

**Crown Castle NG West LLC • Proposed Base Station (Site No. 855667 “Coddington”)  
1236 Cleveland Avenue • Santa Rosa, California**

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

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of Crown Castle Towers NG West LLC, a wireless telecommunications facilities provider, to evaluate the base station (Site No. 855667 “Coddington”) proposed to be located at 1236 Cleveland Avenue in Santa Rosa, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency (“RF”) electromagnetic fields.

**Executive Summary**

Crown Castle proposes to install directional panel antennas for two wireless telecommunications carriers on a tall pole to be sited at 1236 Cleveland Avenue in Santa Rosa. The proposed operation will 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 limit for exposures of unlimited duration at several wireless service bands are as follows:

Wireless Service Band	Transmit Frequency	“Uncontrolled” Public Limit	Occupational Limit (5 times Public)
Microwave (point-to-point)	1–80 GHz	1.0 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	5.0 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>
Millimeter-wave	24–47	1.0	5.0
Part 15 (WiFi & other unlicensed)	2–6	1.0	5.0
CBRS (Citizens Broadband Radio)	3,550 MHz	1.0	5.0
BRS (Broadband Radio)	2,490	1.0	5.0
WCS (Wireless Communication)	2,305	1.0	5.0
AWS (Advanced Wireless)	2,110	1.0	5.0
PCS (Personal Communication)	1,930	1.0	5.0
Cellular	869	0.58	2.9
SMR (Specialized Mobile Radio)	854	0.57	2.85
700 MHz	716	0.48	2.4
600 MHz	617	0.41	2.05
[most restrictive frequency range]	30–300	0.20	1.0

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**By E07081 at 8:37 am, Dec 29, 2020**



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CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
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**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. 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”). This methodology is an industry standard for evaluating RF exposure conditions and has been demonstrated through numerous field tests to be a conservative prediction of exposure levels.

**Site and Facility Description**

Based upon information provided by Crown Castle, including zoning drawings by Streamline Engineering and Design, Inc., dated October 19, 2020, it is proposed to install 18 directional panel antennas on a new 80-foot steel pole, configured to resemble a pine tree,<sup>\*</sup> to be sited in the northeast corner of the parking lot for the light industrial building located at 1236 Cleveland Avenue in Santa Rosa. The antennas for each carrier would be oriented in groups of three at about 120° spacing, to provide service in all directions. There are reported no other wireless telecommunications base stations at the site or nearby.

AT&T Mobility proposes to operate from nine directional panel antennas – three each CommScope Model SBNHH-1D65A, CommScope Model TBXLHB-6565A, and Powerwave Model P65-15-XLH-RR – mounted in identical groups at an effective height of about 75 feet above ground. For the limited purpose of this study, it is assumed that these antennas would employ

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<sup>\*</sup> Foliage atop the pole puts the overall height at 83 feet above ground.

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5° and 8° downtilt in the high frequency (WCS, AWS, and PCS) and low frequency (cellular and 700 MHz) bands, respectively, and that the maximum effective radiated power in any direction would be 17,560 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 3,000 watts for WCS, 4,150 watts for AWS, 4,570 watts for PCS, 2,540 watts for cellular, and 3,300 watts for 700 MHz service.

Verizon Wireless proposes to operate from nine CommScope Model NNH4-65B-R6 directional panel antennas mounted at an effective height of about 65 feet above ground. For the limited purpose of this study, it is assumed that these antennas would employ 4° downtilt and that the maximum effective radiated power in any direction would be 12,810 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 3,830 watts for AWS, 3,670 watts for PCS, 2,860 watts for cellular, and 2,450 watts for 700 MHz service.

### **Study Results**

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum RF exposure level due to the combined operation of both carriers is calculated to be 0.033 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, which is 5.3% of the applicable public exposure limit. The maximum calculated cumulative level at any nearby building<sup>†</sup> is 12% of the public exposure limit. The maximum calculated level at the second-floor elevation of any nearby residence<sup>‡</sup> is 7.4% 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 from the proposed operation.

### **No Recommended Mitigation Measures**

Due to their mounting heights, the Crown Castle antennas would not be accessible to unauthorized persons, and so no measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. It is presumed that Crown Castle and the two carriers will take adequate steps to ensure that their employees or contractors receive appropriate training and comply with FCC occupational exposure guidelines whenever work is required near the antennas themselves.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned’s professional opinion that operation of the base station proposed by Crown Castle NG West LLC at 1236 Cleveland Avenue in Santa Rosa, 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

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<sup>†</sup> Including the roof of the adjacent building to the north.

<sup>‡</sup> Located at least 110 feet away, based on photographs from Google Maps.



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allow for exposures of unlimited duration. This finding is consistent with measurements of actual exposure conditions taken at other operating base stations.

**Authorship**

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration Nos. E-13026 and M-20676, which expire on June 30, 2021. This work has been carried out 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.



*William F. Hammett*  
William F. Hammett, P.E.  
707/996-5200

November 10, 2020

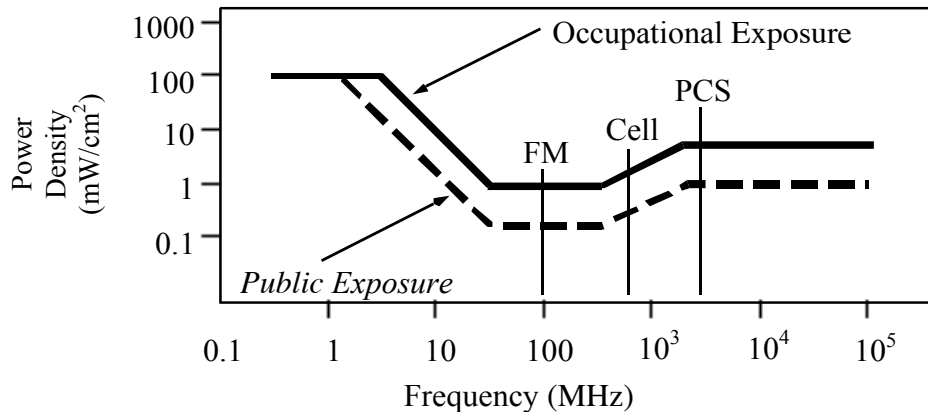


## FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

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 <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√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 incorporated those formulas in a computer program capable of calculating, at thousands of locations on an arbitrary grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radio frequency sources. The program allows for the inclusion of uneven terrain in the vicinity, as well as any number of nearby buildings of varying heights, 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 antenna, in degrees,

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

$D$  = distance from antenna, in meters,

$h$  = aperture height of 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,

$RFF$  = three-dimensional relative field factor toward point of calculation, and

$D$  = distance from antenna effective height to 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 is used in a computer program capable of calculating, at thousands of locations on an arbitrary grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radio frequency sources. The program also allows for the inclusion of uneven terrain in the vicinity, as well as any number of nearby buildings of varying heights, to obtain more accurate projections.