While the MBSP has been highly successful, the economics of new base stations is shifting as the program moves into more commercially marginal markets. At the same time, operators are seeking to migrate from 3G services and deploy new types of services. Internationally, new infrastructure sharing models are emerging that promise the delivery of competitive mobile coverage to previously uneconomic regional and remote areas.

New technology solutions in areas where low population densities have discouraged applications under earlier rounds

Under the MBSP, funded solutions have typically extended coverage into areas with higher populations as these offer the greatest economic return, or they have been tailored bespoke solutions utilizing small cells.

It is proposed a second component of Round 5A will reserve funding and potentially offer higher levels of funding to solutions that deliver services to low population areas.

It is proposed that the round will also prioritize solutions using a shared Radio Access Network (RAN) model₁. (Further discussed at 2 below).

Question 1

Are there any comments on the coverage areas proposed to be targeted?

Given the 3G and 4G installation has been highly effective with a population of approximately 3000, its odd that service is poor with a population of only 250 (Copley and Leigh Creek)

Proposed upgrades in 2008 would have assisted the coverage and have not occurred? Why have they not occurred?

Question 2

Are there any comments on the types of proposals that would be eligible for funding, including the required coverage outcomes?

The linked article (end of submission) points to the health concerns of 5G as well as the health concerns of 4G and 4G if not deployed or used safely.

If there is any implications that 5G is part of the Mobile Blackspot Program, a large proportion of the community would favor an analysis and improvement of the 3G and 4 G tower which could be improved via satellite link and fibre optic as promised by the SA Education Minister.

In the link a coalition of over 250 concerned scientists, expert and published in EME, warned the US FCC of the health dangers of 5G, the FCC Chair moved ahead without regulation and without heeding the warning of the scientists.

Question 3

Is the RAN model an effective sharing model for Australia?

It's impossible for an ordinary member of the public to reasonably understand the RAN model and the links in the discussion paper are broken, so the discussion paper is flawed upon publishing and the information of what the RAN model entails needs to be communicated in lay mans terms.

The Discussion paper needs to be repaired and include open discussion of health risks of EME and 5G spectrum in particular.

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Question 4

What other design options could be considered that provide multi-provider outcomes?

A local study of mobile and wifi consumption needs to be the basis of any planning and decisions.

Uptake of satellite is assumed to be high and therefore examination of 3G and 4G technology on the towers in Leigh Creek and South of Leigh Creek needs to be appraised and upgraded if necessary and the relay stations proposed installed to manage capacity.

Question 8

Are there any comments regarding the need for a shorter minimum operational period, particularly in remote and very remote areas?

Shorter minimal operational period of what?

Question 9

Are there any comments on the proposed equivalency requirement and 4G reference power levels for handheld and external antenna coverage?

Has the MBSP referenced the power levels at Leigh Creek and the interference and attenuation effect of HF antenna adjacent the 3G/4G tower (police station) or the incorrect position of Yagi antenna on the LCAS (school) next to another antenna...have quick fixes of wrong installation been looked at?

Given the extension of coverage and line of sight of transmitter south of Leigh Creek, has the addition of relay at high point west of Copley (water tank site_been considered, which then ties in with highway upgrades and links to Lyndhurst and Leigh Creek?

Next steps

Preparing submissions

All interested stakeholders wishing to have their views considered on possible implementation methods for delivering the Round 5A are invited to provide a submission to the Government. All submissions must include the name and contact details of the person making the submission and the organization they represent (if applicable).

All submissions and comments, or parts thereof, will be treated as non-confidential information unless specifically requested, and acceptable reasons should accompany each request. Email disclaimers will not be considered sufficient confidentiality requests.

Respondents lodging a submission should be aware that submissions (excluding any information agreed to be treated as confidential information) will be made publicly available, including on the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communication's website. Submissions and comments will be subject to freedom of information provisions. Despite a submission being identified as confidential or sensitive, submissions may be disclosed where authorized or required by law, or for the purpose of parliamentary processes.

Questions raised in this Discussion Paper are intended as a guide only. Respondents are welcome to provide more general comments on the issues raised in this paper.

Lodging submissions

Submissions can be sent to the following email address: MBSPRound5@communications.gov.au.

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The closing date for lodging submissions is 5:00pm (AEST) 19 June 2020.

All submissions lodged will be acknowledged by the Department by email. Respondents lodging a submission who do not receive acknowledgement of their submission should contact the Department. Submissions which are not acknowledged by the Department as being received may not be considered. Respondents should be aware that emails greater than 10Mb may not be successfully delivered.

Attachment A—Proposed 4G reference power levels for handheld and external coverage

Table 1 sets out the proposed 4G handheld and external antenna coverage on outdoor Reference Signal Received Power (RSRP) at a 90 per cent confidence level for the cell area.

Table 1: RSRP Coverage Modelling Requirements

Coverage category	Channel bandwith	Threshold (dBm)
Handheld	5	>-100
Handheld	10	>-103
Handheld	15	>-105
Handheld	20	>-106
External Antenna	5	>-117
External Antenna	10	>-120
External Antenna	15	>-122
External Antenna	20	>-123

Reference to RAN Model GSMA Broken

www.gsma.com/futurenetworks/wiki/infrastructure-sharing-an-overview/.

Error 503 Service Unavailable

Service Unavailable

Guru Meditation:

XID: 61839360

Varnish cache server

Other information found:

https://www.gsma.com/publicpolicy/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Mobile-Infrastructure-sharing.pdf

My notes

Reference Signal Received **Power** (RSRP), is defined as the linear average over the **power** contributions (in [W]) of the resource elements (REs) that carry cell-specific **reference signals** within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth.Apr 4, 2016

Important questions/ notes of respondent

The scope of this discussion paper is **very unclear and narrow and does not factor public health concerns** regarding MBSP implementation regarding 5G.

The local and federal members have not responded to public concerns of the MBSP program or any inherent or planned use of the evidently dangerous 5G technology?

The last communication is included for your information (below).

Many countries are now banning 5G based on the **precautionary principle in relation to public health.**

Given the vast scientific evidence regarding the danger of the mm wave spectrum, 5G, in the band authorized in Australia 27Ghz, any deployment of it impacting the public would be deemed an assault on the public health and well being.

Auction of spectrum to 300Ghz planned for 2021 also needs to be a matter of discussion in relation to the MBSP and other deployment of Telco technology.

Therefore, while mobile and wifi coverage is necessary, any investments in it **must not be a health risk to the public** and the MBSP documents are not clear, and must become clear, in relation to the spectrum use planned in the current or future rounds of the program.

References to public health concerns and the local area infrastructure of 3G and 4G of the Northern Flinders Ranges is attached here:

Why Mobile Black Spot Upgrades may actually create 5G Hot Spots, Injurious to your Health.

Not having responses from elected parliamentarians of South Australia Incorporated or the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia regarding the MBSP is of major concern.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Nigel Carney [personal information removed]

Date: Wed, May 20, 2020 at 4:56 PM

Subject: Why Mobile Black Spot Upgrades may actually create 5G Hot Spots, Injurious to your

Health.

To: van Holst Pellekaan, Dan < Dan. VHP@parliament.sa.gov.au >, Parnell

<Parnell@parliament.sa.gov.au>

Minister Pellekaan,

Several weeks ago you were asked to respond to perceived and evident public health risks associated with the 5G mobile spectrum being rolled out in Australia and in particular the announcement of funding for the Grey electorate that is inclusive of your electorate. (Black Spots Program)

There has been no response.

The following article highlights clear science and international evidence of the hazards of not just 3G and 4G but also 5G which has been added to the spectrum and been accessed via auction by Telstra and NBN.

Without a doubt, the introduction of 5G to remote areas (and cities) represents a dire health concern to any person exposed to the Mmwave frequency now being rolled out.

This fact and concerns are testified by coalitions of concerned independent scientists and the basis of 5G bans in the countries quoted for valid health concerns.

A simple question is whether the electorate of Grey and your electorate is planned to be subject to these frequencies and whether the Mobile Blackspot program entails deployment of this frequency?

Further to that, per the article and the previous email are you aware of the global concerns and the dangers of 5G (27ghz) technology, and are you planning to act in the public health and safety interests of your constituency in relation to this?

Why Mobile Black Spot Upgrades may actually create 5G Hot Spots, Injurious to your Health.

Knowing the dangers, which you must after reading this material, and the vast material available, you will also be aware that any deployment of dangerous radio spectrum frequencies exposed to the public would represent a potential instance of wilful negligent criminal trespass upon any persons or communities exposed knowingly to such frequencies.

For this reason, you are requested to supply a response to the concerns raised in the previous communication and this communication by **Friday**, **May 29**, **2020**.

Response to MBSP - N Carney - Public - June 2020

Many thanks for your attention and anticipated response, and the position of the SA Greens Leader copied would also be most appreciated.

Kind regards,

Nigel Carney

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