
A TETRA installation in a town in Sussex. Follow-up survey to the residential survey October 2004

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In 2004 a survey was published (www.tetrawatch.net/papers/mast_survey.pdf) assessing the perceived impact on health and well-being of residents living around the site of a police communications TETRA mast. Persistent reports of particular health symptoms were investigated and analysed.

Since then three further mobile phone transmitters have been added, bringing the total to eight at the site. The previous survey highlighted that the addition of TETRA in February 2004 had made a very noticeable difference to health and well-being of local residents, and that this was highly unlikely to be due to fear and anxiety.

This second smaller survey is almost two years on. It was performed among 170 residences only in the four roads adjoining the ground, and 59 responses were gained, for effects noted only *since the onset of TETRA*. These effects of course may have been further exacerbated or prolonged by the introduction of the three new transmitters. Among the results:

- 29 respondents reported sleep problems, with common and unusual characteristics
- 27 respondents reported persistent headaches
- 29 reported unusual and regular fatigue
- 26 reported memory or concentration problems
- 26 reported nausea, dizziness and disorientation
- 15 constantly 'heard' a humming or buzzing
- 12 respondents reported new health conditions since onset of TETRA, including cases of high blood pressure, miscarriage, stroke, cancer and a brain tumour
- 14 noted worsened pre-existing conditions, including CFS, arthritis and MS
- 16 of the 59 respondents (27%) reported no adverse health symptoms persisting since the onset of TETRA

The authors of the two reports maintain that this profile of disorders is characteristic around masts in many other locations, and that TETRA appears to affect people more quickly and more often than mobile phone masts. They also point out that whilst these findings may appear to be 'normal' or ordinary symptoms, their persistence

since onset of TETRA is more than a nuisance: sleep disorders especially are an endangerment to long-term health, since they directly affect the immune system.

With the profile of this survey's findings matching the first study closely, this would appear to confirm that the problems first highlighted have not gone away. The authors once more call for full investigations in order to demonstrate that the correlation between this profile of diminished well-being and worse, and operation of masts at the site, is assuredly not due to the TETRA mast and its 7 mobile phone companions.

The authors' disquiet is underlined by research findings amassed since the first survey, indicating that there may indeed be a mechanism linking chronic exposure to low level microwaves and this profile of disorders.

The full survey reports with figures, charts and analysis, are available from the authors, or from www.tetrawatch.net/papers/mast_survey.pdf (the 2004 report) and www.tetrawatch.net/papers/mast_survey2pdf (the 2006 report).