Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of **Proceeding 03-137**	)	
	)	
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking	)	
18 FCC Rcd 13187, 13188 ¶1 (2003)	)	ET Docket No. 03-137
	)	
And	)	
	)	
Service Rules for the Advanced Wireless Services	)	WT Docket No. 12-357
H Block---Implementing Section 6401 of the	)	
Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of	)	
2012 Related to the 1915-1920 MHz and	)	
1995-2000 MHz Bands ¶53 footnote 95	)	

To: Office of the Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

Comment Filed by: (Michael J. Hazard)
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September 2, 2013

AFFIDAVIT OF MICHAEL J. HAZARD

State of NEVADA

CLARK County

I, Michael J. Hazard, attest that my statements are true to the best of my knowledge.

Comment round for ET Docket No. 03-137 and WT Docket No. 12-357.

1.) My name is Michael J. Hazard. My address is 2908 Broken Willow circle, Las Vegas, NV 89117.

2.) I am a Certified Water Quality Analyst Technician

3.) Whereas our society in general is being inundated with multiple sources of RF (Radio frequency) and EMF (Electromagnetic Force) output from Wi-Fi, Cell Phone towers and cell phones themselves, smart meters, smart phones, smart appliances, microwaves, dish networks etc.

4.) Whereas FCC standards for RF emissions are outdated having been established many years ago when the frequency of RF emitting devices was much more uncommon,

5.) Therefore, I'm requesting that a precautionary action level of 0.0003 uW/cm2 to 0.0006 uW/cm2 be implemented by the FCC for maximum RF level exposure to humans. On a precautionary public health basis, a reduction from the BioInitiative 2007 recommendation of 0.1 uW/cm2 (or one-tenth of a microwatt per square centimeter) for cumulative outdoor RFR down to something three orders of magnitude lower (in the low nanowatt per square centimeter range) is justified.

   A scientific benchmark of 0.003 uW/cm2 or three nanowatts per centimeter squared for 'lowest observed effect level' for RFR is based on mobile phone base station-level studies. Applying a ten-fold reduction to compensate for the lack of long-term exposure (to provide a safety buffer for chronic exposure, if needed) or for children as a sensitive subpopulation yields a 300 to 600 picowatts per square centimeter precautionary action level. This equates to a 0.3 nanowatts to 0.6 nanowatts per square centimeter as a reasonable, precautionary action level for chronic exposure to pulsed RFR.

   These levels may need to change in the future, as new and better studies are completed. We leave room for future studies that may lower or raise today's observed 'effects levels' and should be prepared to accept new information as a guide for new precautionary actions.

Respectfully submitted by

Michael J. Hazard

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