2024 TELECOMMUNICATIONS REVIEW RESPONSE LETTER

Telecommunications consumers

1. What initiatives or tools could be implemented by the telecommunications industry or the Australian Government to improve connectivity literacy and make it easier for regional consumers and businesses to understand their connectivity options and help them to choose affordable services that meet their needs?
   A - keep it simple as it is today. wired technology is simple and has few connectivity issues. Fibre optic cable is the most sound and smart way to connect. Wireless technology has been shown to be harmful to living organisms, penetrating skin and causing cell damage. For many years, neurological health issues have also been reported by many qualified professionals.

University of Melbourne Lecture

[redacted] is an internationally recognised expert on electromagnetic radiation from mobile phones and wireless transmitting devices. link - https://youtu.be/BwyDCHf5iCY?si=USWfgIM5e74R2vTN

2. What further initiatives can be implemented to support First Nations communities in developing and leading their own digital inclusion solutions while ensuring cultural appropriateness?
   A – keep the process simple. Teach first nations people the importance of ethernet connections and keeping wi-fi to the utmost minimum. This will assist keeping a clear mind to learn about the advantages of "digital technology" and prevent brain fog which has been shown to affect most people that live around electromagnetic frequencies.

**As of October 15, 2019, 252 scientists from 43 nations had signed this Appeal:**
Numerous recent scientific publications have shown that **EMF affects living organisms at levels well below most international and national guidelines**. link - https://ehtrust.org/science/

3. How can government and industry address any misleading and inaccurate information surrounding telecommunications services in regional, rural and remote areas, to ensure consumers and businesses have access to reliable and unbiased information when making decisions about their connectivity options? A- use and promote fibre optic cable. Be honest. Listen to the professionals that have been warning us about the detrimental health effects of electromagnetism and associated frequencies. Use testing methods that qualify as legitimate instead of basing tests on a rubber dummy from more than 20 year ago.

Globally, mobile phones are tested for safety on a liquid-filled, plastic dummy head called SAM. link - https://www.wearenotsam.com/thefilm

SAM - Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin or Petrochemical Compound.

4. Deploying and maintaining telecommunications infrastructure in remote areas requires a skilled workforce. What initiatives can be implemented to ensure there is a skilled workforce in regional and remote Australia capable of supporting the construction, maintenance and operation of futureproof telecommunications infrastructure?
   A- keep it safe, teach tradespeople the benefits of underground cabling with optical fibre instead of high-density electromagnetic fields. Electromagnetic fields can harm wildlife and insects, disorientate pollinators such as bees and generally affect nature in adverse ways. its interesting that the term " deploy " has been chosen for the installation of wireless technology.

12th May 2023 research article Science Advances **Electromagnetic fields disrupt the pollination service by honeybees link -** https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.adh1455

Universal service arrangements

5. Could the NBN fixed wireless network or other alternative networks be used to provide reliable and affordable voice services in remote areas? Are there any consumer safeguards or guarantees that need to remain or be changed under reformed universal service arrangements.
   A- the most rigorous, energy efficient and safest option is to run fibre optic cable from a central node to all remote and rural areas. There has been advances in trenching technology developed that would make this process cheaper and faster than previously possible. This would diminish harmful electromagnetic frequencies affecting the health of living organism's as well as securing continuous connectivity, cheaply and reliably. link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYjAAqUfHtE

6. In modernising universal service arrangements, should access to public phone infrastructure continue and are there particular areas of need? Could technologies beyond traditional payphones be explored to meet this need?
   A- pay phones are a vital service for travellers, especially in times of need. With the fibreoptic web of connectivity, these phones could easily be connected, enhancing reliability and affordability in operation costs. Cell towers contribute to massive e waste and power consumption. link - https://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/how-free-public-

payphones-are-proving-to-be-a-lifeline-for-thousands-of-australians/a5vhrdebo

7. What should the minimum internet speed guarantee be (currently a peak speed of 25/5 Mbps) to meet modern needs? Should minimum data download/upload allowances be regulated? What other factors are important, like latency, reliability and affordability?

   A- the speed does not outweigh the safety. Fibre optic cable is by far superior in speed and reliability, and is the safer option for connecting rural business and patrons. Latency, affordability and also less e – waste would be the benefits of utilising fibre optic cable over electromagnetic frequencies. link - https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/oct/24/twisted-fibre-optic-light-breakthrough-could-make-internet-100-times-faster

MOBILE

8. How can we achieve equity with respect to mobile services (voice, data and SMS) in regional, rural and remote communities and on regional and remote roads?

   A- Fibre optic driven payphones within a 2 km radius that can utilise low powered wifi in range of the unit. most people do not use their phone while driving and would also prefer not to. In case of urgency, this would be the safer method for rural communication while mobile, keeping RF emissions as low as possible, yet allowing travellers to stop their vehicle and communicate at these points.

9. How can we ensure regional, rural and remote areas have access to the networks, equipment and capacity they need for improved household connectivity and to foster innovation and efficiency across regional industries, including for IoT applications?

   A –fibre optic cables are far more superior and safer than electromagnetic frequencies that can be detrimental to life. IOT applications are not hindered by fibre optic connections, in fact they would improve for the people who choose to share their data with big corporation and government.

FIXED BROADBAND

10. The cost of building and maintaining telecommunications infrastructure in rural and remote areas can be a barrier to offering better services. What can be done to improve the fixed broadband options available to regional, rural and remote Australians?

    A – we should roll back wireless and fixed broadband while its safety towards living organism's is in question. Fibre optic cable maintenance and service costs are much lower

and e waste is limited with permanent underground cabling. link -

https://worldcouncilforhealth.substack.com/p/the-invisible-danger-electromagnetic

11. Have you had experience with new or alternate service providers such as Starlink or WISPs? If not, why not? What additional measures would persuade you to consider new technologies?
    A – I know people who have utilised starlink, and they have all said fibre optic will be much better once it has been made accessible to them AS PROMISED. Brain fog and other health issues were noted once they were connected to wireless radio frequencies.

Disaster resilience and emergency

12. What can be done to maximise access to multiple connectivity options in case of outages?
    A – fibre optic cable installed underground is the only solution that is robust under emergency outages.
13. What can be done to increase capacity and improve the reliability of telecommunications services in regional, rural and remote Australia?
    A – Robust and reliable underground optical fibre cabling would improve reliability and capacity. All studies show this regarding fibre optic cabling.
14. How can the energy and telecommunications sectors work more effectively, especially with respect to redundancy?
    A – due to living in an economy, and economising being the key word, making infrastructure robust and long lasting will always have an effect on redundancy. The jobs created would predominantly remain in the service sector while cable upgrades and expansion will always be required for installation and construction industries. There is no unnecessary downgrades or upgrades of frequency distribution with fibre optic cable, so redundancy of 3g and 4g would not be an issue.

[redacted]

https://youtu.be/dYjAAqUfHtE

15. What innovative solutions can be explored to ensure telecommunications infrastructure remains operational during and after natural disasters? How could partnerships with local communities improve the maintenance, security and availability of infrastructure?
    A- underground fibre optic cables and well protected aboveground exchanges would be the best solution to minimise impact of natural disasters.

[redacted]

https://youtu.be/dBkb1WbuzvI

The impact of government and private investment

16. What lessons can be learned from private sector investment in regional telecommunications in closing the digital divide in regional and remote areas?
    A- Private sector investment in remote area's has always been shortcoming in telecommunications due to populace. Investment in longstanding fibre optic cable to rural areas will improve business opportunities for private sector away from larger city areas.
17. What has been your experience as a consumer of Australian Government programs aimed at improving regional communications? What improvements would you suggest?
    A- Australian Government programs have always fallen short in regional areas. Investment in fibre optic underground cables will ensure rural communities can thrive with the benefits that the internet has to offer business without flaw. The health benefits of low to no emf's , low e waste ( from redundant cell towers etc ), country views not hindered with cell towers, and constant connectivity through optical cabling would all improve regional communications for business and personal endeavours.
18. What changes to Australian Government investment programs are required to ensure they are successful, efficient and effective in delivering improved, reliable and equitable telecommunications for regional, rural and remote consumers?
    A – a moratorium on electromagnetic transmissions until every aspect of reported harmfull effects on all living organism's is fully investigated and transparently presented is the first change that is required. Roll out safe underground fibre optic cabling and the need for air wave pollution and huge amounts of e waste and energy usage will virtually disappear.
19. How could Australian Government programs better align with state, territory and local government planning and funding processes in delivering telecommunications services and infrastructure?
    A- keep the promise of fibre optic cabling to every community, funding only safe and effective technologies instead of injecting funds into the "easier" route of "deploying" cell towers that have way too many adverse effects to be considered as safe.
20. What other matters should the Committee consider in its review and why are they important?
    A- the only matters to consider are safety, longevity and low complexity.