

Are usually safest distance from a 5G cell Tower system

If you've ever walked through a city you might have noticed tiny cell towers for 5G placed on poles for street lighting. They appear like tiny boxes, but they're actually broadcasting wireless signals from cell phone providers to your phone.

These smaller towers are replacing the larger specially-designed cell towers. While they're not as noticeable, they still can cause issues for users. The Federal Communications Commission's Radiation Exposure Thresholds

The FCC's Radiation Exposure Thresholds define the safe distance that an individual can be exposed to electromagnetic energy from wireless devices. <https://www.openlearning.com/u/straaruphill-rtoyro/blog/WhatLengthsCanYouGetFromThe5GMobilePhoneTowerWithoutStayingUnsafe> for exposure are based upon scientific research which show that the energy of RF can be harmful to human health.

<https://www.theversed.com/members/squaresearch09/activity/3559550/> (SAR) is an indication of the radiofrequency energy taken up by tissues. It is typically 1.6 watts per kilogram, calculated over one kilogram of tissue.

Since 5g is able to transmit at higher frequencies this could be able to increase the intensity of energy on the skin and other directly-exposed body areas. This could lead to various possible harms, like the development of skin diseases such as dermatitis and skin cancer and cataracts.

Due to the possible negative effects of 5G radiation, PSU has chosen to create a general maximum power density of four mW/cm2 based on the average on 1cm2, and never to exceed 30 minutes, for all 5G services running at 3000 GHz. This localized limit is consistent with the maximum SAR that is spatially averaged at 1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 g of tissue at 6 GHz.
The FCC's Maximum Exposure Thresholds

If you've ever used a mobile phone, you're probably aware that a safe distance from the tower is at least 400 meters. This is because the power of the transmission of a cell tower increases dramatically the farther your location from the tower.

While <https://nonon-centsnanna.com/members/carjudge04/activity/136736/> sounds like something that's good but the truth is that those living close to towers might be more prone to health problems. For instance, a study conducted in 2014 in India discovered that those who lived within 50m of cell towers experienced much more health problems than those who were away from the antennas.

However, this study also revealed that those who relocated to areas that were further from cell towers experienced their symptoms return to normal within a couple of days. Another study has revealed that exposure to high frequencies of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (EMFs) can cause cancer, brain tumors as well as other health issues.

This is because RF radiation, used in wireless communication, can penetrate the body's outer layer, which is the skin. It is crucial to know since the skin serves as a shield against injuries caused by mechanical forces, infections by pathogenic microorganisms, and the entry of harmful substances. The skin is the biggest organ in the human body, and is responsible for keeping the integrity of the other organs.
The FCC's Minimum Exposure Thresholds

The FCC's Minimum Exposure Thresholds are based on several assumptions that are not supported by scientific research. This includes the false assumption that short-term exposures to RF radiation are safe because of the minimal penetration into the body (i.e., tissue heating).

The assumption also ignores the greater penetration of ELF elements of modulated radio signals, as well as the effect on the body of short bursts caused by RF pulses. These assumptions do not correspond with current knowledge of the biological effects of RF radiation, and thus they should not be relied upon for health-protection exposure standards.

Additionally there is the fact that both ICNIRP and FCC limit their maximum radiation limits for local peak SARs that are based on the peak frequency of absorption (psSAR), which can be described as an inadequate dosimetric tool to determine the degree of radiation exposure. In particular, psSAR is inaccurate for frequencies above 6 GHz. Additionally, psSAR hasn't been tested for RF radiation with co-exposure to other agents of the environment such like sunlight. The interactions of RF radiation and other environmental agents may cause synergistic or antagonistic effects. This can lead to an increased risk of adverse health effects. For instance, exposure to RF radiation along with exposure to sunlight can raise the chance of developing skin cancer and exacerbate other skin diseases such as acne.