

CHARLES A. HECHT & ASSOCIATES, INC.
BROADCAST ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

ENGINEERING REPORT COVERING
REQUEST FOR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT
ON BEHALF OF LANGER BROADCASTING GROUP, L.L.C.
FOR WSRO(AM) 650 KILOHERTZ
ASHLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

NOVEMBER 2010

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SUMMARY

The engineering report of which this statement is part was prepared on behalf of Langer Broadcast Group, L.L.C. (“Langer”) in support of an application for construction permit for AM station WSRO Ashland, Massachusetts. Langer is the licensee of WSRO. WSRO is licensed to operate on 650 kilohertz on an unlimited time basis with day power of 250 watts and night power of 9 watts employing a non-directional antenna system. This application requests to increase day power to 1500 watts and night power to 62 watts employing a single mode two tower directional antenna system from the presently authorized transmitter site. The additional tower is existing and together with the existing WSRO tower serves as the licensed day and critical hours antenna system for WQOM Natick, Massachusetts. No other changes of any kind are proposed.

DAYTIME ALLOCATION CONSIDERATIONS

The geographic area encompassed by the WSRO daytime allocation study is vast and as a consequence, a conventional allocation map would be hard to read. Accordingly, several maps that provide greater allocation detail in critical areas are provided in lieu of a conventional map.

Figure 1 is a co-channel allocation map and Figure 2 is a first adjacent channel allocation map. There is existing interference, both caused and received, between first adjacent channel station WNNZ Westfield, Massachusetts and WSRO. Figure 3 provides a detailed allocation mapping for WNNZ and WSRO. As tabulated below, there is a net decrease in interference area and population for both stations.

Interference	Area (sq. km)	Population
WSRO Licensed Received from WNNZ	600.8	269,212
WSRO Proposed Received from WNNZ	549.1	230,579
Net Change	-51.7	-38,633

Interference	Area (sq. km)	Population
WSRO Licensed Caused to WNNZ	259.9	43,061
WSRO Proposed Caused to WNNZ	226.5	32,591
Net Change	-33.4	-10,470

Figure 4 is a second adjacent channel allocation map. The third adjacent channel mapping is provided on Figure 5. Aside from WNNZ, no prohibited interference will be caused or received by the WSRO daytime proposal.

CRITICAL HOURS

A critical hours study for Class A station WSM Nashville, Tennessee was conducted. The closest distance from WSRO to the WSM 0.1 mv/m contour exceeds 1100 kilometers and would have permissible radiation of greater than 1900 mv/m. It can be safely concluded the proposed 1.5 kilowatt WSRO antenna system will produce radiation values well within allowable limits toward WSM.

NIGHTTIME ALLOCATION CONSIDERATIONS

Figure 6 is a Class A nighttime allocation map showing the proposed WSRO 62 watt nighttime directional antenna system 0.025 mv/m 10% skywave contour does not overlap the co-channel WSM 0.5 mv/m 50% skywave contour. First adjacent channel Class A WFAN New York, New York is protected as the proposed WSRO nighttime facility does not generate a 0.25 mv/m 10% skywave contour toward WFAN. No prohibited interference will be caused or received by the WSRO nighttime proposal.

TECHNICAL DATA AND EXHIBITS

A map of the daytime city of license service contour for the proposed WSRO operation is provided as Figure 7. The 5 mv/m daytime contour covers 100% of the city of license, Ashland, Massachusetts. Since WSRO is a Class D station, a nighttime city of license service map is not provided. Figure 8 is a map with population data that plots the proposed WSRO daytime 1000 mv/m contour. Figures 9 and 10 are polar plots of the proposed daytime and nighttime directional antenna patterns including horizontal plane radiation tabulation. The nighttime vertical plane radiation values are shown in Figure 10A.

FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS

All distance to contour calculations used in plotting the various allocation maps were based on M-3 soil conductivity data except where measured conductivities were employed. Field strength measurements were conducted on two radials for WSRO. The measurement results are tabulated in Tables 1 and 2. Graphical analysis plots of the measurement data are provided in Figures 11 and 12. A measurement reference analysis graph is included. The measurements were taken by G. John Garrett, who has over ten years of experience taking measurements for FCC filings. The meter used for all measurements was a Potomac Instruments FIM-41, serial number 2065, last calibrated February 25, 2010. In addition, measurement data from the FCC files has been incorporated as follows:

WFAN - BMP-891002AI

WNNZ – KPI-200 September 1986, BL-19870622AF

WQOM - BL-19991215AAJ(WMEX),

WXKS - BL-19850918AF(WK0X), BP19961101AA(WK0X)

ANSI RADIATION GUIDELINES

Several years ago, this two tower site operated as a triplex operation and included WSRO, the 40 kilowatt WQOM signal on 1060 kilohertz and the 10 kilowatt WXKS signal on 1200 kilohertz. Currently, WXKS has relocated to a new site and no longer operates from the WSRO site. A study of the proposed facility was conducted with respect to standards set forth in FCC Bulletin OST Number 65, Edition 97-01, regarding human exposure to radiofrequency radiation. In order to represent a worst case scenario, the study was based on the maximum combined power radiating from a single tower for WSRO and WQOM. The study calculations were based on data provided in Supplement A, "Predicted Distances for Compliance with FCC Limits". Based on the data provided in Supplement A, the existing fence distance of 7.62 meters from each tower was compliant for the triplex operation and will continue to be compliant for the combined WQOM and proposed WSRO operation.

When it is necessary for workers to be within the hazard area near the towers, an appropriate power reduction or temporary cessation of broadcasting will be implemented. The proposed operation will be fully compliant with the ANSI Radiation Guidelines as access to the transmitter site, including the towers, is prevented by a fence with a locked gate. Signs, warning of a RF hazard, are conspicuously posted at the site.

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DECLARATION

The foregoing was prepared by or under the immediate supervision of Charles A. Hecht of Charles A. Hecht & Associates, Inc., Pittstown, New Jersey, whose qualifications are a matter of record with the Federal Communications Commission. All statements herein are true and correct of his knowledge except such statements made on information and belief, and as to those statements, he believes them to be true and correct under the penalty of perjury.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

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