



Kessler and Gehman Associates
Consultants • Broadcast • Wireless

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TELEVISION AUXILIARY BROADCAST STATION

CALL SIGN: KPNX-DT
FACILITY ID: 35486
LOCATION: MESA, AZ

Prepared For:

Multimedia Holdings
Corporation
TEGNA Inc.
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Suite 2000
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Prepared By:

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1.0 BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

Kessler and Gehman Associates, Inc. has been retained by Multimedia Holdings Corporation, licensee of full-power television broadcast station KPNX-DT to prepare a new broadcast auxiliary facility for emergency, maintenance, and test operations. It is proposed to co-locate a Dielectric antenna having model number TFU-16WB-R C160 OS on the same support structure as the main facility at 224.7' (68.5m) AGL with an effective radiated power of 715 KW.

2.0 ALLOCATION ANALYSIS

Appendix A demonstrates that the proposed broadcast auxiliary facility has a service contour which is 100 percent subsumed by the license KPNX-DT contour as required by 47 C.F.R Section 73.1675. The broadcast auxiliary facility shall also provide Section 73.625 48-dBμV/m F(50,90) principal community coverage to the entire Mesa, AZ incorporated boundaries. Appendix A predicted coverage contours were generated using V-Soft Probe-5 software in accordance with § 73.625(b) methodology using F(50,90) propagation curves. The average terrain was extracted from three arc second terrain along eight equally spaced cardinal radials from 3 kilometers to 16 kilometers from the site and beginning from true north.

3.0 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

3.1 General Environmental Requirements

The proposed antenna is to be side mounted to an existing tower which is registered with the FAA and FCC and will not require modification since there is no change in overall height. Since the existing structure has been previously accepted by the FAA and the FCC, it is thus presumed that the following screening criteria has already been mitigated:

- Require high intensity white lighting.
- Is not located in an official designated wilderness area or wildlife preserve.
- Does not threaten the existence or habitat of endangered species.
- Does not affect districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are eligible for listing.
- Does not affect Indian religious sites.
- Is not located in a floodplain
- Does not require construction that involves significant changes in surface features (e.g., wetland fill, deforestation, or water diversion).

3.2 Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) Compliance.

A theoretical analysis has been conducted of the human exposure to radio frequency radiation (“RFR”) using the calculation methodology described in OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01. The RFR analysis is conducted pursuant to the following methodology:

Terrain extraction is compiled from the support structure site, if the support structure is on a rooftop with no higher elevations (e.g., elevator shaft) then flat terrain is compiled. Terrain is extracted using radial lengths of 0.25 miles in 0.001-mile increments for 360 radials. The power density is calculated for each terrain point at 6 feet above ground level using the elevation and azimuth pattern of the proposed broadcast antenna. The power density calculations are conducted using the lower edge of the proposed channel frequency. To account for ground reflections, a coefficient of 1.6 was included in the calculation.

The resulting cylindrical polar analysis is then summarized into a coordinate plane graph using the following methodology:

Starting from the origin the maximum calculated RFR value is determined among the 360-degree radials for each 0.001 mile increment, the value is then converted into a percentage of the maximum allowable general population or uncontrolled exposure and plotted as a function of perpendicular distance from the tower.

The resulting RFR study in Appendix B demonstrates that the peak exposure is 7.066% of the most restrictive permissible exposure threshold. Pursuant to OET Bulletin 65 concerning multiple-user transmitters that produce power density levels greater than 5.0% of the exposure limit are considered significant contributors to RFR and require a cumulative study including all emitters in the proximity of the proposed transmitter site. The proposed facility is in a complex RF environment and is beyond the scope of theoretical calculations to formulate the cumulative effect. Individually the proposed facility has no significant effect on human exposure but cumulatively may and is thus not categorically excluded from environmental processing.

4.0 CERTIFICATION

The foregoing statement and the report regarding the aforementioned engineering work are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Ryan Wilhour

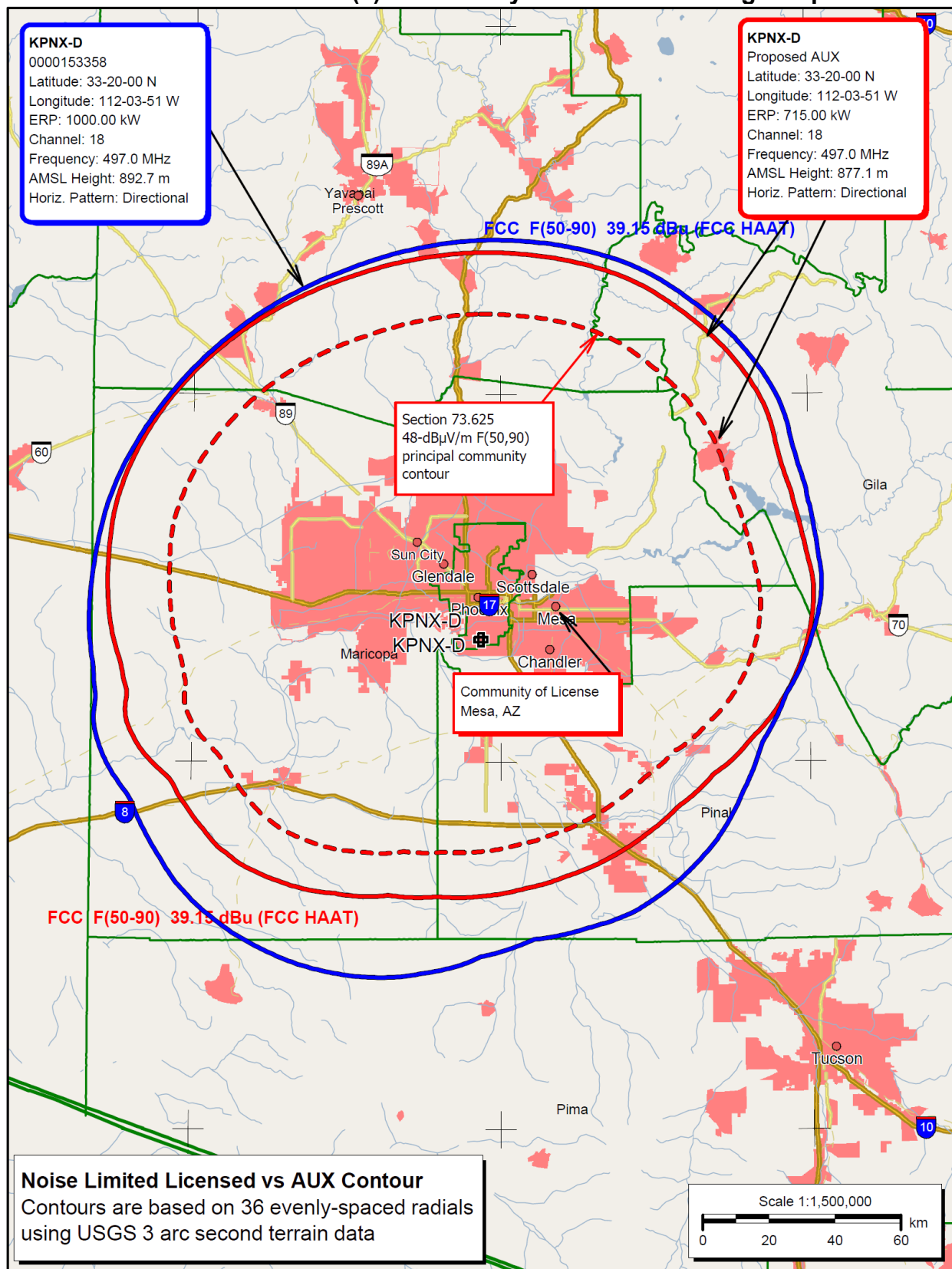


Consulting Engineer

March 4, 2022

Mesa, AZ

APPENDIX A – Section 73.625(a) Community of License Coverage Map



APPENDIX B – Far Field Exposure to RF Emissions

