EXHIBIT # 22

R.F. RADIATION COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
WBGO – Trump Center
New York, New York

February 2009

The proposed 2 bay ERI 1092-2CP-DA- HW half-wave antenna will be mounted to the wall of the Penthouse above the Trump Center building. This antenna will have its center at 10.7 meters above the Penthouse/machine room roof and 19.2 meters above the lower roof. The roof entrance of this building is securely locked at all times and workers must sign out a key after first gaining approval from the building manager. On October 8, 2008, Bird Technologies Group took a complete set of power density measurements on the Trump Center roof. That study is attached as attachment A. The site is posted with an RF warning sign at a location visible from two hot spots that were found during measurements. The specifics of these hot-spots can be found in the attachment.

To determine the impact of the addition of the WBGO antenna, we have performed a set of predictions at the measurement points. These predictions were based on the FCC's OET 65 bulletin as modified. The predictions were made by first determining the horizontal distances to the measurement points and then by calculating the depression angle from the antenna to these points. The manufacturer's vertical elevation field graph was used to calculate the actual ERP on the angle toward the points. Two meters was subtracted from the actual antenna height so the calculations would approximate RF energy at head height. Once the ERP was calculated, the power density at the measured points was calculated using the hypotenuse distance from the antenna to the measurement point. The predictions were then added to the actual measured points to provide a final percentage of the authorized maximum for a controlled area.

Attachment B provides a vertical sketch of the building showing the proposed stub tower and antenna mounted to the penthouse. The attachment also shows a top view of the building which displays the measured points and which was used to calculate the horizontal distances used in the predictions. (See Pg #2)

Attachment C is a table of values used in the predictions. The last column on this attachment shows the percentage of the Commission's maximum for a controlled area as a total of the measured and predicted values. It should be noted that the proposed half-wave antenna does not add more than 16.9 percent to the existing measured points and most predictions are for considerably less.

Tower workers are required to contact the building management before any work is done on any of the antennas. The applicant will lower power or terminate

transmission, if necessary, to protect workers from excess non-ionization radiation from the applicant’s antenna.

Consequently, it appears that the proposed FM station primary facility will be in full compliance with the Commission's human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic field rules and regulations.

Appendix A

ELECTROMAGNETIC EXPOSURE REPORT

For

Motorola/DoITT Project
Trump World Tower
845 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Date of Measurement: October 8, 2008

Prepared by

BIRD TECHNOLOGIES GROUP

For

Motorola Inc.
5 Paragon Drive
Montvale, NJ 07645

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Revision History

rev	Date of revision	Revised by	Description of Change/Notes
Original	10/10/2008	ATY	Original release
A	10/16/2008	SEJ	Updated incorrect reference to number of wireless backhaul transmitters on page 2
B	10/17/2008	SEJ	Corrected verbiage in Measurement Procedure on page 7
C	10/21/2008	ATY	Several changes to text on page 9
D	11/13/2008	SEJ	Updated to "receive only" format

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Electromagnetic Exposure Report
Trump World Tower
845 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY

Introduction and Background

On Wednesday October 8, 2008 Bird Technologies Group (BTG) performed an Electromagnetic Exposure (EME) study of the DoITT antenna site located at Trump World Tower, 845 United Nations Plaza New York, NY 10017. The objective of this study was to evaluate the RF fields at the site with special emphasis on those fields produced by the newly installed system for compliance with applicable federal regulations. The new system was constructed by Motorola Inc. for the City of New York Department of Information and Telecommunications Technology (DoITT) for the purpose of providing two way radio communications for various city agencies and departments.

Site and System Description

The site is located on the roof of a 90 story high rise apartment building located at 845 United Nations Plaza, in New York, New York. All of the antennas are mounted on the perimeter of the elevator penthouse. The DoITT equipment is located in an equipment shelter on the main roof approximately 1 story below the elevator penthouse roof.

This is a DoITT receive only site, therefore the new equipment installed for the City of New York, DoITT, consists of receivers only, operating in the 485-488 MHz band along with two wireless backhaul transmitters . Other than the wireless backhaul, there are no transmitters associated with this DoITT installation.

Antenna Installation

The receive antennas are vertically polarized omni-directional antennas installed on the parapet on the east face of the roof. The receive only antennas are not sources of RF energy. Two wireless backhaul antennas are mounted near the North West corner of the elevator penthouse roof and oriented approximately north and west.

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Radio Frequency Exposure Limits

Federal regulations establish limits on the amount of radio frequency energy to which people may be exposed. The maximum amount of radio frequency energy to which a person may be exposed is defined as the maximum permissible exposure or MPE. The results of RF exposure studies are usually expressed as a percentage of the MPE.

RF exposure limits have been established by IEEE[1] and ICNIRP[2] and the FCC[3]. They are based upon years of study regarding the health effects of radiofrequency energy. The regulations provide for two tiers or classes of exposure. "General Public" which is sometimes called "Uncontrolled" and "Occupational" which is also called "Controlled".

The Occupational, or Controlled, limits apply to exposure of personnel that are aware that they are being exposed and have the knowledge and training to limit their exposure.

The General Public, or Uncontrolled, limits are the exposure limits for people who either do not know they are being exposed or who do not have the knowledge or training to allow them to limit their exposure. There is a factor of five between the Occupational and General Public MPEs with the General Public MPE being lower. Because of this factor of five, 100 percent of the General Public MPE is equivalent to 20 percent of the Occupational MPE.

All FCC licensed systems must conform to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules for RF exposure and, accordingly, the FCC limits for maximum permissible exposure (MPE) were used for evaluation of this site. Unless otherwise indicated, all areas evaluated during this study were measured with respect to the General Public limits.

Table 1 below provides the specific limits for Occupational and General Public exposure.

---

[1] Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standard C95.1-2005. IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017-2394

[2] International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection, Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz). *Health Physics*, Vol. 74, No. 4, pp. 494-522.

[3] FCC 47 CFR 1.1310, Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Limits. Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC.

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Table 1 Title 47 CFR 1.1310

(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (S/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm^2)	Averaging Time $/E/^2$,$/H/^2$,or S (minutes)
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	(100)*	6
3-30	842/f	4.89/f	$(900/f^2)$*	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500	-	-	f/300	6
1500-100,000	-	-	5	6

(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (S/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm^2)	Averaging Time $/E/^2$,$/H/^2$,or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	$(180/f^2)$*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500	-	-	f/1500	30
1500-100,000	-	-	1.0	30

f=frequency in MHz

* Plane wave equivalent power density

Note1: Controlled/occupational limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Limits for controlled/occupational exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where controlled/occupational limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

Note 2: Uncontrolled/General population exposure limits apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Appendix G has additional information on FCC Exposure Limits.

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All FCC licensed systems must conform to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules for RF exposure and, accordingly, the FCC limits for maximum permissible exposure (MPE) were used for evaluation of this site. Unless otherwise indicated, all areas evaluated during this study were measured with respect to the General Public limits.

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---

[1] Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standard C95.1-2005. IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017-2394

[2] International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection, Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz). *Health Physics*, Vol. 74, No. 4, pp. 494-522.

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3-30	842/f	4.89/f	$(900/f^2)$*	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500	-	-	f/300	6
1500-100,000	-	-	5	6

(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (S/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm^2)	Averaging Time $/E/^2$,$/H/^2$,or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	$(180/f^2)$*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500	-	-	f/1500	30
1500-100,000	-	-	1.0	30

f=frequency in MHz

* Plane wave equivalent power density

Note1: Controlled/occupational limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Limits for controlled/occupational exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where controlled/occupational limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

Note 2: Uncontrolled/General population exposure limits apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Appendix G has additional information on FCC Exposure Limits.

Electromagnetic Exposure (EME) Measurement Procedure

Evaluation of RF fields at this site was accomplished via direct on-site field measurements, not theoretical analysis. All measurements documented in this report were performed in accordance with the procedures outlined in the FCC bulletin "OET-65".

The measurements were taken with a Narda model 8718 Electromagnetic Survey Meter, serial number 02001, equipped with a Narda model 8722D Conformal Electric Field Probe serial number 07007. The frequency response of the probe is 300 kHz to 50 GHz and the manufacturer's specification of the lowest reliable measurement level is 0.3% of the occupational MPE. This is equivalent to 1.5% of the public MPE and, hence, all measurement data at or below 1.5% of public MPE could be considered too low for accurate measurement.

The model 8718 meter was last calibrated in April of 2008 and the 8722D probe was calibrated in August 2008. Copies of the certificates of calibration are attached to this report. This combination of equipment provides readings calibrated directly in percent of the FCC Occupational MPE. The values were scaled to the General Public exposure limits by multiplying the readings by a factor of 5.

Some of the test point locations were determined prior to the installation of the DoITT equipment. For the first measurement, the DoITT equipment was turned off. The purpose of this test was to benchmark the RF environment at the site. The measurements at these locations were then repeated with the wireless backhaul transmitters operational. The specific measurement locations are detailed in the site layout diagram in Figure 1 and the results are tabulated in Table 2.

Detailed measurements were taken at each location, by operating the instrument in the "spatial averaging" mode. This mode provides both an average value and a spatial peak value for each measurement. The measurement was taken by moving the probe up from near ground or roof level to a height of approximately six feet. Four measurements were taken at each location and the highest peak and spatial average value was recorded. Interior building, equipment room or shelter measurements were also taken in the "spatial averaging" mode. The measurements were taken by walking around the entire area while smoothly moving the probe up and down over a six (6) foot vertical distance sweeping out as much volume of space as practical. The purpose of this method was to locate and record the highest spatial peak readings.

Table 2, in conjunction with the site layout drawing, lists the locations of the measurements taken and the maximum RF field levels observed at each

location. Values are recorded for both the spatial peak and spatial average and are expressed as a percentage of the FCC General Public MPE as defined by 47 CFR 1.1310 (Table 1).

Wireless Backhaul Antennas:

The DoITT system utilizes wireless backhaul transmission in the 6 and 10 GHz frequency bands to pass system information between sites. The contribution of the wireless backhaul antennas was evaluated using theoretical analysis. Based upon a typical installation, with typical dish mounting heights, the worst-case RF field for roof exposure corresponded to only 0.12% of the General Public MPE. The maximum near-field power density directly in front of the dish would correspond to approximately 15% of the MPE. That, coupled with the fact that the antennas direct their energy off the roof of the building, it was concluded that the any wireless backhaul energy from the dish antennas could not provide a measurable contribution to the total RF fields at the site. The microwave calculations are included as Appendix C.

In an attempt to verify the theoretical calculations, several measurements were made in the vicinity of the wireless backhaul antennas with all the DoITT equipment turned off except for the wireless backhaul transmitters.

Due to the location of the wireless backhaul antennas, BTG was unable to measure the fields directly in front the wireless backhaul antennas. Measurements were made at locations on the catwalk directly in front of the antennas and these are shown as points 8 & 9. At those locations, the readings were below the accuracy threshold of the instrument.

Based upon our calculations and measurements, it can be concluded that the wireless backhaul antennas contribute little to the overall RF levels on the roof and do not represent a concern regarding compliance with the General Public exposure levels at this site.

Measurement Tolerance:

Whenever data is taken, the possibility exists that measurement tolerance can enter into the process. It was the intent of the persons collecting and evaluating the data to maximize the accuracy of the measurements. The following will detail the factors that could have influenced the results.

Environmental Changes: The RF environment at a given site is a composite of all the energy arriving at the site from various sources both at the site and from off-site locations. This environment can vary greatly from time-to-time as the composite RF field level and duty cycles of the various contributors change. Every reading has to be considered a 'snap shot" in time and variations from one reading to another are expected.

Equipment Sensitivity: The measurement probe is sensitive to static charge and very low frequency fields such that it may erroneously respond when there are intense 60-Hz electric fields, such as those produced by power lines, the low frequency fields associated with switching type UPS systems often used in equipment rooms, noise from fluorescent light fixtures and even the static fields produced by walking and lifting one's feet off the floor. The probe can respond to all of these fields and it is most noticeable when the instrument is on its most sensitive scale. All of this can lead to artificial readings that could be interpreted as actual RF field readings when they are not.

Personnel: Jack Castree and Alfred Yerger shared the duties of making the measurements at the various sites. Small differences in technique or measurement point location could result in slightly different readings. Again, this is most evident when measuring very low fields where the instrument is near or below the bottom of its reliable detection range.

All of these factors can cause slight variations in the measurements but the total influence is minor. As long as the measured fields are well below the appropriate limits, they do not represent an area of concern.

Results (Measured Data):

TABLE 2A

Reference Point	Spatial Maximum	Spatial Average	NOTES
	% General Public MPE		
1	*	*	Catwalk
2	44.50%	28.00%	Catwalk
3	80.00%	60.00%	Catwalk Near High Power Ant.
4	*	*	Catwalk
5	1.50%	*	Catwalk
6	29.00%	6.40%	Upper Roof
7	277.00%	201.50%	At Base of High Power Ant
8	5.50%	1.85%	Upper roof
9	*	*	Lower roof
10	*	NA[4]	Inside DoITT Shelter
11	3.90%	NA[4]	Penthouse Hallway

*Below the ability of the instrument to measure

Benchmark Measurements - DoITT equipment installed but powered off

[4] Spatial average measurement not applicable to interior measurements

TABLE 2B

Reference Point	Spatial Maximum	Spatial Average	NOTES
	% General Public MPE		
1	*	*	Catwalk
2	32.00%	23.00%	Catwalk
3	80.00%	60.00%	Catwalk Near High Power Ant.
4	*	*	Catwalk
5	*	*	Catwalk
6	78.50%	8.55%	Upper Roof
7	285.00%	119.90%	At Base of High Power Ant
8	2.55%	*	Upper roof
9	*	*	Lower roof
10	*	NA[4]	Inside DoITT Shelter
11	3.75%	NA[4]	Penthouse Hallway
12	*	*	DoITT Backhaul Ant (East)
13	*	*	DoITT Backhaul Ant (North)

*Below the ability of the instrument to measure

Wireless backhaul transmitting, no other DoITT transmitters on site.

All values stated above represent a summed percentage of radio frequency signals from both the DoITT antenna site at the Trump World Tower site, 845 United Nations Plaza New York, NY 10017 as well as any other proximate radio transmission locations. The values are expressed as a percentage of the FCC General Public exposure limit as defined by 47 CFR 1.1310.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Comparing the measurements taken with the DoITT wireless backhaul equipment off and the DoITT wireless backhaul equipment transmitting we see no changes in the RF exposure level. There are however, some significant RF levels at this site from other existing incumbent users. One antenna in particular mounted on the east parapet wall is producing fields well in excess of the FCC General Public exposure limit. Additional measurements were made at the site in accordance with the measurement procedure. Two additional measurements were made near the wireless backhaul antennas, (Points 12 and 13). Also, two locations near the suspect high power antenna were added, one near the base of the antenna on the elevator penthouse roof, (Point 7), and one near the base of the antenna on the catwalk, (Point 3).

Some of the peak and spatially averaged readings at this location are significantly above the FCC General Public MPE; however, no readings were above the FCC Occupational MPE. An occupational or controlled situation definitely exists at this site and signage is legally required. A blue 'Notice" sign is posted at the access point to the catwalk which is also near the ladder to the upper roof. We strongly recommend that yellow "Caution" signs be posted near the high power antenna. There is no specific regulation or policy specifying the distance at which a sign should be installed to alert individuals of the possibility of strong RF fields. The general guidance given in IEEE C95.7-2005[5] is to place the signage as close to the point where RF fields can actually exceed the relevant MPE as possible. Trump World Tower and DoITT management should give consideration to the optimum placement of signage taking into account the possibility of unnecessarily alarming persons not in any immediate risk of overexposure. Appropriate signs can be obtained from Richard Tell Associates or through Tessco Inc.

No RF exposure issues were observed within the DoITT equipment shelter or within the Trump World Tower facility.

Measurements taken by: Alfred T. Yerger II
Reviewed and approved: *Alfred T. Yerger II*
Engineer's Name: Alfred T. Yerger II
RF Field Engineer

[5] IEEE Recommended Practice for Radio Frequency Safety Programs, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017-2394.

Appendix A - Site Drawings

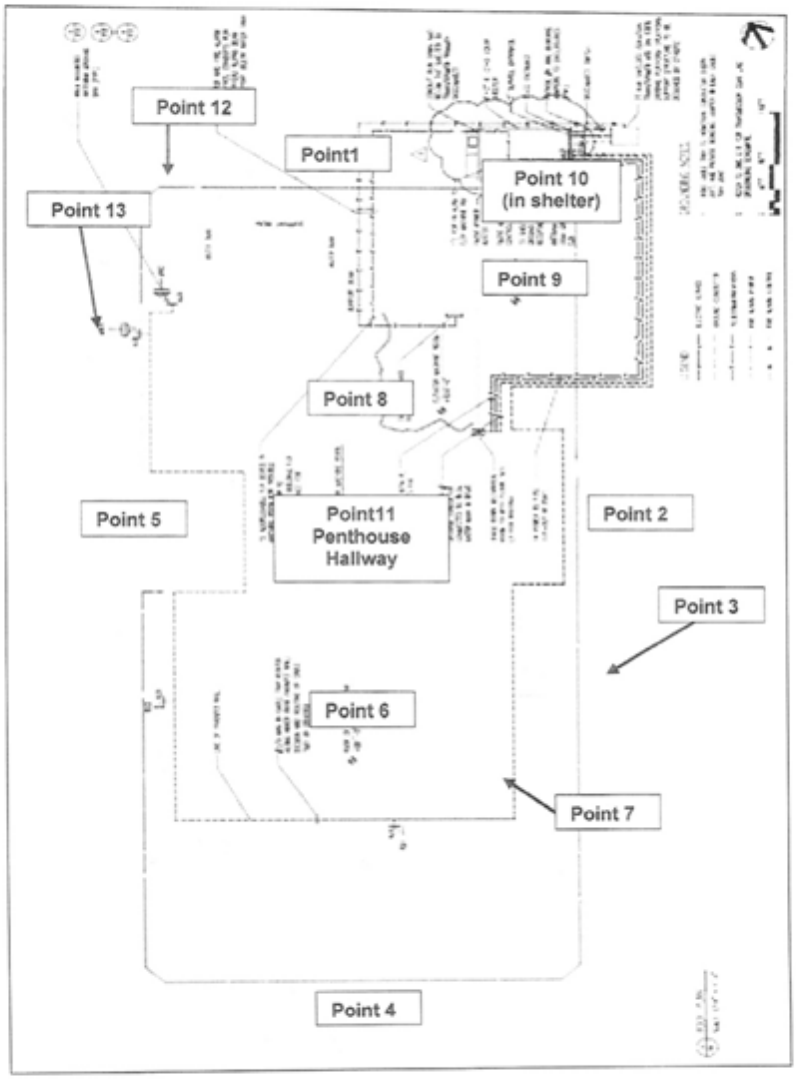


Figure 1 – Site Layout

Appendix B - Site Images

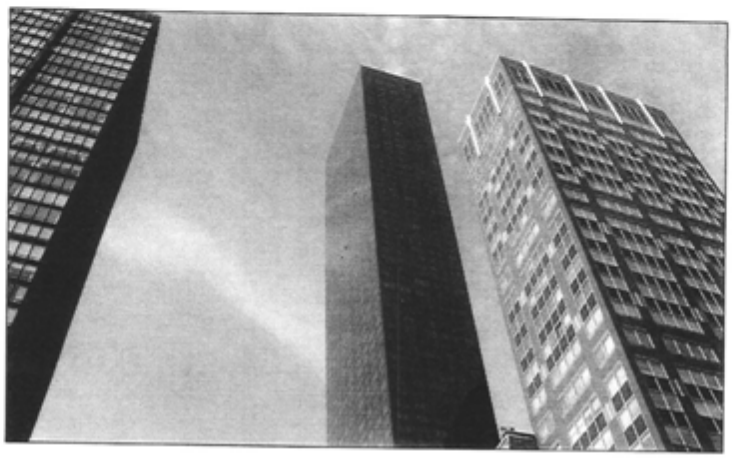


Figure 2 – Site Front View

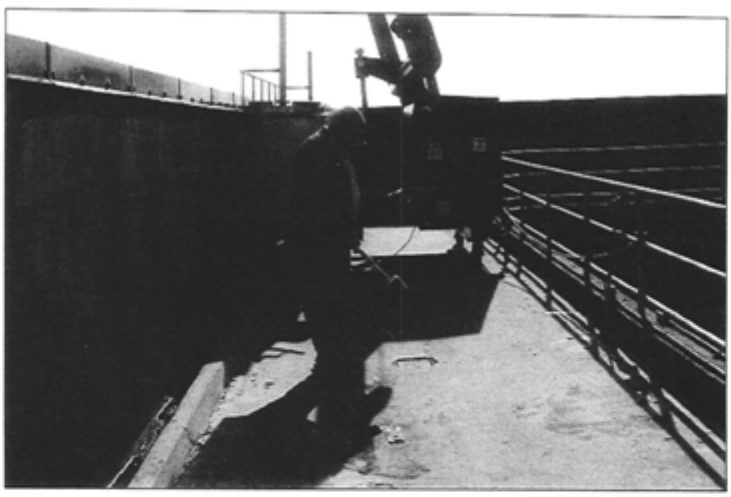


Figure 3 – Point 1

Appendix B - Site Images

Figure 4 – Point 2

Figure 5 – Point 3

Appendix B - Site Images

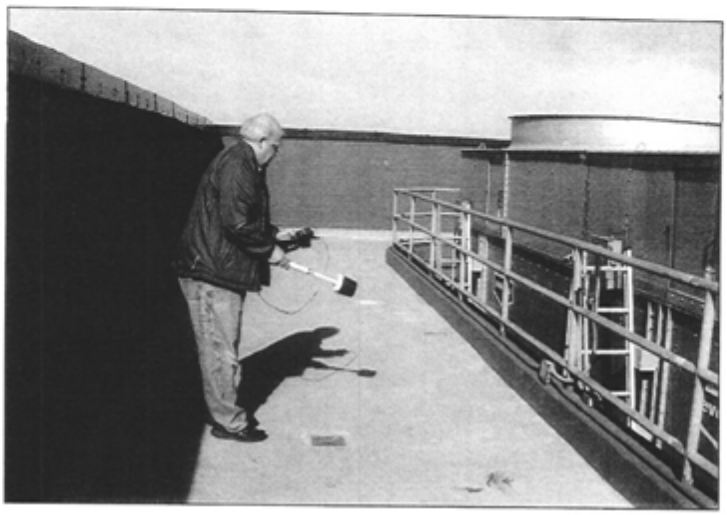


Figure 6 – Point 4

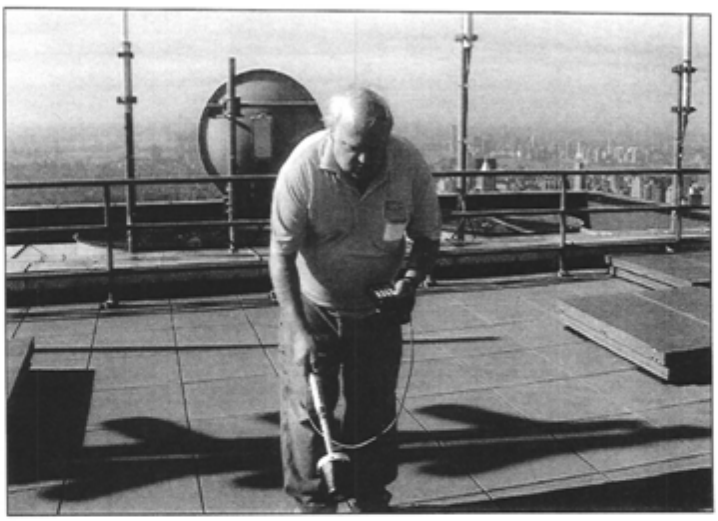


Figure 7 – Point 6

Appendix B – Site Images

Figure 8 – Point 7

Figure 9 – Point 8

Appendix B – Site Images

Figure 10 – Point 9

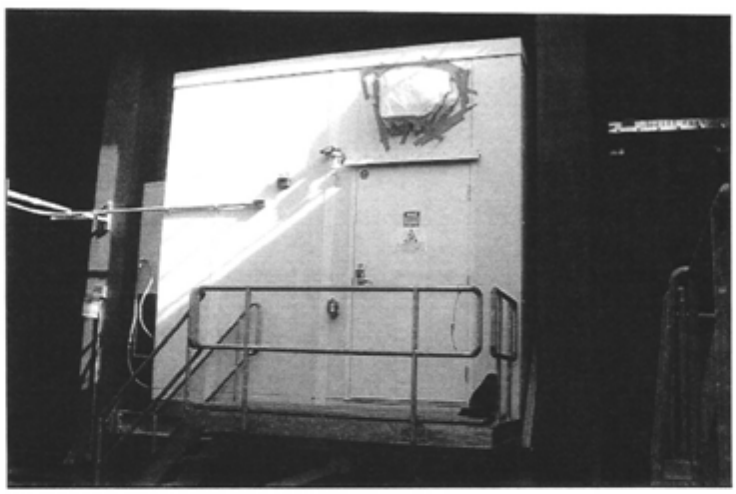


Figure 11 – Point 10 (Inside shelter)

Appendix B – Site Images

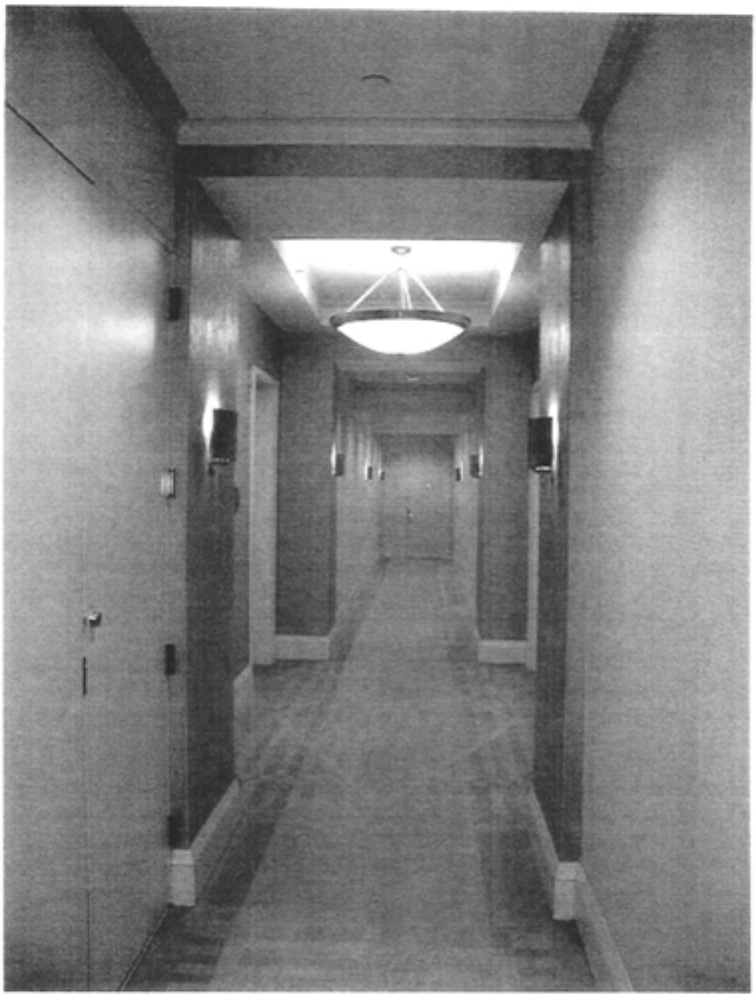


Figure 12 – Point 11 (Penthouse Hallway)

Appendix B – Site Images

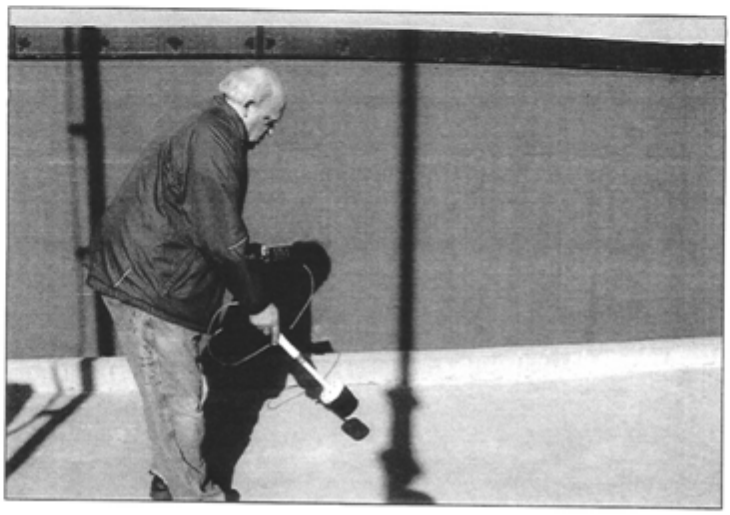


Figure 13 – Point 12

Appendix B – Site Images

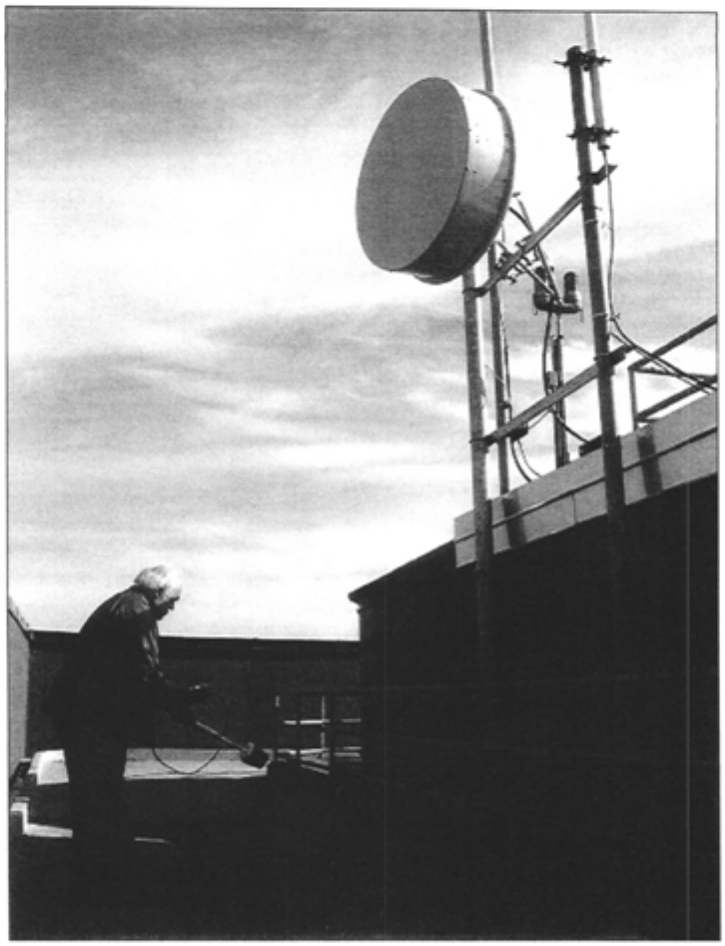
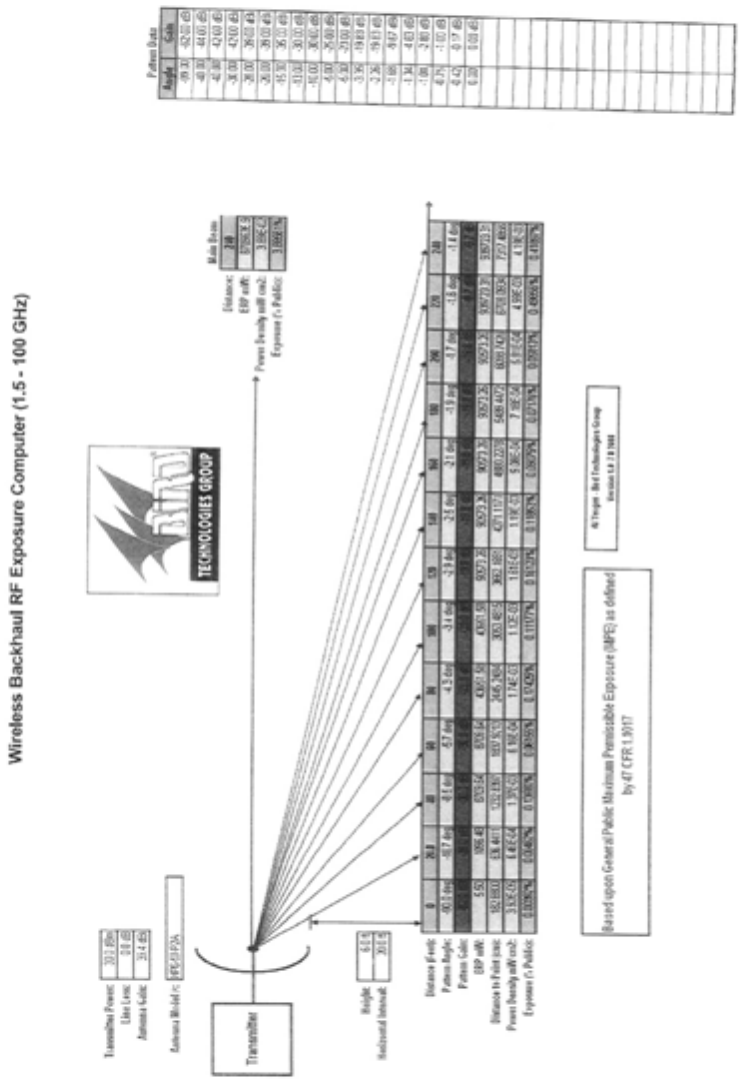
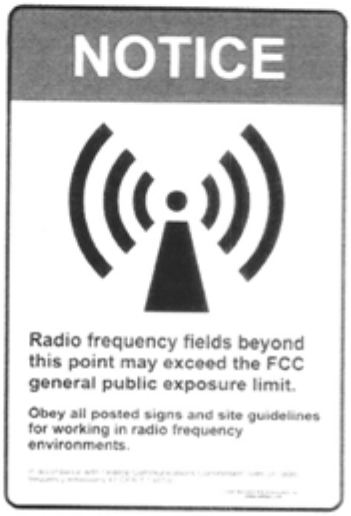


Figure 14 – Point 13

Appendix C – Wireless Backhaul Energy Calculations



Appendix D - Signage



Blue "Notice Sign" To be installed at all relevant roof access points

Yellow "Caution Sign" To be installed at base of transmitting antennas

Appendix E - Qualifications

Alfred T. Yerger II

The data for this report was collected and the report prepared by Alfred T. Yerger II. Mr. Yerger has over 30 years experience in the communications industry with over 18 years as a field engineer for Motorola including several years as a Lead Field Engineer in their Antenna Site division. During this time, Mr. Yerger has designed and installed numerous co-located communications systems

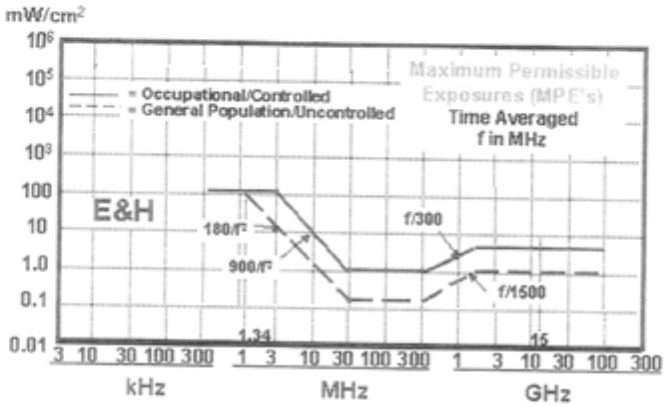
Mr. Yerger was Motorola's chief engineer on the World Trade Center clean up project, which dramatically reduced the levels of radio frequency interference at that location. Many specialized transmitter and receiver antenna system designs were required. It was necessary to work with and accommodate the needs of many different types of RF users from simple two-way operations to complex SMR operations and high power broadcast stations.

In addition to his experience with antenna systems and radio frequency interference, Mr. Yerger was instrumental in designing and implementing Motorola's electromagnetic exposure (EME) compliance program and their antenna site environmental health and safety program for the Northeast United States. In this effort, Mr. Yerger worked with and trained under Richard Tell of Richard Tell Associates, recognized as an industry leader and expert in the field of RF exposure. Appendix F illustrates a Certificate of Completion of a seminar on RF safety awareness presented by Richard Tell for personnel working on the roof of the former World Trade Center. Mr. Yerger has also been accepted as an expert witness before numerous government boards.

Mr. Yerger holds an F.C.C. General Radio Telephone license with a ship radar endorsement license number PG-2-23005. In addition Mr. Yerger previously held an F.C.C First Class Radiotelephone Operators license until the F.C.C. discontinued this class of license.

Appendix F – Calibration Certificates

Appendix G – FCC Exposure/Field Strength Limits (1997)



Occupational/Controlled Exposure

Frequency (MHz)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm^2)
0.03 - 3	100
3 - 30	$900/f^2$
30 - 300	1
300 - 1,500	f/300
1,500 -100,000	5

Table G-1
Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) Limits
Time Averaged, Whole Body

General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency (MHz)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm^2)
0.03 - 1.34	100
1.34 - 30	$180/f^2$
30 - 300	0.2
300 - 1,500	f/1500
1,500 -100,000	1

Table G-2
Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) Limits
Whole Body

Appendix H – Warranty

LIMITED WARRANTY

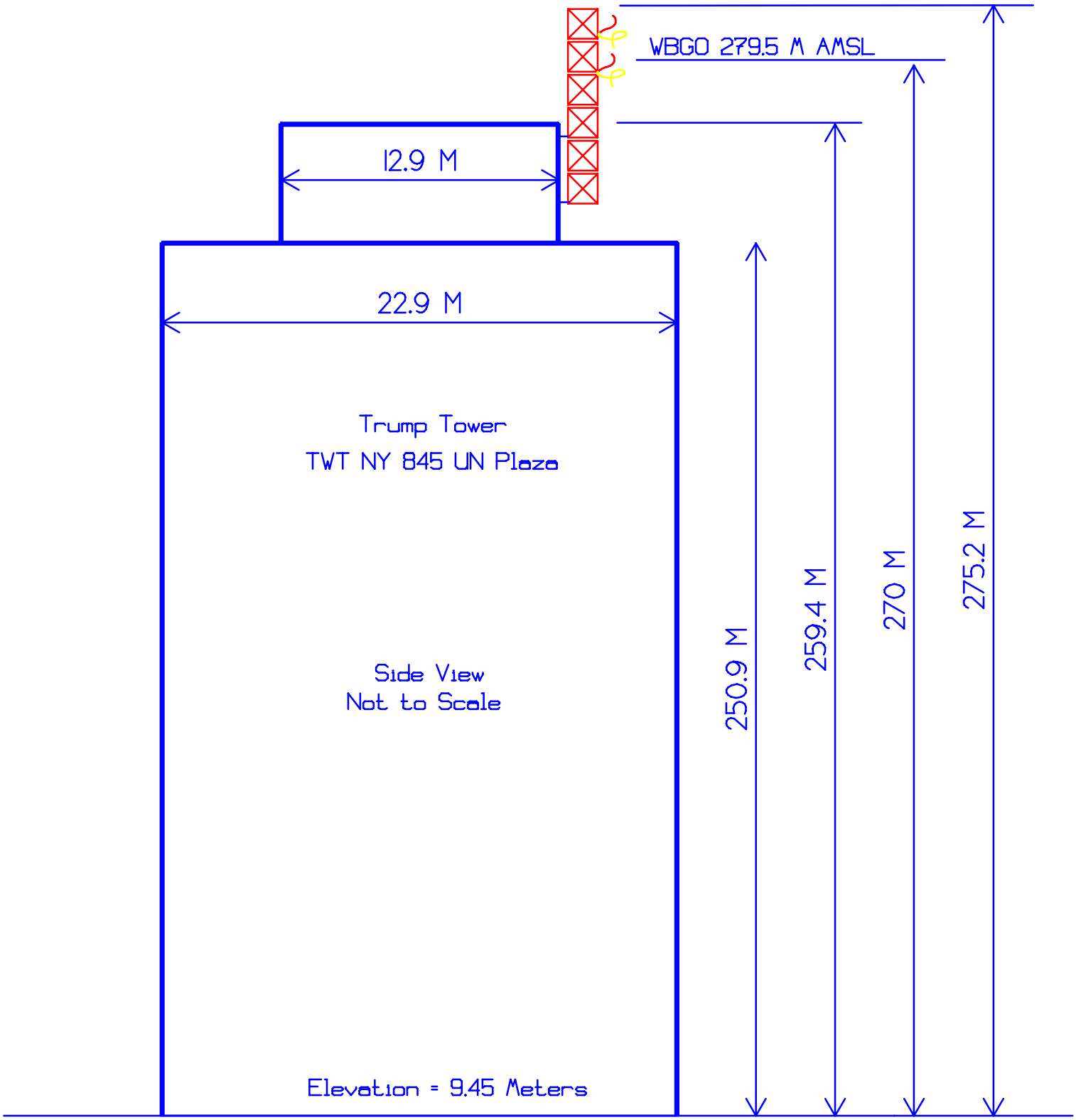
Bird Technologies Group – Global Services (BTG) warrants that the services provided herein were performed using good engineering practice and industry accepted techniques and procedures. BTG disclaims all other warranties expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. This limited warranty provides for specific legal rights, which vary from state to state.

BTG's entire liability and exclusive remedy shall be the refund of the price paid to BTG.

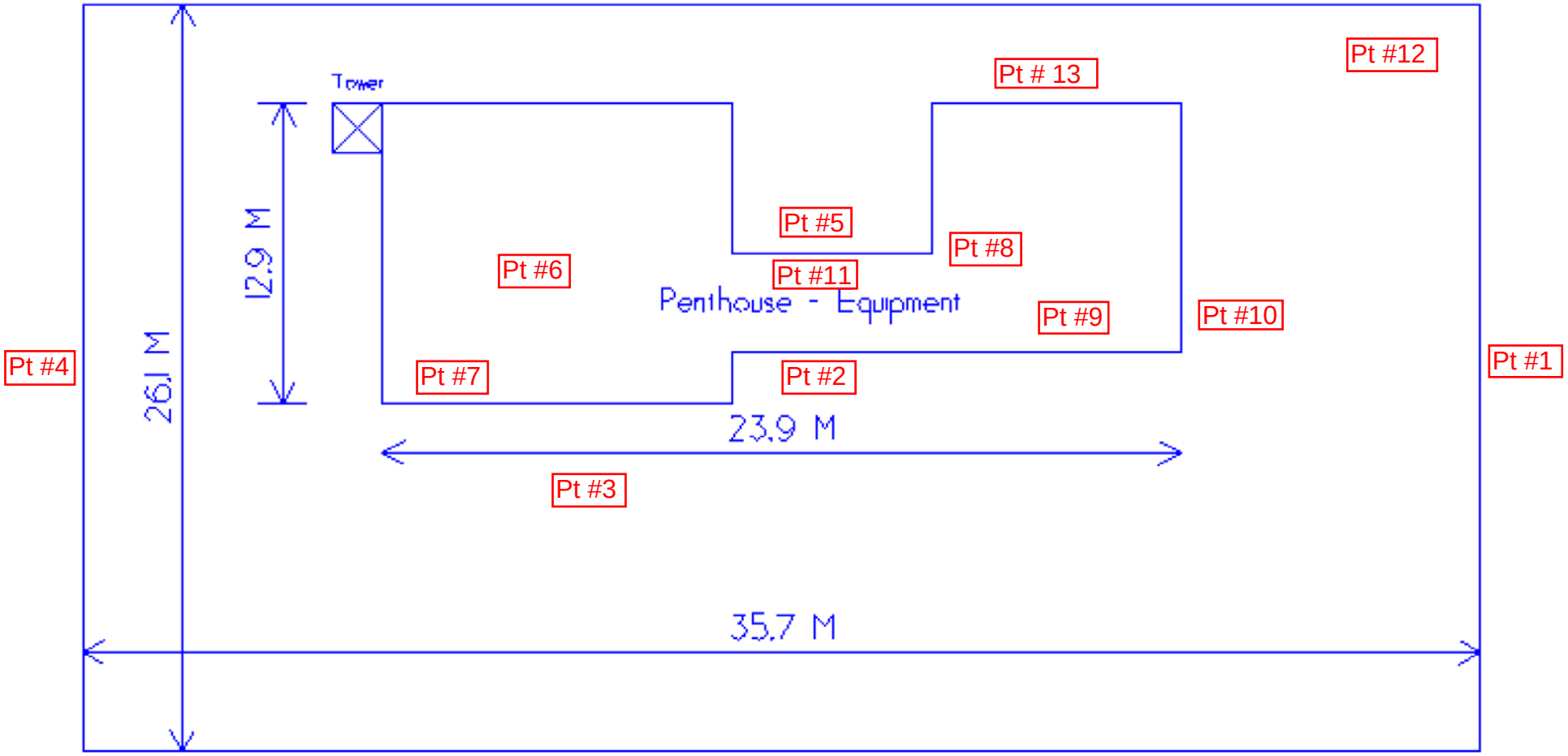
In no event will BTG be liable for damages, including any loss of profits, lost savings, or other incidental or consequential damages arising out of the customer's inability to use the material contained in this report. Because some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of liability for consequential or incidental damages, the above limitation may not aply to you.

Appendix B

Vertical Sketch



Top View - West Side



Appendix C

WBGO Transmitter Power Density - Adds new contribution to existing at Trump Center
(See attached Electro Magnetic Exposure Report - for actual measurements made October 8, 2008.

ERP = 2.5 kW (circular Polarization) OET-60 Calaulcations using ERI vert plane graph
Antenna Height AG = 17.2 Meters (To points 2 meters above lower roof, Contolled Area)
Vertical Elevation Field Pattern ERI 1092-2CP-DA-Half Wave

Horizontal distances from antenna are rounded

Point Location	Depression Angle Deg.	Horz-dist Meters	E-Field at angle	ERP kw	Ant to ground Angle-Distance	Power Density mw/sq cm	% Max	% Total Measured RF Spacial Max Plus Predicted
4	52.9	013.0	0.1350	0.04556	021.6	6.52	0.065	0.07
3	50.9	014.0	0.1607	0.06458	022.2	8.76	0.876	80.88
5	47.1	016.0	0.2149	0.11543	023.5	13.97	1.397	2.90
2	45.3	017.0	0.2426	0.14718	024.2	16.79	1.68	46.18
13	35.6	024.0	0.4284	0.45890	029.5	35.24	3.52	3.52
10	29.8	030.0	0.5568	0.77507	034.6	43.26	4.33	4.33
11	Inside Hallway (not predicted)							
12	25.5	036.0	0.6532	1.06659	039.9	44.77	4.48	4.48
1	23.3	040.0	0.7031	1.23590	043.5	43.64	4.36	4.36

WBGO Transmitter Power Density, from antenna to points on Penthouse roof.

ERP = 2.5 kW (circular Polarization) OET-60 Calaulcations using ERI vert plane graph
Antenna Height = 8.67 Meters above Penthouse roof subtract 2 meters for person's height
Vertical Elevation Field Pattern - Antena ERI Type 1092-2CP-DA Half Wave

Point Location	Depression Angle Deg.	Horz-dist Meters	E-Field at angle	ERP kw	Ant to roof Angle-Distance	Power Density mw/sq cm	% Max	% Total Measured RF Spacial Max Plus Predicted
6	51.1	007.0	0.1578	0.06228	011.1	033.78	3.378	32.38
7	43.9	009.0	0.2663	0.17723	012.5	075.79	7.579	284.58
8	22.4	021.0	0.7213	1.30077	022.7	168.68	16.868	22.37
9	18.4	026.0	0.8030	1.61222	027.4	143.49	14.349	14.35