

Your New Cornet ED78S Electromagnetic Tester: Supplemental Usage Guide

We're grateful for your purchase of a Cornet ED78S electrosmog tester! This device has a range of up to 8GHz in frequency, audio feedback (in RF mode), audio alarm (in RF mode), averaging (in RF mode), **peak measurement** (for spikes), and real-time visual measurement functions. (*NOTE: When in RF mode, use from a minimum of 1 foot away from source.*)

What levels are unsafe?

According to independent science, any value that reads over one (1.0000) mw/m² on your Cornet ED78S is either unsafe or an "extreme concern", according to multiple guidelines (Building Biology and Bionitiative 2007) which are both based on *thousands* of published studies.

For your reference, on page 2 is a Building Biology (Baubiologie) chart, to help you determine safety values.

A Note About Converting Units

By default, the ED78S measures in *milliwatts per square meter* (mW/m²).

To convert to *microwatts per square meter* (μW/m²) as on the Building Biology chart, multiply your Cornet reading by 1000, or move the **decimal three places to the right**.

To convert to *microwatts per square centimeter* (μW/cm²) as in the chart in Take Back Your Power, divide your Cornet reading by 10, or move the **decimal one place to the left**.

Must-see NEW product usage videos:

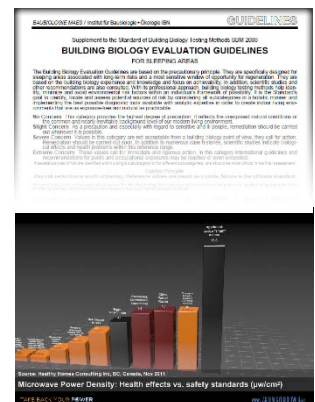
TO WATCH OR DOWNLOAD TWO EXCELLENT PRODUCT USAGE VIDEOS ON THE CORNET ED78S, SEE OUR PROUCT PAGE: <http://bit.ly/cornetvideos>

If you have any questions, please e-mail us at info@takebackyourpower.net



Order Take Back Your Power DVDs & Cornet ED78S testing devices online – SUBSCRIBE for solutions – and join the discussion:

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Supplement to the Standard of Building Biology Testing Methods SBM-2008

BUILDING BIOLOGY EVALUATION GUIDELINES

FOR SLEEPING AREAS

The Building Biology Evaluation Guidelines are based on the precautionary principle. They are specifically designed for sleeping areas associated with long-term risks and a most sensitive window of opportunity for regeneration. They are based on the building biology experience and knowledge and focus on achievability. In addition, scientific studies and other recommendations are also consulted. With its professional approach, building biology testing methods help identify, minimize and avoid environmental risk factors within an individual's framework of possibility. It is the Standard's goal to identify, locate and assess potential sources of risk by considering all subcategories in a holistic manner and implementing the best possible diagnostic tools available with analytic expertise in order to create indoor living environments that are as exposure-free and natural as practicable.

No Concern This category provides the highest degree of precaution. It reflects the unexposed natural conditions or the common and nearly inevitable background level of our modern living environment.

Slight Concern As a precaution and especially with regard to sensitive and ill people, remediation should be carried out whenever it is possible.

Severe Concern Values in this category are not acceptable from a building biology point of view, they call for action. Remediation should be carried out soon. In addition to numerous case histories, scientific studies indicate biological effects and health problems within this reference range.

Extreme Concern These values call for immediate and rigorous action. In this category international guidelines and recommendations for public and occupational exposures may be reached or even exceeded.

If several sources of risk are identified within a single subcategory or for different subcategories, one should be more critical in the final assessment.

Guiding Principle:

Any risk reduction is worth achieving. Reference values are meant as a guide. Nature is the ultimate standard.

The small print at the end of each subcategory of the Building Biology Standard is meant as a comparative guide, e.g. legally binding exposure limits or other guidelines, recommendations and research results or natural background levels.

Building Biology Evaluation Guidelines for Sleeping Areas
SBM-2008, Page 1

No Concern	Slight Concern	Severe Concern	Extreme Concern
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A FIELDS, WAVES, RADIATION

1 AC ELECTRIC FIELDS (Low Frequency, ELF/VLF)

Field strength with ground potential in volt per meter	V/m	< 1	1 - 5	5 - 50	> 50
Body voltage with ground potential in millivolt	mV	< 10	10 - 100	100 - 1000	> 1000
Field strength potential-free in volt per meter	V/m	< 0.3	0.3 - 1.5	1.5 - 10	> 10

Values apply up to and around 50 (60) Hz, higher frequencies and predominant harmonics should be assessed more critically.

ACGIH occupational TLV: 25 000 V/m; DIN/VDE: occupational 20 000 V/m, general 7 000 V/m; ICNIRP: 5 000 V/m; TCO: 10 V/m; US-Congress/EPA: 10 V/m; BUND: 0.5 V/m; studies on oxidative stress, free radicals, melatonin, childhood leukaemia: 10-20 V/m; nature: < 0.0001 V/m

2 AC MAGNETIC FIELDS (Low Frequency, ELF/VLF)

Flux density in nanotesla	nT	< 20	20 - 100	100 - 500	> 500
in milligauss	mG	< 0.2	0.2 - 1	1 - 5	> 5

Values apply to frequencies up to and around 50 (60) Hz, higher frequencies and predominant harmonics should be assessed more critically. Line current (50-60 Hz) and traction current (16.7 Hz) are recorded separately.

In the case of intense and frequent temporal fluctuations of the magnetic field, data logging needs to be carried out - especially during nighttime - and for the assessment, the 95th percentile is used.

DIN/VDE: occupational 5 000 000 nT, general 400 000 nT; ACGIH occupational TLV: 200 000 nT; ICNIRP: 100 000 nT; Switzerland 1000 nT; WHO: 300-400 nT "possibly carcinogenic"; TCO: 200 nT; US-Congress/EPA: 200 nT; BioInitiative: 100 nT; BUND: 10 nT; nature: < 0.0002 nT

3 RADIOFREQUENCY RADIATION (High Frequency, Electromagnetic Waves)

Power density in microwatt per square meter	µW/m²	< 0.1	0.1 - 10	10 - 1000	> 1000
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Values apply to single RF sources, e.g. GSM, UMTS, WiMAX, TETRA, Radio, Television, DECT cordless phone technology, WLAN..., and refer to peak measurements. They do not apply to radar signals.

More critical RF sources like pulsed or periodic signals (mobile phone technology, DECT, WLAN, digital broadcasting...) should be assessed more seriously, especially in the higher ranges, and less critical RF sources like non-pulsed and non-periodic signals (FM, short, medium, long wave, analog broadcasting...) should be assessed more generously especially in the lower ranges.

Former Building Biology Evaluation Guidelines for RF radiation / HF electromagnetic waves (SBM-2003): pulsed < 0.1 nA, 0.1-5 slight, 5-100 strong, > 100 µW/m² extreme anomaly; non-pulsed < 1 nA, 1-50 slight, 50-1000 strong, > 1000 µW/m² extreme anomaly

DIN/VDE: occupational up to 10 000 000 µW/m², general up to 10 000 000 µW/m²; ICNIRP: up to 10 000 000 µW/m²; Salzburg Resolution / Vienna Medical Association: 1000 µW/m²; BioInitiative: 1000 µW/m² outdoor; EU-Parliament STOA: 100 µW/m²; Salzburg: 10 µW/m² outdoor, 1 µW/m² indoor; EEG / immune effects: 1000 µW/m²; sensitivity threshold of mobile phones: < 0.001 µW/m²; nature < 0.000001 µW/m²