

Statement of Compliance with RF Radiation Exposure Limits

The proposed Aux Antenna for KLRS will be in compliance with FCC guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency energy. The power density calculations shown below in Table 1 were made using the FCC's FM Model for Windows program (version 2.10 Beta, March 22, 1995) for the two existing FM antennas co-located on the tower, as well as the proposed KLRS Aux Antenna. The information in Table 1 was used to determine that the worst-case combined power density at 2 meters AGL with all three antennas radiating at full authorized power would be substantially less than 200 uW/cm², which is within the safe limits for Public Exposure as defined in FCC OET Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997).

The site consists of a guyed tower, 61 meters in overall height above ground, with two existing main antennas for stations KLRS and KZFR. The base of the tower is enclosed by a 7 foot high chain link fence, securely locked and posted with appropriate warning signs. The terrain is essentially flat for at least 100 meters in all directions. Information on the two existing stations, and the proposed KLRS Aux antenna are show in Table 1 below:

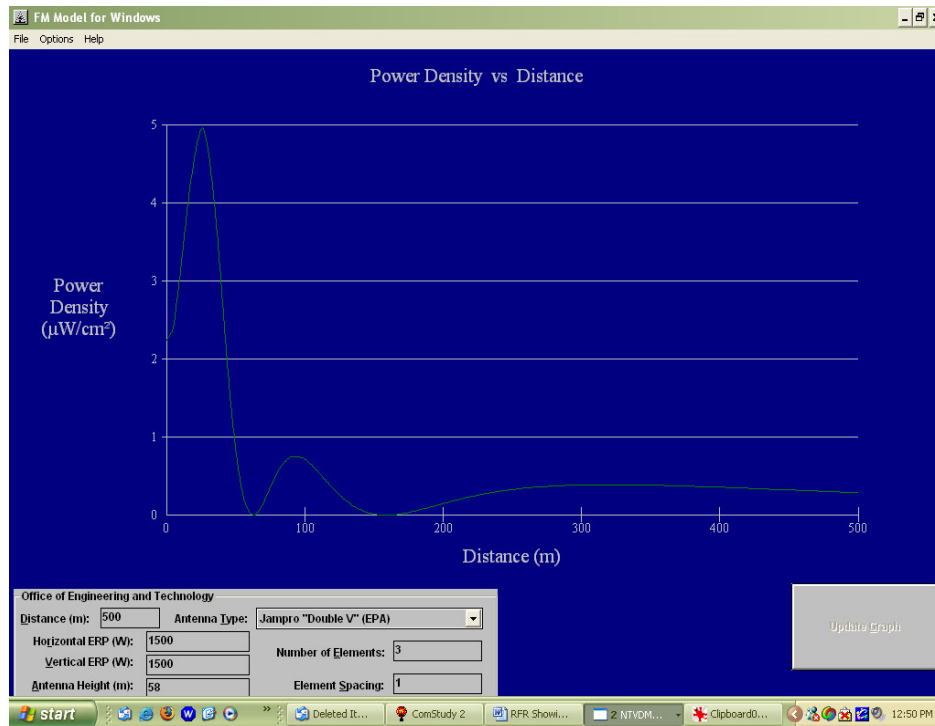
Call Sign	Frequency	ERP	Antenna Type (EPA)	Nr. Of Bays	Bay Spacing in wavelenths	Center of Radiation HAGL	Worst case power density at 2 m AGL
KLRS (Main)	92.7 MHz	1.5 kW Vert. 1.5 kW Horiz.	Jampro Double V	3	1.0	58 m	5.0 uW/cm ²
KZFR (Main)	90.1 MHz	6.3 kW Vert. 6.3 kW Horiz.	ERI Rototiller	3	1.0	48 m	20.9 uW/cm ²
KRLS (Aux)	92.7 MHz	.7 kW Vert. .7 kW Horiz.	Jampro Double V	1	N/A	31 m	15.3 uW/cm ²

Table 1

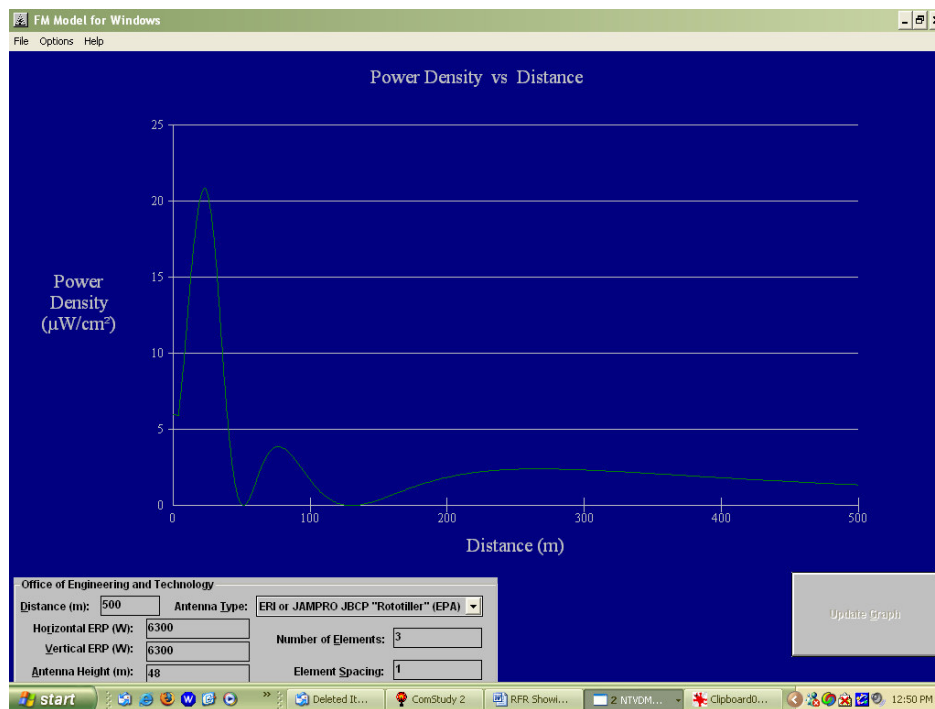
Although all of the worst-case power densities for each of the radiators shown above occur at slightly different distances from the tower, there is no location where the total power density exceeds the arithmetic sum of the three individual power densities, which in this case equals 41.2 uW/cm².

The maximum Occupational Exposure Limit specified in Docket 93-62 (October 15, 1997) for the FM broadcast band is 1,000 uW/cm², and the more restrictive Public Exposure Limit is 200 uW/cm². The sum of the worst-case power densities for the facilities described in Table 1 is 20.6% of the Public Exposure Limit and 4.1% of the occupational limit. Based on that result, no restrictions to surrounding publicly accessible ground-level areas are necessary.

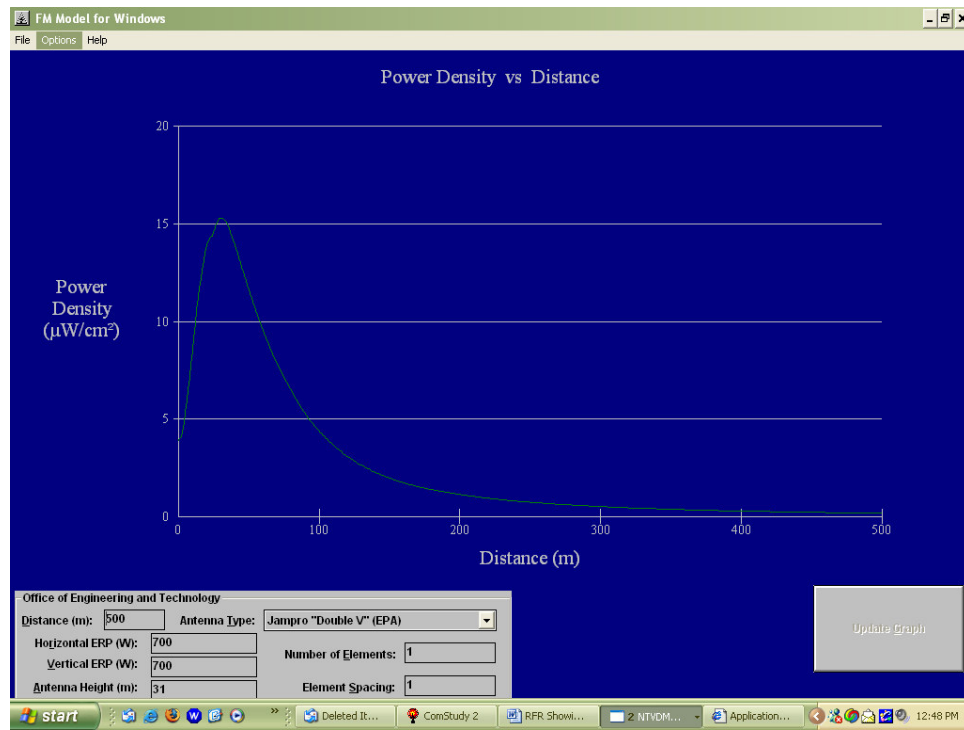
The power density vs. distance graphs for each of the radiators listed in Table 1 are shown below.



Pictorial 1 showing Power Density vs. distance for the KLRS Main antenna



Pictorial 2 showing power density vs. distance for KZFR



Pictorial 3 showing power density vs. distance for the KLRS Aux antenna