RF RADIATION HAZARD ANALYSIS
Exhibit #B

Antenna Diameter, (D) =	1.25 meters /	4.10125 Feet
Antenna Surface Area (Sa) =	1.2272 sq meters	
Subreflector Diameter (Ds) =	0.0000 centimeters	
Ku Wavelength at 14.250 GHz (LAMBDA) =	0.21038067 meters	
Power output of VPC Flange=	20.969 dBW	
Path Loss to OMT (IL) =	0.6 dB	
Power at OMT, (P) =	108.87 Watts	
Antenna Gain at 14.250GHz (G) =	43.40 dBi (2 port antenna gain)	
Antenna Gain given in Power Ratio , (Ges) =	2.19E+04	
Antenna Aperture Efficiency (N) =	0.650	

Region			Radition Level		Hazard Assessment
Far Field, (Rf) =	4.456 meters /	14.62 Feet	954.485	mW/cm sq	Potential Hazard
Near Field, (Wf) =	1.857 meters /	6.092 Feet	23.066	mW/cm sq	Potential Hazard
Transition Region (Rt) Ru<Rt<Rf			equal to or less than 23.066	mW/cm sq	Potential Hazard
Between Main Reflector and Subreflector (Ws)			N/A (no subreflector)		
Main Reflector Region (Wm)			17.743	mW/cm sq	Potential Hazard
Power Density Between Reflector and Ground			8.872	mW/cm sq	Potential Hazard
Far Field Off Axis (WF)			9.545	mW/cm sq	Potential Hazard
Near Field Off Axis (WN)			0.231	mW/cm sq	Meets ANSI Requirements

Conclusion: Based on the above analysis, harmful areas of Radiation do exist in the areas around the antenna and in the path of the antenna toward the satellite that it is pointed at. The Area occupied by the general public will not exceed the ANSI limit of 1mW cm sq. because the antenna is mounted on top of the truck, which is at least 8 feet above the ground, and safety increases with look angles used by the Satellites in the United States on Dom. Sat. arch. The areas on the ground and behind the antenna are 100 times less power (20dB) when at a min. of the dia. of the reflector. This is reflected in the Off Axis figures as seen above (WF) & (WN). The SNG will be marked with the standard radiation hazard warnings, and on the antenna itself. The warning signs will warn personnel to avoid the area around and in front of the reflector when the transmitter is operating. To ensure compliance with safety limits, the earth station transmitter will be turned off and marked to remain off whenever maintenance and repair personnel are required to work in the areas of potential hazard as defined in the above study. Additionally, the earth station personnel will be trained to ensure that the antenna path is clear at all times while the transmitter is in operation. The only access to the roof of the truck is a ladder that is not accessible by the general public.

Note: See Exhibit #Ba for how the above calculations were made.

Exhibit Ba Analysis on Non-Ionizing Radiation

Antenna Diameter, (D) =	D: =	1.25 meters	D*3.281 =	4.101	Feet
Antenna Surface Area, (Sa) =	Sa: = $\pi * \frac{D*D}{4}$		Sa =	1.227	sq meters
Subreflector Diameter, (Ds) =	Ds: =	0 cm	Ds*.3937	0.000	Inches
Area of Subreflector, (As) =	As: = $\pi * \frac{Ds*Ds}{4}$		As=	0.000	sq meters
Center Frequency, (Cf) =	Cf: =	14.250 GHz			
Wavelength at (Cf), (Lambda) =	Lambda =	0.2103806709 meters			
Tansmit Power at HPA or VPC Flange, (P1) =	P1=	125.00 watts			
	P2:=log(p1)*10		P2=	20.969	dB
Path Loss from HPA or VPC to OMT, (IL) =	Loss: =	0.6			
	P3:= P2-Loss		P3=	20.369	OMT Pwr in dB
	P:= $10^{\frac{P3}{10}}$		P=	108.870	OMT Pwr in watts
Antenna Gain at (Cf), (Gain) =	Gain: =	43.40 dBi			
Antenna Gain Converted to Power Ratio (Ges)=	Ges: = $10^{\frac{Gain}{10}}$		Ges =	2.19E+04	Ratio
Antenna Aperture Efficiency, (n) =	n: =	0.6500			

Far Field (Rf) =	Rf= $\frac{.60 * (D*D)}{Lambda}$		Rf =	4.456	meters
			Rf*3.281=	14.621	feet
Far Field Power Density (Wf) =	Wf= $\frac{Ges*P}{4*\pi*(Rf*Rf)}$	*.1	Wf =	954.485	mw sq cm
Near Field (Rn) =	Rn= $\frac{(D*D)}{4*Lambda}$		Rn=	1.857	meters
			Rf*3.281=	6.092	feet
Near Field Power Density (Wn) =	Wn= $\frac{16*n*P}{\pi*(D*D)}$	*.1	Wn =	23.066	mw sq cm
Transition Region (Rt) =	Rt =	Wn*1	Rt=	23.066	mw sq cm (Equal to or less than)
Pwr Density at Sub Reflector (Ws) =	Ws= $\frac{2*P}{As}$	*1000	Ws =	N/A	
Main Reflector Region Pwr Density (Wm) =	Wm= $\frac{2*P}{Sa}$	*.1	Wm =	17.743	mw sq cm
Pwr Density between main reflector and ground (Wg) =	Wg= $\frac{P}{Sa}$	*.1	Wg =	8.872	mw sq cm
Far Field Off Axis (WF) =	WF:=	Wf*.01	WF =	9.545	mw sq cm
Near Field Off Axis (WN) =	WN:=	Wn*.01	WN =	0.231	mw sq cm