

What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how? (Who is at special risk?)	What are you already doing? (Current control measures, including those for people at special risk)	What further action is necessary? (Further Control Measures)	Action by whom	Action by when	Done	Risk Factor		
							Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
Use of a mobile / 'smart' phone or cordless phone held to the head	<p>All staff, children/pupils/students or visitors, but children and young people are at particular risk, because they absorb radiation more easily than adults and they are still developing^{1,2}.</p> <p>Risk of possible long-term development of brain, head or neck tumours^{e.g.1, 3-11}. Young people had increased odds of developing a brain or head tumour compared to adults^{9,10}. Radiofrequency signals are currently classed as a WHO IARC Class 2B Possible Human Carcinogen (2011)¹, but more recent evidence has strengthened the association^{e.g.3-9,11,12}.</p> <p>Possibility of altered brain activity^{e.g.13-21}, possible detrimental effects on cognitive function^{e.g.22-48}, hearing⁴⁹, behaviour or mental health^{e.g.50-56}, particularly in children or young people.</p> <p>Possible damage to DNA in the brain, head or neck^{e.g.57-71}, cell loss or increased dead cells in the brain^{e.g.72-82}, altered electrical properties or communication between neurones^{e.g.83,84}, altered gene expression^{e.g.85-90}, altered neurotransmitters or enzymes^{e.g.91-99}. These may have adverse effects on cognition (e.g. dementia), brain development or brain function or increased risk of disorders.</p> <p>Increased risk of headaches¹⁰⁰.</p>	<p>As appropriate, for example:</p> <p>Children/young people and members of staff can use phones when they need to and cordless phones are used in offices or classrooms.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Pupils are not allowed to use mobile/smart phones in school and corded phones are provided if they need to make a phone call.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Staff, pupils/students and parents have been advised of the risks and members of staff use their phones in a designated area away from the pupils/students. Pupils cannot use mobile phones in school and do not keep them on them during school hours. Corded phones are provided for pupil use if they need to phone home. A policy is in place and staff have been informed.</p>	<p>Ban the use of mobile or 'smart' phones by children and young people on school premises, during school hours or whilst on school activities. Provide a wired landline phone for pupils to use when necessary in the school office or other areas. Policy in place; all employees, pupils and volunteers are aware of it.</p> <p>Educate pupils/students, staff and parents about the possible risks to their brain, head and neck of holding a mobile/'smart'/cordless phone to their head whilst switched on.</p> <p>Staff, visitors and parents to use mobile/'smart' phones away from children or young people, in a designated area on school premises.</p> <p>Advise children, young people and employees that if they need to use a mobile/'smart' phone out of school or in a designated adult area, using speakerphone or an air tube headset, whilst keeping the phone away from their body, will reduce the risk.</p> <p>Provide a wired landline phone for use in school offices or other areas.</p> <p>Inform pupils and parents about the school rules and ask that they do not use their mobile or 'smart' phones at school, or to do so in designated areas.</p> <p>Staff on school trips to be advised to use their 'smart'/mobile phones at least 2 - 3 metres away from pupils and to use speaker phone or an air tube headset, keeping the phone away from their body.</p>	Head teacher/senior management team/employer			<p>Tumour adult: 1 Tumour child: 1 or 2</p> <p>Brain activity: 3</p> <p>Damage to DNA and cells: 2</p> <p>Headache: 2</p>	<p>Tumour: 3</p> <p>Brain activity: 1 or 2</p> <p>Damage to DNA and cells: 2 or 3</p> <p>Headache: 1 or 2</p>	<p>Tumour adult: 3 Tumour child: 3 or 6</p> <p>Brain activity: 3 or 6</p> <p>Damage to DNA and cells: 4 or 6</p> <p>Headache: 2 or 4</p>

What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how? (Who is at special risk?)	What are you already doing? (Current control measures, including those for people at special risk)	What further action is necessary? (Further Control Measures)	Action by whom	Action by when	Done	Risk Factor		
							Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
Use of Wi-Fi-enabled tablet computers, wireless laptops or wireless desktop computers	<p>All staff, children/pupils/students and visitors who use them.</p> <p>Possible damage to areas of the body closest to the devices, including increased cancer risk^{1,101,102}, oxidative stress^{e.g.103-111,118}, cell death^{e.g.110-112}, damage to DNA^{e.g.113-119}, damage to male fertility^{e.g.120-134}, or female fertility^{e.g.135-138} (135-138 not Wi-Fi frequencies).</p> <p>Exposures from Wi-Fi-enabled devices close to the body can be as high as from mobile phones (similar maximum Specific Absorption Rates, SARs¹³⁹), so effects may be similar to those reported for mobile phones close to the body.</p>	<p>As appropriate, for example:</p> <p>Nothing at present, or</p> <p>Pupils/students keep devices away from the body and never use them on their lap, or</p> <p>Connections are wired with Ethernet or fibre optic cables and Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and other transmitters are disabled on the devices. Policy in place and staff aware.</p>	<p>Children and young people to be given wired computers and wireless transmitters to be switched off on the devices or desktop computers. Where pupils/students bring their own devices to school, they are to be connected with wires to access the internet or intranet and wireless functions switched off.</p> <p>Children not to use wireless computers, and not to place them on their lap whilst the wireless function is enabled.</p> <p>Policy in place and communicated to staff, volunteers and pupils. Regular monitoring by Senior Management Team/ Managers and reported to Governing Body.</p>	Head teacher/ employer/ manager			<p>For children and young people: 1 or 2</p> <p>For adults: 1</p>	<p>2 or 3, depending on aspect affected</p>	<p>For children: 2 – 6</p> <p>For adults: 2 - 3</p>
Cordless phone base stations, constantly emitting radiofrequency signals	<p>People working within a few metres of the cordless phone base station^{e.g.140-144}.</p>	<p>As appropriate, for example:</p> <p>Nothing at present, or</p> <p>Cordless phones have been replaced by wired phones.</p>	<p>Choose corded phones in offices, classrooms and other places, as required. Provide wired phones for pupils to use in school, boarding houses and student accommodation.</p> <p>Educate staff, pupils/students and parents about the risks of spending time close to a cordless phone base station.</p> <p>Include in school policy.</p>	Head teacher/ employer/ manager			1 or 2	2	2 - 4

What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how? (Who is at special risk?)	What are you already doing? (Current control measures, including those for people at special risk)	What further action is necessary? (Further Control Measures)	Action by whom	Action by when	Done	Risk Factor		
							Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
Wi-Fi access points, constantly emitting radiofrequency signals	<p>Children/students in classrooms or other areas, staff, volunteers and visitors</p> <p>Possible effects on brain activity¹⁴⁵⁻¹⁴⁶, altered brain development, cognitive impairment, behavioural or mental health problems^{147-148,112,113,115}. Possible effects as a result of oxidative damage, damage to DNA or cell death in a range of organs, including damage to reproductive health (see Wi-F references, page 3). Possible increased risk of tumours¹. Possible increase in bacterial antibiotic resistance¹⁴⁹⁻¹⁵⁰.</p>	<p>As appropriate, for example:</p> <p>Wi-Fi access points throughout the school, constantly on, or</p> <p>Wi-Fi access points are switched off in each room when not being used for educational purposes, or</p> <p>Wi-Fi is not used/ has been switched off and wired computer points have been installed where necessary.</p>	<p>Wi-Fi to be switched off when not in use, with a planned timetable to switch it off completely and move to using only wired connections, particularly for children, young people, pregnant women and those with existing medical conditions.</p> <p>Wi-Fi to be switched off in all rooms where examinations are taking place.</p> <p>Wi-Fi to be switched off in boarding houses, care homes and student accommodation (including universities) and wired internet connections to be provided in rooms.</p> <p>Policy in place and communicated to staff, volunteers, pupils/students and parents. Regular monitoring by Senior Management Team/ Managers and reported to Governing Body.</p>	Head teacher/ employer/ IT manager			1 or 2	2 or 3, depending on aspect affected	2 - 6
Keeping 'smart'/mobile phones in pockets or on the body; devices on or near the body such as 'smart' watches, wireless virtual reality headsets, wireless headphones or wireless-enabled clothing or glasses	<p>Anyone who is keeping wireless devices on or next to their body</p> <p>Possibility of oxidative damage, damage to DNA, cell death (see previous references) or increased risk of tumour(s)^{e.g.151,1}. Possible damage to the brain, altered brain activity (see previous references), effects on immune system or blood cells^{e.g.152-153}. Possible damage to hearing¹⁵⁵⁻¹⁵⁶, the eyes¹⁵⁷ or decreased fertility (see previous references).</p>	<p>As appropriate, for example:</p> <p>Pupils and staff can use any devices, except in examinations, or</p> <p>Pupils currently do not have phones on them during the school day, they are collected in in the morning and returned at the end of the day.</p> <p>Teachers have been advised not to wear wireless devices on their body and to carry in a bag, not in pockets or bras. The school has advised parents, pupils and staff that body-worn devices should be non-radiofrequency-emitting.</p>	<p>Pupils and parents have been advised that no mobile phones, Wi-Fi- or Bluetooth-enabled devices are to be carried by pupils next to the body, or used during school hours. Phones and other wireless technologies can be handed in in the morning and collected at the end of the day.</p> <p>Policy in place and stakeholders aware.</p> <p>Information about possible risks has been given to children/students, parents and staff and wireless risks have been added to the PSHE (Personal, Social and Health Education) curriculum.</p>	Head teacher/ employer/ manager			2	2 or 3, depending on aspect affected	4 - 6

What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how? (Who is at special risk?)	What are you already doing? (Current control measures, including those for people at special risk)	What further action is necessary? (Further Control Measures)	Action by whom	Action by when	Done	Risk Factor		
							Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
Wireless mouse or keyboard	Anyone using them. Possible effects, as above.	As appropriate	Wired keyboards and computer mice to be provided where necessary and student and staff devices to use wired versions. Included in policy and communicated to all stakeholders.	Head teacher/ employer/ manager			1 or 2	1 or 2	1 - 4
Exposures from transmitters further away from the body such as 'smart' meters, wireless printers, wireless security systems, mobile phone base stations and FM/digital radio transmitters	Anyone using the building or close to the transmitter. Possible detrimental effects on behaviour, mental health or cognition ^{e.g.158-161} . Possible increased risk of type 2 diabetes ²⁰² . Other possibilities include damage to male fertility ¹⁶² and effects as described for Wi-Fi access points.	As appropriate	It is not possible to control all exposures in our environment, but schools can choose not to have wireless 'smart' meters or place phone base stations or FM/digital transmitters on or near to their premises. Wired printers can be chosen, or if not available, they can be connected with a wire and wireless functions turned off. Schools, colleges and universities can object to phone base stations or microcells / picocells being placed near to their premises, in order to safeguard children, young people and members of staff. A distance of greater than 300m is preferred.	Head teacher/ employer/ manager			1	2 or 3, depending on aspect affected	2 or 3
Special precautions are needed for pregnant women, to protect the unborn child	Pregnant members of staff, pregnant pupils/students or pregnant visitors. Harmful effects on foetal development have been reported in the scientific literature: e.g., damage to DNA ^{e.g.163-164} , dead cells/cell loss ^{e.g.165-175} , increased risk of miscarriages ¹⁷⁶⁻¹⁷⁸ , increased risk of speech problems in children ¹⁷⁹ , increased risk of behavioural problems in children ¹⁸⁰⁻¹⁸² , changes in brain development, hyperactivity or impaired learning ^{e.g.183-189} , and increased oxidative stress ^{e.g.190-196} .	As appropriate	All pregnant women/pupils/students to be offered a non-wireless work environment. Wired computers, phones and other technologies to be provided. Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and other wireless radiofrequency transmitters to be switched off in the work environment. Members of staff not to be required to use a mobile phone for work, but if they choose to do so, they are advised to use speakerphone or air tube headset and to keep the phone away from the body. Policy in place and all staff and pregnant women informed.	Head teacher/ employer/ manager			1 or 2	2 or 3, depending on aspect affected	2 - 6

What are the Hazards?	Who might be harmed and how? (Who is at special risk?)	What are you already doing? (Current control measures, including those for people at special risk)	What further action is necessary? (Further Control Measures)	Action by whom	Action by when	Done	Risk Factor		
							Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
Some people may be more at risk from radiofrequency exposures than others	For some effects, some people may be more at risk than others: e.g. risk of tachycardia or heart arrhythmias ^{140,197} , possible risk of fainting (from reduced oxygen to the brain) ¹⁹⁸ , possibility of increased excitability in the brain for people with epilepsy or reduced seizure threshold ¹⁹⁹⁻²⁰¹ , possible increased risk of type 2 diabetes ²⁰² , or possibility of proliferation of leukaemia cells for people with leukaemia ²⁰³ ...etc. Children or staff with existing medical conditions may be adversely affected and others may suffer medical conditions as a result of the wireless exposures ²⁰⁴ .	As appropriate	Ensure an individual healthcare plan is in place for children/young people who have an existing medical condition which may be worsened by exposures to radiofrequency signals or for children/young people who experience adverse effects in wireless environments. Under 'Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions' ²⁰⁵ , the governing body must ensure that arrangements are in place to support pupils to ensure that they can access and enjoy the same opportunities at school as any other child. Check exposures are low in all areas in which the individuals spend time (wireless transmitters switched off), and staff have been informed and trained. Review and update at regular intervals, working with parents and other healthcare professionals.	Head teacher/ senior management team/ employer/ manager/ Governing Body			2 (for at risk individuals)	2 or 3 (severe headaches, fainting, seizures, or tachycardia may impair ability to work and possibility of irreversible damage)	4 or 6

Control Measures Acceptable Yes / No Delete as appropriate

Revision date: -

SIGNED OFF BY: DATE:

Further controls need to be in place and monitored as satisfactory before finally signing off this assessment

References

1. WHO IARC (World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer) Monograph 102, 2013. <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol102/index.php>
2. Morgan et al 2014, Journal of Microscopy and Ultrastructure 2(4):197-204, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2213879X14000583>
3. Coureau et al 2014, Occup Environ Med 71:514-522, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24816517>
4. Hardell et al 2013, Int J Oncol 43:1036-1044, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23877578>
5. Hardell et al 2013b, Int J Oncol 43:1833-1845, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24064953>
6. Morgan et al 2015, Int J Oncol 46(5):1865-1871, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25738972>
7. Hardell and Carlberg, 2013, Rev Environ Health 28:97-106, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24192496>
8. Söderqvist et al 2011, Environ Health 10:106. <http://www.ehjournal.net/content/10/1/106>
9. Hardell and Carlberg 2015, Pathophysiology 22:1-13, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25466607>
10. Hardell and Carlberg 2009, Int J Oncol 35:5-17, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19513546>
11. US National Toxicology Program 2018, <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/results/areas/cellphones/index.html>; <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/about/org/sep/trpanel/meetings/past/index.html>
12. Ralcioni et al 2018, Environ Res [Epub ahead of print], <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29530389>
13. Yang et al 2017, Clin EEG Neurosci 48(3): 168-175, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27118764>
14. Roggeveen et al 2015, PLoS One 10(6): e0129496, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26053854>
15. Roggeveen et al 2015, PLoS One 10(5): e0125390, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25962168>
16. Ghosn et al 2015, J Neurophysiol 113(7): 2753-2759, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25695646>
17. Cook et al 2009, Bioelectromagnetics 30(1): 9-20, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18663700>
18. Croft et al 2008, Bioelectromagnetics 29(1): 1-10, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17786925>
19. Vecchio et al 2007, Eur J Neurosci 25(6): 1908-1913, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17432975>
20. Krause et al 2006, Int J Radiat Biol 82(6): 443-450, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16846979>
21. Ferreri et al 2006, Ann Neurol 60(2): 188-196, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16802289>
22. Schoeni et al 2015, Environment International 85: 343-351, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26474271>
23. Leung et al 2011, Clin Neurophysiol 122: 2203-2216, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21570341>
24. Redmayne et al 2016 Environ Health 15: 26, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4759913/>
25. Abramson et al 2009, Bioelectromagnetics 30(8): 678-686, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19644978>
26. Luria et al 2009, Bioelectromagnetics 30: 198-204, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19194860>
27. Maier et al 2004, Acta Neurol Scand 110(1): 46-52, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15180806>
28. Shahin et al 2015, Toxicol Sci. 148(2): 380-399, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26396154>
29. Narayanan et al 2015, Metab Brain Dis 30: 1193-1206, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26033310
30. Deshmukh et al 2015, Int J Toxicol 34: 284-290, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25749756>
31. Tang et al 2015, Brain Res 1601: 92-101, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25598203>
32. Zhang et al 2015, J Radiat Res 56: 261-268, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25359903>
33. Razavinasab et al 2014, Toxicol Ind Health 32(6):968-979, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24604340>
34. Maaroufi et al 2014, Behav Brain Res 258: 80-89, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24144546>
35. Sharma et al 2014, Int J Radiat Biol 90: 29-35, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23952535>
36. Hao et al 2014, Neurol Sci. 34: 157-164, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22362331>
37. Deshmukh et al 2013, Ind J Biochem Biophys 50: 114-119, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23720885>
38. İkinçi et al 2013, NeuroQuantology 11: 582-590, <http://www.neuroquantology.com/index.php/journal/article/view/699>
39. Lu et al 2012, Physiol Behav 106: 631-637, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22564535>
40. Megha et al 2012, Ind J Exp Biol 50: 889-896, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23986973>
41. Hao et al 2012, Neural Regen Res 7: 1488-1492, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25657684>

42. Li et al 2012, Neural Regen Res 7: 1248-1255, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25709623>
43. Chaturvedi et al 2011, Prog in Electromag Res B 29: 23-42, <http://www.jpier.org/PIERB/pierb29/02.11011205.pdf>
44. Narayanan et al 2010, Ups J Med Sci 115: 91-96, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20095879>
45. Fragopoulou et al 2010, Pathophysiol 17: 179-187, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19954937>
46. Narayanan et al 2009, Clinics (Sao Paulo) 64: 231-234, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19330250>
47. Nittby et al 2008, Bioelectromagnetics 29: 219-232, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18044737>
48. Li et al 2008, J Radiat Res 49: 163-170, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18198477>
49. Sudan et al 2014, Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol 27: 247-257, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3625978/>
50. Divan et al 2012, J Epidemiol Comm Health 66: 524-529, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21138897>
51. Divan et al 2008, Epidemiology 19: 523-529, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18467962>
52. Thomas et al 2010, Eur J Epidemiol 25: 135-141, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19960235>
53. Byun et al 2013, PLoS One 8: e59742, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23555766>
54. Kim et al 2017, Sci Rep 7: 41129, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28106136>
55. Zhang et al 2017, Int J Environ Res Public Health 14(11):1344, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29113072>
56. Saikhedkar et al 2014, Neurol Res 36(12): 1072-1079, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24861496>
57. Cam and Seyhan 2012, Int J Radiat Biol 88(5): 420-424, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22348707>
58. Akdag et al 2018, Electromagn Biol Med [Epub ahead of print], <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29667447>
59. Megha et al 2015, Neurotoxicology 51: 158-165, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26511840>
60. Deshmukh et al 2015, Int J Toxicol 34: 284-290, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25749756>
61. Kesari et al 2014, Cell Biochem Biophys 68: 347-358, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23949848>
62. Gürler et al 2014, Int J Radiat Biol 90: 892-896, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24844368>
63. Shahin et al 2013, Appl Biochem Biotechnol 169: 1727-1751, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23334843>
64. Deshmukh et al 2013, Toxicol Int. 20: 19-24, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23833433>
65. Karaca et al 2012, J Neurooncol 106: 53-58, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21732071>
66. Chaturvedi et al 2011, Prog in Electromagn Res 29: 23-42, <http://www.jpier.org/PIERB/pierb29/02.11011205.pdf>
67. Kesari et al 2010, Int J Radiat Biol 86: 334-342, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20353343>
68. Güler et al 2010, Gen Physiol Biophys 29: 59-66, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20371881>
69. Kesari and Behari 2009, Appl Biochem Biotechnol 158: 126-139, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19089649>
70. Paulraj and Behari 2006, Mutat Res 596: 76-80, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16458332>
71. Lai and Singh 1996, Int J Radiat Biol 69: 513-521, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8627134>
72. Zhang et al 2013, Int J Radiat Biol 89: 976-984, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23786497>
73. Maskey et al 2012, Neurosci Lett 506: 292-296, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22133805>
74. Köktürk et al 2013, Exp Ther Med 6: 52-56, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23935717>
75. Saikhedkar et al 2014, Neurol Res 36: 1072-1079, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24861496>
76. Kesari et al 2014, Cell Biochem Biophys 68: 347-358, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23949848>
77. Motawi et al 2014, Cell Biochem Biophys 70: 845-855, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24801773>
78. Yilmaz et al 2014, Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci 18: 992-1000, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24763879>
79. Salford et al 2000, Environ Health Perspect 111: 881-883, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241519/pdf/ehp0111-000881.pdf>
80. Zhu et al 2000, Prog Electromagn Res 82: 287-298, <http://www.jpier.org/PIER/pier82/19.08022813.pdf>
81. Bas et al 2009, Brain Research 1265: 178-185, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19230827>
82. Sonmez et al 2010, Brain Res 1356: 95-101, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20691167>
83. Haghani et al 2013, Neurosci 250: 588-598, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23906636>
84. Xu et al 2006, Neurosci Lett. 398: 253-257, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16443327>

85. Dasdag et al 2015, Int J Radiat Biol 91: 555-561, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25775055>
86. Dasdag et al 2015, Int J Radiat Biol 91: 306-311, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25529971>
87. Lu et al 2014, PLoS One 9: e108318, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25275372>
88. Jorge-Mora et al 2011, Neurochem Res 36: 2322-2332, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21818659>
89. Karaca et al 2012, J Neurooncol 106: 53-58, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21732071>
90. Zhao et al 2007, Toxicology 235: 167-175, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17449163>
91. Megha et al 2015, Cell Biochem Biophys 73(1): 93-100, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25672490>
92. Aboul Ezz et al 2013, Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci 17: 1782-1788, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23852905>
93. Noor et al 2011, Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci 15: 729-742, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21780540>
94. Jing et al 2012, Electromagn Biol Med 31: 57-66, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22268709>
95. Zhao et al 2012, Biomed Environ Sci 25: 182-188, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22998825>
96. Khadrawy et al 2009, Romanian J Biophys 19: 295-305, <http://www.rjb.ro/articles/260/yakha.pdf>
97. Paulraj and Behari 2012, Cell Biochem Biophys 63: 97-102, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22426826>
98. Paulraj and Behari 2012, Electromagn Biol Med 31: 233-242, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22897404>
99. Paulraj and Behari 2006, Electromagn Biol Med 25: 61-70, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16595335>
100. Wang *et al* 2017, Scientific Reports 7: 12595, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-12802-9>
101. Szudziński et al 1982, Arch Dermatol Res 274(3-4): 303-312, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/6299207>
102. Szmigielski et al 1982, Bioelectromagnetics 3(2): 179-191, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/16073349_Accelerated_development_of_spontaneous_and_benzopyrene-induced_skin_cancer_in_mice_exposed_to_2450-MHz_microwave_radiation
103. Aynali et al 2013, Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol 270(5): 1695-700, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23479077>
104. Ceyhan et al 2012, Arch Dermatol Res 304(7): 521-527, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22237725>
105. Gumral et al 2009, Biol Trace Elem Res 132(1-3): 153-163, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19396408>
106. Naziroğlu and Gumral 2009, Int J Radiat Biol 85(8): 680-689, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19637079>
107. Naziroğlu et al 2012, Physiol Behav 105(3): 683-692, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22019785>
108. Salah et al 2013, Environ Toxicol Pharmacol 36(3): 826-834, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23994945>
109. Türker et al 2011, Biol Trace Elem Res 143(3): 1640-1650, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21360060>
110. Cig and Naziroğlu 2015, Biochem Biophys Acta 1848(10 Pt B): 2756-2765, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25703814>
111. Eser et al 2013, Turk Neurosurg 23(6): 707-715, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24310452>
112. Shahin et al 2015, Toxicol Sci 148(2): 380-399, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26396154>
113. Chaturvedi et al 2011, Prog Electromagn Res B 29: 23-42, <http://www.ipier.org/PIERB/pierb29/02.11011205.pdf>
114. Deshmukh et al 2013, Toxicol Int 20(1): 19-24, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23833433>
115. Deshmukh et al 2015, Int J Toxicol 34(3): 284-290, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25749756>
116. Gürler et al, 2014, Int J Radiat Biol 90(10): 892-896, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24844368>
117. Kesari et al 2010, Int J Radiat Biol 86(4): 334-343, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20353343>
118. Megha et al 2015, Neurotoxicology 51: 158-165, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26511840>
119. Paulraj and Behari 2006, Mutat Res 596(1-2): 76-80, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16458332>
120. Avendaño et al 2012, Fertil Steril 97: 39-45, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22112647>
121. Oni et al 2011, Int J Rec Res Appl Sci 9: 292-294, http://arppress.com/Volumes/Vol9Issue2/IJRRAS_9_2_13.pdf
122. Meena et al 2014, Electromagn Biol Med 33: 81-91, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23676079>
123. Akdag et al 2016, J Chem Neuroanat 75(PtB): 116-122, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26775760>
124. Dasdag et al 2015, Electromagn Biol Med 34: 37-42, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24460421>
125. Shokri et al 2015, Cell J 17: 322-331, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4503846/pdf/Cell-J-17-322.pdf>
126. Shahin et al 2014, Free Radic Res 48: 511-525, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24490664>
127. Oksay et al 2014, Andrologia 46: 65-72, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23145464>

128. Saygin et al 2011, Toxicol Ind Health 27(5): 455-463, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21310776>
129. Saygin et al 2015, West Indian Med J 64(2): 55-61, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26360675>
130. Kamali et al 2017, Urologia 84(4): 209-214, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28967061>
131. Atasoy et al 2013, J Pediatr Urol 9(2): 223-229, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22465825>
132. Kesari and Behari 2010, Toxicol Environ Chem 92(6): 1135-1147, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02772240903233637>
133. Kumar et al 2011, Clinics (Sao Paulo) 66(7): 1237-1245, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21876981>
134. Starkey 2017, Rev Environ Health 31(4): 493-503, <https://www.degruyter.com/downloadpdf/i/reveh.2016.31.issue-4/reveh-2016-0060/reveh-2016-0060.pdf>
135. Bakacak et al 2015, Kaohsiung J Med Sci. 31: 287-292, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26043407>
136. Gul et al 2009, Arch Gynecol Obstet 280: 729-733, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19241083>
137. Turedi et al 2016, Int J Radiat Biol 92(6): 329-337, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27007703>
138. Diem et al 2005, Mutat Res 583: 178-183, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15869902>
139. Maximum SARs, e.g. iPad 6th generation: 1.18 W/kg, <https://www.apple.com/legal/rfexposure/ipad7,5/en/>; iPhone 8: 1.13-1.14 W/kg, <https://www.apple.com/legal/rfexposure/iphone10,1/en/>.
140. Havas et al 2010, European J Oncol Vol. 5:273-298, http://www.icems.eu/papers/ramazzini_library5_part2.pdf
141. Stasinopoulou et al 2016, Reprod Toxicol 65: 248-262, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27544572>
142. Fragopoulou et al 2012, Electromagn Biol Med 31(4): 250-274, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22263702>
143. Margaritis et al 2014, Electromagn Biol Med 33(3): 165-189, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23915130>
144. Manta et al 2014, Electromagn Biol Med 33(2): 118-131, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23781995>
145. Papageorgiou et al 2011, Neuroscience 10: 189-202, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21714138>
146. Maganioti et al 2010, 6th International Workshop on Biological Effects of Electromagnetic fields, <http://wifiinschools.org.uk/resources/Maganioti+etal+2010.pdf>
147. Paulraj and Behari 2006, Electromagn Biol Med 25(1): 61-70, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16595335>
148. Sinha 2008, Int J Radiat Biol 84(6): 505-513, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18470749>
149. Taheri et al 2017, Dose-Response 2017:1-8, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1559325816688527>
150. Taheri 2015, J Biomed Phys Eng 5(3): 115-120, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4576872/>
151. West et al 2013, Case Rep Med ID 354682, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3789302/>
152. Lu et al 2012, Oxid Med Cell Longev 2012: 740280, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22778799>
153. Esmekaya et al 2011, Sci Total Environ 410-411: 59-64, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22014767>
154. Esmekaya et al 2013, Cell Biochem Biophys 67(3): 1371-1378, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23723005>
155. Das et al 2017, J Postgrad Med 63(4): 221-225, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28272071>
156. Celiker et al 2017, Braz J Otorhinolaryngol 83(6): 691-696, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27865708>
157. Tök et al 2014, Indian Journal of Ophthalmology 62(1): 12-15, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24492496>
158. Calvente et al 2016, Bioelectromagnetics 37:25-36, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26769168>
159. Kolodynski and Kolodynska 1996 Sci Total Environ. 180: 87-93. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8717320>
160. Khurana et al 2010, Int J Occup Environ Health 16(3): 263-267, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20662418>
161. Nittby et al 2008, Bioelectromagnetics 29(3): 219-232, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18044737>
162. Otitoloju et al 2010, Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 84(1):51-54, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19816647>
163. Güler et al 2012, Int J Radiat Biol 88: 367-373, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22145622>
164. Güler et al 2015, J Chem Neuroanat 75(PtB): 128-133, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26520616>
165. Odaci et al 2008, Brain Research 1238: 224-229, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18761003>
166. Bas et al 2009, Toxicol Ind Health 25: 377-384, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19671630>
167. Odaci et al 2016, J Chem Neuroanat 75(Pt B): 105-110, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26391347>
168. Topal et al 2015, Turk J Med Sci 45: 291-297, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26084117>
169. Turedi et al 2015, Electromag Biol Med, 34(4): 390-397, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25166431>
170. Bedir et al 2015, Ren Fail. 37: 305-309, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25691088>

171. Odaci et al 2015, Biotech Histochem 90: 93-101, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25158858>
172. Seckin et al 2014, J Laryngol Otol 128: 400-405, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24784924>
173. Sehitoglu et al 2015, Arch Esp Urol 68(6): 562-568, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26179793>
174. Odaci et al 2016, Biotech Histochem 91(1):9-19, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26472053>
175. Rağbetli et al 2010, Int J Radiat Biol 86: 548-554, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20545571>
176. Mahmoudabadi et al 2015, J Environ Health Sci Engineering 13: 34, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4416385/pdf/40201_2015_Article_193.pdf
177. Vereshchako et al 2014, Radiats Biol Radioecol 54: 186-192, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25764821>
178. Shahin et al 2013, Appl Biochem Biotechnol 169: 1727-1751, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23334843>
179. Zarei et al 2015, J Biomed Phys Eng 5: 151-154, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26396971>
180. Divan et al 2012, J Epidemiol Comm Health 66: 524-529, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21138897>
181. Divan et al 2008, Epidemiology 19: 523-529, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18467962>
182. Birks et al 2017, Environ Int 104: 122-131, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28392066>
183. Aldad et al 2012, Nature Scientific Reports 2: 312, <http://www.nature.com/srep/2012/120315/srep00312/full/srep00312.html>
184. Haghani et al 2013, Neuroscience 250: 588-598, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23906636>
185. Razavinasab et al 2016, Toxicol Ind Health 32(6): 968-979, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24604340>
186. Zhang et al 2015, J Radiat Res 56: 261-268, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25359903>
187. İkinici et al 2013, NeuroQuantology 11: 582-590, <http://www.neuroquantology.com/index.php/journal/article/view/699>
188. Jing et al 2012, Electromagn Biol Med 31: 57-66, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22268709>
189. Othman et al 2017, Environ Toxicol Pharmacol 52: 239-247, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28458069>
190. Cetin et al 2014, J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med 27: 1915-1921, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24580725>
191. Yüksel et al 2016, Endocrine 52(2): 352-362, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26578367>
192. Sangun et al 2015, Electromagn Biol Med 34: 63-71, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24460416>
193. Celik et al 2016, J Chem Neuroanat 75(Pt B): 134-139, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26520617>
194. Othman et al 2017, Environ Toxicol Pharmacol 52: 239-247, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28458069>
195. Kuybulu et al 2016, Ren Fail 38(4): 571-580, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26905323>
196. Ozorak et al 2013, Biol Trace Elem Res 156(103): 221-229, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24101576>
197. Saili et al 2015, Toxicol Pharmacol 40(2): 600-605, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26356390>
198. Mousavy et al 2009, Int J Biol Macromol 44(3): 278-285, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19263507>
199. López-Martin et al 2006, Neurosci Lett 398(1-2):139-144, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16448750>
200. Vecchio et al 2012, Int J Psychophysiol 84(2): 164-171 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22326594>
201. Tombini et al 2013, Brain Stimuli 6(3): 448-453, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22889717>
202. Meo et al 2017 Int J Environ Res Public Health 12(11): 14519-14528. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26580639>
203. Nazıroğlu et al 2012, Int J Radiat Biol 88(6): 449-456, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22489926>
204. Belyaev et al 2016, Rev Environ Health 31(3): 362-397, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27454111>
205. Department for Education in England, Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/638267/supporting-pupils-at-school-with-medical-conditions.pdf

S. Starkey, PhD June 2018

An electronic copy of the Risk Assessment can be found at www.wirelessriskassessment.org/risk-assessment1