



**Verizon Wireless • Proposed Base Station (Site No. 283587 “Hwy 29 Petrified Forest”)  
1435 North Oak Street • Calistoga, California**

**Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers**

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of Verizon Wireless, a personal wireless telecommunications carrier, to evaluate the base station (Site No. 283587 “Hwy 29 Petrified Forest”) proposed to be located at 1435 North Oak Street in Calistoga, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency (“RF”) electromagnetic fields.

**Executive Summary**

Verizon proposes to install directional panel antennas on a tall light pole to be sited at the Napa County Fairgrounds, located at 1435 North Oak Street in Calistoga. The proposed operation will, together with the existing base station nearby, comply with the FCC guidelines limiting public exposure to RF energy.

**Prevailing Exposure Standards**

The U.S. Congress requires that the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) evaluate its actions for possible significant impact on the environment. 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 most restrictive FCC limit for exposures of unlimited duration to radio frequency energy for several personal wireless services are as follows:

Wireless Service	Frequency Band	Occupational Limit	Public Limit
Microwave (Point-to-Point)	5,000–80,000 MHz	5.00 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	1.00 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>
BRS (Broadband Radio)	2,600	5.00	1.00
WCS (Wireless Communication)	2,300	5.00	1.00
AWS (Advanced Wireless)	2,100	5.00	1.00
PCS (Personal Communication)	1,950	5.00	1.00
Cellular	870	2.90	0.58
SMR (Specialized Mobile Radio)	855	2.85	0.57
700 MHz	700	2.40	0.48
[most restrictive frequency range]	30–300	1.00	0.20

**General Facility Requirements**

Base stations typically consist of two distinct parts: the electronic transceivers (also called “radios” or “channels”) that are connected to the traditional wired telephone lines, and the passive antennas that send the wireless signals created by the radios out to be received by individual subscriber units. The transceivers are often located at ground level and are connected to the antennas by coaxial cables. A small antenna for reception of GPS signals is also required, mounted with a clear view of the sky.



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Because of the short wavelength of the frequencies assigned by the FCC for wireless services, the antennas require line-of-sight paths for their signals to propagate well and so are installed at some height above ground. The antennas are designed to concentrate their energy toward the horizon, with very little energy wasted toward the sky or the ground. This means that it is generally not possible for exposure conditions to approach the maximum permissible exposure limits without being physically very near the antennas.

**Computer Modeling Method**

The FCC provides direction for determining compliance in its Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65, “Evaluating Compliance with FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Radiation,” dated August 1997. Figure 2 describes the calculation methodologies, reflecting the facts that a directional antenna’s radiation pattern is not fully formed at locations very close by (the “near-field” effect) and that at greater distances the power level from an energy source decreases with the square of the distance from it (the “inverse square law”). The conservative nature of this method for evaluating exposure conditions has been verified by numerous field tests.

**Site and Facility Description**

Based upon information provided by Verizon, including zoning drawings by Baystone Architecture and Engineering, Inc., dated January 2, 2015, it is proposed to install twelve Andrew Model SBNHH-1D65B directional panel antennas on a new 100-foot light pole to replace the existing light pole sited to the northwest of the bleachers at the racetrack of the Napa County Fairgrounds, located at 1435 North Oak Street in Calistoga. The antennas would be mounted with up to 6° downtilt\* at an effective height of about 96 feet above ground and would be oriented in groups of four toward 95°T, 235°T, and 340°T. The maximum effective radiated power in any direction would be 10,440 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 4,460 watts for AWS, 4,160 watts for PCS, and 1,820 watts for 700 MHz service; on operation is proposed in the cellular band. Also proposed to be located on the same pole is a microwave “dish” antenna, for interconnection of this site with others in the Verizon network.

Located on a similar light pole about 570 feet to the southeast are similar antennas for use by T-Mobile (formerly MetroPCS). For the limited purpose of this study, the transmitting facilities of that carrier are assumed to be as follows:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Maximum ERP</u>	<u>Antenna Model</u>	<u>Downtilt</u>	<u>Height</u>
AWS	1,000 watts	Kathrein 742-213	6°	96 ft
PCS	2,000	Kathrein 742-213	6	96

\* Assumed for the purposes of this study.



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**Study Results**

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum RF exposure level due to the proposed Verizon operation by itself, including the contribution of the microwave antenna, is calculated to be 0.0093 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, which is 0.94% of the applicable public exposure limit. The maximum calculated cumulative level at ground, for the simultaneous operation of both carriers, is 1.1% of the public exposure limit. The maximum calculated cumulative level at the nearby grandstand is 1.4% of the public limit. The maximum calculated cumulative level at the second-floor elevation of any nearby residence<sup>†</sup> is 0.59% of the public exposure limit. It should be noted that these results include several “worst-case” assumptions and therefore are expected to overstate actual power density levels.

**Recommended Mitigation Measures**

Due to their mounting locations, the Verizon antennas would not be accessible to the general public, and so no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. To prevent occupational exposures in excess of the FCC guidelines, it is recommended that appropriate RF safety training be provided to all authorized personnel with access to the antennas, including employees and contractors of the wireless carriers and of the county. No access within 14 feet directly in front of the Verizon antennas themselves, such as might occur during maintenance work on the lights or pole, should be allowed while the base station is in operation, unless other measures can be demonstrated to ensure that occupational protection requirements are met. Posting explanatory signs<sup>‡</sup> at the antennas or on the pole below the antennas, such that the signs would be readily visible from any angle of approach to persons who might need to work within that distance, would be sufficient to meet FCC-adopted guidelines.

**Conclusion**

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned’s professional opinion that operation of the base station proposed by Verizon Wireless at 1435 North Oak Street in Calistoga, California, will comply with the prevailing standards for limiting public exposure to radio frequency energy and, therefore, will not for this reason cause a significant impact on the environment. The highest calculated level in publicly accessible areas is much less than the prevailing standards allow for exposures of unlimited duration. This finding is consistent with measurements of actual exposure conditions taken at other operating base stations. Training authorized personnel and posting explanatory signs is recommended to establish compliance with occupational exposure limits.

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<sup>†</sup> Located at least 800 feet away, based on photographs from Google Maps.

<sup>‡</sup> Signs should comply with OET-65 color, symbol, and content recommendations. Contact information should be provided (*e.g.*, a telephone number) to arrange for access to restricted areas. The selection of language(s) is not an engineering matter, and guidance from the landlord, local zoning or health authority, or appropriate professionals may be required.



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**Authorship**

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration No. E-20309, which expires on March 31, 2015. This work has been carried out under her direction, and all statements are true and correct of her own knowledge except, where noted, when data has been supplied by others, which data she believes to be correct.



*Andrea L. Bright*  
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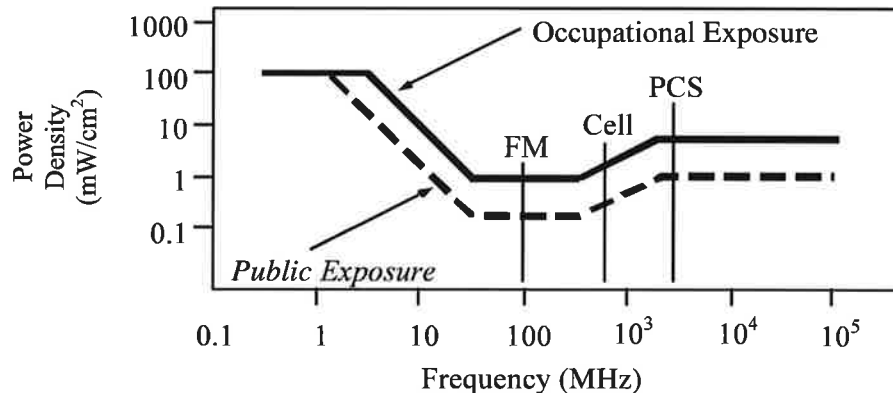


## FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

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 ( <i>f</i> is frequency of emission in MHz)					
	Electric Field Strength (V/m)		Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)		Equivalent Far-Field Power Density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	
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/f<sup>2</sup></i>
3.0 – 30	1842/f	<i>823.8/f</i>	4.89/f	<i>2.19/f</i>	900/f <sup>2</sup>	<i>180/f<sup>2</sup></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√ <i>f</i>	<i>1.59√f</i>	√ <i>f</i> /106	<i>√f/238</i>	<i>f/300</i>	<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.



## RFR.CALC™ Calculation Methodology

### Assessment by Calculation of Compliance with FCC Exposure Guidelines

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 maximum permissible exposure limits adopted by the FCC (see Figure 1) 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. 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.

#### Near Field.

Prediction methods have been developed for the near field zone of panel (directional) and whip (omnidirectional) antennas, typical at wireless telecommunications base stations, as well as dish (aperture) antennas, typically used for microwave links. The antenna patterns are not fully formed in the near field at these antennas, and the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) gives suitable formulas for calculating power density within such zones.

For a panel or whip antenna, power density  $S = \frac{180}{\theta_{BW}} \times \frac{0.1 \times P_{net}}{\pi \times D \times h}$ , in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>,

and for an aperture antenna, maximum power density  $S_{max} = \frac{0.1 \times 16 \times \eta \times P_{net}}{\pi \times h^2}$ , in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>,

where  $\theta_{BW}$  = half-power beamwidth of the antenna, in degrees, and

$P_{net}$  = net power input to the antenna, in watts,

$D$  = distance from antenna, in meters,

$h$  = aperture height of the antenna, in meters, and

$\eta$  = aperture efficiency (unitless, typically 0.5-0.8).

The factor of 0.1 in the numerators converts to the desired units of power density.

#### Far Field.

OET-65 gives this formula for calculating power density in the far field of an individual RF source:

power density  $S = \frac{2.56 \times 1.64 \times 100 \times RFF^2 \times ERP}{4 \times \pi \times D^2}$ , in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>,

where ERP = total ERP (all polarizations), in kilowatts,

RFF = relative field factor at the direction to the actual point of calculation, and

$D$  = distance from the center of radiation to the point of calculation, in meters.

The factor of 2.56 accounts for the increase in power density due to ground reflection, assuming a reflection coefficient of 1.6 (1.6 x 1.6 = 2.56). The factor of 1.64 is the gain of a half-wave dipole relative to an isotropic radiator. The factor of 100 in the numerator converts to the desired units of power density. This formula has been built into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radiation sources. The program also allows for the description of uneven terrain in the vicinity, to obtain more accurate projections.

