Your response

Question	Your response
Question 1a: Do you have any comments on our proposal to agree to Vodafone's request for changes to its licences in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands to enable 5G?	Confidential? ~~– Y /~~ No Ofcom should update the technical conditions of the licences held by Vodafone and other licence holders in the relevant MHz and GHz bands by requiring that all radio frequency transmissions meet the safety standards set by the international non-thermal and biological guidelines, such as Biointiative 2012, EUROPAEM 2016, IGNIR 2018 and Seletun 2010. The advice given by PHE/UKHSA to follow their own ICNIRP thermal-only 2020 guidelines is flawed, unprotective and unscientific. Since 1893 it has been known that radio frequency transmissions injure humans at non-thermal levels. Schwan's myth of 1953, still followed by Ofcom, that only thermal radio frequency transmissions have biologically adverse effects was shown to be invalidated scientifically from the start and deemed 'arbitrary' in by US officials in 1957 and again by US Appeal Court judges in 2021. It is time Ofcom switched to following the mainstream science and not PHE/UKHSA/ICNIRP's arbitrary myth long shown to be invalid. Ofcom/PHE/UKHSA/ICNIRP will be aware of the three studies published this year which confirm the existence of electrosensitivity, known since 1733, and that 5G masts can cause electrosensitivity symptoms. Therefore it would be a clear lie to claim that 5G and similar radio frequency transmissions are 'safe' or unlikely to cause harm or have 'no consequences for public health', when 5G and other man-made electromagnetic fields have convincingly and consistently been shown to do so in the mainstream scientific evidence since 1733. In addition, a UK court in 2022 deemed that electrosensitivity counts as a disabling condition under the terms of the Equality Act 2010. Therefore, for an employer or regulator like Ofcom knowingly to permit 5G or similar radio frequency transmissions at levels above the international non-thermal guidelines, such as those listed above, which have repeatedly been shown to be harmful, could count as discrimination, harassment and victimisation of people with electrosensitivity who can legally now claim the protection of the Equality Act 2010. The protection of this Equality Act is in addition to the Health & Safety Act 1974 which requires employers to maintain safe premises for both their employees and all visitors. This includes people with the condition of electrosensitivity. Since there has been only one study published so far as regards health effects from a 5G mast, as noted above, and that showed clear evidence of harm in causing symptoms of electrosensitivity, the UKHSA's claim that 'there should be no consequences for public health', given as Ofcom's reason for allowing the

	increased radio frequency transmissions of 5G in Ofcom's 2022 Response to the mobile variation request §1.10, p.5, is clearly wrong and scientifically disproved. Ofcom should therefore immediately stop following UKHSA's wrong and unscientific advice and start protecting the 1.2% of the UK population who are severely disabled by high levels of radio frequency transmissions, such as those from 5G, by adopting the mainstream and scientifically appropriate international non-thermal and biological guidelines, as listed above. A new study has shown that ICNIRP, supported by employees of PHE/UKHSA, is still refusing to follow the mainstream science on the established harm from non-thermal radio frequency transmissions known since 1893. Instead the study showed how ICNIRP self-referenced its supposed justification for its thermal-only 2020 guidelines, ignoring the much greater mainstream evidence. If the people of the UK are to be protected from non-thermal radio frequency transmissions, Ofcom needs to follow the science and not the unscientific and invalidated arbitrary myths still perpetrated by PHE/UKHSA/ICNIRP.
Question 1b:	As above, question 1a
Question 2a:	As above, question 1a
Question 2b:	As above, question 1a
Question 3a:	As above, question 1a
Question 3b:	As above, question 1a
Question 4:	As above, question 1a