

**EXHIBIT #E36**  
**RF Hazard Statement**

Concerning the Application of  
Smoky Hills Public Television  
To Make a Minor Modification to  
Construction Permit BPEDT20000427ACP  
KOOD-DT  
Serving Hays, KS

March 2002

**Channel 16**

**496 kW**

The applicant proposes to use a high-gain UHF antenna<sup>1</sup>. Based on the formulas expressed in the OET Bulletin, No. 65, August 1997, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", published by the Federal Communication Commission's Office of Science and Engineering, the proposed facility is predicted to produce a maximum power density level at a position six feet above the tower base (head level - based on the C.O.R. of 293 meters minus 2 meters) of 0.783 microwatts per square centimeter. 0.783 microwatts per square centimeter amounts to 0.05 percent of the maximum of 1,616.7 microwatts per square centimeter for the frequency in use for this controlled area. The tower is surrounded by a locked fence and warning signs have been posted.

There are three other radiation sources on this tower. Please see the table below.

Call (Service)	Power (kW)	Height AG (m)	Power Density $\mu\text{w}/\text{cm}^2$	% of Max for Controlled Area
KPRD (FM) <sup>2</sup>	83	183	169.29	16.93
KZLS (FM)	99	270	92.10	9.21
KOOD (TV) <sup>3</sup>	316	324	2.44 <sup>4</sup>	0.24
KOOD (DTV)	496	293	0.78	0.05

The applicant will protect workers on the tower by either reducing ERP or terminating transmission. An agreement is in effect with the cellular/paging licensees at this location to reduce power or to terminate operations to protect workers from receiving in excess of the Commission's standard.

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

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<sup>1</sup> The use of a high gain UHF antenna assumes a vertical elevation field toward nadir of 10%.

<sup>2</sup> Since "worst case" calculations were used to calculate power density levels for both FM stations, and since it is well known that the actual RF power density level is considerably reduced at vertical angles toward the nadir the applicant is confident that there will be no exposure at the transmitter site greater than the maximum.

<sup>3</sup> The use of a high gain VHF antenna assumes a vertical elevation field toward nadir of 20%.

<sup>4</sup> Assuming aural power injection of 20%