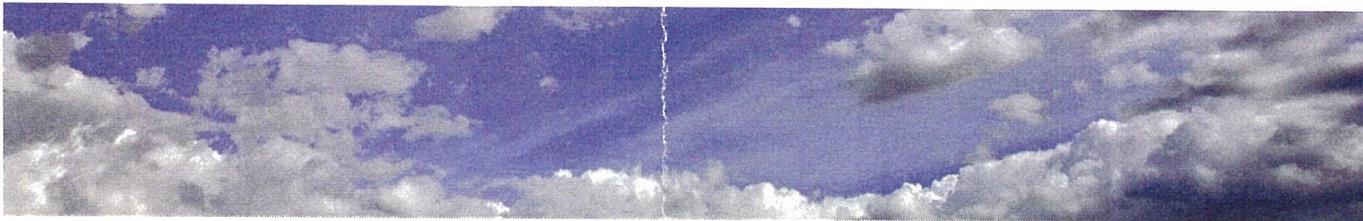


Exhibit 9



RF Energy Health Facts

While people enjoy the convenience of cell phones and wireless devices, many worry about possible adverse health effects of radio frequency (RF) energy emitted from the base station antennas that deliver this service.

RF emissions from such base stations are well regulated and have been studied for many years, with no verified reports of harm to human health at exposure levels below the FCC standard.

Base stations and cell phones work at radio frequencies. That means the energy from cell phone antennas is in the same part of the electromagnetic spectrum as AM & FM radio and TV stations. In fact, cell phone service is delivered over the same radio frequency bands that were formerly used for UHF television stations. Microwave ovens, wireless routers, garage door openers, baby monitors and cordless phones all work on frequencies in this part of the spectrum.

Like many devices operating at these frequencies, RF emissions from base station antennas are regulated by the FCC. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 required the FCC to set a maximum permissible exposure limit (MPE) for human exposure to radio frequency energy from wireless antennas.

The MPE is based on decades of research and over a thousand scientific studies on the effects of exposure to radio frequency energy on human health. New research is continually being added to the database, and the findings of this research have been remarkably consistent:

As RF engineers specializing in wireless antenna safety, we conduct studies and take field measurements to ensure that wireless antenna facilities comply with the FCC standard. We have done over 10,000 of these studies for carriers, cities and landlords.

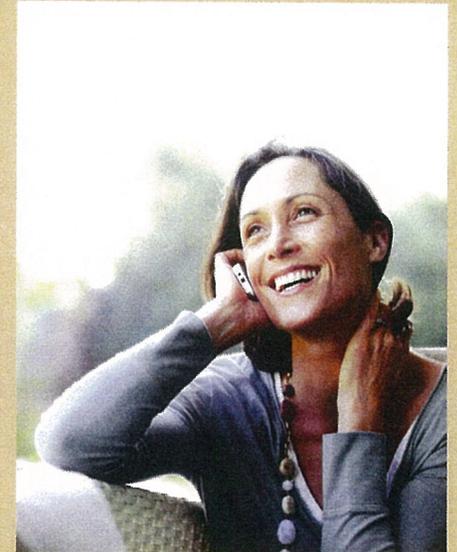
We also give nearly 100 public presentations annually on the topic of RF safety. Here are answers to some of the most frequently asked questions.

Wireless Antenna Safety Experts

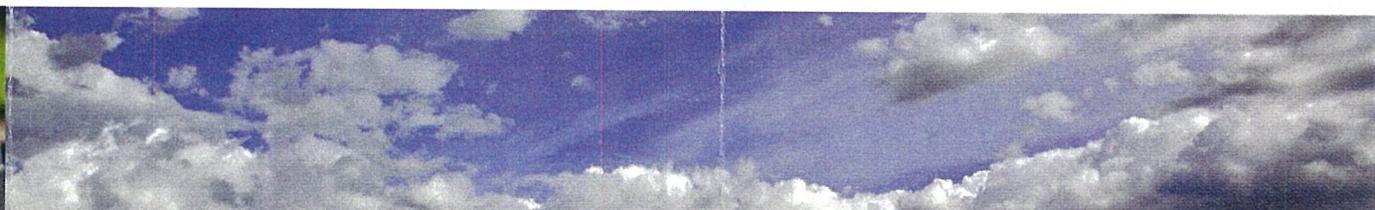
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Cell Tower Health & Safety Questions & Answers



ATT #9



Q: I saw an article on the internet saying that radiation from cell antennas is dangerous. How do I know who to believe?

A: The standards rely on peer-reviewed studies published in scientific journals. Only when the methods and results of any given study are replicated and confirmed by another scientist do they have scientific value. The posting of documents on the Internet is not restricted in this or any other way.

Q: Aren't these studies funded by cell phone carriers?

A: Some are, but the body of research is much, much larger than that. Human exposure to RF energy was being studied and standards were in place long before the cell phone era. The FCC adopted a combination of the exposure limits that had already been set by The National Council of Radiation Protection and Measurements, the American National Standard Institute (ANSI), and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). These standards are based on research that began in the 1950s.

Q: Aren't European standards stricter than here?

A: The standard developed by the International Committee on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) was last confirmed in 2009 and is similar to the FCC standard. ICNIRP has been widely adopted in Europe and many other countries. What is different is that, in the U.S., we have a federal standard; local jurisdictions may not set their own standards. This is not true in other countries, and in some places different standards have been set based on political reasons despite the weight of scientific evidence of safety.

Q: I don't care what the studies say. "Radiation" is dangerous.

A: The term radiation simply means energy that moves out from a central source, such as ripples on a pond or light from a light bulb. Radio frequency radiation is one part of the entire electromagnetic spectrum, which includes electricity, sunlight, infrared, X-rays and gamma rays. RF radiation is in the part of the spectrum that is non-ionizing; that is, it cannot change matter at the atomic level the way ultraviolet or X-rays can, because the waves in that part of the EMF spectrum are too long to penetrate individual atoms.

Q: That antenna will be right on my roof. Am I going to be exposed to more energy than the general public?

A: Not likely. These antennas have a very focused pattern that is directed out toward the horizon, reaching halfway to the next cell site in the network. Very little energy is scattered above or below the antenna. The limits for the general public do apply to you, in your apartment. Additionally, RF energy does not penetrate building materials well.

Q: That's fine, but this antenna is going to be close to my child's school. Do we know what the effects of this are on kids?

A: The safety standard is a 24-hour, 7 days a week continuous full body exposure limit for people of all ages, sizes and health conditions. A safety factor of 50 times below the observed threshold of physical effects is built into the standard, and the energy level from most cell sites is typically hundreds or thousands of times below the standard.

Q: How do I know the standard is being followed?

A: Many cities require that an RF study be submitted as part of the permit application for any new or modified antenna installation. An RF study is typically conducted by an engineering firm with specialized expertise to calculate the RF emissions from a proposed antenna facility and to determine whether the resulting power density levels will comply with the standard. Such calculations take into account the number of antennas, their make and model, mounting height, direction, downtilt, proposed operating power, topography and the presence of other buildings and antennas.

Q: How do I know the levels will be the what the study says they will be, or that they won't go up over time?

A: Many cities require that an independent third party conduct field measurements and submit a report after the antennas commence operation and sometimes at regular intervals thereafter.

Q: If a wireless carrier hired you to do a report, how can you remain unbiased in your reporting?

A: We're hired by carriers, by cities, by landlords and occasionally by private individuals. As engineers, we deal with the facts as we know them, and any registered Professional Engineer would provide the same factual information. Our job is to calculate or measure RF power density levels and to compare them with the standards. Our computers don't know who the client is when we're calculating projected levels, and our calibrated meters read the same regardless of who's holding them. As we like to say, "The numbers are what they are."