

Jandre Loots
072 740 4231
jandre@newvisiontowers.co.za

12 Midwood Close
Richwood
7441



2.1 CONSENT USE

The zoning of the property, being Business Zone 1, makes provision for a freestanding base telecommunication station as a consent use. Please see Figure 3 below. The proposed freestanding base telecommunication station will occupy 64m² and will be a supplementary use to the primary use of the property.

| Business Zone 1 (BZ1) | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>The objective of this zone is to provide for intensive business and mixed-use development with relatively few restrictions in order to promote urban vitality and economic growth. This can, however, also include low intensity commercial and mixed-use development.</i> | Primary use | Consent uses |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business premises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult entertainment • Adult services • Adult shop • Freestanding base telecommunication station • Gambling place • Helicopter landing pad • Motor repair garage • Open air motor vehicle display • Place of entertainment • Place of instruction • Place of worship • Renewable energy structure • Self-storage facility • Transport use • Warehouse |

Figure 3 - Business Zone 1

3. PROPOSAL

The proposed freestanding base telecommunication station entails the following:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| MAST TYPE | Monopole |
| MAST HEIGHT | 20m |
| NO. OF EQUIPMENT UNITS | 4 |
| NO. OF ANTENNAS | 12 |
| FENCE TYPE | Palisade Fence |
| FENCE HEIGHT | 2.4m |
| COMPOUND SIZE | 64m ² |

The 2.4m high palisade fence that encloses the base station is for security purposes in order to limit access to the equipment required for the base station to operate. Access is limited to the owners of the base station as well as the service providers utilising the base station.

Power supply to the base station will be obtained from the existing three phase connection on the property.

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Access to the proposed freestanding base telecommunication station will be obtained via the existing access point to the property. No new access point will therefore be required.

4. VISUAL IMPACT

The mast is proposed at a height of 20m in order to accommodate more service providers and limit the number of masts required to provide coverage to Ashton and commuter using the R60.

As mentioned above, the mast height of 20m is required in order to promote co-location of up to four service providers, which will limit the number of future base station in the nearby vicinity. This will ensure that the proliferation of masts also do not occur by proposing a single mast that can accommodate multiple service providers.

As stated previously the mast will be setback approximately 90m from the R60, which is more than 4 times the height of the mast. This will assist in reducing the visual impact on the R60.

The impact of the mast is expected to be minimal on the surrounding area, especially considering that there are no abutting residential properties at the location where the base station is proposed. The closest residential units are approximately 185m away from the proposed base station. The mast can be painted dove grey in order to soften the visual impact of the structure.

Please refer to Figures 4 to 7 below indicating what the monopole mast is expected to look like once constructed.



Figure 4 - Artist impression of proposed 20m monopole mast (viewed from east along the R60)

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Figure 5 - Artist impression of proposed 20m monopole mast (viewed from east along the R60)



Figure 6 - Artist impression of proposed 20m monopole mast (viewed from west along the R60)



Figure 7 - Artist impression of proposed 20m monopole mast (viewed from west along the R60)

Alternative mast designs that can be considered include a lattice or tree mast. We are willing to change the mast design if this is required by Langeberg Municipality. Please refer to sheets 7 and 8 of the drawings dated 26 March 2021 (Revision 0) for artist impressions reflecting what the alternative designs are expected to look like (tree and lattice masts).

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5. LEGISLATION

5.1 LANGEBERG MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, 2016

According to the SDF, the R60 that passes through Ashton is becoming an increasingly important route that creates a link between the N1 and the N2 and accommodates a large number of commuters and tourists. It is therefore important to ensure that people utilising the R60 have access to excellent cellular coverage, especially in case of emergencies, but also for social purposes.

The amendment of the SDF in 2019 indicates that a link is planned between Zolani and Ashton as part of an integration process. A new primary and high school is also planned as part of the SDF, as well as the expansion of the existing industrial area situated between Ashton and Zolani. This will result in an increasing population and create the need for improved cellular coverage.

Ashton is seen as the main town for industry and services. The proposed use of a freestanding base telecommunication station is a primary use as per definition of industry in the Langeberg Municipality: Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law, 2018. Although the zoning of the subject property is for business purposes, provision is made for a freestanding base telecommunication station as a consent use. There are however a few industrial properties in close proximity to Erf 1991 Ashton (abutting property to the north and a large industrial property on the opposite side of the R60), so the proposed use will not have a significant impact in terms of the existing uses in the surrounding area, as well as the main purposes of the town.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Listing Notice 3 of 2014 (revised in 2017) of the National Environmental Management Act the following listed activities activity pertaining to masts and towers will trigger an Environmental Impact Assessment:

The construction of masts and towers of any material or type used for telecommunications broadcasting or radio transmission purposes where the mast: (a) is to be placed on a site not previously used for this purpose, and (b) will exceed 15m in height, but excluding attachments to existing building and masts on rooftops. In the Western Cape this shall apply to (i) all areas outside urban areas; (ii) areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas; or (iii) areas zoned for use as public open space or equivalent zoning within urban areas.

Erf 11792 Vredenburg is zoned as Institutional Zone 2 and forms part of the urban area of Ongegund, Vredenburg. The proposed 21m freestanding base telecommunication station does therefore not trigger any of the listed activities in terms of NEMA.

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An application

has however been submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in order to confirm our above statement.

7. NEED AND DESIRABILITY

Mobiles phones have become an essential part of our daily lives over the last two to three decades. We use mobile phones for various purposes, such as to stay connected with your friends and family, social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter etc.), entertainment (games), work (from anywhere), as well as emergencies, such as a puncture, need of an ambulance, police or fire department.

During the time of the Covid-19 pandemic the importance of mobile phones became even clearer, as it allowed people to stay connected, work from home and have meetings/social interactions via applications such as Zoom, Skype or Microsoft Teams. In order for people to use these services excellent cellular coverage is required for services such as LTE. It is therefore important to ensure that everyone have access to excellent cellular coverage wherever they are.

The proposed location for the freestanding base telecommunication station was identified to improve the coverage in the nearby areas and commuters using the R60 for the various service providers, while still being not being located directly next to any residential units (approximately 185m away from the nearest residential property. Figure 8 indicates the existing base stations in Ashton, as well as the proposed location for the new base station on Erf 1991, Ashton. The green circle represents a 1km radius around the proposed base station. The red circles represents a 500m radius around all of the existing base stations as this is the approximate radius for good quality LTE services. The yellow circle represents a 500m radius (optimal range for LTE services) around the proposed base station, within which Ashton SAPS is situated as well as a number of businesses, including Koo and All Gold. The R60 is seen as an important connection between the N1 and the N2, which accommodates a large number of commuters and tourists, who will all benefit from the proposed base station.

As mentioned in section 5.1 of this document, an integration is proposed between Ashton and Zolani, which will result in the development of the area between these towns sometime in the future. This will mean a larger population and result in the need for additional base stations to provide coverage to these areas.

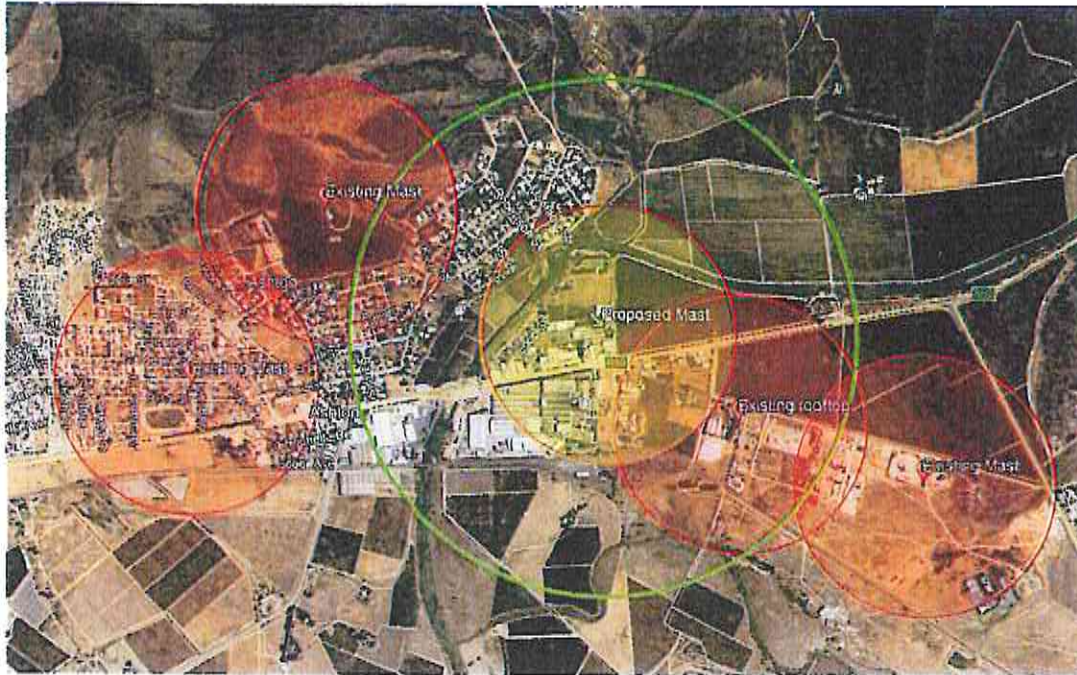


Figure 8 - Existing base stations in Ashton

The closest existing base station is a rooftop site located approximately 630m to the southeast on the Ashton Silos. This is too far away in order to provide good coverage to the areas west, north and northwest of the proposed base station. This is furthermore the only existing base station within a 1km radius, which emphasizes the need for additional telecommunications infrastructure in this area.

8. HEALTH

Mobile phones have become an important part of modern technology and is used on a daily basis by the majority of people. These devices connect by transmitting radio waves through a network of cellular base stations. It is therefore important that the network of base stations is adequate in order to ensure that the travel distance for the radio waves are shorter and problems such as dropped calls or poor coverage are avoided. It should be also noted that using a mobile phone in areas that have good cellular reception decreases exposure as it allows the phone to transmit or operate at reduced power.

The emissions from base stations are non-ionizing, meaning that it is a part of the electromagnetic spectrum where there is insufficient energy to cause ionization. This also includes devices such as radio waves, microwaves, infrared and ultraviolet. Unlike ionizing radiation such as gamma rays or X-rays, radiofrequency waves cannot break chemical bonds or cause ionization in the human body.

According to the World Health Organization a number of studies have been conducted regarding the effects of radiofrequency on blood pressure, heart rate, sleep, brain electrical activity etc. To date, the

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research does

not suggest any consistent evidence of adverse health effects from exposure to radiofrequency fields at levels below those that cause tissue heating.

The following extracts are from a statement released by The Department of Health on 8 September 2020 (refer to Annexure E):

"The WHO recommends utilising internationally recognised exposure guidelines such as those that were published in 1998 by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and reconfirmed in 2009. The 1998 guidelines were replaced by the updated 2020 version for the frequency range 100 kHz – 300 GHz (i.e. including all the frequencies employed by the cellular industry). The Department of Health likewise recommends the use of these ICNIRP guidelines to protect people against the known adverse health effects of EMF."

"However, generally-speaking unless a person would climb to the top of a mast (or other structure supporting an antenna) and position him/herself not more than a few meters away right in front of the active antenna, such a person would have no real possibility of being exposed to even anywhere near the afore-mentioned ICNIRP guideline limits. Since these base stations are typically cordoned off by means of barbed wire fencing and locked gates/doors in order to protect the sensitive and expensive technology, getting to a mast and actually climbing it despite the afore-mentioned security measures would certainly not be considered responsible behaviour. Even then the only real threat to the health of the person would be falling at any height from the structure in question. Based on the results of numerous global and local surveys, the experience has been that the exposure to base station EMF at ground level is typically in the range of between 0.001 – 1.0 % of the afore-mentioned ICNIRP guideline limits."

9. CONCLUSION

We are of the opinion that this consent use application in order to accommodate a freestanding base telecommunication station should receive the support of the Langeberg Municipality due to the following reasons:

1. The proposal will improve mobile network coverage along the R60, which is an important route for commuters and tourists.
2. The proposal will improve the mobile network coverage for the various service providers in Ashton, which also gives people the opportunity to work from home especially during pandemics such as Covid-19 – this can also assist in reducing the unemployment figures.
3. A freestanding base telecommunication station is part of essential infrastructure and is of benefit to the whole community. It also gives people improved access to emergency services.
4. The proposal does not have any significant impacts on the surrounding community, but provides them with an essential service.

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5. In order to retain their licences with ICASA, the service providers are required to constantly improve their network coverage.

We trust that you will find this application in order.

Yours faithfully


Jandre Loots (Director)
New Vision Towers

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ANNEXURE E: HEALTH LETTER



Department of Health

Directorate: Radiation Control
Private Bag X62
BELLVILLE
7535

☎: 021 957 7483
Fax: 021 946 1589
E-mail: Leon.DuToit@sahpra.org.za

Enquiries: LL du Toit
Date: 8 September 2020

To whom it may concern

HEALTH EFFECTS OF CELLULAR BASE STATIONS AND HANDSETS

The Directorate: Radiation Control was the section within the National Department of Health that was responsible, from the viewpoint of human health, for regulating electronic products producing **non-ionising** electromagnetic fields (EMF), i.e. where the frequency of such EMF is less than 300 GHz. The Directorate Radiation Control has since been transferred to the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA). In carrying out its responsibility, the Directorate has been utilising the World Health Organization's (WHO) International EMF Project (www.who.int/peh-emf/en/) as its primary source of information and guidance with respect to the health effects of EMF. The International EMF Project was established by the WHO in 1996 to (i) assess the scientific evidence for possible adverse health effects of non-ionising electromagnetic fields on an on-going basis, (ii) initiate and coordinate new research in this regard, and (iii) compile health risk assessments for different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. The Department of Health has been a member of the International Advisory Committee of the International EMF Project since 1998.

In June 2005 the International EMF Project hosted a workshop that was specifically aimed at considering the possible health consequences of the emissions from cellular base stations and wireless networks. The findings of this workshop were summarised in a 2-page Fact Sheet (<http://www.who.int/peh-emf/publications/facts/fs304/en/>). The following extract from this Fact Sheet is still considered by the WHO as a summary of the findings to date, i.e. ***“Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects.”***

Another WHO Fact Sheet was published in June 2011 and reviewed in October 2014, i.e. *Electromagnetic fields and public health: mobile phones*. This Fact Sheet can be found at

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs193/en/>) and the conclusion is stated as follows:

“A large number of studies have been performed over the last two decades to assess whether mobile phones pose a potential health risk. To date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use.”

The WHO recommends utilising internationally recognised exposure guidelines such as those that were published in 1998 by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and reconfirmed in 2009. The 1998 guidelines were replaced by the updated 2020 version for the frequency range 100 kHz – 300 GHz (i.e. including all the frequencies employed by the cellular industry). The Department of Health likewise recommends the use of these ICNIRP guidelines to protect people against the known adverse health effects of EMF.

The numerous measurement surveys, which have been conducted around the world and in South Africa, have shown that the actual levels of public exposure as a result of base station emissions invariably are only a fraction of the ICNIRP guidelines, even in instances where members of the public have been really concerned about their exposure to these emissions. At present there is **no** confirmed scientific evidence that points to any health hazard associated with the very low levels of exposure that the general public would typically experience in the vicinity of a cellular base station. The Department is therefore satisfied that the health of the general public is not being compromised by their exposure to the microwave emissions of cellular base stations. This also means that local and other authorities, in considering the environmental impact of any particular base station, do not need to and should not attempt, from a public health point of view, to set any restrictions with respect to parameters such as distance to the mast, duration of exposure, height of the mast, etc.

The Department of Health is not able to make any pronouncements about the specific levels of EMF that a member of the public would experience at any particular base station site when it is in operation. However, generally-speaking unless a person would climb to the top of a mast (or other structure supporting an antenna) and position him/herself not more than a few meters away right in front of the active antenna, such a person would have no real possibility of being exposed to even anywhere near the afore-mentioned ICNIRP guideline limits. Since these base stations are typically cordoned off by means of barbed wire fencing and locked gates/doors in order to protect the sensitive and expensive technology, getting to a mast and actually climbing it despite the afore-mentioned security measures would certainly not be considered responsible behaviour. Even then the only real threat to the health of the person would be falling at any height from the structure in question. Based on the results of numerous global and local surveys, the experience has been that the exposure to base station EMF at ground level is typically in the range of between 0.001 – 1.0 % of the

afore-mentioned ICNIRP guideline limits. Against this background of available data, there would be no scientific grounds to support any allegation that adverse health effects might be suffered by a responsible member of the public due to the EMF emitted by a base station.

Although the Department of Health currently neither prescribes nor enforces any compulsory exposure limits for electromagnetic fields, the Department does advise all concerned (whether they be a government department, the industry or the public) that voluntary compliance with the afore-mentioned ICNIRP exposure guidelines is the recommended and science-based way to deal with any situation involving human exposure to the non-ionising electromagnetic fields emitted by cellular base stations and handsets.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'LL du Toit', with a stylized, cursive script.

LL du Toit
DEPUTY DIRECTOR: RADIATION CONTROL

Besware

BESWAAR 1

J.J. van Rooyen

Mainroad 61

Ashton

084 5171226

2021-06-02

to: The District Manager
Planning and Development management

(ERF 2205)

Attention: Asa De Klerk

Dear Mrs. De Klerk

Letter of Objection Application Reference MK NR.26/2021

RE: Installation of 20 m5G Mobile Phone Mast and ancillary equipment on ERF 1991, Mainroad 36, Ashton by New Vision Towers

This is a letter of objection to the proposed installation of a free standing mobile phone mast with antennas.

Interest in Application

I am writing as a resident located at Mainroad 61, Ashton which is in close proximity to the proposed mast and to which my property value, my health and visual surrounds will be severely negatively impacted by this proposed mast.

Objection

1. Visual Impact

In terms of Visual impact, the proposed mast is inappropriate and will be an eye sore to the mostly single storey residence in the nearby surrounding area. The degradation of land values in the area due to negative visual impact is also of concern.

2. Health and Welfare

The greatest concern is the impact on the health and welfare of residents living within 500m of the proposed mast. The negative impacts masts have on the health of people living within close proximity is well documented with many highlighting the particular vulnerability of babies and small children.

In terms of the Constitution of South Africa, Chapter 2 / Section 24 of the Bill of Rights, South Africans are entitled to "the right to a healthy environment and the right to have the environment protected."

A small number of papers are listed below for reference:

Khurana, Hardell et al., Int. J Occup. Envir Health, Vol 16(3):263-267, 2010
"Epidemiological Evidence for a Health Risk from Mobile Phone Base Stations"

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20662418>

--Analysis of 4 studies were from Germany, and 1 each from Austria, Egypt, France, Israel, Poland, Spain

--7 studies showed altered neurobehavioral effects near cell towers --3 studies showed increased cancer incidence --Effects occurred < 500 meters from cell towers

G J Hyland , **"How Exposure to GSM & TETRA Base-station Radiation can Adversely Affect Humans "**,
August 2002

Associate Fellow - Department of Physics Executive Member - International Institute of Biophysics

University of Warwick Coventry, UK Neuss-Holzheim, Germany

<http://www.psrast.org/mobileng/hylandbasestation.pdf>

H. Eger at al., **"The Influence of Being Physically Near to a Cell Phone Transmission Mast on the Incidence of Cancer"**

(Umwelt-Medizin-Gesellschaft 17,4 2004). blog.cat/gallery/17983/17983-97698.pdf

--the proportion of newly developing cancer cases is significantly higher among patients who live within 400 meters of a cell phone transmitter.

--relative risk of getting cancer increased by 200% after 5 years operation of the transmitter --early age of cancer diagnosis

Wolf R, Wolf D, (April 2004) **"Increased incidence of cancer near a cell-phone transmitter station"**,

International Journal of Cancer Prevention, 1(2) April 2004

http://www.powerwatch.org.uk/news/20050207_israel.pdf

Similarly found that within 350 meters of cell phone antennas there was: -- 300% increased incidence of cancer among men and women -- 900% cancer increase among women alone -->4x risk of cancer after 3-7 yrs exposure <350 meters --early age of cancer diagnosis

Abdel-Rassoul G et al, (March 2007) **"Neurobehavioral effects among inhabitants around mobile phone base stations"**, **Neurotoxicology. 2007 Mar;28(2):434-40**

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16962663> Inhabitants living nearby mobile phone base stations were shown to be at risk for developing neuropsychiatric problems (headache, memory changes, dizziness, tremors, depressive symptoms, sleep disturbance), and some changes in the performance of neurobehavioral functions.

Exposed inhabitants exhibited a significantly lower performance than controls in one of the tests of attention and short-term auditory memory [Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (PASAT)]. Also, the inhabitants opposite the station exhibited a lower performance in the problem-solving test (block design) than those under the station.

Hutter HP et al, (May 2006) **"Subjective symptoms, sleeping problems, and cognitive performance in subjects living near mobile phone base stations"**, **Occup Environ Med. 2006 May;63(5):307-13**

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16621850>

--Found a significant relationship between some cognitive symptoms and measured power density; highest for headaches. Perceptual speed increased, while accuracy decreased insignificantly with increasing exposure levels. There was no significant effect on sleep quality.

Dode et al, **"Mortality by neoplasia and cellular telephone base stations in the Belo Horizonte municipality, Minas Gerais state, Brazil"**, **Science of the Total Environment, Volume 409, Issue 19, 1 September 2011, Pages 3649-3665**
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969711005754>

Cancer deaths in center of city: --within 100m 4.342/1000 **(35% increase if within 100 meters)** -- >1000m 3.212/1000

Santini R et al, (September 2003) **"Symptoms experienced by people in vicinity of base stations: II/ Incidences of age, duration of exposure, location of subjects in relation to the antennas and other electromagnetic factors"**, *Pathol Biol (Paris)*. 2003 Sep;51(7):412-5
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12948762>

Santini R et al, (July 2002) **"Investigation on the health of people living near mobile telephone relay stations: I/ incidence according to distance and sex"**, *Pathol Biol (Paris)* 2002 Jul;50(6):369-73

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12168254>

Santini et al found significant health effects on people living within 300 meters of mobile phone base

stations. Fatigue, sleep disturbance, headaches, concentration problems, depression, memory problems, irritability, cardiovascular problems, hearing disruption, skin problems, dizziness, etc.

Eskander EF et al, (November 2011) **"How does long term exposure to base stations and mobile phones affect human hormone profiles?"**, *Clin Biochem*. 2011 Nov 27. [Epub ahead of print]

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22138021> --Showed significant decrease in volunteers' ACTH,

cortisol, thyroid hormones, prolactin for young females, and testosterone levels from RF exposures from both mobiles and cell towers.

Levitt & Lai, **"Biological Effects from Exposure to Electromagnetic Radiation Emitted by Cell Tower Base Stations and Other Antenna Arrays"**, *Environmental Reviews*, 2010 --Over 100 citations, approximately 80% of which showed biological effects near towers --Built case for 'setbacks' and need for new exposure guidelines reflecting **multiple and cumulative** exposures

Sage & Pall, January 2014, Presentation to Washington State - Symptoms and RF levels in Various Cell

Tower Studies Carpenter, D. O. **"Human disease resulting from exposure to electromagnetic fields"**, *Reviews on Environmental Health*, Volume 28, Issue 4, Pages 159-172.

Summarizes excessive RF radiation increases risk for cancer, male infertility and neurobehavioral abnormalities.

Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Study for the Netherlands Ministries

of Economic Affairs, Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and Health, Welfare and

Sport, **"Effects of Global Communications System Radio- Frequency Fields On Well Being and Cognitive Function of Human Subjects With and Without Subjective Complaints"**, (September 2003) -- Notes by

Grahame Blackwell: Found significant effects on wellbeing, according to a number of

internationally-recognised criteria (including headaches, muscle fatigue/pain, dizziness etc) from 3G

most emissions well below accepted 'safety' levels (less than 1/25,000th of ICNIRP guidelines). Those

who had previously been noted as 'electrosensitive' under a scheme in that country were shown to have more pronounced ill-effects, though others were also shown to experience significant effects.

Oberfeld, Portoles, Navarro et al, **"The Microwave Syndrome—Further Aspects of a Spanish Study"**, Public Health Department Salzburg, Austria, University Hospital La Fe, Valencia, Spain, Department of Applied Physics, University Valencia, Spain, Foundation European Bioelectromagnetism (FEB) Madrid, Spain, Presented at an International Conference in Kos (Greece), 2004

Notes by Grahame Blackwell: This study found significant ill-health effects in those living in the vicinity of two GSM mobile phone base stations. They observed that: "The strongest five associations found are depressive tendency, fatigue, sleeping disorder, difficulty in concentration and cardiovascular problems." As their conclusion the research team wrote: "Based on the data of this study the advice would be to strive for levels not higher than 0.02 V/m for the sum total, which is equal to a power density of 0.0001 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ or 1 $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$, which is the indoor exposure value for GSM base stations proposed on empirical evidence by the Public Health Office of the Government of Salzburg in 2002."

Usfie, Israel (as shown in Documentary **"Full Signal"**). Cancer cases only found in vicinity of new cell towers with very few exceptions. See the film to hear about the study which was conducted by a local doctor who noticed increasing cancers following installation of cell towers on a ridge line in the city.

Naila Study, Germany (November 2004), Report by researchers (five medical doctors) "Following the call by Wolfram König, President of the Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz (Federal Agency for radiation protection), to all doctors of medicine to collaborate actively in the assessment of the risk posed by cellular radiation, the aim of our study was to examine whether people living close to cellular transmitter antennas were exposed to a heightened risk of taking ill with malignant tumours. The basis of the data used for the survey were PC files of the case histories of patients between the years 1994 and 2004. While adhering to data protection, the personal data of almost 1,000 patients were evaluated for this study, which was completed without any external financial support. It is intended to continue the project in the form of a register. The result of the study shows that the proportion of newly developing cancer cases was significantly higher among those patients who had lived during the past ten years at a distance of up to 400 meters from the cellular transmitter site, which has been in operation since 1993, compared to those patients living further away, and that the patients fell ill on average 8 years earlier. In the years 1999-2004, i.e. after five years' operation of the transmitting installation, the relative risk of getting cancer had trebled for the residents of the area in the proximity of the installation compared to the inhabitants of Naila outside the area."

Yours sincerely,




BESWAAR 2

Marion van Zyl
Hoofweg 61
Ashton

019 423 7296
2021-06-02

to: The District Manager
Planning and Development management

(ERF 2205)

Attention: Asa De Klerk

Dear Mrs. De Klerk

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August 2002

Associate Fellow - Department of Physics Executive Member - International Institute of Biophysics

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http://www.powerwatch.org.uk/news/20050207_israel.pdf

Similarly found that within 350 meters of cell phone antennas there was: -- 300% increased incidence of cancer among men and women -- 900% cancer increase among women alone -->4x risk of cancer after 3-7 yrs exposure <350 meters --early age of cancer diagnosis

Abdel-Rassoul G et al, (March 2007) "Neurobehavioral effects among inhabitants around mobile phone base stations", Neurotoxicology. 2007 Mar;28(2):434-40

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16962663> Inhabitants living nearby mobile phone base stations were shown to be at risk for developing neuropsychiatric problems (headache, memory changes, dizziness, tremors, depressive symptoms, sleep disturbance), and some changes in the performance of neurobehavioral functions.

Exposed inhabitants exhibited a significantly lower performance than controls in one of the tests of attention and short-term auditory memory [Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (PASAT)]. Also, the inhabitants opposite the station exhibited a lower performance in the problem-solving test (block design) than those under the station.

Hutter HP et al, (May 2006) "Subjective symptoms, sleeping problems, and cognitive performance in subjects living near mobile phone base stations", Occup Environ Med. 2006 May;63(5):307-13

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16621850>

--Found a significant relationship between some cognitive symptoms and measured power density;

highest for headaches. Perceptual speed increased, while accuracy decreased insignificantly with

increasing exposure levels. There was no significant effect on sleep quality.

Dode et al, "Mortality by neoplasia and cellular telephone base stations in the Belo Horizonte municipality, Minas Gerais state, Brazil", Science of the Total Environment, Volume 409, Issue 19, 1 September 2011, Pages 3649-3665

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969711005754>

Cancer deaths in center of city: --within 100m 4.342/1000 **(35% increase if within 100 meters)** -- >1000m 3.212/1000

Santini R et al, (September 2003) **"Symptoms experienced by people in vicinity of base stations: II/ Incidences of age, duration of exposure, location of subjects in relation to the antennas and other electromagnetic factors"**, *Pathol Biol (Paris)*. 2003 Sep;51(7):412-5
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12948762>

Santini R et al, (July 2002) **"Investigation on the health of people living near mobile telephone relay stations: I/Incidence according to distance and sex"**, *Pathol Biol (Paris)* 2002 Jul;50(6):369-73
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12168254>

Santini et al found significant health effects on people living within 300 meters of mobile phone base stations. Fatigue, sleep disturbance, headaches, concentration problems, depression, memory problems, irritability, cardiovascular problems, hearing disruption, skin problems, dizziness, etc.

Eskander EF et al, (November 2011) **"How does long term exposure to base stations and mobile phones affect human hormone profiles?"**, *Clin Biochem*. 2011 Nov 27. [Epub ahead of print]
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22138021> --Showed significant decrease in volunteers' ACTH, cortisol, thyroid hormones, prolactin for young females, and testosterone levels from RF exposures from both mobiles and cell towers.

Levitt & Lai, **"Biological Effects from Exposure to Electromagnetic Radiation Emitted by Cell Tower Base Stations and Other Antenna Arrays"**, *Environmental Reviews*, 2010 --Over 100 citations, approximately 80% of which showed biological effects near towers --Built case for 'setbacks' and need for new exposure guidelines reflecting **multiple and cumulative** exposures

Sage & Pall, January 2014, Presentation to Washington State - Symptoms and RF levels in Various Cell Tower Studies
Carpenter, D. O. **"Human disease resulting from exposure to electromagnetic fields"**, *Reviews on Environmental Health*, Volume 28, Issue 4, Pages 159-172.
Summarizes excessive RF radiation increases risk for cancer, male infertility and neurobehavioral abnormalities.

Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Study for the Netherlands Ministries of Economic Affairs, Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and Health, Welfare and Sport, **"Effects of Global Communications System Radio- Frequency Fields On Well Being and Cognitive Function of Human Subjects With and Without Subjective Complaints"**, (September 2003) -- Notes by Grahame Blackwell: Found significant effects on wellbeing, according to a number of internationally-recognised criteria (including headaches, muscle fatigue/pain, dizziness etc) from 3G mast emissions well below accepted 'safety' levels (less than 1/25,000th of ICNIRP guidelines). Those who had previously been noted as 'electrosensitive' under a scheme in that country were shown to have more pronounced ill-effects, though others were also shown to experience significant effects.