

5G “AirGig” – AT&T Submitted 500+ Patents and Applications to Turn Power Lines into WiFi Transmitters

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by [BN Frank](#), [Activist Post](#)

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AT&T 2014 Annual Report

“Unfavorable litigation or governmental investigation results could require us to pay significant amounts...”

As we deploy newer technologies, especially in the wireless area, we also face current and potential litigation relating to alleged adverse health effects on customers or employees who use such technologies including, for example, wireless handsets.

We may incur significant expenses defending such suits or government charges and may be required to pay amounts or otherwise change our operations in ways that could materially adversely affect our operations or financial results.”

http://www.att.com/investor/ATT_Annual/2014/downloads/att_ar2014_annualreport.pdf



Worldwide opposition to 5G continues to increase. So do ordinances and resolutions to control or reduce installation as well as bans, delays, and moratoriums (see [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#)). Since 2018, there have been reports of people and animals becoming sick after it was turned on (see [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#)). Telecoms continue to “unleash” it anyway as

long as nobody legally stops them.

AT&T now has low-band 5G service in 90 new markets (see [1](#), [2](#)). They have plans to eventually roll out 5G AirGig, and this technology sounds even scarier.

From [Children's Health Defense](#):

[AirGig](#) is a new technology developed by AT&T to transfer Wi-Fi and wireless data over power lines using 4G LTE and 5G millimeter waves. To date, AT&T has submitted over [500 patents and applications](#) related to the AirGig technology, which turns existing power lines into transmitters. According to AT&T's glowing press releases, AirGig could even [replace cell towers](#):

We hope that one day there will be no need to build new towers or bury new cables in locations close to aerial power lines. Instead, using AirGig patented technology, we would install devices to provide high speed broadband which can be clamped on by trained electrical workers in just a few minutes.

The AirGig technology aims to provide "ultra-fast" broadband Wi-Fi anywhere there are power lines, offering "[last-mile](#) wireless connectivity" without the need for deployment of any new fiber-to-the-home. As "last-mile" suggests, AT&T is framing its AirGig technology as a solution for extending wireless access to virtually everyone on the planet. The company [writes](#):

Project AirGig has opened the door to the possibility of broadband internet connectivity for nearly everyone currently served by an electric utility. It's a first-of-its-kind technology that is expected to deliver broadband connectivity to homes and mobile devices wherever there are power lines—whether urban, rural or underserved parts of the world.

What AT&T does not spell out in its glossy communications is

that AirGig will make it impossible to escape exposure to wireless radiation, even in our homes. AirGig will saturate our environment—every inch of it—with close-proximity, high-intensity radiation. The few relatively safer areas that still exist will quickly disappear. Not only will those who already have become sick from wireless radiation have nowhere to escape to, but many more are likely to experience immediate health impacts.

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AirGig tests already underway

One of the AirGig selling points being promoted by AT&T is collaboration with utility companies [“as they evolve toward the ‘smart grid’”](#) and the rollout of so-called “smart cities.” In fact, in December 2017, AT&T announced that it was starting to [test AirGig](#) in rural and suburban Georgia in collaboration with the state’s utility, Georgia Power. (AT&T also announced a second field test site in an undisclosed location outside the U.S.)

Since that announcement two years ago, AT&T has been relatively quiet about AirGig’s progress. In September 2018, however, the company summarized results from its [Georgia trial run](#) as “encouraging” and announced its intention to expand the technology’s field trials.

In May 2017, I participated in a conference on 5G and the Internet of Things (IoT) organized by the American Bar Association and sponsored by various wireless companies. One of the main presentations was a “Smart Cities” talk by Atlanta’s City Attorney, who described how smart cities will promote the “well-being” of their residents. After the lecture, I approached her to discuss implications for human health. She admitted that no one has looked at the health effects of smart cities—and added that it is “not her job” to do so.

At present, the deployment of 5G promises to interconnect 20 billion devices wirelessly, adding 800,000 'small cells' (base stations) close to our homes and launching 50,000 satellites that will also require 1,000,000 antennas on the ground.

AirGig and 5G

The use of millimeter waves in a typical wireless configuration has limited range in comparison with equipment operating in other spectrum bands, but AT&T's planned use of power line infrastructure as a "wave guide" for AirGig, will help [extend the distance](#) that millimeter-wave signals can travel. The testing in Georgia used a combination of millimeter-wave and LTE spectrum.

AirGig will be part of AT&T's wider wireless infrastructure, particularly pertaining to 5G. The company stated in 2018, "We think Project AirGig and 5G have a lot of [natural synergies](#), and we plan to test 5G paired with AirGig in the future." In 2019, an AT&T vice president confirmed the company's view of AirGig as "a very [complementary](#) technology to 5G." Previous statements by AT&T indicate that the company wants to evolve its entire network to support [gigabit service](#); it anticipates getting there using a "mixture of options"—AirGig in some cases and 5G or "G.fast" in other cases.

At present, the deployment of 5G promises to interconnect 20 billion devices wirelessly, adding 800,000 "small cells" (base stations) close to our homes and launching 50,000 satellites that will also require 1,000,000 antennas on the ground. This is wireless insanity. For me, however, AirGig is one of the technologies that scares me the most.

I check often for updates about AirGig's deployment. In January 2019, AT&T released a [policy paper](#) that did not provide an exact launch date for commercial AirGig service but ominously stated, "we're moving closer to that moment

every day.” Every day I hear about work being done to the power lines in my area, I get concerned.

Children’s Health Defense FCC Lawsuit

The deployment of dangerous wireless technologies such as AirGig is allowed without our consent and even notice because the harmful radiation emitted is within the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC’s) health and safety guidelines from 1996. These guidelines are at least three decades obsolete—as even the U.S. Department of the Interior has [admitted](#).

On December 4, 2019, the FCC announced that it is not going to review its outdated guidelines, proclaiming that there is no evidence of harm. As a result, Children’s Health Defense and other Petitioners filed a [lawsuit against the FCC](#) on February 2, 2020. The other Petitioners include parents of children who have been injured, doctors and Professor David Carpenter—the Co-Editor of the [BioInitiative Report](#), which is the largest review of the science on this issue. The lawsuit claims the FCC’s decision not to review its safety guidelines is [capricious, arbitrary, non-evidence-based and an abuse of discretion](#). This historic case attacks the premise upon which the deployment and proliferation of wireless technology is based. Likely, it is the only way we can sue the government for the harm it has been creating and enabling.

5G threatens biological health (see [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#)), cybersecurity (see [1](#), [2](#), [3](#)), environmental health (see [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#)), privacy (see [1](#), [2](#)), [safety](#), and more. Organizations have provided updated resources for Americans fighting 5G in their communities (see [1](#), [2](#)).