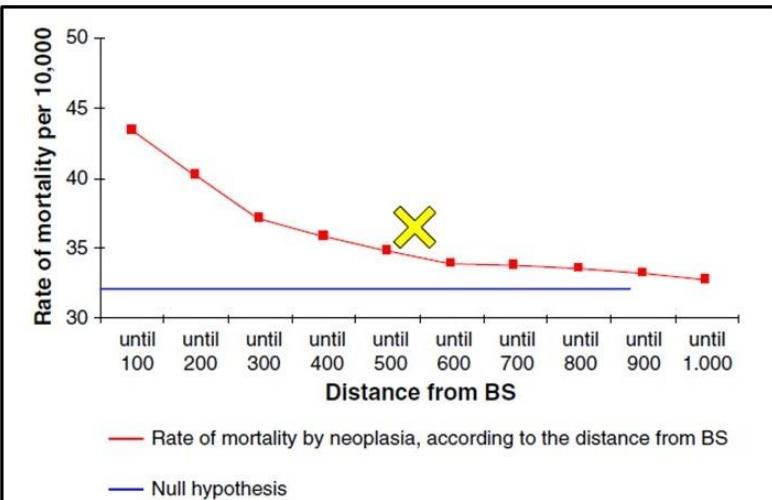


## Radiofrequency Radiation, Cell Towers and Health Risks

### A Partial List

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** Email: [Manitobans4ST@gmail.com](mailto:Manitobans4ST@gmail.com) Website: <https://m4st.ca/>  
 Email: [5G.Winnipeg.Awareness@gmail.com](mailto:5G.Winnipeg.Awareness@gmail.com) Website: [5gwinnipegawareness.ca](http://5gwinnipegawareness.ca) Facebook: [com/5GWinnipegAwareness](http://com/5GWinnipegAwareness)

1. Abdel-Rassoul, G., et al. (2007). **Neurobehavioral effects among inhabitants around mobile phone base stations.** *Neurotoxicology*, 28(2), 434–440. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuro.2006.07.012>  
*“CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: Inhabitants living nearby mobile phone base stations are at risk for developing neuropsychiatric problems and some changes in the performance of neurobehavioral functions either by facilitation or inhibition. So, revision of standard guidelines for public exposure to RER from mobile phone base station antennas and using of NBTB for regular assessment and early detection of biological effects among inhabitants around the stations are recommended.”*
2. Bortkiewicz, A., et al. (2012). **Subjective complaints of people living near mobile phone base stations in Poland.** *International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health*, 25(1), 31–40. <https://doi.org/10.2478/s13382-012-0007-9>. “Headache was declared by 57% people, most frequently (36.4%) living 100–150 m away from the base station compared to people living at longer distances ( $p = 0.013$ ). 24.4% subjects, mostly living at a distance above 150 m, declared impaired memory. Difference was statistically significant in comparison with people living at other distances ( $p = 0.004$ ).”
3. Dode, A. C., et al. (2011). **Mortality by neoplasia and cellular telephone base stations in the Belo Horizonte municipality, Minas Gerais state, Brazil.** *The Science of the Total Environment*, 409(19), 3649–3665. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2011.05.051>



**Fig. 15.** Rate of mortality by neoplasia, according to the distance from the BS in Belo Horizonte municipality, from 1996 to 2006, and the null hypothesis.

From: Dode, A. C., et al. (2011). **Mortality by Neoplasia and Cellular Telephone Base Stations in the Belo Horizonte Municipality, Minas Gerais State, Brazil.** *The Science of the Total Environment* 409, no. 19 (September 1, 2011): 3649–65. [BS= base station = cell tower]

4. Eger, H., et al. (2004). [The influence of being physically near to a cell phone transmission mast on the incidence of cancer] Einfluss der räumlichen Nähe von Mobilfunksendeanlagen auf die Krebsinzidenz (in German). *Umwelt Medizin Gesellschaft -Verlag-Ges.*, 17(4), 1–7. Retrieved from <http://www.baubioologie-brandenburg.de/studien/NailaStudieOrginal.pdf>
5. Hutter, H.-P., Moshammer, H., Wallner, P., & Kundi, M. (2006). Subjective symptoms, sleeping problems, and cognitive performance in subjects living near mobile phone base stations. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 63(5), 307–313.. <https://doi.org/10.1136/oem.2005.020784>
6. Levitt, B. B., & Lai, H. (2010). Biological effects from exposure to electromagnetic radiation emitted by cell tower base stations and other antenna arrays. *Environmental Reviews*, 18, 369–395.. <https://doi.org/DOI: 10.1139/a10-903>. ““Exposure of the general population to RFR from wireless communication devices and transmission towers should be kept to a minimum and should follow the “As Low As Reasonably Achievable” (ALARA) principle...Citizens and municipalities often ask for firm setbacks from towers to guarantee safety. There are many variables involved with safer tower siting — such as how many providers are co-located, at what frequencies they operate, the tower’s height, surrounding topographical characteristics, the presence of metal objects, and others. Hard and fast setbacks are difficult to recommend in all circumstances. Deployment of base stations should be kept as efficient as possible to avoid exposure of the public to unnecessary high levels of RFR. As a general guideline, cell base stations should not be located less than 1500 ft (~500 m) from the population ...””
7. López, I., Félix, N., Rivera, M., Alonso, A., & Maestú, C. (2021). What is the radiation before 5G? A correlation study between measurements in situ and in real time and epidemiological indicators in Vallecas, Madrid. *Environmental Research*, 194, 110734. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.110734> “RESULTS: It was shown statistically significant p - values in headaches presence ( $p = 0.010$ ), nightmares ( $p = 0.001$ ), headache intensity ( $p < 0.001$ ), dizziness frequency ( $p = 0.011$ ), instability episodes frequency ( $p = 0.026$ ), number of hours that one person sleeps per day ( $p < 0.001$ ) and three of nine parameters studied from tiredness. Concerning cancer, there are 5.6% of cancer cases in the study population, a percentage 10 times higher than that of the total Spanish population. DISCUSSION: People who are exposed to higher radiation values present more severe headaches, dizziness and nightmares. Moreover, they sleep fewer hours.”
8. Rodrigues, N. C. P., et al. (2021). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18031229> . The Effect of Continuous Low-Intensity Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields from Radio Base Stations to Cancer Mortality in Brazil “The spatial analysis showed that the highest RBS radiofrequency exposure was observed in a city in southern Brazil that also showed the highest mortality rate for all types of cancer and specifically for lung and breast cancer.CONCLUSION: the balance of our results indicates that exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields from RBS increases the rate of death for all types of cancer.”
9. Wolf, R., & Wolf, D. (2004). Increased incidence of cancer near a cell-phone transmitter station. *International Journal of Cancer*, 1(2). Retrieved from [http://www.powerwatch.org.uk/news/20050207\\_israel.pdf](http://www.powerwatch.org.uk/news/20050207_israel.pdf)
10. Zothansima, et al. (2017). Impact of radiofrequency radiation on DNA damage and antioxidants in peripheral blood lymphocytes of humans residing in the vicinity of mobile phone base stations. *Electromagnetic Biology and Medicine*, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15368378.2017.1350584> “The analyses of data from the exposed group ( $n = 40$ ), residing within a perimeter of 80 m of mobile base stations, showed significantly ( $p < 0.0001$ ) higher frequency of micronuclei when compared to the control group, residing 300 m away from the mobile base station/s. The analysis of various antioxidants in the plasma of exposed individuals revealed a significant attrition in glutathione (GSH) concentration ( $p < 0.01$ ), activities of catalase (CAT) ( $p < 0.001$ ) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) ( $p < 0.001$ ) and rise in lipid peroxidation (LOO) when compared to controls. Multiple linear regression analyses revealed a significant association among reduced GSH concentration ( $p < 0.05$ ), CAT ( $p < 0.001$ ) and SOD ( $p < 0.001$ ) activities and elevated MN frequency ( $p < 0.001$ ) and LOO ( $p < 0.001$ ) with increasing RF power density.”