Dr. Anthony B. Miller 3800 Yonge Street, Suite 406, Toronto, ON, M4N 3P7 Telephone 416 487 5825 Emails: ab.miller@utoronto.ca; ab.miller@sympatico.ca

July 19, 2016

To whom it may concern.

Re: Adverse Effects of Radiofrequency fields

I am writing to express my concern over the increasing exposure of the population to Radiofrequency Fields (e.g. from wi-fi, as required for cell phones and iPads, and emitted by cell towers) and the lack of concern expressed by many councils, governments and School Boards in Canada and the United States on this issue. In particular, justification for the "safety" of radiofrequency fields is placed upon the use of outdated safety standards, based upon tissue heating, such as Health Canada's Safety Code 6, whereas it has now been well demonstrated that adverse biological effects occur at far lower levels of radiofrequency fields that do not induce tissue heating, including a recent animal study performed by the National Toxicology Program in the United States which found an increased incidence of brain cancers and other cancers in rats exposed to prolonged Radiofrequency fields.

I am a physician and epidemiologist specializing in cancer etiology, prevention, and screening, expert in epidemiology, and particularly causes of human cancer. I have performed research on ionizing radiation and cancer, electromagnetic fields and cancer, and have served on many committees assessing the carcinogenicity of various exposures, including working groups of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), widely regarded as providing unbiased assessment on the carcinogenicity of chemicals and other exposure to humans.

In 2011, an IARC working group designated radiofrequency fields as a class 2B carcinogen, a possible human carcinogen. Since that review a number of additional studies have been reported. One of the most important was a large case-control study in France, which found a doubling of risk of glioma, the most malignant form of brain cancer, after two years of exposure to cell phones. After five years exposure the risk was five-fold. They also found that in those who lived in urban environments the risk was even higher. In my view, and that of colleagues who have written papers with me on this issue, these studies provide evidence that radiofrequency fields are not just a possible human carcinogen but a probable human carcinogen, i.e. IARC category 2A. It would be impossible to ignore such an assessment in regulatory approaches.

It is important to recognize that there are no safe levels of exposure to human carcinogens. Risk increases with increasing intensity of exposure, and for many carcinogens, such as tobacco smoke, even more with increasing duration of exposure.

Thus the only way to avoid the carcinogenic risk is to avoid exposure altogether. This is why we ban known carcinogens from the environment and why much effort is taken to get people, particularly young people, not to smoke. Indeed we now recognize that exposure to carcinogens in childhood can increase the risk of cancer in adulthood many years later. Further, people vary in their genetic makeup, and certain genes can make some people more susceptible than others to the effect of carcinogens. It is the young and those who are susceptible that safety codes should be designed to protect.

As an epidemiologist who has done a great deal of work on breast cancer, I have been concerned by a series of case reports from California and elsewhere of women who developed unusual breast cancers in the exact position where they kept cell phones in their bras. These are unusual cancers. They are multifocal, mirroring where the cell phone was kept. Thus in these relatively young women the radiofrequency radiation from the cell phone has caused breast cancer.

Not only brain and breast cancers but parotid gland tumors, tumors of the salivary gland, have been associated with prolonged exposure to cell phones. In Israel recently a study identified increasing risk of salivary gland tumors with increasing exposure to radiofrequency fields.

Given the long natural history of cancer and the fact that human populations have not been exposed for a sufficient length of time to reveal the full adverse effects of radiofrequency fields, it is extremely important to adopt a precautionary approach to the exposure of humans to such fields. An individual, if appropriately informed, can reduce her or his exposure to radiofrequency fields from devices that use wi-fi, but in the case of cell towers, smart meters and wi-fi in schools, the exposure they receive is outside their control. Then, with the people who manufacture these devices and those who promote wi-fi failing to issue adequate health warnings, we are reaching a situation where schools, work places and homes are being saturated with radiofrequency fields.

Thus to avoid a potential epidemic of cancer caused by radiofrequency fields from wi-fi and other devices, we should introduce means to reduce exposure as much as reasonably achievable, use hard wire connections to the internet and strengthen the codes that are meant to protect the public.

Yours sincerely

Alliler

Anthony B. Miller, MD, FRCP(C), FRCP, FACE

Professor Emeritus

Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada