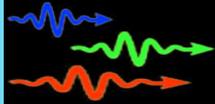


**ORSAA**

Oceania Radiofrequency  
Scientific Advisory Association

# Why a Precautionary Approach is needed for Non-Ionising Radiation Devices

Victor Leach and David Bromwich

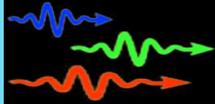


# What is the Precautionary Approach?

- ▶ Simple definition of Precautionary Approach:

*A risk management framework in the face of scientific uncertainty*

- ▶ **Not** an admission of guilt
- ▶ **Implementation** of Precautionary Approach
  - ▶ Complex
  - ▶ Requires trust
  - ▶ Fair and reasonable
  - ▶ Transparent and open
- ▶ As Low As Reasonable Achievable (**ALARA**)  
As Low As Reasonable Practicable (**ALARP**)
  - ▶ Both historical Precautionary Approaches
  - ▶ Lack **structure** of proper Precautionary Approach



# Trigger Points

- ▶ Two main factors **trigger** a Precautionary Approach:
  - ▶ **Strength of evidence**
  - ▶ **Potential cost of doing nothing**
  
- ▶ Full **biological explanation** can take years:
  - ▶ **Asbestos**, (1898 till 1999): 101y
  - ▶ **Water** with cholera – Dr John Snow, (1854 till 1883): 29y

# ICRP and ICNIRP Philosophies

## ▶ ICRP = risk managers (Insurance)

- ▶ Risk may exist
- ▶ Low radiation doses → Risk



## ▶ ICNIRP = Judge

- ▶ Certainty before action.
- ▶ Low exposure levels → “No risk”
- ▶ “People being protected”  
However not all children,  
the elderly, and some chronically ill



# ICRP vs ICNIRP Philosophies

- ▶ **ICRP - Risk management approach**
  - ▶ <100 mSv is a Precautionary Approach using ALARA
- ▶ **ICNIRP ( 2002) Non-Risk management approach**
  - ▶ *But notes“...children, the elderly, some chronically ill people ... lower tolerance for one or more forms of NIR exposure”*
  - ▶ Precautionary Approach not applied for these at-risk groups

Waiting for established evidence of harm is not a recognised risk management approach

# Satellite Image of Victoria, 2009



# Evaluating the Strength of Evidence

- ▶ **ORSAA** - Not-for-Profit scientific association
- ▶ **Members** - non-industry scientists interested in EMR Health issues
- ▶ **Many disciplines** needed
- ▶ **Over 3000 papers** objective assessed and categorised
- ▶ **ORSAA database** - analytical tool to evaluate the strength of evidence

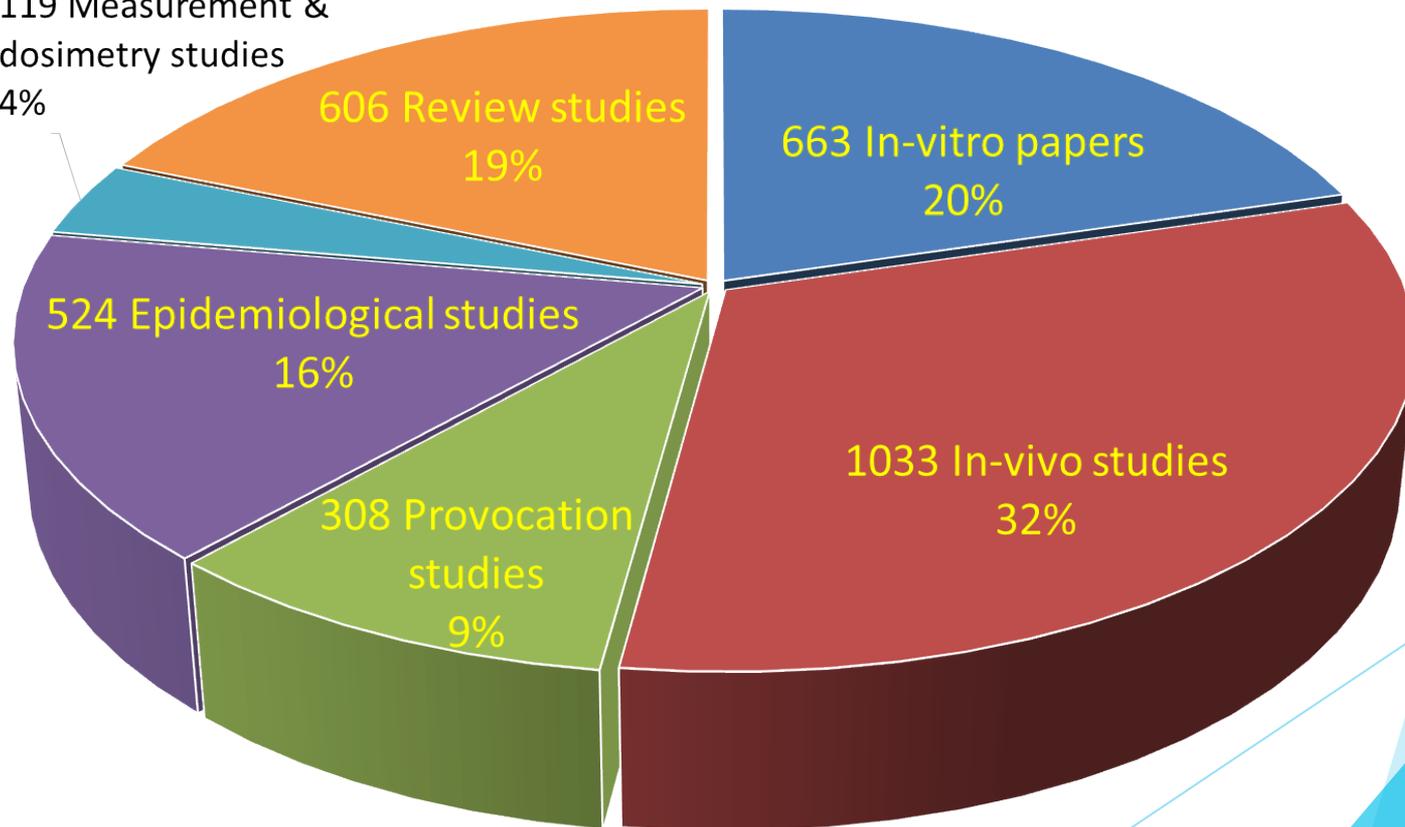
[ORSAA.org](https://www.orsaa.org)

# ORSAA database ELF to SHF (radar freq) publications

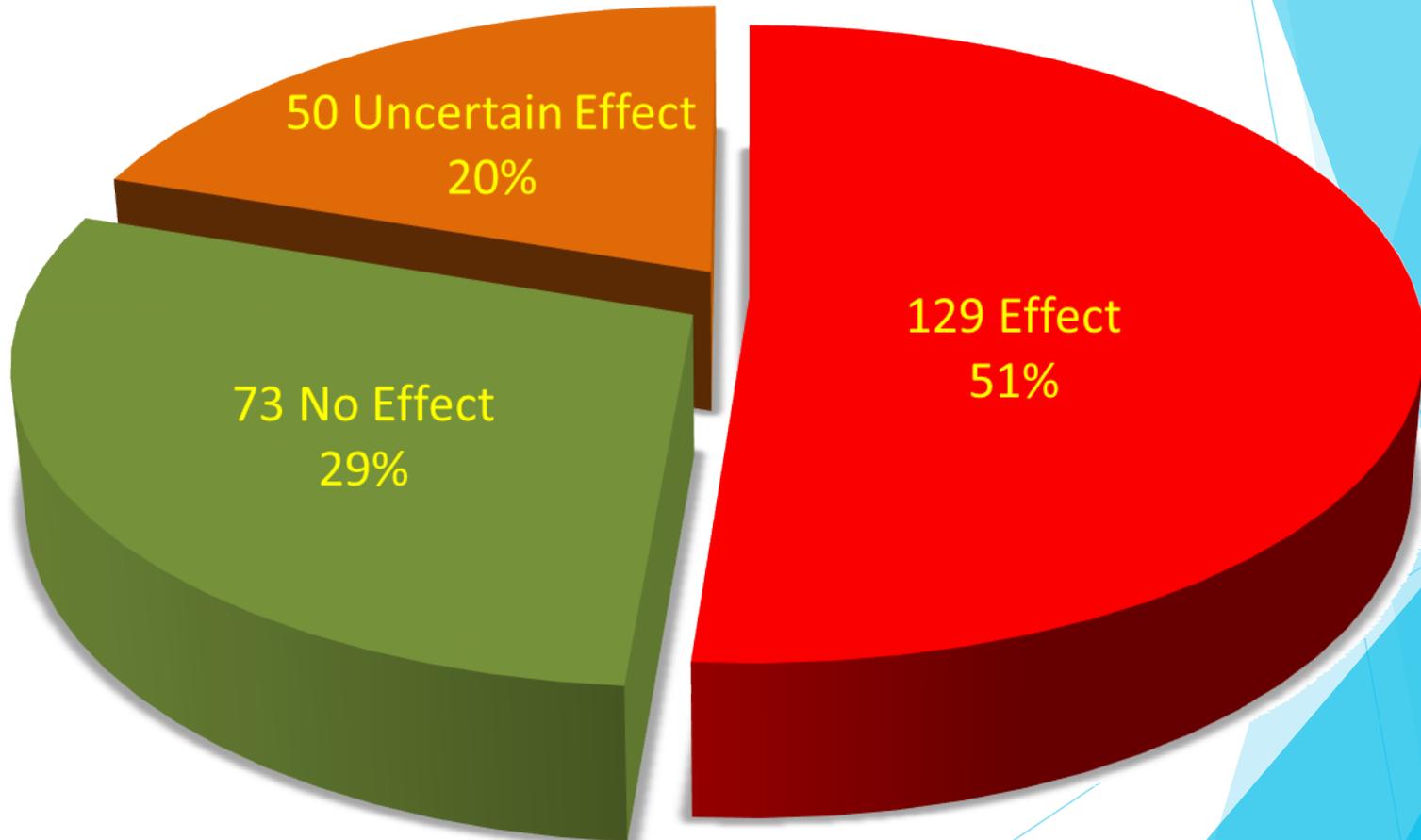
- ▶ Includes ARPANSA papers (1354) and Emeritus Prof Henry Lai papers (937)

119 Measurement &  
dosimetry studies

4%



## ORSAA Database Epidemiological UHF Studies



# Bradford Hill System - Moving from Association to Causation

- ▶ **Temporal Relationship:** Exposure must precede the effect
- ▶ **Strength:** Strength of the association - Relative Risk
- ▶ **Dose Response Effect:** Biological gradient
- ▶ **Plausibility:** Biological plausibility
- ▶ **Experimental:** Reproducibility with repeated studies
- ▶ **Specificity:** Specificity of the association
- ▶ **Coherence:** Coherence between cause-to-effect interpretation with generally known facts about disease
- ▶ **Consistency:** Consistency between independent studies

# Bradford Hill System of Causation

Bradford Hill indices for epidemiological studies for UHF studies using ORSAA database

Find Search Summary Totals for Bradford Hill Criteria

Number of records used : 129

	Total No
Temporal Relationship	18
Strength	69
Dose Response Effect	72
Consistency	43
Plausibility	122
Experiment	120
Specificity	6
Coherence	1

ORSAA.org screen grab

EXIT

IARC - RF-EMR  
**Group 2B**  
“Possible human  
carcinogen”  
May 2011

# In-vivo testing from Human UHF studies

Organ or fluids sampled	Studies			Top 6 major Bio-Effect categories
	Effect	No Effect	Uncertain Effect	
Saliva; Blood (Haemoglobin, chromosomes & lymphocytes); Sperm; Skin; Auditory system; Core Temperature; Pituitary Hormones; Urine; Faeces; EEG studies' ECG studies	51	10	7	<b>DNA damage</b> , Biochemical changes Altered Enzyme Activity; Cell Irregularities/ Damage/ Oxidative Stress; Cardiovascular/ Vascular Effects

Source : ORSAA database

# In-vivo animal studies - All UHF studies

Cumulative Exposure (h)	Studies			Top Six Bio-Effect categories (# studies in brackets)
	Effect	No Effect	Uncertain	
<b>Group 1</b> ≤ 100 h (≤ 4.2 d)	366 (79%)	85 (18%)	14 (3%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biochemical changes (167)</li> <li>Altered Enzyme Activity (144)</li> <li>Oxidative Stress (122)</li> <li>Cell Irregularities/ Damage (82)</li> <li>Neuro-behavioural Effects/ Cognitive Effects (53)</li> <li><b>DNA damage</b>/ Mutagenic /Genotoxic (42)</li> </ol>
<b>Group 2</b> 100 to ≤ 750 h (4.2 d to 1 month)	76 (76%)	21 (21%)	3 (3%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biochemical changes (35)</li> <li>Altered Enzyme Activity (33)</li> <li>Oxidative Stress (29)</li> <li>Cell Irregularities/ Damage (18)</li> <li>Apoptosis (Programmed cell death) (12)</li> <li><b>DNA damage</b>/ Mutagenic /Genotoxic (11)</li> </ol>
<b>Group 3</b> >750 ≤8700 h (<1 yr)	19	11	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biochemical changes (7)</li> <li>Altered Enzyme Activity (6)</li> <li><b>DNA damage</b>/ Mutagenic /Genotoxic (4)</li> <li>Oxidative Stress (4)</li> <li>Sperm effects (4)</li> <li>Apoptosis (Programmed cell death) (3)</li> </ol>

# Simulated vs Real Mobile Phones Signal

**Table 3. Number of bio-effect Mobile phone studies with Signal Type and Wave-form**

Research Categories	Real Mobile Phone used in Experiments			Simulated Mobile Phone Signals used in Experiments					
	Pulsed			Pulsed			Continuous		
Wave form	#Effect	#No Effect	#Uncertain Effect	#Effect	#No Effect	#Uncertain Effect	#Effect	#No Effect	#Uncertain Effect
<i>in vivo</i>	120	18	11	69	49	8	6	4	0
<i>in vitro</i>	28	8	1	60	63	7	10	17	2

# Non-thermal Effects exposures - In-vivo animal studies ≤ SAR 2 W/kg

19 Uncertain Effect

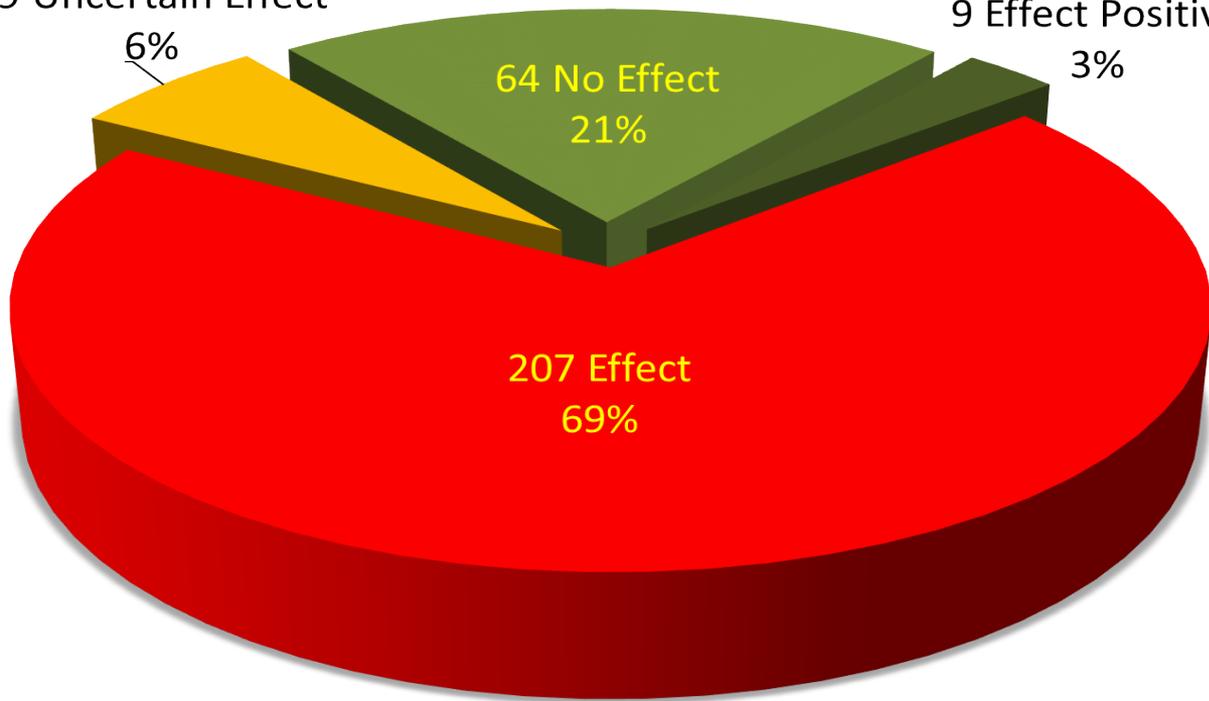
9 Effect Positive

6%

64 No Effect  
21%

3%

207 Effect  
69%



Source : ORSAA database

# All Microwave (UHF-SHF) Studies

## Find Search Summary Totals

Peer Reviewed Studies Showing Biological Effects

Number of records used : **1173** of **3063**

Auditory Dysfunction / Hearing loss / Tinnitus	29	Apoptosis (Programmed Cell Death)	90	Brain Tumours	39
Blood Brain Barrier Permeability Changes	15	Breast Cancer	6	Cellular Stress	56
Brain Development / Neuro Degeneration	47	Biochemical Changes	307	EEG changes / Brain Waves	93
Neuro Behavioural Effect / Cognitive Effects	152	Cell Irregularities/ Damage/ Morphological Changes	174	Effects on Mitochondria	34
Calcium Influx / Efflux	16	Fatigue	30	Altered Enzyme Activity / Protein Levels / Protein Damage	326
Circadian Rhythm Disruption	12	Altered Gene Expression	127	Headaches/Migraines	46
DNA Damage / Mutagenic / Genotoxic	137	Altered Glucose Level / Glucose Metabolism	18	Inflammation	21
Endocrine / Hormone Effects	59	Cardiovascular/Vascular Effects	52	Hepatic Effects (Liver)	20
Miscarriage / Spontaneous Abortion / Foetus Resorption	2	Immune System Effects	56	Impaired / Reduced Healing/ Bone Density Changes	4
Memory Impairment	51	Oxidative Stress / ROS/ Free Radicals	223	Speech Impairment	4
Sperm /Testicular Effects	83	Sleep Effects	47	Haematological Effects	44
Tumour Promotion	28	Neurotransmitter Effects	31	Synergistic/Combinative Effects	45
Thyroid Effects	12	Visual Disturbances/ Ocular Effects	34	Autism	6
Leukemia	3	Parotid Gland Malignancy	4	Neoplasia/ Hyperplasia (Abnormal Tissue Growth)	2
Depression	18	Induced Adaptive Response	46	Dizziness / Vertigo / Vestibular Effects	18

Source: ORSAA Database - RF Bioeffect summary

  May have a role in disease pathway/ well-being   A known cause in disease

**Continue**

# Identified Risks

- ▶ Brain Tumours
- ▶ Other Cancers
- ▶ Cardiovascular Disease
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Neurodegeneration
- ▶ Mental illnesses
- ▶ Pregnancy Complications, Developmental Problems
- ▶ Immune Disorders
- ▶ Infertility/Sterility
- ▶ Chronic Illness
- ▶ Nuisance Effects
- ▶ Sleep Disorders

# Biology vs Physics views of EMR Interaction

- ▶ **Biology:** microwave radiofrequency transmissions → Cancer
- ▶ **Physics:** photon energy cannot break ionic bonds → No DNA damage

## **Bad biology**

### We know

- ▶ Chronic inflammation → **cancer**
- ▶ Cigarette smoke → **cancer**
- ▶ Toxins and autoimmune disease → **cancer**

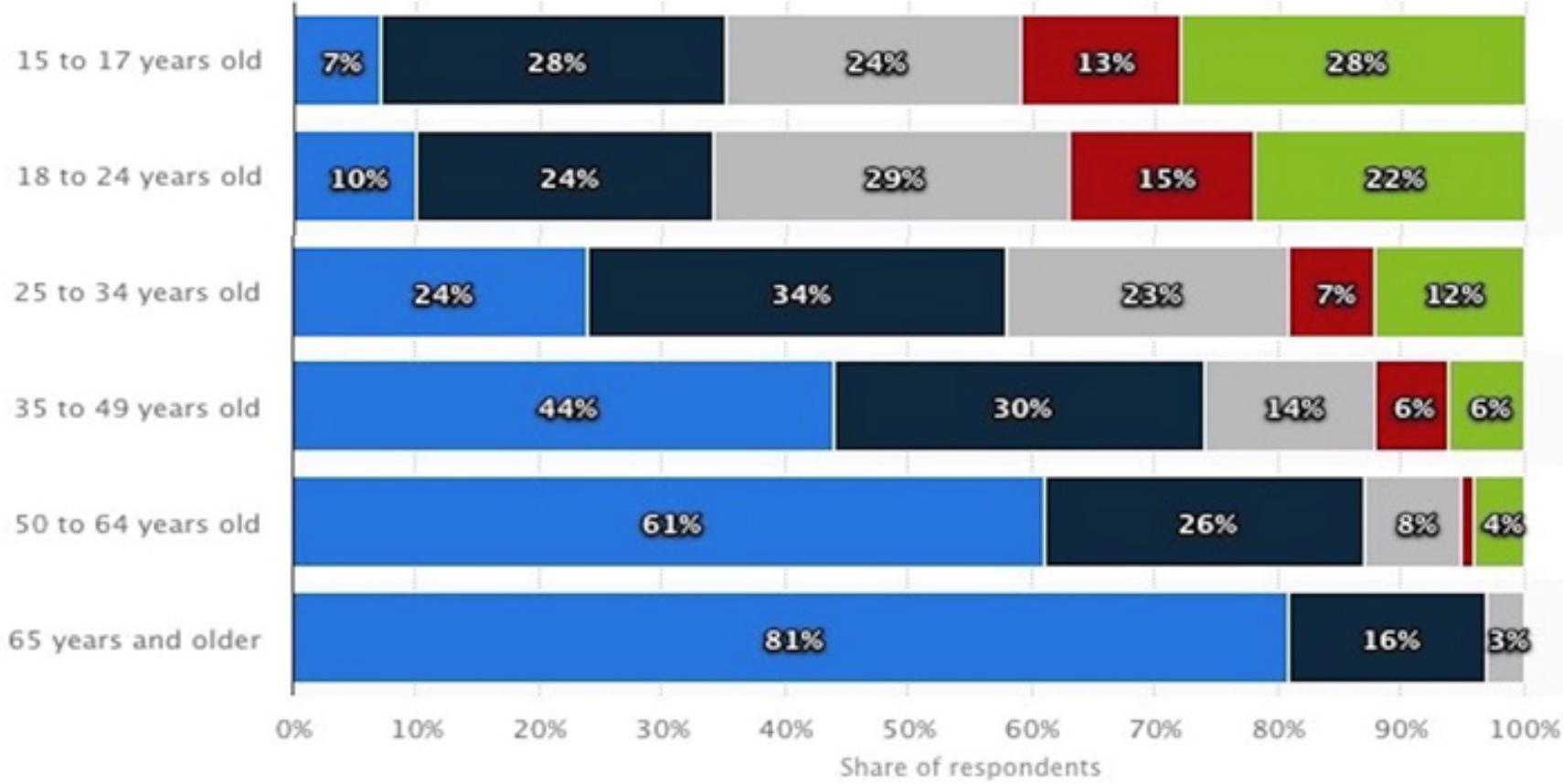
# Conclusions

- ▶ Converging evidence on health effects.
- ▶ Non-thermal bio-effects are real
- ▶ Enough SMOKE to say we have a FIRE
- ▶ Devices need a higher safety design standard
- ▶ Stronger consumer advice on safe use
  - ▶ especially children
  - ▶ Advice on safer use is hidden
  - ▶ Needs to be very obvious
- ▶ As Radiation Protection Scientists we must ask the question :

***Has a trigger point been reach for adopting a proper  
Precautionary Approach to this new RF-EMR  
technology?***

Extra Slides Follow

**SLIDES NOT USED TO  
FOLLOW**



- Less than one hour
- One to two hours
- Two to three hours
- Three to four hours
- Over four hours

Source Statista.com

# Epidemiological Studies of Note

- ▶ Interphone → glioma in the group with the longest duration of use ( $\geq 1640$  h) (OR=1.40; 95% CI 1.03 to 1.89), higher for ipsilateral use and temporal tumours.

Patients interviewed	Tumour	Organ
2708	Glioma	Brain
2409	Meningioma	Brain
1100	Acoustic Neuroma (Vestibular Schwannoma)	Acoustic nerve
400	Parotid gland	Salivary gland

- ▶ CERENAT multicenter French case-control study 2004-2006.
- ▶ Among heaviest users (cumulative duration  $\geq 896$  h), time since first use was occasionally less than 5 years (11%) but mostly 5- 9 years (49%) and 10 years and more (40%).
  - 33 % commercial agents or sales people
  - 22% chief operating officers, production & operation managers
  - 62% reported occupational mobile phone use.
- ▶ COSMOS Study (75,993) - Self reported vs Telco usage figures
  - 14% reported health effect following use

# Current Australian EMF- RF Regulation

- ▶ Regulator =Australian Communications Media Authority (ACMA)
- *Radiocommunications Act 1992. S162 (3) (f)*
- “health and safety protection to persons who operate, work with or use wireless equipment via the establishment of standards”
- ▶ “Inclusion of the precautionary principle in the ACMA regulatory instruments would place a regulatory burden on industry which would require strong justification.”
- ▶ The ACMA does not discern that justification



# Bradford Hill System of Causation

- ▶ ORSAA database
  - ▶ Uses Bradford Hill (BH) indexes for causation of cancer
- ▶ BH Criteria for causation
  - ▶ Minimal conditions necessary to provide adequate evidence of a causal relationship between an incidence and a possible consequence

Article	Exposure	Study Categories	Effects Categories	Study Statistics	Bradford Hill Criteria
					<b>Temporal Relationship</b> Exposure must precede the effect, taking into account the latent period of the condition <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y
					<b>Strength</b> Strength of the association, commonly expressed in terms of relative risk <i>i.e.</i> the factor by which the probability of developing the disease is increased in the exposed over the non-exposed population groups. <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y
					<b>Dose Response Effect</b> Biological gradient. An increasing amount of exposure increases the risk. If a dose-response relationship is present, it is strong <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y
					<b>Plausibility</b> Biological plausibility, <i>i.e.</i> whether it is reasonable to postulate that the cause acts through a mechanism which corresponds to biological knowledge of the adverse effects of the agent. <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y
					<b>Experimental</b> Reproduction of the condition experimentally (either in animals or in man). <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y
					<b>Specificity</b> Specificity of the association (although it has become obvious that the rule "one cause – one effect" is hardly applicable for conditions with a multi- factorial aetiology (Aetiology- the cause, set of causes, or manner of causation of a disease or condition) <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y
					<b>Coherence</b> Coherence of the cause-to-effect interpretation with generally known facts on the natural history and biology of the disease. <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y
					<b>Consistency</b> Consistency of results between independently performed studies. <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y

Bradford Hill Summary Report

# In-vivo long-term (Near Field) animal studies - UHF study

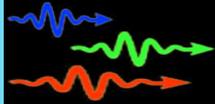
- ▶ The US FDA - nominated cell phone RFR emission for toxicology and carcinogenicity testing in 1999
  - ▶ Took a decade to start
- ▶ NPT study - 2-year study on rats & mice
  - ▶ Huge \$25 million study is the world's largest most carefully done study ever done on long term wireless health risks. Reporting started in 2018.
  - ▶ Near-field exposure intensity was at low non-thermal or non-heating levels
  - ▶ Evidence of Carcinogenic activity was rated as:
    - ▶ Clear evidence;
    - ▶ Some evidence;
  - ▶ Equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity is demonstrated by studies that are interpreted as showing a marginal increase of neoplasms that may be test agent related;
    - ▶ No evidence;
    - ▶ Inadequate study.
- ▶ Mice Study showed no effects
- ▶ Exposure to Sprague Dawley (SD) Rats different
  - ▶ Occurrence of these rare nerve sheath tumours were statistically significant and others where not
  - ▶ Rare nerve tumours were found being malignant schwannoma in the heart of male rats
    - ▶ Same cells in nerves of the human ear.
- ▶ Significant positive trends were found for gliomas in male rats exposed to CDMA-modulated RF radiation
  - ▶ Ditto heart Schwannomas in male rats exposed to GSM or CDMA-modulated RF

# In-vivo long-term (far-Field) animal studies - UHF study

- ▶ Ramazzini Institute in Italy.
  - ▶ Long-term animal study - just concluded
  - ▶ Interim paper:
    - ▶ Same rare nerve tumours were found in male rats as in the NPT study.
    - ▶ These rare nerve tumours also present in control male rats
      - ▶ Same findings as NPT study.
    - ▶ Results less convincing than NPT study.
- ▶ **Does rat research inform human health risk?**
  - ▶ Rats are the preferred animal models for carcinogenicity studies
  - ▶ Regulatory agencies rely on rodent carcinogenicity bioassay data → a given chemical → cancer in humans.

# Prof Henry Lai's life-time collection

- ▶ ORSAA database incorporates:
  - ▶ ARPANSA database
  - ▶ Prof Henry Lai's personal collection of 937 papers:
    - ▶ 1. ELF-EMF-Apr1-comet-assay.docx (46 papers)
    - ▶ 2. ELF-oxidative-effect-11-21-2017.docx (186 papers)
    - ▶ 3. RFR-12-14-neurological-effects-2007-2017.docx (325 papers)
    - ▶ 4. RFR-Apr1-comet-assay.docx ( 76 papers)
    - ▶ 5. Electrohypersensitivity-50pg-2017.docx (124 papers)
    - ▶ 6. Final RF oxidative stress papers (180 papers)
  - ▶ Lai classified studies as "Effect" or "No Effect"
  - ▶ ORSAA classification different only **27 / 937** times
    - ▶ **7** in new category "Uncertain Effect"
    - ▶ **10** "Effect" to "No Effect"
    - ▶ **10** "No Effect" to "Effect".
    - ▶ **Good agreement** on the final bio-effect category for each paper.



# Chronic Diseases. Does EMR have a Role?

## Top Health Burdens

- ▶ Cardiovascular Disease
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Neurodegenerative diseases
- ▶ Mental illness
- ▶ Allergies

## RF-EMR bio effects with evidence

- ▶ Cardiac and vascular effects, oxidative stress and effects on voltage-gated  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channels
- ▶ DNA damage, altered cell metabolism, altered gene expression, oxidative stress, inflammation.
- ▶ neuronal damage (evidence of functional and histopathological changes), oxidative stress, metabolic changes, blood brain barrier damage.
- ▶ Neurobehavioural changes - anxiety, cognitive impairment, changes in neurotransmitters
- ▶ Serological evidence of elevation of IgE antibodies and Th2 cytokines, lowering of cytotoxic activity of white blood cells, mast cell degranulation

# ANRES research

**Table 1. Environmental Sensitivity Conditions**

<b>Environmental Sensitivity Conditions</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>MCS</b>	144	75.8
<b>Fragrance Sensitivity</b>	142	74.7
<b>EHS</b>	80	42.1
<b>Food Sensitivity</b>	131	68.9
<b>CFS/ME</b>	84	44.2
<b>Fibromyalgia</b>	54	28.4
<b>Lyme Disease &amp;/or it's co-infections</b>	18	9.5
<b>Biotoxin-related illness</b>	13	6.8
<b>Other</b>	46	31.9

As registrants can select more than one condition, the percentages do not add up to 100%