

5G CRISIS

AWARENESS & ACCOUNTABILITY



The Legal Action Process, Part 2

Guest: Raymond Broomhall

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Josh: Welcome to the summit. Today we have Raymond Broomhall, barrister at law in Australia and Tasmania, join us for part two of this compelling empowering, really transformative discussion. And you need to see part one if you haven't seen it already. So, Raymond, thank you so much for joining us again.

Raymond: Thank you for having me.

Josh: So what we're going to do is we're going to walk through step by step Ray's three page; I believe it's 22 points on this steps to remedy document that he has, walking us through his legal process. So this is hugely exciting. Ray, thank you for offering this to everyone for free; pro bono. I just want to take a moment and honor you and your intention in doing so. You know, like you said in the previous talk, your hourly rate is \$400 an hour and you've put hundreds of hours into this process. So thank you so much for offering it for free. May you be compensated richly, financially and in all other areas that matter. But so let's dive into this process.

We're looking at the document that Ray has prepared, called Non ionizing Electromagnetic Radiation Steps to Remedy. And point number one; Ray, please, if there's anything you want to say about the process, overall, before starting, please do so. And then we'll dive into each one of these point by point.

Raymond: So basically what this is really about establishing evidence, putting notice out and preparing for litigation. So that's really what this is about. This is preparing, okay. And giving you a little bit of an insight as to what direction it might take, if you wish to go down that road.

Josh: Now somebody is looking at this and they're wondering, "I don't know if I want to litigate." Can they still take the initial steps and then decide later?

Raymond: Yes, very much. So that's what this is about. So it's just basically getting evidence together, putting the carriers or the meters on notice. And that's really what it's doing really, in essence.

Josh: So what we're looking at here again is the process that Ray has used with colleagues and with people and communities to reverse 1600 planned deployments of small cells throughout Australia and to uninstalled/actually remove 900 additional small cell sites. So this is a process that is very, very strongly indicating as being effective. Ray, please dive in. And we'll go through this document as efficiently as we can here in this conversation.

Raymond: So step one would be; first of all, common sense would be to identify the source of non ionizing electromagnetic radiation. All the proposed emissions, where is it coming from, is it a mobile based, mobile phone base station, is it a communications tower, is it a 5G small cell facility, is it a smart meter, is a Wi Fi router. It could be in schools free, it could be your neighbor, etc or any other device. Really just identify what device you want to target, okay. Then you just could identify the site where the emissions or proposed emissions will be irradiated from.

So for example, is it upon your home, your workplace, is school, hospital, retirement home, public transport etc. Then the third thing is measure and record the distance between you and the ER mission device and/or facility. And that's important because you need to know the actual distance that you are from a particular tower and you can look at various reports to find out the actual volts per meter. It's very important to get that.

Josh: Okay, now for 0.3, it says, measuring and record. What devices would you recommend people can use to make measurements and then record the distance?

Raymond: Google Earth is a very good tool to use. So you just use the measurement device from the Google Earth. So you would identify -- okay, the tower could be a kilometer away, it could be 500 meters away, it could be just next door. So you can just use a simple tape measure, but you basically need to know what the distance is for identify the emitter or the proposed emitter,

the installer, public relations, local council, and the landowner. Names of involved corporations and their respective ABN numbers, and also include the names of directors of such corporations. Now the reason we do this is because we're actually identifying who's liable. So in essence, this is the people that we're targeting.

Josh: Okay. So who are those people? Let's just identify who someone would send to.

Raymond: Okay. It'd be someone like, you'll find if you go to a pole, whether they put a little notice they're saying that we're going to build a tower here or something like that will put a small cell facility. It'll have a name of who the public relations company is, where you've got a contact. Well, they're all part of the process. So you need to identify them, they actually acting as an agent for a major telecommunications company. So you need to include the telecommunications company, and we need to think fine things like their addresses, who they are, where they are, etc.

Josh: So you want to send to the address for the head, like headquarters of the Verizon or, whatever is the carrier, right?

Raymond: Yes, that's correct. And usually if it's a corporation in Australia, for example, we have to have what's called an Australian Company Number. And we need to find out what that number is. And you can go and look at the corporation's facilities such as -- in Australia, we have these trans securities and commissions where you can actually do some searches there. In other countries, you'd have a different set up. But basically, it's just anything that identifies who the parties are, who are joining forces to radiate against you. And that's really what it's about.

So step 5. Now, I'm not sure what it would be for any other country, but I assume that have a very similar setup. But in Australia, you can find your mobile communications tower on the RFNSA website at <https://www.rfnsa.com.au>. And once you get on to that site, you type in your suburb identify the tower, click on it and retrieve the EME report and the compliance certificate. Now, the EME report is what's known as the Electromagnetic Energy report. And in that, it will have the particular exposure levels and limits that are coming from that particular device. And actually has the measurements. So it'll tell you if it's the hundred meters away what the volts per meter will be, if it's 200 meters, 300 and so on.

Josh: Now in the United States, I believe it's just limited to United States, there's a website called antennasearch.com.

Raymond: Okay.

Josh: Do you know anything about that website? Would that be where people in the United States go?

Raymond: I don't know. I've looked at them personally. But I assume that that sounds better. Right?

Josh: Okay. So we'll do some legwork on that and find out what the website is for United States, and we'll put that on the screen. So, yeah, please continue.

Raymond: Okay. Then step 6; Is it an existing installation? So if yes, most likely it has already been approved by council, or in the alternative, it did not require development approval. So I suggest that you contact the council to confirm it.

Josh: So when you say contact council, that's your local town or county council, is that correct?

Raymond: Yes. That'd be municipality council, the municipal council, it could be your local council, your local government, whoever looks after your bylaws and your rights, and your sanitation, that sort of organization. Yeah, whoever approves development applications for these things.

Josh: Now, is email fine, phone call, written letter, what type of methodology can people do?

Raymond: You can just -- usually phone call is enough, sufficient or you can email. It's really up to you how you communicate as long as -- you just want to find out. Do they have to go get development approval for this particular facility? In a lot of cases they do. And a lot of cases they don't depending on the impact. Is it a high impact facility or a low impact facility? And usually, if it's already on an existing tower, they don't need development approval that's particularly here in Australia. So if you've got a 30 meter tower, and they want to start putting extra antenna on there, they don't have to get development approval for that. If they want to put a small cell facility on an existing power pole, they don't have to get development application for that. So you need to find out what is going on.

So again, if it's a proposed installation, which means it hasn't even been installed yet and they're thinking of putting it up. And you've heard on the grapevine it's going to happen, or you see some notices. Firstly, you need to -- it doesn't require development approval again, you've got to contact your council if development approval is required. Ask the council for an expiry date, that any objection submission out of this is submitted, and that's very

important. So if the council tells you and says yes, it does require development approval, they'll give you an expiry date and you must get your warning notice etc, medical opinion, legal advice etc in by a particular date, very important.

Now, step 8; Sometimes the emitter or proposed emitter will advertise to the public requesting submissions, inclusive of deadlines concerning their installation as part of an industry public consultation process. Now verify whether they consult consultation process forms part of a legitimate council development application or not. You know, sometimes you'll find that the telecommunications companies will do a public consultation just as a spin. They don't actually have to do it, dude. But they just do it to find out what's out there and, are there going to be any complaints against their development, even though they don't have to get development approval. So it's really their way of toying out to see what the opposition is going to be like, but still take advantage of that process.

Josh: Now, how would someone specifically verify that? Would they ask their local town council?

Raymond: Yes, that's correct. Or even within themselves, they'd say is this going for a formal development application process or is it just really -- you're doing the right thing by doing a public consultation process with us. That's basically what you do. Yes.

Okay. Step 9: If the emitter/the proposed emitter has been in contact with you via letter, notice etc. then collate all correspondence, including all correspondence you may have sent to the emitter also. Now that's extremely crucial. So in order for a lawyer to work this out for you and you can get any lawyer to do this. You don't have to get me, you get any lawyer. But basically what you need to do is put it together, it's all your evidence. It's crucial because you don't know what you have said, you don't know what the emitter said. The lawyers need to know exactly what has been communicated between the two; very, very important.

Josh: So it says if the emitter/proposed emitter has been in contact with you, where do other parties involved, regulators -- yeah.

Raymond: Exactly. The regulators motive written to, for example, US the FCC or what in Australia written to, for example, in the U.S. the FCC, or wherever it might be, ACMA. Any regulatory authority even if it's to a minister, and you sort of done a lot of precursor stuff about making an initial complaint. Any correspondence that you've sent out, it's crucial that you put all that together.

Josh: Okay. So have a folder and just put everything in it. And then at the appropriate time, you're going to use a copy of all of that correspondence.

Raymond: And the other thing too is, diary entries are very important too. They are considered to be prime evidence. So anything if you're having a telephone conversation, just write in your diary and get copies of that and get that to your lawyer as well. I think that's important.

Okay. Step 10. And this is probably the most important part of the law: Obtain a medical opinion as to whether or not the EMR emissions or proposed emissions are/or could pose a risk of harm to your health. If risk of harm to health is advised, then request that the medical practitioner advise on recommendations as to what needs to be done to remedy the situation. Examples of recommendations might be that you are not to be exposed to EMR emissions from the tower or device, etc, use cable instead of Wi Fi, to turn routers off, etc.

To assist, you may wish to provide your medical practitioner with a link to the Bioinitiative Report 2012, which is updated 2017. And it's called A Rationale for Biologically-based Public Exposure Standards for Electromagnetic Fields (ELF and RF), and you can find that at the link at bioinitiative.org. And the following link to Physicians for Safe Technology - 5G Mobile Communications, and you can find that link at mdsafe.org.

You can also ask your doctor to refer you to a specialist medical practitioner who consults EMR patients on a regular basis, and even better, one who has appeared in either in court or tribunal on EMR issues. Your lawyer may also be able to refer you to a medical specialist if needed. And please note; attached are two samples of medical opinions that may assist your medical practitioner. So I provided those if you wanted to take those to your doctor to have a look to get an idea of how other doctors put them together. The one that you're seeing is obviously a specialist in EMR, so that might assist.

Josh: Okay. So let's talk about this. This is a big part of the process, step 10. So the first step is for someone to make an appointment with their doctor, whether it's you know, medical doctor or a naturopathic doctor or whoever their primary health care provider is, correct?

Raymond: Yes. I'd prefer if you had an actual medical doctor, someone that's recognized as authorized medical practitioner. You can get integrative practitioners who obviously practice mainstream medicine but also do the integrative approach where they actually use not necessarily mainstream sources. But the issue is that they've got to be a medically qualified doctor.

Josh: Okay. So perhaps and before that appointment, you're saying that you would email your doctor those two links; the *bioinitiative.org* and *mdsafe.org*. And if there is any other information you want to tag on to that, correct?

Raymond: You don't overload them because you might find that they can't, it's a bit too much. I mean, there's a lot of science out there talking about potential risk, etc. And there are a lot of studies, but the Bioinitiative Report seems to be a lot more concentrated. I think there's thousands of studies in that particular document. But also the *mdsafe.org*, which is the Physicians for Safe Technology, that's actually doctors that have all got together. I think that's a US site too, by the way, so they might be able to assist there. And they will have doctors there that you can talk to and possibly get some advice from.

Josh: Okay. Now, so you make an appointment with your doctor, you send the doctor these couple links in advance and any other info you have. And then you have your appointment with your doctor. You talk about your concerns, and what happens if -- they look at those sample letters or whatever. And if your doctor is not willing, Raymond, to sign a letter or to do what you need them to do, how do you handle that?

Raymond: Well, you can always ask the doctor to give you a referral to someone that does specialize in it. And then you could maybe given a suggestion as to some of the doctors that are known to do these sorts of advices. So ask for that referral. If that doesn't work then you may go see another doctor, or contact some of your local EMR groups, 5G group. And they might be able to assist you on some medical practitioners out there.

Josh: And I was thinking, contact your local building biologist. Go to the building biology website, find out who is local, contact them and then they might you know --

Raymond: They're very helpful. You'll find building biologists right into this, and they obviously provide a lot of shielding etc. And obviously do testing of your property to see what the emissions are. Yes, they would be able to assist there, I would say as well. The more networking you can do, the better. Once you find a doctor that's actually willing to do this, they usually like gold.

Josh: Yeah. Now would you recommend when somebody goes to that appointment to the doctor, their first appointment, right? Should they bring a printed out already customized letter for their doctor to sign? Or should they just bring the sample letter and have their doctor sort of fill it out?

Raymond: Yeah. The sample is -- what I'm giving you is extremely detailed and there's a lot in it. And I guess it's designed to sort of educate the doctor a

bit when they see it solidly in medical. I mean, these particular advises that you're seeing, were actually presented. And you'll notice that one of them is specifically for -- this doctor had two other doctors who were his clients. And you'll see quite clearly that it's designed for doctors to interpret. And that's what they're for. It's sort of an educational tool, really.

Josh: Okay. So how about this, Ray; before the appointment, somebody sends those two links, and if there's any other info and attach an editable word document copy of one of these sample letters.

Raymond: Yes. I think that might assist in some way.

Josh: Yeah. Okay, good.

Raymond: But I can't tell a doctor how to diagnose or treat or whatever, that's up to them. It's just to let them see that there are other doctors out there that I prepared to come out to explain the situation.

Josh: Excellent.

Raymond: And I might also give you a simple medical advice as well, because I think it might overwhelm a doctor to follow what I'm giving you. So I'll give you a very simple one, which is just the very basic saying in my opinion. I think that this person, their fear is reasonable but I don't believe it's safe. And I recommend that don't get exposed to that. Yeah, just something simple like that is enough.

Step number 11 then would be: If the EMR emissions are from an existing installation, obtain witnesses who have mobile/cell or internet coverage in your home. So for example, when they visit your home, do the witnesses have reception from the carrier? If yes, reception indicates that your home is being irradiated by their carrier. And witnesses can swear or affirm their testimony as evidence in an affidavit format or a statutory declaration. And you'll need to see your lawyer in regards to putting one of those together. But that's an important thing. So getting evidence from an independent person, not from yourself, but somebody independent. They can say, "Yes, I've gone to your home. I've got this particular carrier. There are bars on my phone, they clearly irradiating your home. I can see it on my phone." And then you just get them to testify in writing that that's what's going on.

Josh: Okay. Now, is one with such witness sufficient or would you recommend two affidavit?

Raymond: I think there got to be people who are prepared to attend court to give evidence that they to your home and they looked on their phone. And yes, there was. My carrier is such and such. And I've got my laptop and I'm getting coverage from my internet provider. Here it is.

Josh: Okay. So one affidavit from one witness is sufficient, but two is maybe preferred. Yeah.

Raymond: Yeah. Well, two, three. The more the merrier, actually. That's good. The other thing is then step 12; Contact the building biologist to conduct a report as to the level of EMR missions in your home. Now, that's pretty important because what you're doing there is basically working out with the ambient or the current levels of electromagnetic radiation or exposure that you're being exposed to at the current time. And then if they then decide to -- or everything files and I think decide to put something up and you can then go and measure it.

Then you can sort of see that there is a clear difference between the electromagnetic radiation. But not only that, the emissions biologists can look at, we then also refer it to the EMA Report. It should indicates what the proposed emissions will be from that electromagnetic energy report that's been provided by the provider. And we can sort of assess exactly how much increase is dosage that you're going to be exposed to. So that's important.

Josh: So everyone can look up the website for Building Biology Institute, find the local rep, or contact the company, the organization if there are no local reps, right?

Raymond: Yes.

Josh: So what about if somebody you know, either can't afford to bring in a building biologist there? You know, some of them are fairly economical, not too expensive, but if someone still is in a position to not do that, can they take those readings of EMR those measurements themselves?

Raymond: Well, they could. But it all comes down to how persuasive that evidence actually is. It's best to have an independent person do it, which in essence, that person be an expert, and that'd be considered an expert witness. But if you did it yourself, you wouldn't be. So the reliability of your evidence wouldn't be exactly strong if you want to take that to court. It would help, but it wouldn't be very strong. We already have the proposed submissions anyway, from the EMA Reports that will tell us what's there. But as I said to you before, sometimes the industry to ensure that they're being regulated, it'd be nice to measure it independently. So that's basically what that's about.

Number 13: This is an interesting one; obtained quotes for shielding purposes, such as shielding mesh, clothing, shielding paint, etc to shield not only your home, but also your house inclusive of land. A building biologist should be able to assist in this regard also. And this will provide evidence to claim compensation for damage to property. Because how it works is, if your home is being irradiated, let's say they for some reason you file, you can't stop the telco, at least you can still take them to court and say, "Well, I need my home shielded to protect me from the contamination of the electromagnetic radiation that's on my property. This is how much it's going to cost."

Now, the beautiful thing about that is it does two things as well. One; it set you up for civil litigation, so you can seek compensation. You could apply for this for compensation if you wish. But also, under certain environmental laws, it can be classed as a serious environmental nuisance, or if it goes over a certain dollar range.

Now in Australia, for example, if it goes over \$5,000, it can be classed as serious. So in essence, you can go through and have a look, work out what it is. To give you an idea; to build a large Faraday cage over the entire property is going to cost a fair bit of money. So you can imagine how much if everybody started flooding in and saying, "All right, if you're going to build these towers, I want to be protected by shielding." That's where we go with possibly class actions, etc possible independent civil litigation in the civil sphere. So that's pretty important to do that if you can.

And it's just getting a quote, that's all we asking. So that's not going to cost you anything. It's just say, "Excuse me, Building Biologists, how much is it going to cost to shield my home?"

If you have the funds, you can also obtain (this is step number 14) and independent radiation to dosimetry reporter as to radiation levels emitted from the device or facility and SAR levels entering yours or your children's body. Now, that's a specific absorption rate. And basically what you're doing there is measuring that. And that's again, the pre and after. So you do that before any tower was built or anything like that. And then you can do another dosimetry report after the tower was built, just to see exactly what the absorption rate is.

Josh: And if a tower is already up by the time you're doing this process, then obviously having it at the time is sufficient, right?

Raymond: Yes. As long as you got something to indicate what's going on. Are you absorbing this?

Josh: So that kind of report would include the power density?

Raymond: Yes.

Josh: The measurements from the testing devices, and also the specific frequencies.

Raymond: It works out the absorption rate. So how much electromagnetic radiation is your body actually absorbing.

Josh: Is the building biologist certified professional do that kind of report as well?

Raymond: Usually get the dosimetry expert to do that sort of work. You just have to look around and you can even contact your regulators as to who does those. And you can even contact Department of Health just to find out who actually does those. And that's if you've got the funds, and those sorts of reports are usually quite expensive.

Josh: So optional, but again, it's just one step but -- this is all about making your case strong, legitimate, well documented to basically put in the time and energy to go through these steps. Do as many of them as you can to the best of your ability. But this is still an optional step.

Raymond: Yeah. So the most important thing is just the medical opinion and legal advice. The rest of it is only extra, if that makes sense. Getting witnesses fee affidavits in regards to the missions into your home. That's important. But the rest of it like the building biologists to get a quote, not necessarily important, but it probably would assist you in the future if you want to.

Now, once you've done that (step 15): Collate all your documents as mentioned above, and forward copies of evidence to your lawyer or your attorney. Okay. Then what you do (Step 16): Instruct your lawyer/Attorney to draft an advice for you on their letterhead as to your legal position. Your legal options, the legal remedies, chances of success and the pitfalls etc. The advice may include opinion as to remedy concerning laws that apply the precautionary principle.

And as I explained here, the precautionary principle is an integral component, is a type of federal policy. And is usually found embedded in the majority of state and federal legislation. And the precaution principles, as a rule, should be action when an activity raises threats of harm to human health and environment. And precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established scientifically. So therefore, health risks associated with EMR though not fully established

scientifically at present, would still require precautionary measures to be taken by emitter and governmental decision makers.

So that's sort of assisting not only you, but also if you wanted to show this to a lawyer that understand where that's coming from. So that's why I put that in there.

Josh: Do you have any suggestions for how someone could find a suitable lawyer or attorney?

Raymond: Someone that has got a bit of an environmental law background and also criminal law background, so you want to have somebody that's got that behind them. And somebody that's got some experience in doing restraint applications such as domestic violence applications or apprehended violence application, peace and good behavior. There are different names around the world, but that's basically what you're looking for. Keep the peace orders, those sorts of thing. There are people that deal with Magistrate's Court.

Josh: Okay. And then building biologists might also be able to recommend people in the environmental area as well.

Raymond: You can also contact your environmental defenders offices on the issues of those around. You contact the committee legal centers, they might be able to assist. Some of those centers do it for free, so it all depends on who you see. You can also contact disability advocacy organizations, they can also assist. So really, this is a general assistance thing for lawyers out there. Just going to see local and say, "Excuse me, help."

Josh: Yeah. And what about having your lawyer watch this specific talk?

Raymond: If they wanted to, yes. I think that would be very helpful.

Josh: Okay. And so when you're trying to establish a relationship with your lawyer, you looking for the right one, would you suggest that people get a price quote in advance? Is find out an hourly rate?

Raymond: Yes, that's important. So there's usually an ethical reason that they have to do that. They have to disclose what the rate is, how much it's going to cost. Those sorts of things. And usually have a little thing called costs agreement, you know, through that process. You know, just get a quote to say, "Hey, look. I want this done. How much is it going to cost for you to do an advice for me?" With me, I'm actually what is called a barrister. So a lot of lawyers will refer me to give an advice. It all depends on how you do it. So in most countries like say Canada, you'll find them in UK, Australia, Hong Kong,

those sorts of places. But how it works is you'll have a solicitor who is your lawyer or your attorney, and then they'll brief what's called a barrister, which is someone like myself, to do an actual advice. And when they say settled by counsel, that's what they're referring to.

I'm not sure how it's done in the US, but I think you'll find that you just get your advice from your lawyer or your attorney. And they might have -- but there are very many specialist lawyers out there that deal with them. But the basic principles are there. So as I said, it'll be things like assault principles, restraint applications, those sorts of things. Nuisance, into nuisance law, that'd be very handy.

Josh: You know, I just want to understand this point clearly, because are you receiving the advice, the document from your lawyer. And that's from them to you or are they writing it specifically for you to send to the offending parties? Does that something -- help us understand the specifics of it? And secondly, Ray, do you have like a template of this advice document example that you could include?

Raymond: That's a toughie. I've got -- this is -- I'm going to be very careful, but that's an advice. So it' got a letter ahead. My advice is a 28-page, as long as a rule around that, you're in.

Josh: Got it.

Raymond: So they're very detail and explain all the liabilities in there.

Josh: It's tough because this is something that maybe you might not be comfortable putting out there as a template, right?

Raymond: Well, the problem with this legal advice, they have to be specific for each -- So this one here for examples, just for Queensland only. So my other advices we have for New South Wales only, they're all different. So each state has different laws. And that's where it gets complicated because you've got to sort of fit in your legal opinion to suit each particular site.

And if I got something like this, it would just be a basic. I'll do what I can, I'll put something together just to give you a redacted version of what my advice would probably look like. You know, but it's not an advice. It's just an educational tool only. And someone would have to then tweak it to suit whatever or use it as a bit of some sort of educational tool, really.

Josh: Okay. Thank you so much for that, Ray, for your willingness to include a redacted version of that. Obviously, it's pretty understandable and we all get

why. You know, you would have to only include part of it, but thank you. That's helpful. And also, I just wanted to mention the link that's on this page. Now, that also is a very suitable organization for people to financially support, as you mentioned in part one of your talks. And secondly, they should be able to, we're hoping. If the documents are on the website, then yes. You can contact them and ask some specific questions such as; you know, what do I do for my country or state or province or whatever.

And so they'll be able to provide like, at least those initial questions. But at the same time you guys, please, support that organization because we want the energy exchange to go both ways. So everyone, when you go to that website, specifically for the document templates and guides, we may also -- because we're all creating this in the moment, is so timely. And we're helping to move everything forward.

Keep an eye out for like specific instructions, there might even be a specific instruction by that time your country. So, Ray, please continue. If there's anything else you want to say about that point or go to the next one.

Raymond: Okay, sure. Number 17: Once you have a legal advice, send the said advice and the medical advice to your counsel and all parties such as the emitter, installers, the land owners, inclusive of directors of the emitting companies involved. Attach a cover letter to your advices and call it "objection notice." Now actually draft it as something to assist. I'll actually call it "a warning objection notice" that might assist in some way.

Josh: That's in the document, in template pack. So that's provided.

Raymond: Yeah. So you just attach that to your -- put your legal advices to it. Your lawyer might want to change that. So this is just something to assist, but as for educational purposes. But always see a lawyer before you start playing around with this sort of stuff, is a rule. Now, attach a cover letter to your advices. In the objection notice, state that you do not consent to be irradiated with their EMR emissions, and that you have established a reasonable belief and fear and/or apprehension that the emissions pose a risk of harm to health and a risk of damage to your property. And then send that by registered mail. Okay.

Now, I won't read all this out, but this is very -- this has been -- I took a while for me to work this out and put it together, and it sort of covers everywhere. The warning objection notice. Now what you're going to understand too is that sometimes council is on the land where the tower is going to be built or the

power pole is or whatever. The issue is that they are technically liable if they approve if it's on their land. Does that make sense?

Josh: Yeah.

Raymond: So you also include them as part of it. And number 18 --

Josh: So you're sending -- So just to be clear. You're sending that to the city council members as well, or just the council, the city as a whole, like as a corporate entity?

Raymond: I'll do both. And to the councilors because they're the ones that vote on this. And usually they're the ones that will basically say, "No, we want a moratorium. We don't want this bill until approved. Until there's been some clarification as to more evidence that it's safe. We at the moment we don't believe that there's enough science out there to indicate that it is safe, and we just want a moratorium to establish that it is safe, not the other way around."

Josh: Okay. So it's again, recipients of this process; the carrier, any regulator such as the FCC, or whomever is the regulator, whether it's a state or provincial or federal, correct?

Raymond: Not so much the regulators because you really go into the local level here, you don't really need to involve the regulator here. So like you have a lot of power, believe it or not, they can abate and it does explain it in here. But basically what a council can do is they can say, well on a health grounds or on nuisance grounds. Even though we've approved last week, we've now come to the conclusion that this thing possibly is a risk of harm to health. We can then simply abate, which is basically means to stop. Put a notice, it's a bit like if you got weeds in the backyard and the council wants you to mow your lawn. It's similar to that. So if it's a risk of public health, then they can come in and do that.

Josh: Okay. So are we sending this step to the carriers? And if so, is it like the CEO? Or is it the legal department, who is it addressed to?

Raymond: Well, usually send it to whoever is the PR person. They usually take over and so all of this is -- and it's usually a separate company that always do that. But then you find it, okay. "He's go straight to the top, I'd go straight to the head office and the CEO around. You know, who are the major directors of the company, and that's who I go for. Because they're the ones that ultimately liable because they --

Josh: And to clarify that, in their individual capacity or in their capacity as an actor within that corporate? Is it to the corporation, or is it the individual capacity?

Raymond: To the corporation itself and then to the individual, yes.

Josh: And you can accomplish that simply by -- when you address and send. On the letter it says their name and then comma, you know, their role director, whatever CEO of Corporation, right? Or do you have to do anything else specifically when you actually send.

Raymond: You can send it specifically to the corporation, to the site, to such and such, because they can put an entity. So there are legal entities, the corporation. If you send it to a director, then it's still technically being sent to the company anyway. And when you send it to a company director, it also includes some in a personal liability issue as well. So just simply to a director, and also to the head office, and you should be following.

Josh: So head office, attention legal department, let's say, and also to the CEO?

Raymond: You'll find that on -- look for all the documentation to find out who it's to be sent to. Because you'll find that a lot of corporations, for example, have about 20 or 30 different companies that they're all operating under. So you want to get to the crux, find out from your regulator, who is actually responsible for this tower. Who's responsible for this smart meter? Who actually is it? And then get confirmation from the county; again, who is responsible for this thing? It takes a bit of legwork. If you could do it yourself, it'll save a lawyer doing a lot of running around. But that's basically what you do.

Josh: Okay. So let's say, on average, are the typical process could be to the head or whatever company is responsible. And secondly, to the CEO of the carrier, like if we're going to standardize the process.

Raymond: I'll go straight to the CEO. Yes, the Chief Executive Officer or the Director.

Josh: And then this piece not to the regulators, but you also sends it to the city or the county or local municipality and the council.

Raymond: Whoever in charge of the development side of things, so usually it's your local council. You go to them, because they really going to be the decision makers. Because you want them to get the opportunity to look at it, and the

more councils you make aware of it, the more they'll realize that, "Okay, a there is a concern. Particularly here we're going to adopt this report says it is a concern." And with the reports that I've got, there's where it says an extreme risk of harm that should be taken lightly.

Josh: Now if there's a local government with a mayor and nine councilors, who do you send to? How many?

Raymond: All.

Josh: Yeah, all of them, okay. So like the city and then the mayor, and the nine councilors if there's that many. Just send it, they will all get a copy.

Raymond: Yeah, everyone gets a copy.

Josh: Yeah. Okay, thank you.

Raymond: Because usually, you'll notice that when you read the medical opinion, you'll see it actually explains all the science that goes through all the studies and where it's found harm. And it's all there. So you want the councilors to be educated because a lot of them don't realize what this stuff does. "Oh, my God, I didn't know that." It's an education process.

Josh: Okay, good.

Raymond: So that's number 18. Then you lobby your councilors/aldermen. And send your objection notice to each councilor and alderman within the council and try to meet with them to explain your situation. Now councils are usually pretty open to that sort of thing, and sometimes even at public meetings to assist that. And they might even call the carrier to come into the chat. So try and encourage that if you can.

Number 19: Hopefully after receiving your objection notice, the emitters will tactfully withdraw from installing the facility and/or the council will issue an abatement notice against the emitters and/or reject any development application. So that's hopefully where it sits. Okay, up to that point. The next part of it is where they don't do that. Okay, the councilors is, "I'm not going to do anything. I'm not going to listen to the advice I've been given by you, I've seen a letter. The emitters are the same." That's where the next bit comes into it. Do you want to explain it?

Josh: Please.

Raymond: Okay. So number 20; However, if the emitters and/or council decide not to heed your objection notice and make it known to you by a

response letter to your objection, and/or by conduct, such as commence building and installing, that they intend to proceed with the installation or development, then you may have various legal options available to you. If such an intention to proceed is made known to you and their intention to proceed cause you discomfort in the form of fear of harm, that they'll irradiate you and your family, then such action would constitute a threat to assault. And in this particular case, under Section 75 of the Criminal Code Act, 1899, Queensland, I've just put that in there just to give a bit of a reference.

Now number 21: The objection notice should provide the requisite evidence to enable you apply various legal options and remedies. And in the State of Queensland, for example, options and remedies include (but are not limited to). So I've gone through and explain what you can do. Now first one that can be done is what's called a suit. And the civil side of it, you can do an abatement notice which comes under environmental nuisance, in your personal injury claim (the psychological injury). Damage to property claim, because your home is uninhabitable that requires shielding.

You can seek a mandatory injunction. Now, what a mandatory junction is, is a court order to force the council to a bate or to prosecute the emitters. Because the council have an obligation and duty under the local government acts to abate if there's been an environmental nuisance, so there's a possible damage to health or is to health. If they don't perform their civic duty to do that, you can seek what's called a mandatory injunction usually in the Supreme Court. But you'll need to have a good talk to a lawyer about that.

Josh: Now, does that hinge on the accountability and the liability sort of built in to elected officials to look after their constituents as health complaint is brought to them?

Raymond: Exactly. Mandatory injunctions can also apply in the hierarchy alongside with your ministers, with decision makers, etc. So it goes all the way up the ladder. And the people can if it's unconscionable what's going on, if there is an option that might be available to somebody to seek a mandatory injunction. I'm not sure if they apply particularly in the United States, but they certainly do apply here. But you need to talk to a lawyer about that.

Josh: Okay.

Raymond: Number II; is you can go into the Quasi Criminal jurisdiction. And here you can apply for court ordered restraint orders, such as peace and good behavior orders, also known in other states and territories. This is in Australia, as protection orders and/or apprehended violence orders or keep peace orders. Now this is the -- it's not actually criminal yet. What a Quasi

Criminal means is that someone is threatening to assault me, I could either get them charged under the Criminal Code, but I don't want to do that. I just want to get them to stop and keep the peace.

So I go through a Quasi Criminal side of things. That's what the restraints are. The thing is, it's only a civil sort of remedy, in a funny way. But if they breach it, if an order is being made against them to restrain, a letter to do this, you've got to stop emitting for two years, you know, stop. If they breach that, then they committed a criminal offense. And that's what that's for.

Josh: Wow, this is excellent.

Raymond: Number III, okay. That's criminal. This is now the criminal jurisdiction. Now, in this case, you can then go for prosecution of various criminal offenses for what's known as trespass against the person. And in essence, an assault is a trespass against my person. Exactly what the electromagnetic radiation is doing. Its trespassing against my person, that's one of the assaults, is. I've already explained before about assault; so I won't repeat that, but there's a section it does talk about assault here. In this particular case all you need is personal discomfort. And please note that threatening to apply for such as electrical force is considered unlawful and that it is not essential that a person threatened should be putting fear, and apprehension or expectation of assault is sufficient.

Josh: This is a really important part of it because that brings ones own perspective on one's own wellbeing backed up by their doctor's opinion. It really brings it into -- it's finally applicable. It's finally have leverage in that.

Raymond: Yeah. I listened to your advice and they go ahead and say, I'm going to build this thing, and you see them start build it. Well, they're technically threatening to assault you under the code. So is threatening violence, which is another -- I won't go through it, but I've already explained that to you. But that also includes a two year imprisonment. So this is in Queensland. And if the offense is committed at night, the offender is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Endangering life of children by exposure. Now, Section 326 of the Criminal Code. "Any person who exposes a child under the age of 7 years, whereby the life of such child is/or is likely to be endangered, or the child's health is all likely to be permanently injured, commits a crime and there's a maximum penalty is 7 years imprisonment there." Then you are going to have assault occasioning bodily harm. Now in this particular case, I'll just read this very quickly. "An assault causing any hysterical and nervous condition is an assault occasioning bodily harm."

Josh: That's significant.

Raymond: That's significant. So now I've got a quasi called Aaron Miller, which is 1954, two coins minted in 282. And this is an English case that would apply in Australia, and clearly would apply in the England, UK. Now, another thing you got to understand is that, bodily injury occurs if pain has lasted for a couple of days and the body have suffered the damage as defined in Brown and Blake 2000, Western Australian Supreme Court of Appeals 132. So even there, if you've got pain, you go to the doctor. This thing's hurting me. I'm getting bad headaches. I'm getting, you know, whatever it might be, then that's bodily injury technically. That might be a little bit iffy, but I think the trick is to go down certainly the hysterical nervous condition side of it in regards to fear. I think that would apply very much.

Now serious assault, which is Section 340 of the Criminal Code. "Any person who commits an unlawful assault on the person who is 60 years of age or more, and assaults any person who relies on a guide, hearing or assistant dog, wheelchair or other remedial device is guilty of a crime and liable to 7 years imprisonment." So that applies it to a serious assault. Okay. Then you also have negligent act of causing harm. And the duty of a person in charge of a dangerous thing, and a duty of a person doing dangerous acts. Now, they're very, very important. And the other one that's a criminal issue, believe it or not, is a common nuisance.

And I'll just read this to you. This is Section 230 the Criminal Code (Queensland). So, you know it all depends on which state or country you come from. "Any person who without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, does any act, or omits to do any act with respect to any property under the person's control, by which act or omission danger is caused to the lives, safety, or health, of the public; or without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, does any act, or omits to do any act with respect to any property under the person's control, by which act or omission danger is caused to the property or comfort of the public, or the public are obstructed in the exercise or enjoyment of any right common to all Her Majesty's subjects, (remember I talked about, either right to the quiet enjoying my lane. That's what that's covering) and by which injury is caused to the person of some person; is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years."

Josh: Wow, that's significant in and of itself. So you've quoted case law, and it's specifically applicable to Queensland, Australia. Some of it is applicable internationally and everywhere, but I just want to ask specifically, it's up to the individual and/or their lawyer to identify which of this and identify how,

you know, quote the laws and quote the case laws, apply them to their region. So don't just take this and copy it because it says Queensland.

Raymond: Yeah, that's correct. And number 22. This is important. Okay. Commencing legal action can be a complicated process. It has many pitfalls and can be a costly exercise, especially if you don't mean your case. It is highly recommended that you seek legal advice to clarify your options and position before you take any steps and/or proceed to a court of law. So let's just sort of a very basic step by step process, and I gave a very basic understanding of some of the civil liability. So in essence, I mean, it's sort of got some of what I would advise in some way in here. But it's doesn't really cover a full on legal advice, but at least that's enough to help you out or will help somebody out.

Josh: Yeah, excellent. Ray, this is incredibly valuable. And thank you so much for taking the time to walk everyone through this. Now we're going to be making all these documents available on the website that's linked on this page that Ray's talk is embedded on. And so that website will be providing sort of first line support, but please, please consider a contribution to that website on that website, as Ray has mentioned.

And we've talked about here a couple times that is going to help to continue to -- you know, the more resources we have to put behind this, the more resources go to the people that are doing this work on the ground, the bigger this thing can go, the more people can be put on it. So I just want to encourage everyone as they go to the website and download their documents, download this 22 step guide and the document templates. Please do consider that. Ray, just wrapping up here, any final thoughts for our audience?

Raymond: I just wanted to quickly read the very first paragraph on this warning and objection notice. This is to the emitters, to the council, to everybody. "So take notice that the warnings and objection contained in this notice is intended not only to protect myself, my family and my property, but is intended to also protect you and to warn you of your duty of care and to warn you of the possible consequences that any of your actions or emissions in regards to the emission of any non ionizing electromagnetic radiation onto my land, from your facility and situated that is either in your possession, charge and/or directly or directly under your control or under your management. That failure to heed this notice has the potential to place you in jeopardy of being both criminally and civilly liable for any actions or missions that cause harm, injury and damage."

So that's basically part of the notice itself. And that's about it really, and I just wish everybody good luck. And you know, the more lawyers we can get

involved in this, the better and hopefully -- I can't guarantee that this will work for you or for your listeners, but you know, I've had some success with it. I'm not saying that I've been successful everywhere but I've had success with it. And then the least, and just wish everyone good luck. And everybody, they're empowered I guess. Thanks for everything you do too, by the way, Josh. Wonderful. Thanks.