ENVIRONMENTAL AND RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE STATEMENT
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (IEPBS)
MINOR AMENDMENT TO APPLICATION FILE NUMBER 0000051749
K43GE-D, JULIAETTA, ID, IL
CURRENT: CH 22, 0.002 KW-DIRECTIONAL, 7.6 m AGL
PROPOSED: CH 22, 0.050 KW-DIRECTIONAL, 7.6 m AGL

The proposed amendment to the application for K43GE-D, file number 0000051749, will not involve any changes to the current tower location or height of the antenna as stated in the current licensed facility for K43GE-D, File number BLDTT-20110705ACI and, therefore, will not result in any environmental impact.

The K43GE-D facility, operating on channel 22, was evaluated in terms of potential radio frequency (RF) energy exposure at ground level to workers and the general public. The radiation center for the antenna is located 7.6 meters above ground level. The proposed operation was evaluated using Far-Field Equation (1) on page 30 of Supplement A to OET Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997). The ERP utilized in the calculations was set to the maximum ERP value of 0.050 kW which is the total power radiated in the horizontal plane. Conservative elevation-plane antenna relative field values ["F" in Equation (1)] were utilized with a minimum value of 0.3 used in the analysis. The maximum calculated power density at 2 meters (6.6 feet) above ground level is 0.00479 mW/cm² which is 0.28% of the FCC's recommended limit of 1.74 mW/cm² for an occupational/controlled environment and 1.38% of 0.35 mW/cm² for general public/uncontrolled exposure. The proposed operation is therefore categorically excluded under Section 1.1306 of the Commission's rules from having to consider the contributions of other stations at the site.

Access to the transmitting tower and any radio frequency generating equipment is restricted and appropriately marked with warning signs. In the event that workers or other authorized personnel enter restricted areas or climb the tower, appropriate measures will be taken to assure worker safety with respect to radio frequency radiation exposure. Such measures include reducing the average exposure by spreading out the work over a longer period of time, wearing "accepted" RFR protective clothing and/or RFR exposure monitors or scheduling work when the stations are at reduced power or shut down.

Meintel, Sgrignoli, & Wallace