

I am a researcher and professor at the Technical University of Munich, and I have published peer-reviewed papers on the effects of RF-EMF, which are attached to this statement. We measured the concentrations of neurotransmitters in the urine of 60 participants before a mobile phone base station was installed and 6, 12, and 18 months afterwards. The mean exposure of the participants ranged from 30 to 150 $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$. During the first six months, adrenaline and noradrenaline increased significantly, while dopamine decreased. The strongest effects occurred in chronically ill individuals and in adolescents, whereas overweight individuals responded considerably less. These measurements revealed a clear dose-response relationship. After 18 months, the levels of adrenaline, noradrenaline, and dopamine returned to their original level. This means that adrenaline and noradrenaline no longer fulfilled their protective function. Also phenylethylamine (PEA), a neurologically important substance, showed a dose-response relationship during the first six months. After that, PEA levels declined steadily, even in the participants with the lowest exposure. The effects of low PEA levels on mental health are well known and are also observed in the general population.

The second paper cited here has so far been published only in German, even though it appeared some time ago. This research is now being continued on a larger scale. After a mobile phone mast was erected about 300 m from a pig farm, mean exposure levels rose from zero to mostly below 700 $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$, with a maximum of 1,200 $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$. As a result, the fertility of the sows declined so sharply that the farm ran into financial difficulties. Among the 7,000 piglets born subsequently, malformations of the head, legs, skin, and abdomen occurred, which had not previously been observed in the approximately 20,000 unexposed animals. The incidence was 0.9 percent. The damage was both teratogenic and hereditary. Because of the economic significance of these findings and their implications for humans, this research is being pursued intensively. It should be noted that children with such malformations are often detected prenatally, and many of these pregnancies are terminated. Therefore, comparable statistics are not available for humans.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, I strongly urge the Commission to, under the weight of the scientific evidence, find that the current RF exposure limits are insufficient to protect public health and the environment. They should be lowered to reflect the science previously disregarded by the Commission.