BUT WHY ARE THERE SO MANY STUDIES THAT SEEM TO SHOW "NO EFFECT" OF WIRELESS RADIATION? Participation of the component of the

Money matters (a lot)

Compared to studies funded by governments or institutions, studies funded by telecommunications companies are 1.5 - 2.5x less likely to report an "effect" of wireless radiation at everyday exposure levels (McCredden 2023; Huss et al 2007).

Radiofrequency radiation is **the new tobacco**.
Anyone sincerely reading the science should be **deepy, deeply concerned**.

Dr. Damien Downing, President of The British Society for Ecological Medicine

- A "lack of evidence of harm" (on some studies) does not prove a lack of potential harm, especially when looking for a proverbial "needle in a haystack"
 - Many studies show "no effect" of a specific frequency/power density on a specific part of biological health. But this does NOT mean wireless radiation is "safe," it just means the scientists didn't find evidence of harm for those specifics.



- Many studies focus on thermal damage, short term exposure, and immediate impacts
 - But studies show that the health risks of everyday RF exposure are non-thermal (Pakhomov et al 1997abc; Marconi et al. 2015) and chronic (long-term exposure and cumulative impacts)
- Biophysics is complicated: scientists are still trying to figure out exactly how wireless radiation affects biology
 - Studies suggest many of the biological responses to RF are:
 - dependent on the specific frequency of the wireless signal (Pakhomov et al 1997, Markovà 2005, Sarimov et al. 2004)
 - dependent on genetic, physiological, and physical variables (Belyaev et al 2000)
- Wireless radiation is complicated, too
 - There are countless variables: frequency, power density, duration/location of the application, modulation, wave form, etc. ...it's enough to make anyone's head spin, and at the very least, leaves a lot of room for error and potentially, deception.
 - Many of the "uncertainties" in methods for measuring radiation (e.g., dosimetry) are "likely to be related to the inherent variability in real-world exposures," and there is a need for "developing improved exposure/dosimetric techniques for the higher microwave frequencies to be used by forthcoming communications technologies" (Foster, Ziskin & Balzano 2022).



