

*In March 2007, Gillian McCarthy commissioned an independent environmental assessment of the Keinton Mandeville area to which the PCT/SSDC want her to move. It was important to her that it be conducted by someone familiar with the impact of her extreme multiple chemical and electromagnetic sensitivities on her health and wellbeing.*

*Electric Forester agreed to provide such a report, free of charge. The following is extracted from that report and may be distributed widely provided it is not altered.*

Until it is known why some people are adversely affected by Multiple Environmental Sensitivities - MES, Electric Forester believes that such highly sensitive people are an early indication of the adverse effects of electromagnetic exposure to which a significant proportion (if not all) the general population may be at risk – to a greater or lesser degree. Fierce debate currently surrounds MES and EHS in particular. It is fuelled by a shortage of independent research into the causes and biological mechanisms involved. Wider understanding of the adverse biological effects of electromagnetism especially could have a major impact on society, particularly power distribution, the world of work and communications, security and military operations. The health and sociological effects of EHS are not generally understood by government, academia and the public at large. It is within such a landscape of uncertainty that a **precautionary approach** underlies this report.

A strategy of maintaining electromagnetic exposure at levels As Low As Reasonably Achievable (**ALARA**) is considered consistent with UK Government advice to adopt a **precautionary approach** and is believed **prudent**, at least until more is known about the effects of normal electromagnetic exposure at orders of magnitude below official guideline levels (**Electrosmog**).

#### ***Purpose:***

The purpose of the investigation is to establish, primarily from an electromagnetic perspective, whether the orchards to the west of Row Lane are a suitable environment for someone with Ms.McCarthy's extreme level of multiple environmental sensitivity (MES).

#### ***Results Summary:***

A significant number of uncontrollable environmental factors make the area in question unsuitable for somebody suffering with Multiple Environmental Sensitivities, particularly Electromagnetic HyperSensitivity and Multiple Chemical Sensitivity.

The area is unsuitable for an MES sufferer either in the short or long-term.

#### ***Report Details:***

##### ***Physiological Perspective:***

Data accumulated by Electrosensitivity-UK, the leading UK charity supporting people suffering from Electromagnetic HyperSensitivity and other interested parties suggests that approximately 80% of EHS sufferers also suffer from Multiple Chemical Sensitivity - MCS. These conditions frequently coexist and combine synergistically to form Multiple Environmental Sensitivities that can have devastating effects on sufferer's lives.

A pre-site-visit examination of Ordnance Survey and other maps suggested it was unlikely that a location overlooking RNAS Yeovilton some 4 miles to the south and close to mobile phone base stations and on the edge of a village would be suitable. Nevertheless, a site inspection was carried out on Tuesday 6 March 2007 between the hours of 16:20 and 17:30.

## Mobile Phone Base Stations:

Ofcom Sitefinder Data: As at 3-3-07

No.	EF No.	Operator	Opr. Ref:	Type	Height Mttrs.	Frequency	Power	Lic. Power	Mode	Dist.	Direction
1	1	T-Mobile	93482	Macrocell	15	1800 MHz	30 dBW	32 dBW	GSM	1.9 mi	Northeast
2	2	Orange	SOM0105	Macrocell	24	1800 MHz	26.43 dBW	32 dBW	GSM	1.1 mi	East
3	3a	T-Mobile	69236	Macrocell	16	1800 MHz	32 dBW	32 dBW	GSM	1.1 mi	Southwest
4	3b	Vodafone	37356	Macrocell	12.3	900 MHz	27.4 dBW	32 dBW	GSM	1.1 mi	Southwest

## Electromagnetic Radiation Levels:

Background mobile phone microwave radiation from masts in the area was higher than desirable at approximately 0.0480 volts per meter even though this was not particularly busy time of day. Of greater concern was the regular pulsing of RNAS Yeovilton's radar, sweeping the area every 3.7 seconds from a distance of approximately 4 miles at levels up to 0.3800 volts per metre.

Episodic electromagnetic exposures from houses within 300 metres pose another significant though unquantifiable danger. The effects of other electromagnetic exposure are probably cumulative (like sunlight) and MES sufferers must manage their total toxic burden from all sources, especially electromagnetism and chemicals.

Emissions of smoke and other airborne pollutants are considered outside the scope of this investigation however they are well known to adversely impact MES sufferers.

**Note:** Permanent or temporary masts or building mounted mobile phone base stations could be erected nearby at any time either in accordance with, outside of, or at least temporarily in contravention of planning guidelines. The deployment of even a temporary mobile phone base station nearby would most likely be devastating. Not all mobile phone companies are represented in the Sitefinder data for the area suggesting that the others may wish to install base stations later. With the present fall in infrastructure costs and thus greater viability of multiple providers supplying ever smaller communities, such a scenario becomes increasingly likely wherever people and homes are present as is the case in the orchards area so close to an established village.

The mobile operators, under their voluntary '10 Commitments' are each year have agreed to provide Information on their base station rollout plans for the following 12 months. This information, like the Sitefinder database is an unreliable source of predicting future masts and associated microwave transmitters. The information publicly available is unverifiable, merely a statement of intent, sometimes inaccurate and may be out of date. The Sitefinder data did not reflect any TETRA base stations within 3 miles.

The local planning authority was not consulted for mobile operator rollout plans during the investigation.

## General Observations:

Factors likely to detract from the suitability of the area for an MES sufferer:

- Within Village Neighbourhood. Houses<sup>1</sup>: Proximity to footpath and other dwellings.
- Neighbours: Readily accessible from the houses on Row Lane and Irving Road.
- House & Horses to the West. Dust etc.
- Agricultural Spraying upwind?
- Farm buildings: Noise, dust, chemicals.

- Chemical Storage/Piggery?
- Potential for harassment (from potentially 100's of metres away) by people, particularly local children, using mobile phones and/or other wireless devices.
- Outlook: Almost uninterrupted to the South and West. RF Microwave Exposure from mobile base stations – See Sitefinder Details.
- Radar: RNAS Yeovilton radar sweeps the area each 3.7 seconds, equating to approximately 23,350 times a day.
- RNAS Yeovilton low-level over fly zone.
- At Least three barking dogs at 'Orchard View' each time somebody walks past on the footpath.
- Radio Ham suspected nearby (at junction of Irving Road & Chistles Lane).
- Quarry: Noise, dust, diesel fumes.
- Village Hall: Cars, exhaust fumes, noise, mobile phones.
- Recycling Point: Cars, exhaust fumes, noise, mobile phones.

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Houses imply smoke, bonfires, car exhaust, noise and unlicensed (WTA Exempt) wireless devices such as:

- Wireless Internet Routers
- Wireless Burglar/Fire Alarms
- Wireless Video Repeaters
- Wireless Heating Oil & Water Tank Level Sensors
- Sky Nome and other local area broadcast systems
- CB Radios
- Mobile Phones & DECT/Cordless Phones
- Wireless Security Cameras
- Radio Controlled Toys
- Radio Controlled Weather Stations
- Satellite Systems (2GHz Intermediate Frequencies)
- Wireless Amateurs (Radio Hams)
- Wireless car central locking
- Wireless garage openers

**Note:** <sup>2</sup>Under current legislation, homeowners are fully at liberty to use a host of wireless devices that radiate far beyond the curtilage of their properties. Radio emissions from such devices within hundreds of metres can severely compromise those who suffer from EHS. There is a lack of legal or constitutional redress and a lack of official acknowledgement of the effects these everyday technologies have on the lives of many who have developed debilitating EHS. Sufferers are denied protection under the law and have little defence against frequent and devastating electromagnetic intrusions into their lives.

***Other Observations:***

Recent building in the vicinity suggests that there may be a development plan in place. What effect local building development might have on an MES sufferer resident within or downwind of the development area is difficult to know, particularly as a plan is conjecture. The existence of a local development plan may suggest also that any arrangements made now might only be temporary unless incorporated into the plan. However, such developments are likely to make the area even more unsuitable for an MES sufferer.

## **Appendix A: Electric Forester Recommended Exposure Levels:**

In the absence of official guidelines on low-level long-term electromagnetic exposure needed to protect EHS individuals (and by inference possibly the whole population) Electric Forester recommends:

**Magnetic EMR:** Maximum oscillating magnetic field exposure levels  
(Nominally 50Hz):

**Adult < 0.2 microTesla (< 2 milliGauss)**  
**Child < 0.04 microTesla (< 0.4 milliGauss)**

**Electric Field EFR:** Maximum oscillating electric field exposure levels  
(Nominally 50Hz):

**Adult: <12 Volts per metre**  
**Child: <6 Volts per metre**

**Radio Frequency RFR:** Maximum radio frequency radiation exposure levels  
(Nominally 0.5 to 3 GHz)

**Adult/Child <0.0200 Volts per metre**  
**(Equivalent to <1 micro Watt per square metre)**

This is the same as Salzburg GSM/3G inside (2002) and Burgerforum BRD waking (1999)

**Risk:** These figures do not include reference to waveform, pulsing, surges, spikes, harmonic frequencies, transient effects or other features of electromagnetic radiation, any or all of which may ultimately prove to be biologically more active. Neither do they refer to the possible synergistic effects of chemical exposure nor the way multiple frequencies, waveforms, types of radiation and so on are dealt with by the various parts of the human body, notwithstanding the effects of illness or disease. Also excluded from these figures is duration or numbers of exposure because it is currently unclear whether greater biological risks are associated with everyday situations, a few high level exposures or much longer-term but lower level chronic exposures.

Adverse consequences may be dependent upon duration, level and nature of exposure or combinations of these and other factors. In common with other better understood phenomena resulting in adverse biological effects, increased incidence and duration of exposure is likely to result in increased cumulative risk. The immune system is known to respond to high level electromagnetic exposure however, chronic long-term low-level exposure at levels too low to activate the immune system may ultimately prove equally or even more damaging over time.

Thus the above recommended levels are merely statements of opinion based on experience in the field.

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