

**TABLE 1**  
**Experimental Design and Materials and Methods in the Whole-Body Exposure Studies**  
**of GSM- and CDMA-Modulated Cell Phone RFR**

28-Day Studies	2-Year Studies
<p><b>Diet</b>            Irradiated NIH-07 rodent wafer diet (perinatal phase) or irradiated NTP-2000 rodent wafer diet (prechronic phase) (Zeigler Brothers, Inc., Gardners, PA), available <i>ad libitum</i>, glass jars changed weekly</p>	Same as 28-day studies, except ceramic bowls
<p><b>Water</b>            Tap water (Chicago municipal supply) via an adapted automatic watering system (SE Lab Group, Cincinnati, OH), available <i>ad libitum</i></p>	Same as 28-day studies
<p><b>Cages</b>            Solid polycarbonate (Allentown Caging, Allentown, NJ), changed and rotated weekly, except rotated every 2 weeks during parturition</p>	Same as 28-day studies
<p><b>Bedding</b>            Certified, irradiated hardwood bedding (P.J. Murphy Forest Products Corp., Montville, NJ), changed weekly</p>	Same as 28-day studies
<p><b>Racks</b>            Custom-designed fiberglass cage racks (Ultra, Inc., Milwaukee, WI), changed every 2 weeks</p>	Same as 28-day studies
<p><b>Reverberation Chambers</b>            Fully-shielded, stainless steel room equipped with a stainless steel door to eliminate leakage of RFR signals, RFR excitation antennas, and two rotating stirrers; chambers were cleaned at least once weekly.</p>	Same as 28-day studies
<p><b>Reverberation Chamber Environment</b>            Temperature: 72° ± 3° F            Relative humidity: 50% ± 15%            Room incandescent light: 12 hours/day            Chamber air changes: at least 10/hour</p>	Same as 28-day studies
<p><b>Exposure Concentrations</b>            Time-averaged whole-body SARs of 0 (sham control), 3, 6, and 9 W/kg GSM- or CDMA-modulated cell phone RFR</p>	Time-averaged whole-body SARs of 0 (sham control), 1.5, 3, and 6 W/kg GSM- or CDMA-modulated cell phone RFR
<p><b>Type and Frequency of Observation</b>            F<sub>0</sub> females: Observed twice daily. Body temperature was measured on GD 6 and within 3.5 minutes of exposure pauses at the end of the second to last “on” cycle on GDs 7, 11, and 16. Body temperature during lactation was measured within 2 minutes of exposure pauses at the end of the second to last “on” cycle on PNDs 1, 4, 7, and 14. Animals were weighed on GDs 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 21, and PNDs 1, 4, 7, 14, and 21. Clinical findings were recorded weekly.             F<sub>1</sub> rats: Observed twice daily. Body temperature was measured on day 8 and within 5 minutes of exposure pauses at the end of the second to last “on” cycle on study days 16, 20, and 27. Animals were weighed during the perinatal phase on PND 1 (litter weights by sex), 4, 7, 14, and 21 and weekly during the prechronic phase. Clinical findings were recorded weekly.</p>	<p>F<sub>0</sub> females: Observed twice daily; animals were weighed on GDs 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 21, and on PNDs 1, 4, 7, 14, and 21. Clinical findings were recorded on GD 6 through PND 21.             F<sub>1</sub> rats: Observed twice daily; during perinatal phase, number, sex, and viability status were determined on PND 1. Animals were weighed on PNDs 1 (litter weights by sex), 4, 7, 14, 17, and 21. During the chronic phase, animals were weighed on day 1, twice a week through week 13, at 4-week intervals during weeks 14 to 86, and then every 2 weeks from week 90 until the end of the studies. Clinical findings were recorded at 4-week intervals.</p>