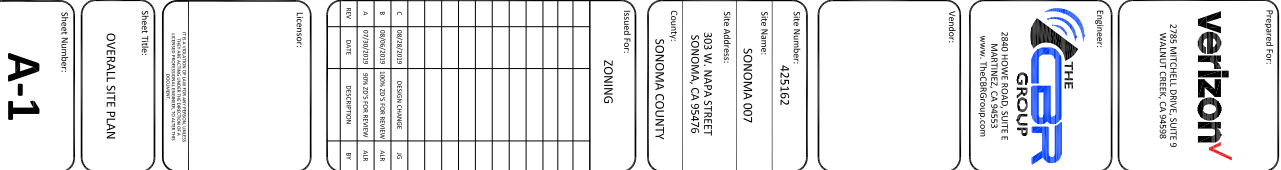
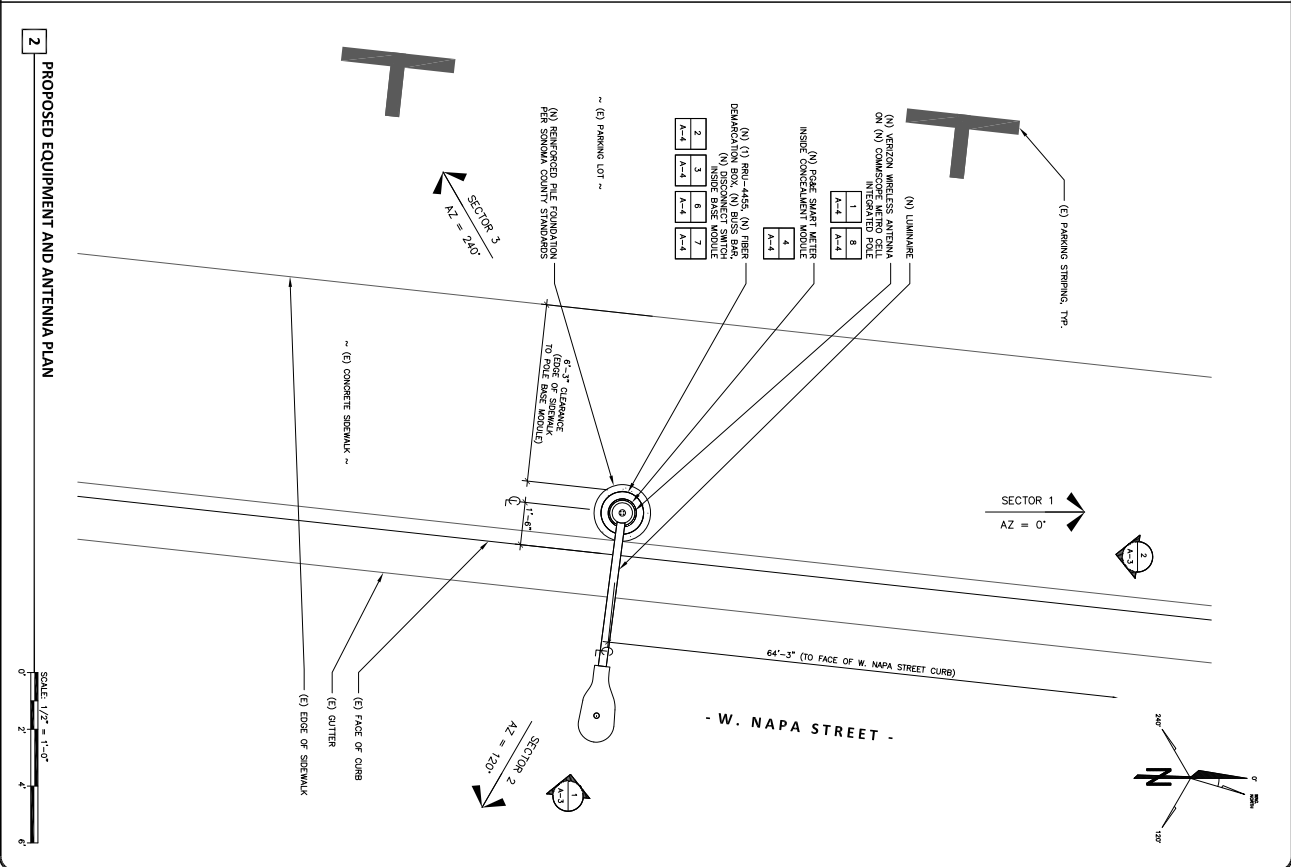
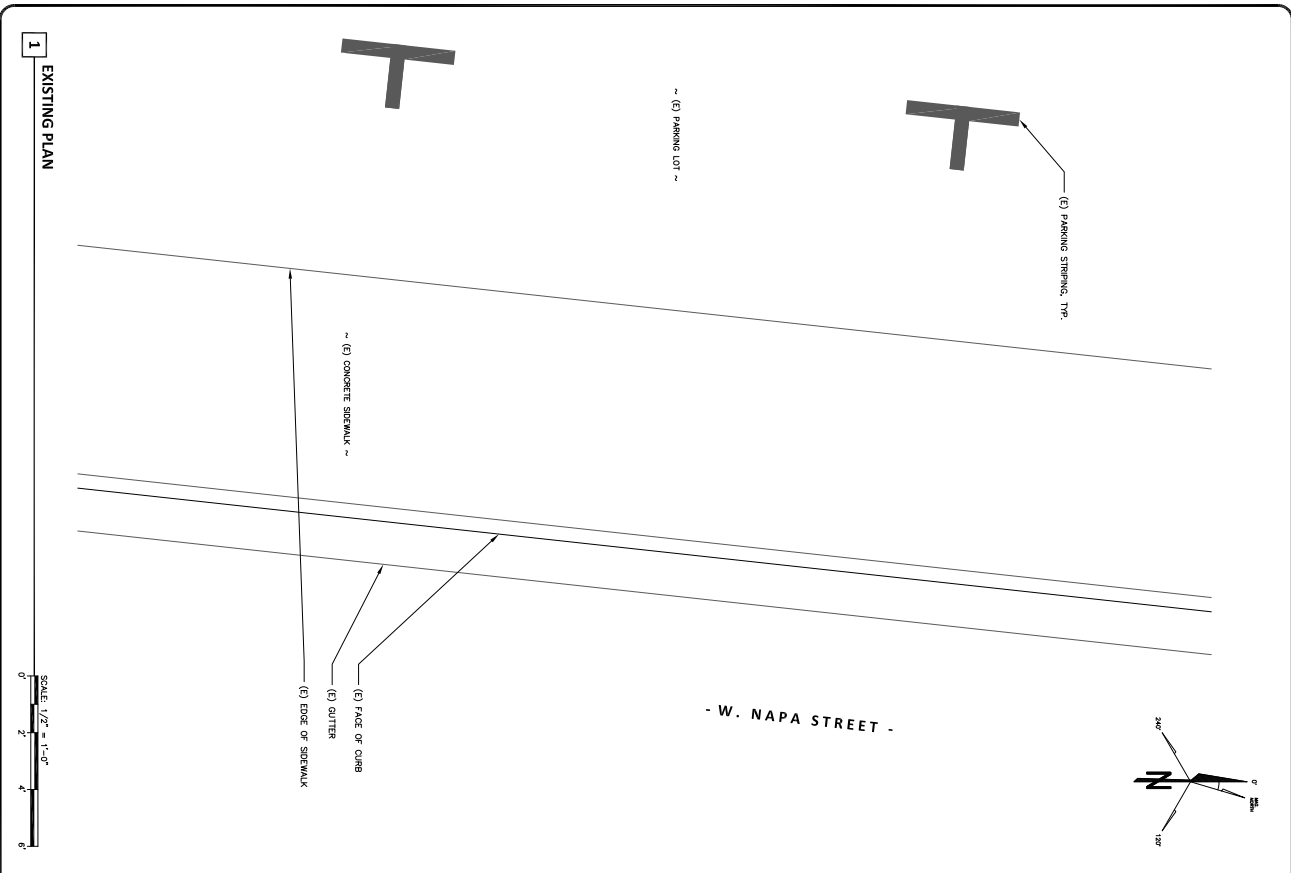




	GRID REFERENCE
	DITIAL REFERENCE
	ELEVATION REFERENCE
	SECTION REFERENCE
	CENTRELINE
	PROPERTY/LEASE LINE
	MATCH LINE
	WORK POINT
	GROUND CONDUIT
	TELEPHONE CONDUIT
	ELECTRICAL CONDUIT
	CABLE CABLE
	CONDUIT TO SERVICE
	GROUT OR PLASTER
	(C) BRICK
	(E) MASONRY
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	GRAVEL
	FLYWOOD
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	WOOD SLOPING
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	NEW
	EXISTING
	NEW ANTENNA
	EXISTING ANTENNA
	GROUND ROD
	GROUND BARS
	MECHANICAL GROUND CONN.
	CABLED
	GROUND ACCESS WELL
	ELECTRIC BOX
	TELEPHONE BOX
	LIGHT POLE
	P.D. MONUMENT
	SPOT ELEVATION
	SET POINT
	REVISION
	CENTRELINE





Prepared For:

**verizon**

2785 MITCHELL DRIVE, SUITE 9  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553  
www.verizon.com

Engineer:

**THE GBR GROUP**

2840 HOWE ROAD, SUITE E  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553  
www.thegbrgroup.com

Vendor:

**SONOMA 007**

Site Name:  
SONOMA 007

Site Address:  
303 W. NAPA STREET  
SONOMA, CA 95476

County:  
SONOMA COUNTY

Site Number:  
425162

Sheet Number:  
A-2

Issued For:

**ZONING**

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	08/07/2013	DESIGN CHANGE	AS
2	08/07/2013	DESIGN CHANGE	AS
3	08/07/2013	DESIGN CHANGE	AS
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100	08/07/2013	DESIGN CHANGE	AS

Licensee:

**THE GBR GROUP**

2840 HOWE ROAD, SUITE E  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553  
www.thegbrgroup.com

Sheet Title:

**EXISTING PLAN, PROPOSED EQUIPMENT AND ANTENNA PLAN**

Sheet Number:

**A-2**







**Verizon Wireless • Proposed Small Cell (No. 425162 “Sonoma 007”)  
303 West Napa Street • Sonoma, 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 its small cell (No. 425162 “Sonoma 007”) proposed to be sited in Sonoma, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency (“RF”) electromagnetic fields.

**Executive Summary**

Verizon proposes to install a cylindrical antenna on a light pole to be sited in the public right-of-way near 303 West Napa Street in Sonoma. 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

**General Facility Requirements**

Small cells 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 radios are typically mounted on the support pole or placed in a cabinet at ground level, and they are connected to the antennas by coaxial cables. Because of the short wavelength of the frequencies



**Verizon Wireless • Proposed Small Cell (No. 425162 “Sonoma 007”)  
303 West Napa Street • Sonoma, California**

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 drawings by The CBR Group, dated August 6, 2019, it is proposed to install one CommScope Model VVSSP-360S-F, 2-foot tall, omnidirectional\* cylindrical antenna on top of the new light pole to be sited in the public right-of-way on the west side of Third Street West, adjacent to the single-story commercial building at 303 West Napa Street in Sonoma. The antenna would employ 7° downtilt and would be mounted at an effective height of about 24 feet above ground. The maximum effective radiated power proposed in any direction is 460 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 230 watts each for AWS and PCS service. There are reported no other wireless telecommunications base stations at the site or nearby.

### **Study Results**

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum RF exposure level due to the proposed Verizon operation is calculated to be 0.023 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, which is 2.3% of the applicable public exposure limit. The maximum calculated level at the second-story elevation of any nearby building† is 6.2% 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.

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\* Assumed to be omnidirectional, although manufacturer’s patterns show reduced power in certain directions.

† Located at least 45 feet away, based on the drawings.



**Verizon Wireless • Proposed Small Cell (No. 425162 “Sonoma 007”)  
303 West Napa Street • Sonoma, California**

**No Recommended Compliance Measures**

Due to its mounting location and height, the antenna 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 Verizon will, as an FCC licensee, take adequate steps to ensure that its employees or contractors receive appropriate training and comply with FCC occupational exposure guidelines whenever work is required near the antennas themselves.

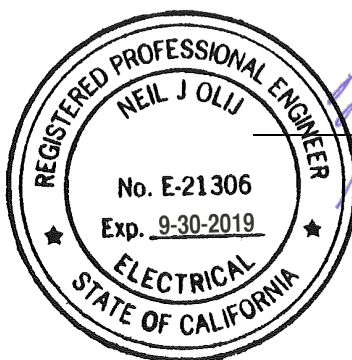
**Conclusion**

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned’s professional opinion that operation of the small cell proposed by Verizon Wireless near 303 West Napa Street in Sonoma, 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 small cells.

**Authorship**

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration No. E-21306, which expires on September 30, 2019. 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.

August 8, 2019



*Neil J. Olij*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Neil J. Olij, P.E.  
707/996-5200

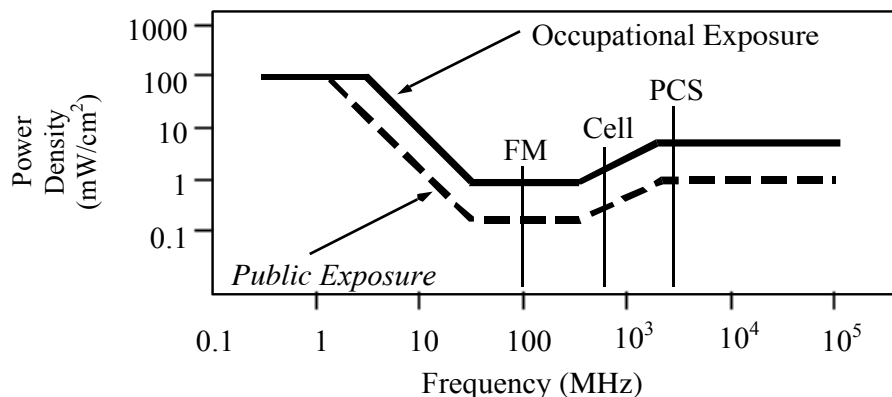


## FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

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	Electromagnetic Fields (f is frequency of emission in MHz)					
Applicable Range (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 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 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:

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

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 ( $1.6 \times 1.6 = 2.56$ ). 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, to obtain more accurate projections.





**SHOT MAP**  
**SONOMA 012\_Alternate**  
25 McDonell Street  
Location Code: 425102

# PROPOSED SITE LOCATION



## SITE COORDINATES

LATITUDE: 38.290539  
LONGITUDE: -122.458803



**SONOMA 012\_Alternate**  
25 McDonell Street  
Sonoma, CA 95476  
Location Code: 425102



The CBR Group  
2840 Howe Road, Ste. E  
Martinez, CA 94553  
info@theCBRgroup.com



## EXISTING



## PROPOSED



**SONOMA 012\_Alternate**  
25 McDonell Street  
Sonoma, CA 95476  
Location Code: 425102

**VIEW 1: LOOKING SOUTHEAST  
ACROSS MCDONELL STREET**  
PHOTOSIMS PRODUCED 08/05/2019



The CBR Group  
2840 Howe Road, Ste. E  
Martinez, CA 94553  
info@thecbrgroup.com



## EXISTING



## PROPOSED



**SONOMA 012\_Alternate**  
25 McDonell Street  
Sonoma, CA 95476  
Location Code: 425102

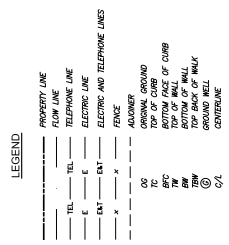
**VIEW 2: LOOKING SOUTHWEST  
ACROSS MCDONELL STREET**  
PHOTOSIMS PRODUCED 08/05/2019



The CBR Group  
2840 Howe Road, Ste. E  
Martinez, CA 94553  
info@thecbrgroup.com







DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 23, 2019  
SITE NUMBER / NAME: SANCOS 102  
OWNER: JAMES M. SANCOS  
SITE ADDRESS: 2030 N. GARDEN STREET  
SOMONA, CA 94076

I, TIMOTHY SCHMID, HEREBY CERTIFY THE GEODETIC COORDINATES AT THE CENTER OF THE PROPOSED POLE TO BE:

LATITUDE = 39° 17' 25" NORTH (NAD83) (48.290339 NORTH)  
LONGITUDE = 122° 31' 36" WEST (NAD83) (122.526800 WEST)

GROUND ELEVATION = 80.0 M (262.5 FT) (B.F.A.G.L.)

THE ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR THIS CERTIFICATION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

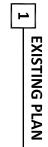
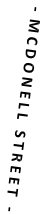
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GEOMETRIC: +/- THREE (10) FEET (MAD-08)

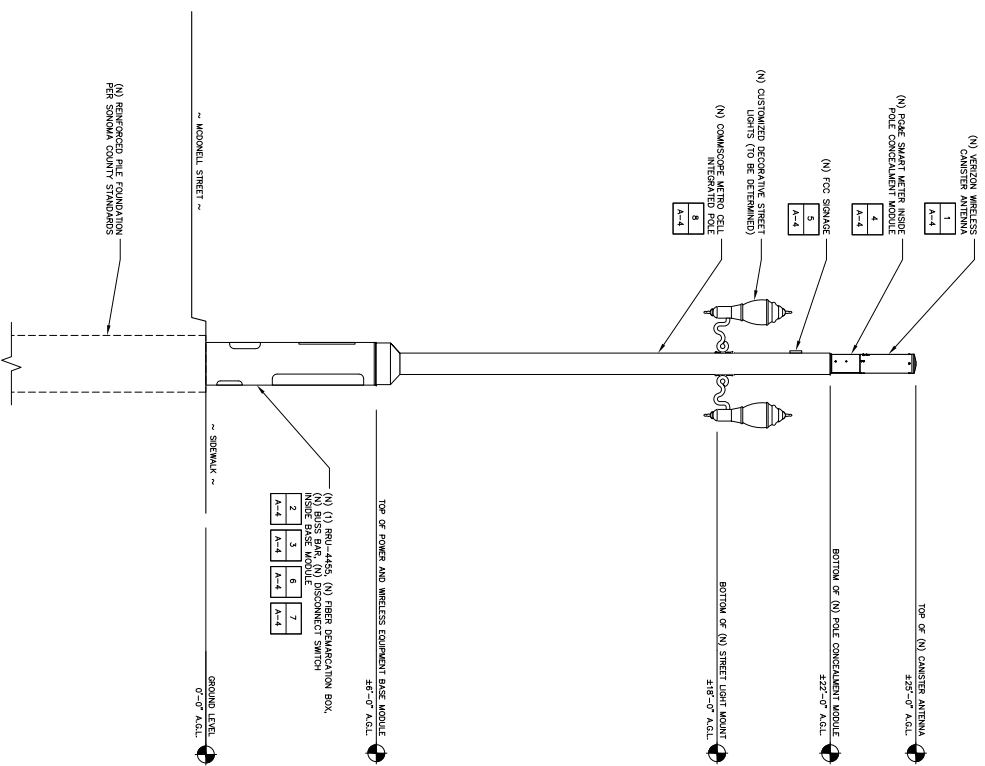
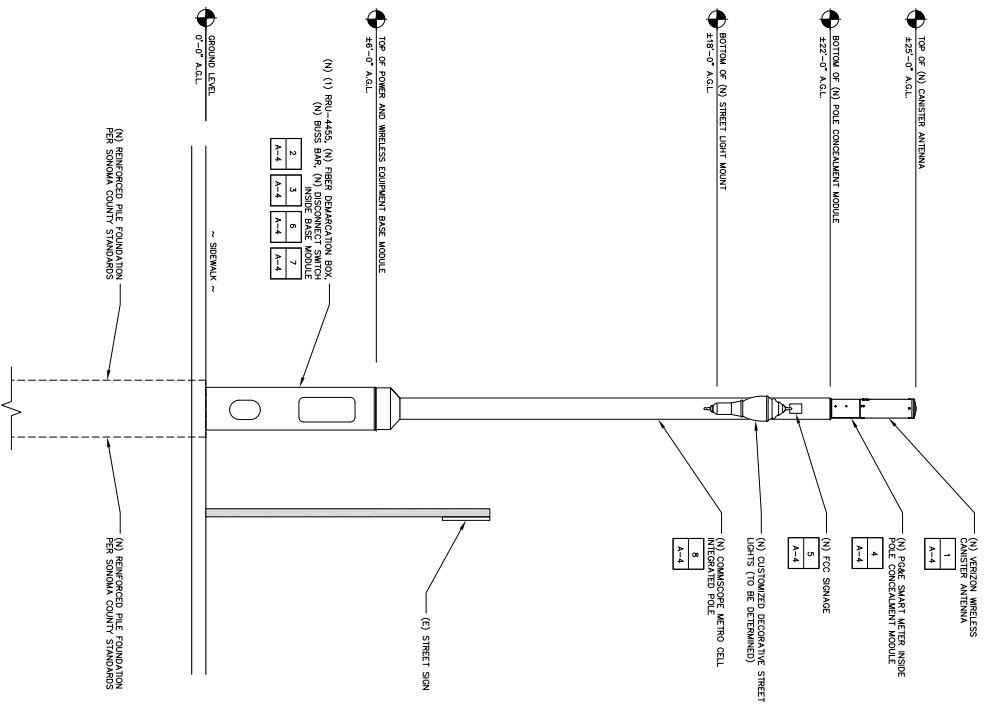
1. ALL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES ARE IN U.S. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE WHO 88 (JANLESS NOTE OTHERWISE)
2. ALL BOUNDARY INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM RECORD DATA. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.
3. DATE OF SURVEY: FEB 23, 2010.
4. NO PREVIOUS TITLE REFLECTS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED. ANY EASEMENTS OR OTHER TITLE RELATED MATTER NOT INCLUDED IN SAID REPORT WHICH ARE PART OF THE TITLE PROCESS MAY NOT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. TIMOTHY F. SCHOOF, L.S. ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY FOR BOUNDARY OR TITLE ITEMS ADDRESSED HEREON. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.


	GRID REFERENCE
	DITIAL REFERENCE
	ELEVATION REFERENCE
	SECTION REFERENCE
	CENTERLINE
	PROPERTY/USAGE LINE
	MATCH LINE
	WORK POINT
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	ELECTRICAL CONDUIT
	COAXIAL CABLE
	CONDUIT FOR SERVICE
	CONDUIT OR PLASTER
	(B) BRICK
	(E) BLOCK
	MASONRY
	GRAVEL
	EARTH
	CONCRETE
	SAND
	WOOD JOISTS
	WOOD PLANKING
	STEEL
	NEW
	EXISTING
	NEW ANTENNA
	EXISTING ANTENNA
	GROUND ROD
	GROUND BUS BAR
	MECHANICAL GROUND CONNECTION
	GROUND ACCESS WELL
	ELECTRIC BOX
	TELEPHONE BOX
	LIGHT POLE
	PIN MONUMENT
	SPOT ELEVATION
	SET POINT
	REVISION
	CENTERLINE



# A-1





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Engineer:																																																					
Vendor:		2840 HOWE ROAD, SUITE E MARTINEZ, CA 94553 www.thecbrgroup.com																																																			
Site Number: 425102		Site Address: 25 MCCONELL STREET SONOMA, CA 94976																																																			
Site Name: SONOMA 012		County: SONOMA COUNTY																																																			
Issued For: ZONING																																																					
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Licensor:																																																					
Sheet Title: PROPOSED NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS																																																					
Sheet Number: A-3																																																					





**SITE ID: SONOMA 012**

25 McDonell Street

Sonoma, CA 95476

Location Code: 425102

Site Coordinates: 38.290539, -122.458803



## PROPOSED SITE LOCATION SONOMA 012





**SITE ID: SONOMA 012**

25 McDonell Street

Sonoma, CA 95476

Location Code: 425102

Site Coordinates: 38.290539, -122.458803



**EXISTING**



**PROPOSED**



**View 1:** Looking southwest across McDonell Street | Photosim produced 8/27/19



**SITE ID: SONOMA 012**

25 McDonell Street

Sonoma, CA 95476

Location Code: 425102

Site Coordinates: 38.290539, -122.458803



**EXISTING**



**PROPOSED**



**View 2:** Looking south across McDonell Street | Photosim produced 8/27/19





[illegible]

**A-1**







**Verizon Wireless • Proposed Small Cell (No. 425102 “Sonoma 012”)  
25 McDonell Street • Sonoma, 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 its small cell (No. 425102 “Sonoma 012”) proposed to be sited in Sonoma, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency (“RF”) electromagnetic fields.

**Executive Summary**

Verizon proposes to install a cylindrical antenna on a light pole to be sited in the public right-of-way near 25 McDonell Street in Sonoma. 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

**General Facility Requirements**

Small cells 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 radios are typically mounted on the support pole or placed in a cabinet at ground level, and they are connected to the antennas by coaxial cables. Because of the short wavelength of the frequencies





**Verizon Wireless • Proposed Small Cell (No. 425102 “Sonoma 012”)  
25 McDonell Street • Sonoma, California**

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 drawings by The CBR Group, dated August 6, 2019, it is proposed to install one CommScope Model VVSSP-360S-F, 2-foot tall, omnidirectional\* cylindrical antenna on top of the new light pole to be sited in the public right-of-way in front of the two-story office building at 25 McDonell Street in Sonoma. The antenna would employ 7° downtilt and would be mounted at an effective height of about 24 feet above ground. The maximum effective radiated power proposed in any direction is 460 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 230 watts each for AWS and PCS service. There are reported no other wireless telecommunications base stations at the site or nearby.

### **Study Results**

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum RF exposure level due to the proposed Verizon operation is calculated to be 0.023 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, which is 2.3% of the applicable public exposure limit. The maximum calculated level at the second-story elevation of any nearby building<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.

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\* Assumed to be omnidirectional, although manufacturer’s patterns show reduced power in certain directions.

† Located at least 30 feet away, based on the drawings.



**Verizon Wireless • Proposed Small Cell (No. 425102 “Sonoma 012”)  
25 McDonell Street • Sonoma, California**

**No Recommended Compliance Measures**

Due to its mounting location and height, the antenna 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 Verizon will, as an FCC licensee, take adequate steps to ensure that its employees or contractors receive appropriate training and comply with FCC occupational exposure guidelines whenever work is required near the antennas themselves.

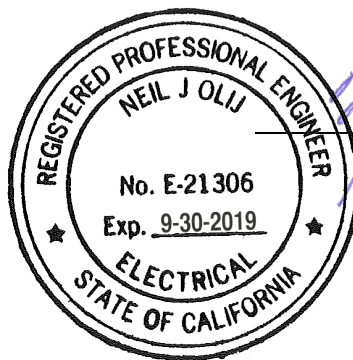
**Conclusion**

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned’s professional opinion that operation of the small cell proposed by Verizon Wireless near 25 McDonell Street in Sonoma, 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 small cells.

**Authorship**

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration No. E-21306, which expires on September 30, 2019. 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.

August 8, 2019



*Neil J. Olij*  
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707/996-5200



**HAMMETT & EDISON, INC.**  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
SAN FRANCISCO  
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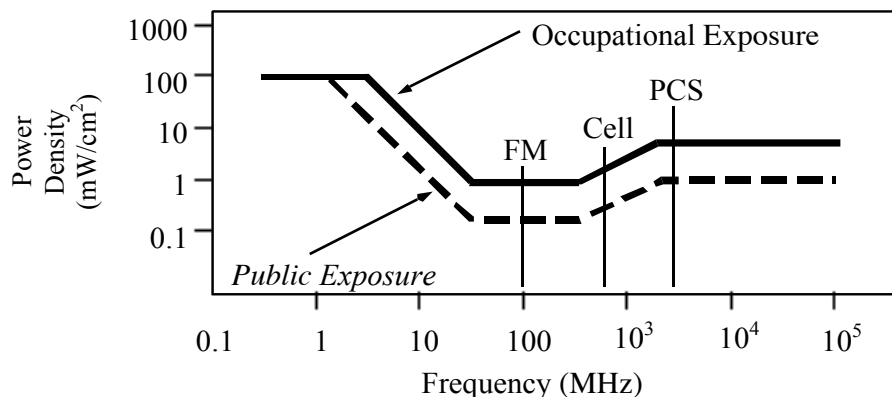
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## FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

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	Electromagnetic Fields ( <i>f</i> is frequency of emission in MHz)					
Applicable Range (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/ <i>f</i>	<i>823.8/f</i>	4.89/ <i>f</i>	<i>2.19/f</i>	900/ <i>f<sup>2</sup></i>	<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 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.

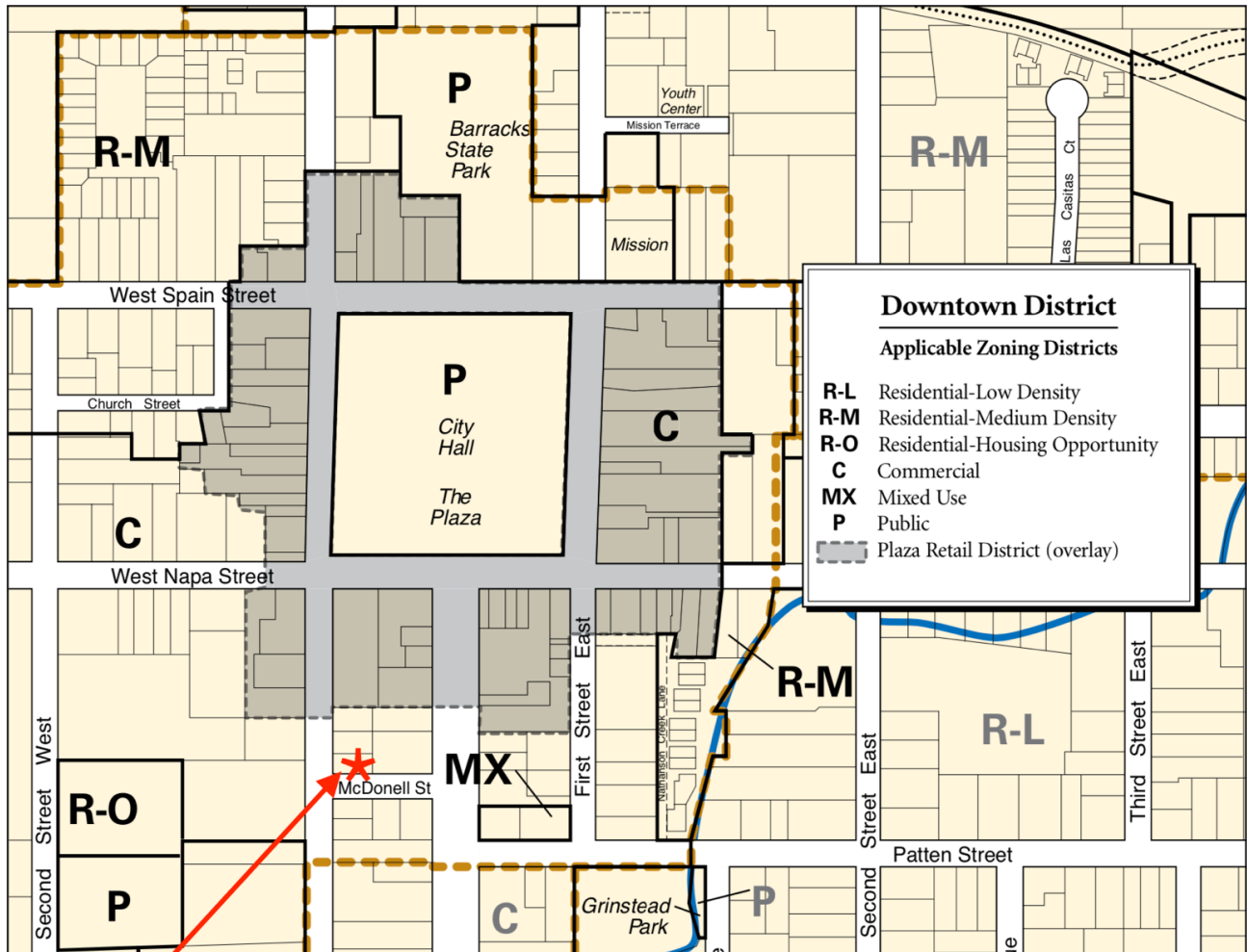
The factor of 2.56 accounts for the increase in power density due to ground reflection, assuming a reflection coefficient of 1.6 ( $1.6 \times 1.6 = 2.56$ ). The factor of 1.64 is the gain of a half-wave dipole relative to an isotropic radiator. The factor of 100 in the numerator converts to the desired 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, to obtain more accurate projections.



## SONOMA 012

25 McDonell Street  
Location Code: 425102

# PROPOSED SITE (PROD) MAP



### SITE COORDINATES

LATITUDE: 38.290539  
LONGITUDE: -122.458803

The proposed street light pole location for Sonoma 012 is located in the Commercial District and will not impact the Plaza Retail Overlay District. An added street light pole in this location would be an asset to the community and surrounding businesses by creating more safety and visibility, lighting the sidewalks and driveways for residents to use nearby facilities. Particularly there are large trees that shadow the parking lot, sidewalk and business entrances, such as the dance studio that has children and adults coming and going.

### SONOMA 012

25 McDonell Street  
Sonoma, CA 95476  
Location Code: 425102



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