



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Categorical Exemption Appeal

ExteNet for T-Mobile Cell Sites on Poles Downtown and South of Market – Approximate Address 401 Main Street

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DATE: December 29, 2017
TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
FROM: Lisa Gibson, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9032
Ashley Lindsay – (415) 575-9178
RE: Planning Case No. 2016-011592ENV
Appeal of Categorical Exemption for ExteNet T-Mobile Cell Sites on Poles
Downtown and South of Market – Approximate Address 401 Main Street
HEARING DATE: January 9, 2018
ATTACHMENTS: A - Site Photos And Simulations
B - Radio Frequency Report And Department Of Public Health Response

PROJECT SPONSOR: Joseph Camicia, ExteNet Systems, Inc., behalf T-Mobile Wireless, (415) 722-1183
APPELLANT: Stephen M. Williams, on behalf of the Portside Homeowners Association

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum and the attached documents are a response to the letter of appeal to the Board of Supervisors (the “Board”) regarding the Planning Department’s issuance of a categorical exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA determination”) for the proposed ExteNet T-Mobile Cell Sites on Poles Downtown and South of Market – Approximate Address 401 Main Street project (the “project”).

The Planning Department, pursuant to CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, 14 Cal. Code of Reg. Sections 1500 *et seq.*, and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, determined on December 14, 2016, that “ExteNet T-Mobile Cell Sites on Poles Downtown and South of Market,” which covered 58 individual cell sites on 58 existing utility poles, is exempt from CEQA in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15303, or Class 3. The project that is the subject of the appeal is the permit issuance of a new small cell site, located on a steel light pole adjacent to 401 Main Street.

The decision before the Board is whether to uphold the Planning Department’s decision to issue a categorical exemption and deny the appeal, or to overturn the Planning Department’s decision to issue a categorical exemption and return the project to Planning Department staff for additional environmental review.

SITE DESCRIPTION & EXISTING USE

The project site is an approximately 30-foot-tall wood Northern California Joint Pole Association owned wood pole in the sidewalk on the east side of Main Street, approximately 20 feet south of the intersection of Main and Harrison Streets, within the block bounded by Bryant, Main, Harrison, and Spear Streets in the South of Market neighborhood. The project vicinity contains a mixture of residential and commercial buildings that range from one to 10 stories in height, and is dominated by the elevated Bay Bridge entrance, approximately 270 feet south of the project site/light pole and about 70 feet above Main Street. About 700 feet south and east of the project site/light pole is the Embarcadero.

The project site/light pole is approximately 10 feet from the property line of 401 Main Street, an eight-story building constructed in 1994 containing 150 dwelling units. The top of the light pole is at about the height of the third floor of the building (see Attachment A).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

T-Mobile, and other carriers, enhances wireless service through a distributed antenna system (“DAS”) of cell sites on utility poles throughout San Francisco. Each individual cell site generally consists of an antenna on top of an existing pole, a shroud/skirt just below the antenna, and two equipment boxes on the side of the pole. The project that is the subject of the appeal is in the public right of way near 401 Main Street. The equipment to be installed on the existing utility pole consists of the following: one 7.9-inch diameter by 23.5-inch tall radome antenna within a 14.65” diameter by 24” tall fiberglass shroud placed at 30’-2.25” above grade; and two micro radio relay units (mRRUs), each 7.8 inches tall by 7.8 inches wide by 3.93 inches deep, mounted on the side of the pole, at 11’-0” and 12’-10” above grade.

The approval process for such facilities is as follows: Each facility (i.e., on each individual pole) requires a Personal Wireless Service Facility Site permit from the San Francisco Department of Public Works (“Public Works”). The applicant submits the permit application to Public Works, which refers it to the Planning Department and the Department of Public Health (“Public Health”). CEQA review must have been completed before the applicant submits the permit application to Public Works.

Once reviewed and approved by the Planning Department and Public Health, Public Works issues a Tentative Approval. The applicant then sends notification to any person owning property or residing within 150 feet and to neighborhood associations within 300 feet of the proposed facility. Members of the public have 20 days to submit a protest to Public Works. If a protest is received, Public Works schedules a hearing on the application before making a Final Determination to approve or deny the permit. If Public Works issues a Final Determination of Approval, notice is sent to neighborhood associations within 300 feet of the proposed facility and to any person who filed a protest or participated in a hearing for the application. The public then has 15 days to appeal the permit to the Board of Appeals. If an appeal is received, a Board of Appeals hearing is held regarding the proposed facility. If there is no appeal, the facility is approved, and the applicant can begin construction with either an Utility Excavation or Temporary Occupancy permit from San Francisco Public Works.

BACKGROUND

On September 8, 2016, ExteNet Systems, Inc. on behalf of T-Mobile Wireless (hereinafter “project sponsor”) filed an application with the Planning Department (hereinafter “Department”) for CEQA determination to install wireless transmission facilities on multiple existing, non-historic utility poles in the Downtown and South of Market neighborhoods.

On December 14, 2016, the Planning Department issued an exemption for 58 cell sites on utility poles in the Downtown and South of Market neighborhoods. The project was determined categorically exempt under CEQA Class 3 – new construction or conversion of small structures.

On October 31, 2017, Public Works approved a Personal Wireless Service Facility Site Permit Application 16WR-0374 Final Determination of Approval for 401 Main Street.

On November 30, 2017, an appeal of the categorical exemption determination for the cell site near 401 Main Street was filed by Stephen M. Williams, on behalf of the Portside Homeowners Association.

CEQA GUIDELINES

Section 21084 of the California Public Resources Code requires that the CEQA Guidelines identify a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and are exempt from further environmental review. In response to that mandate, the State Secretary of Resources found that certain classes of projects, which are listed in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15301 through 15333, do not have a significant impact on the environment, and therefore are categorically exempt from the requirement for the preparation of further environmental review.

CEQA State Guidelines Section 15303, or Class 3, consists of construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures; installation of small new equipment and facilities in small structures; and the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made in the exterior of the structure. Class 3(d) includes water main, sewage, electrical, gas, and other utility extensions, including street improvements, of reasonable length to serve such construction.

In determining the significance of environmental effects caused by a project, CEQA State Guidelines Section 15064(f) states that the decision as to whether a project may have one or more significant effects shall be based on substantial evidence in the record of the lead agency. CEQA State Guidelines 15064(f)(5) offers the following guidance: “Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, or evidence that is clearly inaccurate or erroneous, or evidence that is not credible, shall not constitute substantial evidence. Substantial evidence shall include facts, reasonable assumption predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts.”

APPELLANT ISSUES AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT RESPONSES

The concerns raised in the November 30, 2017 appeal letter are cited below and are followed by the Planning Department's responses.

Concern 1: The appellant contends that the Planning Department and Public Works incorrectly applied the Tier B Compatibility Standards and that the proposed facility should be a Disfavored Site as the site a Zoning and Protected Location.

Response 1: The proposed facility is a Tier A Personal Wireless Service Facility as it is not located within a Planning or Zoning Protected location, and therefore the associated compatibility standards do not apply. Under Article 25 of the Public Works Code, "Zoning Protected Location" means a pole that is within a Residential and Neighborhood Commercial district under the Planning Code. The project site is located within the Rincon Hill Downtown Residential (RH - DTR) Zoning District, which is identified under Article 8 of the Planning Code as a Mixed Use District. Regardless, the designation of Tier A or Tier B is not a CEQA issue as it does not result in a change to the physical environment. The Compatibility Standards are assessed during project's review for permit issuance.

Concern 2: The appellant states that the application fails to comply with Waterfront Design and Access Element, which protects historic resources and public view corridors.

Response 2: The light pole/project site is located approximately 500 feet from Port property, which begins along the sidewalk on the east side of Bryant Street; thus, the Port of San Francisco's Waterfront Plan and the Design and Access Element of this plan do not apply to the project site.

The Planning Department's initial study checklist, which is based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, indicates that assessments of significant impacts on aesthetics should consider whether the project would result in any of the following: (1) have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista; (2) substantially damage scenic resources that contribute to a scenic public setting; (3) substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, or (4) create a new source of substantial light or glare that adversely affects day or nighttime views in the area or which would substantially impact other people or properties.

The cell site facility consists of an antenna on top of the existing utility pole, a shroud/skirt just below the antenna, and two equipment boxes on the side of the pole. That some people may not find the facility attractive does not mean that it would create a significant aesthetic environmental impact. Visual quality, by nature, is highly subjective and different viewers may have varying opinions as to whether cell site facilities on a utility pole contribute negatively to the visual landscape.

Aesthetics evaluation under CEQA must consider the existing environment in which a project is proposed. The project site is an urban right-of-way that already supports similar cell sites on poles dispersed throughout the City. The facility would be visible to passersby and observers from nearby buildings but may not be noticed by the casual observer. Utility-related facilities in the public right-of-way (e.g., other cell sites on utility poles, utility wires, and cabinets) are common throughout the City's

urbanized environment, and the visual effect of the proposed facilities would be minimal. Furthermore, the project would not create a new source of light or glare.

Thus, the project would have a negligible effect on public views and aesthetics. CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(c) provides that a categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances. Cell site facilities are ubiquitous, similar to other structures in the public right-of-way in an urban environment; and therefore, cannot be deemed an "unusual circumstance."

Concern 3: The appellant contends that the proposed antenna detracts from an architecturally significant building.

Response 3: The appellant states that the 403 Main Street building, which was built in 1994, is architecturally significant, and that locating the antenna in close proximity would "significantly detract from the building as one of South Beach's most recognizable landmarks and one of the most defining characteristics of the neighborhood." The project site is not located in a historic district. The 403 Main Street building is less than 45 years old, and is designated by the Planning Department as a Category C ("No Historic Resource Present / Not Age Eligible"). Nevertheless, Department preservation staff employed a level of review for this antenna design similar to that for poles adjacent to known or potential historic resources. Preservation staff determined that the project scope would be in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and would not result in impacts to any known or potential historic resources because (1) the work would be undertaken on an existing pole that is not decorative or historic in nature; (2) the equipment is designed to be slim in profile and to avoid large bundles of visible cabling, equipment decals, lighting, or mounting systems so that adjacent buildings are not materially or visually impaired; and (3) work would not physically alter any historic features or materials that characterize known or potential historic resources where these installations occur. Regardless of whether the nearby building is architecturally significant, the addition of equipment on the nearby pole would not result in an impact on historic resources that could include architecturally significant buildings.

Concern 4: The appellant contends that the application does not comply with Public Works permit requirements involving tree planting, photo simulation, alternative locations and incorrect project description.

Response 4: Alternative site analysis may be studied during the review for permit issuance; if a different site is chosen during that process then additional analysis under CEQA may be required if it had not been already conducted. Street trees are a condition of approval from the Planning Department during the permit review phase of the project. If the Bureau of Urban Forestry determines that a street tree cannot be planted then an in-lieu fee is required. The applicant's other concerns about permit requirements irrelevant to environmental review, as they are components of the entitlement process and would have no physical effect on the environment.

Concern 5: The appellant contends that the project doesn't comply with standards that protect humans from radio frequency emissions.

The appeal states the following:

"Under Public Works Code Sec 1502, the "Public Health Compliance Standard" means whether: (a) any potential human exposure to radio frequency emissions from a proposed Personal Wireless Service Facility described in an Application is within the FCC guidelines". The Department issued a determination regarding the human exposure to radio frequency emissions caused by the proposed Personal Wireless Service Facility, however, the documents submitted by the applicant show that the Department did not have sufficient information to find compliance with the Public Health Compliance Standard and refute the findings.

The determination of compliance with the Public Health Compliance Standard is based in part on the Radio Frequency Study performed on behalf of Applicant. However, a review of that radio frequency study reveals that it is a study for fifty-eight different proposed facilities in fifty-eight different locations. In fact, the study does not even distinguish between sites in which different equipment will be installed. Apparently, the public is just to take the Applicant's word that all of these sites were analyzed, and included in this study, because there certainly is nothing in the study itself which demonstrates this conclusively. Further, the Applicant states that this equipment has not been used before in other locations."

Response 5: San Francisco Public Works Code, Article 25, Sec. 1507, requires that Public Health review any proposed Personal Wireless Service Facility. Public Health fulfills this standard by requiring that all proposed Personal Wireless Service Facilities submit a radio frequency (RF) report prepared by a licensed engineer. These reports are based on engineering modeling and calculations and include, among other items, the maximum calculated effective radiated power from the antenna and the calculated level of radio frequency energy for any nearby building. Both the engineering report for the proposed facility and the Public Health's approval of the facility are included as Attachment B to this appeal response.

The RF study prepared for the facility near 401 Main Street was prepared by Rajat Mathur, P.E., for Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers. The report concludes:

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that operation of the node proposed by T-Mobile at 401 Main Street in San Francisco, 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.

Public Health reviewed and approved the engineering report, and stated the following:

The maximum calculated exposure level at the ground level will not exceed .00014 mW/cm², which is 0.14% of the FCC public exposure standard. The three dimensional perimeter of the

radio frequency (RF) levels equal to the public exposure limit is calculated to extend a maximum of up to 7 and 2 feet out from the face of the antenna and does not reach any publicly accessible areas. The maximum calculated exposure level at any nearby building is 11% of the FCC public exposure limit for the adjacent building at 12 feet away.

Based on the information provided in the Hammett & Edison report, Public Health confirmed that the proposed installation near 401 Main Street would be in compliance with the FCC standards and would not produce radio frequency energy exceeding the FCC public exposure limits. Thus, the proposed project would not result in a significant health impact with regard to RF emissions.

CONCLUSION

No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of further environmental review. The Planning Department has found that the proposed project is consistent with the cited exemption. The appellant has not provided any substantial evidence or expert opinion to refute the conclusions of the Planning Department.

For the reasons stated above and in the December 14, 2016, CEQA categorical exemption determination, the CEQA determination complies with the requirements of CEQA, and the project is appropriately exempt from environmental review pursuant to the cited exemption. The Planning Department therefore recommends that the Board uphold the CEQA categorical exemption determination and deny the appeal of the CEQA determination.

ATTACHMENT A

Existing



Proposed



view from Main Street looking northwest at site

view from Main Street looking east at site



SANFRNMC-TMO 00176B
401 Main Street, San Francisco, CA
Photosims Produced On 4-5-2017

Existing

Proposed



ATTACHMENT B

**ExteNet Systems CA, LLC • Proposed DAS Node (Site No. 176B)
401 Main Street • San Francisco, California**

Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of ExteNet Systems CA, LLC, a wireless telecommunications facilities provider, to evaluate the addition of Node No. 176B to be added to the ExteNet distributed antenna system (“DAS”) in San Francisco, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency (“RF”) electromagnetic fields.

Background

The San Francisco Department of Public Health has adopted an 11-point checklist for determining compliance of proposed WTS facilities or proposed modifications to such facilities with prevailing safety standards. The acceptable limits set by the FCC for exposures of unlimited duration are:

Wireless Service	Frequency Band	Occupational Limit	Public Limit
Microwave (Point-to-Point)	5–80 GHz	5.00 mW/cm ²	1.00 mW/cm ²
WiFi (and unlicensed uses)	2–6	5.00	1.00
BRS (Broadband Radio)	2,600 MHz	5.00	1.00
WCS (Wireless Communication)	2,300	5.00	1.00
AWS (Advanced Wireless)	2,100	5.00	1.00
PCS (Personal Communication)	1,950	5.00	1.00
Cellular	870	2.90	0.58
SMR (Specialized Mobile Radio)	855	2.85	0.57
700 MHz	700	2.40	0.48
[most restrictive frequency range]	30–300	1.00	0.20

Checklist

Reference has been made to information provided by ExteNet, including drawings by Cable Engineering Services, dated April 3, 2017. It should be noted that the calculation results in this Statement include several “worst-case” assumptions and therefore are expected to overstate actual power density levels from the proposed operations.

1. The location, identity, and total number of all operational radiating antennas installed at this site.

There are reported no wireless base stations presently installed at this site, a utility pole located in the public right-of-way at the east corner of Main and Harrison Streets, in front of the nine-story building at 403 Main Street.

2. List all radiating antennas located within 100 feet of the site that could contribute to the cumulative radio frequency energy at this location.

While there may be other WTS facilities near this site, the additive impact at the proposed node location would be negligible in terms of compliance with the FCC public limit.

**ExteNet Systems CA, LLC • Proposed DAS Node (Site No. 176B)
401 Main Street • San Francisco, California**

3. Provide a narrative description of the proposed work for this project.

ExteNet proposes to install one antenna on the utility pole. This is consistent with the scope of work described in the drawings for transmitting elements.

4. Provide an inventory of the make and model of antennas or transmitting equipment being installed or removed.

ExteNet proposes to install one CommScope Model 3X-V65S-GC3-3XR, 2-foot tall, tri-directional cylindrical antenna, with one direction activated, on top of the utility pole. The effective height of the antenna would be about 33 feet above ground, and its principal direction would be oriented toward 137°T.

5. Describe the existing radio frequency energy environment at the nearest walking/working surface to the antennas and at ground level. This description may be based on field measurements or calculations.

Because there are no antennas at the site presently, nor any direct access to the antenna location, existing RF levels for a person at the site are presumed to be well below the applicable public exposure limit.

6. Provide the maximum effective radiated power per sector for the proposed installation. The power should be reported in watts and reported both as a total and broken down by frequency band.

T-Mobile proposes to operate from this facility with a maximum effective radiated power of 214 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 107 watts for AWS and 107 watts for PCS service. There are no other carriers presently proposing to use this facility.

7. Describe the maximum cumulative predicted radio frequency energy level for any nearby publicly accessible building or area.

The maximum calculated level at any nearby building is 11% of the public exposure limit; this occurs at the adjacent building, located about 12 feet away.

8. Report the estimated cumulative radio frequency fields for the proposed site at ground level.

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum RF exposure level due to the proposed operation is calculated to be 0.0014 mW/cm², which is 0.14% of the applicable public exposure limit. Cumulative RF levels at ground level near the site are estimated to be well below the applicable public limit.

9. Provide the maximum distance (in feet) the three dimensional perimeter of the radio frequency energy level equal to the public and occupational exposure limit is calculated to extend from the face of the antennas.

The three-dimensional perimeters of RF levels equal to the public and occupational exposure limits are calculated to extend up to 7 and 2 feet out from the antenna, respectively, and to much lesser distances above and below; these do not reach any publicly accessible areas.

**ExteNet Systems CA, LLC • Proposed DAS Node (Site No. 176B)
401 Main Street • San Francisco, California**

10. Provide a description of whether or not the public has access to the antennas. Describe any existing or proposed warning signs, barricades, barriers, rooftop striping or other safety precautions for people nearing the equipment as may be required by any applicable FCC-adopted standards.

Due to its mounting location and height, the ExteNet antenna would not be accessible to unauthorized persons, and so no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. To prevent occupational exposures in excess of the FCC guidelines, it is recommended that appropriate RF safety training be provided to all authorized personnel who have access to the antenna. No access within 2 feet directly in front of the antenna itself, such as might occur during certain activities, should be allowed while the base station is in operation, unless other measures can be demonstrated to ensure that occupational protection requirements are met. Posting explanatory signs* on the pole at or below the antenna, such that the signs would be readily visible from any angle of approach to persons who might need to work within that distance, would be sufficient to meet FCC-adopted guidelines.

11. Statement of authorship and qualification.

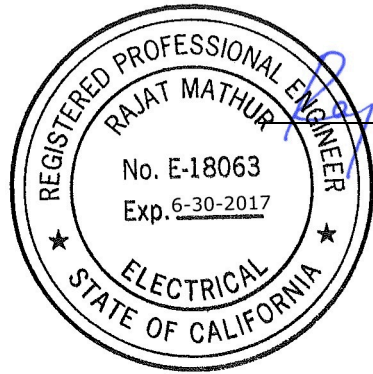
The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration No. E-18063, which expires on June 30, 2017. This work has been carried out under his direction, and all statements are true and correct of his own knowledge except, where noted, when data has been supplied by others, which data he believes to be correct.

* Signs should comply with OET-65 color, symbol, and content recommendations. Contact information should be provided (e.g., a telephone number) to arrange for access to restricted areas. The selection of language(s) is not an engineering matter; the San Francisco Department of Public Health recommends that all signs be written in English, Spanish, and Chinese. Signage may also need to comply with the requirements of California Public Utilities Commission General Order No. 95.

**ExteNet Systems CA, LLC • Proposed DAS Node (Site No. 176B)
401 Main Street • San Francisco, California**

Conclusion

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that operation of the node proposed by ExteNet at 401 Main Street in San Francisco, 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.



Rajat Mathur
Rajat Mathur, P.E.
707/996-5200

April 7, 2017



July 17, 2017

TO: Gene Chan, Dept. of Public Works, Bureau of Street Use and Mapping
FROM: Arthur Duque, Dept. Of Public Health, Environmental Health Services AD
RE: Extenet Pole Mounted Antenna, CommScope Model 3X-V65S-GC3-3XR

<u>Location:</u>	<u>DPW Application:</u>	<u>Node#</u>
401 Main St.	16WR-0374	176B

As requested, I have reviewed the documentation that you and Extenet have provided to me regarding the proposed installation of a CommScope Model 3X-V65S-GC3-3XR, on a utility pole or similar structures located at the above listed location in the City and County of San Francisco.

This review includes April 7, 2017 radio frequency energy report prepared by Hammett and Edison Inc. for this site. The report states that one CommScope Model 3X-V65S-GC3-3XR tri-directional antenna will be mounted on a utility pole near the location listed above. The antenna will be about 33 feet above the ground level. The antenna will be oriented in the 137° direction. Due to the mounting location, the antenna would not be accessible to the general public.

The maximum effective radiated power from this antenna is estimated to be 214 watts.

The maximum calculated exposure level at the ground level will not exceed .0014 mW/cm², which is 0.14% of the FCC public exposure standard. The three dimensional perimeter of the radio frequency (RF) levels equal to the public exposure limit is calculated to extend a maximum of 7 feet from the face of the antenna and does not reach any publicly accessible areas. The maximum calculated exposure level at any nearby building is 11% of the FCC public exposure limit for the building adjacent, 12 feet away.

Based on the information provided in the Hammett and Edison report, I would agree that this Extenet CommScope antenna, utility pole installation would be in compliance with the FCC standards and would not produce radio frequency energy exceeding the FCC public exposure limits.

In addition, a noise evaluation was done on the combination of equipment assumed to be installed at this location which was prepared by Hammett & Edison, Inc. and was dated December 13, 2016. This evaluation found that none of the equipment being installed will produce noise. As such, the installation of the equipment would be in compliance with the noise standards as outlined in the DPW Code, Article 25.

Approval Conditions:

- Ensure that any equipment associated with the pole installation of this antenna does not produce a noise in excess of 45 dBA as measured at three (3) feet from the nearest residential building façade.
- Ensure that there are no publicly occupied areas within seven (7) feet from the face of the antenna.
- This approval is for the antenna directions listed in the report. If an additional direction is activated a new RF report will be required.
- Once the antenna is installed, Extenet must take RF power density measurements with the antenna operating at full power to verify the level reported in the Hammett and Edison report and to ensure that the FCC public exposure level is not exceeded in any publicly accessible area. This measurement must be taken again at the time of the permit renewal.
- Extenet should be aware that the general public may have concerns about the antenna and potential RF source near their dwellings. Extenet should have in place a procedure for taking RF power density levels in nearby dwellings when requested by the members of the general public.
- In accordance with the San Francisco Public Works Code, Art. 25, Sec. 1527 (a)(2)(C) Extenet is responsible for paying a fee of \$210.00 to the San Francisco Department of Public Health for this review.

Please note that this approval and any conditions apply only to the equipment and installation as described. If any changes in the equipment or any increase in the effective radiated power described above are made, a new review by the Department of Public Health must be conducted.