Tubelight And Tester Glow Under 400 kv hv powerline DUE TO EMF
World Cancer Report 2014

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International Agency for Research on Cancer
World Health Organization

Cancer risk

Studies have been conducted in residential settings by investigating cancer risk in relation to the near-est overhead high-voltage power lines and the resulting magnetic fields, as well as in occupational settings that involve electrical work. Epidemiological studies have consistently recorded a positive association of extremity low-frequency magnetic fields with childhood leukemia, with an SIR of up to 3 or higher risk at average-24-hour exposure levels exceeding 0.5-0.7 μT (Fig. 2.3.5). [22–25]

However, a causal relationship has not been established (the potential for bias and confounding in the observational studies and because supporting evidence from experimental studies and mechanistic data are lacking [40]. A causal association did exist. It is estimated that 1–4% of childhood leukemia cases could be attributable to exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields [27]. The 2001 IARC Monograph on extremely low-frequency magnetic fields classified them as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B); the evidence for other types of malignancy was evaluated to be inadequate. Other reviews have also noted lower conclusions [22–28]. Recent studies have not shown an effect of exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields on survival after childhood leukemia [25].

In the 2006 IARC Monograph evaluation, extremely low-frequency electric fields and static electric and magnetic fields were considered not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). Since 2006, there have been few studies related to these exposures and none suggest a basis for re-evaluation, as recently reflected by an expert team of the European Commission [28].

Radiofrequency electromagnetic fields have been classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A) (see “An IARC announcement that made waves”) (Fig. 2.3.6). Case-control studies in mobile phone use and cancer have reported increased risk of glioma and acoustic neuroma in heavy users of mobile phones [29]. A large Danish nationwide cohort study of mobile phone subscribers did not find any association with brain tumor risk. Such an increased risk was suggested from a series of in-terminated case-control studies in 12 countries, telephone, in which a 40% increased risk for glioma and for acoustic neuroma was observed, attributed to the 10% of people who were the heaviest users of mobile phones. Several factors, including exposure and evidence of bias in self-reported use, pre-vented causality being established by these studies [31]. Time trends in glioma incidence based on Nordic countries and the USA exist, but no large increase in incidence or attributable to mobile phone use, although with reference to a relatively short time frame of initiation of exposure. No associ-ation was observed between mobile phone use and other cancers. Several studies on occupational

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Fig. 2.8.5. Comparison of results from pooled analyses of epidemiological studies of residential exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields and the risk of childhood cancer: (A) childhood leukaemia [23]; (B,C) childhood leukaemia [24], excluding (B) and including (C) a study from Brazil; and (D) childhood brain tumours [25]. Pooled odds ratios and their 95% confidence intervals (vertical axes) are shown by increasing levels of exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields (reference category: < 0.1 µT).

and broadcasting. Normal residential background exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields is usually below 0.1 µT. A small fraction of households located very close to high-voltage power lines or other sources can have appreciably higher background exposures. Higher but short-term exposures occur when electrical devices are used and may also be experienced in particular categories of work, such as by electricians and electrical engineers. For most people, the highest exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields occurs when using mobile (cell) phones because the source of emission is held close to the head. Much lower levels of exposure arise from transmitters, but field strength may exceed 1 V/m even at points several kilometres from high-output television or radio broadcast transmitters. The number of sources continues to increase with further use of the whole electromagnetic frequency spectrum.

Cancer risk

Studies have been conducted in residential settings by investigating cancer risk in relation to the nearest overhead high-voltage power lines and the resulting magnetic fields, as well as in occupational settings that involve electrical work. Epidemiological studies have consistently recorded a positive association of extremely low-frequency magnetic fields with childhood leukaemia, with an apparently 2-fold higher risk at average 24-hour exposure levels exceeding 0.3–0.4 µT (Fig. 2.8.5) [22–25]. However, a causal relationship has not been established due to the potential for bias and confounding in the observational studies and because supporting evidence from experimental studies and mechanistic data are lacking [26]. If a causal association did exist, it is estimated that < 1–4% of childhood leukaemia cases could be attributable to exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields [27]. The 2001 IARC Monograph on extremely low-frequency magnetic fields classified them as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B); the evidence for other types of malignancy was evaluated to be inadequate. Other reviews came to similar conclusions later [22,28]. Recent studies have not shown an effect of exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields on survival after childhood leukaemia [29].

In the 2001 IARC Monograph evaluation, extremely low-frequency electric fields and static electric and magnetic fields were considered not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). Since 2001, there have been few studies relevant to these evaluations and none suggest a basis for re-evaluation, as recently reflected by an expert panel of the European Commission [28].

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Electromagnetic Field Testing
(32.2 mG = 3.22 μT)

EMF Exposure level Above 0.4 μT will affect Human Health and Causes Childhood Leukemia, Brain Tumors, etc.
- World Health Organization

20-Dec-2018 5:23:04 PM
11°6'37.72055"N 77°12'6.19876"E
Kannimar Kovil Road
Elachipalayam, Coimbatore 641659
India
Udumalpet to Arasur 400 KV HV Powerline
DISTRESS CALL

‘EMR emission by tower line alarmingly high’

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
@ Coimbatore

THE farmers protesting against the installation of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission tower lines in their agricultural lands say emission of electromagnetic radiation (EMR) has exceeded the normal level of 2 mG.

Slamming the Power Grid Corporation of India for its contention that the radiation level is within permissible limit and does not pose a risk of harm, the farmers have released a video clip wherein EMR level right under an electric tower line in the district is shown at a high of 28.8 mG.

“According to cancer research studies, EMR above 2 mG is harmful for living things especially human beings that it can cause cancer,” said S Sathishkumar, a member of Airmunal Young Farmers’ Movement.

He said the high level of radiation emission from the tower line would definitely affect human beings and animals over a period of time though not immediately, but the officials have been maintaining that there is no EMR emission.

The movement has planned to take legal recourse against the HVDC project using the evidence and the members said they would not allow its installation anywhere in the farm lands in the region. Meanwhile, officials have been maintaining that there is no EMR emission.

This being the case, a random sample reading taken by us using an electromagnetic field tester under a HVDC tower line, that goes to Arasur sub-station, at Elachipalayam in the outskirts of the city showed it to be 28.8 mG,” said S Satishkumar, a member of Airmunal Young Farmers’ Movement.

Plans for legal step

Airmunal Young Farmers’ Movement has planned to take legal recourse against the HVDC project using the evidence and the members said they would not allow its installation anywhere in the farm lands in the region.

When contacted, a senior official from the electricity board said, “The EMR emission is taken as one of important factors for living things. However, we need to check the veracity of their claims. As regards the calibration, there are some procedural norms before conducting the test and they have to be considered.”
EFFECT OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD
ON SOME SELECTED CROP PLANTS

A thesis submitted to
MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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Plate 8. A photograph showing the effect of EMF from 230 KV and 110 KV power lines on Vigna unguiculata.

Control  Under 110 KV  Under 230 KV

Control  Under 110 KV  Under 230 KV
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