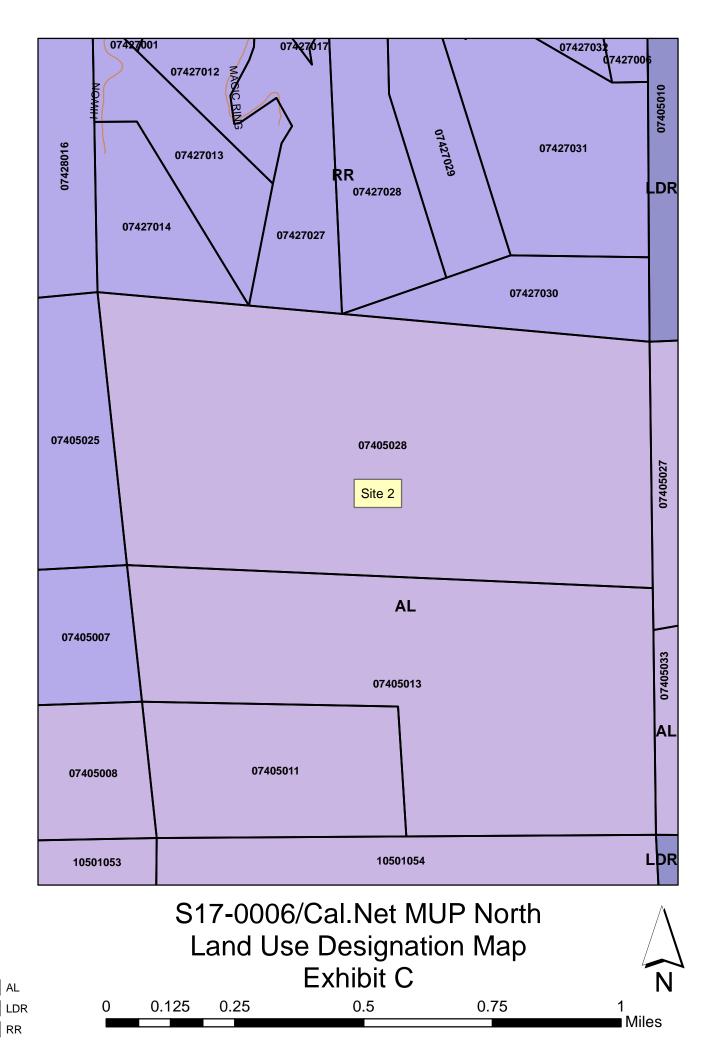
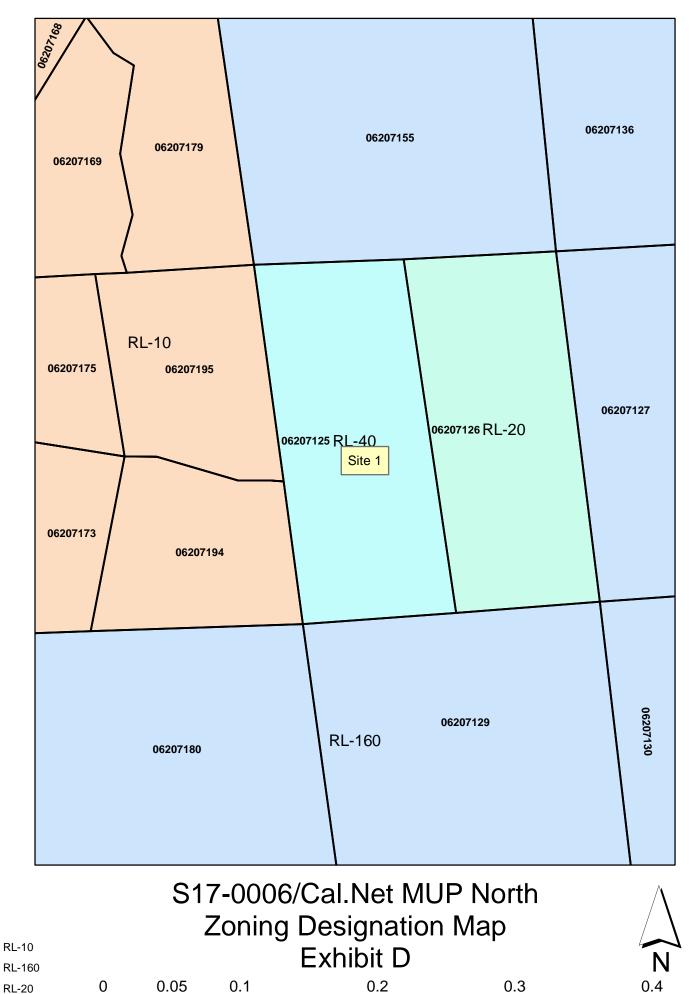


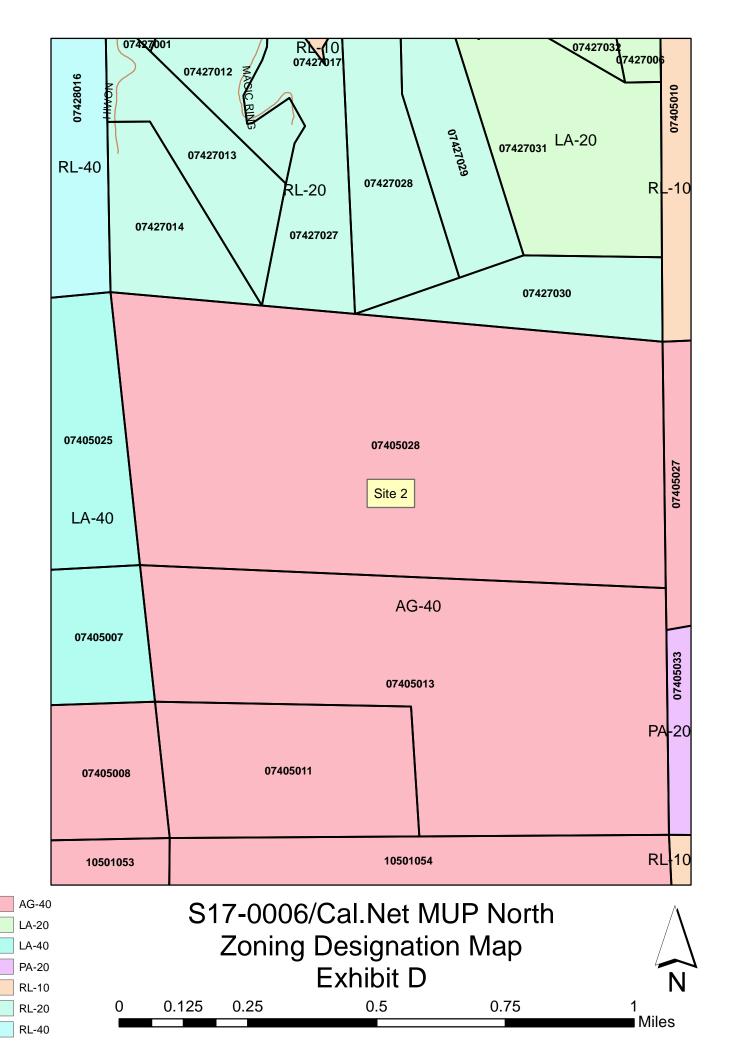
RR



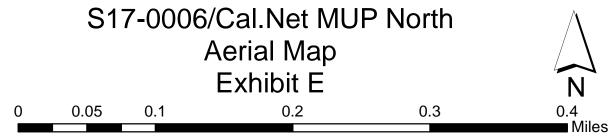


RL-40

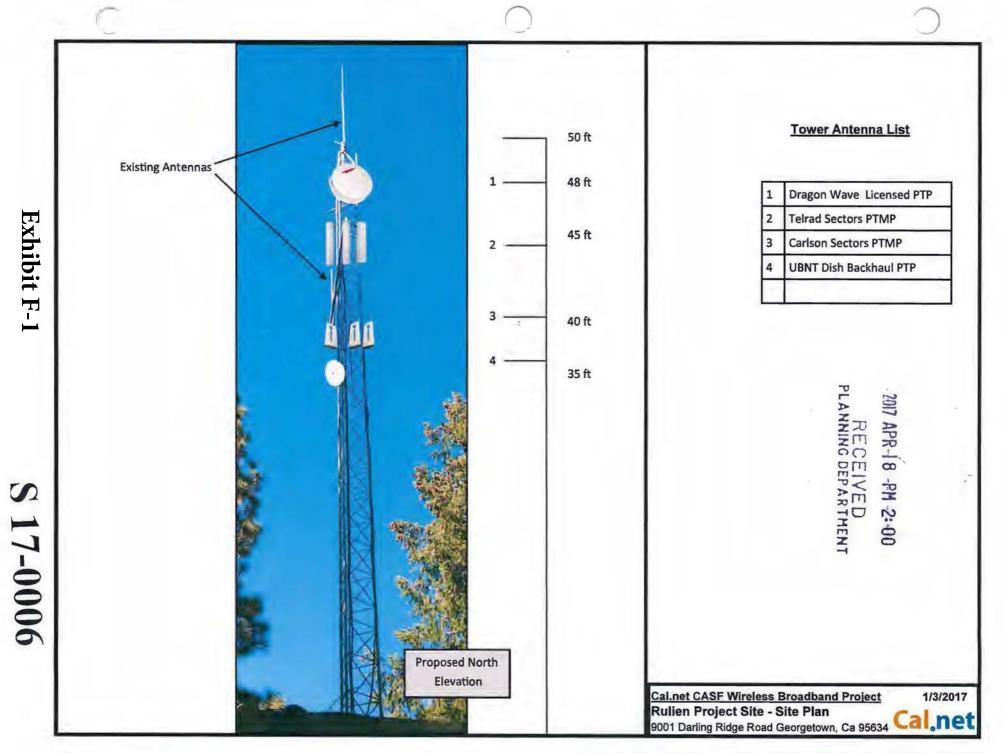
Miles











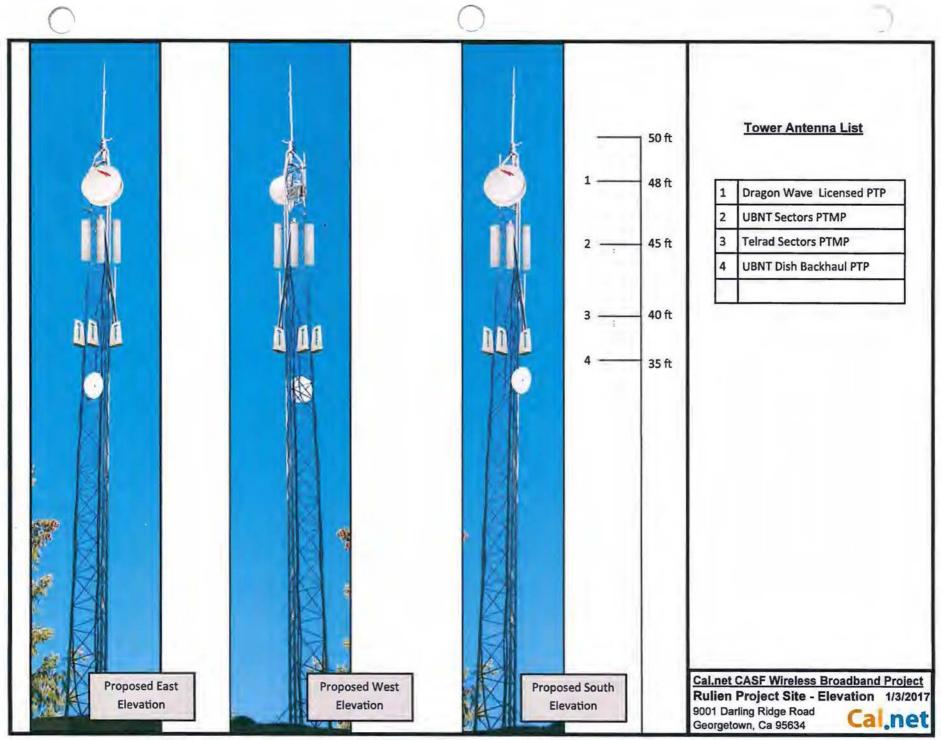


Exhibit F-1

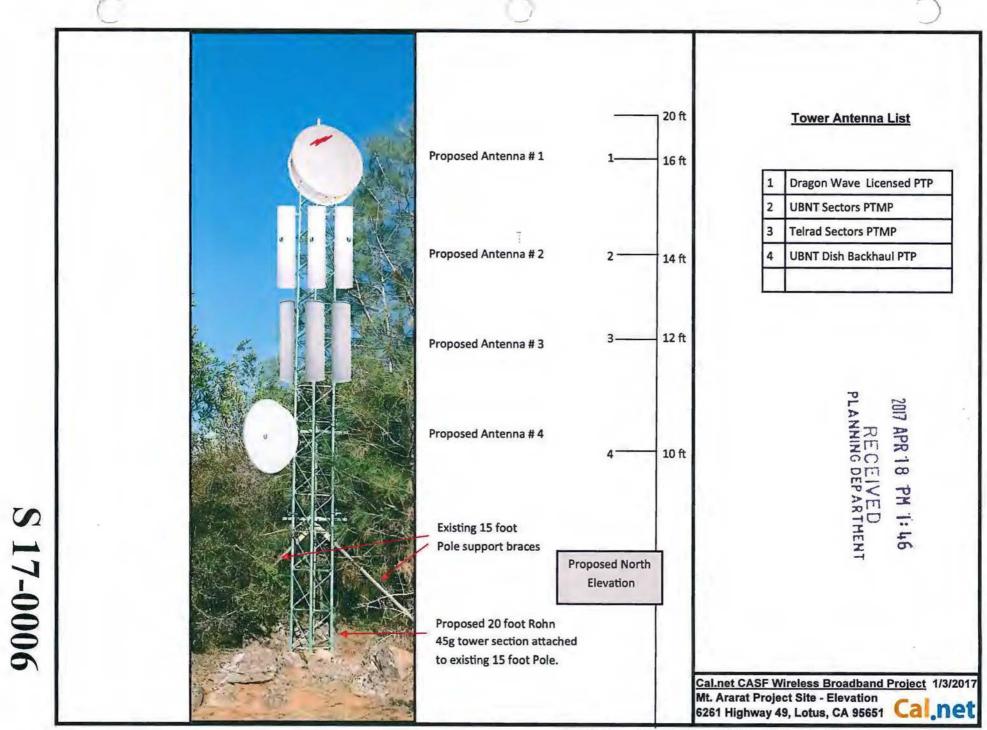


Exhibit F-2

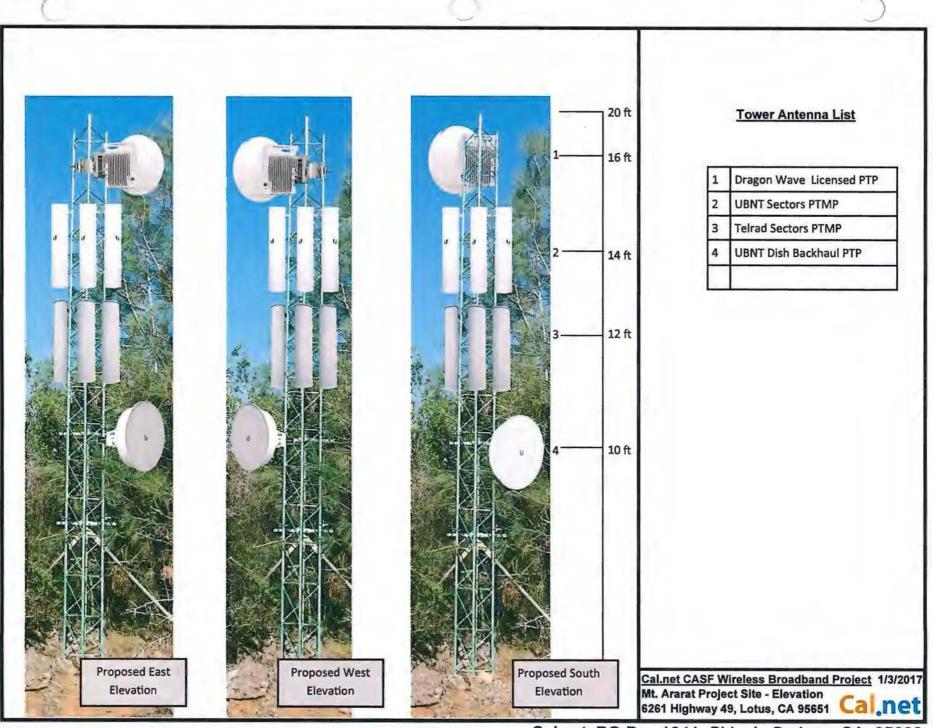


Exhibit F-2

Appendix A - Antenna Specifications Antenna Specifications Alpha Wireless Panel/Sector Antenna Manufacturer Model Type Height Width Depth Weight Flat Plate Area RADIOWAVES HP3-18 MICROWAVE 38.0 IN 38.0 30.2 50.0 0.0 FT2 LBS DISH IN IN ALPHA WIRELESS AW3023 PANEL 29.5 IN 11.0 3.3 IN 9.4 LBS 0.0 AW3023 Data Sheet LTD IN UBIQUITI NETWORK 5G-120-19 PANEL 27.56 5.71 3.11 13.0 0.0 IN IN IN LBS 3300-3800MHz Sector Antenna CARLSON 053-470-786-75-PANEL 17.0 IN 10.0 9.5 IN 6.5 LBS 0.0 (Quad Port, 65° Beamwidth, +/-45° Polarisation, Fixed Tilt) WIRELESS 8 IN

radioweve

Radiowaves Antenna 3 Foot Dish

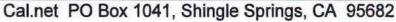


stices follow the definicions and recommendations per NGMM P-Basta, Release 9.6

Mechanical Specifications

	Pecking Size (LWND) Net Weight (Interna) Net Weight (mount) Shipping Weight Connector Position Windbad Standation Windbad Frental Windbad Frental Windbad Lateral Survia Wind Speed Radome Material Radome Colour	mm (in) kg (b) kg (b) kg (b) NA NA km/h N N km/h NA KAL	823(32.4) # 349(13.3) # 178(7) 4 3 (9.4) 1.57 (3.4) 6.6 (12.8) 4 x N Type Female Bottom F#1/2*p*(5:0)*1/2*A 4 x N Type Female Bottom F#1/2*p*(5:0)*1/2*A 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	
	Product Compliance Environmental Lightening Protection Cold Temperature Survival Hot Temperature Survival	NA NA Celskus Celskus	7035 RoHS DC Grounded 40 +70	
	CL-V-104-M8 Data Sheet			
20.2		Standard Mo	unt Kit	(ALPH
20.2		Standard Mo	unt Kit	

Cal.net CASF Wireless Broadband Project 1/3/2017 Rulien Project Site - Antenna Specs l.net 9001 Darling Ridge Road Georgetown, Ca 95634





challenging conditions. If it's rugged, it must be RadioWaves! FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- . High Performance ETSI Class 2/3" Parabolic Americas -
- Excellent performance for a wide range of applications . Fully Preasembled at the Factory - Simplifies installation on

minimal post-installation maintenance. The included radiome ensures robust and reliable performance under the most

- site and guarantees "factory-lested" quality
- · Warranty Industry leading 7-year warranty

*ETSI Class depends on frequency band

SPECIFICATIONS

Mechanica

Fine Azerudi Adaziment	+l- 10 degrees	Mechanical Configuration	HP3	
Fine Devation Adjustment	+/- 10 degrees	Axal Force (FA)	403 lbs / 1792 N	
Mounting Pipe Diameter, Min	45 mm / 11 4 mm	Side Force (FS)	200 bs1890 N	
Mounting Pipe Diameter, Max	4.5 moh 1 11.4 cm	Tersting Mament (MT)	344 fb-8bs (400 Mm	
Net Weight	50 lbs 12 3 kg	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +60 C	
Wind Velocity Dowrational	93mph11453msh	Max Pressure, PSIO, (#		
Wind Velocity Survival Rating	125 mph 1201 km/h	wavegude interface)	1	

Demilatory Compliance

FCC	Part 101 Cat. A	ETSI	302217 FC CB
Industry Canada Compliance	SRSP3173 A	RoHS-complant	Yes
			the second s
	The second se		
Package Type	Wood Crate	Dimensions, L & W x H	47 x 28 x 48m 1 119 x 71:

S17-0006

Exhibit G-1

Contact US. + 1.578.458 2800 1 1904

Ubiquiti Sector Antenna

	Antenna Characteristi		
Model	AM-5G19-120		
Dimensions* (mm)	700 x 135 x 73		
Weight**	5.9 kg		
Frequency Range	5.15 - 5.85 GHz		
Gain	18.6 - 19.1 dBi		
HPOL Beamwidth	123° (6 dB)		
VPOL Beamwidth	123° (6 dB)		
Electrical Beamwidth	4*		
Electrical Downtilt	2*		
Max. VSWR	1.5:1		
Wind Survivability	125 mph		
Wind Loading	20 lbf@ 100 mph		
Polarization	Dual-Linear		
Cross-pol Isolation	28 dB Min.		
ETSI Specification	EN 302 326 DN2		
Mounting	Universal Pole Moun		

* Dimensions exclude pole mount and RocketM (RocketM sold separately) Weight includes pole mount and excludes RocketM (RocketM sold separately) To mount the antenna to the pole, slide a Pole Clamp over each pair of Carriloge Bolts, Secure each Pole Clamp with two Serroted Flange Nuts. Edd. Note: The mounting assembly can accommodate a

Note: The mounting assembly can accommodate a 0.40 mm - 80 mm pole.



				CarlsonWireless.com
		LSC		ADBAND AND VOICE PRODUCTS
ector Ante	nna for F	RuralCo	nnect	
requency Range	470 - 790 MH	z		
ain	8 dBi +0 -3, O		es Azimuth	and the second se
SWR	1:1.5			
ctive Elements	2 Bay, Modifie	d Tapered SI	ot	0
adiation Pattern	E plane: 120 d			2
	H plane: 30 d	egrees +/- 1 d	B	
Imensions	9.5" x 17" x 1	D*		2
ront-to-Back Ratio	20 dB			¥
olarization	Vertical			-
hipping Weight	8 lbs.			and the second se
arton Dimensions				
onnector	F male with 3	pigtaii		
mpedance	75 ohm			
Aaterials			Polycarbonate	
perating Temp.	-60 to 75 deg			
Vind Surface Area with no ice			120 mph 88.8 lbs	Same and a state of the state o
with 1/2 in. Ice	2.4 sq ft. 2.9 sq ft.	61.6 lbs	109.6 lbs	and the second sec
and the ne	2.5 54 14	70.1105	105.0 105	
Custom designed for	or the Generali		mart this	
antenna has high g				A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PR
degree azimuth cov				
all climates from tri				States and
carbonate cover. Th				
feature for use in m does not require an				The games and the second
UHFTV band.	ly tuning or auj	USUMENCS OVE	i use entite	and all all a life in the second s
The antenna comes	autimod with	a 3.foot DE	and fixed at	
the rear of the mou		18 34001 NF1	card, roked at	
	0 P P P			UPS Shippable!
Stainless steel mou	ation broadcates	a fit t lack to	2 look stor	1093 in shield design is a
masts are included.		o nt 1-inch ti	Z-INCH NPI	United Parcel Service of America Inc. used by
חווויייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי				permission *
Carlson Part Number				
75 ohm: 053-470-786-1	75-8		US Patent Pe	nding
Carlson Wireless T	lachmalagies, Inc.	T: +1 707.82		Specs subject to change without notice
2700 Pactar Avenu Areata, CA 95521 1	ISA		bernvirgibus com	Last Updated: 10-9-16 Made in USA
No. of Street,				

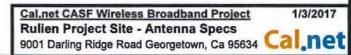


Exhibit G-1

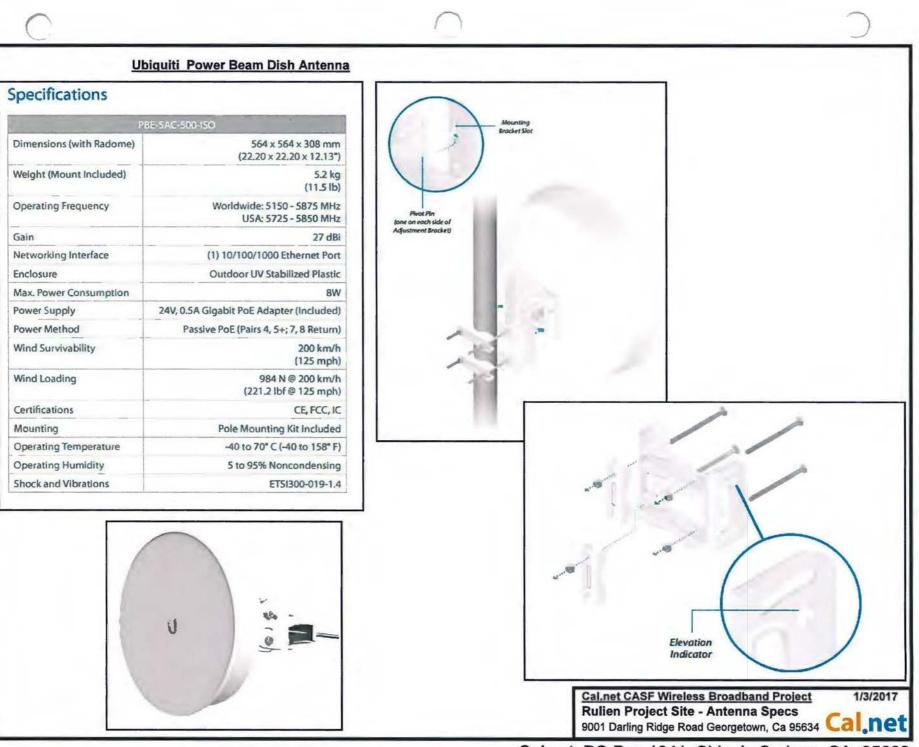


Exhibit G-1

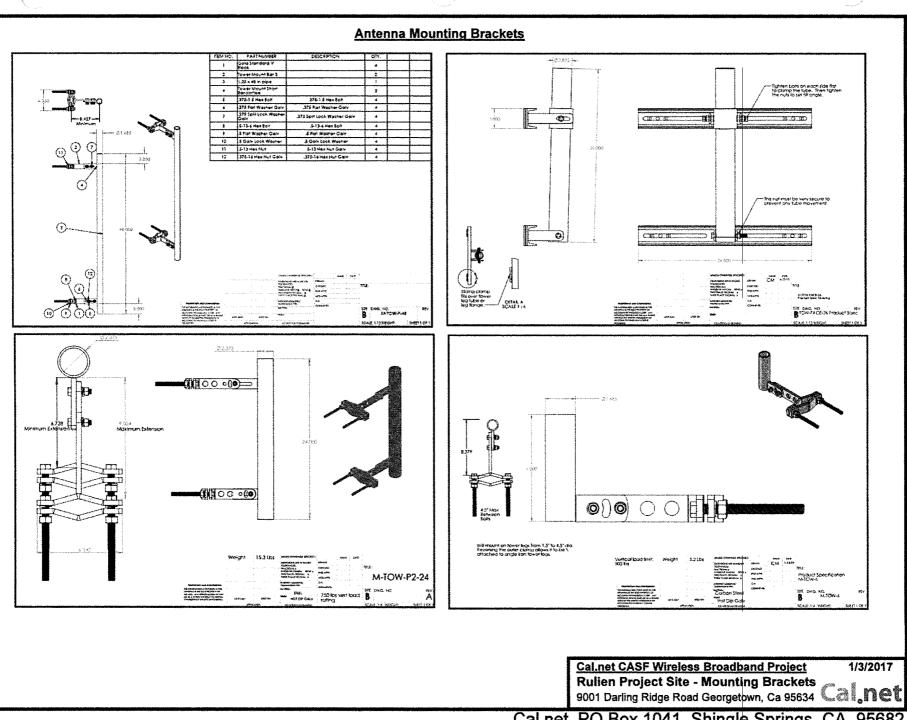


Exhibit G-1

Appendix A - Antenna Specifications

HP3-18

SPECIFICATIONS

Fire Azyruty Adjustment

Fee Elevation Advectment

Wind Velocity Operational

Wind Velocity Surwal Rating

Regulatory Compliance

Shipping Information Package Type

Gross Weeth

Mountres Picia Duemeter Min

Hachanica

Net Weight

FCC

Antenna Specifications							
Manufacturer	Model	Туре	Height	Width	Depth	Weight	Flat Plate Area
RADIOWAVES	HP3-18	MICROWAVE	38.0 JN	38.0 IN	30.2 IN	50.0 LBS	0.0 FT2
ALPHA WIRELESS	AW3023	PANEL	29.5 IN	11.0 IN	3.3 IN	9.4 LBS	0.0
UBIQUITI NETWORK	5G-120-19	PANEL	27.56 IN	5.71 IN	3.11 IN	13.0 LBS	0.0
CARLSON	053-470-786-75- 8	PANEL	17.0 IN	10.0 IN	9.5 IN	6.5 LBS	0.0

Radiowaves Antenna 3 Foot Dish

Alpha Wireless/Telrad Panel/Sector Antenna

ALPHA

AW3023 Data Sheet

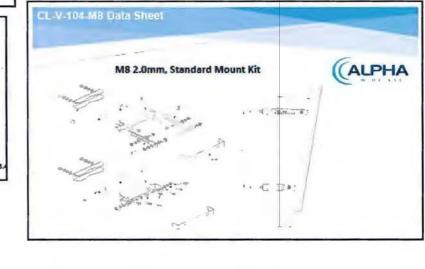
3300-3800MHz Sector Antenna

(Quad Port, 65° Beamwidth, +/-45° Polarisation, Fixed Tilt)

*The parameters in this specification follow the definitions and recommendations per NGMN P-Basta, Release 9.6

Mechanical Specifications

Dimensions (LxWixD) mm (in) (ino RET)	mm (in)	750 (29.5) x 280 (11) x 85 (3.3)
Packing Size (LxWxD)	mm (in)	823(32.4) x 340(13.3) x 178(7)
Vet Weight (antenna)	kg (lb)	4 3 (9.4)
Vet Weight (mount)	kg (lb)	1.57 (3.4)
Shipping Weight	kg (b)	5.8 (12.8)
Connector Quantity	NA	4 x N Type Female
Connector Position	NA	Bottom
Mindload calculation	km/h	F=1/2*p*(Cdp*A)*v2*A
Windload Frontal	N	420
Windicad Lateral	N	120
Sunvival Wind Speed	km/h	200 (125)
Radome Material	NA	UV-Stabilised PVC
Radome Colour	RAL	7035
Product Compliance Environmental	NA	RoHS
ightening Protection	NA	DC Grounded
Cold Temperature Survival	Celsius	-40
Hot Temperature Survival	Celsius	+70

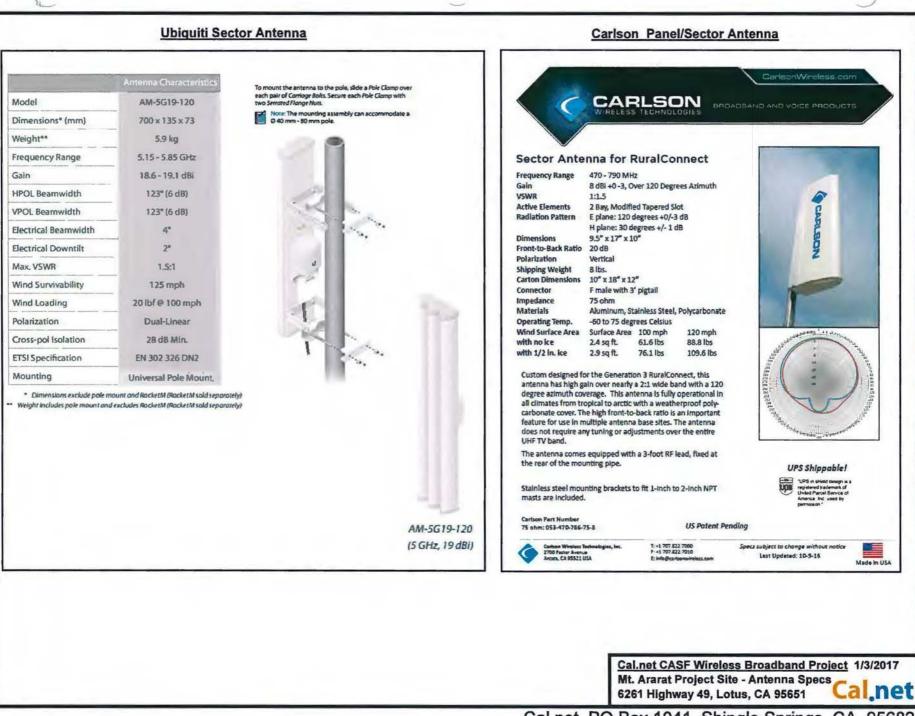


Cal.net CASF Wireless Broadband Project 1/3/2017 Mt. Ararat Project Site - Antenna Specs al net 6261 Highway 49, Lotus, CA 95651

D.9 M | 3 FT HIGH PERFORMANCE PARABOLIC REFLECTOR ANTENNA, SINCLE POLARIZED, 17.7.19.7CHZ The HP High Performance Series by RadioWaves offers a full line of high performance parabolic antennas engineered to provide ETSI class 2/3 radiation pattern performance as well as excellent gain. RadioWaves field-proven pre-assembled antermas and robust pole-mounts ensure "set and forget" installation with minimal post-installation maintenance. The included radome ensures robust and reliable performance under the most challenging conditions. If it's rupped. It must be RadioWaves FEATURES AND BENEFITS · High Performance ETSI Class 2/3" Parabolic Antennas -Escellent performance for a wide range of applications · Fully Preasembled at the Factory - Simplifies installation of srie and guarantees "factory-lested" quality 20 2 · Warranty - Industry leading 7-year warranty "ETSI Class depends on Irequency band Di -13.4 Mechanical Configuration +1- 10 degrees HPS 403 Bis 1 1792 N +-- 10 degrees Aand Forme (FA) 200 Ba 1890 N 45 moh 1114 cm Side Force (FS) Mounting Pipe Diameter, Mas 4.5 mch 1114 cm Twisting Moment (MT) 344 5 8% 1 455 145 50 109 1 12 3 10 Operating Temperature Range -40 to +60 C 038 90 mph | 145 kmh Max Pressure, PSIG-14 vegude eterface 125 mph (201 lum/h 302217 R2 C3 Part 101 Cat. A ETSI Industry Canada Compiliance SRSP317.8 A RoHS-correctant Yes Wood Crail ensions, L & W = H 47 x 28 x 48m | 119 x 71 x 122 mm 143 0 1 100 8 10 30 50 cu # | 1.04 cu m cong Volume Contact RadioWaves Sales for alternate RF interface options. RadioWaves specializes in direct o Contract Lin: +1.972 all \$1000 | performent for Cal.net PO Box 1041, Shingle Springs, CA 95682 **Exhibit G-2**

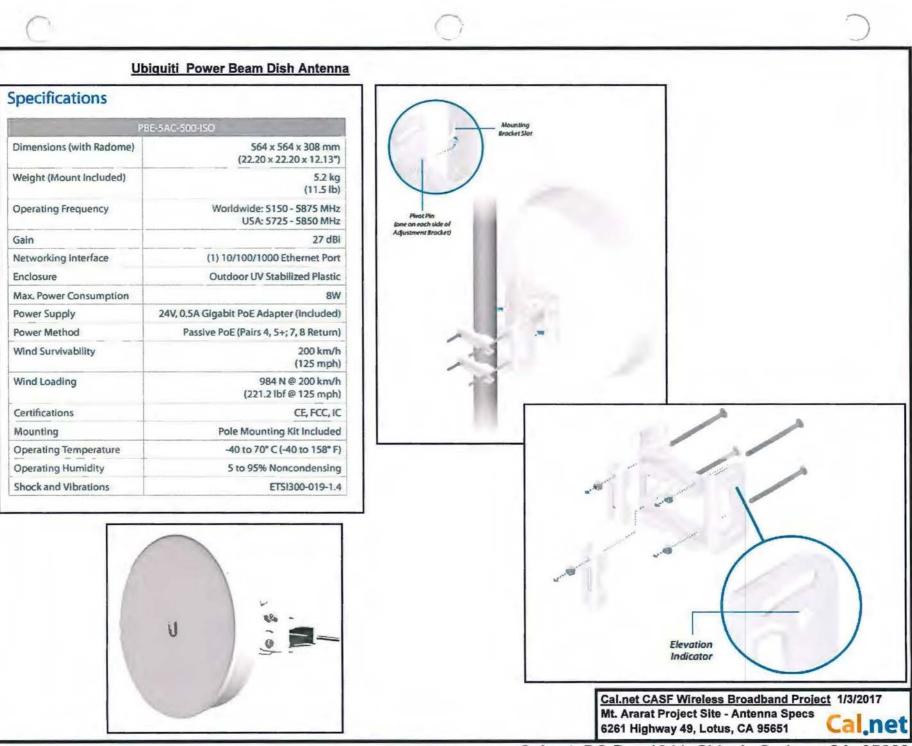
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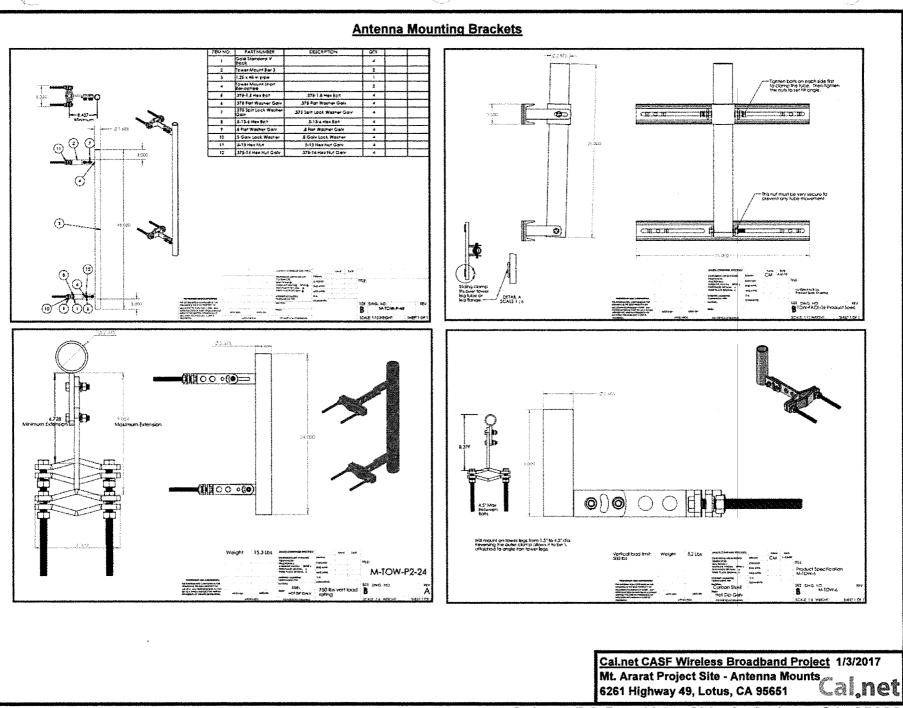
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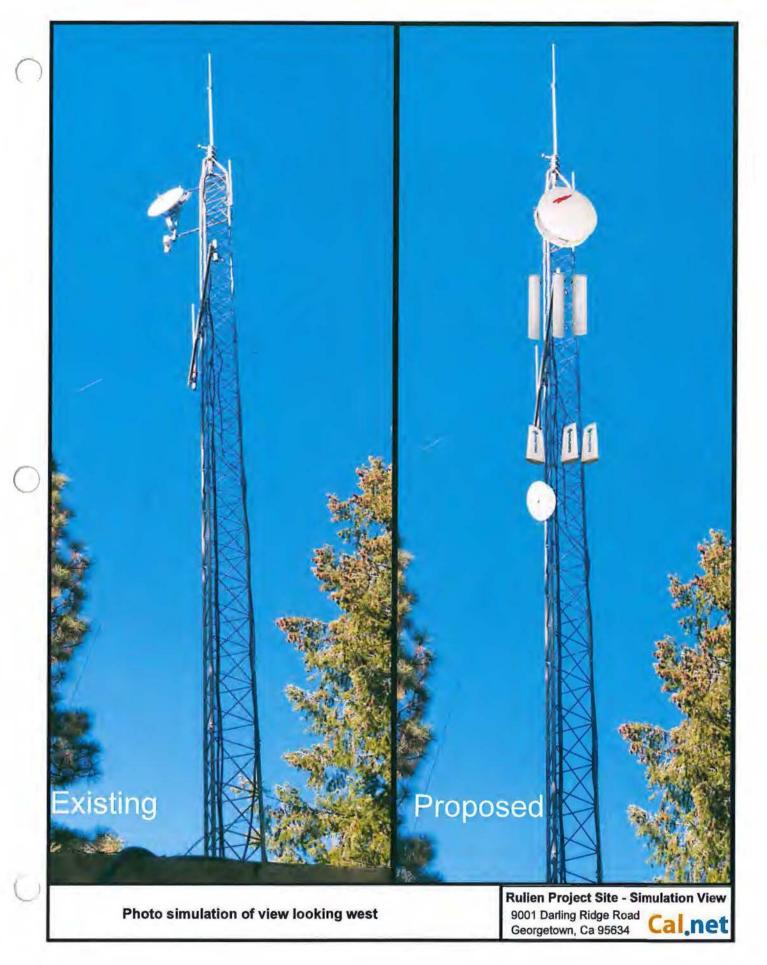
Exhibit G-2





S17-0006

Exhibit G-2



S17-0006 Exhibit H-1



Existing Tower

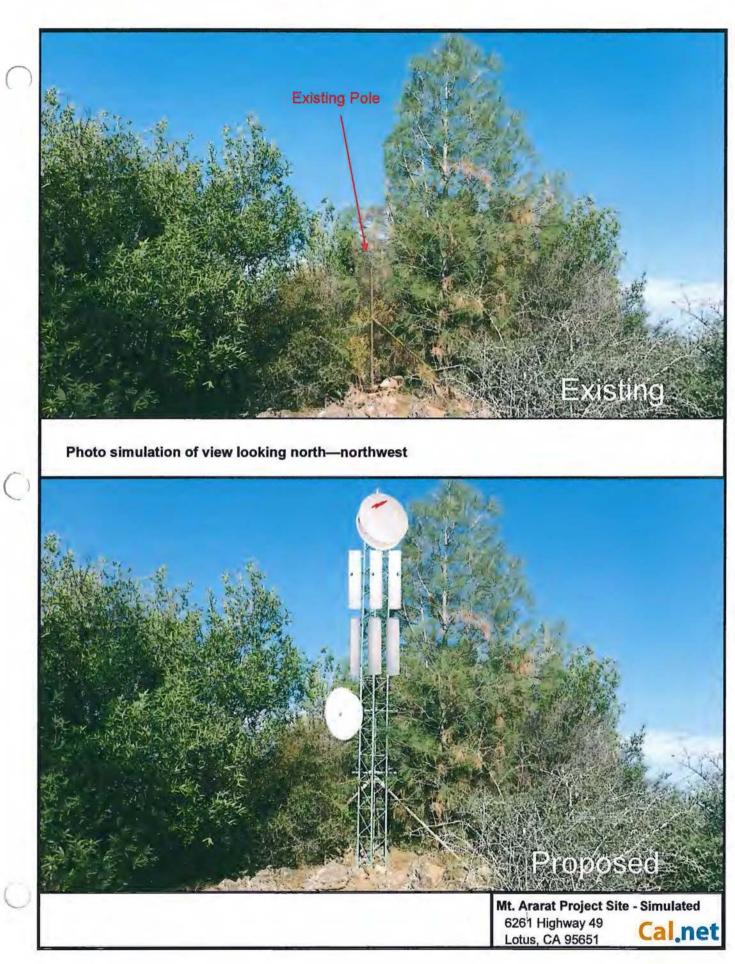
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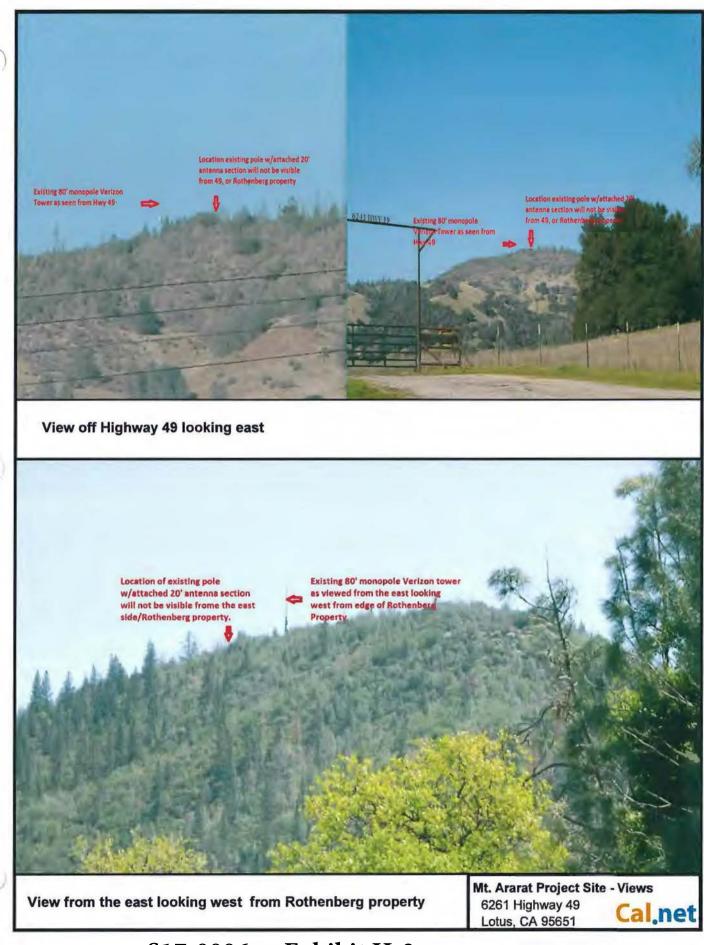




Exhibit H-2



S17-0006 Exhibit H-2



S17-0006 Exhibit H-2

2017 APR 18 PH 2:01

RECEIVED PLANNING DEPARTMENT

<u>Cal.net, Inc. – Proposed Fixed Wireless Communications Facility</u> <u>Site Name: Rulien</u> <u>9001 Darling Ridge Wy., Georgetown, CA 95634</u>

1. Introduction

Cal.net, Inc., a fixed-wireless Internet service provider, is proposing to install a group of antennae on a current tower located at 9001 Darling Ridge Wy., Georgetown, CA 95634 (APN # 062-071-25). These antennae will enable the delivery of high-speed wireless Internet service to the Northern El Dorado County area, in fulfillment of the mandates of an infrastructure grant awarded to Cal.net by the California Public Utilities Commission in 2016.

This report is an analysis of the radio frequency ("RF") environment surrounding the proposed installation. This report shall serve to ensure compliance with the appropriate guidelines of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") limiting human exposure levels to RF energy.

2. Site & Equipment Configuration

A Fixed Wireless communications facility is composed of two basic types of radio equipment:

- a) Point-to-Multipoint ("P2MP") base-station radios that each communicate with multiple end-user (customer premise equipment -- or "CPE") radios, and
- b) Point-to-Point ("P2P") backhaul radios that carry the aggregated data traffic among all the base station radios at a site to and from the company's operations center.

All radio equipment comprises two fundamental components – active electronic transceivers that send and receive radio signals, and passive antennae that amplify the sent & received signals and concentrate them in specific directions. For radio transmissions, the FCC sets certain limits on the transmission power of each type of radio – these power limits are defined in terms of the Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power ("EIRP").

The P2MP base station equipment we utilize comprises three different technologies and radio-frequency bands:

- a) The Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) band operates at frequencies between 5.180 GHz 5.845 GHz in the United States. There are several sub-bands of the U-NII band that have varying maximum FCC power limits ranging between 1 Watt and 4 Watts EIRP for P2MP uses. The antennae used for these radios are flat-panel "sector" antennae 6" wide by 28" high, and concentrate the radio signal into beam that's 4 degrees thick in the vertical plane. The outdoor transceiver mounts directly onto the rear of the antenna, and is connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable, which also supplies the power to the device.
- b) The Citizens Broadband Radio Service ("CBRS") band operates at FCC-licensed frequencies between 3.55 GHz 3.70 GHz. The FCC defines power limits in this band as a function of the width of the frequency band used by the transmitter. At the nominal 10-MHz bandwidth, the power limit in rural areas is 47 dBm (about 50.12 Watts) EIRP. The antennae used for these radios are flat-panel "sector" antennae 11" wide by 30" high, with a 7-degree-thick vertical beamwidth. The outdoor transceiver is typically mounted adjacent to or nearby the antenna with a short coaxial cable connecting them. The transceiver is also connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable. A separate low-voltage DC power cable powers the transceiver.
- c) The Television White Space ("TVWS") band operates at frequencies between 470 MHz 698 MHz in the United States (aka UHF TV channels 14 51). For rural areas, the FCC defines the maximum transmit power as 10 Watts EIRP. The antennae used for these radios are blade-type "sector" antennae 10" deep by 17" high, with a 30-degree-thick vertical beamwidth. The outdoor transceiver is typically mounted adjacent to or nearby the antenna with a short coaxial cable connecting them. The transceiver is also connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable, which also supplies the power to the device.

The P2P backhaul equipment we utilize consists of a radio operating in the FCC-licensed 18-GHz band (17.7 – 19.7 GHz). The outdoor transceiver mounts directly to the back of a 3-foot diameter parabolic reflector ("dish") antenna, and is connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable. A separate low-voltage DC power cable powers the transceiver. The radio transmits at a power of 575 Watts EIRP, but the dish antenna concentrates that power into a conical beam only 1.3 degrees in width.

Exhibit I-1

Rulien

Page 1 of 4

S 17-0006

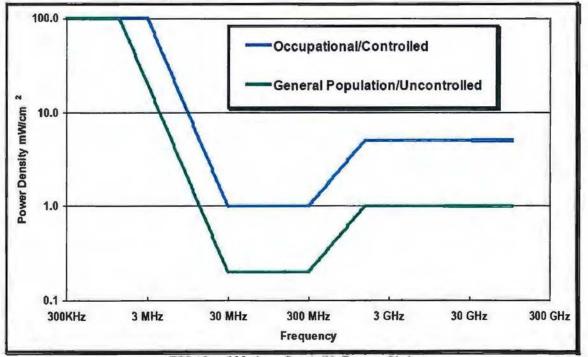
All radios will be mounted upon the facility at an effective height of approximately 15 meters above ground.

3. FCC Human Exposure Standards

The Federal Communications Commission has established guidelines concerning the maximum safe human exposure limits to electromagnetic fields. Docket 93-62, effective October 15, 1997, is based on exposure limits recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP). It specifies separate occupational and general public exposure limits, with the latter being five times more restrictive. These limits are based on continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, without regard to physical characteristics.

The table below, with the accompanying graph, depicts the FCC limits for occupational and public exposure conditions at different radio frequencies:

	Electromagnetic Fields ("f" is frequency of emission in MHz)							
Frequency	Occ	upational Expo	sure	General Public Exposure				
Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm²)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm²)		
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	100	614	1.63	100		
1.34 - 3.0	614	1.63	100	823.8/f	2.19/f	180 / 12		
3.0 - 30	1842/f	4.89 / f	900 / f²	823.8 / f	2.19/f	180 / f²		
30 - 300	61.4	0.163	1.0	27.5	0.0729	0.2		
300 - 1,500	3.54 • f%	f [%] / 109	f/ 300	1.59 • f [%]	f [%] /238	f / 1500		
1500 - 100,000	137	0.364	5.0	61.4	0.163	1.0		



FCC Adopted Maximum Permissible Exposure Limits

4. Calculation and Analysis Assessment

Methods have been developed for predicting the field strength of antennas in two distinct zones. The near field zone is defined as the distance beyond which the manufacturer's published far field antenna radiation patterns will be fully formed. The near field applies at increasing distances, R, until all of the following three conditions have been met, beyond which the far field applies:

$$R > 2h^2 / \lambda$$
; $R > 5h$; $R > 1.6 \lambda$

where:

R = The depth of the near field, in meters

h = Aperture height of the antenna, in meters

 λ = wavelength of the transmitted signal, in meters

Power density is a measure of power divided by the surface area of the sphere or the unit area normal to the direction of propagation, usually expressed in units of milliwatts per square centimeter (mW/cm²) or watts per square meter (W/m²).

The near-field power density of a radio transmitter is dependent on the type of antenna -- either an "aperture antenna", or not. For our purposes, the microwave backhaul parabolic dishes are aperture antennae, and all other antennae we use are not.

The maximum near-field power density of an aperture antenna is defined as:

$$S = (16 x \eta x P_{net}) / (\pi h^2)$$

The near-field power density of all other antenna types is defined as:

$$S = (180 / \Theta_{BW}) \times P_{net} / (\pi R \times h)$$

At ground level, the far-field power density of a radio transmitter is defined as:

 $S = (EIRP \times RFF^2 \times GRC^2) / (4\pi R^2)$

where:

 $S = Power Density (mW/cm^2)$

 η = aperture efficiency (unitless, typically 0.5 – 0.8)

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

h = height of the antenna, in centimeters

 Θ_{BW} = half-power beamwidth of the antenna, in degrees

R = Straight-line distance from the center of radiation to the point of calculation, in centimeters

EIRP = Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power, the maximum antenna power output (mW) (note that EIRP is 64% higher than the half-wave dipole ERP)

RFF = Relative Field Factor, the amount of EIRP reduction in the vertical plane, applicable at downward angles to a human standing on the ground, derived from the antenna vertical radiation pattern

GRC = Ground Reflection Coefficient, which accounts for the increase in power density at a point due to reflection off the ground

Power density, electric field strength, and magnetic field strength are related in the following manner:

 $S = E^2 / Z_0 = Z_0 H^2$

where:

S = Power Density (W/m²)

- E = Electric Field Strength (V/m)
- H = Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)

 Z_0 = Impedance of Free Space (= 376.7 Ω)

5. Results

The calculation of exposure to ionizing radiation utilizes a worst-case scenario approach, presuming a location on the ground in the direction of maximum radiated energy – specifically along the centerline of the backhaul dish antenna. The base station radios at the site point in a variety of directions, but for the worst-case scenario we will stipulate a maximum of 2 U-NII radios, 2 LTE radios, and 1 TVWS radios all pointing in the same direction as the backhaul dish.

The minimum safe public exposure distance in front of the dish antenna is 3.42 meters (11.2 feet). The total safe distance is 3.81 meters (12.5 feet) for all combined radios. Both of these distances are shorter than the height above ground at which the radio is mounted. Additionally, the transmission characteristics of the 18-GHz band of the backhaul radio requires clear line of sight to the opposite side of the link, and it is thus oriented in such a manner to avoid all possible obstruction by physical objects, whether stationary or mobile. Accordingly, a ground location for this worst-case scenario approach is appropriate.

For a person anywhere on the ground, at the closest possible point to the antennae in the direction of maximum exposure, the maximum power density energy level will be 0.006737 mW/cm² for the microwave devices, and 0.000817 mW/cm² for the TVWS devices. This power density is approximately 0.67% of the recommended limit at microwave frequencies, and 0.22% of the recommended limit at UHF frequencies. Any location beyond the closest ground point would have a correspondingly lower power density, declining in proportion to the square of the distance from the antenna. For occupational purposes, the exposure percentages are one-fifth those of the respective public limits (the radiation limits are five times higher than the public limits).

6. Conclusion

Due to their mounting locations, no Cal.net antennae will be accessible to the general public, and their height above ground will prevent unsafe radiation levels for anyone in the vicinity. The highest calculated level in publicly accessible areas is much less than the prevailing standards allow for exposures of unlimited duration. Accordingly, no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. With respect to Cal.net employees, they are adequately trained to take appropriate measures to avoid exposures exceeding the occupational limits, and the company will ensure that its employees and contractors will comply with FCC occupational exposure limits whenever working near the antennae themselves.

Page 1 of 4

Cal.net, Inc. – Proposed Fixed Wireless Communications Facility Site Name: Mt. Ararat 6241 CA-49, Lotus, CA 95651

1. Introduction

Cal.net, Inc., a fixed-wireless Internet service provider, is proposing to install a group of antennae on a current tower located at 6241 CA-49, Lotus, CA 95651 (APN # 074-050-28). These antennae will enable the delivery of high-speed wireless Internet service to the Northern El Dorado County area, in fulfillment of the mandates of an infrastructure grant awarded to Cal.net by the California Public Utilities Commission in 2016.

This report is an analysis of the radio frequency ("RF") environment surrounding the proposed installation This report shall serve to ensure compliance with the appropriate guidelines of the Federal Communications DEPARTHENI Commission ("FCC") limiting human exposure levels to RF energy.

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- Point-to-Point ("P2P") backhaul radios that carry the aggregated data traffic among all the base b) station radios at a site to and from the company's operations center.

All radio equipment comprises two fundamental components - active electronic transceivers that send and receive radio signals, and passive antennae that amplify the sent & received signals and concentrate them in specific directions. For radio transmissions, the FCC sets certain limits on the transmission power of each type of radio - these power limits are defined in terms of the Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power ("EIRP").

The P2MP base station equipment we utilize comprises three different technologies and radio-frequency bands:

- a) The Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) band operates at frequencies between 5.180 GHz - 5.845 GHz in the United States. There are several sub-bands of the U-NII band that have varying maximum FCC power limits ranging between 1 Watt and 4 Watts EIRP for P2MP uses. The antennae used for these radios are flat-panel "sector" antennae 6" wide by 28" high, and concentrate the radio signal into beam that's 4 degrees thick in the vertical plane. The outdoor transceiver mounts directly onto the rear of the antenna, and is connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable, which also supplies the power to the device.
- b) The Citizens Broadband Radio Service ("CBRS") band operates at FCC-licensed frequencies between 3.55 GHz – 3.70 GHz. The FCC defines power limits in this band as a function of the width of the frequency band used by the transmitter. At the nominal 10-MHz bandwidth, the power limit in rural areas is 47 dBm (about 50.12 Watts) EIRP. The antennae used for these radios are flat-panel "sector" antennae 11" wide by 30" high, with a 7-degree-thick vertical beamwidth. The outdoor transceiver is typically mounted adjacent to or nearby the antenna with a short coaxial cable connecting them. The transceiver is also connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable. A separate low-voltage DC power cable powers the transceiver.
- c) The Television White Space ("TVWS") band operates at frequencies between 470 MHz 698 MHz in the United States (aka UHF TV channels 14 - 51). For rural areas, the FCC defines the maximum transmit power as 10 Watts EIRP. The antennae used for these radios are blade-type "sector" antennae 10" deep by 17" high, with a 30-degree-thick vertical beamwidth. The outdoor transceiver is typically mounted adjacent to or nearby the antenna with a short coaxial cable connecting them. The transceiver is also connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable, which also supplies the power to the device.

The P2P backhaul equipment we utilize consists of a radio operating in the FCC-licensed 18-GHz band (17.7 - 19.7 GHz). The outdoor transceiver mounts directly to the back of a 3-foot diameter parabolic reflector ("dish") antenna, and is connected to a data switch at the base of the facility via a shielded Ethernet cable. A separate low-voltage DC power cable powers the transceiver. The radio transmits at a power of 575 Watts EIRP, but the dish antenna concentrates that power into a conical beam only 1.3 degrees in width.

Exhibit I-2 S 17-0006

Mt. Ararat

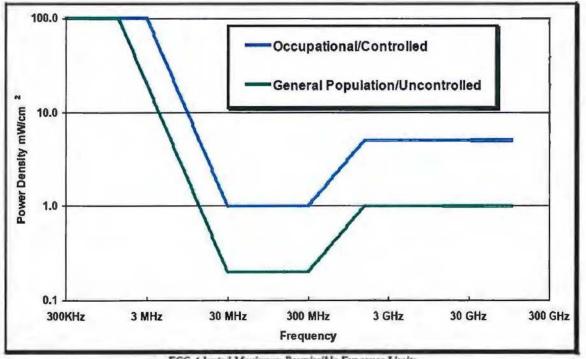
All radios will be mounted upon the facility at an effective height of approximately 7 meters above ground.

3. FCC Human Exposure Standards

The Federal Communications Commission has established guidelines concerning the maximum safe human exposure limits to electromagnetic fields. Docket 93-62, effective October 15, 1997, is based on exposure limits recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP). It specifies separate occupational and general public exposure limits, with the latter being five times more restrictive. These limits are based on continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, without regard to physical characteristics.

The table below, with the accompanying graph, depicts the FCC limits for occupational and public exposure conditions at different radio frequencies:

	Electromagnetic Fields ("f" is frequency of emission in MHz)							
Frequency	Occi	Occupational Exposure			General Public Exposure			
Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm²)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm²)		
0.3 - 1.34	614	1.63	100	614	1.63	100		
1.34 - 3.0	614	1.63	100	823.8/f	2.19/f	180 / ۴		
3.0 - 30	1842 / f	4.89/f	900 / ۴	823.8 / f	2.19/f	180 / 🗗		
30 - 300	61.4	0.163	1.0	27.5	0.0729	0.2		
300 - 1,500	3.54 • f%	f [%] / 109	f/ 300	1.59 • f [%]	f ^½ / 238	f/1500		
1500 - 100,000	137	0.364	5.0	61.4	0.163	1.0		



FCC Adopted Maximum Permissible Exposure Limits

4. Calculation and Analysis Assessment

Methods have been developed for predicting the field strength of antennas in two distinct zones. The near field zone is defined as the distance beyond which the manufacturer's published far field antenna radiation patterns will be fully formed. The near field applies at increasing distances, R, until all of the following three conditions have been met, beyond which the far field applies:

$$R > 2h^2 / \lambda$$
; $R > 5h$; $R > 1.6 \lambda$

where:

R = The depth of the near field, in meters

h = Aperture height of the antenna, in meters

 λ = wavelength of the transmitted signal, in meters

Power density is a measure of power divided by the surface area of the sphere or the unit area normal to the direction of propagation, usually expressed in units of milliwatts per square centimeter (mW/cm²) or watts per square meter (W/m²).

The near-field power density of a radio transmitter is dependent on the type of antenna – either an "aperture antenna", or not. For our purposes, the microwave backhaul parabolic dishes are aperture antennae, and all other antennae we use are not.

The maximum near-field power density of an aperture antenna is defined as:

$$S = (16 x \eta x P_{net}) / (\pi h^2)$$

The near-field power density of all other antenna types is defined as:

 $S = (180 / \Theta_{BW}) \times P_{net} / (\pi R \times h)$

At ground level, the far-field power density of a radio transmitter is defined as:

 $S = (EIRP \times RFF^2 \times GRC^2) / (4\pi R^2)$

where:

 $S = Power Density (mW/cm^2)$

 η = aperture efficiency (unitless, typically 0.5 – 0.8)

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

h = height of the antenna, in centimeters

 Θ_{BW} = half-power beamwidth of the antenna, in degrees

R = Straight-line distance from the center of radiation to the point of calculation, in centimeters

EIRP = Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power, the maximum antenna power output (mW) (note that EIRP is 64% higher than the half-wave dipole ERP)

RFF = Relative Field Factor, the amount of EIRP reduction in the vertical plane, applicable at downward angles to a human standing on the ground, derived from the antenna vertical radiation pattern

GRC = Ground Reflection Coefficient, which accounts for the increase in power density at a point due to reflection off the ground

Power density, electric field strength, and magnetic field strength are related in the following manner:

 $S = E^2 / Z_0 = Z_0 H^2$

where:

 $S = Power Density (W/m^2)$

E = Electric Field Strength (V/m)

H = Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)

 Z_0 = Impedance of Free Space (= 376.7 Ω)

5. Results

The calculation of exposure to ionizing radiation utilizes a worst-case scenario approach, presuming a location on the ground in the direction of maximum radiated energy – specifically along the centerline of the backhaul dish antenna. The base station radios at the site point in a variety of directions, but for the worst-case scenario we will stipulate a maximum of 2 U-NII radios, 2 LTE radios, and 1 TVWS radios all pointing in the same direction as the backhaul dish.

The minimum safe public exposure distance in front of the dish antenna is 3.42 meters (11.2 feet). The total safe distance is 3.81 meters (12.5 feet) for all combined radios. Both of these distances are shorter than the height above ground at which the radio is mounted. Additionally, the transmission characteristics of the 18-GHz band of the backhaul radio requires clear line of sight to the opposite side of the link, and it is thus oriented in such a manner to avoid all possible obstruction by physical objects, whether stationary or mobile. Accordingly, a ground location for this worst-case scenario approach is appropriate.

For a person anywhere on the ground, at the closest possible point to the antennae in the direction of maximum exposure, the maximum power density energy level will be 0.030935 mW/cm² for the microwave devices, and 0.003752 mW/cm² for the TVWS devices. This power density is approximately 3.09% of the recommended limit at microwave frequencies, and 1.02% of the recommended limit at UHF frequencies. Any location beyond the closest ground point would have a correspondingly lower power density, declining in proportion to the square of the distance from the antenna. For occupational purposes, the exposure percentages are one-fifth those of the respective public limits (the radiation limits are five times higher than the public limits).

6. Conclusion

Due to their mounting locations, no Cal.net antennae will be accessible to the general public, and their height above ground will prevent unsafe radiation levels for anyone in the vicinity. The highest calculated level in publicly accessible areas is much less than the prevailing standards allow for exposures of unlimited duration. Accordingly, no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. With respect to Cal.net employees, they are adequately trained to take appropriate measures to avoid exposures exceeding the occupational limits, and the company will ensure that its employees and contractors will comply with FCC occupational exposure limits whenever working near the antennae themselves.