Radiofrequency radiation (microwave) or wireless radiation has been shown to cause non-thermal biological effects, including damage to cells and DNA. Recent animal studies at Yale University have shown neurological effects from fetal exposure, including behavioral disorders similar to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), corroborating the results of forgoing research. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organization (WHO) has classified wireless radiation as possibly carcinogenic to humans. All of this suggests that taking certain precautions around wireless radiation is appropriate for vulnerable populations, particularly women who are pregnant.

GUIDELINES FOR SAFER USE OF WIRELESS DEVICES IN THE WORKPLACE

1. Proximity to wireless devices is the most important factor in determining the amount of your radiation exposure. The amount of radiation decreases significantly as you move away from the source.

2. The strongest radiation from a wireless router typically extends out from the router 5 to 10 feet in every direction. Avoid prolonged, close contact with wireless routers. Find out if the router has an easily accessible power switch that can be turned off when you don’t need access to the Internet.

3. Ask your IT department if they can reduce the power of the router. Commercial routers are more powerful than those for home use and are often overpowered for office needs.

4. Wired Ethernet connections are faster, more secure, more economical and safer than wireless networks. Most wireless routers have Ethernet connections, and allow the wireless function to be disabled.

5. Caution should also be used around wireless laptop computers, tablets, cell phones and cordless phones. Placing these devices in “airplane” mode will greatly reduce radiation emissions. When you are not using the internet, make sure to de-activate the WiFi connection using this setting.