human health, or damage to the environment;

“occupier” in relation to any premises or facility, includes a tenant, agent, manager, foreman, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the premises, or of any plant or facility or machinery;

“permissible noise levels” means the levels of noise prescribed by Regulation 9;

“person responsible” in relation to the emission of noise,

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means the person to whose act, default or sufferance the noise is attributable;

“place of entertainment” means a building or other place where activities of amusement, entertaining, playing of music, dancing, performing of shows take place;

“point of reception” means a point on any premises whether sound or vibration originating from other premises or areas is received;

“pollution” means any direct or indirect alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, biological or radioactive properties of any part of the environment by discharging or emitting noise so as to affect any beneficial use adversely to cause a condition which is hazardous or potentially hazardous to public health, safety, or welfare, or to animals, birds, wildlife, fish or aquatic life, or to plants or to cause a contravention of any condition, limitation, or restriction for which a licence is required under these Regulations;

“sound” means a fluctuation or oscillation in pressure, particle displacement, or particle velocity propagated in any medium, or the auditory sensation that may be produced;

“sound source” means any person or thing from which sound is emitted;

“street” means a highway, road or path to which the public have access, and includes a bridge over which a street passes, and a privately owned road or path to which the public is granted access, whether generally or conditionally;

“tolerance environmental vibrations limit” means, for purpose of these Regulations, maximum permissible level of vibrations;

“vehicle” includes a machine or implement of any kind drawn or propelled along a street, whether by animal, mechanical, electrical or other motive power;

“vibration” means an oscillatory motion of solid bodies of deterministic or random nature described by displacement, velocity or acceleration with respect

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to a given reference point.

Objectives

4. The objectives of these Regulations shall be to-
- (a) ensure the maintenance of a healthy environment for all the people in Mainland Tanzania, the tranquility of their surrounding and their psychological well being by regulating noise and vibration levels;
  - (b) prescribe the maximum permissible noise and vibration levels from a facility or activity to which a person may be exposed;
  - (c) provide for the control of noise and vibration and mitigating measures for the reduction of noise and vibration;
  - (d) set baseline parameters on noise and vibration permissible levels based on a number of practical considerations and acceptable limits;
  - (e) enforce minimum noise and vibration limits prescribed by the National Environmental Standards Committee;
  - (f) help developers such as industrialists to keep abreast with environmentally friendly technologies; and
  - (g) ensure protection of human health and the environment from various sources of noise and vibration pollution.

PART II

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Standards for the control of noise and vibration pollution shall-

5. The National Environmental Standards Committee
- (a) prescribe procedures for the measurement and determination of noise and vibrations standards;
  - (b) set minimum standards for emissions of noise and vibrations pollution into the environment;
  - (c) establish criteria and procedures for the measurement of noise and vibration pollution into the environment from existing and future sources;
  - (d) prescribe guidelines for the abatement of unreasonable noise or vibration pollution emitted to



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- the environment;
- (e) establish noise levels and noise emission standards applicable to construction sites, plants, machinery, motor vehicles, aircrafts, including sonic booms, industrial and commercial activities;
  - (f) establish appropriate measures to ensure the abatement and control of noise from sources referred to in paragraph (e); and
  - (g) measure the levels of noise emanating from sources referred to in paragraph (e).

Publication of the noise and vibration standards.

6. The Minister shall publish in the *Gazette* the noise and vibration standards prepared by the National Environmental Standards Committee.

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**REGULATIONS**

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*((Made under Section 230 (2) (s))*

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THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (STANDARDS FOR THE CONTROL OF NOISE AND VIBRATIONS POLLUTION) REGULATIONS, 2015

PART III  
GENERAL PROHIBITIONS

General Prohibitions on noise

7.-(1) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person shall make or cause to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual noise that annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and that of the environment.

(2) In determining whether noise is loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual, the following factors may be considered-

- (a) time of the day;
- (b) proximity to residential area;
- (c) proximity of noise control zones including hospitals and schools;

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- (d) whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent or constant;
- (e) the level and intensity of the noise;
- (f) whether the noise has been enhanced in level or range by any type of electronic or mechanical means; and
- (g) whether the noise can be controlled without much effort or expense to the person making noise.

Excessive vibrations

**8.** Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person shall-

- (a) make or cause to be made excessive vibrations which annoy, disturb, injure or endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment; or
- (b) cause to be made excessive vibrations which exceed 0.5 centimeters per second beyond any source property boundary or 30 meters from any moving source.

PART IV

PERMISSIBLE NOISE LEVELS AND TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL VIBRATIONS

Permissible noise levels

**9.-(1)** The maximum noise levels from a facility in the general environment specified in Column 1 of Part I of the First Schedule to which a person may be exposed shall not exceed the level specified in Column 2 of that Part for the time specified in that Part.

(2) The maximum noise levels of continuous or intermittent noise from a factory or a workshop, to which a person may be exposed shall not exceed the level specified in Column 1 of Part II of the First Schedule, for the time specified in Column 2 and 3 of that Part.

(3) The maximum noise level from impact or impulsive noise to which a person may be exposed shall be as specified in column 1 of Part III of the First Schedule for the permitted

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number of impulses or impacts emitted per day specified in Column 2 of that Part.

(4) The maximum noise level from a construction site to which a person in a facility specified in Column 1 of Part IV of the First Schedule may be exposed, shall not exceed the level specified in Column 2 during the time specified in that Part.

(5) The maximum noise level from a public announcement system or address system or device to which a person in the Noise Control Zone specified in Column 1 of Part V of the First Schedule may be exposed, shall not exceed the level specified in column 2 during the time specified in that Part.

(6) The maximum noise level from a place of entertainment or establishment to which a person in the Noise Control Zone specified in Column 1 of Part VI of the First Schedule may be exposed, shall not exceed the level specified in Column 2 during the time specified in that Part.

(7) The maximum noise level from a place or area of worship to which a person in the Noise Control Zone specified in Column 1 of Part VII of the First Schedule may be exposed shall not exceed the level specified in Column 2 during the time specified in that Part.

(8) The maximum noise level from a vehicle to which a person may be exposed in the category specified in Column 1 of Part, VIII of the First Schedule shall not exceed the level specified in Column 2 of that Part.

(9) The maximum noise level from a quarry or mine to which a person in the facility specified in Column 1 of Part IX of the First Schedule may be exposed shall not exceed the level specified in Column 2 of that Part.

(10) Any person who contravenes this Regulation commits an offence.

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Tolerance limits for environmental vibrations

**10.**-(1) Tolerance limits for environmental vibrations including occupational environment and air overpressure shall be as prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

(2) The National Environmental Standards Committee may at its own motion or following the recommendation of any sector ministry, recommend to the Minister amendment, variation, repeal or replacement of tolerance limits for environmental vibrations.

PART V  
CONTROL AND MITIGATION OF NOISE

Duty to control noise and vibrations

**11.**-(1) It is the duty of the owner of machinery or the owner or occupier of a facility or premises, to use the best practicable means to ensure that the generation of noise or vibration from that machinery, facility or premises does not exceed the permissible noise levels or tolerance limits of environmental vibrations as specified under the First and Second Schedules respectively.

(2) The owner of machinery, or the owner or occupier of an industry, facility or establishment shall install, at the premises, sound level meters for the measurement and monitoring of sound from the industry, facility or establishment to ensure that the noise emitted does not exceed the permissible noise levels.

(3) The owner of machinery, or the owner or occupier of a facility who contravenes this Regulation commits an offence.

Prohibition of generation of noise by place and time

**12.**-(1) No person shall emit or cause to be emitted, or permit the emission of noise resulting from any act specified in sub-regulation (2) if that noise is clearly audible at a point of reception or in the neighborhood for more than two minutes or is within the prohibited time in a residential area or Noise Control Zone as determined by the local

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government authority.

- (2) The acts referred to in sub-regulation (1) are-
- (a) yelling, laughing, clapping, shouting, hooting, pounding, whistling and singing;
  - (b) selling or advertising by shouting or outcry or amplified sound;
  - (c) operation of any equipment in connection with construction;
  - (d) detonation of fireworks or explosive devices not used in construction;
  - (e) operating any auditory signaling device, including but not limited to the ringing of bells or gongs and the blowing of horns or sirens or whistles, or the production, reproduction or amplification of any similar sound by electronic means; and
  - (f) operating or playing a radio or musical instrument or any electronic device or group of connected devices incorporating one or more loudspeakers transducers or other electro-mechanism, which is intended for the production, reproduction or amplification of sound.

(3) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), a local government authority may permit the operation of an electronic device or loudspeakers or the emission of noise for purposes of creating public awareness, demonstration, religious assembly, political debate, cinematography, musical or other theatrical entertainment, beauty competition, handcraft show, fair, circus, private dance, party, lecture or public hearing.

- (4) Sub-regulation (1) does not apply to-
- (a) noise caused by the operation of a loudspeaker or siren for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes;
  - (b) noise caused by emergency measures undertaken to safeguard health, safety or welfare of the people;
  - (c) noise caused, or continuance of noise caused by a

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person as a result of temporary or accidental cause which could not have been prevented by the exercise of due diligence and care on the part of that person;

- (d) noise caused by the horn of a vehicle for the purpose of giving sufficient warning of the approach or position of the vehicle;
- (e) noise caused at or by an educational class in or around a school, college, university or other educational institution;
- (f) noise caused at or by athletics or sports;
- (h) noise caused at a cultural activity or cultural show, funeral service or rite held between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 11.00p.m. of the same day in any area;
- (h) noise caused at a marriage ceremony or wedding celebration or ritual between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. of the same day;
- (i) noise caused by livestock; and
- (i) noise caused during a period, or by such a cause or for a purpose as the Director General may, by notice, specify.

(5) For purposes of this Regulation, a residential or Noise Control Zone means a geographical area that encompasses hospitals, schools, residential houses and other institutions that require special considerations for noise control.

(6) Any person who contravenes this Regulation commits an offence.

Noise in streets,  
Cap 322

**13.** Subject to these Regulations, and except where permitted in accordance with the Police Act, a loudspeaker shall not be operated in a street between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. the following day, for any purpose.

Noise Control Zone

**14.-(1)** The Director General may, in consultation with a local government authority, by notice in the Gazette,

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designate any area as a Noise Control Zone for the purpose of controlling the emission of noise in that area.

(2) A notice issued under sub-regulation (1) shall describe and limit the area to which it applies, including the radius of the Noise Control Zone, and shall define the period and time of the day during which persons are subject to control, or a particular building which is subject to control.

(3) Where the area in respect of which a Noise Control Zone notice is issued is within a specified radius of any specified building, the notice shall describe and delimit the area by reference to that area, building and radius.

(4) A person who fails to comply with a notice issued under this regulation commits an offence.

Applica-  
tion for a  
license

**15.**-(1) any owner or occupier of premises whose works or activities are likely to emit noise in excess of the permissible noise levels shall apply to the Director General in the form prescribed in Part I of the Third Schedule, for a license to emit noise in excess of the permissible levels.

(2) The Director General, on receiving an application under sub-regulation (1), may issue the occupier or owner of the premises with a license to emit noise in excess of the permissible levels in the form prescribed in part II of the Third Schedule, on such terms and conditions as may be contained in the license.

(3) A license shall contain requirements relating to the manner in which the works or activities are to be carried out and may, in particular specify-

- (a) the plant or machinery to be used;
- (b) the hours during which the works or activities may be carried out;
- (c) the level of noise which may be emitted in excess of, the permissible noise levels;
- (d) the works or activities and the method by which they are to be carried out; and

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(e) the steps proposed to be taken to minimize noise resulting from the works or activities.

(4) In issuing a license, the Director General shall have regard to-

- (a) the need for ensuring that the best practicable means are employed to minimize noise;
- (b) the desirability, in the interest of a license, of other methods or plant or machinery which would be substantially as effective in minimizing noise and which are more acceptable; and
- (c) the need to protect any person in the locality in which the premises in question are situated, from the effects of the noise.

Duty to  
comply  
with  
license

**16.-(1)** Where the works or activities to which the license relates are carried out by a person other than the licensee, it is the duty of the licensee to take all steps to ensure that the license, and any conditions specified in it are complied with by the person carrying out the works or activities.

(2) A person who carries out works or activities, or permits works or activities to be carried out without a license, or contravenes any requirement or condition of a license commits an offence.

Revocation  
of license

**17.** The Director General may, at any time and after giving notice of seven days to the licensee, revoke a license if he, is satisfied that the conditions of the license have not been complied with, or that the continued emission of noise in excess of the permissible noise levels is likely to be injurious to the residents in the area, or to the environment.

PART VI  
NOISE AND EXCESSIVE VIBRATIONS MAPPING

Noise and  
excessive  
vibrations  
mapping

**18.** The Minister shall after consultation with relevant Ministries designate mapping bodies for the purposes of making and approving strategic noise and vibration maps for



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residential areas, industrial areas, railways, airports, mines, weather and instrumentation, calibration of equipment and for major roads.

Strategic  
noise and  
excessive  
vibration  
maps

**19.-(1)** Each mapping body shall review its strategic noise or vibration map of its area.

(2) Each mapping body shall review its strategic noise or vibration map after every five years from the date on which the strategic noise or vibration map was made, or earlier where there is significant change in land use or noise or vibration level.

(3) A strategic noise or excessive vibration map shall satisfy the minimum requirements set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

(4) Every mapping body shall take the immediate actions to mitigate any significant noise or excessive vibration that may cause damage to the environment or human beings.

Action  
plans

**20.-(1)** Each mapping body shall prepare an action plan relevant to its area.

(2) An action plan shall-

(a) satisfy the minimum requirements set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

(b) aim to protect noise control zones.

(3) A mapping body shall ensure that-

(a) the public is consulted on proposals for each action plan;

(b) the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate and review action plans;

(c) a time limit not exceeding sixty (60) days is given for the submission of written comments by the public;

(d) the results of public participation are taken into account in finalizing action plans or review of action plans;

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- (e) the public is informed of the decisions taken in relation to action plans; and
- (f) reasonable timeframes are adopted to allow sufficient time for each stage of public participation.

(4) An action plan shall be reviewed every five years after the date on which it was made or last reviewed earlier in the event of a material change in land use or noise or vibration level in the area concerned.

## PART VII COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Compliance  
orders

**21.**-(1) Where the Council has reasons to believe that-

- (a) any condition of a permit has been breached or about to be breached; or
- (b) any person is in breach of any provisions of these Regulations or any terms and conditions made there under, it may issue a compliance order.

(2) The compliance order shall specify in such terms as would enable the person on whom it is served to understand and shall contain the following-

- (a) the name of the person to whom it is addressed;
- (b) the action or non-action or other matter which it is alleged to constitute the breach of the terms of the permit or of any condition attached to the permit;
- (c) steps that must be taken to rectify the breach, time, being not earlier than twenty one days from the date of service of the notice of compliance, and the reasons why those steps are being required;
- (d) fee or compensation if any which must be paid by the permit holder to make good the losses or damage caused by such breach;
- (e) the date by which the person shall comply with the order; and

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(f) revocation of the permit and penalty for non-compliance.

(3) A City Environment Management Officer, Municipal Environment Management Officer, District Environment Management Officer and Town Environment Management Officer may issue compliance order.

(4) Where any person fails to comply with the compliance order, the Council, a City Environment Management Officer, a Municipal Environment Management Officer, a District Environment Management Officer and a Town Environment Management Officer may-

- (a) take the necessary steps to remedy the breach and recover the cost from the offender; and
- (b) ask the relevant authority which licensed the offender to alter the conditions of the licence or cancel the licence.

(5) Any person who breaches compliance order, commits an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to a fine of not more than ten million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

(6) Where a person fails to comply with the requirement specified in the compliance order, that person shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings for every day or part of a day during which the offence continued.

Protection orders

**22.-(1)** The Council, a City Environment Management Officer, a Municipal Environment Management Officer, a District Environment Management Officer and a Town Environment Management Officer may serve protection order against activities likely to result in adverse effect on the air or to the environment or public health.

(2) A person who breaches an order made under Sub-regulation (1) commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to

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both.

Stop orders

**23.**-(1) Notwithstanding the provisions governing notice of compliance orders, the Council, a City Environment Management Officer, a Municipal Environment Management Officer, a District Environment Management Officer and a Town Environment Management Officer may issue a stop order to any person where he is satisfied that further delays will occasion more serious harm to human health or living environment.

(2) A copy of a stop order shall contain such information and be made known in such a manner as will enable the person or group of persons on whom it is served to understand and comply with such order.

(3) A person on whom a stop order is served shall stop performing any of the activities referred to in the stop order.

(4) A person defying any stop order commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to both.

Improvement notice

**24.**-(1) Where an Environmental Inspector has reasonable cause to believe that any person is emitting or is likely to emit noise or excessive vibration in any area in excess of the maximum permissible levels, or to cause or is likely to cause annoyance, the Environmental Inspector may, with approval of the Director General, in consultation with relevant Ministry or department, serve an improvement notice on that person in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule.

(2) Any person who does not comply with the conditions in an improvement notice commits an offence and is liable, upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to both.

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Powers of environmental inspectors

**25.** An environmental inspector appointed or designated shall have and exercise powers as conferred upon him by the Act.

Powers to prevent noise and vibration pollution

**26.**-(1) An environmental inspector who observes or receives information on emission into the environment in an amount, concentration or manner that constitutes a risk to human health or environment, may serve a prevention order.

(2) A prevention order shall require a person against whom it is made to-

- (a) create and forward to the Council a written emergency response plan that is adequate to reduce or eliminate the risk;
- (b) have any necessary equipment, facilities and trained personnel available to deal with the risk; and
- (c) take whatever other measures which may be necessary to ensure that any emergency can be effectively responded to.

(3) A person on whom a prevention order is served shall comply with the requirements of the order by the date or dates specified in the order and where no date is specified, that person shall comply with the order immediately.

(4) A person who contravenes sub-regulation (3), commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine of not more than one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(5) A person who fails to comply with the requirement specified in the prevention order within the specified time, that person shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings for every day or part of a day during which the offence continued.

Disobeying environment

**27.** A person who-

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al inspectors

- (a) hinders or obstructs an environmental inspector in the execution of his duties under these Regulations;
- (b) fails to comply with a lawful order or requirements made by any environmental inspector in accordance with these Regulations;
- (c) refuses an environmental inspector entry upon any land or into any premises which he is empowered to enter by these Regulations;
- (d) impersonates an environmental inspector;
- (e) refuses an environmental inspector access to records kept in accordance with the Act with respect to these Regulations;
- (f) gives environmental inspector false name or false address or misleading information;

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three years or to both.

Reward for reporting emission or pollution.

**28.** The Minister may provide a reward to any person reporting an incident of accidental, concealment or inadvertent emission or noise pollution or excessive vibration.

Enforcement of noise and vibration standards

**29.**-(1) For purposes of enforcing environmental noise and vibration standards and criteria, the Council or an environmental inspector may-

- (a) order or carry out investigations of actual or suspected noise or excessive vibrations including the collection of samples, records and data;
- (b) enter, inspect and examine any place, area, premise or any vehicle, vessel, boat, aircraft or any carriage of any description on which it has reasonable grounds to believe that the activity is or is likely to lead to contravention of noise and vibration standards;
- (c) take necessary measures to ensure that industry and other facilities adopt cleaner technology to meet the requirements of noise and vibration

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- standards prescribed under these Regulations;
- (d) monitor noise and vibration levels generated;
  - (e) make guidelines to minimize noise and excessive vibrations and identify suitable technologies for minimization of noise and vibration pollution; or
  - (f) do or perform anything or act that is necessary for the monitoring and control of noise and vibration pollution.

(2) The Council shall establish and maintain close collaboration with sector Ministries, local government authorities, Tanzania Bureau of Standards, Tanzania Atomic Energy Agency, Government Chemist Laboratory Agency, Occupational Health and Safety Authority, Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority, Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority, Tanzania Meteorological Agency, Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority and such other institutions for the purposes of enforcement of noise and vibration standards.

PART VIII  
RECORDS AND REPORTING

Records and reporting

**30.**-(1) The Central Environmental Information System kept and maintained by the Council under the Act shall include-

- (a) annual reports on implementation and enforcement of these Regulations sent by a City Environment Management Officer, Municipal Environment Management Officer, District Environment Management Officer or Town Environment Management Officer;
- (b) environmental obligations under any other law;
- (c) directives issued by the Minister on noise and excessive vibrations;
- (d) periodic returns lodged with the Council; and
- (e) permits issued under these Regulations.

(2) The Director of Environment and the Director General of the Council shall have access to any information

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relating to the implementation of these Regulations, including any reports on noise and vibration pollution, necessary to enable them to carry out their respective duties under these Regulations.

(3) Records kept and maintained under Sub-regulation (1) shall be public records and subject to the needs of confidentiality as circumstances may require and any fees which may be prescribed, may be accessed in accordance with the Act.

PART IX  
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

General  
penalty

**31.** Any person who-

- (a) contravenes any provision of these Regulations for which no other penalty is specifically provided for; or
- (b) contravenes a measure prescribed under these Regulations for which no other penalty is specifically provided,

shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not less than two million shillings but not exceeding ten million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years but not exceeding seven years or to both.

Compound  
ing of  
offences

**32.**-(1) The Director General or an environmental inspector may, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Act compound any offence under these Regulations from any person who shows willingness to pay the sum of money as penalty for contravening the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations authorizing any measure that may be taken in addition to a fine that may otherwise be taken pursuant to an order of the Tribunal or court, no further criminal or civil proceedings shall be taken against a person in respect of whom powers to compound offence has been exercised.



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Appeal to  
the  
Minister

**33.** A person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Council, Environmental Inspector, City Environment Management Officer, Municipal Environment Management Officer, District Environment Management Officer or Town Environment Management Officer made under these Regulations may within thirty days of the decision appeal to the Minister.

Appeal to  
the  
Tribunal.

**34.** A person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Minister may within thirty days following that decision appeal to the Environmental Appeals Tribunal in such manner as may be prescribed by the Tribunal.

Revocation  
Gn. No  
336 of  
2011

**35.** The Environmental Management (Noise and vibrations standards) Regulations, 2011, are hereby revoked.

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**FIRST SCHEDULE**

*(Made under Regulation 9)*

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE NOISE LEVELS

PART I

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for General Environment

COLUMN 1 FACILITY	COLUMN 2 NOISE LIMITS dBA (Leq)	
	DAY	NIGHT
A. Any building used as hospital, convalescence home, home for the aged, sanatorium and institutes of higher learning, conference rooms, public library, environmental or recreational sites.	45	35
B. Residential building	50	35
C. Mixed residential (with some commercial and entertainment)	55	45
D. Residential and industry small-scale production and commerce	60	50
E. Industrial area	70	60

Time Frame: use duration

Day – 06.00a.m. 10.00p.m.

Night – 10.00p.m. 06.00a.m.

The time frame takes into consideration human activity.

PART II

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Continuous or intermittent noise) from a Factory or Workshop

Column 1 Leq. dB	Column 2 Duration (Daily)	Column 3 Duration (Weekly)
A 85	8 hours	40 hours
88	4 hours	20 hours
91	2 hours	10 hours
94	1 hour	5 hours
97	30 minutes	2.5 hours
100	15 minutes	1.25 hours
103	7.5 minutes	37.5 minutes
106	3.75 minutes	18.75 minutes
109	1.875 minutes	9.375 minutes

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Noise Levels shall not exceed a Leq of-

- (i) Factory/Workshops 85 dB A
- (ii) Offices 50 dB A
- (iii) Factory/Workshop Compound 75 dB A

**PART III**

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Impact or Impulsive Noise

Column 1	Column 2
Sound Level dB A (Lmax)	Permitted number of Impulses or Impacts per day
140	100
130	1,000
120	10,000

**PART IV**

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Construction Site

Column 1	Column 2	
Facility	Maximum noise level permitted (Leq) in dBA	
	Day	Night
(i) Hospital, schools, Institutions of higher learning, homes for the disabled, etc	60	50
(ii) Building other than those prescribed in (i) above	75	65

**PART V**

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Public Announcement System or Device

Column 1	Column 2	
Noise Control Zone	Sound Level dB A (Leq)	Sound Level dB A Leq.
	Day	Night
Residential	60	40
Commercial	75	50
Industrial	85	65

Time Frame:

Day – 06.00a.m. 10.00p.m.

Night – 10.00p.m. 06.00a.m.

The time frame takes into consideration human activity.

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PART VI

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Places or Establishments of Entertainment

Column 1	Column 2	
Noise Control Zone	Sound Level dBA (Leq)	Sound Level dBA Leq.
	Day	Night
Residential	60	40
Commercial	75	50
Industrial	85	65

Time Frame:

Day – 06.00a.m. 10.00p.m.

Night – 10.00p.m. 06.00a.m.

The time frame takes into consideration human activity.

PART VII

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Places or Areas of Worship

Column 1	Column 2	
Noise Control Zone	Sound Level dB A (Leq)	Sound Level dB A Leq.
	Day	Night
Residential	60	40
Commercial	75	50
Industrial	85	65

Time Frame:

Day – 06.00a.m. 10.00p.m.

Night – 10.00p.m. 06.00a.m.

The time frame takes into consideration human activity.

PART VIII

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Vehicles

Column 1	Column 2
Vehicle category	Maximum sound level in dBA
1. Vehicle intended for carriage of passengers and equipped with not more than nine seats, including the driver's seat.	78
2. Vehicle intended for carriage of passengers, and equipped with not more than nine seats, including the drivers seat and having maximum permissible mass of more than 3.5 tones: (a) - with an engine power of more than 150 KW (b) - with an engine power of less than 150 KW	80 83
3. Vehicle intended for carriage of passengers, and equipped with not more than nine seats, including the drivers seat: vehicles intended for carriage of goods: (a) - with a maximum permissible mass not exceeding 2 tonnes;	79

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	(b) - with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 2 tonnes but not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.	80
4.	Vehicle intended for carriage of goods and having a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes:	
a.	(a) - with an engine power of less than 75KW	81
b.	(b) - with an engine power of not less than 75KW but less than 150KW	83
c.	(c) - with an engine power of not less than 150 KW	84

PART IX

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Mines and Quarries

Column 1	Column 2
Facility	Limit Value in dBC
1. For any building used as a hospital, school, convalescent home, old age home or residential building.	109dBC
2. For any building in an area used for residential and one or more of the following purposes: Commerce, small-scaled production, entertainment, or any residential apartment in an area that is used for purposes of industry, commerce or small-scale production.	114dBC

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**SECOND SCHEDULE**  
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(Made under Regulation 10)  
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**Tolerance limits for environmental vibration**

**1 Scope**

This Tanzania Standard specifies limits for general environmental vibration including occupational environment and air overpressure. Tolerance limits in this Tanzania Standard are given with a view to protect people against risk to their health and safety, and to minimize annoyance to people in residential premises and other sensitive sites exposed to vibration.

**2 Normative references**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this Tanzania Standard:

EMDC 5(3453), Mechanical vibration – Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand transmitted vibration – General requirement

EMDC 5 (3454), Mechanical vibration - measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand transmitted vibration – Practical Guidance for measurement at

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work place.

EMDC 5 (3455), Mechanical vibration and shock – Evaluation of human exposure to whole body vibration

EMDC 5 (3456), Mechanical vibration and shock evaluation of human exposure to whole-body vibration. Method for evaluation containing multiple shocks.

EMDC 5 (3457), Mechanical vibration, shock and conditional monitoring – Vocabulary.

EMDC 5 (3458), Human response to vibration – Measuring Instrumentation.

**TERMINOLOGY**

For the purpose of this standard, the following terms and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section. Other definition can also be found in EMDC (3457)

**3.1 Air Overpressure**

Airborne pressure waves generated by blasting produced over a range of frequencies including those which are audible and those which are below the lower end of the audible spectrum.

**3.2 Daily exposure limit period**

The duration that is used as reference in defining daily exposure values

**3.3 Exposure action value**

The exposure action value (EAV) is the daily amount of vibration exposure value above which action must be taken to control exposure.

**3.4 Exposure limit value**

The exposure limit value (ELV) is the maximum permissible amount of vibration exposure value.

**3.5 Exposure value,  $a(8)$**

Exposure value  $a(8)$  is the vibration magnitude that a person is exposed to in a day normalized to a period of 8 hours using the following formula:

$$a(8) = a \sqrt{\frac{T}{8}}$$

where  $a$  is the vibration magnitude and  $T$  is the exposure period in hours

**3.6 Ground vibration**

Is the level of vibration (peak particle velocity) measured in mm/s in the ground anywhere on the sensitive site. The measurement point should be at least the longest dimension of the foundations of a building or structure away from the building or structure if possible.

**3.7 Hand-arm vibration**

Vibration which is transmitted into the hands and arms during a work activity.

**3.8 Occupational Environment**

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Is physical surrounding and social environment at workplace.

**3.9 PPV**

**Peak Particle Velocity (V)** – the maximum instantaneous sum of the velocity vectors of the ground movement measured in three orthogonal directions (expressed in millimeters per second).

The resultant PPV is calculated by producing a vector sum of the three (3) separate directional recordings:

$$V = \sqrt{v_v^2 + v_l^2 + v_t^2}$$

where; v= vertical, l=longitudinal and t=transverse for every point of the recording.

**3.10 Sensitive site**

Any land within 10 meters of a residence, hospital, school, or other premises in which people could reasonably expect to be free from undue annoyance and nuisance caused by vibration. The 10 meters will be measured from the boundaries of the property.

**3.11 Subsonic vibration**

Repetitive motion of an object with frequency lower than 20 Hz that it can not be perceived by human ear but it can be felt.

**3.12 Vibration**

Is defined as mechanical oscillations or the repetitive motion of an object about an equilibrium point.

**3.13 Vibration magnitude, a for hand-arm vibration**

Vibration magnitude, *a*, for hand-arm vibration is the root-mean-square acceleration magnitude in m/s<sup>2</sup> evaluated from the measurements in three orthogonal directions at the vibrating surface in contact with the hand using the following formula.

$$a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}$$

where *a<sub>x</sub>*, *a<sub>y</sub>* and *a<sub>z</sub>* are the root-mean-square acceleration magnitudes in three orthogonal directions.

**3.14 Vibration magnitude, A for whole body vibration**

Vibration magnitude, *A*, for whole body vibration is the root-mean-square acceleration magnitude in m/s<sup>2</sup> measured in one of the largest vibration of the three orthogonal directions at the supporting surface

**3.15 Whole body vibration**

Vibration which is transmitted into the body, when seated or standing, through the supporting surface.

**0. REQUIREMENTS**

Tolerance limits to protect people against risk to their health and safety are given in Tables 1.1 and 1.2, these limits do apply mostly to occupational environment. Table 1.3 and 1.4 gives tolerance limits to minimize annoyance to people from environmental vibration, the limits are applicable to residential premises and other sensitive sites.

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**TABLE 1.1 TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR WHOLE BODY VIBRATION**

Daily exposure limit period	Daily exposure limit value	Daily exposure action value	Test method
8 hours	1.15 m/s <sup>2</sup>	0.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>	EMDC 5 (3455), EMDC 5 (3456)

**TABLE 1.2 TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR HAND ARM VIBRATION**

Daily exposure limit period	Daily exposure limit value	Daily exposure action value	Test method
8 hours	5 m/s <sup>2</sup>	2.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>	EMDC 5(3453), EMDC 5 (3454)

**TABLE 1.3: TOLERANCE LIMIT FOR GROUND VIBRATION AT SENSITIVE SITES**

Limit on ground vibration	Test method
5 mm/s PPV at all times	Seismograph ( See Annex B)

**TABLE 1.4: TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR SUBSONIC VIBRATION/ AIR OVER PRESSURE**

Limit on sensitive sites	Test method
120 dBL at all times	Seismograph ( See Annex B)

**Annex A  
Informative**

**BLASTING PRACTICE  
GENERAL INFORMATION ON VIBRATION AND AIR OVERPRESSURE**

**INTRODUCTION**

This document is intended to provide information to members of the public living close to blasting operations regarding the environmental impact of blast-induced ground vibration and air overpressure.

**BASICS ON BLASTING**

Each country has its own set of rules and regulation regarding the use of explosives. In each country blasting operations can only be undertaken by highly qualified personnel working under strict rules and guidelines.

**1. Environmental Impact of Blasting**

When explosives are detonated in a blast hole much of the energy is used to break up and move the rock or concrete. However, there is always some energy left over and this is converted into to vibration that travels away from the blast area through both the ground and air. The vibration through the air is generally known as air overpressure. In the case of demolition vibration can be generated by the impact of the structure on the ground surface.



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**2. Information on Ground Vibration**

As the ground vibration travels away from the blast area the level rapidly reduces. The level of vibration felt at any location is controlled by the design of the blast, the distance to the blast and the intervening geology. As the vibration travels through the ground it may arrive at a building and this structure will then also vibrate. If people are inside the building then they may feel that the structure has responded in such a fashion that damage must have occurred.

The level of blast vibration that causes damage to structures has been extensively investigated over many years by researchers worldwide. All of this research has shown that very high levels of vibration are required before damage is likely to occur.

**3. Air Overpressure**

The vibration that travels away from a blast area through the air is both audible and sub-audible.

Like ground vibration, levels of air overpressure decay rapidly with distance from the blast area.

However, in this case the level depends to a great extent on the weather conditions at the time of blasting as well as the blast design. Air overpressure travels through the air slower than vibration through the ground and it will therefore arrive at a location after the ground vibration. This time lag can be as much as several seconds at distances over 1 km.

As the air overpressure travels away from the blast area it may also interact with structures. When such air overpressure waves arrive at a structure it may cause rattling of windows, doors etc. The level of air overpressure likely to break windows is also very well researched and is incredibly high. Such levels are only likely to be exceeded close to blasting operations employing unconfined explosive charges. Like ground vibration it is common for air overpressure levels to be recorded as peak levels. In this case the units will be Pascals or decibels.

**4. Human Response**

As has already been noted the human body is a very sensitive receptor for vibration. This response is enhanced if that person is inside of a structure due to the response of the structure to both the ground vibration and air overpressure. It is also known that structures will also respond acoustically causing even greater concern amongst people inside the structure.

**5. Environmental Monitoring**

It is good practice to measure the vibration emissions from the blast site at the nearest residence.

**6. Key Points**

- Blasting is necessary in all aspects in our modern society.
- Blasting may cause some short-term environmental impact.
- Alternatives to blasting exist but usually cause more disturbance and inconvenience.

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- Blasting is a highly controlled and regulated activity with an outstanding record of safety.

**ANNEX B:  
Informative**

**PART I  
GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR GROUND VIBRATION AND AIR  
OVERPRESSURE MONITORING**

Blasting seismographs are deployed in the field to record the levels of blast-induced ground vibration and air overpressure. Accuracy of the recordings is essential. These guidelines define the user's responsibilities when deploying blasting seismographs in the field and assume that the blasting seismographs conform to the ISEE "Performance Specifications for Blasting Seismographs".

1. Read the instruction manual and be familiar with the operation of the instrument. Every seismograph comes with an instruction manual. Users are responsible for reading the appropriate sections and understanding the proper operation of the instrument before monitoring a blast.
2. Seismograph calibration. Annual calibration of the seismograph is recommended.
3. Keep proper blasting seismograph records. A user's log should note: the user's name, date, time, place and other pertinent data.
4. Document the location of the seismograph. This includes the name of the structure and where the seismograph was placed on the property relative to the structure. Any person should be able to locate and identify the exact monitoring location at a future date.
5. Know and record the distance to the blast. The horizontal distance from the seismograph to the blast should be known to at least two significant digits. For example, a blast within 1000 meters or feet would be measured to the nearest tens of meters or feet respectively and a blast within 10,000 meters or feet would be measured to the nearest hundreds of feet or meters respectively. Where elevation changes exceed 2.5h:1v, slant distances or true distance should be used.
6. Record the blast. When seismographs are deployed in the field, the time spent deploying the unit justifies recording an event. As practical, set the trigger levels low enough to record each blast.
7. Record the full time history waveform. Summary or single peak value recording options available on many seismographs should not be used for monitoring blast-generated vibrations. Operating modes that report peak velocities over a specified time interval are not recommended when recording blast-induced vibrations.
8. Set the sampling rate. The blasting seismograph should be programmed to record the entire blast event in enough detail to accurately reproduce the vibration trace. In general the sample rate should be at least 1000 samples per second.
9. Know the data processing time of the seismograph. Some units take up to 5 minutes to process and print data. If another blast occurs within this time the second blast may be missed.

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10. Know the memory or record capacity of the seismograph. Enough memory must be available to store the event. The full waveform should be saved for future reference in either digital or analog form.
11. Know the nature of the report that is required. For example, provide a hard copy in the field; keep digital data as a permanent record or both. If an event is to be printed in the field, a printer with paper is needed.
12. Allow ample time for proper setup of the seismograph. Many errors occur when seismographs are hurriedly set-up. Generally, more than 15 minutes for set-up should be allowed from the time the user arrives at the monitoring location until the blast.
13. Know the temperature. Seismographs have varying manufacturer specified operating temperatures.
14. Secure cables. Suspended or freely moving cables from the wind or other extraneous sources can produce false triggers due to micro phonics.

**PART II: GROUND VIBRATION MONITORING**

Placement and coupling of the vibration sensor are the two most important factors to ensure accurate ground vibration recordings.

**A. Sensor Placement**

The sensor should be placed on or in the ground on the side of the structure towards the blast. A structure can be a house, pipeline, telephone pole, etc. Measurements on driveways, walkways, and slabs are to be avoided where possible.

1. Location relative to the structure. Sensor placement should ensure that the data obtained adequately represents the ground-borne vibration levels received at the structure. The sensor should be placed within 3.05 meters (10 feet) of the structure or less than 10% of the distance from the blast, whichever is less.
2. Soil density evaluation. The soil should be undisturbed or compacted fill. Loose fill material, unconsolidated soils, flower-bed mulch or other unusual mediums may have an adverse influence on the recording accuracy.
3. The sensor must be nearly level.
4. The longitudinal channel should be pointing directly at the blast and the bearing should be recorded.
5. Where access to a structure and/or property is not available, the sensor should be placed closer to the blast in undisturbed soil.

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**B. Sensor coupling**

If the acceleration exceeds 1.96 m/s<sup>2</sup> (0.2 g), decoupling of the sensor may occur. Depending on the anticipated acceleration levels spiking, burial, or sandbagging of the geophone to the ground may be appropriate.

1. If the acceleration is expected to be:
  - a. less than 1.96 m/s<sup>2</sup> (0.2 g), no burial or attachment is necessary
  - b. between 1.96 m/s<sup>2</sup> (0.2 g), and 9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup> (1.0 g), burial or attachment is preferred. Spiking may be acceptable.
  - c. greater than 9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup> (1.0 g) , burial or firm attachment is required (RI 8506).

The following table exemplifies the particle velocities and frequencies where accelerations are 1.96 m/s<sup>2</sup> (0.2 g) and 9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup> (1.0 g).

Frequency, Hz	4	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	100	200
Particle Velocity mm/s (in/s) at 1.96 m/s <sup>2</sup> (0.2 g)	78.0 (3.07)	31.2 (1.23)	20.8 (0.82)	15.6 (0.61)	12.5 (0.49)	10.4 (0.41)	7.8 (0.31)	6.2 (0.25)	3.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.06)
Particle Velocity mm/s (in/s) at 9.81 m/s <sup>2</sup> (1.0 g)	390 (15.4)	156 (6.14)	104 (4.10)	78.0 (3.07)	62.4 (2.46)	52.0 (2.05)	39.0 (1.54)	31.2 (1.23)	15.6 (0.61)	7.8 (0.31)

2. Burial or attachment methods.
  - (a) The preferred burial method is excavating a hole that is no less than three times the height of the sensor (ANSI S2.47), spiking the sensor to the bottom of the hole, and firmly compacting soil around and over the sensor.
  - (b) Attachment to bedrock is achieved by bolting, clamping or adhering the sensor to the rock surface.
  - (c) The sensor may be attached to the foundation of the structure if it is located within +/- 0.305 meters (1-foot) of ground level (RI 8969). This should only be used if burial, spiking or sandbagging is not practical.
3. Other sensor placement methods.
  - (a) Shallow burial is anything less than described at 2a above.
  - (b) Spiking entails removing the sod, with minimal disturbance of the soil and firmly pressing the sensor with the attached spike(s) into the ground.

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- (c) Sand bagging requires removing the sod with minimal disturbance to the soil and placing the sensor on the bare spot with a sand bag over top. Sand bags should be large and loosely filled with about 4.55 kilograms (10 pounds) of sand. When placed over the sensor the sandbag profile should be as low and wide as possible with a maximum amount of firm contact with the ground.
4. A combination of both spiking and sandbagging gives even greater assurance that good coupling is obtained.

**C. Programming considerations**

Site conditions dictate certain actions when programming the seismograph.

1. Ground vibration trigger level. The trigger level should be programmed low enough to trigger the unit from blast vibrations and high enough to minimize the occurrence of false events. The level should be slightly above the expected background vibrations for the area. A good starting level is 1.3 mm/s (0.05 in/s).
2. Dynamic range and resolution. If the seismograph is not equipped with an auto-range function, the user should estimate the expected vibration level and set the appropriate range. The resolution of the printed waveform should allow verification of whether or not the event was a blast.
3. Recording duration - Set the record time for 2 seconds longer than the blast duration plus 1 second for each 335 meters (1100 feet) from the blast.

**PART III AIR OVERPRESSURE MONITORING**

Placement of the microphone relative to the structure is the most important factor.

**A. Microphone placement**

The microphone should be placed along the side of the structure, nearest the blast.

1. The microphone should be mounted near the geophone with the manufacturer's wind screen attached.
2. The microphone may be placed at any height above the ground. (ISEE 2005)
3. If practical, the microphone should not be shielded from the blast by nearby buildings, vehicles or other large barriers. If such shielding cannot be avoided, the horizontal distance between the microphone and shielding object should be greater than the height of the shielding object above the microphone.
4. If placed too close to a structure, the air blast may reflect from the house surface and record higher amplitudes. Structure response noise may also be recorded. Reflection can be minimized by placing the microphone near a corner of the structure. (RI 8508)
5. The orientation of the microphone is not critical for air overpressure frequencies below 1,000 Hz (RI 8508).

**B. Programming considerations**

Site conditions dictate certain actions when programming the seismograph to record air overpressure.

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1. Trigger level. When only an air overpressure measurement is desired, the trigger level should be low enough to trigger the unit from the air overpressure and high enough to minimize the occurrence of false events. The level should be slightly above the expected background noise for the area. A good starting level is 20 Pa (0.20 millibars or 120 dB).
2. Recording duration. When only recording air overpressure, set the recording time for at least 2 seconds more than the blast duration. When ground vibrations and air overpressure measurements are desired on the same record, follow the guidelines for ground vibration programming (Part II C

**THIRD SCHEDULE**

*(Made under Regulation 15 (1))*

**PART I  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (STANDARDS FOR THE CONTROL OF  
NOISE  
AND VIBRATION POLLUTION) REGULATIONS, 2010**

**APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE TO EMIT NOISE IN EXCESS OF PERMISSIBLE  
LIMITS**

Form No. NEMC/NC.....

Name and address of applicant:.....

Physical address of premises or facility where noise will be produced or generated:  
.....

Plot No. Village, street, ward, district, municipal, city

Nature/Source/Type of noise to be emitted and predicted levels above the standards (dBA) and time of emission.....  
.....

Describe the neighborhood with a radius of 2km (Describe whether industrial, residential, commercial and whether it is near a school or hospital or residential area) .....  
.....

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Provide the anticipated mitigation measures intended to be used in controlling the noise (may attach separate-sheet).....

Duration of emission of the noise applied for: (indicate time of day and number of minutes/hours).....

Date:..... Signature of Applicant.....

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

Date received.....20.....

Fee paid Shs.....(in words).....

Comments of the Authority.....

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PART II  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (STANDARDS FOR THE CONTROL OF  
NOISE AND VIBRATION POLLUTION) REGULATIONS, 2010

LICENSE TO EMIT NOISE IN EXCESS OF PERMISSIBLE NOISE LEVELS

License No. NEMC/NC/.....

.....of.....  
(address)

is licensed to cause or emit noise in excess of the permissible levels at  
.....for the purposes of  
(ward/district)

type of noise licensed.....

this license is valid from.....20.....to.....20.....

from the hours of.....to.....of each day.

This license is granted subject to the following conditions:

.....  
.....  
.....

Date:..... Signature:.....

Director General  
National Environment Management Council



*The Environmental Management (Standards for the Control of Noise and Vibrations Pollution)*

GN. No. 32

**FOURTH SCHEDULE**

*(Made under Regulation 24 (1))*

**IMPROVEMENT NOTICE**

*(Issued under section ..... Environmental Management Act, Cap 191 and regulation ..... of the Regulations, 2010)*

Form No. NEMC/NC/-

TO: .....

TAKE NOTICE that on the .....of.....20.....an Environmental Inspectors from this Council carried out an inspection of your establishment/facility located in.....Village/Street, .....Ward ..... of.....District where it was found that you or your agents were generating or producing noise in excess of the permissible noise levels and/or in contravention of these Regulations.

The Environmental Inspectors particularly found the following:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

(attach more paper if necessary)

You ARE HEREBY ORDERED to stop/minimize/discontinue all activities that are causing or likely to generate the production of noise and reduce the noise levels to the permissible levels in the above mentioned facility/establishments within a period of.....days from the date of this Notice. You are also required to restore the tranquility of the surroundings.

You ARE NOTIFIED THAT in accordance with section..... of the Environmental Management Act, Cap 191, failure to comply with this Notice shall result in criminal prosecution being instituted against you and/or your agent or both.

Name:..... ID No.....  
Signature.....  
ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR

*The Environmental Management (Standards for the Control of Noise and  
Vibrations Pollution)*

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*GN. No. 32*

- Copy to: Director General
- CEMO/MEMO/DEMO/TEMO

Dar es Salaam,  
....., 2014

**BINLIH SATANO MAHENGE,**  
*Minister of State, Vice President's Office*  
*Environmental*