

Comment Letters from Private Citizens

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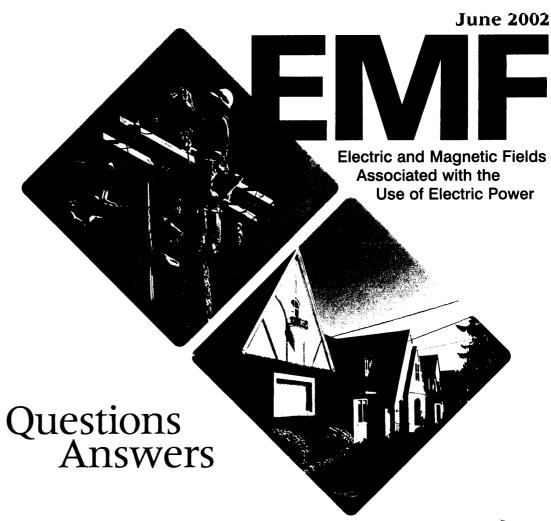
I STRONGLY OPPOSE THE BUILD OF NEW POWER LINE, DEVER-PALO VERDE#2
THE LINES WILL BE BUILD AT THE EDGE OF "SCE" CORRIDOR ON THE
NORTH SIDE. THIS IS THE SOUTH END OF MY PROPERTY. THE CABLES
WILL CARRY 500 KV.
THERE WILL BE REAL DAGER OFFATAL ACCIDEND OF ELECTROCUTION/death
of high voltage/ AND SUGNIFICANT HEALTH RISK OF PROLONG
EXPOSURE OF HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC FIELDS/ EMF BROSHURE OF 2002/
THIS CLOSE TO SORCE OF HIGH VOLTAGE POWER LINES TURNS OVER 75%
OF MY PTOPERTY USELESS

I DEMAND "SCE" TO BAY ME OUT, AND RELOCATE MY FEMALY !

ALTERNATIVES IS "SCE" TO BUILD THE NEW TRANSMISION LINES AT THE CENTER OF THEIR 800 FEET WIDE CORRIDOR/ RIGHT OF WAY/ AT NORTH PALMSPRINGS AREA!

THE OTHER DANGER OF SUCH CLOSE DISTANCE OF HOUSES TO THE POWER LINES IS A MECHANICAL FAILURE AND CRUSHING DOWN FORCE OF FALLING DOWN TOWERS AND CABLES. THE TOWERS ARE CLOSE AND PARALELL TO THE ROAD "DILLON ROAD". THERE IS A POSABILITY A VEHICLE/ 18 WEELER TRUCK, DUMP TRUCK, GARBIGE TRUCK, .../
TO HIT THE TOWERS ALLONG THE ROAD AND CAUSE TOWERS AND CABLES TO FALL ON HOUSES ALLON TRANSMISION LINES.
THE OTHER POSABILITY IS AIR PLANES TO HIT INTO THE CABLES, "PALM SPRINGS INTERNATIONAL AIR PORT" HAS CORRIDOR FOR TAKING OFF, AND LANDING AIR PLANES, RIGHT ABOVE NORTH PALM SPRIGS, THE RUN WAY IS AIMED RIGHT AT THE COMUNITY!

ALL OF THAT IS CONSERN FOR THE LIFES OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE THAT CLOSE TO THE POWER LINES.





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distribution lines in North America ranges from 4 to 24 I levels directly beneath overhead distribution lines may meter to 100 or 200 volts per meter. Magnetic fields distribution lines typically range from 10 to 20 mG for 10 mG for laterals. Such levels are also typical directly Peak EMF levels, however, can vary considerably of current carried by the line. Peak magnetic field levels as measured directly below overhead distribution lines and as erground lines.

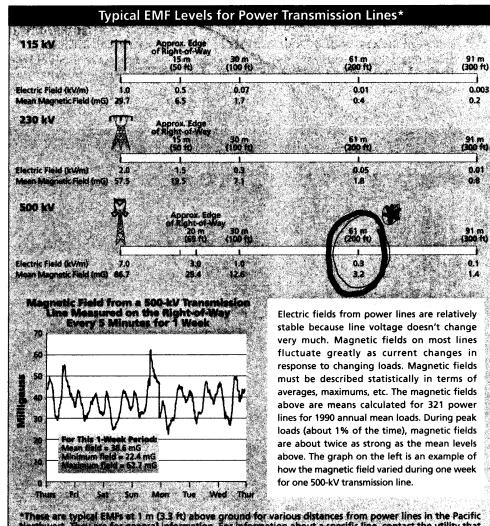
EMF from electric power substations?

MF around the outside of a substation comes from the eaving the substation. The strength of the EMF from stations, such as transformers, reactors, and capacitor ith increasing distance. Beyond the substation fence or y the substation equipment is typically indistinguishable

kers have higher EMF exposure than

e have about occupational EMF exposure comes from orkers. It is therefore difficult to compare electrical vith those of other workers because there is less posures in work environments other than electric utilities. de actual measurements of EMF exposure on the job but te of EMF exposure among electrical workers. Recent luded extensive EMF exposure assessments.

4 provides some information about estimated EMF os Angeles in a number of electrical jobs in electric ies. Electrical workers had higher average EMF exposures 's in other jobs (1.7 mG). For this study, the category led electrical engineering technicians, electrical engineers, orkers, power station operators, telephone line workers,



Northwest. They are for general information. For information about a specific line, contact the utility that

ource: Bonneville Power Administration, 1994

reported that, "taken together, the findings of all gestive of an association between childhood leukemia and ely low frequency or power-frequency) magnetic fields."

AS report, the WHO report noted that living in homes near with an approximate 1.5-fold excess risk of childhood IAS panel, WHO scientists had seen the results of the 1997 U.S. tudy of EMF and childhood leukemia (see page 17). This work y the inconsistency between results of studies that used a wire sture and studies that actually measured magnetic fields.

other than cancer, the WHO scientists reported that the do not provide sufficient evidence to support an emely-low-frequency magnetic-field exposure and adult ome, or neurobehavioural disorders."

:ation International Agency for Research on Cancer

Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) produces a views the scientific evidence regarding potential d with exposure to environmental agents. An international erts from 10 countries met in June 2001 to review the ling the potential carcinogenicity of static and ELF y or power-frequency) EMF. The panel categorized its micity based on the IARC classification system—a system th of evidence from epidemiological, laboratory (human nistic studies. The panel classified power-frequency EMF to humans" based on a fairly consistent statistical subling of risk of childhood leukemia and magnetic field otesla (0.4 μT, 4 milligauss or 4 mG).

o consistent evidence that childhood EMF exposures are es of cancer or that adult EMF exposures are associated with d of cancer. The IARC panel reported that no consistent IF exposure have been observed in experimental animals and scientific explanation for the observed association between EMF exposure. Further information can be obtained at the ww.iarc.fr and http://monographs.iarc.fr).

ssion on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection

ission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) issued lard against known adverse effects such as stimulation of ry high EMF levels, as well as shocks and burns caused by duct electricity (see page 47). In April 1998, ICNIRP revised a characterized as "unconvincing" the evidence for an yday power-frequency EMF and cancer.

European Union

In 1996, a European Union (EU) advisory panel provided an overview of the state of science and standards among EU countries. With respect to power-frequency EMF, the panel members said that there is no clear evidence that exposure to EMF results in an increased risk of cancer.

Australia—Radiation Advisory Committee Report to Parliament

In 1997, Australia's Radiation Advisory Committee briefly reviewed the EMF scientific literature and advised the Australian Parliament that, overall, there is insufficient evidence to come to a firm conclusion regarding possible health effects from exposure to power-frequency magnetic fields.

The committee also reported that "the weight of opinion as expressed in the U.S. National Academy of Sciences report, and the negative results from the National Cancer Institute study (Linet et al., 1997) would seem to shift the balance of probability more towards there being no identifiable health effects" (see pages 17 and 53).

Canada—Health Canada Report

In December 1998, a working group of public health officers at Health Canada, the federal agency that manages Canada's health care system, issued a review of the scientific literature regarding power-frequency EMF health effects. They found the evidence to be insufficient to conclude that EMF causes a risk of cancer.

The report concluded that while EMF effects may be observed in biological systems in a laboratory, no adverse health effects have been demonstrated at the levels to which humans and animals are typically exposed.

As for epidemiology, 25 years of study results are inconsistent and inconclusive, the panel said, and a plausible EMF-cancer mechanism is missing. Health Canada pledged to continue monitoring EMF research and to reassess this position as new information becomes available.

Germany—Ordinance 26

On January 1, 1997, Germany became the first nation to adopt a national rule on EMF exposure for the general public. Ordinance 26 applies only to facilities such as overhead and underground transmission and distribution lines, transformers, switchgear and overhead lines for electric-powered trains. Both electric (5 kV/m) and magnetic field exposure limits (1 Gauss) are high enough that they are unlikely to be encountered in ordinary daily life. The ordinance also requires that precautionary measures be taken on a case-by-case basis when electric facilities are sited or upgraded near homes, hospital, schools, day care centers, and playgrounds.



