

# REVIEW OF EXPOSURE LIMITS AND HEALTH CONCERNS

**Base Station Telecommunication Transmitters** 



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## SCOPE OF SERVICES Review, Describe, Discuss, and Summarize

- Review EMF types ("power," "radio"); health concerns; exposure limits; and agency policies.
- Describe processes for health risk assessment and health-based standard setting.
- Discuss scientific uncertainties and alternative policy responses: "proof" vs. "precautionary."
- Summarize debate regarding safety of existing EMF exposure limits: pro and con.

## ELECTRO-MAGNETIC FIELDS/RADIATION Simplified Categories (EMF/EMR)



## ELECTRO-MAGNETIC FIELDS/RADIATION Overview: Characteristics, Health Concerns, and Policies



## EXISTING EXPOSURE LIMITS (Thermal Effects) Radio Frequencies (RF)

- FCC (1996). EMF and power density (W/cm<sup>2</sup>) emissions from base stations. Based on SAR.
- ICNIRP (1998). Specific Absorption Rate (SAR; W/kg): <u>heating</u> tissue in head, limbs, and whole-body.
- IEEE (2006). Maximum permissible exposure (MPE) limits; power density and SAR; worker and public.
- Summary. Limits vary by frequency, duration, agency, and country. Typical base station emissions are well below limits. All limits: to avoid "<u>thermal effects</u>" only.

# ARE EXISTING RF LIMITS ADEQUATELY PROTECTIVE?

...according to WHO policy to date.

**World Health Organization (2006):** 

#### **CANCER**

Reported cancer clusters around base stations can be due to natural variability.

YES

#### NON CANCER EFFECTS

Few studies have investigated general health effects of exposure to base station RF.

### CONCLUSION

To date, there is no <u>convincing</u> scientific evidence that RF from base stations cause <u>adverse</u> health effects. 1400 relevant studies in WHO database.

### **FUTURE**

The IARC reportedly will undertake an "overall health risk assessment for RF fields in 2007/2008."

# ARE EXISTING RF LIMITS ADEQUATELY PROTECTIVE?

...according to IEEE guidelines to date.

Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers (2006):

#### BIOLOGICAL DATABASE

50 years of studies shows no **repeatable** (i.e., "established") low level RF effect.

YES

### ANIMAL CANCER STUDIES

All 29 studies since 1992 show no significant change in tumor incidence **except two** (Repacholi, 1997; Anghileri, 2005).

### ANIMAL CANCER STUDIES

The few studies reporting effects have not been <u>confirmed</u> by recent studies.

#### ANIMAL CANCER STUDIES The <u>weight of</u> <u>scientific evidence</u> (35 studies) shows no adverse effect on cancer processes at

cancer processes at whole-body SAR up to 4 W/kg.

# ARE EXISTING RF LIMITS ADEQUATELY PROTECTIVE?

...according to some researchers.

A. Ahlbom, Karolinska Institute, Sweden (2005):

#### EXPOSURE FROM TRANSMITTERS Exposure intensity is

TOUGH

weak, but it is whole body and long term. There is public concern.

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES

10 studies since 1992 looked at cancer risk. 2 studies looked at other symptoms.

### **STUDY RESULTS**

Several studies **suggest** risk elevations, but basis for hypothesis of association is weak.

#### UNCERTAINTIES /CHALLENGES Studies based on proximity, not exposure. Random variability.

# ARE EXISTING RF LIMITS ADEQUATELY PROTECTIVE?

...according to some researchers.

Various Researchers (Bio-Initiative Report, 2007):

#### BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS Biological effects

shown at exposure levels far below existing "safety" limits. **EXAMPLES** Stress proteins formed by RF exposure; not an "<u>adverse</u>" effect per se, but sign of cell distress. STUDY LIMITATIONS Existing studies don't account for unique susceptibility of developing children; latency.

#### POLICY APPROACH The Precautionary Principle should apply, especially for children, in the face of suggestive but incomplete science; not more "scientific proof."

## RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS **Developing Exposure Limits (or, siting base stations?)**



## GENERIC RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS **Risk Assessment Requires Four Elements**

- Hazard Identification. Identifying and characterizing the biological and adverse effects that RF can have.
- Dose-Response Assessment. Determine relationship between RF exposure dose and effect (dose – response curve; probability of effect).
- Exposure Assessment. Estimating the amount and duration of exposure to RF.
- Risk Characterization. Calculate risk of effect based on RF exposure and does-response; compare to "acceptable" risk level (i.e., 1 in 100,000/yr).

## WHY CONFLICTING VIEWS OF ONE SCIENCE DATABASE? Key Reasons Experts Disagree

- Standard of Proof. Scientists and public health policy experts use different standards of evidence to judge scientific results.
- Adverse vs. Biological Effects. Should biological effects count, or only "established" adverse effects?
- Measured Dose. Exposure dose is difficult to measure. Does that simply weaken the scientific database, or call for greater safety factors and action?
- Consistency of Evidence. Does every study have to be verified by another study to be "established"?

### SUMMARY

Rationale that Existing RF Exposure Limits are Adequate

- Database. The WHO database includes 1400 studies relevant to RF safety; only thermal effect "<u>established</u>."
- Standard for Action. Weight of evidence: consistency of results across studies, biological plausibility, and quality of test methods. "<u>Scientific proof</u>."
- Effects of Concern. An adverse effect is "established" when <u>consistent findings</u> are published in peer reviewed scientific literature; w/dose-response data.
- Policy. Exposure limits protect against <u>thermal effects</u>, only "known" adverse effect. Limit also considers "<u>overall</u> <u>practicability</u>."

### SUMMARY

Rationale that Existing RF Exposure Limits are not Adequate

- Database. The WHO database does not include all studies relevant to <u>biological effects</u> from low level RF.
- Standard for Action. Scientific studies suggest biological effects and cause for concern; children susceptible; action warranted. "<u>Precautionary Principle</u>."
- Effects of Concern. Biological effects are relevant, even if adverse effects are not directly demonstrated. <u>Domino theory</u>: complex and sequential bio processes.
- Policy. Establish <u>biology-based exposure limits</u>. Proposed: thousand-fold lower than existing limits.

## WHAT ARE SOME OTHER SCHOOL AGENCIES DOING? Actions by LAUSD Board and CDE

- LAUSD (2000). The Board adopted a resolution opposing further placement of cell towers on or adjacent to schools, pending appropriate standards.
- LAUSD (2000). "Recent studies suggest there is evidence that radio-frequency radiation may produce 'health effects' at 'very low field' intensities."
- LAUSD (2000). "...more research is needed to provide a definitive answer as to... [RF] radiation on our health..."
- CDE (1998). The CDE issued a memo discussing health concerns and regulatory issues for cell towers.



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