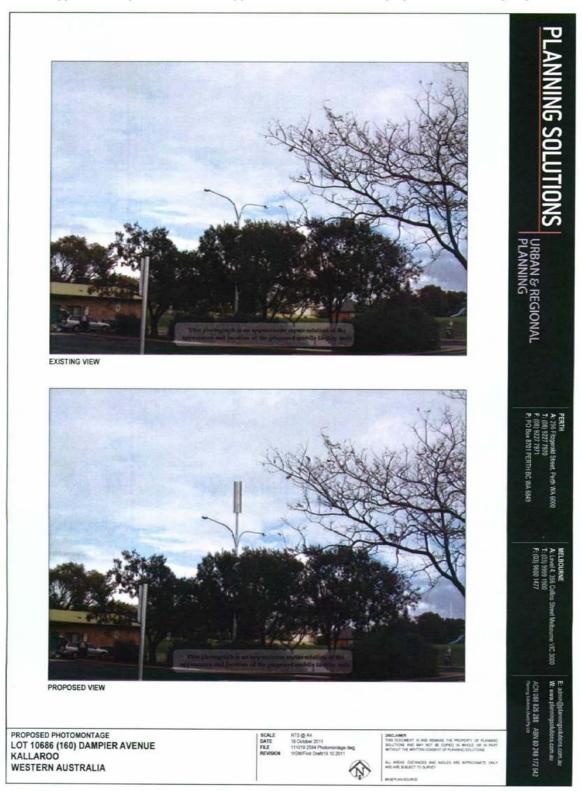


This photomontage has been supplied by the applicant Planning Solutions. This photomontage is an approximate representation of the appearance and location of the proposed mobile facility only.





TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

STATUS: City Policy - A policy that is developed for administrative and

operational imperatives and has an internal focus.

Developed by the Policy Committee and/or the administration

and adopted by Council.

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: Planning and Community Development

OBJECTIVE:

STATEMENT:

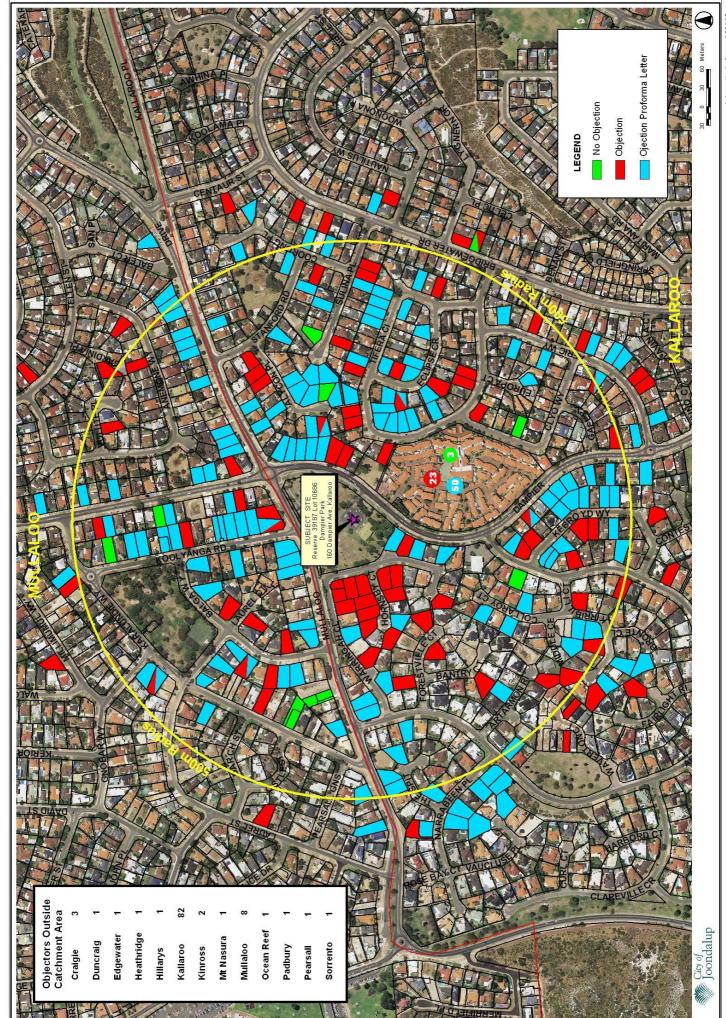
- The City recognises that it is bound by the Federal legislation relating to telecommunication facilities and that it has no jurisdiction over the location or installation of "low impact" facilities as defined under the *Telecommunications* (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination Act 1997.
- 2 The City, as a general rule, does not support the installation or location of telecommunication facilities, particularly in the vicinity of schools, childcare establishments, hospitals and general residential areas.
- 3 The City recognises the right of land owners/applicants to make applications for planning approval for telecommunication facilities deemed to be other than low impact under the *Telecommunications Act*, and acknowledges its obligation to make a recommendation to the WAPC or determine the application in its own right.
- 4 Having received a Development Application for a telecommunication facility, the City will advertise the proposal for a 30-day period and consult with the local community surrounding the proposed site. Owners and occupiers of property within a radius of 500m will be advised in writing, at the cost of the applicant, and afforded an opportunity to make comment to the Council prior to the matter being considered at a Council meeting.
- In making a recommendation to the WAPC or determining the application the Council will have regard to;
 - (a) the comments and concerns of the local community,
 - (b) the merits of the particular proposal
 - (c) compliance with the industry code of practice,
 - (d) compliance with matters required to be considered under the District Planning Scheme, and
 - (e) the general concerns of the Council regarding the potential effects of telecommunication facilities referred to in point 2 above.



Amendments: C172-12/02. CJ206-10/05 CJ207-10/07

Related Documentation:

Issued: October 2007



Radio Communications in the Community

Explained Series - Wireless Technology and Health

Issue Date - July 2008

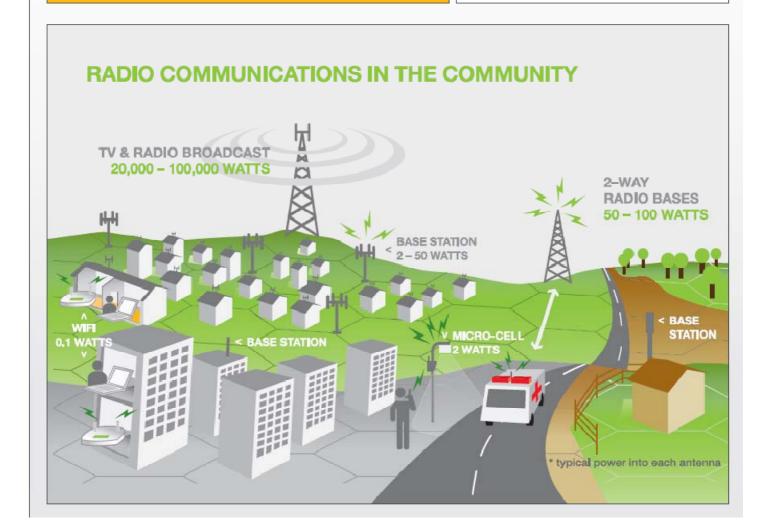
Introduction

Radio communications are a part of everyday life in today's society. All radio communications systems utilise EMF in the radiofrequency (RF) part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Typical background EMF levels from radio communications systems are very low and well below safety guidelines.

What communications systems use radio frequency technology?

Radio frequency technology is used by

- > TV and AM / FM broadcasts
- > Mobile phones and their base stations
- > Wireless broadband
- > Radio paging services
- > Cordless phones
- > Baby monitors
- > Emergency services communications (police, fire, ambulance)
- > Government communications
- > Air traffic control
- > Rural and country communications.



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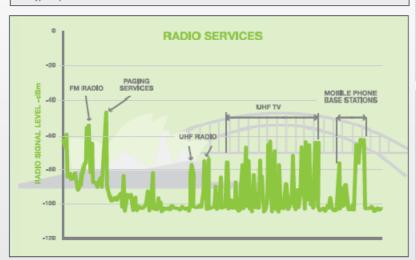
How do the transmitter powers compare?

Radio Systems* Typical Transmitter Power (Watts) 5.000 - 100.000TV & Radio broadcast Air traffic control radars 5000 - 20.000 Radio paging services 50 - 100Emergency communications 50 - 10050 - 100Government radio systems Mobile phone base station 2 - 50Wireless Broadband base station 2 - 50

Radio Devices Typical Transmitter Power (Watts)

| Walkie Talkies | 0.1 – 5 |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Mobile phones | 0.002 - 0.2 |
| Wi-Fi Modem | 0.1 |
| Cordless phones | 0.01 - 0.2 |
| Baby monitors | 0.01 – 0.1 |
| Car remote control | 0.001 - 0.1 |

* typical power into antenna



Spectrum plot showing typical radio communications signals in a community

This picture is a plot from a spectrum analyser (specialised radio measurement equipment) showing the various radio communications signals measured in a typical community. The plot is taken at one location to illustrate typical radio communication signals present, and to make a comparison of signal level.

The type of radio service is indicated on the plot along the horizontal axis and signal level in dBm (level relative to 1 milli-watt) on the left hand axis. The units are not really important here except to show relative levels. The picture also shows how many radio services are used in a typical community.

How strong are the environmental or background EMF levels in the community?

In a typical community, broadcast television and radio signals are similar in strength to signals from mobile phone networks and other two-way communications systems. These signals are overall very low and well below the established safety guidelines.

The World Health Organisation has reviewed the background EMF levels from wireless systems and says,

"Recent surveys have shown that the RF exposures from base stations range from 0.002% to 2% of the levels of international exposure guidelines, depending on a variety of factors such as the proximity to the antenna and the surrounding environment. This is lower or comparable to RF exposures from radio or television broadcast transmitters"

Specifically on EMF levels in public areas the WHO says,

"Recent surveys have indicated that RF exposures from base stations and wireless technologies in publicly accessible areas (including schools and hospitals) are normally thousands of times below international standards."

What research has been done on radio communications and EMF safety?

There has been a lot of research conducted worldwide to investigate possible health effects of radio communications and wireless technology.

In relation to radio frequency exposures and wireless technology and health, the general conclusion from the World Health Organisation (WHO) is

"Despite extensive research, to date there is no evidence to conclude that exposure to low level electromagnetic fields is harmful to human health"

The WHO also says.

"radio and television broadcast stations have been in operation for the past 50 or more years without any adverse health consequence being established".