Consultation: Proposed measures to require compliance with international guidelines for limiting exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF)

Summary of consultation responses from individuals and groups with health concerns about 5G mobile and related technologies

Context for this summary

Our consultation document noted that, in the UK, it is the responsibility of Public Health England (PHE) to take the lead on public health matters associated with radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (EMF). PHE is an expert health body and has a statutory duty to provide advice to Government on any health effects that may be caused by exposure to EMF emissions. Its main advice on EMF is that emissions should comply with the internationally agreed safety levels set by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).

Our consultation noted that Ofcom is responsible for managing the use of radio spectrum in the UK. We said that, in doing so, we take into account the advice of PHE, as the expert health body in the UK. To date, Ofcom's main role with regard to EMF has been in measuring EMF levels around mobile phone base stations to check they are within the levels in the ICNIRP Guidelines that are endorsed by PHE.

We received 107 consultation responses from individuals and groups with health concerns relating to EMF, particularly from the rollout of 5G mobile networks. Many urged Ofcom to make its own assessment of health risks, without reference to PHE, and urged Ofcom to reject the recommended limits in the ICNIRP Guidelines on the basis they are unsuitable.

Most respondents concerned about 5G emissions drew on various texts, available on the internet, which set out arguments against mobile and other wireless technologies. These texts were often copied in full or in part by respondents or adapted to make the same or similar arguments in the respondents' own words.

Many attached a document to their responses labelled "Ofcom rebuttal – June 12" and entitled "Objections to the Ofcom proposal" (see annex 1 to this document). Other respondents with related concerns presented arguments similar to those set out in the prepared texts.

Respondents with concerns about 5G and related technologies

Of the 107 responses from individuals or groups expressing health concerns, 65 were submitted by respondents asking for their name and/or their whole response to remain confidential. Where it was unclear whether a respondent wished to remain confidential or not, we requested clarification. Those who did not confirm they were content for their names to be published have been treated as confidential.

Non-confidential responses from **groups/organisations** were submitted by: 5G Awareness York, Electrosensitivity UK, Friends of Clermont, Lets Talk 5G, Save Us Now and Stop 5G UK.

Non-confidential responses from **individuals** were submitted by: Amanda Godber, Amy St Aubyn, Amy Tarr, Arthur Wood, Boyd Butler, Cathy Jarman, Charles Kay, Charles Newman, Cheryll Woods, Clive Bolton, Dave Ashton, David Bowman, David Merefield, David Page, Dr Delny Britton, Dr Charles Fletcher, Gabriel Millar, Gillian Jamieson, Harrison Ainsworth, Irina Blosse, Joana Baker, Jocelyn Gardner, John Blundell, Joseph Rose, Katherine Armitage, Lucy Harper, Lynette Stopford, Martin Wilson, Megan Smith, Ocean Melchizedek, Penny Shearer, Robert Jones, Roger Hall, Sandra Spearing, Stewart Johnston, Tere Wells.

Views of those concerned about 5G and related technologies

Almost all responses submitted by individuals and groups with general health concerns about EMF drew on some or all of the points made in the pre-prepared texts available on the internet, or presented the same arguments in their own words. With some variations, most responses included one of two versions of the following pre-prepared texts:

- "The ICNIRP guidelines have been ruled in the Turin court case to not adequately incorporate the results from the NTP and Ramazzini studies which show biological harm and cancerous affects. There are 2 cases being brought against the UK government which will address this issue, (one led by Michael Mansfield QC see <u>actionagainst5.org</u>) Therefore, we do not want adherence to ICNIRP set in law.
- Why is there not an independent audit process of frequencies, power levels?
- The proposal requires Telecoms to self-certify their compliance, and only to keep records of that compliance. They are not requiring any audit or checking process at the time of turning on the equipment, this is not adequate to ensure public safety.
- The proposal suggests its the last company on a shared mast to make sure overall emissions from the mast do not exceed the guidelines. The systems by which this is managed are not defined.
- Who is checking interference patterns in the environment? The consultation does not reveal any commitment to a programme of testing. Do we need an "electrosmog authority" like we have a "rivers authority"?
- Ofcom receive money for sale of bandwidth and they are responsible for overseeing adherence to ICNIRP guidelines. This is a conflict of interest."

OR

"We object to the proposal on the grounds that Licensees are being asked to comply to exposure levels in the ICNIRP guidelines. The 2020 ICNIRP guidelines are being revealed as completely inadequate by many scientists, doctors and official bodies who know that there are non-thermal, harmful biological effects which happen at exposure levels much lower than ICNIRPs. Many countries have set guideline levels 100 times lower than here in the UK, including Italy, Poland and Russia. Why is that?

Licensees have an interest in showing they comply, so can they be relied on to self-certify? It is not going to be in their interests to take measurements at peak times.

Will Ofcom commit licensees to publish exclusion zones and make them available on a public forum?

How do Ofcom plan to oversee the re-issuing of ICNIRP certificates when masts are upgraded?

We question whether Ofcom are well placed to regulate the licensees. The fact they authorise spectrum use for which they receive very large sums of money means they have a serious conflict of interest if they are regulating those same companies.

How will planning law and product safety legislation ensure adherence to international safety guidelines?

Concerns are raised because the ICNIRP guidelines are inadequate and the integrity of the ICNIRP organisation is unacceptable due to conflict of interest. In particular other peerreviewed scientists are warning that the non-thermal harmful biological effects of pulsed microwave radiation are set aside by ICNIRP.

Which of the 5G frequencies are being referred to here? 60GHz? 26GHz?

The scale of emissions being planned for a fully rolled out5G, IOT, has never been experienced before. Rigorous safety testing procedures of this exponential increase in exposure is absolutely essential. Measurement protocols and procedures need to take into account the beam-forming transmission of 5G.

Please provide an impact analysis report detailing projected use of 5G.

Please consider evidence found in peer-reviewed independent scientific research on non-thermal effects and consider the full and detrimental impact of aligning with ICNIRP 2020 guidelines."

Many respondents who included versions of these texts also attached the *"Ofcom rebuttal – June 12"* document noted above (see annex 1).

Main points made by respondents concerned about EMF emissions

Some respondents with general concerns about 5G and other related technologies made points independently from the prepared texts. Many expressed some support for our proposals but suggested they did not go far enough. We have set out below what we consider to be the main themes arising from responses:

Role of Ofcom

A theme running through many of the responses was that Ofcom should make its own decisions on the health impacts of EMF and not rely on PHE or on the ICNIRP guidelines.

One respondent said: "Ofcom has the flexibility and mandate to follow precautionary and independent scientific and medical advice". Another said: "Are you happy and confident to conclude that adherence to ICNIRP...... adequately protects human health for biological effects? Note, I am not asking are PHE happy, I am asking are you as OFCOM happy and confident in this?"

Precautionary principle

Many respondents suggested expansion of mobile networks was progressing with little or no public consultation. Those respondents urged Ofcom to adopt a precautionary approach, whereby we should require proof there was no harm to citizens, rather than rely on a lack of evidence that harm existed. There was wide opinion from these respondents that the roll-out of 5G networks should be

halted until there had been full independent scientific studies to demonstrate the technology was safe.

ICNIRP guidelines

There was a general suggestion from respondents that the ICNIRP guidelines were not adequate, either because they were outdated or because new means of delivering mobile technology was not taken into account. In particular, respondents pointed to mini and micro antennas fitted to street furniture and to the greater impact of beamforming antennas. There were suggestions that the recommended safety levels in the ICNIRP guidelines were set far too high and/or did not take account of the combined effects of EMF radiation from multiple sources. Many said it was wrong that the ICNIRP guidelines only took account of "heating" of tissue and ignored other impacts of EMF.

Many respondents who questioned the relevance of the ICNIRP guidelines suggested the body was dominated by representatives of the telecommunications industry who had conflicts of interest. Respondents suggested that advice should be taken from medical experts, not engineers.

Electro-sensitivity

Some respondents noted the existence of a medical condition whereby some people had heightened sensitivity to EMF. Some individuals addressed their own cases, and how sensitivity affected them personally. There was concern that some sections of society were particularly vulnerable, including children, the disabled and those with medical conditions.

One respondent said electro-sensitivity was a condition that qualified sufferers for personal independence payments and so was relevant to a "disability dimension" under the Equality Act.

Environmental concerns

There were concerns among a number of respondents about the potential impact of EMF on the environment, particularly on birds and insects. Some said there had not been sufficient research carried out and that roll-out of 5G should not proceed until or unless it was proved to be safe.

Academic studies

Many responses from those with concerns about the potential health impact of 5G pointed to academic studies suggesting harmful impacts of EMF. Some responses included long lists of links to academic publications identifying serious harm from 5G and described these studies as representing "growing bodies of opinion," "a general consensus" and "authoritative independent peer-reviewed" assessments. Some respondents pointed to letters sent by scientists to international bodies, including to the United Nations General Secretary (annex 2), urging tougher safety standards. The most frequently cited studies are included in the document attached at annex 1 below.

Future developments

Some respondents pointed to the likelihood of higher radio frequencies being used in future for mobile and said these presented a potentially higher risk to the public than those frequencies currently being used by MNOs.

Insurance claims

A number of respondents claimed that insurance companies will not accept claims for personal injury caused by EMF exposure. They said this was proof of a recognised danger to the public that left individuals with no recourse to redress.

Availability of information

Some respondents urged Ofcom to collate and keep details of all relevant sites and make this available to the public via an easily accessible website. The information should include details of new, upgraded and older masts. There should also be an opportunity for the public to submit complaints, with a prospect of masts being removed if they were a danger to the public. There should be greater involvement of the public in local planning processes.

Compliance

There was criticism of how Ofcom would enforce its proposals. Some respondents pointed out that the proposal only requires telecoms companies to self-certify their equipment compliance with adequate standards and keep records. There was no independent audit or checking process.

Annex 1

OBJECTIONS to the OFCOM PROPOSAL

"Proposed measures to require compliance with international guidelines for limiting exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF)"

Issued February 21 2020 Closing Date May 20 2020

The proposal raises many questions which need to be answered before implementing the compliance with ICNIRP guidelines in the Wire Telegraphy Act. After full consideration of the proposal it is clear a different strategy other than self certification against ICNIRP guidelines set in Law is needed. More clearly defined measurement and auditing procedures at the time of installation and post installation is required for regulation which ensures public safety.

It is suggested that a body other than Ofcom is created for overseeing pulsed microwave pollution regulation due to Ofcoms conflict of interests.

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1 GENERAL OBJECTIONS

1.1 Moving Targets

We object to the proposal on the grounds that licensees are being asked to comply to exposure levels in the ICNIRP guidelines. The ICNIRP 2020 guidelines are not the only guidelines which PHE refer to. PHE clearly state that they also rely on other bodies.

By putting into law adherence to ICNIRP guidelines, the practical procedural relationship between PHE and Ofcom is immediately brought into question.

The roll out of 5G implies an exponential increase in exposure to radiation which has not been presented in a risk assessment report. PHE says that it is "unlikely" that radiation levels will exceed ICNIRP guidelines as a result of 5G deployment but say they are continually monitor this. They also say should any changes in the overall trend in research occur about health effects they will adjust their guidelines to reflect that. There is currently a body of scientists calling for pulsed microwave radiation to upgraded from a class 2B carcinogen to a Class 2A or even Class 1 Carcinogen contrary to ICNIRPS guidelines for example.

Thus there is a moving benchmark for safety on PHE side whilst Ofcom are proposing regulating licensees solely against ICNIRP guidelines. Should it become apparent that new research emerges which is presented through a body other than ICNIRP there are no procedures in the proposal to apply and enforce changes for this circumstance.

Also there are no procedures defined regarding the reissuing of certificates and audits should ICNIRP lower or change their guidelines.

1.2 Liability

The proposal implies that Ofcom are addressing the public's concerns by upgrading the current level of regulation which is compliance with ICNIRP as a "Code of best Practice" to a condition in the "Wireless Telegraphy Act".

Overview Section 1.1

"Demand for radio spectrum continues to increase, driven by the development of new technologies opening up new services and applications and allowing the use of spectrum in higher frequency bands. Against this background, *some people have raised concerns around the safety of EMF emissions, particularly from new technologies such as 5G.*"

The 2020 ICNIRP guidelines are being revealed as completely inadequate by many scientists doctors and official bodies who know that there are non thermal harmful biological effects which happen at exposure levels much lower than ICNIRP's. Also, many countries have set guideline levels 100 times lower than here in the UK, including Italy, Poland and Russia, why is that?

Also ICNIRP have a liability disclaimer against their guidelines and so this means the proposal to put compliance to ICNIRP in the Wireless and Telecoms Act gives no real assurance whatsoever.

ICNIRP's disclaimer ...

ICNIRP DISCLAIMER "The ICNIRP undertakes all reasonable measures to ensure the reliability of information presented on the website, but does not guarantee the correctness, reliability, or completeness of the information and views published. The content of our website is provided to you for information only. We do not assume any responsibility for any damage, including direct or indirect loss suffered by users or third parties in connection with the use of our website and/or the information it contains, including for the use or the interpretation of any technical data, recommendations, or specifications available on our website"

Also it needs to be noted that PHE also have a disclaimer as stated in a letter from their solicitors,

"The guidance is not maintained and revised by PHE for the explicit purpose for any other body undertaking any other statutory function"

1.3 Monitoring Exposure and Overall Responsibility

Even if Ofcom require licensees to comply with ICNIRP guidelines, ICNIRP defer responsibility back to the public to "limit exposure" to HF (High Frequency) emissions when they state...

"To avoid hazards to health and prevent adverse interaction with high frequency fields (i.e. to prevent whole-body heat stress and excessive localized heating), ICNIRP recommends limiting the exposure to HF so that the threshold at which these interactions become detrimental is never reached"

Even if instruments to measure HF (High frequency radiation) were commercially available for bandwidths over 10GHZ 5G which currently, they are not, is this the public's responsibility? Is it even possible when we are daily exposed to so many different sources of pulsed non ionising radiation from a myriad of masts, our own devices, neighbours devices? How we do we identify where the hotspots of interference patterns are? Is is practical to be on continual guard with acoustimeters to gain an accurate measure of what we are exposed to?

The delineation of responsibility for safety from exposure to NIR is not made clear in this proposal. It is inferred that by Ofcom regulating licensees to comply to ICNIRP that safety is assured when this is far from the case.

1.4 Vulnerable Groups

Questions about vulnerable groups in the latest ICNIRP 2020 guidelines need to be are answered before setting compliance to these in Law.

From the 2002 ICNIRP philosophy document. https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPphilosophy.pdf

"Different groups in a population may have differences in their ability to tolerate a particular NIR exposure.

For example, children, the elderly, and some chronically ill people might have a lower tolerance for one or more forms of NIR exposure than the rest of the population. Under such circumstances, it may be useful or necessary to develop separate guideline levels for different groups within the general population, but it may be more effective to adjust the guidelines for the general population to include such groups.

Some 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 NIR exposure, an example being individuals with photosensitivity. Where such situations ahem been identified, appropriate specific advice should be developed within the context of scientific knowledge."

The ICNIRP 2020 guidelines do not explain why they are now including vulnerable groups in the "Public" category having clearly stated previously that these groups may have a lower tolerance for one or more forms of Non ionising radiaton compared to the rest of the population. Research clearly demonstrating that children's brains absorb more radiation still stands.



(Ghandi, Lazzi, Furse 1996 "Electromagnetic Absorption in the Human Head and Neck for Mobile Telephones at 835 and 1900 MHz" IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques <u>44(10):1884 - 1897 ·November 1996</u>)

1.5 Metal Implants

Safety is not assured by any law requiring compliance with ICNIRP guidelines for all people with any kind of medical implants including metallic fillings in our teeth.

In 2020 ICNIRP 2020 Guidelines page 3

"Metallic implants may alter or perturb EMF's in the body, which in turn can affect the body both directly

(via direct interaction between field and tissue) and indirectly (via an intermediate conducting object). "

1.6 Conflict of Interest

Ofcom receive huge income from Telecoms form selling off the bandwidth for 5G. Is this a glaring conflict of interest? How is it correct that Ofcom are responsible for regulation of licensees emission levels?

DETAILED QUESTIONS

2.1 Overview

PAGE 3

OVERVIEW para."We are proposing in brief" First bullet point.

"This condition would apply to all equipment which can transmit at powers above 10 Watts (including, for example, the licences of mobile phone companies, TV and radio broadcasters and **most** point-to-point microwave links

2).

"Poin t-to-point microwave links (also called Fixed Terrestrial Links or Fixed Wireless Systems) refer to terrestrial based wireless systems, operating between two or more fixed points. They are used to provide network infrastructure and customer access applications across a wide range of frequency bands, currently ranging from 450MHz to 86GHz."

Specifically what microwave links are not being included in the proposal?

OVERVIEW – para. "We are proposing in brief." Bullet point 2 How are emissions from satellites going to be regulated?

Records

OVERVIEW para. "We are proposing in brief." Bullet point 2 "we are proposing that spectrum licensees **keep records** (including the results of **any measurements**, tests and **calculations**) that demonstrate how they have complied with the ICNIRP Guidelines."

a)Are these records to be made publicly available? How will these records be checked?

They need to be available to the public as individuals are expected to monitor their own health in regard to HF(High Frequency) pulsed microwave radiation exposure as ICNIRP says "we advise you to limit your exposure to HF". **How can the public do that if they don't know what they are exposed to?**

b)"Any measurements" This is loose and does not specify that measurements must be taken and how often these measurements must be checked. Stringent rules are needed about how, when and how often, measurements should be taken. Peak readings in a football stadium with a crowd of 5000 plus all streaming virtual reality applications will yield different measurements to same masts at 3 am. Spot checks by Ofcom on licensees records without specifying schedules of testing isn't satisfactory.

When readings are taken around around masts they vary at different times of day and even within 5 minutes spikes are seen.

What commitment by Ofcom is there to enforce regular reliable measurement of emissions?

c) Self policing (see later sections about compliance to IEE and CELENEC codes)

Licensees have an interest in showing they comply so the question is can they be relied upon to self certify?

Its not going to be in their interest to take measurements at peak times.

OFCOM receive money from Telecoms for sales of bandwidth which can be seen as conflict of interest if they have the responsibility to regulate the very same companies. **Is a separate regulatory body is needed?**

d) "calculations" What calculations?

The calculations need to be specified to include exclusion zones and these need to be made publicly available for all equipment without exceptions. Including small cells and lamp post equipment.

Will Ofcom commit licensees to publish exclusion zones and make them available on a public forum?

OVERVIEW continued..

PAGE 3

1.1 "Demand continues to increase."

Many many people are saying ENOUGH is ENOUGH . Many are saying adding more and more wireless radiation is a pollutant and its having increasing harmful effects to all life.

1.1 Telcoms are selling it and driving it as much as the public are demanding it, many are not. 100,000 signatures across 30 petitions were received in one week alone from 30 th March until 6th April 2020 just on one petition platform.

Its not demand that should be dictating this process, it is safety.

1.2 "Public Health England takes the lead on public health matters" and "has a statutory duty to provide

advice"

PHE are providing non legally binding "guidelines", this is implying regulation of safety but "taking the lead" and "providing advice" is not providing safety regulation of EMF's.

PAGE 4

1.3 "On 5G, PHE's view is that "the overall exposure is **expected** to remain low relative to guidelines and, as such, there **should** be no consequences for public health".

What "overall" exposure is expected to stay low?

Are PHE really in a position to do such estimations? A vague **estimation and expectation** is not good enough.

Has the estimation taken into account accumulated personal exposure over a day, a month, a year and a lifetime for a life in the Internet of Things with fully operational 5G as intended in National Policy??

How did PHE conduct the assessment that leads them to state with regard to 5G *"The overall exposure is expected to remain low relative to the guidelines"*?

- Are the *"estimation"* calculations and/or a science based Risk Analysis report of the estimation available?
- Which department within Government or independent advisers did PHE consult with before making this estimation?
- What projected use of 5G was used in calculations of PHE's estimation, for what particular time period?
- In view of the exponential increase predicted with data usage with the Internet of things, going forward what structure of review process of usage and emissions do PHE have in place?
- Which other departments within Government do PHE consult to gain information about 5G deployment?
- How often will PHE review their estimations during 2020 and beyond?
- Do PHE request emission reports from Ofcom?
- How often are these reports requested?

PAGE 4

1.5

The fact is 1.5% is too high. This equates to 1/100th ICNIRP level and this is over what is deemed safe by other countries i.e. Italy, Russia, China who already have set 1/100th of the UK levels for their guidelines. Thousands of scientists who acknowledge "non thermal" harmful biological effects are calling for many times lower levels again.

See Michael Bevington Chart in Appendix 1.

1.6

HASAWA.. Health and safety at work does not just apply to workers, there are clauses about landowners to be considered.

When exclusion zones are expanded with 5G upgrades or new installations then there are liability issues for use of land and buildings which fall in these zones.

1.7

How do Ofcom plan to oversee the reissuing of ICNIRP certificates when masts are upgraded?

PAGE 4

1.8 Conflict of Interests

"As the organisation that authorises spectrum use, and that has expertise in measuring EMF emissions, we consider that we are well placed to help mitigate risks related to EMF"

As stated above, we question whether Ofcom are well placed to regulate the licensees. The fact they authorise spectrum use for which they receive very large sums of money means they have a serious conflict of interest if they are regulating those same companies.

1.10 Fines and Guidance

"This would ensure Ofcom is in a position to take appropriate enforcement action in the event of non-compliance with the ICNIRP Guidelines (which can include revoking licences, issuing financial penalties and instigating criminal or civil proceedings, some of which may require equipment to be closed down). We are also proposing to provide guidance to licensees on the processes they should have in place to ensure compliance. We have included a proposed draft licence condition and guidance in this document."

If there is non compliance, why is immediate shutting down of equipment not mandated?

2.2 Introduction

Regulatory framework for managing EMF emissions

2.14

PHE explains that "control of exposures occurs through product safety legislation and planning policy. These regulatory areas all consider the international guidelines".

Please supply details of just how planning law and product safety legislation insures adherence to international safety guidelines?

2.15

"All manufacturers, installers and operators of radio equipment **should** therefore already consider the safety of the radio equipment that they are manufacturing, installing or operating. They **should** be aware of the ICNIRP Guidelines and, where necessary, have processes in place to ensure their radio equipment is compliant with the ICNIRP Guidelines." "**should**" is not the same as must.

PAGE 9

2.19 – *"The RER set out requirements for health and safety, electromagnetic compatibility, and the*

efficient use of the radio spectrum. Manufacturers, importers and distributors of radio equipment all have responsibilities under the RER." **Does this include mobile phones?**

2.24 Do the standards accommodate 5g technology ? How are the standards audited?

PAGE 10

2.27 These BSI cost £111 each how.. this is prohibitive of all members of the public being able to evaluate this consultation.

2.28 "The standards for base stations currently only apply up to 100 GHz. We expect that work will commence soon to extend these standards (or create new standards) to cover higher frequencies, e.g. between 100 and 300 GHz. In the meantime, we propose that these standards can be viewed as an acceptable basis for demonstrating compliance for frequencies above 100 GHz."

"expect" When will these standards be confirmed?"

2.29 "Ofcom has expertise in measuring EMF emissions, and we carry out measurements of emissions from mobile phone base stations on request. This service was originally introduced around the time of the Stewart Report into mobile phones and health in 2000"

Are Ofcom well placed to take measurements? Do their conflict of interests disqualify them? Should this service be free to all and not just to some?

"In 2012, this activity switched from a proactive to a reactive programme"

Is the decision to stop taking measurements still valid given the increase in installations of equipment since 2012 and especially with the roll out of 5G? Some estimations of the increase in emissions is as much 1000 times with 5G.

Given the scale of increase in technology and consequent emissions, would it not be reasonable for measurements to be proactive and ongoing?

Could a new regulatory body bill licensees for the service of taking measurements?

PAGE 11

2.30 "In addition to measuring EMF emissions on request, we feed our expertise in relation to measuring EMF emissions into appropriate channels (including PHE and BSI)." **What is meant by feeding the information into PHE and BSI?**

2.3 Concerns about radiowaves and health

PAGE 12

3.3 "Our aim is to make sure that all radio equipment complies with the relevant levels from the ICNIRP Guidelines for the protection of the general public. However, since the recent public discussion has focused on the impact of 5G, we discuss this specific issue below and the work Ofcom is doing to address these concerns"

Concerns are raised because the ICNIRP guidelines are inadequate and the integrity of the ICNRIP organisation is unacceptable due to conflict of interests. In particular other peer reviewed scientists are warning that the non thermal harmful biological effects of pulsed microwave radiation are set aside by ICNIRP.

3.4 *"Current 5G deployments are re-using frequencies that have been in use for many years."* Which of the 5G frequencies are being referred to here? 60GHZ? 26GHZ?

3.5 "Whilst 5G will, in the future, start to use higher frequencies than those currently used by wireless networks (e.g. mmWave frequencies), the use of these frequencies is also not new. 5G is re-using spectrum that has previously been used to deliver services such as TV broadcasting, wireless broadband and satellite connections as well as for point-to-point microwave links and other types of transmitters that have been present in the environment for many years."

This is a generalised statement. Specifics are needed here. Whilst some of the 5G frequencies may have been used before, it is not true that the scale of emissions being planned for a fully rolled out 5G Internet of Things with Future AI and Robotics for Industrial use has ever been experienced before. Adequate and rigorous safety testing procedures and measurement protocols of this exponential increase in exposure is absolutely essential. Measurement protocols and procedures need to take into account the beamforming transmission of 5G.

3.6 "It is **possible** that there may be an incremental increase in **overall** exposure to radio waves when 5G is added to an existing mobile network or in a new area. This is true whenever extra frequencies are added to a network and is not specific to 5G."

Possible ??

Where is there a risk analysis report? To say possible is ridiculous, inadequate and preposterous with a NPPF plan to increase data to 1000 x what we have with 4G.

Overall ? Averaged over what? A country? A town? a house? Please provide an impact analysis report detailing projected use of 5G.

3.7 "PHE's view in relation to 5G is that "the overall exposure is expected to remain low relative to guidelines and, as such, there should be no consequences for public health". Is this illogical and irrational given the scale of the plans for 5G?

PAGE 13

3.11

"Figure 3.1 on the following page presents a summary of the measurement results from the sites we have visited."

The Icnirp levels are 100 times than other countries and 1000s times higher than guidelines detailed by the Michael Bevington chart. See Appendix 1. The chart does not set a scale such that assessments can be made against health protective exposure levels.

Why is it other countries have safety levels so vastly different to the UK?

PAGE 15

3.14

"The deployment of 5G networks and the take-up of 5G services in the UK is still at an early stage. We will therefore continue to undertake EMF measurements to monitor the overall trends in the long term."

Is a specified schedule and policy and full commitment to taking measurements throughout the deployment of 5G and 4G and ongoing after deployment needed?

Is a specific task force with sole purpose of identifying and measuring "hot spots" and all interference patterns needed?

2.4 Legal Framework

PAGE 29

6.23 Regarding the Ofcom Proposal as constituting in itself an impact assessment.

Is the impact of accepting this proposal in terms of ensuring public safety acceptable? I think not for all the reasons and individual points made in this response.

6.24 Please consider all the evidence supplied with this objection detailing peer reviewed research on non thermal effects and consider the full and detrimental impact of aligning with ICNIRP 2020 Guidelines.

Appendix 2.

6.25 "Ofcom is required by statute to assess the potential impact of all our functions, policies, projects and practices on the following equality groups: age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation. We refer to groups of people with these protected characteristics as "equality groups".

Where is equality impact assessment of this proposal on children, chronically sick, people with electrosensitivity, the elderly, people with metal implants?"

See the 2002 ICNIRP Philosophy document for their reference to how these vulnerable groups differ when exposed to pulsed microwave radiation.

6.27 *"We do not consider that the proposals in this consultation would have any negative impacts on any equality group"* **Please provide evidence which support this consideration/decision.**

2.4 A2. Draft Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement

PAGE 31

A 2.12 "Ofcom may, from time to time, conduct EMF compliance checks and audits." Time to time." isnt a tight enough regulation to ensure public safety.

"Licensees, installers and users should therefore be in a position to explain the steps they took to ensure compliance with the basic restrictions for general public exposure and provide records demonstrating their compliance. To this end, they should have appropriate processes in place that will enable them to:

a) Identify the measurements, tests, calculations or other procedures they have carriedout.

b) Explain why they considered those procedures were appropriate.""Explain" is a loose term.

It seems reasonable that the regulation needs to be a definite set of procedural rules about measurements and keeping records. Is asking licensees to "explain" themselves adequate to ensure safety?

A2.13 "When radio equipment is established, installed, modified or used on a shared site, licensees, installers and users **should have** processes in place to enable them to coordinate amongst themselves for the sole purpose of ensuring the site remains compliant with the basic restrictions and which enables them to:"

"Should have ... "

What are these processes that competing Telecoms providers have to co ordinate their emissions from a signle tower and to do combined emission calculations? Who is taking charge of auditing these processes?

PAGE 32

A.2.9 "An EMF assessment may include one or more of the following:

- physical measurements;
- tests;
- calculations;
- following manufacturers' guidance/instructions." How about "must" instead of may?

A 2.12

"Ofcom may, from time to time, conduct EMF compliance checks and audits." "may" and "time to time." isnt a tight enough regulation to ensure public safety. How about defining structures and procedures for the auditing process.

"Licensees, installers and users should therefore be in a position to **explain** the steps they took to ensure compliance with the basic restrictions for general public exposure and provide records demonstrating their compliance. To this end, they should have appropriate processes in place that will enable them to:

a) Identify the measurements, tests, calculations or other procedures they have carriedout.

b) Explain why they considered those procedures were appropriate.""Explain" is a loose term.

It seems reasonable that the regulation needs to be a definite set of procedural rules about measurements and keeping records. Asking licensees to "explain" themselves is not adequate to ensure safety.

A2.13

"When radio equipment is established, installed, modified or used on a shared site, licensees, installers and users **should have** processes in place to enable them to

coordinate amongst themselves for the sole purpose of ensuring the site remains compliant with the basic restrictions and which enables them to:"

"Should have.." What are these processes that competing Telecoms providers have to co ordinate their emissions from a single tower and to do combined emission calculations? Who is taking charge of these processes if it isn't Ofcom?

Appendix 1



RADIO FREQUENCY RADIATION SAFETY LIMITS Power Flux Density (a heating metric) – micro Watt per metre squared $(\mu W/m^2)$

Paris in 2017 adopted 5 V/m (75,000 µW/m²), down from 7 V/m, for 900 MHz indoor limits. Values are based on information currently available but mainly not specifying the relevant RF frequencies. Michael Bevindron. 2017.

Appendix 2

RECENT EPIDEMIOLOGIC NEURO STUDIES – INFRASTRUCTURAL RADIATION

Meo, S. A., Almahmoud, M., Alsultan, Q., Alotaibi, N., Alnajashi, I., & Hajjar, W. M. (2018). Mobile Phone Base Station Tower Settings Adjacent to School Buildings: Impact on Students' Cognitive Health. *American Journal of Men's Health*.

• High exposure to RF-EMF produced by mobile phone base station towers was associated with delayed fine and gross motor skills, spatial working memory, and attention in school adolescents compared to students who were exposed to low RF-EMF.

Neurobehavioral effects among inhabitants around mobile phone base stations Abdel-Rassoul et al, Neurotoxicology, 2007

• This study found that living nearby mobile phone base stations (cell antennas) increased the risk for neuropsychiatric problems such as headaches, memory problems, dizziness, tremors, depression, sleep problems and some changes in the performance of neurobehavioral functions.

Health effects of living near mobile phone base transceiver station (BTS) antennae: a report from Isfahan, Iran. Shahbazi-Gahrouei et al, Electromagnetic Biology Medicine, 2013.

• This cross-sectional study found the symptoms of nausea, headache, dizziness, irritability, discomfort, nervousness, depression, sleep disturbance, memory loss and lowering of libido were statistically increased in people living closer than 300 m from cell antennas as compared to those living farther away. The study concludes that "antennas should not be sited closer than 300 m to people to minimize exposure."

Bortkiewicz et al, 2004 (Poland), Subjective symptoms reported by people living in the vicinity of cellular phone base stations: review, Med Pr.2004;55(4):345-51.

- Residents close to mobile phone masts reported: more incidences of circulatory problems, sleep disturbances, irritability, depression, blurred vision and concentration difficulties the nearer they lived to the mast.
- The performed studies showed the relationship between the incidence of individual symptoms, the level of exposure, and the distance between a residential area and a base station.

Wolf R and Wolf D, Increased Incidence of Cancer Near a Cell-phone Transmitter Station, International

Journal of Cancer Prevention, (Israel) VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2, APRIL 2004

- A significant higher rate of cancer (300% increase) among all residents living within 300m radius of a mobile phone mast for between three and seven years was detected.
- 900% cancer increase among women alone
- In the area of exposure (area A) eight cases of different kinds of cancer were diagnosed in a period of only one year. This rate of cancers was compared both with the rate of 31 cases per 10,000 per year in the general population and the 2/1222 rate recorded in the nearby clinic (area B). The study indicates an association between increased incidence of cancer and living in proximity to a cell-phone transmitter station.

Investigation on the health of people living near mobile telephone relay stations: Incidence according to distance and sex Santini et al, 2002, Pathol Bio

People living near mobile phone masts reported more symptoms of headache, sleep disturbance, discomfort, irritability, depression, memory loss and concentration problems the closer they lived to the installation. Study authors recommend that the minimal distance of people from cellular phone base stations should not be < 300 m.

Navarro EA, Segura J, Portoles M, Gomez-Perretta C, The Microwave Syndrome: A preliminary Study. 2003

(Spain) Electromagnetic Biology and Medicine, Volume 22, Issue 2, (2003): 161 - 169

1. Statistically significant positive exposure-response associations between RFR intensity and fatigue, irritability, headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, sleeping disorder, depressive tendency, feeling of discomfort, difficulty in concentration, loss of memory, visual disorder, dizziness and cardiovascular

problems.

Oberfeld, A.E. Navarro, M. Portoles, C. Maestu, C. Gomez-Perretta, The microwave syndrome: further aspects of a Spanish study,

 A health survey was carried out in La Ñora, Murcia, Spain, in the vicinity of two GSM 900/1800 MHz cellular phone base stations. The adjusted (sex, age, distance) logistic regression model showed statistically significant positive exposure-response associations between the E-field and the following variables: fatigue, irritability, headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, sleeping disorder, depressive tendency, feeling of discomfort, difficulty in concentration, loss of memory, visual disorder, dizziness and cardiovascular problems. Signifikanter Rückgang klinischer Symptome nach Senderabbau – eine Interventionsstudie. (EnglishSignificant Decrease of Clinical Symptoms after Mobile Phone Base Station Removal – An Intervention Study) Tetsuharu Shinjyo and Akemi Shinjyo, 2014 Umwelt-Medizin-Gesellschaft, 27(4), S. 294-301.

• Japanese study Showed Statistically Significant Adverse Health Effects from electromagnetic radiation from mobile phone base stations. Residents of a condominium building that had cell tower antennas on the rooftop were examined before and after cell tower antennas were removed. In 1998, 800MHz cell antennas were installed, then later in 2008 a second set of antennas (2GHz) were installed. Medical exams and interviews were conducted before and after the antennas were removed in 2009 on 107 residents of the building who had no prior knowledge about possible effects. These results lead researchers to question the construction of mobile phone base stations on top of buildings such as condominiums or houses.

Subjective symptoms, sleeping problems, and cognitive performance in subjects living near mobile phone base stations, Hutter HP et al, (May 2006), Occup Environ Med. 2006 May;63(5):307-13

• Found a significant relationship between some cognitive symptoms and measured power density in 365 subjects; highest for headaches. Perceptual speed increased, while accuracy decreased insignificantly with increasing exposure levels.

HORMONAL EFFECTS:

Changes of Neurochemically Important Transmitters under the influence of modulated RF fields – A Long

Term Study under Real Life Conditions(Germany), Bucher and Eger, 2011

• German study showing elevated levels of stress hormones (adrenaline, noradrenaline), and lowered dopamine and PEA levels in urine in area residents during 1st 6 months of cell tower installation. Even after 1.5 years, the levels did not return to normal.

How does long term exposure to base stations and mobile phones affect human hormone profiles? Eskander EF et al, (2011), Clin Biochem

1. RFR exposures significantly impacted ACTH, cortisol, thyroid hormones, prolactin for females, and testosterone levels for males.

GENETIC EFFECTS:

A cross-sectional case control study on genetic damage in individuals residing in the vicinity of a mobile phone base station. Ghandi et al, 2014 (India):

This cross-sectional case control study on genetic damage in individuals living near cell towers found genetic damage parameters of DNA were significantly elevated. The authors state," The genetic damage evident in the participants of this study needs to be addressed against future disease-risk, which in addition to neurodegenerative disorders, may lead to cancer."

Effect of GSTM1 and GSTT1 Polymorphisms on Genetic Damage in Humans Populations Exposed to Radiation from Mobile Towers. Gulati S, Yadav A, Kumar N, Kanupriya, Aggarwal NK, Kumar R, Gupta R., Arch Environ Contam Toxicol. 2015 Aug 5. [Epub ahead of print]

□ In our study, 116 persons exposed to radiation from mobile towers and 106 control subjects were genotyped for polymorphisms in the GSTM1 and GSTT1 genes by multiplex polymerase chain reaction method. DNA damage in peripheral blood lymphocytes was determined using alkaline comet assay in terms of tail moment (TM) value and micronucleus assay in buccal cells (BMN). Our

results indicated that TM value and BMN frequency were higher in an exposed population compared with a control group and the difference is significant. In our study, we found that different health symptoms, such as depression, memory status, insomnia, and hair loss, were significantly associated with exposure to EMR. Damaging effects of nonionizing radiation result from the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and subsequent radical formation and from direct damage to cellular macromolecules including DNA.

Research References

"Serious flaws in the WHO and ICNIRP claims on 5G and RF Wireless Radiation." Michael Bevington (2019). <u>http://www.es-uk.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/03.6-Serious-flaws-in-the-WHO-ICNIRP-claimson-5G-and-RF-wireless-radiation.pdf</u>

NTP Study

1.US National Toxicology Program study <u>https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/results/areas/cellphones/index.html?utm_source=direct&ut- m_med_i_u_m_</u> <u>= p_rod_&utm_ca_m_pa_i_g_n = ntpg_oli_n_ks&utm_te_rm =ce_ll_p_ho_ne</u>

Ramazzini Study

Belpoggi F. et al., (2018). "Report of final results regarding brain and heart tumours 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. Environmental Research 165:496-503. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29530389

Bioinitiative Report

https://bioinitiative.org/

Danish Legal opinion on the 5G roll out.

Jensen, F.C. (2019) 'LEGAL OPINION on whether it would be in contravention of human rights and environmental law to establish the 5G-system in Denmark'

(<u>https://cdn.website-</u> editor.net/2479f24c54de4c7598d60987e3d81157/files/uploaded/Legal%2520opinion %2520on%25205G%2520Denmark.pdf_).

Ericsson report regarding Exclusion Zones

"Impact of EMF limits on 5G network roll-out." Christer Törnevik Senior Expert, EMF and Health, Ericsson

Research, Stockholm. ITU Workshop on 5G, EMF & Health Warsaw, December 5 2017"

TREES

University of Surrey white paper <u>https://www.surrey.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2018-03/white-paper-rural-5Gvision.pdf</u> https://phys.org/news/2010-11-dutch-wi-fi-possibly-trees.html

Waldmann-Selsam , de la Puente , Balmori,

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27552133 - Radiofrequency radiation injures trees around mobile phone base stations.

INSECTS/ AMPHIBIANS

Daniel Favre https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225679194 Mobile phoneinduced_honeybee_worker_piping? fbclid=IwAR0aRCXU3kTAYar_lQcJfqEsfvL4xIfV962ThNFaeIyT_bjZM4lWlBLhnKI

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/44685415

Mobile Phone_Mast_Effects on Common_Frog_Rana_temporaria_Tadpoles_The_City_Turned_into_a_Labor atory 90% mortality of tadpoles 140m from masts.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/ uploads/attachment_data/file/191518/Managing_risks_to_the_public_appraisal_guidance.pdf

IARC CLASSIFICATION UPGRADE RECOMMENDATION

https://multerland.wordpress.com/2020/01/27/former-icnirp-member-advocates-that-wireless-must-get-amore-stringent-cancer-risk-class/

For Section 7

Lack of Safety Testing 5G– Senator Blumenthal <u>https://www.jrseco.com/u-s-senator-blumenthal-raisesconcerns-on-5g-wireless-technologys-potential-health-risks/</u>

ITRE report_unpredictable signals not tested for real life

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2019/631060/IPOL_IDA(2019)631060_EN. pdf

Nasim, I. and Kim, S. (2017) 'Human Exposure to RF Fields in 5G Downlink', IEEE International Communications Conference (Georgia Southern University) (arXiv.1711.03683).

ICNIRP warning https://www.icnirp.org/en/frequencies/high-frequency/index.htm

"To avoid hazards to health and prevent adverse interaction with high frequency fields (i.e. to prevent whole-body heat stress and excessive localized heating), ICNIRP recommends limiting the exposure to HF so that the threshold at which these interactions become detrimental is never reached"

Dimitris J. Panagopoulos – Cellular/DNA pulsed nature of the wave is damaging from **all** Electromagnetic signals.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ 331661949_Comparing_DNA_Damage_Induced_by_Mobile_Telephony_and_Other_Types_of _Man-Made_Electromagnetic_Fields

Ronald N. Kostoff - Adverse health effects of 5G mobile networking technology under real-life conditions https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S037842742030028X

Dr Martin Pall Journal of Molecular and Cellular August 2013 Medicine "Electromagnetic fields act *via* activation of voltage-gated calcium channels to produce beneficial or adverse effects" <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3780531/</u> **Dr Martin Pall** "Wi Fi is an important threat to human health" Science Direct <u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935118300355#bibliog0005</u>

For Section 9

Dr Martin Pall – Response to ICNIRP guidelines <u>http://www.5gappeal.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/icnirp_2018_pall.pdf</u>

Starkey S. Inaccurate official assessment of radiofrequency safety by the Advisory Group on Non-Ionising Radiation. *Reviews on Environmental Health* 2016; 31: 493–503.

Exposure of Insects to Radio-Frequency Electromagnetic Fields from 2 to 120 GHz <u>Arno Thielens</u>, <u>Duncan Bell, David B. Mortimore</u>, <u>Mark K. Greco</u>, <u>Luc Martens</u> & <u>Wout Joseph</u>

Cucurachi's 'Review of the ecological effects of radio-frequency electromagnetic fields' (2013) <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23261519</u> looks at effects on 5 species: birds, insects, other vertebrates, other organisms, and plants. Among the studies that did find an effect, Sharma and Kumar (2010), Kumar et al., (2011) and Sahib (2011) found a critical reduction of all studied parameters of the exposed colonies of bees as a response to RF-EMF. In all cases, an acute decrease in the breeding performance or even a collapse of the entire colony resulted as a consequence of exposure to RF-EMF.

Hardell, L. (2017) 'World Health Organization, radio frequency radiation and health - a hard nut to crack (Review)', International Journal of Oncology 51: 405-413, 2017 (DOI: 10.3892/ijo.2017.4046).

Oxford University showed a 50-60% decline in sperm counts among Western males https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2019.00223/full

Dr Anthony Miller associated this decline with men carrying phones in their pockets, as reported by this article

https://academic.oup.com/humupd/article/23/6/646/4035689

Annex 2



To: His Excellency Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Honorable Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization; Honorable Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the U.N. Environment Programme; U.N. Member Nations

International Appeal: Scientists call for Protection from Non-ionizing Electromagnetic Field Exposure

We are scientists engaged in the study of biological and health effects of non-ionizing electromagnetic fields (EMF). Based upon peer-reviewed, published research, we have serious concerns regarding the ubiquitous and increasing exposure to EMF generated by electric and wireless devices. These include– but are not limited to–radiofrequency radiation (RFR) emitting devices, such as cellular and cordless phones and their base stations, Wi-Fi, broadcast antennas, smart meters, and baby monitors as well as electric devices and infra-structures used in the delivery of electricity that generate extremely-low frequency electromagnetic field (ELF EMF).

Scientific basis for our common concerns

Numerous recent scientific publications have shown that EMF affects living organisms at levels well below most international and national guidelines. Effects include increased cancer risk, cellular stress, increase in harmful free radicals, genetic damages, structural and functional changes of the reproductive system, learning and memory deficits, neurological disorders, and negative impacts on general well-being in humans. Damage goes well beyond the human race, as there is growing evidence of harmful effects to both plant and animal life.

These findings justify our appeal to the United Nations (UN) and, all member States in the world, to encourage the World Health Organization (WHO) to exert strong leadership in fostering the development of more protective EMF guidelines, encouraging precautionary measures, and educating the public about health risks, particularly risk to children and fetal development. By not taking action, the WHO is failing to fulfill its role as the preeminent international public health agency.

Inadequate non-ionizing EMF international guidelines

The various agencies setting safety standards have failed to impose sufficient guidelines to protect the general public, particularly children who are more vulnerable to the effects of EMF. The International

Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) established in 1998 the "Guidelines For

Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300

GHz)"¹. These guidelines are accepted by the WHO and numerous countries around the world. The WHO is calling for all nations to adopt the ICNIRP guidelines to encourage international harmonization of standards. In 2009, the ICNIRP released a statement saying that it was reaffirming its

1998 guidelines, as in their opinion, the scientific literature published since that time "has provided no evidence of any adverse effects below the basic restrictions and does not necessitate an immediate revision of its guidance on limiting exposure to_high frequency electromagnetic fields². ICNIRP continues to the present day to make these assertions, in spite of growing scientific evidence to the contrary. It is our opinion that, because the ICNIRP guidelines do not cover long-term exposure and low-intensity effects, they are insufficient to protect public health.

The WHO adopted the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classification of extremely low frequency magnetic fields (ELF MF) in 2002^3 and radiofrequency radiation (RFR) in 2011^4 . This classification states that EMF is a *possible human carcinogen (Group 2B)*. Despite both IARC findings, the WHO continues to maintain that there is insufficient evidence to justify lowering these quantitative exposure limits.

Since there is controversy about a rationale for setting standards to avoid adverse health effects, we recommend that the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) convene and fund an independent multidisciplinary committee to explore the pros and cons of alternatives to current practices that could substantially lower human exposures to RF and ELF fields. The deliberations of this group should be conducted in a transparent and impartial way. Although it is essential that industry be involved and cooperate in this process, industry should not be allowed to bias its processes or conclusions. This group should provide their analysis to the UN and the WHO to guide precautionary action.

Collectively we also request that:

¹ http://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPemfgdl.pdf

² http://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPStatementEMF.pdf

³ https://monographs.iarc.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/mono80.pdf

⁴ https://monographs.iarc.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/mono102.pdf

- 1. children and pregnant women be protected;
- 2. guidelines and regulatory standards be strengthened;
- 3. manufacturers be encouraged to develop safer technology;
- 4. utilities responsible for the generation, transmission, distribution, and monitoring of electricity maintain adequate power quality and ensure proper electrical wiring to minimize harmful ground current;
- 5. the public be fully informed about the potential health risks from electromagnetic energy and taught harm reduction strategies;
- 6. medical professionals be educated about the biological effects of electromagnetic energy and be provided training on treatment of patients with electromagnetic sensitivity;
- 7. governments fund training and research on electromagnetic fields and health that is independent of industry and mandate industry cooperation with researchers;
- 8. media disclose experts' financial relationships with industry when citing their opinions regarding health and safety aspects of EMF-emitting technologies; and
- 9. white-zones (radiation-free areas) be established.

Initial release date: May 11, 2015 Date of this version: September 21, 2019

Inquiries, including those from qualified scientists who request that their name be added to the Appeal, may be made by contacting Elizabeth Kelley, M.A., Director, EMFscientist.org, at info@EMFscientist.org.

<u>Note</u>: the signatories to this appeal have signed as individuals, giving their professional affiliations, but this does not necessarily mean that this represents the views of their employers or the professional organizations they are affiliated with.

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