

IIAS Conference Expert Forum on Wireless Radiation & Environmental Health Jerusalem; January 24, 2016

TNUDA - A bridge between science, information, policy & health

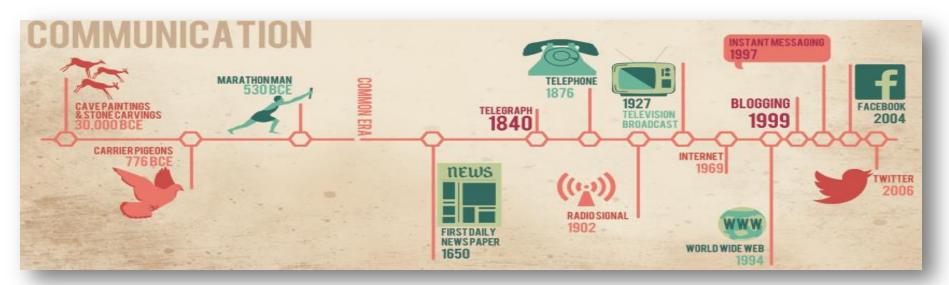
- Background & the establishment of TNUDA
- Vision & goals
- Center's activities
- Future goals



The Israeli National Information Center for Non-Ionizing Radiation

TNUD/

The Communication Era: from a Carrier Pigeon to Twitter



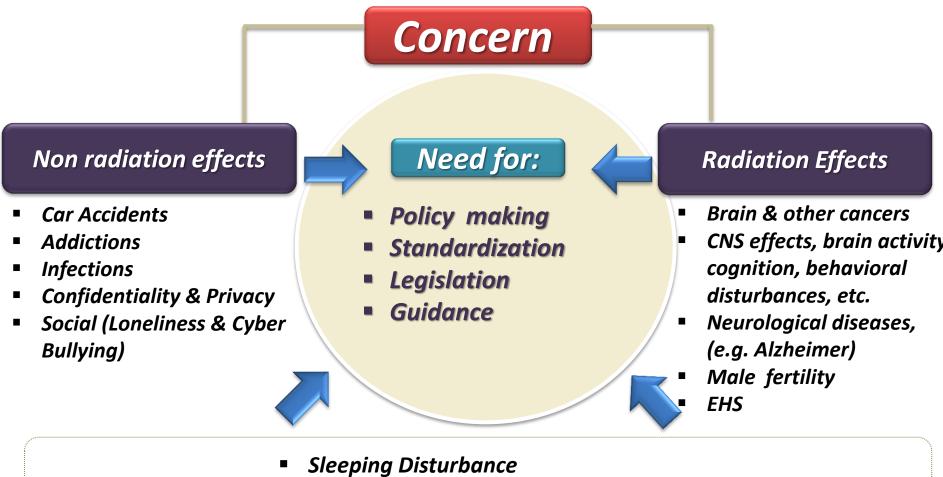
In the 21st century more & more technologies involve emitted non-ionizing radiation



(https://dreamagainststream.wordpress.com/2014/10/25/evolution-of-communication/)

The Communications Revolution in the 21st Century

Benefits: Social communication , emergencies, Accessibility to data, New uses (e.g., medical diagnosis & follow-up, especially in developing countries)



Acquired Attention Deficit

Mobile Phones & Cancer – Early Studies

"There continue to be inconsistencies with regard to evidence of carcinogenic hazard of RF exposure ... Research, in particular epidemiological studies, should be carried out to determine whether cell phones could cause adverse health effects." (The EMF project, WHO; 1996)





THE EVIDENCE OF ABSEN

All studies concluded that: These studies are not sufficient for assessing risk among the "heavy users", and after a relatively long time

IARC cancer classifications



IARC has now concluded that <u>ELF magnetic fields are possibly</u> <u>carcinogenic to humans</u>, based on consistent statistical associations of high level residential magnetic fields with a doubling of risk of childhood leukaemia.

and Health		Non-Thermal Effects:	
World Health Organization	PRESS RELEASE N° 208	31 May 2011	
Lyon, France, May 31, 2011 The WHO/International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as <u>possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)</u> , based on an increased risk for <u>glioma</u> , a malignant type of brain cancer ¹ , associated with wireless phone use.			

Known Thermal Effects (Heating)

In 2011 a multidisciplinary IARC Working Group classified radiofrequency (RF) radiation emitted by mobile phones as "possibly carcinogenic to humans"

2B – POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

IARC uses 5 different levels of evidence in classifying potential carcinogens:

- Group 1: human carcinogens;
- Group 2B: possible carcinogens;
- Group 2A: probable carcinogens
- **Group 3:** inconclusive carcinogens

Group 4: not a carcinogen

High & Changing Exposure to NIR



What should we do in order to maintain public health?

- Scientific facts in dispute
- Indication for a positive association
- IARC classification as possible carcinogen





Non Ionizing Radiation & The Precautionary Principle

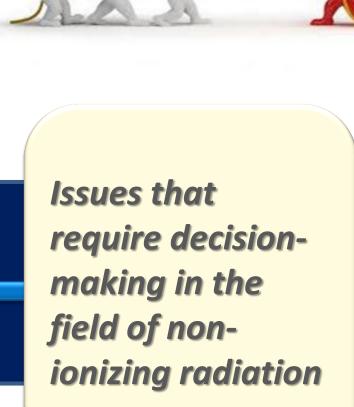
Reasonable precautionary measures should be taken to minimize the 'risk', even in the absence of sufficient scientific evidence of harmful health effects

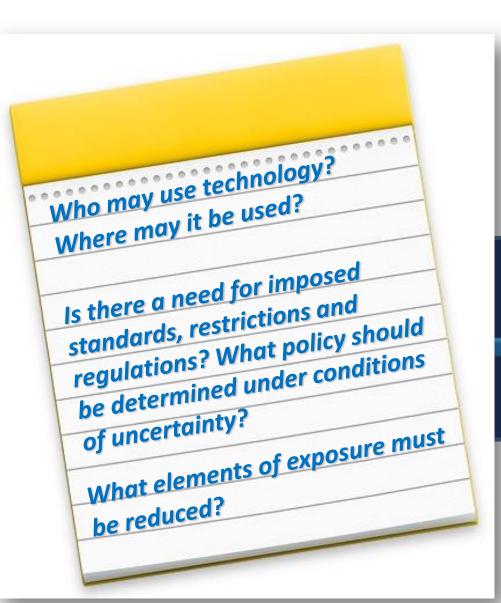
> The most important rule for reducing NIR exposure is <u>distancing</u> the radiation source from the body; based on the fact that radiation is significantly reduced when increasing the distance away from the source



The Public

The Individual User







Interest groups that require protection against radiation exposure in public spaces



- Some groups demand protection from exposure to radiation. For example:
 - Parents Organizations (Supreme court on Wi-Fi)
 - Neighborhood committees: Struggle against placing antennas
 - Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity (EHS)

How much weight should be given to these subgroups in the population?





Israeli Governmental Resolution No. 473816 2006

" There is a need to establish a national center for information on non-ionizing radiation and its effects on public health, which will collect and compile the accumulated knowledge on non-ionizing radiation, analyze it, and make it available to the general public and to the decision makers".





The Israeli National Information Center for Non–Ionizing Radiation Supported by the government of Israel

Establishment of the Information Center

2005: Directors general committee: Recommendation to establish a knowledge center to examine the effects of non-ionizing radiation on public health

2006: Government resolution: To adopt the Director general's committee's recommendation; to publish a call for proposals; to establish a steering committee for the center

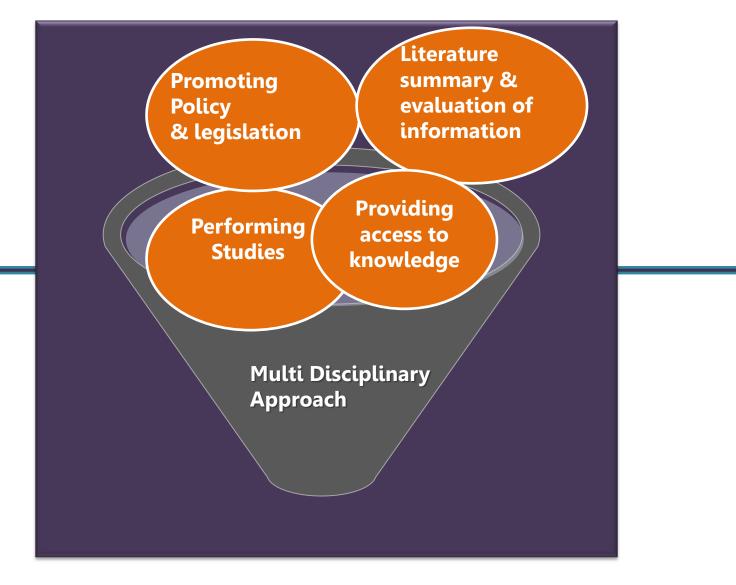
9/ 2012: Call for proposals (issued by the Ministry of Science, Technology & Space)

12/ 2012: Announcement of award recipients : Gertner Institute & HIT (Head of center: Prof. Siegal Sadetzki)

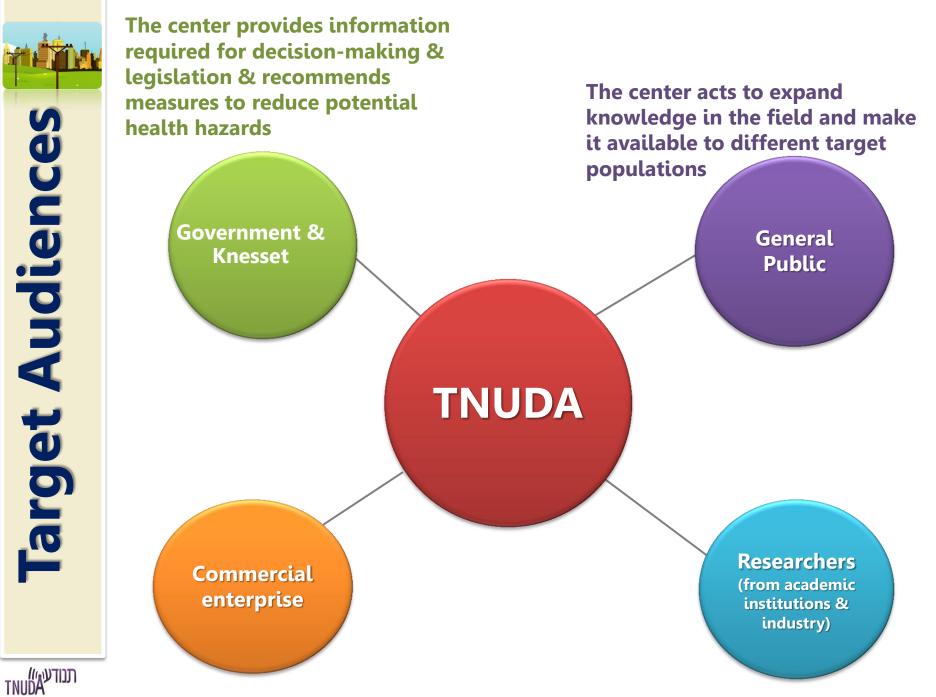
2013-2015: Establishment & operation of TNUDA center

תנודעי*און* דאטDA 2016: The TNUDA activities continues at the Cancer & Radiation Epidemiology Unit at the Gertner Institute.

TNUDA Center

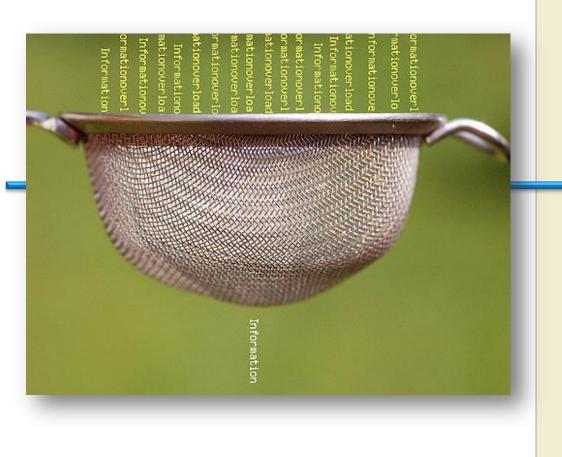






Target Audiences

The TNUDA Center



Providing access to knowledge





Launching the "TNUDA" website

www.tnuda.org.il / September 2014



TNUDA תנודעי

תנודעאאוואד For children Health Populations Physics of Policy and Glossary of About Publications FAO and TNUDA radiation consequences Legislation at risk terms adolescents To date, more than 200 articles & other items have been published on the website on a variety of topics such as health, dosimetry, legislation, policy & physics and an an an and a start of the Non-Ionizing Radiation Ionizing Radiation Extremely Medium High High Very High Infrared Visible Ultraviolet X-Raus Iow Gamma Low Frequency Frequency Frequency Frequency Frequency Light Radiation News & Events In the Spotlight FAQ Launching of the TNUDA Information Do underfloor heating sustems Center Website cause exposure to non-ionizing... 26/10/15 How can a microwave oven be used safelu? Activity Report on Non-Ionizing Radiation in Israel for 2015-2016 Is there a risk of exposure to Public Debate on the use of the radiation from the home wireless network (Wi-Fi) in schools desktop... 05/06/16 What is the minimal distance Supreme Court Rejects Petition on allowed between electrical the Use of Wireless Networks in installations... Schools Read More > More Ouestions > 16/07/16 Mobile Phones Addiction to Mobile For Children & Phones Adolescents:

I Have a Ouestion

Read More >

What you should know

and what uou should let others know

Frequent reading of emails, automatic logging

on to...



Writing articles for the website

How can a microwave oven be used safely?

FAQ °



Microwave ovens heat and cook food by microwave radiation that causes food molecules, and especially water molecules, to rotate thereby generating heat. When the microwave oven's door is closed, the oven's chamber becomes a Faraday cage (a closed chamber that is impenetrable to electric fields, named after the physicist Michael Faraday). The microwave oven door is made of glass but is shielded by an iron screen, preventing radiation from escaping the closed chamber.

As long as the microwave oven is undamaged, that is, the microwave oven door is sealed, closes correctly and there are no holes in the door's screen, it is safe to use the oven and remain in its vicinity.

If there is concern that the microwave oven is faulty. For example, if the door is not sealed, there is a hole in the door's iron screen or in the oven's chamber, it is recommended not to use it.

When the microwave oven is operating it is recommended, as a safety precaution, to be at a distance of 50-100 cm from it.

A Ministry of Environmental Protection-authorized radiofrequency inspector can check the intactness of the microwave oven. For your convenience a list of approved inspectors for conducting measurements of non-ionizing radiation may be found in the following link: http://www.sviva.gov.il/subjectsEnv/Radiation/measurements/Pages/default.aspx



TNUDA in Israel & abroad



γ مدام » عربي » السياسة والتشريع» سياسة وزارة التربية والتعليم في موضوع استخدام Wi FI في المدارس

	عرباي
	ما هي الأشعة؟
<	تداعيات صحية
~	السياسة والتشريع
	ميدأ الحذر الوقائي
	فانون الأشعة غير المؤتبة
	توصيات وزارة الصحة لاستخدام ذكن للهواتف الخلوبة

....

سياسة وزارة التربية والتعليم في موضوع استخدام Wi Fi في المدارس

لأشعة بتردد متخفض حدا وشيكة. لكهرباء

سنلة شائعة

سياسة وزارة التربية والتعليم في موضوع استخدام WI FI في المدارس

في مجال التعرض للأشعَّة غير المؤبَّنة تبنت وزارة التربية والتعليم سياسة وزارة الصحة ومركز تنوداع لاستيعاب مبدأ الحدر الوقائيّ. بناء على هذه السياسة، يحب التقليل بقدر الإمكان من نعرض التلاميد لهذه الأشعة، من خلال الموارية بين المحافظة على صحة الأطفال واستخدام التقنيات المتقدمة.

> وزارة التربية والتعليم، التـي تنشر توجيهات وإجراءات في مناشير المدير العام في مواضيع مختلفة، بلورت رأيا أيضا في موضوع الـ WiFi ونشرت إجراءاتها في مناشير المدير العام.

منشور مدير عام وزارة التربية والتعليم، 10/2013 8،7،13

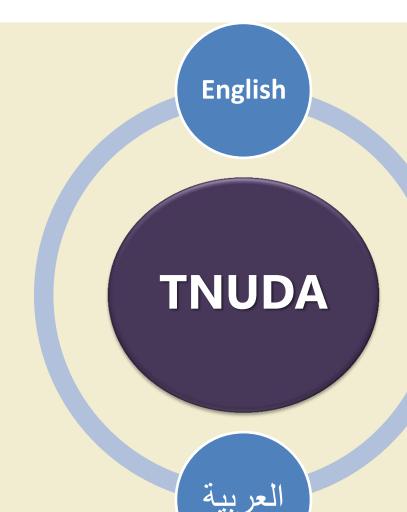
تُشر في 8.7.13 منشور المدير العام الأخبر في موضوع "<u>دمج معدات اتصالات وأجهزة طرفية في المدارس – تداعيات صحية</u> وسلامة" (11/2013، 11-5.6) الذي يتطرق إلى موضوع الوصول إلى الإنترنت في المدرسة. سرك مفعول منشور المدير العام في 27،8،13 واستبدل مناشير المدير العام السابقة في هذا الموضوع، في هذا المنشور حددت وزارة التربية والتعليم أنه عند الحاجة (كما ورد في المنشور)، يمكن تركيب شبكة لاسلكية رهنا بقيود خاصة كما سيُّفصل فيما يلي.

فيما يلى التوجيهات الرئيسة في المنشور:

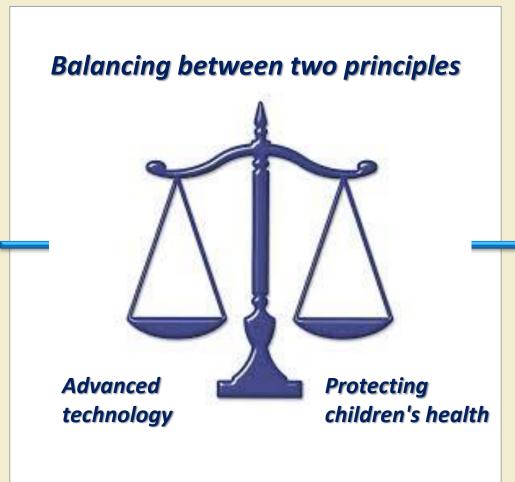
استند المنشور على توصبات تبلورت في مستند أعده طاقم أقيم بين الوزارات وشمل وزارة التربية والتعليم، الوزارة لحماية البيئة وورارة الصحة. هذف التوجيهات كما جاء في المنشور، هي التقليص للحد الأدنى والتقليل قدر الإمكان من تعرض التلاميذ والهيئات التدريسية للأشعة غير المؤيَّنة الناتجة عن استخدام أجهزه اتصالات، أجهزه طرقية أو أجهزة أخرف. كذلك بناء على المنشور، المحافظة على الإجراءات وتعميمها على زوار المدرسة، بساعد في الموازنة بين الاحتياجات التكنولوجية المتطورة وبين المحافظة على صحة التلاميذ وطاقم المدرسة.

توجيهات في موضوع الأشعة من أجهزة WLAN WIFI وأجهزة طرقية في استخدام المعلمين

Visit us on the website: www.tnuda.org.il



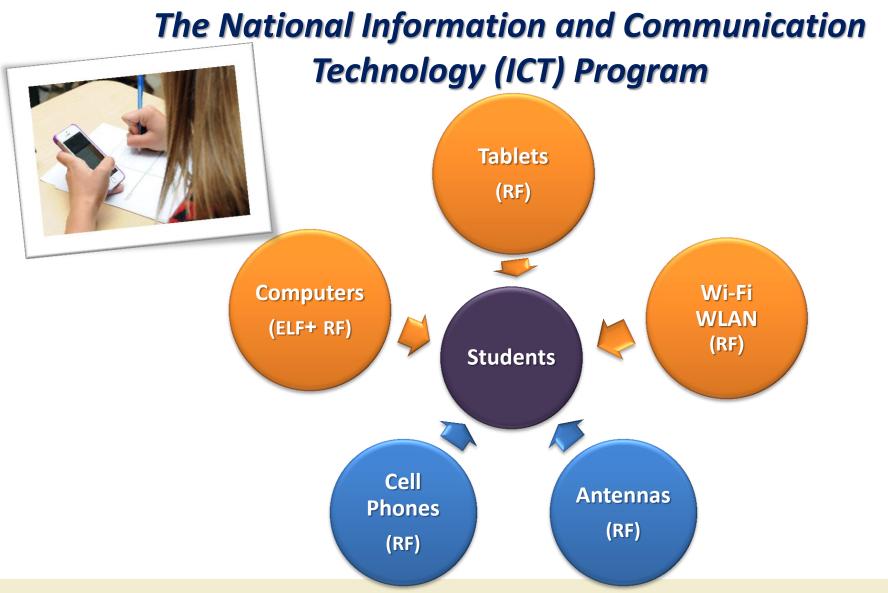




Promoting Policy & legislation

A case study in health policy in Israel

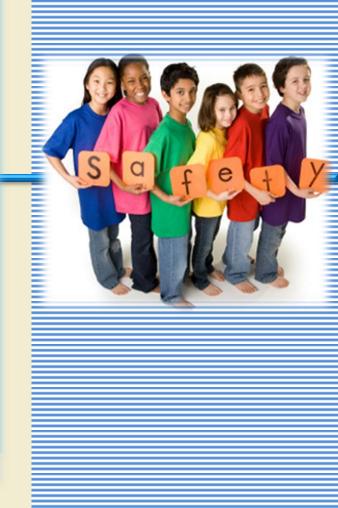




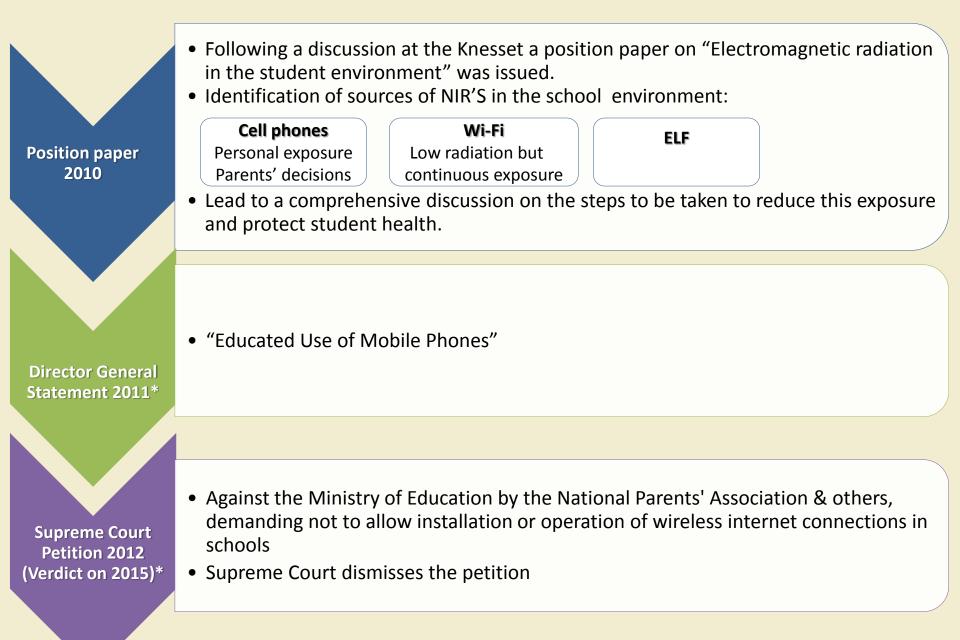
- In 2003, the International Communication Union (ITU) stated as its goal the introduction of access to knowledge through rapid communication technologies in all schools
- Israel decided to join this mission and introduce information technology to the teaching environment

Should schools be NIR free environment?

The guiding principle: There is a moral and legal duty of the educational system and the state to protect student's health by implementing the precautionary principle



A Case study in health policy in Israel: NIR in schools



A Case study in health policy in Israel: NIR in schools

- Wireless network could be installed, with certain restrictions
- **Updated Director** General Statement 2013*

Director General Statement 2015

- "Promotion of optimal educational atmosphere and contending with events of violence and danger in educational institutions":
 - Schools must determine network behavior policies
 - The school management is entitled to prohibit the use of mobile phones at school, or restrict their use, in accordance with staff directives
 - It is recommended to **refrain from bringing** mobile phones to school
 - Using personal technology during the lesson is permitted only for the purpose of learning activities

- **Director General** Statement 2016
- "The use of end-user-devices of students for learning":
 - A balance between the use of "E-Learning" and use of physical learning materials
 - Ensuring equality & availability of end-user- devices for "E-Learning" for all of the students
 - Determined the amount of time needed for "E-Learning" in the class & for homework
 - Determined that pedagogical activities will be using a computer or tablet only.

Director General Statement: "Educated Use of Mobile Phones" (2011) **Recommendations for educated use of cell phones** Reduction of call duration & total number of calls Preferring texting rather than calling Use of corded earphones Holding the device away from the body Designation of mobile phone "calling areas" Introduction of public telephones in schools Avoidance of use of mobile phones at night Avoidance of mobile phone use in areas with poor reception (e.g. in elevators)

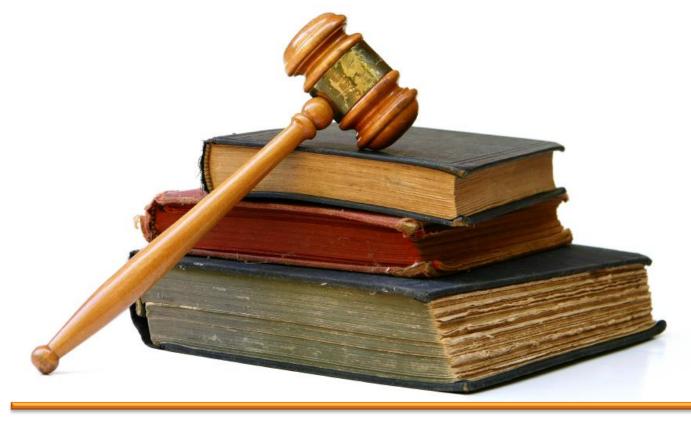




Supreme Court's verdict



The court stated that the use of wireless networks in schools is clearly an issue for professional expertise, and that it could not declare that the policy outlined in the CEO Circular of 2013 was unreasonable to an extent justifying intervention of the court





Director General Statement: "Introduction of Communications Equipment & end-user-devices at schools – Health and Safety Considerations " (2013)

Based on recommendations of an inter-ministerial team Where installation of a wired network alone is not feasible, a wireless network could be installed, under the following limitations:

- Age limitation for grade 1 upwards but not in kindergartens. For grades 1-3, duration of use per day is limited:
 - For grades 1-2: 1 hour/day and no more than 3 d/w (Total: 3 h/w)
 - For grade 3: up to 2 h/d and no more than 4 d/w (Total 8 h/w)
- In each class, a wired access point at the teacher's post should be installed.
- wireless network should be **disconnected** when not in use for teaching purposes.
- Radiation measurements (RF and ELF) must be made before and after installation, to ensure that the radiation levels are in accordance with the requirement of the Ministry of Environmental Protection.
- Each school must apply an age-adapted program to provide information on electromagnetic and radiofrequency radiation.



Exposure of multiple sources in classrooms

Professional dispute among experts regarding the exposure assessment of multiple radiation sources while surfing the web (tablets, laptops & cell phones) in a class of 30 students:

By using many devices in the same space the exposure of the students is "environmental" and is "accumulated " in the classroom Moreover, it is not adequate

to evaluate the exposures by addressing the INCRIP guidelines (as they do not consider non thermal long term effects) By using many devices in the same space the exposure of the students is personal and is not accumulated in the classroom Moreover, the level of exposure to Wi-Fi is very low in relation to ICNRIP guidelines

(Thomas Mann, C-K. Chou).







Stakeholders participation in decision-making



"מחוברים ומשפיעים - טכנולוגיה בראי בעלי העניין" סדנא לקביעת מדיניות בתחום הקרינה הבלתי מייננת



Goals and targets:

- Brainstorming to define and evaluate the most important issues in the field of NIR that require health policy
- Collection & summary of the various stakeholders opinions
- Create a forum that includes stakeholders who are relevant to the issue in Israel



מחוברים ומשפיעים - טכנולוגיה בראי בעלי העניין" סדנא לקביעת מדיניות בתחום הקרינה הבלתי מייננת



- Broad behavioral & health consequences of communication technologies use (addiction, sleep disturbances, car accidents etc.)
- Tension between individual & environmental exposure.
- Dealing with ever-changing technologies.
- Utilization of communication technologies in the school environment.





TNUDA Center - Facing the future

Studies



To be in the forefront of international research (content and partnership)

- To explore issues that are unique to Israel
- To conduct multidisciplinary research
- Specific new topics:

 To examine the possible effects of in-utero exposure to MRI on neurobehavioral & hearing outcomes

 To assess the possible association between childhood exposure to MRI and cancer

Setting policy

Public service



- Provide information required for decisionmaking & Recommends measures to reduce potential health hazards
- Access to reliable & accurate information
- Answering all audiences

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

