

THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PCB 23-133

August 20, 2024

Anna Andrushko, Complainant vs Thoms Egan, Respondent

COMPLAINANT'S ANSWERS TO RESPONDENT'S INTERROGATORIES

1. Identify all person who answered, assisted in answering, and prepared answer to these Interrogatories and who responded to, assisted in responding to, and prepared the responses to the Respondent's Request for Production tendered simultaneously with these Interrogatories.

Answer: Anna Andrushko

2. Identify each person you believe has knowledge of facts relating to this proceeding, and for each such person describe the subject matter as to which you believe the person has knowledge.

Answer: Arline Bronzaft, PhD.

Bronzaft is also a co-founding member of The Quiet Coalition, which has addressed the impacts of noise on health, environment, learning, productivity and quality of life in America. This public health focus has demonstrated an evidence-based approach to noise as a health and social problem.

<https://quietcoalition.org/>

Bronzaft has served as an advisor to five New York City mayors as the chairperson of the Noise Committee of [GrowNYC.org](https://grownyc.org).

Noise Awareness Publications: [Publications on the Mental and Physical Health Effects of Noise, Regulating and Mitigating Noise | GrowNYC](#)

2007, Bronzaft helped the Department of Environmental Protection of New York City to update the noise code in order to bring the decibel level down in the city. This noise code has become a model for other cities.

Bronzaft is also a co-founding member of The Quiet Coalition, which has addressed the impacts of noise on health, environment, learning, productivity and quality of life in America.

3. Pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 213(f), state the name and last known address of each person you intend to call as a witness at trial, and for each lay witness, specify the subjects on which the witness will testify.

Answer: Complainant reserve the right to amend, modify, or supplement their answers to these Interrogatories.

4. Pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 213(f), for each independent expert witness you identified in response to Interrogatory No. 3, state the subjects on which the witness will testify and the opinions you expect to elicit.

Answer: Complainant reserves the right to amend, modify, or supplement their answers to these Interrogatories.

5. Pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 213(f), for each controlled expert witness you identified in response to Interrogatory No. 3, state the subject matter on which the witness will testify; the conclusions and opinions of the witness and the bases for such conclusions and opinions; the qualifications of the witness; and any reports prepared by the witness about this proceeding.

Answer: Complainant reserve the right to amend, modify, or supplement their answers to these Interrogatories.

6. Explain with specificity the factual basis for your allegations that the Respondent is currently in violation of Pollution Control Board's noise regulation at Section 901.102(a) and (b)(35Ill. Adm. Code 910.102(a), (b)).

Answer: Complainant objects on the grounds that it is vague and argumentative.

7. Describe all numeric measurements taken by you of sound emissions and all measurement techniques including but not limited to site selection, instrumentation set up, measurement site operation and instrument calibration, correction factors, reference time of testing, and compliance with ANSI standards.

Answer: Complainant objects on the grounds that it is vague, open to more than one interpretation, and argumentative.

See NUISANCE NOISE REPORT

8. For each person or entity identified in Interrogatory No. 8, describe the procedures used to take such measurements and findings of those noise tests, including but not limited to site selection, instrumentation set up, measurement site operation and instrument calibration, correction factors, reference time of testing, and compliance with ANSI standards.

Answer: Complainant objects on the grounds that it is vague, open to more than one interpretation, and argumentative.

The manufacture's specification of a "brand new purchase" of a A-weighted Professional Instrument Sound Level Meter.

The sound level meter has "high precision with an accuracy of ± 1.5 dB." Real-time monitoring provides precise data on the sound levels in the area.

This is not a commercial noise, but a residential, or more specifically, a neighbor noise issue, selective targeting the complainant when she is on her property.

On April 11, 2024 Hearing Officer requested noise consultant, report, and witnesses which, once announced, has significantly deterred the Respondent to limit the noise activity and duration.

CDC has documented Everyday Sounds and Noises and established that barking in the ear is 110 decibels and hearing loss possible in less than 2 minutes. I am only substantiating what is already documented and reported by the CDC for noise levels.

Location: Complainant yard, mostly at the fence line along perimeter of boundary lot. Near the back door of claimant property and her patio located off the back door, where the dog spends his time barking. In addition, back of house, second story balcony.

According to the Illinois Pollution Board and the General Assembly, I only need to prove the following:

(415 ILCS 5/3.115) (was 415 ILCS 5/3.02)

Sec. 3.115. Air pollution. "Air pollution" is the presence in the atmosphere of one or more contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, to health, or to property, or to unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

(415 ILCS 5/33) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1033) Sec. 33. Board orders.

(c) In making its orders and determinations, the Board shall take into consideration all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the reasonableness of the emissions, discharges or deposits involved including, but not limited to:

- (i) the character and degree of injury to, or interference with the protection of the health, general welfare and physical property of the people;
- (ii) the social and economic value of the pollution source;
- (iii) the suitability or unsuitability of the pollution source to the area in which it is located, including the question of priority of location in the area involved;
- (iv) the technical practicability and economic reasonableness of reducing or eliminating the emissions, discharges or deposits resulting from such pollution source; and
- (v) any subsequent compliance.

THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PCB 23-133

Submitted 08/20/2024

Anna Andrushko, Complainant vs Thomas Egan, Respondent

NUISANCE NOISE REPORT

The manufacture’s specification of a “brand new purchase” of a A-weighted Professional Instrument Sound Level Meter.

The sound level meter has “high precision with an accuracy of ±1.5 dB.” Real-time monitoring provides precise data on the sound levels in the area.

Locaton of the noise meter and mesurements taken with the 25 feet area of living space from back door of the complainant home, at times where the complainant is using her property for enjoyment and property maintenance.

Date (yr/mo/day)	Duration	Decibels		Description of Nuisance
		Min	Max	
2021 02 27	36 sec			Dog barking and following me along the fence line
2021 02 27	52 sec			Dog barking and warning Thomas Egan and refusing to call off
2021 03 07	47 sec			Dog barking at complainant when I am visible
2021 03 08	34 sec			Dog barking at complainant when I am visible
2021 03 08	21 sec			Dog continues to bark when I am visible
2021 03 08	41 sec			Dog barks when I am visible; dog looks over the fence towards my property
2021 03 09	1 min 02 sec			Dog barks when I am visible; derogatory comment by Egan
2021 03 15	37 sec			Dog barks when I am visible; following along fence line
2021 03 19	1 min 07 sec			Dog barks when I am visible; following along fence line
2021 03 21	2 min 30 sec			Dog barks when I am visible; derogatory comment by Egan; Intimidation
2021 05 01	1 min 13 sec			Dog barks when I am visible
2022 12 02	1 min 28 sec			Dog barks and fixated on complainant
2023 02 19	1 min 18 sec			Dog barks, attempts to jump fence, fixated on property
2023 03 19	4 min 31 sec			Dog barks, whining, fixated on property and pets
2023 03 19	25 sec			Egan calling off dog
2023 03 28	55 sec			Dog fixated on my property and pets
2023 04 07	1 min 58 sec			Dog barking, fixated on me, pets, property
2023 04 07	37 sec			Dog barking, fixated on me and property
2023 04 12	03 min 28 sec			Dog barking, fixated on me and property
2023 04 19	34 sec			Dog barking from fence and deck
2023 04 27	1 min 28 sec			Dog barking from fence while doing work, fixated on me and property
2023 04 27	32 SEC			Dog barking from fence while doing work, fixated on me and property

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Submitted 08/20/2024				
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NUISANCE NOISE REPORT				
The manufacture's specification of a "brand new purchase" of a A-weighted Professional Instrument Sound Level Meter.				
The sound level meter has "high precision with an accuracy of ±1.5 dB." Real-time monitoring provides precise data on the sound levels in the area.				
Locaton of the noise meter and mesurements taken with the 25 feet area of living space from back door of the complainant home, at times where the complainant is using her property for enjoyment and property maintenance.				
		Decibels		
Date (yr/mo/day)	Duration	Min	Max	Description of Nuisance
2023 05 11	1 min 50 sec			Dog barking from fence while doing work, fixated on claimant and property
2023 05 26	11 min 20 sec			Dog barking from fence while doing work, fixated on claimant and property
2023 06 17	2 min 46 sec			Dog barking from fence while doing work, fixated on claimant and property
2023 06 28	43 sec			Dog barking from fence
2023 10 18	1 min 05 sec			Dog barking from fence while doing work, fixated on
2023 10 18	1 min 43 sec			Dog barking from fence while doing work, fixated on
2024 03 02	1 min 06 sec			Dog barking from fence while doing work, and cats, fixated on me and property
2024 04 10	1 min 46 sec			Dog barking from fence and at alley at me and cats
				<i>Note: Attorney Fewkes makes argument at hearing on April 11, 2024, to hearing officer that Complainant (Anna Andrushko) took the cats "behind respndent's house" causing the dog to bark.</i>
				Dog Barks in face when at fence line (not captured on video - out of range)
6:45 PM				Complainant fertilizes back lawn
6:46 PM				Complainant fertilizes front lawn
6:42 PM				Dog exits house and enters yard onto back deck
6:57 PM				Dog barks in face of complainant (motion camera did not pick up complainant at fence) causing medical distress.
6:59 PM				Egan emerges from alley fence and watching complainant (Egan is video taping complainant in alley when dog barking only at alley)
7:05 PM				Removing cats from barking dog harm's way
2024 04 11	COURT HEARING			Instructed to submit noise report

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The sound level meter has "high precision with an accuracy of ±1.5 dB." Real-time monitoring provides precise data on the sound levels in the area.

Locaton of the noise meter and mesurements taken with the 25 feet area of living space from back door of the complainant home, at times where the complainant is using her property for enjoyment and property maintenance.

Date (yr/mo/day)	Duration	Decibels		Description of Nuisance
		Min	Max	
2024 05 04	2 min 44 sec	44.6	95.9	Dog barking from fence while doing work
2024 05 15	42 sec		75.01	Dog barking at night
2024 05 16	3 min 05 sec	48.4	80.04	Dog barking from fence. Egan intervenes.
2024 05 21	50 sec	54.4	57.09	Ambient Outdoor Noise
2024 05 22	44 sec	49.9	57.05	Ambient Outdoor Noise
2024 05 22	55 sec	63.8	67.08	Train Noise
2024 05 26	1 min 07 sec	47.6	64.5	Ambient Outdoor Noise, Airplane flyover, birds
2024 05 31	1 min 20 sec	49.3	62.9	Ambient Outdoor Noise; Airplane
2024 06 03	1 min 28 sec	50	62.9	Ambient Outdoor Noise; Ambulance
2024 06 07	1 min 23 sec	43.3	63.5	Ambient Outdoor Noise, Street, Train
2024 06 12	1 min 19 sec	44.3	63.5	Ambient Outdoor Noise, Airplane, birds
2024 06 19	1 min 18 sec	44.6	62.1	Ambient Outdoor Noise
2024 06 24	1 min 21 sec	50.5	67.1	Ambient Outdoor Noise
2024 06 25	2 min 08 sec	44.5	66.5	Ambient Outdoor Noise
	2 min 08 sec	48.3	69.5	Ambient Outdoor Noise; Airplane
2024 07 01	2 min 19 sec	46.1	81.6	Dog Barking - Measurement At Door
2024 07 01	42 sec			Dog Barking at me and cats
2024 07 17	52 sec			Dog Barking at fence while doing work
2024 07 17	1 min 28 sec			Dog Barking at fence at me and cats
2024 07 17	1 min			Dog Barking at fence at me and cats
2024 07 18	15 secs			Dog Barking at fence at workers and was called to stop; not able to get camera in time

9811
MUSIC

Event Report

Event ID: 2014-153112

Call Ref #: 203

Date/Time Received: 09/21/14 12:31:13

Rpt #:	Call Source: PHONE	Prime 2910 Unit: BRENZA, ROY	Services Involved			
			LAW			

Location: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE

X-ST: W 93RD ST
W 94TH ST

Jur: OAK Service: LAW Agency: EPPD
St/Beat: EP District: EPD1 RA: EPI
GP: EPI

Business: Phone: () -

Nature: DISTURBANCE NOISE	Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 1	Medical Priority:
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Caller: ANDRUSHKO, ANNA - NO SEE	Alarm:
Addr: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE	Alarm Type:

Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:
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Call Taker: LBARRETT	Console: DIS5
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Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes	Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 210	Close Comments:
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Notes: ~~11218~~ [09/21/14 13:27:44 Unit:2905]
 (could)hear music from street. i spoke with homeowner and advised him to turn it down. [09/21/14 12:44:01 Unit:2910]
 NEIGHBOR STATES MUSIC JUST STARTED AND IS WAY TO LOUD. [09/21/14 12:33:37 LBARRETT]
 LOUD MUSIC COMING FROM INSIDE HIS HOUSE [09/21/14 12:32:06 LBARRETT]

Times

	Time From Call Received		
Call Received: 09/21/14 12:31:13			
Call Routed: 09/21/14 12:32:46	000:01:33	Unit Reaction: 000:05:47	(1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 09/21/14 12:32:51	000:01:38	En-Route: : :	(1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 09/21/14 12:33:57	000:02:44 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:04:26	(1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 09/21/14 12:33:57	000:02:44		
1st Arrive: 09/21/14 12:39:44	000:08:31 (Reaction Time)		
Last Clear: 09/21/14 12:44:10	000:12:57		

Radio Log

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments	Close Code	User
2910	4036	D	Dispatched	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2920	4098	E	En-Route	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2910	4036	E	En-Route	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2920	4098	D	Dispatched	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2920	4098	X	Canceled	09/21/14 12:35:09	none		RUPCHU
2910	4036	A	Arrived	09/21/14 12:39:44			RUPCHU
2910	4036	C	Cleared	09/21/14 12:44:10		210	Unit:2910

Event Log

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments	Close Code	User
		TR	Time Received	09/21/14 12:31:13	By: PHONE		LBARRE
		ENT	Entered Street	09/21/14 12:31:25	9311 S SPAULDING AVE		LBARRE
		ENT	Entered Nature	09/21/14 12:31:49	DISTURBANCE NOISE		LBARRE
		ARM	Added Remarks	09/21/14 12:32:06			LBARRE
		ENT	Entered	09/21/14 12:32:27	ANDRUSHKO, ANNA - NO SEE		LBARRE
		ENT	Entered CallerPhone	09/21/14 12:32:46			LBARRE
		FF	Fast Forward to LAW	09/21/14 12:32:46	LAW		LBARRE

Event Report

Event ID: 2017-022715

Call Ref #: 815

Date/Time Received: 02/14/17 18:31:58

Rpt #:	Call Source: E911	Prime 2910 Unit: BRENTA, ROY	Services Involved			
			LAW			
Location: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE						
X-ST:	W 93RD ST		Jur: OAK	Service: LAW	Agency: EPPD	
	W 94TH ST		St/Beat: EP	District: EPD1	RA: EP1	
Business:		Phone: () -			GP: EP1	
Nature: NOISE DISTURBANCE		Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 1	Medical Priority:		
Caller: ANDRUSHKO,ANNA / NO SEE				Alarm:		
Addr: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE		Phone:	Alarm Type:			
Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:	
Call Taker: KGOVONI		Console: DIS4				
Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes		Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 210	Close Comments:		
Notes: bb218 [02/14/17 18:49:55 Unit:2905] upon my arrival for several minutes I heard no music. the music did come on but it was not loud at all. the female homeowner did come out and i asked that she turn the music no louder. she agreed to not turn it up any higher. [02/14/17 18:40:40 Unit:2910] CLR WANTS TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS [02/14/17 18:33:50 KGOVONI] LOUD MUSIC [02/14/17 18:32:43 KGOVONI]						

Times			
Call Received: 02/14/17 18:31:58	<u>Time From Call Received</u>		
Call Routed: 02/14/17 18:32:48	000:00:50	Unit Reaction: 000:00:21	(1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 02/14/17 18:33:26	000:01:28	En-Route: ::	(1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 02/14/17 18:33:15	000:01:17 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:07:13	(1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 02/14/17 18:33:15	000:01:17		
1st Arrive: 02/14/17 18:33:36	000:01:38 (Reaction Time)		
Last Clear: 02/14/17 18:40:49	000:08:51		

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Radio Log		Close Code	User
					Time Stamp	Comments		
2910	4036	DXY	DispatchXY	02/14/17 18:33:15	1156298.00,1841498.00			LODONN
2910	4036	D	Dispatched	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2965	4147	D	Dispatched	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2965	4147	E	En-Route	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2910	4036	E	En-Route	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2965	4147	DXY	DispatchXY	02/14/17 18:33:15	1156464.00,1841819.00			LODONN
2910	4036	A	Arrived	02/14/17 18:33:36	[Arrive Button]			LODONN
2965	4147	A	Arrived	02/14/17 18:34:22	[Arrive Button]			LODONN
2965	4147	C	Cleared	02/14/17 18:38:21			AST	Unit:2965
2910	4036	C	Cleared	02/14/17 18:40:49			210	Unit:2910

9811
MUSIC

Event Report

Event ID: 2014-153112

Call Ref #: 203

Date/Time Received: 09/21/14 12:31:13

Rpt #:	Call Source: PHONE	Prime 2910 Unit: BRENZA, ROY	Services Involved			
			LAW			

Location: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE

X-ST: W 93RD ST
W 94TH ST

Jur: OAK Service: LAW Agency: EPPD
St/Beat: EP District: EPD1 RA: EPI
GP: EPI

Business: Phone: () -

Nature: DISTURBANCE NOISE	Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 1	Medical Priority:
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Caller: ANDRUSHKO, ANNA - NO SEE	Alarm:
Addr: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE	Alarm Type:

Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:
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Call Taker: LBARRETT	Console: DIS5
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Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes	Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 210	Close Comments:
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Notes: ~~11218~~ [09/21/14 13:27:44 Unit:2905]
 (could hear music from street. i spoke with homeowner and advised him to turn it down. [09/21/14 12:44:01 Unit:2910]
 NEIGHBOR STATES MUSIC JUST STARTED AND IS WAY TO LOUD. [09/21/14 12:33:37 LBARRETT]
 LOUD MUSIC COMING FROM INSIDE HIS HOUSE [09/21/14 12:32:06 LBARRETT]

Times

	Time From Call Received	
Call Received: 09/21/14 12:31:13		
Call Routed: 09/21/14 12:32:46	000:01:33	Unit Reaction: 000:05:47 (1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 09/21/14 12:32:51	000:01:38	En-Route: : : (1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 09/21/14 12:33:57	000:02:44 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:04:26 (1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 09/21/14 12:33:57	000:02:44	
1st Arrive: 09/21/14 12:39:44	000:08:31 (Reaction Time)	
Last Clear: 09/21/14 12:44:10	000:12:57	

Radio Log

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments	Close Code	User
2910	4036	D	Dispatched	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2920	4098	E	En-Route	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2910	4036	E	En-Route	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2920	4098	D	Dispatched	09/21/14 12:33:57	Stat/Beat: EP		RUPCHU
2920	4098	X	Canceled	09/21/14 12:35:09	none		RUPCHU
2910	4036	A	Arrived	09/21/14 12:39:44			RUPCHU
2910	4036	C	Cleared	09/21/14 12:44:10		210	Unit:2910

Event Log

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments	Close Code	User
		TR	Time Received	09/21/14 12:31:13	By: PHONE		LBARRE
		ENT	Entered Street	09/21/14 12:31:25	9311 S SPAULDING AVE		LBARRE
		ENT	Entered Nature	09/21/14 12:31:49	DISTURBANCE NOISE		LBARRE
		ARM	Added Remarks	09/21/14 12:32:06			LBARRE
		ENT	Entered	09/21/14 12:32:27	ANDRUSHKO, ANNA - NO SEE		LBARRE
		ENT	Entered CallerPhone	09/21/14 12:32:46			LBARRE
		FF	Fast Forward to LAW	09/21/14 12:32:46	LAW		LBARRE

Event Report

Event ID: 2017-022715

Call Ref #: 815

Date/Time Received: 02/14/17 18:31:58

Rpt #:	Call Source: E911	Prime 2910 Unit: BRENZA, ROY	Services Involved			
			LAW			
Location: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE						
X-ST:	W 93RD ST		Jur: OAK	Service: LAW	Agency: EPPD	
	W 94TH ST		St/Beat: EP	District: EPD1	RA: EP1	
Business:		Phone: () -			GP: EP1	
Nature: NOISE DISTURBANCE		Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 1	Medical Priority:		
Caller: ANDRUSHKO,ANNA / NO SEE				Alarm:		
Addr: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE		Phone:	Alarm Type:			
Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:	
Call Taker: KGOVONI		Console: DIS4				
Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes		Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 210	Close Comments:		
Notes: bb218 [02/14/17 18:49:55 Unit:2905] upon my arrival for several minutes I heard no music. the music did come on but it was not loud at all. the female homeowner did come out and i asked that she turn the music no louder. she agreed to not turn it up any higher. [02/14/17 18:40:40 Unit:2910] CLR WANTS TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS [02/14/17 18:33:50 KGOVONI] LOUD MUSIC [02/14/17 18:32:43 KGOVONI]						

Times			
Call Received: 02/14/17 18:31:58	<u>Time From Call Received</u>		
Call Routed: 02/14/17 18:32:48	000:00:50	Unit Reaction: 000:00:21	(1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 02/14/17 18:33:26	000:01:28	En-Route: ::	(1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 02/14/17 18:33:15	000:01:17 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:07:13	(1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 02/14/17 18:33:15	000:01:17		
1st Arrive: 02/14/17 18:33:36	000:01:38 (Reaction Time)		
Last Clear: 02/14/17 18:40:49	000:08:51		

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Radio Log		Close Code	User
					Time Stamp	Comments		
2910	4036	DXY	DispatchXY	02/14/17 18:33:15	1156298.00,1841498.00			LODONN
2910	4036	D	Dispatched	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2965	4147	D	Dispatched	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2965	4147	E	En-Route	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2910	4036	E	En-Route	02/14/17 18:33:15	Stat/Beat: EP			LODONN
2965	4147	DXY	DispatchXY	02/14/17 18:33:15	1156464.00,1841819.00			LODONN
2910	4036	A	Arrived	02/14/17 18:33:36	[Arrive Button]			LODONN
2965	4147	A	Arrived	02/14/17 18:34:22	[Arrive Button]			LODONN
2965	4147	C	Cleared	02/14/17 18:38:21			AST	Unit:2965
2910	4036	C	Cleared	02/14/17 18:40:49			210	Unit:2910

Event Report

Event ID: 2017-111995

Call Ref #: 532

Date/Time Received: 07/17/17 23:43:53

Rpt #:	Call Source: E911	Prime 2700 Unit: VOS, BENJAMIN	Services Involved			
			LAW			
Location: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE						
X-ST:	W 93RD ST		Jur: OAK	Service: LAW	Agency: EPPD	
	W 94TH ST		St/Beat: EP	District: EPD1	RA: EPI	
Business:		Phone: () -			GP: EPI	
Nature: NOISE DISTURBANCE		Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 1	Medical Priority:		
Caller: ANDRUSHKO, A-NO SEE				Alarm:		
Addr: 9313 S SPAULDING AV;		Phone:	Alarm Type:			
Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:	
Call Taker: NROBERT		Console: DIS9				
Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes		Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 100	Close Comments:		
Notes: <i>See Event Notes Addendum at end of this report</i>						

Times			
Call Received: 07/17/17 23:43:53	<u>Time From Call Received</u>		
Call Routed: 07/17/17 23:45:35	000:01:42	Unit Reaction: 000:02:13	(1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 07/17/17 23:45:35	000:01:42	En-Route: 000:00:26	(1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 07/17/17 23:48:31	000:04:38 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:05:00	(1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 07/17/17 23:48:57	000:05:04		
1st Arrive: 07/17/17 23:50:44	000:06:51 (Reaction Time)		
Last Clear: 07/17/17 23:55:44	000:11:51		

Radio Log						Close Code	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments		
2955	4151	D	Dispatched	07/17/17 23:48:31	Stat/Beat: EP		AHOFFM
2700	4203	D	Dispatched	07/17/17 23:48:57	Stat/Beat: EP		AHOFFM
2700	4203	E	En-Route	07/17/17 23:48:57	Stat/Beat: EP		AHOFFM
2955	4151	E	En-Route	07/17/17 23:48:59			AHOFFM
2700	4203	A	Arrived	07/17/17 23:50:44	[Arrive Button]		AHOFFM
2955	4151	X	Canceled	07/17/17 23:52:38			AHOFFM
2700	4203	C	Cleared	07/17/17 23:55:44		100	Unit:2700

Event Log						Close Code	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments		
		TR	Time Received	07/17/17 23:43:53	By: E911		NROBER
		ENT	Entered Street	07/17/17 23:43:54	9313 S SPAULDING AV		NROBER
		CHG	Changed Street	07/17/17 23:43:59	9313 S SPAULDING AV --> 9311 S		NROBER
		ARM	Added Remarks	07/17/17 23:45:32			NROBER
		ENT	Entered Nature	07/17/17 23:45:34	NOISE DISTURBANCE		NROBER
		FIN	Finished Call Taking	07/17/17 23:45:35			NROBER
		CHG	Changed	07/17/17 23:45:59	ANDRUSHKO, A --> ANDRUSHKO, A-NO		NROBER
		ARM	Added Remarks	07/17/17 23:46:38			NROBER
		VCH	Viewed Call History	07/17/17 23:46:43	Location Information		NROBER

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Event Log		Close Code	User
				Time Stamp	Comments		
2700		VCH	Viewed Call History	07/17/17 23:49:08	Location Information		AHOFFM
		NCIC	QRY:Drivers	07/17/17 23:53:58	UNIT:2700 OLN=E25021592689		Unit:2700
		ARM	Added Remarks	07/17/17 23:55:33			Unit:2700
		ARM	Added Remarks	07/18/17 00:03:43			Unit:EP05

Event Notes Addendum

Notes: bb218 [07/18/17 00:03:43 Unit:EP05]

DL/IP STA/VALID
 TDL/TIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
 CDL STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
 SCHLBUS STA/NOT A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER (SEE ILOLNHELP)

EGAN EILEEN P
 9358 S RIDGEWAY EVERGREEN PARK 60805
 SEX/F DOB/03271992 HGT/5'02" WGT/130 HAI/BRO EYE/BRO
 OLN/ OLC/D* OLT/ORIG EXP/03272018 ISS/10052013
 RES-PID CLASS/NONE
 NO STOPS IN EFFECT
 NO CONV LAST 12 MO
 DIGITAL ISSUE
 END

R/O met with mother of juveniles who advised they would keep noise level down. R/O advised if addtional calls are received, MVs would be issued. Peace restored. [07/17/17 23:55:33 Unit:2700]
 17 ADVISES THAT THEY WONT ANSWER THE DOOR SO OFC MAY HAVE TO COME AROUND THE BACK THROUGH THE ALLEY [07/17/17 23:46:38 NROBERT]
 5 MALE SUBJS PLAYING IN BACK YARD POOL// VERY LOUD CAUSING A DISTURBANCE TO THE NEIGHBORS [07/17/17 23:45:32 NROBERT]

Event Report

Event ID: 2020-069252

Call Ref #: 471

Date/Time Received: 04/23/20 12:47:53

Rpt #:	Call Source: PHONE	Prime 2940 Unit: KOCH, KARL D	Services Involved		
			LAW		
Location: !					
X-ST: W 93RD ST		Jur: OAK		Service: LAW	Agency: EPPD
W 94TH ST		St/Beat: EP		District: EPD1	RA: EP1
Business:		Phone: () -		GP: EP1	
Nature: ASSIST CITIZEN		Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 2	Medical Priority:	
Caller:			Alarm:		
Addr:			Alarm Type:		
Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:
Call Taker: KGOVONI		Console: DIS4			
Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes		Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 210	Close Comments:	
Notes: <i>See Event Notes Addendum at end of this report</i>					

Times

	Time From Call Received	
Call Received: 04/23/20 12:47:53		
Call Routed: 04/23/20 12:49:25	000:01:32	Unit Reaction: 000:02:34 (1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 04/23/20 12:49:25	000:01:32	En-Route: 000:00:13 (1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 04/23/20 12:51:00	000:03:07 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:23:51 (1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 04/23/20 12:51:13	000:03:20	
1st Arrive: 04/23/20 12:53:34	000:05:41 (Reaction Time)	
Last Clear: 04/23/20 13:17:25	000:29:32	

Radio Log						Close	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments	Code	
2920	4227	D	Dispatched	04/23/20 12:51:00	Stat/Beat: EP		JWALKE
2920	4227	E	En-Route	04/23/20 12:51:13			JWALKE
2940	4219	D	Dispatched	04/23/20 12:53:34	Stat/Beat: EP		Unit:2940
2940	4219	E	En-Route	04/23/20 12:53:34	Stat/Beat: EP		Unit:2940
2940	4219	A	Arrived	04/23/20 12:53:34	Stat/Beat: EP		Unit:2940
2920	4227	C	Cleared	04/23/20 12:54:42		AST	Unit:2920
2940	4219	C	Cleared	04/23/20 13:17:25		210	Unit:2940

Event Log						Close	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments	Code	
		TR	Time Received	04/23/20 12:47:53			KGOVO
		ENT	Entered Street	04/23/20 12:48:06			KGOVO
		ENT	Entered Remarks	04/23/20 12:48:23			KGOVO
		ENT	Entered	04/23/20 12:48:43			KGOVO
		ENT	Entered	04/23/20 12:48:43			KGOVO
		CHG	Changed CallerAddress	04/23/20 12:49:01			KGOVO
		ENT	Entered CallerPhone	04/23/20 12:49:06	7087727156		KGOVO
		CHG	Changed	04/23/20 12:49:14			KGOVO
		ARM	Added Remarks	04/23/20 12:49:20			KGOVO

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Event Log		Close Code	User
				Time Stamp	Comments		
		ENT	Entered Nature	04/23/20 12:49:24	HARRASSMENT		KGOVO
		FIN	Finished Call Taking	04/23/20 12:49:25			KGOVO
		CHG	Changed PrimeUnit	04/23/20 12:53:35	2920 --> 2940		Unit:2940
		RSW	Reset Watchdog Timer	04/23/20 13:06:04	Units: 2940		ARUIZ
		CHG	Changed Nature	04/23/20 13:06:04	HARRASSMENT --> ASSIST CITIZEN		ARUIZ
2940		NCIC QRY:	Drivers	04/23/20 13:08:20	UNIT:2940		Unit:2940
2940		NCIC QRY:	Drivers	04/23/20 13:08:48	UNIT:2940		Unit:2940
		ARM	Added Remarks	04/23/20 13:09:23			Unit:2940
2940		NCIC QRY:	Drivers	04/23/20 13:10:10	UNIT:2940		Unit:2940
		ARM	Added Remarks	04/23/20 13:10:32			Unit:2940
		ARM	Added Remarks	04/23/20 13:17:21			Unit:2940
		ARM	Added Remarks	04/23/20 15:43:09			Unit:EP87

Event Notes Addendum

Notes: mk219 [04/23/20 15:43:09 Unit:EP87]

R/O spoke with caller, over the phone. advised he would like advice on how to deal with a bad neighbor, Anna Androshko. I advised to stay away and have no contact with Anna and informed him on how to get an order of protection. stated that he did not need a report and would just like to know his options. I told to call the police if he has any problems with Anna.

ANDRUSHKO ANNA

S-PID CLASS/CORRECTIVE LENSES
 NO STOPS IN EFFECT
 NO CONV LAST 12 MO [04/23/20 13:10:32 Unit:2940]
 DL/IP STA/VALID
 TDL/TIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
 CDL STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
 SCHLBUS STA/NOT A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER (SEE ILOLNHELP)

Event Report

Event ID: 2021-036117

Call Ref #: 369

Date/Time Received: 03/08/21 17:15:57

Rpt #:	Call Source: E911	Prime 2935 Unit: SARNO, BRIAN P	Services Involved			
			LAW			
Location: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE						
X-ST:	W 93RD ST		Jur: OAK	Service: LAW	Agency: EPPD	
	W 94TH ST		St/Beat: EP	District: EPD1	RA: EP1	
Business:		Phone: () -			GP: EP1	
Nature: PUBLIC COMPLAINT		Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 2	Medical Priority:		
Caller: ANDRUSHKO, ANNA				Alarm:		
Addr: SEE		Phone: (Alarm Type:		
Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:	
Call Taker: EPALENIK			Console: DIS3			
Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes		Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 210	Close Comments:		
Notes: See Event Notes Addendum at end of this report						

	Time From Call Received	
Call Received: 03/08/21 17:15:57		
Call Routed: 03/08/21 17:17:41	000:01:44	Unit Reaction: 000:01:30 (1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 03/08/21 17:19:44	000:03:47	En-Route: : : (1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 03/08/21 17:19:25	000:03:28 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:29:11 (1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 03/08/21 17:19:25	000:03:28	
1st Arrive: 03/08/21 17:20:55	000:04:58 (Reaction Time)	
Last Clear: 03/08/21 17:50:06	000:34:09	

Radio Log						Close Code	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments		
2935	4215	DXY	DispatchXY	03/08/21 17:19:25	1154038.00,1839447.00		JTREVIL
2935	4215	D	Dispatched	03/08/21 17:19:25	Stat/Beat: EP		JTREVIL
2935	4215	E	En-Route	03/08/21 17:19:25	Stat/Beat: EP		JTREVIL
2925	4211	DXY	DispatchXY	03/08/21 17:19:25	1159238.88,1838859.97		JTREVIL
2925	4211	D	Dispatched	03/08/21 17:19:25	Stat/Beat: EP		JTREVIL
2925	4211	E	En-Route	03/08/21 17:19:25	Stat/Beat: EP		JTREVIL
2925	4211	C	Cleared	03/08/21 17:19:56	CAN	CAN	JTREVIL
2935	4215	A	Arrived	03/08/21 17:20:55			Unit:2935
2935	4215	L	Location Change	03/08/21 17:21:21	TX-SQUAD		Unit:2935
2935	4215	C	Cleared	03/08/21 17:50:06		210	Unit:2935

Event Log						Close Code	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments		
		TR	Time Received	03/08/21 17:15:57	By: E911		EPALENI
		ENT	Entered Street	03/08/21 17:15:58	9313 S SPAULDING AV		EPALENI
		DLS	Duplicate List	03/08/21 17:15:59	Potential Duplicate Events Listed (1		EPALENI
		CHG	Changed Street	03/08/21 17:16:03	9313 S SPAULDING AV --> 9313 S		EPALENI
		ENT	Entered Remarks	03/08/21 17:17:23			EPALENI
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:17:35			EPALENI

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Event Log	Close Code	User
					Comments		
		ENT	Entered Nature	03/08/21 17:17:39	HARRASSMENT		EPALeni
		FF	Fast Forward to LAW	03/08/21 17:17:41	LAW		EPALeni
		VEV	Viewed Event	03/08/21 17:17:51	User First Viewed Event CAD		JTREVIL
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:17:53			EPALeni
		CHG	Changed CallerAddress	03/08/21 17:18:08	9313 S SPAULDING AV; --> SEE		EPALeni
		VCH	Viewed Call History	03/08/21 17:18:20	Location Information		EPALeni
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:18:46			EPALeni
		VCH	Viewed Call History	03/08/21 17:18:58	Location Information		JTREVIL
		SCN	Screen Negative	03/08/21 17:19:06			EPALeni
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:19:06			EPALeni
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:19:22			EPALeni
		VCH	Viewed Call History	03/08/21 17:19:23	Location Information		EPALeni
		FIN	Finished Call Taking	03/08/21 17:19:44			JTREVIL
		DLQ	Driver License Query	03/08/21 17:19:47	OLN:A53604067635 State: Name:		EPALeni
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:20:10			EPALeni
		VCH	Viewed Call History	03/08/21 17:22:56	Location Information		JTREVIL
2935		NCIC	QRY:Drivers	03/08/21 17:30:07	UNIT:2935 OL		Unit:2935
		VEV	Viewed Event	03/08/21 17:36:33	User First Viewed Event CAD		DVELAS
		RSW	Reset Watchdog Timer	03/08/21 17:41:36	Units: 2935		JTREVIL
		CHG	Changed Nature	03/08/21 17:41:36	HARRASSMENT --> PUBLIC COMPLAINT		JTREVIL
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:41:39			Unit:2935
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:42:05			Unit:2935
		VEV	Viewed Event	03/08/21 17:47:23	User First Viewed Event CAD		JWALKE
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:50:02			Unit:2935
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/08/21 17:58:38			Unit:EP05

Notes: Vw217 [03/08/21 17:58:38 Unit:EP05]

R/O spoke with R/P, Anna Andrushko, and she advised that she is having ongoing issues with her neighbor, Thoman Egan (9311 S Spaulding Avenue). Andrushko stated that Egan's dog will continuously bark/growl at her cats while they are outside in the backyard. Egan will also do things like honk at her when he passes her residence, give her the middle finger, and make mean face gestures toward her. Andrushko believes that Egan has gotten all of the "Irish" neighbors to turn against her and they are trying to push her out of the neighborhood. Andrushko wished has previously reported these same issues in the past. Andrushko requested that R/O attempt to make contact with Egan, if possible. R/O attempted to make contact with Egan, but had negative results at this time. Nothing further. [03/08/21 17:50:02 Unit:2935]

Local RMS Information on ANDRUSHKO, ANNA

ANDRUSHKO, ANNA

EVERGREEN PARK, IL 60805

Race: W Sex: F DOB: OLN: IL

SSN: - - Height: Weight: Hair: Eye:

Home Phone: (

RMS ID: 33307 [03/08/21 17:42:05 Unit:2935]

Local RMS Information on EGAN, THOMAS

EGAN, THOMAS EDWARD

9311 S SPAULDING AVE

EVERGREEN PK, IL 60805

Home Phone: () -

Work Phone:

RMS ID: 250086 [03/08/21 17:41:39 Unit:2935]

SAYS SHE HAS PROBLEMS WITH ALL THE NEIGHBORS [03/08/21 17:20:10 EPALENIK]

ASKED TO GO THROUGH BACK YARD [03/08/21 17:19:22 EPALENIK]

UDTS: Screen Negative [03/08/21 17:19:06 EPALENIK]

SAYS THE DECIBLE LEVEL OF THE DOG BARKING IS TOO HIGH [03/08/21 17:18:46 EPALENIK]

CALLER IN HOUSE NOW [03/08/21 17:17:53 EPALENIK]

UNKNOWN WHERE NEIGHBOR IS [03/08/21 17:17:35 EPALENIK]

SUBJ AT 9311 IS HARASSING 17 // MAKING GESTURES AND SCREAMING AT 17 AND HAS DOG BARKING AT 17 AND CATS AND REFUSING TO CALL THEM OFF [03/08/21 17:17:23 EPALENIK]

Event Report

Event ID: **2021-043479**

Call Ref #: 779

Date/Time Received: 03/21/21 18:06:53

Rpt #:	Call Source: W911	Prime 2965 Unit: HIGGINS, WILLIAM	Services Involved			
			LAW			
Location: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE						
X-ST:	W 93RD ST		Jur: OAK	Service: LAW	Agency: EPPD	
	W 94TH ST		St/Beat: EP	District: EPD1	RA: EPI	
Business:		Phone: () -			GP: EPI	
Nature: PUBLIC COMPLAINT		Alarm Lvl: 1	Priority: 2	Medical Priority:		
Caller: ANDRUSHKO, ANNA				Alarm:		
Addr: SEE				Alarm Type:		
Vehicle #:	St:	Report Only: No	Race:	Sex:	Age:	
Call Taker: EPALENIK			Console: DIS5			
Geo-Verified Addr.: Yes		Nature Summary Code:	Disposition: 105	Close Comments:		
Notes: <i>See Event Notes Addendum at end of this report</i>						

Times			
Call Received: 03/21/21 18:06:53	<u>Time From Call Received</u>		
Call Routed: 03/21/21 18:08:38	000:01:45	Unit Reaction: 000:07:48	(1st Dispatch to 1st Arrive)
Call Take Finished: 03/21/21 18:08:38	000:01:45	En-Route: : :	(1st Dispatch to 1st En-Route)
1st Dispatch: 03/21/21 18:10:27	000:03:34 (Time Held)	On-Scene: 000:41:51	(1st Arrive to Last Clear)
1st En-Route: 03/21/21 18:10:27	000:03:34		
1st Arrive: 03/21/21 18:18:15	000:11:22 (Reaction Time)		
Last Clear: 03/21/21 19:00:06	000:53:13		

Radio Log							Close Code	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments			
2965	4151	DXY	DispatchXY	03/21/21 18:10:27	1159100.20,1842383.82			CPLISKE
2965	4151	D	Dispatched	03/21/21 18:10:27	Stat/Beat: EP			CPLISKE
2965	4151	E	En-Route	03/21/21 18:10:27	Stat/Beat: EP			CPLISKE
2965	4151	A	Arrived	03/21/21 18:18:15				Unit:2965
2965	4151	ENT	Entered Related Name	03/21/21 18:43:32	[LastName:] EGAN [OLN:] E25082561309			HIGGINS
2965	4151	ENT	Entered Related Name	03/21/21 18:45:29	1) [LastName:] ANDRUSHKO [OLN:]			HIGGINS
2965	4151	...	Entered Related Name...	03/21/21 18:45:29	2) [State:] IL			HIGGINS
2965	4151	C	Cleared	03/21/21 19:00:06			105	HIGGINS

Event Log							Close Code	User
Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Comments			
		TR	Time Received	03/21/21 18:06:53	By: E911			EPALENI
		ENT	Entered Street	03/21/21 18:06:54	41.72405555 -87.70266388 N;CHIC			EPALENI
		CHG	Changed Street	03/21/21 18:06:56	9325 S SPAULDING AVE --> 9313 S			EPALENI
		ENT	Entered Remarks	03/21/21 18:07:19				EPALENI
		VCH	Viewed Call History	03/21/21 18:07:19	Location Information			EPALENI
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/21/21 18:07:36				EPALENI
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/21/21 18:07:50				EPALENI
		VCH	Viewed Call History	03/21/21 18:07:59	Location Information			EPALENI

Unit	Empl ID	Type	Description	Time Stamp	Event Log		Close Code	User
						Comments		
		CHG	Changed CallerAddress	03/21/21 18:08:11		9325 S SPAULDING AVE -->		EPALENI
		CHG	Changed	03/21/21 18:08:18		--> ANDRUSHKO, ANNA		EPALENI
		ENT	Entered CallerAddress	03/21/21 18:08:22		SEE		EPALENI
		ENT	Entered Nature	03/21/21 18:08:24		PUBLIC COMPLAINT		EPALENI
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/21/21 18:08:34				EPALENI
		SCN	Screen Negative	03/21/21 18:08:35				EPALENI
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/21/21 18:08:35				EPALENI
		FIN	Finished Call Taking	03/21/21 18:08:38				EPALENI
		VEV	Viewed Event	03/21/21 18:08:42		User First Viewed Event CAD		LBROCH
		VEV	Viewed Event	03/21/21 18:08:44		User First Viewed Event CAD		CPLISKE
		VEV	Viewed Event	03/21/21 18:16:51		User First Viewed Event CAD		JTREVIL
		ARM	Added Remarks	03/21/21 18:59:43				Unit:2965

Event Notes Addendum

Notes: *

THOMAS EDWARD

Race: W Sex: M DOB: OLN:
 SSN: Height: 510 Weight: 215 Hair: BRO Eye: GRN
 Home Phone:
 Work Phone:
 RMS ID:
 [02/27/21 17:37:57 Unit:2925]
 DL/IP STA/VALID
 TDL/TIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
 CDL STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
 SCHLBUS STA/NOT A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER (SEE ILOLNHELP)

ANDRUSHKO ANNA
 9313 S SPAULDING AVE EVERGREEN PARK 60805

OLN/ OLC/D* OLT/ORIG EXP/02042025 ISS/01042021 RES-PID
 CLASS/CORRECTIVE LENSES
 NO STOPS IN EFFECT
 NO CONV LAST 12 MO
 DIGITAL ISSUE
 END

Caller stated she is having an ongoing issue with the neighbor Thomas . Caller advised about previous complaints. Caller is upset because neighbor's dog barks at her and her cats when she is out in the backyard. The Neighbor then laughs and makes faces and gestures toward the caller. Caller wished for me to speak with the neighbor.

I was able to make contact with Neighbor, Thomas , who related that he has a new puppy that gets excited when he sees the neighbor outside and then barks. He related that he does not make faces or gestures and tries to ignore his neighbor. He related that he will be more conscientious when his dog is barking at the neighbor and will bring him inside.

Nothing further at this time. [03/21/21 18:59:43 Unit:2965]
 UDTS: Screen Negative [03/21/21 18:08:35 EPALENIK]
 ON GOING ISSUE [03/21/21 18:08:34 EPALENIK]
 LETS DOGS BARK AT HER ALL DAY [03/21/21 18:07:50 EPALENIK]
 INTIMIDATING 17 [03/21/21 18:07:36 EPALENIK]

NEIGHBOR AT 9311 KEEPS HARRASSING 17 // [03/21/21 18:07:19 EPALENIK]

INCIDENT/INVESTIGATION REPORT

I N C I D E N T D A T A	Agency Name Evergreen Park Police Dept				Case# 22-02720	
	ORI IL 0163300				Date / Time Reported 06/18/2022 16:41 Sat	
	Location of Incident 9313 S SPAULDING AVE, Evergreen Park IL				Gang Relat NO	Premise Type
					Beat/N/A EP	Last Known Secure 06/18/2022 16:41 Sat
				At Found 06/18/2022 16:41 Sat		
#1	Crime Incident(s) Citizen Assist 7002			(Com)	Weapon / Tools	
					Entry	Exit
					Security	
#2	Crime Incident			()	Weapon / Tools	
					Entry	Exit
					Security	
#3	Crime Incident			()	Weapon / Tools	
					Entry	Exit
					Security	

MO						
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

V I C T I M	# of Victims 0		Type: Injury:								
	V1	Victim/Business Name (Last, First, Middle)			Victim of Crime #	DOB	Race	Sex	Relationship To Offender	Resident Status	Military Branch/Status
	Home Address			Email			Home Phone				
	Employer Name/Address						Business Phone		Mobile Phone		
	VYR	Make	Model	Style	Color	Lic/Lis	VIN				

O T H E R I N V O L V E D	CODES: V- Victim (Denote V2, V3) WI = Witness IO = Involved Other RP = Reporting Person (if other than victim)										
	Type: INDIVIDUAL					Injury:					
	IO	Name (Last, First, Middle) EGAN, THOMAS EDWARD			Victim of Crime #	DOB 10/30/1961	Race W	Sex M	Relationship To Offender	Resident Status	Military Branch/Status
	Home Address 9311 S SPAULDING AVE EVERGREEN PK, IL 60805			Email			Home Phone				
	Employer Name/Address						Business Phone		Mobile Phone		
	Type: INDIVIDUAL					Injury:					
RP	Name (Last, First, Middle) ANDRUSHKO, ANNA			Victim of Crime #	DOB	Race W	Sex F	Relationship To Offender	Resident Status Resident	Military Branch/Status	
Home Address 9313 S SPAULDING AVE EVERGREEN PARK, IL 60805			Email			Home Phone					
Employer Name/Address						Business Phone		Mobile Phone			

P R O P E R T Y	1 = None 2 = Burned 3 = Counterfeit / Forged 4 = Damaged / Vandalized 5 = Recovered 6 = Seized 7 = Stolen 8 = Unknown ("OJ" = Recovered for Other Jurisdiction)										
	VI #	Code	Status Frm/Tc	Value	OJ	QTY	Property Description	Make/Model	Serial Number		

Officer/ID#	PHILLIPS, D. L. (4192)		
Invest ID#	(0)		Supervisor SWITALSKI, A. L. (4186)
Status	Complainant Signature	Case Status Inactive	Case Disposition: 06/18/2022

INCIDENT/INVESTIGATION REPORT

Evergreen Park Police Dept

Case # *22-02720*

Status Codes 1 = None 2 = Burned 3 = Counterfeit / Forged 4 = Damaged / Vandalized 5 = Recovered 6 = Seized 7 = Stolen 8 = Unknown

	IBR	Status	Quantity	Type Measure	Suspected Type	
D R U G S						

Assisting Officers

Suspect Hate / Bias Motivated:

INCIDENT/INVESTIGATION REPORT

Narr. (cont.) OCA: 22-02720

Evergreen Park Police Dept

NARRATIVE

REPORTING OFFICER NARRATIVE

Evergreen Park Police Dept

OCA 22-02720
Date / Time Reported Sat 06/18/2022 16:41

Victim

Offense

CITIZEN ASSIST

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

In summary, on 06/18/2022 at approximately 1641 hours, I responded to 9313 S. Spaulding Ave for a citizen assist.

Upon arrival I met with Anna Andrushko. She stated that she had an argument with her neighbor Thomas Egan who resides one house to the north at 9311 S. Spaulding Ave. The argument was over the property line separating the houses. Both residents deny owning the property in question and refuse to cut the grass along the property line. The weeds along this property line are over-grown.

Andrushko was digging up grass and dirt along the line on her side and plans to plant tall flowers so she won't see the long weeds growing. Egan arrived home and an argument over the property line ensued. Andrushko stated that Egan told her "I hope you die" and she responded "I hope you die too". She took this as a threat. Egan did not make any statements that he was going to kill her but Andrushko stated that she knows he has guns because she saw Egan's son with a rifle one time.

I spoke with Egan who did not deny stating that he hope shes dies but stated that it was not a threat and that the whole block probably does. He did not threaten that he would kill her. He then stated that he felt threatened by Andrushko as well but did not give any reasons why. He stated that he previously had an order of protection against Andrushko that is now expired.

I advised both parties on how to obtain an order of protection if they felt their lives were in danger and that they should not talk to each other anymore.

They were advised to obtain a survey to confirm who owns the property in question.

I provided Andrushko with this report number.

Nothing further.

INCIDENT/INVESTIGATION REPORT

Evergreen Park Police Dept

Case # *23-01547*

Status Codes 1 = None 2 = Burned 3 = Counterfeit / Forged 4 = Damaged / Vandalized 5 = Recovered 6 = Seized 7 = Stolen 8 = Unknown

	IBR	Status	Quantity	Type Measure	Suspected Type	
D R U G S						

Assisting Officers

Suspect Hate / Bias Motivated:

INCIDENT/INVESTIGATION REPORT

Narr. (cont.) OCA: 23-01547

Evergreen Park Police Dept

NARRATIVE

REPORTING OFFICER NARRATIVE

Evergreen Park Police Dept

OCA 23-01547
Date / Time Reported Fri 04/07/2023 13:42

Victim	Offense <i>PUBLIC COMPLAINT/ SERVICE</i>	Date / Time Reported Fri 04/07/2023 13:42
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THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

In Summary: On 4-7-2023 at 1411hrs I was dispatched to a Public Complaint 9313 S. Spaulding Ave.

Upon my arrival, I spoke with Anna Andrushko. She told me the following not verbatim: Her neighbor at 9311 S. Spaulding Ave keeps letting his dog out into his backyard while she is in her backyard with her cats. The dog barks at her and her cats scaring them. She said she has vertigo and this doesn't help it. Her neighbor whistles and the dog stops barking, so she knows he can get the dog to stop barking whenever he wants. He allows the dog to bark while in the yard instead of stopping it. She has been in her yard and has been startled when the dog starts barking. She has had many issues with this neighbor and thinks he lets the dog bark to harass her.

I asked Anna if the dog is out barking after hours or overnight and she said it's during the day time. I also observed there is a privacy fence between the two yards. She said the dog looks at her and the cats through the cracks. She said the dog's bark violates the noise ordinance. She said she doesn't like the type of barking the dog does. I asked her further to explain that with negative results. I explained to her it's common for dogs to bark when they see other people and animals. I also explained from what she told me the dog stays in it's yard and there is a privacy fence between them. I told her from what she told me, I don't see any criminal or village ordinance violations.

Anna was very upset with what I told her and went on to talk about various issues she's had with the Village over the years. I advised her I would do a report for her. I gave her the report number.

Nothing further at this time.

SHIMANOVSKY & MOSCARDINI, LLP

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GLORIA KRISTOPEK
BRIAN G. ELMAN
SARA WALSH
ESTELA GOMEZ
PAULA CANDEA
TAMARA K. TABOR

May 1, 2020

Mr. Thomas Eagan
9311 South Spaulding Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805

**Re: Anna Andrushko
9313 South Spaulding Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805
Our File Number: IL-82S-W35**

Dear Mr. Eagan:

Please be advised that Ms. Anna Andrushko has contacted our office regarding your consistent disregard of ordinances implemented by the State of Illinois and Evergreen Park Municipal codes.

Ms. Andrushko informs us that your refusal to abide by the laws has caused: damage to her property from a dying evergreen tree; her yard becoming infested with weeds, dandelions, grubs and raccoons stemming from your failure to maintain your lawn and yard adequately; and finally emotional distress resulting from years of loud music and bullying from yourself and your adult children.

Specifically, Ms. Andrushko alleges that you have not abided by state statutes: 415 ILCS 5/23, to wit, "...to prevent noise which creates a public nuisance;" and 415 ILCS 5/24, which states, "No

person shall emit beyond the boundaries of his property any noise that unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life..."

Ms. Andrushko also alleges that you have violated Evergreen Park Municipal Codes: Sec. 12-188, which states, "Noise emanating from private property shall not cause distress to persons on neighboring property. No such amplification device shall be employed on or after 8:00 p.m. on any prevailing day and 8:00 a.m. the next day;" Sec. 14-9 which maintains, "The storing or accumulation of any condition which may or can become breeding grounds or harborage for or attraction to insects, rodents, or other possible disease-carrying animals on any property or lot within the village is prohibited."

This is a formal demand that you immediately and forever cease and desist with further violations of codes and statutes infringing upon Ms. Andrushko's right to quiet and peaceful enjoyment of her property.

If your behavior persists, then Ms. Andrushko will have no other recourse than to pursue legal action against you, including, but not limited to, filing a civil complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Please govern yourself accordingly.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tamara K. Tabor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the name.

Tamara K. Tabor

Attorney at Law



IPCB

Illinois Pollution Control Board

GOVERNOR

JB Pritzker



CHAIR

Barbara Flynn Currie



MEMBERS

Brenda K. Carter

Anastasia Palivos

Cynthia Santos



SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

1021 N. Grand Ave. East
P.O. Box 19274
Springfield, IL
62794-9274

Main: 217-524-8500
FAX: 217-524-8508



CHICAGO OFFICE

James R. Thompson Center
100 West Randolph
Suite 11-500
Chicago, IL
60601-3233

Main: 312-814-3620
FAX: 312-814-3669
TTY: 866-323-1677



WEB SITE

pcb.state.il.us

July 8, 2020

Charles Gunnarson, Chief
Division of Legal Counsel
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 N. Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

ENCL: Informal Complaint #: 21-01

RE: Informal Investigation, Environmental Protection Act

Dear Mr. Gunnarson:

Enclosed is a complaint for informal investigation filed by “Anna Andrushko v. Thomas Eagan” for Noise Pollution.

Complainant requested that the Board submit to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) her request for an informal Agency investigation. The Board asks that the Agency review and investigate this citizen’s enforcement complaint. Please inform the Board and all concerned parties of the results of your investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Don Anthony Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

cc: * Anna Andrushko (with attachment)
* Thomas Eagan (with attachment)
* Matthew J. Dunn, Chief, Environmental Division, Office of the Attorney General (with attachment)

INFORMAL COMPLAINT

**Request for Informal Investigation by the
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)**

1. Your Contact Information

Name: ANNA ANDRUSKO
Street Address: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
EVANSTON PARK IL 60805
County: COOK
State: IL
Phone Number: () -

2. Place where you can be contacted during normal business hours (if different from above)

Name: ANNA ANDRUSKO
Street Address: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
EVANSTON PARK IL 60805
County: COOK
State: IL
Phone Number: () -

3. Name and address of alleged polluter

Name: MR THOMAS LAGAN
Street Address: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE
EVANSTON PARK IL 60805
County: COOK
State: IL
Phone Number: () -

5. Describe in detail the source and location of pollution.

Location: 9311 S Spaulding Avenue

Note: My house is unusually closer than the other homes on this block; approximately 6 (six) feet between the two homes. Everything is audible from his house. Mr. Eagan is a smoker, at one time, the location where he was sleeping, I could hear excessive coughing; audible in winter with the windows closed. He owns a siding house and I own a brick home.

Source: Noise Nuisance; excessive music and low frequency caused from his stereo bass. The location is (1) house (2) garage (3) car

6. Describe the duration of pollution, including when you first noticed the pollution, how frequently it occurs, and what season or time of day it occurs:

In summary: 24/7 since Mr. Eagan received a "cease and desist" for noise nuisance.

Mr. Eagan purchased the foreclosed home next door to me approximately 10 (ten) years prior. I lived with my mother until she died (8) years ago. I am a woman that lives alone. Mr. Eagan is using my status to his advantage. After such time Mr. Eagan, and his kids, began playing loud music, first from his house, then from his garage. At first, I ignored most of the noise nuisance, not reporting, until things started to increase, yet still randomly reporting. Mr. Eagan was angered by the police intervention and his kids started to harass me as well as property damage and encroachment; clearly retaliation for police having to tell them to turn down the loud music.

Prior Dates of Noise Nuisance: Evergreen Park 911 calls; Jun 27, 2011, October 26, 2013, October 26, 2013, February 22, 2014, September 21, 2014, February 14, 2017, July 17, 2017.

Just prior to the pandemic stay at home order, around March, I first started to hear rumbling in my house, and it was something I never heard before. The noise went on consistently for hours then at some point it stopped. I began to hear it again days later. The noise and rumbling started to annoy me since I was working from home and could not concentrate. One day the weather was turning warmer and when I exited my house to determine the source of this rumbling, Mr. Eagan had his windows open, and it was very clear that the noise was emitting from his house. Mr. Eagan was playing ethnic music and songs from the 80's era.

The noise nuisance began one day early April at 3:00 am and the rumbling has woken me up and it was deafening. I already determined that the vibrations were coming from his house, so I called 911 to tell Mr. Eagan to turn down his stereo. The next night, same thing, so I called again. The noise nuisance was becoming a daily occurrence. I inquired with the police which informed me they did not hear "loud sound" so it was "unfounded" and ignored.

I continued to make calls and all were "unfounded". Mr. Eagan was aware that the police took a meter and when it did not reach the Municipal Ordinance of 85 decibels, he was cleared to continue. On April 22, 2020, I called 911 because my house was rumbling for hours and after the police refused to speak with the owner, I went to his house and told him to stop, in the presence of the police. I told Mr. Eagan at about 8:00 pm to "turn off the stereo". You are playing it day and night. I know when you leave the house because you turn it off and I know when you return because you turn it back on."

Please see the following article for sources of frequency and the dangers therefore:

Sources of Frequency

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/frequency-source>

What are Sound Weapons? By the Atlantic Journal

<https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2017/08/sonic-attacks/537714/>

University of Salford Manchester

Salford Innovation Research Centre (SIRC)

<https://www.salford.ac.uk/research/sirc/research-groups/acoustics/psychoacoustics/low-frequency-noise/frequently-asked-questions>

Grown NYC

<https://www.grownyc.org/noise>

Choose Publications Link <https://www.grownyc.org/noise/pub>

Physical Health Effects of Noise, Regulating and Mitigating Noise

"Impact of Noise on Health: The Divide between Policy and Science" by Arline Bronzaft

"Why Noise Matters" by John Stewart with Arline Bronzaft, Francis McManus, Nigel Rodgers, and Val Weedon

"How City Noise is Slowly Killing You by Andrea Bartz. Harpers Bazaar, July 25, 2017

"Reducing Urban Noise" Behavioral Science in the Global Arena, Volume 1. Edited by: Elaine P. Congress, Harold Takooshian and Abigail Asper.

"Women Whose Noise Complaints Have Been Dismissed Are Asked to Advocate for A Quieter Environment" By Arline Bronzaft. February 6, 2020.

"Neighborhood Noise and its Consequences, Special Report #3" December 2004 by Arline Bronzaft and Gregg Van Ryzin.

"Impact of Noise on Health: The Divide between Policy and Science" by Arline L Bronzaft

<https://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=76120>

ELIZABETH M. HAYES RM 204

708-974-6290

708-974-1000 COURT HOUSE

0012 Petition for Stalking No Contact Order

(12/01/20) CCG 0812 A

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

-6701 AUGUST 2022
220P50635

People ex rel. _____

Case No. _____

- Independent Proceeding
- Criminal Proceeding
- Juvenile Proceeding

_____ on behalf of

self and/or on behalf of

ANNA ANDRUSHEK

Petitioner

THOMAS E EABAN

Respondent

PETITION FOR STALKING NO CONTACT ORDER

- Emergency
- Plenary (Fill in lines and check boxes as applicable)

Now comes the Petitioner ANNA ANDRUSHEK on his/her own behalf or on behalf of _____, a minor child or on behalf of _____ on his/her own behalf, pursuant to the Stalking No Contact Order Act and moves this Honorable Court to issue a Stalking No Contact Order in this cause and in support thereof states as follows:

Petitioner Information

- Disclosure of the Petitioner's address would risk abuse of the Petitioner or family or household. The address listed is the Petitioner's alternative address for service of Notice.

Name: ANNA ANDRUSHEK
 Address: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE City: EVERGREEN PARK IL State: IL Zip: 60805

Respondent Information

Name: THOMAS E EABAN
 Address: 9311 S SPAULDING AVE City: EVERGREEN PARK IL State: IL Zip: 60805
 DOB: _____ Sex: Male Female Race: WHITE Height: _____ Weight: _____

Distinguishing characteristics: _____

Respondent Employment Information

Works at: _____
 Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Petitioner alleges as to respondent that:

- The following individuals are alleged to be persons who need to be protected from stalking by Respondent
- Respondent has acted in the following manner towards the Petitioner: [State details of incident(s) of stalking (including time and place), as well as effects of incident(s) on Petitioner]

First Incident Date: 6/18/22 Time: 4:41 PM AM PM Location: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
 Description: EVERGREEN PARK IL 60805

THREAT: "I HAVE YOU DIE." "I HAVE YOU DIE TODAY."

Second Incident Date: 3/10/22 Time: 6:00 AM AM PM Location: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
 Description: EVERGREEN PARK IL 60805

IRIS Y. MARTINEZ
 CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
 OF COOK COUNTY
 2022 JUN 27 PM 07
 FILED

WHEN I CAME HOME FROM WORK, IT WAS DARK MR. EGBAN
CAME OUT WALKING ALONG FENCE, HEAVY POLYMER ENGAGING
ME IN CONVERSATION, UNWANTED, TALKING ABOUT ST. PATRICK MY
Additional Incident Date: 3/8/21 Time: AM PM Location: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
EVERGREEN PARK, IL 60805

Description: EXCESSIVE DOGS BARKING TO SCARE MY CATS, DOGS WOULD NOT STOP.

Police report not made Police report made

Police Report no: _____

Remedies Requested

to be provided

Petitioner requests that the court find that the following are protected persons:

ANNA ANDRUSZKO
CATS

Wherefore, Petitioner requests the entry of a Stalking No Contact Order setting forth the following remedies:

- (b) (1) The Respondent is prohibited from threatening to commit stalking or committing stalking.
- (b) (2) The Respondent is prohibited from having any contact with Petitioner and/or (If minor child, list only initials): _____
- (b) (3) The Respondent is prohibited from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, 1 feet of Petitioner's Residence School Day care Place of employment or _____
Said addresses are: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
EVERGREEN PARK, IL 60805
- (b) (3) (Actual notice to Respondent required) The Respondent is prohibited from remaining at Respondent's own Residence School Place of employment. Said addresses are: _____
- (b) (4) The Respondent is prohibited from possessing a Firearm Owner's Identification Card or possessing or buying firearms.
- (b) (5) The following other injunctive relief is granted: _____
- (c) That the Respondent be ordered to pay the Petitioner's costs, including attorney fees (Remedy available only if Stalking No Contact Order is granted.)

Signature of Attorney or State's Attorney

Anna Andruszko
Signature of Petitioner

Under the penalties of perjury and as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned believes the same to be true.

Atty. No.: _____ Pro Se 99500
Name: ANNA ANDRUSZKO
Atty for: _____
Address: 9313 S SPAULDING AVE
City: EVERGREEN PARK State: IL Zip: 60805
Telephone: _____
Primary Email: _____

Date: 6/27/23
Anna Andruszko
Signature of Petitioner

Order of Protection against Anna Andrushko and her animals.

**Thomas E Eagan
9311 S Spaulding Avenue
Evergreen Park, IL 60805**

June 18, 2022 my neighbor, Mr. Thomas E Eagan, told me: "I hope you die." And repeated it: "I hope you die, today."

I immediately took this as an imminent threat and called 911 to report the treat. I am a single female that live alone, not of Irish descent that he has targeted me because I do not have any witnesses when the harassment is instigated by Mr. Eagan, in an effort to force me to move after the passing of my immigrant mother of European descent.

Evergreen Park is largely made up of the Irish heritage as is the majority of the Village of Evergreen Park Administration. Mr. Eagan has conspired with my neighbors, included is Rita M Alexander (Fulton) who is located on this street, and other individuals, sister Donna Marzullo, and her husband Mark Marzullo, Evergreen Park Trustee, City Clerk Catherine T Aparo, Geoffrey Layhe, Supervising Village Inspector, has conspired against me to harass and cause me mental anguish by The village providing Mr. Eagan with documents and confidential information related to me, my house, my police reports, thereby giving Mr. Eagan information only the village was privileged to have, encouraging Mr. Eagan to verbally abuse me and take extraordinary actions and protect him from any citations for ordinance violations. The village has gone further to refuse to provide inspection services against additional neighbor(s) knowingly breaking ordinance violations, some causing property/and or land damages and causing stress and anxiety.

This includes the addition of a protection order against her animals. Mr. Eagan harassment against my cats by acquiring a dog to constantly bark until the cats are also fearful and under distress. The alleged theft of her animal feeding station(s).

During the summer months when I am outside in my yard doing maintenance, Mr. Eagan, each and every time will exist his house to engage in a behavior that is unwanted and unwelcome. During the summer, on average I call police for assistance, at least once a week to document the harassment and intimidation. Ignoring Mr. Eagan escalates into profanity.

In conclusion, the threat of "death" means that my life is in danger. The aggression has been growing and escalating each and every time. The conspiracy initiated by Mr. Eagan and neighbor and Rita M Alexander, has involved others.

- Contacting third parties: Jim Lange, Lange Home Exterior to discuss my contract and details.
Contacting third parties: Village of Evergreen Park associates to receive personal information from Rita Alexander who has personal affiliations with elected officials.
- Threats of violence: Mr. Eagan stated several times: "I hope you die today."

- **Destruction of Property: Ordinance Violation: Tall grass along boundary lot running along entire perimeter.**

Weeds growing onto my fence; over, under, through pickets.
Weeds not maintained germinating, spreading weeds onto my

landscape.

Lawn has excessive grubs causing damage to my lawn and plants, encouraging racoons to dig excessively in yard.

Tree branches ripped off after adult children came to neighbor's house and damaged after they left.

Harboring racoons in his yard, defecating, causing them to enter onto my yard to dig.

- Bogus complaints against my cats that were expunged.

-

Inspection Report: March 12, 2009
Damaged Tree Down
Lien on property

Inspection Report: August 2009
Structure Fire
Suspicious garage fire

Inspection Report: September 10, 2009
Tall Grass/Weeds

Event Report: November 13, 2011
Premise Check

Teenage son of Thomas Egan was waiving a rifle around while I was in my yard doing gardening all afternoon.

Also, had the officer address constant loud music coming from his home.

Event Report: November 17, 2014
Noise Disturbance

Loud music from inside his house can be heard inside my house with windows closed.

Incident Report: May 08, 2015
Animal Cruelty

Animals are being killed by homeowners and there are loud screams coming from the backyard of his house.

Event Report: February 14, 2017
Noise Disturbance

Loud music from inside his house can be heard inside my house with windows closed.

Event ID: March 01, 2017

Vehicle from 9311 Spaulding using driveway as a turn around with signs posted No trespassing

Event Report: July 17, 2017

Noise Disturbance

5 males playing in pool after dark

Event Report: February 28, 2017

Assist Citizen

Recurring friend of daughter using my driveway as a turnaround.

Report: April 25, 2017

Racoons entering my property from 9311 Spaulding via wooden fence

Inspection Report: June 22, 2017

Animal Nuisance or Harborage

Police Report 16-06376 December 27, 2017

Public Complaint/Service

Event Report: February 27, 2021

Mr. Eagan rolls down his car window making creepy face gestures (from the movie the Shining with Jack Nicholson) repeatedly honking car horn as he turns car around to drive past my house

Event Report: March 21, 2021

Excessive Barking Dogs

Event Report: 2021

Mr. Egan exited house to watch me cut grass in an effort of intimidation.

Event ID: 2021

Mr. Eagan yelling across the fence about Jim Lange contract and payment rhetoric.

Report: December 04, 2021

Cat feeding box stolen.

Report: March 08, 2021

Barking dogs, profanity, honing horn when passing house.

Report: March 10, 2022

Stalking. Came home from work in late evening when dark, Mr. Egan was at her fence line engaging in one way conversation through fence, while wearing heavy cologne.

SHIMANOVSKY & MOSCARDINI, LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

130 S. JEFFERSON STREET, SUITE 350

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60661

FAX (312) 466-0823

TELEPHONE (312) 782-2585

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ANGELA R. MANALLI
GLORIA KRISTOPEK
BRIAN G. ELMAN
SARA WALSH
ESTELA GOMEZ
PAULA CANDEA
TAMARA K. TABOR

May 1, 2020

Mr. Thomas Eagan
9311 South Spaulding Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805

Re: **Anna Andrushko**
9313 South Spaulding Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805
Our File Number: IL-82S-W35

Dear Mr. Eagan:

Please be advised that Ms. Anna Andrushko has contacted our office regarding your consistent disregard of ordinances implemented by the State of Illinois and Evergreen Park Municipal codes.

Ms. Andrushko informs us that your refusal to abide by the laws has caused: damage to her property from a dying evergreen tree; her yard becoming infested with weeds, dandelions, grubs and raccoons stemming from your failure to maintain your lawn and yard adequately; and finally emotional distress resulting from years of loud music and bullying from yourself and your adult children.

Specifically, Ms. Andrushko alleges that you have not abided by state statutes: 415 ILCS 5/23, to wit, "...to prevent noise which creates a public nuisance;" and 415 ILCS 5/24, which states, "No

person shall emit beyond the boundaries of his property any noise that unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life..."

Ms. Andrushko also alleges that you have violated Evergreen Park Municipal Codes: Sec. 12-188, which states, "Noise emanating from private property shall not cause distress to persons on neighboring property. No such amplification device shall be employed on or after 8:00 p.m. on any prevailing day and 8:00 a.m. the next day;" Sec. 14-9 which maintains, "The storing or accumulation of any condition which may or can become breeding grounds or harborage for or attraction to insects, rodents, or other possible disease-carrying animals on any property or lot within the village is prohibited."

This is a formal demand that you immediately and forever cease and desist with further violations of codes and statutes infringing upon Ms. Andrushko's right to quiet and peaceful enjoyment of her property.

If your behavior persists, then Ms. Andrushko will have no other recourse than to pursue legal action against you, including, but not limited to, filing a civil complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Please govern yourself accordingly.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tamara K. Tabor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Tamara K. Tabor

Attorney at Law

CC: Anna Andrushko

Guidelines for responsible pet ownership

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Owning a pet is a privilege and should result in a mutually beneficial relationship. The benefits of pet ownership come with responsibilities. These include:

- Lifelong care of the pet. This means committing to the relationship for your pet's entire life.
- Selecting a pet that is suited to your home and lifestyle and avoiding impulsive decisions.
- Recognizing that owning a pet(s) requires an investment of time and money.
- Keeping only the type and number of pets for which you can provide an appropriate and safe environment. This includes appropriate food, water, shelter, health care and companionship.
- Animals that spend extended periods of time outside require habitats that protect their health, safety, and welfare. Outdoor confinement of an animal should include provisions to minimize distress or discomfort to the animal, and assure access to appropriate food, water, and shelter from extreme weather conditions.
- Ensuring pets are properly identified (i.e., tags, microchips, or tattoos) and that their registration information in associated databases is kept up to date.
- Adhering to local ordinances, including licensing and leash requirements.
- Helping to manage overpopulation by controlling your pet(s)' reproduction through managed breeding, containment, or spay/neuter. Establishing and maintaining a veterinarian-client-patient relationship.
- Providing preventive (e.g., vaccinations, parasite control) and therapeutic health care for the life of your pet(s) in consultation with, and as recommended by, your veterinarian.
- Socialization and appropriate training for your pet(s) to facilitate their wellbeing and the wellbeing of other animals and people.
- Preventing your pet(s) from negatively impacting other people, animals and the environment. This includes proper waste disposal, noise control, and not allowing pet(s) to stray or become feral.
- Providing exercise and mental stimulation appropriate to your pet(s)' age, breed, and health status.
- Include your pets in your planning for an emergency or disaster, including assembling an evacuation kit.
- Making arrangements for the care of your pet when or if you are unable to do so.
- Recognizing declines in your pet(s)' quality of life and making decisions in consultation with your veterinarian regarding appropriate end-of-life care (e.g., palliative care, hospice, euthanasia).

Related resources

[Pet care](#)[The veterinarian-client-patient relationship \(VCPR\)](#)[ANIMAL WELFARE](#) [CANINE](#) [EQUINE](#) [FELINE](#) [AVIAN/NOX BIRDS](#) [PET OWNERSHIP](#) [HUMAN ANIMAL INTERACTIONS](#)

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Pet ownership

Whether companion, comedian, confidant, or protector, our pets are always there for us. Because our pets can't speak for themselves, we each take on a responsibility as owners to advocate for them and provide the support and resources they need to live healthy, happy lives. Providing that support begins even before we bring a pet home.

1. Commit

- Avoid impulsive decisions when selecting a pet.
- Select a pet that's suited to your home and lifestyle.
- Keep only the type and number of pets for which you can provide appropriate food, water, shelter, health care and companionship.
- Commit to the relationship for the life of your pet(s).
- Provide appropriate exercise and mental stimulation.
- Properly socialize and train your pet.

2. Invest

- Recognize that pet ownership requires an investment of time and money.
- Make sure your pet receives preventive health care (vaccinations, parasite control, etc.), as well as care for any illnesses or injuries.
- Budget for potential emergencies.

3. Obey

- Clean up after your pet.
- Obey all local ordinances, including licensing, leash requirements and noise control.
- Don't allow your pet to stray or become feral.

4. Identify

- Make sure your pet is properly identified (i.e., tags, microchips, or tattoos) and keep its registration up-to-date.

5. Limit

- Don't contribute to our nation's pet overpopulation problem: limit your pet's reproduction through spay/neuter, containment or managed breeding.

6. Prepare

- Prepare for an emergency or disaster, including assembling an evacuation kit.
- Make alternate arrangements if you can no longer provide care for your pet.
- Recognize any decline in your pet's quality of life and make timely decisions in consultation with a veterinarian.

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Selecting a Pet Dog

Pets are an important part of the American household. Your dog-owning experience will be most enjoyable if you carefully consider which pet best suits your family, home, and lifestyle. The primary reason dogs are given up to animal shelters is unfulfilled expectations, so make an informed decision. Consider any factors that might mean a dog is not a good choice for everyone in the household such as allergies or difficulties tolerating normal dog behavior. Avoid acquiring animals on impulse or as gifts. Take time, involve your family, and give careful consideration to the following questions:

What's special about dogs?

The saying that “dogs are a man’s (or woman’s) best friend” has a lot of truth to it. Dogs have been faithful companions to humans for tens of thousands of years. They are friendly, affectionate, and entertaining. They are also capable of doing extraordinary jobs—and seem to enjoy doing them.

What choices do you have for a pet dog?

Dogs have been selectively bred for generations to exhibit specific physical and behavioral traits. The amazing diversity of dogs includes varied sizes, hair coat lengths, colors, temperaments, and activity levels. A dog’s size may affect its lifespan: the lifespan of a large-breed dog tends to be shorter than that of a smaller dog.

What are the special needs of dogs?

Some dogs may be at greater risk for certain medical conditions, while others may require more training, exercise, and patience to help them to become good companions. Others will need special grooming to manage their coat. Ask your veterinarian about healthcare requirements and temperament that may be common in the breed or type you are considering.

Who will care for your dog?

As its owner, you will ultimately be responsible for your dog’s food, shelter, companionship, exercise, and physical and mental health for the rest of its life. While families should involve their children in caring for a pet, youngsters need the help of an adult who is willing, able, and available to supervise the daily care of a pet. You should arrange for people to care for your dog during planned or emergency absences.

Does a dog fit into your lifestyle?

Feeding, grooming, exercise, play, and elimination are daily needs that must be considered in caring for a healthy, happy dog. Breeders, rescues and shelters should be familiar with every dog they are placing and able to match you with a dog whose temperament and needs are a good fit for your family. Think about the following factors when deciding if you should get a dog and in determining what breed or type would be the most appropriate for you and your family:

- Do you have the time to provide the care and attention a dog needs?

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- Do you live in an apartment or single-family home? Do you have easy access to areas where a dog can exercise?
- How long is your work day? Do you frequently have obligations after work?
- Who will care for your dog(s) in your absence?
- Do you have other pets? Will your new dog get along with your existing pets?
- What future changes might occur in your living situation that would affect your ability to keep your dog in years to come?
- Are you prepared to provide appropriate veterinary care throughout your dog's life to help prevent and treat illness or injury?
- **What are you looking for in a dog** (e.g., jogging or hiking companion, cuddly lap dog, or high energy companion)?
- **What traits might you need to avoid in a dog** (e.g., boisterous, noisy, requiring intensive grooming)?

Should you look for a puppy or an adult dog? What size of dog should you get?

Puppies require additional time for housetraining, socialization, and obedience training, as well as more frequent feeding, exercise, and supervision. Consider the possibility of an adult dog: older pets are often already housetrained, know some basic commands, and usually adapt very well to their new home.

Some larger or high energy dogs require more space, and they may be harder to maintain in an apartment or condominium. Whatever the size of your dog, it must be provided with access to the outdoors multiple times a day for elimination and exercise.

Can you afford a dog?

The purchase price for a dog can vary tremendously by breed and source, and it is only the initial expense for a dog. Dogs need high quality food, proper housing, mental stimulation (e.g., toys, play time), and regular visits to a veterinarian for preventive care. Other costs may include emergency medical treatment, grooming, boarding, licensing, identification, sterilization (spaying or neutering), training, and accessories. Pet health insurance is available and can help defray unexpected expenses resulting from illness or injury.

Where do you find a dog?

Purebred dogs can be obtained from reputable breeders. Both mixed-breed and purebred dogs can be obtained from animal shelters and rescue organizations. In many communities, there are rescue groups dedicated to finding good homes for specific dog breeds and their mixes.

What should you look for in a healthy dog?

A healthy dog has clear, bright eyes; a clean, shiny hair coat; and does not appear thin, overly fat, or show signs of illness, such as nasal discharge or diarrhea. When choosing a dog, pick one that is active, friendly, inquisitive, and not afraid of you. The dog should accept gentle handling and not exhibit signs of aggression. The temperament of a puppy's parents may be an indication of its future behavior. In case of any problems with your new dog you should be able to easily contact the provider of your dog, and they should provide you with up-to-date health records, a receipt, and acknowledgement of their obligations under local Pet Purchase Protection Laws.

What must you do to prepare for your dog?

Before bringing your new dog home, ensure all members of your family welcome this new addition. Prepare an appropriate place for it to eat and sleep and have ready the necessary accessories such as a collar and leash, ID tag, and food and water bowls. Be sure to pet-proof your home to prevent injury to your dog or damage to your possessions. For example, make sure that electrical wires and cords are out of the reach of curious mouths. Ask your veterinarian about other ways to make your home safe for your pet.

Schedule a veterinary examination to assess the health of your new companion as soon as possible to ensure it receives the appropriate

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If you choose a puppy, be prepared for several weeks to months of housetraining and some initial medical expenses for wellness exams, vaccinations, and sterilization. Plan your puppy's arrival when there is sufficient time to socialize and housetrain him or her. If your community offers puppy classes, they are a great way to socialize your new companion and for both of you to learn some basic commands. Frequent, positive contact with people and other dogs early in the puppy's life enhances its future interactions with your family, other people, and their dogs.

Any dog can become bored and potentially destructive if left alone all day without an outlet for its exercise, exploratory, and social needs. Therefore, set aside time each day for activities that are fun for you and your dog such as walking, playing, petting, grooming, etc. Remember that dogs are highly social creatures, and isolating a dog to the backyard or an area of the home with no interaction is one of the worst things you can do.

When you acquire a pet you accept responsibility for the health and welfare of another living thing. You are also responsible for your pet's impact on your family, friends, and community. A pet will be part of your life for many years. Invest the time and effort necessary to make your years together happy ones. When you choose a pet, you are promising to care for it for its entire life. Choose wisely, keep your promise, and enjoy one of life's most rewarding experiences!

Puppy tips

- Eight to 10 weeks is considered an ideal age for a puppy to move to a new home.
- Preventing unplanned litters is an important part of responsible pet ownership. Talk to your veterinarian about the best time to have your puppy spayed or neutered.
- When possible, meet the puppy's parents—their temperaments are often good indicators of what the puppy's temperament will be.
- If you are getting a puppy as a second pet, remember that some older pets may be less tolerant of a puppy's behavior. Ask your veterinarian or dog trainer about introducing your puppy into its new animal family.
- Proper socialization of puppies during the critical socialization period (3-14 weeks of age) has a big impact on your dog's behavior for the rest of its life. See: avma.org/socialization
- Consult with your veterinarian to determine how best to care for your dog including preventive health care, socialization, and training.

Selecting a Pet

Interested in exploring other types of pets? [Selecting a Pet for Your Family](#) has information that will help.

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Walking with your pet

Walking is healthy for you and your dog. Not only is it physical activity, but it's mental stimulation for your dog to smell, see and hear beyond the limits of your yard. Walking helps preserve your pet's muscle tone and joint movement. If your pet is overweight or obese, walking can be a great way to shed those extra pounds.



The following tips can help you design a safe walking program for your dog...or even for your cat. (Yes, it is possible to train a cat to accept a harness and go for walks!)

- Consult your veterinarian before starting any new exercise program with your pet. You need to make sure your pet is healthy enough for the exercise you plan.
- Train your dog to behave on a leash, and seek help to address any behavioral problems.
- Begin with short, frequent walks, and take frequent rests as needed.
- If your pet seems to just want to go back home, try driving to a nearby park or less familiar area for your walks.
- Remember that walks are also a means for your dog to enjoy his/her environment; allow your dog to take "sniff breaks" within reason.
- Build gradually to one or more 15 minutes periods of brisk walking, then allow for cool-down time and recovery.
- Avoid walks during the hottest parts of the day during warmer weather. Learn the signs of heat stress (Your veterinarian can teach you!) so you can recognize and address any problems that occur.
- During warm, sunny weather, avoid hot surfaces – such as asphalt – that can burn your pet's feet.
- Avoid walks during the coldest parts of the day during cold weather, based on your pet's cold tolerance. Learn to recognize signs of frostbite and hypothermia so you can address any problems that occur.
- Walk on safe footing to avoid slips, falls or injuries.
- Avoid deep sand or similar footing because it can cause fatigue and injuries.
- If your pet shows signs of lameness, difficulty breathing, or seems to tire quickly, consult your veterinarian.
- Obey leash laws, and always clean up after your dog.

Starting an exercise program for your pet

You've probably seen the warnings on fitness equipment that instruct you to consult your physician before starting an exercise program. The same applies to your pet, for good reason; it's best to make sure that your pet is healthy enough to begin an exercise program and that the program is tailored to fit your pet's health needs. Not sure where to start with your pet's exercise program? Start with your veterinarian! In addition to walking, there are other opportunities for exercise programs that you can do together with your pet.



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Dog barking

Too much?

It is normal and natural for a dog to bark from time to time for instance, when the postman is delivering mail or when guests arrive. **However, noise from barking dogs can be common source of disturbance, stress and nuisance. So how much is too much?**

Depending on where you live, **it is likely that your neighbours will be able to clearly hear the noise of your dog barking, particularly if it barks outside or you live in an attached property.**

One way to judge whether the amount of barking is too much is to try to put yourself in your neighbours shoes. If they were making a noise that you found disturbing, such as playing music or hammering something, how long would it take before you found it unpleasant?

Problems arise when **dog barking becomes excessive and unreasonable.** Even if you can put up with excessive barking **it is not reasonable to expect your neighbours to do likewise.**

Examples of excessive barking can include: frequent intermittent barking over lengthy periods; sustained barking over more than a minute or two; barking early in the morning or late at night.

Barking and the law

Some neighbours will be willing to approach you about noise that is disturbing them. If they do, this is the time to carefully consider whether your dog is barking too much. If you are out at work you may not realise there is a problem. Neighbours don't generally like to make a fuss so any approach should be taken seriously.

If a neighbour complains to the council we will investigate if your dog/s barking is causing an unreasonable disturbance to your neighbours. Officers will apply their professional judgement when making their decision. If it's a nuisance the ASB route will be taken. If it amounts to a

Statutory Nuisance we may take enforcement action under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This may include the serving of an Abatement Notice on the person responsible for the dog/s requiring the stopping of the barking.

Why dogs bark

Dogs are not by nature solitary creatures. They need the security of a family group. Pet dogs regard their owners as a substitute family and it is quite common for a dog to become distressed and exhibit bad behaviour if left alone for lengthy periods.

With a family to manage or a high pressure job to balance it can be all too easy to forget the needs of the family dog. If a dog is left alone at home while you are out at work you may not realise that it is unhappy, distressed or anxious. Some of the common causes of barking include:

- dislikes being left alone
- frustration
- guarding instinct
- attention seeking
- frightened
- boredom
- excitement

Training is essential

The importance of training cannot be over emphasised. Your dog needs to learn not to bark at just anything that moves. A well trained dog should be able to tell between people allowed into the house and people who are intruders. Good training combined with affection and companionship should help ensure that your dog does not develop bad habits. Start young and start as you mean to go on.

Anti-barking collars that release a harmless spray can be helpful in training to reduce barking but always seek advice before use.

Some other things to try

- Exercise your dog with a walk and playtime games at least 30 minutes before leaving
- Teach dogs to tolerate absences from an early age
- Leave things to amuse him such as toys
- Reward quiet behaviour
- Feed him a small meal so he is more likely to feel sleepy
- Make sure he has access to sufficient water
- If some noises frighten him, try putting a radio on quietly, to mask the noise
- If he barks for attention, try ignoring him for at least half an hour before you go out and don't make a fuss of him on leaving or returning
- Try putting your dog on his own in another room for a few minutes at first and then gradually longer

- Leave your dog somewhere he is familiar with. Close curtains or keep him away from windows if sights and sounds set him off
- Ask someone the dog trusts to take him out for a walk if leaving him for more than a couple of hours
- Some dogs are comforted by the smell of an old jumper or similar
- Try to leave your dog somewhere that barking is less likely to disturb neighbours

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[Aggressive, Nuisance and Dangerous dogs](/residents/dogs/aggressive-nuisance-and-dangerous-dogs/) (/residents/dogs/aggressive-nuisance-and-dangerous-dogs/)

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[Public Space Protection Order](/residents/dogs/public-space-protection-order/) (/residents/dogs/public-space-protection-order/)

Downloads

 **[Nuisance diary sheet](/media/1118/mddc-nuisance-diary-sheet.pdf)** (/media/1118/mddc-nuisance-diary-sheet.pdf)

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EPA Identifies Noise Levels Affecting Health and Welfare

[EPA press release - April 2, 1974]

Noise levels requisite to protect public health and welfare against hearing loss, annoyance and activity interference were identified today by the Environmental Protection Agency. These noise levels are contained in a new EPA document, "Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety (PDF)."

One of the purposes of this document is to provide a basis for state and local governments' judgments in setting standards. In doing so the information contained in this document must be utilized along with other relevant factors. These factors include the balance between costs and benefits associated with setting standards at particular noise levels, the nature of the existing or projected noise problems in any particular area, the local aspirations and the means available to control environmental noise.

The document identifies a 24-hour exposure level of 70 decibels as the level of environmental noise which will prevent any measurable hearing loss over a lifetime. Likewise, levels of 55 decibels outdoors and 45 decibels indoors are identified as preventing activity interference and annoyance. These levels of noise are considered those which will permit spoken conversation and other activities such as sleeping, working and recreation, which are part of the daily human condition.

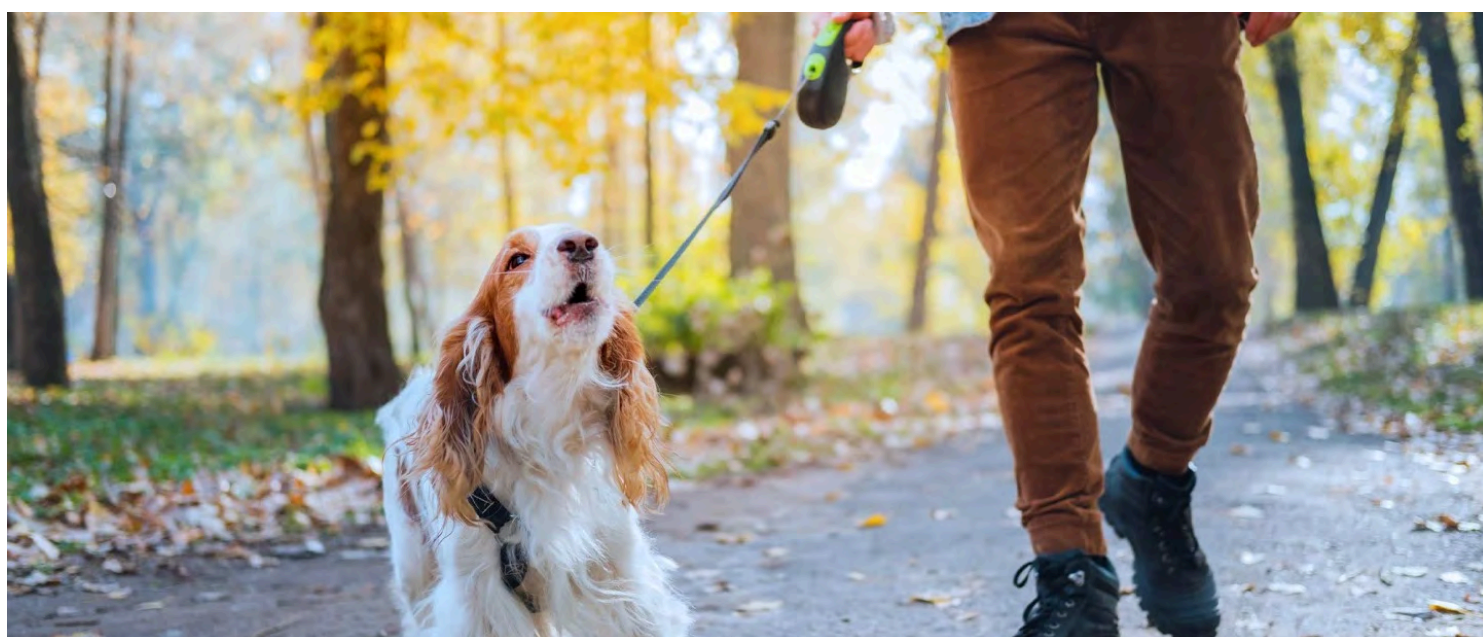
The levels are not single event, or "peak" levels. Instead, they represent averages of acoustic energy over periods of time such as 8 hours or 24 hours, and over long periods of time such as years. For example, occasional higher noise levels would be consistent with a 24-hour energy average of 70 decibels, so long as a sufficient amount of relative quiet is experienced for the remaining period of time.

Noise levels for various areas are identified according to the use of the area. Levels of 45 decibels are associated with indoor residential areas, hospitals and schools, whereas 55 decibels is identified for certain outdoor areas where human activity takes place. The level of 70 decibels is identified for all areas in order to prevent hearing loss.

How to get your dog to stop barking

A barking dog can be a headache for pet owners. Here are six ways to reduce your dog's barking

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Photoboyko/iStock.com

Here's a list of six techniques that can help reduce your dog or puppy's barking. While all can be successful, you shouldn't expect miraculous results overnight and what might work for your pup may not work for another. The longer your dog has been practicing the barking behavior, the longer it will take for them to develop other means of communication or to become desensitized to the things that cause their barking now. Understanding why your dog barks is critical to choosing techniques that may work best for your particular situation.

Always remember to keep these tips in mind while training:

Yelling at your dog to be quiet won't reduce their barking. The goal is to identify why your dog is barking and then give them an alternative way to communicate or remove the stimulus that's causing them to bark.

Keep your training sessions positive and upbeat. Barking is a completely normal part of your dog's communication tools.

Be consistent so you don't confuse your dog. Having everyone in your home on the same page can lead to faster results.

Prevention is key

Whether you've just adopted a new adult dog or it's your first week with a new puppy, keeping your dog busy and exercised will help reduce barking and prevent them from practicing it. Notice what your dog or puppy barks at and use the tips below to reduce the frequency of barking. Barking is normal dog behavior and puppies won't grow out of it, but you can take positive steps to reduce it and teach your dog alternative ways to communicate. Barking can be a really important tool to learn what scares your dog or makes them uncomfortable. Remember, your job as a pet parent is to advocate for your dog, which means not putting them in situations that make them overly stressed. If your dog is barking incessantly, they're trying to tell you they have an unmet need or need to be removed from a scary or overwhelming situation.

Remove the motivation to bark

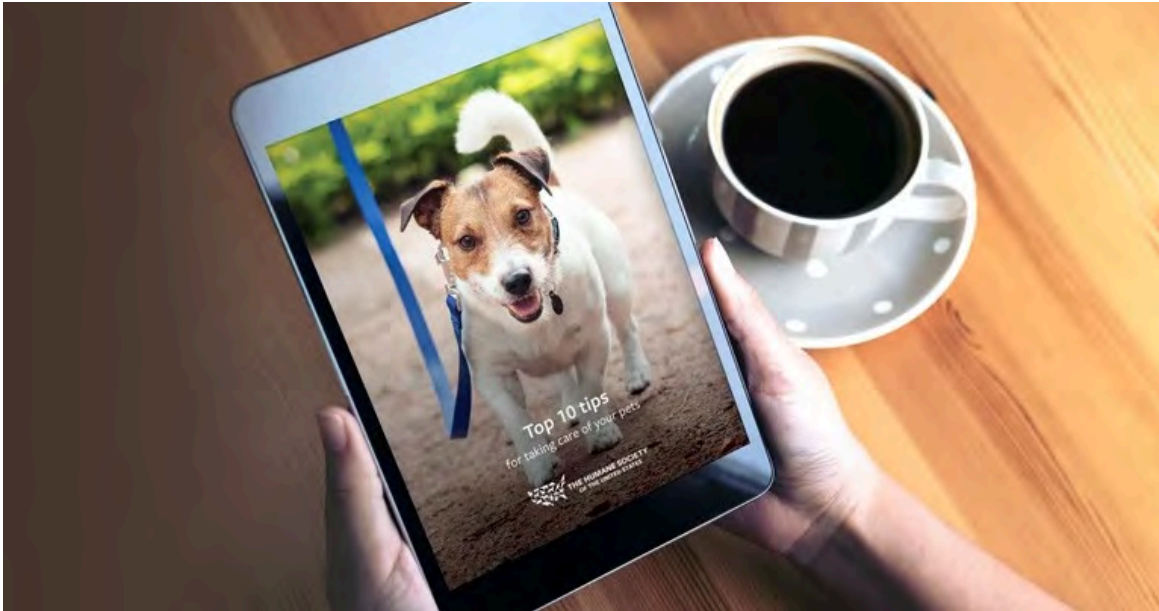
Your dog gets some kind of reward when they bark. Otherwise, they wouldn't do it. Figure out what they get out of barking and work to remove it.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT PASSERSBY

If they bark at people or animals passing by the living room window, manage the behavior by closing the curtains or putting your dog in another room.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THEY BARK TO GO OUTSIDE

If your dog barks when they need to go outside, train them to jingle a bell at the door instead. You can start by bringing them to the bell and giving them a treat when they touch it. Gradually, have them ring the bell before they go out to go to the bathroom.



Top 10 pet tips

Sign up to receive our exclusive e-book full of important information about caring for your pet, including training techniques and answers to frequently asked questions.

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Ignore the barking

If you believe your dog is barking simply to get your attention, try to ignore them. Regular exercise and the use of puzzle toys can keep your dog occupied during a work

call or when you're watching TV. Preventing your dog from barking in the first place — by tiring them out or giving them something to do — is easier than trying to get them to stop barking.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS WHEN CONFINED

If you use a crate or a gated room when you leave the home or have visitors over, be mindful not to let them out of the room or crate when they're barking. Again, the use of puzzle toys and ample exercise before they are confined can really curb their barking. If they are barking, wait until they've stopped — even for a second — to open the crate door or gate or to reward them with a treat or fresh puzzle toy.

As they catch on that being quiet gets them a treat, lengthen the amount of time they must remain quiet before being rewarded.

Keep it fun by varying the amount of time. Sometimes reward them after five seconds, then 12 seconds, then three seconds, then 20 seconds and so on.

Desensitize your dog to the stimulus

If your dog barks at specific triggers, gradually get your dog accustomed to whatever is causing them to bark. Start with the stimulus (the thing that makes them bark) at a distance. It must be far enough away that they don't bark when they see it. Feed them lots of good treats for maintaining eye contact with you and not barking. Move the stimulus a little closer (perhaps as little as a few inches or a few feet to start) and feed treats. If your dog starts barking, you've gotten too close to the stimulus.

Don't be stingy with treats. For example, if you need to pass by another dog on your dog walk, keep some high-value treats in your hand and feed them constantly as you walk quickly by the other dog and then stop once there is enough distance between your dog and the other dog.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT OTHER DOGS

Have a friend with a dog stand out of sight or far enough away so your dog won't bark at the other dog.

As your friend and their dog come into view, start feeding your dog treats.

Stop feeding treats as soon as your friend and their dog disappear from view.

Repeat the process multiple times.

Remember not to try to progress too quickly as it may take days or weeks before your dog can pay attention to you and the treats without barking at the other dog.

If you are struggling with your dog's barking around strangers or other dogs, seek out the help of a positive-reinforcement based dog trainer.

Ask your dog for an incompatible behavior

When your dog starts barking, ask them to do something that's incompatible with barking. Teaching your dog to react to barking stimuli with something that inhibits them from barking, such as lying down on their bed.

WHEN YOUR DOG BARKS AT VISITORS AT THE DOOR

Toss a treat on their bed and ask them to "go to your bed."

When they're reliably going to their bed to earn a treat, up the ante by opening the door while they're on their bed. If they get up, close the door immediately.

Repeat until they stay in bed while the door opens.

Then increase the difficulty by having someone ring the doorbell while your dog is in bed. Reward them for staying in place. You may need to keep a leash on your dog so you can help guide them to their bed when visitors come in.

Keep your dog tired

Make sure your dog is getting sufficient physical and mental exercise every day. A tired dog is a dog who is less likely to bark from boredom or frustration. Depending on their, age and health, your dog may require several long walks as well as a good game of chasing the ball and playing with some [interactive toys](#).

Contact a certified professional dog trainer

If you believe your dog is barking reactively to strangers, family members or other dogs, or if the above tips prove unsuccessful, consider reaching out to a [certified professional dog trainer](#) for help.

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All Animals magazine

Impact of Noise on Health: The Divide between Policy and Science

Arline L. Bronzaft (articles.aspx?searchcode=Arline+L.++Bronzaft&searchfield=authors&page=1)

Professor Emerita, City University of New York, New York, NY, USA (articles.aspx?searchcode=Professor+Emerita%2c+City+University+of+New+York%2c+New+York%2c+NY%2c+USA&searchfield=affs&page=1&skid=0).

searchcode=Professor+Emerita%2c+City+University+of+New+York%2c+New+York%2c+NY%2c+USA&searchfield=affs&page=1&skid=0).

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Abstract

In her chapter "Sources of Noise" in *Noise and Health*, Annette Zaner [1] writes that sounds have been environmental pollutants for thousands of years, citing examples of stories of loud music in the Old Testament and noisy delivery wagons in ancient times. The Industrial Revolution and urbanization in more recent times raised the decibel levels in our communities, especially with the growth in transportation on the roads, on the rails and in the air, as well as the growth of noise polluting products. The proliferation of boom cars, cell phones and wind turbines during the past twenty years has made our world even noisier. Studies have been carried out that have demonstrated the potential impact of these noises on our mental and physical health, and there have been some efforts to lessen some of the intrusive sounds, e.g. aircraft and road traffic noise, but there is still too little attention paid to the deleterious effects of noise. While noise complaints top the list of complaints in major cities worldwide and noise even threatens the natural sound systems of our planet, there is no movement globally to address the noise pollutant. The following paper will examine the research linking noise to health effects, question why governments have not seriously attempted to lower noise levels and suggest ways to lessen the din. Doing so will not only be beneficial to our health and well-being but it would also be wise economically.

Keywords

Noise Pollution (articles.aspx?searchcode=Noise+Pollution&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0), Noise and Health (articles.aspx?searchcode=+Noise+and+Health&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0), Noise and Public Policy (articles.aspx?searchcode=+Noise+and+Public+Policy&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0)

searchcode=+Noise+and+Health&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0), Noise and Public Policy (articles.aspx?searchcode=+Noise+and+Public+Policy&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0)

searchcode=+Noise+and+Public+Policy&searchfield=keyword&page=1&skid=0)

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1. Introduction

Noise has been defined as an unwanted, uncontrollable and unpredictable sound that disturbs and annoys an individual. With this definition, there has been a tendency to view noise as an annoyance and, secondly, as a sound that is deemed annoying to an individual on a personal level. Thus, it has been said that one person's music is another person's noise. Viewing noise as personal to the listener and as simply annoying has resulted in ignoring the potential harm of this pollutant. However, a growing body of research has sufficiently demonstrated that noise is more than annoying—it is a mental and physical health hazard. Furthermore, while there may be some people who are less impacted by intrusive sounds and some who are very much disturbed by surrounding sounds, we find that the larger number of people in the middle range of the normal curve is indeed affected by transportation noises, construction noises, community noises, and neighbor noises. This paper will identify the research linking noise to adverse health impacts and, hopefully, it will persuade readers to reach out to their public officials to introduce policies to lessen the surrounding noises for the sake of the well-being of all people.

1.1. Noise: A Longtime Pollutant Calling Out for Attention

When Pope Francis, in his visit to the United States several years ago, stood outside Independence Hall in Philadelphia to deliver a resounding message in his soft voice to millions of people both standing before him in person and listening via the media, he reminded all of us that a powerful message need not be accompanied by a loud voice. In his talk, he mentioned the wise men that met and wrote the United States Constitution in that same building in May 1787. However, I doubt that the Pope knew that these men asked to be surrounded by quiet as they set down the principles by which this newly found nation would be governed.

"Freshly spread dirt covered the cobblestone street in front of the Pennsylvania State House, protecting the men inside from the sound of passing carriages and carts." ([Http://www.barefootsworld.net/consti15.html](http://www.barefootsworld.net/consti15.html)).

Noises indeed would have intruded upon their thinking, their interactions and their deliberations. Possibly, the individuals, shaping American policy today on noise, or for that matter any of the issues being addressed in Congress, are failing to move our country forward on these issues because they don't understand that loud talking and shouting intrude on thoughtfulness and wise decisions. Shouting may have catapulted President Donald Trump to the Presidency, and, apparently, he still believes speaking loudly carries clout. Will he learn, and hopefully soon, that better decisions are forged when voices are lowered?

As Annette Zaner notes in her chapter on Sources of Noise in Noise and Health [1], loud sounds have been environmental pollutants for thousands of years, citing examples of noisy delivery wagons in ancient times and stories of loud music in the Old Testament. She states that in recent times, from the end of the 19th century into the 20th century, the Industrial Revolution and urbanization raised the decibel level in our communities, especially with the growth in transportation on the roads, on the rails and in the air, as well as the growth of noise polluting products. In the mid 20th century in the United States, there were efforts in some cities to reduce noise impacts, e.g. New York City. However, it was the passage of the Noise Control Act in 1972 and the establishment of the Office of Noise and Abatement (ONAC) in the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that made noise abatement a national issue. This office was mandated to develop programs to educate people to the dangers of noise and to inform them of ways to reduce noise in their lives. ONAC also assisted state governments with their noise reduction efforts. While acknowledging that additional research was needed to strengthen the link between noise and health effects, the United States' position was best reflected in the statement made by Dr. William H. Stewart, former Surgeon General, in his keynote address to the 1969 Conference on Noise as a Public Health Hazard:

"Must we wait until we prove every link in the chain of causation? I stand firmly with Surgeon General Burney's statement of 10 years ago. In protecting health absolute proof comes late. To wait for it is to invite disaster or to prolong suffering unnecessarily."

US EPA "Noise: A Health Problem. Office of Noise Abatement and Control, August 1978 [2]

Additionally, Russell Train, the administrator of EPA, in a 1976 talk on aircraft noise, stated:

"It is time for all to come together, and to come to grips with the problem of aviation noise, and to build, at long last, an air transportation system that is safe, healthy, and quieter."

US EPA "Aviation Noise: Let's get on with the job. April 1976 [3].

Then Ronald Reagan became President in 1981 and he essentially closed down the Office of Noise Abatement and Control in US EPA. He and his EPA administrator Anne Gorsuch declared that it was best to deal with noise issues at the state level, even though at that time many of the states depended on federal funding and direction for its anti-noise efforts. While the federal government still oversees noise abatement in some areas, e.g. noise in the workplace, the agency deemed to oversee the Noise Control Act, namely the US EPA, essentially disbanded its noise activities. Speaking to the closing of the Office of Noise and Abatement under former President Reagan, the then Noise Manager of Oregon, Terry Obteska, wrote: "The demise of the federal program in 1981 has been a disastrous experiment, resulting in the wholesale death of state and local programs [4]." Sidney Shapiro who solicited Mr. Obteska's comments, as well as similar responses from other state environmentalist heads, wrote in his report "The Dormant Noise Control Act [4]" that the decision to defund the Office of Noise Control and Abatement signaled to the states that noise was not important. Thus, noise was now seen as a "nuisance," a condition that could be handled by adaptation.

President Reagan was followed by both Democratic and Republican Presidents who have similarly shown no interest in curbing noise. Neither has Congress these past twenty years. Why? One explanation might be that ONAC was to initiate a Buy Quiet program which would have asked industry to lower the decibel levels of their products, e.g. home appliances, construction equipment, etc. and while industry at some future date did indeed lower the decibel levels of such products, it is possible that in 1981 they determined that they would rather quiet their products at their own pace without government intrusion. I believe that government decisions are still influenced by corporations and the "noise making" companies would rather deal with the issue on their own terms, rather than have the government oversee their actions.

Listening to a speech that President Barack Obama gave to Congress, early in his first term, I thought his administration might demonstrate an interest in the noise issue. He spoke of a school he visited in Dillon, South Carolina as a place where they had "...to stop six times a day because the train barrels by their classroom." As he made this statement, he pointed to a student from that school, Ty'Oshema Bethea, who was sitting next to his wife. I hoped his comment would lead him to do something about noise in the schools, a topic I have researched and written on, but to my disappointment, the words he used in that speech were largely uttered to draw attention to the student he invited to his talk. I later learned that the school the President visited did receive local funding that addressed the leaks, the peeling paint and, hopefully, the noise.

Now that Donald Trump is President of the United States, one could ask what role will the federal government play in lessening the impacts of noise on health, in light of the fact that the Noise Control Act passed in 1972, is still in effect. That act was passed to "...promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health and welfare." Recognizing that the US EPA has essentially ignored the Noise Control Act for the past thirty-five years, one could still wonder about the attitude of a new administration toward noise pollution, especially since President Trump has been combating aircraft noise over his Florida estate for over twenty years including a 2015 lawsuit seeking damages for "creating an unreasonable amount of noise [5] ."

A visit to the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) first page today does not list any reference to noise as an environmental pollutant. One has to click into several sections to access information on noise and its effects and in one of the sections accessed, noise pollution is linked to the Clean Air Act, as if the Noise Control Act never stood on its own. Further exploration of EPA's interest in noise will yield a page that states that the Noise Control Act has not been rescinded; it is inactive. In other words, The United States passes laws but they don't have to be enforced.

When one does find some information on the adverse effects of noise on health, the research and studies cited are not recent; thus, omitting research that more strongly linking noise to health effects that have been conducted in the past five years. There is on the site a large publication dating back to the 1970s that is identified as "Foreign Noise Research in Noise Effects: a Survey of Foreign Noise Effects Research. Highlighting a publication as only containing foreign research raises the question of the applicability of the findings to Americans. That EPA will undoubtedly continue to ignore the deleterious impacts of noise is not unexpected in light of the fact that the head of the EPA, Scott Pruitt, has been critical of the agency for many years. This view is strengthened by the recent New York Times article [6] which noted: "Reports last week that the administration is proposing deep budget cuts for government agencies including...and the Environmental Protection Agency have fueled new fears of databases being axed..."

With the loss of the Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) these past thirty plus years, citizens in the U.S., especially those exposed to aircraft noise, have had no federal agency to advocate lessening the noise in their communities. Although the Federal Aviation Administration oversaw aircraft noise, ONAC could provide pressure on this agency by statements, as noted above, that aircraft noise had an adverse impact on health. Noise continued to be a more pressing problem as the years passed and citizen groups were formed throughout the United States to combat this pollutant. Working with citizens in the New York region, Congresswoman Nita Lowey introduced a bill in the House of Representatives in 1997 to refund ONAC, as did Senator Robert Torrecelli in the Senate. While they were able to gather forty-five sponsors in the House and four in the Senate, their bills did not pass. Congresswoman Lowey attempted to introduce her legislation to refund ONAC in 1999 and 2005 but to no avail.

1.2. Noise: Still a Viable Pollutant

Today in 2017 the most vocal spokespersons for abating noise belong to these groups across the country who have been adversely impacted by intrusive noises, especially those living near airports. Several of these groups are calling for their Congresspersons to roll back the Federal Aviation Administration's program aimed to improve air travel because the agency has not paid close enough attention to the noise incurred by restructuring the air routes. In 2016 Congresswoman Grace Meng of New York City, joined by several colleagues in other states, has introduced legislation, similar to that supported by the Congresswoman in 1997, to give the federal government a voice in lessening noise, especially that of aircraft. In the Senate, Senators Schumer and Gillibrand introduced a comparable bill. Congresspersons in Arizona, California, Florida, New York, etc. have introduced legislation to give local communities a greater role regarding flight paths because residents are being exposed to unacceptable levels of aviation noise. However, bills introduced by Congress people have to be voted on to become law and while citizen groups are hopeful that the federal government will eventually become concerned about noise impacts, in my opinion, the turmoil in Washington today casts doubt on that optimism.

In speaking against a proposal to build noise barriers along busy highways, the Chair of the Transportation Committee, Bill Shuster stated: "If a homebuilder is willing to build his home next to a highway or an airport, they know what the consequences are [7] ." Such comments only underscore the unlikelihood of legislation that would curb noise of residents living near highways or airports or the refunding of the Office of Noise Abatement and Control in the Environmental Protection Agency.

2. Is Noise Really A Health Hazard?

Yet, the literature supporting the adverse effects of noise on mental and physical health has grown in the last fifteen years, underscoring the need to move ahead with federal noise legislation [8] [9] [10]. However, while there have been a few American papers, more of the research has taken place in Europe. Interestingly, the US Federal Aviation Administration Office of Environment and Energy funded a paper entitled "A Review of the Literature Related to Potential Health Effects of Aircraft Noise [11]" in which its author Hales Swift states: "...there are also questions as to whether the results are directly transferable from a collection of European populations to an American one." This statement is repeated a second time in this Review. While I understand that studies have to be replicated, I don't believe that in our global society, we should wonder whether Americans respond differently to noise than do Europeans. Do we bring in comparisons amongst different nations when we discuss causes or treatments of diseases? Thus, with the United States hesitant to generalize noise impacts on health and well-being from European findings, this paper can safely conclude as follows:

"A great deal of research remains to be done in the field of health effects of noise."

Thus, without additional research, the federal government might feel justified in taking it "slow" when it comes to noise abatement, especially with respect to airport-related noise.

To be fair to the Federal Aviation Administration, it did support the Correia, et al study [9] cited above which found "...a statistically significant association between exposure to aircraft noise and risk of hospitalization for cardiovascular diseases among older people living near airports." The Transportation Research Board, a program of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, devoted its September-October 2015 magazine (TRB, Number 299) to Public Health and Transportation. The first article by Dannenberg and Sener in that issue, "Why Public Health and Transportation: Setting the Stage [12]," states that "...noise can contribute to adverse health effects, including sleep disturbance, hearing loss, and decreased performance." The article then suggests policies that could lessen impacts of noise on nearby populations: "...changing airport runway use patterns, flight path locations, and hours of operation." With a study on six million older residents that found a relationship between aircraft noise and cardiovascular disease, and an article in a journal funded by state and federal agencies that acknowledges the harmful effects of noise on nearby populations, one could hope that in the near future United States policy decisions will be influenced by scientific findings on the deleterious effects of noise. So far, there has been a divide between research and policy in the United States when it comes to noise impacts. This statement is supported by a Hammer, et al. paper [13] which notes that while "...tens of millions of Americans suffer from a range of adverse health outcomes due to noise exposure," there is not yet "... a national plan to reduce environmental noise pollution."

3. Are We Sure Noise Is Harmful to Health?

The United States is not alone when it comes to determining whether research findings directly impact policy decisions. This is especially true with the recently identified noise intrusion that has received much attention worldwide—noise from wind turbines. In the search for alternative sources of energy, it was with enthusiasm that public officials and environmentalists worldwide have welcomed the possibility of wind as a viable alternative to fossil fuels. Wind turbines were erected in communities in the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia. Then, reports started coming in that residents living near these newly erected turbines were complaining about headaches and loss of sleep. Interestingly, the first response from industry and government was that these people were imagining these impacts.

When Dr. Nina Pierpont [14] wrote her book reporting her findings of vertigo, dizziness, sleep disturbance and other physiological disturbances in a group of 38 residents living near wind turbines, she was widely criticized for her very limited, less than scientific study. Dr. Pierpont's study calls for replication but it should not have been dismissed. In science we start with exploratory research on small numbers and then we move on to studies with larger numbers and greater control of the variables. For example, in the New York Times article on December 15th 2016 [15], entitled "Your Brain Versus 'Harold'", the author reports on a study relating fitness to thinking in older people that had been conducted on sixty older men. The article indicates that further research is needed but still gives credence to the results reported. One obvious shortcoming of the study is that it only included male subjects but the author of this article in the introductory paragraph generalizes the findings to all "...older people." The New York Times in its Tuesday Science section frequently reports findings of studies with small numbers and less than ideal control as does the mass media. The findings of these studies are suggestive, although treated more seriously in the media, and should lead to further research. Dr. Pierpont's study should also be a call for additional research exploring the relationship between wind turbine sounds and visual effects and health impacts.

In chapter 5 of Why Noise Matters [8] there is a discussion of several studies that have found that people get more annoyed by wind turbines than noise from road traffic and other industrial sounds. Why Noise Matters concludes that noise need not stop the development of onshore wind turbines, especially if carefully located, but unless the noise issue is seriously addressed, it will harm people and curb the development. Garret Keiser in his book The Unwanted Sound of Everything [16] states that the "...noise effects of wind turbines have been routinely denied by ignorant or unscrupulous developers," supporting his conclusion with studies affirming this statement as well as his experiences personally visiting residents in Maine who described to him the impacts that nearby wind turbines had on their lives.

Acknowledging the fact that a growing number of individuals and organizations have expressed concern about the impact of noise from wind turbines on residents living nearby, the Government of Canada, through its Minister of Health asked the Council of Canadian academies to conduct an assessment of the research that has examined the association between exposure to wind turbine noise and adverse health effects. A panel of experts from Canada and other countries worldwide was set up to evaluate the evidence linking health impacts of wind turbine noise and to identify research gaps as well. The Council of Canadian Academies issued its report "Understanding the Evidence: Wind Turbine Noise" in the Spring of 2015 (www.scienceadvice.ca). The Executive Summary found sufficient evidence between exposure to wind turbine and annoyance, limited evidence to support a relationship between exposure to wind turbine noise and sleep disturbance, inadequate evidence to support link between wind turbine noise and stress and found inadequate evidence to conclude the presence or absence of a relationship between other health effects and wind turbine noise. Recognizing that chronic exposure to other sources of noise, e.g. air and road, have led to stress responses and in turn to risk factors for cardiovascular disease, the Panel found that "...available evidence does not allow conclusions with regard to the prevalence of annoyance or other health effects." The Panel also recognized that A-weighted measurements which have been commonly used to assess potential impact of wind turbine noise on residents may "...fail to capture the low frequency components of wind turbine sound." This failure to include low-frequency measurements in determining impacts of wind turbine sounds was considered a shortcoming in determining potential health impacts.

The Canadian report states that Canada is increasingly depending on wind turbines to provide their citizens with electricity. With that in mind, the Panel notes that the health effects of wind turbine noise have rarely been expressed with "...detailed, reproducible and rigorous data sufficient to support a conclusion on either causation or magnitude of any potential health effect." However, in light of the earlier statement above that evidence does not allow a conclusion of absence of a relationship, one might expect a final statement stressing greater caution as Canada moves forward with wind turbine development. Additionally, the statement that: "Community engagement helps to inform and educate local residents, as well as involve them in a wind energy project with the goal of fostering social acceptance" also calls into question whether this report will indeed "...inform decision-making and academic research on the subject" as the Panel hopes it will.

That Canada, like the United States, may not have depended in recent years on scientific findings to determine policy is supported by a New York Times op ed article written by Dr. Wendy Palen of Simon Fraser University [17] . She states that in 2007, shortly after Stephen Harper became Prime Minister, rules were issued that kept federal scientists from discussing their findings with the media. She then goes on to say that these scientists feared retaliation if they spoke up about "...science that affected public health or the environment." She also writes that environmental data were discarded and that the Prime Minister's government passed a bill that "...eliminated or amended our marquee environmental protection laws." Dr. Palen concludes on a more reassuring note stating that the election of the new Prime Minister Justin Trudeau may "...put scientists' right to speak and the promise of evidence-based decisions alongside job creation and economic growth."

Reading Dr. Palen's essay tends to underscore my conclusion above that the Council of Canadian Academies report on wind turbines might not lead to sound decision making and appropriate academic research. Secondly, Dr. Palen's writings on the actions to weaken environmental protection laws by the Harper government sounded so familiar to what former President Reagan did with respect to the noise arm of US EPA. Thirdly, Dr. Palen warns in her first sentence that President Trump's actions so far do not bode well for science in the United States and in her last sentences she urges American scientists to reject interference and to stay vocal and vigilant. I cannot agree more heartily. So as not to be completely pessimistic that people's responses to a noise source, such as wind turbines, will tend to be ignored, I refer to the action by a Danish municipality to cancel plans for all on shore wind turbines because of the possibility that "...low frequency noise affects health." [18] . One resident in this municipality was quoted as saying: "The politicians have let us citizens come first."

4. Is Smoking a Health Hazard?

As a child I suffered from asthma and continue to do so but am pleased to report that I have it under control, thanks to my respiratory inhalers. I knew from the time I was very young that I could not be around people who smoked because of my asthma. As I grew older, I could not attend certain meetings because there was too much cigarette smoke in the meeting rooms. For the most part, I, and others like me, were dismissed by smokers who did not believe their cigarette smoke harmed our health. The cigarette industry, supported by the government, similarly dismissed the harmful effects of secondary smoke and argued that there was insufficient research to support the complaints of the many people who claimed they were made sick by cigarette smoke. Yet, there were thousands upon thousands of people who evidenced through their coughing and discomfort in smoke-filled rooms that cigarette smoke harmed them. Today, one is constantly reminded on television segments that parents who smoke will be damaging the health of their children. Later research confirmed what I and my fellow sufferers knew all along that second-hand smoke is harmful to others. While one might say that the "hard" research was necessary to link cigarette smoke to adverse health impacts, I would say that the numbers of people who complained about cigarette smoke should have clued those in decision-making positions to pay greater attention to these complaints. In general, greater weight should be placed on vocal expressions from individuals about their health status. Even doctors today say that they should listen more attentively to what their patients are saying and not simply limit their evaluations on available standard medical tests. Russell Train, quoted above, in speaking about action to

limit noise impacts, said that we should not wait for “every link in the chain of causation” before we act because to do so would “invite disaster and prolong suffering unnecessarily.” I believe we waited too long to take action on limiting cigarette smoking and I second his comments regarding noise impacts.

5. Policy Decisions Should Reflect Research Findings

As a researcher, I do indeed believe that “hard” data are needed in determining what actions should be taken to remedy certain situations, Forty years ago, when a parent in my psychology class asked me to do something to lessen the impact of passing train noise on her child’s classroom because she believed it intruded on his learning in that classroom, I responded that we would need some evidence to demonstrate that the noise affected classroom learning. It was the request of this mother that led me to carry out a study on the effects of elevated train noise on learning [19]. When we found that by the sixth grade children exposed to the passing train noise were nearly a year behind in reading compared to children on the quiet side of the school building, we then were able to use the data to abate the train noise by to persuade the Transit Authority to put rubber padding on the tracks adjacent to the school and the Board of Education to acoustically tile the classroom ceilings. A later study [20] found that after the noise abatements were in place, children on both of the sides of the school building were now reading at the same level. These two studies, often spoken of as landmark studies, received wide attention in the media.

During these past thirty plus years a number of studies have also found that noise disrupts student learning and so the link between noise/learning link is indeed stronger. However, should New York City have waited to lessen the noise at Public School 98 after learning the results of my study until the evidence would be stronger to justify action? I still wonder why New York’s Transit Authority and Board of Education acted so quickly in abating the train noise’s impact on classroom learning. The City could have taken the position that more research was needed. These two studies I conducted on noise and classroom learning were also cited by community groups concerned with nearby aircraft noise adversely affecting classroom learning. Interestingly, their efforts to lessen the impacts of aircraft noise on classroom learning resulted in a million dollar nationwide program in the U.S. to abate noise in classrooms affected by such aircraft. A recent government-sponsored study by Sharp, et al. [21] examined the effect of this sound insulation and found the adverse impacts on learning disappeared after the insulation was in place. Here is another example where research findings resulted in policies that benefitted children and, hopefully, could be cited as demonstrating that we need not conduct endless studies before taking action. However, unfortunately, government agencies today still raise questions about the strength of evidence to support changes in policy, whether it be noise or another adverse pollutant.

John Stewart and his associates took the opportunity following Brexit to write an ebook *The Noise Climate-Post Brexit* [22] in which they outline ways to alleviate noise from a variety of sources, namely, airport, traffic, community, neighbor, piped in music and wind farms. John Stewart and his co-authors, the majority of whom contributed to *Why Noise Matters* [7], start their latest book from a position that recognizes the deleterious effects of noise on health. The authors then acknowledge that the European Union has taken steps to identify the sources of noise but have not yet acted sufficiently to lessen the noises. Stewart, in a private conversation, stated that the UK can now focus on ways to abate the noise now that it is not tied to EU oversight. He added that he hoped that Prime Minister May would be responsive to the suggestions outlined in their book.

6. Noise Policy Must Reflect Research that Noise Is a Health Hazard!

I now conclude that there is an abundance of evidence linking noise to adverse mental and health impacts. I include here vocal complaints from people exposed to noise that have not become part of our larger research and the papers published in academic journals. For thirty years, as a member of GrowNYC, formerly Council on the Environment of New York City, I have received complaints about noise from New York City citizens. Noise is one of the major complaints to our 311 Complaint Line. The people who contact me are not part of a formal study but I believe I am qualified enough to speak to the nature of their complaints and the stress and discomfort they have experienced because of noise intrusions. Yet, actions to alleviate the noises of intrusive sources, e.g. roads, rail, aircraft, wind turbines, construction sites, etc. have lagged behind the research. In a paper I wrote entitled “Abating New York City transit noise:: A matter of will, not way” [23] I described how the knowledge to lessen New York City’s transit noise problem exists but the desire to act does not. I firmly believe it is the same with respect to other sources of noise, in that the ways to lessen the noise do exist but the desire to do so does not. In a chapter I wrote for *Environmental Toxicants* [24], I listed several methods to control noises in apartment buildings, hospitals, in schools and on highways, stating that architects, engineers and developers should be as aware of the acoustical environment of their projects as they are of the visual.

Furthermore, I would argue that cost to abate noise is not the overriding issue that many claim it is in that the cost in not alleviating the noise may be higher. We often do not factor in medical and educational costs in deciding what to do about noise sources. When we speak of the costs of lessening aircraft noise, do we consider the medicals costs of older individuals who are being admitted to cardiovascular units because of the impacts of overhead

aircraft? When we speak of costs to lessen noises within schools, are we factoring in educational costs of children who have fallen behind in reading because of noisy classrooms? Do we not already know how to design restaurants so that the interior sounds are less offensive, leading many potential customers, especially older people, to avoid the “noisy” venues. Are very loud restaurants really good for business?

7. Conclusion

I have frequently written about my younger daughter’s reaction to her mother conducting research on the effects of noise on classroom learning. She, only eight then, thought it was obvious that children could not learn in a noisy classroom. Her mother explained that she would have to look at the children’s reading scores to find out if the noise actually interfered with learning in order to justify requesting ways to decrease the noise. Yes, I had to explain to this child why data were necessary to support changes. Now over forty years later, she observes out that her mother is still overseeing a federal study on noise impacts in the classroom and writing on the adverse effects of noise on health and she is utterly bewildered. I, too, am astonished that I am still writing to urge people to lessen the din in their lives in order to protect their health. However, to be fair there are far more people today that support my views than there were forty years ago when I started to write about noise pollution.

Yet, will the outcry from citizens concerned about the deleterious effects of noise on health convince governments to pass policies to address noise pollution? Will public officials recognize that sound data already exist to justify passing and enforcing such policies? I will urge public officials to heed former Surgeon General William H. Stewart’s quote noted earlier.

“Must we wait until we prove every link in the chain of causation? I stand firmly with Surgeon General Burney’s statement of 10 years ago. In protecting health absolute proof comes late. To wait for it is to invite disaster or to prolong suffering unnecessarily.”

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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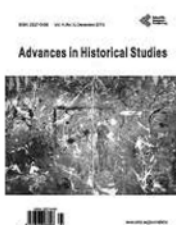
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Irish Terrier

Dog breed

Overview

Characteristics

Buy or adopt

Health

Grooming tips

History



American Kennel Club

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - American Kennel Club

The Irish Terrier, 'Daredevil' of the Emerald Isle, is a bold, dashing, and courageous terrier of medium size. Known for his fier...

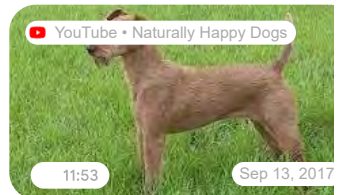
Hypoallergenic

Yes

Lifespan

13 to 15 years

webmd.com



YouTube - Naturally Happy Dogs

11:53

Sep 13, 2017

People also ask

Is an Irish Terrier a good family dog?

Suitability for Family Life

Like many terrier dog breeds, the Irish Terrier can lack patience with children - especially if overhanded or grabbed. **They can however make good family dog where there are older, dog-aware children.**



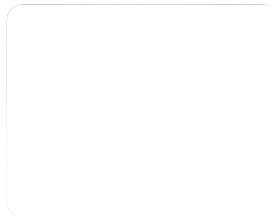
Purina UK
<https://www.purina.co.uk/find-a-pet/irish-terrier>

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - Purina UK

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Do Irish Terriers bark a lot?

Irish Terriers may bark to alert, but **they're not known for excessive barking.** Nov 27, 2023



PetMD
<https://www.petmd.com/dog/breeds/irish-terrier>

Irish Terrier Dog Breed Health and Care - PetMD

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About

The Irish Terrier is a dog breed from Ireland, one of many breeds of terrier. The Irish Terrier is considered one of the oldest terrier breeds. The Dublin dog show in 1873 was first to provide a separate class for Irish Terriers. [Wikipedi](#)

Temperament: [Intelligent](#), [Lively](#), [Respectful](#), [Dominant](#), [Protective](#), [Trainable](#)

Hypoallergenic: Yes

Life expectancy: 13 – 15 years

Colors: [Wheaten](#), [Red Wheaten](#), [Red](#)

Origin: [Ireland](#)

Mass: 24 – 26 lbs (Adult)

Irish Kennel Club: standard

Feedb:

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Airedale Terrier

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Do Irish Terriers shed?

Are Irish Terriers hyper?

Irish Terriers are on the high end when it comes to energy levels. However, with enough exercise and mental stimulation, they are usually laid back in the house.



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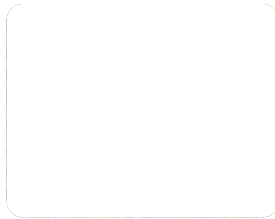
 Orvis
<https://www.orvis.com/irish-terrier>

[Irish Terrier - All About Dogs - Orvis](#)

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers hyper?](#)

Can you leave Irish Terriers alone?

The Irish Terrier breed thrives on human interaction and they become very attached to their owner so this dog breed is **not suited to be left alone for long periods.**



 Lifetime Pet Cover
<https://www.lifetimepetcover.co.uk/dog-breeds/irish-t...>

[Irish Terrier Breed Information | Lifetime Pet Cover](#)


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What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?

Potential barking.

Irish Terriers must be taught at an early age that they are not the rulers of the world. The toughness that makes them suited to killing vermin can frustrate you when you try to teach them anything. Terriers can be stubborn and dominant and will make you prove that you can make them do things.




 Your Purebred Puppy
<https://www.yourpurebredpuppy.com/reviews/irish-ter...>

[Irish Terriers: What's Good About 'Em, What's Bad About 'Em](#)

Search for: [What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?](#)

Are Irish Terriers good off leash?

Irish Terriers are great athletes and need regular exercise, so a fenced backyard is ideal. Failing this, they require walking always on a leash several times a day to maintain mental and physical fitness.

 American Kennel Club
<https://www.akc.org/dog-breeds/irish-terrier>

[Irish Terrier Dog Breed Information - American Kennel Club](#)

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers good off leash?](#)

Are Irish Terriers hard to train?

Irish Terriers, however are not naturally obedient; they are not programmed to take instructions. After all, you need to be a free thinker to catch a rat or a rabbit, not wait to be told what to do. They get bored easily, but they love to please you and, with lots of praise and time, will learn almost anything.



Southern Irish Terrier Society
<https://southernirishterriers.co.uk> › buying-guide › care-...

Care Guide - Southern Irish Terrier Society

Search for: [Are Irish Terriers hard to train?](#)

What diseases are Irish Terriers prone to?

Do Irish Terriers cuddle?

Do Irish Terriers like to swim?

What are Irish Terriers known for?

Do you have to strip Irish Terrier?

Are Irish Terriers protective?

Do Irish Terriers like cats?

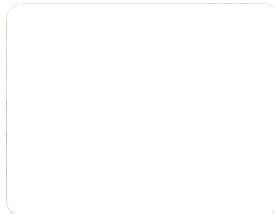
Are Irish Terriers hypoallergenic?

Are Irish Terriers calm?

Are Irish Terriers tails docked?

Is an Irish Terrier a good pet?

Irish Terriers are known for their bold and spirited personalities. They are confident, intelligent, and independent dogs. **They are very loyal and make great companions for individuals and families alike.** While they can be friendly and sociable, **they can also be reserved with strangers, making them good watchdogs.** Aug 1, 2023



BorrowMyDoggy
<https://www.borrowmydoggy.com> › dog-breed-guides

Doggypedia | Irish Terrier - BorrowMyDoggy

Search for: [Is an Irish Terrier a good pet?](#)

How big can Irish Terriers get?

What is the demeanor of an Irish Terrier?

What is the nickname for the Irish Terrier?

Do Irish Terriers have separation anxiety?

Are Irish Terriers hunters?

Irish Terriers were bred to hunt fox, otter, and other unwanted small mammals, and they were extremely good at it. In World War I, they also proved they were adept at serving as sentries and messengers.



VCA Canada

<https://vcanada.com> » [know-your-pet](#) » [irish-terrier](#)

Irish Terrier | VCA Canada Animal Hospitals

Search for: **Are Irish Terriers hunters?**

Can Irish Terriers be off leash?

What is a fun fact about Irish Terrier?

Will an Irish Terrier protect you?

Can Irish Terriers live with cats?

What do Irish Terriers eat?

Are Irish Terriers good farm dogs?

They are one of the oldest terrier breeds. They were originally used as vermin hunters and versatile farm dogs. During World War I, they excelled as messengers and sentinels for the military forces. The Irish Terrier is cheerful and spirited; they are also courageous and independent.



Breed Info – Hill Creek Veterinary Hospital

<https://hillcreekvet.com> » [client-resources](#) » [irish-terrier](#)

Irish Terrier - Breed Info – Hill Creek Veterinary Hospital

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What do Terriers like to play with?

Are Irish Terriers stubborn?

Is the Irish Terrier hypoallergenic?

Can an Irish Terrier be left alone?

How much walking does an Irish Terrier need?

Which terrier has the best temperament?

Do Irish Terriers bark a lot?

Do Irish Terriers shed?

Are Irish Terriers hyper?

What are the disadvantages of Irish Terriers?

Are Irish Terriers guard dogs?

What are some interesting facts about the Irish Terrier?

Are Irish Terriers good off leash?

Are Irish Terriers obedient?



ISSUES

- Boom Cars
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- Landscaping
- Engine Brakes
- Rumbler Siren
- Neighbors**
- Electric Vehicles

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Neighbors

Summary

Know The System

Animal Noise

Business Establishments

Children

Negotiating with the Neighbor

How To Reduce Noise (If Neighbors Complain)

Gathering Evidence

Dealings with the Neighbor

Dealing with the Authorities

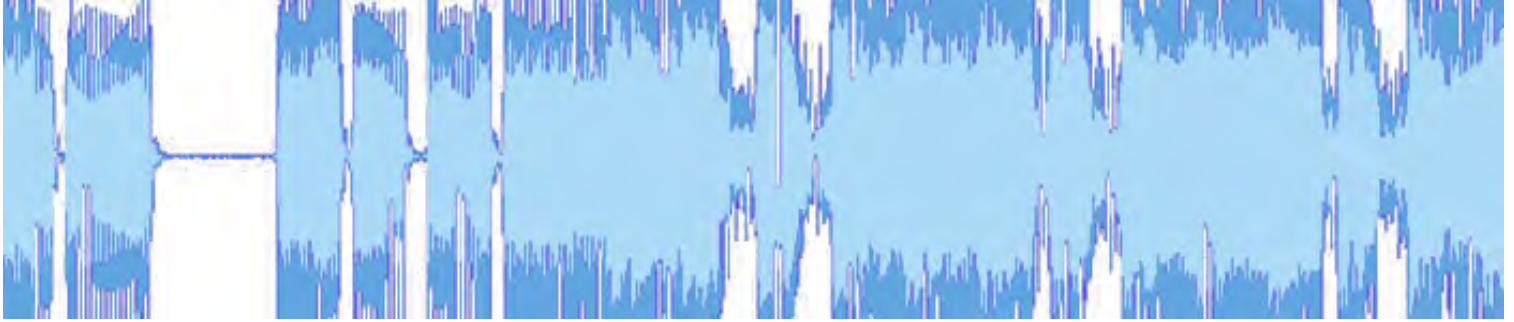
Summary

You have the right to the peace and enjoyment of your own home.

Most municipalities view noise complaints as a quality of life issue, but for people exposed to noise on a constant basis - it is a form of assault. They feel they are the only one suffering and often feel helpless and trapped in their own homes and apartments.

People who create or allow noise to intrude on a neighbor are indifferent to the rights of others. It is a form of passive aggressive behavior. Where children and teenagers are involved, parents need to set clear examples of appropriate behavior. Businesses are responsible for their environmental impact on the community.

In any conflict between two parties, there is usually a hidden third party that is behind the turmoil. Disputes between neighbors are often caused by boom cars, car alarms, and loud exhaust systems. The prevalence of these technologies has turned neighbor against neighbor, whereby the companies that produce these products quietly profit and assume no liability.



[HOME \(/\)](#) | [EDUCATION \(/EDUCATION\)](#) | [NOISE AWARENESS \(/NOISE\)](#) | [SOLVING NOISE PROBLEMS \(/NOISE/SOLVING\)](#)

Solving Noise Problems

Protect Yourself and Your Family From Dangers of Noise

- Wear earplugs in noisy places, e.g workplace, sports arenas, engaging in sports such as auto racing and speed boating, and while riding motorcycles, dirt bikes and motor scooters.
- Sound-treat your home: Use heavy curtains on the windows, acoustical tile on the ceilings and walls, rugs on the floors; caulk and seal all air leaks to reduce the noise coming in from the outside.
- Turn down the volume of radios, stereos especially with headsets, iPods.
Purchase the least noisy air conditioners and appliances for your homes and keep them in good repair. Create a demand for quieter appliances, e.g. hair dryers.
- Protect your children from noise: avoid noisy places but when you can't, cover your child's ears in these places; don't buy noisy toys, discipline children with stern looks and softer voices.
Tell your teenagers about the hazards of noise; e.g. loud video arcades, concerts, headsets.

Consider Quiet for Others

- Respect your neighbor's right to quiet, e.g. Keep your radios, stereos and television turned down.
- Don't vacuum late at night. Soft coverings should be placed on floors. Keep your pets as quiet as possible.
- Don't honk horns except in emergency.
- Educate friends and neighbors about hazards of noise

Noise in New York: How Noisy? New Code! Who Can Help With Complaints?

Noise Complaints: Number One "Quality of Life Issue." With the City's 311 Hotline logging over 335,000 noise complaints in FY 2005. Nearly half of those calls were "neighbor noise" complaints. (Refer to Bronzaft and Van Ryzin study [here](#)) New York is not alone in fielding noise complaints because citizens around the world have

reported an increase in noise.

New York City's Revised Noise Code: The new legislation establishes a more flexible, yet enforceable Noise Code, that responds to the need for peace and quiet while maintaining New York's reputation as an exciting, vibrant city with a rich nightlife.

For more information click on the following links:

Information on the Law (<http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/noise/index.shtml>)

Who Can Assist With My Noise Complaints?

Construction, **Barking Dogs**, Cooling Units, Bars, Nightclubs, Discos, Outdoor Cafes - call 311 and provide as much information as possible, e.g. automobile license, nightclub address, number of building with loud cooling unit. 311 will route the call to the Department of Environmental Protection who will investigate the complaint.

Car Alarms - Required to shut off automatically within three minutes of activation. If alarm continues beyond required time, call 311 and call will be routed to police department. New York City Police can disconnect audible burglar alarms. It should be noted that New York's new Noise Code calls for a study of noise abatement strategies for audible motor vehicle burglar alarms.

Motorcycles, Boom Cars and Loud Exhaust Systems. Get the license plate number and report to the local police precinct. If problem persists, contact your local Police Precinct Council and your local Community Board.

Ill-fitting Gratings and Manhole Covers - Department of Transportation. Street Metal Plates - determine who is doing the work, e.g. government agency, Con Ed, Verizon, Keyspan (nearby truck may offer clue). Then contact appropriate agency.

Public Sanitation Vehicles - Call Department of Sanitation. New York's new Noise Code calls for a study of vehicle back-up warning devices and findings and recommendations of this study are to be reported to the Mayor.

Noise Associated with Airports, Rapid Transit and Railroad Operations. The new Noise Code asks the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection to study and propose strategies to control and/or reduce sound levels associated with airports, rapid transit and railroad operations.

Dealing with Neighbor Noise Complaints

Except for loud parties which can be handled by calls to local police precincts, neighbor noises are not generally dealt with by the Police Department nor the Department of Environmental Protection. Neighbor noises are generally reported to landlords or managing agents. Apartment dwellers should be entitled to quiet enjoyment of their apartments by building leases.

A recent study entitled: "Neighbor Noise" - A Problem That Needs to Be Addressed by Arline L. Bronzaft of the GrowNYC and Betty Cooper Wallerstein, Chair of the East 79th Street Neighborhood Association found that landlords and managing agents tend to ignore neighbor noise complaints. A questionnaire asking for information on "neighbor noise" was sent to managing agents of 56 buildings on the Upper East Side. Only 23% of the agents contacted responded to the questionnaire after two mailings and phone calls. It is doubtful that neighbor noise is

not a problem on the Upper East Side but if it were not a problem, the short questionnaire could have been completed by the managing agent stating that noise is not a problem. More likely, the lack of response indicates that noise is not much interest to managing agents.

The City's Mediation Centers report that neighbor noise complaints are high on their list of complaints. Neighbor noise complaints can be called in to community boards and local public officials.

The 79th Street Neighborhood Association and the East 83/84 Block Association are working on seeking ways to address the issue of neighbor noise complaints by strengthening rental and coop/condo leases.

A Quieter Community Is Up to You!!!

- **Become Informed:** Become knowledgeable about the noise problem, the effects of noise and potential solutions. You will have to do homework to discuss the noise problem intelligently. Document the noise problem by keeping logs of noise occurrences, including time, date and duration. You can also purchase an inexpensive decibel meter to measure how loud the noise is. Know whether there are laws that can be used to correct the noise problem. Seek out possible solutions. Remember - you may end up knowing more about the noise problem than the public officials or enforcement agencies.
- **Get Organized:** The noise in your neighborhood must also be disturbing your neighbors. Knock on some doors, speak to neighbors in the stores, and set up a small meeting in someone's home. Get yourselves a name, e.g. Neighbors Against Community Noises; elect some officers, add some well-known names to your advisory board, secure a mailing address and print formal stationery.
- **Be Prepared to Do A Lot of Work:** Only a few will do the bulk of the work - expect that. However, you can get lots of signatures on petitions to enlarge the group's size. Remember: There must be a "We" to battle noise!
- **Take Advantage of Existing Community Groups:** Some communities have block associations, local community boards or other existing groups that may welcome a group devoted to noise problem. You may be able to attach your group to this existing organization which should allow you to use their already formalized stationery.
- **NYPD Precinct Councils:** New York Police Department Precinct Community Councils hold meetings where residents can voice concerns about quality of life issues. Attend these meetings and get noise on the agenda.
- **Community Boards:** Members of these Boards re appointed by City Council members and the Borough President. Every community board in New York City has an Environmental Protection Committee. Find out who chairs the committee and ask to have noise problem addressed. Attend community board meetings and speak up on noise issue. Ask the Community Board's District Manager for assistance with noise problem.
- **Enlist Your Public Officials:** Your local Council members will be most accessible. Ask them to join the noise group and add their names to your stationery. Enlist them in your efforts to quiet the noise and to educate the community on the importance of lowering the decibel level.
- **Discover Which Agencies May Be Most Helpful:** Is it the Police Department, the Transit Authority, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the Buildings Department? Write a letter on your impressive stationery to the appropriate agency asking for a meeting on the problem. Have representatives from your groups and representatives of your public officials attend this meeting.

The Symptoms & Side Effects of Force-Feeding Noise into the Domestic Environment

Despite its reputation as a minor irritant, research has shown noise to be a debilitating and potentially lethal toxin. Hence, forcibly projecting noise into someone's living quarters in chronic fashion has the potential to disrupt their autonomic and endocrine functions severely enough to catapult the entire family into a state of frequent agitation and near constant distress, thereby setting in motion a predictable process of physical, mental, and emotional deterioration, accompanied by functional impairment and the severe disruption of interpersonal relationships. This chart delineates that process.

The immediate effect of an externally generated in-home noise inundation:

Increased heart rate	Respiration increases	Blood pressure increases	Shift in hormonal profile	Shift in electrolyte balance	Dry mouth	Goose bumps
Sweating	Pupils of the eye dilate	Changes in blood lipids	Altered blood viscosity	Altered blood flow	Cold hands	Cold feet
Digestion slows dramatically	Stomach upset	Loss of appetite	Transient sexual dysfunction	Tooth grinding	Bracing/muscle tension	Anxiety
Agitation	Irritability	Anger	Aggression	Interpersonal conflict	Discord within the family unit	Self-medicating
Functioning impaired	Physical coordination impaired	Accident rate potentiated	Error rate potentiated	Inability to think clearly	Judgment is impaired	Inability to make decisions

The impact of forcibly projecting noise into the home environment over time:

Autonomic disruption grows constant	Sense of constant tension	Endocrine disruption constant	Constant emotional upset	Emotional lability	Exaggerated startle response	Fear of being startled
Anticipatory anxiety	Uncontrollable rumination	Chronic anger	Chronic strife within the family	Chronic depression	Chronic disorganization due to constant disruption of scheduled activities	Schedule is adjusted so all activities revolve around the noise source
Noisy rooms of house abandoned	Uncontrollable rage	Increased risk of violence	Affectionate exchanges cease	Chronic sexual dysfunction	Social relationships abandoned	Social activities abandoned
Childhood learning impaired	Kids fall behind in school	Adult job performance dips	Upset over new job stress	Symptoms mimicking psychological disturbance develop	Difficulty falling asleep - even in a quiet environment	Difficulty staying asleep - even in a quiet environment
Chronic fatigue	Merriment becomes rare	Chronic restlessness	Concentration impaired	Memory impaired	Chronic muscle tension	Chronic muscle contraction headaches
Persistently recurring migraine headaches	Aversion to going outdoors	Regular exercise ceases	Once occasional high blood pressure now becomes chronic	Heart disease takes root	Old substance use increases	New substance use begins
Substance use solidifies	Marked consumption of Rx drugs	Reaction time is slowed	Accident rate increased	Sensitivity to noise is heightened	Family interactions grow dysfunctional	Children fail in school
Chronic overeating	Newfound overweight problem	Chronic loss of appetite	Newfound underweight problem	Chronic gastro-intestinal distress	Resilience wanes as adaptive capacity is diminished	Gums and dental health deteriorate
Ongoing hair loss	Exacerbation of pain	Worsening of preexisting maladies	Immune system dysfunction - increased risk of cold, flu, and infection	Increased risk of developing stress-related disorders	Increasing frequency of illness in general	Recuperation from illness hampered
Exhaustion	Heart palpitations	Classical conditioning generates secondary distress and discord	Abandonment of recreational activities	Abandonment of essential activities	Hopelessness/suicidal ideation	Premature aging

After years of being elevated due to noise force-fed into the home, chronic hypertension – the silent killer – wreaks irreversible damage.

End Organ Damage:

Enlarged heart	Heart attack	Heart failure	Hardening of the arteries	Aneurysm
Stroke	Dementia	Eye damage	Kidney damage	Total loss of sexual function

SOURCES:

The World Health Organization

The Journal of Experimental Medicine

The Garvan Institute of Sydney, Australia

The British Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

The European Heart Journal

The research of Johns Hopkins University

The research of the Institute for Social Medicine at Berlin's Charite University Medical Centre

The Archives of Environmental Health

The United States Environmental Protection Agency

The British Medical Association

The research of Craig Mixon, Ed.D., Barkingdogs.net

GED requires any person engaging in an activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste to minimise those risks so far as reasonably practicable. Pollution can include the emission of noise.

In addition to these GED obligations, under section 166 and section 168 of the Act respectively, a person must not emit, or permit the emission of, '**unreasonable noise**' (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/legislative-noise-framework#5.2-unreasonable-noise>) or noise prescribed to be '**aggravated noise**' (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/legislative-noise-framework#5.3-aggravated-noise>) from a place or premises that are not residential premises.

Purpose and scope

Purpose

This guide provides general guidance on how to recognise potentially unreasonable noise. It also contains general information on how the duties under the Environment Protection framework relating to noise may be complied with. It is intended for business operators and regulators.

Scope

This guide provides general guidance on what may constitute unreasonable noise from non-residential premises, including:

- commercial, industrial and trade premises
- indoor entertainment venues
- outdoor entertainment venues and events
- construction and demolition sites
- transport infrastructure such as roads and railways.

- provide detailed industry-specific guidance on controlling risks associated with noise emissions. For industry-specific guidance see **part 8** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/resources>) of this guide.
- cover other laws and regulations that apply to noise in Victoria, for example, the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, local laws made under the *Local Government Act 2020*, and Victoria's planning system.

The Act and its subordinate legislation do not set standards for hearing conservation. This is addressed by occupational health and safety legislation.

EPA guidance does not impose compliance obligations. Guidance is designed to help duty holders understand their obligations under the *Environment Protection Act 2017* and subordinate instruments, including by providing examples of approaches to compliance. In doing so, guidance may refer to, restate, or clarify EPA's approach to statutory obligations in general terms.

It does not constitute legal or other professional advice and should not be relied on as a statement of the law. Because it has broad application, it may contain generalisations that are not applicable to you or your particular circumstances.

You should obtain professional advice or contact EPA if you have specific concerns. EPA has made every reasonable effort to provide current and accurate information, but does not make any guarantees regarding the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information.

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EPA's approach to regulating unreasonable noise

structures) that can be heard. Vibrations can sometimes also be felt. Noise can be unwanted in various circumstances, for example when it is unpleasant, loud, or disturbing.

Why noise is an issue

Noise can impact the environment, health and wellbeing of people and animals (considered to be sensitive receivers) and interfere with the enjoyment of a place when not managed appropriately. It can disturb sleep, interfere with domestic and recreational activities, affect children's learning and development, and otherwise pose a risk to environmental values. In certain circumstances, noise can lead to anxiety and stress.

5.2 Unreasonable noise

Environmental noise is a part of everyday life. The amount of noise a person experiences will depend on where they live and what is happening in their local environment at that time. EPA acknowledges that some noise is inevitable and cannot be eliminated. It is a by-product of human activity of all kinds. Whether noise is unreasonable noise will be considered in this context.

Under section 166 of the Act, a person must not emit or permit the emission of unreasonable noise from a place or premises that are not residential premises.

Unreasonable noise is defined in section 3(1)(a) of the Act as noise that is unreasonable having regard to the following:

(i) its volume, intensity or duration

(ii) its character

(iii) the time, place and other circumstances in which it is emitted

(iv) how often it is emitted

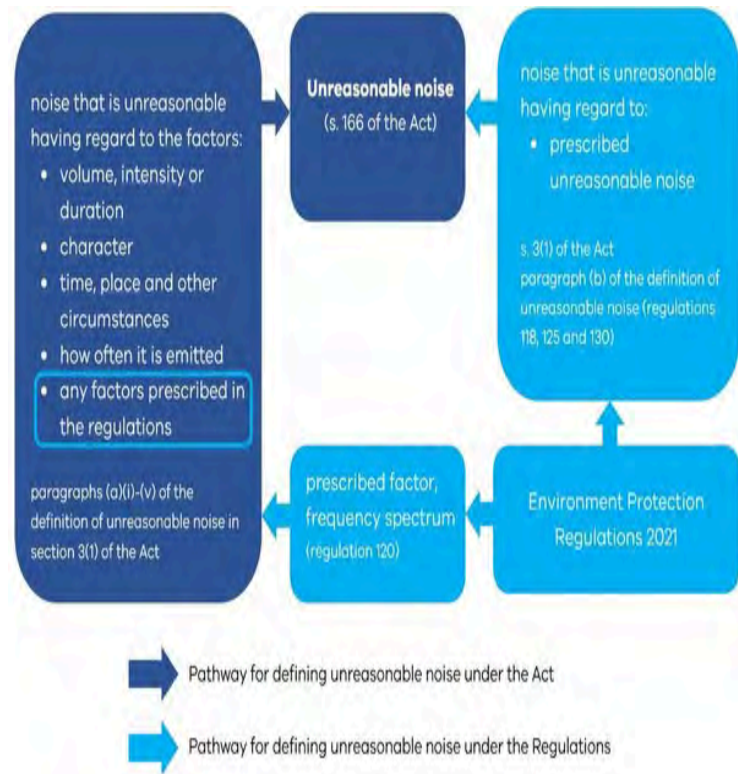
(v) any prescribed factors.

Unreasonable noise may also be defined as noise that is prescribed in the Regulations to be unreasonable noise or prescribed to be not unreasonable noise.

low frequency noise.

There will also be circumstances where a noise source cannot be assessed under paragraph (b) of the definition as it is emitted from a source listed under regulation 117 (such as intruder alarm or construction noise). These noise sources will be assessed by the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition. Refer to **part 6.3** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/determine-unreasonable-noise#guideline6.3>) of this guide for more information on regulation 117, the Noise Protocol and detailed noise assessments.

There are therefore 2 independent ways in which noise can be determined to be unreasonable as shown in Figure 1.



(Figure 1: Pathways for determining if the noise emitted is unreasonable noise).

- music noise from an indoor entertainment venue (other than noise from sources listed in regulation 124) is aggravated noise if the effective noise level exceeds the noise limit by a specified amount for the relevant operating time-period (regulation 127) (other than noise which complies with regulation 122)
- music noise from an outdoor entertainment venue or outdoor entertainment event is aggravated noise if the effective noise level exceeds 80dB(A) assessed as an L_{Aeq} of 15 cumulative minutes at any measurement point in a noise sensitive area at any time (regulation 131) (other than noise which complies with regulation 122).

The Noise Protocol contains procedures for taking measurements to determine if noise from the above sources can be considered aggravated noise.

Aggravated noise is a serious offence and significant penalties apply. EPA may take action for aggravated noise offences including issuing notices, or proceedings against the offender.

5.4. The general environmental duty

The GED (section 25 of the Act) is central to Victoria's environment protection laws. Anyone engaging in an activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste, must minimise those risks so far as **reasonably practicable** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1856>). The GED applies to all persons in Victoria.

Pollution includes the emission of noise. As a result, people in management and control of an operation or activity that may create a risk of harm to people and the environment through the emission of noise must understand and proactively manage that risk. This could include implementing controls and systems to minimise the risk of harm from noise and its effects so far as reasonably practicable, using and maintaining those controls and systems responsibly. It also includes evaluating the ongoing effectiveness of noise controls, for example by checking the performance of noise control measures when they are installed and over time.

The GED is separate to, and operates independently of, the unreasonable noise provisions of the Act and Regulations. This means that compliance with the unreasonable noise provisions in part 7.6 of the Act or part 5.3 of the Regulations will not always mean compliance with the GED has been achieved.

For more information on risk management, refer to:

- EPA publication 1695
Assessing and controlling risk: a guide for business (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1695-1>)
- **Manage your environmental risk** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/how-to/manage-environmental-risk>)

Duty holders should also consider any applicable noise limits and the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise under the Act when conducting risk assessments and planning how to minimise risk so far as reasonably practicable. By appropriately minimising the risk associated with noise emissions duty holders can reduce the likelihood of emitting unreasonable noise. See **part 6** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/determine-unreasonable-noise>) of this guide for further information on noise limits and the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise.

Case studies 1, 2 and 4 in **part 7** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/unreasonable-noise-guidelines/controlling-noise-case-studies>) of this guide provide examples of using the GED, in combination with unreasonable noise factors, to address noise emissions.

5.5. The environment reference standard

The **Environment Reference Standard** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/laws/compliance-and-directions/environment-reference-standard>) (ERS) is a tool made under the *Environment Protection Act 2017*.

The ERS:

- identifies environmental values that the Victorian community want to achieve and maintain

standards for a range of regulatory purposes including, but not limited to:

- making new regulations or compliance codes
- conducting audits
- assessing applications for planning permits and to rezone land.

5.6. Legislation outside of EPA's noise framework

In addition to the Act and Regulations, noise in Victoria can be regulated by other legislation such as the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, local laws made under the *Local Government Act 2020*, and Victoria's planning system. Duty holders are responsible for ensuring that they comply with all applicable laws.

Noise from rolling stock (trains or trams used by a passenger transport company for the provision of a passenger service) is in certain circumstances excluded from the application of the Act (including the GED) and the Regulations (including the unreasonable noise and aggravated noise provisions). This is set out under section 251B of the *Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983*.

However, while the Act and Regulations do not apply to noise from rolling stock, they can apply to the maintenance, cleaning or loading of rolling stock stabled in a siding, yard, depot or workshop. For further information, refer to the **Commerce industry and trade noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/commerce-industry-and-trade-noise-guidelines>).

The GED and unreasonable noise provisions also apply to the operation of rail and rail-related infrastructure, such as noise from transformers that service the rail.

Determining if noise is unreasonable noise

compliance, the characteristics of the person engaging in the activity, and other relevant criteria and factors (for example, public interest).

In the regulations, certain types of noise may be prescribed as not being unreasonable.

6.2. Factors that determine if noise is unreasonable noise

Create a noise pollution report (<https://portal365.epa.vic.gov.au/pollution-report-form/>)

The Act states the factors we must consider when determining if noise is unreasonable (other than for prescribed unreasonable noise). This is set out in section 3(1)(a)(i) to (v) of the definition of unreasonable noise in the Act.

Factors include: volume, intensity, duration, character, time and place, and how often it occurs.

Volume

Volume refers to how far the noise spreads throughout the affected location, both indoors and outdoors.

High volume noise can travel throughout a building or a neighbourhood. Having nowhere to escape from the noise increases its impact on people. **The noise does not need to be loud in all surrounding areas to be unreasonable.** Volume considers the presence of noise throughout the affected location.

Intensity

Intensity refers to how loud the noise is.

More intense noise can be intrusive, can disturb sleep and interfere with hearing, such as listening to music, the television and having a conversation.

Character

Character is an objective description of what the noise sounds like. For example, the character of the noise can be considered:

- tonal - if it can be described as squealing, whining, humming, droning or throbbing
- intermittent - if it suddenly becomes noticeably louder and maintains the louder level for at least one minute
- impulsive - if it has a sudden burst of sound that can be described as banging, hammering or thudding
- a rattle - if it has a rapid succession of short, sharp sounds, usually from something shaking or vibrating.

Noise with an unpleasant character is likely to be more disturbing than noise of the same intensity without that character. Some activities create noise with less intrusive characteristics which is less likely to be considered unreasonable.

The time, place and other circumstances in which noise is emitted

Time refers to when the noise occurs.

Noise at night and in the early morning can disturb sleep whereas that same noise during the day may not be unreasonable. Limiting times of operation of noisy equipment, vehicles, and operations to when they will be less disturbing is an effective way of reducing noise and vibration impacts and is less likely to trigger a finding of unreasonable noise.

Place refers to whether the noise would be expected to be heard within the context of nearby activities. For example, noise from some commercial activities, such as deliveries to shops, could reasonably be expected to be heard near a shopping centre. However, the business owner should also consider the time that truck deliveries occur and schedule deliveries to times that are less disturbing, so far as reasonably practicable.

Noise occurring frequently can be a problem, particularly when it happens for multiple days.

Noise that recurs infrequently is less likely to be deemed unreasonable, especially if it is of short duration.

Any prescribed factors

Regulation 120 prescribes frequency spectrum as a prescribed factor for the purposes of paragraph(a)(v). This prescribed factor applies only to noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises.

Frequency spectrum means 'the distribution of the energy or the magnitude of a sound across each frequency component'. Frequency is defined in the Regulations as 'the property of sound that measures the rate of repetition of the sound wave, in Hertz (Hz) or cycles per second'.

EPA publication 1996 **Noise guideline: assessing low frequency noise** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1996>) can be used to determine whether the emission of low frequency noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises is unreasonable noise based on the frequency spectrum. It provides threshold levels and a method for assessing low frequency noise. The threshold levels are not noise limits.

Consider how factors work together

Noise can be unreasonable based on any factor or combination of factors. However, when assessing any one factor, EPA will balance consideration in the context of the other factors. A noise may have high volume and intensity, but short duration, and/or may not be emitted often, or there may be other circumstances that mean that the emission of noise at the volume and intensity was unavoidable.

For example:

- A high-pitched tonal droning noise that can be heard within the living room and bedrooms of a home may be unreasonable noise because of what the noise sounds like (its character) and because it spreads widely throughout a house or a neighborhood (its volume). However, in other circumstances, a

If EPA determines a person or business has emitted or permitted the emission of unreasonable noise, EPA may investigate, provide advice or take compliance and enforcement action (for example, issue a remedial notice under the Act) to resolve the contravention. EPA acts in accordance with its Compliance and Enforcement Policy.

Find out more about EPAs:

- **Regulatory approach** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/what-we-do/epa-regulatory-approach>)
- **Compliance and Enforcement Policy** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1798-2>)

6.3. Environment Protection Regulations 2021

As discussed in section 3.3 of this guide, the Regulations prescribe what is unreasonable noise for the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of unreasonable noise in section 3(1) of the Act from:

- commercial, industrial and trade premises (regulation 118(1))
- indoor entertainment venues (regulation 125(1))
- outdoor entertainment venues and events (regulation 130).

This is intended to provide greater certainty to duty holders and the community and creates a second pathway for determining if noise from the above sources is unreasonable for the purposes of section 166 of the Act. Under Division 3 of Part 5.3 of the Regulations:

- noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises (other than noise from sources listed in regulation 117) is unreasonable noise if the effective noise level exceeds:
 - the noise limit that applies at the time the noise is emitted, or
 - the alternative assessment criterion that applies at the time the noise is emitted if the assessment of the effective noise level is conducted at an alternative assessment location in

but this does not include music noise emitted if the entertainment venue complies with the live music entertainment venues provisions set out in clause 53.06 of the Victorian Planning Provisions and the noise limit that applies to that venue (regulation 122).

- music noise from outdoor entertainment venues or outdoor entertainment events is unreasonable noise if:
 - the effective noise level exceeds the noise limit that applies to that venue or event at the time the noise is emitted, or
 - the effective noise level exceeds the alternative assessment criterion that applies at the time the noise is emitted if the assessment of the effective noise level is conducted at an alternative assessment location as specified in the Noise Protocol, or
 - the music noise is audible within a noise sensitive area outside the times in any relevant permit issued by EPA or, if there is no permit, outside the relevant standard operating hours in the Regulations, or
 - the music noise from a concert is emitted without a permit issued by EPA that is required for the venue or event

but does not include music noise emitted if the live music entertainment venue complies with the live music entertainment venues provisions set out in the Victorian Planning Provisions and the noise limit that applies to that venue (regulation 122).

For further information about how unreasonable noise applies to entertainment venues and events, see **Entertainment venue and outdoor event music noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/entertainment-venue-and-outdoor-event-music-noise-guidelines>).

The Regulations do not prescribe what is unreasonable noise for construction and demolition sites, transport infrastructure or other sources of noise listed in regulation 117. Those sources must comply with section 166 of the Act by reference to paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise and the GED.

- background levels
- alternative assessment criterion at an alternative assessment location
- effective noise levels.

The noise limits are not intended to be levels a person can 'pollute up to' and must not be interpreted as noise levels below which no action is required. This is because that noise may still be unreasonable having regard to the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise and the duty holder is required under the GED to minimise risks of harm to human health and the environment so far as reasonably practicable.

When is a noise-related assessment under the Regulations and Noise Protocol encouraged?

When the source of noise emissions is complex, duty holders are encouraged to engage a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic engineer or consultant to conduct a detailed assessment.

This will assist the duty holder to understand the noise being emitted and ways to minimise any potential impact it may have. Detailed assessments can be necessary to assess compliance with the noise limits:

- during the design of new facilities or an extension to existing premises
- when a premises has many different noise sources, and the controls are complicated, requiring specific detailed design to ensure the risks are minimised and the noise limits are not exceeded
- when multiple commercial, industrial and trade premises emit, or are likely to emit noise that contributes to the effective noise level (cumulative noise), and each of the premises needs to take reasonable steps to ensure the combined contribution from all the premises does not exceed the noise limits (see regulation 119).

Detailed noise assessments can also assist a duty holder wanting to understand what controls are appropriate to minimise the risk of harm so far as reasonably practicable. In addition to the quantitative noise limits, duty holders should also request consultants to consider the qualitative factors under

Case studies

7.1. Case study 1: controlling noise using the factors in paragraph (a) of the definition of unreasonable noise in combination with the GED

This case study explores how a business operator addresses their obligations under the GED and avoiding unreasonable noise based on the factors in the definition of unreasonable noise under the Act (as prescribed noise limits for commercial, industrial and trade premises do not apply to construction and demolition noise).

Stephen is a project manager for a construction company completing construction works on a commercial factory. As works to public infrastructure required for this project, Stephen consulted with his Health and Safety officer. The Health and Safety officer confirmed that for a few weeks the works to public infrastructure must be conducted at night, including weekends, to minimise disruptions to traffic and adhere to safety requirements. After reviewing part 4.4 of EPA publication 1834 **Civil construction, building and demolition guide** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1834>), Stephen determined that these works outside the normal working hours are unavoidable. As such, Stephen forms the opinion that the factors of time, place and other circumstances mean the night noise will not be unreasonable so long as all other reasonably practicable measures to reduce the risk of harm have been taken.

Stephen has prepared a noise management plan for the construction works as part of his obligations under the GED. Stephen has also reviewed his other obligations under the GED. Stephen wants some of the works to be undertaken continuously overnight and during the day while public infrastructure is disabled due to safety considerations.

As per the procedures set out in his noise management plan, Stephen contacted the residents located at sensitive receiver locations near the intended works to advise them of the times that the works would be undertaken, the duration, and details for who to contact if they have concerns about the levels of noise.

Stephen is aware that residents further away have raised concerns about the night works. In response he completed a noise and vibration assessment consistent with the noise management plan and implemented controls to minimise the noise at these locations. Stephen has so far as reasonably practicable reduced the

of harm as far as reasonably practicable has not been complied with. In order to account for this non-compliance Stephen called a site meeting to advise of the appropriate use of radios and music players at site. He documented the complaint and issue in the record system and advised his site workers to have the radio playing at a lower volume so as not to be heard by residents living nearby. Stephen introduced a procedure to minimise the use and volume of radios and music players and updated the noise management plan.

7.2. Case study 2: controlling noise by achieving compliance with the GED and without conducting a detailed assessment using the regulations.

This case study explores an EPA authorised officer responding to a noise pollution report and working with the business operator to use common noise controls to reduce the impact so far as reasonably practicable.

Roy operates a business that spray paints kitchen cabinets. A neighbour calls EPA to report loud noise from Roy's factory.

An EPA authorised officer inspects Roy's factory and hears loud noise from an ageing compressor located at the back of the factory. The officer observes that machinery causing the noise reported is the one Roy has failed to maintain or install suitable controls on.

During the inspection, the officer also detects that the noise emissions from the machinery have a tonal characteristic and that the volume of the noise is loud at the neighbour's home. As the noise is emitted almost constantly while Roy works in his factory, the officer considers that the combined duration, tonal character, and volume are enough to form a reasonable belief that the noise is unreasonable as defined in 'unreasonable noise' under paragraph (a) of the Act definition.

Based on observations of a lack of maintenance of, and lack of standard controls on, noise emitting machinery, and the risk of harm created by the how the noise is emitted noise', the authorised officer forms a reasonable belief that Roy is contravening the GED. Based on the officer's assessment of the noise, the officer also determines Roy is contravening the duty not to emit unreasonable noise under section 166 of the Act.

The neighbour can't hear the new compressor or exhaust fan at their home.

The factory is an industrial premises and the noise limits under the Regulations apply. However, as the officer determined the noise was unreasonable based on paragraph (a) of the Act definition for 'unreasonable noise' and that these noise sources are very common and well understood, Roy wasn't required to obtain a detailed noise assessment using the Regulations and Noise Protocol. Instead by installing reasonably practicable controls and meeting his GED obligation, the tonal character and volume which led to the noise emissions being considered unreasonable have also abated. As Roy is now compliant, the officer revokes the improvement notice.

Roy continues to keep the manuals and develops procedures for his staff for operating and maintaining the new equipment. Roy also trains his staff on what to do if there are noise complaints. He keeps records of the following (among other things):

- a concise hazard and risk register compiled in accordance with EPA publication 1695 **Assessing and controlling risk: a guide for business** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1695-1>)
- a brief description of the activities on the site, along with environmental performance objectives
- equipment specification documentation (the equipment manuals)
- maintenance reports of any onsite equipment
- a record of any relevant training carried out by staff working at the site.

7.3. Case study 3: controlling unreasonable noise prescribed in the regulations by conducting a detailed noise assessment

This case study explores a business owner whose activities contribute to cumulative noise emissions in an industrial area. The issue is addressed by EPA as prescribed unreasonable noise and a noise assessment using the Regulations and the Noise Protocol is performed to identify noise limits and remedial options.

The consultant finds that noise limits are 54 dB(A) for the day period, 47 dB(A) for the evening period and 39 dB(A) for the night period. The noise level due to Rani's contribution is measured as LAeq 69 dB(A) at the alternative assessment location, with a prominent tone in the 160Hz 1/3 octave band for which a +5 dB must be added. The consultant concludes that this equates to an ENL of 46 dB(A) at the noise sensitive area.

At night the measured LAeq is 45 dB(A). The noise has a prominent tonal character attracting a +5 dB adjustment. The effective noise level (ENL) of the cumulative noise from both businesses operating is 50dB(A). The industry noise also exceeds the evening period noise limit.

The consultant advises Rani that the fan noise from the sawdust collection system is the main noise source at her business and the other noise sources – the saws, planes and sanders aren't loud enough to be heard beyond the boundary of the premises. The acoustic consultant advises that the noise from the sawdust collection system can be reduced by 9 dB(A) by installing a silencer on each individual fan within the ductwork of the unit.

EPA issues a remedial notice to Rani's furniture-making business to require installation of noise controls on the sawdust collection system as recommended in the acoustic consultant's report. EPA also issues a remedial notice to the packaging company that requires the business to reduce the noise from the premises to not exceed an effective noise level of 64 dB(A) when measured at the alternative assessment location. The packaging business seeks advice from an acoustic consultant who makes recommendations which the business follows.

The residents report they can still hear the noise at their homes, but the droning sound has stopped, and the noise is less intense. When EPA reassesses the noise at the noise sensitive area, the effective noise level is 38 dB(A). The cumulative industry noise complies with the noise limits set under the Regulations. While the remaining industry noise is audible at the residential area it doesn't exceed the relevant noise limits.

As Rani has also taken all steps to control any harm associated with the noise emissions so far as reasonably practicable, the EPA authorised officer determines there is no further remedial action required at that time and revokes the remedial notice issued to Rani.

the risk of harm so far as reasonably practicable.

The intent of the environmental performance requirements were:

- That during construction, the project was expected to minimise the risk of harm to human health and the environment from noise and vibration at all times, so far as reasonably practicable in accordance with the GED. This would be done by identifying and implementing effective controls in accordance with the GED, both during planning and construction phase.
- Specifically, Noise from construction would be managed with consideration of Section 9 of the Construction – Guide to preventing harm to people and the environment (EPA publication 1820.1), and Chapter 4 of EPA publication 1834, which included assessing the risk to environmental values for ambient sound set out in Part 3 of the Environmental Reference Standard.
- If an additional risk of harm from noise was identified during the construction phase, a risk assessment would be conducted in accordance with Assessing and controlling risk: a guide for business (EPA publication 1695) and the appropriate contingency measures, if deemed necessary, would be applied.

Several months after the construction commenced, an EPA authorised officer contacted Helen regarding a report of noise pollution. The complaint detailed that construction noise, described as engine rumbling, had been audible in the reporter's bedroom between 4 am to 6 am on a Thursday morning. Helen reviewed the works schedule and identified that the time and place of the report corresponded to unavoidable works which had required the temporary shut-down of a roadway.

Helen and the works manager met with the EPA officer and explained the environmental performance requirements which had been applied to the activity in question:

1. The works had been verified by an independent environmental auditor to meet the description of 'unavoidable works' in EPA publication 1843, owing primarily to the activities likelihood of disrupting the public roadway and the risk to worker safety should the road remain open. As such, it was considered necessary for those works to occur during the night period.
2. The works had been scheduled to occur between 4 am to 6 am rather than between 1 am to 3 am to minimise the impact on sleep so far as reasonably practicable.

General noise resources

- **Environment Protection Regulations 2021** (<https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/as-made/statutory-rules/environment-protection-regulations-2021>)
- **Commerce industry and trade noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/commerce-industry-and-trade-noise-guidelines>)
- **Entertainment venue and outdoor event music noise guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/entertainment-venue-and-outdoor-event-music-noise-guidelines>)
- **Environment Reference Standard** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/laws/compliance-and-directions/environment-reference-standard>)
- Guide to the Environment Reference Standard (**publication 1992** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1992>))
- Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment venues (**publication 1826** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1826-4>))
- Technical guide: Measuring and analysing industry noise and music noise (**publication 1997** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1997>))
- Noise guidelines: Assessing low frequency noise (**publication 1996** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1996>))
- Summary of noise framework (

- Acoustic louvres (
publication 1885 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1885>)
)
- Barriers and enclosures (
publication 1886 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1886>)
)
- Duct attenuators/silencers (
publication 1887 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1887>)
)
- Manage noise from reverse beepers (
publication 1890 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1890>)
)
- Manage truck noise (
publication 1891 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1891>)
)
- Mufflers/exhaust silencers (
publication 1888 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1888>)
)
- Pipe lagging (
publication 1889 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1889>)
)
- Site planning and management (
publication 1884 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1884>)
)
- Vibration isolation (
publication 1892 (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1892>)
).

- Manufacturing – Guide to preventing harm to people and the environment (**publication 1822** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1822-1>))
- Mining and quarrying – Guide to preventing harm to people and the environment (**publication 1823** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1823-1>))
- Retail – Guide to preventing harm to people and the environment (**publication 1824** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1824-1>))
- Waste and recycling – Guide to preventing harm to people and the environment (**publication 1825** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1825-1>))
- **Wind Energy Facility Turbine Noise Regulation Guidelines** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/noise-guidance-for-businesses/wind-energy-facility-turbine-noise-regulation-guidelines>)

For more information, visit **Noise** (<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-community/environmental-information/noise>).

Accessibility

Contact us if you need this information in an accessible format such as large print or audio.

Please telephone **1300 372 842** or email **contact@epa.vic.gov.au** (<mailto:contact@epa.vic.gov.au>)

Terms	References
aggravated noise	Act section 168, regulations 121, 127 and 131
alternative assessment criterion	regulation 4
alternative assessment location	regulation 4
commercial, industrial and trade premises	regulation 4
concert	regulation 4
day period	regulation 116
day and evening period	regulation 123
effective noise level	regulation 4
environmental value	Act section 3(1)
evening period	regulation 116
frequency	regulation 4
frequency spectrum	regulation 4
general environmental duty (GED)	Act section 25
harm	Act section 4

noise limit	regulation 4
noise protocol	regulation 4
noise sensitive area	regulation 4
operating time periods	regulation 116 (noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises) regulation 123 (music noise from indoor entertainment venues)
pollution	Act section 3(1)
residential premises	Act section 165
rural area	regulation 4
standard operating hours	regulation 128 (outdoor entertainment venue) regulation 129 (outdoor entertainment event)
unreasonable noise	Act section 3(1)

**1300 372 842**



Women Whose Noise Complaints Have Been Dismissed Are Asked to Advocate for A Quieter Environment by Arline L. Bronzaft, Ph.D. GrowNYC

February 06, 2020

The Woman's Connection® Blog

Explore by theme ▼

Author Alphabetically ▼

In New York City, I have served on the Board of GrowNYC (www.growNYC.org) for thirty years (non-paid position), having been appointed to this organization by the present Mayor and the four former Mayors. Our website provides information on noise and as the individual who has conducted research and written extensively on the adverse effects of noise on mental and physical health, people are directed to contact me if they need assistance with personal noise problems. (I have been called the Noise Lady). Since noise intrusions are a major complaint in New York City, I do hear from many people with most contacting me after having first sought help from the 311 Helpline and the city's agencies to whom their calls were directed. Over the years, I have developed techniques to assist many people successfully, but not always. One successful case involved a caller hearing the bed banging against the wall shared with her neighbor when the neighbors were having sex. The woman knew the housekeeper and I suggested telling the housekeeper that she has heard the bed bang against the wall (omit sex part) and it was probably damaging the wall. The housekeeper moved the bed and the noise disappeared. Additionally, people

around the country have also sought my help with noise problems, contacting me often after reading one of my publications or hearing my interviews on podcasts and in the radio.

While both men and women have come to me exasperated with having to deal with their noise problems, I have found that many more women seek out my help and a large number are older women. Additionally, women callers frequently live in small studio apartments and cannot go to another room that could possibly be quieter. My findings are largely drawn from the many complaints I get about residential noise, often covered by the “warranty of habitability” clause of one’s lease, and most are complaints about noise from neighbors. There are also complaints about noise from building equipment. Many of these women have already complained to the landlord or managing agent, generally male, about the noise and tell me that their complaints have been dismissed. Those who have not directed their complaints to the landlord or managing agent are generally too timid to lodge a complaint with the person in authority. Women also complain to owners of nearby loud bars and restaurants but report that their complaints are not taken seriously.

Early in my conversations with the women who call me, I tell them they have a right to live without intrusive, harmful noises and that they should not be intimidated by those in charge who have ignored their complaints. I start out by writing letters on the behalf of these women to the responsible agents and then follow up with phone calls. Most of the recipients of my letters and phone calls are male. They frequently label the women who have complained as just being “sensitive” to sound. While there are people who are more sensitive to sounds, and others that are less sensitive, I explain during these calls that the majority of people fall in the middle range and these people are being “reasonable” about the sounds that are bothersome. I also note that others having to live in these apartments would probably find the noise intrusive. When I am told that people have the right to make sounds in their apartments, I reply that they do but their sounds should not intrude on their neighbors’ rights to “reasonable quiet” in their apartments. Often, I am told that the superintendents have not heard the noises when they visited the apartments. With many superintendents being male and having worked with loud equipment for many years, it may very

well be that they have some hearing loss. Thus, they cannot hear the intrusive sounds.

Let me assure you that noise is an irritant that has been intruding on the lives of many people worldwide, causing them stress, a loss of sleep, physical and mental discomfort, and a diminished quality of life. Going to www.growNYC.org/noise, will introduce you to the relevant research on noise impacts. Knowing that there is literature linking noise to adverse health impacts will be helpful in addressing the noise problem. Secondly, one must become familiar with the bylaws governing noise restrictions, whether it be noise from overhead airplanes and helicopters, neighbors who play their loud music into the early hours, or construction sounds that not only rattle one's windows but also one's "nerves." People are too often left to their own means to find out about their rights re: noise intrusions— intrusions that disrupt their daily activities, their sleep, their desire for some peaceful, restful relaxation, and more recently, with so many people now working out of their homes, their livelihood. They also have to find out whom to call with a noise complaint.

New York City noise complaints are, for the most part, dealt with by the New York City Noise Code which New York City passed in 1970 and then updated twelve years ago.

(<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dep/downloads/pdf/air/noise/noise-code-guide-summary.pdf>). It is largely the New York City Department of Environmental Protection which enforces this Code with a designated group of agents. Yet, this Code does not oversee noise from overhead airplanes and helicopters, controlled for the most part by the Federal Aviation Administration and local airports. Also, the Code does not cover the many residential complaints from neighbors. Residents have to depend on the "warranty of habitability" clause of their leases. Then, whom does one call to complain about noise. In New York City, residents generally call 311 and their calls are directed to proper agencies under the Noise Code. However, with regard to many of the neighbor to neighbor noise complaints, landlords and managing agents have to be contacted directly.

Now that I have provided some information on noise as a health hazard as well as where you can learn more about the New York City Noise Code and to whom to direct one's complaints, let me explain further as to what one can do to lessen noises in their lives.

Do find out if others in your building are disturbed by neighbor or building equipment noises. Ask them to join you in contacting building management. In numbers, there is greater strength and a greater likelihood that action will be taken. With regard to neighborhood noises, e.g. nearby loud restaurant, noisy metal plates on the road, do ask your neighbors if they are similarly disturbed and have them join you in your efforts to reduce the noise. Such complaints can be taken directly to the Environmental Protection Agency, police precincts and public officials. Do learn who your local public officials are and remember the City Council passed the NYC Noise Code. To parents who have children who are attending schools that are noisy from within or from without, e.g. passing trains, nearby road traffic, etc., please read the research on the adverse effects of noise on children's learning and work toward achieving quieter learning environments for your children.

Do not let the dismissive attitude toward women complaining about noise stop you from taking action to ameliorate the noise. Instead, let this negative reaction be the incentive to direct you to the activities described above to lessen the noises in your life. On a more positive note, let me add that some of the women with whom I have worked on noise problems, have indeed become more active in reducing noise in their environment for both themselves and for the many other people who have been similarly affected by nearby noises. **They understood that less noise in our environment would result in improved health and well-being for all of us. Less noise will also provide greater opportunity to tune in to the wonderful sounds in our environment, e.g. birds singing, gentle breezes, leaves blowing in the wind, which might very well be drowned out in time if the noises in our environment are not abated.**

 [Barrie Switzen](#) /

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INCIDENT/INVESTIGATION REPORT

Evergreen Park Police Dept

Case # *24-03807*

Status Codes 1 = None 2 = Burned 3 = Counterfeit / Forged 4 = Damaged / Vandalized 5 = Recovered 6 = Seized 7 = Stolen 8 = Unknown

	IBR	Status	Quantity	Type Measure	Suspected Type	
D R U G S						

Assisting Officers
STUMPE, R. (4253)

Suspect Hate / Bias Motivated:

INCIDENT/INVESTIGATION REPORT

Narr. (cont.) OCA: 24-03807

Evergreen Park Police Dept

NARRATIVE

REPORTING OFFICER NARRATIVE

Evergreen Park Police Dept

		OCA 24-03807
Victim	Offense <i>CITIZEN ASSIST</i>	Date / Time Reported <i>Sat 08/03/2024 20:16</i>
THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY		

In summary, on 08/03/2024 at 2016 hours, Ofc Stumpe and I (Ofc Morris) responded to 9313 S Spaulding Ave, Evergreen Park, IL, in reference to a citizen assist.

Upon arrival I spoke to Anna Andrushko. Andrushko stated her neighbor's dog at 9311 S Spaulding Ave was disturbing her peace. Andrushko stated the dog is constantly barking while she is out in her yard. She complained to her neighbor, who is now identified as Joyce Schramm about the dog. Andrushko stated Schramm started yelling at her and told her she was a psychopath.

I spoke to Schramm and she told me the dog was barking at the stray cats in the alley. She stated Andrushko is a psychopath.

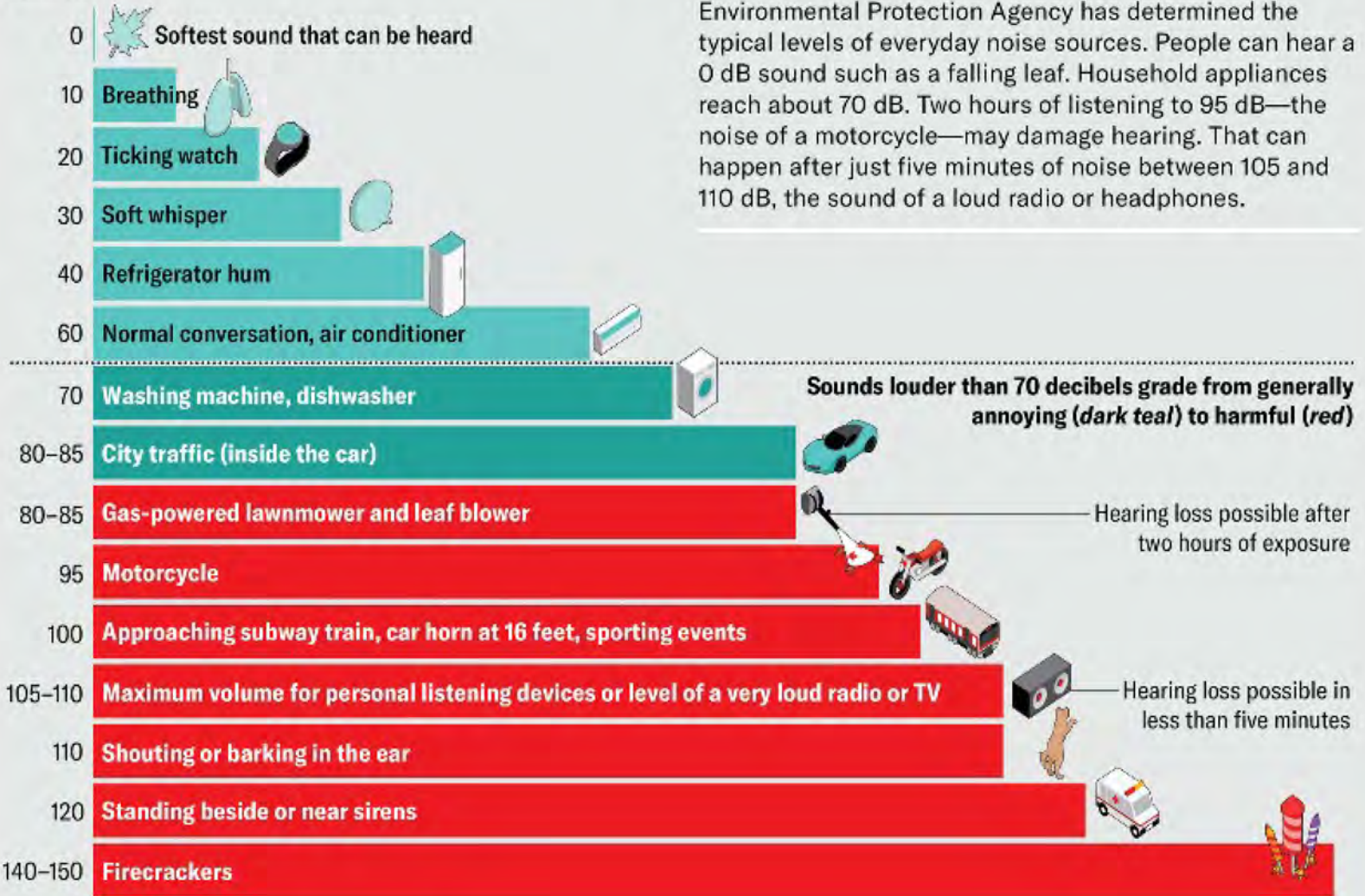
I provided Andrushko with the IR number.

This report was completed as a matter of record.

Nothing further at this time.

EVERYDAY SOUNDS AND NOISES MEASURED IN DECIBELS

Decibels



Unhealthy Sound Levels

Sounds are measured in decibel (dB) units, and the Environmental Protection Agency has determined the typical levels of everyday noise sources. People can hear a 0 dB sound such as a falling leaf. Household appliances reach about 70 dB. Two hours of listening to 95 dB—the noise of a motorcycle—may damage hearing. That can happen after just five minutes of noise between 105 and 110 dB, the sound of a loud radio or headphones.

