

Antennas capable of exceeding the MPE, such as sectorized analogue-cellular base-station antennas mounted at roof-level away from the roof edge or high-power antennas below 300 MHz, do not generally have areas exceeding the MPE that overlap those of the antennas used by other services. In fact, actual measurements may show radiation hazards may be mediated merely by posting appropriate warning signs in critical areas.

Appendix A of the June 2, 2000, FCC document "A Local Government Official's Guide to Transmitting Antenna RF Emission Safety: Rules, Procedures and Practical Guidance" has a checklist to determine if a facility is categorically excluded from routine determinations of compliance with FCC RF-exposure guidelines. Appendix B of this same document shows safe distances from the rooftop antennas used by many FCC licensees.

More technical RF-exposure compliance questions are answered by "OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01): Evaluating Compliance With FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields." You can find these documents and other helpful information on the Web at [www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety](http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety).

Look for OSHA's recommendations for appropriate RF-safety plans and hazard markings, as well as other suggestions for complying with the intent of these regulations, at [www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/radiofrequencyradiation/elem\\_com.html](http://www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/radiofrequencyradiation/elem_com.html).

Some local jurisdictions have RF-exposure regulations the same as – or more stringent than – FCC RF-exposure guidelines. Demonstrations of compliance with such local ordinances usually suffice as proof of compliance with FCC RF-exposure regulations.

It is time to determine if you are in compliance with the FCC RF exposure guidelines if

- you have not certified the safety of your antenna installations,
- are not categorically exempt,
- have exceptional situations that may require further engineering evaluation,
- have rooftop-antenna installations with antennas mounted below head-level where people can come into contact with the antenna,
- have antennas with ERPs above 1000 watts and lower than 10 meters above ground-level,
- or have transmitters sharing a multi-transmitter site that contribute more than five percent of the relevant MPE.

OSHA requires a site-specific "Comprehensive RF-Protection

Program" when exposures to RF can exceed the site MPE. Such a program protects each governmental agency, its workers and the general public against potential hazards that may result in injuries and liability.

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