

Safer Use of Wireless Communications Devices (WCDs)

BE WIRED!	DISTANCE IS YOUR FRIEND	BE SAAVY	KEEP IT LOW
<i>Transit and receive information via wires or fibre.</i>	<i>When using a wireless device, keep your distance.</i>	<i>Use wireless devices strategically to reduce emissions and exposures.</i>	<i>Choose a low SAR, efficient device.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose to use landline telephones with a cord, and wired computer networks and baby monitors. If possible, opt out of “smart” meters. Do not purchase or install wireless-enabled devices and appliances for your home. With the rare exception of some “eco” options (not yet available in Canada), cordless devices frequently send and receive signals within their networks, even when not transmitting data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At twice the distance from the source, there is a quarter of the radiation exposure. Read the manual. Many manufacturers specify that a device should always be held at a distance (up to 2.5 cm or 1 inch) from the body. Carry your phone away from your body – not in a pocket or a bra, or close to the abdomen, especially if you may be pregnant. Keep the baby monitor at a distance, not right beside the crib. Text instead of talking. Use speakerphone, or a hollow tube headset. If an antenna is on or close to your building, try to sleep and spend much of your time at a distance. Shielding (e.g. with conductive materials) can help if properly implemented, but has the potential to increase exposure if badly placed. Be careful with phone cases. A case that shields your body from radiation can potentially be counterproductive, as it partially blocks signals from the network, causing the phone to increase power output in compensation. Locate towers and transmitters as far as possible from homes, daycares, schools, etc.; wifi and “smart” meters and appliances away from bedrooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use WCDs only when and where the signal is strong, where it can communicate using less energy. Keep your phone off or in “airplane mode,” except to check and respond to messages. Keep calls brief. Avoid using wireless devices in vehicles, where radiation is reflected back at you by the metal structure, and transmission energy must be higher in order to compensate. Even if the vehicle is equipped with an external antenna, don’t be a distracted driver! Turn off your phone, modem and other wireless devices when sleeping. A power bar with a timer is a good idea. Just to be clear, kids, this means don’t sleep with your phone! Children should not use cellphones unless it is an emergency. Put phones and tablets on “airplane mode” if children are playing with them. Beware of free-standing “protective” crystals, etc. being promoted. They are not backed by science. Leave an operational device where reception is good, to minimize emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Specific Absorption Rate or SAR is a measure of the energy you might absorb when using a particular device at maximum power output. Differences in efficiencies among devices mean that the SAR does not necessarily reflect accurately day to day exposures, but it is the only information available. Some jurisdictions require retailers to display SARs. Technologies are changing rapidly, devices vary globally and SAR information may not be readily available. Try searching for your model on the Industry Canada or the US Federal Communications Commission website. Remember, no matter how low your device’s SAR may be, it still must emit radiation to in order to communicate. If the battery is discharging quickly it might mean that you are being highly exposed. Transmission accounts for most of a phone’s power consumption, so check the battery life when the device has wifi turned off and is in “airplane mode.” A low power bluetooth device transmits continuously to maintain contact with the device (e.g. phone), so is not the best choice.