

# Mobile phone base stations—Effects on wellbeing and health

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## Abstract

Studying effects of mobile phone base station signals on health have been discouraged by authoritative bodies like WHO International EMF Project and COST 281. WHO recommended studies around base stations in 2003 but again stated in 2006 that studies on cancer in relation to base station exposure are of low priority. As a result only few investigations of effects of base station exposure on health and wellbeing exist. Cross-sectional investigations of subjective health as a function of distance or measured field strength, despite differences in methods and robustness of study design, found indications for an effect of exposure that is likely independent of concerns and attributions. Experimental studies applying short-term exposure to base station signals gave various results, but there is weak evidence that UMTS and to a lesser degree GSM signals reduce wellbeing in persons that report to be sensitive to such exposures. Two ecological studies of cancer in the vicinity of base stations report both a strong increase of incidence within a radius of 350 and 400 m respectively. Due to the limitations inherent in this design no firm conclusions can be drawn, but the results underline the urgent need for a comprehensive investigation of this issue. Animal and in vitro studies are inconclusive to date. An increased incidence of DMBA induced mammary tumors in rats at a SAR of 1.4 W/kg in one experiment could not be replicated in a second trial. Indications of oxidative stress after low-level in vivo exposure of rats could not be supported by in vitro studies of human fibroblasts and glioblastoma cells.

From available evidence it is impossible to delineate a threshold below which no effect occurs, however, given the fact that studies reporting low exposure were invariably negative it is suggested that power densities around 0.5–1 mW/m<sup>2</sup> must be exceeded in order to observe an effect. The meager data base must be extended in the coming years. The difficulties of investigating long-term effects of base station exposure have been exaggerated, considering that base station and handset exposure have almost nothing in common both needs to be studied independently. It cannot be accepted that studying base stations is postponed until there is firm evidence for mobile phones.

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## 1. Introduction

Modern mobile telecommunication is based on a cellular system. Each cell is covered by a base station that keeps track of the mobile phones within its range, connects them to the telephone network and handles carry-over to the next base station if a customer is leaving the coverage area. Early mobile telecommunication systems had very large cells with tens of kilometers radius and were predominantly located along highways due to offering service mainly for car-phones. With the introduction of digital mobile phone systems cell sizes got much smaller and base stations were erected in densely

populated areas. The limited power of mobile phones made it necessary to reduce the distance to the customers. The cell size depends on (1) the radiation distance of the mobile phone; (2) the average number of connected calls; (3) the topographic characteristics of the covered area and the surrounding buildings, vegetation and other shielding objects; and (4) the type of antenna used. There are essentially three types of cells presently making up mobile telecommunication networks: (1) macro-cells in areas of average to low number of calls; (2) micro-cells in densely populated areas and areas with high telecommunication traffic density; (3) pico-cells within buildings, garages, etc. The types of antennas used, although hundreds of different models are operated, can be subdivided into: omni-directional antennas that radiate in all horizontal directions with the same power; sector antennas

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that radiate the main beam in one sector only but have varying aperture (usually 120° or 90°). These antennas can be mounted on masts (that sometimes are in the shape of trees for protection of landscape or are otherwise hidden), on the top of buildings, on pylons, and micro- and pico-cell antennas on various other places (walls of houses, shops, indoors, etc.). The width of the beam in vertical direction is typically 6°, but due to the presence of side lobes the actual pattern is more complicated.

Digital base stations of the second generation (GSM, TDMA) and third generation (UMTS, CDMA) have typically a nominal power for each channel of 10–20 W, micro- and pico-cells up to about 4 and 2 W, respectively. Due to the antenna gain the EIRP in the direction of the main beam is much greater (by a factor of  $10^{g/10}$ , where  $g$  is the antenna gain in dB, typically between 40 and 60). Most base stations of the second generation operate with two channels, one broadcast control channel (BCCH, channel used for transmitting information about the network, the location area code, frequencies of neighboring cells, etc.) and one traffic channel (TCH, channel used for transmission of calls), for third generation systems, due to code division multiplexing, control information needed for the maintenance of the system is at present transmitted together with the actual information (calls, pictures, etc.) within one broad-band channel. GSM systems operate the BCCH with all time slots occupied and therefore at maximal power, whereas TCH has as many time slots active as necessary to operate all active transmission not covered by the BCCH. Field strength at ground level depends on the characteristics of the antenna. Because the main beam reaches ground level typically in 50–200 m distance, in case of free sight to the antenna, maximum field strength is reached at that distance. However, due to the side lobes ups and downs of field strength occur as one approach the base station. In areas where objects are shadowing the beams, patterns are still more complex because of diffraction and reflection and multi-path propagation with constructive as well as destructive interference.

Free field propagation from the antenna along the main beam follows the law:  $P(x) = \text{EIRP}/(4\pi \cdot x^2)$ , with  $P(x)$  the power flux density in  $x$  meters distance and EIRP the equivalent isotropic radiated power of the antenna. Significant deviations from this expectation occur due to the side lobes, presence of interfering objects, differences in vertical beam width, and variations in the number of active transmissions. For these reasons distance to the antenna is a poor proxy for exposure level.

Since the early 1990s tens of thousands of base stations have been erected in countries where digital networks were introduced. While older systems with their low number of base stations have hardly received public attention, the vast increase in base stations has led to public concerns all over the world. Anecdotal reports about various effects on wellbeing and health have led also to an increased awareness of physicians [1,2] and increased research efforts have been demanded [3]. Despite these professional and public con-

cerns, the WHO International EMF Project has discouraged research into effects of base stations, because it deemed research into effects of mobile phones of higher priority. This position was changed in 2003 when the new research agenda recommended studies around base stations. In 2006 it was again stated that research into potential health effects of base station is of low priority [4].

Due to these circumstances only very few investigations of effects of base stations on wellbeing and health exist. In addition some experimental studies have been conducted, most of which address the problem of short-term effects on complaints and performance.

The following review summarizes available evidence and critically assesses the investigations as to their ability to support or dismiss a potential effect of microwave exposure from base stations on wellbeing and health.

## 2. Epidemiological investigations

### 2.1. Wellbeing and performance

Santini et al. [5,6] report results of a survey in France to which 530 individuals (270 men and 260 women) responded. Study subjects were enrolled through information given by press, radio, and website, about the existence of a study on people living near mobile phone base stations. Frequency for each of 18 symptoms was assessed on a 4 level scale (never, sometimes, often, and very often). Participants estimated distance to the base station using the following categories: <10 m, 10–50 m, 50–100 m, 100–200 m, 200–300 m, >300 m. For comparison of prevalence of symptoms >300 m served as reference category. For all symptoms a higher frequency of the categories ‘often’ or ‘very often’ was found at closer (self-reported) distance to the base station. Fatigue, headaches, and sleeping problems showed highest relative increase. Due to a less than optimal statistical analysis comparing each distance category separately with the reference category the overall response pattern can only be assessed qualitatively. Fig. 1 shows relative prevalence averaged over all symptoms as a function of self-reported distance to the antenna. Interestingly the function is not monotonous but shows, after an initial drop, an increase at a distance of 50–100 m. Because of the fact that in many cases this is the distance at which the main beam reaches ground level this may indicate a relationship to actual exposure levels.

This study was a first attempt to investigate a potential relationship between exposure to base station signals and health and has, therefore, several shortcomings: (1) participants selected themselves into the study group by responding to public announcements; (2) distance was self-reported and no attempt was made to validate these reports (a German cross-sectional study in over 30,000 households revealed that more than 40% did not know they were living in the vicinity of a base station [7]); (3) no assessment of subjects’ concerns about the base station; and (4) no measurement or calcula-

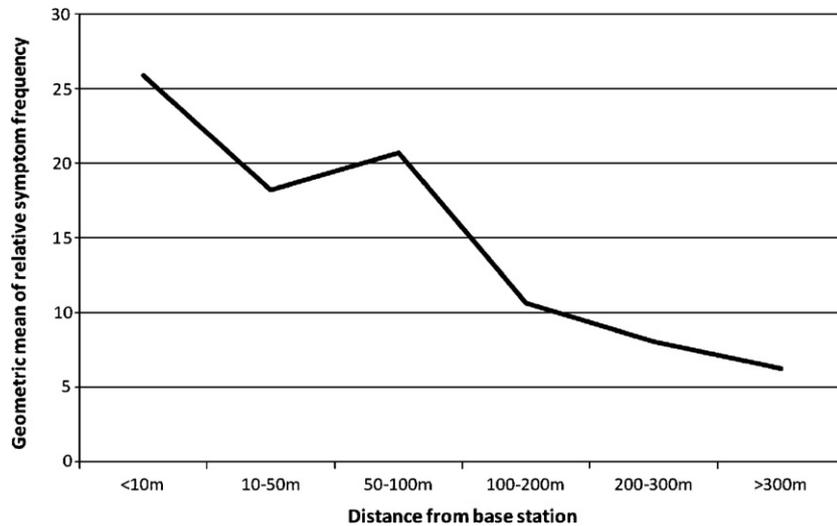


Fig. 1. Relative symptom frequency averaged over all 33 reported symptoms from Santini et al. [5] as a function of distance from base station.

tion of actual exposure. Although selection bias and wrong estimation of distance to the base station could have led to a spuriously increased prevalence of symptoms, the pattern of symptom frequency as a function of distance is intriguing and suggests that part of the increased symptom prevalence could be due to exposure because people do not know the typical pattern of field strengths found in the vicinity of base stations.

A Spanish version of the questionnaire as applied in the French study was distributed in La Nora, a small town in Murcia, Spain, to about 145 inhabitants [8]. Overall 101 questionnaires (from 47 men and 54 women) were included in the analyses. Electric field strength in the frequency range 1 MHz to 3 GHz was measured in the bedrooms of the participants. Data were analyzed in two different ways: first subjects were subdivided into those living less than 150 m from the base station and a second group living more than 250 m away (according to self-reports); the average exposure level of the first group was  $1.1 \text{ mW/m}^2$ , and of the second group  $0.1 \text{ mW/m}^2$ ; self-reported symptom severity was compared across these groups. The second method correlated log transformed field strengths with symptom scores. The majority of symptoms showed a relationship both by comparison of the contrast groups according to distance from the base station as well as when correlated to measured field strength. Strongest effects were observed for headaches, sleep disturbances, concentration difficulties, and discomfort.

In contrast to the French investigation the study was assessed actual exposure by short-term measurements in the bedrooms of participants. The fact that both, reported distance as well as measured field strength, correlated with symptom severity supports the hypothesis of an association between microwaves from the base station and wellbeing. However, because subjects knew that the intention of the study was to assess the impact of the base station there is a potential for bias. Also concerns of the participants about effects of the base station on health were not assessed. Furthermore, method of selection of participants was not reported.

In a cross-sectional study in the vicinity of 10 GSM base stations in rural and urban areas of Austria, Hutter et al. [9] selected 36 households randomly at each location based on the characteristics of the antennas. Selection was done in such a way as to guarantee a high exposure gradient. Base stations were selected out of more than 20 locations based on the following criteria: (1) at least 2 years operation of the antenna; (2) no protest against it before or after erection; (3) no nearby other base station; (4) transmission only in the 900 MHz frequency band. (The last two criteria were not fully met in the urban area.) In order to minimize intervention of interviewers all tests and questionnaires were presented on a laptop computer and subjects fulfilled all tasks on their own. Wellbeing was assessed by a symptoms list (v. Zerssen scale), sleeping problems by the Pittsburgh sleeping scale. In addition several tests of cognitive performance were applied. Concerns about environmental factors were inquired and sources of EMF exposure in the household were assessed as well. It was not disclosed to the subjects that the study was about the base station, but about environmental factors in general. Among other measurements high-frequency fields were assessed in the bedrooms. From the measured field strength of the BCCH maximum and minimum exposure to the base station signals were computed. In addition overall power density of all high-frequency fields was measured. Results of measurements from 336 households were available for analysis. Exposure from the base station was categorized into three ranges: below  $0.1 \text{ mW/m}^2$ , between  $0.1$  and  $0.5 \text{ mW/m}^2$ , and above  $0.5 \text{ mW/m}^2$ . Cognitive performance tended to be better at higher exposure levels and was statistically significant for perceptual speed after correction for confounders (age, gender, mobile phone use, and concerns about the base station). Subjective symptoms were generally more frequent at higher exposure levels and statistically increased prevalence was found for headaches, cold hands or feet, and concentration difficulties. Although participants reported more sleeping problems at higher exposure

levels, this effect was removed after controlling for concerns about the base station.

Despite limitations inherent in the cross-sectional study design the methodological problems mentioned in the French and Spanish investigations were avoided. Authors conclude: “The results of this study indicate that effects of very low but long lasting exposures to emissions from mobile telephone base stations on wellbeing and health cannot be ruled out. Whether the observed association with subjective symptoms after prolonged exposure leads to manifest illness remains to be studied.”

A study in employees working within or opposite a building with GSM base station antennas on the roof was reported by Abdel-Rassoul et al. [10]. The investigation took place in Shebin El-Kom City, Menoufiya Governorate, Egypt, where the first mobile phone base station was erected in 1998 on a building for agricultural professions. Overall 37 subjects working within this building and 48 subjects working in the agricultural directorate about 10 m opposite the building were considered exposed. A control group, working in another building of the agricultural administration located approximately 2 km away, consisted of 80 persons. Participants completed a structured questionnaire assessing educational and medical history. A neurological examination was performed and a neurobehavioral test battery (tests for visuomotor speed, problem solving, attention and memory) was presented. The combined exposed groups were compared to the control group that was matched by sex, age and other possible confounders. Statistical analysis accounted for these variables. Further comparisons were performed between subjects working in the building with the base station on the roof and those opposite. Exposed subjects performed significantly better in two tests of visuomotor speed and one test of attention, in two other tests the opposite was the case. The prevalence of headaches, memory problems, dizziness, tremors, depressive symptoms, and sleep disturbances was significantly higher among exposed inhabitants than controls. Measurements conducted 3 years before the investigation revealed compliance with the Egyptian standard ( $80 \text{ mW/m}^2$ ) with values between 27 and  $67 \text{ mW/m}^2$ , but locations of the measurements were not specified.

Like in the study of Hutter et al. [9] it was not disclosed to the participants that the study was about the base station. An important aspect is studying employees that occupy the area of exposure for 8–16 h a day. Several possible confounders (age, sex, education, smoking, and mobile phone use) were considered and did not change the reported results. Other factors like stressful working conditions, indoor pollutants and other attributes of the work place were not assessed and might have had an effect on the reported symptoms. Although no recent measurements were available it can be assumed that both, subjects working within the building as well as those opposite the building with the base station are exposed at comparatively high levels. The picture of one antenna shown in the article indicates that the panel is slightly uptilted. It can be assumed that the sidelobes of the antenna are directed

downwards into the building below the base station as well as into the opposite building. Measurements in Germany revealed that, in contrast to a general belief that there is no significant exposure in buildings below a base station antenna, the field strength in buildings below an antenna is almost equal to field strength in opposite buildings.

An experimental field trial was conducted in Bavaria [11] during three months before an UMTS antenna on a governmental building started operation. Based on a random sequence the antenna was turned on or off one, two, or three days in a row during 70 working days in winter 2003. Conditions were double-blind since neither the experimenters nor the participants knew whether the antenna was on or off. This was guaranteed by software manipulation of the antenna output that prohibited UMTS mobile phones from contacting the base station and by locating the computer controlling the antenna in a sealed room. The UMTS antenna operated at a mean frequency of 2167.1 MHz. The protocol has not been specified, but considering that no real transmission occurred it is assumed that only the service channel was used. The antenna had a down-tilt of  $8^\circ$  expected to result in rather high exposure within the building. Measured electric field strength in the rooms of the participants varied between the detection limit of the field probe ( $0.05 \text{ V/m}$ ) and  $0.53 \text{ V/m}$  (corresponding to  $0.75 \text{ mW/m}^2$ ) with an average of  $0.10 \pm 0.09 \text{ V/m}$  (corresponding to  $0.03 \text{ mW/m}^2$ ). Participants should answer an online questionnaire on each working day they were in the office in the morning when they arrived and in the evening shortly before leaving. The questionnaire consisted of a symptom list with 21 items, and in the evening participants should state whether or not they considered the antenna has been on during this day and whether they considered, if they experienced any adverse effects, these effects due to the base station. From approximately 300 employees working in the building 95 (28 females, 67 males) that answered the questionnaire on at least 25% of the working days were included in the analysis.

None of the 21 symptoms showed a statistically significant difference between days on and days off. A more comprehensive analysis of the overall score across all 21 items applying a mixed model with subjects as random factor and autoregressive residuals revealed a tendency ( $p = 0.08$ ) for an effect of actual exposure on the difference between morning and evening values. Self-rated electrosensitivity had a significant effect on evening scores but did not affect difference scores. As expected, subjective rating of exposure had a significant influence both, on evening scores and score difference. Correct detection rate of base station transmission mode was 50% and thus equal to chance. No person was able to detect operation mode correctly on significantly more days than expected.

The study design was a great strength of this pilot investigation. It combined the advantages of a field trial with the rigorous control of exposure conditions in an experiment. However, there are a number of severe shortcomings too: first, no correction for actual exposure has been applied. As

stated above, exposure varied considerably within the building and some participants were not exposed at detectable levels at all. The resulting exposure misclassification leads to a bias towards the null hypothesis. Furthermore, it was not specified which UMTS protocol was actually transmitted. Another important limitation is the quite low exposure even in the offices with the highest levels. Problems with the statistical evaluation are indicated by a highly significant time factor suggesting insufficient removal of autocorrelation. Finally, the symptom list contains several items that were not implicated previously as related to exposure from base stations (e.g. back pain). Such items reduce the overall power to detect an effect of base station exposure.

A cross-sectional study based on personal dosimetry was conducted in Bavaria [12]. In a sample of 329 adults (173 females, 155 males, and 1 unknown) chronic and acute symptoms were assessed. Chronic symptoms were taken from the Freiburger Beschwerdeliste and acute symptoms from the v. Zerssen list. Symptoms assessed were headache, neurological symptoms, cardiovascular symptoms, concentration problems, sleeping disorders and fatigue. Participants wore a dosimeter (Maschek ESM 140) for 24 h on the upper arm on the side used for holding a phone (during the night the dosimeter was placed next to the bed). The dosimeter measured exposure in frequency bands including GSM 900 up- and down-link, GSM 1800 up- and down-link, UMTS, DECT and WLAN (2.45 GHz).

Acute symptoms at noon and in the evening were dichotomized and related to exposure during the previous 6 h (night time measurements were considered biased and not analyzed). Exposure was expressed in percent of the ICNIRP reference levels. Odds ratios for the different symptom groups were computed in relation to exposure subdivided into quartiles with the first quartile as reference. Similarly, dichotomized chronic symptoms were related to average day time exposure levels. None of the symptom groups was significantly related to exposure. Odds ratios for headaches and cardiovascular symptoms during the last 6 months were increased for all three tested exposure quartiles (for headaches odds ratios were: 1.7, 2.7, and 1.2 for 2nd to 4th quartile; for cardiovascular symptoms these figures were 1.4, 3.3, and 2.4). But none of these odds ratios was statistically significant. Acute symptoms at noon and in the evening showed a tendency for lower prevalence of fatigue at higher exposure levels. Odds ratios for headaches and concentration problems in the evening were increased at higher exposure levels in the afternoon but also these results were statistically not significant (odds ratios for headaches were 1.7, 1.6, 3.1 and for concentration problems 1.4, 2.0, 1.4 for 2nd to 4th quartile of afternoon exposure levels).

Exposure was low and ranged from a daytime average of 0.05 V/m (at or below the limit of determination) to 0.3 V/m (corresponding to 0.24 mW/m<sup>2</sup> power density). (In order to make results comparable to other investigations figures expressed in percent of ICNIRP reference levels were recalculated to field strengths and power densities). Quartiles for

daytime exposure were: up to 0.075 V/m, 0.075 to 0.087 V/m, 0.087 to 0.110 V/m, and 0.110 to 0.3 V/m. It can be seen that the first three quartiles are almost indiscernible with a ratio of the upper limit of the third and first quartiles of only 1.5.

Although the study of Thomas et al. [12] was the first one using personal dosimetry in the context of investigating effects of exposure to mobile phone base station signals on wellbeing it has not explored the potential of an almost continuous exposure measurement. Only average exposure was computed and the probably most important nighttime values were left out. A number of different exposure metrics should have been assessed, like duration of exposure above a certain limit, maximum exposure level, longest period below limit of determination, and variability of exposure levels to name but a few. Furthermore, prevalence of symptoms was so low that the power of the investigation to detect even substantially increased risks was inferior (less than 25%). Despite these shortcomings the study has its merits as a first step in using personal dosimetry. An earlier report of the group [13] with a comparison between two personal dosimeters (Maschek and Antenna) demonstrated that improvements are necessary before personal dosimetry can be successfully used in epidemiological studies.

A large population-based cross-sectional study was conducted in the context of the German 'Mobile Phone Research Program' in two phases [7]. In the initial phase 30,047 persons from a total of 51,444 (58% response rate) who took part in a nationwide survey also answered questions about mobile phone base stations. Additionally a list of 38 health complaints (Frick's list) was answered. Distance to the nearest base station was calculated based on geo-coded data of residences and base stations. In the second phase, all respondents (4150 persons) residing in eight preselected urban areas were contacted. In total, 3526 persons responded to a postal questionnaire (85% response rate) including questions about health concerns and attribution of symptoms to exposures from the base station as well as a number of standardized questionnaires: the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, the Headache Impact Test, the v. Zerssen list of subjective symptoms, the profile of mental and physical health (SF 36), and a short version of the Trier Inventory of Chronic Stress. Overall 1808 (51%) of those that responded to the questionnaire agreed to have EMF measurement taken in their homes. Results of the large survey from the first phase of the study revealed a fraction of 10% of the population who attributed adverse health effects to the base station. An additional 19% were generally concerned about adverse effects of mobile phone base stations. Regression analysis of the symptoms summary score on distance to the base station (less or more than 500 m) and attribution/concerns about adverse effects adjusted for possible confounders (age, gender, SES, region and size of community) revealed a small but significant increase of the symptom score at closer distance to the base station. Higher effects, however, were obtained for concerns about adverse effects of the base station (with higher scores for those concerned) and still higher effects for

those that attributed their health problems to exposures from mobile phone base stations. The latter result is only to be expected because attribution presupposes existence of symptoms and hence those with attribution must have higher scores than those without. Because effects of concerns/attribution were accounted for in the multivariate model, effect of distance to the base station is independent of these concerns or attributions. In the second phase measurements in the bedrooms revealed an overall quite low exposure to EMFs from the base station. Only in 34% of the households was the exposure above the sensitivity limit of the dosimeters of 0.05 V/m ( $\sim 7 \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ). On average power density was  $31 \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$  and the 99th percentile amounted to  $307 \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ . A dichotomization at the 90th percentile (exposure above 0.1 V/m, corresponding to  $26.5 \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ) did not indicate any effect of exposure on the different outcome variables but effects of attribution on sleep quality and overall symptom score (v. Zerssen list).

This large study has a number of important advantages: it started from a representative sample of the German population with over 30,000 participants and the second phase with a regional subsample had a participation rate of 85%. Furthermore, several well-selected standardized tests were used in the second phase. Results of the first phase are essentially in line with the Austrian study of Hutter et al. [9]. Not only the fraction with attribution of health complaints to exposure from the base station (10%) is identical, but also the higher symptom score in proximity to the base station independent of concerns/attributions found in the previous study has been replicated. However, the study has also severe shortcomings, most notably: the failure to include a sufficient number of participants that can be considered as exposed to microwaves from the base station. Note that Hutter et al. [9] selected households based on the characteristics of the antennas in such a way as to guarantee a large exposure gradient. In the randomly selected households of the study by Blettner et al. [7] the 90th percentile used as cutoff was well below the median ( $\sim 100 \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ) of the earlier investigation and the 99th percentile was still below the level ( $500 \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ) that was found to increase the prevalence of several symptoms. Therefore it is unlikely that the investigation of the second phase could detect an effect if it occurs at levels consistent with those reported by Hutter et al. [9].

## 2.2. Cancer

Despite considerable public concerns that exposure to microwaves from mobile phone base stations could be detrimental to health and may, in particular, cause cancer, up to now only two studies of cancer in the vicinity of base stations applying basically an ecological design have been published.

In a Bavarian town, Neila, the physicians of the town conducted an epidemiological investigation [14] to assess a possible association between exposure to base station radiation and cancer incidence. The design used was an improved ecological one. Two study areas were defined: one within

a circle of 400 m radius around the only base stations (two that were located in close proximity to each other) of the town, and one area further than 400 m from the base stations. Within these defined areas streets were randomly selected (after exclusion of a street where a home for retired people was situated) and all general practitioners of the town that were active during the whole period of operation of the base stations (one base station started operation September 1993 the other December 1997) scanned their files for patients living in the selected streets. Overall 967 individuals were found, constituting approximately 90% of the reference population. The study period 1/1994 to 3/2004 was subdivided into two segments: The first 5 years of operation of the base station (1994 through 1998) and the period from the sixth year, 1999, until 3/2004. Among the identified individuals 34 incident cases of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) were found. Assessment of cancer cases was assumed to be complete and all cases were verified histologically and by hospital discharge letters (note that there is no cancer registry in Bavaria). Age distribution was similar in the two areas with a mean age of 40.2 years in both, the area within 400 m of the base station and the area further apart. Crude annual cancer incidence in the first 5 years after start of operation of the base station was  $31.3 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $24.7 \times 10^{-4}$  in the closer and farther area, respectively. In the second period these figures were  $76.7 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $24.7 \times 10^{-4}$ . The age and gender adjusted expected value of incident cancer cases in the study population based on data from Saarland, a German county with a cancer registry, is  $49 \times 10^{-4}$ . In the second period cancer incidence in the area within 400 m of the base station was significantly elevated, both, compared to the area further away as well as compared to the expected background incidence. The incidence in the region further apart was reduced but not significantly when compared to the expected value.

Although this so-called Neila-study applied an improved ecological design with a random selection of streets and inclusion of some information from selected individuals, it is still subject to potential bias because relevant individual risk factors could not be included in the analyses.

A similar though less rigorous study has been performed in Netanya, Israel. Wolf and Wolf [15] selected an area 350 m around a base station that came into operation 7/1996. The population within this area belongs to the outpatient clinic of one of the authors. The cohort within this area consisted of 622 people living in this area for at least 3 years at study onset, which was one year after start of operation of the base station and lasted for 1 year. Overall cancer incidence within the study area was compared to a nearby region, to the whole city of Netanya, and to national rates. In the second year after onset of operation 8 cancer cases were diagnosed in the study area. In the nearby area with a cohort size of 1222 individuals, 2 cases were observed. Comparison to the total population with an expected incidence of  $31 \times 10^{-4}$  indicates a pronounced increase in the study area with an incidence of  $129 \times 10^{-4}$ . Also against the whole town of Netanya an increased incidence was noted especially in women. In an

addendum authors noted that also in the subsequent year 8 new cases were detected in the study area while in the period 5 years before the erection of the base station 2 cases occurred annually. Spot measurements of high frequency fields were conducted in the homes of cancer cases and values between 3 and 5 mW/m<sup>2</sup> were obtained. Although these values are well below guideline levels, they are quite high compared to typical values measured in randomly selected homes [7].

Also in the case of the Netanya study lack of information on individual risk factors makes interpretation difficult. Furthermore, migration bias has not been assessed although only subjects were included that occupied the area for at least 3 years. The short latency after start of operation of the base station rules out an influence of exposure on induction period of the diseases. The substantial increase of incidence is also hardly explainable by a promotional effect.

### 3. Experimental studies

#### 3.1. Experiments in human sensitive and non-sensitive individuals

There are persons who claim to suffer from immediate acute as well as chronic effects on exposure to EMF and in particular to those from mobile phones or their base stations. Often these persons are called EMF hypersensitive (EHS). The preferred term agreed upon at a WHO workshop [16] was Idiopathic Environmental Intolerance with attribution to EMF (IEI-EMF). Indeed, it would be a misunderstanding to confuse EHS with allergic reactions; rather these persons react with different unspecific symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, loss of energy, etc. Whether these persons have actually the ability to tell the difference between situations with and without exposure to EMFs is an open question. In a recent review Rösli [17] concluded that “. . .the large majority of individuals who claim to be able to detect low level RF-EMF are not able to do so under double-blind conditions. If such individuals exist, they represent a small minority and have not been identified yet.” However, it is important to differentiate between EMF sensitivity and sensibility [18]. Independent of the question whether or not there are individuals that sense the presence of low levels of EMFs such as those measured in homes near mobile phone base stations, there could well be an effect of such exposures on wellbeing and performance even under short-term exposure conditions. In several experimental investigations this question has been addressed by exposure of persons with self-reported symptoms and also in persons without known adverse reaction to an assumed exposure.

The first of these investigations was carried out by the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) and published as a research report [19]. Two groups of persons were included in the experiment. One group consisted of individuals (25 females, 11 males) who have previously reported complaints and attributed them to GSM

exposure. The other group consisted of subjects without such complaints (14 females, 22 males). Four experimental conditions were applied in a double-blind fashion: Sham exposure, exposure to 945 MHz GSM, 1840 MHz GSM, and 2140 MHz UMTS. Each participant underwent sham exposure and two of the active exposure conditions. Sequence of exposure was balanced such that each active exposure condition was tested equally often at each of three experimental sessions. Each experimental session and a training session lasted for 45 min. All three experimental sessions and the training session were completed on one day for each participant. Both, for GSM and UMTS exposure, a base station antenna was used and a simulated base station signal was transmitted during sessions. For the GSM conditions a 50% duty cycle (4 slots occupied) was applied with pulses of peak amplitudes of 1 V/m (0.71 V/m effective field strength; corresponding to 1.3 mW/m<sup>2</sup>). For UMTS exposure a protocol was used with different low frequency components and an effective field strength of 1 V/m (corresponding to 2.7 mW/m<sup>2</sup>). During each session several performance tests were conducted and immediately after each session a wellbeing questionnaire was administered (an adapted version of the Quality-of-Life Questionnaire of Bulpitt and Fletcher [20] with 23 items).

Overall score of wellbeing was significantly reduced in both groups after the UMTS condition compared to sham exposure. Considering subscores anxiety symptoms, somatic symptoms, inadequacy symptoms, and hostility symptoms were increased in the groups of sensitive individuals whereas in the control group only inadequacy symptoms were increased after UMTS exposure compared to sham. No effects were found in the two GSM exposure conditions. Concerning cognitive performance both groups revealed significant exposure effects in almost all tests in different exposure conditions. In most of these tests reaction time was reduced except for one simple reaction time task.

This study had an enormous echo both in the media as well as in the scientific community because it was the first experimental investigation with very low exposure to base station like signals and in particular to UMTS signals, and because it was conducted by a highly respected research institution reporting systematic effects of exposure that seemed to support citizens initiatives claiming that base stations have adverse effects on wellbeing and health. Immediately doubts were expressed that results could be biased due to a faulty methodology. In fact, study design can be improved. First of all testing all exposure conditions on the same day has the advantage to reduce variance from between day differences but could cause transfer effects if biological reactions do not immediately terminate after end of exposure and start of the next condition. Also time-of-day effect from chronobiological variations could be superimposing the reactions from exposure. Such effects are sometimes not removed by balancing exposure conditions. Second, not all subjects were tested under all exposure conditions. The decision to reduce total experimental duration by presenting only two of the three exposure conditions together with sham was sound but

on the other hand led to a reduced power. Several other arguments such as the different gender distribution in the two groups are not very important because each subject served as his/her own control and comparison between groups was not important in this investigation. Other criticism was expressed against statistical analysis. No correction for multiple testing was applied. While some advice protection against inflation of type I error others recommend correction only for crucial experiments and not for pilot studies like this. Another, more serious, criticism was put forward against disregarding sequence of experimental conditions. As mentioned above, sequence, transfer, and time-of-day effects could have compromised results because such effects are not completely removed by balancing exposure sequence. Due to this criticism several studies were planned that should investigate whether the effects observed in the TNO study are robust and could be replicated under improved study designs.

One of these experiments was performed in Switzerland [21]. Like in the TNO study, two groups of individuals were included: one with self-reported sensitivity to RF-EMF (radio-frequency EMF) and a reference group without complaints. The first group consisted of 33 persons (19 females, 14 males) and the reference group of 84 persons (43 females, 41 males). The experiment consisted of three experimental and one training session each 1 week apart performed on the same time of day ( $\pm 2$  h). Design was a randomized double-blind cross-over design like in the case of the TNO study, however, with a week between sessions and with all subjects tested under all experimental conditions that were solely simulated UMTS base station exposure at 1 V/m, 10 V/m and sham. The same UMTS protocol as in the TNO study was used. Each exposure condition lasted for 45 min. During exposure two series of cognitive tasks were performed. After each exposure condition the same questionnaire as has been used in the TNO study was applied and questions about sleep in the previous night, alcohol, coffee consumption, etc., were asked. Moreover, subjects had to rate the perceived field strength of the previous exposure condition on a visual analogue scale. In addition, before and after each session the short Questionnaire on Current Disposition [22] was answered by participants. Questionnaires were presented in a separate office room.

Except for a significant reduction of performance speed of sensitive participants in the 1 V/m condition in one of six cognitive tests no effect of exposure was detected. In particular, no reduction of wellbeing neither as assessed by the TNO questionnaire nor from scores of the Questionnaire on Current Disposition was found. Also correlation between perceived and real exposure was not more often positive than expected from chance. Fig. 2 compares results of the TNO study and the results of Regel et al. [21] for the matching conditions (UMTS at 1 V/m). There are some notable differences between the two studies: first, the reference group in the study of Regel et al. [21] had significantly higher scores (reduced wellbeing) as the reference group in the TNO study in both the sham and the UMTS 1 V/m condition; second,

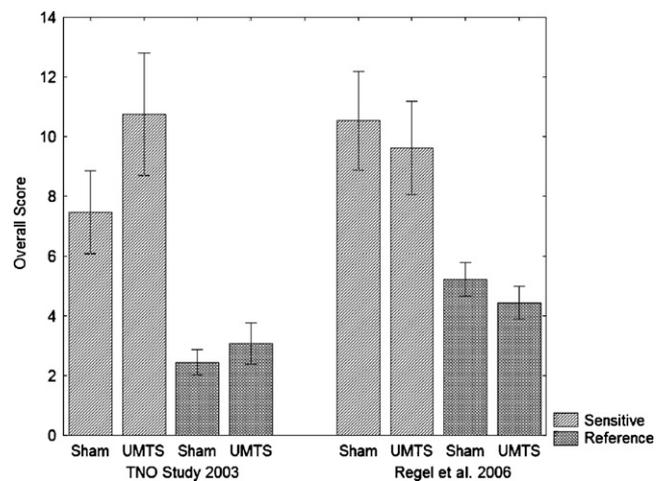


Fig. 2. Comparison of mean ( $\pm$ SEM) overall wellbeing scores (TNO questionnaire) obtained in the TNO study [19] and in the study of Regel et al. [21] for the matching conditions: Sham exposure and UMTS exposure at 1 V/m in sensitive participants and the reference group.

average scores from sensitive participants after exposure at 1 V/m are comparable in both studies but the sham condition resulted in much lower scores (better wellbeing) in the TNO study. There are several explanations for this difference between the two studies. It is possible that the reference group in the TNO study consisted of exceptionally robust individuals. The fraction of males was higher in the TNO study and males have typically lower scores. However, considering that the reference group in the TNO study was almost 10 years older (mean age 47 years) as compared to the study of Regel et al. [21] (mean age 38 years) this is not a satisfactory explanation. It is possible that the basic adversity of the experimental setup was higher in the latter study resulting in overall greater reduction of wellbeing. That this has not been observed in the sensitive group assumed to be more vulnerable to a 'nocebo' effect (the nocebo effect is the inverse of the placebo effect describing a situation when symptoms occur due to expecting adverse reactions) in both conditions could be due to a ceiling phenomenon. Although the study by Regel et al. [21] had an improved design and could not replicate the earlier findings of the TNO study, doubts exist whether this can be considered a refutation of an effect of UMTS exposure on wellbeing.

Another experimental study in sensitive and non-sensitive participants has been conducted in Essex, Great Britain, by Eltiti et al. [23]. The experiment consisted of two phases: an open provocation test and a series of double-blind tests. In the open provocation phase 56 self-reported sensitive and 120 non-sensitive control individuals participated. Of these, 44 sensitive (19 females, 25 males) and 115 controls (49 females, 66 males) also completed the double-blind tests. Participants took part in four separate sessions each at least 1 week apart. First session was the open provocation trial, sessions 2–4 were double-blind exposure trials with a sham, a GSM and a UMTS exposure condition. Double-blind sessions were reported to last for 1.5 h, however, Table 1 of the

article showed an overall length of 48 min only. GSM exposure was a simulated base station signal with both a 900 and a 1800 MHz component each at an average level of 5 mW/m<sup>2</sup> and with a simulated BCCH with all time slots occupied and a TCH with a simulated 40% call activity resulting in a total of 10 mW/m<sup>2</sup> GSM exposure at the position of the participants (corresponding to 1.9 V/m E-field strength). The UMTS signal had a frequency of 2020 MHz with a power flux density of 10 mW/m<sup>2</sup> over the area where the participant was seated. Traffic modeling for the UMTS signal was achieved using a test model representing a realistic traffic scenario, with high peak to average power changes. During double-blind sessions participants watched a BBC “Blue Planet” video for 20 min, performed a mental arithmetic task for 20 min, performed a series of cognitive tasks lasting 8 min, and made ‘on/off’ judgments. During the first 40 min every 5 min subjective wellbeing was recorded on visual analogue scales (VAS) measuring anxiety, tension, arousal, relaxation, discomfort, and fatigue. In addition a symptom scale consisting of 57 items was answered. During the whole period physiological measurements of heart rate, blood volume pulse, and skin conductance were performed.

Physiological measurements revealed higher average values for sensitive individuals compared to controls which were especially high under UMTS exposure conditions. Symptom list did not reveal any differences between double-blind conditions, but the overall frequency of solicited symptoms was low. Concerning subjective wellbeing as assessed by VAS there were increased values for anxiety, tension, and arousal under GSM and especially UMTS exposure conditions. Combining all scores of the six scales (with relaxation reflected) reveals a significant increase during UMTS exposure compared to sham for the sensitive group and a significant reduction for the control group (see Fig. 3). Judgment of participants about presence of exposure was not correct more often than inferred from chance.

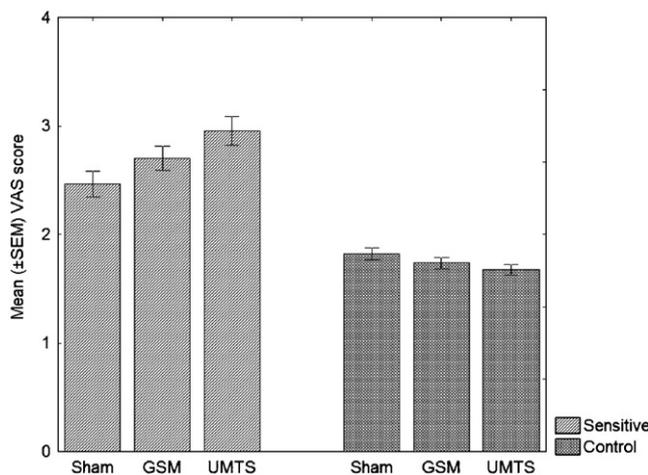


Fig. 3. Mean ( $\pm$ SEM) total visual analogue scale scores computed from Table 2 of Eltiti et al. [23] during sham, GSM, or UMTS exposure in sensitive and control individuals.

The increased values for anxiety, tension, and arousal found in this investigation were interpreted by the authors as due to an imbalance in the sequence of conditions with UMTS being more often the first exposure condition presented in the double-blind sessions. The imbalance was due to not reaching the predefined sample size. This points to the importance of setting the block size for randomization to a low level (e.g. in this experiment with 6 possible exposure sequences a block size of 18 would have been appropriate). Interpretation of authors, however, is questionable as pointed out by Rösli and Huss [24]. For arousal tabulated values stratified for sequence of presentation (Table 3 in [23]) demonstrates that the difference between sham and UMTS is present regardless of sequence of presentation. An additional analysis of the authors presented in response to the criticism in their statistical analysis seems to support their view that the observed difference to sham is due to a sequence effect. However, it seems that this analysis has not been correctly applied as the sequence was introduced as a between subjects factor which corrects only the interaction between group and condition. Also the figure they provided [23] is inconclusive as it only demonstrates what is already known: that first exposure leads to higher reduction of wellbeing (higher values of arousal). This investigation, although well designed and applying a more realistic exposure scenario than the other two studies, leaves some questions open. Despite an apparent corroboration of the findings of the TNO study, the imbalance in the sequence of exposures makes it difficult to decide whether the interpretation of authors that the observed effect is due to an excess number of UMTS exposures presented first in the sequence is correct or an actual effect occurred. Irrespective of these difficulties, consistent with the other investigations, wellbeing was not strongly affected.

There are several other investigations of a similar type that have been completed and already reported at scientific meetings (e.g. Watanabe, Japan; Augner, Austria, personal communication) but have not yet been published.

### 3.2. Animal and in vitro experiments

Anane et al. [25] applied the DMBA (7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene) model of mammary tumor induction in female Sprague–Dawley rats to test whether a sub-chronic exposure to microwaves from a GSM-900 base station antenna affects tumor promotion or progression. Exposure was 2 h/day, 5 days/week for 9 weeks starting 10 days after application of 10 mg DMBA administered at an age of animals of 55 days. Exposure was applied in an anechoic chamber with animals placed in Plexiglas compartments that confined animals to a position parallel to the E-field. Details of the exposure protocol were not provided. Two series of experiments were conducted with four groups of 16 animals each. In the first experiment groups were: sham, 1.4, 2.2, and 3.5 W/kg whole-body SAR, and the second experiment with sham, 0.1, 0.7, and 1.4 W/kg. In the first experiment the tumor incidence rate was significantly increased at 1.4

and 2.2 W/kg exposure, while in the second experiment the incidence at 1.4 W/kg was significantly reduced.

The experiment by Anane et al. [25] is inconclusive not only because of the divergent results of the two experiments at the same exposure condition (1.4 W/kg SAR) but mainly because of the insufficient size of experimental groups. With a 70% background tumor incidence as observed in this investigation even for an increase to 100% in the exposed group the power to detect this difference at a significance level of 5% is less than 60%. Furthermore, considering experimental and biological variation substantial differences may occur by chance simply due to different distribution of background risk between experimental groups. Therefore, in contrast to the statement of authors that relevant differences would be detected with 16 animals per group, the study was severely underpowered and prone to spurious effects from uneven distribution of background risk. Also stress from confinement of animals could have contributed to the ambiguous results.

Yurekli et al. [26] report an experiment in male Wistar albino rats with the aim to analyze oxidative stress from whole-body exposure to a GSM 945 MHz signal at a SAR level of 11.3 mW/kg. In a gigahertz transverse (GTEM) cell a base station exposure in the far field was simulated. Two groups of rats, 9 animals in each group, were either exposed 7 h a day for 8 days or sham exposed. At the end of the exposure blood was withdrawn and malondialdehyde (MDA), reduced glutathione (GSH), and superoxide dismutase (SOD) were measured. MDA as well as SOD was significantly increased after exposure compared to sham, while GSH was significantly reduced. These results indicate that exposure may enhance lipid peroxidation and reduce the concentration of GSH which would increase oxidative stress. A disadvantage in this experiment was that the experiments were carried out sequentially and therefore animals differed in weight and no blinding could be applied.

In a series of experiments conducted in the Kashima Laboratory, Kamisu, Japan, different *in vitro* assays were applied to test whether irradiation with 2.1425 GHz, which corresponds to the middle frequency allocated to the down-link signal of IMT-2000 (International Mobile Telecommunication 2000, a 3G wide-band CDMA system), leads to cellular responses relevant for human health [27–29]. In the first experiment phosphorylation and gene expression of p53 was assessed [27]. In the second experiment heat-shock protein expression was evaluated in the human glioblastoma cell line A172 and human IMR-90 fibroblasts [28]. The effect of exposure of BALB/T3T cells on malignant transformation, on promotion in MCA (3-methylcholanthrene) treated cells, and on co-promotion in cells pretreated with MCA and co-exposed to TPA (12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate) was investigated by Hirose et al. [29]. In none of these experiments applying the same exposure regimen but different intensities and exposure durations (80 mW/kg SAR up to 800 mW/kg SAR, 2 h to several weeks) an effect of exposure was observed. Exposure facility comprised of two anechoic chambers allowing blinded simultaneous exposure of an array

of 7 × 7 dishes in each chamber. Dishes were placed in a culture cabinet located in the anechoic chamber and exposed to radiation from a horn antenna whose signals were focused by a dielectric lens to obtain homogenous irradiation of the dishes. Details of the exposure protocol were not disclosed. It is stated that an IMT-2000 signal at a chip rate (a chip is a byte of information) of 3.84 Mcps was used for exposure. Assuming that it did not contain any low-frequency components as typically present in actual exposures the implications of the findings are unclear. It is rarely supposed that the high-frequency components of RF-EMFs itself are able to elicit any relevant effects in the ‘low-dose’ range. Rather low-frequency modulation may contribute to biological responses. Therefore, results of these Japanese investigations are of limited value for risk assessment, conditional on them having no such biologically relevant exposure attributes.

#### 4. Discussion

Although there is considerable public concern about adverse health effects from long-term exposure to microwaves from mobile phone base stations there are only few studies addressing this issue. Several reasons can be identified for the scarcity of scientific investigations. First of all, WHO has discouraged studies of base stations, at least concerning cancer as endpoint, because retrospective assessment of exposure was considered difficult. Also COST 281 did not recommend studies of base stations and stated in 2002: “If there is a health risk from mobile telecommunication systems it should first be seen in epidemiological studies of handset use.”

It is not appreciated that there are substantial and important differences between exposure to handsets and base stations. The typically very low exposure to microwaves from base stations, rarely exceeding 1 mW/m<sup>2</sup>, was deemed very unlikely to produce any adverse effect. Assuming energy equivalence of effects a 24 h exposure at 1 mW/m<sup>2</sup> from a base station would be roughly equivalent to 30 min exposure to a mobile phone operating at a power of 20 mW (average output power in areas of good coverage). Because we do not know whether time-dose reciprocity holds for RF-EMF and whether there is a threshold for biological effects, there is no *a priori* argument why such low exposures as measured in homes near base stations could not be of significance for wellbeing and health. As an example from a different field of environmental health consider noise exposure: it is well known that at noise levels exceeding 85 dB(A) a temporary shift of hearing threshold occurs and that, besides this short-term effect, after years of exposure noise induced hearing loss may occur. On the other hand, at a sound pressure of more than a factor of 1000 below, when exposure occurs during the night, exposed individuals will experience sleep disturbances that could affect health in the long run. From this example it follows that exposure may have qualitatively different effects at different exposure levels.

The most important difference between mobile phone use and exposure from base station signals is duration of exposure. While mobile phones are used intermittently with exposure duration seldom exceeding 1 h per day, exposure to base stations is continuous and for up to 24 h a day. It has also to be mentioned that the exposure of mobile phone users is in the near field and localized at the head region, while base stations expose the whole body to the far field. Strictly speaking exposure from mobile phones and their base stations have almost nothing in common except for the almost equal carrier frequency that is likely of no importance for biological effects.

Concerning reconstruction of exposure to base station signals there is no greater difficulty than for retrospective assessment of exposure to mobile phones. It is not always necessary to determine exposure precisely. For epidemiological investigations it often suffices to have a certain gradient of exposures. As long as any two persons can be differentiated along such a gradient epidemiological investigations can and should be carried out.

There are seven field studies of wellbeing and exposure to base station signals available to date. Two were in occupational groups working in a building below [11] or below as well as opposite a building with a roof-mounted base station antenna [10]. The other five were in neighbors of base stations: Santini et al. [5,6], Navarro et al. [8], Hutter et al. [9], Blettner et al. [7], and Thomas et al. [12]. Studies had different methodologies with the least potential for bias in the studies of Hutter et al. [9] and Blettner et al. [7]. All other studies could be biased due to self-selection of study participants. One study explored personal dosimetry during 24 h [12] but results were inconclusive due to insufficient power and omission of nighttime measurements. The study of Blettner et al. [7] had an interesting design with a first phase in a large population based representative sample and a second phase with individual measurements in the bedrooms of participants that were a subgroup of the larger sample. Unfortunately this second sample did not contain a sufficiently large fraction of individuals with relevant exposure (99% had bedside measurements below  $0.3 \text{ mW/m}^2$ ).

Despite some methodological limitations of the different studies there are still strong indications that long-term exposure near base stations affects wellbeing. Symptoms most often associated with exposure were headaches, concentration difficulties, restlessness, and tremor. Sleeping problems were also related to distance from base station or power density, but it is possible that these results are confounded by concerns about adverse effects of the base station, or more generally, by specific personality traits. While the data are insufficient to delineate a threshold for adverse effects the lack of observed effects at fractions of a  $\text{mW/m}^2$  power density suggests that, at least with respect to wellbeing, around  $0.5\text{--}1 \text{ mW/m}^2$  must be exceeded in order to observe an effect. This figure is also compatible with experimental studies of wellbeing that found effects at  $2.7$  and  $10 \text{ mW/m}^2$ .

There are regular media reports of an unusually high incidence of cancer in the vicinity of mobile phone base stations. Because there are several hundred thousand base stations operating all over the world some must coincide by chance with a high local cancer incidence. Regionally cancer incidence has a distribution with an overdispersion compared to the Poisson distribution. Overdispersion is predominantly due to variations in the distribution of age and gender. Therefore, a much higher number of cases than expected from average incidences can occur by chance. Unfortunately there are no multi-regional systematic investigations of cancer incidence related to mobile phone base stations available to date. Only studies in a single community, one in Bavaria [14] and one in Israel [15], have been published that reported a significantly increased incidence in an area of 400 and 350 m around a base station, respectively. Although incidence in proximity to the base station strongly exceeded the expected values and was significant even considering overdispersion in the case of the Neila study in Bavaria, still no far reaching conclusions can be drawn due to the ecological nature of the studies. However, both studies underline the urgent need to investigate this problem with an appropriate design. Neubauer et al. [30] have recommended focusing initially on short-term effects and ‘soft’ outcomes given the problems of exposure assessment. However, as has been mentioned previously, the problems of exposure assessment are less profound as often assumed. A similar approach as chosen in the study of leukemia around nuclear power plants [31] could be applied also for studying cancer in relation to base station exposure. Such a case-control design within areas around a sufficiently large sample of base stations would provide answers to the questions raised by the studies of Eger et al. [14] and Wolf and Wolf [15].

In 2003 the so-called TNO study [19] had received wide publicity because it was the first experimental investigation of short-term base station exposure in individuals that rated themselves sensitive to such signals. A lot of unfounded criticism was immediately raised such as complaints about the limited sample size and the not completely balanced design. But also valid arguments have been put forward. The consecutive tests with all experimental conditions presented one after the other could result in sequential effects that may not be completely removed by balancing the sequence of exposures. In several countries follow-up studies were initiated two of which have already been published [21,23]. One of these experiments partly supported the TNO study the other found no effect. While the study of Regel et al. [21] closely followed the conditions of the previous experiment only avoiding the shortcomings of a sequential within-day design and improvements by including two intensities of UMTS exposure, the study of Eltiti et al. [23] had a different procedure and included physiological measurements. Regel et al. [21] applied the same questionnaire as has been used in the TNO study. Because non-sensitive participants and sensitive participants during sham exposure (despite their almost 10 years younger age) reported considerably lower wellbeing,

it is possible that the experimental setup was more adverse and imposed too much stress such that these conditions confounded the effect of the base station exposure. Results of the other replication experiment of Eltiti et al. [23] may be compromised by an imbalance in the sequence of experiments with more sensitive participants receiving UMTS exposure in the first session. Hence, based on available evidence, it cannot be firmly decided whether such weak signals as applied in these experiments to simulate short-term base station exposure affects wellbeing.

Concerning animal experiments and in vitro investigations the data base is insufficient to date. While in vivo exposure of Wistar albino rats [26] imply an induction of oxidative stress or an interaction with antioxidant cellular activity, in vitro experiments [27] found no indication of cellular stress in human glioblastoma cells and fibroblasts. While some may be inclined to attribute effects in the low-dose range to experimental errors there is the possibility that the characteristics of the exposure that are relevant for an effect to occur simply vary in the experiments and lead to ambiguous results. As long as these decisive features of the exposure (if they actually exist) are unknown and in particular the type and components of low-frequency modulation vary across experiments, it is impossible to coherently evaluate the evidence and to come to a science based conclusion.

Overall results of investigations into the effects of exposure to base station signals are mirroring the broader spectrum of studies on handsets and on RF-EMF in general. There are indications from epidemiology that such exposures affect wellbeing and health weakly supported by human provocation studies and an inconclusive body of evidence from animal and in vitro studies.

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