



SITE NUMBER: CCU4243 SITE NAME: SERPENTINE LANE & QUARRY LANE

1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON, CA 94566

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Sta	atus Co	de							
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE RADIO SIGNALS FOR A REGIONAL UMTS/LTE PCS NETWORK.

SITE ADDRESS:

PROPERTY OWNER:

APPLICANT ADDRESS

JURISDICTION:

THE PROJECT CONSISTS OF THE INSTALLATION OF NEW RAISED STEEL EQUIPMENT SHELTER FOR AT&T EQUIPMENT CABINETS (2 RBA72, 6 PURCELL, 18 UMTS RRUS) AND (2) GPS ANTENNAS. INSTALL (30) NEW COAX, (9) NEW DTMA'S, (1) DC SURGE PROTECTION, (3) FIBER LINES, (6) DC POWER LINES, (36) RET'S, (12) ANTENNAS AND (6) LTE RRUS MOUNTED TO (N) MONOPINE. THE SYSTEM WILL

PROJECT INFORMATION

4430 ROSEWOOD DRIVE, BLDG. # 3, 2ND FLOOR,

1056 SERPENTINE LANE

PLEASANTON, CA 94566

PLEASANTON, CA 94588 CITY OF PLEASANTON

6955 SIERRA COURT

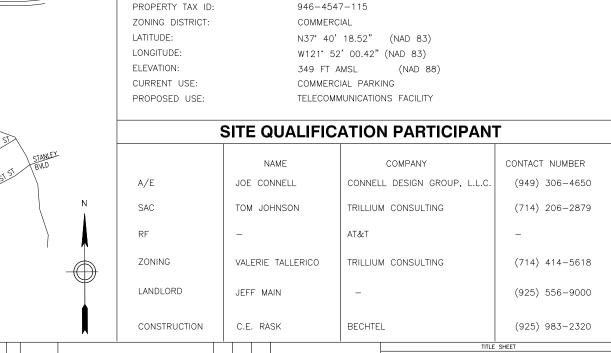
DUBLIN CA 94568

(925) 556-9000

JEFF MAIN

RF DATA SHEET DRIVING DIRECTION DIRECTIONS FROM PLEASANTON, CA: DATE ISSUED: 06/20/12 REVISION: V1.0 HEAD TOWARD OLD SANTA RITA RD ON ROSEWOOD DR. 0.5 MI 2. TURN RIGHT ONTO SANTA RITA RD. 1.5 MI 3. TURN LEFT ONTO VALLEY AVE. 0.5 MI 4. TURN RIGHT ONTO QUARRY LN. 0.1 MI 5. TURN RIGHT ONTO SERPENTINE LN. 0.3 MI 6. YOUR DESTINATION ON **DRAWING INDEX REV** LN, PLEASANTON, CA 94566-4760 25736-635-AA CCU4243-T01 TITLE SHEET 25736-635-AA CCU4243-C1 SITE SURVEY 25736-635-AA CCU4243-Z01 SITE PLAN / ENLARGED SITE PLAN 25736-635-AA CCU4243-Z02 ANTENNA AND EQUIPMENT LAYOUTS **VICINITY MAP** 25736-635-AA CCU4243-Z03 **ELEVATIONS** 25736-635-AA CCU4243-D01 **DETAILS** 25736-635-AA CCU4243-D02 **DETAILS EQUIPMENT CABINET DETAIL** 25736-635-AA CCU4243-D03 25736-635-AA CCU4243-D04 **EQUIPMENT CABINET DETAIL** VALLEY AVE **CODE COMPLIANCE** ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL BE PERFORMED AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT EDITIONS OF THE CODES AS ADOPTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNING AUTHORITIES. NOTHING IN THESE PLANS IS TO BE CONTRUCTED TO PERMIT WORK NOT CONFORMING TO THE LOCAL CODES. CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE ('10 CBC)

SERPENTINE LN IS ON THE LEFT. THE TRIP TAKES 2.9 MI AND 7 MINS 1056 SERPENTINE



CONNELL DESIGN GROUP, LLC

26455 RANCHO PARKWAY SOUTH, LAKE FOREST, CA 92630

CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE ('10 CFC)

CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE ('10 CPC) CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE ('10 CEC)

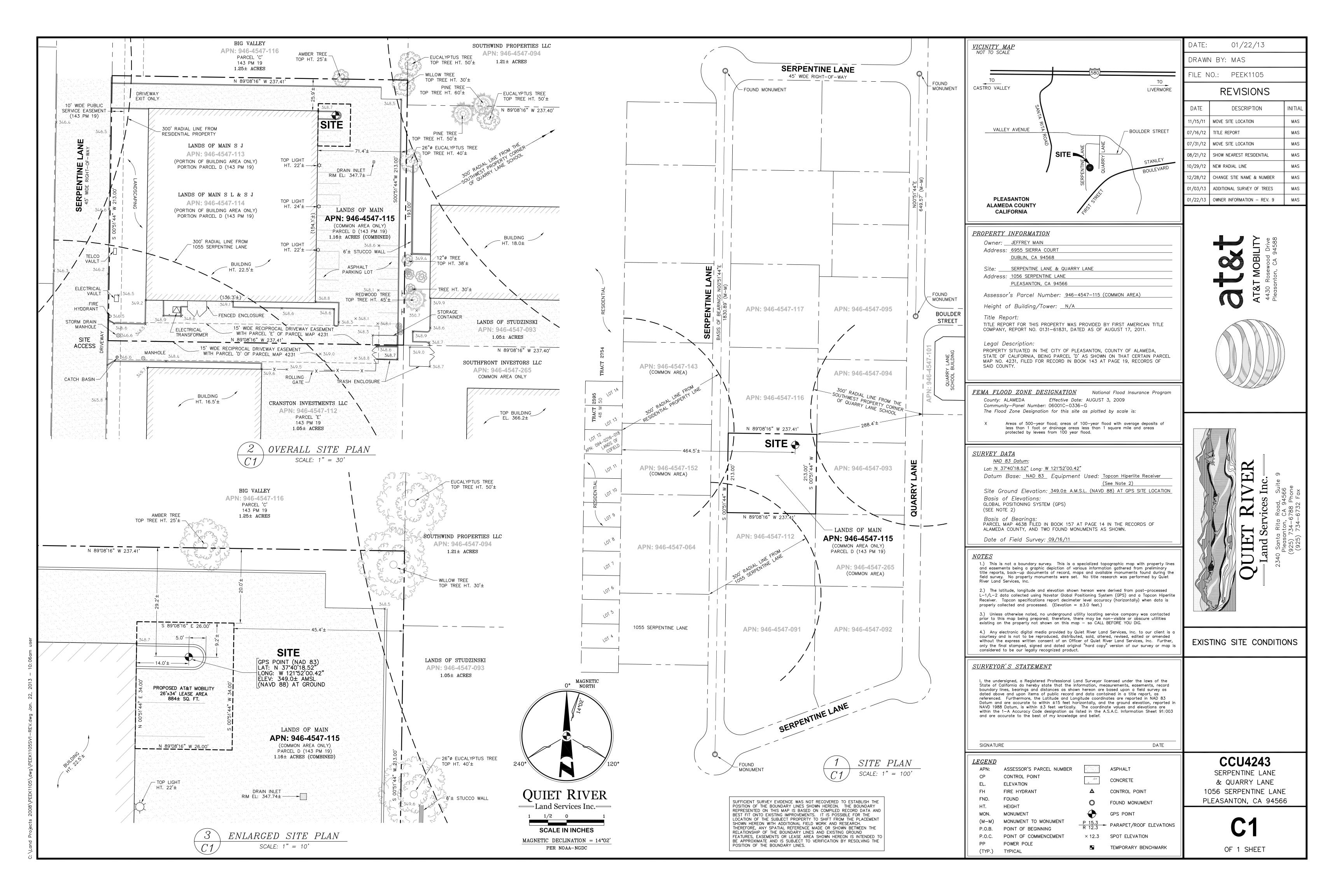
SERPENTINE LANE & QUARRY LANE CCU4243

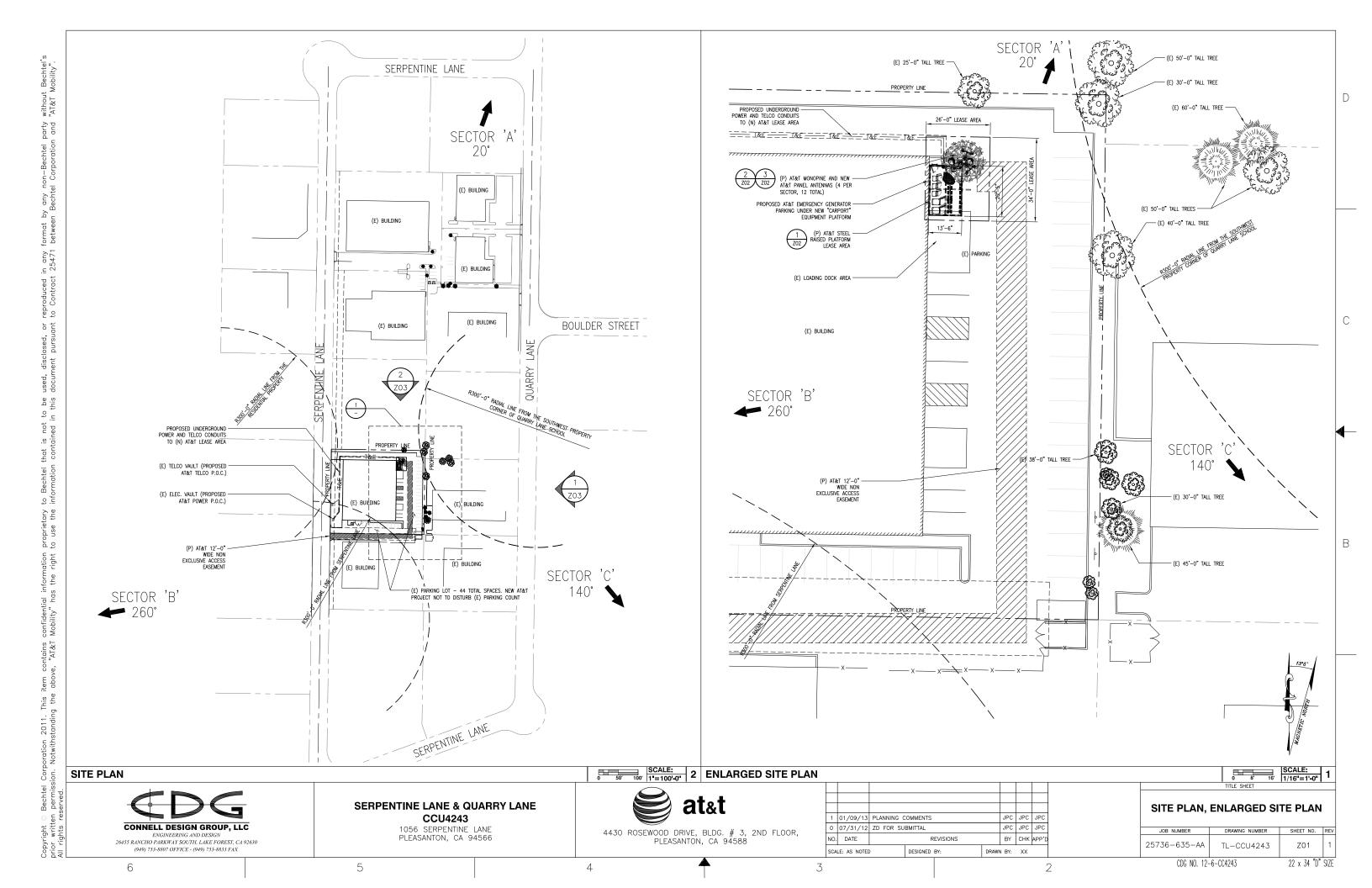
1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON, CA 94566 4430 ROSEWOOD DRIVE, BLDG. # 3, 2ND FLOOR, PLEASANTON, CA 94588

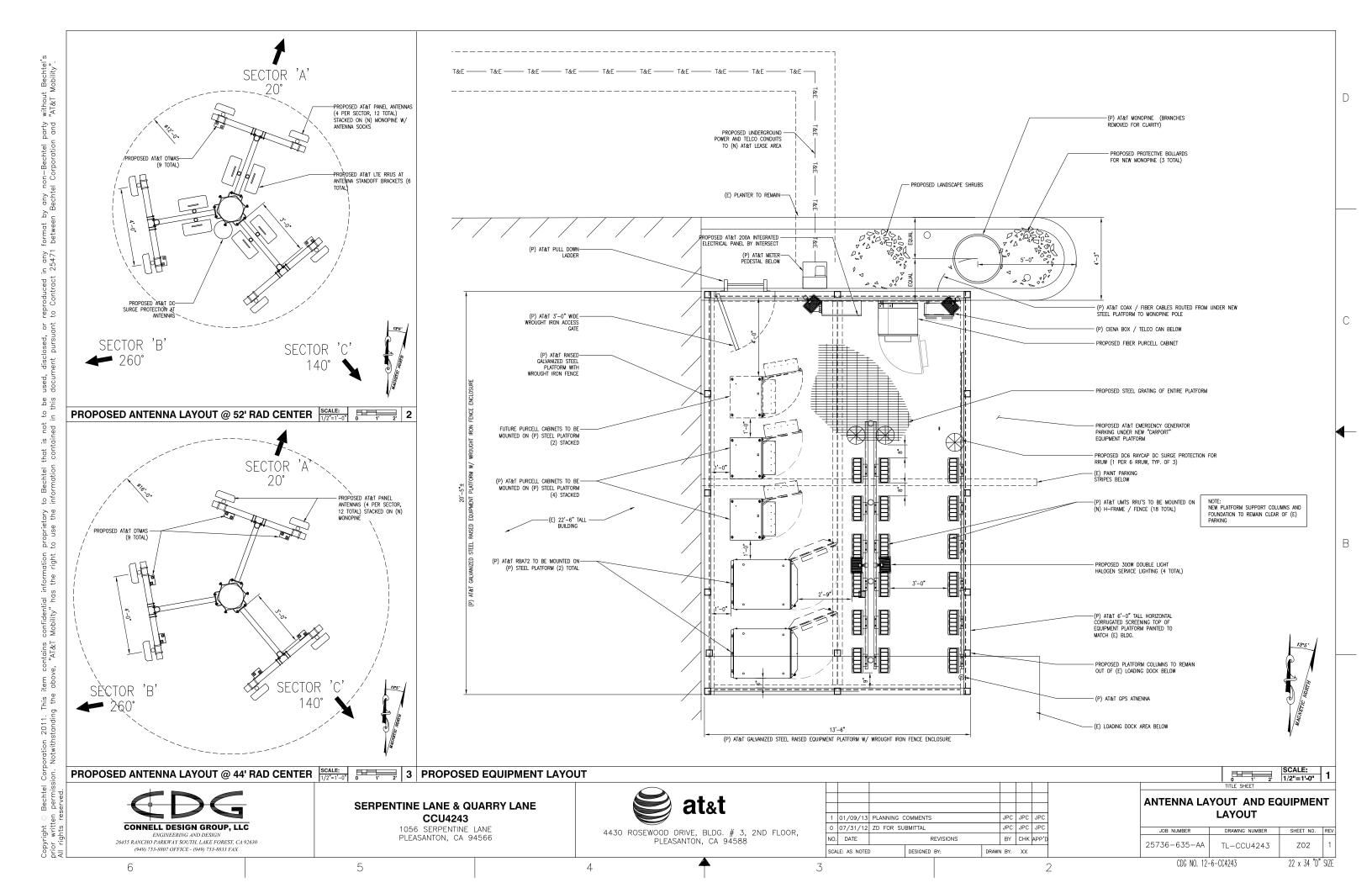
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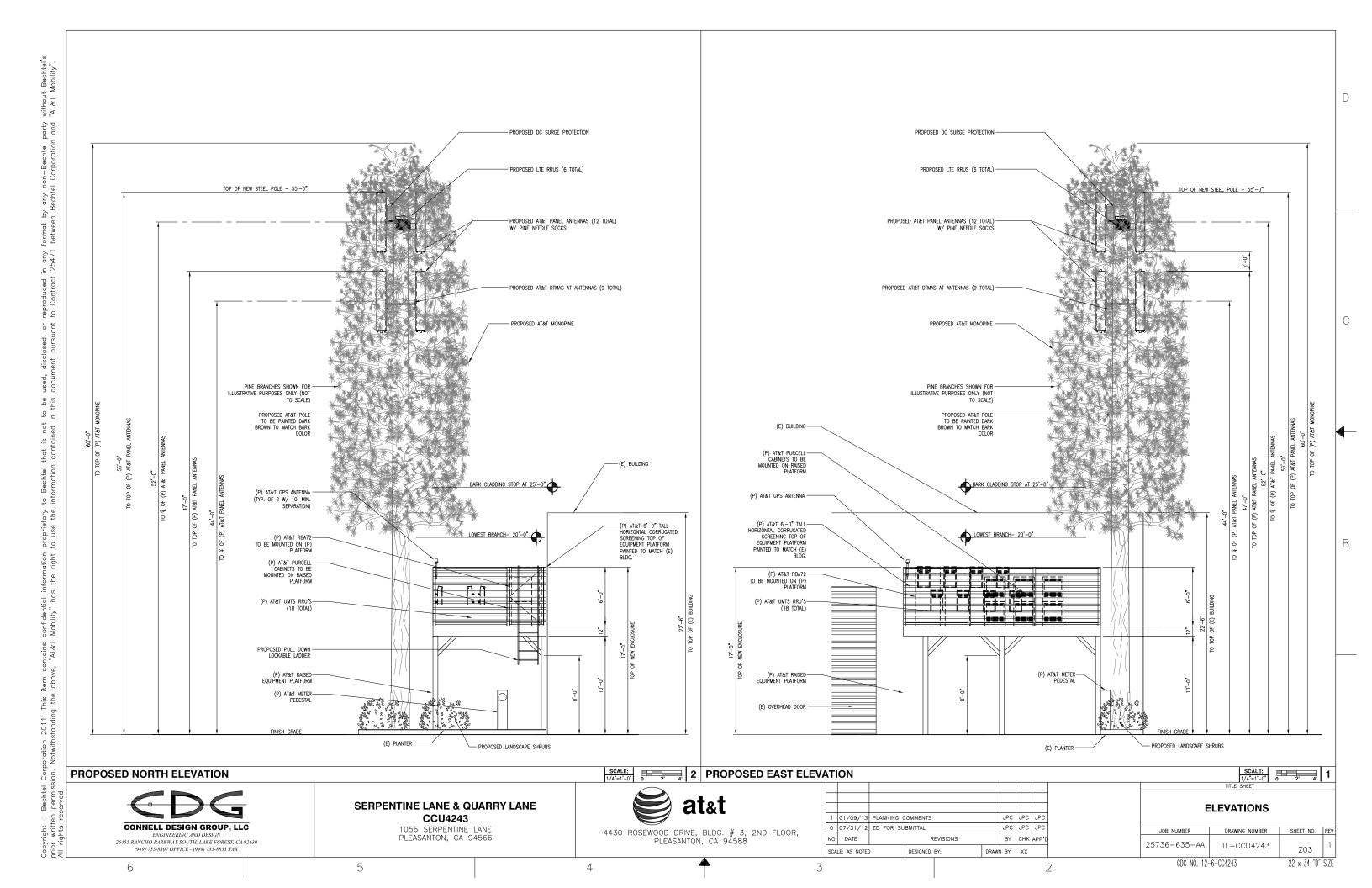
TITLE SHEET JOB NUMBER DRAWING NUMBER SHEET NO. REV 25736-635-AA T01 TL-CCU4243

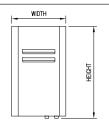
22 x 34 "D" SIZE CDG NO. 12-6-CC4243 3 5

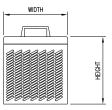












RRUS01 & RRUW W/ SOLAR SHIELD

RRUS 11

SIZE AND WEIGHT TABLE

RRUS	WIDTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT W/O CABLE MANAGEMENT COVER	WEIGHT W/O BRACKET
RRUS01/RRUW WITHOUT SOLAR SHIELD	13.8"	4.4"	23.6"	39 LBS.
RRUS01/RRUW WITH SOLAR SHIELD	15.1"	6.7"	25.0"	44 LBS.
RRUS11 (700 MHz) WITHOUT SOLAR SHIELD	16.3"	5.8"	15.8"	44 LBS.
RRUS11 (700 MHz) SOLAR SHIELD	17.3"	7.2"	17.8"	50 LBS.
RRUS11 (AWS 1700/2100M MHz) SOLAR SHIELD	16.3"	5.8"	15.8"	50 LBS.
RRUS11 (AWS 1700/2100M MHz) SOLAR SHIELD	17.3"	7.2"	17.8"	44 LBS.

MINIMUM CLEARANCE TABLE FOR RRUS01/RRUW-INSTALL PER MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS MINIMUM CLEARANCE TABLE FOR RRUS01/RRUW-INSTALL PER MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS

CLEARANCES (INCHES)	COMMENTS
36"	INSTALLATION ACCESS
0"	ZERO REAR CLEARANCE IS ALLOWED USING SUPPLIED MOUNTING BRACKETS
8"	FROM SOLAR SHIELD
8"	FROM SOLAR SHIELD
16"	FROM CEILING FOR AIR FLOW (NOTE1)
12"	CONDUIT ROUTING/AIR FLOW
	36" 0" 8" 8" 16"

|--|

1. NO PAINTING OF RRU OR THE SOLAR SHIELD IS ALLOWED

ERICSSON REMOTE RADIO UNIT (RRU)

DETAIL	(1131)	\triangle
NTS	\ - \	/

RRU CABINET	CLEARANCES (INCHES)	COMMENTS
FRONT	36"	INSTALLATION ACCESS
REAR	0"	ZERO REAR CLEARANCE IS ALLOWED USING SUPPLIED MOUNTING BRACKETS
RIGHT	8"	AIR FLOW
LEFT	8"	AIR FLOW
ABOVE/TOP	16"	AIR FLOW
воттом	12"	CONDUIT ROUTING/AIR FLOW

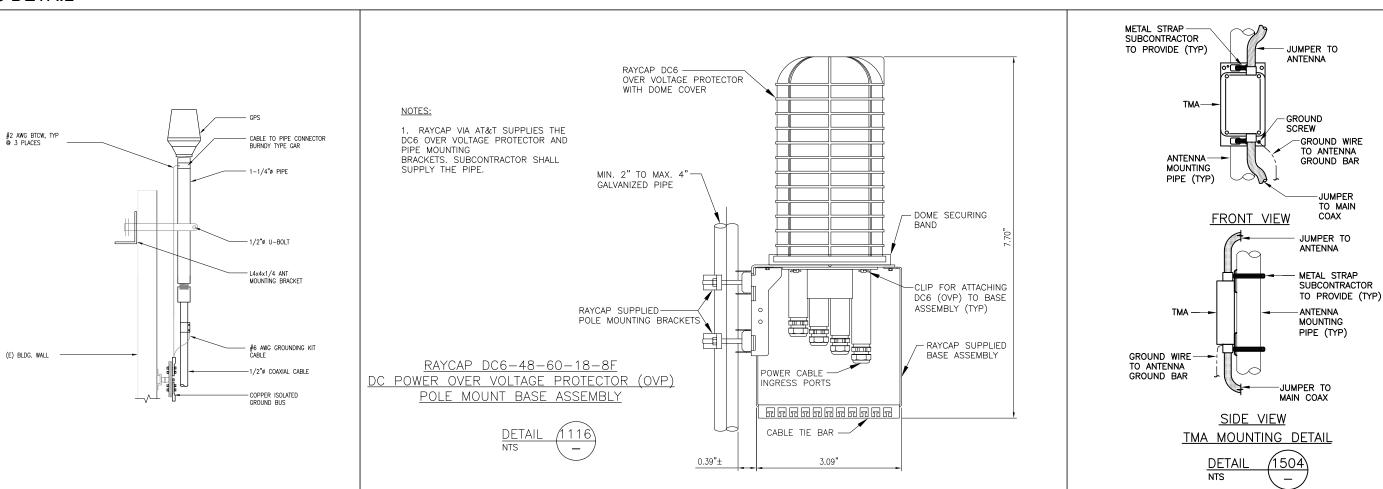
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SCALE:

N.T.S.

RRU DETAIL





26455 RANCHO PARKWAY SOUTH, LAKE FOREST, CA 92630

(949) 753-8807 OFFICE - (949) 753-8833 FAX

GPS ANTENNA DETAIL

SERPENTINE LANE & QUARRY LANE CCU4243

N.T.S.

4 DC SURGE PROTECTION

1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON, CA 94566



4430 ROSEWOOD DRIVE, BLDG. # 3, 2ND FLOOR, PLEASANTON, CA 94588

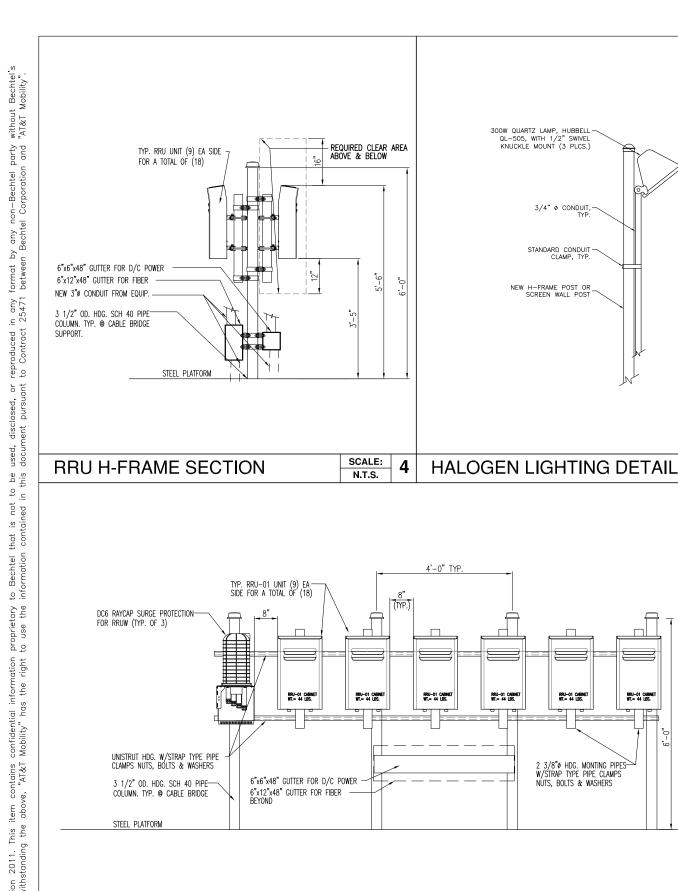
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N.T.S. TITLE SHEET **DETAILS** JOB NUMBER DRAWING NUMBER SHEET NO. REV 25736-635-AA TL-CCU4243 D01

SCALE:

JUMPER TO MAIN

22 x 34 "D" SIZE CDG NO. 12-6-CC4243 3 6 5



SECTOR	AZI	митн	ANTENNA MAKE/MODEL NO./SIZE	RAD CENTER HEIGHT (AGL.)	TMA	RRU	FIBER LENGTH	COAX LENGTH	COAX DIAMETER
	1	20*	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	52'-0"	N/A	(1) RRUS-11-700 (1) RRUS-11-AWS	65'±	10'	1/2"ø
AL DUA	2	20*	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	52'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-1960 (1) RRUW-01-1960 (FUTURE)	20'±	65'±	7/8"ø
ALPHA	3	20*	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	44'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-0860 (1) RRUW-01-1960	20'±	57'±	7/8"ø
	4	20°	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	44'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-0860 (1) RRUW-01-1960	20'±	57'±	7/8"ø
	1	260°	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	52'-0"	N/A	(1) RRUS-11-700 (1) RRUS-11-AWS	65'±	10'	1/2"ø
DETA	2	260°	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	52'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-1960 (1) RRUW-01-1960 (FUTURE)	20'±	65'±	7/8"ø
BETA	3	260°	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	44'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-0860 (1) RRUW-01-1960	20'±	57'±	7/8"ø
	4	260°	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	44'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-0860 (1) RRUW-01-1960	20'±	57'±	7/8"ø
	1	140°	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	52'-0"	N/A	(1) RRUS-11-700 (1) RRUS-11-AWS	65'±	10'	1/2"ø
GAMMA	2	140°	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	52'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-1960 (1) RRUW-01-1960 (FUTURE)	20'±	65'±	7/8"ø
	3	140*	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	44'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-0860 (1) RRUW-01-1960	20'±	57'±	7/8"ø
	4	140*	SBNH-1D6565B ANDREW 72.7"Hx11.9"Wx7.1"D	44'-0"	DTMA	(1) RRUW-01-0860 (1) RRUW-01-1960	20'±	57'±	7/8"ø

- 1. ALL MATERIALS ON THE ABOVE TABLE SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE AT&T WIRELESS TO THE CONTRACTOR FOR INSTALLATION.
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL AS-BUILT CABLE LENGTHS AND PROVIDE ANTENNA SERIAL NUMBERS ON RED-LINED DRAWINGS.
- 3. COAX GROUND KITS, COAX WEATHER PROOFING, SNAP-IN HANGER CLAMPS AND HOISTING GRIPS SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE AT&T WIRELESS TO THE CONTRACTOR FOR INSTALLATION.
- 4. CONTRACTOR MUST ALSO INSTALL THE COAXIAL CABLES FOR THE FUTURE ANTENNAS.
- 5. CONTRACTOR TO REFER TO B.O.M. AND RF BUILD SHEET FOR NUMBER AND TYPE OF ANTENNA(S) TO INSTALL.

SCALE: **RRU H-FRAME ELEVATION** 3 ANTENNA SCHEDULE N.T.S. N.T.S.



6

SERPENTINE LANE & QUARRY LANE CCU4243 1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON, CA 94566



SCALE:

N.T.S.

RRU-01 CABINET WT.= 44 LBS.

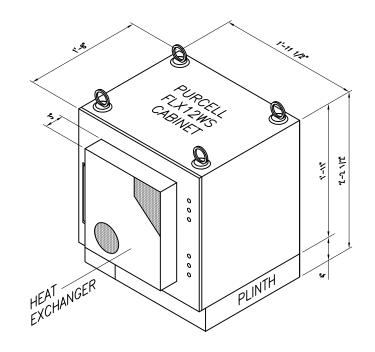
4430 ROSEWOOD DRIVE, BLDG. # 3, 2ND FLOOR, PLEASANTON, CA 94588

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	TITLE SHEET		SHEET NO. REV
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JOB NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	SHEET NO.	REV
25736-635-AA	TL-CCU4243	D02	1

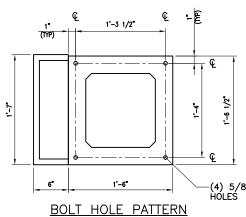
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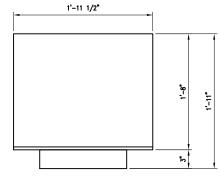
22 x 34 "D" SIZE CDG NO. 12-6-CC4243 5



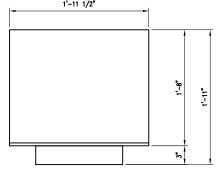
NOTES:

- 1. MAXIMUM WEIGHT WITH EQUIPMENT = 150lbs. 2. ATTACH CABINET TO EXISTING STEEL PLATFORM
- USING 1/2"ø BOLTS/J-BOLTS. AN ISOLATOR BASE IS REQUIRED WHEN MOUNTING DIRECTLY ON CONCRETE PAD.

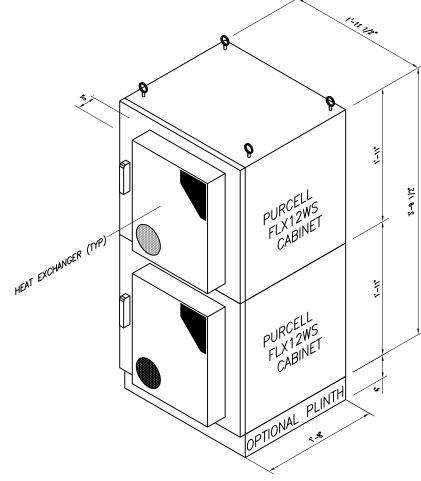


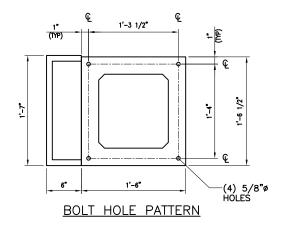


-(4) 5/8"ø HOLES



<u>PLAN</u>





BATTERY PEDESTAL **BOLT PATTERN** 1'-11 1/2"

<u>PLAN</u>

NOTES:

- MAXIMUM WEIGHT WITH EQUIPMENT = 310lbs.
 ATTACH CABINET TO EXISTING STEEL PLATFORM USING 1/2"Ø BOLTS/J-BOLTS.
 AN ISOLATOR BASE IS REQUIRED WHEN MOUNTING DIRECTLY ON CONCRETE PAD.

- 4. REFER TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS FOR STACKING AND CONNECTING CABINETS

PURCELL FLX12WS CABINET W/HEAT EXCHANGERS STACKED CONFIGURATION

PURCELL FLX12WS CABINET WITH HEAT EXCHANGER

CABINET DETAIL



SERPENTINE LANE & QUARRY LANE CCU4243

1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON, CA 94566



4430 ROSEWOOD DRIVE, BLDG. # 3, 2ND FLOOR, PLEASANTON, CA 94588

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EQUIPMENT CABINET DETAIL			
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25736-635-AA	TL-CCU4243	D03	1

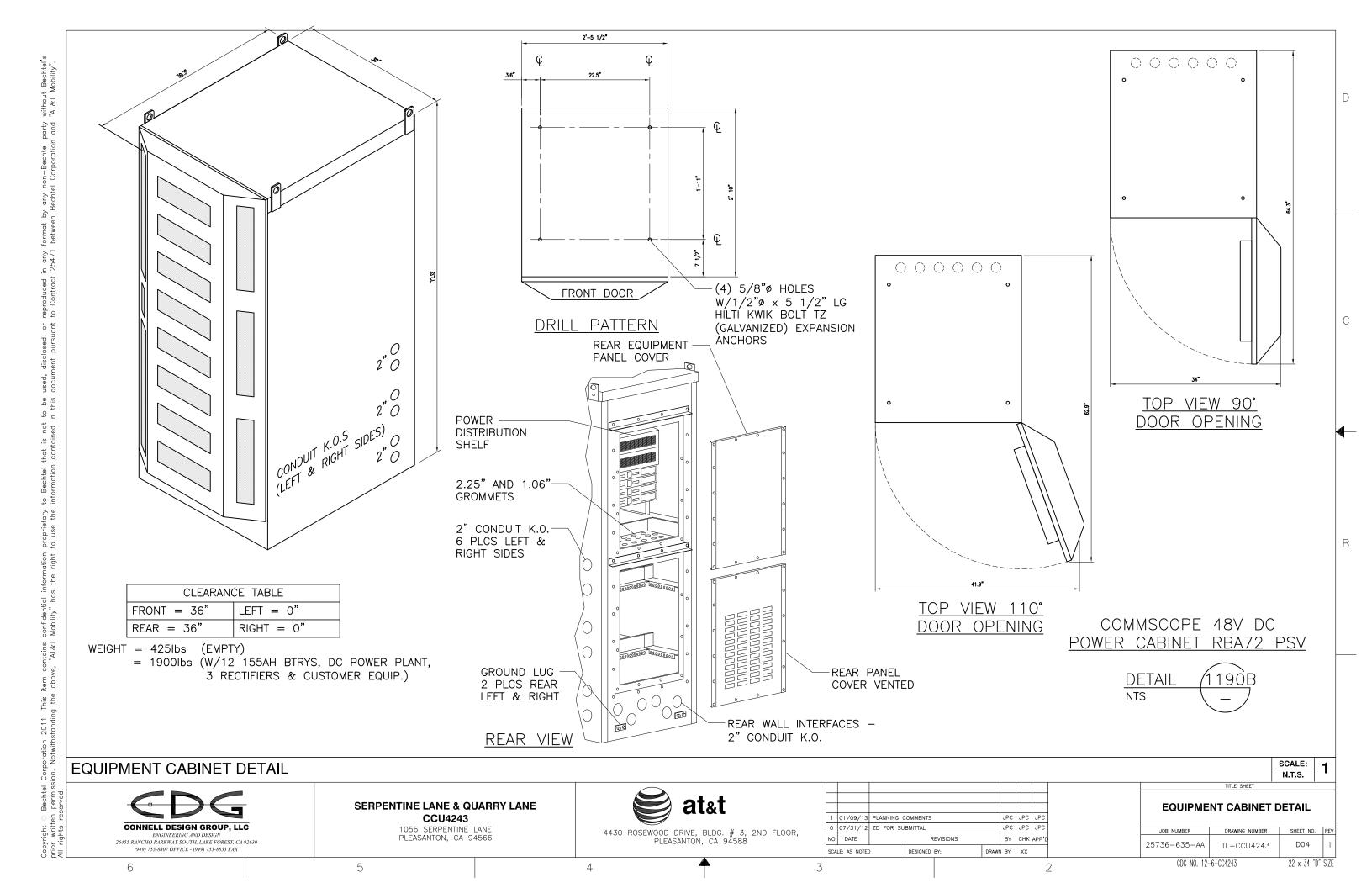
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SERPENTINE LANE & QUARRY LANE 1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON, CA 94566







AT&T Mobility 4430 Rosewood Drive Pleasanton, CA 94588



View #: 1 July 09, 2013



The illustration above is a representation of the proposed project based on information provided by the client. Actual construction may vary dependent on approved construction plans and therefore PTS (Pacific Telecom Services) is not responsible for any post production design changes. Monotree disclaimer: (In the event that the proposed installation includes a monotree) The proposed installation is an artistic representation of a tree, and not intended to be an exact reproduction of an actual living tree. The final installation will have cables, cable ports, and various attachments, such as antennas, nuts, and bolts. While every effort will be made to disguise these components, they will not be readily apparent to the casual observer or passerby. However, upon close scrutiny, the true nature of the installation will be apparent.



SERPENTINE LANE & QUARRY LANE 1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON, CA 94566











View #: 2



The illustration above is a representation of the proposed project based on information provided by the client. Actual construction may vary dependent on approved construction plans and therefore PTS (Pacific Telecom Services) is not responsible for any post production design changes. Monotree disclaimer: (In the event that the proposed installation includes a monotree) The proposed installation is an artistic representation of a tree, and not intended to be an exact reproduction of an actual living tree. The final installation will have cables, cable ports, and various attachments, such as antennas, nuts, and bolts. While every effort will be made to disguise these components, they will not be readily apparent to the casual observer or passerby. However, upon close scrutiny, the true nature of the installation will be apparent.

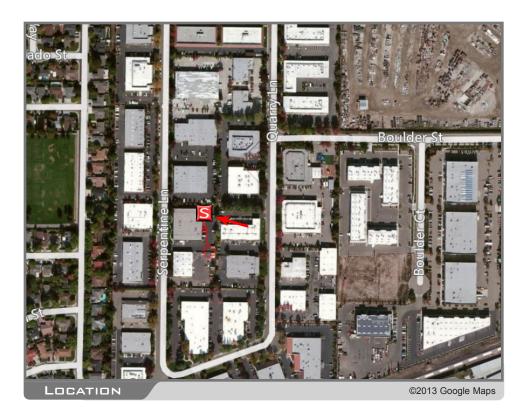




QUARRY LANE

1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON CA 94566









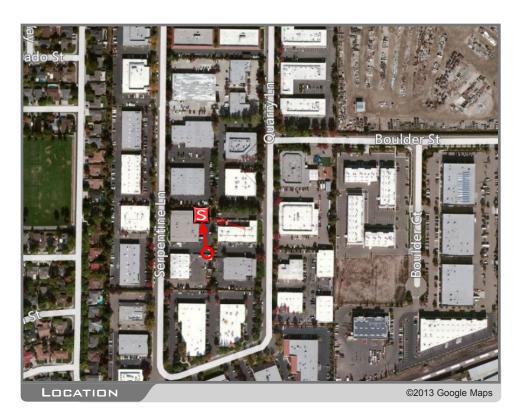


<u>CC4243</u>

QUARRY LANE

1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON CA 94566











<u>CC4243</u>

QUARRY LANE

1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON CA 94566







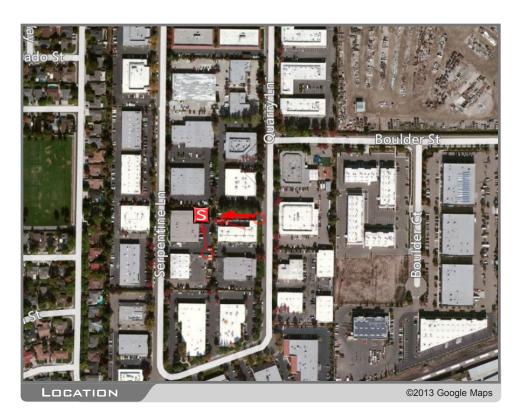




QUARRY LANE

1056 SERPENTINE LANE PLEASANTON CA 94566





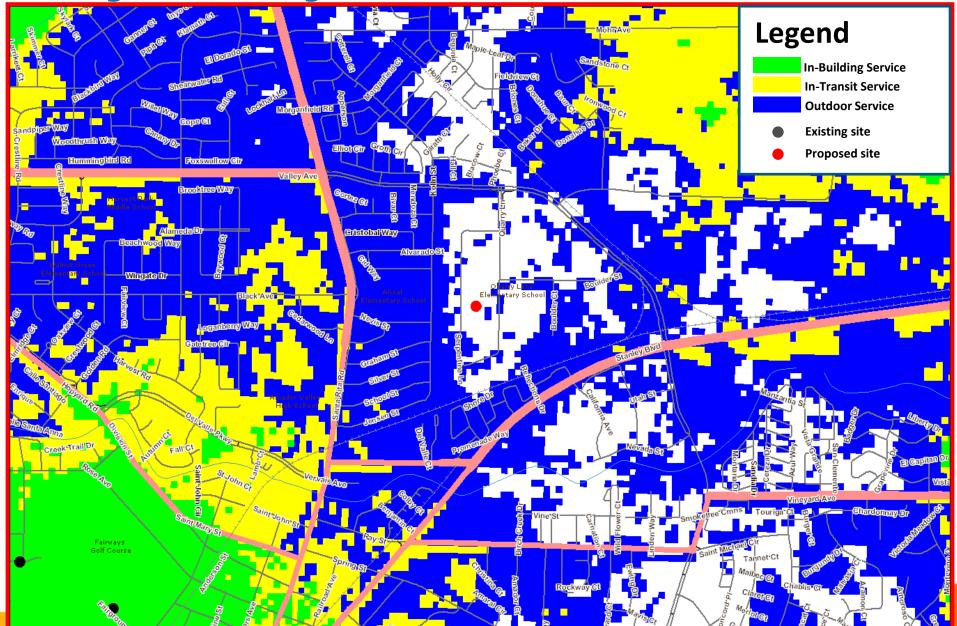




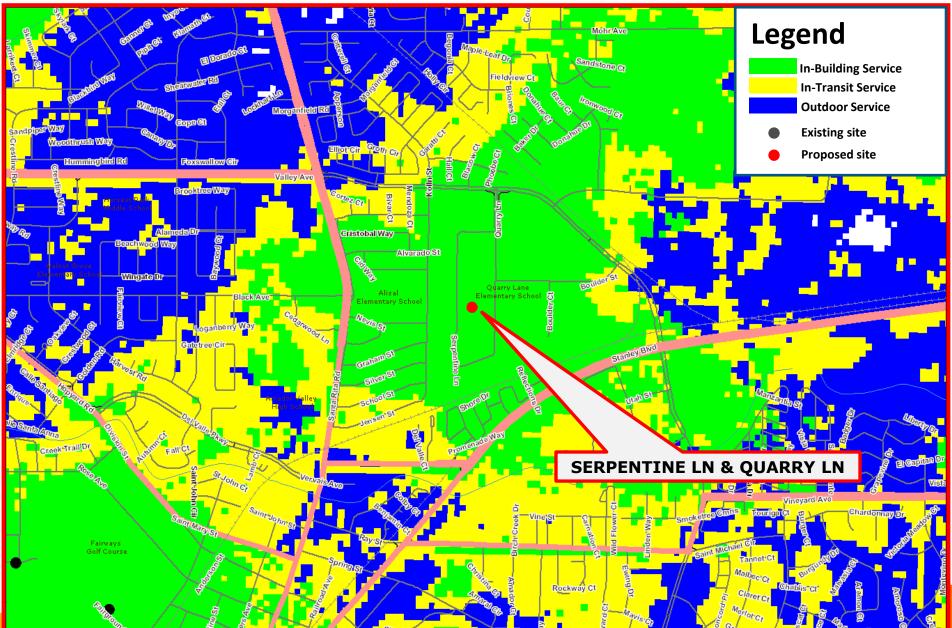
CC4243 Permanent Site Propagation Map

June 28th 2012

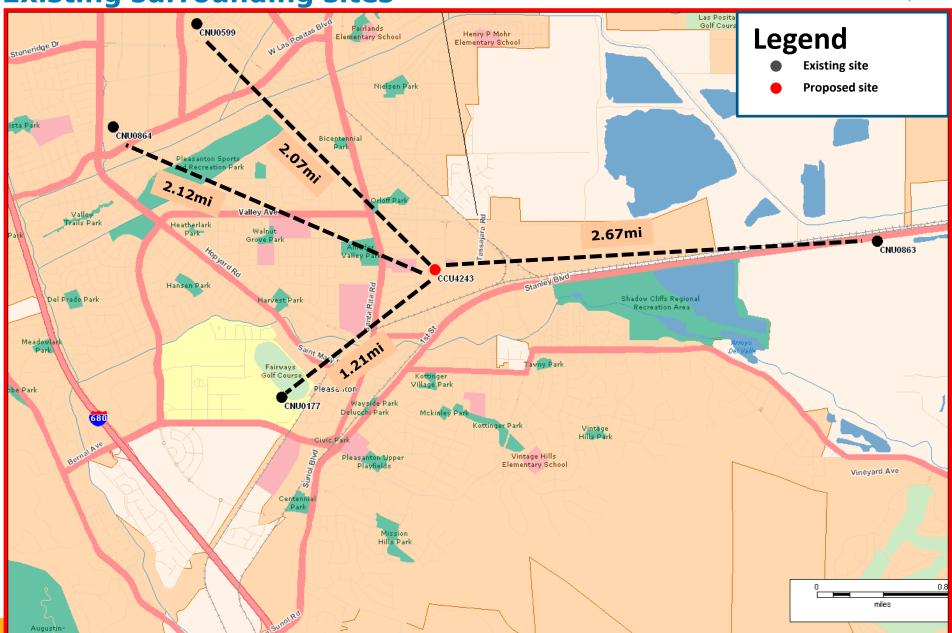
Existing 850 Coverage



Proposed 850 Coverage – Serpentine Ln & Quarry Ln(44/52 ft)June 28, 2012



Existing surrounding sites



AT&T Mobility • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CC4243) 1056 Serpentine Lane • Pleasanton, California

Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of AT&T Mobility, a personal wireless telecommunications carrier, to evaluate the base station (Site No. CC4243) proposed to be located at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency ("RF") electromagnetic fields.

Executive Summary

AT&T proposes to install directional panel antennas on a tall steel pole, configured to resemble a pine tree, to be located at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton. 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 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^2	1.00 mW/cm^2
BRS (Broadband Radio)	2,600	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 Radi	o) 855	2.85	0.57
700 MHz	700	2.40	0.48
[most restrictive frequency rang	ge] 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. 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

AT&T Mobility • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CC4243) 1056 Serpentine Lane • Pleasanton, California

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. Along with the low power of such facilities, 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 attached 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 AT&T, including zoning drawings by Connell Design Group, LLC, dated July 25, 2012, it is proposed to install twelve Andrew Model SBNH-1D6565B directional panel antennas on a new 55-foot steel pole, configured to resemble a pine tree, to be installed at the southeast corner of the parking lot of the two-story commercial building located at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton. The antennas would be mounted with up to 8° downtilt at effective heights of about 44 and 52 feet above ground and would be oriented in groups of four toward 20°T, 140°T, and 260°T, to provide service in all directions. The maximum effective radiated power in any direction would be 5,470 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 3,350 watts for PCS, 1,000 watts for cellular, and 1,120 watts for 700 MHz 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 AT&T operation is calculated to be 0.014 mW/cm², which is 2.7% of the applicable public exposure limit. The maximum calculated level at the second-floor elevation of any nearby building would be 4.6% of the public exposure limit. The maximum calculated level at the second-floor elevation of any nearby residence* is 1.1% 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.

^{*} Located at least 500 feet away, based on photographs from Google Maps.



HAMMETT & EDISON, INC.

AT&T Mobility • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CC4243) 1056 Serpentine Lane • Pleasanton, California

No Recommended Mitigation Measures

Due to their mounting locations, the AT&T antennas would not be accessible to the general public, and so no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. It is presumed that AT&T will, as an FCC licensee, take adequate steps to ensure that its employees or contractors 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 AT&T Mobility at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton, 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.

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, 2013. 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 16, 2012



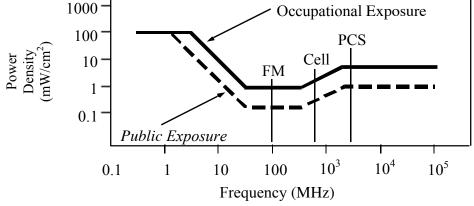
William F. Hammett, P.E. 707/996-5200

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	Electro	magnetic Fi	ields (f is fr	equency of	emission in	MHz)
Applicable Range (MHz)	Field S	etric trength /m)	Field S	netic trength /m)	Power	t Far-Field Density /cm ²)
0.3 - 1.34	614	614	1.63	1.63	100	100
1.34 - 3.0	614	823.8/f	1.63	2.19/f	100	$180/f^2$
3.0 - 30	1842/ f	823.8/f	4.89/ f	2.19/f	$900/ f^2$	$180/f^2$
30 - 300	61.4	27.5	0.163	0.0729	1.0	0.2
300 - 1,500	3.54 √ f	1.59√f	$\sqrt{f}/106$	$\sqrt{f/238}$	f/300	f/1500
1,500 - 100,000	137	61.4	0.364	0.163	5.0	1.0



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/cm²,

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^2 ,

where θ_{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

 η = 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/cm²,

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 ($1.6 \times 1.6 = 2.56$). 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 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.



AT&T Mobility • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CCU4243) 1056 Serpentine Lane • Pleasanton, California

Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of AT&T Mobility, a personal telecommunications carrier, to evaluate its base station (Site No. CCU4243) proposed to be located at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting sound levels from the installation.

Executive Summary

AT&T proposes to install a new base station located at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton. Noise levels from the proposed operation will comply with Pleasanton's limits.

Prevailing Standard

The City of Pleasanton sets forth limits on sound levels in Chapter 9 (Health and Safety), Section 4 (Noise Regulations) of its Municipal Code, including the following maximum outdoor noise levels by land use category, assessed at the nearest property line:

Originating Land Use	Maximum Level	Reference
Residential	60 dBA	§9.10.030
Commercial	70 dBA	§9.10.040
Industrial	75 dBA	§9.10.050

For public property, the maximum outdoor noise levels are as noted above, with an assessment location 25 feet from the noise source.

Figure 1 attached describes the calculation methodology used to determine applicable noise levels for evaluation against the prevailing standard.

General Facility Requirements

Wireless telecommunications facilities ("cell sites") typically consist of two distinct parts: the electronic base transceiver stations ("BTS" or "cabinets") that are connected to traditional wired telephone lines, and the antennas that send wireless signals created by the BTS out to be received by individual subscriber units. The BTS are often located outdoors at ground level and are connected to the antennas by coaxial cables. The BTS typically require environmental units to cool the electronics inside. Such cooling is often integrated into the BTS, although external air conditioning may be installed, especially when the BTS are housed within a larger enclosure.

Most cell sites have back-up battery power available, to run the base station for some number of hours in the event of a power outage. Many sites have back-up power generators installed, to run the station during an extended power outage.



AT&T Mobility • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CCU4243) 1056 Serpentine Lane • Pleasanton, California

Site & Facility Description

Based upon information provided by AT&T including drawings by Connell Design Group, LLC, dated January 9, 2013, that carrier proposes to install equipment cabinets on a raised steel platform above two parking spaces in the lot for the two-story office building located at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton California. Six Purcell cabinets are to be installed, assumed for the purpose of this study to be Model FLX16WS, as well as two ComScope Model RBA72 cabinets. Several other cabinets are to be installed, including 18 Lucent Model RRU11; these are not cooled by fans and so do not generate noise. AT&T reports that no standby generator is to be installed; the drawings show a power connection, to facilitate placement of a temporary generator in the event of an extended commercial power outage. Proposed to be mounted on an adjacent 55-foot steel pole, configured to resemble a pine tree, are twelve directional panel antennas for the AT&T wireless operation, but this portion of the facilities do not generate acoustical energy. There are reported no other acoustical sources at or near the site.

The nearest property lines are to the north, at about 33 feet distant, and to the east, at about 62 feet distant.

Study Results

The equipment manufacturers report maximum sound pressure reference levels as follows:

	Reference	Reference
Manufacturer	Noise Level	Distance
Purcell	64.7	5 ft
Commscope	58.7	5 ft

At the nearest property lines, the maximum calculated combined noise level for simultaneous operation of all the fans in all cabinets is 55.5 and 50.9 dBA to the north and east, respectively. Both figures are well below the most restrictive municipal limit of 60 dBA noise level.

Conclusion

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that the AT&T Mobility base station proposed to be located at 1056 Serpentine Lane in Pleasanton, California, will comply with that city's standards limiting acoustic noise emission levels.

AT&T Mobility • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CCU4243) 1056 Serpentine Lane • Pleasanton, California

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, 2015. 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.

E-13026
M-20676
Exp. 6-30-2015

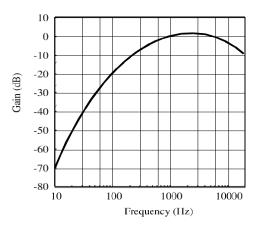
MECHANICAL

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

July 9, 2013

Noise Level Calculation Methodology

Most municipalities and other agencies specify noise limits in units of dBA, which is intended to mimic the reduced receptivity of the human ear to Sound Pressure ("L_P") at particularly low or high frequencies. This frequency-sensitive filter shape, shown in the graph to the right as defined in the International Electrotechnical Commission Standard No. 179, the American National Standards Institute Standard No. 5.1, and various other standards, is also incorporated into most calibrated field test equipment for measuring noise levels.



30 dBA 40 dBA 50 dBA 60 dBA 70 dBA 80 dBA 90 dBA	library rural background office space conversation car radio traffic corner lawnmower
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The dBA units of measure are referenced to a pressure of $20 \mu Pa$ (micropascals), which is the threshold of normal hearing. Although noise levels vary greatly by location and noise source, representative levels are shown in the box to the left.

Manufacturers of many types of equipment, such as air conditioners, generators, and telecommunications devices, often test their products in various configurations to determine the acoustical emissions at certain distances. This data, normally expressed in dBA at a known reference distance, can be used to determine the corresponding sound pressure level at any particular distance, such as at a nearby building or property line. The sound pressure drops as the square of the increase in distance, according to the formula:

$$L_P = L_K + 20 \log(D_K/D_P),$$
 wher

where L_P is the sound pressure level at distance D_p and L_K is the known sound pressure level at distance D_K .

Individual sound pressure levels at a particular point from several different noise sources cannot be combined directly in units of dBA. Rather, the units need to be converted to scalar sound intensity units in order to be added together, then converted back to decibel units, according to the formula:

where
$$L_T$$
 is the total sound pressure level and L_1 , L_2 , etc are individual sound pressure levels.

$$L_T = 10 \log (10^{L_1/10} + 10^{L_2/10} + ...),$$

Certain equipment installations may include the placement of barriers and/or absorptive materials to reduce transmission of noise beyond the site. Noise Reduction Coefficients ("NRC") are published for many different materials, expressed as unitless power factors, with 0 being perfect reflection and 1 being perfect absorption. Unpainted concrete block, for instance, can have an NRC as high as 0.35. However, a barrier's effectiveness depends on its specific configuration, as well as the materials used and their surface treatment.