Practical, low-cost ways to reduce unnecessary RF exposure now

A practitioner's response to HHS Request for Information HHS-OASH-2026-0397

(FR Doc. 2026-19252, "Request for Information on Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs), Radiofrequency (RF) Radiation, and Wireless Radiation Exposure")

Submitted by: Mitch Marchand, BSc. EE, EMF Aware, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Perspective (Q2): Service provider and business. I run an EMF assessment and low-EMF building design practice, with projects in Canada and the United States.

Questions addressed: 2, 4, 5n, 5o, 5p, 8, 9, 11 (a, g), 13 (c, e, g, k), 15, 16, 17

How claims are labelled. HHS asked respondents to identify the basis of each claim. Every claim below carries one of three labels:

- **[Evidence]**: peer-reviewed research, government reports, statute, or manufacturer documentation, cited inline by number (for example, "source 8") and listed under Sources at the end.
- **[Field observation]**: Field observation — Mitch Marchand, 1,000+ assessments since 2011. These come from client work, not controlled studies, and are offered as testable observations, not study data.
- **[Opinion]**: my professional judgment.

Product behaviour and manufacturer statements are described as of October 2026.

Executive summary

Who I am. BSc in Electrical Engineering; more than 1,000 home EMF assessments since 2011; more than 35 low-EMF new builds, from tiny homes to $50M+ developments. I run EMF Aware, a consulting practice. Field observations are from my client work, not controlled studies.

Bottom line. Much of the RF exposure in homes and schools comes from radios that are doing nothing useful. HHS can reduce that exposure now, at near-zero cost, without new exposure limits, without bans, and without first settling the health-causation debate. [Opinion]

Three findings

1. **Much home RF is unnecessary.** About 80% of the connected appliances I see never use their smart features, yet their radios stay on. An idle Wi-Fi router still beacons about 10 times a second. A radio the owner has switched off often comes back on after a software update. [Field observation; Evidence: source 8]
2. **Off-by-default, persistent-off, and wired + disable cut it at near-zero cost.**
   - Radios that are not needed should **ship OFF and stay OFF**, through firmware updates and power cycles, unless the user turns them on.
   - **Stationary devices** (TVs, printers, appliances, routers, and the modem/routers internet providers supply) should offer a **wired connection** and a way to **disable the radio**.
   - **Phones and tablets** should offer an **"all radios off" mode** that always turns off every transmitter. Today's airplane mode remembers exceptions (sources 21, 22), and about half the phones I check in airplane mode still have Wi-Fi or Bluetooth on.
   - **Phones connected by Ethernet** should be able to make carrier calls over that wired link. Today, carrier internet calling and FaceTime run only over Wi-Fi or cellular (sources 18–20). [Opinion; Field observation]
3. **A free nighttime protocol cuts bedroom exposure tonight.** At night, phones go fully off (or have every radio off) and stay away from the bed, and the Wi-Fi is switched off. Public health guidance already advises turning wireless off when not in use. The reduction can be measured at the bed, the kind of evaluation Q5o asks for. [Field observation; Evidence: source 7; Opinion]

Top ask. FDA already has the duty to "develop, test, and evaluate the effectiveness of procedures and techniques for minimizing exposure to electronic product radiation" (FD&C Act §532(a)(5)). Q5o uses the same words. [Evidence: source 1]

FDA should issue a **performance standard, or at least guidance**, requiring **radios that are off-by-default and persistent-off** and **a wired option with radio disable on stationary appliances/devices**.

FDA and CDC should also **publish the nighttime protocol** as free guidance for families. [Opinion]

Why act now

- **Science starts with observation.** The field observations here are offered as testable hypotheses for Q4 and Q5o. I do not claim they establish causation. [Opinion]
- **The mandate already exists.** FD&C Act §532(a)(2) and (a)(5) (21 U.S.C. 360ii) direct the Secretary to minimize unnecessary electronic product radiation and to test techniques for minimizing exposure. [Evidence: source 1] Nothing below needs new authority to start. [Opinion]
- **Waiting is not neutral.** FDA nominated RF radiation for National Toxicology Program study in 1999. Partial results came out in May 2016 and the final reports in November 2018, and they tested 2G/3G cell phone signals. [Evidence: source 2] Wireless technology changes faster than long-term studies can finish, so a causation-first approach will always trail it. [Opinion]
- **The fixes don't depend on causation.** Turning off a radio nobody uses removes exposure at almost no cost, whatever the eventual health findings. [Opinion]
- **Insurers already flag the uncertainty.**
  - Swiss Re's 2019 SONAR report listed 5G among emerging risks and expected concern over EMF health effects to grow.
  - A 2010 Lloyd's report on mobile-phone EMF drew a comparison with asbestos's long latency. [Evidence: sources 13, 14]

    My reading is that long-lived uncertainty is a reason to remove unnecessary exposure now. [Opinion]

Part 1: Existing homes

Bottom line: most EMF in a home is within the occupant's control.

1.1 Where home RF actually comes from (Q4k, Q13)

- **Device counts.** Most homes I assess have 3 or more wireless devices per person. On top of that come 10–40 shared household devices: routers, mesh nodes, TVs, speakers, appliances, thermostats, cameras and printers. [Field observation]
- **Distance.** Exposure falls off quickly with distance from a source, so the devices closest to the bed and body usually dominate. [Evidence: established physics; field strength falls with distance from a source]
- **Typical reduction.** In my assessments, dealing with the closest sources typically lowers measured exposure at sleeping positions by 80% or more. [Field observation]

1.2 The cause is design defaults, not the people living there (Q4k, Q5p, Q13g)

- **Radios ship on.** About 80% of the connected appliances I see never use their smart features, but the radio transmits anyway. [Field observation]
- **Idle does not mean quiet.** Wi-Fi access points commonly default to transmitting a beacon signal about 10 times a second (every ~102 ms), whether or not anyone is using the Wi-Fi. [Evidence: source 8]
- **"Off" doesn't stay off.** Wi-Fi printers are the clearest case:
  - Wi-Fi disabled in the printer's settings comes back on after a firmware or software update.
  - On many models, installing the printer driver on a PC re-enables it.

  I see the same pattern in other devices after updates and power cycles. [Field observation]
- **"Disconnected" is not "radio off."** Apple documents that the iPhone Control Center Wi-Fi and Bluetooth buttons only disconnect from networks and accessories. The radios stay available for other functions, and turning them off fully is a separate step in Settings. [Evidence: source 10]
- **Airplane mode is not "all radios off."** Apple documents that airplane mode remembers the user's last Wi-Fi and Bluetooth choice. If someone turns Wi-Fi or Bluetooth back on once while in airplane mode, for example on a flight, it stays on every later time they use airplane mode. [Evidence: sources 21, 22]
  - About half the phones I check that are in airplane mode still have Wi-Fi or Bluetooth transmitting, and the owner believes the phone is radio-silent. [Field observation]
  - With Find My enabled, Apple states an iPhone may be locatable through the Find My network for up to 24 hours after it has been powered off. [Evidence: source 23]
- **Design choices make the difference.**
  - *Air purifier:* in the first generation of one model I have assessed, Wi-Fi could be switched off but the setting did not persist. In the second generation, the Wi-Fi module is a removable card the owner can take out. [Field observation]
  - *TV remote:* a Bluetooth voice remote with a microphone can be replaced by a plain infrared remote that does the same job with no radio. [Field observation]

1.3 The fixes (Q5n, Q5o, Q9)

- **Off-by-default.** Non-essential radios ship disabled: Wi-Fi on appliances, Bluetooth on TVs, mesh features. The user turns them on if they want the feature. [Opinion]

- **Persistent-off.** A radio the user disables stays disabled through firmware and software updates, driver installs, resets and power cycles. An update that would change radio state asks first. [Opinion; need based on Field observation]
- **Wired + disable on stationary devices.** Anything that does not move offers an Ethernet or other wired connection and keeps working with the radio disabled. [Opinion]
- **An "all radios off" mode.** Phones, tablets, laptops and wearables should offer one clearly labelled control that turns off every transmitter: cellular, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, ultra-wideband, NFC, and any location or finding beacons the device can disable. It should always mean all radios off, unlike today's airplane mode, which remembers exceptions. This gives people who choose a precautionary approach a simple, reliable option, without changing anything for anyone else. [Opinion]
- **Router idle-off and low-power modes.** Routers can switch Wi-Fi off when no device is connected, run on a schedule, and turn transmit power down to the range actually needed. [Opinion]
  - At least one commercial router sold today does this. The JRS Eco 100's manufacturer lists 87% fewer beacon pulses, transmit power adjustable in 1 mW steps, Wi-Fi off when no device is connected, and a night scheduler. [Evidence: manufacturer documentation, source 9]
  - The feature can therefore be built. [Opinion]
- **ISP-supplied gateways: a full wireless-off setting.** The modem/router an internet provider supplies should let the customer turn off every wireless network it broadcasts, including any provider hotspot. That should be one setting that persists through reboots and remote firmware updates. [Opinion]
  - In homes I assess in the US, many provider gateways do not let the customer disable all wireless. [Field observation]
  - Comcast's Xfinity support documentation states that turning on bridge mode does not turn off the gateway's Xfinity WiFi Home Hotspot, which has to be turned off separately. [Evidence: source 16]
  - Customers on the provider's own forum report hotspot networks still broadcasting after they had asked for the hotspot to be disabled. [Evidence: user reports, source 17]
- **Ethernet calling for phones.** Current USB-C phones can connect to a wired Ethernet network through an adapter, and carriers already route calls over the internet as "Wi-Fi calling". The missing piece is letting those calls run over the wired connection. [Evidence: source 19; Field observation]
  - Android developers report that when Ethernet is the phone's only connection, Wi-Fi calling fails and the phone asks the user to turn on a wireless connection, even though other internet use works. [Evidence: developer issue report, source 18; Field observation]
  - On iPhone, a maker of USB-C Ethernet cables for iPhone states that FaceTime, Messages and Wi-Fi Calling do not currently support Ethernet. Apple's FaceTime support page lists only mobile

data or Wi-Fi as connection options. User reports agree for FaceTime and are mixed for Messages. [Evidence: sources 19, 20; user reports]

  - Carriers and phone makers could enable "Ethernet calling" alongside Wi-Fi calling, and extend it to the phone's own calling and messaging apps. A phone at a desk or bedside could then take calls with its cellular radio and Wi-Fi off. [Opinion]
  - This uses wired networks that already exist. It also gives an accessible, low-RF alternative where copper landlines are no longer offered. [Opinion]

- **Radio-state disclosure (Q9).** Product documentation should state:
  - each radio in the device;
  - its default state;
  - how to turn it fully off;
  - whether "off" survives updates and power cycles.

    [Opinion]

No affiliation: I have no commercial relationship with any manufacturer or company named in this comment.

1.4 The nighttime protocol (Q5o, Q11a)

What it is. During sleep hours:

- phones fully off, or with cellular, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth all turned off, and kept away from the bed (airplane mode alone may leave Wi-Fi or Bluetooth on; see 1.2);
- Wi-Fi off, using wired Ethernet where needed.

It costs nothing and is reversed every morning. [Field observation]

Where it comes from.

- **Building-biology sleeping-area guidelines.** The steps follow building-biology guidelines for sleeping areas, and they are what I implement in clients' homes. They are consistent with Herbert & Sage (2013, Part II, §3.2), who recommend wired, low-exposure sleeping and learning environments. The specific steps come from building-biology practice, not from Herbert & Sage. [Evidence: source 4; Field observation: practice]
- **Public health guidance.** Maryland's Children's Environmental Health and Protection Advisory Council (2016) already advises the public to keep away from routers and to turn wireless off on laptops, phones and tablets when not in use. [Evidence: source 7]

What I see in practice [Field observation, anonymized]:

- *Case A:* an adult client with long-standing insomnia slept through the night on the first night the nighttime exposure sources in the bedroom were switched off.
- *Case B:* a client's reported night wakings fell from about 16 to about 2 after the protocol was in place.

These are individual client reports, not study results. [Field observation]

The published sleep evidence is mixed.

- A Swiss field study found sleep quality improved after a shortwave broadcast transmitter was shut down (Altpeter et al., 2006; source 5).
- A controlled laboratory study in older adults found no sleep-disturbing effect of RF exposure (Danker-Hopfe et al., 2020; source 6).

[Evidence: sources 5, 6] The protocol is offered as exposure reduction, not as a sleep treatment. [Opinion]

How to evaluate it (Q5o). Measure RF levels at the bed, with and without the protocol. That is a direct, inexpensive test of a "technique for minimizing exposure", which is what §532(a)(5) asks for. [Opinion]

1.5 Crowded topics, briefly

- **Neighbours and apartments (15% of commenters, source 15):** off-by-default and persistent-off cut neighbours' unused radios at the source. That helps people who cannot control the unit next door. [Opinion]
- **Smart meters (16% of commenters, source 15):** utilities and regulators should offer a wired or non-transmitting option. [Opinion]
- **Consent and opt-out:** the docket covers this well. Off-by-default makes consent the default. [Opinion]

Part 2: New buildings, institutions (including schools) and new homes

Bottom line: low-EMF buildings are economical when the decisions are made early.

2.1 Decide wiring before the drawings are final (Q15)

Ethernet, pathways and control wiring cost little at rough-in, and retrofitting them after drywall costs far more. Wireless is often chosen late because it is convenient, and by then the cheaper option is gone. [Field observation, 35+ builds]

2.2 Two tiers (Q5o, Q15)

Tier	What it involves	Typical result	Added cost
Tier 1	Placement and hardwire-first design: equipment and access points away from beds and long-stay areas, Ethernet to fixed devices	60%+ lower exposure at priority positions	About zero
Tier 2	Tier 1 plus additional wiring methods, controls and wireless-off capability	90%+ lower exposure	About +10–15% of electrical labour and materials

[Field observation, 35+ builds. Results are compared with a conventional design for the same building.]

2.3 The hardwire-first rule (Q5o, Q13e, Q13g)

If a device does not need to move, connect it with a wire. For fixed equipment, prefer in order:

1. no radio;
2. a radio that can be physically removed or unplugged;
3. a radio that can be persistently disabled;
4. wireless that transmits only on a change of state, such as a door opening or a leak being detected;
5. continuous wireless, only where nothing else works.

Then **verify by measurement**, because a menu label such as "off", "disconnected" or "standby" does not always mean the radio has stopped transmitting. [Opinion; Field observation]

2.4 Schools (Q11a, Q15a)

- **Access-point power.** Where each classroom has its own access point, I have seen coverage hold with transmit power reduced to 25% of maximum. In a classroom where I made this change, measured exposure fell by 85–90%. Settings should be confirmed on site for each building. [Field observation]
- **Beacon interval.** The default interval can be lengthened where client devices tolerate it. The change should be tested before rollout, because a poorly chosen interval can stop devices from connecting. [Evidence: source 8; Opinion]
- **Much traffic is non-instructional.**
  - Howard County (MD) Public Schools reported in 2021 that non-instructional websites made up 65% of its network use.

  - The Toronto District School Board reported in 2017 that social media and streaming were more than 20% of daily network activity.

    [Evidence: sources 11, 12] Cutting non-instructional traffic reduces radio airtime as well as bandwidth. [Opinion]

- **Wired options.**
  - Herbert & Sage (2013, Part II) recommend wired learning environments.
  - Maryland's Children's Environmental Health and Protection Advisory Council (2016) recommended that schools consider wired devices and switch Wi-Fi off when not in use.

    [Evidence: sources 4, 7] A wired classroom for students who opt out is a low-cost step. [Opinion]

- **Docket gap.** My keyword review of the docket found no comments on school access-point power settings. [Evidence: docket review, source 15]

2.5 Insurance, in one line

Insurers have listed EMF as an emerging, unresolved risk (Swiss Re 2019, Lloyd's 2010). [Evidence: sources 13, 14] Buildings designed to avoid unnecessary exposure are a reasonable hedge against that uncertainty. [Opinion]

Recommendations

#	Action	Owner	RFI Q	Cost	Evidence basis
1	Performance standard, or at least guidance: non-essential radios off-by-default and persistent-off (survive updates, driver installs, power cycles)	FDA (CDRH)	5n, 5o, 17a	Near zero (default settings, firmware)	Evidence: §532 mandate (source 1). Field observation: radios re-enable
2	Wired connection plus radio disable on stationary appliances/devices (TVs, printers, routers)	FDA, FCC, manufacturers	5o, 13g	Low (the port is often already there)	Field observation. Opinion
3	Radio-state disclosure: radios present, default state, how to turn fully off, whether off persists	FDA, FCC	9	Low (documentation)	Evidence: Apple documents that "disconnect" is not "off" (source 10)

#	Action	Owner	RFI Q	Cost	Evidence basis
3a	"All radios off" mode on phones, tablets, laptops and wearables: one control that always turns off every transmitter, with no remembered exceptions	FDA, FCC, phone and OS makers	5n, 5o, 9	Near zero (software)	Evidence: Apple airplane-mode and Find My documentation (sources 21–23). Field observation
4	Router and gateway idle-off, schedules, adjustable low transmit power. ISP-supplied gateways get one customer setting that turns off all wireless, including provider hotspots, and persists through reboots and updates	FDA, FCC, ISPs	5o, 9, 13c	Near zero (firmware, some already sold)	Evidence: manufacturer documentation (source 9); Xfinity support documentation (sources 16, 17). Field observation
4a	"Ethernet calling": carrier voice calls, and built-in calling and messaging apps such as FaceTime and Messages, work over a phone's wired Ethernet connection, alongside Wi-Fi	FCC, carriers, phone and OS makers	5n, 5o, 11g	Low (software; the hardware already exists)	Evidence: Android developer reports (source 18); adapter maker and Apple documentation (sources 19, 20). Field observation
5	Publish the nighttime protocol as free family guidance; evaluate it by RF reduction measured at the bed	FDA, CDC	5o, 9, 11a	Zero to the public	Field observation. Evidence: Maryland CEHPAC guidance (source 7)
6	School network commissioning guidance: access-point power, beacon interval, wired drops, Wi-Fi off when not needed, wired opt-out classrooms, all verified on site	ED, CDC, schools	11a, 15a	Near zero (settings)	Evidence: Maryland CEHPAC, Herbert & Sage (sources 4, 7). Field observation

#	Action	Owner	RFI Q	Cost	Evidence basis
7	Hardwire-first guidance for new buildings, schools and institutions (two tiers)	HHS, builders	5o, 15	Tier 1 about zero; Tier 2 about +10–15% electrical	Field observation, 35+ builds
8	Report idle transmission and duty cycle (beacons, background traffic) as a product exposure characteristic	FDA, NIH	5p, 8, 16	Low	Evidence: default beacon behaviour (source 8). Opinion
9	Coordination: FDA leads product standards and test methods; NIH adds radio-state and duty-cycle reporting to exposure research; CDC handles public guidance; ED handles schools	HHS	17	Low	Opinion

Disclosure, credentials and sources

Disclosure. I run EMF Aware (emfaware.com and emfaware.ca), a consulting practice. Field observations are from my client work, not controlled studies.

Credentials

- BSc, Electrical Engineering; about nine years in power-plant work before EMF consulting.
- More than 1,000 EMF assessments since 2011; involved in more than 35 low-EMF new builds, from tiny homes to $50M+ developments.
- Co-instructor in professional EMF training; Electromagnetic Radiation Specialist (EMRS) certification.
- I have worked alongside school-technology and building-health organizations. I do not speak for any organization.
- Referrals from medical professionals.

All client cases are anonymized.

Sources

1. FD&C Act §532, 21 U.S.C. 360ii (Pub. L. 90-602, 1968; renumbered by Pub. L. 101-629, 1990). https://www.govinfo.gov/link/uscode/21/360ii

2. National Toxicology Program. Cell Phone Radio Frequency Radiation (FDA nomination 1999; partial findings May 2016; Technical Reports Nov 2018; 2G/3G exposures). https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/cellphone ; partial findings: https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/055699v2

3. Herbert MR, Sage C. Autism and EMF? Plausibility of a pathophysiological link, Part I. *Pathophysiology* 2013. doi:10.1016/j.pathophys.2013.08.001

4. Herbert MR, Sage C. Autism and EMF? Plausibility of a pathophysiological link, Part II (§3.2). *Pathophysiology* 2013. doi:10.1016/j.pathophys.2013.08.002

5. Altpeter ES, et al. Effect of short-wave magnetic fields on sleep quality and melatonin cycle in humans: the Schwarzenburg shut-down study. *Bioelectromagnetics* 2006;27(2):142–150.

6. Danker-Hopfe H, Dorn H, Sauter C, Schmid G, Eggert T. An experimental study on effects of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields on sleep in healthy elderly males and females: Gender matters! *Environmental Research* 2020;191:109181. doi:10.1016/j.envres.2020.109181

7. Maryland Children's Environmental Health and Protection Advisory Council. Report on Wi-Fi radiation in Maryland schools, adopted 13 Dec 2016 (Maryland Department of Health, "Children and Electromagnetic Radiation in Schools"). https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/OEHFP/EH/Pages/WiFiCEHPAC.aspx

8. Cisco Community. "The significance of beacon frames and how to configure the beacon interval on access points" (default beacon period 100 TU; caution on changing it). https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless-mobility-knowledge-base/the-significance-of-beacon-frames-and-how-to-configure-the/ta-p/3132525

9. JRS Eco. JRS Eco 100 router product documentation (accessed Oct 2026). https://www.jrseco.com/product/jrs-eco-100-wifi-d1-on-asus/

10. Apple Support. "Use Bluetooth and Wi-Fi in Control Center" (accessed Oct 2026). https://support.apple.com/en-us/102412

11. Howard County Public School System. "Non-Instructional Video Streaming Websites No Longer Accessible on HCPSS Network/HCPSS-Issued Devices," 28 Feb 2021. https://news.hcpss.org/?p=44960

12. Global News. TDSB blocks Wi-Fi access to Snapchat, Instagram and Netflix, May 2017. https://globalnews.ca/news/3438699/tdsb-wi-fi-snapchat-instagram-netflix/

13. Swiss Re Institute. SONAR 2019: New emerging risk insights, 22 May 2019. https://www.swissre.com/dam/jcr:8b1c1b23-97df-4f55-a7a2-aed28fd2dbcc/nr-20190522-sonar2019-en.2020-09-28-04-18-59.pdf

14. Lloyd's. Electromagnetic fields from mobile phones: recent developments, Nov 2010. https://www.lloyds.com/insights/risk-reports/emf

15. Docket review: regulations.gov comments on HHS-OASH-2026-0397, 21 Sept–20 Oct 2026. Of 3,670 comments, 2,382 unique commenters remained after removing duplicates, form-letter copies and off-topic comments. Topics were tagged by keyword over each comment and its attachment, so counts are approximate.
16. Xfinity Support. "Enable or disable Bridge Mode on your Wireless Gateway" (states bridge mode does not turn off the Xfinity WiFi Home Hotspot; accessed Oct 2026). https://www.xfinity.com/support/articles/wireless-gateway-enable-disable-bridge-mode
17. Comcast Business Community forum. "Unable to disable public WiFi hotspot on gateway even in bridge mode" (user reports). https://forums.businesshelp.comcast.com/conversations/equipment/unable-to-disable-public-wifi-hotspot-on-gateway-even-in-bridge-mode/5fe0a5e8c5375f08cd8caaa5
18. LineageOS issue tracker #6448. "VoWiFi not working over ethernet" (Android: Wi-Fi calling fails when Ethernet is the only connection). https://gitlab.com/LineageOS/issues/android/-/issues/6448
19. Redpark. USB-C Ethernet Cable product page (states FaceTime, Messages and Wi-Fi Calling do not currently support Ethernet; iOS 16.5 or later; accessed Oct 2026). https://redpark.com/usb-c-ethernet-cable/
20. Apple Support. "If you can't make or receive a FaceTime call on your iPhone or iPad" (lists mobile data or Wi-Fi; accessed Oct 2026). https://support.apple.com/en-us/102558
21. Apple Support. "Use Airplane Mode on your iPhone, iPad, Apple Watch, and Apple Vision Pro" (Wi-Fi and Bluetooth can be used in Airplane Mode; the device remembers the setting; accessed Oct 2026). https://support.apple.com/108785
22. Apple iPhone User Guide, Airplane Mode (a Wi-Fi or Bluetooth setting turned on in airplane mode stays on the next time). https://support.apple.com/en-gw/guide/iphone/iphb771143ee/12.0/ios
23. Apple Personal Safety User Guide. "Find My and location sharing" (device may be found for up to 24 hours after power-off; accessed Oct 2026). https://support.apple.com/guide/personal-safety/find-my-and-location-sharing-ips05ede4573/1.0/web/1.0

Mitch Marchand, BSc. EE

EMF Aware