

2005

**Annual Report on Work-Related
Noise-Induced Hearing Loss
in Michigan**



2005 Annual Report on Work-Related Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in Michigan

A Joint Report
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Summary:

This is the twelfth annual report on work-related noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) in Michigan. Over 1,700 new people with hearing loss known or suspected to be caused by noise at work were reported in 2005 to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth (MDLEG). Fifty-four percent of the audiograms of the individuals reported with hearing loss had sufficient loss to meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administrative (OSHA) criteria of material hearing loss that significantly affects the ability to understand speech. Fifty-three percent were bothered by tinnitus (ringing, roaring, or buzzing in their ears). Narratives and audiogram on four of the individuals reported are in Appendix I.

Work-related noise-induced hearing loss is affecting mainly men, with an onset at 35-60 years of age. Exposure to noise occurs in many industries but particularly in manufacturing, construction and farming.

Fifty of the 128 (39.1%) companies inspected as part of the surveillance system had no hearing conservation program or a deficient program despite the presence of noise levels above the legal limit (Table 15). Six of these 128 inspections were conducted in the calendar year 2005.

There were 881 health workplace inspections that were conducted by the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) in calendar year 2005. Although these inspections were not initiated because of the noise-induced hearing loss surveillance system, 38 of the 881 companies were in violation of some portion of the noise standard. Thirty-one of these 38 companies were cited for having the complete absence of a hearing conservation program. It is important to recognize that the majority of the 881 inspections were in response to a specific complaint or referral. Consequently, the scope of these inspections was primarily limited to the complaint or referral item and noise exposure would not have systemically been addressed unless it was observed to be a serious issue during the course of the inspection.

Noise-induced hearing loss is an insidious condition that may take years to develop to a stage where it affects an individual's ability to communicate at home and in the work place. The frequency of hearing loss increases with the duration of exposure to noise (Figure 8). Reduction of the occurrence of noise-induced hearing loss in select high noise industries continues to be one of the strategic goals of MIOSHA.

Approximately, 1.4 million adults in Michigan having hearing loss. Work-related NIHL is a significant cause. The 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey estimated that 420,000 of the 1.4 million Michigan adults with hearing loss had work-related NIHL. A comprehensive effort to address the burden of this condition in Michigan from both work and non work-related causes is needed.

Background:

Facilities covered by the general industry noise standard (Part 380 Noise Exposure) are required to institute comprehensive hearing conservation programs to prevent noise-induced hearing loss if the 8-hour time-weighted average noise level is at or above 85 decibels. However, the construction industry, as well as transportation, oil and gas well drilling and servicing, agriculture, and mining are exempted from this comprehensive standard. Project SENSOR (Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risks), the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth's surveillance program for NIHL, provides an estimate of the burden of NIHL in the state, identifies the type of industries where people are developing NIHL and identifies individual facilities that despite legal requirements to have a hearing conservation program lack such a program.

Nationally, one million workers are estimated to have work-related hearing loss, primarily from manufacturing-related exposures to noise (Weeks et al, 1991). Based on data from the National Health Interview Survey, one would expect approximately 86,000 individuals in Michigan to have noise-induced hearing loss related to work place exposures (Ries, 1994). Data from the 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) provided an even larger estimate; that 420,000 Michigan residents have significant work-related hearing loss.

In 1992, the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth (formerly the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services) with financial assistance from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) initiated a special emphasis program for work-related noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL). Funding assistance from NIOSH ended in September 2000, but was restarted in 2002. The State has continued to maintain work-related NIHL as a priority condition for targeting and intervention during the two-year lapse of federal funding. Direct funding for this project once again lapsed as of June 30, 2006.

The surveillance program is based on Michigan's Occupational Disease Reporting Law, Part 56 of P.A. 368 of 1978, which specifies that any health professional who knows or suspects a patient has a work-related illness must report it to the MDLEG within ten days (Figure 1). The goal of the special emphasis program is to prevent additional work-related hearing loss by inspecting facilities where index individuals with NIHL have worked. The sources used to identify persons with work-related NIHL are: (1) reports from audiologists, otolaryngologists and other health care providers and (2) reports from companies or health care professionals providing services to companies. Both non-company health professionals and those working for industry send reports to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth.

An individual is considered to have occupational NIHL if a health professional determines the individual: (1) has audiometric findings consistent with noise-induced hearing loss and (2) has a history of exposure to sufficient noise at work to cause hearing loss.

The MIOSHA requirement for recording a standard threshold shift (STS) had been a 10 dB or greater decrease in hearing loss in either ear at an average of 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz. Since January 1, 2003 the criteria for reporting a STS have changed. Now not only must the individual have the 10 dB STS average at 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz in either ear but they must also have at

least a 25 dB hearing loss in either ear. For consistency we recommend the 2003 criteria be used for reporting a STS under the Michigan Occupational Disease Reporting Law.

In some cases a hearing health professional will not have access to a baseline audiogram to compare the current audiogram for changes in hearing ability. In response to this, the State advisory committee for work-related NIHL developed some guidelines for reporting hearing loss that do not require a baseline audiogram. The following minimum hearing loss parameters can then be used as a suggested guideline:

A fixed loss (suggested definitions: a 25 dB or greater loss in either ear at an average of: 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz, or 1000, 2,000 and 3000 Hz, or 3000, 4000, and 6000 Hz; or a 15-25 dB or greater loss in either ear at an average of 3000 and 4000 Hz).

Individuals with a standard threshold shift (STS) who are reported by a company medical department or a health professional providing screening services to a company are already enrolled in their company's hearing conservation program (HCP).

Those reported with a hearing loss by a private practice audiology clinic or by an otolaryngologist not part of a company's HCP are followed up by staff working on the NIHL surveillance program to determine if the company where they are or were exposed to noise has a HCP. All individuals with a hearing loss are administered a medical and work history questionnaire, including details on their occupational and recreational exposures to noise.

Beginning in 2003, audiograms have been requested on all individuals reported. These audiograms are used to determine hearing ability. Individuals who have an average hearing loss equal to or greater than 25 decibels at 1000, 2000 and 3000 Hertz are classified as meeting the OSHA criteria of material hearing impairment.

After the patient has been interviewed, a referral for an industrial hygiene investigation is forwarded to the appropriate MIOSHA district if: the individual reports they were exposed to noise and were not provided regular audiometric testing and hearing protection by their employer within the last five years, the facility is in MIOSHA jurisdiction, and the facility has not been inspected within the last five years where noise issues were addressed. Follow-up is typically not performed at companies for which the law does not require the provision of a comprehensive hearing conservation program such as in construction and agriculture. An industrial hygienist conducts monitoring for noise and reviews the completeness and quality of the company's hearing conservation program, if one exists. After the investigation is completed, a report of the results and any recommendations are sent to the company and union (or designated labor representative if the company does not have a union). As requested by the health care providers a copy is also sent to the reporting audiologist or otolaryngologist. If the company is cited for violations of any regulations, they must post the citations at or near the location of the violations for a minimum of three days or until the items have been corrected, whichever is later.

Results:

The results in the twelfth annual report are presented in the following order: a description of all of the occupational disease reports submitted to the MDLEG for NIHL in the year 2005; results of interviews of individuals with hearing loss identified through Project SENSOR in 2003-2005; a summary of the MIOSHA inspections conducted to follow up individuals with hearing loss; and a summary of the violations of the noise standard that were found during MIOSHA inspections performed from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005 that were not conducted as part of project SENSOR.

2005 Work-Related Reports for NIHL

Figure 2 shows the number of reports of hearing loss since 1985. Approximately 13.7% of all occupational disease reports submitted to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth are for hearing loss. Because of increased awareness of the reporting law by employers and health care providers, there was an increase in the overall number of reports received from 1989 through 2000, and an increase in the number of non-employer based reports received, especially from 1994 through 2001. In 2005, there were 1,769 reports of work-related hearing loss submitted to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth. Company medical departments or contractors providing audiometric screening for companies submitted 1,041 of the 1,769 reports in 2005. Non-employer based audiologists, otolaryngologists and occupational medicine physicians submitted the other 728 reports. Table 1 shows the number of individuals with hearing loss reported by the non-employer based health professionals.

Demographics of Individuals with Hearing Loss

Eighty-seven percent (1,539/1,764) of the reports where gender was listed are for men. Although requested, information on race was missing for 955/1,769 (54%) of the reports. Of the individuals for whom race was known, 74.1% were white, 23.1% were African American, 1.5% were Asian, and 1.4% were Hispanic. These percentages were similar for reports from employer based programs as well as from non-employer based health professionals. The mean age of individuals reported is 55 years, ranging from 17 to 91 years. Individuals reported by companies were generally younger than individuals reported by non-employer based health professionals (average age 51 and 60 years, respectively). Approximately 82% of the individuals reported by employer based programs were between 30 and 59 years of age compared to 45% of non-employer based health professionals in the same age range (Figure 3). Reports by non-employer based health professionals included retired individuals. All reports from employer based programs were of current workers.

Industry

Table 2 and Figure 4 show the number of employees working at the companies where the individuals were exposed to noise. Most of the reports were of individuals who had worked at large companies employing 500 or more employees. Table 3 is a distribution of industry type of the individuals reported. Most of the reports were for individuals working in manufacturing facilities. This corresponds to companies that are more likely to have hearing conservation

programs. However, the non-employer based health professionals reported more individuals from other types of industries, including services (7.2%), transportation and communication services (5.4%), construction (5.0%), government (3.2%), and trade (2.2%) than the employer based programs. Employer based programs report individuals with NIHL as part of their hearing conservation program (HCP). In contrast, the individuals reported by non-employer based health professionals would not necessarily be working at a company with a HCP.

Individuals with Hearing Loss, Reported by Employer Based Programs and Non-Employer Based Health Professionals in 2003-2005

A total of 3,996 of 4,634 (86%) individuals reported to the surveillance system by employer based programs and non-employer based health professionals since 2003 have been interviewed. The interviews ask about all jobs where a person was exposed to noise. The data on the following pages in the Demographics and Industry sections are from the interviewed individuals reported in 2003-2005.

Demographics of Individuals with Hearing Loss

Ninety-one percent of the interviewed individuals reported in 2003-2005 were men. Of the interviewed individuals reported in 2003-2005 where race was obtained, 80.0% were white, 17.7% were African American, 1.5% were Hispanic, 0.6% were other, and 0.2% were Asian. Race was unknown for 3,181 (79.6%) individuals. Over 86% of the individuals reported were between the ages of 40 to 70 years, and includes retirees with hearing loss unlike the reports from companies that only include actively working individuals.

Industry

Table 4 shows all the industries where the individuals with hearing loss were ever exposed to noise. Overall, 84% of the 4,659 types of industries where the 3,996 individuals ever worked were in the manufacturing industry. The 4,659 industries identified are not unique companies; more than one patient may have worked at the same company. Therefore, the company would have been counted more than one time.

Table 5 shows the most recent industries in which the interviewed individuals were exposed to noise and whether the company provided regular hearing tests for their employees. The percentages of companies where the patient reported they did receive regular hearing testing ranged from 0% to 92% within industry types. Seventy-three percent of the most recent companies where the individuals were exposed to noise regularly tested their employees' hearing. The industries that are reported in Table 5 are not unique companies; more than one patient may have worked at the same company. Therefore, the company would have been counted more than once.

Table 6 shows whether individuals reported were provided hearing tests by the number of employees working in companies where the interviewed individuals were exposed to noise. Less than half of the workers, in companies with fewer than 100 employees, reported having received regular hearing tests. The industries in Table 6 are not necessarily unique companies; more than one patient may have worked at the same company. Therefore, the company would have been

counted more than once.

The interviewed individuals worked in noise for a variety of durations, ranging from less than five years to greater than 35 years. Over 75% were exposed to noise for 20 years or more (Figure 5).

Figure 6 shows the decade of the individuals' first exposure to noise. Some individuals were first exposed to noise many years ago; however, most individuals were first exposed to noise in the 1960's and later (91.1%).

Table 7 shows the decade when the interviewed individuals with hearing loss were most recently exposed to noise by industry. The percentage of individuals at companies with hearing tests increased over time within the industry types that have been required by OSHA (since 1972) to provide such hearing tests. Construction and agriculture industries had the lowest percentages of workers with regular hearing tests; these industries are not required by MIOSHA or OSHA to provide regular hearing tests.

Table 8 shows the decade when the interviewed individuals with hearing loss most recently worked, and whether they were provided with hearing protection (plugs or muffs) by industry type. Over time, the percentage of workers who were provided hearing protection increased in all industries. The percentage of manufacturing workers given hearing protection improved the most of any industry type, with none of the workers given hearing protection in the 1950s and 98% of workers given hearing protection in the 2000s.

Table 9 shows the decade when the interviewed individuals with hearing loss were most recently exposed to noise by company size. Companies with more than 100 employees had higher percentages of workers with regular hearing tests and had greater improvement over time than smaller companies.

Table 10 shows the provision of hearing testing and hearing protection, year began using hearing protection and work injuries by self-reports of how often the individual worked in a noisy environment. Hearing protection was generally not used until the late 1980s. Table 10 also shows self-reports of injuries by how often the individual worked in a noisy environment.

Fifty-three percent of the individuals reported with hearing loss had tinnitus (ringing in the ears) (Table 11). If tinnitus was present then 58% of the time it was daily (Table 11). Table 12 shows the occurrence of non-occupational noise exposures. Target shooting and the use of chain saws were the only two activities where half or more of the respondents indicated they used hearing protection "always or usually." If hearing protection was used, it was generally not used until the 1980s.

Thirty percent reported exposure to a chemical or heavy metal that has potential ototoxicity (Table 13). This information was only collected for jobs where there was also noise exposure.

For the 1,613 individuals for whom we were able to obtain the actual audiogram, 871 (54.0%) met the OSHA criteria of material hearing impairment (Figure 7). Race and industry type were

very similar for those individuals with material hearing impairment and those with less severe hearing loss (Table 14). There was a significantly greater percent of men with material hearing impairment, 94.4% compared to women with 5.6%. Average age for those with material hearing impairment was 59.5 years, compared to 51.2 years for those with no material hearing impairment (Table 14). Figure 8 shows hearing loss by duration of exposure to noise at work. There is a clear exposure response with increased hearing loss at greater duration. Figure 9 shows that, on the average, hearing in the left ear is worse than the right ear. Individuals who also had exposure to chemical ototoxins were more likely to have material hearing impairment for any chemical/solvent (57.3% versus 42.7%) ($\chi^2=.002$) as well as for individual chemicals (Table 13).

Inspections

In response to the reports of hearing loss identified through the Project SENSOR Surveillance program, inspections were conducted at 128 companies where the person reported they had never received audiometric testing within the last five years. Of the 128 companies, the inspection showed that 66 (51.6%) were required to have a hearing conservation program (HCP) because they had noise levels at or above 85 dBA. Of those 66 companies, 50 (75.8%) had either no HCP or a deficient HCP. Fifty-five of the 66 companies requiring a HCP were in manufacturing, five were in services, four were in government, one was in the trade industry, and one was in agriculture. Sixty-two of the 128 companies were not required to have a HCP because noise levels were below 85dBA. Table 15 lists the characteristics of the 128 companies inspected as part of the surveillance efforts.

In addition, three other companies were identified where the person reported they had never received audiometric testing; however, these three companies had been inspected for noise prior to the start of the State's follow-up efforts, between 1987 and 1992. Two of the three had noise levels above 85dBA and no HCP. The other company also had noise levels above 85dBA and a deficient HCP. All three of these companies were in manufacturing.

In the year 2005, there were also industrial hygiene inspections assessing noise exposures that were conducted independently of those referred for inspections based on the patient interviews as part of Project SENSOR. In Michigan, limited scope complaint or referral MIOSHA inspections normally will include review of compliance with the noise standard if the company under investigation clearly has excessive noise levels and employees are observed not wearing hearing protection. During the 881 health inspections conducted in the year 2005, 38 facilities received a citation for a violation of the noise standard. These facilities were generally small. However, 4 (10.5%) of the facilities had more than 250 employees (Table 16). Similarly, eleven of the 50 (22%) companies from Table 15 that were inspected in response to hearing loss and received a citation for a violation of the noise standard had more than 250 employees. Thirty-one (62.0%) of the companies were cited for a complete lack of a hearing conservation program despite exposures to excessive levels of noise. The other companies were cited for violations of sections of the noise standard (Table 17). The manufacture of fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, and industrial and commercial machinery were the most common types of companies cited (Table 18).

Table 19 shows the estimates of the number of workers in Michigan industry currently working in conditions with noise levels of 85 decibels or greater.

Case Narratives

The clinical history and the most recent audiogram of four of the individuals who were reported are in Appendix I.

Discussion:

This is the twelfth annual report of work-related noise-induced hearing loss in Michigan. There were 1,769 reports of hearing loss submitted to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth in the year 2005. The reports submitted probably represent a substantial underestimate of the total number of individuals with work-related hearing loss. There are approximately 443 audiologists and 148 otolaryngologists in the state. Reports were received in the year 2005 from only two of the 85 estimated group practices in the state, and 50 of the 490 practitioners not known to be associated with a group practice. The number of health care practitioners reporting each year has decreased from previous years (high of 63 in 1994).

The potential number of individuals who should be reported is very likely to be much larger than the number of reports received. In Michigan, we estimate there are currently at minimum 137,100 manufacturing production workers, 25,600 construction workers, 400 oil and gas workers, 27,700 blue collar workers in wholesale and retail trade, and 9,700 workers in service industry environments exposed to daily noise levels of 85 dBA or greater (NIOSH, 1998 and Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2001) (Table 19). Based on 1994 data from the National Health Interview Survey, we would expect approximately 86,000 workers in Michigan to have occupational noise-induced hearing loss (Ries, 1994). A more recent analysis based on the 2003 BRFSS survey estimated 420,000 people in Michigan with occupational noise induced hearing loss (SENSOR Newsletter, Fall 2004, www.oem.msu.edu).

The reports submitted are mainly of men between the ages of 40 and 60, who work in large manufacturing companies. Follow-up of reports from employer based programs and non-employer based health professionals show that 73% of noisy companies where the individuals worked had a hearing conservation program when the individual worked there. Over time the numbers of companies that provide regular audiometric testing has increased, especially among manufacturing companies with more than 100 employees. This is not true for smaller manufacturing companies, and construction companies and the farming industry (Tables 7-9).

The report of an individual with work-related hearing loss is a sentinel health event that is critical to effective occupational disease surveillance. Reports from non-employer based professionals provide the base upon which meaningful information on exposures to noise at work can be gained, with the goal of intervening to prevent others from developing work-related hearing loss. There were 6,205 individuals at the worksites we inspected that had noise exposures of 85 dBA or greater, and lacked or had a deficient HCP, who directly benefited from these inspections. The

results of follow-up inspections indicate that if an individual reports not being provided hearing testing and hearing protection by his or her company, that an inspection has a high rate of success in identifying a company which although legally required to have a hearing conservation program is not in compliance with the law (Table 15).

The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth has been focusing on hearing loss for 14 years now. In 1993, letters were sent to otolaryngologists, audiologists, speech and hearing clinics, occupational health nurses and mobile van units to educate these groups of health professionals about the reporting law and the importance of reporting known or suspected work-related hearing loss. In 1995, a reminder letter was sent to the state's audiologists and otolaryngologists. Other outreach efforts include presenting mini-seminars at the Michigan Speech-Language-Hearing Association's annual conferences, exhibiting an educational booth about work-related hearing loss at various conferences including the new Michigan Academy of Audiology conference and providing information on the status of the surveillance efforts through various association newsletters. In 1998, we initiated a quarterly newsletter on occupational NIHL that is mailed to the state's approximately 615 audiologists, otolaryngologists, mobile vans and clinics. In 1998, an internet web site that contains the annual reports and newsletters was developed; it can be accessed at: www.oem.msu.edu.

In January 2000, a letter was sent to 719 Michigan hearing health professionals to provide them with a reminder about their obligation to report known or suspected occupational noise-induced hearing loss. In January 2001, a secure server was created to allow for electronic occupational disease report submission via the web site previously mentioned. In 2003, we added the ability to report the audiometric results electronically. Despite these efforts the number of hearing professional reporting work-related noise-induced hearing loss is definitely not increasing, but rather appears to be decreasing. At the same time, the number of reports of hearing loss submitted by non-employer hearing health professionals have not shown a consistent trend, they increased until 1995, decreased in 1996, increased in 1997, decreased in 1998, increased in years 1999-2001, decreased in 2002, increased in 2003, decreased in 2004, and then increased in 2005. Further efforts in conjunction with the new licensing regulations for audiologists to encourage reporting are being planned.

In June 2000, MIOSHA initiated an Occupational Noise Exposure Local Emphasis Program (LEP) to comply with their Strategic Plan Goal to reduce NIHL/STS by 15%. Twenty-six categories of manufacturing industries are the focus of this initiative; these are industries known to have large numbers of noise-exposed workers. Inspections are conducted as planned program inspections (i.e. selected because they fell within the targeted industry categories) or as rollover inspections (i.e. the inspection was initiated for a reason other than noise but the facility falls within the LEP's targeted industry categories). At each inspection, the MIOSHA industrial hygienist provides the employer with informational handouts that are appropriate to the operations carried out at that facility. Just like any other MIOSHA enforcement inspection, the company is required to correct any violations of the Michigan noise standard.

The degree of hearing loss among individuals who were reported was significant. Over half met the OSHA criteria for material hearing impairment and would be expected to have difficulty

hearing normal speech (Figure 7). Hearing was worse in the left ear as compared to the right (Figure 9) and was worse with increasing duration of exposure (Figure 8). Over half were bothered by tinnitus. Most individuals did not begin to use hearing protection until the late 1980s and most are still not using such protection in noisy activities outside of work. We will continue to see the adverse effects of this relatively recent initiation of the use of hearing protection. If noise cannot be engineered out of a work place or work process, then more effort is needed to ensure that individuals wear the appropriate hearing protection. This effort must cover work as well as recreational noise. Individuals must also be encouraged to use hearing protection during noisy activities outside of the work place.

Hearing loss is one of the most common medical conditions in the state. The 2003 BRFSS survey estimated there were 1.4 million adults in Michigan with hearing loss. A process to develop a strategic plan for all sources of noise, not just work place noise, was to be initiated by the Michigan Department of Community Health, but has been delayed because of a lack of funding. An effort to develop strategies to increase awareness of the hazards of noise exposure in both occupational and environmental situations and the development of strategies to increase preventive actions will be the goal of this strategic plan.

Ongoing and renewed outreach efforts are needed to increase the number of workers covered by hearing conservation programs, and improve the effectiveness of existing hearing conservation programs. We will continue to encourage health care practitioners to report their patients who have work-related noise-induced hearing loss.

References:

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Annual Report on Employment, Hours and Earnings, Production Workers, Michigan 2001.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Criteria for a Recommended Standard, Occupational Noise Exposure Revised Criteria 1998. June 1998, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 98-126.

Ries PW. Prevalence and Characteristics of Persons with Hearing Trouble: United States 1990-1991. Vital Health Statistics (10). 1994; No. 188. DHHS Publication PHS 94-1516.

Weeks JL, Levy BS and GR Wagner, eds. Preventing Occupational Disease and Injury. American Public Health Association, 1991.

Known or Suspected Occupational Disease Report

(Information will be held confidential as prescribed in Act.)

EMPLOYEE AFFECTED

Name (Last, First, Middle)	Age	Sex M F	Race: <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black <input type="radio"/> Hispanic <input type="radio"/> Other
Street	City	State	Zip
Home Phone Number	Social Security Number		

CURRENT EMPLOYER

Current Employer Name	Worksite County		
Worksite Address	City	State	Zip
Business Phone	If Known, Indicate Business Type (products manufactured or work done)		
Number of Employees <input type="radio"/> < 25 <input type="radio"/> 25-100 <input type="radio"/> 100-500 <input type="radio"/> > 500			
Employee's Work Unit/Department	Dates of Employment From: _____ To: _____ Mo Day Year Mo Day Year		
Employee's Job Title or Description of Work			

ILLNESS INFORMATION

Nature of Illness or Health Condition (Examples: Headache, Nausea, Difficulty Breathing, Cough, etc.)	Date of Diagnosis _____ Mo Day Year	
Suspected Causative Agents (Chemicals, Physical Agents, Conditions)	Did Employee Die? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	If Yes, Date of Death _____ Mo Day Year
If Physician, Indicate Clinical Impression for Suspected Occupational Disease, or Diagnosis of Confirmed Occupational Disease		

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

_____ _____

REPORT SUBMITTED BY

If Report Submitted by Non-Physician, Did Employee See a Physician? <i>If yes, record information below.</i>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/>
Physician's Name	Phone
Office Address	City State Zip
Name of Person Submitting Report	Physician <input type="radio"/> Non-Physician <input type="radio"/>
Address	City State Zip
Signature	Phone Date

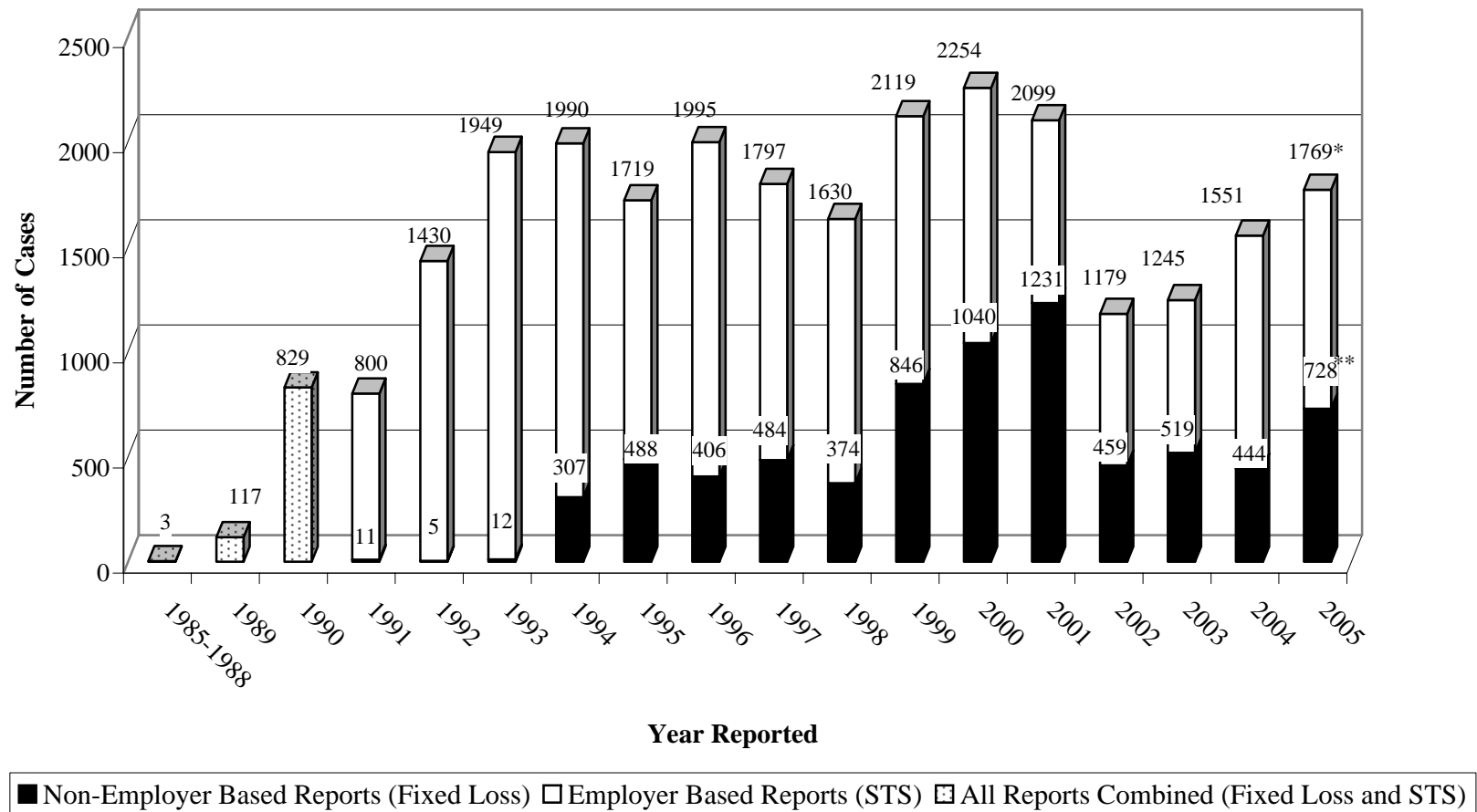
The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer, service provider and buyer.

Return completed form to:

Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Management and Technical Services Division
7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30649
Lansing, MI 48909-8149

Authority: P.A. 368 of 1978
 Completion: Required
 Penalty: Misdemeanor

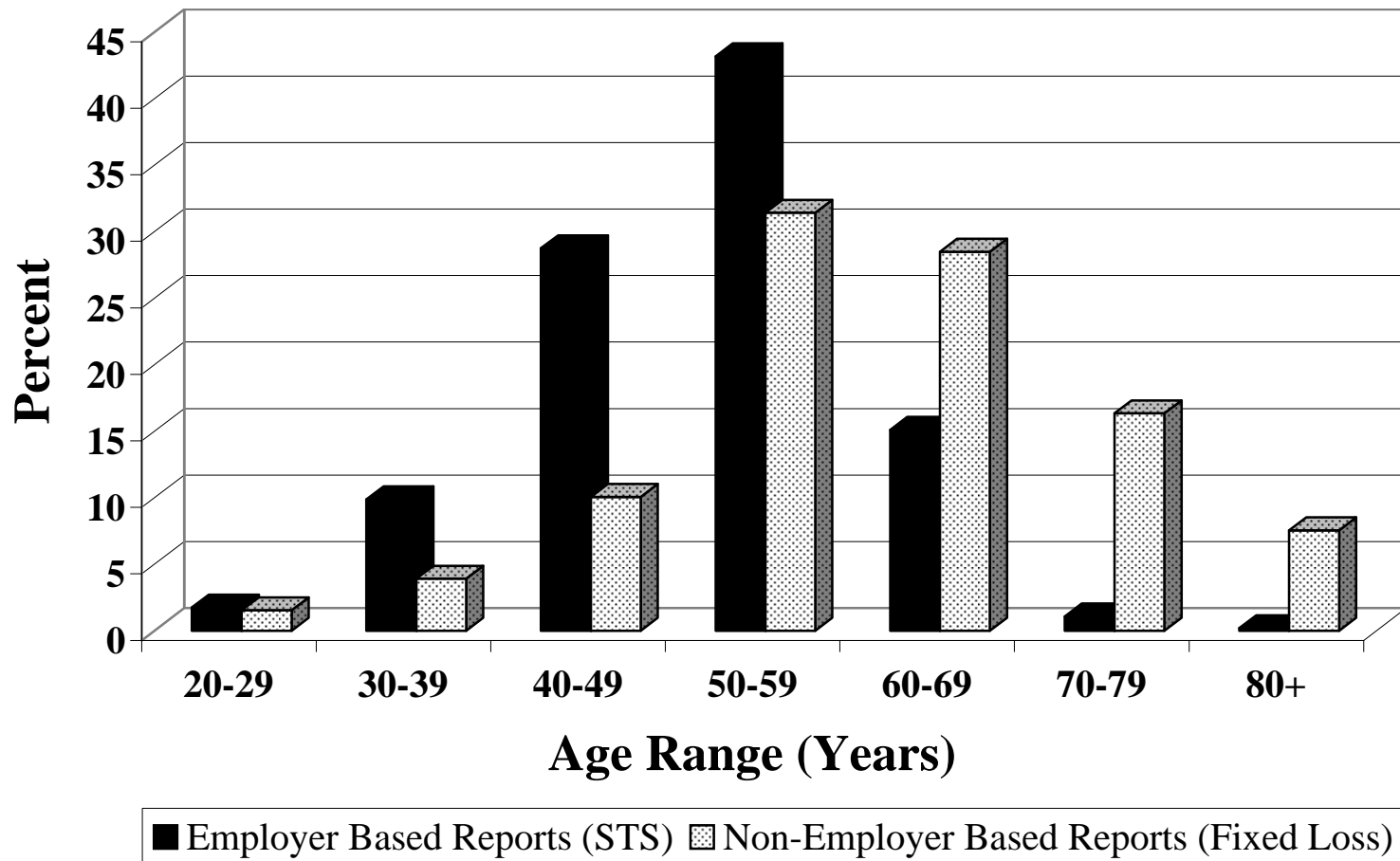
Figure 2. All Individuals with Noise-Induced Hearing Loss Reported to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth: 1985 - 2005



*All reports combined (Fixed Loss and STS).

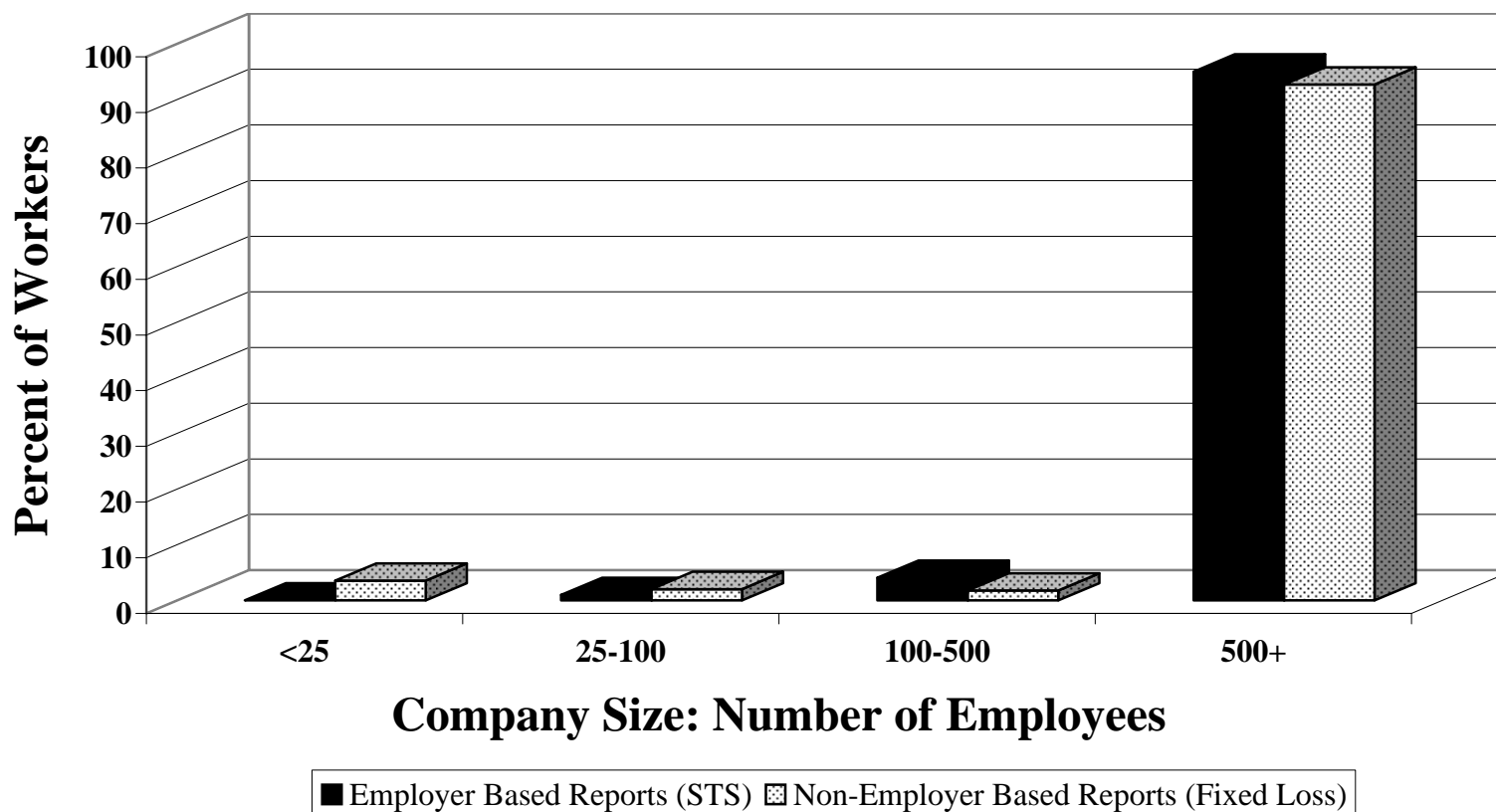
**Fixed Loss Reports.

Figure 3. All Individuals Reported with Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in 2005: Age Range* by Reporting Source



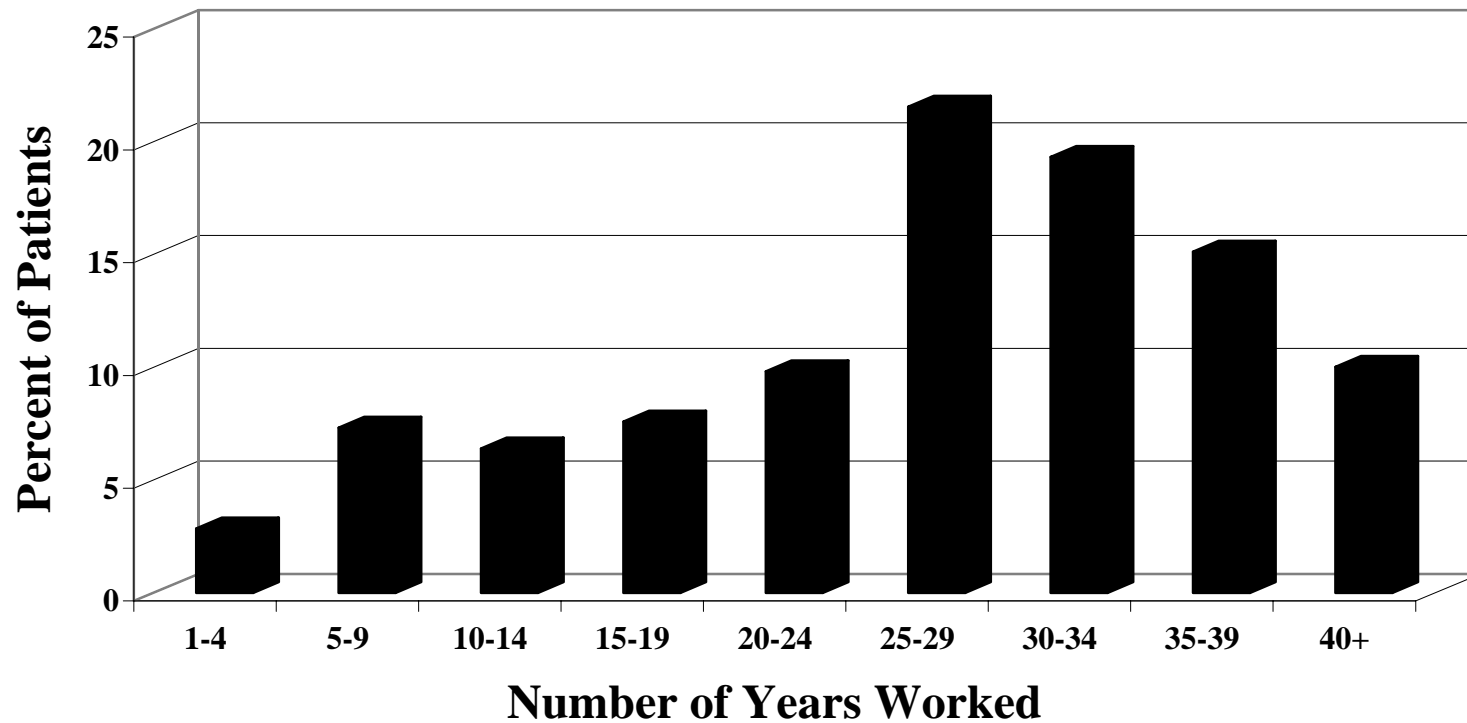
*Age was unknown for 8 individuals reported by employer based programs and 12 individuals reported by non-employer based hearing health professionals.

**Figure 4. All Individuals Reported with Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in 2005:
Number of Employees* at the Company Where Exposure to Noise Occurred**



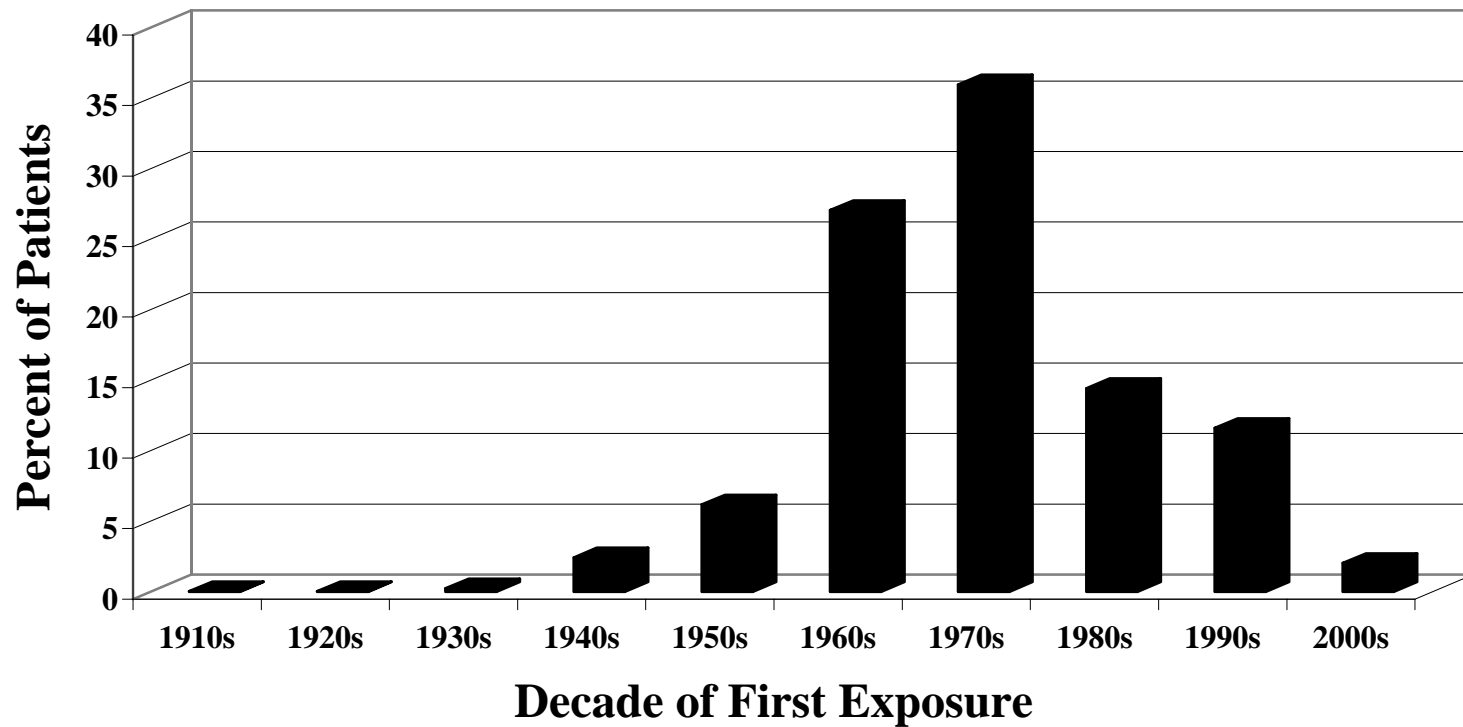
*Number of employees was unknown for 1 individual reported by employer based programs and 332 individuals reported by non-employer based hearing health professionals.

**Figure 5. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss:
Total Duration of Years Worked* in Noise, Michigan 2003-2005**



*Duration was unknown for 980 individuals identified in 2003-2005.

**Figure 6. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss:
Distribution of Decade of First Exposure* to Noise, Michigan 2003-2005**



*Decade was unknown for 988 individuals identified in 2003-2005.

Figure 7. Distribution of the Average of the Hearing Threshold Level (HTL) at 1000, 2000, 3000 Hz in Both Ears, for 1,613 Individuals with Audiometric Testing Results, Michigan 2003-2005

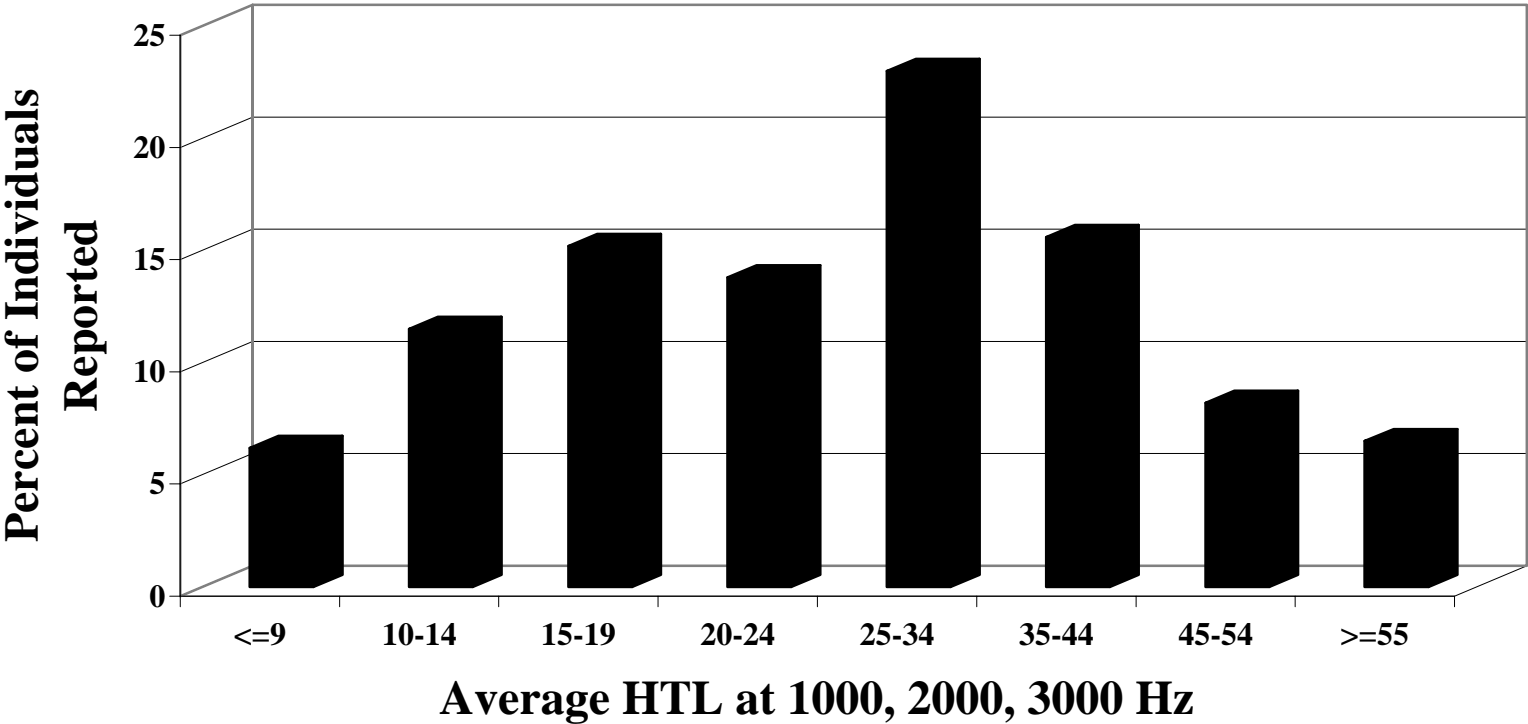


Figure 8. Average Hearing Threshold Levels at 250 to 8000 Hz by Years Worked in Noisy Environment (Worst Ear), Michigan 2003-2005

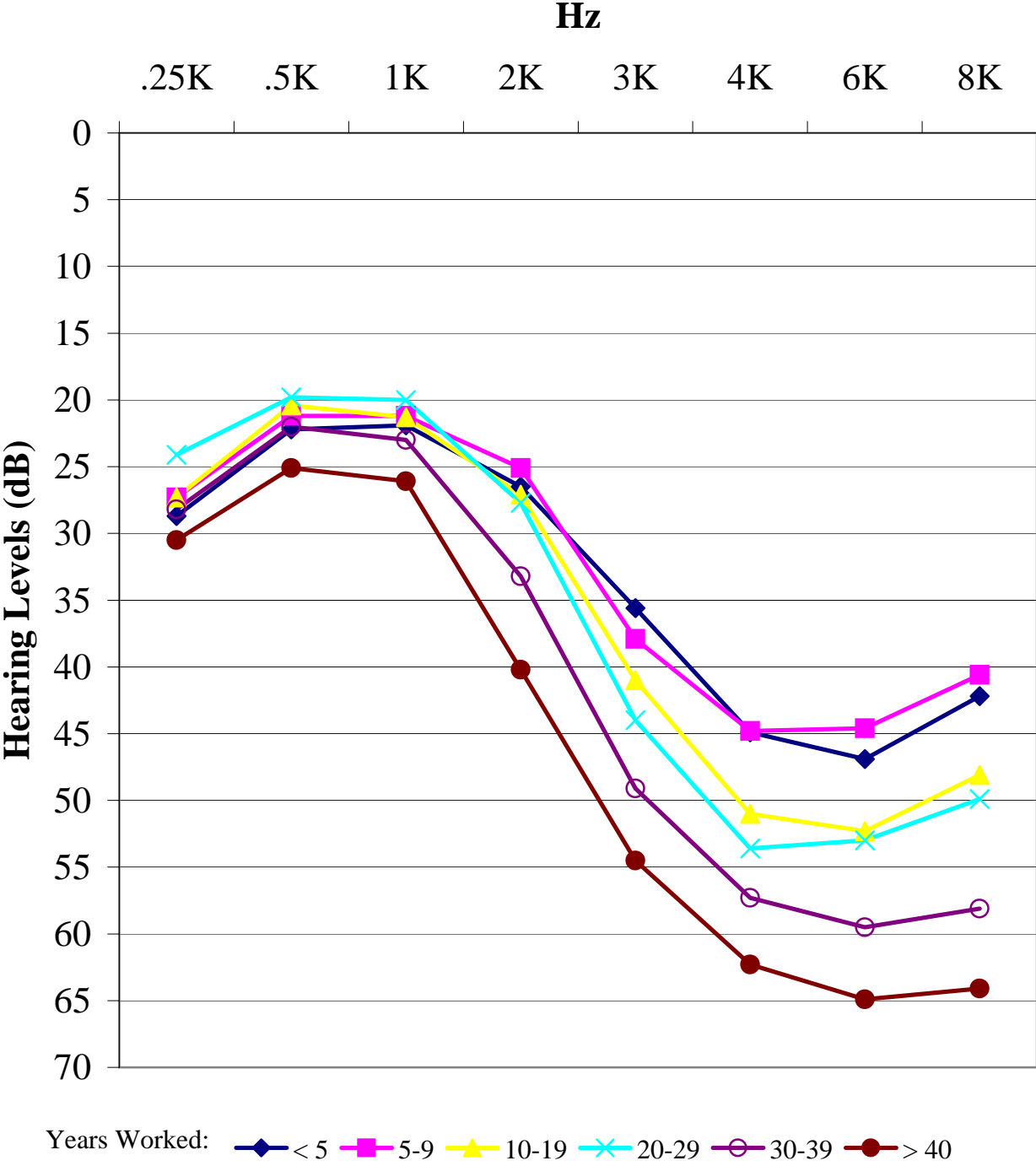


Figure 9. Average Hearing Threshold Levels at All Test Frequencies, Michigan 2003-2005

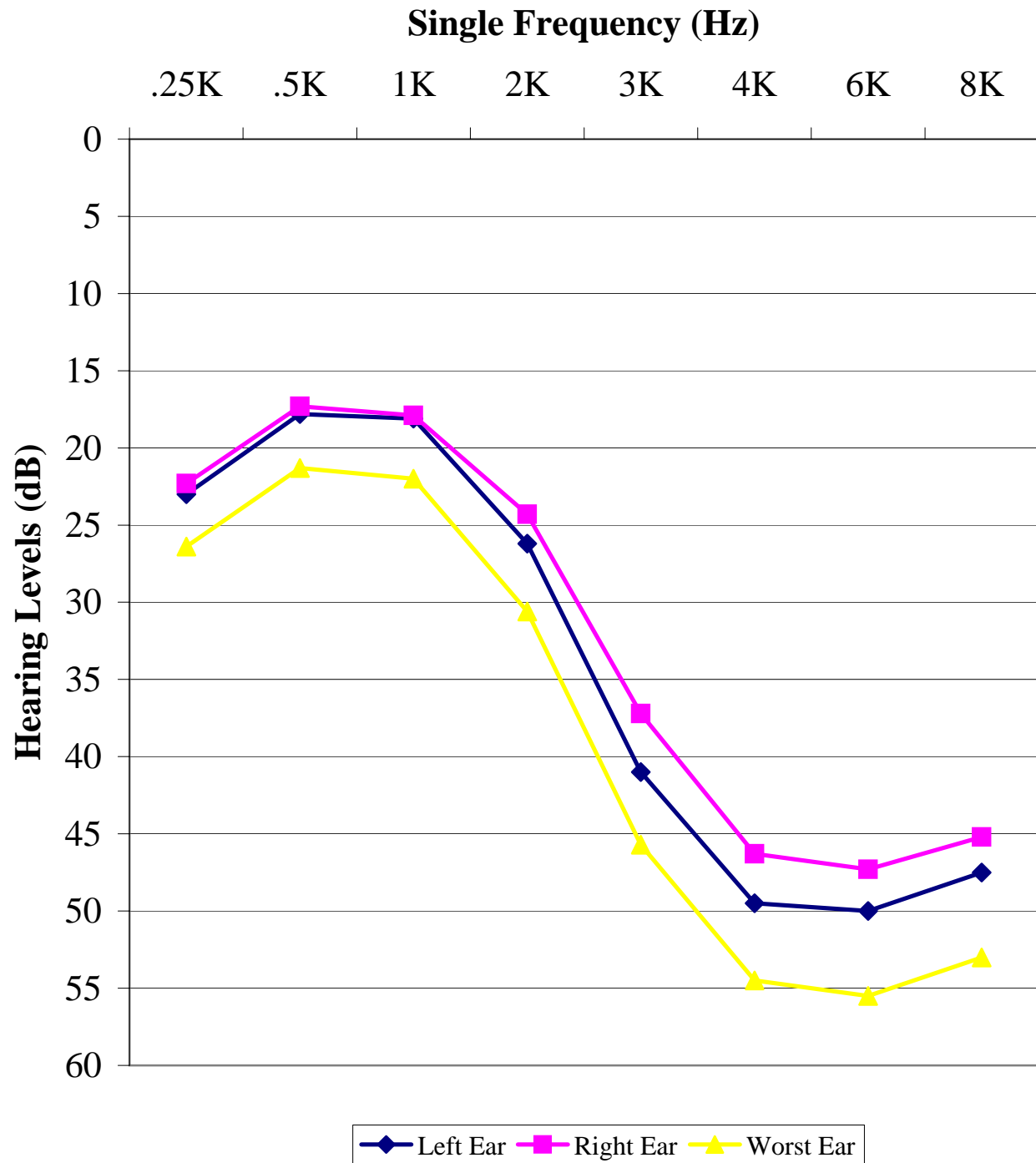


Table 1. Number of Non-Employer Based Health Professionals Reporting Individuals with Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in Michigan in Calendar Year 2005

Range of Individuals Reported	Health Professionals Number	Percent	Total Number of Individuals Reported
1	27	54.0	27
2-10	17	34.0	67
11-50	4	8.0	92
51+	2	4.0	542
TOTAL	50 *	100.0	728

*This includes two group practices.

Table 2. Individuals with Noise-Induced Hearing Loss Reported in Calendar Year 2005: Number of Employees at the Company Where Exposure to Noise Occurred

Number of Employees	Total		STS**		Fixed Loss***	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<25	14	1.0	0	0.0	14	3.5
25-100	18	1.3	10	1.0	8	2.0
101-500	49	3.4	42	4.0	7	1.8
>500	1355	94.4	988	95.0	367	92.7
TOTAL*	1436	100.0	1040	100.0	396	100.0

* Number of employees was unknown for 1 individual reported by employer based programs and 332 individuals reported by non-employer based hearing health professionals.

** STS=Standard Threshold Shift, reported by employer based programs.

*** Fixed=reported by non-employer based health professionals.

**Table 3. Individuals with Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in
Calendar Year 2005: Industry of Individuals Reported**

<u>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)*</u>	Number of		STS***		Fixed Loss****	
	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<i>Mining (10-14)</i>	4	0.3	4	0.4	0	0.0
<i>Construction (15-17)</i>	25	1.6	0	0.0	25	5.0
<i>Manufacturing (20-39)</i>						
Apparel and Other Textiles (23)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Lumber and Wood (24)	6	0.4	5	0.5	1	0.2
Paper (26)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Printing and Publishing (27)	11	0.7	10	1.0	1	0.2
Chemicals (28)	24	1.6	20	1.9	4	0.8
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products (30)	7	0.5	5	0.5	2	0.4
Stone/Clay/Glass (32)	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Primary Metals (33)	73	4.7	21	2.0	52	10.4
Metal Fabrication (34)	187	12.1	180	17.3	7	1.4
Machinery (35)	12	0.8	5	0.5	7	1.4
Electronics (36)	17	1.1	17	1.6	0	0.0
Transportation (37)	1,033	67.0	742	71.4	291	58.0
Miscellaneous Mfg Industries (39)	18	1.2	2	0.2	16	3.2
<i>Transport./Comm. Svcs. (40-49)</i>	28	1.8	1	0.1	27	5.4
<i>Retail Trade (50-59)</i>	11	0.7	0	0.0	11	2.2
<i>Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (60-67)</i>	4	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.8
<i>Services (70-89)</i>						
Amusement and Recreation (79)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Health (80)	9	0.6	0	0.0	9	1.8
Education (82)	42	2.7	18	1.7	24	4.8
Membership Organizations (86)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Engineering/Management (87)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
<i>Public Administration (91-97)</i>						
Government (91)	11	0.7	4	0.4	7	1.4
Police (92)	8	0.5	1	0.1	7	1.4
Admin. of Environmental Quality (95)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Admin. Economic Programs (96)	3	0.2	3	0.3	0	0.0
National Security and International Affairs (97)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	1,541	100.0	1039 **	100.0	502 **	100.0

*Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

**SIC was unknown for 2 individuals reported by employer based programs and 226 individuals reported by non-employer based health professionals.

***STS=Standard Threshold Shift, reported by employer based programs.

****Fixed=reported by non-employer based health professionals.

Table 4. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss: Type of Industry Where Exposed to Noise, Michigan 2003-2005

<u>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)*</u>	<u>Number of Reports by Industry</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural Production & Services (01-08)	29	0.6
Mining (10-14)	15	0.3
Construction (15-17)	212	4.6
Manufacturing (20-39)		
Food (20)	14	0.3
Textile Goods, NEC (22)	1	0.0
Wood (24)	14	0.3
Furniture (25)	17	0.4
Paper (26)	15	0.3
Printing (27)	11	0.2
Chemicals (28)	77	1.7
Petroleum Refining (29)	4	0.1
Rubber (30)	46	1.0
Stone/Clay/Glass (32)	9	0.2
Primary Metals (33)	425	9.1
Metal Fabrication (34)	449	9.6
Machinery (35)	94	2.0
Electronics (36)	65	1.4
Transportation (37)	2,601	55.8
Measuring Instruments (38)	1	0.0
Miscellaneous Mfg Industries (39)	51	1.1
Transportation/Communication Services (40-49)	133	2.9
Retail Trade (50-59)	78	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (60-67)	10	0.2
Services (70-89)		
Hotels (70)	6	0.1
Personal Services (72)	2	0.0
Business (73)	8	0.2
Automotive Repair (75)	30	0.6
Repair (76)	12	0.3
Recreation (79)	9	0.2
Health (80)	13	0.3
Legal Services (81)	1	0.0
Education (82)	120	2.6
Social Services (83)	1	0.0
Engineering/Management (87)	4	0.1
Services, NEC (89)	1	0.0
Public Administration (91-97)	81	1.7
Total	4,659 **	100.0

*Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

**SIC was unknown for 323 work locations from individuals identified in 2003-2005.

**Table 5. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss:
Type of Industry and Performance of Regular Hearing
Testing at Most Recent Company Exposed to Noise,
Michigan 2003-2005**

<u>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)*</u>	<u>Number of Reports by Industry</u>	<u>Percent Have Hearing Testing</u>
Agricultural Production & Services (01-07)	7	20
Mining (10-13)	9	50
Construction (15-17)	117	4
Manufacturing (20-39)		
Food (20)	6	67
Wood (24)	8	50
Furniture (25)	14	92
Paper (26)	8	75
Printing (27)	4	33
Chemicals (28)	64	72
Petroleum Refining (29)	3	0
Rubber (30)	35	75
Stone/Clay/Glass (32)	7	67
Primary Metals (33)	363	69
Metal Fabrication (34)	390	90
Machinery (35)	44	41
Electronics (36)	61	83
Transportation (37)	2,295	87
Miscellaneous Mfg Industries (39)	19	25
Transportation/Communication Services (40-49)	70	59
Retail Trade (50-59)	30	30
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (60-67)	7	33
Services (70-89)		
Lodging Places (70)	4	0
Business (73)	4	0
Automotive Repair (75)	6	33
Repair (76)	3	0
Recreation (79)	4	0
Health (80)	8	0
Legal Services (81)	1	0
Education (82)	110	45
Engineering/Management (87)	1	0
Public Administration (91-97)	58	35
Total	3,760 **	73

*Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

**SIC was unknown for 236 work locations from individuals identified in 2003-2005.

Table 6. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss: Number of Employees in Most Recent Company Exposed to Noise by Status of Hearing Testing, Michigan 2003-2005

Company Size: Number of Employees	Number of Reports by Size of Company	Number of Reports by Size of Company Where Information on Hearing Test Available	Have Hearing Testing	
			Number	Percent
<25	89	71	14	20
25-100	96	69	34	49
101-500	129	84	53	63
>500	3,003	1,127	976	87
TOTAL	3,317 *	1,351	1,077	80

*This total excludes 389 individuals identified in 2003-2005 with unknown number of employees.

Table 7. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss: Decade Last Worked and Status of Regular Hearing Testing at Most Recent Company Exposed to Noise, by Industry Type*, Michigan 2003-2005

Industry Type (SIC)**	Decade Last Exposed to Noise and Hearing Testing Status															
	1910s		1940s		1950s		1960s		1970s		1980s		1990s		2000s	
	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT***	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT
Agriculture/Forestry (01-08)	0	--	1	0	0	--	1	0	0	--	1	100	0	--	3	0
Mining (10-14)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	0	1	0	5	100
Construction (15-17)	1	0	0	--	2	0	0	--	3	0	15	10	22	0	53	5
Manufacturing (20-39)	0	--	5	0	5	0	12	0	36	16	125	40	240	70	2664	90
Transportation (40-49)	0	--	1	0	0	--	0	--	1	0	6	33	12	63	43	65
Trade (50-59)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	0	2	0	0	--	19	35
Finance (60-67)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	0	5	50
Services (70-89)	0	--	0	--	1	0	0	--	0	--	5	0	6	0	117	42
Public Administration (91-97)	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	0	1	0	3	100	10	40	40	29

*For 482 individuals, either industry type or decade last exposed to noise was unknown.

**Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

***Regular Hearing Test.

Table 8. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss: Decade Last Worked and Status of Hearing Protection at Most Recent Company Exposed to Noise, by Industry Type*, Michigan 2003-2005

Industry Type (SIC)**	Decade Last Exposed to Noise and Offered Hearing Protection Device															
	1910s		1940s		1950s		1960s		1970s		1980s		1990s		2000s	
	No. of Pts.	% Have RHT***	No. of Pts.	% Have HPD	No. of Pts.	% Have HPD	No. of Pts.	% Have HPD	No. of Pts.	% Have HPD	No. of Pts.	% Have HPD	No. of Pts.	% Have HPD	No. of Pts.	% Have HPD
Agriculture/Forestry (01-08)	0	--	1	100	0	--	1	0	0	--	1	0	0	--	3	100
Mining (10-14)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	100	1	0	5	100
Construction (15-17)	1	0	0	--	2	0	0	--	3	0	15	33	22	59	53	73
Manufacturing (20-39)	0	--	5	0	5	0	12	33	36	57	125	58	240	90	2664	98
Transportation (40-49)	0	--	1	0	0	--	0	--	1	0	6	67	12	75	43	66
Trade (50-59)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	0	2	0	0	--	19	56
Finance (60-67)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	0	5	67
Services (70-89)	0	--	0	--	1	0	0	--	0	--	5	75	6	20	117	72
Public Administration (91-97)	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	100	1	0	3	67	10	80	40	61

*For 482 individuals, either industry type or decade last exposed to noise was unknown.

**Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

***Hearing Protection Device (ear plugs or muffs).

**Table 9. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss:
Decade Last Worked and Status of Regular Hearing
Testing at Most Recent Company Exposed to Noise, by
Industry Size*, Michigan 2003-2005**

Decade	Company Size (Number of Employees)							
	<25		25-100		101-500		>500	
	Number of Patients	% Have RHT**	Number of Patients	% Have RHT	Number of Patients	% Have RHT	Number of Patients	% Have RHT
1940s	1	0	0	--	0	--	2	0
1950s	1	0	0	--	0	--	4	0
1960s	1	0	3	0	2	0	7	0
1970s	2	0	1	0	4	0	25	17
1980s	8	29	4	0	7	20	71	48
1990s	14	8	7	57	13	54	173	80
2000s	54	23	73	56	97	78	2,524	91

*For 898 individuals, either company size or decade last exposed to noise was unknown.

**Regular Hearing Test.

Table 10. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss: Provision of Regular Hearing Testing, Hearing Protection, Year Began Using Hearing Protection and Occurrence of Work Injuries by Self Report of Noise, Michigan 2003-2005

	Noisy All the Time		Noisy Most of Time		Noisy Sometimes		Noisy Seldom		Noisy Rarely/Never	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regular Hearing Testing	1055	65.8	149	48.4	143	41.2	26	37.1	15	30.6
Hearing Protection	1364	82.5	229	71.6	242	66.1	45	53.6	21	33.3
Avg Year Began Using Hearing Protection	963	1986	165	1987	155	1987	20	1990	10	1980
Work Injuries	717	43.7	117	36.3	101	28.5	11	12.5	12	17.1

**Table 11. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss:
Bothered by Ringing, Roaring or Buzzing,
Michigan 2003-2005**

	Number	Percent
No	799	47.0
Yes	901*	53.0
Daily Symptoms	511	(58.2)
Weekly Symptoms	152	(17.3)
Monthly Symptoms	112	(12.8)
Seldom Symptoms	103	(11.7)

*Twenty-three individuals did not report frequency of symptoms.

**Table 12. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss:
Non-Work Noise Exposures, Michigan 2003-2005**

	Number Answered Question	Had Non-Work Noise Exposure		Hearing Protection Always or Usually with Non-Work Noise Exposure		Average Year Began Using Hearing Protection Always or Usually*
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Hunting	1694	578	34.1	110	19.7	1982
Target Shooting	1693	356	21.0	284	81.1	1982
Snowmobiling	1688	224	13.3	83	37.7	1978
Power Tools	1691	398	23.5	177	45.2	1986
Chain Saw	1690	351	20.8	182	52.6	1988
Loud Music	1964	252	14.9	9	3.8	1993
Motor Boat/Jet Ski	1692	210	12.4	6	3.0	1984
Lawn Work	1691	1215	71.9	383	32.2	1991
Other	1674	254	15.2	115	46.2	1963
Any	3996	1433	35.9	784	54.7	1985

*Average year began using hearing protection always or usually was missing for 76 individuals.

Table 13. Average Hearing Threshold Level (HTL) at 1000, 2000, and 3000 Hz in Both Ears, Among Individuals Exposed to Chemicals and Solvents at Work, Michigan 2003-2005

Chemical/Solvent Exposure	Average Hearing Threshold Level at 1000, 2000, and 3000 Hertz Among Individuals with Chemical/Solvent Exposure					
	Exposed at Any Job with Noise Exposure		Non-Material Hearing Impairment (average < 25 dB)		Material Hearing Impairment (average ≥ 25 dB)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Other Solvents	568	16.5	254	44.7	314	55.3
Lead	337	9.8	134	39.8	203	60.2
Acetone	318	9.2	133	41.8	185	58.2
Unknown Chemical	295	8.6	124	42.0	171	58.0
Trichlorethylene	275	8.0	118	42.9	157	57.1
Toluene	135	3.9	48	35.6	87	64.4
Xylene	131	3.8	50	38.2	81	61.8
Trichlorethylane	117	3.4	37	31.6	80	68.4
MEK	107	3.1	36	33.6	71	66.4
Styrene	80	2.3	28	35.0	52	65.0
Perchloroethylene	76	2.2	31	40.8	45	59.2
Pesticides	52	1.5	20	38.5	32	61.5
Any Chemical/Solvent Exp.	1040	30.2	444	42.7	596	57.3

**Table 14. All Interviewed Individuals with Hearing Loss:
Meet OSHA's Criteria of "Material Hearing
Impairment," Michigan 2003-2005**

	Average 1000, 2000 and 3000 Hertz			
	< 25 dB		≥ 25 dB	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	1452	90.1 **	1708	93.1 **
Female	159	9.9	127	6.9
<i>Race</i>				
White	573	82.7	758	83.6
African American	98	14.1	111	12.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.3	3	0.3
White Hispanic	11	1.6	20	2.2
Alaskan/American Indian	1	0.1	3	0.3
Other Hispanic	2	0.3	0	0.0
Other	6	0.9	12	1.3
<i>Age (Years)</i>	51.2 **		59.5 **	
<i>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)*</i>				
Agricultural Production and Services (01-08)	2	0.1	5	0.3
Mining (10-14)	3	0.2	3	0.2
Construction (15-17)	26	1.7	71	4.2
Manufacturing (20-39)	1414	90.6	1459	86.8
Transport./Comm. Svcs. (40-49)	20	1.3	40	2.4
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	4	0.3	8	0.5
Retail Trade (52-59)	4	0.3	10	0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (60-67)	4	0.3	3	0.2
Services (70-89)	65	4.2	55	3.3
Public Administration (91-97)	18	1.2	27	1.6

*Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

**p < 0.05

Table 15. One Hundred Twenty-Eight Companies Inspected Where Individuals Reported They Had Not Received Audiometric Testing, Michigan 1992-2005

Industry (SIC)*	Total Inspections		Hearing Conservation Program (HCP) Required		Citation Issued				Total Number of Employees Exposed to Noise	
	#	%	#	%	HCP Deficient		HCP Absent		HCP Deficient	HCP Absent
					#	%	#	%	#	#
Agricultural Services (07)	1	(0.8)	1	(100.0)	0	--	0	--	--	--
Construction (15-17)	3	(2.3)	***	--	0	--	1	(33.3)	--	562
Manufacturing (20-39)	94	(73.4)	55	(58.5)	24	(43.6)	18	(32.7)	3,251	1,630
Transportation (40-49)	3	(2.3)	0	--	0	--	0	--	--	--
Trade (50-59)	9	(7.0)	1	(11.1)	0	--	1	(100.0)	--	14
Services (70-89)	11	(8.6)	5	(45.5)	0	--	3	(60.0)	--	40
Government (91-97)	7	(5.5)	4	(57.1)	3	(75.0)	0	--	708****	--
TOTAL	128	(99.9)**	66	(51.6)	27	(41.5)	23	(34.8)	3,959	2,246

* Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

** Percentage does not add to 100% due to rounding.

*** Construction has separate regulations that require a less comprehensive program.

**** Number employees unknown for one company.

Table 16. MIOSHA Inspections Conducted 01/01/2005 to 12/31/2005: Size of Companies Cited for Violations of the Noise Standard in Michigan

Number of Employees	Companies	
	Number	Percent
≤ 50	19	50.0
51 - 250	15	39.5
251+	4	10.5
TOTAL	38	100.0

Table 17. MIOSHA Inspections Conducted 01/01/2005 to 12/31/2005: Violations of the Noise Standard in Michigan

Standard Violated (Part 380. Occupational Noise Exposure)	Number of Citations	Companies Cited for Standard	
		Percent*	Percent**
Hearing conservation program (R325.60107)	31	62.0	81.6
Permissible noise exposure; noise controls (R325.60104)	6	12.0	15.8
Employee training program (R325.60123)	5	10.0	13.2
Noise monitoring program (R325.60108)	2	4.0	5.3
Annual audiogram (R325.60114)	2	4.0	5.3
Impact or impulse noise (R325.60106)	1	2.0	2.6
Audiometric testing program (R325.60112)	1	2.0	2.6
Evaluation of audiogram (R325.60115)	1	2.0	2.6
Access to information and training materials (R325.60124)	1	2.0	2.6
Total	50	100.0	

*Percentages based on a total of 50 violations.

**A company may be cited for more than one type of violation, therefore these percentages are based on a total of 38 companies cited.

Table 18. MIOSHA Inspections Conducted 01/01/2005 to 12/31/2005: Type of Industry Cited for Violations of the Noise Standard in Michigan

<u>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)*</u>	Companies	
	Number	Percent
<i>Manufacture of (20-39):</i>		
Fabricated Metal Products (34)	14	36.8
Transportation Equipment (37)	6	15.8
Industrial and Commercial Machinery (35)	4	10.5
Primary Metal (33)	4	10.5
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products (30)	4	10.5
Furniture (25)	1	2.6
Lumber (24)	1	2.6
Stone/Clay/Glass (32)	1	2.6
Measuring Instruments (38)	1	2.6
<i>Services (70-89):</i>		
Business (73)	1	2.6
Recreation (79)	1	2.6
TOTAL	38	100.0

*Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

Table 19. Estimates of the Number of Blue-Collar Workers in Michigan Exposed to Excessive Levels of Noise, by Industry Type

Industry (SIC)*	Total No. of Workers**	% Exposed to Noise***	No. Workers Noise-Exposed
MINING			
Oil and Gas Extraction (13)	1,600	23.1	370
CONSTRUCTION			
General Building Contractors (15)	31,000	15.8	4,898
Heavy Construction (16)	15,600	24.0	3,744
Special Trade Contractors (17)	108,600	15.6	16,942
MANUFACTURING			
Food and Kindred Products (20)	26,900	28.9	7,774
Textile Mill Products (22)	1,000	42.6	426
Apparel and Other Textiles (23)	15,100	13.9	2,099
Lumber and Wood Products (24)	13,400	41.3	5,534
Furniture and Fixtures (25)	28,200	28.3	7,981
Paper and Allied Products (26)	13,900	33.8	4,698
Printing and Publishing (27)	22,800	21.4	4,879
Chemicals and Allied Products (28)	20,100	17.3	3,477
Petroleum and Coal Products (29)	800	19.9	159
Rubber and Plastics (30)	43,200	22.8	9,850
Leather (31)	3,000	6.5	195
Stone, Clay and Glass (32)	14,200	21.5	3,053
Primary Metals (33)	28,100	32.7	9,189
Fabricated Metals (34)	96,000	29.3	28,128
Industrial Machinery (35)	80,700	14.9	12,024
Electronic Equipment (36)	25,600	8.1	2,074
Transportation Equipment (37)	188,300	18.2	34,271
Instruments and Related (38)	9,400	8.7	818
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (39)	5,200	9.4	489
TRANSPORTATION			
Freight (42)	41,500	7.0	2,905
TRADE			
Wholesale Durable Goods (50)	113,200	20.9	23,659
Wholesale Nondurable Goods (51)	57,100	5.3	3,026
Retail (55)	71,900	1.4	1,007
SERVICES			
Business (73)	278,800	1.5	4,182
Automotive Repair and Parking (75)	33,900	10.6	3,593
Health Services (80)	324,700	0.6	1,948
TOTAL	1,713,800	11.9	203,391

*Standard Industrial Classification (1987 Manual).

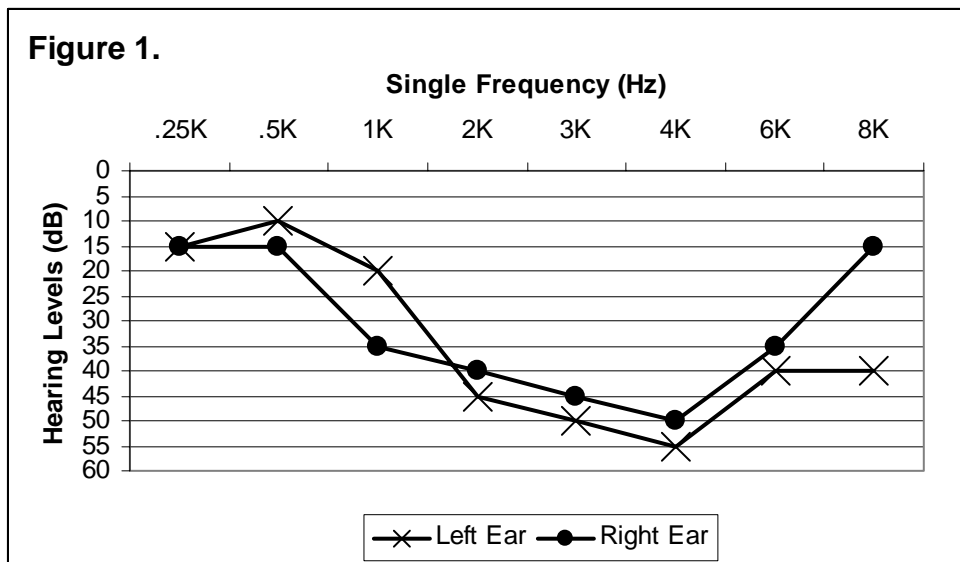
**Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Michigan Employment Security Commission, Current Employment Statistics. 2001 Annual Report of Michigan Production/NonSupervisory Workers.

***Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Criteria for a Recommended Standard, Occupational Noise Exposure Revised Criteria 1998. June 1998, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 98-126, Table 2-1. Percentages are estimates based on data collected in the National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES). Excessive noise is defined as at or above 85dBA.

APPENDIX I

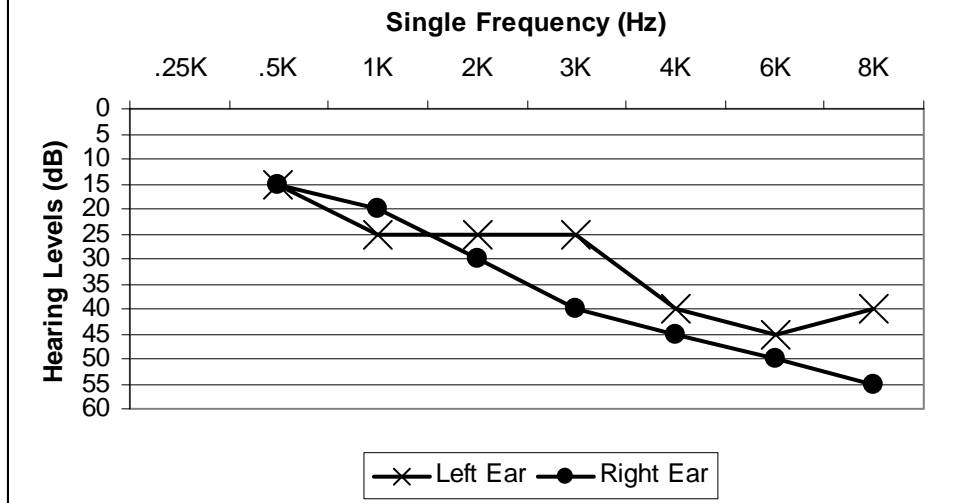
Narratives of Four Individuals with Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in 2005

Case 1. A man in his late 40s had middle to high frequency hearing loss identified after seeing an audiologist. He had worked in construction/cement finishing for 21 years and reported usually wearing foam plugs or earmuffs for the last 17 years. He had not been provided hearing testing by any of his employers. He had no other jobs with hearing exposure and had never been in the military. He denied having tinnitus. He was also exposed to noise outside of work. The activities in which he had noise exposure included hunting for 14 years, motor boating/jet skiing for 16 years, and the following activities for 38 years: Listening to loud music, playing drums in a rock band, and lawn work. He never wore hearing protection during these other activities. He had not been told why he had hearing loss. His audiogram is shown in Figure 1.



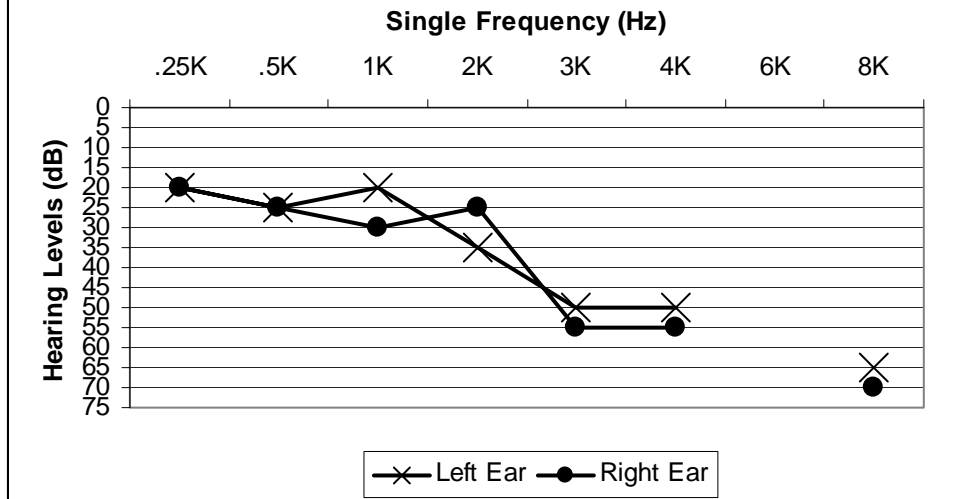
Case 2. A man in his late 40s had hearing loss identified as part of his company's hearing conservation program, twelve years after he began working for a pharmaceutical company. He stated that he usually wore custom plugs or earmuffs. He had been in the military for six years prior to working for the pharmaceutical company. He denied having tinnitus. He was also exposed to noise outside of work. These activities included snowmobiling, power tools, and lawn work. He indicated that he always wore hearing protection while snowmobiling and usually wore it for the other two activities outside of work. He had not been told why he had hearing loss. His audiogram is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2.



Case 3. A man in his mid-60s had high frequency hearing loss identified after seeing an audiologist. He had worked for an automobile manufacturer for 31 years before retiring eight years ago. The first time he began wearing hearing protection was after six years on the job. He stated that he almost always wore pre-molded earplugs thereafter. He had not been provided hearing testing by his employer. Prior to working in the auto industry he had been in the military for three years. He occasionally has tinnitus starting six years ago. He indicated that he had noise exposure to lawn work for less than one year, but did not wear hearing protection. He had been told his hearing loss was due to a normal loss in hearing. His audiogram is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3.



Case 4. A man in his late 70s had high frequency hearing loss identified after seeing an audiologist. He had owned a casting company and had worked there for 56 years before retiring. He began wearing hearing protection five years before retirement, and wore foam plugs, pre-molded plugs, and earmuffs. He had not been provided hearing testing when he first started working in the foundry shop, but did receive a company hearing screening a year before retirement. He had been in the Navy for three years prior to working for the casting company. He denied having tinnitus. Outside of work he had no noise exposure. He had been told his hearing loss was work-related. His audiogram is shown in Figure 4.

