



P.O. Box 233, Richmond, ME 04357 [www.fomb.org](http://www.fomb.org)

### Testimony in Support of LD 1234, LD 170, & LD 643

[LD 1234](#) An Act to Ban Cellular Telephones from Public School Classrooms

[LD 170](#) An Act Establishing a Pilot Program to Reduce Personal Electronic Device Distractions During the School Day

[LD 643](#) Resolve, to Study the Effects of Artificial Intelligence, Cellular Telephones and Social Media on Public Education

By: Ed Friedman, Chair, Friends of Merrymeeting Bay (FOMB) 4/16/25 before the Education & Cultural Affairs Committee

Senator Rafferty, Representative Murphy & members of the ECA Committee,

I'm Ed Friedman, chairman of Friends of Merrymeeting Bay writing primarily in support of LD 1234 but also LD 170 and LD 643. Friends of Merrymeeting Bay is a unique environmental organization in that we approach our work in a holistic fashion through research, advocacy, land conservation and education. For over 25 years we have been a pioneer in getting students outside, away from digital devices and learning about their environment in interesting, active and fun ways. If they are not getting dirty, they are not having fun!



Mostly, testimony on these bills has been related to distractions caused by cell phones in schools and to some extent the addiction properties of these and similar wireless devices. Aside from these very important concerns, FOMB would like to make the Committee aware of the toxic characteristics of wireless communication. Personally, I have worked on environmental issues for close to 60 years and toxics for about 40 of these, including mercury, dioxins, pesticides in and around schools, PCB's and PFAS chemicals. The intense proliferation of wireless technologies including cell phones and towers, wireless routers and entire constellations of satellites make their emissions of the biologically active air polluting radiofrequency radiation (RFR), in my opinion, the most significant toxics issue of our time. And one to which children, are particularly susceptible.

Please see the exhibits below and vote **Ought to Pass** on LD 1234, LD 170 if 1234 is not sufficient and LD 643 which also addresses the problematic rise of AI.

Thank you.

Exhibits:

1. Wireless Symptoms
2. RFR Absorption in the Brain by Age
3. Autism Correlation with Wireless Subscribers
4. What the Experts are Saying

5. Results of National Toxicology Program study on full body exposure to low-dose RFR-Page 4 of FOMB Merrymeeting News, Spring 2016
6. Wireless technologies, non-ionizing electromagnetic fields and children- Identifying and reducing health risks. Davis, et al 2023

*Friends of Merrymeeting Bay (FOMB) utilizes research, education, advocacy, and land conservation to preserve, protect, and improve the unique ecosystems of Merrymeeting Bay and Gulf of Maine.*

# Are your symptoms caused by your wireless devices?

## Common symptoms of Microwave Sickness/Electro-Sensitivity

### Brain

Headaches  
Insomnia/Sleep Problems  
Dizziness  
Difficulty Concentrating  
Memory Problems  
Brain Fog  
Fatigue

### Ears

Tinnitus  
Humming  
Sharp Pain  
Noise Sensitivity

### Skin

Skin Rash  
Itching  
Burning  
Facial Flushing

### Mood

Irritability  
Depression

### Eye

Pressure In/Behind Eyes  
Eye Twitching  
Deteriorating Vision  
Vision Disturbances  
Cataract

### Heart

Palpitations  
Arrhythmia  
Chest Pain/Pressure  
Difficulty Breathing  
Low/High Blood Pressure

### Other

Adrenal Problems  
Digestive Problems  
Weight Loss/Gain  
Tingling  
Dehydration  
Hair Loss  
Flu Like Symptoms

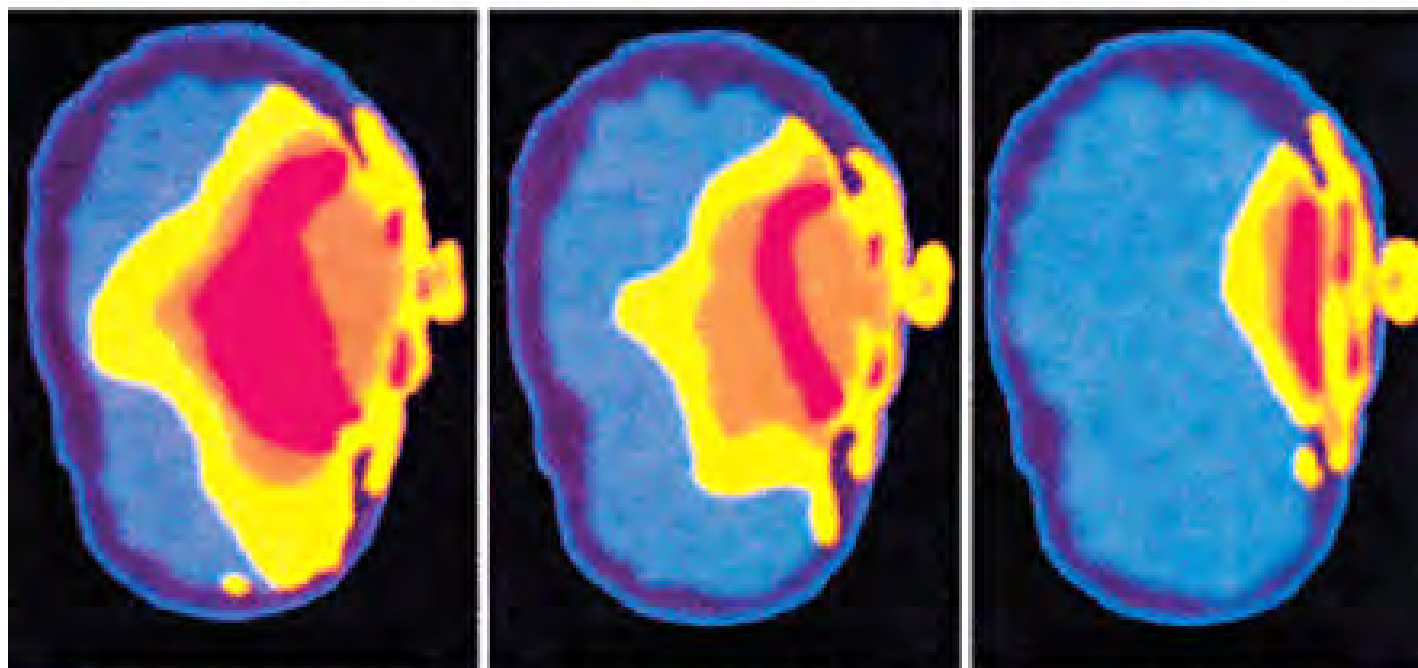
More information at  
[www.WeAreTheEvidence.org](http://www.WeAreTheEvidence.org)



Microwave Sickness is likely the most immediate and widespread manifestation of the adverse health effects from radiation emitted from wireless devices and infrastructure. At least 10% of the population has already developed symptoms. The rates are likely higher.

# Microwave Cellphone Effects

## Absorption in the Brain According to Age



5 Year Old

10 Year Old

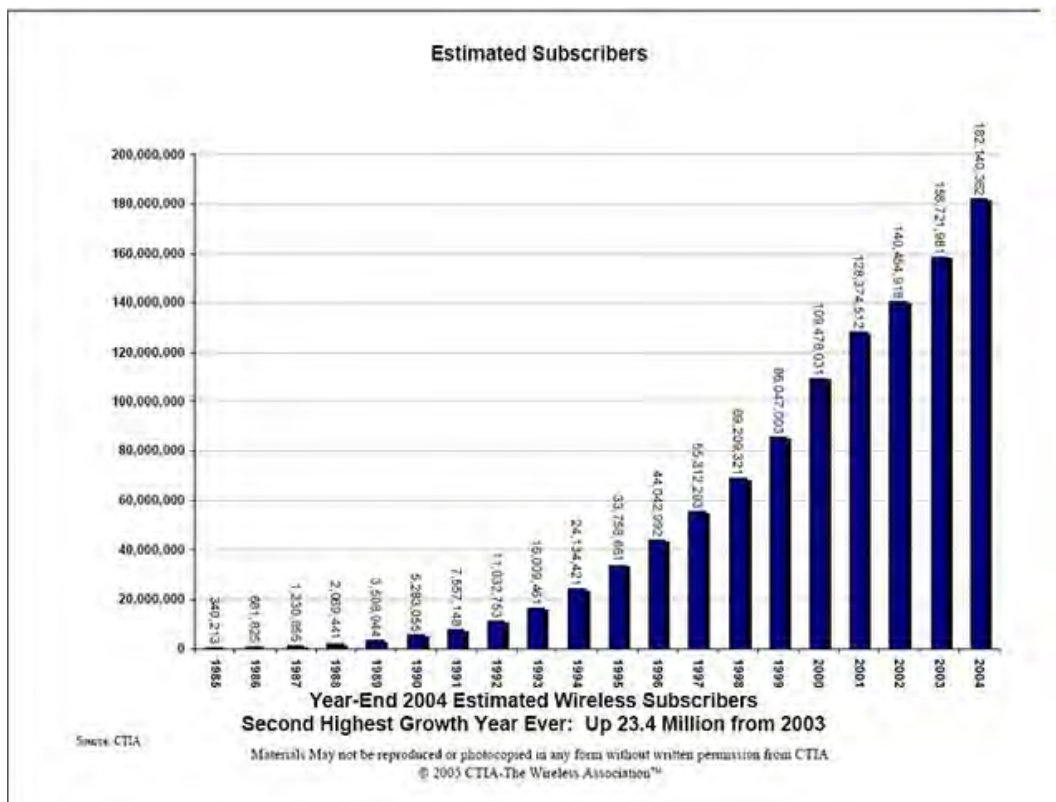
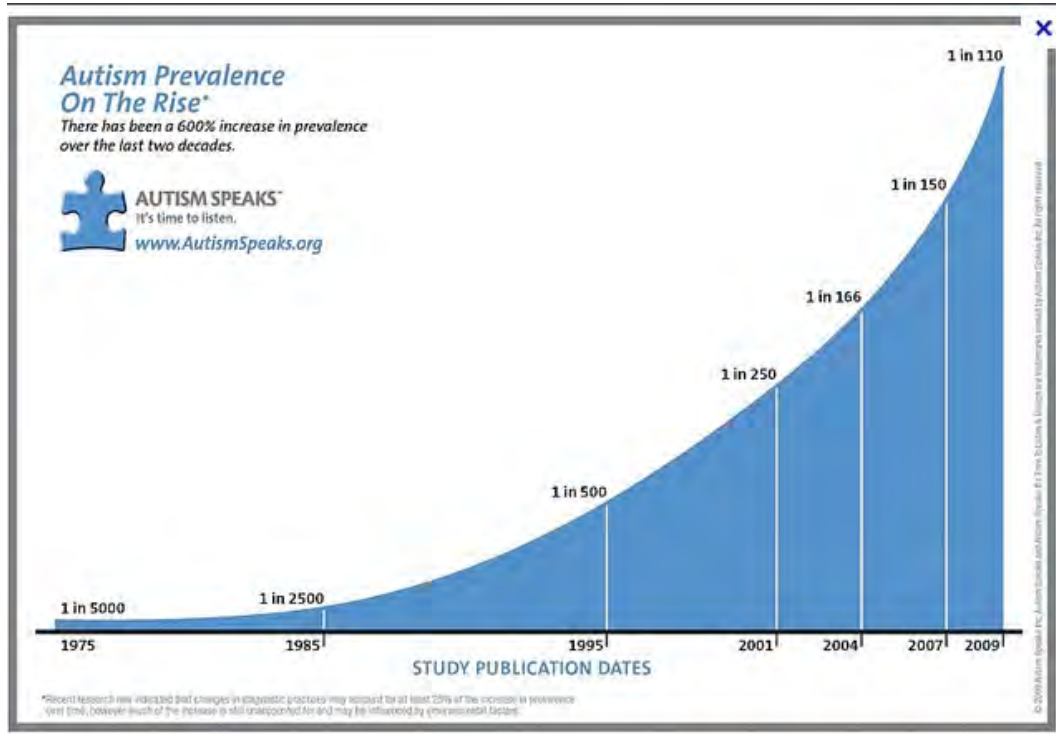
Adult

Image courtesy of Dr. Om Gandhi, University of Utah, 1996, IEEE Publication



Wed Apr 11, 2012 at 02:15 PM PDT

## Autism & Cell Towers: Electromagnetic Radiation Connection Possibility





# What the Experts are saying about Electrosensitivity & Wireless Proliferation...

(Reprinted from <http://www.electrosensitivity.co/home2.html> -excepting the two wildlife quotes)

"I have no doubt in my mind that at the present time, the greatest polluting element in the earth's environment is the proliferation of electromagnetic fields. I consider that to be far greater on a global scale, than warming, and the increase in chemical elements in the environment." ...*Dr. Robert Becker, father of electromedicine and electrochemically induced cellular regeneration, in "The Body Electric" (1985)*

"Two hundred forty-one bird species are at mortality risk from both tower collisions and from exposure to the radiation towers emit. This includes birds that are endangered or threatened, Birds of Conservation Concern, migratory birds, and eagles. Studies of radiation impacts on wild birds documented nest abandonment, plumage deterioration and death. Birds studied included House Sparrows, White Storks, Collared Doves, and other species. Studies in laboratories of chick embryos documented heart attacks and death." Comments to National Telecommunications & Information Administration in First Net Proceeding, Dockets 14/0001 & 14/0004. (2014) ...*Willie Taylor, Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance, U.S. Department of Interior*

"We have enough peer-reviewed scientific studies documenting the adverse effects, which include cancers, reproductive problems and symptoms of electrohypersensitivity, for governing bodies to promote practices, devices and legislation that reduce our exposure to these frequencies." (2015)... *Dr. Magda Havas, Environmental and Resource Studies, Centre for Health Studies, Trent Univ., Canada*

"As a cardiac specialist, I am concerned that about 20% of people have detrimental cardiac rhythm sensitivity to electro-magnetic radiation (EMR). It is imperative that the City of Toronto does not install WiFi in public parks and spaces." (2013)... *Professor Hugh Scully, Professor of Surgery and Health Policy, University of Toronto, Canada*

"Smart meters' should be abolished because they use short high-intensity pulses of microwave radiation. We know from the nanosecond pulse studies can be very damaging and act via VGCC (voltage-gated calcium channel) activation, with activation continuing long after the pulse has ceased." (2013) ... "Limiting safety guidelines to heating effects [i.e. FCC] means that these guidelines allow exposures that are something like 7.2 million times too high. Why then does the FCC stick with these totally unscientific safety guidelines? The FCC is completely failing in its role of protecting the public and it is a major blunder, therefore, to depend on the FCC guidelines as a reliable predictor of impact of EMFs in humans." When you look at the effects of EMFs on the brain and the reproductive system, they both develop slowly over time. Those are the things we're not aware of, because they develop slowly despite the severity of the eventual effects." (2017) ...*Professor Martin Pall, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry and Basic Medical Sciences, Washington State University*

"Research shows that over time low-intensity radiowaves wear down the blood-brain barrier, which is essential for keeping out chemical toxins. We are playing with fire here," (2017)...*Dr. Joel Moskowitz, Director, Center for Family and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley*

"We're in the midst of a grand experiment that's being performed without our informed consent." (2017)...*Dr. Allan H. Frey, who discovered 'Microwave Hearing' in 1960 and Blood Brain Barrier leakage in 1975*

"Wi-Fi in schools, in contrast to wired Internet connections, will increase risk of neurologic impairment and long-term risk of cancer in students. Promoting wireless technology in schools disregards the current health warning from international science and public health experts in this field. We recommend that your school district install wired internet connections and develop school curriculum that teaches students of all age's safer ways to use their technology devices." (2015)...*Prof. Dr. Lennart Hardell & Michael Calrberg, Department of Oncology, Orebro University Hospital, Sweden*

"Current FCC standards do not account for the unique vulnerability and use patterns specific to pregnant women and children. It is essential that any new standard for cell phones or other wireless devices be based on protecting the youngest and most vulnerable populations to ensure they are safeguarded throughout their lifetimes." (2013) ...*Thomas K. McInerney, MD FAAP, American Academy of Pediatrics*

“Some guidelines [e.g. ICNIRP heating Guidelines] may still not provide adequate protection for certain sensitive individuals nor for normal individuals exposed concomitantly to other agents, which may exacerbate the effect of the Non-Ionizing Radiation (NIR) exposure,” (2002)... *World Health Organization's International Committee on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)*

“The guidelines of ICNIRP are irrelevant to present situation when majority of population over the world is chronically exposed to non-thermal RF from mobile communication.” (2017) ...*The Russian National Committee on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (RNCNIRP)*

“Evidence is emerging that the health hazards associated with wireless microwave are at least comparable to, if not worse than, those associated with cigarette smoking. Now that smoking bans are in place all over the world, there is no reason not to do the same with wi-fi. All wi-fi networks in public places should be dismantled, especially in schools and universities, and a ban imposed. For the same reasons, citywide networks should not be installed.” (2007) ...*Dr. Mae-Wan Ho, Late Director, Institute of Science in Society, UK*

"Electro-Sensitivity is an epidemic and not 3% of the population. We are now in the double digits in terms of ES. The public must be told. WiFi in schools is a disaster and as a person who spends 2-4 hours every day on the phone with people and children who got sick, with many contemplating committing suicide, I urge you all to be uncompromising. The truth, and all of it, must be told." ...*Dafna Tachover MBA, Attorney (New York & Israel)*

"The reported incidence of the syndrome is increasing. The weight of evidence indicates that EHS is a real syndrome induced by exposure to either ELF or RF EMF." ...*Dr. David Carpenter MD, Director, Institute for Health and the Environment, State University, Albany, NY*

"The reduction of EMF exposure should also be extended to public spaces such as schools, hospitals, public transport, and libraries to enable persons with EHS an unhindered use" (2016)...*EUROPAEM (European Academy of Environmental Medicine)*

"I became electrically sensitive. People who have electrical sensitivity show that we do take some risk. Until we know more, we cannot say this is no problem." ...*Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, MD, former Prime Minister, Norway, former Director-General, World Health Organization*

This is a major problem in public health. We know with certainty that electro-hypersensitivity is not psychosomatic" ... *Prof. Dominique Belpomme, Descartes University, Paris, President, Association for Research and Treatments against Cancer*

"I think it's becoming the disaster of the 21st century" ...*Dr. William Rea, MD, Director, Environmental Health Centre, Dallas, Texas*

“The radiation effects on wildlife need to be addressed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Commerce, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and other governmental entities...The issue represents a growing and troubling concern since migratory birds are in decline (at least 36% of which are in trouble species-wide in North America [USFWS 2008]), and which face additional uncertain impacts from non-ionizing, thermal and non-thermal radiation.”

“Practically, as Levitt and Lai (2010) concluded, we do not actually need to know whether RFR effects are thermal or non-thermal to set exposure guidelines. Most of the biological-effects studies of RFR that have been conducted since the 1980s were under non-thermal conditions, including the most recent NTP (2016) studies. In studies using isolated cells, the ambient temperature during exposure was generally well controlled. In most animal studies, the RFR intensity used usually did not cause a significant increase in body temperature in the test animals. Most scientists consider non-thermal effects as well established, even though the implications are not fully understood.” (Public Briefing Memo 2016)...*Albert M. Manville, II, Ph.D., C.W.B., Principal, Wildlife and Habitat Conservation Solutions, LLC. Adjunct Professor, Johns Hopkins University. Former U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agency lead on avian-structural impacts — including from radiation.*



Friends of Merrymeeting Bay (FOMB) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Our mission is to preserve, protect, and improve the unique ecosystems of the Bay through:

## Education

## Conservation & Stewardship

## Research & Advocacy

## Member Events

Support comes from members' tax-deductible donations and gifts.

Merrymeeting News is published seasonally and is sent to FOMB members and other friends of the Bay.

For more information, contact:

Kathleen McGee  
Coordinator/Organizer  
207-666-1118  
[fomb@comcast.net](mailto:fomb@comcast.net)

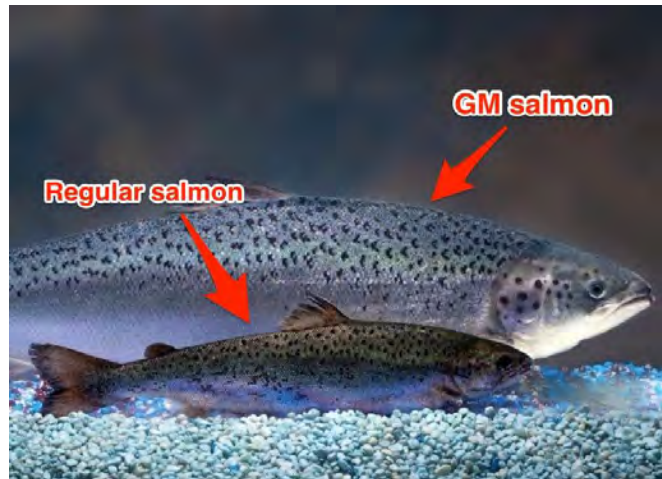
## LAWSUIT CHALLENGES FDA'S APPROVAL OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED SALMON

### *Coalition of Fishing, Consumer, and Environmental Groups Say First-ever Approval of Laboratory-Created Food Animal Violated Laws and Ignored Risks to Wild Salmon and Fishing Communities*

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 3/30/2016 - Friends of Merrymeeting Bay joined with a broad coalition of environmental, consumer, and commercial and recreational fishing organizations in suing the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for approving the first-ever genetically engineered (GE) food animal, an Atlantic salmon engineered to grow quickly. The man-made salmon was created by AquaBounty Technologies, Inc. with DNA from three fish: Atlantic salmon, Pacific king salmon, and Arctic ocean eelpout. This marks the first time any government in the world has approved a GE animal for commercial sale and consumption.

The plaintiff coalition, jointly represented by legal counsel from Center for Food Safety and Earthjustice, includes Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Institute for Fisheries Resources, Golden Gate Salmon Association, Kennebec Reborn, Friends of Merrymeeting Bay, Ecology Action Centre, Food & Water Watch, Center for Biological Diversity, Friends of the Earth, Cascadia Wildlands, and Center for Food Safety.

In approving the GE salmon, FDA determined it would not require labeling of the GE fish to



let consumers know what they are buying; which led Congress to call for labeling in the 2016 omnibus spending bill. FDA's approval also ignored comments from nearly 2 million people opposed to the approval because the agency failed to analyze and prevent the risks to wild salmon and the environment, as well as fishing communities, including the risk that GE salmon could escape and threaten endangered wild salmon stocks.

AquaBounty's GE salmon will undertake a 5,000-mile journey to reach

U.S. supermarkets. The company plans to produce the GE salmon eggs on Prince Edward Island, Canada. The GE salmon will then be grown to market-size in a facility in Panama, processed into fillets, and shipped to the U.S. for sale. That complicated scheme is only for the initial approval, however. AquaBounty has publicly announced plans to ultimately grow its GE fish in the U.S. rather than Panama, and sell it around the world. Despite this, FDA's approval only considered the current plans for the far-flung facilities in Canada and Panama, leaving the risk of escape and contamination of U.S. salmon runs unstudied.

The lawsuit challenges FDA's claim that it has authority to approve and regulate GE animals as "animal drugs" under the 1938 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Those provisions were meant to ensure the safety of veterinary drugs administered to treat disease in livestock and





## FRANKENFISH (CONTINUED)

were not intended to address entirely new GE animals that can pass along their altered genes to the next generation. The approval of GE salmon opens the door to other genetically engineered fish and shellfish, as well as chickens, cows, sheep, goats, rabbits and pigs that are reportedly in development.

*“FDA’s decision is as unlawful as it is irresponsible,” said George Kimbrell, senior attorney for Center for Food Safety and co-counsel for the plaintiffs. “This case is about protecting our fisheries and ocean ecosystems from the foreseeable harms of the first-ever GE fish, harms FDA refused to even consider, let alone prevent. But it’s also about the future of our food: FDA should not, and cannot, responsibly regulate this GE animal, nor any future GE animals, by treating them as drugs under a 1938 law.”*

The lawsuit also highlights FDA’s failure to protect the environment and consult wildlife agencies in its review process, as required by federal law. U.S. Atlantic salmon, and many populations of Pacific salmon, are protected by the Endangered Species Act and in danger of extinction. Salmon is a keystone species and unique runs have been treasured by residents for thousands of years. Diverse salmon runs today sustain thousands of American fishing families, and are highly valued in domestic markets as a healthy, domestic, “green” food.

When GE salmon escape or are accidentally released into the environment, the new species could threaten wild populations by mating with endangered salmon species, out-competing them for scarce resources and habitat, and/or introducing new diseases. Studies have shown that there is a high risk for GE organisms to escape into the natural environment, and that GE salmon can crossbreed with native fish. Transgenic contamination has become common in the GE plant context, where contamination episodes have cost U.S. farmers billions of dollars over the past decade. In wild organisms like fish, it could be even more damaging.

*“There’s never been a farmed salmon that hasn’t eventually escaped into the natural environment. Why should we believe that long term, these frankenfish won’t be the same?” asked Golden Gate Salmon Association Executive Director John McManus.*

The world’s preeminent experts on GE fish and risk assessment, as well as biologists at U.S. wildlife agencies charged with protecting fish and wildlife heavily criticized the FDA decision for failing to evaluate these impacts. FDA ignored their concerns in the final approval.

## THOUGHTS FROM ANDREW KIMBRELL

Excerpted from an address entitled: Salmon Economics (and other lessons).  
23rd ANNUAL E. F. SCHUMACHER LECTURES, October, 2003, Stockbridge, MA

It was early September, and I was standing at the mouth of the Tsiu River on central Alaska’s little explored Lost Coast. It was about an hour into the incoming tide, and the water was just above my waist. I was midway in the fifty-foot-wide entrance to the river and could see the waves breaking in front of me with their rhythmic wakes swelling against and around me. The sleek bodies of the silver salmon were everywhere, filling the incoming waves. These beautiful and powerful spawning cohos were rushing en masse into the Tsiu, riding the tide on their last, determined journey.

I stood with legs wide, arms outstretched in the waves, watching and feeling the urgent swell of life coming from the sea to spawn in these chilled waters, which were rushing and tumbling from the melting Bering Glacier eight miles upstream. As the cohos pushed upstream through the narrow inlet, they brushed my thighs and torso, touched my arms and hands. I found myself laughing in surprise and awe.

That day began my multi-year tutelage under the cohos. Over time I have learned many lessons from these beloved wilderness teachers, and just as their return each year keeps a promise, so the promise of ever new lessons is also kept.

## THOUGHTS (CONTINUED)

When the Pacific salmon return to the rivers of their birth, they carry in their bodies a number of nutrients, including nitrogen and phosphorous garnered from their ocean sojourn. In fact, isotopic analyses indicate that riverside vegetation near spawning streams receives 22 to 24 percent of its nitrogen—the nutrient that most commonly encourages plant growth—from salmon. As a result, trees on the banks of salmon-stocked rivers grow more than three times faster than their counterparts along a salmon-free river. Alongside spawning streams Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) have been found to take eighty-six years instead of the usual three hundred to reach 50 cm. in thickness. Research also shows that at least one-fifth of the nitrogen in the needles of Sitka spruce trees and other plants near spawning sites comes from the ocean via Pacific salmon carcasses. These same trees that have been fertilized by the carcasses enhance the quality of breeding and rearing habitats for the fish by providing shade, sediment and nutrient filtration, and large woody debris.

In more recent years a variety of companies and scientists intensified their efforts to ratchet up the natural salmon growth rates in hopes of maximizing the profitability of aquaculture. With much experimentation it was discovered that salmon size and growth speed could be boosted most efficiently by engineering them with growth genes from other fish species. In 2000 a Massachusetts and Canadian company, Aqua Bounty, was the first to seek permission from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to grow and sell Atlantic salmon genetically engineered to grow faster and larger.

Subsequently, however, it was discovered during laboratory experiments that the new genes in the salmon were potentially catastrophic to the species. Researchers called them “Trojan” genes, reminiscent of Homer’s account of the horse that entered Troy and ultimately caused its destruction. It turned out that the larger, engineered salmon were more attractive to mates during reproduction, but because of unexpected physiological havoc caused by the new genes, there was one-third greater die-off in the offspring of the gene-altered fish. This stood the concept of evolution on its head. It was survival of the unfittest. The engineered fish were triumphant in dominating reproduction, but they were destroying the species as they reproduced. When the researchers looked at the terrible reproductive arithmetic, they calculated that the release of only 60 of these genetically engineered salmon into the environment could result in the extinction of a native species of 60,000 salmon in just 40 generations.

It is important to realize that once the salmon engineered with the Trojan genes escape or are released, they cannot be recalled or eliminated. Chemical pollution most often dilutes over time, but biological pollution such as that caused by these engineered salmon is irreversible. The altered salmon, once in rivers or the ocean, will reproduce, mutate, and disseminate. Their polluting power will only gain with time. Extinction of the wild salmon will be impossible to halt.

Concrete steps such as filing law suits, protecting habitat, and staging protests are critical in protecting salmon, and nature itself, from the onslaught of the demands of capital, technology, and the market. It is becoming ever more evident, however, that these and similar actions will not be sufficient in and of themselves to generate the paradigm shift to a new Earth-centered economics.

The repeated refrains of the silver salmon’s cycle and journey vibrate in me still. They have not left me, nor will they. The silvers have become actual and symbolic companions, both comforting and inspiring. Since my first encounter with them many years ago I have often returned to the Tsiu and nearby wilderness streams to be with the cohos for the mystery of their seasonal life-and-death journey (a time that includes my own birthday). Despite the frightening realities our current economic and technological systems have brought us and them, the salmon continue to teach me calmness and courage in my search, no longer for perfection or progress but for completeness and a life-giving return journey. I understand why they have so often attained the highest place in the hierarchy of native Alaskan totems. They have become for me, an often disillusioned child of Christian culture, both a sacrament (something that embodies the sacred) and a lesson about the cyclical journey of giving one’s life so others may live.

*Andrew Kimbrell is an internationally recognized writer, an activist, and public interest lawyer. He founded and is Executive Director of the Center for Food Safety. As an attorney, Kimbrell has successfully challenged federal agencies in several historic court cases. He initiated the court challenge that resulted in a U.S. Supreme Court victory forcing, for the first time, EPA regulation of greenhouse gases and their impact on climate change. He also pioneered the legal strategy that led to the Supreme Court ruling that DNA is not patentable due to being a “product of nature.” Through his leadership at CFS, Kimbrell has been at the forefront of legal challenges to genetically engineered crops and lawsuits forcing FDA to adopt new food safety regulations.*

## NIH STUDY FINDS CELL PHONE/SMART METER RADIATION CAUSES BRAIN & HEART CANCERS

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) under the National Institutes of Health has completed the largest-ever animal (rats and mice) study on nonionizing radiation and cancer. Partial results released on May 26th confirm whole body exposures to low level radiofrequency radiation (RFR) of the type emitted by cell phones, smart meters and other wireless devices and within currently allowable safety limits, are the “*likely cause*” of brain and heart cancers in these animals, according to Dr. John Bucher, Associate Director of the NTP.

The \$25 million dollar study planned since 1999 showed one in twelve (12) male rats (8.3%) developed either malignant cancer (brain and rare heart tumors) or pre-cancerous lesions that can lead to cancer. Tumors called schwannomas were induced in the heart, and in the same kind of brain cells that have led to acoustic neuromas seen in human studies. The NTP says it is important to release these completed findings now given the implications to global health. No cancers occurred in the control group.

Dr. Lennart Hardell, MD, PhD of Sweden’s Orebro University and an expert witness in the Maine Smart Meter Health Investigation says “(T)he animal study confirms our findings in epidemiological studies of an increased risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma among people that use wireless phones, both cell phones and cordless phones (DECT). Acoustic neuroma is a type of Schwannoma, so interestingly this study confirms findings in humans of increased risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma. In 2013 we called for upgrading the risk in humans to Group 1, the agent is carcinogenic to humans. It is now time to re-evaluate both the cancer risk and other potential health effects in humans from radiofrequency radiation and also inform the public,” says Hardell. “This NTP evidence is greatly strengthening the evidence of risk, is sufficient to reclassify cell phone radiation as a known cancer-causing agent, and confirms the inadequacy of existing public safety limits.”

Dr. Christopher Portier, formerly with the NTP commented this is not just an associated finding—but that the relationship between radiation exposure and cancer is clear. “*I would call it a causative study, absolutely. They controlled everything in the study. It’s [the cancer] because of the exposure. This is by far—far and away—the most carefully done cell phone bioassay, a biological assessment. This is a classic study that is done for trying to understand cancers in humans*”.

We have written in Merrymeeting News since 2011 about the dangers of radiofrequency radiation from wireless devices, particularly smart meters which bring exposures to rural Maine. Birds, bees, other insects and mammals all show adverse responses to low-level electromagnetic field exposures. As levels of “electrosmog” grow with wireless proliferation not only from land sources but now also space-based platforms, the harbinger of an “Electronic Silent Spring” should alarm anyone who cares about our wildlife and civilization, much the same as Rachel Carson’s alarm did in bringing the effects of pesticide exposure to the public eye.

Dr. Jerry Phillips, PhD, is biochemist and director of the Excel Science Center at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. An educator and research scientist, Phillips conducted Motorola-funded research into the potential health impacts of cell phones during the 1990s while he was with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs’ Pettis VA Medical Center in Loma Linda, California. Phillips and his colleagues looked at the effects of different radiofrequency signals on rats, and on cells in a dish. Phillips also testified for health advocates in Maine’s smart meter investigation.

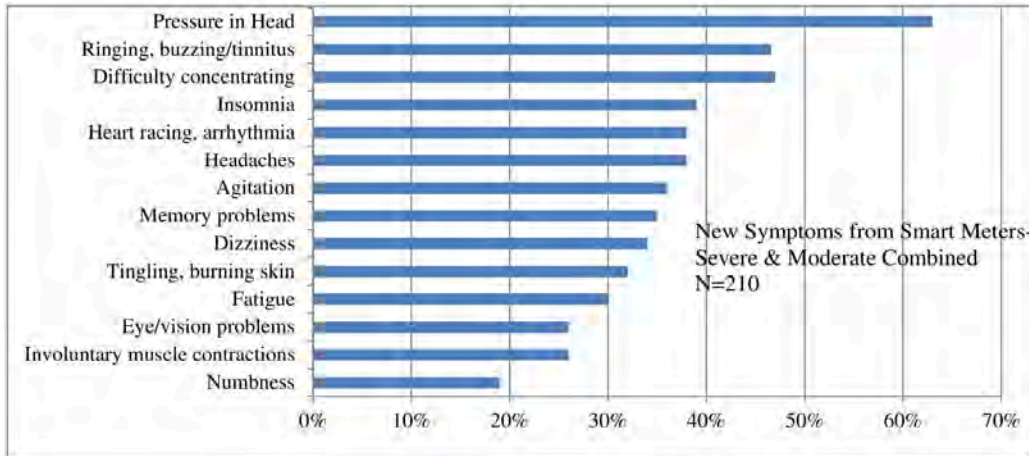
“The most troublesome finding to Motorola at the time is that these radiofrequency signals could interact with living tissues, which is what we saw in the rats,” he said in a recent [Scientific American](#) interview, adding:

*“But you have to realize that this issue opens up a much bigger can of worms than cell phones. If this radiation, this form of energy can interact with biological tissue then it’s going to reopen a lot of what were supposedly settled issues regarding the safety of wireless communications. If we’re going to be bathed in a whole new electromagnetic environment, how safe is it?”*

While cancers from RFR are certainly of great concern, perhaps of greater concern are debilitating non-cancer symptoms disorienting and causing avoidance behavior and other biological and behavioral responses in wildlife and humans. In people,

## NTP STUDY (CONTINUED)

relationships have commonly been stressed and destroyed, jobs have been lost and homes of many years sold or abandoned as a result of sensitivities to RFR. Consider if you suffer any or a number of the common RFR symptoms found in an international survey of those affected by smart meters as shown in this chart:



Conrad & Friedman, 2013. Smart Meter Health Effects Survey & Report

Smart meters in particular have sensitized many to any wireless device including routers and cell phones. The inability to use these common tools severely inhibits folks in their personal and economic lives. Their ability to live normal lives in the 21st century has been severely compromised immediately versus 10-30 year latency periods typical in cancer development. This change in ability to use these devices is directly correlated to smart meter exposure.

The suffering and the social and economic effects of chronic debilitating symptoms victims have experienced since smart meter exposure simply cannot be ignored, and provides ample evidence there is something about smart meters (evidence suggests the RF from up to 170,000 transmissions/day is conducted on home wiring) causing extreme harm to at least some, and possibly eventually all persons. While there is obviously only a portion of our population manifesting acute electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS) symptoms now (the canaries), and even fewer recognizing their source, we are all being exposed and are all susceptible.

*"This is a game changer, there is no question,"* said Dr. David Carpenter, MD, PhD, director of the Institute for Health and the Environment at the University of Albany and also an expert witness in Maine. *"It confirms what we have been seeing for many years —though now we have evidence in animals as well as in humans."* Quoted in *Microwave News*, Carpenter went on to add, *"The NTP has the credibility of the federal government. It will be very difficult for the naysayers to deny the association any longer."*

## KENNEBEC AND ANDROSCOGGIN PROPOSED CRITICAL HABITAT FOR ATLANTIC STURGEON

NOAA Fisheries announced June 2, two proposed rules designating critical habitat for five distinct population segments [DPS] of federally listed Atlantic sturgeon. The proposed areas provide important protected river habitats for the threatened Gulf of Maine population segment and the endangered population segments of the New York Bight, Chesapeake Bay, Carolina and South Atlantic. NOAA Fisheries listed the Atlantic sturgeon under the Endangered Species Act in 2012. The two local designations include the Kennebec to Lockwood dam in Waterville and the Androscoggin to the Brunswick-Topsham dam.

The ESA requires NOAA Fisheries [formerly and often still known as the National Marine Fisheries Service or NMFS] designate critical habitat when a species is listed as threatened or endangered. Under the ESA, critical habitat is defined as geographic areas occupied by the species, and containing features essential to the conservation of that species. Critical habitat can also include geographical areas that are not currently occupied by the species, but that are essential to its conservation, historical habitat for example.

Critical habitat does not create preserves or refuges. Instead, when a federal agency is carrying out funding or authorizing an activity that may affect the critical habitat, the federal agency works with NOAA NOAA Fisheries to avoid or minimize



## ATLANTIC STURGEON (CONTINUED)



*Photo credit - NOAA Fisheries*

potential impacts to the species' habitat. The activity of the federal agency may need to be modified to avoid destroying or adversely modifying the critical habitat.

Shortnose sturgeon, smaller, relative to the threatened Atlantic sturgeon, are listed as endangered but are more abundant in the Merrymeeting Bay estuary. Sturgeon evolved over 200 million years ago. The species has been drastically diminished by over-fishing, toxics, habitat loss and dredging.

## SPRING BAY DAY

May 17th dawned a spectacular Spring Bay Day at Chop Pt. School with blue skies and great temperatures. Students from Pittston, Chop Pt. and for the first time since consolidation of their schools, Brunswick, congregated at this lovely site to have fun learning about "things Bay" while getting their hands and feet dirty. Highlights included Angela Kimber's Found Art session located right at the Chops being treated to an eagle from the new nest on West Chop Pt. catching a fish in front of them and a seal popping up to check student art works. Although, perhaps it was looking a bit further up the hill to where Lynda Doughty and Dominique Walk from Marine Mammals of Maine taught a session on marine mammal rescue!



Meanwhile over on the east side of the Point students tried their hands at beach seining with Nate Gray and caught a male stickleback in courtship colors while up on the grassy knoll, mud flew in the perennial favorite, watershed modeling taught by Steve Eagles and Kent Cooper. Also on the grass Kathleen McGee, taking a break [not really!] from her awesome job of scheduling students, chaperones and guides with classes for the day, spoke with students about anadromous and catadromous fish using the Bay for spawning and nursery habitat and then coached kids in the ancient practice of gyotaku or fish printing, using our custom school of rubber anadromous species, alewives, blueback herring, American shad, Atlantic salmon, rainbow smelt and striped bass.

Without our volunteers the day couldn't work. Thanks so much to our guides: Betsy Steen, Leslie Anderson, Kathleen McGee, Kent Cooper, Steve Eagles, Steve Musica, Angela Kimber, Kerry Hardy, Geri Vistein, Jamie Silvestri, Nate Gray, Tom Weddle, Grant Connors, Lynda Doughty, Dominique Walk, Tina and Hannah Goodman, Blaine Carter, Cathy Reynolds, Helen Watts, George Sergeant, Mark Gershman and Amanda Troxell.

Chaperones: Eleanor Wilson, Tom Walling, Bob Fesler, Dana Cary, Jen Jones, Kennon Wilson, Kathie Duncan, David Whittlesey, Judith Clarke, Tina Phillips, Anne Harwood, Bert Singer, Carole Sargent, Tom Foote, David Hammond, Jeff Sebell, Martha Spiess, Joan McDuff, Madelyn Jones-Cressy, Tom Hughes, and Bob Goldman.

Lunch and Critter Wranglers: Joan Llorente and Martin McDonough

And special thanks to our wonderful hosts at Chop Pt. School and to Wild Oats for the fantastic lunch wraps!



# WE NEED YOU! PLEASE SUPPORT OUR IMPORTANT WORK

## FOMB Leadership

Our accomplishments are due to the hard work of dedicated volunteers, especially those who serve on our committees. If you want to get involved and serve, please contact the committee chair or Kathleen McGee. We always welcome member input and we'd love for you to join us!

### Steering Committee

Ed Friedman, Chair (Bowdoinham)  
Nate Gray, Treasurer (Freeport)  
Tom Walling, Secretary (Bowdoinham)  
Steve Musica (Richmond)

### Education Committee

Betsy Steen, Co-Chair, 666-3468  
Tom Walling, Co-Chair, 666-5837

### Conservation and Stewardship Committee

Chair Vacancy

### Membership and Fundraising Committee

Nate Gray, Chair, 446-8870

### Research and Advocacy Committee

Ed Friedman, Chair, 666-3372

### Coordinator/Organizer

Kathleen McGee, 666-1118

Friends of Merrymeeting Bay • PO Box 233 • Richmond, Maine 04357

### Membership Levels

- |   |   |                                     |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000+ Sturgeon  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 Striped Bass | <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 Smelt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 American Eel | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Shad         | <input type="checkbox"/> Other      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 Wild Salmon  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 Alewife       |                                     |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal    | <input type="checkbox"/> Send information about volunteer opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Member | <input type="checkbox"/> I would like a sticker                         |

☐ \$7 Enclosed (optional) for a copy of *Conservation Options: A Guide for Maine Land Owners* [\$5 for book, \$2 for postage].



Thanks to Will Zell and Zellous.org for newsletter layout.

## OUTSIDE 2016!

**ALL PROGRAMS ARE FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

- July 9** Bird Sounds Walk with Will Broussard - Bowdoinham, 7 - 9am, Call: Ed Friedman at 666-3372
- July 17** Forest Insect Walk with Cathy Reynolds - Topsham, 1 - 3:00 pm, Call: Ed Friedman at 666-3372
- Aug 18** Mushroom Walk with Michaelene Mulvey - Dresden, 6 pm, Call: Ed Friedman at 666-3372
- Aug 23** Little Swan Island Evening Paddle with Warren Whitney - Richmond, 5:30 - 7:30 pm, Warren Whitney at 666-3376
- Sep 16** Swan Island Outings with Jay Robbins\*(\$8 Island Fee)\* - Richmond, 9:00 am - 1 pm, Call: Jay Robbins at 737-2239
- Sep 18** Swan Island Circumnavigation by Boat with Jay Robbins
- \*( \$ Island Donation Appreciated)\* - Richmond, 3:15 pm - 5:30 pm, Call: Jay Robbins at 737-2239

**PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED.** To register for a program or for questions, please call the contact number for each individual trip.

**PADDLERS PLEASE NOTE:** Participants must bring own boat and possess at least intermediate paddling skills. PFDs required.



Friends of Merrymeeting Bay  
P.O. Box 233  
Richmond, ME 04357

Return Service Requested

NON-PROFIT  
ORGAINIZATION

**PAID**  
PERMIT NO. 1  
Dresden, ME

Printed on Genesis Writing. 100% Recycled, 100% post-consumer waste, processed chlorine-free.

## Spring Bay Day, A good time was had by all!



*Beach Seining and Marine Mammals - Photo Credit: Ed Friedman*



# Wireless technologies, non-ionizing electromagnetic fields and children: Identifying and reducing health risks

Devra Davis, PhD, MPH,<sup>a,b,\*</sup> Linda Birnbaum, PhD,<sup>c,#</sup> Paul Ben-Ishai, PhD,<sup>d</sup>  
Hugh Taylor, MD,<sup>e,h</sup> Meg Sears, MEng, PhD,<sup>f</sup> Tom Butler, PhD, MSc,<sup>g</sup> and  
Theodora Scarato, MSW<sup>b</sup>

Children today are conceived and live in a sea of wireless radiation that did not exist when their parents were born. The launch of the digital age continues to transform the capacity to respond to emergencies and extend global communications. At the same time that this increasingly ubiquitous technology continues to alter the nature of commerce, medicine, transport and modern life overall, its varied and changing forms have not been evaluated for their biological or environmental impacts. Standards for evaluating radiation from numerous wireless devices were first set in 1996 to avoid heating tissue and remain unchanged since then in the U.S. and many other nations. A wide range of evidence indicates that there are numerous non-thermal effects from wireless radiation on reproduction, development, and chronic illness. Many widely used devices such as phones and tablets function as two-way microwave radios, sending and receiving various frequencies of information-carrying microwave radiation on multiple simultaneously operating antennas. Expert groups advising governments on this matter do not agree on the best approaches to be taken. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends limited screen time for children under the age of two, but more than half of all toddlers regularly have contact with screens, often without parental engagement. Young children of parents who frequently use devices as a form of childcare can

experience delays in speech acquisition and bonding, while older children report feelings of disappointment due to 'technoference'—parental distraction due to technology. Children who begin using devices early in life can become socially, psychologically and physically addicted to the technology and experience withdrawal upon cessation. We review relevant experimental, epidemiological and clinical evidence on biological and other impacts of currently used wireless technology, including advice to include key questions at pediatric wellness checkups from infancy to young adulthood. We conclude that consistent with advice in pediatric radiology, an approach that recommends that microwave radiation exposures be As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) seems sensible and prudent, and that an independently-funded training, research and monitoring program should be carried out on the long term physical and psychological impacts of rapidly changing technological milieu, including ways to mitigate impacts through modifications in hardware and software. Current knowledge of electrosensitivity indicates the importance of reducing wireless exposures especially in schools and health care settings.

*Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care 2023; 53:101374*

**Abbreviations:** EMF, Electro-magnetic field; EMR, Electromagnetic Radiation; FCC, Federal Communications Commission (U.S.A.); ICNIRP, International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection; IEEE, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; MF, Magnetic field; GSM, Global System for Mobile Communications; RFR, Radiofrequency radiation; SAR, Specific Absorption Rate (a measurement of the rate at which energy is absorbed into particular tissues, when exposed to RFR); SAM, Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (a physical model used to estimate SAR, based on a 220 pound male with a 12 pound head); HPG, Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Gonadal axis; HSP, Heat Shock Proteins; ORSAA, Oceania Radio Frequency Scientific Advisory Association; DECT, Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications; ICBE-EMF, International Commission on the Biological Effects of Electromagnetic Fields; ELF-EMF, Extremely Low Frequency Electromagnetic Fields (0 – 3 kHz); CDMA, Code Division Multiple Access; UMTS, Universal Mobile Telecommunications System; LTE, Long Term Evolution; ROS, Reactive Oxygen Species

From the <sup>a</sup>Medicine, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey; <sup>b</sup>Environmental Health Trust, Teton Village, WY, USA; <sup>c</sup>National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and National Toxicology Program, Scholar in Residence, Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, USA; <sup>d</sup>Department of Physics, Ariel University, Israel; <sup>e</sup>Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT USA; <sup>f</sup>Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Prevent Cancer Now, Ottawa, Canada; <sup>g</sup>University College, Cork, Ireland; and <sup>h</sup>Department of Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Biology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA.

\*Corresponding author

E-mail: [ddavis@ehtrust.org](mailto:ddavis@ehtrust.org)

*Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care* 2023;53:101374  
1538-5442/\$ - see front matter

© 2023 Published by Elsevier Inc.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpped.2023.101374>

<sup>#</sup>This research was conducted by retired Director of the National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences, Linda S Birnbaum PhD in her personal capacity. The opinions expressed in this article are the author's own and do not reflect the view of the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Health and Human Services, or the United States government.

## Introduction. Children's exposures to wireless radiation are increasing rapidly

**W**e live in the age of technological wonder, where the ability to respond to emergencies, engage in routine commerce, and even conduct warfare has been radically altered by wireless communications. At the same time, we are also in an age of technological imperatives; that is, the fact that something *can* technically be done has been misconstrued as an argument that this *should be done*, i.e., in favor of implementing that technology. Parents understand that—just because you *can* go skateboarding without a helmet and other protective equipment does not mean that is a *good* idea. From wireless baby monitors to the iPad potty for toddlers learning to use the toilet, Wi-Fi Barbie, tablets and cell phones, today's infants, toddlers, young children, and adolescents are surrounded by wireless technologies. None has been tested for their impacts on children. Especially when used at early stages of life these devices can interfere with social development, learning, and socialization. They also can have lifelong and potentially irreversible adverse biological effects.

"Children are not little adults and are disproportionately impacted by all environmental exposures, including cell phone radiation." American Academy of Pediatrics to the Federal Communications Commission (2013)<sup>1</sup>

Cell phones, tablets, and laptops typically operate as two-way microwave radios sending and receiving radiofrequency radiation (RFR) to and from internal and external antennas. Unchanged since 1996, RFR exposure standards for the use and operation of cell phones and other wireless devices rest on a crude physical model using an empty plastic ball for the head into which homogenous fluid is poured; this uniform medium cannot reflect the different densities and electromagnetic properties of developing physiology, morphology and tissues at

different ages, and the greater vulnerability of infants, toddlers, and children. Health based standards have never been developed to take into account the vastly different technologies, uses and users employing devices today.

Although cellular communication systems and wireless technologies have demonstrated numerous direct benefits to society, they can also pose risks to the health and safety of the billions who are exposed to unnecessary levels of RFR throughout the life span. As demonstrated in this review, given the substantial experimental, epidemiological and clinical evidence that current levels of wireless radiation can be harmful, especially to the young, we concur with those experts who counsel that policies should be governed by the concept of ALARA—as low as reasonably achievable—while research continues to evolve.

The guiding principle of radiation safety, ALARA

means avoiding exposure to radiation that does not have a direct benefit to you, even if the dose is small.<sup>2</sup>

The guiding principle of radiation safety is "ALARA". ALARA stands for "as low as reasonably achievable". ALARA means avoiding exposure to radiation that does not have a direct benefit to you, even if the dose is small.<sup>2</sup>

For more than a decade the American Academy of Pediatrics<sup>3</sup> and the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry<sup>4</sup> advised that children age two and under have no screen time, yet infant and toddler use of devices is skyrocketing. That advice has now been modified to allow parentally supervised video calls for ages 18 to 24 months. The Pew Research Foundation surveyed parents in 2020 and 2021 and

found that 8 out of 10 parents of a child who was age 11 or younger (81%) said their child had ever used a tablet computer in 2021 up from 68% in 2020<sup>5</sup>; 71% said their child had used a smartphone in 2021 (See Fig. 1). More recent numbers are sure to be higher, as the pandemic has led to increased reliance on digital

---

***The guiding principle of radiation safety is "ALARA". ALARA stands for "as low as reasonably achievable". ALARA means avoiding exposure to radiation that does not have a direct benefit to you, even if the dose is small.<sup>2</sup>***

---

---

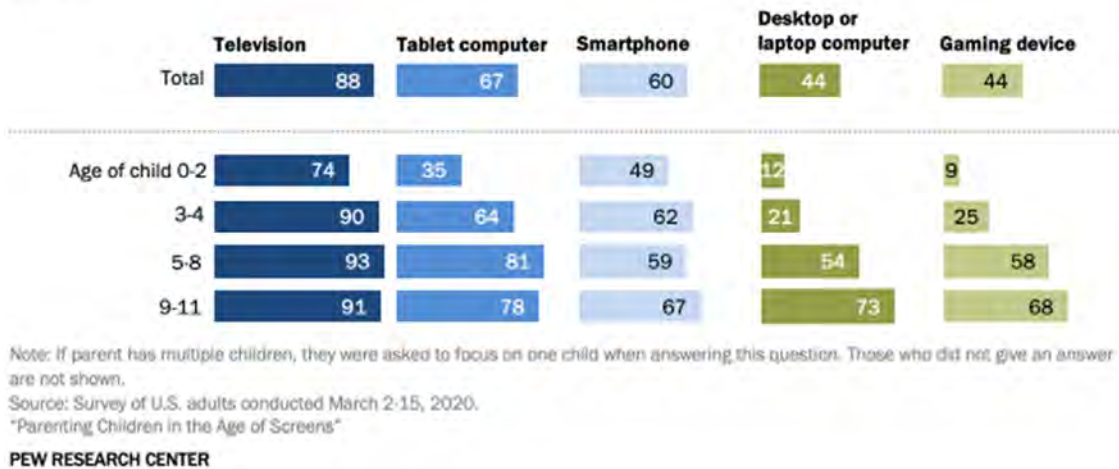
***"Children are not little adults and are disproportionately impacted by all environmental exposures, including cell phone radiation." American Academy of Pediatrics to the Federal Communications Commission (2013)<sup>1</sup>***

---



## Children's engagement with certain types of digital devices varies widely by age

% of U.S. parents of a child age 11 or younger who say that, as far as they know, their child ever uses or interacts with a ...



**Fig. 1.** Children's engagement with digital devices Survey 2020 by PEW Research Center. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

devices. Reports of serious behavioral problems including problems with self-control, socialization, language acquisition and the like have been associated with device addiction; and internet gaming disorder is on the rise in all age groups.<sup>6</sup>

Decades of research on RFR (including microwaves) indicate that everyday exposure to wireless devices can impact the physical, emotional and psychological health and well-being of adults and children.<sup>7</sup> A growing number of independent researchers find that while regulators, such as the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation (ICNIRP) currently consider "low-level" exposures safe; these levels do in fact place children's endocrine, reproductive, and immune systems at risk. These current regulatory limits are based on the assumption that over-heating by high power RFR is the only established health effect to be avoided. Nevertheless, numerous studies find that nonthermal levels of RFR can cause major adverse effects such as induction of reactive oxygen species (ROS), DNA damage, cardiomyopathy, carcinogenicity, sperm damage, memory damage, and neurological effects.<sup>8</sup> As with many other chemical and physical hazards, there is evidence indicating that greater detrimental impacts take place when exposures occur during critical phases of growth and development, including pregnancy.<sup>9</sup>

Since the 1990s, member states of the European Union and the FCC have looked to the ICNIRP<sup>10</sup> and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)<sup>11</sup> for risk assessments and guidance on occupational and public exposure to RFR from all sources. These groups assume that only thermal effects (excessive heating) are to be avoided. In contrast, the International Commission on Biological Effects of Electromagnetic Fields (ICBE-EMF)<sup>12</sup> and the Oceania Radiofrequency Scientific Assessment Association (ORSAA),<sup>13,14</sup> among others, reject the assumptions on which ICNIRP relies, providing detailed grounds for their positions.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, the former editor-in-chief of the journal *Bioelectromagnetics*<sup>16</sup> contends that standards for evaluating wireless phones and other devices have not kept pace with developments in technology finding that nonthermal effects do occur and therefore current FCC standards do not protect public health.

Regulations on both sides of the Atlantic have in common that they are founded on risk assessments conducted in the 1980s and early 1990s by industry scientists and their affiliates in the IEEE. Despite a considerable weight of evidence indicating serious biological and environmental impacts of nonthermal levels of RFR, the FCC and the ICNIRP risk assessments of non-ionizing radiation from phones and other devices have remained unchanged for decades.



Several thousand apps have been developed for infants and toddlers to use on phones, watches and tablets with no research on their long-term physical or psychological impacts.

When phones were first brought to market, children's cell phone use was unheard of. Today children are exposed to wireless radiation from cell phones as well as numerous sources in their homes, child care settings and schools as shown in Fig. 2. Several thousand apps have been developed for infants and toddlers to use on phones, watches and tablets with no research on their long-term physical or psychological impacts. (Fig. 2)

This article assembles key scientific information regarding why and how to reduce wireless exposures to the young, including limiting prenatal and neonatal exposures. The latest scientific and clinical studies on the biological impacts of wireless radiation and

***Several thousand apps have been developed for infants and toddlers to use on phones, watches and tablets with no research on their long-term physical or psychological impacts.***

models of exposure are considered briefly in terms of unexplained trends in cancer, autism spectrum disorder, learning difficulties, attention deficit, behavioral and psychiatric disorders, and other increasing pediatric disorders. Finally, health professional and U.S. national policy developments

aimed at protecting children from inappropriate and harmful exposures are presented, with specific recommendations and practices for safer use of technologies.

## Electromagnetic radiation and biological effects

Radio communications lie at the heart of the cell phone and wireless radiation revolution via electromagnetic "radio waves" or RFR.



**Fig. 2.** Sources of wireless radiofrequency radiation in the home.

## Electromagnetism

The theory of electromagnetism emerged in 1865 when James Clerk Maxwell unified Ampère's work on electricity, and Faraday's and others' work on magnetism into one unified theory.<sup>17,18</sup>

Simply put, an electric charge or the movement of electric charge (in electric currents through wires and devices) influences other charges or electrical currents at a distance. The influence, called a "field," results from attractive and repulsive forces between electrical charges. Positive and negative charges attract, while two charges of the same sign are forced apart. Of particular importance is how an oscillating charge creates a field that likewise oscillates, and this disturbance (called "radiation") propagates outward as a wave. Imagine a child flicking a skipping rope—the 'flick' propagates down the rope in the same fashion as the electric field propagates in the form of a wave. The theory was experimentally confirmed in 1887 by Heinrich Hertz.<sup>19,20</sup>

The duality of a wave is illustrated in Fig. 3. The oscillation can be described as a sine wave that depends both on the time and place of observation. The top frame of the Figure depicts the oscillation of the wave as seen by an observer standing in one place and looking over a period of time. One can imagine standing near the ocean and staring at a buoy as it undulates up and down as waves pass below. The bottom panel looks the same but depicts how at one instant in time the waves would look at every spot. Rather like standing on the same spot near the ocean and surveying open sea and all the waves before you. The characteristic features of the wave are its amplitude,  $A$ , its wavelength,  $\lambda$  (the distance between two sequential peaks) and its frequency,  $f$  (the number of oscillations per second, measured as Hertz [Hz] or reciprocal seconds [ $s^{-1}$ ]). The relationship between these parameters, the cyclic frequency,  $\omega$ , and the wavenumber,  $k$ , are illustrated in the Figure. Most importantly the multiplication of the frequency with the wavelength equals the speed of propagation,  $c$ .

Maxwell's theory predicted that the speed of light (visible light is a form of electromagnetic radiation) would be constant at 186,000 miles per second, confirming a measurement first made on earth (rather than by astronomical estimation as done by Ole Rømer and published in 1676<sup>21</sup>) by Hippolyte Fizeau in 1848.<sup>22</sup>

The frequencies of oscillation of electromagnetic waves can range from fractions of Hertz (a slow

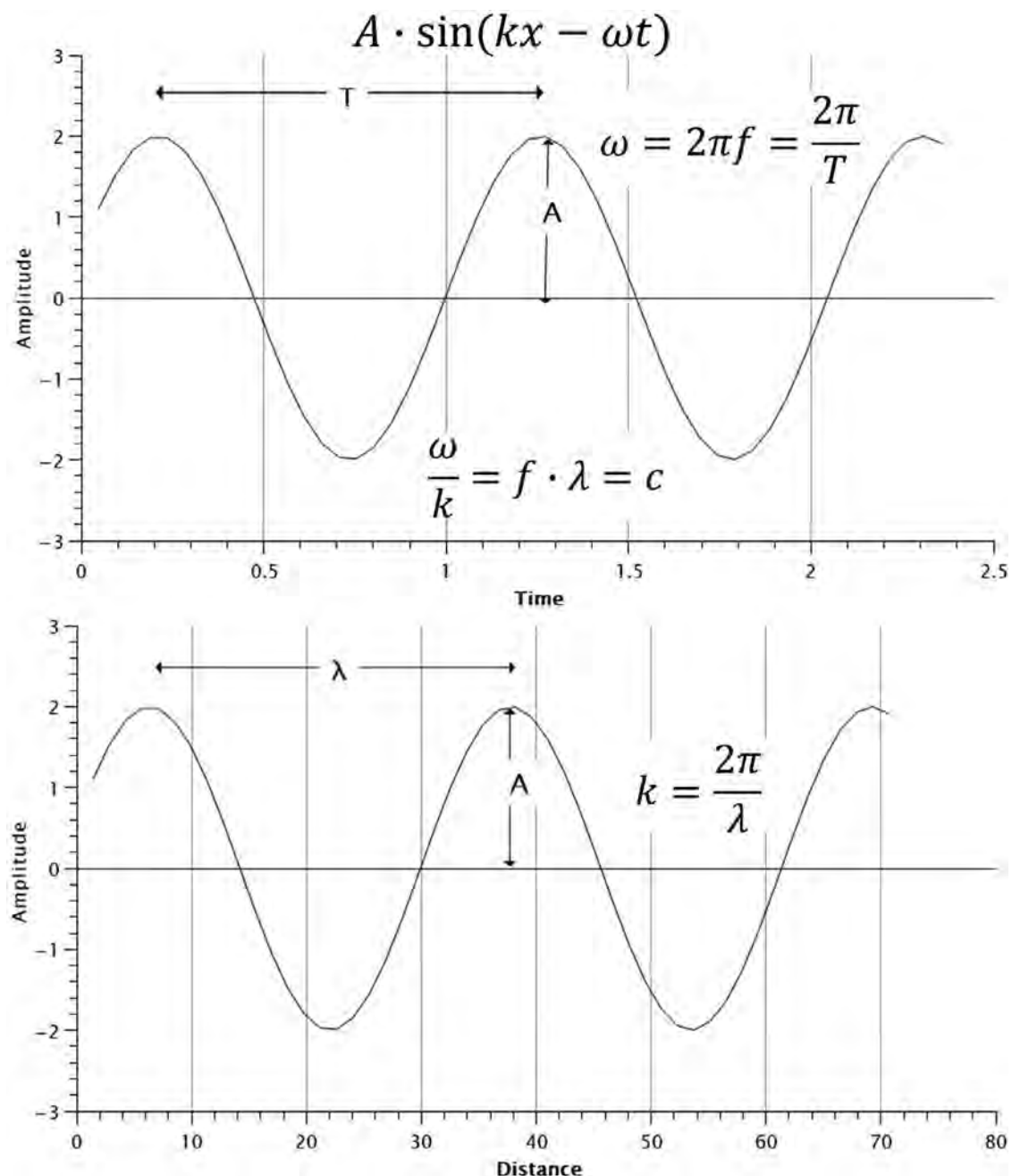
variation in field strength taking more than a second to complete) to billions of times a second. Each frequency can be exploited technologically in different ways and this is generally represented by the Electromagnetic Spectrum.

## The electromagnetic spectrum

Physicians utilize electromagnetic radiation (EMR) in many forms. High-frequency, ionizing EMR is employed for diagnosis (e.g., X-ray and CAT scan imaging) and treatment (e.g., gamma-knife and other ionizing radiation treatments for cancer; non-ionizing ultraviolet radiation provides treatment of skin conditions such as psoriasis; infrared radiation is applied in physiotherapy and intensive care), while pulsed EMR are increasingly used in orthopedics and physical therapy. The electromagnetic spectrum includes visible light that forms a sliver of the spectrum (Fig. 4), with much of the remaining parts being invisible.

In public health, strong health and safety guidelines proscribe exposing infants and young children to the sun's rays beyond limited exposures. The problematic rays are found in the sun's ultraviolet (UV) light in the UVA and UVB frequency bands. While UVB is traditionally associated with direct DNA damage that leads to melanoma or less malignant forms of skin cancer, recent evidence indicates that UVA plays a greater role than previously assumed in the onset of skin cancers and can affect the immune system and other organs as well.<sup>23</sup> Other parts of the spectrum, especially that of blue light at 440 nanometers are used for their biological impacts on the skin to treat hyperbilirubinemia<sup>24</sup> by stimulating the production of di-hydroxy-vitamin D in the liver in jaundiced newborns. Untreated, the syndrome can result in bilirubin concentrations that can cause acute bilirubin encephalopathy and kernicterus—a permanent disabling neurologic condition. Blue light<sup>25</sup> is also known to interfere with sleep by impeding the production of melatonin, a natural hormone released by the pineal gland that is a potent anti-oxidant and free radical scavenger produced by sleeping in darkness.

Returning to the use of the spectrum for communication, the ability to transmit a travelling electrical field across space cannot itself establish a communication channel. For that to take place, information must be encoded into that transmission. The ability to code information on EMF was what Guglielmo Marconi



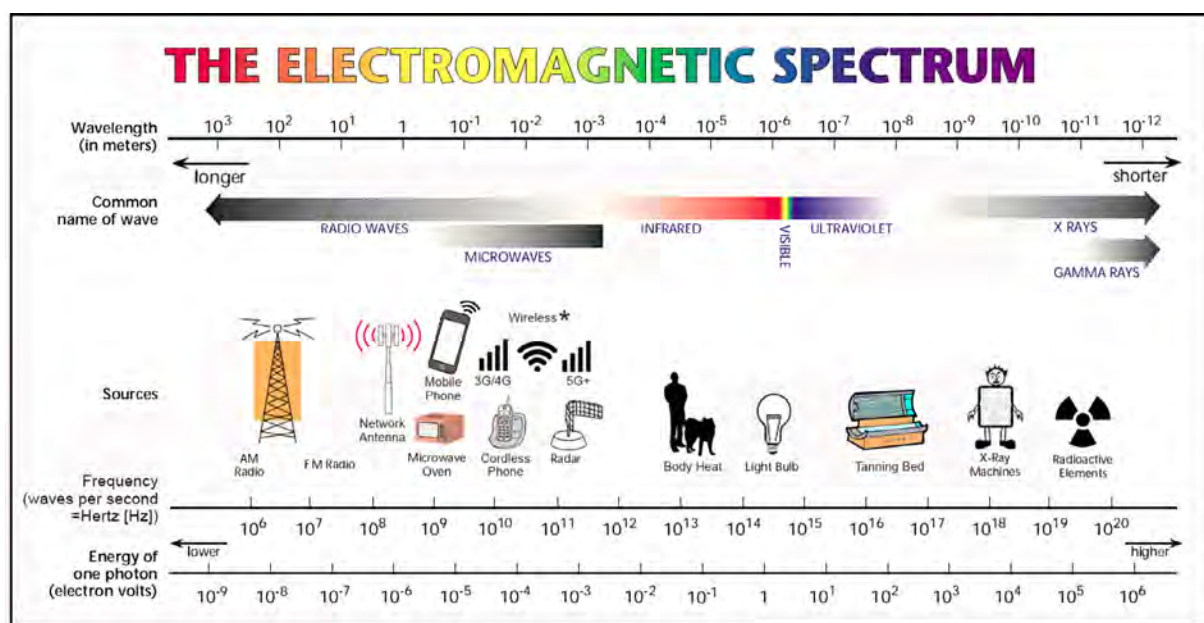
**Fig. 3.** Mathematical description of a continuous wave as a sine function.  $A$  is the amplitude of the oscillation,  $f$  is the frequency,  $T$  is the time period for one complete oscillation,  $\omega$  is the cyclic frequency ( $\omega = 2\pi f$ ) and  $k$  is the wave number.

demonstrated in 1897<sup>26</sup> with his first transatlantic radio transmission.

## Signals

The easiest way to encode information onto EMF is to turn the transmission on and off—Morse code in

other words. Making a spark earned early Morse Code operators the moniker, “Sparky.” Dots and dashes (a “digital” mode of communication) are comparable to the ones and zeros at the root of modern computing. More information can be transmitted by a careful modulation of the amplitude of the signal in proportion to the modulation of a sound, be it someone’s



**Fig. 4.** Electromagnetic Spectrum

\* Cellular and cordless phones; computers, laptops, tablets and peripheral equipment; antennae, Wi-Fi, access points and drones; monitors (e.g. security, medical, for babies); toys and entertainment systems; “smart” utility meters and appliances; control systems (e.g. indoor climate or lighting); “wearables”; power transfer/battery charging stations; and more. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

voice or music. This scheme, known as amplitude-modulated (AM) radio, dominated early radio and television broadcasts. However, there is a drawback with such a scheme in that only one operator can use the same radio frequency at a time. For two-way AM communication either, each side must wait for the other to stop and ‘release’ the frequency (hence the use of ‘over’ by radio operators) or there must be different carrier frequencies for each channel.

The first generation of cellular phones were little more than AM radio handsets working with 2 channel communication (by using a protocol known as Frequency Division Multiple Access<sup>27</sup> (FDMA) and transmitting to an antenna connected to the telephone network, often using relatively high powers of EMF, up to 5 Watts. Their transmissions could be famously picked up by ham radio operators, as the future King of England discovered to his chagrin, when an intimate conversation between then Prince Charles and his paramour, Mrs. Camilla Parker-Bowles was recorded by a scanner enthusiast.<sup>28</sup> Continuous analogue signals dominated telephone signals via copper wires that knitted together cities and countries, radio and television broadcasts right up until the early 1990s.

To overcome problems of limited exchange, and avoid interference and the embarrassment of royals,

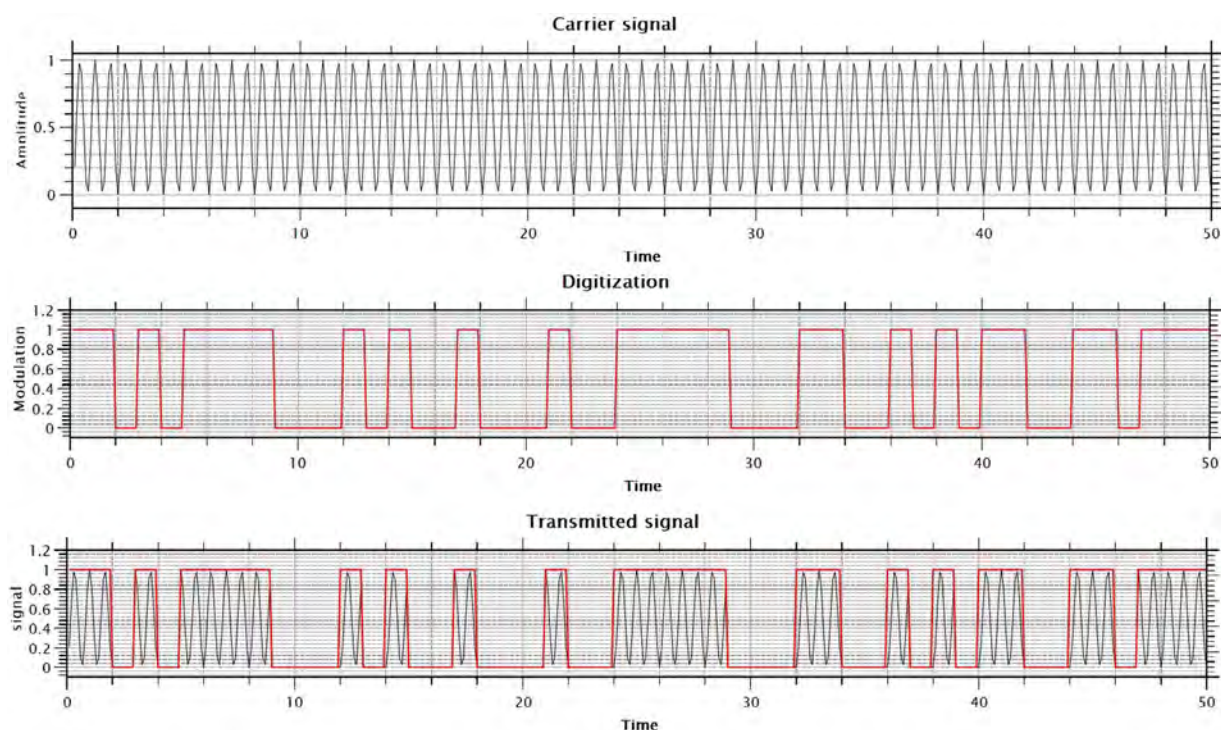
digital forms of transmission were introduced. The simplest form of digitization is to modulate a carrier signal, transmitting at a set frequency by multiplying it by zero or one. This is illustrated in Fig. 5.

The first panel in the Figure shows the base sinusoidal signal and is known as the “carrier frequency”. The second panel is a digitization that turns on or off the signal. The bottom panel is the result of multiplying the two together, resulting in bursts - pulses- of transmission. A receiver tuned to the carrier frequency will translate the red envelope into ones and zeros, resulting in a digital series and information.

### *The increase in exposure to electromagnetic radiation*

The quantity of data transmitted wirelessly and its associated radiation have increased many orders of magnitude since the inception of TV and radio programming. Rather than weekly anticipation of seeing a star on the Ed Sullivan Show or the next stage of a sitcom, we can now enjoy instant gratification with binge-watching, and endless offerings on many platforms, with important environmental implications,<sup>29</sup> including significantly increased energy and greenhouse gas emissions.





**Fig. 5.** A simple illustration of how a continuous carrier wave can be transformed into a pulsed signal for digital transmission. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Since the inception of the mobile telephone age (the first commercial cellphone hit the marketplace in 1983<sup>30</sup>) 40 years ago there have been 5 generations of technological advances (see Table 1) culminating in the last 5<sup>th</sup> Generation (5G) Mobile networks. Each generation has led to consequent increases in exposure to EMR.<sup>31</sup> One often trumpeted claim is that the latest 5G networks will in fact be greener and reduce exposure levels. However, in discussing the energy implications of 5G rollouts, López-Pérez et al. noted in a recent survey that a 5G network may consume over 140% more energy than an equivalent 4G network.<sup>32</sup> Additionally, there is no corroborated evidence that 5G networks will reduce exposures. There are number of studies indicating the opposite will be true<sup>33–36</sup> Some industry experts report that ambient environmental exposures from near antenna installations from 5G and the densification of new wireless infrastructure can exceed those of current 3 and 4G

---

***Some industry experts report that ambient environmental exposures near antenna installations from 5G and the densification of new wireless infrastructure can exceed those of current 3 and 4G networks up to 46 times.***

---

networks up to 46 times.<sup>33,37</sup> 5G networks have multiple beam-forming antennas, located about every 100 m.<sup>32</sup> The public health and environmental impacts of 5G remain untested.

Part of the reason for this increase in exposure with 5G is due to the fact that as higher frequencies are used atmospheric absorption and scattering increases. Because 5G frequencies operate along the millimeter wavelengths and signals cannot travel as far as previous systems, they are more prone to disruption from objects that interfere, such as walls and other barriers. Therefore, to maintain the same signal strength more base stations are required, a process known as “densification.” Some estimates put the number of additional 5G base stations required for coverage in an urban environment to a 100-fold increase compared to an equivalent 4G network.<sup>34</sup> More base stations translate to more radiation. Another reason that greater exposures can occur is a



**TABLE 1.** Common cellular technologies and their respective frequency bands in the MHz (106 Hz) and GHz (109 Hz) ranges.<sup>30</sup>

Cellular technology	MHz frequencies	GHz frequencies
GMS (2G)	380 – 900	1.8 – 1.9
CDMA (2G & 3G)	400 – 900	1.8 – 2.5
UMTS (3G)	699 – 900	1.7 – 2.69
LTE (4G)	400 – 900	1.9 – 5.925
5G NR (5G) FR1	600 – 960	1.5 – 6.7
Bluetooth		2.4
Wi-Fi		2.45, 5 and 6
5G NR (5G) FR2	— — —	24.25 – 71.0

The acronyms stand for Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Long Term Evolution (LTE) and 5<sup>th</sup> Generation New Radio Frequency Range (5G NR FR). Currently 5G NR FR1 is being nationally deployed, with limited applications of 5G NR FR2 being deployed in some major cities.

result of the fact that the 5G standard relies on a new technological advance termed Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antennas. The number of users that can connect to a single base station increases by sharing out the frequency band to many more frequency channels (hence the requirement for higher frequencies) and by dividing the time each individual channel utilizes the same frequency band. In contrast to 2G to 4G standards, this division of frequency bands in 5G is multiplied by using beam-forming antennas. By using many small antennas and by closely timing individual transmissions on the same frequency, it is possible to form the signal into a tightly confined spatial beam from the base station directly to the user's 5G phone, 5G tablet or 5G computer. As long as 2 users are not standing together, they can both use the same signal frequency and not interfere with each other's transmission. These are known as "phased array antennas" and will form the heart of multiple beam-forming antenna and the need for MIMO in the 5G standard.<sup>33</sup> The electromagnetic frequencies utilized for wireless and cellular communications, from 1G up to 5G occupy the Megahertz (MHz) and Gigahertz (GHz) frequency ranges as depicted in Table 1.

### How is EMF exposure quantified?

The metric used for measuring personal exposure from cell phones is called SAR (Specific Absorption Rate). It is a gauge of the rate of absorption of electromagnetic energy by the flesh of the user. Properly defined it is the rate of absorption of energy from a cell phone or other wireless device,

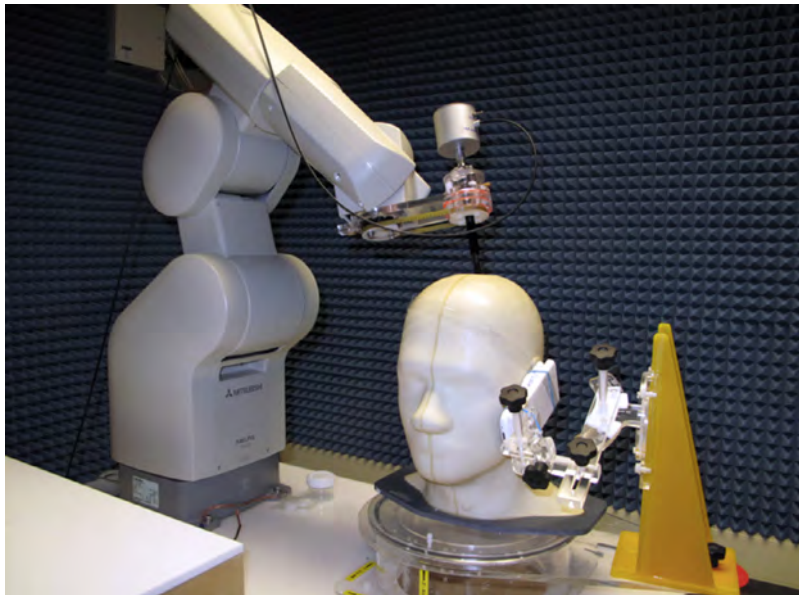
measured in Watts per Kilogram (W/kg) averaged over a time period of 6 or 30 minutes distributed into a 1 g or 10 g volume within the plastic phantom 12-pound head of a large adult male filled with homogenous fluid or his 220-pound plastic body phantom. A local SAR of 1.6 W/kg is allowed for head and torso, and 4.0 W/kg is permitted for extremities which include the ear (the pinna).

Using a computer-controlled probe that dips into the fluid-filled phantom head (see Fig. 6), the electromagnetic field strength is measured at various points inside the model of 12-pound head of a large adult male. The SAR is then calculated by the equation,

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho} \quad (1)$$

where  $\sigma$  is conductivity of the saline solution at the frequency of interest,  $E$  is the electric field strength and  $\rho$  is the density of the media. The protocol of measurement is dictated by the IEEE standard C95.1-2019.<sup>38</sup> The human phantom is known as the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) and is standardized by the IEEE.<sup>39</sup> The SAR rating has been criticized as under-estimating absorption for smaller persons and for children by a number of authors<sup>40</sup> because the dimensions of the SAM are based on a model of the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of 1989 United States military recruits.<sup>41,42,38</sup> The homogenized saline liquid used to electrically mimic flesh cannot account for the varied and widely differing conductivities and densities of different tissues of different ages.<sup>43</sup> Underlying this model for estimating exposure is the assumption that the only harm that can be caused by an electromagnetic wave is heating of brain or body. In summary, if exposure heating results in a rise in core body temperature of less than 1 °C, then it is considered not hazardous. Criticisms of the SAR are further discussed in Section 7 on the need to update regulatory limits.

A further metric is the Ambient Power Density (PD), measured in Watts per square meter or milliwatts per square centimeter. The ambient PD metric measures the flow of electromagnetic energy per square meter from a distant source, such as a cellphone base station. In the US the safety limit for general public exposure to sources such as base stations, is set at 10 W/m<sup>2</sup> (sometimes quoted equivalently as mW/cm<sup>2</sup>).



**Fig. 6.** Cell phone SAR RF test system using Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin Model.

The origins of the ambient PD and the SAR regulations can be traced to the late 1950s when the U.S. Army and Navy became worried over potential harm to radar operators<sup>44,45</sup> from heating by carrying out studies on a handful of dogs, monkeys and rats. They had noted eye damage and burns from over exposure and the standard for PD was set at 10 W/m.<sup>2,44,46</sup> This became the established paradigm with the issuance of the first American standard in 1966 by the American Standard Association and then by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) for exposure to RFR and has remained ever since. Further research, including animal behavioral studies when exposed to EMF to a level that did not cause internal heating (of more than 1 °C) were used to confirm this initial assumption.<sup>42</sup> In 1996 the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) set current guidelines for the allowable RFR exposure of the general public to RFR ranging from 300 kHz to 100 GHz (3G up to 5G and

above).<sup>47</sup> based on a 1986 Report of the National Council on Radiation Protection & Measurements (NCRP) as well as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) C95.1-1991 standard.

---

***In 2021, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued its judgment in Environmental Health Trust et al v. FCC, finding that the agency had failed to provide a rational record of review of all submitted science and specifically had not shown evidence of examination of studies provided to the agency on the greater vulnerability of children, the impacts of long term exposures, environmental impacts or the failure to update radiation test procedures for cell phones and other wireless devices which have not changed in more than 27 years.***

---

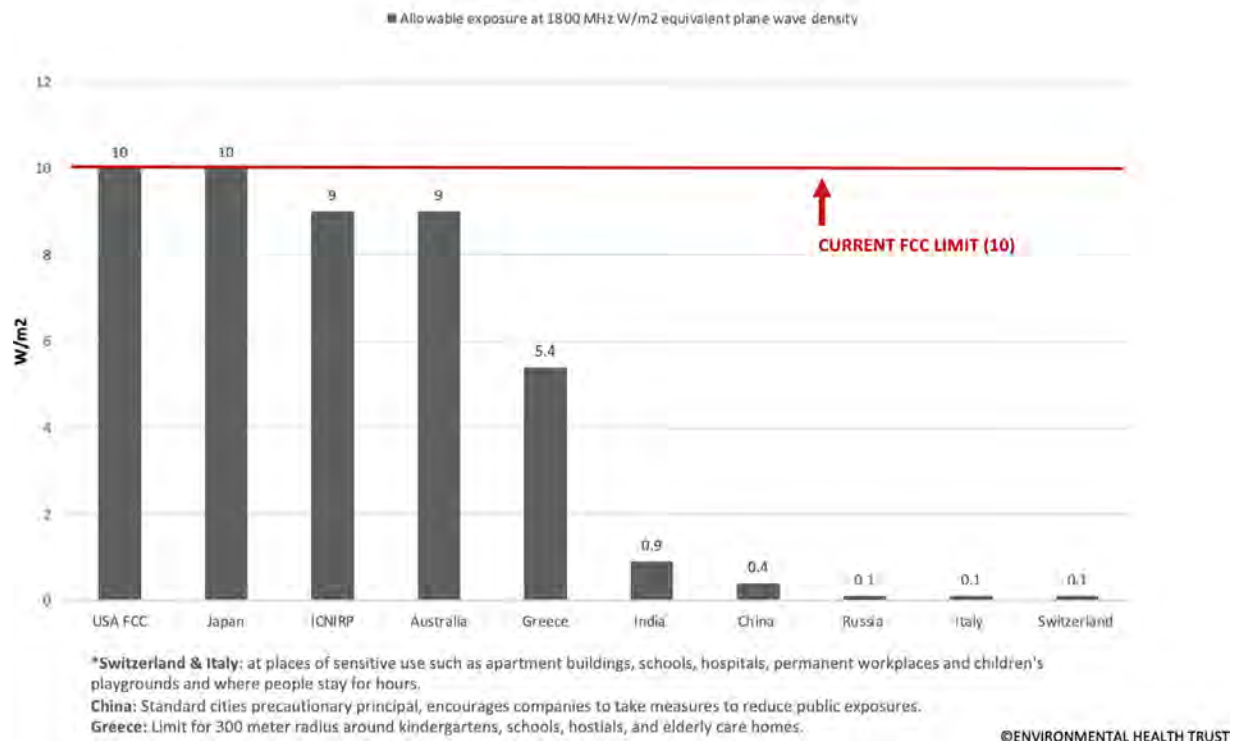
Internationally, many national governments either take their cue for exposure levels from the FCC or from the International Commission for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).<sup>10</sup>

A comparison of the allowed PD limits amongst counties is given in Fig. 7.

ICNIRP grew out of a working committee of the International Commission for Radiation Protection, a non-governmental organization representing professionals and bodies involved in radiation industries.<sup>48</sup>

Numerous publications have criticized ICNIRP as a close-knit invitation-only group that downplays and misrepresents research<sup>49</sup> indicating biological effects at nonthermal levels and

## Radio Frequency Exposure Limits for the General Public, Schools, Homes & Playgrounds For Cell Towers & Wireless Networks.



**Fig. 7.** Country variations for radiofrequency radiation exposure limits.

**TABLE 2.** ICNIRP and FCC SAR Limits in the U.S. and other countries

SAR Limits for Cell Phones and Wireless Devices	Whole -body average SAR (W/kg)	Head and Trunk * Localized SAR (W/kg)	Limbs and Extremities** Localized SAR (W/kg)	Examples of countries that adapted limits for cell phone and wireless device premarket tests
ICNIRP 100 kHz to 6 GHz All SAR limits averaged over 6 minutes. Local SAR averaged over 10 g of tissue.	0.4 W/kg	Occupational 10 W/kg averaged over 10 grams tissue	20 W/kg averaged over 10 grams tissue	Europe, Mexico, China, Greenland, Canada (for over 6 GHz), most countries in South America except Bolivia, most countries in Africa
	0.08 W/kg	General Public 2 W/kg averaged over 10 grams tissue cube	4 W/kg averaged over 10 grams tissue cube	
ICNIRP (2020) >6-300 GHz *6 minute averaging ICNIRP states, "Local Sab is to be averaged over a square 4-cm <sup>2</sup> surface area of the body. Above 30 GHz, an additional constraint is imposed, such that exposure averaged over a square 1-cm <sup>2</sup> surface area of the body is restricted to two times that of the 4-cm <sup>2</sup> restriction."	0.4 W/kg	Occupational Local S <sub>ab</sub> 100 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>		Australia
	0.08 W/kg	General public Local S <sub>ab</sub> 20 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>		
FCC Occupational, averaging time is 6 minutes. General public averaging time ranges from 6 minutes to 30 minutes.	0.4 W/kg	Occupational 8 W/kg averaged over 1 gram of tissue cube	20 W/kg averaged over 10 grams tissue cube	United States, India, Panama, Korea, Vietnam, Canada (for under 6 GHz), Iran, Republic of Bolivia, Cuba
	0.08 W/kg	General Public 1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 gram tissue cube	4 W/kg averaged over 10 grams tissue cube	

\*ICNIRP's Head and Trunk tissues have both Type 1 and Type 2. ICNIRP defines Type 1 as all tissues in the upper arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg, foot, pinna (visible portion of the outer ear) and the cornea, anterior chamber and iris of the eye, epidermal, dermal, fat, muscle, and bone tissue. ICNIRP defines Type 2 tissues: all tissues in the head, eye, abdomen, back, thorax, and pelvis, excluding those defined as Type-1 tissue. *Limbs do not contain any Type-2 tissue.*

\*\*FCC defines extremities as hands, wrists, feet, ankles, pinna/ ear.

instead self-references its own commissioners, many of whom have a history of conflicts of interest.<sup>50,51</sup> ICNIRP and FCC limits for SAR are summarized in Table 2.

Despite innumerable studies demonstrating nonthermal biological effects of RFR, discussed below, ICNIRP and IEEE do not recognize non-thermal impacts as sufficiently “established” to be relevant to exposure limits.<sup>7,8,31</sup> Numerous scientific expert groups<sup>7,29,52</sup> such as ICBE-EMF and ORSAA emphatically do not agree with this view. Yet, the FCC reaffirmed their guidelines in 2019, by the expedient of simply reaffirming the existing 1996 standard.<sup>53,54</sup>

In 1996 the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) set current guidelines for the allowable RFR exposure of the general public to RFR ranging from 300 kHz to 100 GHz (3G up to 5G and above).<sup>47</sup> This led to legal action against the FCC because more than 11,000 pages of published scientific studies and expert recommendations had been submitted to the FCC regarding the need to strengthen its RF exposure guidelines.<sup>55</sup> The FCC failed to provide a rational record of review of submitted science, and specifically did not take into account evidence on the greater vulnerability of children or environmental impacts. Human exposure limits and radiation test procedures for cell phones and other wireless devices have not changed in more than 27 years.

Public exposure limits for radiofrequency radiation from cellphone towers in Italy, Switzerland and Russia are 100 times lower than those of the U.S., last set in 1996.

The World Health Organization (WHO) maintains a dedicated EMF project<sup>56</sup> which collates national government regulations<sup>57</sup> and offers advice to national government agencies. However, the WHO EMF Project has not performed health risk assessment of

---

***Public exposure limits for radiofrequency radiation from cellphone towers in Italy, Switzerland and Russia are 100 times lower than those of the U.S., last set in 1996.***

---

EMF project. IARC classified RFR as a class 2B possible carcinogen in 2011.<sup>61</sup> Within the past few years, the IARC advisory group has recommended a re-evaluation of the body of evidence on cell phone risks to human health, in light of mounting evidence of adverse impacts discussed here.

---

***Since 1996, measurement of radiation permitted from any particular cell phone is made by testing temperature changes inside a plastic phantom 12-pound head of SAM (Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin), filled with homogenous saline liquid to mimic the human brain with its diverse tissues and densities, making a 6 to 30 minute phone call, with a spacer between the head and the tested phone to allow for the ear/pinna.***

---

radiofrequency electromagnetic fields since 1993<sup>58</sup> and several have questioned its independence as well as its role in the global harmonization of EMF standards.<sup>59,60</sup> The World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) constitutes a separate entity from the WHO

Since 1996, measurement of radiation permitted from any particular cell phone is made by testing temperature changes inside a plastic phantom 12-pound head of SAM (Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin), filled with homogenous saline liquid to mimic the human brain with its diverse tissues and densities, making a 6 to 30 minute phone call, with a spacer between the head and the tested phone to allow for the ear/pinna.

*Physical mechanisms of the interaction of RFR and tissues*

New 5G networks are using the frequencies of previous generations, but they can in addition employ higher submillimeter and millimeter wave frequencies. The higher the frequency, the less the radiation penetrates the body, but less penetration does not mean little or no biological impact. To the contrary, UVA and UVB are entirely absorbed in the skin, and can cause important immunological effects throughout the body including on the production of vitamin D. Indeed, immune effects of UV skin exposure can have consequences for the liver, kidney and other major organs, just as do the lower MHz and GHz frequencies that can penetrate deeper into the



body. Importantly, man-made RFR used in wireless and medical devices can be modulated, polarized and pulsed, which greatly influences and can alter their ultimate impacts.<sup>62,63</sup> Electroceuticals constitute an expanding field of clinical applications involving a range of medical devices, from pain control in orthopedics to cancer treatment, biofeedback, and the use of low-strength pulsed electromagnetic fields.<sup>64</sup> As with pharmaceuticals, any agent that promotes healing may also promote illness. It is therefore pertinent to explore potential mechanisms of interaction between tissues and electromagnetic waves.

An important division in the spectrum happens at a frequency of approximately  $10^{15}$  Hz (wavelength  $10^{-8}$  m). While Maxwell's theory, as described above, considers light as classical waves, modern quantum theory embraces a dualism in considering light as both a particle and concurrently as a wave.<sup>65</sup> One can consider an oscillating packet of waves confined spatially and moving as one through space. This is known as a photon and the energy it contains is proportional to the frequency of its oscillation. As the frequency is reduced and wavelengths get macroscopically longer (the wavelength of visible light is measured in hundreds of nanometers, whereas of radio waves in the MHz range the wavelengths are measured in hundreds of meters) the quantum description of light is indistinguishable for the classical theory of Maxwell.

The energy inherent in a photon of light at frequencies of UV and above is enough to cause the ionization of biological molecules. That means that the absorption of the photon by the molecule can result in the breaking of chemical bonds, leading to the destruction of the molecule. Specifically for DNA such an occurrence can lead to the promotion of cancers. At frequencies of radio waves direct ionization of DNA or other molecules cannot happen.

### *Physical mechanisms of the interaction of RFR and tissues*

At the submicroscopic level molecules can be regarded as collections of potentially charged atoms held together by chemical bonds as they share electrons. RFR also affects atoms that tend to be charged; either positively charged "cations" (sodium  $\text{Na}^+$  or calcium  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  for example) or negatively charged "anions" (chloride  $\text{Cl}^-$ ). Consequently, bonds will react to an external electromagnetic field, even if its

frequency is not high enough to lead to direct ionization. One can view such a perturbation as gently "nudging" ions. Under certain conditions bonds can change and form new chemicals. Indeed, microwaves are used commercially to speed up and alter products of chemical reactions using "microwave catalysis".<sup>66</sup> Dysfunctional chemical reactions can lie at the root of many distinct forms of ill health for living organisms.

### *Biological pathways for non-ionizing effects*

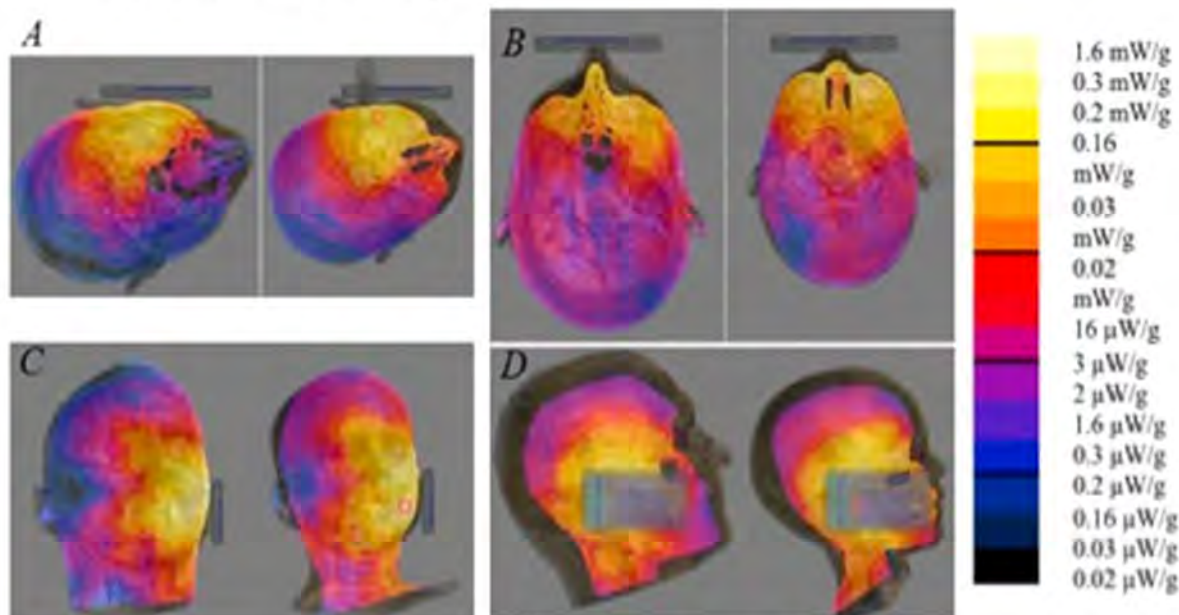
There are several pathways<sup>67–71</sup> that may be involved in biological effects of RFR, including the induction of ROS leading to oxidative stress, activation of the ERK1/2 signaling pathway, and induction of heat shock proteins. One of the more accepted pathways to damage is the perturbation of Voltage Controlled Calcium Gates (VCCG) by pulsed EMF.<sup>72</sup> VCCGs are an integral part of cell membranes that are responsible for the transport of Calcium ions across the cellular membrane for signaling and regulation of the cellular homeostasis. In 2000 Panagopoulos et al. concluded that the ELF EMF components of wireless communication signals are a critical factor in understanding how exposures can lead to pathology.<sup>72,73</sup> Repeated irregular gating of electro-sensitive ion channels disrupts the cellular electrochemical balance and homeostasis leading to the overproduction of reactive oxygen species. The cascading effects of repeated exposures can lead to numerous biological endpoints including the weakening of cell membranes.

Disturbance in ROS homeostasis leads to a pathological state<sup>74</sup> termed "oxidative stress", which plays an essential role in regulation of cancer progression. ROS are understood to regulate every step of tumorigenesis and have been found to be upregulated in tumors; this can lead to aberrant signaling. In addition to cancer, oxidative stress plays a role<sup>75</sup> in the development of many other chronic diseases, including diabetes and neurodegenerative syndromes. Reviews of animal and cell studies consistently find even very low non-ionizing EMF exposures are associated with increased oxidative stress. Children whose immune systems are still developing are more vulnerable to these ROS effects.<sup>76,77</sup> In 2019 Lai found strong indications that exposure to static and extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields also affects oxidative status in cell cultures and experimental animals.<sup>67–72</sup>



## Absorption of wireless radiation in the child versus adult brain and eye from cell phone conversation or virtual reality

(2018) Fernandez C et al. Environmental Research. June 5, 2018



SAR in cross-sectional views of child and adult male heads, with phone in talk and in virtual reality positions. A Axial slices (top view) of Thelonious (6 y) and Duke (34 y), with cell phone in cheek position, intersecting the eyes; B Axial slices (top view) of Thelonious (6 y) and Duke (34 y), with cell phone in virtual reality position, intersecting the eyes; C Quasi-coronal slices (frontal view) of Thelonious (6 y) and Duke (34 y) with cell phone in the cheek position, through the ear; D Parasagittal slices (side view) of Thelonious (6 y) and Duke (34 y), with cell phone in virtual reality position, intersecting the eye. The scale is 50 dB with 0 dB=1.6 mW/g.

**Fig. 8.** Absorption of wireless radiation in child vs adult brain and eye from cell phone or Virtual Reality.<sup>70</sup> (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

## Children's unique vulnerability to wireless radiation

Children are more vulnerable to wireless radiation,<sup>78–81</sup> just as they are to other environmental pollutants<sup>9</sup> and medicines. Present and future generations will have many more hours of cumulative lifetime exposure to RFR, because exposures begin prenatally and continue throughout early and later life.

Children have a unique physiology, that results in proportionately greater RFR absorption compared with adults.<sup>4</sup> Children have smaller heads, resulting in shorter distances for RFR to travel to reach critical brain regions, and

their brains contain more fluid that can absorb relatively more energy from radiofrequency radiation sources. Fig. 8<sup>70</sup> shows that simulations of exposure from cell phone use have determined that children absorb up to 10-fold greater RFR in the pediatric cerebellum, 10-fold greater in the bone marrow of the skull and up to 30-fold greater in the hippocampus.<sup>82</sup> Children's eyes can absorb 2 to almost 5-fold higher doses.

Children absorb proportionally more RFR than adults; about 2-fold greater in the pediatric cerebellum, ten-fold greater in the bone marrow of the skull and up to 30-fold greater in the hippocampus. Children's eyes can absorb 2- to almost 5-fold higher doses than adults.

**Children absorb proportionally more RFR than adults; about 2-fold greater in the pediatric cerebellum, ten-fold greater in the bone marrow of the skull and up to 30-fold greater in the hippocampus. Children's eyes can absorb 2- to almost 5-fold higher doses than adults.**

Children's brain and body tissues have a higher dielectric constant, a measurement of the ease with which electromagnetic fields can move through different media. Peyman<sup>83</sup> documented how the young brain has a higher dielectric constant due to the higher water content and less developed myelin sheath. Bony tissues also change over time depending on the degree of mineralization of the bone matrix. The largest age-dependent variation in dielectric properties is observed in bone because as an animal grows, the high water content of red marrow is transformed to the high fat content of yellow marrow.

Every tissue in the body has unique dielectric properties. For example, the distinctive dielectric properties of normal and cancerous breast are being employed to enhance detection of abnormal cells<sup>84</sup> and to devise EMR-based treatments for the disease.<sup>85</sup>

Pregnancy, infancy and childhood are periods of critical susceptibility, especially for the brain, which is developing rapidly.<sup>86</sup> Children have a faster rate of neuronal cell growth and the fatty protective sheath of myelin is not fully formed until the mid-20s.<sup>87</sup> Even very low levels of an environmental exposure early in development can have lifelong implications for neurodevelopment. Stem cells<sup>88</sup> are more active in children and have been found to be more sensitive to wireless frequencies than differentiated cells.<sup>88</sup>

Cell phones and wireless devices have premarket RF emission tests using the large adult SAM model, with an empty twelve pound head into which homogenous fluid is poured. Devices are not tested using a child's smaller head and body, nor with models of pregnancy.<sup>42</sup> Devices are also tested at a distance from the body, without direct contact between the antenna and the body or skull. This is why most smartphones, Wi-Fi devices and other wireless electronics have instructions, deeply buried in user manuals, which advise that devices be kept at a distance from the body.

Fig. 9<sup>77</sup> shows the radiation pattern simulated from a Wi-Fi tablet into the head of a 6 year old.

## Reproduction and pregnancy

### Reproductive capacity

Several, but not all reviews<sup>89</sup> of the effects of EMFs on male and female reproductive function have identified numerous serious effects that occur at levels of

RFR that do not heat tissues. Gye and Park<sup>90</sup> and Jangid et al.<sup>91</sup> present a number of *in vivo* and *in vitro* experimental studies demonstrating that non-ionizing nonthermal EMF exposure can alter cellular homeostasis, endocrine function, reproductive function, and fetal development. Impacts on both male and female reproductive parameters have been reported, including: male germ cell death, the estrous cycle, reproductive endocrine hormones, reproductive organ weights, sperm motility, early embryonic development, and pregnancy success.

Mechanisms that appear to be involved at the cellular level include increases in free radicals and calcium ions [ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ] related to effects of EMFs, which lead to cell growth inhibition, protein misfolding and DNA breaks.

Reproductive parameters reported to be affected by EMF include male germ cell damage and death. Females may experience impacts on the estrous cycle affecting ovarian follicles, reproductive endocrine hormones and reproductive organ weights. Effects on reproduction include impairments of early embryonic development, fertilization, miscarriage and a variety of pregnancy-related outcomes. As with other endpoints, experimental effects on reproductive function differ according to frequency, polarity, wave-form, strength (energy), and duration of exposure.

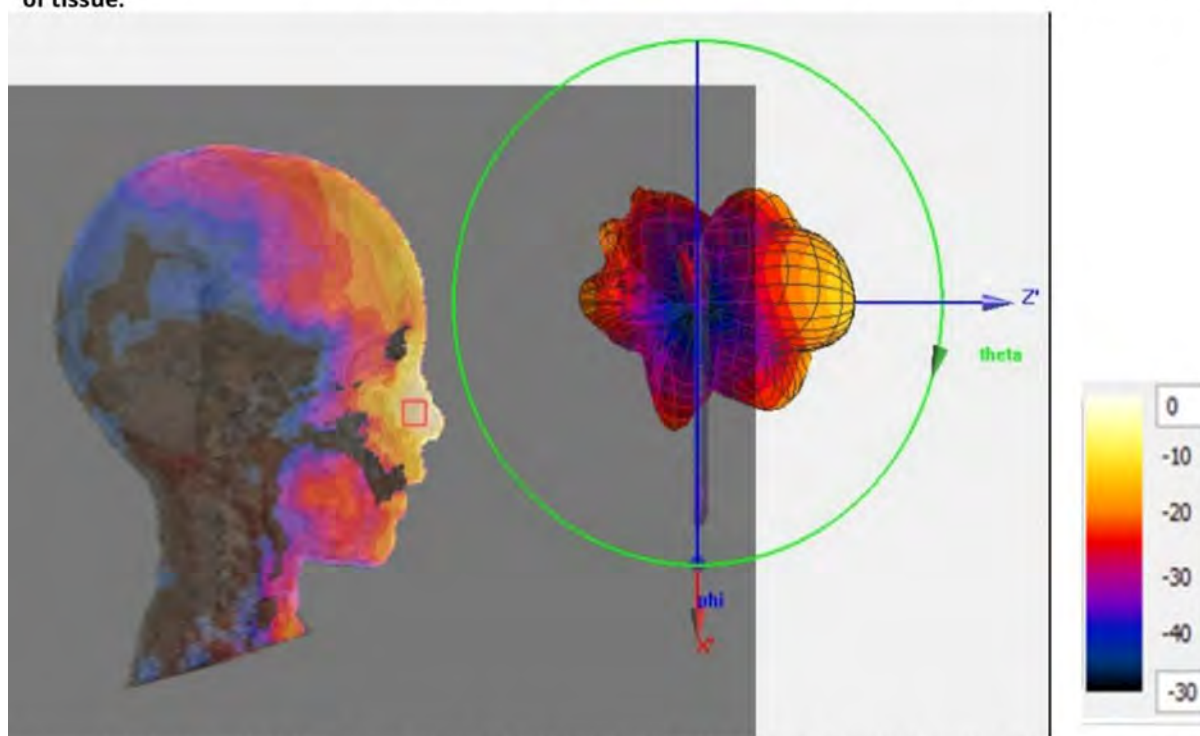
A robust body of research on the male reproductive system specifically has found decreased testosterone<sup>92</sup> as well as impacts to sperm viability,<sup>93</sup> motility and morphology<sup>68,94–100</sup> from current levels of RFR resulting from use of cell phones or other devices.

The induction of oxidative stress<sup>101</sup> is understood to be a key pathway of action that underlies the biological impacts of RFR on the reproductive organs and also can play a major role in the induction of cancer as discussed below.<sup>101</sup> At the cellular level, increased free radicals impact mitochondrial metabolism and affect nitric oxide levels and antioxidant mechanisms.<sup>102</sup> RFR may alter membrane transport and integrity, affecting ion (e.g., calcium) transport; these are among mediators of effects of EMFs that lead to cell growth inhibition, protein misfolding and DNA breaks. See Fig. 10.<sup>56,92</sup>

Acute exposure can stimulate plasma membrane NADH oxidase and increase the production of ROS. Increases in ROS can stimulate endothelial growth factor (EGF) receptors which in turn activate extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) pathways. The ERK pathway consists of subsequent activation of

#### 2.45 GHz Wi-Fi enabled tablet in 6 years old child (THELONIOUS)

Radiation pattern normalized to 0.0132 W/g = 0 dB, with a 30 dB color scale, and SAR averaged over 1g cube of tissue.



Ferreira, J., & Almeida de Salles, A. (2015). Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the head of Tablet users. The 7th IEEE Latin-American Conference On Communications (Latincom 2015), 1538, 5-9. Retrieved 3 June 2020.

**Fig. 9.** Radiation pattern from 2.45 Wi-Fi enabled tablet into model of 6-year-old head. Radiation pattern normalized to 0.0132 W/g = 0 dB, with a 30 dB color scale, and SAR averaged over 1g cube of tissue.

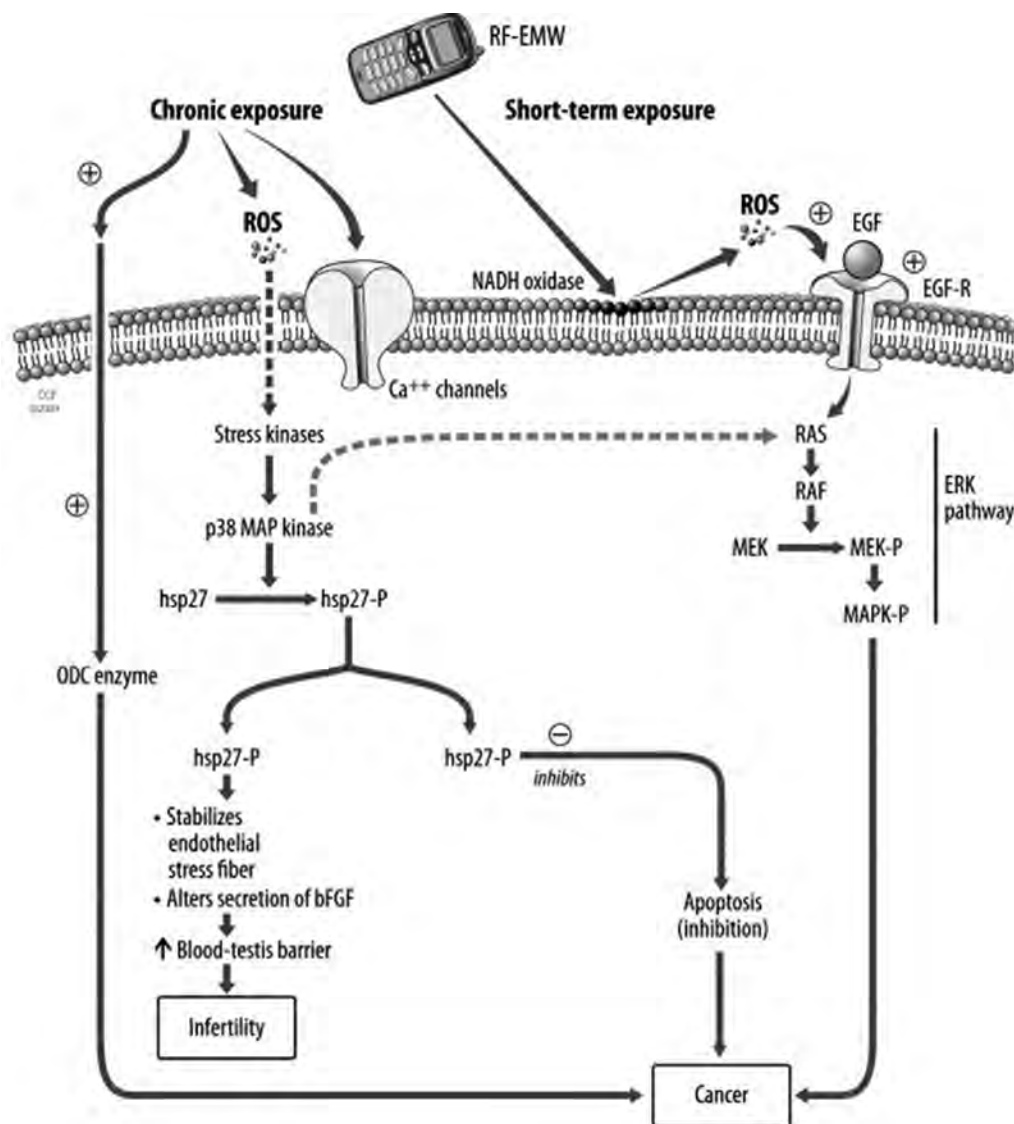
Ras, Raf proteins, and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). The MAPK pathway also has a tumor promoting role. Chronic exposure to ROS can activate various stress kinases (p38 MAP kinase), stimulate the ERK pathway, and also lead to phosphorylation of heat shock proteins (Hsp) that inhibit apoptosis, thereby promoting survival of damaged cells and carcinogenesis. Hsp can increase the permeability of the blood-testis barrier and produce infertility. RFR also can interfere with membrane calcium channels and promote cancer by stimulating ornithine decarboxylase, a rate-limiting enzyme in polyamine synthesis.

#### *Pregnancy is a critical window of vulnerability*

In both animals and humans, prenatal EMF exposures have been linked with impaired development of structures and functions of the brain, as well as the reproductive organs and reproductive capacity of

offspring. Experimental and epidemiological evidence indicates that prenatal impacts could range from impaired oogenesis and spermatogenesis, to reduced volume and number of brain pyramidal cells, other serious neuronal impairments, ovarian dysfunction<sup>103</sup> as well as increased DNA damage in multiple organs<sup>104</sup> of offspring.

Damage to oocytes in female offspring can in turn affect fertility as well as the health of following generations. Daily exposure of young Sprague-Dawley female rats for 2 h of GSM radiation for 1 and 2 months produced inflammation and impairment of ovarian function<sup>103</sup> consistent with endometritis, a growing problem for young adolescents. Intergenerational impacts are increasingly being understood; a 2021 study of more than 200 mother-daughter-granddaughter triads, found that granddaughters of those who had been in the top third of DDT exposure during pregnancy had 2.6 times the chances of having an unhealthy body mass index by their mid-twenties and



**Fig. 10.** Acute and chronic impacts of cell phone radiation on male reproduction. The Figure shows various acute and chronic cellular targets of radiofrequency electromagnetic waves (RF-EMW).<sup>56,92</sup>

were more than twice as likely to have started their periods before age 11—both of which increase their chances of developing breast cancer and other chronic illnesses later in life.<sup>105</sup>

## Toxicological evidence of adverse impacts of RFR

Experimental studies form the foundation for evaluating pharmaceutical agents and other chemical and physical environmental exposures that can affect pediatric health. *In vitro* studies of well-established animal

cell lines and human cell lines constitute one effective source of information that can be used to predict and prevent harm in humans. Employing validated rodent and other models, both short term and long-term *in vivo* studies on rodents and other animals are employed to clarify physiological consequences of exposures.

Studies of prenatal impacts can yield information on birthweight along with longer term consequences for health of offspring into adulthood. While the key male role ends at fertilization, damage to sperm *in utero* may have transgenerational effects on offspring.<sup>106</sup> There is growing evidence that male-mediated factors



relating both to preconception and fertilization, as well as prefertilization and perifertilization exposures also play roles in determining health outcomes of progeny. In addition, early-life RFR exposures have been demonstrated to cause a range of negative impacts on male and female reproductive health, including damage to the testicular proteome<sup>107</sup> and low birthweight. After a month of 4 h daily controlled exposure to nonthermal levels of cell phone radiation, signaling proteins in the rat testes and sperm production were significantly altered, indicating impaired reproductive function and increased cancer risk.

Experimental studies are especially useful in understanding the roles of avoidable early-life environmental exposures on outcomes that affect children and adolescents, since controlled human studies are unethical. As a result, most human studies that can be used to clarify the impact of RFR are observational. Frequently, such studies are opportunistic, complex and expensive, and also challenging to interpret with poor quality longitudinal data, and limited exposure data, particularly with evolving uses of ever-changing technologies. In the real world, children are exposed to numerous sources of RFR at various frequencies and modulations throughout their daily lives. Smart phones can operate with 5 or more antennae simultaneously sending and receiving radiation to and from towers or routers, as most apps are set to update automatically. Yet, most experimental studies only look at a single frequency at a time.

### *Prenatal exposures and the central nervous system*

Over the past two decades a number of experimental investigations have found that prenatal exposure to some EMF negatively affects both the structure and function of the adult central nervous system (CNS).<sup>108–110</sup> As an example, a series of experiments by Odaci, Bas and Kaplan and colleagues measuring impacts through stereological analysis demonstrated that rodents exposed prenatally to 900 MHz had fewer cells and more indications of damage in various brain regions of the hippocampus responsible for learning and memory.<sup>111</sup> Likewise, studies on postnatal exposures of 8 week old rats also found impacts on hippocampal pyramidal cells.<sup>112,113</sup> This team also found prenatal and postnatal impacts occurred to the Purkinje cells in the cerebellum. The cerebellum is critical to memory, balance and impulse control and

appears especially vulnerable to RFR. Others have hypothesized that RFR might also alter the membrane current of Purkinje cells within the cerebellum. Haghani et al. evaluated properties of Purkinje cells<sup>108</sup> following prenatal exposure to 900 MHz EMF and found that exposed progeny had significantly reduced spontaneous cell firing. While these areas of the brain have been well characterized after prenatal EMF exposure, it is likely that many other areas of the brain are similarly affected.

### *Prenatal exposures in humans alter behavior and cognition in offspring*

Although they are few in number, human studies investigating *in utero* exposure to wireless and other non-ionizing EMF have found a variety of adverse effects on pregnancy outcomes as well as the health of offspring regularly exposed to EMF or EMF/RF.

Several studies by a team from Kaiser Permanente lead by Dr. De Kun Li report a range of impacts to pregnancy and offspring. They measured pregnant women's exposure to magnetic fields (MF) early in pregnancy using an EMDEX Lite meter (EnerTech Consultants Inc.) that measures magnetic field MF exposure for 24 h during a typical day, and providing a detailed diary of activities to allow the researchers to: (1) identify locations of daily activities (at home, at home in bed, in transit, at work, and other); (2) verify if activities were reflective of a typical day; and (3) examine if locations and activities were associated with high MF exposure. Women and their progeny were followed over several years. After controlling for multiple other factors, they found that women who were exposed to higher MF levels had 2.7 times the risk of miscarriage compared to those with lower MF exposure, a finding that corroborated earlier research by the same team.<sup>114</sup> Later publications also found higher *in utero* MF exposures associated with childhood obesity, asthma, and ADHD.<sup>115–117</sup> Similarly designed research<sup>118</sup> that measured MF exposure with the EMDEX meter found lower neural volume and bud length, measured by ultrasound, in embryos of women with higher workplace and other exposures to EMF, who were seeking induced abortion of unwanted pregnancies that were terminated in the first trimester. Women in the top quartile of MF exposure had a four-fold increased risk of a shorter embryonic bud length than those in the bottom quartile.

Greater habitual self-reported maternal mobile device use was associated with less infant recovery upon reunion.<sup>119</sup>

### *Behavior and cognition in children and adolescents affected by cell phones*

Researchers at the University of California School of Public Health in Los Angeles published studies in 2008 (13,159 children)<sup>120</sup> and 2012 (28,745 children)<sup>121</sup> that found that exposure to cell phones prenatally—and, to a lesser degree, postnatally—was associated with behavioral difficulties such as emotional and hyperactivity problems at the age of school entry. Although smaller studies have not found an association, in 2017 the largest study to date of 83,884 mother-child pairs in the five cohorts reported that high prenatal cell phone use was linked to hyperactivity/inattention problems in children, while no prenatal cell phone use was linked to low risk for any behavioral problems. The association was fairly consistent across and between these large cohorts. The nearly 40% of the cohort<sup>122</sup> reporting no cell phone use during pregnancy were much less likely to have a child with overall behavioral or emotional problems, while those with the highest reported use during pregnancy had 1.5 times more such problems documented in their children. The authors indicate that the “interpretation of these results is unclear as uncontrolled confounding may influence both maternal cell phone use and child behavioral problems.” Greater habitual self-reported maternal mobile device use was associated with less infant recovery upon reunion.<sup>119</sup>

In addition, two studies reported consistent evidence associating RFR with lower figural memory performance in adolescents. Foerster et al.<sup>123</sup> confirmed Schoeni et al.<sup>124</sup> in a larger study population of 843 adolescents. Teens who used the phone against one side of their head scored more poorly on tests that measured memory skills specific to the most highly exposed brain regions

Teens who used the phone against one side of their head scored more poorly on tests that measured

---

***Greater habitual self-reported maternal mobile device use was associated with less infant recovery upon reunion.<sup>119</sup>***

---

---

***Teens who used the phone against one side of their head scored more poorly on tests that measured memory skills specific to the most highly exposed brain regions.***

---

memory skills specific to the most highly exposed brain regions.

### *Behavior in animals*

In addition to effects on brain development, pre- and postnatal EMF exposures in numerous studies have found that cell phone radiation significantly affects a range of learning, memory, and behavior disorders in rodents.<sup>125–136</sup> Thus, Aldad et al. showed that prenatal exposures to conventional cell phone radiation throughout

pregnancy resulted in impaired memory and hyperactive behavior, as well as altered neuronal developmental programming, glutamatergic-synaptic transmission onto pyramidal neurons of the prefrontal cortex. Fragoupoulou and Margaritis demonstrated in several studies that animals exposed to radiation have impaired performance on several standard measures of learning. Employing the standard Morris water maze test of hippocampal-dependent spatial memory, they showed that just 2 h per day of exposure to pulsed nonthermal cell phone signals of 900 MHz resulted in significant deficits in performance in exposed animals. Moreover, sham-exposed animals showed the expected preference for the target quadrant, while exposed animals showed no preference. These results indicated that the RFR exposed mice had deficits in their capacity to consolidate and/or retrieve and recall learned spatial information.

Despite these and numerous other studies demonstrating nonthermal impacts of RFR, standard setting groups such as IEEE and ICNIRP generally dismiss experiments that use actual transmitting devices (cell phones, Wi-Fi routers) in their studies, arguing that the exact exposures are not adequately quantified. Indeed, it is true that real devices emit constantly varying signals and erratic pulsation patterns that are more bioactive than can be produced through controlled laboratory simulations.<sup>137</sup> A number of other expert groups including the ICBE-EMF and ORSAA contend that employing actual phones and devices in controlled studies with shielded systems can yield important findings that are more realistic than those achieved through other means. In fact, experimental

studies employing real mobile phone exposures are fairly consistent in showing adverse effects.<sup>138</sup> As an example, Aldad and colleagues<sup>139</sup> provided evidence that prenatal exposures to RFR from an operating phone significantly alter behavior of offspring.

Mice prenatally exposed to cell phone radiation from operating phones (800-1900 Mhz) through gestation exhibited behavioral and neurophysiological alterations that persisted into adulthood.

The prenatally exposed mice were more hyperactive, with diminished memory and decreased anxiety. Findings further demonstrated impairment of glutamatergic synaptic transmission among pyramidal cells in the prefrontal cortex associated with these behavioral changes, suggesting a mechanism by which these exposures could lead to increased prevalence of neurobehavioral disorders. There was a significant trend across the groups treated for 0, 9, 15, and 24 h/day demonstrating that evidence of damage increased in direct proportion to the amount of exposure the animals experienced. Mice prenatally exposed to cell phone radiation from operating phones (800-1900 Mhz) through gestation exhibited behavioral and neurophysiological alterations that persisted into adulthood.

In another example, Broom exposed mice to non-thermal levels of long-term evolution wireless (LTE) 1846 MHz downlink from late pregnancy (gestation day 13.5) to weaning (postnatal day 21) and observed 28-day-old offspring. They found significant effects on both eating behaviors and activity, and concluded that repeated exposure to low-level RFR in early life may have persistent and long-term effects on adult behavior.<sup>140</sup>

After finding cell phone radiation exposure affected spatial memory in mice, researchers from the Department of Cell Biology and Biophysics at the University of Athens, Greece conducted experiments

investigating brain proteome responses in mice following whole body exposures to mobile phone or wireless DECT base radiation.<sup>141</sup> They found that long-term irradiation from both sources significantly altered the expression of 143 proteins in total, in critical brain regions such as the hippocampus, cerebellum, and frontal lobe. They speculated that these “underexpressed” or “overexpressed” proteins following EMF exposures may play a role in short term or

long-term effects of RFR reported in humans as a consequence of mobile phone exposure, including memory deficits, headaches, sleep disorders, and brain tumors.

Mice exposed to mobile phone radiation at levels well below the permissible ICNIRP exposure limits for human-head exposure (SAR 2 W/kg) induced hippocampal lipidome and transcriptome changes that may underlie brain proteome changes and memory deficits.

Thus, Fragopoulou et al. showed that phone radiation (SAR 0.022–0.366 W/kg), well below ICNIRP limits for human-head exposure but comparable to SAR levels produced in human brain regions induces substantial phospholipid fatty acid remodeling in the brain, on the one hand, and on the other hand, alters the expression of

genes that are implicated in lipid metabolism. These mechanisms are hypothesized to account for the deficits in memory that this group has reported.<sup>142</sup> Mice exposed to mobile phone radiation at levels well below the permissible ICNIRP exposure limits for human-head exposure induced hippocampal lipidome and transcriptome changes that may underlie brain proteome changes and memory deficits.

## Carcinogenicity

In 2011 WHO/IARC designated wireless RFR as a Class 2B “possible” carcinogen based largely on

---

***Mice prenatally exposed to cell phone radiation from operating phones (800-1900 Mhz) through gestation exhibited behavioral and neurophysiological alterations that persisted into adulthood.***

---



---

***Mice exposed to mobile phone radiation at levels well below the permissible ICNIRP exposure limits for human-head exposure (SAR 2 W/kg) induced hippocampal lipidome and transcriptome changes that may underlie brain proteome changes and memory deficits.***

---

studies of heavy cell phone users, that found increased risks for tumors both glioblastoma brain tumors and acoustic neuroma, as well as some experimental data with animals. Earlier, in 2002, magnetic field ELF-EMF was also classified Group 2B possible carcinogen due to studies associating residential magnetic field exposure with childhood leukemia.<sup>143</sup> This association continues to be observed.<sup>144,145</sup>

Since the 2011 WHO/IARC designation, several large animal<sup>71,146–148</sup> and case-control human<sup>149–152</sup> studies investigating carcinogenicity have been published associating RFR with cancer. A 2020 systematic review and meta-analysis<sup>153</sup> of case-control studies found that 1,000 or more hours of cell phone use, or about 17 min per day over 10 years, was associated with a statistically significant increase in tumor risk.

### *Experimental carcinogenicity evidence*

Every agent proven to cause cancer in humans will also produce it in animals when adequately tested—World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer

The international gold standard for rodent carcinogenicity studies has been developed by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP), a program supported by several major federal agencies (NIH, CDC, FDA) that carries out transparent studies. To date the NTP has evaluated more than 600 different physical and chemical agents for their potential to cause cancer in animals under carefully controlled conditions. Every agent proven to cause cancer in humans will also produce it in animals when adequately tested—World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer.

In 2018, the NTP released the results of their large-scale rodent studies on cell phone radiation, which used non-thermal levels of RFR designed to mimic

cell phone exposures. Especially relevant for pediatrics and long-term human impacts is the finding that the rodents exposed prenatally to RFR had significantly lower birth weights compared to unexposed animals. This finding constitutes an important signal that nonthermal radiation levels can impair development, as low birth weight is understood to reflect an important lifelong risk factor for adult health.

The NTP found significant increases in relatively rare and highly malignant schwannomas of the heart and gliomas in male rats. These tumor

types are the same histotype found to be increased in epidemiological studies of long-term cell phone users.

The NTP study also reported increases in DNA damage<sup>71</sup> in both mice and rats and the induction of cardiomyopathy of the right ventricle in male and female rats.<sup>147,148</sup>

When it was completed in 2018, the NTP study, which followed long-established protocols, was the largest rodent bioassay ever conducted on cell phone radiation that began with prenatal exposures and ended after 24 months of exposures. Soon afterwards, the Ramazzini Institute<sup>146</sup> employing similarly controlled protocols released its findings from an even larger animal study of 2448 rats, which employed both similar and lower exposures comparable to those of base stations

such as Wi-Fi, and observed the same types of malignant tumors—schwannomas of the heart—in male rats. Overall, these two large scale animal studies alongside the human data<sup>153</sup> provide reasonably strong evidence of the potential for non-thermal levels of RFR to cause cancer in humans.

Analysis of the NTP and Ramazzini data according to current risk assessment guidelines concluded that to be consistent with other toxicological assessments, the protection of children requires that U.S. government

---

***The NTP found significant increases in relatively rare and highly malignant schwannomas of the heart and gliomas in male rats. These tumor types are the same histotype found to be increased in epidemiological studies of long-term cell phone users.***

---

---

***Every agent proven to cause cancer in humans will also produce it in animals when adequately tested—World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer***

---



FCC limits should be strengthened by 200 to 400 times.<sup>154</sup>

U.S. RFR exposure standards would lower current standards by 200 to 400 times, if they were consistent with usual methods for assessing risks for chemical and other hazards.

### *Cancer epidemiology— Case-control studies*

The multi-nation Interphone case-control study<sup>155</sup> from 2010, defined a cell phone user as someone who made one call a week for 6 months. That study did not include any cases from the U.S., was led by the IARC, and reported no overall increased risk of brain cancer with cell phone use, but did find that the highest users of phones incurred the greatest risk. Combining participants with little phone use with those with heaviest use diluted the chances of finding any effect.

The case-control MobiKids study of 352 brain cancer patients between the ages of 10 to 24 reported cell phone use; it also found no overall increased risk for brain tumors in the age group diagnosed between 2010 and 2015. The latency for brain cancer in adults is known to range up to four decades; in children it is believed to be shorter. In fact, only 5% of the study participants—17 individuals—had used cell phones for more than 5 years. Unsurprisingly, no evidence of significant association emerged. This study has also been criticized as methodologically flawed<sup>156</sup> especially as so few of the participants had significant exposures to cell phones. Although no overall increased risk was reported for brain tumors in the temporal region of these young cases an increased risk was found in the age groups 10–14 and 20–24 years—age groups that had lived long enough to have incurred more exposure than the younger children included in this study.

---

***U.S. RFR exposure standards would lower current standards by 200 to 400 times, if they were consistent with usual methods for assessing risks for chemical and other hazards.***

---

---

***Despite major limitations in design, the Mobikids study of cell phone use in Canadian children reported a doubled risk of glioblastoma multiforme from using cell phones, a risk that should provide a sobering message to those that seek to prevent such disease from occurring in the first place.***

---

Researchers examining the Canadian MobiKids cohort carried out sophisticated statistical modeling including potential sources of biases and probabilistic methods, and did not find strong evidence of an association between reported cell-phone use and meningioma, acoustic neuroma, or parotid

gland tumors—tumors plausibly linked with cell phone radiation, but they did note a significant association with glioma.

For glioma, when comparing those in the highest quartile of use (>558 lifetime hours) to those who were not regular users, the odds ratio among Canadian children participating in Mobikids was 2.0 (95% confidence interval: 1.2, 3.4). After adjustment for selection and recall biases, the odds ratio was 2.2 (95% confidence interval: 1.3, 4.1).

Despite major limitations in design, the Mobikids study of cell phone use in Canadian children reported a doubled risk of glioblastoma multiforme from using cell phones, a risk that should provide a sobering message to those that seek to prevent such disease from occurring in the first place.

More recent case-control studies of glioma in adults from Sweden<sup>157</sup> and France,<sup>149</sup> and systematic analyses that combine data on adult cell phone users carried out in China find 10 years or more of cell phone

use significantly associated with increased risk of glioblastoma, with 20 years of exposure resulting in a more than doubled risk. Analyses of shorter-term exposures, such as predominated in the Interphone study, do not find such an association, suggesting that there is a latency of 10 years or more for glioblastoma. Thus, in those few studies that have followed longer term users, more hours of use and longer time periods of use have been found significantly associated with between a 40% to more than 200% increased risk of glioblastoma.

## Cancer epidemiology— Cohort studies

In contrast to case controls studies, the UK ‘Million’ Woman Cohort study and the Danish Cohort Study constitute two studies often cited as proof that there is no relationship between cell phone use and brain cancer. Both have been roundly criticized for serious shortcomings. For example, in the UK cohort study of almost 800,000 older menopausal women, only 18% of cell phone users<sup>158</sup> talked 30 or more minutes per week, as self-reported from 2001 to 2011. Yet, the U. K. study combined slight and regular mobile phone users into a single category and compared them with those who reported no phone use. More than 80% of UK households had landlines during the study period. It is likely many in this cohort also used cordless phones, yet, this significant additional source of RF was not evaluated. In fact, the UK cohort authors acknowledge<sup>159</sup> their study was unable to assess the risks associated with considerably greater levels of exposure. Consequently, the authors note that: “advising heavy users on how to reduce unnecessary exposures remains a good precautionary approach.”

Other cancers plausibly reported in epidemiological studies to be tied with cell phone radiation include: thyroid cancer, early-onset breast cancer, early-onset colorectal cancer, and testicular cancer. In a certain subset of those with a common genetic susceptibility, heavy cell phone usage is associated with significantly doubled risk of thyroid cancer.<sup>69</sup> Since the advent of smart phones in 2010, phone antennas tend to be located at the bottom of phones. As a result, peak phone RFR exposure is more likely to occur in the neck than in the brain.<sup>160</sup> Smart phones include several different antennas, each one of which can send and receive RFR, with multiple antennas for data, photos, video and other applications located around the phone perimeter. In addition, women who have carried phones in their bras or worn Vocera devices next to their chest have developed unusual patterns of breast cancer, with tumors sometimes appearing precisely under the areas where their phone antennas were located.<sup>161,162</sup>

---

***In those few studies that have followed longer term users, more hours of use and longer time periods of use have been found significantly associated with between a 40% to more than 200% increased risk of glioblastoma.***

---

Several independent analyses published since the original IARC assessment in 2011 conclude that if the criteria that the WHO/IARC relied on when determining carcinogenicity were applied to current science, this would result in classification of cell phone radiation as a probable carcinogen (Group 2A) or proven (Group 1) human carcinogen.<sup>7,8,16,163–167</sup>

## *Unexplained increases in pediatric and young adult cancers are consistent with increasing wireless exposures*

Trends in cancer can provide signals about underlying etiologic factors, as occurred with increases in lung cancer in male and female smokers in the mid-twentieth century, and increases in the rare clear-cell adenocarcinoma of the cervix in young women whose mothers had used diethylstilbestrol to prevent miscarriage.<sup>168</sup> Cancers tend to have multiple contributory causes, which can ebb and flow over time. Over the last several decades, incidence of several different early-onset cancers in adults<sup>169</sup> below 50 years of age have increased in many nations, including those of the breast, colorectum, bone marrow, and thyroid. Although explanations for these patterns will certainly be multi-factorial, wireless radiation is one of the factors that should be more widely explored.

Rates of rectal cancer have quadrupled in those under age 24 in the past decade in the U.S. and Iran and risen rapidly<sup>170</sup> in the U.K, Egypt, and Brazil. One recent study<sup>171</sup> asserts that these increases could, in part, be associated with radical changes in exposures to cell phone radiation due to devices kept close to the body for extended periods of time. More and more children and young adults keep transmitting smartphones with their multiple antennas that are constantly updating apps next to their abdomens inside their tight clothing for hours a day, along with a wireless earpiece in their ear. Thus, although speaking directly into phones has declined, close proximity to their radiation has not.

What makes the potential connection between colorectal cancer increases and cell phone exposures

especially plausible is an experimental study showing that colon and rectal cells are exquisitely sensitive to non-ionizing radiation like that emitted by phones today. Moreover, exposure to non-ionizing mobile phone radiation can lead to effects on treated colon tissues of rats similar to those observed from ionizing 3Gy gamma radiation. Mokarram et al.<sup>172</sup> reported that epigenetic patterns of the estrogen receptor (ER $\alpha$ ) after exposure to ionizing radiation paralleled those occurring after exposure to non-ionizing RFR. Using biomarkers that have previously been established to signal damaging exposures, they further found that methylation patterns may constitute an important validated biomarker of exposure to radiofrequency radiation that has the potential to play a role in the expression and promotion of colorectal cancer.<sup>172</sup>

---

***RFR has all the classic hallmarks of endocrine disruptors that affect reproduction, development of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis (HPG) and alter normal male and female reproductive endpoints.***

---

### *EMFs as endocrine disruptors*

Endocrine disruptors are understood to be agents, either natural or man-made, which can mimic or interfere with the body's hormones and disrupt development leading to a range of developmental, reproductive, neurological, and immune problems, as well as cancers. Common sources include plastics, metal can liners, detergents, flame retardants, and pesticides.

EMF exposures have been linked to a range of classical endocrine disrupting effects.

A team from the California Institute of Behavioral Neurosciences & Psychology reviewed the effects<sup>173</sup> of both RFR and ELF on thyroid gland hormones and histopathology and found evidence that RFR was associated with alterations in T3, T4, and TSH hormone levels, disruption of the function of the HPG axis leading to thyroid insufficiency and hyper-stimulation of thyroid gland follicles. This caused apoptosis of follicular cells. Non-ionizing radiation was seen to be significantly associated with histopathological changes in the thyroid gland follicles and the authors contend that non-ionizing EMF radiation

might be responsible for the recent increase in the incidence of thyroid insufficiency and cancer in the general population.

Critical research needs to be conducted to understand the effects especially to future generations. Cantürk et al.<sup>174</sup> investigated the effects of pre- and postnatal 2450 MHz RFR on the thymus of rats over four generations and found that the number of pups and weight of all rats decreased significantly in the third-generation.

Thus, it appears that non-ionizing<sup>175</sup> RFR has all the classic hallmarks of endocrine disruptors that affect reproduction, development of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis (HPG) and alter normal male and female reproductive endpoints. Alterations in spermatogenesis and oogenesis, for example, in turn affect a num-

ber of endocrinological and other functions throughout life, including fertility and behavior in offspring along with the risk of cancer, neurological disorders and other chronic illnesses.

### *Animal studies of additive or synergistic effects of RFR with other agents*

Replicated experiments show that RFR can have important co-carcinogenic and tumor promoting effects when combined with known carcinogens. Lerchl et al.<sup>152</sup> found carcinogen-induced tumor rates were significantly higher in mice exposed to nonthermal doses of radiofrequency below current regulatory limits. The authors argued that it was a "very clear indication that in principle tumor-promoting effects of life-long RFR exposure may occur at levels supposedly too low to cause thermal effects."

The Ramazzini Institute performed two large life-span rat cancer studies<sup>176</sup> combining magnetic field non-ionizing EMF with either acute exposure to gamma radiation or chronic exposure to formaldehyde in drinking water and found significantly greater incidence of malignant tumors with either co-exposure than occurs without such combined exposures.

Investigators from the Beijing Institute of Radiation Medicine in China have also produced important evidence of synergistic effects. They determined that combining 2.8 GHz and 1.5 GHz microwaves<sup>177</sup> impaired spatial memory much more strongly than exposures to a single frequency. It is important to realize that such combined frequencies can easily occur at this time within a single smart phone that can operate on different frequencies at the same time. This same team has reported<sup>178</sup> that exposure to nonthermal levels of 2.8 GHz and 9.3 GHz—as could occur with 5G networks—led to significant impacts to the thymus and spleen, such as congestion and nuclear fragmentation of the lymphocytes, and more severe injuries. Their transcriptomic and proteomic analysis of peripheral blood and spleen suggested that alterations of DNA replication, cellular metabolism, and signal transduction might be involved in microwave-induced immune activation. The spleen not only filters blood-borne pathogens and antigens but also plays a critical role in immune system regulation.

### *Effects of screen time*

Higher levels of adolescent screentime,<sup>179</sup> social media access<sup>180</sup> and cell phone use in teenagers' bedrooms are associated with reduced sleep time<sup>181</sup> as well as negative effects on daily functioning,<sup>180</sup> behavior<sup>182</sup> and mood. An ever growing body of evidence<sup>183</sup> is associating<sup>184</sup> children's addictive and excessive use of screens and digital media with a myriad of adverse social (relationships, social skills, cyberbullying), psychological (anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, obsessive compulsive disorder<sup>185</sup>) neurodevelopmental (cognitive development, behavior, attention, speech<sup>186</sup>) and physical (obesity, high blood pressure) consequences. Key factors<sup>187</sup> determining screen time effects include duration, content, media type, degree

---

***Higher levels of adolescent screentime,<sup>179</sup> social media access<sup>180</sup> and cell phone use in teenagers' bedrooms are associated with reduced sleep time<sup>181</sup> as well as negative effects on daily functioning,<sup>180</sup> behavior<sup>182</sup> and mood.***

---

Axelsson et al.<sup>188</sup> found the amount of time spent with screens predicted shorter sleep in preschoolers. Regardless of the time of day that screens were accessed by children, greater screen time was associated with poorer sleep quality, poor communication, poor problem solving and greater attention problems. The AAP notes,<sup>184</sup> “the prevalence of problematic

of access to social media, whether screens are located in the bedroom<sup>180</sup> and the amount of after dark/evening use.<sup>180,187</sup>

Higher levels of adolescent screentime,<sup>179</sup> social media access<sup>180</sup> and cell phone use in teenagers' bedrooms are associated with reduced sleep time<sup>181</sup> as well as negative effects on daily functioning,<sup>180</sup> behavior<sup>182</sup> and mood.

Internet use among children and adolescents is between 4% and 8%.

Up to 8.5% of U.S. youth 8 to 18 years of age and 4.6 % of Chinese youth meet criteria for Internet gaming disorder defined by the World Health Organization in its standard Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fifth Edition (DSM-5) as an uncontrollable, persisting need to engage directly with digital media and games that cannot be stopped.

This diagnostic code is included in the DSM-5,<sup>189</sup> and

in the 11th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11<sup>6</sup>), signaling interference with socialization, including disturbing important areas of life such as family relationships, school, work, eating, bathroom habits and sleep. In its criteria for gaming disorder, the WHO does not include in its criteria any specific number of hours spent with screens, but instead focuses on the inability to engage in normal social life of young children and teens, including outdoor activities as well as socializing indoors with family and at school. The category of internet gaming disorder was added in 2019. According to Pew,<sup>190</sup> 97% of teen boys and 83% of girls play games on

---

***Up to 8.5% of U.S. youth 8 to 18 years of age and 4.6 % of Chinese youth meet criteria for Internet gaming disorder defined by the World Health Organization in its standard Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fifth Edition (DSM-5) as an uncontrollable, persisting need to engage directly with digital media and games that cannot be stopped.***

---



some kind of device. How many of them are addicted is a matter that should be seriously examined, as the toll on pediatric mental and physical health continues to mount.

Higher screen time has been associated with a higher prevalence of prospective disruptive behavior disorders.<sup>191</sup> Clinicians<sup>187,192</sup> posit that the effects of electronic screen time can mimic or exacerbate psychiatric disorders as the interactive media can lead to chronically high arousal levels which can lead to nervous system dysregulation. As a consequence, treating physicians have developed treatments including an “electronic fast” to rebalance the brain and relieve

overstimulated reward (addiction) and sensory pathways. Interventions such as reducing screen media have been found to result in a substantial increase in children’s engagement in physical activity<sup>193</sup> and increasing outdoor “green” time<sup>194</sup> is beneficial to mental health as well as lowering myopia incidence<sup>195</sup> in school-aged children.<sup>196</sup>

### *Technoference contributes to speech and bonding delays*

Studies<sup>116</sup> of infant parental dyads find that more frequent reported mobile device use was associated with less room exploration and positive affect, and less recovery (i.e., engagement with mother, room exploration positive affect) even when controlling for individual differences in temperament. Delays in speech acquisition<sup>197</sup> and the development of interactive skills also have been reported in infants of parents that use devices more frequently. In addition, the phenomenon of “technoference”<sup>198</sup> is receiving increased attention from experts in behavioral and development psychology. Heavy parental digital technology use has been associated with suboptimal parent-child interactions. Parental problematic technology use—termed “technoference”—is associated with technology-based interruptions in parent-child interactions

---

***Studies<sup>120</sup> of infant parental dyads find that more frequent reported mobile device use was associated with less room exploration and positive affect, and less recovery (i.e., engagement with mother, room exploration positive affect) even when controlling for individual differences in temperament. Delays in speech acquisition and the development of interactive skills also have been reported in infants of parents that use devices more frequently.***

---

and potentially associated with a range of child behavior problems.

Studies<sup>120</sup> of infant parental dyads find that more frequent reported mobile device use was associated with less room exploration and positive affect, and less recovery (i.e., engagement with mother, room exploration positive affect) even when controlling for individual differences in temperament. Delays in speech acquisition and the development of interactive skills also have been reported in infants of parents that use devices more frequently.

Parental distraction in early infancy can be problematic for obvious reasons. This remains a

topic of increased research attention and a matter that should be routinely queried at every well child visit, beginning with infancy throughout the school years. Simple questions noted below can provide the foundation for teachable moments that convey the need for direct parental involvement in early years when lifelong benefits can accrue. Harried young parents, especially those who are raising children without partners, may rely heavily on digital devices as a form of child-care. They should be informed about the importance of direct eye and verbal contact with infants, as well as reading aloud starting in infancy, as these practices have been shown to have lifelong benefits to social and emotional development.

## **Clinical practice guidance**

Avoidable environmental exposures can profoundly affect and alter children’s development and health. Along with the benefits of nutrition and regular physical and social activity, clinicians are aware of adverse effects of lead, pesticides, food additives, air pollution, ultraviolet radiation, and more broadly climate change, on children’s health. Exposures that take place early life can have disproportionately large impacts on later life health and well-being.

As recommended by the AAP, clinicians can integrate developmental as well as EMF issues in practice

by regularly discussing screentime and digital media use. AAP guidance regarding phones and other wireless devices should be widely shared and employed. These include:

- For children under 18 months, avoid screen-based media except video chatting.
- For children 18 months to 24 months, parents should choose high-quality programming and watch while interacting with their children, on a limited basis.
- For children 2 to 5, no more than one hour per day of high-quality screen time and engage with children regarding content and experiences.
- For children 6 and up, establish consistent limits on the time spent using media and the types of media.

Recognizing that RFR may contribute to ill health provides further incentive to include clinical practices such as:

- Query use of screens, digital media, cell phones and Wi-Fi linked devices at yearly physicals;
- Provide guidance to patients and their families on how to decrease excessive screen time and to reduce RFR exposure (See Section 7);
- Respond with additional interview questions, resources and referrals as appropriate if symptoms potentially related to use of screens or exposure to EMFs are reported;
- Engage in continuing education and training on EMF issues, and screen use;
- Record and report cases where links have been identified between EMF and symptoms or health outcomes;
- Encourage undistracted reading out loud to infants and young children; and
- Develop family media plans for parents as well as children, explaining that parental distraction with devices can impair child development including speech acquisition.

Practitioners also need training in EMF-related effects to be able to discern whether common pediatrics complaints such as headaches and problems sleeping could, in fact, be due to the excessive use of technologies in the home or school environment. Clinicians encountering patients presenting with unexplained symptoms can consider the complete clinical picture and health history, and investigate, treat if necessary, or exclude commonly recognized etiologies.

For example, patients may come into the office with unexplained array of symptoms such as headaches and rashes that may be related to EMF (e.g., cell antennas recently mounted nearby, or upgraded school Wi-Fi system recently installed). Clinicians need greater awareness so that in differential diagnosis they include the possibility that symptoms may be associated with EMF and evaluate the patient in a systematic fashion.

Clinical practice guidelines for EHS have been developed by trained clinicians and experts,<sup>199</sup> EUROPAEM group,<sup>200</sup> Dr. Riina Bray, Medical Director, Environmental Health Clinic, at Women's College Hospital, University of Toronto<sup>201</sup> and the Austrian Medical Association,<sup>202</sup> among others.

Clinical practice guidelines include:

- Comprehensive case history that includes environmental exposure history including questions regarding typical daily EMF/ RFR exposure, toxic metal exposures, diet, mold, and other potentially toxic chemical exposures at home, child care settings, school, work and play, and in the community.
- Assess community, work, school and home exposures to EMFs: proximity of cell phone towers, routers, DECT cordless phones, and any other wireless technology, especially in sleeping areas
- Assess variation of health problems depending on time and location. For example, do headaches or other unexplained symptoms attenuate in different areas, but return chiefly when the child is in one specific location? Did headaches or symptoms begin when a new router or cell antenna was installed?

As technologies (and healthier alternatives) evolve and knowledge advances, there is a need for clinicians periodically to update their knowledge through continuing medical education with technical experts in bioelectromagnetics—a field that is not widely taught or studied in medical schools at this juncture. Some accredited programs<sup>203</sup> offering up to 24.5 continuing medical education credits can be found online.

### *Electromagnetic sensitivity—An underdiagnosed pediatric problem*

The phenomenon of hyper-reactivity to chemical and physical phenomena remains poorly understood but is believed to be a serious and sometimes disabling problem.

Electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS)<sup>204</sup> is believed to affect a small but significant segment of the population—with estimates up to 15%. Its prevalence in children has never been evaluated, but could prove to be important in cases in which vague symptoms of headache, numbness, tingling and rash cannot otherwise be alleviated. EHS is characterized by headaches, sleeping problems, memory problems, nosebleeds, unexplained skin rashes, digestive problems, neurological problems, heart palpitations and fatigue. Symptoms<sup>200</sup> vary from person to person, making this a challenging subject to study and to treat. Notably, prenatal and postnatal exposure to cell phone RFR is linked to increased headaches in children,<sup>205</sup> adolescents,<sup>206</sup> and adults,<sup>205</sup> and use of smartphones have been identified as a trigger for migraines.<sup>207</sup>

EHS symptoms<sup>208</sup> have been linked to exposures to non-ionizing EMF, including from nearby cell towers and base station wireless antennas and routers. No studies have been conducted on EHS in children. Dieudonné<sup>209</sup> studied forty individuals convinced that they were sensitive to electromagnetic fields, and concluded that contrary to allegations of nocebo responses, attribution of their symptoms followed a common linear model: (1) onset of symptoms; (2) failure to find a solution; (3) discovery of EHS; (4) gathering of information about EHS; (5) implicit appearance of conviction; (6) experimentation; and (7) conscious acceptance of this knowledge.

Further evidence of the importance of identifying sources of exposure and reducing them comes from a recent report from Sweden on the sudden acquisition of highly reactive biological responses to a newly introduced source of RFR. Following the introduction of 5G networks in a dense urban environment, a previously healthy couple reported disabling symptoms of headache, palpitations, tingling, tinnitus and major discomfort. Upon detailed examination of their environment, it was determined that 5G network had recently been installed quite close to their apartment. A thoroughly

detailed case report<sup>210</sup> documents this sudden change in RF exposure and the onset of severe symptoms in this couple just a few days after the installation of a 5G base station on the roof above their apartment. The deployment of 5G caused a dramatic increase in maximum (peak) microwave radiation exposure, from 9 000  $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$  to  $>2\,500\,000\,\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ . The symptoms quickly reversed when the couple moved to a dwelling with much lower exposure.

Symptoms often are misdiagnosed as health professionals lack training on the matter. Preliminary clinical practice guidelines<sup>201</sup> have been developed. The U.S. Access Board<sup>211</sup> has recognized that “electromagnetic sensitivities may be considered disabilities” under the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Job Accommodations Network supported by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Office of Disability Employment Policy has issued a list of guidelines<sup>212</sup> for accommodation of electromagnetic sensitivity.<sup>213</sup> Adults in the U.S. are often accommodated in the workplace (being provided hardwired computer connections, or moving to a lower-EMF office) but in many cases they have had to file legal actions.

---

***The U.S. Access Board<sup>211</sup> has recognized that “electromagnetic sensitivities may be considered disabilities” under the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Job Accommodations Network supported by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Office of Disability Employment Policy has issued a list of guidelines<sup>212</sup> for accommodation of electromagnetic sensitivity.<sup>213</sup>***

---

Despite these accommodations for adults, parents seeking accommodations in U.S. public schools for children who experience EHS have been challenging as schools will refuse to accommodate and the families often must resort to home-schooling. In the UK, parents won a legal battle<sup>214</sup> against local authorities who are now compelled to provide an environment with reduced wireless radiation so that their child can attend school. There are also other examples internationally of legal decisions mandating workplace accommodations or payment for injuries<sup>215</sup> from EMF exposure.

In Canada, EHS is described in the report, Medical Perspectives on Environmental Sensitivities<sup>216</sup> to the Canadian Human Rights Commission.<sup>217</sup> Medical and legal<sup>216</sup> reports underpin a policy<sup>218</sup> for accommodation under the *Canadian Human Rights Act*.

## *Synergistic and combined toxic exposures in children*

Children are exposed to numerous combinations of environmental exposures over their lifetime. Even where exposures are low, they can interact with each other resulting in additive or synergistic results.

Animal and human studies<sup>219</sup> indicate that non-ionizing EMF can act synergistically when combined with other toxic agents. For example, Sueiro-Benavides et al.<sup>220</sup> found that 2.45 GHz, a frequency used in Wi-Fi networks, combined with carbon black (CB) increased CB-induced toxicity and prolonged inflammatory immune responses. Exposures to non-ionizing EMF from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or cell phones has been found to enhance the release of mercury from dental amalgam.<sup>221</sup> RFR has been found in several studies to impact the integrity of the blood-brain barrier that protects the brain from toxic molecules circulating in the blood.<sup>132,222–225</sup>

A longitudinal study<sup>226</sup> of 2,422 children at 27 elementary schools in 10 Korean cities examined effects and interactions between voice call cell phone use and blood lead levels (lead levels were comparable to those in U.S. children). Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptom risk was significantly greater in the children with above-median lead levels and above-median weekly cell phone call duration.

A similar interaction was reported by Choi et al.<sup>227</sup> Across the cohort, maternal cell phone use during pregnancy was not associated overall with child neurodevelopment during the first three years. Among children exposed to higher maternal blood lead level *in utero*, however, a greater risk of both a poorer psychomotor development index and a lower mental development index up to 36 months of age was associated with higher cell phone calling time or frequency during pregnancy.

## *A theoretical role for RFR in the etiology of autistic spectrum disorder*

Autism remains a puzzling and troubling problem for growing numbers of children, their families and their physicians. The disease<sup>228</sup> is increasing among both males and females, and among nearly all racial/ethnic subgroups, from 4.2 per 1,000 in 1996 to 15.5 per 1,000 in 2010. A recent report from the U.S.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention notes that rates have continued to increase. The prevalence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) among 11 surveillance sites is 1 in 54 among children aged 8 years in 2016 (or 1.85%). This constituted a 10% increase from 2 years previously when it was 1 in 59, and the highest prevalence since the CDC began tracking ASD in 2000. Consistent with previous reports, boys were 4 to 5 times more likely to be identified with ASD than girls. The rate for ASD is 1 in 34 among boys (2.97 percent) and 1 in 145 among girls (0.69%). Although many environmental factors<sup>229</sup> have been posited, including air pollution, pesticides, and heavy metals, the potential role of RFR should also be seriously explored.

Experimental studies showing that prenatal exposures to RFR can disrupt the development of the hippocampus provide some foundation for speculating that EMFs could also be a contributing factor. Thus, RFR has plausibly been hypothesized to play a role in the development of ASD via disruption of the developing poorly myelinated central nervous system. When presented with serious behavioral disorders including autism, some psychiatrists have employed successful treatment protocols that involve family management systems to facilitate cessation and withdrawal from use of digital devices. Psychiatrist Victoria Dunckley<sup>192</sup> notes that early use of digital devices can create a heightened state of fight or flight among young brains and bodies, placing them under constant stress. Children are easily addicted to routines of falling asleep, eating and even using the toilet accompanied, not by parents soothing assurances, but by digitized music, visions and sounds that increase dopamine—the brain chemical tied with pleasure and addictive behaviors. Providing several impressive case reports of toddlers that had been out of control and unable to give up their digital fixations, Dunckley notes that digital fasting can yield impressive results, especially with children on the autism spectrum. Her book provides several detailed instances where altering children's access to digital devices can radically improve behavior. Other published reports also offer corroboration for this hypothesized connection.<sup>230,231</sup>

Psychiatrist Martha Herbert and research analyst and editor of the *Bioinitiative Report*, an ongoing record of relevant scientific findings, Cindy Sage, among others,



have called for more aggressive investigation of the possible connections between RFR uses and exposures and disorders on the autism spectrum. They speculate that behaviors on the autism spectrum could emerge from alterations of electrophysiological oscillatory synchronization and EMF/RFR could contribute and “worsen challenging biological problems and symptoms; conversely, reducing exposure might ameliorate symptoms of ASD by reducing obstruction of physiological repair.”<sup>232,233</sup>

## Inadequate regulatory limits

FCC and ICNIRP regulatory limits have been long criticized by experts and the court because they do not address children’s unique vulnerability, the biological and health effects of long-term exposure nor the current ways that children are exposed to cell phone and wireless radiation. In 2012, the AAP wrote the FCC and other federal agencies calling for an update to the FCC’s 1996 exposure limits stating, “it is essential that any new standard for cell phones or other wireless devices be based on protecting the youngest and most vulnerable populations to ensure they are safeguarded throughout their lifetimes.” A decade later that call remains unanswered.

### Cell phone and wireless device limits

Regulations regarding human exposure to RFR include: 1. allowable limits for ambient exposures created by cell tower network emissions and wireless networks, called maximum permissible exposure limits in the U.S.; and 2. exposure limits for localized exposures into areas of body tissue from phones, and personal and household devices, referred to as Head and Body SAR limits. The ICNIRP and IEEE<sup>38</sup> standards used as the basis for many governments’ limits remain largely unchanged since the 1990s and they are intended to protect for effects caused by short term high powered exposures. These limits are not designed to protect for

effects from long term, low level chronic exposures because ICNIRP and IEEE do not consider such effects as “established.” As former ICNIRP member James C. Lin describes them: “*They are flawed and are not applicable to long-term exposure at low levels. Instead of advances in science, they are predicated on misguided assumptions with outdated exposure metrics that do not adequately protect children, workers, and the public from exposure to the RF radiation or people with sensitivity to electromagnetic radiation from wireless devices and systems. Thus, many of the recommended limits are debatable and absent of scientific justification from the standpoint of safety and public health protection.*”<sup>16</sup>

### Wireless network exposure limits

U.S. limits for RFR were promulgated by the FCC in 1996, based largely on a 1986 Report of the National Council on Radiation Protection & Measurements (NCRP)<sup>234</sup> and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (ANSI/IEEE) C95.1-1991 standard.<sup>235</sup> The U.S. limits for environmental RF levels are among the most lenient in the world, and are similar to those of Australia, Japan, Germany and other countries that also adopted inadequate ICNIRP limits.

However, some countries, including Italy, Switzerland, China, and Russia have adopted regulatory limits for cell towers and base station network emissions that are far more stringent<sup>236</sup> than the thermally based limits of the U.S. FCC and ICNIRP.

European nations with more stringent regulatory limits set their policies based on the precautionary principle, a key framework used in their decision making process. This principle rests on the sage advice of Benjamin Franklin—better to be safe than sorry.

In 2011, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) Resolution

---

***In 2011, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) Resolution 1815: The potential dangers of electromagnetic fields and their effect on the environment ”<sup>237</sup> strongly recommends that the ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) principle is applied, covering both the so-called thermal effects and the athermic or biological effects of electromagnetic emissions or radiation.”***

---

1815: The potential dangers of electromagnetic fields and their effect on the environment ”<sup>237</sup> strongly recommends that the ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) principle is applied, covering both the so-

called thermal effects and the athermic or biological effects of electromagnetic emissions or radiation.”

In contrast, the more strict RF limits in Russia and China<sup>238</sup> are considered “science based,” not precautionary, and were developed based on their own government scientists’ studies of the biological effects of nonthermal RFR levels. India lowered its limits to 1/10 of ICNIRP limits in 2012<sup>239</sup> in response to a report from an Inter-Ministerial Committee that reviewed the research<sup>240</sup> on impacts to wildlife, including honeybees and other pollinating insects, and concluded<sup>239</sup> that the “vast majority of published literature indicate deleterious effects of EMFs in various species.” (See Fig. 7 for comparisons) It is notable that other groups have recommended even lower limits. For example, the *Ecolog Report*, commissioned by T-Mobile and Deutsche Telekom in 2000, reviewed the science recommended a limit of 0.01 W/m<sup>2</sup> to “be rigorously adhered to by all base stations near sensitive places such as residential areas, schools, nurseries, playgrounds, hospitals and all other places at which humans are present for longer than 4 hours.”<sup>241</sup>

### *Why the SAR standard is inadequate to protect children*

Pre-market tests for cell phones and wireless devices measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), which is the standard accepted measurement of the rate of RF (radiofrequency) energy absorption. (See Table 2.) For cell phones and other handheld wireless devices, many countries have adopted either FCC or the ICNIRP limits for premarket RF compliance. Although the FCC limit is slightly more restrictive compared to ICNIRP limits, both rest on avoiding the effects of heating as measured by the SAR.

The SAR metric is criticized as a heat-based measure unable to capture<sup>72</sup> the numerous characteristics<sup>242</sup> of nonthermal exposure considered relevant to bioeffects such as pulse, modulation, variability or duration of exposure.

That said, even if the SAR was a valid measure for health effects thresholds, the SAR testing protocol itself has long been criticized as unrealistic for numerous reasons. To start, it does not take into account the smaller sizes of women, infants and children, and other properties of children that place them at greater vulnerability. Thus, the child brain sits in a thinner skull that contains more fluid which can absorb more

radiation per unit volume than the adult brain with its thicker skull.

In regards to children’s exposure, the AAP<sup>1</sup> wrote the FCC in 2012 noting that, “although wireless devices sold in the United States must ensure that they do not exceed the maximum allowable SAR limit when operating at the device’s highest possible power level, concerns have been raised that long-term RF exposure at this level affects the brain and other tissues and may be connected to types of brain cancer, including glioma and meningioma,” and also that, “The current metric of RF exposure available to consumers, the Specific Absorption Rate, is not an accurate predictor of actual exposure.”

The head and body phantom are filled with a homogeneous liquid that does not capture the way the electromagnetic field moves through different tissues in the head such as brain tissue, which is of varying thicknesses and characteristics. The dielectric properties of tissues in children’s head and brain differ from adults because children’s tissues have more water content and thus are more conductive than adults.

The SAM model has long been argued to provide a conservative estimation of the exposure from a mobile phone, even for children. However, research supporting this position has generally used a scaled down version of an adult head which did not account for all age dependent variations in children, such the anterior fontanels which close between 7 and 18 months. When these more realistic variations are accounted for, the SAR values for children are significantly higher. For example, Mohammed<sup>243</sup> used realistic head models in several scenarios simulating young children between 3 months and 18 months holding phones near their ear and mouth as well as a person holding a mobile phone near a child’s head. They found that 10g SAR values in the heads of young children are significantly higher than those for adults and also noticeably higher than the scaled models used in previous studies that considered dosimetry for children over 3 years old.

Research supporting the SAM model<sup>244</sup> is based on early phone models that were designed with antennas on the top of the phone body and more recent research has found that for newer phone models with antennas integrated along the bottom of the phone, the SAM does not always ensure<sup>40</sup> a conservative estimation.

Phones are tested while operating at the highest power level, in specific positions against the phantom head and body. Devices generally operate at the minimum necessary power, in order to maximize battery

life, but in many situations the power output is much higher, to ensure reception at the receiving antenna in the cellular base station. Low incoming signal strength triggers a significant increase a phone's emissions; people encounter low signal strength in rural areas far from base stations and also, for example, in rooms in basements or buildings where building materials block the signal. The many real world exposure scenarios result in highly variable emissions from any one cell phone model, regardless of the stated SAR value.

Although the standardized SAR test positions are supposed to simulate the way people typically hold a cell phone, the standardized positions do not test in body contact positions for body SAR tests. The test positions do not mimic a cell phone in full body contact such as in a pants pocket or resting against the abdomen. Parents today often hold their newborns with the cell phone right up against the baby and yet premarket SAR tests do not include such positions.

In summary, the SAR test and SAM have been roundly criticized as underestimating and not adequately capturing the real world exposures of children, babies, and toddlers, and children who are positioned in direct or close body contact with cell phones or other devices.

Furthermore, manufacturers SAR test phones at various distances from the body. In the U.S. a manufacturer can decide to test for body SARs at 5, or 10, or even 25 mm. The measured SAR value will increase the closer the phone is tested to the body phantom. Thus, the manufacturer posted SARs of different models that use different separation distances cannot be directly compared to each other.

Although SAR levels often are used to compare cell phones in terms of which phone emits more RF than others, the SAR value does not necessarily reflect a difference in a consumer's actual exposure for these reasons. Hence a phone with a lower SAR level does not necessarily mean lower RF exposure. Nonetheless, the SAR is the metric in use and the basis for exposure limits worldwide.

### *Regulatory gaps affecting children*

The AAP<sup>1</sup> has long advocated<sup>1</sup> that federal agencies strengthen regulations calling for:

- A reassessment of human exposure limits and testing requirements to ensure children's unique

vulnerabilities are addressed and to reflect the way children use phones today in close proximity to the body;

- Establishing a federal research program as the basis for exposure standards;
- Cell phone and wireless device product labeling requirements to "enable parents to better understand the potential dangers of RF energy exposure and protect their children."

The AAP supported<sup>245</sup> national legislation, the Cell Phone Right To Know H.R. 6358,<sup>246</sup> proposed in 2012, which would have addressed numerous regulatory gaps in federal policy regarding stating that, "Children are disproportionately affected by environmental exposures, including cell phone radiation. The differences in bone density and the amount of fluid in a child's brain compared to an adult's brain could allow children to absorb greater quantities of RF energy deeper into their brains than adults."

### *Prevention: medical organization, public health, government policy and actions to mitigate risk to children*

Based on the established science, including children's special vulnerabilities, trajectories of exposures and diseases, clinicians need to know that they are supported by medical associations, have the resources to support their patients, and finally have the evidence in hand to advocate for them. A few of the supportive agencies and recommendations are noted below. Others can be found at [www.ehtrust.org](http://www.ehtrust.org).<sup>247</sup>

### *Medical organizations and public health agencies*

The AAP and several international medical organizations<sup>248–251</sup> have recommendations<sup>252</sup> on how to reduce cell phone radiation exposure. The AAP has long advocated for more protective<sup>245</sup> federal regulations and issued ten ways to decrease exposure in 2016<sup>252</sup> including "avoid carrying your phone against the body like in a pocket, sock, or bra. Cell phone manufacturers can't guarantee that the amount of radiation you're absorbing will be at a safe level."

“Avoid carrying your phone against the body like in a pocket, sock, or bra. Cell phone manufacturers can’t guarantee that the amount of radiation you’re absorbing will be at a safe level.” American Academy of Pediatrics.<sup>252</sup>

In 2017, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) released an advisory on cell phones.<sup>253</sup> CDPH’s scientists had evaluated the RFR from almost<sup>254</sup> two dozen phones and found that when they transmit at their highest power due to use in areas of low service (one or two bars) the emissions can be up to 10,000-fold higher than when the phone is used in areas of strong signal. The CDPH’s advice initially was based on the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute’s 2008<sup>253</sup> cell phone radiation reduction advice to doctors and staff, constituting the first ever U.S. medical institution advisory on cell phone radiation.

In 2022, the Maryland State Children’s Environmental Health and Protection Advisory Council<sup>255</sup> issued information on how families can reduce wireless and non-ionizing EMF exposures at home and also made recommendations to schools.

A summary of basic recommendations from these organizations and agencies is presented below.

---

***“Avoid carrying your phone against the body like in a pocket, sock, or bra. Cell phone manufacturers can’t guarantee that the amount of radiation you’re absorbing will be at a safe level.” American Academy of Pediatrics.***<sup>252</sup>

---

Bluetooth signals are much weaker than cell phones, children and teens keep them in their ears for hours a day and the long term impact has never been independently evaluated.

- Avoid carrying cell phones against the body like in a pocket, sock, or bra.
- Do not talk or text while driving.
- Learn how to switch phone to airplane mode with Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Hotspot antennas toggled off in settings. Many applications on phones can still be utilized in airplane mode. For example, in order to play movies and music but avoid unnecessary RFR exposure, download the files first, then switch the device to airplane mode and play.
- Keep an eye on your signal strength (i.e. how many bars you have). The weaker your cell signal, the harder your phone has to work and the more radiation it gives off. It’s better to wait until you have a stronger signal before using your device.
- Avoid making calls in cars, elevators, trains, and buses. The cell phone works harder to get a signal through metal, so the power level increases.
- Learn how to connect the cell phone to the internet with ethernet cables.

## *How families can reduce EMF exposure*

### Cell phones

- Cell phones are not toys or teething items.
- When parents hold their babies or children in their arms, they should not simultaneously use or hold mobile phones or wireless devices as this will expose the child to RFR.
- Decrease overall time spent on wireless phones and prefer corded phones for long calls.
- Delay purchasing a first cell phone for a child. Cell phones should only be used by children for emergencies.
- Prefer text messaging over voice and video calls.
- Decrease exposure to and through the brain by using cell phones in speaker mode, away from the head and body, or wired airtube headsets with the phone away from the body. Avoid airpods. While

### Computer, laptop and tablet internet connections in buildings

- Install internet access via a hardwired ethernet connection instead of Wi-Fi.
- Wi-Fi routers should be distanced from areas where children sleep, play and school.
- At a minimum, power Wi-Fi networks off at bedtime and during periods when not in use.
- Connect computer/laptop/tablet accessories and peripherals such as printers, speakers, keyboard and mouse with cords, rather than Wi-Fi or Bluetooth.

### At home

- Replace cordless phones with corded phones. Cordless phones and their base stations emit RFR.



- Avoid wireless digital baby monitors. If necessary, choose wired monitoring systems.
- Remove screens, electronics and wireless devices from the bedroom.
- Turn off devices at night and ensure sleep areas are not against a wall where utility meters are installed on the other side as “smart” meters are sources of RFR and other EMF.

### Additional considerations during pregnancy

Simple preventive measures during pregnancy can significantly decrease fetal exposures, especially the high intensity exposures from a wireless device resting directly on the abdomen.

- Distance cell phones and wireless devices away from your abdomen.
- Power off cell phones when carrying them near your body.
- Always use laptops and tablets on a desk, not on your lap or close to your abdomen.
- For voice calls, use corded phones instead of cell phones or cordless phones.
- Use ethernet connections instead of Wi-Fi to connect devices.

### Cell tower emission and ambient limits

As shown in Fig. 7 numerous countries such as India, Israel, Greece, China,<sup>256</sup> Russia and eastern European countries have RFR limits for cell tower network emissions that are much stricter than the limits of the US/FCC (although there is not always documented reliable monitoring or enforcement in every country). Australia, Japan, Italy and Switzerland have limits for areas such as schools and apartment buildings and areas where people spend several hours a day. Several governments, such as France, Israel, Greece and Switzerland have RFR measurement programs in place along with easy access to the data. For example, in France, the National Frequency Agency ANFR “Observatoire des Ondes”<sup>257</sup> posts online the

---

***Several governments, such as France, Israel, Greece and Switzerland have RFR measurement programs in place along with easy access to the data. For example, in France, the National Frequency Agency ANFR “Observatoire des Ondes”<sup>257</sup> posts online the RFR measurements taken numerous times a day in various cities.***

---

RFR measurements taken numerous times a day in various major cities. Countries such as Greece and Israel have policies in place that specifically restrict the placement of cell towers near “sensitive areas” defined generally as schools and/or homes and hospitals and provide for online access to real-time radiation levels. Greece further restricts exposure to a stronger limit within 300 m of sensitive areas. Chile’s “Antenna Law”<sup>258</sup> has established mitigation measures in areas with dense infrastructure and prohibits towers near “sensitive areas” defined as institutions serving children, the elderly, and the medically compromised. Again, monitoring and enforcement are not reliably determined in many instances.

At the local level, numerous municipalities in the U.S.<sup>259</sup> and other countries<sup>260</sup> have policies to restrict cell towers on school property and many communities have removed wire-

less antennas from school properties. For example, the Supreme Court of India upheld a decision by the High Court of the State of Rajasthan to remove installations on school properties and playgrounds.<sup>261</sup>

Several countries focus their RFR monitoring and oversight on children’s areas. Brazilian Law nr 11,934 includes regulations<sup>262</sup> defining a critical area as the 50-meters-radius around hospitals, clinics, schools, day care centers, and facilities for the elderly. The RFR levels must be assessed within 60 days after the issuance of a license and then regularly re-evaluated. Like France, Brazil hosts an online map<sup>263</sup> with the country’s RFR measurements. Greece’s National Observatory of Electromagnetic Fields<sup>264</sup> has 500 sensors providing RFR level monitoring for schools and other sensitive areas. Further measures that are commonly implemented internationally are listed in Table 3.

### Regulatory gaps in the U.S

At the federal level in the U.S., policy changes are needed to address numerous regulatory gaps regarding

**TABLE 3.** International policy to Increase transparency, ensure compliance and reduce cell phone and RF radiation.

Policy	Country examples
Public RFR exposure limits are more stringent than ICNIRP/FCC limits	Italy, India, Israel, Croatia, Ukraine, Greece, China, Russia, Canada, Switzerland, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Belarus, Georgia, Serbia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Turkey, Liechtenstein, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Kuwait, Republic of Moldova, Iraq
RFR monitoring program for cell tower/base station emission compliance and/or environmental RFR exposures.	France, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Romania, Serbia, India, Israel, French Polynesia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Malta, Brazil, Bahrain, Monaco, Bhutan, Senegal, United Kingdom, Australia, Spain, Austria, India, Israel, Gibraltar, Brussels Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Lithuania.
Straightforward official government advice that the public and/or children “should” minimize cell phone RF exposure.	United Kingdom, Russia, Switzerland, Finland, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Greece, Israel, Turkey, Singapore, France, Denmark, India, Austria, Cyprus, Canada, Italy, French Polynesia - Maryland U.S. for Wi-Fi in Schools (CEHPAC), Korea, Sri Lanka, Croatia, Krakow Poland, European Parliament Resolution 1815
Ban on mobile phone advertising to children	France, Belgium, French Polynesia, Russia
Ban on sale of phones designed for young children	Belgium, France, French Polynesia
SAR labeling on device, packaging or by retailer at point of sale	France, Israel, India, Belgium, Russia, Korea
SAR levels for cell phone models are publicly posted on easily accessible government website	France, Korea, Austria, Senegal, Germany,
Market surveillance program for cell phone SAR compliance	France, Canada
Public awareness program, robust website and/or educational campaign to educate the public on how to minimize RFR exposures from cell phones	France, French Polynesia, Israel, Cyprus, Israel

all aspects of control, monitoring, measuring and remediating wireless radiation.

First, no federal agencies with health or environmental expertise have reviewed the totality of the science to ensure U.S. regulations are adequate. In 2021 the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia issued a landmark ruling in the case of Environmental Health Trust et al. vs. the FCC<sup>55</sup> that challenged the FCC’s decision not to update the human exposure limits for RFR emissions from cell phones, Wi-Fi, and cell tower networks. The Court found that the FCC did not provide evidence of properly examining scientific evidence on the record and had ignored studies indicating low level non-thermal exposures could cause harm, especially for children. The Court then ordered the FCC to provide a reasoned explanation regarding these issues:

- the impacts of wireless radiation on children;
- the health implications of long-term exposure to RF radiation;
- the ubiquity of wireless devices and the technological developments since the FCC last updated its guidelines;
- the cell phone radiation emission test methods that use heat measurements and allow a space between the phone and body; and

- the impacts of wireless radiation on the environment.

Another critical regulatory gap is that when considering cell tower network emissions, there is no U.S. agency with health or environmental expertise engaged in any funded activities regarding health effects.

Unlike other countries that are gathering data via countrywide monitoring programs, the U.S. has no active federal field measurement program for assessment, compliance, or enforcement regarding cell tower and base station antenna RF emissions. The last federal agency report on RFR measurements was compiled in 1986 by the EPA.<sup>265</sup> When companies apply to build a cell tower in the U.S. near a school or homes, there are no requirements for real world RFR measurements before and after the antenna facilities are built, nor any requirement for annual measurements. The computer simulations provided by the company do not always provide estimated RFR levels for all of the areas that will be impacted by the cell antenna installation, such as inside an apartment that shares a wall with a building mounted antenna, or inside the room of a school or home in direct line of sight of the main beam of an antenna. Such close

proximity installations can result in increased RF exposure<sup>35,266,267</sup> and are associated with various EMF-related symptoms.<sup>208,210</sup>

Although several nations post online maps with the location of cell towers and wireless facilities alongside RFR measurements, U.S. federal agencies neither collect, nor provide this information to the public. For example, small cell wireless facilities (such as those on poles less than 50 feet tall such as street lamps) generally do not need to be registered with the FCC.

*International marketing, compliance and transparency measures*

Some countries have enacted a variety of regulations designed to minimize children’s exposure, ensure compliance with cell phone regulations, and ensure that the public has access to RFR information as shown in Table 3. For example, since 2010 France has prohibited the sale of cell phones designed for children under 6 years, and banned advertising cell phones to children under 14 years. In 2015, their cell phone labeling requirements were strengthened. Advertising must clearly recommend how to reduce exposure to the head or companies can be fined. In 2019, a joint order of the French Health and Finance Agencies<sup>268</sup> ordered that the cell phone consumer information should include several specific ways to reduce RF exposure to the brain, minimizing frequency and duration of use. In addition, the cell phone information includes “Keep radio equipment away from the belly of pregnant women,” and “away from the lower abdomen of adolescents.”<sup>269</sup>

2020 regulations<sup>270</sup> now mandate that computers, tablets and other handheld wireless electronics (as well as refurbished products) held close to the body were subject to the same labeling regulations as cell phones. In 2022, the French General Directorate for Competition, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Prevention found numerous violations<sup>271</sup> of their labeling requirements for wireless devices and issued over 200 warnings.

In 2014, Belgium implemented two Royal Decrees<sup>272</sup> that prohibited the sale and advertising of cell phones designed for children under 7 years old.<sup>273</sup>

*Premarket cell phone and wireless device RFR testing*

Some countries such as France and Canada perform independent SAR measurements of cell phone models to ensure regulatory compliance. Both countries have found that some phone models exceed their regulatory limits, even when tested at the manufacturer’s stated separation distance, i.e. 5 or 10 or 15 mm from the head or body.

So far, over 35 non-compliant phone models have been either withdrawn from the French market or had software updates to decrease the RFR. The French National Frequency Agency, ANFR, posts their independent SAR test measurements for hundreds of cell phones online.<sup>274</sup> The U.S. does not have an oversight program for cell phone RFR emission compliance.

Furthermore, all cell phones and Wi-Fi devices such as routers, speakers, and gaming consoles have fine print instructions in their manuals stating that the user should maintain a specified minimum distance between their body and the phone or device in order to ensure compliance with regulatory safety limits.

*Schools and child care settings*

France, Israel, and regions in Belgium have removed Wi-Fi from kindergarten classrooms and restricted exposures in elementary classrooms. See Table 4. For example, French law (2015)<sup>275</sup> stipulates that Wi-Fi be off as the default setting, so that it is only turned on if needed for a particular classroom activity. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) Resolution 1815<sup>276</sup> (2011) recommends that “for children in general, and particularly in schools and classrooms, give preference to wired Internet connections, and strictly regulate the use of mobile phones by school children on school premises.”

TABLE 4. International examples of policy measures to reduce RFR exposures in schools and child care settings.

Recommendations to prefer wired over Wi-Fi in kindergartens and schools	France, Israel, Germany, French Polynesia, Salzburg Austria, Maryland U.S.
Wi-Fi banned in child care settings and kindergarten	France, Israel, Ghent Belgium, French Polynesia, Cyprus
Wi-Fi off or minimized in elementary	France, Israel, Cyprus, Various municipal school districts worldwide

In the U.S., there are no specific school-focused or workplace-based federal regulations for RFR exposures. The Maryland State Children's Environmental Health and Protection Advisory Council report on Wi-Fi in school<sup>277</sup> recommends the reduction of RFR exposures in schools "as much as feasibly practical." Clegg et al.<sup>278</sup> outlines how to minimize RFR in buildings and includes the Collaborative for High Performance Schools<sup>279</sup> criteria to reduce RFR and ELF EMF in classrooms. (See a summary of recommendations below.)

**Recommendations by Maryland Expert Advisors to the Governor and the Collaborative For High Performance Schools include:**

- Install and use wired local area network (LAN) for internet access instead of Wi-Fi and connect classroom tech with cables whenever possible and always when building/remodeling.
- Ensure devices (tablets and laptops) are always used on a desk, not lap.
- Laptops, tablets and notebooks should have an Ethernet port and a physical switch to disable all wireless radios at once.
- Cell phones should be powered off and stored away during the school day. Wireless wearables should be turned to airplane mode.
- Prohibit use of DECT and cordless phones.
- Corded telephones should be installed in every classroom and there should be a way that students can contact parents and make calls during the day for planning purposes.
- Schools should integrate education on why and how to reduce RFR exposure into elementary, middle and high school class curriculum.
- Cell towers and wireless facilities should not be built on or adjacent/near to school property.
- Measure ELF and RFR levels in classrooms and sports areas yearly and when new technology is added to classrooms.

### *Healthcare settings*

Sources of non-ionizing EMF exposure inside hospitals and healthcare facilities come from both the wireless networks (RFR) as well as electrical medical equipment (ELF-EMF).

EMF levels in neonatal units have been the subject of research due to the elevated exposure to an

especially vulnerable patient group. Measurements of ELF inside incubators can range from 2 to 100 mG, depending on the distance from the top of the mattress to the electrical equipment.<sup>280</sup> After documenting higher levels of low frequency EMF levels inside closed incubators as compared to the ambient levels in the room, Penn State Medical Center researchers moderated the exposure through a grounding technique and found the mitigation improved infant's vagal tone, a marker of vulnerability to stress, and the risk of developing necrotizing enterocolitis.<sup>281</sup>

RFR in neonatal intensive care units primarily originates from staff and families' use of cell phones and wireless devices. A prudent avoidance strategy is recommended because these newborns are particularly vulnerable.<sup>282</sup>

In 2017, in Israel measurements of magnetic field EMF were taken for incubators in neonatal units at the request of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environmental Protection<sup>283</sup> and they found a range from 0.05 to 5  $\mu$ T. The Israel Ministry of Environmental Protection identified manufacturer approved efficient shielding methods to mitigate exposure in incubators and recommends reducing the duration of exposure as much as possible and prioritizing the use of low EMF incubators.

In Cyprus, the National Committee on Environment and Children's Health, under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, worked with the Archbishop Makarios III Hospital to pilot an RFR reduction program<sup>284</sup> in the pediatric intensive therapy unit and neonatal units. They removed the Wi-Fi access points, installed wired LAN networks and launched a multimedia educational program for families. RFR levels were measured before and after the mitigation and the measures resulted in a significant reduction in ambient exposure in the units.

The Agaplesion Diakonie Hospital in Hamburg, Germany has designed two "environmental" rooms for people with multiple chemical sensitivities and/or environmental allergies including sensitivity to electromagnetic fields. In addition to using low VOC emission building materials and fragrance free cleaning, several measures have been taken to reduce exposure to non-ionizing electromagnetic fields including the installation of power circuit breakers and prohibition of the use of cell phones.<sup>285</sup>

**Recommendations for healthcare settings to minimize exposures, to support positive health outcomes as well as to accommodate patients with sensitivities:**<sup>13,83,197,199,215,275,281</sup>



- Decrease RFR exposures in pediatric healthcare settings including waiting rooms, treatment areas, hospital rooms, and administrative workspaces by prioritizing wired connections and setting routers to their lowest operating settings;
- Ensure facilities have spaces with adequate EMF mitigation for treatment of sensitive patients;
- Educate patients, families, and staff;
- Utilize medical devices, equipment and technology designed without wireless features, or configured such that wireless connections are not essential and can be turned off when not in use; and
- Work with companies on research and design of safer technologies.

## Conclusion: next steps for clinicians to better protect the young from impacts of RFR

Modern telecommunications have been embraced for their innumerable benefits to society, but we have been slower to acknowledge the need to avoid and reduce harms to youngsters or to the natural world on which our lives depend.<sup>286</sup> Fortunately, alternatives to employing wireless devices can provide safer, faster and more efficient technical performance for many modern applications. There are many distinct physical, psychological and sociological grounds for moderating children's screen time to promote healthy development. The principle of ALARA—as low as reasonably achievable—ought to be adopted as a strategy for RFR health and safety protection.

While such measures are being implemented in clinicians' offices, clinics and the like, there is a critical need for an independently funded training, research and monitoring program to identify major data gaps in the field which are substantial, to set relative priorities for research and training, and to conduct long term studies of the physical and psychological impacts of rapidly changing technological milieu, including ways to mitigate impacts through modifications in hardware and software.

The medical community has a critical role to play in the prevention and treatment of EMF associated illness. Steps that doctors and other healthcare professionals can take include:

- Federal level: Advocate with the AAP and other health professionals for a reassessment of RFR

exposure limits and the development of standards that adequately address biological impacts, children's vulnerabilities and current use patterns.

- State level: Engage membership with educational and training activities as well as resolutions to support federal initiatives.
- Support policies that reduce EMF exposure for children in home, child care, school, health care, and recreational settings.
- Support the continued development of clinical guidelines for prevention, treatment and diagnosis of EMF related illness.

## References

1. McInerny T.K.. Letter from President of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Thomas K. McInerny, MD, FAAP to the FCC. August 2013.
2. CDC. ALARA - As Low as Reasonably Achievable. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022 <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/alara.html> Published May 18 Accessed January 24, 2023.
3. Council on Communications and Media, Hill D, Ameenuddin N, et al. Media and young minds. *Pediatrics* 2016;138 (5):e20162591. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-2591>.
4. AACAP. Screen Time and Children. American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry; 2020 [https://www.aacap.org/AACAP/Families\\_and\\_Youth/Facts\\_for\\_Families/FFF-Guide/Children-And-Watching-TV-054](https://www.aacap.org/AACAP/Families_and_Youth/Facts_for_Families/FFF-Guide/Children-And-Watching-TV-054). Accessed January 24, 2023 Published February.
5. McClain C.. How parents' views of their kids' screen time, social media use changed during COVID-19. *Pew Res Cent*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2022/04/28/how-parents-views-of-their-kids-screen-time-social-media-use-changed-during-covid-19/>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
6. American Psychiatric Association, Sherer J. Internet Gaming. <https://www.psychiatry.org/443/patients-families/internet-gaming>. Published January 2023. Accessed January 24, 2023.
7. Belpomme D, Hardell L, Belyaev I, Burgio E, Carpenter DO. Thermal and non-thermal health effects of low intensity non-ionizing radiation: An international perspective. *Environ Pollut* 2018;242:643–58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2018.07.019>.
8. Belyaev I, Blackman C, Chamberlin K, et al. Scientific evidence invalidates health assumptions underlying the FCC and ICNIRP exposure limit determinations for radiofrequency radiation: implications for 5G. *Environ Health* 2022;21(1):92. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-022-00900-9>.
9. English K, Lau C, Jagals P. The unique vulnerabilities of children to environmental hazards. In: Xia Y, ed. *Early-Life Environmental Exposure and Disease: Facts and Perspectives*. Singapore: Springer, 2020. pp. 103–12. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-3797-4\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-3797-4_6).

10. International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). ICNIRP. <https://www.icnirp.org/en/about-icnirp/aim-status-history/index.html>.
11. IEEE - The world's largest technical professional organization dedicated to advancing technology for the benefit of humanity. <https://www.ieee.org/>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
12. Who We Are. *Int Comm Biol Eff Electromagn Fields*. <https://icbe-emf.org/who-we-are/>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
13. McCredde JE, Cook N, Weller S, Leach V. Wireless technology is an environmental stressor requiring new understanding and approaches in health care. *Front Public Health* 2022;10 <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.986315>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
14. Oceania Radiofrequency scientific Advisory Association (ORSAA). Oceania radiofrequency scientific advisory association (ORSAA). <https://www.orsaa.org/>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
15. Panagopoulos DJ, ed. *Electromagnetic Fields of Wireless Communications: Biological and Heal*, 1st ed., Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2022 <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/edit/10.1201/9781003201052/electromagnetic-fields-wireless-communications-biological-health-effects-dimitris-panagopoulos>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
16. Lin JC. Carcinogenesis from chronic exposure to radio-frequency radiation. *Front Public Health* 2022;10 <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.1042478>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
17. Hampshire DP. A derivation of Maxwell's equations using the Heaviside notation. *Philos Transact A Math Phys Eng Sci* 2018;376(2134):20170447. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2017.0447>.
18. Maxwell J.C. VIII. A dynamical theory of the electromagnetic field. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond* 1865;155:459–512. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstl.1865.0008>.
19. Bryant JH. Heinrich Hertz's experiments and experimental apparatus: his discovery of radio waves and his delineation of their properties. In: Baird D, Hughes RIG, Nordmann A, (eds). *Heinrich Hertz: Classical Physicist, Modern Philosopher*. *Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 1998. pp. 39–58. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-015-8855-3\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-015-8855-3_4).
20. Hertz H. Ueber sehr schnelle electrische Schwingungen. *Ann Phys* 1887;267(7):421–48. <https://doi.org/10.1002/andp.18872670707>.
21. texte A des inscriptions et belles lettres (France) A du. *Le Journal des Sçavans*. Gallica; 1676 <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k56527v> Published Accessed January 31, 2023.
22. Hellemans A. The Timetables of Science. Simon and Schuster; 1988 [http://archive.org/details/timetablesofscie00hell\\_0](http://archive.org/details/timetablesofscie00hell_0). Accessed January 21, 2023.
23. Mullenders LHF. Solar UV damage to cellular DNA: from mechanisms to biological effects. *Photochem Photobiol Sci Off J Eur Photochem Assoc Eur Soc Photobiol* 2018;17(12):1842–52. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c8pp00182k>.
24. Kemper AR, Newman TB, Slaughter JL, et al. Clinical practice guideline revision: management of hyperbilirubinemia in the newborn infant 35 or more weeks of gestation. *Pediatrics* 2022;150(3):e2022058859. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2022-058859>.
25. Wahl S, Engelhardt M, Schaupp P, Lappe C, Ivanov IV. The inner clock—Blue light sets the human rhythm. *J Biophotonics* 2019;12(12):e201900102. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jbio.201900102>.
26. Hugh A. *The Continuous Wave*. Princeton, USA: Princeton Legacy Library; 2016 <https://press.princeton.edu/books/hardcover/9780691639680/the-continuous-wave>. Accessed January 21, 2023.
27. ECSTUFF4U for Electronics Engineer. <https://www.ecstuff4u.com/>. Accessed January 24, 2023.
28. Carter C. How the Camillagate Tapes were Revealed to the Rest of the World. *Mirror*; 2017 <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/how-camillagate-tapes-exposed-secret-10958350> Published August 9 Accessed January 23, 2023.
29. Levitt BB, Lai HC, Manville AM. Low-level EMF effects on wildlife and plants: What research tells us about an ecosystem approach. *Front Public Health* 2022;10 <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.1000840>. Accessed January 23, 2023.
30. Harris A, Cooper M. Mobile phones: impacts, challenges, and predictions. *Hum Behav Emerg Technol* 2019;1(1):15–7. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hbe2.112>.
31. Bandara P, Carpenter DO. Planetary electromagnetic pollution: it is time to assess its impact. *Lancet Planet Health* 2018;2(12):e512–4. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196\(18\)30221-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(18)30221-3).
32. López-Pérez D, De Domenico A, Piovesan N, et al. A Survey on 5G radio access network energy efficiency: massive MIMO, lean carrier design, sleep modes, and machine learning. *IEEE Commun Surv Tutor* 2022;24(1):653–97. <https://doi.org/10.1109/COMST.2022.3142532>.
33. El-Hajj AM, Naous T. Radiation analysis in a gradual 5G network deployment strategy. In: *2020 IEEE 3rd 5G World Forum (5GWF)*; 2020. p. 448–53. <https://doi.org/10.1109/5GWF49715.2020.9221314>.
34. Bonato M, Dossi L, Fiocchi S, et al. Computational assessment of RF exposure levels due to 5G mobile phones. In: *2022 Microwave Mediterranean Symposium (MMS)*; 2022. p. 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MMS55062.2022.9825603>.
35. Koppel T, Ahonen M, Carlberg M, Hedendahl LK, Hardell L. Radiofrequency radiation from nearby mobile phone base stations—a case comparison of one low and one high exposure apartment. *Oncol Lett* 2019;18(5):5383–91. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ol.2019.10899>.
36. Patrício S, Correia LM, Gomes M. Influence of active antennas on EMF restrictions in 5G base stations deployment. In: *2022 IEEE International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation and USNC-URSI Radio Science Meeting (AP-S/URSI)*; 2022. p. 1280–1. <https://doi.org/10.1109/AP-S/USNC-URSI47032.2022.9886131>.
37. Mazloum T, Aerts S, Joseph W, Wiart J. RF-EMF exposure induced by mobile phones operating in LTE small cells in two different urban cities. *Ann Telecommun* 2019;74(1):35–42. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12243-018-0680-1>.
38. IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields, 0 Hz

- to 300 GHz. In: *IEEE Std C951-2019 Revis IEEE Std C951-2005 Inc IEEE Std C951-2019Cor 1-2019*; October 2019. p. 1–312. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IEEESTD.2019.8859679>.
39. Beard BB, Kainz W. Review and standardization of cell phone exposure calculations using the SAM phantom and anatomically correct head models. *Biomed Eng OnLine* 2004;3(1):34. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-925X-3-34>.
  40. Lee AK, Hong SE, Choi HD. Is the SAM phantom conservative for SAR evaluation of all phone designs? *ETRI J* 2019;41(3):337–47. <https://doi.org/10.4218/etrij.2018-0231>.
  41. Gordon C., Churchill T., Clauser C., et al. Anthropometric Survey of U.S. Army Personnel: Summary Statistics, Interim Report for 1988. January 1989.
  42. Gandhi OP, Morgan LL, de Salles AA, Han YY, Herberman RB, Davis DL. Exposure Limits: The underestimation of absorbed cell phone radiation, especially in children. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2012;31(1):34–51. <https://doi.org/10.3109/15368378.2011.622827>.
  43. Christ A, Gosselin MC, Christopoulou M, Kühn S, Kuster N. Age-dependent tissue-specific exposure of cell phone users. *Phys Med Biol* 2010;55(7):1767–83. <https://doi.org/10.1088/0031-9155/55/7/001>.
  44. Mumford WW. Some Technical Aspects of Microwave Radiation Hazards. *Proc IRE* 1961;49(2):427–47. <https://doi.org/10.1109/JRPROC.1961.287804>.
  45. Steneck NH, Cook HJ, Vander AJ, Kane GL. The origins of U.S. safety standards for microwave radiation. *Science* 1980;208(4449):1230–7. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.6990492>.
  46. Shore M. Review of the Ten-Milli watt per Square Centimeter Microwave Standard. A Decade of Progress. Harrisburg Pennsylvania: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; 1978. p. 32–9.
  47. 47 CFR § 1.1310 - Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits.; 2020. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/47/1.1310>. Accessed January 24, 2023.
  48. Repacholi MH. A history of the international commission on non-ionizing radiation protection. *Health Phys* 2017;113(4):282–300. <https://doi.org/10.1097/HP.0000000000000699>.
  49. Melnick R. Regarding ICNIRP'S evaluation of the national toxicology program's carcinogenicity studies on radiofrequency electromagnetic fields. *Health Phys* 2020;118(6):678–82. <https://doi.org/10.1097/HP.0000000000001268>.
  50. Buchner K., Rivasi M.. The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection: Conflicts of Interest, Corporate Capture and the Push for 5G. *This Rep Was Comm Coord Publ Two Memb Eur Parliam –Michè Rivasi Eur Écologie Klaus Buchner Ökol-Demokr Part Financ Green-sEfAgrou Eur Parliam*. June 2020:98. <https://klaus-buchner.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/ICNIRP-report-FINAL-19-JUNE-2020.pdf>.
  51. Hardell L, Carlberg M. [Comment] Health risks from radiofrequency radiation, including 5G, should be assessed by experts with no conflicts of interest. *Oncol Lett* 2020;20(4):1.. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ol.2020.11876>:-1.
  52. Carpenter DO, Sage C. Setting prudent public health policy for electromagnetic field exposures. *Rev Environ Health* 2008;23(2):91–118. <https://doi.org/10.1515/REVEH.2008.23.2.91>.
  53. FCC Maintains Current RF Exposure Safety Standards. Federal Communications Commission. <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-maintains-current-rf-exposure-safety-standards>. Published December 4, 2019. Accessed April 11, 2020.
  54. Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields and Reassessment of FCC Radiofrequency Exposure Limits and Policies. Federal Register. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/04/01/2020-02745/human-exposure-to-radiofrequency-electromagnetic-fields-and-reassessment-of-fcc-radiofrequency>. Published April 1, 2020. Accessed January 23, 2023.
  55. No. 20-1025 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TRUST, ET AL., PETITIONERS v. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RESPONDENTS Consolidated with 20-1138.(United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit 2012). [https://www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/opinions.nsf/FB976465BF00F8BD85258730004EFD7/\\$file/20-1025-1910111.pdf](https://www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/opinions.nsf/FB976465BF00F8BD85258730004EFD7/$file/20-1025-1910111.pdf).
  56. The International EMF Project. <https://www.who.int/initiatives/the-international-emf-project>. Accessed January 24, 2023.
  57. World Health Organization. The International EMF Project. Participating Countries & Entities. <https://www.who.int/initiatives/the-international-emf-project/participating-countries-entities>. Accessed February 1, 2023.
  58. World Health Organization. Electromagnetic Fields and Public Health. <https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/radiation-and-health/non-ionizing/emf/radiofrequency-fields>. Accessed January 24, 2023.
  59. Mercer D. The WHO EMF Project: legitimating the imaginary of global harmonization of EMF safety standards. *Engag Sci Technol Soc* 2016;2:88–105. <https://doi.org/10.17351/ests2016.41>.
  60. Hardell L. World Health Organization, radiofrequency radiation and health - a hard nut to crack (Review). *Int J Oncol* 2017;51(2):405–13. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ijo.2017.4046>.
  61. IARC. Press Release N° 208 IARC classifies Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans. 2011. [https://www.iarc.who.int/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/pr208\\_E.pdf](https://www.iarc.who.int/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/pr208_E.pdf).
  62. Lai H, Levitt BB. The roles of intensity, exposure duration, and modulation on the biological effects of radiofrequency radiation and exposure guidelines. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2022;41(2):230–55. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15368378.2022.2065683>.
  63. Barnes F, Freeman JER. Some thoughts on the possible health effects of electric and magnetic fields and exposure guidelines. *Front Public Health* 2022;10 <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.994758>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  64. González-Gutiérrez MD, López-Garrido Á, Cortés-Pérez I, Obrero-Gaitán E, León-Morillas F, Ibáñez-Vera AJ. Effects of non-invasive radiofrequency diathermy in pelvic floor disorders: a systematic review. *Medicina (Mex)* 2022;58(3):437. <https://doi.org/10.3390/medicina58030437>.
  65. Halliday D, Resnick R, Walker J. *Fundamentals of Physics, Volume 2*. 12th edition Wiley; 2021.
  66. Yoshimura T, Mineki S, Ohuchi S. Microwave-assisted enzymatic reactions. *Microwaves in Catalysis*. John Wiley &



- Sons, Ltd; 2015. p. 213–38. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9783527688111.ch11>.
67. Lai H. Exposure to static and extremely-low frequency electromagnetic fields and cellular free radicals. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2019;38(4):231–48. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15368378.2019.1656645>.
68. Desai NR, Kesari KK, Agarwal A. Pathophysiology of cell phone radiation: oxidative stress and carcinogenesis with focus on male reproductive system. *Reprod Biol Endocrinol RBE* 2009;7:114. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7827-7-114>.
69. Luo J, Li H, Deziel NC, et al. Genetic susceptibility may modify the association between cell phone use and thyroid cancer: a population-based case-control study in Connecticut. *Environ Res* 2020;182:109013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2019.109013>.
70. Pall ML. Electromagnetic fields act via activation of voltage-gated calcium channels to produce beneficial or adverse effects. *J Cell Mol Med* 2013;17(8):958–65. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcmm.12088>.
71. Smith-Roe SL, Wyde ME, Stout MD, et al. Evaluation of the genotoxicity of cell phone radiofrequency radiation in male and female rats and mice following subchronic exposure. *Environ Mol Mutagen* 2020;61(2):276–90. <https://doi.org/10.1002/em.22343>.
72. Panagopoulos DJ, Karabarbounis A, Yakymenko I, Chrousos GP. Human-made electromagnetic fields: Ion forced-oscillation and voltage-gated ion channel dysfunction, oxidative stress and DNA damage (Review). *Int J Oncol* 2021;59(5):1–16. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ijo.2021.5272>.
73. Panagopoulos DJ, Messini N, Karabarbounis A, Philippetis AL, Margaritis LH. A mechanism for action of oscillating electric fields on cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2000;272(3):634–40. <https://doi.org/10.1006/bbrc.2000.2746>.
74. Zhou L, Zhang Z, Huang Z, Nice E, Zou B, Huang C. Revisiting cancer hallmarks: insights from the interplay between oxidative stress and non-coding RNAs. *Mol Biomed* 2020;1:4. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43556-020-00004-1>.
75. Emerit J, Edeas M, Bricaire F. Neurodegenerative diseases and oxidative stress. *Biomed Pharmacother Biomedecine Pharmacother* 2004;58(1):39–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopha.2003.11.004>.
76. Yakymenko I, Tsybulin O, Sidorik E, Henshel D, Kyrlyenko O, Kyrlyenko S. Oxidative mechanisms of biological activity of low-intensity radiofrequency radiation. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2016;35(2):186–202. <https://doi.org/10.3109/15368378.2015.1043557>.
77. Schuermann D, Mevissen M. Manmade electromagnetic fields and oxidative stress—biological effects and consequences for health. *Int J Mol Sci* 2021;22(7):3772. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22073772>.
78. Miller AB, Sears ME, Morgan LL, et al. Risks to health and well-being from radio-frequency radiation emitted by cell phones and other wireless devices. *Front Public Health* 2019;7. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2019.00223>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
79. Moon JH. Health effects of electromagnetic fields on children. *Clin Exp Pediatr* 2020;63(11):422–8. <https://doi.org/10.3345/cep.2019.01494>.
80. Redmayne M, Johansson O. Radiofrequency exposure in young and old: different sensitivities in light of age-relevant natural differences. *Rev Environ Health* 2015;30(4):323–35. <https://doi.org/10.1515/reveh-2015-0030>.
81. Sage C, Burgio E. Electromagnetic fields, pulsed radiofrequency radiation, and epigenetics: how wireless technologies may affect childhood development. *Child Dev* 2018;89(1):129–36. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12824>.
82. Fernández C, de Salles AA, Sears ME, Morris RD, Davis DL. Absorption of wireless radiation in the child versus adult brain and eye from cell phone conversation or virtual reality. *Environ Res* 2018;167:694–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.05.013>.
83. Peyman A. Dielectric properties of tissues; variation with age and their relevance in exposure of children to electromagnetic fields; state of knowledge. *Prog Biophys Mol Biol* 2011;107(3):434–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pbiomol-bio.2011.08.007>.
84. Hussein M, Awwad F, Jithin D, El Hasasna H, Athamneh K, Iratni R. Breast cancer cells exhibits specific dielectric signature in vitro using the open-ended coaxial probe technique from 200 MHz to 13.6 GHz. *Sci Rep* 2019;9(1):4681. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-41124-1>.
85. Jimenez H, Blackman C, Lesser G, et al. Use of non-ionizing electromagnetic fields for the treatment of cancer. *Front Biosci Landmark Ed* 2018;23(2):284–97. <https://doi.org/10.2741/4591>.
86. Júlvez J, Paus T, Bellinger D, et al. Environment and brain development: challenges in the global context. *Neuroepidemiology* 2016;46(2):79–82. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000442256>.
87. Redmayne M, Johansson O. Could myelin damage from radiofrequency electromagnetic field exposure help explain the functional impairment electrohypersensitivity? A review of the evidence. *J Toxicol Environ Health Part B* 2014;17(5):247–58. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10937404.2014.923356>.
88. Marková E, Malmgren LOG, Belyaev IY. Microwaves from mobile phones inhibit 53BP1 focus formation in human stem cells more strongly than in differentiated cells: possible mechanistic link to cancer risk. *Environ Health Perspect* 2010;118(3):394–9. <https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.0900781>.
89. Yahyazadeh A, Deniz ÖG, Kaplan AA, Altun G, Yurt KK, Davis D. The genomic effects of cell phone exposure on the reproductive system. *Environ Res* 2018;167:684–93. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.05.017>.
90. Gye MC, Park CJ. Effect of electromagnetic field exposure on the reproductive system. *Clin Exp Reprod Med* 2012;39(1):1–9. <https://doi.org/10.5653/cerm.2012.39.1.1>.
91. Jangid P, Rai U, Sharma RS, Singh R. The role of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation on female fertility: a review. *Int J Environ Health Res* 2022;0(0):1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09603123.2022.2030676>.
92. Maluin SM, Osman K, Jaffar FHF, Ibrahim SF. Effect of radiation emitted by wireless devices on male reproductive hormones: a systematic review. *Front Physiol* 2021;12. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fphys.2021.732420>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
93. Agarwal A, Desai NR, Makker K, et al. Effects of radiofrequency electromagnetic waves (RF-EMW) from cellular



- phones on human ejaculated semen: an in vitro pilot study. *Fertil Steril* 2009;92(4):1318–25. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fertnstert.2008.08.022>.
94. Negi P, Singh R. Association between reproductive health and nonionizing radiation exposure. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2021;40(1):92–102. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15368378.2021.1874973>.
  95. Adams JA, Galloway TS, Mondal D, Esteves SC, Mathews F. Effect of mobile telephones on sperm quality: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Environ Int* 2014;70:106–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2014.04.015>.
  96. Kim S, Han D, Ryu J, Kim K, Kim YH. Effects of mobile phone usage on sperm quality – No time-dependent relationship on usage: A systematic review and updated meta-analysis. *Environ Res* 2021;202:111784. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.111784>.
  97. Yu G, Bai Z, Song C, et al. Current progress on the effect of mobile phone radiation on sperm quality: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis of human and animal studies. *Environ Pollut* 2021;282:116952. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2021.116952>.
  98. Yadav H, Rai U, Singh R. Radiofrequency radiation: A possible threat to male fertility. *Reprod Toxicol* 2021;100:90–100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.reprotox.2021.01.007>.
  99. Kesari KK, Agarwal A, Henkel R. Radiations and male fertility. *Reprod Biol Endocrinol RBE* 2018;16(1):118. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12958-018-0431-1>.
  100. Krzastek SC, Farhi J, Gray M, Smith RP. Impact of environmental toxin exposure on male fertility potential. *Transl Androl Urol* 2020;9(6):2797–813. <https://doi.org/10.21037/tau-20-685>.
  101. Houston BJ, Nixon B, King BV, Iuliis GND, Aitken RJ. The effects of radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation on sperm function. *Reproduction* 2016;152(6):R263–76. <https://doi.org/10.1530/REP-16-0126>.
  102. Santini SJ, Cordone V, Falone S, et al. Role of mitochondria in the oxidative stress induced by electromagnetic fields: focus on reproductive systems. *Oxid Med Cell Longev* 2018;2018:e5076271. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/5076271>.
  103. Alchalabi ASH, Rahim H, Aklilu E, et al. Histopathological changes associated with oxidative stress induced by electromagnetic waves in rats' ovarian and uterine tissues. *Asian Pac J Reprod* 2016;5(4):301–10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apjr.2016.06.008>.
  104. Bozok S, Karaagac E, Sener D, Akakin D, Tumkaya L. The effects of long-term prenatal exposure to 900, 1800, and 2100 MHz electromagnetic field radiation on myocardial tissue of rats. *Toxicol Ind Health* 2023;39(1):1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/07482337221139586>.
  105. Cirillo PM, La Merrill MA, Krigbaum NY, Cohn BA. Grandmaternal perinatal serum DDT in relation to granddaughter early menarche and adult obesity: three generations in the child health and development studies cohort. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2021;30(8):1480–8. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-20-1456>.
  106. Davis DL, Friedler G, Mattison D, Morris R. Male-mediated teratogenesis and other reproductive effects: Biologic and epidemiologic findings and a plea for clinical research. *Reprod Toxicol* 1992;6(4):289–92. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0890-6238\(92\)90190-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0890-6238(92)90190-5).
  107. Sepehrimanesh M, Kazemipour N, Saeb M, Nazifi S, Davis DL. Proteomic analysis of continuous 900-MHz radiofrequency electromagnetic field exposure in testicular tissue: a rat model of human cell phone exposure. *Environ Sci Pollut Res Int* 2017;24(15):13666–73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-017-8882-z>.
  108. Haghani M, Pouladvand V, Mortazavi SMJ, Razavinasab M, Bayat M, Shabani M. Exposure to electromagnetic field during gestation adversely affects the electrophysiological properties of purkinje cells in rat offspring. *J Biomed Phys Eng* 2020;10(4):433–40. <https://doi.org/10.31661/jbpe.v0i0.560>.
  109. Kaplan S, Deniz OG, Önger ME, et al. Electromagnetic field and brain development. *J Chem Neuroanat* 2016;75:52–61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jchemneu.2015.11.005>.
  110. Hu C, Zuo H, Li Y. Effects of radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation on neurotransmitters in the brain. *Front Public Health* 2021;9:691880. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.691880>.
  111. Odaci E, Bas O, Kaplan S. Effects of prenatal exposure to a 900 MHz electromagnetic field on the dentate gyrus of rats: a stereological and histopathological study. *Brain Res* 2008;1238:224–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2008.08.013>.
  112. Şahin A, Aslan A, Baş O, et al. Deleterious impacts of a 900-MHz electromagnetic field on hippocampal pyramidal neurons of 8-week-old Sprague Dawley male rats. *Brain Res* 2015;1624:232–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2015.07.042>.
  113. Bas O, Odaci E, Kaplan S, Acer N, Ucok K, Colakoglu S. 900 MHz electromagnetic field exposure affects qualitative and quantitative features of hippocampal pyramidal cells in the adult female rat. *Brain Res* 2009;1265:178–85. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2009.02.011>.
  114. Li DK, Chen H, Ferber JR, Odouli R, Quesenberry C. Exposure to magnetic field non-ionizing radiation and the risk of miscarriage: a prospective cohort study. *Sci Rep* 2017;7(1):17541. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-16623-8>.
  115. Li DK, Ferber JR, Odouli R, Quesenberry CP. A prospective study of in-utero exposure to magnetic fields and the risk of childhood obesity. *Sci Rep* 2012;2(1):540. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep00540>.
  116. Li DK, Chen H, Odouli R. Maternal exposure to magnetic fields during pregnancy in relation to the risk of asthma in offspring. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med* 2011;165(10):945–50. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archpediatrics.2011.135>.
  117. Li DK, Chen H, Ferber JR, Hirst AK, Odouli R. Association between maternal exposure to magnetic field nonionizing radiation during pregnancy and risk of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in offspring in a longitudinal birth cohort. *JAMA Netw Open* 2020;3(3):e201417. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.1417>.
  118. Su XJ, Yuan W, Tan H, et al. Correlation between exposure to magnetic fields and embryonic development in the first trimester. *PLOS ONE* 2014;9(6):e101050. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0101050>.
  119. Myruski S, Gulyayeva O, Birk S, Pérez-Edgar K, Buss KA, Ta D-T. Digital disruption? Maternal mobile device use is

- related to infant social-emotional functioning. *Dev Sci* 2018;21(4):e12610. <https://doi.org/10.1111/desc.12610>.
120. Divan HA, Kheifets L, Obel C, Olsen J. Prenatal and postnatal exposure to cell phone use and behavioral problems in children. *Epidemiol Camb Mass* 2008;19(4):523–9. <https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0b013e318175dd47>.
  121. Divan HA, Kheifets L, Obel C, Olsen J. Cell phone use and behavioural problems in young children. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2012;66(6):524–9. <https://doi.org/10.1136/jech.2010.115402>.
  122. Papadopoulou E, Haugen M, Schjøllberg S, et al. Maternal cell phone use in early pregnancy and child's language, communication and motor skills at 3 and 5 years: the Norwegian mother and child cohort study (MoBa). *BMC Public Health* 2017;17:685. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4672-2>.
  123. Foerster M., Thielens A., Joseph W., Eeftens M., Rössli M.. A prospective cohort study of adolescents' memory performance and individual brain dose of microwave radiation from wireless communication. *Environ Health Perspect*. 126 (7):077007. doi:10.1289/EHP2427
  124. Schoeni A, Roser K, Rössli M. Memory performance, wireless communication and exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields: A prospective cohort study in adolescents. *Environ Int* 2015;85:343–51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2015.09.025>.
  125. Fragopoulou AF, Miltiadiou P, Stamatakis A, Stylianopoulou F, Koussoulakos SL, Margaritis LH. Whole body exposure with GSM 900 MHz affects spatial memory in mice. *Pathophysiology* 2010;17(3):179–87. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pathophys.2009.11.002>.
  126. Hao D, Yang L, Chen S, et al. Effects of long-term electromagnetic field exposure on spatial learning and memory in rats. *Neurol Sci* 2013;34(2):157–64. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10072-012-0970-8>.
  127. Li Y, Shi C, Lu G, Xu Q, Liu S. Effects of electromagnetic radiation on spatial memory and synapses in rat hippocampal CA1. *Neural Regen Res* 2012;7(16):1248–55. <https://doi.org/10.3969/j.issn.1673-5374.2012.16.007>.
  128. Narayanan SN, Kumar RS, Karun KM, Nayak SB, Bhat PG. Possible cause for altered spatial cognition of prepubescent rats exposed to chronic radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation. *Metab Brain Dis* 2015;30(5):1193–206. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11011-015-9689-6>.
  129. Narayanan SN, Kumar RS, Potu BK, Nayak S, Mailankot M. Spatial memory performance of Wistar rats exposed to mobile phone. *Clin Sao Paulo Braz* 2009;64(3):231–4. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s1807-59322009000300014>.
  130. Ntzouni MP, Skouroliaou A, Kostomitsopoulos N, Margaritis LH. Transient and cumulative memory impairments induced by GSM 1.8 GHz cell phone signal in a mouse model. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2013;32(1):95–120. <https://doi.org/10.3109/15368378.2012.709207>.
  131. Ntzouni MP, Stamatakis A, Stylianopoulou F, Margaritis LH. Short-term memory in mice is affected by mobile phone radiation. *Pathophysiology* 2011;18(3):193–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pathophys.2010.11.001>.
  132. Tang J, Zhang Y, Yang L, et al. Exposure to 900 MHz electromagnetic fields activates the mdk-1/ERK pathway and causes blood-brain barrier damage and cognitive impairment in rats. *Brain Res* 2015;1601:92–101. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2015.01.019>.
  133. Megha K, Deshmukh PS, Banerjee BD, Tripathi AK, Abegaonkar MP. Microwave radiation induced oxidative stress, cognitive impairment and inflammation in brain of Fischer rats. *Indian J Exp Biol* 2012;50(12):889–96.
  134. Azimzadeh M, Jelodar G. Prenatal and early postnatal exposure to radiofrequency waves (900 MHz) adversely affects passive avoidance learning and memory. *Toxicol Ind Health* 2020;36 (12):1024–30. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0748233720973143>.
  135. Shahin S, Banerjee S, Swarup V, Singh SP, Chaturvedi CM. From the cover: 2.45-GHz microwave radiation impairs hippocampal learning and spatial memory: involvement of local stress mechanism-induced suppression of iGluR/ERK/CREB signaling. *Toxicol Sci* 2018;161(2):349–74. <https://doi.org/10.1093/toxsci/kfx221>.
  136. Othman H, Ammari M, Rtibi K, Bensaid N, Sakly M, Abdelmelek H. Postnatal development and behavior effects of in-utero exposure of rats to radiofrequency waves emitted from conventional WiFi devices. *Environ Toxicol Pharmacol* 2017;52:239–47. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.etap.2017.04.016>.
  137. Panagopoulos DJ, Johansson O, Carlo GL. Real versus simulated mobile phone exposures in experimental studies. *BioMed Res Int* 2015;2015:e607053. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2015/607053>.
  138. Leach V, Weller S, Redmayne M. A novel database of bio-effects from non-ionizing radiation. *Rev Environ Health* 2018;33(3):273–80. <https://doi.org/10.1515/reveh-2018-0017>.
  139. Aldad TS, Gan G, Gao XB, Taylor HS. Fetal radiofrequency radiation exposure from 800-1900 Mhz-rated cellular telephones affects neurodevelopment and behavior in mice. *Sci Rep* 2012;2:312. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep00312>.
  140. Broom KA, Findlay R, Addison DS, Goiceanu C, Sienkiewicz Z. Early-life exposure to pulsed LTE radiofrequency fields causes persistent changes in activity and behavior in C57BL/6 J mice. *Bioelectromagnetics* 2019;40(7):498–511. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bem.22217>.
  141. Fragopoulou AF, Samara A, Antonelou MH, et al. Brain proteome response following whole body exposure of mice to mobile phone or wireless DECT base radiation. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2012;31(4):250–74. <https://doi.org/10.3109/15368378.2011.631068>.
  142. Fragopoulou AF, Polyzos A, Papadopoulou MD, et al. Hippocampal lipidome and transcriptome profile alterations triggered by acute exposure of mice to GSM 1800 MHz mobile phone radiation: An exploratory study. *Brain Behav* 2018;8 (6):e01001. <https://doi.org/10.1002/brb3.1001>.
  143. IARC. *Non-Ionizing Radiation, Part 1: Static and Extremely Low-Frequency (ELF) Electric and Magnetic Fields*. <https://publications.iarc.fr/Book-And-Report-Series/Iarc-Monographs-On-The-Identification-Of-Carcinogenic-Hazards-To-Humans/Non-ionizing-Radiation-Part-1-Static-And-Extremely-Low-frequency-ELF-Electric-And-Magnetic-Fields-2002>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  144. Carpenter DO. Extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields and cancer: How source of funding affects results.

- Environ Res* 2019;178:108688. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2019.108688>.
145. Seomun G, Lee J, Park J. Exposure to extremely low-frequency magnetic fields and childhood cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLOS ONE* 2021;16(5):e0251628. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0251628>.
  146. Falcioni L, Bua L, Tibaldi E, et al. Report of final results regarding brain and heart tumors in Sprague-Dawley rats exposed from prenatal life until natural death to mobile phone radiofrequency field representative of a 1.8 GHz GSM base station environmental emission. *Environ Res* 2018;165:496–503. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.01.037>.
  147. National Toxicology Program NI of ESciences. Toxicology and carcinogenesis studies in B6C3F1/n mice exposed to whole-body radio frequency radiation at a frequency (1,900 mHz) and modulations (GSM and CDMA) used by cell phones. *NTP Tech Rep* 2018;596:260.
  148. National Toxicology Program NI of EHS. Toxicology and carcinogenesis studies in Hsd: Sprague Dawley SD rats exposed to whole-body radio frequency radiation at a frequency (900 MHz) and modulations (GSM and CDMA) used by cell phones. *NTP Tech Rep* 2018;595:384 [https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/lt\\_rpts/tr595\\_508.pdf](https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/lt_rpts/tr595_508.pdf). Accessed November 15, 2018.
  149. Coureau G, Bouvier G, Lebaillly P, et al. Mobile phone use and brain tumours in the CERENAT case-control study. *Occup Environ Med* 2014;71(7):514–22. <https://doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2013-101754>.
  150. Turner MC, Sadetzki S, Langer CE, et al. Investigation of bias related to differences between case and control interview dates in five INTERPHONE countries. *Ann Epidemiol* 2016;26(12):827–32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2016.09.013>:e2.
  151. Momoli F, Siemiatycki J, McBride ML, et al. Probabilistic multiple-bias modeling applied to the canadian data from the interphone study of mobile phone use and risk of glioma, meningioma, acoustic neuroma, and parotid gland tumors. *Am J Epidemiol* 2017;186(7):885–93. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwx157>.
  152. Lerchl A, Klose M, Grote K, et al. Tumor promotion by exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields below exposure limits for humans. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2015;459(4):585–90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbrc.2015.02.151>.
  153. Choi YJ, Moskowitz JM, Myung SK, Lee YR, Hong YC. Cellular phone use and risk of tumors: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2020;17(21):8079. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17218079>.
  154. Uche UI, Naidenko OV. Development of health-based exposure limits for radiofrequency radiation from wireless devices using a benchmark dose approach. *Environ Health* 2021;20(1):84. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-021-00768-1>.
  155. The INTERPHONE Study Group. Brain tumour risk in relation to mobile telephone use: results of the INTERPHONE international case–control study. *Int J Epidemiol* 2010;39(3):675–94. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyq079>.
  156. Hardell L, Moskowitz JM. A critical analysis of the MOBI-Kids study of wireless phone use in childhood and adolescence and brain tumor risk. *Rev Environ Health* May 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1515/reveh-2022-0040>.
  157. Repacholi MH, Lerchl A, Rösli M, et al. Systematic review of wireless phone use and brain cancer and other head tumors. *Bioelectromagnetics* 2012;33(3):187–206. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bem.20716>.
  158. Birnbaum LS, Taylor HS, Baldwin H, Ben-Ishai P, Davis D. RE: cellular telephone use and the risk of brain tumors: update of the UK million women study. *JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst* 2022;114(11):1551–2. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djac110>.
  159. Moskowitz JM. RE: cellular telephone use and the risk of brain tumors: update of the UK million women study. *JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst* 2022;114(11):1549–50. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djac109>.
  160. Carlberg M, Hedendahl L, Ahonen M, Koppel T, Hardell L. Increasing incidence of thyroid cancer in the Nordic countries with main focus on Swedish data. *BMC Cancer* 2016;16(1):426. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-016-2429-4>.
  161. West JG, Kapoor NS, Liao SY, Chen JW, Bailey L, Nagourney RA. Multifocal breast cancer in young women with prolonged contact between their breasts and their cellular phones. *Case Rep Med* 2013;2013:e354682. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/354682>.
  162. Shih YW, Hung CS, Huang CC, et al. The association between smartphone use and breast cancer risk among taiwanese women: a case-control study. *Cancer Manag Res* 2020;12:10799–807. <https://doi.org/10.2147/CMAR.S267415>.
  163. Carlberg M, Hardell L. Evaluation of mobile phone and cordless phone use and glioma risk using the bradford hill viewpoints from 1965 on association or causation. *BioMed Res Int* 2017;2017:e9218486. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/9218486>.
  164. Peleg M, Berry EM, Deitch M, Nativ O, Richter E. On radar and radio exposure and cancer in the military setting. *Environ Res* 2023;216:114610. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2022.114610>.
  165. Miller AB, Morgan LL, Udasin I, Davis DL. Cancer epidemiology update, following the 2011 IARC evaluation of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (Monograph 102). *Environ Res* 2018;167:673–83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.06.043>.
  166. Melnick RL. Commentary on the utility of the National Toxicology Program study on cell phone radiofrequency radiation data for assessing human health risks despite unfounded criticisms aimed at minimizing the findings of adverse health effects. *Environ Res* 2019;168:1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.09.010>.
  167. Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (European Parliament), Belpoggi F. Health Impact of 5G: Current State of Knowledge of 5G Related Carcinogenic and Reproductive/Developmental Hazards as They Emerge from Epidemiological Studies and in Vivo Experimental Studies. LU: Publications Office of the European Union; 2021 <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2861/657478>. Accessed September 21, 2022.
  168. White MC, Weir HK, Soman AV, Peipins LA, Thompson TD. Risk of clear-cell adenocarcinoma of the vagina and



- cervix among US women with potential exposure to diethylstilbestrol in utero. *Cancer Causes Control CCC* 2022;33(8):1121–4. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10552-022-01598-3>.
169. Ugai T, Sasamoto N, Lee HY, et al. Is early-onset cancer an emerging global epidemic? Current evidence and future implications. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol* 2022;19(10):656–73. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41571-022-00672-8>.
  170. Loomans-Kropp HA, Umar A. Increasing incidence of colorectal cancer in young adults. *J Cancer Epidemiol* 2019;2019:e9841295. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/9841295>.
  171. Rising colon and rectal cancer rates could be due to cell phone radiation. *Environ Health Trust* September 2020 <https://ehtrust.org/rising-colon-and-rectal-cancer-rates-could-be-due-to-cell-phone-radiation/>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  172. Mokarram P, Sheikhi M, Mortazavi SMJ, Saeb S, Shokrpour N. Effect of exposure to 900 MHz GSM mobile phone radio-frequency radiation on estrogen receptor methylation status in colon cells of male sprague dawley rats. *J Biomed Phys Eng* 2017;7(1):79–86.
  173. Alkayyali T, Ochuba O, Srivastava K, et al. An exploration of the effects of radiofrequency radiation emitted by mobile phones and extremely low frequency radiation on thyroid hormones and thyroid gland histopathology. *Cureus* 2021;13(8). <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.17329>.
  174. Cantürk Tan F, Yalçın B, Yay AH, Tan B, Yeğin K, Daşdağ S. Effects of pre and postnatal 2450 MHz continuous wave (CW) radiofrequency radiation on thymus: four generation exposure. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2022;41(3):315–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15368378.2022.2079673>.
  175. La Merrill MA, Vandenberg LN, Smith MT, et al. Consensus on the key characteristics of endocrine-disrupting chemicals as a basis for hazard identification. *Nat Rev Endocrinol* 2020;16(1):45–57. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41574-019-0273-8>.
  176. Soffritti M, Giuliani L. The carcinogenic potential of non-ionizing radiations: the cases of S-50 Hz MF and 1.8 GHz GSM radiofrequency radiation. *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol* 2019;125(Suppl 3):58–69. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bcpt.13215>.
  177. Tan S, Wang H, Xu X, et al. Acute effects of 2.856 GHz and 1.5 GHz microwaves on spatial memory abilities and CREB-related pathways. *Sci Rep* 2021;11(1):12348. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-91622-4>.
  178. Yao C, Wang H, Sun L, et al. The biological effects of compound microwave exposure with 2.8 GHz and 9.3 GHz on immune system: transcriptomic and proteomic analysis. *Cells* 2022;11(23):3849. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cells11233849>.
  179. Parent J, Sanders W, Forehand R. Youth screen time and behavioral health problems: the role of sleep duration and disturbances. *J Dev Behav Pediatr JDBP* 2016;37(4):277–84. <https://doi.org/10.1097/DBP.0000000000000272>.
  180. Royant-Parola S, Londe V, Tréhout S, Hartley S. [The use of social media modifies teenagers' sleep-related behavior]. *L'Encephale* 2018;44(4):321–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.encep.2017.03.009>.
  181. Hale L, Kirschen GW, LeBourgeois MK, et al. Youth screen media habits and sleep: sleep-friendly screen behavior recommendations for clinicians, educators, and parents. *Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am* 2018;27(2):229–45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chc.2017.11.014>.
  182. Guerrero MD, Barnes JD, Chaput JP, Tremblay MS. Screen time and problem behaviors in children: exploring the mediating role of sleep duration. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2019;16(1):105. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12966-019-0862-x>.
  183. Stiglic N, Viner RM. Effects of screentime on the health and well-being of children and adolescents: a systematic review of reviews. *BMJ Open* 2019;9(1):e023191. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-023191>.
  184. Council on Communications and Media, Hill D, Ameenudin N, et al. Media use in school-aged children and adolescents. *Pediatrics* 2016;138(5):e20162592. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-2592>.
  185. Nagata JM, Chu J, Zamora G, et al. Screen time and obsessive-compulsive disorder among children 9–10 years old: a prospective cohort study. *J Adolesc Health* December 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2022.10.023>.
  186. van den Heuvel M, Ma J, Borkhoff CM, et al. Mobile media device use is associated with expressive language delay in 18-month-old children. *J Dev Behav Pediatr* 2019;40(2):99–104. <https://doi.org/10.1097/DBP.0000000000000630>.
  187. Lissak G. Adverse physiological and psychological effects of screen time on children and adolescents: Literature review and case study. *Environ Res* 2018;164:149–57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.01.015>.
  188. Axelsson EL, Purcell K, Asis A, et al. Preschoolers' engagement with screen content and associations with sleep and cognitive development. *Acta Psychol (Amst)* 2022;230:103762. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2022.103762>.
  189. American Psychiatric Association. DSM-5 Task Force. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5). 5th ed Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013.
  190. Perrin A.. 5 facts about Americans and video games. *Pew Res Cent*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/09/17/5-facts-about-americans-and-video-games/>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  191. Nagata JM, Chu J, Ganson KT, et al. Contemporary screen time modalities and disruptive behavior disorders in children: a prospective cohort study. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 2023;64(1):125–35. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13673>.
  192. Dunkley V.L.. *Reset Your Child's Brain: A Four-Week Plan to End Melt-Downs, Raise Grades, and Boost Social Skills by Reversing the Effects of Electronic Screen Time*. <https://www.publishersweekly.com/9781608682843>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  193. Pedersen J, Rasmussen MGB, Sørensen SO, et al. Effects of limiting recreational screen media use on physical activity and sleep in families with children: a cluster randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Pediatr* 2022;176(8):741–9. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2022.1519>.
  194. Camerini AL, Albanese E, Marciano L. The impact of screen time and green time on mental health in children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Comput Hum Behav Rep* 2022;7:100204. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chbr.2022.100204>.
  195. Li M, Lanca C, Tan CS, et al. Association of time outdoors and patterns of light exposure with myopia in children. *Br J*



- Ophthalmol* 2023;107(1):133–9. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjophthalmol-2021-318918>.
196. Philipp D, Vogel M, Brandt M, et al. The relationship between myopia and near work, time outdoors and socioeconomic status in children and adolescents. *BMC Public Health* 2022;22(1):2058. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-14377-1>.
  197. MacRoy-Higgins M, Kolker C. Time to Talk: What You Need to Know About Your Child's Speech and Language Development. First edition New York: AMACOM; 2017.
  198. McDaniel BT, Radesky JS. Technoference: parent distraction with technology and associations with child behavior problems. *Child Dev* 2018;89(1):100–9. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12822>.
  199. Davis D, Sears ME, Miller AB, Bray R. Microwave/radiofrequency radiation and human health: clinical management in the digital age. In: Cohen A, vom Saal FS, Weil A, (eds). *Integrative Environmental Medicine*, Oxford University Press, 2017. p. 0. <https://doi.org/10.1093/med/9780190490911.003.0010>.
  200. Belyaev I, Dean A, Eger H, et al. EUROPAEM EMF Guideline 2016 for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of EMF-related health problems and illnesses. *Rev Environ Health* 2016;31(3):363–97. <https://doi.org/10.1515/reveh-2016-0011>.
  201. Bray R.. Clinical Practice Guidelines in the Diagnosis and Management of Electromagnetic Field Hypersensitivity (EHS). October 2020.
  202. Austrian Medical Association. Guideline of the Austrian Medical Association (w) for the diagnosis and treatment of EMF-related health problems and illnesses (EMF syndrome). March 2012 <https://ehtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Austrian-Medical-Association-Guidelines-for-Diagnosis-and-Treatment-of-EMF-related-Health-Problems.pdf>.
  203. EMF – Medical Conference 2021. <https://emfconference2021.com/>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  204. Stein Y, Udasin IG. Electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS, microwave syndrome) – Review of mechanisms. *Environ Res* 2020;186:109445. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2020.109445>.
  205. Farashi S, Bashirian S, Khazaei S, Khazaei M, Farhadinasab A. Mobile phone electromagnetic radiation and the risk of headache: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 2022;95(7):1587–601. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00420-022-01835-x>.
  206. Redmayne M, Smith E, Abramson MJ. The relationship between adolescents' well-being and their wireless phone use: a cross-sectional study. *Environ Health Glob Access Sci Source* 2013;12:90. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-069X-12-90>.
  207. Chongchitpaisan W, Wiwatanadate P, Tanprawate S, Narkpongphan A, Siripon N. Trigger of a migraine headache among Thai adolescents smartphone users: a time series study. *Environ Anal Health Toxicol* 2021;36(1):e2021006. <https://doi.org/10.5620/eaht.2021006>.
  208. Balmori A. Evidence for a health risk by RF on humans living around mobile phone base stations: From radiofrequency sickness to cancer. *Environ Res* 2022;214:113851. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2022.113851>.
  209. Dieudonné M. Does electromagnetic hypersensitivity originate from nocebo responses? Indications from a qualitative study. *Bioelectromagnetics* 2016;37(1):14–24. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bem.21937>.
  210. Hardell L, Nilsson M. Case Report: the microwave syndrome after installation of 5G emphasizes the need for protection from radiofrequency radiation. *Ann Case Rep* January 2023 <https://www.gavinpublishers.com/article/view/case-report-the-microwave-syndrome-after-installation-of-5g-emphasizes-the-need-for-protection-from-radio-frequency-radiation>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  211. US Access Board. IEQ Indoor Environmental Quality Project. <https://www.access-board.gov/research/building/indoor-environmental-quality/>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  212. Electrical Sensitivity. <https://askjan.org/disabilities/Electrical-Sensitivity.cfm#otherinfo>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  213. Job Accommodation Network. Accommodation and Compliance Series: Employees with Electrical Sensitivity. 2022. <https://askjan.org/publications/Disability-Downloads.cfm?pubid=226622>. Accessed January 25, 2023.
  214. Physicians' Health Initiative for Radiation and Environment. Press Release: Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) awarded (July 2022) for UK child on the basis of Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity (EHS). August 2022. <https://phiremedical.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/phire-2022-press-release-hm-courts-and-tribunals-service-ehcp-for-uk-child-with-ehs.pdf>.
  215. McDonald and Comcare.(Administrative Appeals Tribunal of Australia 2013). <http://www8.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdoc/au/cases/cth/aat/2013/105.html>. Accessed January 26, 2023.
  216. Wilkie C., Baker D.. Accommodation for environmental sensitivities: legal perspective.
  217. Sears M.E., Eng M.. The medical perspective on environmental sensitivities. 2007.
  218. Canadian Human Rights Commission. Policy on Environmental Sensitivities. In; 2019. <https://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca/en/resources/publications/policy-environmental-sensitivities>. Accessed January 26, 2023.
  219. Kostoff RN, Lau CGY. Modified health effects of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation combined with other agents reported in the biomedical literature. In: Geddes CD, ed. *Microwave Effects on DNA and Proteins*, Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2017. pp. 97–157. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-50289-2\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-50289-2_4).
  220. Sueiro-Benavides RA, Leiro-Vidal JM, Salas-Sánchez AA, Rodríguez-González JA, Ares-Pena FJ, López-Martín ME. Radiofrequency at 2.45 GHz increases toxicity, pro-inflammatory and pre-apoptotic activity caused by black carbon in the RAW 264.7 macrophage cell line. *Sci Total Environ* 2021;765:142681. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.142681>.
  221. Ledoigt G, Sta C, Goujon E, Souguir D, Ferjani EE. Synergistic health effects between chemical pollutants and electromagnetic fields. *Rev Environ Health* 2015;30(4):305–9. <https://doi.org/10.1515/reveh-2015-0028>.
  222. Leszczynski D, Joenväärä S, Reivinen J, Kuokka R. Non-thermal activation of the hsp27/p38MAPK stress pathway by mobile phone radiation in human endothelial cells: Molecular mechanism for cancer- and blood-brain barrier-related

- effects. *Differentiation* 2002;70(2):120–9. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1432-0436.2002.700207.x>.
223. Salford LG, Brun AE, Eberhardt JL, Malmgren L, Persson BRR. Nerve cell damage in mammalian brain after exposure to microwaves from GSM mobile phones. *Environ Health Perspect* 2003;111(7):881–3. <https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.6039>.
224. Sirav B, Seyhan N. Effects of radiofrequency radiation exposure on blood-brain barrier permeability in male and female rats. *Electromagn Biol Med* 2011;30(4):253–60. <https://doi.org/10.3109/15368378.2011.600167>.
225. Sirav B, Seyhan N. Effects of GSM modulated radio-frequency electromagnetic radiation on permeability of blood–brain barrier in male & female rats. *J Chem Neuroanat* 2016;75:123–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jchemneu.2015.12.010>.
226. Byun YH, Ha M, Kwon HJ, et al. Mobile phone use, blood lead levels, and attention deficit hyperactivity symptoms in children: a longitudinal study. *PLOS ONE* 2013;8(3):e59742. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0059742>.
227. Choi KH, Ha M, Ha EH, et al. Neurodevelopment for the first three years following prenatal mobile phone use, radio frequency radiation and lead exposure. *Environ Res* 2017;156:810–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2017.04.029>.
228. Braun KVN, Christensen D, Doernberg N, et al. Trends in the prevalence of autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, hearing loss, intellectual disability, and vision impairment, metropolitan Atlanta, 1991–2010. *PLOS ONE* 2015;10(4):e0124120. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0124120>.
229. Dutheil F, Comptour A, Morlon R, et al. Autism spectrum disorder and air pollution: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Environ Pollut Barking Essex 1987* 2021;278:116856. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2021.116856>.
230. Ahuja YR, Sharma S, Bahadur B. Autism: an epigenomic side-effect of excessive exposure to electromagnetic fields. *Int J Med Med Sci* 2013;5(4):171–7. <https://doi.org/10.5897/IJMMMS12.135>.
231. Thornton IM. Out of time: a possible link between mirror neurons, autism and electromagnetic radiation. *Med Hypotheses* 2006;67(2):378–82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mehy.2006.01.032>.
232. Herbert MR, Sage C. Autism and EMF? Plausibility of a pathophysiological link – Part I. *Pathophysiology* 2013;20(3):191–209. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pathophys.2013.08.001>.
233. Herbert MR, Sage C. Autism and EMF? Plausibility of a pathophysiological link part II. *Pathophysiology* 2013;20(3):211–34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pathophys.2013.08.002>.
234. National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. Report No. 086 – Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields (1986). Bethesda, MD: NCRP; 1986. <https://ncrponline.org/shop/reports/report-no-086-biological-effects-and-exposure-criteria-for-radiofrequency-electromagnetic-fields-1986/>. Accessed January 26, 2023.
235. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Section 1.1310 - Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits. *Code Fed Regul* 2011;1 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title47-vol1/xml/CFR-2011-title47-vol1-sec1-1310.xml>. Accessed February 1, 2023.
236. National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). Comparison of International Policies on Electromagnetic Fields. 201820.
237. Parliamentary Assembly. The Potential Dangers of Electromagnetic Fields and Their Effect on the Environment. <https://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XHTML-en.asp?fileid=17994&Accessed January 26, 2023>.
238. Redmayne M. International policy and advisory response regarding children’s exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields (RF-EMF). *Electromagn Biol Med* 2016;35(2):176–85. <https://doi.org/10.3109/15368378.2015.1038832>.
239. Sivani S, Sudarsanam D. Impacts of radio-frequency electromagnetic field (RF-EMF) from cell phone towers and wireless devices on biosystem and ecosystem – a review. *Biol Med* 2012.
240. Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. Report on Possible Impacts of Communication Towers on Wildlife Including Birds and Bees.; 2010. <https://www.ee.iitb.ac.in/~mwave/Report%20on%20Possible%20Impacts%20of%20Communication%20Towers.pdf>.
241. Hennies K, Neitzke HP, Voigt H. Mobile Telecommunications and Health Review of the Current Scientific Research in View Of Precautionary Health Protection. ECOLOG-Institut; April 2000. p. 86 <https://ehtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/T-mobile-RF-Radiation-Ecolog-2000-Report.pdf>.
242. Belyaev I. Dependence of non-thermal biological effects of microwaves on physical and biological variables: Implications for reproducibility and safety standards. *Eur J Oncol Libr* 2010;5:187–218.
243. Mohammed B, Jin J, Abbosh AM, Bialkowski KS, Manoufali M, Crozier S. Evaluation of children’s exposure to electromagnetic fields of mobile phones using age-specific head models with age-dependent dielectric properties. *IEEE Access* 2017;5:27345–53. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2017.2767074>.
244. Beard BB, Kainz W, Onishi T, et al. Comparisons of computed mobile phone induced SAR in the SAM phantom to that in anatomically correct models of the human head. *IEEE Trans Electromagn Compat* 2006;48(2):397–407. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TEM.2006.873870>.
245. McInerny T.K.. Letter from President of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Thomas K. McInerny, MD, FAAP to the Honorable Dennis Kucinich, Representative. December 2012. [https://ehtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/aap-support\\_letter\\_cell\\_phone\\_right\\_to\\_know\\_act.pdf](https://ehtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/aap-support_letter_cell_phone_right_to_know_act.pdf).
246. Cell Phone Right to Know Act (2012 - H.R. 6358). GovTrack.us. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/hr6358>. Accessed January 27, 2023.
247. Environmental Health Trust | Information About Cell Phone, Wi-Fi, 5G, and Bluetooth Radiation Science Facts on Health Effects. Environmental Health Trust. <https://ehtrust.org/>. Accessed January 27, 2023.
248. Common Position on 5G Deployment of the Cyprus Medical Association and the Cyprus National Committee of Environment and Children’s Health (19/09/2019) | Paidi.com.cy.

- <https://paidi.com.cy/common-position-on-5g-deployment-of-the-cyprus-medical-association-and-the-cyprus-national-committee-of-environment-and-childrens-health/?lang=en>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
249. Steiner E, Aufderreggen B, Semadeni C. Vorsorgeprinzip beim Mobilfunk konsequent anwenden. *Schweiz Ärztztg* 2020;101 (46):1534–6. <https://doi.org/10.4414/saez.2020.19274>.
  250. Inquinamento radioattivo. *ISDE Ital*. <https://www.isde.it/cosa-facciamo/aree-tematiche/inquinamento/inquinamento-radioattivo/>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  251. Gravalos T.. Η ανάγκη να ληφθούν μέτρα, για την προστασία από την ηλεκτρομαγνητική ακτινοβολία, τονίστηκε στο πλαίσιο ημερίδας που διοργάνωσε ο ΙΣΑ, υπό την αιγίδα της ΚΕΔΕ. Ιατρικός Σύλλογος Αθηνών. <https://www.isathens.gr/syndikal/6743-imerida-ilektromagnitiki-aktinovolia.html>. Published April 2, 2017. Accessed January 27, 2023.
  252. American Academy of Pediatrics. Cell Phone Radiation & Children's Health: What Parents Need to Know. HealthyChildren.org. <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/all-around/Pages/Cell-Phone-Radiation-Childrens-Health.aspx>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  253. California Department of Public Health, Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control. How to Reduce Exposure to Radiofrequency Energy from Cell Phones. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPHP/DEODC/EHIB/CDPH%20Document%20Library/Cell-Phone-Guidance.pdf>.
  254. Wall S, Wang ZM, Kendig T, Dobraca D, Lipsett M. Real-world cell phone radiofrequency electromagnetic field exposures. *Environ Res* 2019;171:581–92. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.09.015>.
  255. Children's Environmental Health and Protection Advisory Council. Maryland.gov Guidelines to Reduce Electromagnetic Field Radiation. [https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/OEHFP/EH/Shared%20Documents/CEHPAC/CEHPAC\\_EMF%20Guidelines%20to%20Reduce%20Exposure\\_12.20.2022.pdf](https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/OEHFP/EH/Shared%20Documents/CEHPAC/CEHPAC_EMF%20Guidelines%20to%20Reduce%20Exposure_12.20.2022.pdf). Accessed January 10, 2023.
  256. Madjar HM. Human radio frequency exposure limits: An update of reference levels in Europe, USA, Canada, China, Japan and Korea. In: *2016 International Symposium on Electromagnetic Compatibility - EMC EUROPE*; 2016. p. 467–73. <https://doi.org/10.1109/EMCEurope.2016.7739164>.
  257. ANFR. Wave Observatory. <https://www.anfr.fr/maitriser/information-du-public/observatoire-des-ondes>. Accessed January 27, 2023.
  258. Silva A. New communications antenna law in Chile. *Commun Law Newsl Int Bar Assoc Leg Pract Div* 2013;20(1) [https://www.carey.cl/download/newsalert/Communications%20Law%20\(April%202013\).pdf](https://www.carey.cl/download/newsalert/Communications%20Law%20(April%202013).pdf).
  259. Local cell tower laws that protect communities. *Environ Health Trust* November 2022: <https://ehtrust.org/local-cell-tower-laws-that-protect-communities/> Accessed January 27, 2023.
  260. Database of Worldwide Policies on Cell Phones, Wireless and Health. *Environ Health Trust*. <https://ehtrust.org/policy/international-policy-actions-on-wireless/>. Accessed January 27, 2023.
  261. Sharma A. Rajasthan HC Orders Relocation of Mobile Towers from Schools, Hospitals. *The Economic Times*; 2012 <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/telecom/rajasthan-hc-orders-relocation-of-mobile-towers-from-schools-hospitals/articleshow/17397645.cms?intenttarget=no> Published November 28 Accessed January 10, 2023.
  262. Linhares A., da Silva M.. *INTERNATIONAL EMF PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (IAC) MEETING Anatel Report on EMF Activities in Brazil*. Brazil; 2018:2. [https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/radiation/radiation/emf-international-project-country-reports/amro-region/brazil\\_2019.pdf?sfvrsn=2b0e7f97\\_5&download=true](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/radiation/radiation/emf-international-project-country-reports/amro-region/brazil_2019.pdf?sfvrsn=2b0e7f97_5&download=true).
  263. National Telecommunications Agency Brazil. Electromagnetic Field Exposure Map. Anatel Gov Brazil. <https://informacoes.anatel.gov.br/paineis/espectro-e-orbita/mapa-de-exposicao-a-campos-eletromagneticos>. Accessed January 27, 2023.
  264. Observatory. <https://paratiritirioemf.ecae.gr/en/?rCH=2>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  265. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Hankin NN. Radiofrequency Radiation Environment Environmental Exposure Levels And Rf Radiation Emitting Sources. July 1986 <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/2000ECTQ.txt?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=1981%20Thru%201985&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&UseQField=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5CZYFILES%5CINDEX%20DATA%5C81THRU85%5CTXT%5C00000003%5C2000ECTQ.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=hpfr&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1>.
  266. Hardell L, Carlberg M, Hedendahl LK. Radiofrequency radiation from nearby base stations gives high levels in an apartment in Stockholm, Sweden: a case report. *Oncol Lett* 2018;15(5):7871–83. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ol.2018.8285>.
  267. Koppel T, Ahonen M, Carlberg M, Hardell L. Very high radiofrequency radiation at Skeppsbron in Stockholm, Sweden from mobile phone base station antennas positioned close to pedestrians' heads. *Environ Res* 2022;208:112627. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.112627>.
  268. *Order of 15 November 2019 relating to the display of the specific absorption rate of radio equipment and consumer information*. Vol NOR: SSAP1834792A.; 2019. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORF-TEXT000039385174#JORFARTI000039385179>. Accessed November 16, 2022.
  269. *Order of 15 November 2019 Relating to the Display of the Specific Absorption Rate of Radio Equipment and Consumer Information*.
  270. ANFR. SAR Regulation Guide on 1st July 2020. 2020. <https://www.anfr.fr/fileadmin/mediatheque/documents/expacement/2020-guide-R%20C3%A9glementation-DAS-EN.pdf>.
  271. Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister). Ondes électromagnétiques : plus de vigilance sur

- l'information aux consommateurs. *Electromagn Waves More Vigil Consum Inf* November 2022: <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/actualites/A16183> Accessed January 27, 2023.
272. Bolksgezondheid F.O., Van De Voedselketen En Leefmilieu V.. New rules for selling mobile phones Practical guide for sellers and distributors. [https://www.health.belgium.be/sites/default/files/uploads/fields/fpshealth\\_theme\\_file/19096044/Guide%20mobile%20phone%20v5.pdf](https://www.health.belgium.be/sites/default/files/uploads/fields/fpshealth_theme_file/19096044/Guide%20mobile%20phone%20v5.pdf).
  273. Lukovnikova DrM. Implementation of the council recommendations in Belgium introduction of new rules for mobile phone sales. In: *Presented at the: Workshop on Electromagnetic Fields and Health Effects: from Science to Policy and Public Awareness*, Athens, Greece; 2014.March 28 [https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific\\_committees/emerging/docs/ev\\_20140328\\_co06\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/emerging/docs/ev_20140328_co06_en.pdf).
  274. ANFR-The results of SAR measurements. <https://www.anfr.fr/maitriser/equipements-radioelectriques/le-debit-dabsorption-specifique-das/les-resultats-des-mesures-de-das>. Accessed January 27, 2023.
  275. *Adopted Text N° 468 "Little Law."* <https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/ta/ta0468.asp>. Accessed January 26, 2023.
  276. Parliamentary Assembly. PACE website. <https://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=17994&>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  277. Friday SEHTP, March 03, Permalink 2017 at 11:43 AM CST-. First State in the Nation: Maryland State Advisory Council Recommends Reducing School Wireless to Protect Children. SBWire. <http://www.sbwire.com/press-releases/first-state-in-the-nation-maryland-state-advisory-council-recommends-reducing-school-wireless-to-protect-children-777904.htm>. Published March 3, 2017. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  278. Clegg FM, Sears M, Friesen M, et al. Building science and radiofrequency radiation: what makes smart and healthy buildings. *Build Environ* 2020;176:106324. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2019.106324>.
  279. Collaborative for High Performance Schools. 2014 US-CHPS Criteria New Construction and Renovation Low-EMF Best Practices. 2014. [https://ehtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/US-CHPS\\_Criteria\\_2014\\_Low-EMF-Criteria102314.pdf](https://ehtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/US-CHPS_Criteria_2014_Low-EMF-Criteria102314.pdf).
  280. Bellieni CV, Nardi V, Buonocore G, Di Fabio S, Pinto I, Verrotti A. Electromagnetic fields in neonatal incubators: the reasons for an alert. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2017;32(4):695–9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2017.1390559>.
  281. Passi R, Doheny KK, Gordin Y, Hinssen H, Palmer C. Electrical grounding improves vagal tone in preterm infants. *Neonatology* 2017;112(2):187–92. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000475744>.
  282. Calvente I, Vázquez-Pérez A, Fernández MF, Núñez MI, Muñoz-Hoyos A. Radiofrequency exposure in the neonatal medium care unit. *Environ Res* 2017;152:66–72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2016.09.019>.
  283. Sadetzki S, Ghelberg S, Kandel, S. *National Activity Report – ISRAEL 2016*. Israel; 2016:4. [https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/radiation/emf-international-project-country-reports/euro-region/israel-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=27e550b4\\_3](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/radiation/emf-international-project-country-reports/euro-region/israel-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=27e550b4_3).
  284. Campaign at Archbishop Makarios Hospital 2019 – EMF/ RF | Paidi.com.cy. <https://paidi.com.cy/campaign-at-archbishop-makarios-hospital-2019-emf-rf/?lang=en>. Accessed January 10, 2023.
  285. Environmental Medicine Matters » Hamburg hospital offers rooms for patients with MCS and environmental illness. <http://www.csn-deutschland.de/blog/en/hamburg-hospital-offers-rooms-for-patients-with-mcs-and-environmental-illness/>. Accessed February 1, 2023.
  286. Levitt BB, Lai HC, Manville AM. Low-level EMF effects on wildlife and plants: what research tells us about an ecosystem approach. *Front Public Health* 2022;10 <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.1000840>. Accessed December 9, 2022.