A source-based measurement database for occupational exposure assessment of electromagnetic fields in the INTEROCC study: a literature review approach

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INTRODUCTION: To date, occupational exposure assessment of electromagnetic fields (EMF) has relied on occupation-based measurements and exposure estimates. However, misclassification due to between-worker variability remains an unsolved challenge. A source-based approach, supported by detailed subject data on determinants of exposure, may allow for a more individualized exposure assessment. Detailed information on the use of occupational sources of exposure to EMF was collected as part of the INTERPHONE-
A Source-based Measurement Database for Occupational Exposure Assessment of Electromagnetic Fields in the INTEROCC Study: A Literature Review Approach. Hazard surveillance for industrial magnetic fields: I. Walkthrough survey of ambient fields and sources. Annals of Occupational Hygiene, Dec 2001. A walkthrough survey method was developed for measuring ambient magnetic fields (MFs) in industrial facilities as the first stage in hazard surveillance. This survey was designed to measure the mean and peak MF magnitudes at extremely low frequencies (ELFs), so that factories could be ranked by MF levels and prioritized for subsequent personal exposure monitoring. Human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) comes from many different sources and occurs in various situations in everyday life. Man-made static fields are mainly found in occupational settings, such as close to MRI scanners, although DC high-voltage overhead transmission lines are being constructed, which are expected to expose larger parts of the population to static electric and magnetic fields. EMF in the extremely low frequency (ELF) range are ubiquitous. Information has primarily been obtained from reports published in international peer-reviewed scientific journals in the English language. Additional sources of information have also been considered, including web-based information retrieval and documents from governmental bodies and authorities. The opinion is primarily based on scientific articles, published in English language peer-reviewed scientific journals. Only studies that are considered relevant for the task are cited and commented upon in the section Scientific Rationale in the full text of the
opinion. or not exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) is a cause of disease or other health effects. The opinion is primarily. Little information exists in the literature regarding exposure to high-frequency magnetic fields (H-fields) and risk of brain or other cancer types (SCENIHR, 2008; Sienkiewicz et al., 2010). Occupational exposure to high-frequency electromagnetic fields and brain tumor risk in the INTEROCC study: An individualized assessment approach. Article. Jul 2018.