

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE – MAY 15, 2012

COMMUNICATIONS

	Item No.
<u>Distributed May 4, 2012</u>	
C1. Orit Tobe, dated April 11, 2012.	Deputation b)
C2. Mr. Simon Marwood.	Deputation c)
C3. Ms. Elaine Cooc, dated April 23, 2012.	Deputation d)
C4. Mr. Frank La Valle, dated April 19, 2012.	5
<u>Distributed May 11, 2012</u>	
C5. Ms. Olen Streletska, dated May 7, 2012.	Deputation a)
C6. Memorandum from the Director, Enforcement Services, dated May 15, 2012.	Deputation d)
C7. Ms. Cathy Ferlisi, dated May 9, 2012.	13
C8. Ms. Maria Carnovale, dated May 7, 2012.	13
C9. Memorandum from the Commissioner of Engineering and Public Works, dated May 8, 2012.	19
C10. Mr. Simon Marwood, dated May 10, 2012.	Deputation c)
C11. Ms. Cathy Ferlisi, dated May 11, 2012.	13
<u>Distributed May 14, 2012</u>	
C12. Mr. Cam Milani, dated May 11, 2012.	14
C13. Ms. Diana Rizzo.	13
C14. Mr. Dom Heavy.	13
C15. Atyhe Sadri and Sam Safari, dated May 12, 2012.	5
C16. Mr. Frank La Valle, dated May 12, 2012.	5
C17. L. Piccoli, dated May 11, 2012.	13

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Please note there may be further Communications.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE – MAY 15, 2012

COMMUNICATIONS

Item No.

Distributed May 15, 2012

C18.	Memorandum from the Director of Financial Services and the City Clerk, dated May 14, 2012.	17 & 18
C19.	Victor & Nadia Ruso, dated May 14, 2012.	13
C20.	Ms. Lina Traccitto, dated May 14, 2012.	13
C21.	Ms. Pina Sisto.	13
C22.	Mr. Paul Bava, dated May 14, 2012.	13
C23.	Ms. Josie Pontieri, dated May 14, 2012.	13
C24.	Ms. Barbara Pigliacelli, dated May 15, 2012.	13
C25.	Ms. Rita Landry, dated May 15, 2012.	13
C26.	Ms. Diane Ly-Grech, dated May 15, 2012.	13
C27.	Mr. James M. Kennedy, dated May 15, 2012.	6
C28.	Memorandum from the Commissioner of Planning, dated May 14, 2012.	6
C29.	J. Ferlisi.	13

Received at the May 15, 2012 Committee of the Whole Meeting

C30.	Ms. Olen Streletska, dated May 15, 2012.	Deputation a)
C31.	Ms. Orit Tobe, dated May 15, 2012.	Deputation b)

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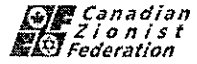
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C I
COMMUNICATION
CW - May 15/2012
ITEM - Dep. b)

Na'amat Canada
TORONTO



Jeffrey Abrams
City Clerk
Vaughan City Hall
2141 Major Mackenzie Rd
Vaughan, ON L6A 1T1

April 11, 2012

Dear Mr. Abrams,

Na'amat Canada, a part of an international women's organization, is a registered Canadian charity with branches in five provinces. Since Na'amat Canada's inception in 1925, our mission has been dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for women, children and families in Israel and Canada. In Israel, Na'amat has developed an extensive network of social services, educational institutions and programs that assist Israel's citizens on a daily basis. In Canada, Na'amat members of all ages are instrumental in fundraising and in planning local social, educational, cultural, and community projects.

On Sunday June 3rd, 2012, families will come together to celebrate the State of Israel at the 17th annual Israel Day Festival at our new location, YORK HILL PARK, THORNHILL, sponsored by Na'amat Canada Toronto, Canadian Zionist Federation - Central Region and supported by the City of Vaughan, Mayor's Gala Proceeds. This all day, fun-filled, multi-cultural community event attracts thousands of people of all ages and gives our community a chance to experience the sights, sounds, tastes and spirit of Israel.

When we met with the Mayor, it was mentioned that the City may be able to assist us with, (in kind was mentioned) and **may** being the operative word. I'm sure you are well aware of the costs both monetary and "assorted ancillary" involved with putting on a festival of this magnitude and we are very grateful to your office for the assistance you have already provided to us. I have provided our list below. These are the items that we must "rent" from the City which I believe would fall under "in kind".

Wish List

1. Show mobile
2. Show mobile set up
3. Generators x 2 (one large already reserved)
4. Picnic Tables x 30
5. Sound system x 1 (Live auction area)
6. Tables x 30
7. Chairs x 150
8. Assistance in acquiring the permits for the mobile signs
9. 1000 or 2500 (depending on costs) reusable bags and/or water bottles with the City's logo as well as ours.

Should you have any further questions, you can reach me at 416-520-3946.
I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Orit Tobe
Chair, Israel Day
National President - Na'amat Canada

email: info@naamat.com www.israeldayfestival.com

ISRAEL DAY FESTIVAL
JUNE 3RD, 2012
SCHEDULE as of April 1, 2012

- DJ will start 11:00 a.m. & children's entertainment until 1:00 p.m.
- Welcoming Ceremonies 1:00 p.m.
- Youth movements & Choirs kid – flag ceremony.
- Canadian & Israeli National Anthems – Amy Sky
- Orit Tobe – Welcome
- Amir Gissin – Consul General of Israel - Guest Speaker
- Mayor Maurizio Bevilacqua – Guest Speaker
- Hon Jason Kenney – Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism.- Guest speaker *
- Hon. Peter Kent - Minister of the Environment
- City of Vaughan officials,
- Members of Parliament,
- Members of Provincial Parliament

- **Entertainment - 11:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.**
 1. Master of Ceremonies – Howard Binder (Television Personality)
 2. Limor Twena Ziskind
 3. BOUNCE – DJ
 4. School Choirs -
 5. H Drummers –
 6. Curves – Zumba
 7. Metro Big Band
 8. Orit contacted Amy Sky and waiting for response
 9. Children's entertainment, and face painters.
I.e.: Kayla, Marlo & the Mix. Mark Weinstock, etc.
 10. Shoshana Frank and see if she would like to organize dancing

- **Children's Corner**

Fire Truck -
Clowns -
Elite Camp – Basketball game
Art & Crafts corner, under a tent
Inflatables – Rides for children

- **Vendors** – approximately 100 vendors and organization will display their wares.

- **Wellness Center**
The Massage Lady - chair massages

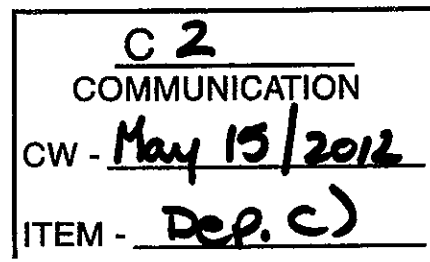
- **Youth Movements** - Hashomer Hatzayir will have a table and an area where they will have games and activities.
Israeli Scouts –
Habonim Dror –

- **Live Auction** – Auctioneer has been confirmed,
Auction to run from 1:45 – till closing.

- **Food Vendors** –
King David - Falafel, Bourekas, Cheese Pizza,
Tiara - **Hot Dogs & Hamburgers**
Yogurty, - Frozen Yogurt

- **Web –Site:** the home page has been updated, once we have more vendors we will start listing them on the site. We will update the volunteers section, Vendors wanted, and a map of the park.
- **Advertising:** Local Newspapers, Canadian Jewish News, Lawn Signs, Mobile Signs, Promenade Rainbow Cinemas, Web-site, Facebook.

Subject: FW: deputation to committee of the whole



----- Original message -----

Subject: deputation to committee of the whole
From: Simon Marwood <smarwood@scorecardsystems.com>
To: "Abrams, Jeffrey" <Jeffrey.Abrams@vaughan.ca>
CC: "Iafrate, Marilyn" <Marilyn.Iafrate@vaughan.ca>, "Tarantini, Maria" <Maria.Tarantini@vaughan.ca>, Alexei Tsvetkov <alexeitsvt@rogers.com>, Daniel Tobok <dtobok@digitalwyzdom.com>, Karine Marwood <kmarwood@skywordproductions.com>, John Fogolin <jfogolin.tornat@rogers.com>

Jeffrey,

I was given your name and contact details by Maria Tarantini and Marilyn Iafrate.

I would like to make a deputation to the upcoming committee of the whole, on behalf of myself and many of my neighbours, requesting that city staff study and put together an action plan regarding urban coyotes in Vaughan.

I reside in the Woodland Acres subdivision, which backs onto the Oak Ridges Moraine.

Over the past couple of years, our neighbourhood (as well as the Quail Run area) have been suffering from a heavy coyote infestation.

Examples include:

1. My nine year old toy poodle was grabbed by a coyote from five feet away from my wife on our driveway, which was heavily lit. Despite days of searching, we never found any trace of Henri.
2. My gardner was stalked by a coyote in our backyard at 2pm.
3. My next door neighbour was raking his leaves and turned around to find a coyote attached to the throat of his large black labrador.
4. Another neighbour was confronted by coyotes in his front yard. Following advice from the MNR, he threw rocks at them and "made himself look big". They responded by turning around to face him and sat and stared him down.
5. Another neighbour was walking her dog and was chased into her house.
6. My wife encountered three coyotes in a group while walking in the middle of the day.

Anyone we talk to in the neighbourhood about this has the same response: "why won't the city do anything?"

1. Current city reaction is "we don't deal with wildlife."
2. Current MNR reaction is "jingle your keys and look big, we only advise cities and recommend trappers."
3. Trappers do not want to lay traps or discharge firearms in residential areas.
4. Current city bylaws do not permit fences which are sufficiently high to keep coyotes off of residential properties.

This is a growing problem in Ontario. Many other municipalities (Ottawa, Mississauga, Aurora and Halton Hills come to mind) have coyote action plans in place, but Vaughan has absolutely nothing.

An example from the city of Ottawa can be found here: <http://news.ontario.ca/mnr/en/2010/02/ottawa-authorized-to-hire-coyote-trappe.html>

An example from the town of Aurora can be found here: <http://www.town.aurora.on.ca/aurora/coyote>

I would like to request that council direct staff to:

1. Conduct public information sessions and send out educational material (not buried inside generic city pamphlets) warning people of the issue and how to protect their pets and children. Had we known about this issue, our dog would still be alive.

2. Pass (and enforce) bylaws to forbid the feeding of wildlife (per the MNR, urban coyotes are attracted to residential communities because they are being fed, knowingly or unknowingly, by residents. If the feeding stops, the coyotes go away.)
3. Post warning signage in areas where there are reported coyote problems, including on Canada Post super mailboxes. Currently, this is the only way to warn our neighbours, and yet city staff are diligent about pulling down any "lost dog" or "coyote warning" posters within 48 hours.
4. Modify the fence bylaw to allow fences with 7 feet height and 1.5 feet overhang for residences that border on open areas (i.e., open space, Oak Ridges Moraine, ravines, etc.), particularly when these fences do not front onto residential roadways.
5. Enable Animal Control to deal with problem coyotes, including hazing programs as done by other municipalities in areas where there are known coyote issues.

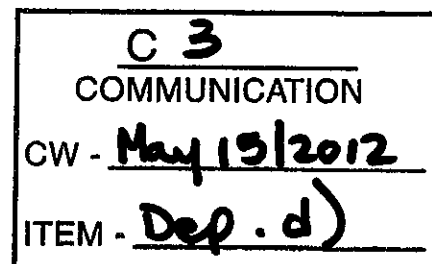
Unfortunately, there is no way to eliminate the coyote population. However, there are mitigation strategies that can be put in place to ensure that residents are aware of the issue, how to protect themselves, their children and pets, and to have city staff deal with problem issues when they develop, while not having red tape in place that prevents residents from doing the same.

Thank you,

Simon Marwood
716 Woodland Acres Cres.
(905) 737-6345

Subject:

FW: To request for a Deputation to the next Committe



-----Original Message-----

From: Elaine Cooc [mailto:elainecooc@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, April 23, 2012 4:03 PM

To: Abrams, Jeffrey

Subject: To request for a Deputation to the next Committe Meeting

Dear Mr. Jeffrey Abrams,

I would like to request for a deputation for the next Committee Meeting in regards to my recent complaint filed from my neighbour.

Here is the story: Without knowing the city by law, I extended my driveway by hiring a contractor to place interlocks beside my driveway

3 years ago. My intention is to make the front look more clean and easier for me to sweep or shovel the snow in the Winter time.

I recently attended the Court Hearing on April 13 and the judge had given me two options before the Spoken To date on May 31. I feel that the city is singling me out by asking only myself to remove the interlocks, not any other houses who also did the same thing. And the person who complained about me did not complain her next neighbour who also did the same. I feel this is really unfair to me because if I'm the only owner who needs to remove a percentage of the interlocks by the city policy, then why is the other owners who does not have to.

Please let me know what I can do as my husband and I feel very unjustified.

Thanks for listening,

Elaine

Via: Email

April 19, 2012

Steven Dixon
policy Planner
City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
Vaughan, ON L6A 1T1

	<u>C 4</u>
	COMMUNICATION
CW -	<u>May 15/2012</u>
ITEM -	<u>5</u>

Re: proposed amendment to the Vaughan Official Plan to amend the northeast corner of Wigwoss Drive and Hwy 7 presently designated as Mid Rise Mixed Use permitting a maximum height of 10 storeys to a designation permitting Low Density Residential.

Dear Mr. Dixon

My name is Frank La Valle and I live at 24 Wigwoss Drive, Woodbridge, which is part of the above noted land. Further to our meeting of yesterday (April 18, 2012) I want to confirm that both me and my wife, Frances, oppose any amendment that would change the present designation of our land.

We trust that you will make the Committee of the Whole aware of our position and that you will include this letter in your report to the Committee.

Yours truly,



Frank La Valle

Cc: Sam Safari
Atyhe Sadri

<u>C 5</u> COMMUNICATION CW - <u>May 15 / 2012</u> ITEM - <u>Dep. 2)</u>

From: Lena Streletska <olena.s@sympatico.ca>
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2012 8:58 AM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Subject: Material for deputation on May 15, 2012
Attachments: WHO possibly carcinogenic.pdf; Council of Europe - final resolution May 2011.pdf; Council of Europe Resolution - Explanatory.pdf; Magda_Havas_Letter_to_School_Board.pdf; CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN HEALTH CANADA.docx; Noble_petition_255.pdf; Proof of Health Canadas Deception.pdf; Petition.pdf; Letter (add to the Petition).docx

Good Morning Adelina,

Please find the supportive material (as a reference) for my deputation on May 15, 2012.

There 9 documents attached:

- WHO possibly carcinogenic May 2011;
- Council of Europe - final resolution May 2011;
- Council of Europe Resolution - Explanatory;
- Magda_Havas_Letter_to_School_Board;
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN HEALTH CANADA;
- Noble petition 255;
- Proof of Health Canadas Deception;
- **Petition from Islington Woods and Wycliffe Residents (270 people)**
- **Letter (add to the Petition).**

Also, there will be a slide show (it is on the memory stick) . Please let me know when do you need it: now or I can bring it with me on May 15th ?

Do I need to send you the copy of my speech as well?

Thank you,
Olena Streletska
647-290-0972
olena.s@sympatico.ca

pg 1

Protect Our Neighborhood and Loved Ones

Say "No" to the CELL PHONE TOWER at AL PALLADINI CENTRE! *(Neither existing OR proposed!)*

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, MAY 31, 2011

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY SITING PROTOCOL
CITY OF VAUGHAN - FILE 15.88
WARDS 1-5:

"...- limiting telecommunication facilities within 500 m of sensitive land uses such as residential areas, schools, daycares, community centres, institutional uses and seniors' residences;..."

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!

FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD WAS UNDER THE CELL TOWER RADIATION. NOW IS TIME TO STOP IT! **RE-ALLOCATE THIS TOWER WITHIN A SAFE DISTANCE FROM OUR NEIGHBOHOOD, AT LEAST 500 METTERS!**

World Health Organization has just recently stated that radiation from cell phones and antennas is a possible 2B carcinogen.

WE MUST PROTECT OUR CHILDREN!

I'M ISLINGTON WOODS RESIDENT SIGNED BELOW AND I'M VOTING AGAINST THE CELL TOWER AT AL PALLADINI CENTRE *(neither existing OR proposed!)*:

pg 1 of 8

FAMILY NAME	ADDRESS	# RESIDENTS	SIGNATURE
① STRELETSKY	37, Islington Woods crt. Woodbridge, ON L4L 9Y1	4 (2)*	<i>[Signature]</i>
① TRIOLO	41 ISLINGTON WOODS	4 (2 children) * 2 children	<i>[Signature]</i>
③ PERRECHINI	46 ISLINGTON WOODS	4 (2 children)	<i>[Signature]</i>
	TO BE CONTINUED.....		

Total number of signatures on the petition: 74
 A copy of the entire petition document containing a total of 8 pages is on file in the office of the City Clerk.

IARC CLASSIFIES RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

Lyon, France, May 31, 2011 -- The WHO/International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as **possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)**, based on an increased risk for **glioma**, a malignant type of brain cancer¹, associated with wireless phone use.

Background

Over the last few years, there has been mounting concern about the possibility of adverse health effects resulting from exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, such as those emitted by wireless communication devices. The number of mobile phone subscriptions is estimated at **5 billion globally**.

From **May 24–31 2011, a Working Group of 31 scientists from 14 countries has been meeting at IARC in Lyon, France, to assess the potential carcinogenic hazards from exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields**. These assessments will be published as Volume 102 of the IARC *Monographs*, which will be the fifth volume in this series to focus on physical agents, after **Volume 55** (Solar Radiation), **Volume 75** and **Volume 78** on ionizing radiation (X-rays, gamma-rays, neutrons, radio-nuclides), and **Volume 80 on non-ionizing radiation (extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields)**.

The IARC Monograph Working Group discussed the possibility that these exposures might induce long-term health effects, in particular an increased risk for cancer. This has relevance for public health, particularly for users of mobile phones, as the number of users is large and growing, particularly among young adults and children.

The IARC Monograph Working Group discussed and evaluated the available literature on the following exposure categories involving radiofrequency electromagnetic fields:

- occupational exposures to radar and to microwaves;
- environmental exposures associated with transmission of signals for radio, television and wireless telecommunication; and
- personal exposures associated with the use of wireless telephones.

International experts shared the complex task of tackling the **exposure data, the studies of cancer in humans, the studies of cancer in experimental animals, and the mechanistic and other relevant data**.

¹ **237 913 new cases of brain cancers** (all types combined) occurred around the world in 2008 (gliomas represent 2/3 of these). Source: **Globocan 2008**

IARC CLASSIFIES RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

Results

The evidence was reviewed critically, and overall evaluated as being *limited*² among users of wireless telephones for glioma and acoustic neuroma, and *inadequate*³ to draw conclusions for other types of cancers. The evidence from the occupational and environmental exposures mentioned above was similarly judged inadequate. The Working Group did not quantitate the risk; however, one study of past cell phone use (up to the year 2004), showed a 40% increased risk for gliomas in the highest category of heavy users (reported average: 30 minutes per day over a 10-year period).

Conclusions

Dr Jonathan Samet (University of Southern California, USA), overall Chairman of the Working Group, indicated that "the evidence, while still accumulating, is strong enough to support a conclusion and the **2B classification**. The conclusion means that there could be some risk, and therefore we need to keep a close watch for a link between cell phones and cancer risk."

"Given the potential consequences for public health of this classification and findings," said IARC Director Christopher Wild, "it is important that additional research be conducted into the long-term, heavy use of mobile phones. Pending the availability of such information, it is important to take pragmatic measures to reduce exposure such as hands-free devices or texting. "

The Working Group considered hundreds of scientific articles; the complete list will be published in the Monograph. It is noteworthy to mention that several recent in-press scientific articles⁴ resulting from the **Interphone study** were made available to the working group shortly before it was due to convene, reflecting their acceptance for publication at that time, and were included in the evaluation.

A concise report summarizing the main conclusions of the IARC Working Group and the evaluations of the carcinogenic hazard from radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (including the use of mobile telephones) will be published in **The Lancet Oncology** in its **July 1** issue, and in a few days online.

² '**Limited evidence of carcinogenicity**': A positive association has been observed between exposure to the agent and cancer for which a causal interpretation is considered by the Working Group to be credible, but chance, bias or confounding could not be ruled out with reasonable confidence.

³ '**Inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity**': The available studies are of insufficient quality, consistency or statistical power to permit a conclusion regarding the presence or absence of a causal association between exposure and cancer, or no data on cancer in humans are available.

⁴ a. 'Acoustic neuroma risk in relation to mobile telephone use: results of the INTERPHONE international case-control study' (the Interphone Study Group, in *Cancer Epidemiology, in press*)

b. 'Estimation of RF energy absorbed in the brain from mobile phones in the Interphone study' (Cardis et al., *Occupational and Environmental Medicine, in press*)

c. 'Risk of brain tumours in relation to estimated RF dose from mobile phones – results from five Interphone countries' (Cardis et al., *Occupational and Environmental Medicine, in press*)

d. 'Location of Gliomas in Relation to Mobile Telephone Use: A Case-Case and Case-Specular Analysis' (*American Journal of Epidemiology*, May 24, 2011. [Epub ahead of print].

IARC CLASSIFIES RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

For more information, please contact

Dr Kurt Straif, IARC Monographs Section, at +33 472 738 511, or straif@iarc.fr; Dr Robert Baan, IARC Monographs Section, at +33 472 738 659, or baan@iarc.fr; or Nicolas Gaudin, IARC Communications Group, at com@iarc.fr (+33 472 738 478)

Link to the audio file posted shortly after the briefing:

http://terrance.who.int/mediacentre/audio/press_briefings/

About IARC

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is part of the World Health Organization. Its mission is to coordinate and conduct research on the causes of human cancer, the mechanisms of carcinogenesis, and to develop scientific strategies for cancer control. The Agency is involved in both epidemiological and laboratory research and disseminates scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships.

If you wish your name to be removed from our press release e-mailing list, please write to com@iarc.fr.

Nicolas Gaudin, Ph.D.

Head, IARC Communications

International Agency for Research on Cancer

World Health Organization

150, cours Albert-Thomas

69008 Lyon

France

Email com@iarc.fr

<http://www.iarc.fr/>

IARC CLASSIFIES RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

ABOUT THE IARC MONOGRAPHS

What are the IARC Monographs?

The IARC Monographs identify environmental factors that can increase the risk of human cancer. These include chemicals, complex mixtures, occupational exposures, physical and biological agents, and lifestyle factors. National health agencies use this information as scientific support for their actions to prevent exposure to potential carcinogens. Interdisciplinary working groups of expert scientists review the published studies and evaluate the weight of the evidence that an agent can increase the risk of cancer. The principles, procedures, and scientific criteria that guide the evaluations are described in the Preamble to the IARC Monographs.

Since 1971, more than 900 agents have been evaluated, of which approximately 400 have been identified as **carcinogenic** or **potentially carcinogenic** to humans.

Definitions

Group 1: The agent is *carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used when there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than *sufficient* but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.

Group 2.

This category includes agents for which, at one extreme, the degree of evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is almost *sufficient*, as well as those for which, at the other extreme, there are no human data but for which there is evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. Agents are assigned to either Group 2A (*probably carcinogenic to humans*) or Group 2B (*possibly carcinogenic to humans*) on the basis of epidemiological and experimental evidence of carcinogenicity and mechanistic and other relevant data. The terms *probably carcinogenic* and *possibly carcinogenic* have no quantitative significance and are used simply as descriptors of different levels of evidence of human carcinogenicity, with *probably carcinogenic* signifying a higher level of evidence than *possibly carcinogenic*.

Group 2A: The agent is *probably carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used when there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent may be classified in this category when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. An agent may be assigned to this category if it clearly belongs, based on mechanistic considerations, to a class of agents for which one or more members have been classified in Group 1 or Group 2A.

IARC CLASSIFIES RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

Group 2B: The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

This category is used for agents for which there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data may be placed in this group. An agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of strong evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data.

Group 3: The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

This category is used most commonly for agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans and *inadequate* or *limited* in experimental animals.

Exceptionally, agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans but *sufficient* in experimental animals may be placed in this category when there is strong evidence that the mechanism of carcinogenicity in experimental animals does not operate in humans.

Agents that do not fall into any other group are also placed in this category.

An evaluation in Group 3 is not a determination of non-carcinogenicity or overall safety. It often means that further research is needed, especially when exposures are widespread or the cancer data are consistent with differing interpretations.

Group 4: The agent is probably not carcinogenic to humans.

This category is used for agents for which there is *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in humans and in experimental animals. In some instances, agents for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals, consistently and strongly supported by a broad range of mechanistic and other relevant data, may be classified in this group.

Definitions of evidence, as used in IARC Monographs for studies in humans

The evidence relevant to carcinogenicity from studies in humans is classified into one of the following categories:

Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity: The Working Group considers that a causal relationship has been established between exposure to the agent and human cancer. That is, a positive relationship has been observed between the exposure and cancer in studies in which chance, bias and confounding could be ruled out with reasonable confidence. A statement that there is *sufficient evidence* is followed by a separate sentence that identifies the target organ(s) or tissue(s) where an increased risk of cancer was observed in humans. Identification of a specific target organ or tissue does not preclude the possibility that the agent may cause cancer at other sites.

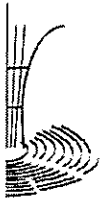
IARC CLASSIFIES RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity: A positive association has been observed between exposure to the agent and cancer for which a causal interpretation is considered by the Working Group to be credible, but chance, bias or confounding could not be ruled out with reasonable confidence.

Inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity: The available studies are of insufficient quality, consistency or statistical power to permit a conclusion regarding the presence or absence of a causal association between exposure and cancer, or no data on cancer in humans are available.

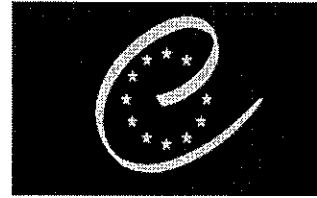
Evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity: There are several adequate studies covering the full range of levels of exposure that humans are known to encounter, which are mutually consistent in not showing a positive association between exposure to the agent and any studied cancer at any observed level of exposure. The results from these studies alone or combined should have narrow confidence intervals with an upper limit close to the null value (e.g. a relative risk of 1.0). Bias and confounding should be ruled out with reasonable confidence, and the studies should have an adequate length of follow-up. A conclusion of *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* is inevitably limited to the cancer sites, conditions and levels of exposure, and length of observation covered by the available studies. In addition, the possibility of a very small risk at the levels of exposure studied can never be excluded.

In some instances, the above categories may be used to classify the degree of evidence related to carcinogenicity in specific organs or tissues.



Parliamentary Assembly
Assemblée parlementaire

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Résolution 1815

27 May 2011

The potential dangers of electromagnetic fields and their effect on the environment

Text adopted by the Standing Committee, acting on behalf of the Assembly, on 27 May 2011 (see Doc. 12608, report of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs, rapporteur: Mr Huss).

1. The Parliamentary Assembly has repeatedly stressed the importance of states' commitment to preserving the environment and environmental health, as set out in many charters, conventions, declarations and protocols since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the Stockholm Declaration (Stockholm, 1972). The Assembly refers to its past work in this field, namely Recommendation 1863 (2009) on environment and health, Recommendation 1947 (2010) on noise and light pollution, and more generally, Recommendation 1885 (2009) on drafting an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the right to a healthy environment and Recommendation 1430 (1999) on access to information, public participation in environmental decision-making and access to justice – implementation of the Aarhus Convention.
2. The potential health effects of the very low frequency of electromagnetic fields surrounding power lines and electrical devices are the subject of ongoing research and a significant amount of public debate. According to the World Health Organisation, electromagnetic fields of all frequencies represent one of the most common and fastest growing environmental influences, about which anxiety and speculation are spreading. All populations are now exposed to varying degrees of electromagnetic fields, the levels of which will continue to increase as technology advances.
3. Mobile telephony has become commonplace around the world. This wireless technology relies upon an extensive network of fixed antennas, or base stations, relaying information with radio frequency signals. Over 1.4 million base stations exist worldwide and the number is increasing significantly with the introduction of third generation technology. Other wireless networks that allow high-speed internet access and services, such as wireless local area networks, are also increasingly common in homes, offices and many public areas (airports, schools, residential and urban areas). As the number of base stations and local wireless networks increases, so does the radio frequency exposure of the population.
4. While electrical and electromagnetic fields in certain frequency bands have wholly beneficial effects which are applied in medicine, other non-ionising frequencies, be they sourced from extremely low frequencies, power lines or certain high frequency waves used in the fields of radar, telecommunications and mobile telephony, appear to have more or less potentially harmful, non-thermal, biological effects on plants, insects and animals as well as the human body even when exposed to levels that are below the official threshold values.

5. As regards standards or threshold values for emissions of electromagnetic fields of all types and frequencies, the Assembly recommends that the ALARA or "as low as reasonably achievable" principle is applied, covering both the so-called thermal effects and the athermic or biological effects of electromagnetic emissions or radiation. Moreover, the precautionary principle should be applicable when scientific evaluation does not allow the risk to be determined with sufficient certainty, especially given the context of growing exposure of the population, including particularly vulnerable groups such as young people and children, which could lead to extremely high human and economic costs of inaction if early warnings are neglected.

6. The Assembly regrets that, despite calls for the respect of the precautionary principle and despite all the recommendations, declarations and a number of statutory and legislative advances, there is still a lack of reaction to known or emerging environmental and health risks and virtually systematic delays in adopting and implementing effective preventive measures. Waiting for high levels of scientific and clinical proof before taking action to prevent well-known risks can lead to very high health and economic costs, as was the case with asbestos, leaded petrol and tobacco.

7. Moreover, the Assembly notes that the problem of electromagnetic fields or waves and the potential consequences for the environment and health has clear parallels with other current issues, such as the licensing of medication, chemicals, pesticides, heavy metals or genetically modified organisms. It therefore highlights that the issue of independence and credibility of scientific expertise is crucial to accomplish a transparent and balanced assessment of potential negative impacts on the environment and human health.

8. In light of the above considerations, the Assembly recommends that the member states of the Council of Europe:

8.1. in general terms:

8.1.1. take all reasonable measures to reduce exposure to electromagnetic fields, especially to radio frequencies from mobile phones, and particularly the exposure to children and young people who seem to be most at risk from head tumours;

8.1.2. reconsider the scientific basis for the present electromagnetic fields exposure standards set by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection, which have serious limitations and apply "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA) principles, covering both thermal effects and the athermic or biological effects of electromagnetic emissions or radiation;

8.1.3. put in place information and awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of potentially harmful long-term biological effects on the environment and on human health, especially targeting children, teenagers and young people of reproductive age;

8.1.4. pay particular attention to "electrosensitive" persons suffering from a syndrome of intolerance to electromagnetic fields and introduce special measures to protect them, including the creation of wave-free areas not covered by the wireless network;

8.1.5. in order to reduce costs, save energy, and protect the environment and human health, step up research on new types of antennas and mobile phone and DECT-type devices, and encourage research to develop telecommunication based on other technologies which are just as efficient but have less negative effects on the environment and health;

8.2. concerning the private use of mobile phones, DECT phones, WiFi, WLAN and WIMAX for computers and other wireless devices such as baby phones:

8.2.1. set preventive thresholds for levels of long-term exposure to microwaves in all indoor areas, in accordance with the precautionary principle, not exceeding 0.6 volts per metre, and in the medium term to reduce it to 0.2 volts per metre;

8.2.2. undertake appropriate risk-assessment procedures for all new types of device prior to licensing;

8.2.3. introduce clear labelling indicating the presence of microwaves or electromagnetic fields, the transmitting power or the specific absorption rate (SAR) of the device and any health risks connected with its use;

8.2.4. raise awareness on potential health risks of DECT-type wireless telephones, baby monitors and other domestic appliances which emit continuous pulse waves, if all electrical equipment is left permanently on standby, and recommend the use of wired, fixed telephones at home or, failing that, models which do not permanently emit pulse waves;

8.3. concerning the protection of children:

8.3.1. develop within different ministries (education, environment and health) targeted information campaigns aimed at teachers, parents and children to alert them to the specific risks of early, ill-considered and prolonged use of mobiles and other devices emitting microwaves;

8.3.2. for children in general, and particularly in schools and classrooms, give preference to wired Internet connections, and strictly regulate the use of mobile phones by schoolchildren on school premises;

8.4. concerning the planning of electric power lines and relay antenna base stations:

8.4.1. introduce town planning measures to keep high-voltage power lines and other electric installations at a safe distance from dwellings;

8.4.2. apply strict safety standards for sound electric systems in new dwellings;

8.4.3. reduce threshold values for relay antennas in accordance with the ALARA principle and install systems for comprehensive and continuous monitoring of all antennas;

8.4.4. determine the sites of any new GSM, UMTS, WiFi or WIMAX antennas not solely according to the operators' interests but in consultation with local and regional government officials, local residents and associations of concerned citizens;

8.5. concerning risk assessment and precautions:

8.5.1. make risk assessment more prevention oriented;

8.5.2. improve risk-assessment standards and quality by creating a standard risk scale, making the indication of the risk level mandatory, commissioning several risk hypotheses and considering compatibility with real life conditions;

8.5.3. pay heed to and protect "early warning" scientists;

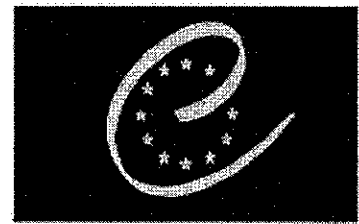
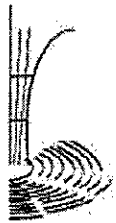
8.5.4. formulate a human rights oriented definition of the precautionary and ALARA principles;

8.5.5. increase public funding of independent research, *inter alia* through grants from industry and taxation of products which are the subject of public research studies to evaluate health risks;

8.5.6. create independent commissions for the allocation of public funds;

8.5.7. make the transparency of lobby groups mandatory;

8.5.8. promote pluralist and contradictory debates between all stakeholders, including civil society (Aarhus Convention).



Résolution 1815 . 27 May 2011

The potential dangers of electromagnetic fields and their effect on the environment

Text adopted by the Standing Committee, acting on behalf of the Assembly, on 27 May 2011 (see Doc. 12608, report of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs, rapporteur: Mr Huss).

B. Explanatory memorandum by Mr Huss, rapporteur

Contents

Page

1. Introduction	5 2.
2. Background to the debate.....	5 3.
3. Growing concerns in Europe.....	6 4.
4. Effects on the environment: plants, insects, animals.....	6 5.
5. Biological effects of electromagnetic fields in medicine.....	7 6.
6. Therapeutic use of electric currents or electromagnetic waves.....	7 7.
7. Technological progress and economic growth at the expense of environment and health protection.....	8 8.
8. Contending forces and arguments: the dispute over the incidence of biological effects and over threshold values	9 9.
9. Scientific studies and arguments pursued by associations and NGOs, by groupings of scientists, by the European Environment Agency and by the European Parliament.....	9 10.
10. Conclusions.....	12

1. Introduction

1. Electromagnetic fields, whether emitted by high-voltage lines, domestic appliances, relay antennas, mobile telephones or other microwave devices, are increasingly present in our techno-industrial environment.

2. Obviously, in evolutionary terms, living or working in artificial electromagnetic extremely low frequency and high frequency fields, on top of the electromagnetic fields naturally occurring in the environment, is still a relatively new experience for human beings, fauna and flora. It goes back no further than fifty years or so, when intensive industrial and domestic exposure began with radars, radio waves and televisions and electromagnetic fields generated by high-voltage lines and household electrical appliances.

3. It was only from the 1990s onwards that the new telephony and wireless mobile communication technologies began to boom ever faster Europe-wide and even worldwide thanks to increasingly diverse and sophisticated applications: mobile telephones, cordless telephones, WiFi, WLAN (wireless local area network), etc.

4. The term "electromagnetic fields" covers all the fields emitted by natural and man-made sources. A distinction is drawn between static fields and alternating fields. In the latter case there is essentially a differentiation between extremely low frequency (ELF) fields, such as domestic electricity, and hyper-frequency (HF) fields, which include mobile telephones. Electrical fields are measured in volts per metre (v/m), whereas magnetic fields are measured in terms of current-induced exposure in microteslas (μT). Since very weak electrical currents are part of human physiology, at the level of communication between cells for example, the question of the possible disruptive effects of present levels of artificial exposure on the human environment and any consequences they might have for health may legitimately be raised.

5. It should be noted with satisfaction that a major contribution was made by the technological innovations resulting from electrification and new radio-telecommunication techniques to economic growth and the material well-being of the populations of industrialised countries. Domestic appliances, for example, have greatly helped to lighten the load from everyday chores in millions of households and played a not inconsiderable role in the women's liberation movement.

2. Background to the debate

6. Nevertheless, it must be said that, since some of these new technologies were first introduced, environmental or health problems have emerged and become a topic of discussion in certain countries, both in scientific circles and in the field of health and occupational medicine. From the 1930s onwards, radar waves were linked to certain "microwave syndromes" among operators and technicians subjected to intensive and prolonged exposure. The former USSR and Eastern bloc countries adopted very low preventive thresholds aimed at protecting operators' health.

7. In the United States and western Europe, discussion of potential harm to health resulting from electromagnetic fields focused, in the 1970s and 1980s, essentially on the problem of high- or very high-voltage lines and protection in the workplace (for those working on computers, in electrically powered steelworks, etc). As far as the risks from high-voltage lines are concerned, an American epidemiological study (Wertheimer and Leeper, 1979) demonstrated a link between the proximity of high-voltage lines and child leukaemia, corroborated in 2001 by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), which classified these fields as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (category 2B). At the same time, from the early 1980s onwards, another issue relating to electromagnetic fields and chemical pollution was raised at international conferences: discomforts due to office computer screens, health effects in the form of headaches, fatigue and eye and skin problems. Regarding the electromagnetic aspect of those effects, stringent preventive standards (TCO standards) were proposed at the beginning of the 1990s by the Swedish Confederation of Employees and then widely adopted.

8. The 1990s saw a boom in mobile telephony and its rapid expansion, first in the industrialised countries and then increasingly in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

9. Mobile telephony and ever more sophisticated wireless telecommunication applications have not only been taken on board in professional spheres but have also quite literally invaded our private life. This affects even very young children, at home, at school, on transport, etc.

3. Growing concerns in Europe

10. However, for a good ten years or so, Europe's populations have begun to show increasing concern over the potential health risks of mobile telephony, with reliable information on these questions in short supply. In a recent Eurobarometer study (European Commission), 48% of Europeans stated that they were concerned or very concerned over the potential health risks posed by mobile telephony. The presumption of risk was noted among 76% of Europeans concerning relay antennas and 73% concerning the potential effects of mobile telephones respectively.
11. Such concerns over electromagnetic fields or waves have triggered the emergence and growth of a multitude of citizens' initiatives in many countries. These initiatives are mostly directed against the installation of relay antenna stations, above all close to schools, nurseries, hospitals or other institutions caring for children or vulnerable individuals, and also increasingly challenge other aspects of wireless telecommunication such as WiFi in schools for example.
12. The Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs organised two hearings with experts on 17 September 2010 and 25 February 2011.
13. At the first hearing of experts, Mr Ralph Baden of the Occupational Medicine Department of the Ministry of Health of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg spoke generally about the issue of very low frequency and high frequency electromagnetic fields and waves and the respective applicable threshold values. He listed the different sources of those electromagnetic fields outside dwellings: relay antennas, high-voltage lines, radio stations, television, radars, etc, but laid special emphasis on the results of measurement readings, on sources of such fields in homes or public buildings and provided concrete examples of simple and practical means of reducing exposure to these "indoor" fields and eliminating certain health problems, such as headaches, insomnia, coughs, depression, etc.

4. Effects on the environment: plants, insects, animals

14. At the same hearing of experts, Dr Ulrich Warnke of the Institute of Technical Biology and Bionics in Saarbrücken described the biological effects of certain microwave frequencies on plants. Depending on the frequencies, their intensity and modulation and the length of exposure, scientific studies demonstrated stress reactions and disruptions of gene expression. Recent studies by the cellular biology laboratory of Clermont-Ferrand University (2007), for example, clearly show the effects of mobile telephony microwaves on plant genes, in particular tomato plants.
15. Other scientific international studies show comparable stress reactions in certain types of beans, as well as deciduous and coniferous trees exposed to various frequencies (relay antennas, TETRA frequency).
16. Dr Warnke highlighted the innate magnetic compass used by certain animals or insects to orient themselves in time and space and which dictates the internal functioning of their organism, before going on to demonstrate how extremely weak artificial fields or waves could adversely affect the sense of direction, navigation and communication of certain animals or insects: migratory birds, pigeons, certain kinds of fish (sharks, whales, rays) or certain insects (ants, butterflies and especially bees). He suggested that malfunctions induced by artificial electromagnetic waves might be one of the major causes – besides problems of exposure to chemicals – of repeated incidents of whales being washed up on beaches or the death or disappearance of bee colonies (colony collapse disorder) observed in past years.

17. The great multitude of scientific studies quoted during the hearing of experts should certainly prompt policymakers to reflect on their decisions and act accordingly. One final aspect mentioned during the hearing concerned the potentially pathogenic effects observed in livestock – calves, cows, horses, geese, etc. – following the installation of mobile telephone masts nearby: unaccountable deformities of new-born calves, cataracts, fertility problems.

18. In the face of fast-growing concerns and opposition in many Council of Europe member states, the response of top executives of electricity companies and mobile telephone operators is to deny that their industrial and commercial activities have any adverse effect on human health. At the hearing in Paris on 25 February 2011, the official representatives of French and European mobile telephone operators passionately argued that the official threshold values applicable in most countries in the world were adequate to protect human beings from the thermal effects of mobile telephones and that any biological effects, if these could be demonstrated, would not have any adverse effects on human health.

19. To back up their argument, the experts quoted the scientific assessments carried out by associations such as the International Committee on Non-Ionisation Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), a small private NGO near Munich, or by official organisations: the World Health Organization, the European Commission and a number of national protection agencies. It appears that these European and national organisations or international bodies have based their thinking on the threshold values and recommendations advocated by the ICNIRP when that private association was set up near Munich at the beginning of the 1990s.

20. Yet, at the same hearing, leaders of associations of citizens and representatives of the NGOs such as "Robin des toits", laid heavy emphasis on the numerous risks and harmful biological effects and related health problems which they believed to be linked to electromagnetic fields or waves from mobile telephony, relay antennas, high-voltage lines and other artificially generated electromagnetic fields, even at very low levels that were well below the officially applicable threshold values.

21. The representative of the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen, an official advisory body to the European Union, stressed the importance of the precautionary principle written into the European treaties and accordingly pointed to the need for effective preventive measures to protect human health and avoid painful health issues or scandals of the kind already experienced over asbestos, tobacco smoking, lead and PCBs (polychlorobiphenyls), to name but a few. He presented a convincing analysis of the scientific assessment methods currently used and the different levels of evidence to conclude, on the basis of the "Bioinitiative" scientific report and other more recent studies by the Ramazzini Institute in Bologna, that the indices or levels of proof were sufficient at this stage to prompt action by governments and international bodies.

22. Finally, another expert specialising in clinical medicine and oncology confirmed, on the basis of the findings of biological and clinical analysis of several hundred French patients describing themselves as "electrosensitive", that a syndrome of intolerance to electromagnetic fields (SIEMF) does exist and that those people are not feigning illness or suffering from psychiatric disorders.

5. Biological effects of electromagnetic fields in medicine

23. It has been established since the beginning of the 20th century that electromagnetic fields operating at various frequencies can have useful and beneficial effects in clinical medicine, whether for diagnosis or treatment.

24. Scientific developments since the Second World War have revealed that the human organism does not function solely on the basis of biological or biochemical cellular reactions but that humans are also electromagnetic beings. It is now well known that nerve cells communicate between one another using electrical impulses. The most powerful electrical signals detected in humans are those generated by nervous and muscular activity. In the case of the heart, which is the most important muscle group in the body, cardiac functioning is

medically diagnosed by recording the electrical signals emitted by it (electrocardiogram – ECG). Again at the level of diagnosis, electroencephalography (EEG) allows non-invasive monitoring of the brain's electrical activity. The EEG has been widely used in the clinical areas of brain disorders, sleep pattern monitoring or confirmation of clinical death.

6. Therapeutic use of electric currents or electromagnetic waves

25. Without going into detail, the rapporteur wishes to point out that certain electrical currents or electromagnetic waves used at certain frequencies may have a perfectly beneficial effect in medical terms. There are a number of examples illustrating the therapeutic benefits of electrotherapy: clinical effects of direct electric currents (electrolysis), clinical effects of external electrical impulses on the cardiac muscle (defibrillators, pacemakers), clinical effects of micro-currents generated by pulsed magnetic fields to improve healing in tissue repair and bone fractures, to mention only the best known of these non-ionising frequency band applications.

26. But while electrical and electromagnetic fields in certain frequency bands have fully beneficial effects, other non-ionising frequencies, be they sourced from extremely low frequencies, power lines or certain high frequency waves used in the fields of radar, telecommunications and mobile telephony, appear to have more or less potentially harmful biological effects on plants, insects and animals as well as the human body even when exposed to levels that are below the official threshold values.

7. Technological progress and economic growth at the expense of environment and health protection

27. It should be noted that the problem of electromagnetic fields or waves and the potential consequences for the environment and health has clear parallels with other current issues, such as the licensing of chemicals, pesticides, heavy metals or genetically modified organisms (GMOs), to mention only the best known examples. It is certain that one cause of public anxiety and mistrust of the communication efforts of official safety agencies and governments lies in the fact that a number of past health crises or scandals, such those involving asbestos, contaminated blood, PCBs or dioxins, lead, tobacco smoking and more recently H1N1 flu were able to happen despite the work or even with the complicity of national or international agencies nominally responsible for environmental or health safety.

28. Indeed, it is in this connection that the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs is currently working on the question of conflicts of interest and the urgent need for real independence of scientists involved in the official agencies tasked with evaluating the risks of products prior to licensing.

29. The rapporteur underlines in this context that it is most curious, to say the least, that the applicable official threshold values for limiting the health impact of extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields and high frequency waves were drawn up and proposed to international political institutions (WHO, European Commission, governments) by the ICNIRP, an NGO whose origin and structure are none too clear and which is furthermore suspected of having rather close links with the industries whose expansion is shaped by recommendations for maximum threshold values for the different frequencies of electromagnetic fields.

30. If most governments and safety agencies have merely contented themselves with replicating and adopting the safety recommendations advocated by the ICNIRP, this has essentially been for two reasons:
– in order not to impede the expansion of these new technologies with their promise of economic growth, technological progress and job creation;
– and also because the political decision-makers unfortunately still have little involvement in matters of assessing technological risks for the environment and health.

31. With regard to the frequently inconclusive if not contradictory findings of scientific research and studies on the possible risks of products, medicines or, in this case, electromagnetic fields, a number of comparative

studies do seem to suggest a fairly strong correlation between the origin of their funding – private or public – and the findings of risk assessments, a manifestly unacceptable situation pointing to conflicts of interest which undermine the integrity, the genuine independence and the objectivity of scientific research.

32. Concerning the assessment of health risks resulting from mobile telephone radio frequencies, for example, in 2006 Swiss researchers from Bern University presented the findings of a systematic analysis of all research results and concluded that there was a strong correlation between how the research was funded and the results obtained: 33% of studies funded by industrial concerns conclude that exposure to mobile telephone radio frequencies has an effect on our organism. That figure rises to over 80% in studies carried out with public funding.

33. Accordingly, in this field and in others, one should call for genuine independence on the part of the expert appraisal agencies and for independent, multidisciplinary and properly balanced expert input. There must no longer be situations where whistleblowers are discriminated against and renowned scientists with critical opinions are excluded when experts are selected to sit on expert committees or no longer receive funding for their research.

8. Contending forces and arguments: the dispute over the incidence of biological effects and over threshold values

34. It seems obvious that the prime considerations for societies dependent on electricity, mobile telephony and telecommunication are the economic and financial parameters, hence profits and market shares. Understandably, in this context more stringent regulations and threshold values which ostensibly inhibit their business dealings are viewed with disfavour and forcefully resisted – as could be seen from the irritated and sometimes emotional statements of a representative of French mobile telephony at our committee's hearing for contrastive expert opinion.

35. The representatives of mobile telephony have for years espoused the same paradigm and the same line of argument, in which they invoke the soothing discourse of most international agencies and institutions. For example, the threshold values of 100 microtesla for low or high frequency electromagnetic fields and 41/42 volts/metre for the very high frequencies of mobile telephony on 900 megahertz (MHz) are claimed to be quite adequate for protecting the public against thermal effects. At very high levels, the radio frequency fields are plainly liable to produce harmful thermal effects on the human body, in the estimation of all parties moreover.

36. Of course there remains the very vexed question whether there are non-thermal or athermic, hence biological, consequences for the environment and the human body. The operators' representatives totally deny the existence of nefarious long-term biological effects for electromagnetic fields below the threshold values in force. To illustrate the nature and extent of these threshold values, let us mention by way of an example Article 5.1 of Directive 2004/40/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 concerning the minimum standards for protecting workers: "... However, the long-term effects, including possible carcinogenic effects due to exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields for which there is no conclusive scientific evidence establishing a causal relationship, are not addressed in this Directive. ..."

(Introduction, paragraph 4).

37. So the protection of workers is only valid for averting thermal effects, and only in the short term!

38. Any potentially harmful biological effects are disregarded by the operators, agencies and official regulations, and to justify this attitude they abide by the contention that firstly, the ascertainment of a biological effect need not signify its being of a pathological character dangerous to the human constitution. Furthermore, they discern no absolutely conclusive scientific evidence of a cause and effect relationship between electromagnetic fields and radio frequencies and long-term pathological consequences of their non-thermal or

athermic effects. And to emphasise these statements they invoke numerous scientific publications said to indicate no significant biological effect.

39. The operators' arguments on the whole can be summed up as follows:

- The threshold values recommended by the ICNIRP are values ensuring health security;
- Child mobile phone users are no more sensitive than adults;
- There are no significant biological effects apart from thermal effects;
- If there were any possibly harmful biological effects, moreover, there would be no scientifically acceptable mechanism of action to account for them.

9. Scientific studies and arguments pursued by associations and NGOs, by groupings of scientists, by the European Environment Agency and by the European Parliament

40. Serious scientific and medical studies revealing biological effects of a pathological nature have existed since the 1930s concerning radio frequencies and microwaves from radar installations. It also points out that harmful effects of protracted exposure to the low or very low frequency electromagnetic fields of electrical transmission lines or computer screens were observed already in the late 1970s, and the WHO's IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) classified these fields as "possibly carcinogenic" for humans (Group 2B) in 2001.

41. The rapporteur recalls the proven positive biological effects of certain medical applications (electrotherapies) of electromagnetic fields and microwaves at very low intensity. If there are such beneficial effects in certain frequency bands, then adverse biological effects on the human body should be just as much in the realm of plausibility or possibility.

42. Scientific studies concerning the negative effects of certain microwave frequencies on plants, insects and wildlife or farm animals are disturbing in more than one respect, and the scientific studies disclosing potentially pathogenic biological effects on the human body are also important and not to be merely brushed aside.

43. These studies are very numerous indeed: the 2007 "Bioinitiative" report analysed over 2 000 of them, and more were added by an important monograph published in 2010 by the Ramazzini Institute, the national institute for study and control of cancer and environmental diseases "Bernardo Ramazzini" in Bologna, Italy.

44. A significant number of top scientists and researchers have banded together in a dedicated international body entitled ICEMS, "International Commission for Electromagnetic Safety", in order to carry out independent research and recommend that the precautionary principle be applied in the matter. In 2006 (Benevento Resolution) and 2008 (Venice Resolution), these scientists published instructive resolutions calling for the adoption of far tougher new safety standards and rules.

45. Scientific studies disclose athermic or biological effects of electromagnetic fields or waves on cells, the nervous system, genetics, etc., which essentially fall into three categories: biological effects influencing the metabolism, sleep, the electrocardiogram profile; effects observed in experimentation on animals or in cell cultures (in vitro); effects emerging from epidemiological studies on prolonged use of mobile telephones or on living near high voltage power lines or base stations of relay antennas.

46. The term "biological effect" is used to refer to a physiological, biochemical or behavioural change brought about in a tissue or a cell in response to an external stimulus. Not every biological effect necessarily poses a serious threat to health; it may simply show the normal response of the cell, tissue or organism to that stimulus.

47. A medical or pathological biological effect, on the other hand, is an effect that may imperil the organism's normal functioning by causing more or less severe symptoms or pathologies. Precisely, a growing number of scientific studies made by teams of high-level academic researchers demonstrate the existence of potentially or definitely pathological biological effects.

48. The rapporteur acknowledges that it is not possible within the compass of this report to analyse and summarise the findings of all these studies. A synopsis of the greater number of them (some 2 000) was produced in the "Bioinitiative" report, a report drawn up by 14 scientists of international standing who concurred, regarding mobile telephony and other radio frequencies, as to abnormally high incidence of brain tumours and acoustic neuroma, effects on the nervous system and cerebral functions, and effects on genes, cell stress proteins and the immune system. In this context, it has been observed for instance that radio frequency exposure can cause inflammatory and allergic reactions and impair the immune function even at levels well below the norms of exposure for the public.

49. A major programme of research into the specific features of these effects such as genotoxicity of waves (REFLEX programme), funded by the European Commission and involving 12 European research teams, was launched and the results were made public in December 2004. The conclusions of the report were disturbing on several counts as the results bore out genotoxic effects of mobile telephone waves, and in particular greater frequency of chromosomal deletions and breakup of DNA molecules in different types of cultivated human and animal cells. In addition, stress protein synthesis was greatly increased and gene expression was modified in various types of cells.

50. Concerning the Interphone study, the biggest epidemiological survey carried out on mobile phone users and their exposure to glioma, meningioma, acoustic neuroma and tumours of the parotid gland after protracted use of their mobile telephones, the partial early results published on 18 May 2010 by IARC more than ten years after the commencement of the study point to profound disagreement between the different teams of researchers (16 teams from 13 countries) over the interpretation of these results. The study co-ordinator, Ms Elisabeth Cardis, summed up a kind of compromise by saying that the study did not reveal an increased risk, but one could not conclude that there was no risk because there were sufficient results suggesting a possible risk. Indeed, some results show that lasting intensive use very significantly increases the risks of glioma (40% and even 96% looking at ipsilateral use, that is to say where the glioma has appeared at the side of the head to which the telephone was held) and the meningioma risks (15%; 45% for ipsilateral use).

51. The rapporteur feels that one of this epidemiological study's principal weaknesses lies in the fact that the period of mobile phone use analysed, extending until the early years of the 21st century, is probably too short at less than 10 years to reach altogether conclusive results given the period of latency and growth of cerebral tumours. In fact, ionising radiation (radioactivity) is recognised as a cause of brain cancer, but cases due to radioactivity rarely become apparent before 10 or 20 years of exposure.

52. The Interphone study, performed solely on adults, nevertheless raises serious speculation as to what will happen, after 15 or 20 years of intensive use, to the young adults, teenagers or even children who are currently the biggest users and in whom absorption of the radiation is still greater and more problematic.

53. The rapporteur would like to emphasise another side of the potential risks: while attention is focused at present on the radiation from mobile phones, and while he appeals for the wisest possible use of this device, by children and young people especially, it is inescapable that for some years there have been many other sources of electromagnetic fields and radio frequencies.

54. Whether outside or inside offices and dwellings, we are now exposed to a whole variety of electromagnetic frequencies on top of the chemical pollutants in the air that we breathe or accumulated in the food chain. Outdoors or indoors, we encounter the electromagnetic fields or the radio frequencies of the (nearby) electric power lines and of the base stations of GSM, UMTS and WiFi relay antennas or of, for example, radio or radar stations. Besides these, inside offices or private residences there is very often the radiation of cordless telephones (DECT), baby phones and other devices of wireless technology.

55. What is more, industrialists seek a further expansion of mobile telephony infrastructures for hosting the "fourth generation" 4G facility with the intention of delivering a secure, comprehensive broadband mobile

system for the cordless modems of laptop computers, “smart” mobile phones and other portable backup devices for broadband mobile Internet access, games services, etc.

56. In Israel, the ministries concerned (environment, health, communication) fall back on the application of the precautionary principle, opposing the introduction of these new infrastructures on the ground that the effects of the irradiations should be verified before authorising new systems.

57. A question that always strongly arouses the European populations is the problem of where base stations and relay antennas are sited. In parallel to certain local or regional studies (mainly Swiss and German) describing the advent of health problems in farm animals after the installation of mobile telephone relay antennas near some farms, describing unaccountable problems of fertility, deformity, cataracts, etc., certain local or regional epidemiological studies, carried out by groups of scientists and doctors, have succeeded in also showing certain disease symptoms in residents of districts or villages near relay antennas installed a few months or years ago. These local studies were carried out in France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, etc.

58. According to these epidemiological and also partly clinical studies, symptoms appearing or increasing some time after relay antennas were commissioned or after the beams emitted were intensified by raising the number or the power of the antennas were sleeping disorders, headaches, blood pressure problems, dizziness, skin trouble and allergies. The scientific value of such local studies is regularly queried by the operators and very often the security and regulatory bodies too, and so a most recent study released early in 2011 in a German medical publication (Umwelt-Medizin-Gesellschaft 1/2011) is nonetheless worthwhile and revealing, although the number of participants in the study (60 persons) remains quite small. These persons, from the locality of Rimbach in Bavaria, underwent analysis before a new relay antenna base station came into service in January 2004, then afterwards in July 2004, January 2005 and July 2005. In this study, as in similar epidemiological studies, the symptoms that increased or became aggravated after the station began operating were sleep disorders, headaches, allergies, dizziness and concentration problems.

59. The worth of this study spanning a year and a half is that the doctors and scientists could measure and determine significant changes in concentrations of certain stress-related or other hormones in urine samples. To sum up the results, there is a significant increase of adrenalin and noradrenalin over several months and a significant reduction of dopamine and phenylethylamine (PEA), changes indicating a state of chronic stress which, according to the authors of the study, caused the aforesaid heightened symptoms. The authors correlate the lowered PEA levels with impaired attention and hyperactivity of children, disorders which hugely increased in Germany over the years 1990-2004.

60. Here, too, the rapporteur stresses that some people may be more sensitive than others to electromagnetic radiation or waves. The research performed, for instance, by Professor Dominique Belpomme, President of the Association for Research and Treatments Against Cancer (ARTAC), on more than 200 people describing themselves as “electrosensitive” succeeded, with corroborative results of clinical and biological analyses, in proving that there was such a syndrome of intolerance to electromagnetic fields across the whole spectrum of frequencies. According to these results, not only proximity to the sources of electromagnetic emissions was influential, but also the time of exposure and often concomitant exposure to chemicals or to (heavy) metals present in human tissues. In this context, Sweden has granted sufferers from electromagnetic hypersensitivity the status of persons with reduced capacity so that they receive suitable protection.

61. In connection with the proven or potential risks of electromagnetic fields, it should also be noted that after a Lloyd’s report, insurance companies tended to withhold coverage for risks linked with electromagnetic fields under civil liability policies, in the same way as, for example, genetically modified organisms or asbestos, which is hardly reassuring given the potential risks that stem from these electromagnetic fields.

62. Finally, the rapporteur wonders whether it might not be expedient and innovative to try and develop new wireless communication technologies, equally powerful but more energy-efficient and above all less

problematic in terms of the environment and health than the present microwave-based wireless communication. Such systems, optical or optoelectronic communication technologies employing visible and infrared light, are reportedly being developed in the United States and Japan and could largely replace the present technologies. Should such changes in transmission and communication systems prove realistic, it would then be a case of technological and economic innovations not to be missed or obstructed.

11. Conclusions

63. The potentially harmful effects of electromagnetic fields on the environment and human health have not yet been fully elucidated and a number of scientific uncertainties continue to exist in that regard. Nevertheless, anxieties and fears remain in wide sectors of the population over the health hazards posed by the waves, and also of the demands voiced by high-level scientists, by groupings of doctors and by the associations of concerned citizens which abound in many Council of Europe member states

64. The precautionary principle and the right to a healthy environment, particularly on behalf of children and future generations, must be key factors in all economic, technological and social development of society. In that regard, the Parliamentary Assembly has decided on several previous occasions (see Recommendation 1863 (2009) on environment and health: better prevention of environment-related health hazards and Recommendation 1959 (2011) on preventive health care policies in the Council of Europe member states) that coherent, effective preventive measures must be taken to protect the environment and human health.

65. After analysing the scientific studies available to date, and also following the hearings for expert opinions organised in the context of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs, there is sufficient evidence of potentially harmful effects of electromagnetic fields on fauna, flora and human health to react and to guard against potentially serious environmental and health hazards.

66. That was moreover already the case in 1999 and 2009 when the European Parliament overwhelmingly passed resolutions upholding the precautionary principle and efficient preventive actions vis-à-vis the harmful effects of electromagnetic fields, in particular by substantially lowering the exposure thresholds for workers and the general public according to the ALARA principle, by restoring genuine independence of research in that field, and through a policy of enhanced information and transparency towards the anxious populations (see European Parliament Resolution of 2 April 2009 on health concerns associated with electromagnetic fields, 2008/2211 INI).

67. Lastly, the Assembly could endorse the analyses and warnings issued first in September 2007, then in September 2009, by the European Environment Agency (EEA) concerning the health hazards of electromagnetic fields, mobile telephony and not least mobile phones. According to the EEA, there are sufficient signs or levels of scientific evidence of harmful biological effects to invoke the application of the precautionary principle and of effective, urgent preventive measures.

1 Reference to the committee: Doc. 11894, Reference 3563 of 29 May 2009.

2 Draft resolution adopted unanimously by the committee on 11 April 2011.



Dr. Magda Havas, B.Sc., Ph.D.

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phone: (705) 748-1011 x7882 fax: (705) 748-1569 email: mhavas@trentu.ca

July 10, 2009.

Open Letter to Parents, Teachers, & School Boards Regarding Wi-Fi Networks in Schools and Cell Phone Antennas near School Property

I am a scientist who does research on the health effects of electromagnetic radiation and I am becoming increasingly concerned that a growing number of schools are installing WiFi networks and are making their school grounds available for cell phone antennas.

You will be told by both the federal government (Federal Communication Commission in the US; Health Canada and Industry Canada in Canada) as well as by the Wi-Fi provider that this technology is safe provided that exposures to radio frequency radiation remain below federal guidelines.

This information is **outdated** and **incorrect** based on the growing number of scientific publications that are reporting adverse health and biological effects below our "short-term, thermal-based" guidelines (see www.bioinitiative.org) and the growing number of scientific and medical organizations that are asking for stricter guidelines to be enforced.

For these reasons it is irresponsible to introduce Wi-Fi microwave radiation into a school environment where young children and school employees spend hours each day.

FACT:

- 1. GUIDELINES: Guidelines for microwave radiation (which is what is used in Wi-Fi) range 5 orders of magnitude in countries around the world.** The lowest guidelines are in Salzburg Austria and now in Liechtenstein. The guideline in these countries is 0.1 microW/cm². See short video (<http://videos.next-up.org/SfTv/Liechtenstein/AdoptsTheStandardOf06VmBioInitiative/09112008.html>). In Switzerland the guideline is 1 and in both Canada and the US it is 1000 microW/cm²!

Why do Canada and the US have guidelines that are so much higher than other countries? Our guidelines are based on a short-term (6-minute in Canada and 30-minute in US) heating effect. It is assumed that if this radiation does not heat your tissue it is "safe". This is NOT correct. Effects are documented at intensities well below those that are able to heat body tissue. See attached report: *Analysis of Health and Environmental Effects of Proposed San Francisco Earthlink Wi-Fi Network* (2007). These biological effects include increased permeability of the blood brain barrier, increased calcium flux, increase in cancer and DNA breaks, induced stress proteins, and nerve damage. Exposure to this energy is associated with altered white blood cells in school children; childhood leukemia; impaired motor function, reaction time, and memory; headaches, dizziness, fatigue, weakness, and insomnia.

- 2. ELECTRO-HYPER-SENSITIVITY:** A growing population is adversely affected by these electromagnetic frequencies. The illness is referred to as "electro-hyper-sensitivity" (EHS) and is recognized as a disability in Sweden. The World Health Organization defines EHS as:

"... a phenomenon where individuals experience adverse health effects while using or being in the vicinity of devices emanating electric, magnetic, or electromagnetic fields (EMFs). . . EHS is a real and sometimes a debilitating problem for the affected persons, while the level of EMF in their neighborhood is no greater than is encountered in normal living environments. Their exposures are generally several orders of magnitude under the limits in internationally accepted standards."

Health Canada acknowledges in their Safety Code 6 guideline that some people are more sensitive to this form of

energy but they have yet to address this by revising their guidelines.

Symptoms of EHS include sleep disturbance, fatigue, pain, nausea, skin disorders, problems with eyes and ears (tinnitus), dizziness, etc. It is estimated that 3% of the population are severely affected and another 35% have moderate symptoms. Prolonged exposure may be related to sensitivity and for this reason it is imperative that children's exposure to microwave radiation (Wi-Fi and mobile phones) be minimized as much as possible.

3. **CHILDREN'S SENSITIVITY:** Children are more sensitive to environmental contaminants and that includes microwave radiation. The Stewart Report (2000) recommended that children not use cell phones except for emergencies. The cell phone exposes your head to microwave radiation. A wireless computer (Wi-Fi) exposes your entire upper body and if you have the computer on your lap it exposes your reproductive organs as well. Certainly this is not desirable, especially for younger children and teenagers. For this reason we need to discourage the use of wireless technology by children, especially in elementary schools. That does not mean that students cannot go on the Internet. It simply means that access to the Internet needs to be through wires rather than through the air (wireless, Wi-Fi).
4. **REMOVAL OF WI-FI:** Most people do not want to live near either cell phone antennas or Wi-Fi antennas because of health concerns. Yet when Wi-Fi (wireless routers) are used inside buildings it is similar to the antenna being inside the building rather than outside and is potentially much worse with respect to exposure since you are closer to the source of emission.

Libraries in France are removing Wi-Fi because of concern from both the scientific community and their employees and patrons.

The Vancouver School Board (VSB) passed a resolution in January 2005 that prohibits construction of cellular antennas within 1000 feet (305 m) from school property.

Palm Beach, Florida, Los Angeles, California, and New Zealand have all prohibited cell phone base stations and antennas near schools due to safety concerns. The decision not to place cell antennas near schools is based on the likelihood that children are more susceptible to this form of radiation. **Clearly if we do not want antennas "near" schools, we certainly do not want antennas "inside" schools!** The safest route is to have wired internet access rather than wireless. While this is the more costly alternative in the short-term it is the least costly alternative in the long run if we factor in the cost of ill health of both teachers and students.

5. **ADVISORIES:** Advisories to limit cell phone use have been issued by the various countries and organizations including the UK (2000), Germany (2007), France, Russia, India, Belgium (2008) as well as the Toronto Board of Health and the Pittsburgh Cancer Institute (July 2008). While these advisories relate to cell phone use, they apply to Wi-Fi exposure as well since both use microwave radiation. If anything, Wi-Fi computers expose more of the body to this radiation than do cell phones.
6. **PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE:** Even those who do not "accept" the science showing adverse biological effects of microwave exposure should recognize the need to be careful with the health of children. For this reason we have the Precautionary Principle, which states:

In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capability. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

In this case "States" refers to the School Board and those who make decisions about the health of children.

The two most important environments in a child's life are the home (especially the bedroom) and the school. For this reason it is imperative that these environments remain as safe as possible. **If we are to err, please let us err on the side of caution.**

Respectfully submitted,
Dr. Magda Havas,
Associate Professor
Trent University
July 10, 2009

CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN HEALTH CANADA:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL

by: Sharon Noble

Ms. Sheila Fraser
Auditor General of Canada
Office of the Auditor General of Canada
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G6

Re: Conflict of Interest -- Health Canada

Dear Ms. Fraser,

It was with great interest I learned that your Office has alleged conflict of interest in several departments of Government. One concerns a consultant who worked on a strategy for greenhouse emissions and later worked for organizations that received grants from the program.

In June, 2008, I and my husband submitted a petition (#255) to your Office alleging conflict of interest in Health Canada. It included many examples of scientists either having received funding from or being affiliated with telecommunications industries. Some of these scientists are responsible for determining the safety of devices sold by these industries or the electromagnetic radiation (EMR) emitted by these devices. Others are "experts" whose research is used by Health Canada's scientists as bases for decisions. I provided many examples of Health Canada scientists refusing to consider independent studies by credible scientists which demonstrate that EMR can and does contribute to major health problems.

One, Dr. James McNamee , research scientist, Consumer & Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau, Health Canada, is the new EMR specialist on the editorial board of Radiation Research. He has published three negative papers on microwave genotoxicity in Radiation Research. McNamee also has written a review paper with Moulder on cell phones and cancer. Vijayalaxmi, McNamee and Maria Scarfi, an Italian researcher, are authors on 14 of the 42 negative genotox papers. Ten of their 14 negative papers were published in Radiation Research. (Microwave News, July 31, 2006)

Dr. McNamee is on the Board of Directors for the Bioelectromagnetics Society, with his term ending 2008. (www.bioelectromagnetics.org) This Society's newsletter is funded by Motorola, and its editor is Dr. Mays Swicord, director of EMR research for Motorola. (Microwave News, July 2004)

In reply to my request for examples of what Health Canada considers credible studies showing that there are no adverse health effects from non-thermal RF radiation, on March 17, 2008, Dr. McNamee sent me the following list:

- a) Krewski D, Glickman BW, Habas RW, Habbick B, Lotz WG, Mandeville R, Prato FS, Salem T, Weaver DF. Recent advances in research on radiofrequency fields and health: 2001-2003. *J Toxicol Environ Health B Crit Rev.* 10:287-318 (2007)
- b) Valberg PA, van Deventer TE, Repacholi MH. Workgroup report: base stations and wireless networks-radiofrequency (RF) exposures and health consequences. *EnvironHealth Perspect.* 115:416-424 (2007)
- c) Moulder JE, Foster KR, Erdreich LS, McNamee JP. Mobile phones, mobile phone base stations and cancer: a review. *Int J Radiat Biol.* 81:189-203 (2005)
- d) Vijayalaxmi, Obe G. Controversial cytogenic observations in mammalian somatic cells exposed to radiofrequency exposure. *Radiat Res.* 162:481-496 (2004)
- e) Ahlbom A, Green A, Kheifets L., Savitz D, Swerdlow A; ICNIRP. Epidemiology of health effects of radiofrequency exposure. *Enviro Health Perspect.* 112:1741-1754 (2004)

I decided to apply Dr. McNamee's "vigilant surveillance" to the quality and integrity of some of his sources:

a) D. Krewski is Director of the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre for Population Risk Assessment, University of Ottawa.. According to CBC's Marketplace, Nov. 25, 2003, the Canadian Wireless and Telecommunication Association (CWTA), a cell phone industry lobby group along with its members invested \$1 million to help establish the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre for Population Health Risk Assessment at the University of Ottawa, where Dr. Krewski is doing his cellphone research. The head of the CWTA, Peter Barnes, told CBC that the million dollars his lobby group gave to Krewski's centre has no strings attached.

Dr. Krewski also holds the position of Chair of the scientific advisory group of the Wireless Information Research Centre (WIRC). According to CBC News, Nov. 25, 2003, the WIRC is funded by the Canadian Wireless and Telecommunication Association.

Another of his positions is that of Director of IARC, the Canadian Interphone Study. Canada is the only country of the 13 participants that accepts funding from the telecommunications industry. "Krewski has about \$1million to fund his part of the IARC research, most of it came from the Canadian Wireless and Telecommunications Association, the cellphone industry lobby group." (CBC News, Nov. 25, 2003)

According to the University of Ottawa Gazette, May 10, 2001, "The Canadian project has received a grant from the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association (CWTA), which is being administered through the university-industry partnership program of the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR). CIHR is expected to fund half, with the CWTA funding

the remainder. "Industry has a responsibility to contribute to health research on their products, to address questions about potential health risks associated with wireless telecommunications," he says. "The university-industry partnership program that CIHR has set up is exactly designed for this purpose."

In addition, "Roger Poirier, the man who negotiated the million dollar deal, is a consultant on the big cellphone study for IARC," as reported by CBC News, Nov. 25, 2003.

The World Health Organization (WHO), according to many observers, is closely associated with the industries they are supposed to be researching. According the WHO 2005 Annual Report, Krewski acted as the Principal Investigator in the epidemiological study of cellular telephones and head and neck cancer which was funded by CIHR and CWTA, with the databases created and coordinated by the McLaughlin Centre.

In the same WHO Report is documentation that Dr. Krewski, along with R. Habash and M. Repacholi, was the principal investigator for the study on Electromagnetic Fields and Health which was funded by the CWTA and CIHR (\$850,000).

b) John Moulder is an industry consultant, and, according to Microwave News, July 31, 2006, "has a lucrative consulting practice on EMFs and health. Over the years, Moulder has earned hundreds of thousands of dollars disputing the existence of adverse EMF health effects, even those accepted by most other members of the EMF community."

He has worked for Radiation Research since the early 1990s and is now senior editor of it. "Over the last 16 years, only one positive paper on microwave genotoxicity has appeared in Radiation Research.... 80% of the negative papers (17 out of 21) published in Radiation Research were paid for by either industry or the U.S. Air Force."

Microwave News is "meticulously researched and thoroughly documented." Time Magazine, July 30, 1990

" the most authoritative journal on ELF fields and health." Fortune Magazine, Dec. 31, 1990

"the world's most authoritative source on EMF health risks." Washington Journalism Review, Jan/Feb 1991

c) Obe G. Vijayalaxmi, together with Moulder and some colleagues from Washington University and the U.S. Air Force had published a review paper that dismissed any possible connection between cell phones and cancer. This was published in Radiation Research. After Moulder had moved up to senior editor in 2001, he recruited Vijayalaxmi of the University of Texas in San Antonio to join the Radiation Research editorial board. Vijayalaxmi is the lead author on seven of the negative microwave-genotox papers. All were funded by the U.S. Air Force, Motorola or a combination of the two. (Microwave News, July 31, 2006)

Dr. Vijayalaxmi is treasurer for the Bioelectromagnetics Society, and will be until 2010.

Many surveys confirm that money-source influences results of research. One done by Harvard University Medical School was reported in the New York Times, June 10, 2008. In another one, Dr. Henry Lai in 2006, reported on 326 studies on EMR, finding that where the results were of no biological harm, 72% were industry funded. Of those showing biological harm, only 33% received industry funding. Yet Health Canada replied to my charges with, "The fact that some studies are either directly or indirectly funded, in whole or in part, from the wireless industry or any other sources does not constitute a valid reason to dismiss these research findings outright."

Dr. James McNamee of Health Canada supports the use of industry-funded research, arguing that the number of studies which show no biological harm outnumber those showing harm. Therefore, using the "weight of evidence" argument, he supports the current stance.

Ms. Fraser, please explain to me how this evidence, and more which I could provide, does not warrant an investigation into conflict of interest. Is our health not as important as natural resources? For years, experts have questioned Health Canada's competence and independence, yet it continues to fail to fulfill its mandate of protecting Canadians. It is well past the time for you and your office to investigate why Health Canada appears to be working for the corporations rather than the citizens of Canada.

Yours truly,
Sharon Noble

READ PETITION #255

The Auditor General of Canada
 Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development
 240 Sparks St.
 Ottawa, ON
 K1A 0G6

Attn. Petitions

Auditor General,

Health Canada's Safety Code 6 was established as a protection against thermal radiation and, therefore, is set at a dangerously high level for all who live close to transmission towers. It provides no protection whatsoever from the real danger to residents: non-thermal electromagnetic radiation. And Health Canada appears only too willing to ignore the health concerns of the residents in order to protect the interests of the telecommunication industry.

We live on the top of Triangle Mountain, in a cul-de-sac with 28 other homes, most of which were built in 1992-1994. At that time there was one small radio tower, which had been there for decades. In, addition there was an amateur radio antenna about 300 meters away on Walfred Road.

Suddenly, in 2000 this was removed and 2 new, tall towers were built and 3 FM transmitters with 2 Studio Link Transmitters (STLs) were installed, location address Fulton Road. These towers are as close as 30 meters from our homes. (Please see attached photos)

Company	Frequency	Avg. power	Peak power
CIOC-FM ROGERS	98.5 Mhz	47,000 Watts	100,000 Watts
CHTT-FM ROGERS	103.1	9,400	20,000
CFEX-FM CTV	107.3	9,700	20,000
CTV STL	955.525		
ROGERS STL	957.6875		

From the very beginning, the residents experienced harmful interference with their electronic equipment. Despite numerous complaints that continue even to this day and with an emission level in the year 2001 that is more than 1100 times higher than is allowed under the new CPC-2-0-03 guidelines, Industry Canada is quoted as saying: "To date...the Broadcasters have successfully remedied the issues." (letter of May 26, 2008 from Mr. Neil Allwood, A/Director, Industry Canada, Coastal District Office. To Mayor Jody Twa, Colwood)
 But, as harmful as this interference is, and as irritating as Industry Canada's failure to live up to its obligation is, they are nothing, nothing, in comparison to the real harm the transmitters are causing us.

In 2000, the residents on Bexhill Place expressed concern about the possible health implications and were repeatedly assured that Safety Code 6 provides protection. In 2001, with

the help of the City of Colwood, the residents were able to get Industry Canada to perform a test of emission levels, which we later learned was not done with the proper equipment or following the correct protocol. (please refer to page 23 of petition) After a few hours of testing over 2 consecutive days in August, everyone was told the emissions were under Safety Code 6 and therefore there was nothing to worry about.

Before building our home, we asked various authorities about the FM towers and any potential health implications and received repeated assurances that Industry Canada has strict guidelines which ensure that there is no danger from RF emissions. We believed them.

Neighbours soon began to complain about health problems and at a gathering in 2005 many discussed sleeping problems including insomnia and nightsweats, skin rashes, and headaches. We decided to investigate to see if proximity to the transmitters might be the cause.

We've since learned that within 1 city block of the towers we have several people with various cancers, neurological problems, multiple miscarriages, and dermatological problems. This was discovered through casual conversations; no survey of the neighbourhood has been done.

We approached Dr. Richard Stanwick, Vancouver Island Health Officer and he told us any problems were Health Canada's responsibility and he could not get involved. In numerous discussions with people at the BC Cancer and Radiation Centre, specifically Dr. Randy Ross, we have received assurance that Safety Code 6 is safe and any health problems are due to other causes. In telephone calls and letters to people at Industry Canada both in Vancouver (Mr. Bruce Drake) and Victoria (Mr. Jim Laursen) I've received the same response -- so long as the emissions are within the limits set by Safety Code 6, there is nothing that can be done. Through emails, Dr. McNamee of Health Canada assured us that Safety Code 6 is consistent with the rest of the world's guidelines and EMR at the non-thermal level is not dangerous.

Over the last year, we've learned that the scope of the problem has changed, with Industry Canada's requirement that broadcasters use existing towers wherever possible. Now there is a cell transmitter (869.00 MHz) on the FM towers (no notice was given, so I have no information on the installation date). The tower on Walfred has been removed and new towers were installed, with no notice or consultation. There are now many transmitters of various sorts and we were told by Mr. Laursen that 2 additional cell transmitters will be installed shortly. As of today, there are 44 transmitters within 1 kilometer of our home (please see the list from Industry Canada's website).

	NO. ON WALFRED	NO. ON FULTON
1999	1	1
2000	1	5
2008	29	6

According to one of many influential studies : "During the first 3-5 years of exposure, people suffer sleep disorders, melatonin reduction which leads to immune deficiencies. From 5-7 years, neurological problems begin to become noticeable with headaches, confusion, and

memory loss. After 10 years, serious disorders such as cancer occur and health damage become irreversible.” (I.S.F. Institute for Stress Research, Berlin, Biological effects of electromagnetic fields on humans in the frequency range of 1 to 3 Ghz)

Most of the people in our neighbourhood have been exposed to these FM towers for 8 years.

We all are on borrowed time and we ask for Health Canada to reduce the allowable exposure level by studying independent, non-industry funded research and heeding the recommendations of the preponderance of credible peer-reviewed international scientists.

On behalf of all Canadians, we respectfully petition:

Health Canada to explain its reliance on and association with the telecommunication industry, to the detriment of the health of the citizens by whom they are employed;

Health Canada to explain why Canadians are not granted the same level of protection that citizens of many other countries are granted;

Health Canada to revisit its decision regarding Safety Code 6 and to implement a biologically (health)-based standard for non-thermal electromagnetic radiation, patterned after those recommended by the BioInitiative Report, August 2007;

Industry Canada to ensure that all FM and cell phone transmitters presently in use be adjusted to meet this new standard;

Health Canada to remember that its mandate is to enhance and protect the health of Canadians;

Health Canada to use only scientific studies that are credible, peer-reviewed, non-industry funded that have no industry connections;

that Health Canada personnel no longer be allowed to have connections with bodies that tend to cast doubt on the impartiality of their work;

Health Canada to carry out its mandates as published on their webpages. But while doing so that it respect the concerns of those not in industry but with an interest in decisions that may impact upon them to be properly considered, informed and respected;

Health Canada and Industry Canada to ensure that all dealings with the public be fair, objective, and aboveboard.

We earnestly petition the responders for Health Canada and Industry Canada to provide honest answers that are not mere repetitions of replies that already have been given to us and to many others but which do not respond to the questions.

Petitioners:
Sharon and Dennis Noble
Bexhill Place
Victoria, British Columbia
V9C 3V5

I. INDEPENDENCE OF ADVISORY BODIES

In the New York Times, June 10, 2008, " Three prominent psychiatrists at the Harvard Medical School and its affiliated Massachusetts General Hospital have been caught vastly underreporting their income from drug companies whose fortunes could be affected by their studies and their promotional efforts on behalf of aggressive drug treatments. Their failure to divulge their conflicts is striking proof that today's requirements for reporting payments from industry — essentially an honor system in which researchers are supposed to reveal their outside income to their institutions — needs to be strengthened."

Health Canada and Industry Canada receives great sums of money from the telecommunication industry each through various licensing fees, siting fees, spectrum auctions, etc. For example, according to CanWest News Source, May 28, 2008, more than \$560 million was committed by 24 of the 60 participants on the first day of the recent auction of spectrum licenses. It was reported in The Times Colonist of June 18, 2008, page 5B, that "Canada's auction of the airwaves for wireless services ... has raised about \$3.77 billion in revenue" and that the auction is not yet over.

From this arises the perception of a conflict of interest in Health Canada's and Industry Canada's responsibility of protecting the citizens of Canada from the potential dangers of electromagnetic radiation emitted by telecommunication transmitters and devices. We undertook to see if perception conflicts with reality:

A. Health Canada Independence

1. In his letter to me of Dec. 17, 2007, Dr. James McNamee, Research Scientist,

Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau (CCRPB) of Health Canada, stated that "Myself and my colleagues maintain a vigilant surveillance of the health effects literature related to this issue and conduct our own research to evaluate potential bioeffects (such as DNA damage). It is Health Canada's position, and one which I personally agree with, that exposure to radiofrequency fields below the limits outlined in Safety Code 6 do not pose a health risk."

In reply to my request for examples of what Health Canada considers credible studies showing that there are no adverse health effects from non-thermal RF radiation, on March 17, 2008, Dr. McNamee sent me the following list:

a) Krewski D, Glickman BW, Habas RW, Habbick B, Lotz WG, Mandeville R, Prato FS, Salem T, Weaver DF. Recent advances in research on radiofrequency fields and health: 2001-2003. *J Toxicol Environ Health B Crit Rev.* 10:287-318 (2007)

b) Valberg PA, van Deventer TE, Repacholi MH. Workgroup report: base stations and wireless networks-radiofrequency (RF) exposures and health consequences. *EnvironHealth Perspect.* 115:416-424 (2007)

c) Moulder JE, Foster KR, Erdreich LS, McNamee JP. Mobile phones, mobile phone base stations and cancer: a review. *Int J Radiat Biol.* 81:189-203 (2005)

d) Vijayalaxmi, Obe G. Controversial cytogenic observations in mammalian somatic cells exposed to radiofrequency exposure. *Radiat Res.* 162:481-496 (2004)

e) Ahlbom A, Green A, Kheifets L., Savitz D, Swerdlow A; ICNIRP. Epidemiology of health effects of radiofrequency exposure. *Enviro Health Perspect.* 112:1741-1754 (2004)

2. I decided to apply Dr. McNamee's "vigilant surveillance" to the quality and integrity of some of his sources:

a) D. Krewski is Director of the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre for Population Risk Assessment, University of Ottawa.. According to CBC's Marketplace, Nov. 25, 2003, the Canadian Wireless and Telecommunication Association (CWTA), a cell phone industry lobby group along with its members invested \$1 million to help establish the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre for Population Health Risk Assessment at the University of Ottawa, where Dr. Krewski is doing his cellphone research. The head of the CWTA, Peter Barnes, told CBC that the million dollars his lobby group gave to Krewski's centre has no strings attached.

Dr. Krewski also holds the position of Chair of the scientific advisory group of the Wireless Information Research Centre (WIRC). According to CBC News, Nov. 25, 2003, the WIRC is funded by the Canadian Wireless and Telecommunication Association.

Another of his positions is that of Director of IARC, the Canadian Interphone Study. Canada is the only country of the 13 participants that accepts funding from the telecommunications industry. "Krewski has about \$1million to fund his part of the IARC research, most of it came from the Canadian Wireless and Telecommunications Association, the cellphone industry lobby group." (CBC News, Nov. 25, 2003)

According to the University of Ottawa Gazette, May 10, 2001, "The Canadian project has received a grant from the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association (CWTA), which is being administered through the university-industry partnership program of the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR). CIHR is expected to fund half, with the CWTA funding the remainder. "Industry has a responsibility to contribute to health research on their products, to address questions about potential health risks associated with wireless telecommunications," he says. "The university-industry partnership program that CIHR has set up is exactly designed for this purpose."

In addition, "Roger Poirier, the man who negotiated the million dollar deal, is a consultant on the big cellphone study for IARC," as reported by CBC News, Nov. 25, 2003.

The World Health Organization (WHO), according to many observers, is closely associated with the industries they are supposed to be researching. According the WHO 2005 Annual Report, Krewski acted as the Principal Investigator in the epidemiological study of cellular telephones and head and neck cancer which was funded by CIHR and

CWTA, with the databases created and coordinated by the McLaughlin Centre.

In the same WHO Report is documentation that Dr. Krewski, along with R. Habash and M. Repacholi, was the principal investigator for the study on Electromagnetic Fields and Health which was funded by the CWTA and CIHR (\$850,000).

b) John Moulder is an industry consultant, and, according to Microwave News, July 31, 2006, "has a lucrative consulting practice on EMFs and health. Over the years, Moulder has earned hundreds of thousands of dollars disputing the existence of adverse EMF health effects, even those accepted by most other members of the EMF community."

He has worked for Radiation Research since the early 1990s and is now senior editor of it. "Over the last 16 years, only one positive paper on microwave genotoxicity has appeared in *Radiation Research*.... 80% of the negative papers (17 out of 21) published in *Radiation Research* were paid for by either industry or the U.S. Air Force."

Microwave News is "meticulously researched and thoroughly documented." **Time Magazine, July 30, 1990**

"the most authoritative journal on ELF fields and health." **Fortune Magazine, Dec. 31, 1990**

"the world's most authoritative source on EMF health risks." **Washington Journalism Review, Jan/Feb 1991**

c) Obe G. Vijayalaxmi, together with Moulder and some colleagues from Washington University and the U.S. Air Force had published a review paper that dismissed any possible connection between cell phones and cancer. This was published in *Radiation Research*. After Moulder had moved up to senior editor in 2001, he recruited Vijayalaxmi of the University of Texas in San Antonio to join the *Radiation Research* editorial board. Vijayalaxmi is the lead author on seven of the negative microwave-genotox papers. All were funded by the U.S. Air Force, Motorola or a combination of the two. (Microwave News, July 31, 2006)

Dr. Vijayalaxmi is treasurer for the Bioelectromagnetics Society, and will be until 2010.

d) James McNamee, research scientist, Consumer & Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau, Health Canada, is the new EMR specialist on the editorial board of *Radiation Research*. He has published three negative papers on microwave genotoxicity in *Radiation Research*. McNamee also has written a review paper with Moulder on cell phones and cancer. Vijayalaxmi, McNamee and Maria Scarfi, an Italian researcher, are authors on 14 of the 42 negative genotox papers. Ten of their 14 negative papers were published in *Radiation Research*. (Microwave News, July 31, 2006)

Dr. McNamee is on the Board of Directors for the Bioelectromagnetics Society, with his term ending 2008. (www.bioelectromagnetics.org) This Society's newsletter is funded by Motorola, and its editor is Dr. Mays Swicord, director of EMR research for Motorola. (Microwave News, July 2004)

e) MH Repacholi headed the Project into ElectroMagneticFields (EMFs) by the World Health Organisation (WHO) until July 2007 and has been tied to the telecommunication industry contributions as reported in Microwave News, Nov. 17, 2006.

f) R. Mandeville -- President and CSO of Biophage, Inc, a biopharmaceutical company. **Company Partners:**The Company's partners include the REGA Institute of the University of Leuven in Belgium, Nymox Inc., the Defence Research Establishment Suffield (DRES) and Biopolymer Engineering of Eagan, MN.

Dr. Mandeville is on the Board of Directors of Montec Holdings, which is directly associated with telecommunication companies.
(www.Montecholdings.com/boardofdirectors.htm)

QUESTION:

1) How can Health Canada rationalize using research that is influenced to such a degree by people who rely upon industry for funding?

2) Who in Health Canada is responsible for vetting researchers and the peer-reviewed research used to confirm that Safety Code 6 is safe?

3) Are Health Canada and Industry Canada employees required to sign conflict of interest statements that declare they have no affiliation with any organization that may bring into question the impartiality of their work?

4) Are scientists conducting research for Health Canada and Industry Canada required to sign conflict of interest statements that declare they have no affiliation with any organization, nor do they accept, directly or indirectly, funding from any source that could be perceived in anyway to cast doubt on the objectivity of their work?

5) Do Industry Canada and Health Canada adhere to the rule that the authors, whatever their affiliation, of all studies that Industry Canada or Health Canada depend on to support their position on EMR, must clearly be seen to be independent, and must be willing to declare that they have no financial interests in the outcome of their studies and that they receive no industry funding, whether directly or indirectly, in carrying out their studies?

B. Royal Society

1. According to Artnarong Thansandote, Chief, Electromagnetics Division, CCRPB, Health Canada, in a letter of June 2, 2006, to Pim Vanderveen, Industry Canada, copied to Robert Bradley, Director CCRPB, "...at the request of Health Canada, the Royal Society of Canada assembled an expert panel on radiofrequency (RF) fields to conduct an independent review of the guidelines for safe exposure limits set out in the Code."

Yet even the Expert Panel convened by the Royal Society of Canada to review new scientific studies and to make recommendations about the adequacy of SC6, has

persons with close ties to the telecommunications industries. In support of this statement I provide the following:

1. Dr. D. Krewski (please refer to #2a above)
2. R.W.Y. Habash has connections with the R.Samuel McLaughlin Centre, which is largely industry-funded. (See WHO 2005 Annual Report) (please refer to #2a)
3. B. Habbick also works for the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre. (please refer to #2a)
4. T. Salem also works for the R. McLaughlin Centre.(please refer to #2a)
5. Mary McBride, worked on the WHO "Epidemiological Study of Cellular Telephones and Head and Neck Cancer" with D. Krewski and J. Siemiatycki, which was funded by CIHR, CWTA (Canadian Wireless and Telecommunications Association. The Collaborating Centre was the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre for Population Health Risk Assessment. Source: WHO Annual Report, 2005.
6. R. Mandeville,President and CSO of Biophage, Inc a biopharmaceutical company. (refer to #2f for information)

QUESTION:

6) When at least half the members of the "expert panel" have direct or indirect associations with the telecommunication industry, why should the public believe that the recommendations of these people are not influenced by the industry?

7) How does Health Canada refute the perception that it is unduly supportive of telecommunication companies because of its dependence upon researchers who have ties to that industry?

C. WHO

1.

a) **MH Repacholi** headed the Project into ElectroMagneticFields (EMFs) by the World Health Organisation (WHO) until July 2007. For years, the WHO have declared Mobile Telephone Masts and the microwave radiation (the EMFs) emitted by them and other such devices not to be dangerous. **Repacholi has now admitted that a large proportion of the WHO-EMF Project funding was sourced via donations sent to the Royal Adelaide Hospital from where Repacholi was seconded**, and according to Microwave News, Nov. 17, 2006, reported that the funds were then transferred to the WHO. "Norm Sandler, a Motorola spokesman, told us that, 'This is the process for all the supporters of the WHO program.' At the time, Motorola was sending Repacholi \$50,000 each year. That money is now bundled with other industry contributions and sent to Australia by the Mobile Manufacturers Forum (MMF), which gives the project \$150,000 a year. " (WHO Progress Report, July 2007 as reported by Mast Sanity.org)

b) **D. Krewski**: The World Health Organization (WHO), according to many observers, is

closely associated with the industries they are supposed to be researching. According to the WHO 2005 Annual Report, Krewski acted as the Principal Investigator in the epidemiological study of cellular telephones and head and neck cancer which was funded by CIHR and CWTA, with the databases created and coordinated by the McLaughlin Centre.

c) **R. Habash:** In the same WHO Report is documentation that Dr. Krewski, along with R. Habash and M. Repacholi, was the principal investigator for the study on Electromagnetic Fields and Health which was funded by the CWTA and CIHR (\$850,000).

d) **Mary McBride**, worked on the WHO Epidemiological Study of Cellular Telephones and Head and Neck Cancer with D. Krewski and J. Siemiatycki, which was funded by CIHR, CWTA (Canadian Wireless and Telecommunications Association. The Collaborating Centre was the R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre for Population Health Risk Assessment. Source: WHO Annual Report, 2005.

QUESTION:

8. Since WHO accepts funding from the wireless industry, why should any credence be given to studies that WHO sponsors?

9. Since the researchers appear to be so closely associated with the industry that has a direct interest in the results of their research, why should we not assume that those results are biased in its favour?

II. SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

A. Credible Studies?

1. In his letter to me of Dec. 17, 2007, Dr. McNamee said, "I must point out that while there are some studies reporting evidence of adverse effects from radiofrequency field exposure, there are a much larger (sic) of other studies which do not find similar findings..."

In response to our request for more examples of credible, scientific, peer-reviewed studies that showed the absence of harm from non-thermal radiation, Dr. McNamee provided 20. Of these 20 studies, 18 were published in 3 journals funded by the telecommunication industry:

Radiation Research, funded by Industry and US Air Force (Microwave News, July 31, 2006.

Bioelectromagnetics Society Journal, funded by Motorola. Editor is Dr. Mays Swicord,

director of EMR research at Motorola. (Microwave News, July 2004)

International Journal of Radiation Biology published by Informa Healthcare which, along with its partner, Informa Media and Telecom, are part of the Informa Group Plc

In explanation of this reliance on industry-funded journals, Microwave News, July 31, 2006, pointed out, "Wireless companies like Motorola have fostered the spurious view that negative studies cancel out positive ones. Their strategy is this: First, seed the journals with no-effect papers that run counter to previously published work which does show biological changes. Then argue: 'If we couldn't replicate the effect, it cannot be real.' The assumption here is that industry science is superior to everyone else's. They make no effort to resolve inconsistent results."

Studies have confirmed that this could apply to industry-funded researchers and research projects regarding radiofrequency dangers.

A comparison of 85 Genotox Studies done from 1990-2006. 45 reported negative effects and 42 reported none. Of the 45 positive report, 3 were industry funded. Of the 42 negative all but 5 were industry funded, and one of these 5 was by Dr. James McNamee of Health Canada who has ties to industry but would not commit whether he was industry funded or not. *Microwave News, July 2006 (vol. XXIV No.4)*

"Two of the world's leading radiation experts told The Express that multinational companies tried to influence the results of their research Professor Ross Adey, a biologist, had his funding withdrawn by Motorola before completing research which showed that mobiles affected the number of brain tumours in animals. Dr. Henry Lai, who has been studying the biological effects of electromagnetic fields for 20 years, was asked three times to change findings on how they caused DNA breaks in rats." *Express Newspapers, 24 May, 1999*

Dr. Henry Lai, compared 326 Cell Phone Biological Studies in an internal 2006 study for the Univ. of Washington and found the following:

Of the studies showing no biological effects, 72% were industry-funded.

Of the studies showing biological effects, 33% were industry-funded.

Egger, Nat. Inst. Of Environ. Health Science (NIEHS), Vol. 115 #1 Jan 2007: "Health effects of radiofrequency radiation should take sponsorship into account."

QUESTION:

10) How does Health Canada refute the perception that it discounts credible peer-reviewed scientific studies that are not industry-funded and favors studies that are industry-funded?

11) How does H.C. refute the perception that just as the multibillion dollar asbestos and tobacco industries were able to persuade government overseers to ignore credible evidence harmful to the bottom line of those industries, the multibillion dollar telecommunications industry is not persuading

Health Canada to ignore credible evidence that is harmful to the bottom line of that industry?

B. Credible Studies

1. In his letter to me of Dec. 17, 2007, Dr. McNamee said, "When evaluating the scientific evidence for a potential health risk, one must consider all data (not just a selected subset of the literature) to make scientifically sound health risk assessment."

Yet, it is maintained by both HC and the 'expert panel', the Royal Society of Canada, that there has been no new evidence to justify revision of SC 6 since its 1999 review.

Please find below just a few of quite credible studies from around the world that were reported since 1999, showing health effects from non-thermal radiation and, apparently, have been overlooked by the Royal Society of Canada and Health Canada.

REFLEX Report, (December 2004) *Risk Evaluation of Potential Environmental Hazards From Low Frequency Electromagnetic Field Exposure Using Sensitive in vitro Methods*, A project funded by the European Union under the programme "Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources" .

"Twelve institutes in seven countries have found genotoxic effects and modified expressions on numerous genes and proteins after Radio frequency and extremely low frequency EMF exposure at low levels, below current international safety guidance, to living cells in-vitro. These results confirm the likelihood of long-term genetic damage in the blood and brains of users of mobile phones and other sources of electromagnetic fields. The idea behind the REFLEX study was to attempt replicate damage already reported to see if the effects were real and whether, or not, more money should be spent of research into the possible adverse health effects of EMF exposure. They concluded that in-vitro damage is real and that it is important to carry out much more research, especially monitoring the long-term health of people."

Eger H et al, (November 2004) *The Influence of Being Physically Near to a Cell Phone Transmission Mast on the Incidence of Cancer*, Umwelt Medizin Gesellschaft 17,4 2004

"Newly diagnosed cancers were significantly higher among those who had lived for 10 years within 400 metres of the mast, in operation since 1993, compared with those living further away, and the patients had fallen ill on average 8 years earlier. People living within 400 metres of the mast in Naila had three times the risk of developing cancer than those living further away. This seems to be an undeniable clustering of cancer cases."

Oberfeld G et al, (October 2004) *The Microwave Syndrome - Further Aspects of a Spanish Study*, Conference Proceedings

"The adjusted (sex, age, distance) logistic regression model showed statistically significant positive exposure-response associations between the E-field and the

following variables: fatigue, irritability, headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, sleeping disorder, depressive tendency, feeling of discomfort, difficulty in concentration, loss of memory, visual disorder, dizziness and cardiovascular problems. The inclusion of the distance, which might be a proxy for the sometimes raised "concerns explanation", did not alter the model substantially."

Hallberg O, Johansson O, (July 2004) *Malignant melanoma of the skin - not a sunshine story!*, Med Sci Monit. 2004 Jul;10(7):CR336-40

"A good correlation in time was found for the rollout of FM/TV broadcasting networks while the increased amount of "sun travel" by air (charter) did not start until 7 years after the melanoma trend break in 1955. Counties that did not roll out their FM-broadcasting network until several years after 1955 continued to have a stable melanoma mortality during the intervening years. The increased incidence and mortality of melanoma of skin cannot solely be explained by increased exposure to UV-radiation from the sun. We conclude that continuous disturbance of cell repair mechanisms by body-resonant electromagnetic fields seems to amplify the carcinogenic effects resulting from cell damage caused e.g. by UV-radiation

Boscol et al. reported that RFR from radio transmission stations affected immunological system in women [Effects of electromagnetic fields produced by radiotelevision broadcasting stations on the immune system of women. Sci. Total Environ 273:1-10, 2001].

Salford et al. (2003) have shown that extremely low doses of GSM radiation can cause brain damage in rats. The authors reported nerve damage following a single two-hour exposure at a SAR of 2 mW/kg. They showed that RF energy can impair the BBB, but they added that the chemicals that leak through the BBB probably damage neurons in the cortex, the hippocampus and the basal ganglia of the brain. The cortex is close to the surface of the skull, while the basal ganglia are much deeper...

BioInitiative Report, August 2007. An international working group of scientists, researchers and public health policy professionals (The BioInitiative Working Group) has released its peer-reviewed report on electromagnetic fields (EMF) and health. By reviewing more than **2000** peer-reviewed studies, they document serious scientific concerns about current limits regulating how much EMF is allowable from power lines, cell phones, and many other sources of EMF exposure in daily life. The report concludes that the existing standards for public safety are inadequate to protect public health.

Clark, M.L. et al, "Biomonitoring of Estrogen and melatonin metabolites among women residing near radio and television radio broadcasting transmitters" concluded that RF and temporally stable 60 Hz exposures were associated with increased E1G excretion among post-menopausal women. J. Occup. Environ. Med. 2007;49: 1149-1156.

QUESTION:

12) How does Health Canada explain why each of these non-industry

funded studies is not considered relevant or credible by the experts at HC and the Royal Society?

13) How much has the telecommunications industry spent for research annually over the last 5 years?

14) How much has Health Canada spent for independent, non-industry funded research annually during the last 5 years?

III. OUR PROTECTION?

A. Safety Code 6

1. Health Canada and Industry Canada continue to assure the public that Safety Code 6 is adequate to protect the general public. In his letter to me of Dec. 17, 2007, Dr. McNamee said , "... we would not support Safety Code 6 unless we personally felt it was adequately protective."

The public has been told that we should be comforted by knowing that Canada's Safety Code 6 is one of the most stringent in the world and is consistent with most other western countries.

In reality, "an increasing number of countries have implemented stricter public exposure limits in response to concerns about and studies demonstrating health problems from RF exposure at levels lower than those allowed by SC 6. Many western European countries have done so following the precautionary principle attempting to keep RF exposure as low as possible.

In eastern European and Asian countries, lower standards are being established to protect the public from effects observed in their studies among people chronically exposed to RFs through their work, such as changes in the central nervous, endocrine and immune system functions.' (Toronto Prudent Avoidance Policy on Siting Telecommunication Towers and Antennas, Nov. 20, 2007)

As reported by the Medical Officer of Health of the Toronto Board of Health in the Siting Policy, "there are already several jurisdictions that have adopted lower exposure limits for the public. Some, such as Bulgaria, China, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, and Switzerland have established legally enforceable national levels. Several other local governments have made exposure limits more protective, primarily through cooperative arrangements with industry: Auckland, Brussels, Paris, Salzburg (Austria), and several municipalities in Australia." In 1999, the Toronto Board of Health recommended exposure limits of .1W/meter squared (.1W/m²).

Following are a number of countries and their national standards for 450MHz frequency.

Austria's "precautionary limit	0.001 W/m ²
Russia's exposure limit	0.02 W/m ²
ECOLOG recommendation 1998	0.023 W/m ²
Poland's exposure limit	0.1 W/m ²
Italy's exposure limit	0.16 W/m ²
CSSR's exposure limit	0.24 W/m ²
New Zealand's exposure limit	2.0 W/m ²
Canada's exposure limit	3.0 W/m²

Following are the national standards in many countries for 1800MHz frequency.

Toronto Board of Health precautionary	0.10 W/m ²
Italy regulatory, precautionary	0.10 W/m ²
Switzerland, regulatory, precautionary	0.10 W/m ²
China, regulatory	0.10 W/m ²
Russia, regulatory	0.10 W/m ²
Paris precautionary, cooperative	0.10 W/m ²
Salzburg, precautionary, cooperative	0.001 W/m ²
ICNIRP Guideline*	10.0 W/m ²
Canada	10.0 W/m²

Canada has the same guideline as ICNIRP which says it is only intended to protect the public against short term gross heating effects and NOT against 'biological' effects such as cancer and genetic damage from long term low level microwave exposure from mobile phones, their masts and many other wireless devices. This statement is made at: <http://www.icnirp.de/documents/emfgdl.pdf>

QUESTION:

15) Will Health Canada justify the current exposure standards of SC 6, which are at levels to protect the public only against short term gross heating effects, as per ICNIRP?

16) Will Health Canada and Industry Canada amend its public documents to reflect the fact that Canada's standard is not consistent with most other developed countries and to instruct its researchers to stop telling the public that Canada's standards are among the most stringent in the world?

17) Health Canada and Industry Canada do not follow the stricter safety codes of most of Europe but rather the much more lax safety codes of the U.S. To what degree is this because Health Canada and

Industry Canada have been unduly influenced by the powerful North American telecommunication industry?

IV. POLICY APPROACHES

The **International Commission for Electromagnetic Safety (ICEMS)** is a non-profit organization that promotes research to protect public health from electromagnetic fields and develops the scientific basis and strategies for assessment, prevention, management and communication of risk, based on the precautionary principle

In Dec. 2007 and June 2008 ICEMS and the 47 scientists who were signatories to the Benevento Resolution stated in the follow-up Venice Resolution:

“...we are compelled to confirm the existence of non-thermal effects of electromagnetic fields on living matter, which seem to occur at every level of investigation from molecular to epidemiological...” and urged the immediate adoption of precautionary measures to protect the public. (www.icems.eu)

A. The Precautionary Principle

1. The Precautionary Principle adopted in 1998 at the Wingspread Conference:

"We believe existing environmental regulations and other decisions, particularly those based on risk assessment, have failed to adequately protect human health and the environment, as well as the larger system of which humans are but a part.

We believe there is compelling evidence that damage to humans and the worldwide environment, is of such magnitude and seriousness that new principles for conducting human activities are necessary.

While we realize that human activities may involve hazards, people must proceed more carefully than has been the case in recent history. Corporations, government entities, organizations, communities, scientists

and other individuals must adopt a precautionary approach to all human endeavors.

Therefore it is necessary to implement the Precautionary Principle: Where an activity raises threats of harm to the environment or human health, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.

In this context the proponent of an activity, rather than the public bears the burden of proof." (the emphasis is mine) (www.sehn.org/wing.html)

2. In several of his letters to me, and in response to a question asking him for studies that prove that living in the midst of FM and cell transmitters, as we do, is safe, Dr. McNamee responded in his letter of April 3, 2008, "It is technically impossible to ever 'prove' that any activity, product, or item is absolutely safe..." In the same letter he admits, "There are some studies claiming that biological effects may occur at RF energy levels below SC 6 limits."

3. According to an Environment Canada pamphlet:

"Canada applies the precautionary approach in situations when a decision must be made about a risk of serious or irreversible harm and where there is scientific uncertainty. These factors should not be used as a reason to postpone decisions. The precautionary approach/principle is a distinctive approach to managing threats of serious or irreversible harm where there is scientific uncertainty. The precautionary approach recognizes that the absence of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to postpone decisions where there is a risk of serious or irreversible harm. Even though scientific information may be inconclusive, decisions have to be made to meet society's expectations that risks be addressed and living standards maintained." (www.ec.gc.ca/econom/pamphlet_e.htm)

B. Risk Assessment

1. Health Canada has publicly subscribed to the Risk Assessment/Management approach that balances harm against cost.

2. But Health Canada and Industry Canada are attempting to redefine the Wingspread precautionary principle, as per their FAQ on Radiofrequency Fields (www.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/smt-gst/nsf/print-en/sf08792e.html#3):

“(21) What is the precautionary principle and when should it be used?”

The precautionary principle (PP) is a public policy approach for **risk management** of possible, but unproven, adverse effects....If you are concerned about RF exposure, you may apply PP by limiting the length of your calls on cell phones and using a “hands-free” device that keeps the cell phone away from your head and body.”

5. Obviously Health Canada and Industry Canada do not understand the precautionary principle to mean the same thing as the Wingspread Conference intended. It is not an

approach to manage risk, but to avoid risks where there is a possible threat of serious or irreversible harm.

Health Canada and Industry Canada also confuse precautionary principle with precautionary avoidance, eg. recommending limiting the length of cell phone calls is PA, not PP.

Perhaps Health Canada's and Industry Canada's redefining its risk management approach can best be explained by a report presented by Wirthlin, a public relations firm, and Nichols Dezenhall Communications Management, specialists in crisis management. In the report, entitled Industry's Response to the Precautionary Principle, industry is encouraged to "Conduct research and

<http://209.204.197.52/publicns/report/PPFINAL.PDF>)

As Mr. Vecchia, chairman of ICNIRP advised: "Be realistic about the EMR issue and consider the economical impact of precautionary measures."

QUESTION:

18) Why do Health Canada and Industry Canada require that the risk be established before the precautionary principle is applied when the essential point of the Precautionary Principle is to provide protection in the absence of full scientific certainty?

19) Given the risk involved and the growing body of credible scientific evidence indicating serious harm from non-thermal levels of RF, will Health Canada follow the lead of other Federal Departments (eg. Environment Canada), and implement the original Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle in place of the current risk assessment method of determining the exposure level for the general public?

20) Until and unless the precautionary principle is implemented as intended, would Health Canada and Industry Canada amend their public statements so as to eliminate the possibility of confusing the public about the fact that they are employing risk management, not the precautionary principle?

21) Have Industry Canada and Health Canada changed the label of their risk assessment approach (which emphasizes cost) to the "Precautionary Principle" (which emphasizes safety) in an attempt to co-opt the positive public opinion of the Precautionary Principle without having to change the focus of their approach?

22) Why does Health Canada hold, as stated by Dr. McNamee, that the danger associated with RF must be proven before action is taken, rather than taking the stance, recommended by the Wingspread Conference and Environment Canada, of making the proponent of the product (eg. the telecommunication industry) prove that RF exposure is safe? If it is not possible to prove its safety, as Dr. McNamee states, then how does Health Canada justify

imposing a potentially unsafe product on the Canadian public?

23) How does Health Canada recommend utilizing its avoidance approach by those living next to or under transmission towers 24 hours a day for years on end?

24) Why is it Health Canada's policy that, contrary to the industry standard whereby a new product must be shown to be safe before it is introduced to the public, in the case of cell phones and FM transmitters, they are first introduced to the public and then it becomes the public's obligation to prove them to be unsafe?

25) If Health Canada applied the Precautionary Principle as Environment Canada defines it, new technology would be withheld from public use until it is demonstrated to be safe.

Since to Health Canada the Precautionary Principle is really a synonym for industry's Risk Assessment, are there any tests that new technology must undergo before it is approved for public use?

V. HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

A. Electromagnetic Sensitivity

1. Recent studies in many countries have indicated that more and more people are suffering from electromagnetic sensitivity. The symptoms are varied and severity ranges from mild to debilitating. Sweden now recognizes this as a disability and more people are going on disability pensions each year.

Sweden, Austria, Germany, United States, Switzerland, England and Ireland participated in studies which indicate an increase in the number of people affected which corresponds to the increase in exposure, through more technological development and wider use of transmitters, such as cell phone towers.

As reported in the journal "Electromagnetic Biology and Medicine", 25:189-191, 2006: 190 **Hallberg and Oberfeld** Table 1 Estimated prevalence of electrosensitive people in different years and countries Measured % El year sensitive Country, reported year Ref. No.:

1985 0.06 Sweden 1991 (0.025–0.125%) National Encyclopedia Sw., 1991
 1994 0.63 Sweden 1995 Anonymous est., 1994
 1995 1.50 Austria 1995 Leitgeb N. et al., 1995, 2005
 1996 1.50 Sweden 1998 SNBHW, Env. report, 1998
 1997 2.00 Austria 1998 Leitgeb N. et al., 1998, 2005
 1997 1.50 Sweden 1999 Hillert L. et al., 2002
 1998 3.20 California 2002 Levallois P., 2002
 1999 3.10 Sweden 2001 SValberg PANBHW, Env. report, 2001
 2000 3.20 Sweden 2003 Sw Labour Union Sif, 2003
 2001 6.00 Germany 2002 Schroeder E., 2002

2002 13.30 Austria 2003 (7.6–19%) Spiß B., 2003
 2003 8.00 Germany 2003 Infas, 2003
 2003 9.00 Sweden 2004 Elöverkänsligas Riksförbund, 2005
 2003 5.00 Schweiz 2005 Bern, Medicine Social, 2005
 2003 5.00 Ireland 2005 This is London, 2005
 2004 11.00 England 2004 Fox E., 2004
 2004 9.00 Germany 2005 Infas, 2004
 2017 50.00 Extrapolated to 50%

3. EHS - which can be very debilitating - is thought to result from large changes in the immune system caused by continuing exposure to microwave radiation, leading to chronic inflammation and allergic responses. Estimates of EHS vary from 3% to 10% of the population in the UK and other European countries. (The London Resolution, Dec. 3, 2007)

Canada did not have the technology and number of cell phones as Europe for some time, but it is logical to assume that Canada's exposure is growing at the same rate, and the health complaints are, too.

QUESTION:

Without acknowledging that there is evidence of health effects in humans exposed to non-thermal RF, and with the awareness that Health Canada has publicly subscribed to the risk assessment/management approach that balances harm against cost:

26) What research has Health Canada done to determine the current and future costs to our health system from the effects of EMR?

27) What level of harm will prompt Health Canada to revise its Safety Code 6 guideline to a lower biologically based but, perhaps, more costly level? Please give examples.

B. Consequences of Long-term exposure to FM and cell transmitters

1. Dr. Louis Slevin, editor of the authoritative Microwave News, upon learning that we lived within 100 meters of 3 FM transmitters, warned us that "cell phone transmitters are very dangerous, but FM transmitters can kill you." (in a telephone conversation on June 18, 2008).

2. There are, and were in 2000, many studies **specific to FM transmitters**, concluding that prolonged exposure to radiation from these powerful antennae lead to various types of cancer including childhood leukemia. Examples are:

Chiang et al. found that people who lived and worked near radio antennae and radar installations showed deficits in psychological and short-term memory tests [Health effects of environmental electromagnetic fields. Journal of Bioelectricity 8:127-131, 1989].

Dolk H, Shaddick G, Walls P, Grundy C, Thakrar B, Kleinschmidt I, Elliott P. Department of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, England. PMID: 8982016 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Am J Epidemiol. 1997 Jan 1;145(1):1-9

Melanoma Incidence and Frequency Modulation (FM) Broadcasting

Ref 3. Hallberg Ö, Johansson O. Melanoma incidence and frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting. *Arch Environ Health* (2002); 57: 32-40

...**Magras & Xenos (1997)** have reported irreversible sterility in mice after 5 generations of exposure to 0.168 to 1.053 microwatts per square centimeter in an "antenna park." Note that the current, applicable US exposure standard would be 579 microwatts per square centimeter, -- 500 times higher! -- and that this very low exposure level would relate more to a person living near a Cellular Tower, than a phone user. (<http://www.wave-guide.org/library/cellphones.html>)

Dr Vini Gautam Khurana is a Mayo Clinic-trained neurosurgeon with an advanced neurosurgery Fellowship in cerebral vascular and tumour microsurgery. He has established that long term exposure and its effects on the body, particularly its electrical organ, the brain, are compounded by numerous other simultaneous long-term exposures including continuous waves from radio and TV transmitter towers, cordless phone base stations, power lines, and wireless/WiFi computing devices. (www.brain-surgery.net.au)

3. According to Report, University of Washington, by Henry Lai, Sept. 2004

"when considering the health effect of radiation from wireless transmitters, one has to consider the effect of long-term exposure. People who live, attend school, or work close to transmitters are constantly being exposed to the radiation for months or years. Even though the level is low, it would matter if the effects of radiofrequency radiation turn out to be cumulative (eg. add up over time). Small doses cumulate over a long period of time will eventually lead to harmful effects. Therefore, exposure of the general public to radiofrequency radiation from wireless transmitters should be limited to a minimal level." (www.Salzburg.gv.at/henrylailletterspt132004.PDF)

QUESTION:

28) If Health Canada continuously monitors all relevant scientific information, as they profess, how can it justify having allowed the corporations to install these dangerous transmitters among my neighbours on Triangle Mountain?

C. Consequences of Proximity to FM and cell transmitters

1. Many studies demonstrate that living near (within 300 meters of a base station) is

dangerous:

a) A German study found a threefold higher frequency of cancer among people living in the vicinity (400 m) of a GSM base station compared to people living further away from the antenna. The risk for mammary cancer was 3,4 times greater and the average age of contracting this disease was considerably lower, 50,8 years than in the control group (69,9 years). The frequency increased also the longer people had been exposed to the radiation. The study covered a ten year long period (1994-2004), starting the year after the installation of the base station. Before the installation of the base station, there was no difference in cancer incidence between people living in the vicinity of the (future) base station and the control area.

Excerpt:

"The result is a quite concrete epidemiological proof of a connexion between exposition to radiation from GSM Base stations and Cancer. This result is, considering the available documentation about the effect of high frequency electromagnetic radiation not only plausible but probable."

Source (in German): Horst Eger, Klaus Uwe Hagen, Birgitt Lucas, Peter Vogel, Helmut Voit, Einfluss der räumlichen Nähe von Mobilfunksendeanlagen auf die Krebsinzidenz. *Umwelt-Medizin-Gesellschaft* | 17 | 4/2004

b) New Austrian research confirms health effects of base station radiation.

Despite exposure to radiation far below recommended levels (max. 4.1 mW/m²), effects on wellbeing and performance on cognitive tests was observed in a study of 365 subjects living within 20-600 metres from Mobile Phone Base stations.

Source: Hutter HP, Moshammer H, Wallner P, Kundi M. Subjective symptoms, sleeping problems, and cognitive performance in subjects living near mobile phone base stations. *Occup Environ Med.* 2006 May;63(5):307-13.

c) Studies "on symptoms experienced by people living in vicinity of base stations shows that, in view of radioprotection, **minimal distance of people from cellular phone base stations should not be < 300 m.**" Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Application of Science and Technology, June 15,2008

d) Clark, M.L. et al, "Biomonitoring of Estrogen and melatonin metabolites among women residing near radio and television radio broadcasting transmitters" concluded that RF and temporally stable 60 Hz exposures were associated with increased E1G excretion among post-menopausal women. *J. Occup. Environ. Med.* 2007;49: 1149-1156.

QUESTION:

29) Given that many people living in proximity to these are suffering serious diseases which are consistent with those attributable to chronic exposure to radiation from FM transmitters, what will Health Canada do to

enforce removal of these transmitters to non-residential areas?

30) Given that these FM transmitters are in close proximity to and directed toward schools, and given that children are more susceptible to radiation danger, how will Health Canada and Industry Canada respond to concern from parents about their children's health?

C. Antenna Farms

1. "In releasing Professor Dobell's review, Minister Rock acknowledged the Mayor, City Council and citizens of Colwood as having helped inspire the National Antenna Consultation, announced in October 2002. The National Antenna Tower Policy Review will give all Canadians the opportunity to shape the Department's tower siting procedures to ensure they keep pace with an evolving technological and consumer environment to best meet citizens' concerns." (Industry Canada's Minister Releases Third Party Review of Triangle Mountain Antenna Towers Siting Process, Feb. 6, 2003.)

2. In its circular CPC-2-0-03 effective Jan. 1, 2008, Industry Canada in section 3 states:

"Before building a new antenna-supporting structure, Industry Canada requires that proponents first explore the following options:

1) consider sharing an existing antenna system, modifying or replacing a structure if necessary;

2) locate, analyze and attempt to use any feasible existing infrastructure such as rooftops, water towers, etc."

3. In layman's term, such arrangements are called 'antennae farms', where multiple transmitters are grouped on one towers. When I asked why this was being encouraged, I was told by Jim Laursen, a local IC official, that people didn't object to transmitters but they do object to towers.

Industry itself admits, as stated in the Canadian Association of Broadcasters' submission, Oct. 17, 2003, "electromagnetic field levels in excess of HC's limits may be produced on the site if additional facilities are added."

Even the industry-weighted World Health Organization (WHO) states, "Situations where simultaneous exposure can occur to multiply frequency fields must be accounted for in the standard." source

4. Narda, the leading manufacturer of equipment to measure all aspects of EMR, used by Industry Canada in its field surveys, states that today's multi-emitter transmission sites present difficulties for "accurate RF emissions measurements. Multiple emitters dramatically complicate the measurement process, and it is quite easy to make measurements that appear accurate but are, in fact, quite the opposite...The fact that data gathering must be conducted in the field at sites where there are other transmitting systems besides the one to be measured compounds measurement difficulties. The emitters may also operate at different frequencies, invoking more than one level of

acceptable exposure as defined by today's frequency-dependent standards....

The antennas for these systems are usually located within a stone's throw of each other. Without the ability to discriminate among signals, it is almost impossible to determine the radiation level of a specific emitter. In addition, diode detectors that have often been used for electric and magnetic field measurements in the broadcast industry have characteristics that make their accuracy questionable in these applications." (*Narda East Product Brochure*)

(Please note: Even with improper equipment and giving no consideration for compounding effects of multiple transmitters, the measurements taken by Industry Canada in my neighbourhood in 2001 were as high as 115 microwatts per square centimeter, or up to 685 times higher than those used in the Magras & Xenos study (see page. 17). And since 2001, many more antennae have been added within 300 meters, with plans for more. Canada's Safety Code 6 allows 200 microwatts per square centimeter for the general public.)

5. In the Canadian Association of Broadcasters submission to Industry Canada as part of the Antenna Policy Review, Oct. 17, 2003, the broadcasters state one of the key licensing conditions imposed by IC is that all RF installations must meet the requirements of HC with respect to non-ionizing RF fields, as set out in SC 6. Engineering submissions supporting applications for new or modified facilities (eg. antenna farms) must include a technical analysis demonstrating that the facilities will not exceed the levels of SC 6. This is done by making "theoretical signal-level calculations."

In the same submission, the broadcasters state that "although the effective radiated power from FM/TV/DAB broadcasting installations can often be quite high, tall antenna towers are generally used. This automatically ensures that high-energy zones are located well above the ground.

In all of my research I have been unable to find even one long-term study of the effects of these antenna farms on nearby residents.

QUESTION:

It is uncontested that when wireless electronic equipment is added in an already existing EMR zone that the result is a compounding of emissions.

In light of the recent study BY Dr. Khurana regarding the impact of the compounding effects of multi-product use, without acknowledging that the evidence of documented health effects in animals or humans exposed to non-thermal levels of radiation is conclusive, and in the interest of protecting Health Canada from a future charge of failing in its fiduciary responsibility to protect the health of its citizens, and in mitigating somewhat the possibility of the telecommunications industry from being held liable for injuries caused by EMR:

31) Will Health Canada advocate/support the placing of warning signs within 200 meters of the transmitter sites with the wording?

WARNING! YOU ARE ENTERING AN AREA OF HIGH ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION EMISSIONS. USE OF WIRELESS EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING CELL PHONES, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 200 METERS OF THESE TRANSMITTERS IS TO BE AVOIDED.

32) Who is responsible for establishing the parameters for technical analyses associated with multiple transmitters?

33) Do these "theoretical calculations" take into consideration the fundamental properties of EM fields, namely reflection and compounding?

34) How does Ind. Can. ensure that the allowable limits for maximum values are never exceeded?

35) With the knowledge that "the effective radiated power from FM/TV/DAB broadcasting installations can often be quite high", why has Health Canada allowed, and continues to allow, installations of these transmitters near homes and schools which are at or near the same elevation of the transmitters? Please justify this practice.

36) Why is Industry Canada taking the approach of requiring the placement of multiple transmitters on towers? Is it, as I have been told by Mr. Jim Laursen of Industry Canada, because people see the towers and complain; they don't see the transmitters and don't complain?

37) Upon what scientific evidence does Health Canada base its decision to force proliferation of these antenna farms near residences and schools?

38) Under the new siting policy, CPC-2-0-03, no consultation is required for placement of new transmitters, only for new towers. Why was this presented to the public as an effort for more consultation between Ind. Can. and the public when it really was intended to allow the creation of antenna farms with no consultation with or input by the public?

D. OUR SITUATION

1. In the study entitled "Biomonitoring of Estrogen and melatonin metabolites among women residing near radio and television radio broadcasting transmitters" M.L. Clark, et al, concluded that RF and temporally stable 60 Hz exposures were associated with increased E1G excretion among post-menopausal women. J. Occup. Environ. Med. 2007;49: 1149-1156.

The study took place at Lookout Mountain, Colorado, where people live with multiple FM and TV antennae. Results of the long-term study showed that long-term exposure to RF results in increases in estrogen in post-menopausal women and reduction in melatonin production, both of which have been shown to be related to cancer.

It should be pointed out that the closest house to the transmitters was 900 meters away and the scientists conducting the study considered, for their purposes, a high exposure level to be anything greater than 4 microwatts per centimeter squared.

2. However, I and my neighbours who live on top of Triangle Mountain live at nearly the same elevation as the FM and cell transmitters, and some live as close as 30 meters from them. Even with inadequate testing methods, which I will detail in the following section, the exposure level in the Triangle Mountain study was as high as 114 microwatts per centimeter squared. And today there are 10 times the number of transmitters here than there were in 2001. There are 44 transmitters of varying frequencies within 1 kilometer of my home, 55 within 2 kilometers.

And within approximately one kilometer there are two schools, an elementary school and a middle school, in direct line with the transmissions.

3. The Triangle Mountain study:

In August 2001, at the request of the City of Colwood and the residents of Triangle Mountain, two experts from Industry Canada spent 2 days at 10 different locations, measuring emission levels, in an effort to provide reassurance that health was not endangered by 3 FM transmitters and 2 Studio Link Transmitters (STLs) that were installed in 2000.

According to Safety Code 6,6.1: "the objective of a survey is to determine whether the device or installation complies with recommended standards of performance and personnel exposure...."

a) SC 6, 6.1f says that equipment shall match the source and the exposure levels in the near- and far-field.

According to the report written by Angela Choi, the spectrum analyzer was used merely to find the FM emissions, not to measure them. Instead, an electronic survey meter and a Narda field probe were used. According to an independent expert with whom I consulted, this means that not all RF emissions were measured from the STLs or other nearby transmitters.

In addition, according to Narda specifications, the Narda field probe that was used is "very suitable for Occupational Exposure levels and partially suitable for General Public Levels."

Conclusion:

The correct equipment for the situation was not used.

b) SC 6, 6.2a says that records shall be kept for all RF survey measurements, including calibration date, and, SC 6, 6.1f says that survey instruments shall be fully calibrated at least every 3 years.

No calibration data was provided with the report and when, in Oct. 2007, Ms. Choi of Industry Canada, who performed the tests, was asked for the data, she said it had not

been kept. But she replied that some of equipment had last been calibrated on March 19, 1998, or 3 ½ years before the test.

Inconsistencies in the results were noted in the report and readings could not be duplicated, a clear indication that the equipment was not performing properly.

Conclusion:

Industry Canada's protocol regarding equipment and record keeping was not followed.

c) SC 6.2.2.1a requires that testing be done using a time averaging over a period of .1 hour (6 minutes).

Industry Canada reported that a 30 second averaging method was used.

Conclusion:

Industry Canada's protocol regarding time averaging was not followed.

d) Narda, the equipment manufacturer, states that the antenna should be at head level (1.5-1.75 meters) and should be placed on a non-conducting tripod connected to a basic unit via cable. This ensures that the field being measured is not influenced by the unit or the tester.

The Industry Canada report describes how the probe was moved slowly up and down as the surveyor held it and walked back and forth. "The probe was held high over his head, pointing the probe away from the body." Variable readings were explained by the movement of nearby people.

Conclusion:

Neither manufacturer nor Industry Canada's instructions for testing were followed.

e) SC 6.2.4.3 states that if measured strengths are as high as 20% of limits, induced and contact current measurements should be taken.

No such measurements were taken even though readings were reported to be as high as 54.5% .

Conclusion:

Industry Canada's protocol was not followed.

Even using improper equipment and incorrect protocol, the highest reported reading was 20.3 V/m or 109 uW/cm². (When the calculations were checked for accuracy, the highest reading actually was 20.7 W/m or 114 uW/cm² outdoors and 75 uW/cm² indoors.)

To put this into perspective, the precautionary maximum set by the BioInitiative Report is .1 uW/cm² outdoors and .01uW/cm² indoors, 7500 times lower than the results from the measurements done in 2001 inside a home where people live,

exposed, for 24 hours a day.

4. It should come as no surprise, then, that there are many people on my street suffering severe diseases: sleep disorders, memory reduction, loss of concentration, multiple miscarriages, skin rashes, multiple cataracts, prostate cancers, breast cancers -- all within one city block of the FM transmitters.

Whenever I have written to Health Canada or to Industry Canada informing them about our problems, I've been told the emissions are within Safety Code 6 levels for the general public. Therefore 1) there is nothing I can do; 2) there is no proof of a connection between the illnesses and electromagnetic radiation from the transmitters.

5. 21:08 06.08.2006 "microwave radiation can...functionally interfere with the natural processes involved in DNA replication and repair, by subtly altering molecular conformation (architecture), for example; this could well account, respectively, for the reports of chromosome aberrations / micronuclei formation and for the increased amount of DNA fragmentation observed under irradiation."

Source: How Exposure to GSM & TETRA Base-station Radiation can Adversely Affect Humans. By Dr Gerard Hyland.

QUESTION:

39) Please define "general public" as the term is used in Safety Code 6.

40) If, as according to ICNIRP, levels allowed by Safety Code 6 apply to short-term acute exposure, why are there no biologically (health)-based standards which apply to chronic, long-term exposures for people who are living with the transmitters 24 hours a day, 365 days a year?

41) Would Industry Canada provide the power level of each of the 55 transmitters within 2 kilometers of my home?

42) Does Industry Canada have a limit to the number of transmitters that will be added within this radius?

43) Would Health Canada commit to having an independent epidemiological study done to determine the health status of people on Triangle Mountain?

44) Would Health Canada commit to an immediate and independent investigation into the dangers posed by antenna farms and, should these show harm, would it commit to establishing biologically (health)-based exposure standards?

45) Considering the improper procedures and equipment used in the 2001 testing for EMR on Triangle Mountain, why should the residents of Colwood have any confidence in Health Canada's and Industry Canada's assurances that they are safe since the actions of their employees left them in no position to offer

an opinion?

46) Given the lack of concern for the public demonstrated by their employees at every level, why should the citizens of Canada have confidence in anything Health Canada or Industry Canada says or does?

Proof of Health Canada's Deception

House of Commons Standing Committee on Health (HESA)

5 September 2010

Dear HESA Members,

Recent debate concerning WiFi in schools with concerned parents resulted in Health Canada releasing a press release on Aug. 31, 2010 at the following link:

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahc-asc/media/ftr-ati/_2010/2010_142-eng.php.

The major point of the release was to reiterate their consistent response to concerns: "Based on scientific evidence, Health Canada has determined that exposure to low-level radiofrequency energy, such as that from Wi-Fi equipment, is not dangerous to the public."

I am writing to give you evidence that this is not true; in fact, I would go so far as to call it a deception that has been perpetrated on the trusting Canadian public for more than a decade. To substantiate this strong statement, I will quote from the Royal Society of Canada Report of March 1999, "A Review of the Potential Health Risks of Radiofrequency Fields from Wireless Telecommunication Devices" prepared in response to a request from Health Canada.

http://www.rsc.ca/files/publications/expert_panels/RF/RFreport-en.pdf

At that time Safety Code 6 was essentially the same as it is today.

1. Page 2 - "Safety Code 6 was explicitly designed to protect workers and the public from thermal exposures." This means that wireless devices such as WiFi, cellphones, cell and radio transmitters, and DECT phones are not in the category protected by Safety Code 6 because they fall in the lower, non-thermal end of the electric spectrum. Health Canada has continued to state that Safety Code 6 applies to the entire spectrum. Clearly this is not true.

2. Page 2 - "There is a growing body of scientific evidence which suggests that exposure to RF fields at intensities far less than levels required to produce measurable heating can cause effects in cells and tissues." The Panel determined that studies show that somehow, at even very low levels which are significantly below what Safety Code 6 allows, the radiation emitted by wireless devices causes physical or biochemical changes not related to heat.

There are many "biological effects" that are addressed in this report, and two of them are blood-brain barrier leakage and cancer promotion.

The blood-brain barrier is a critical structure in the brain that separates the flow of blood through the brain from the brain matter itself. Leakage can lead to brain damage such as dementia. In the Report, pages 44-45 are devoted to studies showing such leakage occurs as a result of exposure to RF field at levels below Safety Code 6.

ODC stands for Ornithine Decarboxylase which is an enzyme found in cells. Increased activity in ODC has been found to promote aggressive and invasive tumours, which are often cancerous. Studies which demonstrate the relationship between RF radiation below Safety Code 6 and the increased activity of ODC can be found on pages 36-42.

I have provided only a couple of quotes and references from only the first few pages of an 150 page document, but I could have provided many more which are equally alarming. Even with this report in hand, Health Canada and even some members of the Royal Panel that wrote this report, such as Dr. Daniel Krewski, continue to declare that there is no evidence of harm below the level of Safety Code 6. As a result, the exposure to wireless devices has increased dramatically. The Royal Panel stated that as of 1998 close to 3.5 million people used cell phones and estimated increases of 30-40% annually. Teenagers are sleeping with cell phones under their pillows. Cell transmitters are being erected on top of buildings and apartments, near homes and schools. WiFi is being installed in elementary schools. Health Canada is allowing proliferation of this radiation exposure at levels they know to be dangerous, especially to our most vulnerable: children.

A new Health Canada guideline is required, one based on biological effects. Of course, industry in Canada will complain. It will insist that it cannot possibly adapt to a more responsible approach. But that same industry already has in other parts of the world. Hopefully when it does adapt, it will be more rigorous in its testing so that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated.

Respectfully,
Sharon Noble
Victoria, British Columbia

<http://www.stayonthetruth.com/proof-of-health-canada-s-deception-by-sharon-nob.php>

FROM: Islington Woods and Wycliffe Residents,
Woodbridge, (city of Vaughan), Ontario

June 2011

**RE: Serious and Well-Founded Concern regarding the Health Risks posed by
Exposure to Cell Tower Radiation. Children in danger!
270 people - Islington Woods & Wycliffe Residents, demand to cancel the lease
for the Cellular Tower at 9201 Islington Avenue (Al Palladini CC), City of
Vaughan, Ontario
(located within 30-50 meters from Emily Carr SS and within 20-100 meters from
Islington Woods and Wycliffe Residence, a library and the community & child
care centre).**

Adverse health effects of cell tower emissions are a prominent factor of concern for the **Islington Woods and Wycliffe Residents group**.

We are not alone.

Communities and representative assemblies, both national and international, are opposing the locating of cell towers near homes, schools, nurseries, elderly care facilities and other places of long duration habitation citing the growing body of scientific evidence on the adverse health effects of radio-frequency radiation (aka RFR) exposure.

As the most recent example: St. Margaret Mary Church was planning to install cell antennas within a Bell tower which would mean that the antennas would be at eye level to the children of St. Margaret Mary school in Woodbridge and within 100 m away. The residents of that neighbourhood were successful at stopping this installation in January 2011.

In February 2009, the European Parliament passed a resolution by a vote of 559 to 22 against the placement of cell towers near schools, nurseries, retirement homes and health care institutions based upon the current status of science on the matter.

Most recently, in **May 2011**, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe called on governments to "take all reasonable measures" to reduce exposure to electromagnetic fields. **This would include siting cell towers at distances no less than 500 m from homes and other dwellings.**

(http://assembly.coe.int/ASP/NewsManager/EMB_NewsManagerView.asp?ID=6685)

(<http://assembly.coe.int/Mainf.asp?link=/Documents/AdoptedText/ta11/ERES1815.htm>)

The Assembly resolved that: "high frequency waves used in the fields of radar, telecommunications and mobile telephony, appear to have more or less potentially harmful, non-thermal, biological effects on plants, insects and animals as well as the human body even when exposed to levels that are below the official threshold values."

The Assembly went on to state that: "the precautionary principle should be applicable when scientific evaluation does not allow the risk to be determined with sufficient certainty, especially given the context of growing exposure of the population, including particularly vulnerable groups such as young people and children, which could lead to extremely high human and economic costs of inaction if early warnings are neglected."

The Assembly then brought attention to the lack of meaningful response by governments, regulatory bodies, and the associated industries by saying "despite calls for the respect of the precautionary principle and despite all the recommendations, declarations and a number of statutory and legislative advances, there is still a lack of reaction to known or emerging environmental and health risks and virtually systematic delays in adopting and implementing effective preventive measures. Waiting for high levels of scientific and clinical proof before taking action to prevent well-known risks can lead to very high health and economic costs, as was the case with asbestos, leaded petrol and tobacco."

The Assembly also pointed out the problems of obtaining credible and accurate scientific studies on the health effects of RFR exposure via investigations done or sponsored by industry, where obvious conflict-of-interest exists, testifying that "the problem of electromagnetic fields or waves and the potential consequences for the environment and health has clear parallels with other current issues, such as the licensing of medication, chemicals, pesticides, heavy metals or genetically modified organisms. It therefore highlights that the issue of independence and credibility of scientific expertise is crucial to accomplish a transparent and balanced assessment of potential negative impacts on the environment and human health."

At the end of the Assembly's resolution, specific direction was given with respect to protecting children, stating the need for:

"targeted information campaigns aimed at teachers, parents and children to alert them to the specific risks of early, ill-considered and prolonged use of cell phones and other devices emitting microwaves" (which includes exposure to cell tower radiation).

The Assembly also stated the need for being stringent in the siting of cell towers, emphasizing that in the planning of tower locations, determinations should not be made

"solely according to the operators' interests but in consultation with local and regional government officials, local residents and associations of concerned citizens."

Cell towers radiate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so no one in their proximity has any choice about being irradiated by their emissions.

The neighbourhood around the existing/proposed **Al Palladini** site is home to

many families with children and elderly persons. People at these ages are considered to be at higher risk for health problems from cell tower radiation than the average adult.

The cell tower within 50 meters from our children...think about it!.....there is no safe levels of **microwave radiation (RF)** for children have been established anywhere in the world. That's because children are understood to be the most vulnerable and there are no safety studies on RF and children.

As per Mr.A.Thansandote, Head of Electromagnetic Research Health Canada:
"There have been no studies exposing children to RF (incl. radiation from the cell tower within 50 meters away!?) for 6 hours a day" (...and + 18 hrs at home, like our children, who lives within 50-150 meters from the cell tower !!!)

- Arguments continue to be cited contending that the allowed power output from a cell tower is considered safe by the **Safety Code 6** guidelines which is not a health science organization and has not actually done any research to validate the safety of its exposure standards.

Instead, it has relied on standards developed **decades ago**. These standards, though better than no standards at all, are based on antiquated ideas that are greatly in need of revision in order to reflect modern scientific knowledge.

For example, a compilation and analysis of over 150 studies into the health effects of cell tower emissions entitled "*Biological Effects from Exposure to Electromagnetic Radiation Emitted by Cell Tower Base Stations and Other Antenna Arrays*", published in May 2010 in Volume 18 of the science journal *Environmental Reviews* (<http://er.nrc.ca>), and a collection of research published in November 2010 by the International Commission for Electromagnetic Safety in the monograph "*Non-Thermal Effects and Mechanisms of Interaction Between Electromagnetic Fields and Living Matter*" (<http://www.icems.eu/papers.htm>) are only some of the most recent findings that serve to underscore the inadequate level of protection afforded by federal guidelines with respect to the emissions of cell towers and related transmission facilities.

Dr. Jonathan Samet is the chairman of the WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer:

"..There are *no safety studies on microwave radiation and children* and yet Governments and Directors of School Boards tell us WiFi /CELL TOWERS are "safe" according to Health Canada. Why?

It is a word game. The word SAFE as a trusting parent understands the word means it will not alter your child's health. "Safe" according to Health Canada only means the microwaves will not heat your skin in six minutes. Health Canada has a "regulatory guideline" called Safety Code 6. It was

written in the 1970's when the only real concern was microwave ovens. The Safety Code states that if the microwaves don't heat your skin in six minutes, or begin to cook you, then they're not harmful. This is called the "thermal effect".

But scientists for decades have proved that microwaves can cause serious biological changes at "non-thermal" levels. The early work of Dr. Alan Frey showed he could induce cardiac arrest in laboratory animals simply by exposing them to low levels of microwaves.

Safety Code 6 (1999-2009) warns about the health problems some people will experience: "Certain members of the general public may be more susceptible to harm from microwave exposure.." (p11). WiFi should never be used in public schools because some children will be more harmed than others suffering headaches, nausea, radically altered heart rates, rashes and weakness. This warning from page 11 was mysteriously erased from the Safety Code in October of 2009.

A key American scientist who was asked by the Canadian government to review Safety Code 6 when it was initially written recently spoke to Rodney Palmer of the Safe School Committee. Dr. Glaser (Ph.D.) is the former head of the U.S. Navy Microwave Laboratory and now with the FDA. When Dr. Glasser learned that Health Canada assured Canadians microwave radiation is "safe" for children he said they're wrong:

"They're either giving you partial information, or they're giving you misinformation. Because there is scientific consensus that microwaves cause biological effects. There is scientific consensus that children are more vulnerable. And there is no evidence whatsoever that it is safe for children. That is no foundation on which to declare something is safe."

The "safety" code was designed **before** cell phones/towers, before WiFi and before anyone dreamed that governments and school board's would impose mandatory exposure of children to pulsed microwaves. Dr. Glaser says when the code was written, the "safe" level was allowed to be dangerously high to accommodate military technology. Nobody expected that decades later the same code would be used to justify the irradiation of kids in their classes. **After all, even by the 1970's it was scientifically established that microwave energy could cause serious illness.**

During his many years as head of the Microwave Lab for the American Navy, Dr. Glaser collected every study from around the world on the biological changes from microwave and RF exposure. **His work culminated in a collection of 2300 papers and reports.**

Despite the established health effects, wireless companies were granted special privileges to sell their products without safety testing. And this is the essence of the problem. Wireless technology is not SAFE in the way a trusting parent understand the word, and it is not safety tested. To avoid liability, telecom companies now state in user manuals that wireless products are not safety tested:

"Under the law, FDA does not review the safety of radiation-emitting consumer products such as mobile phones before marketing, as it does with new drugs or medical devices." (Motorola 120-e manual p156).

Even with this, the telecom industry still continues to claim that radio-frequency radiation exposure poses no health risks.

- As we all aware, on May 31, 2011 the International Agency for Research on Cancer, an arm of the World Health Organization (aka the WHO), determined radio-frequency radiation to be a possible human carcinogen, classifying it as a **Group 2B hazard** like lead, gasoline engine exhaust, and chloroform. This is a highly significant declaration given the level of political activity and industry influence existing within the WHO.

However, with the now critical level of evidence concerning health risks from radio-frequency radiation, it is now irrefutably vital and incumbent that communities and governments take sincerely into account the seriousness of the health effects of RFR on the human population by taking greater protective measures against exposure to it and not wait for long-needed improvements to obsolete exposure guidelines.

Here is the message from The Canadian Cancer Society :

"...the Canadian Cancer Society mobilizes **Canadians to create social and political change** to help control cancer in Canada and to create environments to reduce people's risk of cancer. They are involved in a wide range of issues that span all aspects of cancer control and prioritizing the issues we address is a very important part of advocacy efforts."

! And one more concern:

Nobody takes to the consideration that iron/metal is increasing the RF signal.

Practically all neighbours near the cell tower at Al Palladini have an iron fence; iron furniture and cars outside...how about the parking lot (near the school) with 100-200 cars made with metal...how about to combine all those factors together?

Here is the reply from Mr. Joe Doria, P. Eng. (District Engineer, Toronto District, Spectrum Management Operations Branch, Ontario Region Industry Canada) on July, 2010:

"Generally speaking metallic fences do not significantly increase the RF field from typical cellular base stations.."

Clearly, the answer was: "YES, IT DOES INCREASE THE SIGNAL!"

But how much "**not significantly**" = **safe** for our children or for children at Emily Carr school ???

CONCLUSION:

We are, the Islington Woods and Wycliffe Residents, demand to cancel the lease for the existing (and proposed) cell tower at Al Palladini plaza in Woodbridge, wich is FOR THE LAST 15 YEARS locating within 20 up to 100 meters away from:

- Homes (incl. Islington Woods Residential Area),
- Al Palladini Child care,
- Emily Carr Secondary school
- Al Palladini Community centre and
- Pierre Berton Resource Library - all at the same location

and re-allocate the Al Palladini cell tower for at least 500 meters away.

We are also note it is the responsibility of our **Government** to place the **citizenry's health first**, not mechanically apply laws or overlook established neighbourhood standards for the sake of business interests or civil process convenience over that of public safety, especially in matters as important as children's and families' health.

We are, the Islington Woods and Wycliffe Residents, hope that this testimony will be given the respectful and responsible consideration it deserves so that the cell tower will not be sited at the existing/proposed location so very close to our homes, thereby keeping our families, our children safe.

Please help!

Please find the attached petition from Islington Woods and Wycliffe Residents (270 people)

P.S.

This letter was previously send to :

Conservative Party of Canada

M.P.

Julian Fantino

House of Commons

733 Confederation Building

Ottawa, ON

K1A 0A6

E-mail: fantij@parl.gc.ca

City Of Vaughan

Mayor

Maurizio Bevilacqua

E-mail: maurizio.bevilacqua@vaughan.ca

City Of Vaughan

Ward 2 Councillor

Tony Carella

E-mail: tony.carella@vaughan.ca

Emily Carr Secondary School

Woodbridge, ON

Principal Mrs. V. Campoli

emilycarr.ss@yrdsb.edu.on.ca

CC: York Region District School Board

The Education Centre, ON
feedback@yrdsb.edu.on.ca

Mike Lang

Manager, Spectrum | Spectrum Management Operations Branch |
Spectrum, Information Technologies and Telecommunications Sector
| Industry Canada |

55 St Clair Avenue East, Toronto ON M4T 1M2 | 55, avenue St Clair
est, Toronto ON M4T 1M2

Mike.Lang@ic.gc.ca

Telephone | Téléphone 905-428-7028

Facsimile | Télécopieur 416-954-3553

The Honourable Leona Aglukkaq, P.C., M.P.

Health Canada

Brooke Claxton Building, Tunney's Pasture

Postal Locator: 0906C

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

CC: House of Commons

460 Confederation Building

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0A6

Tel: (613) 992-2848

Fax: (613) 996-9764

Email: Aglukkaq.L@parl.gc.ca

Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau

Health Canada

775 Brookfield Road

A.L. 6302C

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 1C1

ccrpb-pcrpcc@hc-sc.gc.ca

DATE: May 15, 2012
TO: Mayor and Members of Council
FROM: Tony Thompson
Director, Enforcement Services
RE: **May 15, 2012 Deputation by Ms Elaine Ung Lan Cooc**
35 Martina Cres., Vaughan - Ward 3

	<u>C 6</u>
	COMMUNICATION
CW -	<u>May 15/2012</u>
ITEM -	<u>Dep. d)</u>

This memo is to provide additional information related to the deputation of Elaine Cooc on May 15, 2012.

Enforcement Services issued a Zoning Bylaw Violation Notice to the deputant following a complaint being received in April 2011 regarding a widened driveway and not meeting the soft landscaping requirements.

In May 2011 staff had occasion to meet with the homeowner and explain to her what was required to bring the property into compliance. The Committee of Adjustment process was also explained.

The owner advised that she would not park on the extension any more. Staff advised her that she would just have to remove some of the interlock to meet the soft landscape requirement.

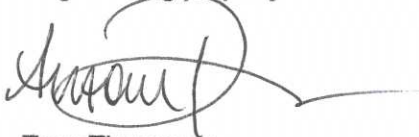
A subsequent inspection in December 2011 found the driveway had not been reduced and the extension was still being used for the parking of a vehicle. Also, the soft landscaping had not restored; and additionally the vehicle was parked with its passenger front and rear tires on the grass portion of the front yard.

Based on the above inspection charges were processed against the owner.

On March 30th 2012, staff and the Ward Councilor had occasion to meet with the owner at the property. At this time the owner again advised that she will cease parking on the interlock and she further advised her of her intention to apply for a Variance or reduce the hard landscaping to bring the property into compliance but she wanted some time to think it through.

The owner appeared in Court on April 13th 2012 and advised the Prosecutors that she will be applying for a Variance. The matter is next coming up to May 31, 2012.

The issue remains outstanding. The photographs attached demonstrate the violation and impact on the neighbouring property.



Tony Thompson
Director, Enforcement Services

cc: Clayton Harris, City Manager
Janice Atwood-Petkovski, Commissioner of Legal and Administrative Service and City Solicitor

Photograph Addendum

REFERENCE:

FILE NO.:

CLIENT	CLIENT: _____	APPRAISER	APPRAISER: _____
	ADDRESS: _____		ADDRESS: _____
	PHONE: _____		FAX: _____



Sunday April 29, 2012



Tuesday May 1, 2012



May 2, 2012



York Catholic District School Board

Catholic Education Centre, 320 Bloomington Road West, Aurora, Ontario L4G 3G8
Telephone (905) 713-2711, 476-2055, 830-6803, (416) 221-5050, 1-800-363-2711
Fax (905) 713-1272 Voice Mail Box: 17136

May 9, 2012

Committee of the Whole
City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
Vaughan, Ontario
L6A 1T1

C 7
COMMUNICATION
CW - <u>May 15/2012</u>
ITEM - <u>13</u>

RE: CROSSING GUARD AT HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Dear Committee Members:

The crossing guard posted at the intersection of New Westminster Drive and Mullen Drive/Joseph Aaron Boulevard has been removed as a result of not having met the warrant of 50 unassisted crossings during a recent study.

The school community, including students, parents, teachers and administration, has been actively engaged in re-establishing a "Walk to School" program at Holy Family Catholic Elementary School. Unfortunately, the program was not successful for a number of reasons:

- The attributes of New Westminster Drive create potential safety risks to students due to the fact that it is a 4 lane arterial road with a speed limit of 50 km. Parents and residents as a whole are hesitant to cross at this intersection due to the speed of moving vehicles.
- As a point of comparison – there are 8 elementary schools positioned on 4 lane arterial roads within the city of Vaughan (both York Catholic and York Public elementary schools). Of these arterial roads:
 - 6 have posted speed limits of 40 km
 - 2 have posted speed limits of 50 km
- All of these arterial roads have crossing guards positioned at the school crossing location with the exception of St. John Bosco.

Cathy Ferlisi, Trustee – Vaughan – Concord / Thornhill
Area S, Ward 4 & 5
Telephone: (416) 565-7087
cathy.ferlisi@ycdsb.ca
<http://trustee.ycdsb.ca/ferlisi>



York Catholic District School Board

Catholic Education Centre, 320 Bloomington Road West, Aurora, Ontario L4G 3G8
Telephone (905) 713-2711, 476-2055, 830-6803, (416) 221-5050, 1-800-363-2711
Fax (905) 713-1272 Voice Mail Box: 17136

- The removal of the crossing guard at this location only serves to augment the parental concerns of allowing their children to achieve the safe unassisted crossing. Parents will not allow children to cross unassisted and your policy will not allow a crossing guard without the warrant of 50 unassisted crossings. Parents are opting to drive their children to and from school to secure their safe arrival.
- Please note that 132 students are within walking distance to Holy Family.

Keeping the above noted reasons in mind, I ask for your consideration of an exception to the City of Vaughan's School Crossing Guard Policy and for the reinstatement of the crossing guard at the intersection of New Westminster Drive and Mullen Drive/Joseph Aaron Boulevard.

Thanking you in advance for your attention to this issue.

Respectfully,

Cathy Ferlisi
YCDSB Trustee,
Area 5, Ward 4 & 5

Cathy Ferlisi, Trustee – Vaughan – Concord / Thornhill
Area 5, Ward 4 & 5
Telephone: (416) 565-7087
cathy.ferlisi@ycdsb.ca
<http://trustees.ycdsb.ca/ferlisi>

May 7, 2012

Committee of the Whole
City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
Vaughan, Ontario
L6A 1T1

<u>C 8</u>	
COMMUNICATION	
CW -	<u>May 15/2012</u>
ITEM -	<u>13</u>

RE: CROSSING GUARD AT ST. JOHN BOSCO CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

REFERENCE: AGENDA ITEM # 13

To: His Worship Mayor Bevilacqua and Members of Council

The crossing guard posted at the intersection of Stan Gate and Belview Ave. has been removed as a result of not meeting the warrant of 50 unassisted crossings during a recent study.

The school administration has been actively encouraging students to walk to school, educating the community on crossing the street safely without a guard as well as involving the local police to review motor vehicle laws. **This effort has not been well received because of the treacherous conditions at this intersection and the volume of traffic that exceeds the 350 vehicle mark.** Unfortunately, the school does not meet the warrant of 50 unassisted crossings because parents are reluctant to send their children to school unsupervised. As a matter of fact, there are more vehicles that stop at this intersection during the school's peak drop off and pick up periods than the entire student population of the school.

To re-address the concerns made by St. John Bosco's Chair, Sally Paluck, to His Worship Mayor Bevilacqua in a letter dated March 26, 2012, the following factors were noted in evaluating the safety risk of our students:

- Belview Ave. is an emergency throughway
- The corner of Stan Gate and Belview Ave. is a three way stop
- Vehicles on the westbound lane on Belview Ave. create a two lane road: some proceed straight and others turn onto Stan Gate
- Most drivers do not follow proper turning procedures and move well into the intersection before turning into Stan Gate, even as the children cross Belview Ave.
- Drivers do not wait for children to complete crossing before proceeding
- Without the supervision of a crossing guard, students are haphazardly entering Belview Ave. which further adds to driver confusion
- Traffic criteria meets the warrant for a school crossing guard

Subsequent to our meeting with Rosanna DeFrancesca and Jack Graziosi, the community is grateful to the Vaughan Engineering Services staff with their recommendations to reduce the risk to pedestrians at this intersection. The relocation of the stop bar; the installation of a proper concrete landing at the west crossing; the trimming/removal of some of the vegetation on the meridian to improve the visibility for children and drivers; installation of school crossing signage along Belview Ave.; adding/improving the yellow painted street markings to alert drivers and the enforcement of legal parking are all improvements in the St. John Bosco school area. These are all positive initiatives essential to creating a safer environment for our students; however, **the volume of traffic alone** is a serious threat.

I ask for your support that an exception to the City of Vaughan's School Crossing Guard Policy be considered and reinstate the crossing guard at the intersection of Belview Ave. and Stan Gate.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration in this matter.

Respectfully,

Maria Carnovale
YCDSB Trustee,
Area 3, Ward 3

DATE: May 8, 2012

TO: Honourable Maurizio Bevilacqua, Mayor
and Members of Council

FROM: Paul Jankowski, P. Eng.
Commissioner of Engineering and Public Works

RE: **Revised Policy for Naming of Storm Water Management Ponds and
Associated Signage**

<u>C 9</u>
COMMUNICATION
CW - <u>May 15/2012</u>
ITEM - <u>19</u>

Further to Council's resolution of the Special Council Meeting of May 6, 2012, I am pleased to provide Council with additional information, and a revised Additional Resource Request (Attachment 1), as directed.

In the report titled "Revised Policy for Naming of Storm Water Management Ponds and Associated Signage", to be considered at the May 15th meeting of the Committee of the Whole, the following comment with respect to potential additional signage near life saving stations at some City of Vaughan Storm Water Management Ponds is noted in the Economic Impact section:

"Should Council wish to include additional pond name signage near the life saving stations, the cost would increase by approximately \$25,000, bringing the total to approximately \$85,000.

Funds to complete the signage program have been requested through an Additional Resource Request as part of the 2012 Water and Wastewater Budget process. Any unused funds would contribute to the Wastewater reserve account at year end."

Such additional signs are not necessitated by emergency considerations.

It is anticipated that at most City Storm Water Management Ponds, the initial pond name signs would be erected in reasonable proximity to the existing life saving stations. Some ponds have a second life saving station some distance from where the primary pond name sign would be located. In those cases, an additional pond name sign may be of benefit for additional reference of residents at these locations. The attached revised Additional Resource Request, takes into consideration that such additional signage may be beneficial.

Should Council concur with the appropriateness of such additional signage, the following revised recommendation is suggested:

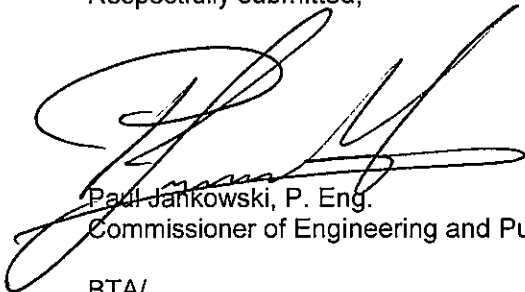
Recommendation

The Commissioner of Engineering and Public Works recommends:

- 1) That the following revised policy be adopted for the naming of the City's storm water management (SWM), ponds:
 1. Wherever possible, single name descriptors of the pond should be used.
 2. The size of the signage be 30 cm x 90 cm,
 3. SWM ponds that are located on the same property as a City-owned park or open space, shall incorporate the park or open space's name into the pond name. For example, the SWM pond at the Sugarbush Heritage Park would be named the "Sugarbush Pond".

4. SWM ponds located on lands containing City-owned facilities, such as the City's Joint Operations Centre, shall be named after the facility, or a derivative of. For example, the SWM pond fronting on Rutherford Road at the City's Joint Operations Centre, would be named the "J.O.C. Pond".
 5. SWM ponds that are not part of a City-owned park or facility, and front onto a Regional road, shall be named after the Regional road fronting the pond. In the event that there are multiple ponds fronting on a regional road, the closest intersecting street name shall be included in the name. For example, the SWM pond located on the north side of Major Mackenzie Avenue, just west of Melville Avenue, would be named the "Major Mackenzie / Melville Pond".
 6. SWM ponds that only front onto local streets, shall be named in accordance with the street where there is public access to the pond. For example, the storm pond located at Woodland Acres Crescent shall be named the "Woodland Acres Pond". In the event there may be multiple ponds fronting onto a local road, the closest intersecting street name shall also be included in the name.
 7. In cases where SWM ponds only front onto local streets, and where there are multiple access points to the pond, staff be given sufficient latitude to name the ponds in accordance with the general principles noted above, taking into account: the abutting major and minor streets, existing storm ponds names (where they may exist), and other related factors.
 8. SWM ponds located on private property, or City sites with no public access, not be part of this policy.
- 2.) That, where staff deem appropriate, additional pond name signage be placed close to the life saving stations; and,
 - 3) That the revised Additional Resource Request concerning the installation of signage at the City's storm water management ponds be approved.

Respectfully submitted,



Paul Jankowski, P. Eng.
Commissioner of Engineering and Public Works

BTA/

Copy: Clayton D. Harris, City Manager
Brian T. Anthony, Director of Public Works

**CITY OF VAUGHAN
2012 OPERATING BUDGET**

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUEST

Request Title Storm Pond District Name Sign Installations

Department Public Works Administration **Business Unit Name** 155 - Public Works Operations (If applicable)

Business Unit # 2360001

Annual Budget Impact Summary

Financial Components	2012 Budget Impact
<u>Staffing:</u>	
Complements	2.00
Net FTEs	0.66
Operating Revenues	\$0
<u>Operating Costs:</u>	
Salaries and Benefits	\$29,955
Other Continuing Costs	\$55,000
One-Time Costs	\$0
Offsets / Reductions	\$0
NET Operating Budget Impact (\$)	\$84,955
Associated Capital Costs (\$)	\$0

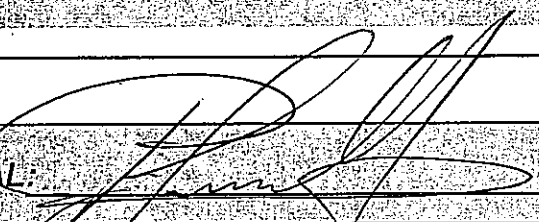
1A) Request Description (include issues addressed, milestones, deliverables, timeline, etc)

Council approved a recommendation to assign official names to each of the City's storm water management ponds. Giving each storm water pond a distinct name will help create a sense of place across the City and transform each pond into a neighbourhood amenity.

Milestones or Deliverables	Timelines	Comments
Install signage at each of 140 storm water mngt. ponds	4 months	Create a sense of place

1B)Are other departments involved? If so, what is the requirement for other departments? Explain?

There are no resource or financial impact on other departments.

COMMISSIONER APPROVAL:  **Date:** July 7, 2012

**CITY OF VAUGHAN
2012 OPERATING BUDGET**

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUEST

Request Title

Storm Pond District Name Sign Installations

Department

Public Works Administration

Business Unit Name

155 - Public Works Operations

(If applicable)

Business Unit #

2360001

2) Relationship to Vaughan Vision 2020 - Goals / Objectives / Initiatives

A) Identify the specific initiative on the Vaughan Vision 2020 initiative list this resource request supports (new or implementation of),

Initiative	Ref#	Status	Date	Priority	* Request/Initiative Relationship	Vaughan Vision 2020	
						Goal	Objective
Manage Corporate Assets					General Correlation		

* Select either - General Correlation or Mandatory for Success from drop box

B) Describe and clearly demonstrate how the request links to the Vaughan Vision 2020:

By naming the storm ponds, it will create a sense of place across the City and transform each pond into a neighbourhood amenity.

Please relate request to Department Business Plan

Performance indicator 3 shows the maintenance activity and funding which is directly associated with storm water collection and management.

4) Benefits - Efficiencies & Effectiveness

Please detail the benefit of the requests and if the request will provide cost savings, increase efficiency, etc.

The installation of storm pond District Name signs will create a sense of place across the City.

5) Alternatives

Are there alternatives or options? Please explain what they are and why they are not the primary approach.

There are no other options or alternatives that will resolve the issues previously identified.

CITY OF VAUGHAN
2012 OPERATING BUDGET

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUEST

Request Title

Storm Pond District Name Sign Installations

Department

Public Works Administration

Business Unit Name

155 - Public Works Operations

(If applicable)

Business Unit #

2360001

6) Implications/Consequences (if request not approved)

A) Briefly illustrate the impacts/consequences and those who will be affected, if the request was not approved.
(staff, residents, community, , etc.)

If this request is not approved, Council's direction can not be implemented.

B) Please check off how the request relates to the following:

Legislative/Regulatory Requirement

None

Little consequence of non compliance

Significant external repercussion/penalty

Please specify:

Specific Legislation (i.e.... Act/Regulation/etc.)

What are the compliance requirements?

Comments

Current status of compliance:

There are no compliance requirements for this initiative

CITY OF VAUGHAN
2012 OPERATING BUDGET

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUEST

Request Title

Storm Pond District Name Sign Installations

Department

Public Works Administration

Business Unit Name

(if applicable)
155 - Public Works Operations

Business Unit #

2360001

Probability of Litigation and/or Health & Safety Issues

None

Unlikely or likely with minor outcomes/consequences
and/or minor health and safety issues that require monitoring

Uncertain - potential for significant outcomes/consequences
and/or more serious health and safety issues/risk uncertainty

Definitely significant outcomes/consequences
and/or unavoidable severe health and safety issues, immediate attention required to address

Comments : Please describe the type and nature of risk

Probability of Risk	

Core City Service Disruption

None

Service provided with minor internal issues - slight inconvenience

Intermittent service level impact - some public/client complaints/frustration

Service failure - constant public/client complaints/aggression

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE IMPACT:

Issues, Objectives, etc.

--

Current service level vs. target

--

**CITY OF VAUGHAN
2012 OPERATING BUDGET**

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUEST

Request Title	Storm Pond District Name Sign Installations		
Department	Public Works Administration	Business Unit Name	155 - Public Works Operations <small>(If applicable)</small>
		Business Unit #	2360001

7) Financial/Resource Detail

COMPONENTS	BU Acct. #	2012 Budget		
REVENUE - continuous operating detail				
1				
2				
3				
4				
Subtotal		\$0		
REVENUE - one-time operating detail				
1				
2				
Subtotal		\$0		
EXPENSES - continuous operating detail				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
Subtotal		\$0		
EXPENSES - one-time operating detail				
1	Salary costs	2360001	\$27,305	
2	Benefits	2360001	\$2,650	
3	Signs, posts, hardware and backfill materials	2360001	\$55,000	
Subtotal			\$84,955	
OFFSETS - cost savings, reductions, etc				
1				
2				
3				
Subtotal				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET CHANGE			\$84,955	
ASSOCIATED CAPITAL FUNDING				
		Project #	2012 Budget	
1				
2				
3				
TOTAL ASSOCIATED CAPITAL FUNDING			\$0	
COMPLEMENTS & FTE's				
# of positions requested	(calculated field - sect. 8)		2.00	
FTE's	(calculated field - sect. 8)		0.66	
FTE reductions/offsets	(Manual Field)		-	
Net FTE's	(calculated field - sect. 8)		0.66	

**CITY OF VAUGHAN
2012 OPERATING BUDGET**

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUEST

Request Title Storm Pond District Name Sign Installations

Department Public Works Administration **Business Unit Name** 155 - Public Works Operations (if applicable)

Business Unit # 2360001

8) 2012 Complement Details

Do not gap positions - If required, please contact the Budget Dept. for instructions
Future year progressions & eco. adj. will be calculated corporately by the Budget Dept.

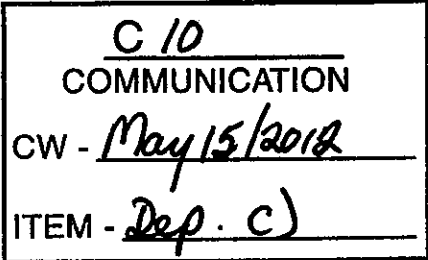
2012 Complement Information	Position #1	Position #2	Position #3	Subtotal
Position title	Seasonal Labourer	Seasonal Labourer		
Estimated start date	June 1, 2012	June 1, 2012		
# of positions requested	1.00	1.00		2.00
Full-time equivalents (FTEs)	0.33	0.33		0.66
Position type (full time / part time)	Seasonal	Seasonal		
Position agreement classification	Union	Union		
If contract, specify term				
Business unit # and object code	2360001	22360001		
Grade level	A	A		
Estimated starting step	6 month	6 month		

2012 Complement Annual Cost Detail

Annual full-time \$				
Annual part-time \$	\$27,305			\$27,305
Annual shift premiums, etc. \$				\$0
Annual overtime \$				\$0
* PT vacation pay \$				\$0
* Annual benefits \$	\$2,650			\$2,650
* FT contract benefits in lieu \$				\$0
Subtotal	\$29,955	\$0	\$0	\$29,955
Continuous costs	<i>(BU & Acct #.)</i>			
1) Material & Supplies	2360001.7330	\$55,000		\$55,000
2)				\$0
3)				\$0
4)				\$0
Subtotal		\$55,000	\$0	\$55,000
One-time costs	<i>(BU & Acct #.)</i>			
1) Computer equip.				\$0
2) Office equip.				\$0
3) Other				\$0
Subtotal		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total 2012 Complement Annual Costs		\$84,955	\$0	\$84,955

Additional Comments:

This funding request is to provide the labour and material to install storm pond district name signs at each of the City's storm water management ponds.



From: Simon Marwood <smarwood@scorecardsystems.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2012 8:13 PM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Cc: Abrams, Jeffrey
Subject: Re: deputation to committee of the whole

Hi Adelina,

Per our conversation earlier today, I now have to travel overseas next week.

As such, can I request that my deputation be moved to the committee of the whole meeting on June 5th?

Thanks -- Simon

On 2012-05-02, at 1:34 PM, Bellisario, Adelina wrote:

- > Hello Mr. Marwood,
- > Please be advised that you have been placed on the May 15, 2012 Committee of the Whole agenda for deputation.
- > Deputations are heard at 3:00 pm and are 5 minutes in length.
- > If there is any information material, please forward it to our office as soon as possible to allow for processing. If the material is brought to the meeting, please provide 18 copies to the City Clerk's Office staff.
- > Personal information relating to the deputation is being collected pursuant to the Municipal Act, 2011 for the purpose of producing meeting materials and minutes for or arising from the City of Vaughan Committee of Council meeting. The information will be available to the general public in a hard copy format and on the City's website. Questions about this collection should be directed to the City Clerk, City of Vaughan, 2141 Major Mackenzie Drive, Vaughan, Ontario L6A 1T1, Telephone Number: 905-832-8504.

- >
- >
- > Adelina Bellisario
- > Assistant City Clerk
- > City of Vaughan
- > Tel: 905-832-8585, Ext. 8698

- >
- >
- >
- >
- > ----- Original message -----
- > Subject: deputation to committee of the whole
- > From: Simon Marwood <smarwood@scorecardsystems.com>
- > To: "Abrams, Jeffrey" <Jeffrey.Abrams@vaughan.ca>
- > CC: "Iafrate, Marilyn" <Marilyn.Iafrate@vaughan.ca>, "Tarantini, Maria" <Maria.Tarantini@vaughan.ca>, Alexei Tsvetkov <alexeitsvt@rogers.com>, Daniel Tobok <dtobok@digitalwyzdom.com>, Karine Marwood <kmarwood@skywordproductions.com>, John Fogolin <jfogolin.tornat@rogers.com>

>
>
> Jeffrey,
>
> I was given your name and contact details by Maria Tarantini and Marilyn lafrate.
>
> I would like to make a deputation to the upcoming committee of the whole, on behalf of myself and many of my neighbours, requesting that city staff study and put together an action plan regarding urban coyotes in Vaughan.
>
> I reside in the Woodland Acres subdivision, which backs onto the Oak Ridges Moraine.
>
> Over the past couple of years, our neighbourhood (as well as the Quail Run area) have been suffering from a heavy coyote infestation.
>
> Examples include:
> • My nine year old toy poodle was grabbed by a coyote from five feet away from my wife on our driveway, which was heavily lit. Despite days of searching, we never found any trace of Henri.
> • My gardner was stalked by a coyote in our backyard at 2pm.
> • My next door neighbour was raking his leaves and turned around to find a coyote attached to the throat of his large black labrador.
> • Another neighbour was confronted by coyotes in his front yard. Following advice from the MNR, he threw rocks at them and "made himself look big". They responded by turning around to face him and sat and stared him down.
> • Another neighbour was walking her dog and was chased into her house.
> • My wife encountered three coyotes in a group while walking in the middle of the day.
> Anyone we talk to in the neighbourhood about this has the same response: "why won't the city do anything?"
> • Current city reaction is "we don't deal with wildlife."
> • Current MNR reaction is "jingle your keys and look big, we only advise cities and recommend trappers."
> • Trappers do not want to lay traps or discharge firearms in residential areas.
> • Current city bylaws do not permit fences which are sufficiently high to keep coyotes off of residential properties.
> This is a growing problem in Ontario. Many other municipalities (Ottawa, Mississauga, Aurora and Halton Hills come to mind) have coyote action plans in place, but Vaughan has absolutely nothing.
>
> An example from the city of Ottawa can be found here: <http://news.ontario.ca/mnr/en/2010/02/ottawa-authorized-to-hire-coyote-trappe.html>
> An example from the town of Aurora can be found here: <http://www.town.aurora.on.ca/aurora/coyote>
>
> I would like to request that council direct staff to:
>
> • Conduct public information sessions and send out educational material (not buried inside generic city pamphlets) warning people of the issue and how to protect their pets and children. Had we known about this issue, our dog would still be alive.
> • Pass (and enforce) bylaws to forbid the feeding of wildlife (per the MNR, urban coyotes are attracted to residential communities because they are being fed, knowingly or unknowingly, by residents. If the feeding stops, the coyotes go away.)

- > • Post warning signage in areas where there are reported coyote problems, including on Canada Post super mailboxes. Currently, this is the only way to warn our neighbours, and yet city staff are diligent about pulling down any "lost dog" or "coyote warning" posters within 48 hours.
- > • Modify the fence bylaw to allow fences with 7 feet height and 1.5 feet overhang for residences that border on open areas (i.e., open space, Oak Ridges Moraine, ravines, etc.), particularly when these fences do not front onto residential roadways.
- > • Enable Animal Control to deal with problem coyotes, including hazing programs as done by other municipalities in areas where there are known coyote issues.

> Unfortunately, there is no way to eliminate the coyote population. However, there are mitigation strategies that can be put in place to ensure that residents are aware of the issue, how to protect themselves, their children and pets, and to have city staff deal with problem issues when they develop, while not having red tape in place that prevents residents from doing the same.

> Thank you,

> Simon Marwood
> 716 Woodland Acres Cres.
> (905) 737-6345

> This e-mail, including any attachment(s), may be confidential and is intended solely for the attention and information of the named addressee(s). If you are not the intended recipient or have received this message in error, please notify me immediately by return e-mail and permanently delete the original transmission from your computer, including any attachment(s). Any unauthorized distribution, disclosure or copying of this message and attachment(s) by anyone other than the recipient is strictly prohibited.



York Catholic District School Board

Catholic Education Centre, 320 Bloomington Road West, Aurora, Ontario L4G 3G8
Telephone (905) 713-2711, 476-2055, 830-6803, (416) 221-5050, 1-800-363-2711
Fax (905) 713-1272 Voice Mail Box: 17136

May 11, 2012

Mr. J. Abrams
City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
Vaughan, Ontario
L6A 1T1

C 11	
COMMUNICATION	
CW -	May 15/12
ITEM -	13

RE: CROSSING GUARD AT HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Dear Mr. Abrams:

Attached please find a signed petition respectfully submitted on behalf of 74 families of Holy Family Catholic Elementary School regarding the reinstatement of the crossing guard at this location.

Furthermore, these petitions represent 93 children who "would be permitted unassisted crossing if the City of Vaughan would reinstate the crossing guard at the intersection of New Westminster and Joseph AaronMullen".

Please note that only families whose children are within "walking distance" and not applicable for bussing were asked to sign the petition. This petition was generated by the Catholic School Council. I have been requested simply submit the petition on their behalf.

Sincerely,


Cathy Ferlisi
YCDSB Trustee

Cathy Ferlisi, Trustee – Vaughan – Area 5, Ward 4 & 5
Telephone: Cell (416) 565-7087 Email: cathy.ferlisi@ycdsb.ca

May 2012

CROSSING GUARD PETITION

I am a parent of a student(s) at Holy Family Catholic Elementary School located at 21 Mullen Drive in Thornhill, Ontario. My child(ren) are within walking distance to Holy Family Catholic School. I would allow my child to walk to school and would permit my child/children unassisted crossing if the City of Vaughan would reinstate a crossing guard at the intersection of New Westminster and Joseph Aaron/Mullen. I am aware that this petition will be submitted to the City of Vaughan.

First Name	Last Name	Home Address	Postal Code	Phone or Email	Signature	# of children attending Holy Family
CATHERINE	HILL	7145 New Westminster Drive	L4J 8J9	905-326-5113		1

PLEASE RETURN THIS BY THURSDAY, MAY 10, 2012

Total number of signatures on the petition: 75
A copy of the entire petition document containing a total of 67 pages is on file in the office of the City Clerk.

<u>C 12</u> COMMUNICATION CW - <u>May 15/12</u> ITEM - <u>14</u>

Fernandes, Sybil

From: Cam Milani <cammilani@bellnet.ca>
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2012 3:12 PM
To: Iafrate, Marilyn; Carella, Tony; Shefman, Alan; Bevilacqua, Maurizio; Rosati, Gino; Di Biase, Michael; Racco, Sandra; Schulte, Deb
Cc: Pearce, Andrew; Jankowski, Paul; Clerks@vaughan.ca
Subject: Item 14, Committee of the Whole May 15

Dear Members of Council,

We have reviewed the above noted item and we have the following concerns. I have also discussed these matters with City Staff so they are aware of them.

Vaughan has undertaken a Transportation Master Plan and indentified the section of Kirby Side road between Dufferin and Bathurst for construction completion by 2021. That section of road is also an important element to the discussions surrounding the Rizmi site and all of its matters. Removing control over that particular section of Kirby would add an unnecessary element of complexity to the current state of discussions and may prejudice them.

Further, the Region has completed their DC review and Kirby extension is not included. If Kirby were uploaded, the resolution of Council to have the road completed by 2021 may be at risk. Our current internal cost estimates of Kirby Side Road extension from Dufferin to Bathurst is between \$3.7M to \$5M. This estimate is not a significant amount when balanced with the \$250M cost estimate for all of the uploads. Vaughan is currently reviewing their own DC's and this section of Kirby should remain as part of that review.

Lastly, ownership of Kirby (Regional vs. City) is not essential to the Region indentifying and paying for arterial road upgrades. For Example: King Vaughan Line was approved over 2 years ago in the Regional Transportation Master Plan for upgrades while still under City ownership. Ownership is not a barrier to entry.

For these reasons, we respectfully request that Council remove the section of Kirby Side road between Dufferin and Bathurst from the above referenced report.

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask.

Yours Truly,
Cam Milani
Rizmi Holdings Limited

11333 Dufferin St.
PO Box 663
Maple, ON L6A 1S5
Phone (905) 417-9591
Fax (905) 417-9034

<u>C 13</u>
COMMUNICATION
CW - <u>May 15/2012</u>
ITEM - <u>13</u>

Subject: FW: SCHOOL CROSSING GUARD AT FOREST DR AND BAINBRIDGE AVE-ST CLEMENTS SCHOOL

Attn: Coucillor Carella, Mayor and Members of the Council

I has come to my attention yesterday from my child's school, St Clements, that the school crossing guard at Forest Dr and Bainbridge Ave is up for review with the potential of being eliminated this September.

As a mother of a young child already attending school and a another child begining JK in september I am extremely concerned and very disappointed that the city would even consider eliminating this post with the many children that I see crossing this intersection daily. my neighbors children cross there and there are many in my small area of the neighborhood.

My child crosses this intersection every morning and afternoon and I have witnessed drivers who do not come to full stops. Without a crossing guard there this becomes a great risk to all young students.

Perhaps what the city should consider are the other intersections were there currently are cross guards where there are a low number of students cross guards. also consider those cross guards that DO NOT remain at there posts for the full duration of their shifts.

I have witnessed this and have reported to the City of Vaughan that the school cross guard at Martingrove and Bainbridge Ave leaves early and comes late. He obviously has no one using his intersection to be concerned about his tardiness and knows when the last person comes, he is free to go, up to 10 minutes prior to the end of his shift. I witnessed this every day while I was on maternity leave and would take my child for walks after dropping of my oldest at school.

This is what I would consider a waste of tax dollars spent on cross guards that do not take their work seriously and/or do not have the children where the need for their presence is required. Our tax dollars are clearly wasted there!

I cant be there to take my children to school in the morning and pick them up in the afternoon and the elimination of the school crossing guard at Forest and Bainbridge deeply concerns me. Knowing a school cross guard is there gives me peace of mind.

Please reconsider the security and safty risk this post elimination will have on the many children that use this intersection. The demand is great and the City must reconsider this elimination.

Yours Truly

Diana Rizzo

C 14	
COMMUNICATION .	
CW -	May 15 / 12
ITEM -	13

Attention: Councillor Tony Carella, City Mayor Bevilaqua, and
Members of Council

RE: SCHOOL CROSS GUARD AT BAINBRIDGE AVE AND FOREST DRIVE

Dear Sirs/Madams:

I am in complete shock and disbelief upon learning from my children's school, St Clements, that the City would even consider eliminating the school crossing guard at Bainbridge and Forest.

My children crosses there every morning and afternoon. There are many many kids that cross here. This section of our neighborhood has many kids and all of them use this intersection on there way to and from school.

The streets are dangerous for these kids and there are many drivers that rush through this intersection and would not come to full stops if there is no crossing guard. There are drivers that speed and would put the lives of many young children in great risk. Many drivers do not even stop at this intersection. Many drivers wont even see the small kids crossing.

There are many kids in my neighborhood who's parents work and can't walk their kids to school and count on someone to be there.

You cannot eliminate a need where there is a demand. Please consider the number of kids that go through there before removing a cross guard. Consider firstly if there are other intersections that are not used and eliminate those guards but not this one!

We need a school crossing guard a this intersection! It must not be eliminated. Please consider cutting elsewhere but not here. I want my tax dollars to be spent on what I need for my kids and have relied on this for years. Upon talking to many parents and children we were greatly disappointing in hearing this.

Please do not eliminate this post there are too many kids crossing here. Perhaps other intersections should be considered eliminating especially those that have few or no kids, but do not eliminate this one!

Sincerely yours,
Dom Heavy

VIA EMAIL

May 12, 2012

Jeffrey A Abrams
City Clerk
Office of the City Clerk
City of Vaughan
Vaughan ON

<u>C 15</u>	
COMMUNICATION	
CW -	<u>May 15/2012</u>
ITEM -	<u>5</u>

Dear Jeffrey A Abrams:

**RE: COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE – MAY 15 2012
MODIFICATION TO THE VAUGHAN OFFICIAL PLAN – 2010
NORTH EAST CORNER OF WIGWOSS DRIVE AND HIGHWAY 7
FILE 25.1**

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the report to council effecting our properties 10 Wigwoss Drive and 24 Wigwoss Drive which are part of the subject land.

It is noted in the report that “staff can recommend that the properties located at the northeast corner of Wigwoss Drive and Highway 7, municipally known as 10, 20, and 24 Wigwoss Drive, maintain their current designation of “Mid-Rise Mixed use” It would have been both appropriate and acceptable to us had staff stopped there.

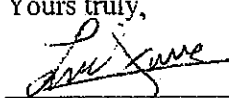
We, however, object to the recommendation of reducing the height and density to 6 storeys and 2.5 FSI respectively.

As noted in the report it may well be that other developments surrounding our properties will be approved as 10 storeys and 3.0 FSI respectively.

The prudent course at this point in time would be to let the present designation stand without any amendments. The height and density can be debated when a formal proposal is presented to the City. We, as the property owners, should not be denied the opportunity to present a proposal based on the present designation because some phantom residents have objected to a proposal that has not yet been submitted nor contemplated.

We trust that the Committee of the Whole will give our position due consideration.

Yours truly,



Atyhe Sadri



Sam Safari

10 Wigwoss Dr.

Cc: Tony Carella – Councillor, Ward 2
John Mackenzie – Commissioner of Planning

May 12, 2012

Jeffrey Abrams
City Clerk
The City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
Vaughan, Ontario L6A 1T1

<u>C16</u>
COMMUNICATION
CW - <u>May 15/12</u>
ITEM - <u>5</u>

Dear Mr. Abrams:

**RE: COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE - MAY 15, 2012
MODIFICATION TO THE VAUGHAN OFFICIAL PLAN - 2010
NORTH EAST CORNER OF WIGWOSS DRIVE AND HIGHWAY 7
FILE 25.1**

My wife and I have been provided with a copy of the staff report to council effecting our property at 24 Wigwoss Drive which is part of the subject land.

It is noted in the report that "staff can recommend that the properties located at the northeast corner of Wigwoss Drive and Highway 7, municipally known as 10, 20, and 24 Wigwoss Drive, maintain their current designation of "Mid-Rise Mixed use" It would have been both appropriate and acceptable to us had staff stopped there.

We, however, object to the recommendation of reducing the height and density to 6 storeys and 2.5 FSI respectively.

As noted in the report it may well be that other developments surrounding our property will be approved as 10 storeys and 3.0 FSI respectively.

The prudent course at this point in time would be to let the present designation stand without any amendments. The height and density can be debated when a formal proposal is presented to the City. We, as the property owners, should not be denied the opportunity to present a proposal based on the present designation because some phantom residents have objected to a proposal that has not yet been submitted nor contemplated.

We trust that the Committee of the Whole will give our position due consideration.

Yours truly,



Frank La-Valle

Cc: John Mackenzie - Commissioner of Planning
Tony Carella - Councillor, Ward 2



C 17	
COMMUNICATION	
CW -	May 13/12
ITEM -	13

May 11, 2012

To: Councillor Tony Carella

From: L. Piccoli
Principal St. Angela Merici CES

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you on behalf of the St. Angela Merici Community. We are very concerned regarding your potential move to remove the crossing guard from Martingrove Road, in front of St. Angela Merici elementary school.

As you aware, Martingrove is an extremely busy street that is used as a through street, as drivers attempt to avoid the busy traffic on Highway 27 during rush hour periods (8:00 a.m. - 9:00 am and again between (3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.) Not only is the street extremely busy, we have found that speed limit is not adhered to. This creates a very dangerous situation for our students attempting to cross the road. The presence of the crossing guard not only ensures the safety of our students, but acts as a calming influence for drivers.

I understand that the population of our school is declining. However, I do believe that the safety of our most vulnerable members needs to be addressed. The parents in this community rely on the crossing guard for the safety of their children on this busy and dangerous through street. Community members are very concerned over this issue and I am writing on their behalf.

Thank you for your consideration

L. Piccoli
Principal
St. Angela Merici CES



memorandum

C 18
COMMUNICATION
CW - May 15/12
ITEM - 17 & 18

DATE: May 14, 2012
TO: Mayor Bevilacqua & Members of Council
RE: Item 17 – Kleinburg Business Improvement Area Appointments
Item 18 – Kleinburg Business Improvement Area – Budget Apportionment Change

Items 17 and 18 on the May 15 Committee of the Whole agenda make reference to an outstanding petition to remove the KBIA by-law in Kleinburg. The petition did not include all the information as mandated in the Act. Accordingly all those who signed the petition were informed of the requirements as set out in the legislation.

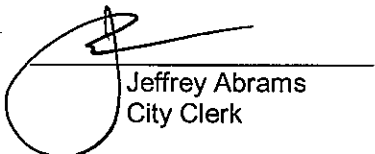
On May 10, 2012 a revised petition was received in the City Clerk’s Office. Staff are currently in the process of reviewing the petition to determine whether the resent petition is in compliance with the relevant legislation. A further communication will be provided to Council on May 29, 2012.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that consideration of Items 17 and 18 be deferred to the Council meeting of May 29, 2012.

Respectively submitted,


Barry E. Jackson
Director of Financial Services


Jeffrey Abrams
City Clerk

Copy: Clayton D. Harris, City Manager
Barbara Cribbett, Commissioner of Finance & Treasurer

<u>C 19</u>
COMMUNICATION
CW - <u>May 15/12</u>
ITEM - <u>13</u>

From: Abrams, Jeffrey
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 7:33 AM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Subject: Fw: St. Angela Merici school crossing guard

----- Original Message -----

From: Carella, Tony
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 07:31 AM
To: Abrams, Jeffrey
Subject: FW: St. Angela Merici school crossing guard

Jeff, pls distribute to M & MC

From: v r [vnruso@rogers.com]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 10:40 PM
To: Carella, Tony
Subject: St. Angela Merici school crossing guard

Hello Mr Carella,

It has just come to the attention of my family that the City of Vaughan is considering to remove our school crossing guard. As a father of three kids who rely on Paulina everyday to see my kids safely across Martin Grove, I am very disappointed with the thought of losing her. She provides a valuable service to our community. There already exists enough dangers in today's world without the dangers of crossing a busy street to get to school. I'm astonished that the city would jeopardize the safety of our children over a few dollars. As a taxpayer and voter in the City of Woodbridge, I hope our crossing guard is not removed. If something should happen to a school child it would be greatly disappointing knowing that a serious accident could have been prevented.

Sincerely,
Victor & Nadia Ruso

<u>C 20</u> COMMUNICATION CW - <u>May 15/12</u> ITEM - <u>13</u>

From: Abrams, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 4:40 PM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Cc: Bonsignore, Connie
Subject: Fw: Crossing Guard located Forest Drive and Bainbridge Avenue

From: Cardile, Lucy
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 04:39 PM
To: Abrams, Jeffrey
Cc: Carella, Tony
Subject: Crossing Guard located Forest Drive and Bainbridge Avenue

Please distribute.

I am a resident of Vaughan and I live very close to Forest and Bainbridge and I would like to say that eliminating the crossing guard at Forest Drive and Bainbridge Avenue is not a wise decision. There is a lot of traffic in the mornings and after school that we need some one there for our children to cross at that particular intersection. My children cross there everyday and I can tell you that without the crossing guard there, the cars will not make a full stop and there is an accident waiting to happen. I was told by Lucy that the numbers of kids that go by are 47. I could tell you now that is not the case. I see a lot of kids/ parents crossing there and 47 is to low of a number. What about the school bus that drops off the other kids at the corner of Forest and Bainbridge? Those kids need someone there to help them cross as well. I strongly recommend that you do not take that particular crossing guard location out because it is to close to the school and we need someone there for safety reasons. Try to find other budget cuts elsewhere, but not at the expense of our kids.

Thank you,
Lina Traccitto
905-851-2003

<u>C 21</u> COMMUNICATION CW - <u>May 15/12</u>
ITEM - <u>13</u>

Subject: FW: Cross Guard at Forest and Bainbridge

Mayor and Members of Council,

I am writing this email in concern over the fact that the city is considering eliminating this cross guard at St Clements. As a mother of a child that goes to St Clements I am very concerned I use this intersection to bring my child to school every day. The cross guard is essential to the safety of our children. During school hours this intersection is busy, there are many distracted drivers rushing through the intersection to get their kids to school on time. I have also seen several school buses using this intersection as a route to the school.

With one child of school age and a toddler in the stroller the cross guard is needed to stop all those cars. I do see several older grandmothers walking their grandkids to school and rely on the cross guard to ensure they get across the intersection safely.

Please reconsider this decision. Thank you.

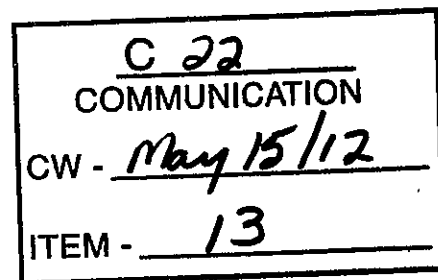
Pina Sisto
Travel Sales Manager
Woodbine Centre

PHONE: 416 798 3577 EXT - 78664
TOLL FREE: 1 855 261 5451
FAX 416 798 0324

pina.sisto@searstravel.ca

**Sears Travel Woodbine can now sell you over 100 foreign currencies.
Please ask me for details.**

From: Abrams, Jeffrey
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 7:32 AM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Subject: Fw: Crossing Guard Forest & Bainbridge



----- Original Message -----

From: Carella, Tony
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 07:30 AM
To: Abrams, Jeffrey
Subject: FW: Crossing Guard Forest & Bainbridge

Jeff, pls distribute to M & MC

From: JERRY BAVA [paulbava@rogers.com]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 10:09 PM
To: Cardile, Lucy; Carella, Tony
Subject: Crossing Guard Forest & Bainbridge

I am a parent of two elementary school children attending St Clement Catholic School and received a note from the school principal that council, in their infinite wisdom is considering eliminating the crossing guard at Forest & Bainbridge resulting in a whopping savings and a decision sure to be a feather in the cap of some "brilliant" politician.

WHAT THE HELL IS THE MATTER WITH YOU PEOPLE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

With over spending running rampant and out of control in the city of Vaughan - last I read the new city hall is over budget by millions and my tax dollars are being wasted on things like useless trade junkets to China by tax usurping beaurocrats, my tax dollars wasted for uncontrolled expense accounts you are putting my children at risk by trying to save a few dollars to remove a crossing guard?

Again I say,

WHAT THE HELL IS THE MATTER WITH YOU PEOPLE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

You want to save money - hire some bright, honest people who are not self serving, control your outrageous spending, reduce the size of city council - don't dare to tamper with the safety of our children.

WAKE UP.

Signed your employer - yes, I pay your salary, your benefits etc. and I vote in all elections.

Paul Bava
52 Kaiser Drive
Woodbridge Ontario
L4L 3V4
905 856 6817

St. Angela Merici Catholic School Council
St. Angela Merici Catholic Elementary School
8881 Martin Grove Rd.
Woodbridge, ON
josie.pontieri@sympatico.ca

<u>C 23</u>	
COMMUNICATION	
CW -	<u>May 15/12</u>
ITEM -	<u>13</u>

May 14, 2012

To Whom It May Concern;

Re: Crossing Guard - St. Angela Merici Catholic Elementary School

As parents, we appreciate the time and effort that Vaughan Council exerts in streamlining costs and reducing deficits. Our concern, as a Catholic School Council and community, lies with the contentious issue of possibly removing the crossing guard in front of St. Angela Merici C.E.S. As parents, we believe this action by Vaughan Council will be grossly irresponsible and very dangerous. Vaughan Council should not be willing to compromise the safety of our children, in an effort to be cost efficient.

Studies conducted by Vaughan Council indicate that 32 students, use the services of the crossing guard each day, twice a day. Unfortunately, on closer observation, we observed that this statistical reading is actually skewed. The reading on usage should account for the number of students that walk to school, plus, the number of students that are dropped off on the south side of Martin Grove Rd., and then must cross the road, since the school, St. Angela Merici is on the north side. This number exceeds the 32 students (accounted for in the study) using the services of the crossing guard. The Kiss 'N Ride into the school is often too congested, hence parents park on the road, and children have to use the services of the crossing guard, to get to school. Parents are seen leaving off children on Martin Grove Rd. and these parked cars extend, every day, from Andy Cres, all the way to Dolores Rd./Castlepoint Ave.

The data is not only skewed, but also misrepresented, where the formula for assessing crossing guard usage should be adjusted if the road is a major artery. Martin Grove Road, is not a subsidiary street, it is the main road leading into and out of the subdivision. Unlike many elementary schools, like San Marco C.E.S., or St. Clement's C.E.S., which are located on quiet side streets, Martin Grove Road is a major street, where cars are found speeding excessively. Removing a crossing guard in front of St. Angela Merici C.E.S. will prove to be an increased threat to the life of our children.

In addition, since St. Angela Merici C.E.S. opened its doors 12 years ago, we have had the same crossing guard, "Pauline". Pauline is an icon of safety in our community. She is a member of our community and she is instrumental in keeping our school safe. It is often said that -

Page 2

How a society takes care of its most vulnerable is a hallmark of that civilization.

The parents of St. Angela Merici C.E.S. would like to believe that Vaughan remains a safe and wonderful place to live in, and that Vaughan Council would do everything in its power to take care of our most vulnerable, which are our children.

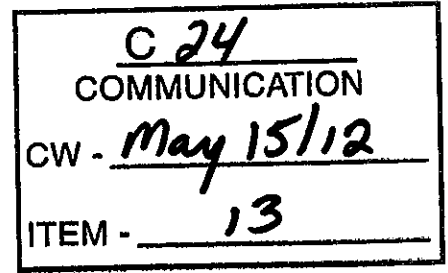
We, the parents of St. Angela Merici C.E.S. urge you to review this motion and instead move to keep the crossing guard service for our school.

Regards,

Josie Pontieri
Chair, St. Angela Merici Catholic School Council

Cc: Mr. Tony Carella, Counsellor; Mr. Dino Giuliani, Trustee; Mr. Andy DiSebastiano, Superintendent ; Mrs. Loretta Piccoli, Principal,
St. Angela Merici C. E. S.

From: Cardile, Lucy
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 10:27 AM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Cc: Carella, Tony
Subject: FW: Crossing Guard Forest and Bainbridge



Please distribute.

Lucy

To the Attention of the Mayor of Vaughan:

I understand that the school crossing guard located at the intersection of Forest Drive and Bainbridge Avenue is up for review with the potential of being eliminated come September, 2012.

This location is extremely close to St. Clement School and is used daily by a large percentage of the students. This should be one of the last things on review tonight and I think you should look long and hard for other ways to cut back public spending in Vaughan.

May I suggest a great source of revenue to the Vaughan coffers would be to have the stop signs and school speed limits patrolled on a regular basis. The speed limit on Forest Drive alongside the Fr. Ermano Buffon Park is 40mph. Cars speed by that strip while children are being let out of school at alarming speeds. If you had this area patrolled, I'm sure you would easily cover the salaries for both crossing guards in the area.

I would appreciate your prompt attention to this former matter, and as for the crossing guard, I am shocked that this matter would even be considered.

Trusting this matter will be dealt with this evening in a fair and sensible manner, I remain,

Yours truly

Barbara Pigliacelli, a concerned grandmother

C 25
COMMUNICATION

CW - May 15/12

ITEM - 13

From: Cardile, Lucy
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 10:32 AM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Subject: FW: Crossing Guard - St. Clement CS
Attachments: Letter to council ST CLEMENT CS.doc; St clement mac document .pages

Kindly distribute to Mayor and Members of Council.

From: Landry Design [<mailto:landrydesigns@rogers.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 10:08 AM
To: Cardile, Lucy
Cc: Carelia, Tony
Subject: Crossing Guard - St. Clement CS

I have attached a letter to try to save our crossing guard. Hopefully you can open either one of the documents, I have saved them in both word and pages (for MAC).

Rita Landry,

Landry Designs

647.449.8343

Monday, May 14th, 2012

Attention:
Mayor Maurizio Bevilacqua
Councillor Tony Carella
Lucy Cardile

Regarding: **School Crossing Guard Removal - St. Clement CS
Forest Drive and Bainbridge Avenue (North Side)**

We received a letter from our school principal on Friday informing us that our crossing guard position will be removed for the September 2012 school year. This is a big concern for our family and our community.

Our children, ages 5 and 8 attend St. Clement, they cross there 4 times per day as they come home for lunch. My son Noah who is 8, has a medical diagnosis of Anxiety/OCD (obsessive Compulsive Disorder) he is a fully functional child, his qualms are his fear of things, this is not something that goes away. At his age he is not walking to school alone but in the next few years he will want to do this and his diagnosis will not hinder him in doing so. What will hinder him is having that fear to cross on his own.

Santino our crossing guard is a wonderful man, his lunchtime position was removed last year but he is dedicated to being there in the morning to greet our children and at the end of the day to make sure they cross safely.

This is a high traffic area, sometimes people are in such a rush in the morning they don't even do a complete stop and rush past. I think that not having a guard there they have an opportunity to go faster to "make the green light" at Woodbridge Avenue. We see this on a daily basis as we live at the corner of Forest Drive and North Ridge Road. Evidently, our street is a "no left turn" because of the speeding people on Forest who don't make it for the green light they used to make a quick left onto our street to get on to Woodbridge Ave. at the other end. We have at least 10-15 people per day that still do this and don't care that it is a no left turn street.

I'm not only speaking for my children, on my street we have 3 girls next door who do not walk with a parent as one child is in grade 7 but the other 2 are small. At the end of our street there are 6 other children that walk to school and cross there. There are many children in our area that by next season will be walking without a parents or guardian, a big step for them and to have that reassurance when we turn that corner and see Santino standing there we know they will be safe.

I was recently at a council meeting at the school and they indicated that there needs to be at least 50 I'm not sure if that is correct but I think that if you count the children that cross there we may be quite close to that number.

Our Community would greatly appreciate it if this was looked into a bit further, our children are our future, they need to feel safe, they need that reassurance that nothing will happen to them as they cross the street.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

If you would like to reach me please contact me at 647-449-8343

Kevin and Rita Landry
Domenic and Noah Landry
114 North Ridge Road
Woodbridge, Ont.
L4L 2G8

From: Cardile, Lucy
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2012 10:42 AM
To: Bellisario, Adelina
Subject: FW: Crossing Guard for St Clement CS

<u>C 26</u>	
COMMUNICATION	
CW -	<u>May 15/12</u>
ITEM -	<u>13</u>

I live on Dunstan Cres. and my child attends St. Clement Catholic School. I am very concerned at the news that the crossing guard at the intersection of Forest Drive and Bainbridge/Dunstan Cres. may be eliminated next September. This intersection is used as a school bus pick-up and drop-off area and needs a crossing guard. Forest is a very busy street during rush hour because there are commuters who want to avoid driving on Martin Grove. I drive past this intersection at least once per day. In the last two days I have witnessed two cars drive past the stop sign without stopping and only slightly decreasing their speed!!! This is absolutely unacceptable in a school zone. The presence of a crossing guard would alert all drivers that students are currently being dismissed from school and to take extra care, not to mention the added safety to students by being helped across the street by crossing guard.

I very strongly urge you to ensure our crossing guard position is retained for the safety of the students in the community.

Diane Ly-Grech
91 Dunstan Cres.
Vaughan, ON
L4L3W5



64 Jardin Drive, Unit 1B
Concord, Ontario
L4K 3P3
T. 905.669.4055
F. 905.669.0097
klmplanning.com

C 27
COMMUNICATION
CW - May 15/12
ITEM - 6

P-2286

May 15, 2012

(via regular post and email)

City of Vaughan
Clerks Department
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
Vaughan, Ontario
L6A 1T1

Attention: Mr. Jeffrey A. Abrams

**Re: Modifications to the North Kleinburg-Nashville Secondary Plan (Volume 2)
Harry and Joy Lostchuk
11069 Huntington Road
Part of Lot 28, Concession 9,
Block 62
City of Vaughan**

Dear Mr. Abrams,

We have been authorized by Harry and Joy Lostchuk to act on their behalf with regard to the proposed modifications to the North Kleinburg-Nashville Secondary Plan (Volume 2) as it affects their lands located at 11069 Huntington Road ("Subject lands") in the City of Vaughan.

The City of Vaughan is considering modifications to the Kleinburg-Nashville Secondary Plan at the Committee of the Whole meeting on May 15, 2012. We have reviewed the revised policies and the related mapping and we have some concern with the modifications proposed.

Attachment 6b in the Planning Department staff report proposes to replace Schedule "B2" – Land Use Huntington Road Community, which among other modifications proposes a new land use designation - "GTA West Transportation Corridor Protection Area". This new designation applies to all the lands in the Huntington Road Community, including the subject lands, however it is our opinion that the subject lands are not part of the Preliminary Route Planning Study Area as shown on Attachment 1. It is our opinion that it is inappropriate to apply this new designation on the subject lands and for that reason the

"GTA West Transportation Corridor Protection Area" and the "GTA West Transportation Corridor Protection Area Boundary" should be amended on Schedule "B2" accordingly.

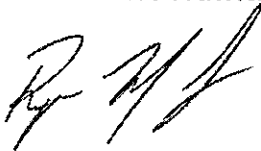
Furthermore, we have concern with the addition of the GTA West policies as proposed in subsection 4.14. We understand that the approval of OPA No. 637 (Highway 400 North Employment Area Plan) provided the policy basis for the proposed policies in the Kleinburg-Nashville Community Plan. We generally have no concern with this approach. However we do have concern that the proposed policies do not account for the timeframes associated with the final approval of OPA No. 637. The final approval of OPA No. 637 was the result of a mediated settlement, in which it was agreed that if by December 31, 2013, the Province either clearly indicates that the corridor will not proceed or the Province has not proceeded expeditiously in determining the final alignment of the corridor, that landowners affected by the preliminary study boundary may apply after that date to amend the official plan. We respectfully request that the same terms be offered to the landowners of the Huntington Road Community through a revised policy in the proposed modified plan.

Additionally, we had concern with the level of detail shown on the Land Use Schedules, including potential lot fabric and the locations of roads and features, notwithstanding the general policies contained within the text of the document. We agree with the proposed modifications to remove the detailed location of these features, so that they may be further refined in the future through subsequent review of a block plan application.

I trust that these comments are helpful and would appreciate the opportunity to meet with staff to discuss them in some more detail. Please provide me with written notice of Council's Decision and adoption in regard to the proposed modifications to the Kleinburg-Nashville Secondary Plan.

Yours very truly,

KLM PLANNING PARTNERS INC.

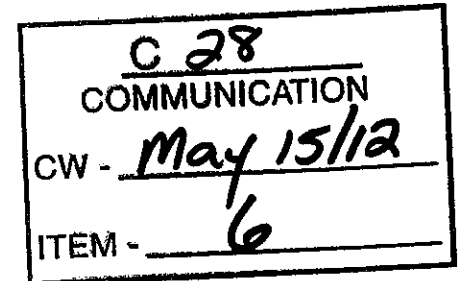


for:
James M. Kennedy MCIP, RPP
President

JMK:rml

Copy: John Mackenzie, Commissioner of Planning
Diana Birchall, Director of Policy Planning
Roy McQuillan, Manager of Policy Planning
Amine Hassakourians, Planner
Client

TO: MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
FROM: JOHN MACKENZIE, COMMISSIONER OF PLANNING
DATE: MAY 14, 2012
RE: COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE – May 15, 2012 – Item #6
MODIFICATIONS TO THE VAUGHAN OFFICIAL PLAN – 2010
NORTH KLEINBURG-NASHVILLE SECONDARY PLAN (VOLUME 2)
RESPONSE TO PUBLIC, GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY SUBMISSIONS
FILE 12.5.12.3
LAND USE DESIGNATIONS APPLICABLE TO 5445 KIRBY ROAD
MR. FRANK GRECO



Staff met with Mr. Greco on May 14 to discuss some concerns over the designations that currently apply to his land. In particular he was concerned that there was a portion of the subject property that was outside the "Natural Heritage System: Core Features" designation fronting on Kirby Road as shown in the adopted version of the North Kleinberg-Nashville Secondary Plan (NKNSP). The staff report is recommending that the NKNSP designation of "Natural Heritage System: Core Features" and "Greenbelt Plan Area" be replaced by the VOP 2010 – Volume 1 designations of "Natural Areas" and "Agricultural" and that the boundaries of these designations in the NKNSP be checked for consistency against the latest information from Volume 1. In advance of the discussion staff analyzed Greenbelt Plan schedules, air photos and available GIS data layers to inform their review of this request. Staff has reviewed this information and can support a redesignation to "Agricultural" in the manner shown on the attached plan, subject to detailed review. It is noted that this would also apply to lands to the west. The lands subject to the change remain within the Provincial Greenbelt Plan and continue to be subject to its policies.

A concern was also expressed about the "Natural Heritage System: Core Features" designation (recommended for change to "Natural Areas") between the northerly boundary of the Greenbelt Plan Area and the northerly of the two parcels of land designated "Special Study Area". After discussion it was determined that it would be appropriate to make this area subject to the "Special Study Area" designation. Because this area would also need to be investigated in conjunction with the Special Study Area review, staff has no objection to the Further Study Area designation being extended north to the limit of the Greenbelt Plan as shown on Attachment 1, to comprehensively determine the limits any permissible of development. The abutting lands to the east and west would also be affected by this change.

It is recommended the above actions be approved by adding the following new recommendations 1.d) vi and vii:

- vi. That Attachments 6c being Schedule B3 "Land Use" - Kipling Avenue Community, 7c being Schedule C3 "Trails & Parks" - Kipling Avenue Community and 8c being Schedule D3 "Streets" - Kipling Avenue Community be modified by applying the "Agricultural" designation along the frontage of Kirby Road in the manner shown in the Commissioner of Planning's communication of May 15, 2012
- vii. That Attachment 6c being Schedule B3 "Land Use" - Kipling Avenue Community be modified by moving the north boundary of the northerly of the two "Special Policy Areas", north to the southern limit of the Greenbelt Plan Area Boundary in the manner

shown in the Commissioner of Planning's communication of May 15, 2012; and that any other affected schedules be revised to reflect this change.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN MACKENZIE
Commissioner of Planning

Attachment: 1. Proposed changes to Schedule B3 – Kipling Avenue Community
(Extension of Special Study Area and Agricultural Area.)

/lm

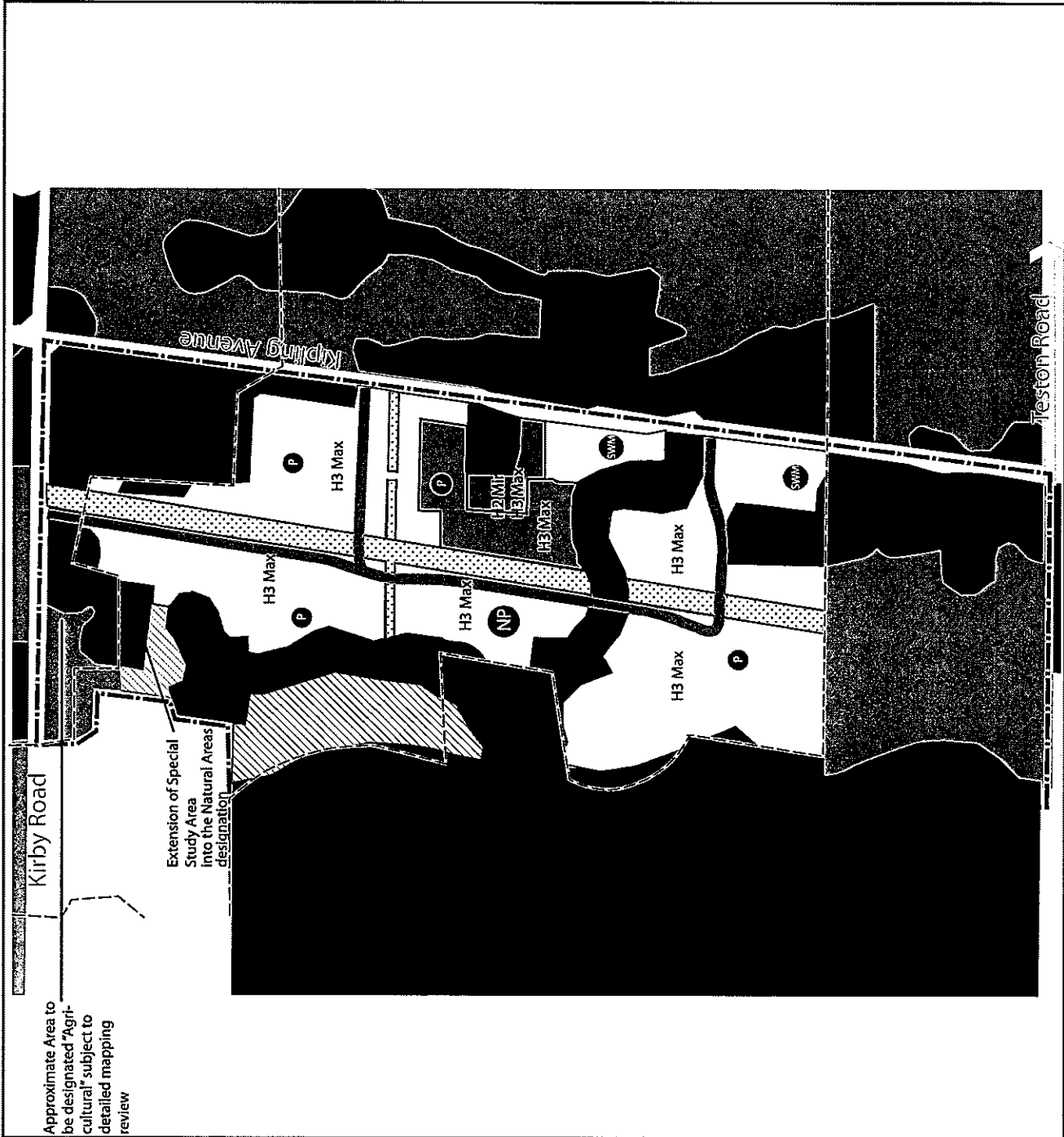
Copy To: Clayton Harris, City Manager
Jeffrey A. Abrams, City Clerk

SCHEDULE B3
Land Use
Kipling Avenue Community

- KN Low-Rise Residential I
- KN Low-Rise Residential II
- KN Low-Rise Residential III
- KN Low-Rise Mixed-Use II
- Special Study Area
- Natural Areas
- Agricultural
- Neighbourhood Park
- Parkette
- Stormwater Management Pond
- Utility Corridor
- Secondary Plan Area Boundary
- Greenbelt Plan Area Boundary
- Minor Collector Road

Scale: 0, 5, 10, 20, 40 meters

September 2010



Approximate Area to be designated "Agricultural" subject to detailed mapping review



OUR LADY OF FATIMA CATHOLIC SCHOOL

191 Crofters Rd., Woodbridge, Ontario L4L 7G3

Tel: (905) 856-1666 • Fax: (905) 856-9378



Mayor & Members of Council

<u>C 29</u>	
COMMUNICATION	
CW -	<u>May 15/12</u>
ITEM -	<u>13</u>

Re Crossing guard at intersection of Crofters & Woburn

It is imperative that the crossing guard not be removed from the intersection of Crofters & Woburn as many of our students are assisted in crossing this intersection. There are students who cross here in the morning, at lunch, and after school. Please note that this intersection is located right beside the driveway entrance of the school, where there are 13 busses and numerous staff and parent vehicles entering through this driveway. Removal of this crossing guard would create a safety concern for our students.

Sincerely,

J. Ferlisi
Principal
Our Lady of Fatima School

C30
CW-May 15/12
Dep. a)

May 15, 2012

Dear Mr. Mayor,
Dear Councilors

Thank you for having me here today and for letting me speak not only for myself, but also on behalf of over 270 Residents of Islington Woods and Wycliffe Communities who convey the petition against the Al Palladini cell tower, as well as for many parents from Emily Carr School.

I am here today, confident that you will make the right decision for the City and its residents. The decision, you will never regret. The decision to protect the future of the residents at Islington Woods and Wycliffe homes, Emily Carr School, Al Palladini daycare and community centre and Pierre Berton Library - from **Radio Frequency (RF)** exposure of the **Al Palladini Cell tower**, both existing & proposed. Because today we are in danger!

More and more scientists and organizations around the World are proving the facts of RF danger.

As you all know, in May 2011 World Health Organization classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (RF) (*including cell towers exposure*) as Group 2B carcinogenic to humans.

Some scientists on the IARC panel, like Dariusz Leszczynski, say RF is Group 2A, meaning **probably** carcinogenic.

Some even classify RF as an eventual Group 1, **definitely** causing cancer.

Their research needs time, but as experts, they believe the true danger of RF will be determined as carcinogenic.

At the same time, May 2011, Council of Europe declared about sufficient evidence of potentially harmful effects of electromagnetic fields on human health ***even when exposed to levels that are below the official threshold values.***

However, Health Canada is still saying that RF level of cell towers like Al-Pal is not dangerously high, **but dangerously low is possible as well!**

It is **not only** about "high & low", it is far more complicated and it is about **cumulative and harmful, long term, non-thermal, biological effects in close proximity.**

Council of Europe **spoke strongly** and call **to respect the precautionary principle**, in order to protect most vulnerable, especially children. Because "waiting for high levels of scientific and clinical proof, can lead to very high health and economic costs, as was the case in the past - with asbestos, leaded petrol and tobacco".

Industry-supported bio-effects study is well documented to be corruptible ("Doubt is Their Product" by David Michaels, for example, *where he reveals how the tobacco industry's duplicitous tactics spawned a multimillion dollar industry that is dismantling public health safeguards*).

Regarding RF: two studies & some notable books already attesting to fraud or disproportion of industry study "finding" no harm, a similar disproportion of independent study non-industry - connected indicating harm.

Upon which should sane public policy depend?

There is NO safe place for such radiation for ANYONE, but children, sick & elderly are the most vulnerable.

One cigarette does not kill, but nobody would even think today to let 5 years old child try it! This idea is similar to RF exposure, which is at "low levels".

The danger is - being exposed for prolonged periods (24/7) in close proximity even at low levels!

Today even Health Canada is admitting, that there are no studies exposing children to RF for 6 hours a day or longer, like our children, who lives, play and sleep under the Al-Pal cell tower.

To think we can experiment with our children and hope for the best when top world experts are already warning of the potential hazards is not only irresponsible, it's CRIMINAL!

Dear Mr. Mayor and Councilors,

I understand that the new contract for Al-Pal cell tower has been signed last year, but it was signed before we knew about RF hazard. Today - we know. The risks are too high; we cannot ignore the research and must focus on taking **all measures** in preventing the harm from this cell tower.

The Al Pal cell tower becomes more and more dangerous, because data traffic is increasing to **double** every year, which means the levels of RF exposure are continue to increase exponentially, and exponentially will be increasing the health hazard from Al-Pal.

The residents do not want to find out they've been living next to a carcinogen for years, when irreparable damage to theirs health already done, they want to get rid of it **NOW**.

And that is why, this contract must be cancelled **urgently**, because the proposed cell tower is planning to be in the same radius as it is today, at the same location and have 2 providers Rogers and Bell, like now.

I also understand the penalty for the City to pay in order to back out, but please, do not let our children fall victims to Municipality's financial interests.

The City has it in its power to **legally defend** itself on the grounds of health protection. The City voluntarily goes along with the federal Department of Health. It can enforce this disagreement on health grounds.

Health trumps cell tower!

Please, eliminate it from us and our children IMMEDIATELY.

Also, the Residents become aware of the Telus radio-antenna on the Al Palladini rooftop within extremely close proximity from our homes. We are asking the City to **urgently** re-locate it father away.

Thank you all for your decision,

Olena Streletska

Possible mechanism of cell phone radiation-induced cancer

Dariusz Leszczynski

STUK – Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority, Helsinki Finland
Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorn/Melbourne, Australia
University of Helsinki, Finland

The Booker Prize 2008



"...white people use cell phones too much, and that is destroying their brains. It's known fact. Cell phones cause cancer in the brain and shrink your masculinity; the Japanese invented them to diminish the white man's brain and balls at the same time."

Individual cancer risk (statistics from the Finnish Cancer Registry)

Age-adjusted rate of brain cancer for years 2005-2007

Finnish men 11.2 cases/100,000
Finnish women 13.3 cases/100,000

Interphone study - 40% increase

Finnish men 15.7/100,000
Finnish women 18.6/100,000

The Hardell study - 170% increase

Finnish men - 30.2/100,000
Finnish women - 35.9/100,000

The increase of the individual risk is low
Brain cancer would remain a rare disease

Impact on the society – if predictions materialize

costs of medical treatment, lost productivity
monetary and non-monetary burden for the families

Newly diagnosed brain and central nervous system cancer cases in 2007

Finnish men - 372
Finnish women - 561

Interphone - 40% increase

Finnish men - additional 149 cases (total of 521 cases)
Finnish women - additional 224 cases (total of 785 cases)
Additional burden of 373 brain cancer cases

Hardell studies - 170% increase

Finnish men - additional 632 cases (total of 1004 cases)
Finnish women - additional 953 cases (total of 1515 cases)
Additional burden of 1585 brain cancer cases

The population of Finland is approximately 5.4 million. NY is twice this size
The burden for the society might be sizable, if it materializes

IARC: RF-EMF – “possible carcinogen” (category 2B)

- Epidemiology studies
 - Interphone & Hardell studies
 - no reliable exposure data
 - risk increase in long-term avid users
 - Danish Cohort – no effect
 - no exposure data at all
 - Trend data
 - Little et al. 2012: slow rise in USA
 - trend similar to Interphone “prediction”
- Human studies
 - majority are “feelings” studies
- Animal studies
 - no classical toxicology possible
 - life-time exposures show no effect
 - co-carcinogen studies
- Mechanism studies
 - insufficient to support/show mechanism

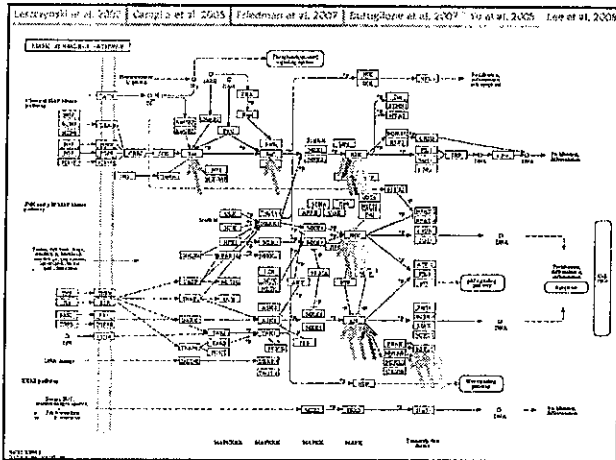
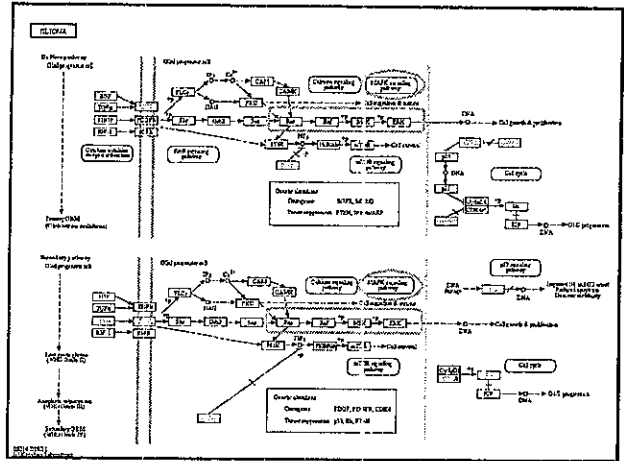
Cell phone radiation & human physiology

Only three molecular level studies in humans

- 2008 Kaarinen et al. (skin proteome)
- 2011 Volkov et al. (activation of glucose metabolism in brain)
- 2011 Kwon et al. (suppression of glucose metabolism in brain)

We do not know if cell phone radiation affects human physiology

Is there support from mechanism studies for the IARC classification of cell phone radiation as a "possible carcinogen" (2B) and could it justify classification as a "probable carcinogen" (2A)?



Hypothesis

By activation of MAPK pathways cell phone radiation might impact on development of cancer (and other ailments) by potentially affecting cell proliferation, death pathways and variety of transcription factors regulating broad variety of physiological processes

This hypothesis does not consider brain cancer induction via genetic mutations

Development of cancer induced by other factors could be supported by the activated MAPK pathways

This possibility of MAPK activation, shown in *in vitro* studies, should be confirmed in human volunteer study

Way forward

- Confirm on larger scale observed effects on MAPK pathways
- Expand to other MAPK proteins up-stream and down-stream
- Determine whether processes regulated by MAPK pathways are affected
- Determining whether similar MAPK pathways activation occurs in living humans

Problems caused by current safety standards

No information whether and how cell phone radiation affects humans

Current safety standards are unreliable and we do not know if they protect all users from anything besides thermal effects

Any equipment radiating below current safety standards is considered safe

Safety standards are used as an excuse to stop research funding and to deploy without any testing of new wireless technologies, just because radiation emissions are meeting safety standards

Safety standards consider only amount but not quality of radiation

Non-thermal effects exist but are refused to be studied in depth because of the "excuse" of safety standards

Does cell phone radiation cause brain cancer?

It is a possibility that nobody knows for certain

Are children at greater risk?

It is a possibility but nobody knows for certain because studies have not been done

Should precaution be advised? Should Precautionary Principle be implemented?

Yes. Until classification on justifies use of Precautionary Principle

More of my opinions on the subject of cell phones and health



<http://betweenscienceandhardplace.wordpress.com/>



<http://communitiles.washingtontimes.com/index.html#xzd/betweenscienceandhardplace/>

Doubt is Their Product

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Doubt Is Their Product: How Industry's Assault on Science Threatens Your Health is a 2008 book by David Michaels, published by Oxford University Press.

Michaels argues that for decades cigarette manufacturers knew that their product was hazardous to people's health, but they took necessary measures to protect their profits.^[1] The industry and its scientists "manufactured uncertainty by questioning every study, dissecting every method, and disputing every conclusion".^[1] In doing so the tobacco industry waged a campaign that "successfully delayed regulation and victim compensation for decades".^[1]

Doubt Is Their Product has been reviewed in *Science*,^[2] *New Scientist*,^[3] and *Chemical and Engineering News*.^[4]

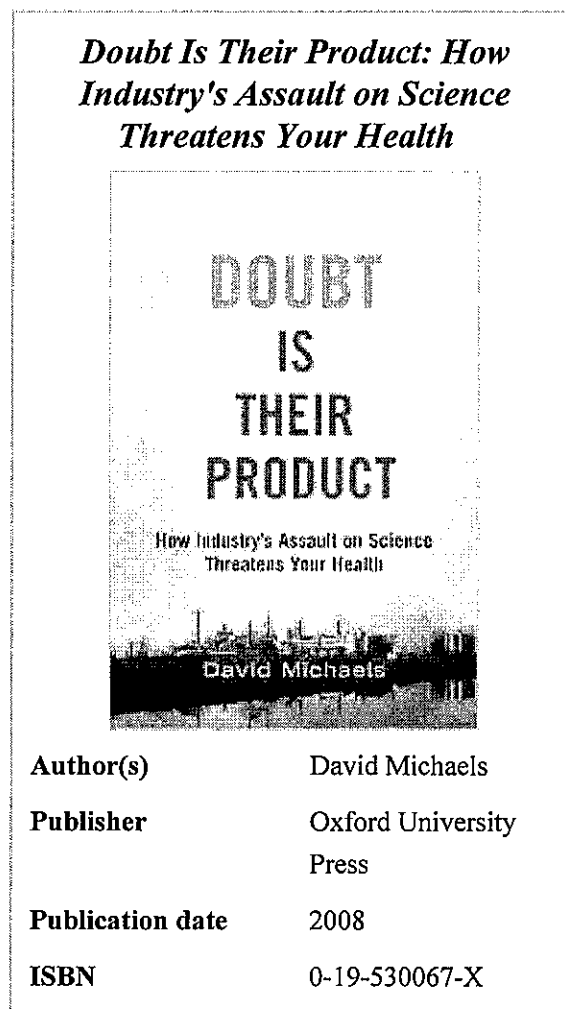
See also

- *Merchants of Doubt*
- List of books about the politics of science
- Fear, uncertainty and doubt

References

1. ^{a b c} Michaels, David (2008). *Doubt Is Their Product: How Industry's Assault on Science Threatens Your Health* (http://books.google.com/books?id=J0P3IdSYO_MC&lpg=PP1&dq=0-19-530067-X&pg=PA3#v=onepage&q&f=false) . Oxford University Press. pp. 3–4. ISBN 0-19-530067-X. http://books.google.com/books?id=J0P3IdSYO_MC&lpg=PP1&dq=0-19-530067-X&pg=PA3#v=onepage&q&f=false.
2. [^] Carl F. Cranor (5 September 2008). "Public Health: The Tobacco Strategy Entrenched" (<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/summary/321/5894/1296>) . *Science* **321** (5894): 1296–7. doi:10.1126/science.1162339 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1162339>) . <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/summary/321/5894/1296>.
3. [^] Merrill Goozner (11 June 2008). "Review: *Doubt Is Their Product* by David Michaels and *Bending Science* by Thomas O. McGarity and Wendy E. Wagner" (<http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg19826605.900-review-doubt-is-their-product-by-david-michaels-and-bending-science-by-thomas-o-mcgarity-and-wendy-e-wagner.html?full=true&print=true>) . *New Scientist* (2660). <http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg19826605.900-review-doubt-is-their-product-by-david-michaels-and-bending-science-by-thomas-o-mcgarity-and-wendy-e-wagner.html?full=true&print=true>.
4. [^] Britt E. Erickson (November 17, 2008). "Manufacturing Uncertainty" (<http://pubs.acs.org/cen/books/86/8646books.html>) . *Chemical and Engineering News* **86** (42): 77–8. <http://pubs.acs.org/cen/books/86/8646books.html>.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Doubt_is_Their_Product&oldid=413064261"
 Categories: 2008 books | Science books | Books about the politics of science | Medical controversies





C31 Dep. b)
cw - May 15/12



Honourable Mayor Bevilacqua
Councillor Alan Shefman
Members of Council

May 15, 2012 (Revised)

We apologize for the additions to our list however only today have the supplementary potential costs come to our attention.

Na'amat Canada, a part of an international women's organization, is a registered Canadian charity with branches in five provinces. Since Na'amat Canada's inception in 1925, our mission has been dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for women, children and families in Israel and Canada. In Israel, Na'amat has developed an extensive network of social services, educational institutions and programs that assist Israel's citizens on a daily basis. In Canada, Na'amat members of all ages are instrumental in fundraising and in planning local social, educational, cultural, and community projects.

On Sunday June 3rd, 2012, families will come together to celebrate the State of Israel at the 17th annual Israel Day Festival at our new location, YORK HILL PARK, THORNHILL, sponsored by Na'amat Canada Toronto, Canadian Zionist Federation - Central Region and supported by the City of Vaughan, Mayor's Gala Proceeds. This all day, fun-filled, multi-cultural community event attracts thousands of people of all ages and gives our community a chance to experience the sights, sounds, tastes and spirit of Israel.

When we met with the Mayor, it was mentioned that the City may be able to assist us with, (in kind was mentioned) and **may** being the operative word. I'm sure you are well aware of the costs both monetary and "assorted ancillary" involved with putting on a festival of this magnitude and we are very grateful to your office for the assistance you have already provided to us. I have provided our list below. These are the items that we must "rent" from the City which I believe would fall under "in kind".

Wish List

1. Show mobile
2. Show mobile set up
3. Generators x 2 (one large already reserved)
4. Picnic Tables x 30
5. Sound system x 1 (Live auction area)
6. Tables x 30
7. Chairs x 150
- ~~8. Assistance in acquiring the permits for the mobile signs~~
9. 1000 or 2500 (depending on costs) reusable bags and/or water bottles with the City's logo as well as ours.
10. **Should the need arise, city to wave cost of posting temporary no parking signs per city engineering dept.**
11. **10 hours of city staff to assist in delivery (tables/chairs) for set up and tear down.**
12. **Corporate communications to send out e-blast (newsletter) and list event on city website.**

Sincerely,

Orit Tobe
Chair, Israel Day
National President - Na'amat Canada

Lori Nusbaum
Senior Fundraising and Development Officer
Na'amat Canada Toronto

email: info@naamat.com www.israeldayfestival.com

GARNET Williams C.C.

Food Vendors
X-Showmobile
LAX
picnic Tables
F Chair
Wellness Centre

childcare Village

Live Auction





CELEBRATING ISRAEL (DAY)

With a children's village, live entertainment, a marketplace, and lots of kosher Middle Eastern and Canadian food, the 16th annual Israel Day Festival, held Sunday at Mel Lastman Square, presented by Na'amat Canada Toronto, offered something for everyone. Special guests included MP Jason Kenny and Consul General of Israel Amir Gissin.

> [Carolyn Blackman photos]

JEWISH TRIBUNE

April 5, 2012 /13 Nisan, 5772
 Publication Mail Agreement #40011766

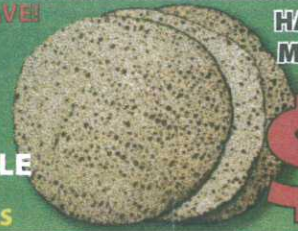
Largest Jewish Weekly in Canada

Circulation 60,490

LET MY PEOPLE SAVE!

THE ISRAELI SOURCE

PRE-PESACH
 CLEARANCE SALE
 SEE AD ON BACK
 COVER FOR DETAILS



HANDMADE SHMUR
 MATZAH FROM ISRAEL
 FROM ONLY

\$9.99 PER 1/1 L

See our
 STYLE
 CULTURE
 section
 Pages 17-28

Style
 Culture



Happy Passover 5772



Na'amat Canada's Toronto chapter donated \$5,000 to the Inter-Synagogue Food Bank at Pride of Israel. "There was a huge line up when we arrived just prior to 10 a.m., when the doors opened," said Lori Nusbaum, senior fundraising and development officer of Na'amat in Toronto. "As quickly as the line came through, more appeared. It was truly heartbreaking, especially the women with children. We were extremely happy to be able to help." In photo, Nusbaum (black shirt, beige jacket) and Na'amat Toronto president Laurel Wiseman hold cheque with the volunteers at the Inter-Synagogue Food Bank at Pride of Israel Synagogue.

TURMOIL ON CAMPUS

Carleton grad students pass resolution, but intent unclear

Zev Kalin
 Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA – Students Against Israeli Apartheid (SAIA) spokespeople find the truth so repugnant that in their official statements they even lie about their victories, not only to the general public, but to their rank and file and supporters as well.

On March 21 and 22 at Ottawa's Carleton University,

members of the Grad Students' Association passed the following plebiscite: "Do you support Carleton University adopting a binding socially responsible investment policy that require it to divest from companies complicit in illegal occupations and violations of international law including but not limited to..."

See CARLETON, page 4.

IAW organizer elected student president



WINNIPEG – Many in the Winnipeg community were taken to learn that the new president of the students union at the University of Manitoba is the same young woman who, less than a year earlier, organized Israel Apartheid Week (IAW).

She won with a vote count of 1,235 out of a student population of about 20,000. Only 7.3 per cent of the eligible voters bothered to cast a ballot.

In early March, as an organizer for Students Against Israeli Apartheid (SAIA) at the U of M, she helped to plan and co-organize various events on campus.

In a student newspaper article, she said, "The purpose of Israel Apartheid Week is to critically examine the nature of Israel apartheid state from different perspectives. The main goals are to raise awareness about Israeli apartheid and the denial of Palestinian rights, to educate people about apartheid as a system of oppression, and promote the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions campaign."

It doesn't sound as if she is planning any changes during her term as president of the University of Manitoba Student Union.

Poor get passed over on Passover

High costs part of the problem

Dave Gordon
 Correspondent

TORONTO – Walking through the supermarket this time of year can be particularly daunting for the kosher consumer. The prices of non-kosher items at times can be half the price of the Passover items.

For some items, not only does the cost go up, but they stay up after the holiday. There is a palatable sense of frustration for many, who feel the pinch in their pocket books, including those who can least afford it. What makes these Passover food prices so high in the first place? Are there hidden costs, increased production costs or do supermarkets use the holiday as an excuse to jack up prices?

Moreover, what about those who simply cannot afford to eat kosher for Passover?

One manager at a supermarket in one of Toronto's heavily populated

Jewish areas shrugged when asked why the prices creep upwards for ordinary year-round foods, but the source also cited the extensive shelving change-around the store had to make for Passover – and its associated costs.

He would neither give his name nor allow his store to be mentioned.

Passover foods, in general, are costlier to produce, according to Richard Rabkin, director of marketing and business development of COR – one of Canada's largest kosher supervisory councils.

The inspection rates are the same for Passover production, he said, but there's simply more of it to do. The assumption is that the production company has to recoup the cost by passing it down to the consumer.

For regular kosher foods, an inspector may only need to visit the facility some six times a year, to "verify the ingredients are what they [the manufacturers] say they are."

As for Passover foods – even ones kosher for Passover year-round with a more nuanced and complex line of laws – "that means supervisors can't pop in now and then. He has to be there the entire time, to make sure the ingredients are in conformance with the laws of Passover; and to make sure the assembly line is koshered."

He is quick to point out that COR is hands off when it comes to the production company's decision on what to charge for its food.

"COR doesn't get involved in people's business," he said.

Some items, though, can be used without certification, says Rabkin. "That requires a lot of research."

"We've hired a rabbi on staff just for this...time, and he can answer questions, and that requires out of pocket expense just to look after those very questions as a service to

PASSOVER cont., page 32.

NA'AMAT CANADA TORONTO CELEBRATES



Karen James, Olympic Swimmer, 1972 Munich Games

The Toronto Branch of Na'amat Canada, a vibrant women's organization, celebrated 100 years of empowering women last month at the Borochoy Cultural Center. Patrons who attended this Women's Day event had the chance to listen to the account of former Olympian Karen James, a swimmer who competed in the 1972 Munich Olympic Games and was deeply affected by the acts of terrorism inflicted on the Israeli team. Another guest speaker was Karen Letofsky, Order of Canada, Executive Director of the Distress Centres in Toronto, who discussed her innovative work with volunteers in the field of mental health. Marla Ullman was also presented with the "Women of the Year Award" being nominated by the members of the Toronto Branch of Na'amat Canada. Refreshments were served along with fruits and dessert on each table. For more information on this women's organization visit their website at www.naamat.com/toronto

Event by Bailey Horenfeldt
Event code: pe8erh

"100th Anniversary of International Women's Day"



Marla Ullman, Karen James, Debi Archinoff, Lori Nusbaum & Karen Letofsky



Doris Wexler-Charow President, Toronto Council with Karen Letofsky, Karen James & Marla Ullman



Elysse, Joanna & Kayla, seated in front, Marina, Fauna, Rebecca, Arviva, Tamar & Reesa



Some very happy members!



Roses for everyone!



Karen & Annie



Dorothy & Lisa



Lori & Ruth

READY FOR SCHOOL



Staff photo/CHLOË ELLINGSON

NA'AMAT MEETING A NEED: Na'amat Canada Toronto volunteer Tracie Desimone fills garbage bags with backpacks containing school supplies Sunday at Borochoy Cultural Centre. The local branch of the women's organization hit its goal of packing 1,400 backpacks full of supplies for children across Ontario living in shelters. Since its inception in 1998, the Na'amat School Supplies for Kids program has provided thousands of children in domestic violence shelters with school supply kits, enabling them to re-enter the school system with dignity. The Toronto branch also puts together a basic necessity toiletry gift pack for women living at the shelters. Volunteers distribute them to women's shelters every few months. Since 1925, the mission of Na'amat Canada has been to enhance the lives of women and children in Canada and Israel.



SCHOOL PREP: On Aug. 7, Na'amat Canada Toronto, led by member Lindsj Holland along with approximately 40 other volunteers, packed more than 1,300 backpacks with school supplies for children in local shelters. They had four separate production lines categorized by age and grade. Along with backpacks containing binders, paper, notebooks and pencil cases filled with pens, pencils, erasers, glue, highlighters, pencil crayons and more, the shelters also received lunch bags for each child and toiletries for moms.

AUG 25/11 CTN



Na'amat Canada Toronto
Every year we touch over 32,000 lives
Let's make a difference together!

Join Na'amat Canada Toronto new chapters now in Thornhill

Make new friends in your neighbourhood
give back - make a difference!

- NA'AMAT is the largest Women's Movement in Israel
- NA'AMAT's top priority is the advancement of the status of women both in the workforce and society
- NA'AMAT strives to achieve equality and full participation in social, economic and political spheres
- NA'AMAT mobilizes women to bring about social change
- NA'AMAT initiates campaigns to influence public opinion and increase public awareness
- Funds raised in Canada provide for both the creation and maintenance of Na'amat Israel's 260 daycare centres, 5 women's rights centres and shelters, 30 legal aid bureaus, and 20 technical high schools for all denominations

Join now and let's make that difference together!

**For more information on membership call: Adele at 416-636-5425
or email: membership@naamattoronto.ca**



Na'amat Canada Toronto

Enhancing the lives of women and children in Canada and Israel since 1925



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Think Israel

Think Na'amat

Our History

Na'amat is a Hebrew acronym for Nashim Ovdot Uminadot (Movement of Working Women and Volunteers). Originally founded in Israel in 1921 under the name of Pioneer Women, the organization was renamed to better reflect its roots.

The founders were idealistic women, who believed in social justice, equal opportunity and shared responsibility. With help from friends across the globe, these Pioneer Women set about developing programs and services to meet the changing needs of an emerging Israeli community. For generations, Na'amat has upheld the philosophy that every person is entitled to respect and equal opportunity within a just society.

Today, Na'amat is the largest women's organization in Israel and has branches around the world in: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States of America. The first to embrace feminist ideals, members of Na'amat continue to be innovative leaders in meeting the needs of an ever-changing world.

Your mother knew us

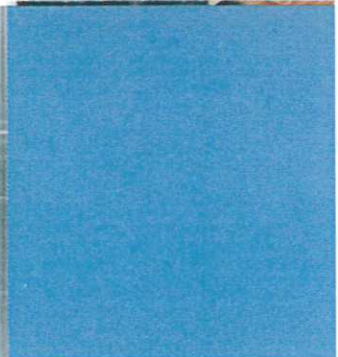
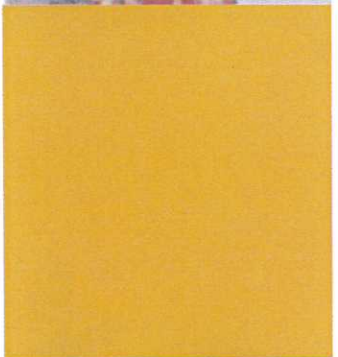
Your grandmother knew us



Na'amat Canada



Get To Know
**Na'amat
Canada**



Who We Are

A part of an international women's organization, Nāamat Canada is a registered Canadian charity with branches in five provinces. Since Nāamat Canada's inception in 1925, our mission has been dedicated to enhancing the quality of life of women, children and families in Israel and Canada. In Israel, Nāamat has developed an extensive network of social services, educational institutions and programs that assist Israel's citizens on a daily basis. In Canada, Nāamat members of all ages are instrumental in fundraising and in planning local social, educational, cultural, and community projects.

Making a difference since 1925



What We Do

Nāamat is widely known for providing services to women, youth and children in need. As Israel's largest source of child care, tens of thousands of Israeli infants and preschoolers are cared for each day at Nāamat daycare centres.

At Nāamat's technological and agricultural residential high schools, hard-to-reach teenagers avoid slipping through the cracks of the educational system by acquiring new trade skills while simultaneously building their self-esteem.

Shelter and counselling for the victims of domestic violence is the cornerstone of service at the Nāamat Canada Glickman Centre in Tel Aviv. Nāamat offers counselling sessions to both victims and abusers, in hopes of rebuilding shattered lives.

This is just the beginning of the countless social services Nāamat is responsible for in Israeli society today.



Nāamat Canada raises funds to maintain these services:

In Israel:

- Daycare Centres
- Community Centres
- Technological & Agricultural Residential High Schools
- Domestic Violence Counselling Centres
- Shelters for Victims of Domestic Violence
- Legal Aid Services
- Vocational Retraining for Women
- Absorption of New Immigrants
- Health Education
- University Scholarships for Women

In Canada:

- School Supplies for Children in Shelters and Inner City Schools
- Gift Baskets for Victims of Domestic Violence
- Anti-Bullying Program for Elementary Schools
- Free Legal Advisory Clinic
- Social Programs for Seniors

