

IMAMO LI PREVIŠE BUKE U OBRAZOVNIM USTANOVAMA?

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Sažetak: Definicija buke je svaki neželjeni zvuk koji negativno utječe na naše blagostanje i zdravlje, kao i štetno djeluje na okoliš. U obrazovnim ustanovama buka je faktor rizika i za osoblje i za djecu, ali se često zanemaruje. Prekomjerni nivoi buke predstavljaju profesionalni rizik za nastavnike i ugrožavaju zdravlje učenika. Cilj je bio utvrditi nivoe buke kojoj su određeni nastavnici izloženi tokom rada u odabranoj osnovnoj školi. Mjerenja buke vršena su u skladu sa standardom SIST ISO 9612:2009. Korišten je mjerni instrument Brüel & Kjær 2260 Investigator. Mjerenja su obavljena u oktobru 2019. godine u odabranoj osnovnoj školi u pojedinim učionicama i drugim prostorijama škole. Buka je mjerena u praznim učionicama i u vrijeme održavanja nastave. Rezultati su pokazali, da je prekoračena granična vrijednost od 87 dB u holu škole (88,8 dB) i u menzi za vrijeme ručka (88,4 dB). Donja vrijednost upozorenja od 80 dB premašena je u muzičkoj učionici (82,4 dB) i teretani (82,6 dB). Upotreba elektronskog uha značajno je smanjila buku u trpezariji. Izloženost buci postala je jedan od najvažnijih faktora u određivanju kvaliteta života u zatvorenom prostoru. Prekomjerni nivoi buke tokom nastave, gdje nivoi buke konstantno variraju, mogu negativno uticati i na nastavnike i na učenike. Zato je važno suočiti se s problemom buke i svjesno djelovati. Predlažemo pregled prostorija sa stanovišta akustike, redovnu upotrebu elektronskih ušiju za upozoravanje na visok nivo buke i podizanje svijesti nastavnika, učenika i roditelja o štetnosti buke. Niži nivoi će dovesti do boljeg zdravlja i kvalitetnijeg obrazovanja.

Ključne riječi: buka, obrazovna ustanova, izloženost, profesionalni rizik

DO WE HAVE TOO MUCH NOISE IN EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS?

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Abstract: The definition of noise is any unwanted sound that has a negative impact on our well-being and health, as well as having a harmful effect on the environment. In educational settings, noise is a risk factor for both staff and children, but it is often neglected. Excessive noise levels pose an occupational risk to teachers and endanger the health of pupils. The aim was to determine the noise levels to which certain teachers are exposed in the course of their work in a selected primary school. Noise measurements were carried out in accordance with SIST ISO 9612:2009. Brüel & Kjær 2260 Investigator is used in this research. The measurements were carried out in October 2019 in a selected primary school in some classrooms and other areas of the school. The noise was measured in empty classrooms and when classes were in session. The results showed that the limit value of 87 dB was exceeded in the school lobby (88.8 dB) and in the lunchtime canteen (88.4 dB). The lower alert value of 80 dB was exceeded in the music classroom (82.4 dB) and the gym (82.6 dB). Using an electronic ear has significantly reduced noise in the dining room. Noise exposure has become one of the most important factors in the indoor quality of life. Excessive noise levels during lessons, where noise levels fluctuate constantly, can have a negative impact on both teachers and pupils. That is why it is important to face up to the noise problem and take conscious action. We suggest acoustic inspections, regular use of electronic ears to warn of high noise levels and raise awareness among teachers, pupils, and parents about the harmful effects of noise. Lower levels will lead to better health and also better quality education.

Keywords: noise, educational establishment, exposure, occupational risk