Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of AT&T Mobility, a personal wireless telecommunications carrier, to evaluate the addition of Node No. SFOK2-017 to be added to the AT&T distributed antenna system ("DAS") in Burlingame, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency ("RF") electromagnetic fields.

Executive Summary

AT&T proposes to install an omnidirectional antenna on a utility pole sited in the public right-of-way at 907 El Camino Real in Burlingame. The proposed operation will comply with the FCC guidelines limiting public exposure to RF energy.

Prevailing Exposure Standards

The U.S. Congress requires that the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") evaluate its actions for possible significant impact on the environment. A summary of the FCC's exposure limits is shown in Figure 1. These limits apply for continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. The most restrictive FCC limit for exposures of unlimited duration to radio frequency energy for several personal wireless services are as follows:

Wireless Service	Frequency Band	Occupational Limit	Public Limit
Microwave (Point-to-Point)	5,000–80,000 MHz	5.00 mW/cm^2	1.00 mW/cm^2
BRS (Broadband Radio)	2,600	5.00	1.00
AWS (Advanced Wireless)	2,100	5.00	1.00
PCS (Personal Communication)	1,950	5.00	1.00
Cellular	870	2.90	0.58
SMR (Specialized Mobile Radio)	855	2.85	0.57
700 MHz	700	2.35	0.47
[most restrictive frequency range]	30–300	1.00	0.20

Power line frequencies (60 Hz) are well below the applicable range of these standards, and there is considered to be no compounding effect from simultaneous exposure to power line and radio frequency fields.

General Facility Requirements

Wireless nodes typically consist of two distinct parts: the electronic transceivers (also called "radios" or "channels") that are connected to a central "hub" (which in turn are connected to the traditional wired telephone lines), and the passive antenna(s) that send the wireless signals created by the radios out to be received by individual subscriber units. The radios are often located on the same pole as the

antennas and are connected to the antennas by coaxial cables. Because of the short wavelength of the frequencies assigned by the FCC for wireless services, the antennas require line-of-sight paths for their signals to propagate well and so are installed at some height above ground. The antennas are designed to concentrate their energy toward the horizon, with very little energy wasted toward the sky or the ground. This means that it is generally not possible for exposure conditions to approach the maximum permissible exposure limits without being physically very near the antennas.

Computer Modeling Method

The FCC provides direction for determining compliance in its Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Radiation," dated August 1997. Figure 2 attached describes the calculation methodologies, reflecting the facts that a directional antenna's radiation pattern is not fully formed at locations very close by (the "near-field" effect) and that at greater distances the power level from an energy source decreases with the square of the distance from it (the "inverse square law"). The conservative nature of this method for evaluating exposure conditions has been verified by numerous field tests.

Site and Facility Description

Based upon information provided by AT&T, including drawings by Borges Architectural Group, Inc., dated September 14, 2017, it is proposed to install one KMW Model FLT-OM10H2, 2-foot tall, omnidirectional cylindrical antenna, on an extension above the top of the utility pole sited in the public right-of-way in front of the residential building located at 907 El Camino Real in Burlingame. The antenna would employ 6° downtilt, and would be mounted at an effective height of about 39 feet above ground. The maximum effective radiated power in any direction would be 1,360 watts, representing simultaneous operation of 700 watts for AWS and 660 watts for PCS service. There are reported no other wireless telecommunications base stations at this site or nearby.

Study Results

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum RF exposure level due to the proposed AT&T operation is calculated to be 0.0097 mW/cm^2, which is 0.97% of the applicable public exposure limit. The maximum calculated level at any nearby building is 12% of the public exposure limit. It should be noted that these results include several "worst-case" assumptions and therefore are expected to overstate actual power density levels from the proposed operation.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

Due to its mounting location and height, the AT&T antenna would not be accessible to the general public, and so no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. To prevent occupational exposures in excess of the FCC guidelines, it is recommended that appropriate RF safety training be provided to all authorized personnel who have access to the antenna. No access within 4 feet at the same height as the AT&T antenna, such as might occur during certain maintenance activities at the top of the pole, should be allowed while the node is in operation, unless other measures can be demonstrated to ensure that occupational protection requirements are met. It is recommended that an explanatory sign[*] be posted at the antenna and/or on the pole below the antenna, readily visible from any angle of approach to persons who might need to work within that distance.

Conclusion

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that operation of the node proposed by AT&T Mobility, at 907 El Camino Real in Burlingame, California, will comply with the prevailing standards for limiting public exposure to radio frequency energy and, therefore, will not for this reason cause a significant impact on the environment. The highest calculated level in publicly accessible areas is much less than the prevailing standards allow for exposures of unlimited duration. This finding is consistent with measurements of actual exposure conditions taken at other operating nodes.

Authorship

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration No. E-18063, which expires on June 30, 2019. This work has been carried out under his direction, and all statements are true and correct of his own knowledge except, where noted, when data has been supplied by others, which data he believes to be correct.

September 26, 2017
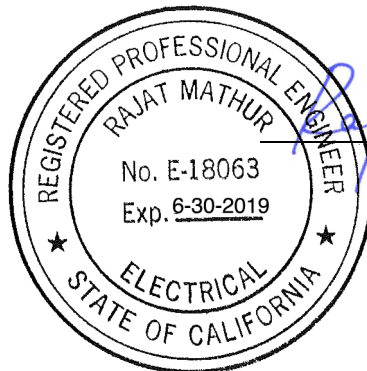
Rajat Mathur, P.E.
707/996-5200

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[*] Signs should comply with OET-65 color, symbol, and content recommendations. Contact information should be provided (*e.g.*, a telephone number) to arrange for access to restricted areas. The selection of language(s) is not an engineering matter, and guidance from the landlord, local zoning or health authority, or appropriate professionals may be required. Signage may also need to comply with the requirements of California Public Utilities Commission General Order No. 95.

FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The FCC adopted the limits from Report No. 86, "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," published in 1986 by the Congressionally chartered National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements ("NCRP"). Separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits generally five times more restrictive. The more recent standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and approved as American National Standard ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006, "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," includes similar limits. These limits apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health.

As shown in the table and chart below, separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits (in *italics* and/or dashed) up to five times more restrictive:

Frequency	Electromagnetic Fields (f is frequency of emission in MHz)					
Applicable Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)		Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)		Equivalent Far-Field Power Density (mW/cm^2)	
0.3 – 1.34	614	*614*	1.63	*1.63*	100	*100*
1.34 – 3.0	614	*823.8/f*	1.63	*2.19/f*	100	*180/f^2*
3.0 – 30	1842/f	*823.8/f*	4.89/f	*2.19/f*	900/f^2	*180/f^2*
30 – 300	61.4	*27.5*	0.163	*0.0729*	1.0	*0.2*
300 – 1,500	3.54√f	*1.59√f*	√f/106	*√f/238*	f/300	*f/1500*
1,500 – 100,000	137	*61.4*	0.364	*0.163*	5.0	*1.0*
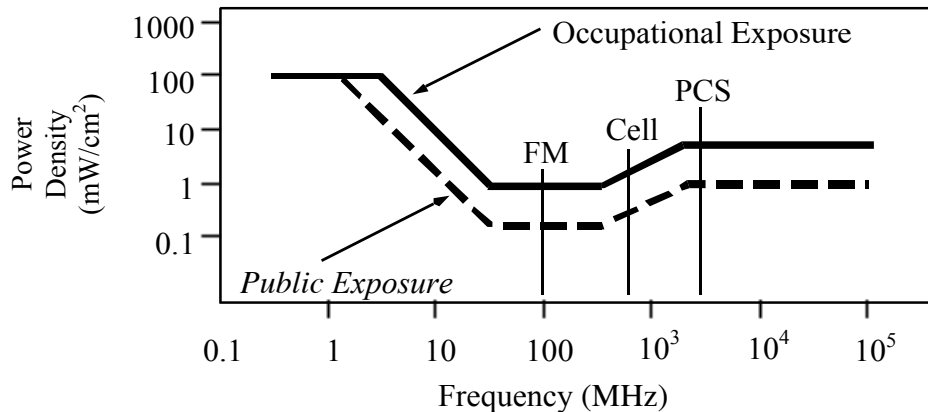
Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits, and higher levels also are allowed for exposures to small areas, such that the spatially averaged levels do not exceed the limits. However, neither of these allowances is incorporated in the conservative calculation formulas in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) for projecting field levels. Hammett & Edison has built those formulas into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radio sources. The program allows for the description of buildings and uneven terrain, if required to obtain more accurate projections.

RFR.CALC™ Calculation Methodology

Assessment by Calculation of Compliance with FCC Exposure Guidelines

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The maximum permissible exposure limits adopted by the FCC (see Figure 1) apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits.

Near Field.

Prediction methods have been developed for the near field zone of panel (directional) and whip (omnidirectional) antennas, typical at wireless telecommunications base stations, as well as dish (aperture) antennas, typically used for microwave links. The antenna patterns are not fully formed in the near field at these antennas, and the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) gives suitable formulas for calculating power density within such zones.

For a panel or whip antenna, power density $S = \dfrac{180}{\theta_{BW}} \times \dfrac{0.1 \times P_{net}}{\pi \times D \times h}$, in mW/cm2,

and for an aperture antenna, maximum power density $S_{max} = \dfrac{0.1 \times 16 \times \eta \times P_{net}}{\pi \times h^2}$, in mW/cm2,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{where} \quad \theta_{BW} &= \text{half-power beamwidth of the antenna, in degrees, and} \\
P_{net} &= \text{net power input to the antenna, in watts,} \\
D &= \text{distance from antenna, in meters,} \\
h &= \text{aperture height of the antenna, in meters, and} \\
\eta &= \text{aperture efficiency (unitless, typically 0.5-0.8).}
\end{aligned}
$$

The factor of 0.1 in the numerators converts to the desired units of power density.

Far Field.

OET-65 gives this formula for calculating power density in the far field of an individual RF source:

power density $S = \dfrac{2.56 \times 1.64 \times 100 \times RFF^2 \times ERP}{4 \times \pi \times D^2}$, in mW/cm2,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{where} \quad ERP &= \text{total ERP (all polarizations), in kilowatts,} \\
RFF &= \text{relative field factor at the direction to the actual point of calculation, and} \\
D &= \text{distance from the center of radiation to the point of calculation, in meters.}
\end{aligned}
$$

The factor of 2.56 accounts for the increase in power density due to ground reflection, assuming a reflection coefficient of 1.6 (1.6 x 1.6 = 2.56). The factor of 1.64 is the gain of a half-wave dipole relative to an isotropic radiator. The factor of 100 in the numerator converts to the desired units of power density. This formula has been built into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radiation sources. The program also allows for the description of uneven terrain in the vicinity, to obtain more accurate projections.