

What 5G is:

- 5G is a term used to describe the next generation of wireless cell technology
- 4G/5G Close Proximity Microwave Radiation Antennae (CPMRA), are small cell towers on telephone poles, PG&E poles and street lights **which transmit pulsed, data-modulated, Radio-frequency Electromagnetic Microwave Radiation (RF-EMR) 24/7** — and essentially function as cell towers. Radiation emitted from small cells is expected to typically travel from 10 feet up to 3,000 ft. Millions of small cells are to be installed in residential zones.
- 5G will add to — not replace — our current wireless technology. It will **not only utilize wireless frequencies already in use but also add in higher frequencies** — submillimeter and millimeter waves — in order to transmit data at superfast speeds.
- Designed to enable wireless transmission of HD TV and the internet of things (which few care about other than industry).

What 5G isn't:

- *Coverage* - 5G is unlikely to provide any more overall cellphone coverage than existing 3G/4G because it won't be worthwhile economically to cover every valley, canyon, or places with few houses.
- *Speed*: Fiber optic cable is 100x faster than 5G, while 5G is only 1-5x faster than 4G.
- *Fire safety*: Adding new equipment to already overloaded poles will increase risk of fire. Further, when a pole goes down in a fire or wind no wireless safety warnings will be possible but copper wired landlines would still work.
- *Proximity*: 5G antennas do not require line of sight to operate and have a range of 3,000 ft.
- *Cars and IOT*: 5G is not necessary for either IOT or autonomous cars.
- *Wi-Fi router*: Some people confuse the "5GHz" option on their phone with 5G. These are two separate technologies.