

# ***RADIATION EXPOSURE POLICY***

## **I. PURPOSE**

This policy is to provide measures to protect the health and safety of, and minimize the risk to, any worker or any other person who may become exposed to radiation during the course of work with Starlite Communications Inc. (SCI). This policy is also supplementary and/or to compliment other relevant and applicable legislation and company policy.

## **II. TRAINING**

All of SCI's employees, sub-contractors, and general public that may become exposed to radiation due to work being performed will receive appropriate training regarding the specific risks of radiation exposure, as well steps to be taken to prevent said exposure. This includes, but is not limited to:

Risks:

The nature and the degree of the health effects of overexposure to RF/MW fields depend on the frequency and intensity of the fields, the duration of exposure, the distance from the source, any shielding that may be used, and other factors.

The main effect of exposure to RF/MW fields is heating of body tissues as energy from the fields is absorbed by the body. Prolonged exposure to strong RF/MW fields may increase the body temperature, producing symptoms similar to those of physical activity. In extreme cases, or when exposed to other sources of heat at the same time, the body's cooling system may be unable to cope with the heat load, leading to heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

Localized heating, or "hot spots," may lead to heat damage and burns to internal tissues. Hot spots can be caused by non-uniform fields, by reflection and refraction of RF/MW fields inside the body, or by the interaction of the fields with metallic implants, for example, cardiac pacemakers or aneurism clips. There is a higher risk of heat damage with organs which have poor temperature control, such as the lens of the eye and the testes.

Other hazards include contact shocks and RF burns. These can result from the electric currents which flow between a conducting object and a person who comes into contact with it while they are exposed to RF fields. (These effects should not be confused with shocks from static electricity.)

Some laboratory studies have reported biological effects from RF/MW radiation at field levels which are too low to cause tissue heating. To date, these non-thermal effects are not known to result in health hazards in workers. Although we are constantly exposed to weak RF fields from radio and television broadcasting, no health risks have been identified from this low-level exposure.

#### Controls:

- Exposure of workers to RF/MW Radiation should not exceed the recommended exposure limits.
- Areas where worker exposure to RF/MW Radiation is suspected to exceed the recommended limits should be surveyed to determine the exposure levels.
- Needless exposure to RF/MW fields should be avoided.
- Exposure times should be kept as short as reasonably possible.
- Potentially hazardous RF/MW devices should be appropriately labeled, and areas of excessive exposure around them clearly demarcated. Notices with warnings and the necessary precautions should be posted.
- Electrically-activated explosive devices should not be placed near sources of RF/MW radiation.
- RF/MW devices should not be used in flammable or explosive atmospheres.
- Equipment sensitive to RF/MW radiation, such as telephone switchboards or control panels, should not be installed near sources of RF/MW radiation.
- Maintenance of devices used to produce RF/MW radiation should be done by qualified personnel following standard safety procedures. The equipment should be turned off whenever possible.
  - While maintenance is being performed on equipment which may cause radiation, a standby worker should be assigned to keep watch and ensure that the equipment is not re-energized while workers are still present.

### **III. ANNUAL REVIEW**

Annual review of this policy and procedures will be conducted by SCI Management.