

mobilising data collected at cohort participants' homes and across the city using sensors, tracking apps, exposure maps, and GPS data. Secondly, they trace air pollutants as embodied exposures in placentas and connect them on the molecular level to aberrant epigenetic changes and their potential long-term health effects. I demonstrate how these two modes allow researchers to advocate for preventive clinical interventions and to enrol local policy makers raising concerns for how to design the urban environments we live in. Yet what happens when these practices of stabilising air pollution get disturbed by a pandemic? I show how the Covid-19 pandemic sheds new light on how to gather and measure exposure data well and how to enact air pollution in research designs. This moment of friction makes tangible what I term "politics of stabilisation" in biomedical and exposure research; "agential cuts" (Barad 2007) that could have been done otherwise. The concept of "politics of stabilisation" allows to think more broadly about how stabilising certain relations, between exposures and bodies, and not others is a practical achievement and a political project. They influence which interventions are imagined possible.

426 WEATHERING AND ATMOSPHERIC CARE IN FACE OF AIRBORNE EXPOSURE

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Air pollution in urban settings is increasingly emerging as a topic of political contestation. Struggles over knowledges are crucial to these processes of contestation, as citizen's socially distributed, materially mediated, and physically differentiated sensory experiences and embodied knowledges become articulated as additions to – or in contestation with – 'official'/quantitative accounts of urban air pollution (Calvillo 2019). In this field of contested knowledges, citizen's 'atmospheric politics' (Ahmann 2020) often rests on the capacity of those affected to become attuned to airborne exposure and atmospheric conditions more broadly.

In this contribution, we empirically attend to these practices of becoming attuned to airborne exposure. We do so on the basis of a research project on citizen sensations of climate change in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and a research project on political practices of care in face of air/atmospheric pollution. Navigating the ways in which air pollution sensors and cartographic visualisations of atmospheric conditions resonate or contrast with embodied and sensory knowledges of climate change, we explore in particular the affordances of the concepts of 'weathering' (Neimanis & Walker 2014) and 'atmospheric care' (Vine 2019) to attend to the specific politics that characterize these practices. The notion of weathering aids in grasping forms of survivance in conditions both manmade and 'natural', both urban and meteorological; on the other, these practices of attunement also generate novel forms of caring for domestic and more-than-domestic environments in order for these to be made 'as-breathable-as-possible' (Cf. Puig de la Bellacasa 2017). Together, weathering and atmospheric caring draw our attention to largely unacknowledged dimensions of atmospheric politics by connecting sensation, embodiment, and attunement.

156 BETWEEN PARANOID INFRASTRUCTURES: EXPOSURE AND ENCLOSURE IN 5G NETWORKS

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Misinformation has the capacity to shape perceptions of shared space. Throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, viral misinformation about the harmful effects of fifth generation (5G) wireless technologies has been linked to vandalism, targeted harassment, and domestic terrorism. Strikingly, these acts demonstrate little familiarity with the mechanisms that enable 5G networks and have instead targeted existing wireless infrastructure. Awareness of 5G alters sensations of connection across social space, transforming passive architecture into objects of profound anxiety. Following recommendations from existing scholarship, policy makers have worked to stymie the spread of online misinformation about 5G, with unintended consequences. In online vernacular across the political spectrum, "5G" has evolved to denote the occluded, coercive power of novel technologies and is routinely invoked in discussions ranging from Internet of Things (IoT) devices to Covid-19 vaccines and treatments. Drawing from Science and Technology Studies scholarship and my initial dissertation research conducted through York University's Communication and Culture program, this project assesses 5G literature, including marketing material and online misinformation, to trace narratives of exposure and enclosure at play in the expansion of 5G networks. I contend that the struggle to define the terrain of debate around 5G stands in for broader socio-political concerns about novel technologies and environmental risk. Regardless of its veracity, misinformation about 5G attunes observers to the inherent uncertainty of mediated social life, intensifying existing stressors related to the technological imperatives of major telecommunications firms. Feelings of exposure are entangled with the affective sensation of enclosure, as neoliberal governmentality falters in response to the pandemic. Using 5G as a case study, this research paper argues in favor of emergent forms of counter-sovereignty that reject the violence of anti-5G activism, but acknowledge the deeply undemocratic tendencies of extant infrastructural paradigms.