

**Statements from Governments and Expert Panels  
Concerning Health Effects and Safe Exposure Levels of Radiofrequency Energy  
(2000-2010)**

October 4, 2010

1. U.K. Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones (IEGMP) (2000)
  - IEGMP, “Mobile Phones and Health,” Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones,” c/o National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Didcot,” Oxon, UK. [www.iegmp.org.uk](http://www.iegmp.org.uk)
    - “The balance of evidence to date suggests that exposures to RF radiation below NRPB and ICNIRP guidelines do not cause adverse health effects to the general population...” (p. 3).
2. World Health Organization (2000)
  - Fact Sheet N193  
[http://www.who.int/docstore/peh-emf/publications/facts\\_press/efact/efs193.html](http://www.who.int/docstore/peh-emf/publications/facts_press/efact/efs193.html)
    - “Cancer: Current scientific evidence indicates that exposure to RF fields, such as those emitted by mobile phones and their base stations, is unlikely to induce or promote cancers.”
    - “Other health risks: Scientists have reported other effects of using mobile phones including changes in brain activity, reaction times, and sleep patterns. These effects are small and have no apparent health significance.”
    - “None of the recent reviews have concluded that exposure to the RF fields from mobile phones or their base stations causes any adverse health consequence.”
3. Japanese Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications (MPHPT) (2001)
  - Interim Report by Committee to Promote Research on the Possible Biological Effects of Electromagnetic Fields (30 January 2001), MPHPT Communications News, Vol. 11, No. 23. [http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho\\_tsusin/eng/Releases/NewsLetter/Vol11/Vol11\\_23.pdf](http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/NewsLetter/Vol11/Vol11_23.pdf)
    - “Research into the effects of radio waves on the human body has been conducted for more than 50 years in countries around the world, including Japan. Based on voluminous findings from those studies, exposure guidelines including the Japanese guideline of the ‘Radio Radiation Protection Guidelines for Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields’ has been developed with a safety margin enough to protect human health from adverse effects of radio waves.” (summary point 1, p. 3)
4. Singapore Health Sciences Authority (2002)
  - Pulse@HSA (Health Sciences Authority), Frequently Asked Questions about EME & Mobile Phones <http://www.hsa.gov.sg/docs/fullversion.pdf>
    - “Up to the present time, all international and national committees that have evaluated this whole body of evidence have reached the same conclusions: that there are no established health effects from EMF exposures below the international guidelines limits.” (p. 12)

5. Australian Government, Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency, Committee on Electromagnetic Energy Public Health Issues (2003)
  - Fact Sheet EME Series No 1 “Electromagnetic Energy and Its Effects”  
[http://www.arpana.gov.au/pubs/eme\\_comitee/fact1.pdf](http://www.arpana.gov.au/pubs/eme_comitee/fact1.pdf)
    - “The weight of national and international scientific opinion is that there is no substantiated evidence that exposure to low level RF EME causes adverse health effects.”
  
6. French Environmental Health and Safety Agency (AFSSE) (2003)
  - AFSSE Statement on Mobile Phones and Health  
[http://afsse.fr/upload/bibliotheque/994597576240248663335826568793/statement\\_mobile\\_phones\\_2003.pdf](http://afsse.fr/upload/bibliotheque/994597576240248663335826568793/statement_mobile_phones_2003.pdf)
    - ”With regard to the risk of cancer, we can accept that with the levels of power used in mobile telephony, radiation does not have an effect on our cells’ genes (it is not ‘genotoxic’). Work carried out on animals using long-term exposure does not indicate a risk of cancer; it shows neither an actual ‘initiator’ effect nor a promoter’ effect for cancers caused by carcinogenic agents.” (p.4)
    - “At present, the scientific data available does not indicate that children are particularly susceptible to radiation caused by telephones nor do they have a higher exposure in comparison to adults.” (p. 5)
  
7. U.K. National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB), Advisory Group on Non-Ionizing Radiation (AGNIR) (2004)
  - “Review of the Scientific Evidence for Limiting Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (0 – 300 GHz),” Documents of the NRPB, Vol. 15, No. 3, NRPB, Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire, U.K.  
[http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/publications/documents\\_of\\_nrpb/abstracts/absd15-3.htm](http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation/publications/documents_of_nrpb/abstracts/absd15-3.htm)
    - “Overall, AGNIR concluded that, in aggregate, the research published since the IEGMP<sup>2</sup> report does not give cause for concern and that the weight of evidence now available does not suggest that there are adverse health effects from exposures to RF fields below guideline levels” (p. 8).  
<sup>2</sup>IEGMP: U.K. Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones (see first item on page 1)
  
8. World Health Organization (2004)
  - Electromagnetic Fields (EMF). Summary of health effects  
<http://www.who.int/peh-emf/about/WhatisEMF/en/index1.html>
    - “Conclusions from scientific research  
 In the area of biological effects and medical applications of non-ionizing radiation approximately 25,000 articles have been published over the past 30 years. Despite the feeling of some people that more research needs to be done, scientific knowledge in this area is now more extensive than for most chemicals. Based on a recent in-depth review of the scientific literature, the WHO concluded that current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to low level electromagnetic fields. However, some gaps in knowledge about biological effects exist and need further research.”
  
9. Health Council of the Netherlands (2004)
  - Electromagnetic Fields Committee. Mobile Phones and Children: Is Precaution Warranted? Bioelectromagnetics 25:142-144.

- “The Health Council therefore sees no reason to recommend limiting the use of mobile phones by children.” (p. 142)
10. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Prevention and Control (2005)
    - CDC Fact Sheet: Frequently Asked Questions about Cell Phones and Your Health [http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/factsheets/cellphone\\_facts.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/factsheets/cellphone_facts.pdf)
      - “In the last 10 years, hundreds of new research studies have been done to more directly study possible effects of cell phone use. Although some studies have raised concerns, the scientific research, when taken together, does not indicate a significant association between cell phone use and health effects.” (p. 1)
  11. European Cancer Prevention Organization (2005)
    - During annual symposium on Cell Phones and Cancer in Blankenberge, Belgium on November 4-5, 2005, a consensus statement was developed about the health effects of electromagnetic fields from cell phones. <http://www.ecpo.org/>
      - The consensus statement includes the conclusion that “The European Cancer Prevention Organization states that, in 2005 there is insufficient contemporary proof with regard to increased cancer risk to change mobile phoning habits.”
  12. German Research Centre Jülich, Programme Group Humans, Environment, Technology (MUT) (2005)
    - This program brought together 25 leading experts from Germany and Switzerland in a risk dialogue to assess the results of recent scientific studies on mobile phones and base stations <http://www.fz-juelich.de/portal/index.php?index=721&jahr=2005&cmd=show&mid=288>
      - Dr. Peter Wiedemann, head of the Jülich MUT Programme Group, concluded that "The scientific studies examined in the risk dialogue do not support suspicions that mobile telephony has harmful effects on health."
  13. Swedish State Radiation Protection Authority (SSI) (2006)
    - Recent Research on EMF and Health Risk, Fourth annual report from SSI’s Independent Expert Group on Electromagnetic Fields [http://www.ssi.se/ssi\\_rapporter/pdf/ssi\\_rapp\\_2007\\_4.pdf](http://www.ssi.se/ssi_rapporter/pdf/ssi_rapp_2007_4.pdf)
      - Mobile phone: “Recently published studies on mobile phone use and cancer risk do not change the earlier overall assessment of the available evidence from epidemiological studies. In particular an extended follow up of a cohort study from Denmark does not alter the conclusions. Currently available evidence suggests that for adult brain tumours there is no association with mobile phone use for at least up to, say, ten years of use. For longer latency the majority of the evidence also speaks against an association, but the data are still sparse. The same conclusion holds for short-term use and acoustic neuroma. However, for long-term use and acoustic neuroma there is a concern, and more information is required.” (p. 5)
      - Base station: “The overall conclusion is that exposure from transmitters is unlikely to be a health risk.” (p. 36)
  14. Australian Communications and Media Authority (2006)
    - Mobile Phones, Your Health and Regulation of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy [http://emr.acma.gov.au/mobile\\_phone\\_health.pdf](http://emr.acma.gov.au/mobile_phone_health.pdf)

- Mobile phone: “The weight of national and international scientific opinion is that there is no substantiated evidence that using a mobile phone causes harmful health effects. Although there have been studies reporting biological effects at low levels, there has been no indication that such effects might constitute a human health hazard, even with long-term exposure...The general consensus of scientific opinion is that, provided mobile phones do not exceed the limits of recognised standards, there will be no harmful effects.” (p. 8)
- Base station: “The weight of national and international expert opinion is that there is no substantiated evidence that there are adverse health effects resulting from the emissions of mobile phone towers or base stations.” (p. 9)

15. Health Canada (2006)

- It’s Your Health, Safety and Safe Use of Mobile Phones  
[http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/iyh-vsv/prod/cell\\_e.html](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/iyh-vsv/prod/cell_e.html)
  - “There is no firm evidence to date that RF emissions from cell phones cause ill health.”

16. U.S. Federal Communications Commission (2006)

- Mobile Phones and Health Concerns <http://ftp.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/mobilephone.html>
  - “There is no scientific evidence that proves that wireless phone usage can lead to cancer or a variety of other problems, including headaches, dizziness or memory loss.”

17. UK Institution of Engineering and Technology, Biological Effects Policy Advisory Group on Low-level Electromagnetic Fields (2006)

- The Possible Harmful Biological Effects of Low-Level Electromagnetic Fields of Frequencies up to 300 GHz <http://www.theiet.org/publicaffairs/bepag/postat02final.pdf>
  - “...the balance of scientific evidence to date does not indicate that harmful effects occur in humans due to low-level exposure to electromagnetic fields (“EMF”).” (p. 1)

18. New Zealand Ministry of Health, National Radiation Laboratory (2007)

- Safety of Cell Phones <http://www.nrl.moh.govt.nz/faq/cellphonesandcellsites.asp>
  - “The balance of current research evidence suggests that exposures to the radiofrequency energy produced by cellphones do not cause health problems provided they comply with international guidelines. Reviews of all the research have not found clear, consistent evidence of any adverse effects.”

19. Hong Kong, Office of the Telecommunications Authority (2007)

- “Know More about Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation”  
<http://www.ofta.gov.hk/en/freq-spec/radiation.pdf>
  - “Is it safe to use held-held mobile phones?”  
“Many studies have concluded that there is no evidence that mobile phones bring hazards to health when used under normal operating conditions.”
  - “Is it safe to live close to radiofrequency transmitters?”  
“Operators of radio stations are required to ensure that the levels of electromagnetic radiation of their radio transmitters including those on rooftops in residential areas are within the limits stipulated in the Code of Practice. Despite densely-packed transmitters on some rooftops in residential areas, therefore, the buildings are absolutely safe to live in.”

20. Health Council of the Netherlands (2007)

- “UMTS<sup>3</sup> and DECT<sup>4</sup> are systems for mobile communication. Some people wonder whether exposure to the radio waves of UMTS antennae or DECT base stations and handsets used at home may cause health problems. Recent research does not give any indications for this, however. This is the message of the Health Council of the Netherlands in its fourth Annual Update on Electromagnetic Fields...”  
<http://www.healthcouncil.nl/pdf/Press%20release%20200706%20site.pdf>
- i. <sup>3</sup>UMTS: Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) is one of the third-generation (3G) mobile phone technologies
- ii. <sup>4</sup>CT: Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunication is a European Telecommunications Standard Institute standard for digital cordless phones

21. Ireland Expert Group on Health Effects of Electromagnetic Fields (2007)

<http://www.dcmnr.gov.ie/NR/rdonlyres/9E29937F-1A27-4A16-A8C3-F403A623300C/0/ElectromagneticReport.pdf>

- “So far no adverse short or long-term health effects have been found from exposure to the RF signals produced by mobile phones and base station transmitters.” (p. 3)
- “There are no data available to suggest that the use of mobile phones by children is a health hazard.” (p. 3)
- “The ICNIRP guidelines provides adequate protection for the public from any EMF sources.” (p. 4)

22. International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) (2007)

- “It is however the opinion of ICNIRP that present guidelines provide adequate protection against any adverse effect established so far.”  
Paolo Vecchia, Chairman, ICNIRP, Scientific Rationale of ICNIRP Guidelines, Abstract, WHO/ICNIRP/EMF-NET Joint Workshop on Current Trends in Health and Safety Risk Assessment of Work-Related Exposure to EMFs, Milan, Italy, February 14-16, 2007 (<http://www.icnirp.de/Joint/VecchiaAbstract.pdf>)

23. European Commission Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks

- Possible Effects of Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) on Human Health (2007)  
[http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_risk/committees/04\\_scenihp/docs/scenihp\\_o\\_007.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_scenihp/docs/scenihp_o_007.pdf)
- “RF field exposure has not convincingly been shown to have an effect on self-reported symptoms or well-being.” (p.6)
- “In conclusion, no health effect has been consistently demonstrated at exposure levels below the limits of ICNIRP (International Commission on Non Ionising Radiation Protection) established in 1998.” (p. 6)

24. States of Jersey (2007)

- Regarding emissions from mobile masts, “...it is equally clear that there is no scientific evidence to show that an actual risk exists.” States of Jersey, Review into the perceived health effects of mobile phone masts (s.r.8/2007) – Response of the Minister for Economic Development, May 30, 2007.  
[http://www.scrutiny.gov.je/view\\_doc.asp?panelid=0&reviewid=0&target=Reports&doc=documents/reports/S-260-48911-3052007.htm](http://www.scrutiny.gov.je/view_doc.asp?panelid=0&reviewid=0&target=Reports&doc=documents/reports/S-260-48911-3052007.htm)

25. Japan Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2007)
- “Consequently, this committee cannot recognize that there is any firm evidence of effects on health, including nonthermal effects, from radio waves at strengths that do not exceed the policy for protection from radio waves.” Committee to Promote Research on the Possible Effects of Electromagnetic Fields, Biweekly Newsletter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Communications News, Vol. 18(6), July 6, 2007.  
[http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho\\_tsusin/eng/Releases/NewsLetter/Vol18/Vol18\\_06/Vol18\\_06.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/NewsLetter/Vol18/Vol18_06/Vol18_06.html)
26. Finland (2007)
- “No evidence of detrimental health effects were obtained in the studies on cell cultures, laboratory animals, voluntary persons, or theoretical modelling.” HERMO - Health Risk Assessment of Mobile Communications, A Finnish Research Programme 2004-2007. Final report. November 30, 2007. [http://www.uku.fi/hermo/english/Final\\_report.shtml](http://www.uku.fi/hermo/english/Final_report.shtml)
27. United Kingdom (2007)
- “The MTHR Programme was set up to resolve uncertainties identified by previous evaluations of the possible health risks associated with the widespread use of mobile phone technology. None of the research supported by the Programme and published so far demonstrates that biological or adverse health effects are produced by radiofrequency exposure from mobile phones...The Committee has recognized that, while many of the concerns raised by the Stewart Committee have been reduced by the Programme and work done elsewhere, some still remain. It has therefore proposed a further programme of work to address these.” Mobile Telecommunications Health Research (MTHR) Programme, Report 2007. See Report 2007 at <http://www.mthr.org.uk/>
28. European Commission, EMF-NET, Sixth Framework Programme (2007)
- “Overall, there is no convincing scientific evidence that acute or long-term exposure to low level RF fields can affect reproduction and development in mammals: where consistent effects have been reported they can be attributable to thermal insults induced by exposure and not to any field-specific effect unrelated to heating.” EMF-NET: Effects of the exposure to electromagnetic fields: From science to public health and safer workplace. WP2.2 Deliverable report D4bis: Effects on reproduction and development, November 2007.  
<http://web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/emf%2Dnet/reports.cfm>
29. World Health Organization (2007)
- “Despite extensive research, to date there is no evidence to conclude that exposure to low level electromagnetic fields is harmful to human health.” (Key Point #6)  
<http://www.who.int/peh-emf/about/WhatisEMF/en/index1.html>
  - “To date, all expert reviews on the health effects of exposure to RF fields have reached the same conclusion: There have been no adverse health consequences established from exposure to RF fields at levels below the international guidelines on exposure limits published by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP, 1998).” Children and Mobile Phones: Clarification statement (second paragraph)  
[http://www.who.int/peh-emf/meetings/ottawa\\_june05/en/index4.html](http://www.who.int/peh-emf/meetings/ottawa_june05/en/index4.html)
    - Fact Sheet #304: Electromagnetic fields and public health: Base stations and wireless technologies <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs304/en/index.html>

- “Conclusions: Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects.”

30. European Commission (2008)

Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General, Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) (2008). Possible effects of electromagnetic fields (EMF) on human health -- opinion of the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR). Toxicology. 2008 (Apr 18) 246:248-250.

[http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_risk/committees/04\\_scenihr/docs/scenihr\\_o\\_007.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_scenihr/docs/scenihr_o_007.pdf)

- “Since the adoption of the 2001 opinion extensive research has been conducted regarding possible health effects of exposure to low intensity RF fields, including epidemiologic, in vivo, and in vitro research. In conclusion, no health effect has been consistently demonstrated at exposure levels below the limits of ICNIRP (International Committee on Non Ionising Radiation Protection) established in 1998.”

31. United Kingdom (2008).

Position Statement by The Institution of Engineering and Technology: The Possible Harmful Biological Effects of Low-level Electromagnetic Fields of Frequencies up to 300 GHz. (May 2008) [www.theiet.org/factfiles](http://www.theiet.org/factfiles)

- “In summary, the absence of robust new evidence of harmful effects of EMFs in the past two years is reassuring and is consistent with findings over the past decade.”

32. United Kingdom (2008).

Sense About Science. Making Sense of Radiation. A Guide to Radiation and Its Health Effects. [www.senseaboutscience.org.uk/index.php/site/project/256/](http://www.senseaboutscience.org.uk/index.php/site/project/256/)

- “A concern often raised by campaign groups is that mobile phones can have biological effects (affect our cells) despite being too weak to cause significant heating. Because non-thermal effects cover everything except heating it is a very broad term – it can refer both to cancer and insomnia – but there is no evidence that RF radiation causes harmful non-thermal effects.”

33. UK Government (2008)

○ “The published evidence for health effects of radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic fields in general is reviewed in Health Effects from Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields: Report of an Independent Advisory Group on Non-ionising Radiation. The report found that, as a whole, the research published since the report of the Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones does not give cause for concern. The weight of evidence now available does not suggest that there are adverse health effects from exposures to RF fields below guideline levels.”

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page14249.asp>

34. Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency, Committee on Electromagnetic Energy (2008). <http://www.arpansa.gov.au/pubs/eme/fact1.pdf>

- “The weight of national and international scientific opinion is that there is no substantiated evidence that exposure to low level RF EME causes adverse health effects.”

35. U.S. National Cancer Institute (2008).

Fact Sheet on Cellular Telephone Use and Cancer Risk.

<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/cellphones>

- “Studies have not shown any consistent link between cellular telephone use and cancer...”
- “Incidence data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program of the National Cancer Institute have shown no increase between 1987 and 2005 in the age-adjusted incidence of brain or other nervous system cancers despite the dramatic increase in use of cellular telephones...”

36. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (2008). Cell Phones.

<http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/wireless/health.html>

- “The weight of scientific evidence has not linked cell phones with any health problems.”
- “The scientific evidence does not show a danger to any users of cell phones from RF exposure, including children and teenagers.”

37. WHO/IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) World Cancer Report 2008.

<http://www.iarc.fr/en/Publications/PDFs-online/World-Cancer-Report>

- “Radiofrequency radiation emitted by mobile telephones has been investigated in a number of studies. There is some evidence that long-term and heavy use of mobile/cellular phones may be associated with moderate increased risks of gliomas, parotid gland tumours, and acoustic neuromas; however, evidence is conflicting and a role of bias in these studies cannot be ruled out.” (p. 170)
- “With reference to radio frequency, available data do not show any excess risk of brain cancer and other neoplasms associated with the use of mobile phones.” (p. 170)
- Concerning brain tumors: “After 1983 and more recently during the period of increasing prevalence of mobile phone users, the incidence has remained relatively stable for both men and women.” (p. 461)

38. Sweden SSI (2008) Recent Research on EMF and Health Risks- Fifth Annual Report from SSI: Independent Expert Group on Electromagnetic fields, 2007(Revised edition 15 April, 2008)

<http://www.stralsakerhetsmyndigheten.se/Global/Publikationer/Rapport/Stralskydd/2008/ssi-rapp-2008-12.pdf>

- Most of these studies have not demonstrated effects of RF exposure on the studied outcomes, including also attempts to replicate the genotoxic effects observed in the REFLEX European programme.
- Six recent studies on carcinogenicity, some with higher exposure levels than previously used, consistently report lack of carcinogenic effects, and two studies on genotoxicity report no increase in micronuclei or DNA strand breaks after RF exposure.
- Most recent volunteer studies have investigated the effects of GSM mobile phone RF radiation on cognitive function, sleep, heart rate variability, blood pressure, and hypersensitivity. In general, the recent, methodologically more rigorous studies do not replicate the positive findings from smaller, less rigorous studies published a few years ago, but a few positive effects are reported.
- Two national Interphone publications are based on very small numbers and do not change the overall assessment, and two published meta-analyses provide little additional information.

39. European Commission (2009). Health Effects of Exposure to EMF. Opinion of the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) (p. 4).

[http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_risk/committees/04\\_scenihr/scenihr\\_opinions\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_scenihr/scenihr_opinions_en.htm)

- “It is concluded from three independent lines of evidence (epidemiological, animal and in vitro studies) that exposure to RF fields is unlikely to lead to an increase in cancer in humans.”
- “...the conclusion that scientific studies have failed to provide support for an effect of RF fields on self-reported symptoms still holds.”

- “There is some evidence that RF fields can influence EEG patterns and sleep in humans. However, the health relevance is uncertain...Other studies on functions/aspects of the nervous system, such as cognitive functions, sensory functions, structural stability, and cellular responses show no or no consistent effects.”
- “Recent studies have not shown effects from RF fields on human or animal reproduction and development. No new data have appeared that indicate any other effects on human health.”

40. The Netherlands, Health Council (2009)

<http://www.gr.nl/index.php>

- Annual Update 2008: “The Committee further discusses the relationship between electromagnetic fields and brain activity and that between electromagnetic fields and health symptoms. In both cases the Committee concludes that there is no scientific evidence that exposure to environmental levels of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields causes health problems.”

41. Isle of Man (2009)

<http://www.gov.im/lib/docs/cso/mobilephonemastscominreport.pdf>

- The Council of Ministers considered and accepted the Working Group’s Report as the appropriate approach to the health impacts of mobile phone masts in the Island. The final recommendations of the Working Party for the government included endorsement of the ICNIRP guidelines.

42. Spain’s Comité Científico Asesor en Radiofrecuencias y Salud (CCARS) (2009)

<http://www.ccars.es/docs/informes/INFORME%20CCARS%202007-2008.pdf>

- Report on radiofrequency and health (2007-2008). The committee concluded from a review of the literature that the use and exposure of adults to mobile phones over a period of less than 10 years is not associated with an increased risk of brain tumor, and that the results of recent scientific research do not justify changes in Spain’s exposure limits [currently based on ICNIRP guidelines].

43. ICNIRP (2009): "Exposure to high frequency electromagnetic fields, biological effects and health consequences (100 kHz-300 GHz)"

<http://www.icnirp.de/documents/RFReview.pdf>

- “The mechanisms by which RF exposure heats biological tissue are well understood and the most marked and consistent effect of RF exposure is that of heating, resulting in a number of heat-related physiological and pathological responses in human subjects and laboratory animals. Heating also remains a potential confounder in *in vitro* studies and may account for some of the positive effects reported.”

44. German Telecommunications Research Programme Final Report (2009):

<http://www.emf-forschungsprogramm.de/abschlussphase/abschlusskonferenz.html>

- “The DMF’s findings give no reason to question the protective effect of current limit values.”

45. Finland's Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (Stuk) (2009)

[http://www.stuk.fi/julkaisut\\_maaraykset/fi\\_FI/katsaukset/ files/81811016537538837/default/taustake ntat\\_engl\\_22\\_7\\_2009\\_lopullinen.pdf](http://www.stuk.fi/julkaisut_maaraykset/fi_FI/katsaukset/ files/81811016537538837/default/taustake ntat_engl_22_7_2009_lopullinen.pdf)

- “There is no evidence so far on the health effects due to long-term exposure to radio frequency radiation but anyone can reduce one’s own exposure easily.”
46. ICNIRP (2009): ICNIRP statement on the “Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz)”  
<http://icnirp.org/documents/StatementEMF.pdf>
- “..it is the opinion of ICNIRP that the scientific literature published since the 1998 guidelines has provided no evidence of any adverse effects below the basic restrictions and does not necessitate an immediate revision of its guidance on limiting exposure to high frequency electromagnetic fields.”
47. US National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Toxicology Program (2009)  
 “Cell Phone Radiofrequency Radiation Studies”  
<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/docs/cell-phone-fact-sheet.pdf>
- “The weight of scientific evidence has not conclusively linked cell phones with any health problems. Additional research is needed. The NTP is conducting studies on radiofrequency radiation emitted by cell phones.”
48. US Health Physics Society (2009)  
<http://hps.org/documents/mobiletelephonestatement.pdf>
- “These analyses, together with other previous reviews by expert groups and health agencies, show there is no clear evidence for health hazards from exposures to RF fields below international (IEEE or ICNIRP) exposure guidelines.”
49. French Agency for Environmental and Occupational Health Safety (2009)  
[http://www.afsset.fr/upload/bibliotheque/964737982279214719846901993881/Rapport\\_RF\\_20\\_151009\\_1.pdf](http://www.afsset.fr/upload/bibliotheque/964737982279214719846901993881/Rapport_RF_20_151009_1.pdf)
- “..the currently available experimental data do not indicate short-term or long-term effects from RF EMF exposure, nor do current epidemiological data point to effects from short-term exposure. Questions remain for long-term effects, the group states; however, no biological mechanism has been established to support the presence of long-term harm.”
50. French Parliament (2009)  
[http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/rap-off/i2005-tl.asp#P1889\\_148540](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/rap-off/i2005-tl.asp#P1889_148540)
- “The majority of researchers have confirmed, albeit with some caution, the absence of any health risk. There is a near consensus on the harmlessness of mobile phone relays,”
  - “With regard to the possible effects of mobile phone, a majority of researchers affirm, though cautiously, the absence of a proven health hazard,”
51. Germany Federal Office for Radiation Protection BfS (2009)  
[http://www.bfs.de/en/elektro/papiere/EMF\\_Wirkungen](http://www.bfs.de/en/elektro/papiere/EMF_Wirkungen)  
[http://www.bfs.de/en/elektro/hff/papiere.html/Fruchtbarkeit\\_Mann.html](http://www.bfs.de/en/elektro/hff/papiere.html/Fruchtbarkeit_Mann.html)
- “..research to date has not demonstrated a lasting threat to animals or plants from EMF below the limits, nor significant effects of mobile phone EMF on testes and sperm -- only minor fluctuations in individual physiological parameters. “
52. Nordic countries (2009)  
 EXPOSURE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS - A joint statement from the Nordic Radiation Safety Authorities  
[http://www.stuk.fi/stuk/tiedotteet/fi\\_FI/news\\_578/files/82468261251448918/default/Nordic\\_Statement-EMF161109.pdf](http://www.stuk.fi/stuk/tiedotteet/fi_FI/news_578/files/82468261251448918/default/Nordic_Statement-EMF161109.pdf)

- “The Nordic authorities agree that there is no scientific evidence for adverse health effects caused by radiofrequency field strengths in the normal living environment at present. ....The Nordic authorities therefore at present see no need for a common recommendation for further actions to reduce these radiofrequency fields.”

53. Sweden SSI (2009 )

<http://www.stralsakerhetsmyndigheten.se/Global/Publikationer/Rapport/Stralskydd/2009/SSM-Rapport-2009-36.pdf>

Recent Research on EMF and Health Risks Sixth annual report from SSM’s independent Expert Group on Electromagnetic Fields

Report number: 2009:36 ISSN: 2000-0456, Available at [www.stralsakerhetsmyndigheten.se](http://www.stralsakerhetsmyndigheten.se)

- “Overall the studies published to date do not demonstrate an increased risk of cancer related to mobile phone use within approximately ten years of use for any tumour of the brain or any other head tumour.” “For slow-growing tumours such as meningioma and acoustic neuroma, as well as for glioma among longterm users, the absence of association reported thus far is less conclusive because the observation period has been too short.”, and “Long-term animal data on balance do not indicate any carcinogenic effect.”
- “..these results in combination with the negative animal data and very low exposure from transmitters make it highly unlikely that living in the vicinity of a transmitter implicates an increased risk of cancer.”
- “While the symptoms experienced by patients with perceived electromagnetic hypersensitivity are very real and some subjects suffer severely, there is no evidence that RF exposure is a causal factor.”

54. UK Health Protection Agency (HPA) (2010)

Health Advice on Mobile Phones

[http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb\\_C/1195733769169](http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1195733769169)

Although HPA mentions in this statement that scientific evidence is limited, in particular regarding long term use and children, they clearly state at the beginning of the paper:

- “The scientific consensus is that, apart from the increased risk of a road accident due to mobile phone use when driving, there is no clear evidence of adverse health effects from the use of mobile phones or from phone masts.”

55. WHO (2010)

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs193/en/index.html>

Electromagnetic fields and public health: mobile phones

- To date, no adverse health effects have been established for mobile phone use.

56. ICNIRP (2010)

Note on the Interphone publication

<http://icnirp.org/documents/ICNIRPnote.pdf>

- ICNIRP therefore considers that the results of Interphone study give no reason for alteration of the current guidelines.

57. UK HPA (2010)

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/NewsCentre/NationalPressReleases/2010PressReleases/100518INTERPHONE/>

- Dr John Cooper, director of the Health Protection Agency's Centre for Radiation, Chemicals and Environmental Hazards, said: "The INTERPHONE study has not established an increase in brain cancer but some uncertainties remain, particularly regarding high users. The HPA welcomes both the study and the call from the International Agency for Research on Cancer for further research into mobile phone use and brain cancer."

58. FDA (2010)

<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/UCM212306.pdf>

- "No evidence linking cell phone use to risk of brain tumors"

59. National Cancer Institute (2010)

<http://www.cancer.gov/newscenter/pressreleases/Interphone2010Results>

- "NCI Statement: International Study Shows No Increased Risk of Brain Tumors from Cell Phone Use"

60. Australia Cancer Council (2010)

<http://www.cancer.org.au/Newsmedia/mediareleases/mediareleases2010/17May2010.htm>

- "World's largest mobile phone study fails to find brain cancer link  
Mobile phones and cancer risk – Interphone study"

61. Austria (2010): Scientific Expert Panel on EMF and health confirms ICNIRP limits

<http://www.wbf.or.at/wbf-expertenforum/expertenforum-2010/>

- The Austrian Scientific Advisory Board Funk (WBF) has unanimously concluded that the current state of scientific evidence on mobile phone use shows no conclusive health hazard could be proven. WBF says it may therefore continue to be assumed that mobile phones - in compliance with the limits – represents no health risk to humans.

62. The Institution of Engineering and Technology (2010)

<http://www.theiet.org/factfiles/bioeffects/emf-position.cfm>

The Possible Harmful Biological Effects of Low-Level Electromagnetic Fields of Frequencies up to 300 GHz

- BEPAG has concluded that the balance of scientific evidence to date still does not indicate that harmful effects occur in humans due to low-level exposure to EMFs. This conclusion remains the same as that reached in its previous position statements, the last being in May 2008, and has not been substantially altered by the peer-reviewed literature published in the past two years.

63. European health risk assessment network on EMF exposure (2010)

[http://efhran.polimi.it/docs/IMS-EFHRAN\\_09072010.pdf](http://efhran.polimi.it/docs/IMS-EFHRAN_09072010.pdf)

Report on the analysis of risks associated to exposure to EMF: *in vitro* and *in vivo* (animals) studies

- For the three frequency ranges examined, the conclusions of the 2009 SCENIHR report are still valid in spite of the publication of several positive findings.
- Many of the new publications originate from laboratories and countries that are new to bioelectromagnetics research. This translates sometimes into unsatisfactory dosimetry or statistical analysis. Health risk assessment to be performed in the coming years (e.g., WHO EMF project) will need to be carried out with strict quality criteria.

64. Latin America (2010)

Experts Committee on High Frequency Electromagnetic Fields and Human Health.

Scientific review: Non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation in the radiofrequency spectrum and its effects on human health.

<http://www.wireless-health.org.br/downloads/LatinAmericanScienceReviewReport.pdf>

- “Having many different rules only creates confusion and mistrust of government. Every effort should be made to harmonize standards at all levels (from national to state or municipality level) adopting science-based standards recommended by international bodies such as ICNIRP.”
- “...the general conclusion, after more than 20 years of in vivo studies, is that no consistent or important effects of RF could be demonstrated in intact animals below international safety standards,”
- Overall, “current science-based evidence points to there being no adverse effects in humans below thermal thresholds, no hazardous influences on the well-being and health status of users and non-users of cell phones and people living near base stations, and that no convincing evidence for adverse cognitive, behavioral and neurophysiological and other physiological effects exist.”

65. European Commission (2010)

PROMOTING HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS WITH A FOCUS ON THE IMPACT OF ACTIONS ON ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

[http://ec.europa.eu/health/electromagnetic\\_fields/docs/bio\\_frep\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/electromagnetic_fields/docs/bio_frep_en.pdf)

- There is no conclusive scientific evidence of any adverse health effects below the protection limits of exposure to electromagnetic fields proposed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), implemented in Europe by the Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC. The advantage of applying the ICNIRP guidelines is their solid scientific basis of established biological effects.
- In conclusion, society and/or decision-makers have to decide which options of exposure reductions are to be applied, given the present scientific uncertainty in relation to some exposure scenarios. However, it is unclear at the moment whether precautionary measures lead to any benefits. For this purpose, the options, their potential benefits, and potential lack of any benefits together with the implementation costs have to be communicated in a transparent manner. At the same time, more data are needed to have a better overview of an individual’s total EMF exposure in a modern environment, to better identify where exposure peaks occur, and how they can be avoided.

66. Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (2010)

Electromagnetic radiation from telecommunications and broadcasting equipment and health

<http://www.tcra.go.tz/headlines/radiationPressReleaseEng.pdf>

- The conclusions from these publications show that there is strong evidence that RF exposure below a certain threshold does not cause harmful effects to biological systems.
- The weight of substantial international scientific research is that there is no substantial evidence that the use of communications equipment causes harmful health effects.

67. European Union (2010)

European Health Risk Assessment Network on Electromagnetic Fields Exposure (EFHRAN)

[http://efhran.polimi.it/docs/EFHRAN\\_D2\\_final.pdf](http://efhran.polimi.it/docs/EFHRAN_D2_final.pdf)

- For none of the diseases is there sufficient evidence for a causal association between exposure and the risk of the disease, and the strength of evidence for many outcomes remains as inadequate.
- Classification: Evidence for Lack of Effect for EHS.

68. Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (2010)

Wireless Technology and Health Outcomes: Evidence and Review

[http://www.oahpp.ca/resources/documents/10-09-2010\\_Wireless\\_technology\\_and\\_health\\_outcomes\\_v2.pdf](http://www.oahpp.ca/resources/documents/10-09-2010_Wireless_technology_and_health_outcomes_v2.pdf)

- ‘...While the most recent review continues to call for additional research to follow up on new findings, after a decade of additional research, there is still no conclusive evidence of adverse effects on health at exposure levels below current Canadian guidelines.’
- Given the experience with other sources of non-ionizing radiation (e.g. power lines) that have been in use much longer than cellphones or Wi-Fi, it is unlikely that all controversies related to potential RF effects will be resolved even after decades of additional research.