

Glossary of Terms

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

For the purposes of the Network Plan, the following definitions and abbreviations apply:

2G	is the general term used by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to describe the existing digital 2 nd generation of mobile technology that supports voice and basic data services.
3G	is the general term used by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to describe the 3 rd generation of mobile technology that supports advanced data services.
ACMA	Refers to the Australian Communications and Media Authority (formally the Australian Communications Authority).
ACIF	Refers to the Australian Communications Industry Forum.
ACT	Refers to the Australian Capital Territory
Act	Refers to the <i>Telecommunications Act (Cth) 1997</i> .
ARPANSA	Refers to the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.
Base Station	Refers to a radiocommunications transmitter and it's associated infrastructure including any antennas, housings and other equipment.
Carrier	has the same meaning as in the Act (a licenced mobile phone telecommunication network provider. 3GIS is referred to as a Carrier for the purposes of this document).
Co-located Facility	Means one or more facilities installed on or within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an original facility; or (b) a public utility structure
Consultation	means a process whereby Carriers seek to inform other parties about a proposed project at particular premises with the intention of giving those parties an opportunity to respond to the proposal and to have their responses considered.
Development Application / Approval	means approval in accordance with state, territory or local planning laws.
Exempt Radiocommunications Infrastructure	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) radiocommunications infrastructure installed at the request of the occupier to supply services exclusively to that property and not for re-transmission by radiocommunications to another property; or (b) radiocommunications infrastructure used or intended to be used for the purpose of providing a facility for use by, or on behalf of, a defence organisation for defence purposes; or (c) radiocommunications infrastructure used or intended to be used for the sole purpose of facilitating

Glossary of Terms

	<p>the provision of emergency services by emergency services organisations; or</p> <p>(d) radiocommunications infrastructure used or intended to be used for the sole purpose of carrying of communications between 2 or more end users, where each end user is within the Immediate Circle of the operator of the radiocommunications infrastructure; or</p> <p>(e) Appendix F Equipment.</p>
EME	<p>in this Network Plan EME refers to the radiofrequency portion of the electro-magnetic spectrum. Energy transmission over the entire spectrum is technically known as electro-magnetic energy (EME) and includes commonly experienced emissions such as visible light, TV transmission, and AM and FM radio signals. A number of other terms are commonly used for the whole spectrum which include EMR (electro-magnetic radiation), EMF (electro-magnetic fields) which are often used interchangeably with EME.</p>
Greenfield	<p>means any new mobile phone base station, regardless of type of location.</p>
Installation	<p>in relation to radiocommunications infrastructure, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the construction of the radiocommunications infrastructure, on over or under any land; (b) the attachment of the radiocommunications infrastructure to any building or other structure; and (c) any activity that is ancillary or incidental to the installation of the radiocommunications infrastructure (for this purpose, installation includes an activity covered by paragraphs (a) or (b) above).
Interested and Affected Parties	<p>includes persons who reside within the immediate vicinity of the facility and may have an interest in or be affected by the proposed facility.</p>
Low Impact Facility	<p>means a facility as determined in the <i>Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 1997</i>.</p>
Low RF Power Infrastructure	<p>means one or more transmitters operating at a total maximum power into the antenna of no greater than 2 Watts.</p> <p><i>Note: Examples may include micro-cells and pico-cells.</i></p>
Micro-cell Facility	<p>is a small outdoor low power mobile phone facility which provides the Carriers coverage to a small area.</p>
Original Facility	<p>means the equipment which constituted the facility as originally constructed.</p>
Pico-cell Facility	<p>is a very small indoor low power mobile phone facility which provides the Carriers coverage to a localised area.</p>
Precautionary Approach	<p>is discussed in Appendix 7.</p>
Public Mobile Telecommunications	<p>has the same meaning as in the Act (a mobile phone services which is available for public use).</p>

Glossary of Terms

Service	
Public Utility Structure	Means a structure used, or for use, by a public utility, for the provision to the public of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reticulated products or services, such as electricity, gas, water, sewage or drainage; or• carriage services (other than services supplied by a carriage service provider); or• transport services; or a product or service of a kind that is similar to a product or service covered above.
RF Hazard Area	means an area where the emission level exceeds the ACMA mandatory limits for general public exposure to RF EMR.
Radiocommunications Infrastructure	means a base station used for communications. <i>Note: Radiocommunications Infrastructure includes both low impact facilities and facilities that are not low impact.</i>
RF	Refers to radio-frequency.