



Wi-Fi is 2.4 or 5 GHz wireless technology installed to interact with portable electrical devices in the classroom.

The classroom has 20 students, 3 teachers and 20 computers. What is the total number of portable electrical devices in the room that will interact with the Wi-Fi routers?

- A) 20
- B) 23
- C) 43

Technological upgrades are important in education but upgrades have to be done properly to ensure public safety. Wi-Fi in schools allows the use of laptops without wires, is convenient and saves on construction costs associated with wiring computer stations. In determining Wi-Fi safety in schools, all electrical devices and EMF's have to be considered. All of the electrical devices and electrical considerations will be numbered below for simplicity in referencing.

Wi-Fi routers blanket the area with 2.4 or 5 GHz (2.4 or 5 Billion Hz) so computers can receive and send from anywhere in the area.

Electrical Unit #1: Wi-Fi Routers

Electrical Unit #2: 20 Computers

Electrical Unit #3: 23 Unique, Precise, Vulnerable Electrical Systems (**Humans**)

Safety reporting on Wi-Fi includes power density readings close to **Unit #2**. They are trying to determine the potential heat load from **Unit #2** to **Unit #3**. Power density readings determine if the heat load exceeds Safety Code 6.

There is **no** consideration given to EMF from **Unit #1** interacting with EMF from **Unit #3**, nor is there reference to **Unit #3's** vulnerability to electromagnetic induction from **Unit #1**.

There is no consideration given to EMF from **Unit #2** interacting with EMF from **Unit #3**, nor is there reference to **Unit #3's** vulnerability to electromagnetic induction from **Unit #2**.

Attached to this Advisory are two reports on Wi-Fi safety in schools, authored by Randy Ross of BC CDC & Tony Muc. Both reports are **incomplete and inaccurate** because all interactions were not considered.

Health Canada's Safety Code 6 is specific that **unintentional stimulation of tissue is to be avoided** as experimental studies have shown it can lead to nerve and muscle depolarization. **Wi-Fi is illegal** because it is causing the unintentional stimulation of tissue. This qualified error has been reported to Health Canada & Canadian Parliament. **Immediate action is required to protect children from this danger in schools.**

The strength of Wifi (wireless fidelity) and Wlan (wireless local area network) emf fields is very small. The exposure from wifi in order of magnitude is less than those of cell phone exposure. One normally does not hold the wifi antennae to ones head - as is done with portable phones. There are studies that confirm that wifis operate at very low power densities. Cell phones operate between 900MHz and 1.9 GHz frequencies and wifi normally operates at 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz. Some wifi emf fields from antennae that are on rooftops in order to reach larger areas are normally stronger. Unfortunately I have not measured any rooftop or tower mounted wifi antennae. However I have made some measurements at a university and an elementary school.

There are several standards to compare measurements to:

- WorkSafeBC - Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, Part 7 Noise, Vibration, Radiation and Temperature; "Division 3 - Radiation Exposure"
- American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH)
- International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) - "Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time- Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300 GHz)", -
- IEEE C95.1-1999 - "Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3kHz to 300 GHz"

Safety Code 6 has allowable exposure levels for persons not classed as RF or microwave exposed workers - including the general public, that would apply to the wifi frequencies of 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz. Although the wifi transmitters are able to move data quickly they only emit very weak signals that do not travel far before dissipating. The cards located in the computers that people use and that are located in schools, restaurants, etc. to transmit the information only emit from 30 to 200 mW of power.

For a comparison, listed below are the power levels associated with devises that we normally hold against the side of our head (which we do not do with wifi):

Blue Tooth 100 mW,
Cell phones 200-600 mW
CB Radio 4000 mW,
Family Radio Service 500 - 2000 mW,
General Mobile Radio Service 2000 mW.

Wifi fields behave as a normal EMF field. The power density from the wifi transmitters, as well as other types of transmitters reduces rapidly with the distance as one moves away from the wifi antenna, following the "inverse-square law". This means that the power density,, which for wifi is small to begin with, decreases by 1/4, 1/ 9, 1/16, etc., for each meter away.

I have made wifi measurements at a school using recently calibrated equipment. One of the measuring devices measured power density between 300 MHz - 40 GHz and the other between 200 kHz to 40 GHz. I discovered during the first few measurements that the wireless signals were too low for the minimum measurable ability of the Narda Model 8716 meter and Model 8721 probe. Consequently, all of the rest of the measurements where completed with the Raham model 40 only, which has a minimum sensitivity reading of 0.001 mW/cm² (or 1.0 μW/cm²). The detected readings were all between < 0.001 and < 0.022 mW/cm², and they were of very short duration. The power densities were all the very low and at the lowest end of my measurement equipment. The length of time that the fields were present was very short and the transmissions had relatively long 'off times' so that it was not possible to apply the 6 minute averaging as required by safety code 6 (as it would have been about '0' power density).

The computers transmit their information very quickly, sort of opposite to an AM or FM radio which is continually transmitting. The wifi access point (AP) and a laptop client card do not continuously communicate. That is, they communicate by emitting very brief pulses of information in the form of electromagnetic energy separated by long off times. Consequently the actual transmission time is normally very low. In addition there are fluctuations in the rate of transmission of information to and from the computers and base stations.

So I would conclude that all of the levels that I have measured so far are very low, as expected. The highest power density recorded was a brief 'far field' measurement of 0.02 mW/cm². This reading however lasted only a few seconds as is normal for wifi equipment. Even if I assumed a worst possible case in which the highest power density level was continuous(!) for a six minute period, and I compare this to Safety Code 6... the exposure was still 50 times below the allowable exposure level for members of the general public, allowed by Safety Code 6 (and other national and international safety standards).

A large study has been completed and published in the Health Physics Journal; March 2007 ;92(3):280-9, titled "Radiofrequency Exposure From Wireless LANS Utilizing Wi-Fi Technology". That study made 356 measurements in 55 sites in Europe and the U.S. The major finding of that study is also that the RF fields from WLANs in typical environments are far below exposure guidelines and in nearly all cases below other RF signals that are present in the same environments. The highest reading that they recorded at a distance of 1m, under realistic conditions, was 0.0004 mW/cm² or 0.4µW/cm²!

The Health Protection Agency in the United Kingdom has also found that exposures from wifi are well within recommended limits and well below that of cell phones. (Findlay RP, Dimbylow PJ. SAR in a child voxel phantom from exposure to wireless computer networks (Wi-Fi). Phys Med Biol. 2010 Aug 7;55(15):N405-11.) They conclude on their website that "there is no consistent evidence that wifi and wlan adversely affect the health of the population. The signals are very low power typically only 100 mW in both the computer and the router and the results so far show exposures are will within internationally accepted (ICNIRP) guidelines."

For a Laptop NOT communicating with wifithey measured a maximum time-averaged power density of 0.007 (maximum time-averaged power density) to 0.000012 W/m² median time-averaged power density. Foster and others demonstrated that maximum and median wifi exposures were significantly below the exposure limit set by the ICNIRP. In contrast to wifi many people use a microwave oven which operates at 2.45 GHz. The leakage limit for this device is maximum leakage at 5 cm from any outer surface of the oven = 1 mW/cm² or 10 W/m²!

The current available research does not show evidence that indicates that use of Wi-Fi is linked to adverse effects on health.

Studies related to EMF and people using cell phones over the years have not found an increased cancer risk. One study however has found that for greater than 10 years of cell phone use there may be an association with a small increased risk of ipsilateral (same-side as use) tumours.

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TO: The Chairperson and Members of the
Business and Facilities Standing Committee

FROM: Superintendent of Education

SUBJECT: **USE OF WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY**

1. **Background**

Our goal is to provide safe, supportive environments for all students and staff. Wireless communications are recognized to be a relatively new technology in use in our schools, and ensuring the responsible use of this technology is important. Supporting our risk management strategy the Simcoe County District School Board (SCDSB) has been very active ensuring that the wireless communications devices in all of our facilities meet or exceed the standards set by all regulating authorities.

The Board has sought information regarding this matter from a number of governmental bodies, including the federal and provincial Ministries of Health, Ontario's Ministry of Education, the Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (OAHPP), Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health, and the Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit. These authorities have supported the position that wireless communication in our schools is safe, and that it does not pose a risk to student or staff health. This position is supported internationally as well through other governmental agencies and the World Health Organizations. Health Canada and Industry Canada have also been consulted and verify that wireless communications are safe. The SCDSB has information from these organizations on its website at:

<http://scdsb.on.ca/programs-services/information-and-communication-technology/>

In November 2010, the SCDSB also sought testing of the wireless communications system by an outside expert, Dr. Tony Muc, President and Chief Physicist Radiation Health and Safety Consulting, and a former Assistant Professor and now an Adjunct Lecturer at the Dalla Lana School of Public Health Occupational & Environmental Health Division, University of Toronto, to confirm that the wireless communication access points employed by the Board were in keeping with the guidelines of Health Canada, and Industry Canada. The report attached is the result of this investigation (APPENDIX A).

Dr. Tony Muc was asked to evaluate and measure the levels of electro magnetic radiation emitted by the access points at two schools, Mountain View Elementary School, and Collingwood Collegiate Institute (CCI), both located in the town of Collingwood. Dr. Muc had been enlisted to present to the Board of Trustees the scientific basis of wireless communications at the April 21, 2010 Facilities Standing Committee meeting of the SCDSB. Dr. Muc's experience with the development and understanding of Safety Code 6, the regulation that governs the levels that are acceptable for exposure, qualifies Dr. Muc as an expert in the field.

2. Wireless Communications

The Simcoe County District School Board (SCDSB) has been recognized as a leader in Ontario in the development and implementation of wireless computer networks in our schools. At this time we have wireless capabilities available in all of our facilities supporting the principles of the SCDSB Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategic Plan (2009) that include the provision of equity and accessibility to technology in our schools.

Wireless communications (commonly referred to as WiFi) allow staff members and students to access the Internet through portable devices in virtually any setting. Wireless promotes the use of technology by making technology available for the teacher and the learner in all locations, for small and large groups and with flexibility in groupings and subject areas.

WiFi enabled devices (laptops, Teacher Notebooks, blackberries) connect to the Internet and the SCDSB Intranet through access points located in buildings to provide coverage and connectivity for all users. The link is made between the computing device and the access point (also known as a router) as a signal is sent, and information goes to the device from the access point.

In the SCDSB the establishment of the wireless network has positioned the Board well to take advantage of the many positive outcomes for students and staff in the area referred to as 21st century teaching and learning.

3. Status of Wireless Projects in the SCDSB

The SCDSB is completing the final phase of implementation so technology is available in every room and every teaching and learning area in the Board as portable classrooms are connected through access points to the Board's network. The implementation of wireless access points began in 2006 and a full scale implementation was undertaken soon thereafter. It was completed in 2009. Access is close to being universal in our buildings for all Board-owned devices.

Guest wireless for teaching staff was piloted in two secondary schools, Elmvale District High School and Eastview Secondary School, in the 2009-2010 school year. Full availability of the Guest Wireless network for staff was begun in November 2010. The Guest Wireless network allows staff to bring non-Board owned devices to locations, allowing the staff members to use their own devices to access the Internet. Staff members are expected to complete an Acceptable Use agreement in order to use the Guest Wireless network, which is filtered at the lowest level of access for security purposes. Guest Wireless does not allow staff to use the Board's network.

Student Guest Wireless is in the pilot stage with three secondary schools, and two elementary schools beginning implementation in March 2011. Student Guest Wireless will require student and parent permission and agreement so that the students may bring in their own electronic devices. Filtering is to be in place at a stringent level to support the acceptable use of these devices. Following the pilot of Student Guest Wireless it is intended that full implementation will proceed in the 2011-2012 school year. This will provide students at SCDSB schools with access to the Internet when they are at SCDSB facilities, while maintaining the security of the Board network and Intranet.

4. **Report from Dr. Muc**

The report from Dr. Muc was presented to staff in late December 2010, following his visits to the schools on November 25th, 2010.

Following receipt of the report, staff requested that Dr. Muc answer the questions found below for the purposes of clarification.

QUESTION: What is the level of mW/ cm² that is set under Safety code 6 for exposure for those not 'classed as RF and Microwave Exposed Workers (including the General Public)'? The challenge for us to understand how the levels relate to the acceptable if we do not know what the lowest level of 'unacceptable' readings are.

RESPONSE: For WiFi signals any level UP TO 1 mW/cm² averaged over any 6 min period is acceptable. So, arguably, 1.00.....001 mW/cm² and any greater level would be unacceptable.

QUESTION: In section 4.2 the report states that the reading at location #1 at Mountain View, on Hollinger's laptop is referenced at 1.342 mW/cm². Can you relay to me what that means with regard to exposure since in 4.3 the levels below 1 that you mention are 'acceptable'?

RESPONSE: The level observed at Hollinger's laptop would be unacceptable if it were to be accessed in some significant way for more than about 4.5 minutes at a time. However, one would have to wear the computer like a hat to actually be "exposed" to the observed level, an exceedingly extraordinary way to use the computer. Other measurements verified that at locations where a normal user would normally be [head and hands] the levels were well below 1 mW/cm².

QUESTION: Do you have a layperson's explanation as to why the level in that location (on the laptop) was so far removed from all other values recorded?

RESPONSE: Perhaps a red hot stove element might serve as an example. Direct contact will produce a severe burn in a very short time. Coming as close as, say, 1 mm for several minutes will also produce a burn, but not likely as severe. Being as close as 10 cm would not likely produce a burn at all though warmth might be sensed and being farther away (walking around in the kitchen), even though "exposure" (at a very low level) still exists does not produce any discernible effect. The specific location on the laptop where the relatively high level was observed represents what is often called a "hot" spot - like the red hot stove element. It may be where the laptop's antenna is mounted or perhaps close to the CPU is mounted or where a particularly active data bus passes.

QUESTION: What would that mean as far as exposure for a student sitting at that computer?

RESPONSE: To use the red hot stove element analogy, the student is walking around in the kitchen - far enough from the hot spot to be out of harm's way.

QUESTION: In section 4.2 the level is said to drop off from the high registered to below the detection level and to ND in a very short distance. In the paragraph above this statement it is stated that the meter's calibrated measurement limit is 0.040 mW/cm² (How was the 1.342 reading measured if the limit is 0.040?).

RESPONSE: By way of clarification it would be preferable to say the lower limit of the meter's calibrated measurement RANGE is 0.040 mW/cm². The upper limit is something like 1999 mW/cm² (I would have to get the meter and its manual back to check the actual value). The 1.342 reading is WITHIN the calibrated measurement range. Many readings, even most readings in some situations, are less than 0.040. Such readings represent a response of the meter but the value may be off by a much larger percentage than values within the calibrated range. The meter's display may show a reading as low as 0.001 or even 0.000. In principle the percentage error (uncertainty) of the latter is infinite!

The measurement of power densities in the report is in mW / cm² – microwatt per square centimeter. A microwatt is a 1000th of a watt.

Dr. Muc's findings were consistent with the safety levels that we expect for all of our students and staff. All were found to be well within the safety standards prescribed by Health Canada's Safety Code 6.

Other school boards in Canada, including the Bluewater District School Board, have commissioned or conducted tests of wireless installations in the interest of demonstrating that there is no risk to student health. The levels found at the schools in Bluewater DSB were also found to be well within the range found by Dr. Muc during his investigation in SCDSB schools, and can be found on their website (<http://www.bwdsb.on.ca/>).

5. **Conclusions**

The SCDSB continues to communicate with staff, parents and the wider community about the benefits of the technological innovations that are important aspects of the move to 21st century teaching and learning in our schools.

The wireless communication system established in the SCDSB has, throughout the tests completed by Dr. Muc, demonstrated that the wireless access points are safe and pose no health risk to our students and staff. The findings of Dr. Muc's report validate the position of the Board that wireless communications and devices are an important element in our information and communications technology strategy.

The importance of the use of technology in our schools is significant in our agenda to advance student learning. It is also important for the SCDSB to provide safe and supportive environments for all of our students, our staff and our community. The report from Dr. Muc reinforces that the wireless technology in use in the SCDSB is safe.

6. **Report Status**

This report is provided for information.

Respectfully submitted by:
John Dance

Superintendent of Education

February 9, 2011



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Evaluation of RF and Microwave Levels
at Mountainview Elementary School
and
Collingwood Collegiate Institute
Collingwood, Ontario

2010 11 25

Carried out for:

Mr. John Dance
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1. INTRODUCTION

Concerns about radiofrequency (RF) and microwave health and safety issues for students at Mountainview Elementary School (MES), Collingwood, Ontario were raised with the Simcoe County District School Board (SCDSB) as it began to roll out wireless local area network (LAN, also called WiFi) internet access services. The concerns focus on wireless routers used to provide connections to the Internet for computers on school property and about the exposure of computer (particularly laptop) users, especially children and young adults.

Early in April, 2010 Mr. John Dance, Superintendent of Education, Area 3 of the SCDSB, contacted Radiation Health and Safety Consulting (RHSC) for advice and assistance in addressing concerns about RF and microwave exposures. Initially, there was interest in making arrangements for a presentation to the members of the board regarding the safety of wireless access points (APs). On Wednesday, April 21, 2010 the author attended a meeting of the board at the Education Centre, 1170 Highway 26 and presented an overview of the occupational and environmental health and safety issues associated with non-ionizing radiation in general putting WiFi and the APs in the context of technological applications across the whole electromagnetic spectrum. In particular a number of important distinctions (specifically between ionizing and non-ionizing radiation) were emphasized, and other common applications of RF and microwave energy were cited (specifically cell phones and microwave ovens) as relevant by way of prevalence, exposure levels and operating frequencies.

Subsequently the board decided it wanted to proceed with RF and microwave measurements at MES. Because the necessary instrumentation had been returned to its manufacturer for re-calibration it was not possible to schedule the measurements until late fall. When arrangements were finally made, it was decided to include measurements at Collingwood Collegiate Institute (CCI) as well.

On Thursday, 2010 11 25, between approximately 1300 h and 1515 h, measurements of RF and microwave levels were made near wireless APs throughout MES including one in a pod of portable classrooms situated west of the main building. Measurements were made at CCI between approximately 1530 h and 1730 h. Both MES and CCI are situated in an urban setting within the town of Collingwood surrounded by relatively low density single family residential neighbourhoods with a scattering of small apartments and commercial properties in the immediate vicinity.

At the time the measurements were being carried out MES was operating in a normal manner with students, teachers and staff conducting routine activities while at CCI classes were finishing and students were dispersing although extracurricular activities were still under way. In attendance at MES while the measurements were being carried out were Greg Elliott (Manager of Information Technology Services, SCDSB), Robert Hollinger (Systems Engineer, SCDSB), Stephen Small (Systems Engineer, SCDSB), Doug Paul (Principal, MES) and, from time to time, Don Shackell (Vice-Principal, MES). John Dance (Superintendent, Area 3, SCDSB) was also in attendance for part of the

time. At CCI, Greg Elliott, Robert Hollinger and Stephen Small were in attendance. The author is grateful to all for their assistance in locating and providing access to the various WiFi access points in both schools.

2. BACKGROUND

The electromagnetic spectrum is a valuable and limited resource, not unlike air and water and land, with ever increasing demands put upon all of them by human activities. As soon as the electromagnetic spectrum began to be utilized during the first part of the last century it rapidly became obvious that one user's activities could adversely affect another user's activities unless certain conditions are met, again not unlike air, water and land. Consequently national governments around the world have established controls on the use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

The government of Canada is no exception¹. It allocates specific frequency ranges within the electromagnetic spectrum for various civil and military uses. Most of the allocations provide for exclusive use of a specific range of frequencies and are subject to conditions specified in a licence. There are some ranges called the Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) bands that are not subject to most of the conditions associated with licenced use. The only condition they must meet is that devices operating in the ISM bands must not interfere in any way with users outside the ISM bands. Two ISM bands, at 2.45 GHz and 5.8 GHz, are currently in use for unlicensed applications such as microwave ovens, residential portable (wireless) telephones and (wireless) routers for localized computer networks (wireless LANs or WiFi systems).

It is important to note that unlicensed does not mean unregulated. All installations and devices are subject to the limits specified in Health Canada SC-6. Furthermore all installations and devices take into account and meet local standards and guidelines to limit occupational and general public exposure.

AM and FM Radio, TV, police and emergency communications, air traffic control systems including radars, cellular telephone, pager and commercial data transmission systems all operate in specifically allocated and licenced bands. Their operating frequencies are spread over the whole spectrum and with the advent of lasers and fibre optics corresponding radio communications applications are moving to frequencies beyond the microwave range, into the infrared and visible regions of the spectrum. Towers scattered throughout the countryside accommodate one or many different antennas or dishes to serve the many needs of the communities.

It is also to be noted that the study and use of electricity, magnetism and the electromagnetic spectrum in general is not at all "new" as is so often claimed. Among the earliest work was that of Galvani and Volta in the late 1700s followed by Gauss, Maxwell, Hertz and Roentgen in the 1800s and then Einstein, Tesla, Townes and Schawlow and Gould in the 1900s. Each and every one of the associated advances in physics led to advances in engineering and technology to bring useful, truly "new,"

¹ See <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/h_sf01678.html>

applications into existence. Some exceptions notwithstanding (e.g. tobacco, CFCs, asbestos), it seems that each innovation, regardless of its provenance, also spawns its own wave of alarm and quackery (the proverbial purveyors of bear grease and snake oil, magic crystals, pyramid power, etc.) that, with the passage of time, in **almost all** cases is dispelled and discredited by results arising from more detailed scientific investigations.

3. MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Measurements were carried out with a Holaday Industries Broadband RF Field Strength Meter Model HI 4012. It provides a calibrated response to electric field levels over the frequency range of 500 kHz to 5 GHz. The meter was set to display far field equivalent power density. The smallest value that the meter can display is 0.001 mW/cm² which normally implies a detection limit of 0.0005 mW/cm². However, the manufacturer's specifications for the meter state that its detection limit is 0.040 mW/cm² for calibrated readings. Therefore recorded values of less than the manufacturer's stated detection limit are only to be interpreted as the barest indication of the presence of emissions from a source and not to be taken as precise or calibrated readings. Values recorded as N.D. or N.D.x indicate that there was not even an approximate indication of emissions detected, i.e. the display did not deviate from 0.000 mW/cm² (see also Section 4.2 below).

The probe incorporates an integral spacer such that the detector assembly cannot be placed closer than 5 cm from any source or other object.

Attention was focused on the APs themselves since it was anticipated that, even with the probe in contact, the emissions would be near the limits of detectability of the measurement system. At any given location the display was also closely observed as the probe was moved between adult head and waist level or to head and table level of a seated child.

For ease of reading, the meter, being digital, only updates its display approximately twice each second. However, it actually samples the field approximately twenty times each second. If the display were to show every reading it would usually be changing so rapidly as to be unintelligible. In order to ensure that short duration high readings are not missed the meter's MAX HOLD feature displays the highest detected value during a given time period at a fixed location or while the probe is moving along a certain path between two points, say walking along a corridor or scanning around an AP or over the surface of a microwave oven, computer or monitor. Such highest detected values are designated with an "x" in the tables of measured values below.

The values reported in Tables 1 and 2 below were noted at the specific locations indicated at MES and CCI respectively. For reference purposes the locations are numbered sequentially from 1 to 12 at MES and 13 to 21 at CCI. The reference number for each measurement location is shown on the floor plans of MES and CCI in Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1. Measured Power Densities, Mountainview ES

Location Ref. No.	Room	Description	Power Density mW/cm ²
1	104A	- numerous measurements - centre, near counters, head and waist levels - Hollinger's laptop, download traffic - keyboard, 60 s - keyboard, 60 s, repeat - head level - in contact, display, bottom	N.D. 0.022x 0.018x N.D. 1.342
2	104	E end, just outside Rm. 104A - in contact with AP - adult, head and waist levels - seated child, head and table levels	N.D. N.D. N.D.
3	117	- entry, NW corner, waist level - in contact, microwave oven	N.D. 0.022
4	C102	S end, near door to Rm. 111 - in contact with AP - along corridor between stage and Rm. 104A	N.D. 0.011x
5	103	E end, Stage - as close as possible (AP ~5 m above floor)	N.D.
6	119	- in contact with AP (30 s)	0.064x
7	120	- in contact with AP (30 s)	0.019x
8	118	- in contact with AP (30 s)	0.003x
9	108	- between Rm. 118 and Rm. 108 - in contact with AP (30 s)	N.D.x 0.108x
10	123A	- in contact with AP (30 s)	0.001x
11	123A	- along windows, SE corner, waist level	N.D.x
12	Portables (pod of 6)	- between Rm. 123A and W entrance - AP in NW portable (not accessible) - S centre portable, NW corner, ceiling (30 s)	0.012x N/A 0.013x

Table 2. Measured Power Densities, Collingwood CI

Location Ref. No.	Room	Description	Power Density mW/cm ²
13	C102	- near Rm. 105 - in contact with AP (30 s) - waist level	0.005x N.D.
14	106B 104A 104	- at entrance, waist and head level - at server near floor, back wall - near monitors back wall - near monitor, NE corner - microwave oven, E wall, in contact	0.015x 0.005x 0.038x 0.015x 0.100
15	C102	- between Rm. 105 and Rm. 109 - near Rm. 109 - in contact with AP (30 s) - at waist level	N.D.x N.D.
16	C103	- between Rm. 109 and Rm. 121 - near Rm. 121 - in contact with AP (30 s) - at waist level	N.D.x 0.016x N.D.
17	C105	- between Rm. 121 and Rm. 134 - near Rm. 134 - in contact with AP (30 s) - at waist level	N.D.x 0.009x N.D.
18	C111	- between Rm. 134 and Rm. 144 - near Rm. 144 - in contact with AP (30 s) - at waist level	0.004x 0.053x N.D.
19	C111	- between Rm. 144 and Rm. 148 - near Rm. 148 - in contact with AP (30 s) - at waist level	N.D.x 0.016x N.D.
20	178	- between Rm. 144 and Rm. 178 - in Rm. 178 - in contact with AP (30 s) - at waist level	0.005x 0.013x N.D.
21	175	- between Rm. 178 and Rm. 175 - in Rm. 175 - in contact with AP (30 s) - at waist level	0.007x 0.019x N.D.

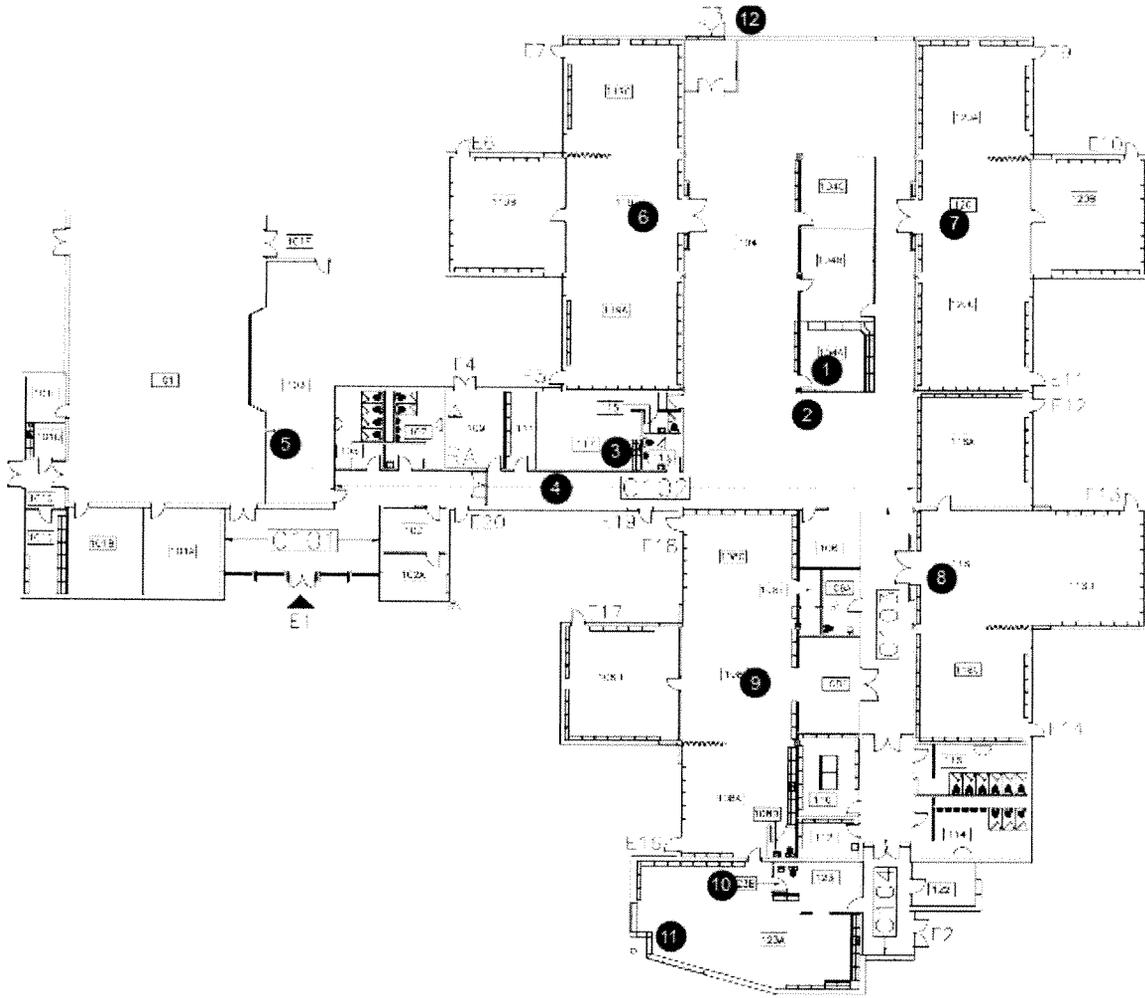


Figure 1. Measurement Locations, Mountainview School

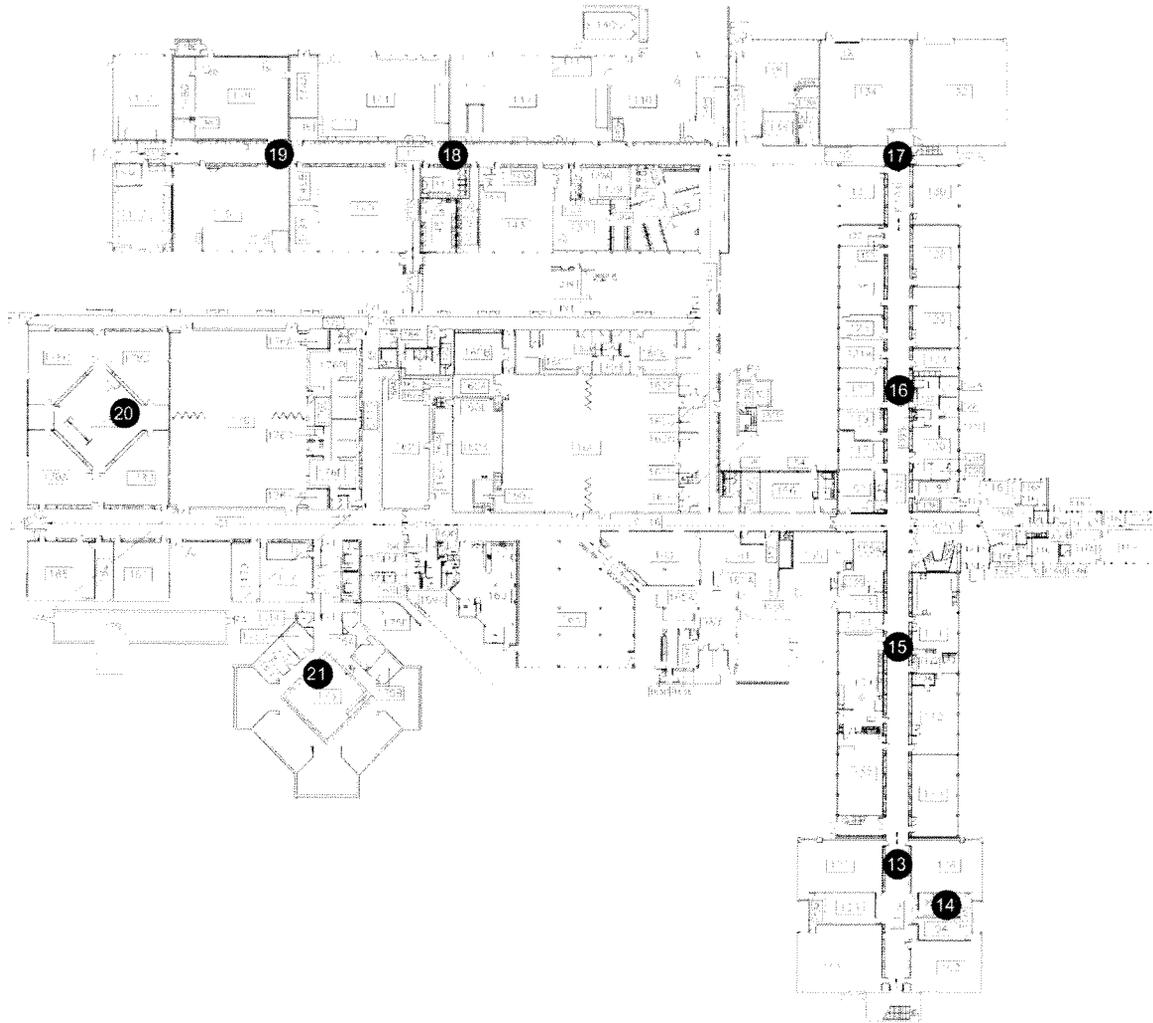


Figure 2. Measurement Locations, Collingwood CI

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 The Sources

The APs being used in SCDSB schools are designed to operate in one or both of the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz ISM bands. The number and location of the APs in any given school depends on the expected volume of data, number of users anticipated, reliability and coverage requirements that the APs are intended to meet. At any given time only selected bands and selected channels within the bands are active in accordance with the needs of the users. Since the measurements were carried out with a broadband meter the reported values cannot be directly attributed to any specific band or channel and represent a total level arising from both the school and neighbouring areas. Of course when the probe is physically in contact with a source, one of the APs, a laptop or a microwave oven it is to be assumed (quite reasonably) that virtually all of the indicated emission level is attributable to that closest source.

4.2 The Measured Values

The underlined insertions (Ref. NN) or paragraph headings below refer to the Reference Numbers for the locations identified in the first column of Tables 1 and 2.

Ref. 1 - 4, 9, 11 - 21 Of 24 levels recorded at adult head or waist level (including one at seated child head and table level) 18 indicated no detectable emission (N.D.). Of the remaining 6, the highest level was 0.015 mW/cm² observed near the entrance to the server control and service room (Ref. 14) at CCI normally only accessed by authorized staff. The next highest level (recorded in areas normally accessed by students) was 0.012 mW/cm² recorded at MES (Ref. 12) as the maximum (at adult waist level) along a path from Rm. 123A, through Rms. 108A, 108 and 108F, along corridor C103 and across Rm. 104 to the west entrance of MES which is used for access to the schoolyard and the pod of portable classrooms. While these measured values indicate the presence of emissions, none of them exceeds the meter's calibrated measurement limit of 0.040 mW/cm².

Ref. 1 The highest level observed was 1.342 mW/cm² with the probe in contact with a laptop near the top edge, middle of the keyboard. The level was observed to be highly localized dropping off to below the detection limit of the meter at distances of about 10 cm from the high point and to N.D. at the user's head.

It is important to note that values reported as N.D. do not mean levels are absolutely 'zero' but rather that they are not only below the calibrated detection limit of the meter but also below its limit to display any reading at all. Clearly there is sufficient signal for the WiFi equipment to operate successfully and reliably. That is because, within their specific channels, the WiFi receivers are designed to be extremely sensitive and can work with levels many, many times (factors of thousands to millions) lower than the detection limit of the meter or the limits specified in Safety Code 6.

4.3 Limits for Exposure to RF and Microwave Fields

According to Health Canada Safety Code 6, for the frequency range from 1.5 GHz to 15 GHz, which includes the APs used in SCDSB Schools, levels less than 1 mW/cm² are considered acceptable “for Persons Not Classed as RF and Microwave Exposed Workers (Including the General Public)” regardless of exposure duration.

In the U.S., limits specified in the standards established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in association with the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and the the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Devices and Radiological Health (USFDA – CDRH) are very similar (although not totally identical) to those of Health Canada Safety Code 6. The same can be said for the limits specified by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) which has brought together experts from across Europe and provides guidance to the European Economic Community (EEC). On the broadest front, such a general consensus on limits flows from the EMF Project established by the World Health Organization (WHO) which has been working toward global harmonization of exposure standards and guidelines by promoting and facilitating interchange of the results of research among all the member nations.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The RF and microwave electromagnetic field levels in a representative sample of areas normally accessed by students at both MES and CCI are a factor of at least 25 below the exposure limits specified in Health Canada Safety Code 6 for “Persons Not Classed as RF and Microwave Exposed Workers (Including the General Public).” All the observed levels are far below exposure limits currently established or proposed by major international or national agencies or organizations for public (including children) or occupational exposures.



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