

**FM Station KTHM • 90.7 MHz, Channel 214A • Red Bluff, California
RF Exposure Assessment**

Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained by the Tehama County Community Broadcasters to evaluate FM Station KTHM located at 334 Washington Street in Red Bluff, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency (“RF”) electromagnetic fields.

Prevailing Exposure Standards

The U.S. Congress requires that the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) evaluate its actions for possible significant impact on the environment. In Docket 93-62, effective October 15, 1997, the FCC adopted the human exposure limits for field strength and power density recommended in Report No. 86, “Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” published in 1986 by the Congressionally chartered National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (“NCRP”). Separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits generally five times more restrictive. The more recent standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and approved as American National Standard ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006, “Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz,” includes similar exposure limits. A summary of the FCC’s exposure limits is shown in Figure 1. These limits apply for continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health.

The guidelines allow higher exposures for short time periods. Exposures can be averaged over a six-minute period, allowing, for example, a two-minute exposure to fields three times the limit if the remainder of the six-minute period does not include any significant exposure.

Site and Facility Description

The site was visited by the undersigned engineer during normal business hours on October 21, 2009, a non-holiday weekday. KTHM had installed a single-bay vertically polarized folded dipole antenna above the roof of the carport of the single-story commercial building located at 334 Washington Street in Red Bluff. Access to the antenna was restricted by its height above ground level and required the use of a ladder. Explanatory warning signs* had been posted on the roof of the carport near the antennas. There were observed no other broadcast or telecommunication antennas located nearby.

* Warning signs complied with OET-65 color and symbol recommendations. Contact information was provided in English to arrange for access to restricted areas (the choice of language(s) is not an engineering matter).



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Measurement Results

The measurement equipment used was a Wandel & Goltermann Type EMR-300 Radiation Meter with Type 25 Isotropic Electric Field Probe (Serial No. E-0001). The meter and probe were under current calibration by the manufacturer. The maximum observed power density level for a person anywhere at ground near the site was 7.6% of the public limit. The maximum observed spatially averaged power density level for a person anywhere on the roof of the carport was 46% of the occupational limit. RF levels equal to the public exposure limit did not reach any publicly accessible areas.

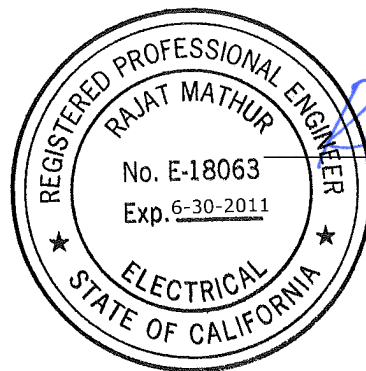
Conclusion

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that the KTHM antenna located at 334 Washington Street in Red Bluff, as installed and operating at the time of the visit, complies with the prevailing standards for limiting public exposure to radio frequency energy and, therefore, does not for this reason cause a significant impact on the environment.

Authorship

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration No. E-18063, which expires on June 30, 2011. This work has been carried out by him or under his direction, and all statements are true and correct of his own knowledge except, where noted, when data has been supplied by others, which data he believes to be correct.

October 22, 2009



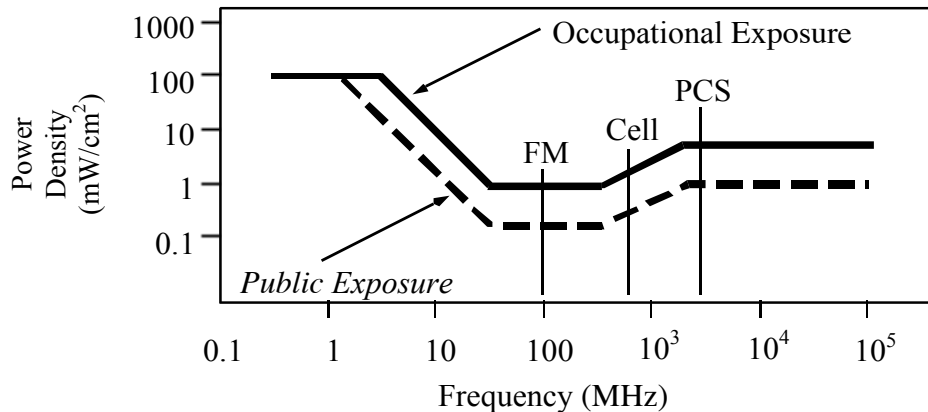
Rajat Mathur
Rajat Mathur, P.E.

FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The FCC adopted the limits from Report No. 86, “Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” published in 1986 by the Congressionally chartered National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (“NCRP”). Separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits generally five times more restrictive. The more recent standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and approved as American National Standard ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006, “Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz,” includes similar limits. These limits apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health.

As shown in the table and chart below, separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits (in *italics* and/or dashed) up to five times more restrictive:

Frequency Applicable Range (MHz)	Electromagnetic Fields (f is frequency of emission in MHz)					
	Electric Field Strength (V/m)		Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)		Equivalent Far-Field Power Density (mW/cm ²)	
0.3 – 1.34	614	<i>614</i>	1.63	<i>1.63</i>	100	<i>100</i>
1.34 – 3.0	614	<i>823.8/f</i>	1.63	<i>2.19/f</i>	100	<i>180/f²</i>
3.0 – 30	1842/f	<i>823.8/f</i>	4.89/f	<i>2.19/f</i>	900/f ²	<i>180/f²</i>
30 – 300	61.4	<i>27.5</i>	0.163	<i>0.0729</i>	1.0	<i>0.2</i>
300 – 1,500	3.54√f	<i>1.59√f</i>	√f/106	<i>√f/238</i>	f/300	<i>f/1500</i>
1,500 – 100,000	137	<i>61.4</i>	0.364	<i>0.163</i>	5.0	<i>1.0</i>



Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits, and higher levels also are allowed for exposures to small areas, such that the spatially averaged levels do not exceed the limits. However, neither of these allowances is incorporated in the conservative calculation formulas in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) for projecting field levels. Hammett & Edison has built those formulas into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radio sources. The program allows for the description of buildings and uneven terrain, if required to obtain more accurate projections.

