CELL TOWER/ANTENNA Survey Results

Overall: 56 participated of 79 Main Building Chiefs & Staff

Do you use a cell phone on a regular basis?

77% are Regular Cell Phone users (43)
23% are not regular cell phone users (13)

Do you believe a cell phone tower would cause health problems?

47% felt it wouldn't (26) (11 said NO, 15 said Probably not)
32% felt it would (18) (5 said YES, 13 said Probably)
21% did not answer or did not have enough information

Are you in favor of the FAO having the Bell cell phone tower on the MCK main building roof ?

66% are in favor (37) (25 said YES, 12 said somewhat in favor)
32% are against (18) (11 said NO, 7 said somewhat not in favor)
1 did not answer (2%)

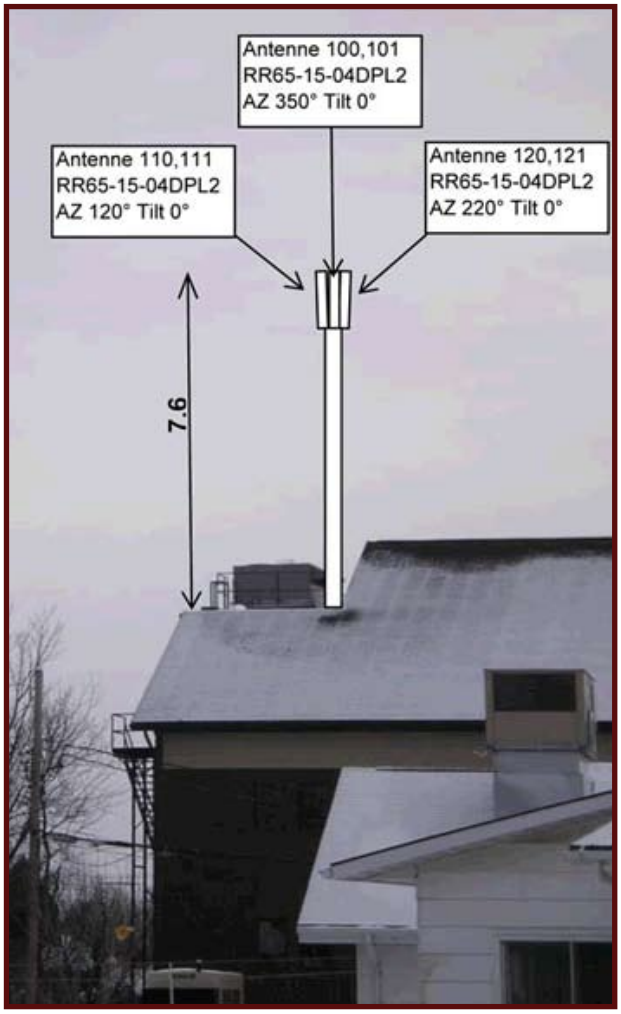
NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEYS – Only 2 of 35 neighbors took part.
Both said NO

An initial sampling of 35 Neighbors to the MCK Main Building were given the same information as MCK employees in July 2007. 10 days later, the same households were given the survey questions and also given one week to return them.

After one week, none were returned. A follow-up letter was sent in early August, to the neighbors informing them that a decision on the tower was to be made at the end of August and they could still return their surveys or have their concerns heard until then. Only two did so, both against the Tower.

The following pages include documentation that was provided to community members for the Neighborhood Surveys.

BELL TOWER PROJECT



MOHAWK COUNCIL OF KAHNAWÁ:KE

OHIARIHKÓ:WA / JULY 2007

PROJECT OVERVIEW

In an effort to improve service to Kahnawake Bell Mobility Cell phone clients, Bell Mobility has proposed to locate a Cell Tower/Antenna on the roof of the MCK Main Building.

The Mohawk Council of Kahnawá:ke (MCK) staff were given the attached information and asked if they favor this tower at their place of work. Results showed that 67% were in favor of having the tower. The MCK now wishes to ask our surrounding neighbours what they think. Please read the material provided and we will return in a week to ask you the same questions asked to the staff.

Bell is offering a $5,000 signing bonus (one time only) and $12,000 per year. The Finance, Administration and Operations (FAO) Committee wants to know what surrounding neighbours think of the project before moving ahead with the proposal.

OTHER POTENTIAL BELL MOBILITY CELL TOWER/ANTENNA SITES

Three other sites were looked into for this Tower/Antenna before coming to the MCK. Ideally, such a tower would need to be in a high place and close to the "dead spots" they are trying to reach. Other potential locations are being looked into.

Church

The Church was the prime location, and was to be placed in the steeple. The Church was worried about housing additional equipment in a storage facility on the church grounds, and how it would affect the aesthetics of the building as an historic site and were unsure the building could hold such a tower/antenna

Youth Center

In order to house this Tower/Antenna, the Youth Center would have had to build a large base on its roof in order to have the Tower/Antenna reach higher than the steeple and did not believe the roof would be able to hold it. Further, there may be potential construction with the Youth Center's renovation plans, which may interfere.

Kateri School

The parents at Kateri School rejected the tower/antenna due to concerns with the potential health risks and are also against the MCK having this on its roof for the same reasons.

READING MATERIAL AND STUDIES

The following studies are included in this document for your reading:

- The study titled, "Paknys: Safety Code" deals with the relation this kind of structure has to the Canada Safety Code.
- The study titled, "Paknys: Power Distance" deals with the Calculation of Power Density in relation to such a tower.
- The study titled, "Paknys: Biological Effects" deals with Biological Effects.
- The study titled, "Environment Summary" was conducted by Holly McComber, of the Kahnawá:ke Environment Protection Office (KEPO).
- The study titled, "KEPO: Toronto Study" was provided by the Environment Office. It is only part of the entire assessment. The complete summary can be found online at the web site listed below.
- The following web sites were also provided by the KEPO:

  http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/
  http://www.cancer.org/(American Cancer society)
  http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ (Safety Code 6)
  http://www.kahnawake.com/upload/documents/TorontoSUMMARY.pdf (Toronto Summary)

PROS

- The Cell Tower/Antenna would improve service to all of its Kahnawake clients (not just MCK staff clients) and reach "dead spots" in the Community. Such a Tower can improve service if located in the center of the Community, including in emergencies.

- Bell Mobility is offering a $5,000 signing bonus and a $12,000 per year fee, which will go towards Functions/Entities in need (ie: Library, Language, Youth Center, etc...)

- There are no maintenance fees for the MCK.

- MCK hired Robert Paknys, Concordia University Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering to review potential risks the tower/antenna could bring. Paknys found no risks and that it was in adherence to the Health Canada Safety Code 6 standard. Paknys research can be found in three parts and is included in the Reading Materials portion of this document.

CONS

- The Kahnawake Environment Protection Office has concerns that the Tower/Antenna could pose serious radiation health risks, citing reference materials found through their own research.

- The EPO feels this technology is unproven and cannot maintain for certainty that it does "not" cause health problems as further research is needed.

- The EPO would prefer if the MCK erred on the side of caution and not go forward with this initiative.

- The EPO feels that there is not enough evidence to show that these towers/antennas do not pose health risks.

- Finally, since the research is inconclusive, it is unknown if such a tower/antenna would affect neighbors.

READING MATERIALS - Paknys: Safety Code

Dear Mr. Pommainville,

You have enquired about the electromagnetic field strength that would be emitted by a proposed cellphone base station installation. In reply, I have assessed the report from Bell and made independent calculations.

I am able to do this, as I hold the following qualifications and affiliations: I am an electrical engineering professor at Concordia University, and a registered professional engineer. I have 25+ years of research experience in electromagnetic waves and antennas.

It was found that the installation will comply with established safety standards. These standards specify exposure level limits to electromagnetic fields for human beings. These limits are expressed in terms of the field's "power density" which is measured in Watts per square meter (W/m^2). The analysis details are described in an accompanying Technical Note. My specific conclusions are given below.

- The accepted standard which governs the limits of exposure to electromagnetic fields is Health Canada Safety Code 6. It stipulates that the field's power density must never exceed $10W/m^2$. From my calculations it was found out that as long as a person is at least 2.5 meters away from the top of the antenna, this limit will not be exceeded.
- Making some additional calculations, it was found that a six foot tall person walking around on the roof of the installation would be exposed to power densities that are $0.01W/m^2$ or less; this is 1000 times lower than the $10W/m^2$ limit and is safe.
- The conclusions in the Bell report with respect to safe distances were verified to be correct. There was one minor error in their calculation, but it did not affect their final results or conclusions. I concur with their recommendations with respect to the demarcation of safe distances around the antenna installation.
- As a comparison, it might be helpful to note that the 316 kW Channel 12 TV transmitter on Mt. Royal produces about $0.03W/m^2$ at a distance of 1 km. A 5 Watt walkie-talkie (as commonly used by security personnel) produces about $0.03W/m^2$ at a distance of 5 meters.

In summary, the field strength emitted by the cellphone base station will be below established safety thresholds provided that personnel are at least 2.5 meters away from the antennas. In most practical situations the distances will be much larger than this, so the field levels will be well below the required limits. I do not foresee any problems with respect to biological effects due to exposure to these low-level fields. If you have any more questions, please feel free to call me at the number below.

READING MATERIALS - Paknys: Power Density (Page 1 of 2)

Technical Note

Calculation of Power Density
for Proposed Cellphone Base Station

Introduction

This Technical Note contains the details of how the electromagnetic fields were calculated for a proposed cellphone base station installation. A description was obtained from a Bell document that was received by fax on March 14, 2007, from Mr. Jean Pommainville of the Mohawk Council of Kahnawake.

In this Technical Note, the installation is described and the effective radiated power is calculated. Second, the minimum safe distance is evaluated, in accordance with Health Canada regulations. Third, the safe zones as presented in the Bell report are evaluated. Fourth, calculations are made to find out what the exposure level would be for a person on the roof where the antennas are located. A summary and conclusions follow.

1 Description of Installation

Three angular sectors are covered by three antennas. The antennas are 7.6 meters above the roof and oriented at azimuth angles of 120°, 220°, and 350°, with no vertical tilt. For each antenna, the transmitter power is $P_t = 57.2\ W$. The gain is $G = 12.4\ dBd$ or $12.4 + 2.1 = 14.5\ dBi$. Each antenna beamwidth is 12° vertical and 65° horizontal. The polarization is not given but is assumed to be vertical.

Line losses of 3 dB are given. This leads to an effective radiated power (ERP) of[1]

$$P(dBW) = 10\log(57.2) + 12.4 + 2.1 - 3 = 29\ dBW = 808\ W.$$

2 Minimum Safe Distance

The accepted standard which governs the limits of exposure to electromagnetic fields is Health Canada Safety Code 6. It stipulates that the field's power density must never exceed $10 W/m^2$.

The power density S can be obtained from

$$S = \frac{P}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{E^2}{\eta}$$

where P is the effective radiated power, R is the distance from the antenna to the observer, E is the RMS electric field strength, and $\eta = 377\Omega$ is the wave impedance in free space. This can be solved for the distance. Since $S = 10\ W/m^2$, we obtain a safe distance of

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{P}{4\pi S}} = 2.5 \text{ meters.}$$

The above calculation assumes that the person being exposed is at the same height as the antenna, that is, 7.6 meters above the roof.

3 Safe Zones

The antenna has a very narrow beam in the vertical direction and the field drops off outside of this region. The safe distance requirement can be relaxed if the person is not at the same height as the antenna.

To evaluate the effect of the antenna beamwidth and radiation patterns, a short computer program was written. A uniform aperture model[2] was used. The results from this model confirmed that the safe zones shown in the Bell report are correct. In addition, their "double safe distance" of 5.13 meters is in close agreement with my safe distance of 2.5 meters.

4 Person on Roof

The computer program was also used to calculate the exposure levels on the roof. Fig. 1 shows the 7.6 meter mast and antennas. The horizontal coordinate represents the distance along the roof, measured from the base of the antenna mast. Two cases were considered: (i) 7.6 meters above the roof at the antenna level, and (ii) 1.8 meters (6 ft) above the roof, which

READING MATERIALS - Paknys: Power Density (Page 2 of 2)

corresponds to a person standing on the roof.

The results are shown in Fig. 2. Since Safety Code 6 requires a power density of less than 10 W/m^2, a minimum distance of 2.5 meters is required if the person is at the antenna level. It can be seen that a 6 ft person standing on the roof would be exposed to 0.01 W/m^2 or less and would not be in danger of excessive exposure.

5 Conclusion

Health Canada Safety Code 6 stipulates that a person must not be exposed to power densities higher than 10 W/m^2. Using this criterion, it was found that 2.5 meters away fom the antenna is an adequate safe distance– for a person at the same height as the antenna.

The antenna radiates its energy in a narrow directive beam of about 12°. For this reason, a 6 ft person standing on the roof would be exposed to 0.01 W/m^2 or less; this is safe. A person on the ground would be exposed to even lower levels and is safe.

The safe zones in the Bell report were checked and verified to be correct. Their recommendation is to double the safe distance, and their recommended distance of 5.1 meters is adequate.

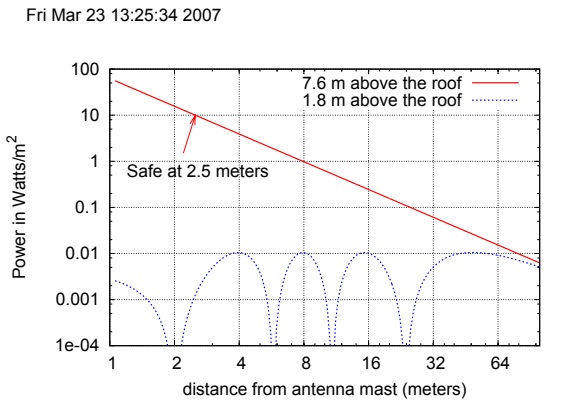


Figure 2: Plot of the power density on the rooftop, in Watts per square meter, for the two situations shown in Fig. 1. A person at the same height as the antenna must not get closer than 2.5 meters. A tall person (1.8 meters) standing on the roof is safe at any distance.

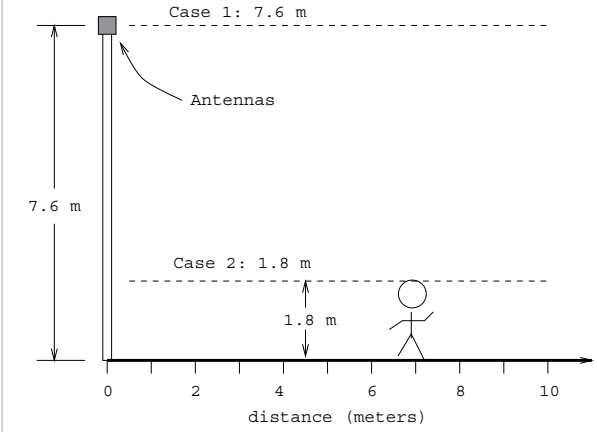


Figure 1: The antenna is atop a 7.6 meter mast. The antenna's power density is calculated for two cases: (i) with the observation point at the same height as the antenna and (ii) at the head height of a 1.8 meter (6 ft) person on the roof. (Drawn to scale.)

READING MATERIALS - Paknys: Biological Effects

You have requested a review of five articles on the subject of biological effects due to radio-frequency (RF) fields. I was able to examine four of them and offer an opinion.

When biological tissues are exposed to RF fields, their temperature can become elevated. I shall refer to this as the *heating effect*. The heating effect forms the basis of Safety Code 6 [2]. There is little doubt in my mind that this code adequately protects us from the heating effects of RF fields.

During the past decade or so, medical researchers have been looking for links between the exposure to RF fields and biological effects that are not directly connected to heating effects. I will refer to this category as *non-heating effects*. It loosely encompasses various types of cancers and other maladies.

To date, no conclusive links have been made between RF exposure and harm to human health from non-heating effects. If there are any short-term risks, they have been too small to identify. Since this research topic is relatively new, there is not yet enough data accumulated to make an assessment of potential long-term risks.

What is "safe" remains contentious. A policy of "prudent avoidance" is recommended in [3], that is, a power density level of 100 times below Safety Code 6. The Royal Society report [4] states that to date, non-heating biological effects that negatively impact human health have not been identified. Similar conclusions are stated on the web page [5], though I did not review it in detail because it is so lengthy. (I was unable to access [1].)

Before going any further I would like to point out that the River Road installation's power level will never exceed 0.01 Watts per square meter (see my March 23 report, p. 5). This power level is 1000 times lower than Safety Code 6, and 10 times safer than the "prudent avoidance" level that is recommended in [3].

I do have difficulty with the 100x safety factor as recommended in [3]. It is stated that "a protection factor of 1000 to 10,000 could be justified..." but from what I can tell, there is no justification in the article. In my opinion a factor of 10 or 1000 could just as easily be justified. What is the right number?

It is also stated in [3] that their recommendation is supported by citing the "current practice of environmental standard setting in various agencies..." Although these various agencies have considered health risks from exposure to radiation and chemicals, I do not see how those risk margins could be applied in any meaningful way to RF fields, where the mechanism behind the interaction of RF fields and biological tissue is not yet understood.

Most of the scientific literature addresses the potential hazards of cell phones and not base station towers. Much of the public's concern over RF fields and cellphone towers is misdirected. These structures draw a lot of attention because they are large, and people generally do not have a lot of control over where they are erected.

A more serious issue is the RF emission produced by a cell phone in one's pocket. Because of its close proximity, the emission is much stronger than a base station. In addition, most people are unaware that the emission is constant and that it occurs when phone is turned on, whether or not one is making a call.

Summary: RF exposure causes heating effects. These are well understood, and Safety Code 6 is adequate in this regard. RF exposure might also cause illnesses that are unrelated to heating effects, but to date there is no conclusive proof. Long-term research studies on this topic are in progress.

A policy of "prudent avoidance" is suggested by article [3], i.e. that RF power levels of 100 times below Safety Code 6 be respected. I do not fully agree with the 100 figure. Nevertheless, the River Road installation will have a margin of 1000 times, so it falls within the prudent avoidance recommendation.

READING MATERIALS - KEPO: Environment Summary

Mohawk Council of Kahnawá:ke
(Kahnawá:ke Environment Protection Office)
P.O. Box 1089
Kahnawá:ke Mohawk Territory J0L 1B0
Phone: (450)635-0600 Fax: (450)635-2787 Email: environment.protection@mck.ca

STRENGTH
PEACE
UNITY

Attention: All Kahnawakero:non:

The Kahnawake Environment Protection office was contacted by members of the Kateri Inschool committee to research the public health concerns related to Radio Frequencies, wireless communication antennae sites in particular. In response to that request, research on the topic was conducted and the following is a summary of findings.

Cell phones and associated towers operate within the microwave band of the electromagnetic spectrum between 300 MHz (analog) to 300 GHz (digital). I have attached a graphic (Havas, 2000), which may put it in perspective for some. According to Havas (2000), an increase of frequencies in the microwave band is disturbing since they have been associated with the formation of cataracts, various forms of cancer, reproductive problems (miscarriage, altered sex ratios, birth defects) and changes in brain wave activity.

Canada has set federal standards, referred to as "The Safety Code 6" (SC6) to regulate installation and use of radio frequencies. The preface of the SC6 document indicates that it does not cover all possible situations; therefore blind adherence cannot substitute sound judgment.

Also, it should be stated that the Safety Code 6 standards are based on thermal effects only, leaving out protection against non-thermal effects, which still need to be researched.

In 1999, The Radiation Protection Bureau of Health Canada asked the Royal Society of Canada (RSC) to review Safety Code 6 (SC6) to determine if it was adequate in protecting public health. The Royal Society of Canada made 10 statements concerning SC6. "FIGHTING TO PROTECT AND BETTER OUR ENVIRONMENT"

In brevity, the panel of Scientists from the RSC recommended further research needs to be done. The studies reviewed by the panel did find biological and health effects, however, insufficient evidence has allowed the panel to conclude, "because of the low field strength associated with the public exposure to RF fields, neither biological nor adverse health effects are likely to occur". However, the panel does indicate that some biological effects do occur at levels below the levels set by the SC6, though it is undetermined if these effects negatively impact human health. The panel also concluded that population sectors (children, pregnant women, and elderly) may be at greater risk.

In November 1999, Toronto public Health recommended that 'Prudent Avoidance Policy" should be adopted, which incorporates an additional "margin of safety" to keep exposure to radio frequency emissions 100 times lower than Safety Code 6 (Basrur, 1999).

Cellular technology is relatively new, and scientific research has not been able to give definitive answers as to its safety. Scientific research has identified biological and health effects, however, tests need to be replicated and results need to be statistically significant to be considered proof of negative impact. The debate will continue as it did with lead, asbestos, acid rain, and cigarette smoking, all claiming innocence until proven guilty. We have provided links to sites for your review, and invite you to use your best judgment in the decision process. The recommendation from the Environment Protection office would be to err on the side of caution and adopt the "Prudent Avoidance Policy" being used by the city of Toronto, six municipalities in Australia, The Land of Salzburg, Italy, China and Switzerland.

In health and Friendship,
Kahnawake Environment Protection Office

READING MATERIALS - KEPO: Toronto Summary (Page 1 of 2)

The use of wireless communication technology is increasing rapidly. In particular, cellular telephones and their associated transmission towers are becoming more widespread. Cellular telephones allow for improved communication and are becoming an integral part of how we live and work. They can enhance work productivity, improve service capabilities, and provide for increased personal or family security.

However, there is an associated concern over the potential health effects of this technology, in particular the emissions of radio waves.

In Canada, the regulation of telecommunication devices is a federal matter, which is administered by Industry Canada. Telecommunication devices must meet the requirements of Safety Code 6: Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz. This code, developed by Health Canada, includes guidelines for exposure to the public. Allowable power densities for public exposures vary depending on frequency and range between 2 and 10 W/m2.

The use of wireless telecommunication devices (e.g., radio, television, and wireless telephones) has resulted in ubiquitous radio frequency (RF) fields in the environment. On the ground, maximum power fields are usually found 30 to 250 meters from base telephone towers. Results from monitoring studies typically show levels of RF well below current safety standards. For example, in Vancouver at a school with a roofmounted antenna, the highest levels measured (25 times less than Safety Code 6 standards) were on the roof. At ground level around the school, the maximum RF levels measured were 230 times below current standards. Indoor levels were even lower (4,900 times below the limit).

In discussing health effects of radio waves, it is common to distinguish between thermal, athermal and nonthermal effects, as follows:

· Thermal effects occur when there is sufficient RF energy to cause a measurable increase in the temperature of the object or person (e.g., more than 0.1°C).

· Athermal effects occur when there is sufficient energy to cause an increase in the temperature of the body, but no change in temperature is observed due to natural or external cooling.

· Non-thermal effects are those occurring when the energy of the wave is insufficient to raise temperatures above normal temperature fluctuations of the biological system being studied.

The thermal effects of RF fields in general are well known. They include changes in temperature regulation, endocrine function, cardiovascular function, immune response, nervous system activity, and behaviour. Current standards are set to prevent adverse health outcomes from the thermal effects of RF. Some of the non-thermal effects of concern that have been studied include the following: the potential to promote the formation of tumours; the increase in the permeability of the blood-brain barrier; the potential influence on the natural pain control mechanism; and, changes in sleep patterns. The Royal Society of 2 Canada (RSC), at the request of Health Canada, has recently reviewed the health effects of RF. It notes that there is increasing evidence that biological effects occur at low levels of RF which do not result in any thermal effects. It concludes that it is still uncertain whether these biological effects should be considered as adverse effects. However, the scientific evidence is not sufficient to rule out the possibility of adverse health effects at such low levels of exposure.

Other areas of concern are the impacts of RF on reproduction and cancer. The RSC concludes that the weight-of-evidence available today does not suggest that RF can cause cancer or reproductive effects in humans. More research is needed to confirm if RF can cause genetic damage or if biological effects would lead to adverse health impacts.

The precautionary principle argues for caution when there are uncertainties on what level of exposure could have potential adverse effects. Waiting for confirmation of adverse effects from epidemiological studies before taking action does not adhere to a public health approach, which encourages prevention over cure. So far, human studies have not indicated a strong link between RF exposures and adverse human health effects. This is reassuring – if there are any health impacts at current levels of RF found in the environment, they are likely to be small. However, due to various methodological limitations, such studies by themselves are not sufficient as proof of either safety or harm.

The public is exposed to radio frequency fields from a multitude of sources in addition to cellular telephone services. Radio, television, radio taxis, pager services, emergency communications (e.g., police, ambulance, radar) all depend on the use of radio waves. Given the size and density of the city, the presence of many high buildings close to each other and the numerous other sources of RF there is concern that overall exposure levels in Toronto may be greater than in other Canadian communities. Therefore, the siting of telephone transmission antennas in the city merits special consideration.

In deciding whether current exposure levels of RF are a concern, there are several areas of uncertainty that need to be addressed. For example,

· Non-thermal effects: Current standards are based on thermal effects of RF. Available data show that biological effects do occur at levels below those where thermal effects are known

READING MATERIALS - KEPO: Toronto Summary (Page 2 of 2)

to occur. While there is uncertainty in the health significance of these effects, it is also uncertain whether current standards would protect from potential adverse effects should these be confirmed.

· Duration of exposure: Current standards are based on short-term effects. Longer-term animal studies at lower levels of RF showed behavioural changes because of mild heat stress. Stress is known to lead to various adverse health outcomes. In addition, a doubling of cancer incidence has been reported in cancer-prone mice at average exposure levels of RF close to occupational exposure limits. More studies are needed to confirm if long-term low level exposures can lead to adverse effects.

Use of threshold effect : Present standards are based on a threshold for irreversible effects, rather than a no-effect level. Preference is normally given to the use of a no-adverse effect level (NOAEL) in developing environmental health standards.

Based on current practice of environmental standard setting in various agencies, the uncertainties identified above suggest that a protection factor of 1,000 to 10,000 is justified and prudent. Current levels for the public under Safety Code 6 incorporate a protection factor of 50. The current standard uses a factor of 5 to derive public exposure levels from occupational levels. This is less than is often customary, where a factor of 4.2 is used to convert exposure levels from a 40 hour work week to continuous exposures, and an additional protection factor of 10 to take into account that some people in the general population are often more sensitive than workers. Ensuring that levels of RF were kept 100 times below Safety Code 6 recommendations would be equivalent to using a safety factor of 5,000. This is within the range given above.

In examining the need for a prudent avoidance policy, Toronto Public Health considered two factors:
· Specific situations where high levels of exposure may occur; and
· The weight-of-evidence that harm may occur at these levels of exposures.

There are situations where Toronto residents could be exposed to levels of RF approaching Safety Code 6. Given the degree of uncertainty as to whether or not such levels could result in adverse health effects, Toronto Public Health supports the implementation of a prudent avoidance policy. Such a policy encourages the adoption of individual or societal actions to avoid unnecessary exposures to radio frequencies that entail little or no cost.

Toronto Public Health was requested to consider a policy of prudent avoidance based on restricting the siting of base transmitter antennas a certain distance from schools and day-care centres and away from residential areas. Given the density of Toronto, the mixed land use, and the existing network of antennas, it would be difficult to implement such an approach. Toronto Public Health believes that a prudent avoidance policy that ensures that the public is exposed to levels less than those recommended by Safety Code 6 would provide a greater level of protection, and in a more consistent way, than either a distance or land-use based policy could.

In Canada, the final authority for the approval of the installation of base transmission towers lies with Industry Canada. The City of Toronto has little direct control over this matter. It is therefore recommended that the City work with the industry to develop a protocol for the siting of antennas in the City. A protocol incorporating a policy of prudent avoidance is in accord with the recommended policy and procedures of Industry Canada. This protocol could be developed by the City's Telecommunications Steering Committee in conjunction with all the relevant parties. It should include the following elements:

(1) A request that applicants who wish to install new, replacement or modified antennas demonstrate that radio frequency exposures in the areas where people other than telecommunications workers would normally use (e.g. roof-top gardens, balconies, or grounds) will be at least 100 times lower than those currently recommended by Safety Code 6;

(2) In situations where residents express concern over an existing base cellular telephone antenna, the owner and /or operator of the facility be requested to monitor levels of RF fields around the antenna and provide this information to the affected community and the Telecommunications Steering Committee; and

(3) A mechanism for notifying residents of a proposed site for new telephone base antennas. This notification should include the advantages of using the proposed site, alternative sites considered, and the maximum expected exposure to RF due to installations in areas that the public or building occupants would normally use.

The application of this prudent avoidance policy and protocol is expected to be feasible and readily achievable. It will also provide a rational basis with which to evaluate and respond to community concerns about both existing and future installations. The predicted exposures from single installations are very low, and thus in most cases, this policy is not expected to have an adverse impact on existing facilities. However, this policy provides an extra measure of protection as the number of installations increases in the city, and in the event that new research provides evidence that adverse effects do occur at levels lower than those currently known to do so.

BELL TOWER PROJECT

MOHAWK COUNCIL OF KAHNAWÁ:KE

OHIARIHKÓ:WA / JULY 2007

Contact the MCK For More Information on this Project

MCK Communications
P.O. Box 720
Mohawk Territory, J0L 1B0

Tel: (450) 632-7500
Fax: (450) 638-5958
Email: communications@mck.ca
www.kahnawake.com