

than desirable guideline levels on the rooftop itself and such levels might become an issue for maintenance or other personnel working on the rooftop.

Source: FCC Consumer Guide – Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields: Guidelines for Cellular and PCS sites, accessed April 28, 2016.

<https://transition.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/rfexposure.pdf>

The second tier

Oregon - http://www.orosha.org/pdf/rules/division_2/1910-97.pdf

Virginia -

http://vita.virginia.gov/uploadedfiles/VITA_Main_Public/Library/PSGs/RF_Radiation_Human_Exposure_Compliance_Plan.pdf

Washington - <http://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=296-62-09005>

contains information from the California, Minnesota, and Virginia requirements as examples of what might be found in state-level requirements.

San Francisco -

<https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/EHSdocs/Radiofrequency/HealthandRegs2010Memo.pdf>

Philadelphia - <http://www.phila.gov/finance/units-riskmanagementtemplates.html>

Boston University's office of Environmental Health and Safety's Division of Medical Physics and Radiation Safety is responsible for ensuring that all RF generating devices are used safely and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and university regulations, guides, and best industry practices. This division conducts RF antenna surveys, maintains a current inventory of the location of these devices on campus, and offers training.

The University has a special section of their website (Figure 5-B) focused on RF radiation