

EXHIBIT 35

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This environmental assessment is required per the revised FCC's rules in Section 1.1305 and Section 1.1307(b). This exhibit has been included to address standard environmental issues and to also address the issue of allowable radio frequency radiation levels. The KNEZ antenna is mounted on a pre-existing radio tower.

This environmental assessment has been included to address the issue of allowable radiofrequency radiation levels (RFR). The KNEZ antenna conforms to the FCC guidelines with respect to OET Bulletin No. 65 (Edition 97-01, August 1997), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields." Included as Subpart 1 of this exhibit is a printout showing the FCC's FM Model Calculator Program from the FCC's own website. The type of antenna indicated in Subpart 1 is a 14 Bay Full Wave Spaced "worst case" Horizontally Polarized antenna. The results show that the KNEZ antenna would have a predicted power density value at ground level of 0.0038683 mW per square cm. The maximum power density guideline is 0.2 mW per square cm and five percent of this value is 0.01 mW per square cm. Pursuant to Section 1.1307(b) of the FCC's Rules, the power density contributions of co-located and nearby broadcast stations are not required to be calculated as the KNEZ antenna's power density contribution is 0.0038683 mW per square cm, less than five percent of the maximum power density guideline value of 0.2 mW per square cm, the FCC maximum permissible uncontrolled/general population RF exposure guideline.

In addition to showing that the KNEZ antenna meets the new OET bulletin No. 65 guidelines for a safe center of radiation, it should be noted that the transmitting tower will be appropriately marked with warning signs. When it becomes necessary for workers to ascend the tower, appropriate measures, such as reduction of power or shut down of power if necessary, shall be taken to ensure that the human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields will not exceed the FCC guidelines. All of this information thus proves conclusively that this application conforms to the new FCC guidelines with respect to OET Bulletin No. 65 (Edition 97-01, August 1997), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields."



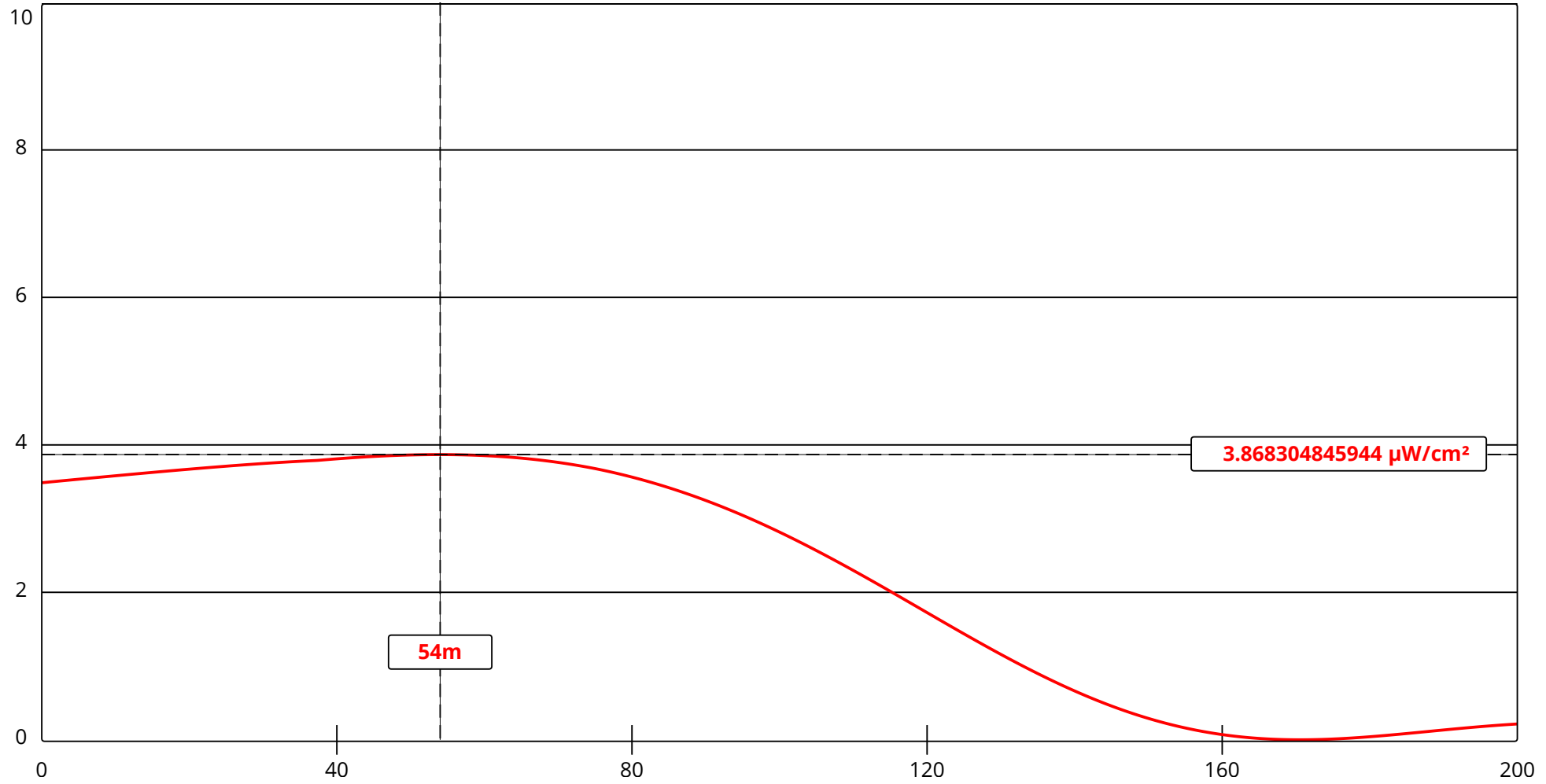
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FM Model

The FM Model calculator determines the potential exposure from radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic fields produced by FM broadcast station antennas at ground level. The FM Model software was originally developed by the FCC in 1997 as a standalone executable program and this improved version provides more precise predictions and runs via a JavaScript enabled web browser. The FM Model is originally based on measured data [published in 1985 by the EPA](http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/2000ED2W.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=1981+Thru+1985&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A\zyfiles\Index%20Data\81thru85\Txt\00000003\2000ED2W.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h|-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=p|f&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL) (<http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/2000ED2W.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=1981+Thru+1985&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A\zyfiles\Index%20Data\81thru85\Txt\00000003\2000ED2W.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h|-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=p|f&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL>).

This version uses the actual distance to each antenna element, rather than the distance to the antenna’s radiation center, improving separation distance precision. While most predictions using this updated FM Model will be similar to the previous version, this correction could result in significant differences from the previous model at short separation distances from the bottom element of an antenna array where accurate exposure estimation is most critical. Appendix A of the [FM Model Public Notice \(/document/oet-announces-updates-fmmodel-software\)](#) contains a brief description of these changes.

Under *Antenna Type* in the user interface below is a collapsible list of associated antenna models cross-referenced with the five EPA element types, initially in Appendix B of the [FM Model Public Notice \(/document/oet-announces-updates-fmmodel-software\)](#), including any subsequent changes we received. Element designs that are not in this list because they were not specifically evaluated by EPA, e.g., panel antennas, vertical dipoles, etc., should be treated as Type 1. We continue to invite suggested changes and corrections to this list. Inclusion of antenna models on this list does not constitute an endorsement of those manufacturers or their products by the FCC.



Channel Selection	Channel 297 (107.3 MHz) ▾		
Antenna Type +	EPA Type 1: Ring-and-Stub or "Other" ▾		
Height (m)	<input type="text" value="429"/>	Distance (m)	<input type="text" value="200"/>
ERP-H (W)	<input type="text" value="100000"/>	ERP-V (W)	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Num of Elements	<input type="text" value="14"/>	Element Spacing (λ)	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Num of Points	<input type="text" value="500"/>	Apply	

* To Print - On your browser, please select Shrink to Fit under the Scale tab from Print Preview

Hide Tabular Results -