Creating the networks that move the world forward.

The 2021 acquisition of TracFone Wireless Inc. positions Verizon as the leading pre-paid, value, and premium wireless carrier by expanding Verizon's portfolio, bringing enhanced access to its industry-leading wireless network and comprehensive suite of mobility products and services. Other TracFone brands, including Straight Talk Wireless and Total Wireless, among others, along with Verizon's Visible brand offer additional value plans for every family and budget.

Affordable Mobile Plans using Verizon's Nationwide Network

	Connection	Single Line Starting Price*	With ACP Credit*	With Lifeline Credit*	With ACP & Lifeline Credit*
SafeLink	4G LTE & 5G Nationwide**	Pre-paid service	Free unlimited talk / text, 10 GB data / month	Free 350 voice minutes, unlimited texts, 4.5 GB data /month	Free unlimited talk/text, 25 GB data / month, 5 GB hotspot data
Verizon	5G Nationwide**	$35 / month per line with auto pay & paperless billing, unlimited data	$5 / month per line with auto pay & paperless billing	$25.75 / month per line with auto pay & paperless billing	Free with auto pay & paperless billing

Affordable Home Internet

Verizon Home Internet plans are now even more affordable for qualifying households with Fios Forward, 5G Home Internet and LTE Home Internet.

	Speed	With ACP Credit*	General Rate*
Fios Forward	300 Mbps; no data cap	Free including router at no charge	$25 / month with wireless bundle†, auto pay & paperless billing
5G Home Internet	5G Ultra Wideband; no data cap	Free with wireless bundle†, auto pay & paperless billing	$25 / month with wireless bundle†, auto pay & paperless billing
LTE Home Internet	4G LTE; no data cap	Free with wireless bundle†, auto pay & paperless billing	$25 / month with wireless bundle†, auto pay & paperless billing

Sign up for ACP with Verizon at
https://www.verizon.com/home/promo/affordable-connectivity-program/

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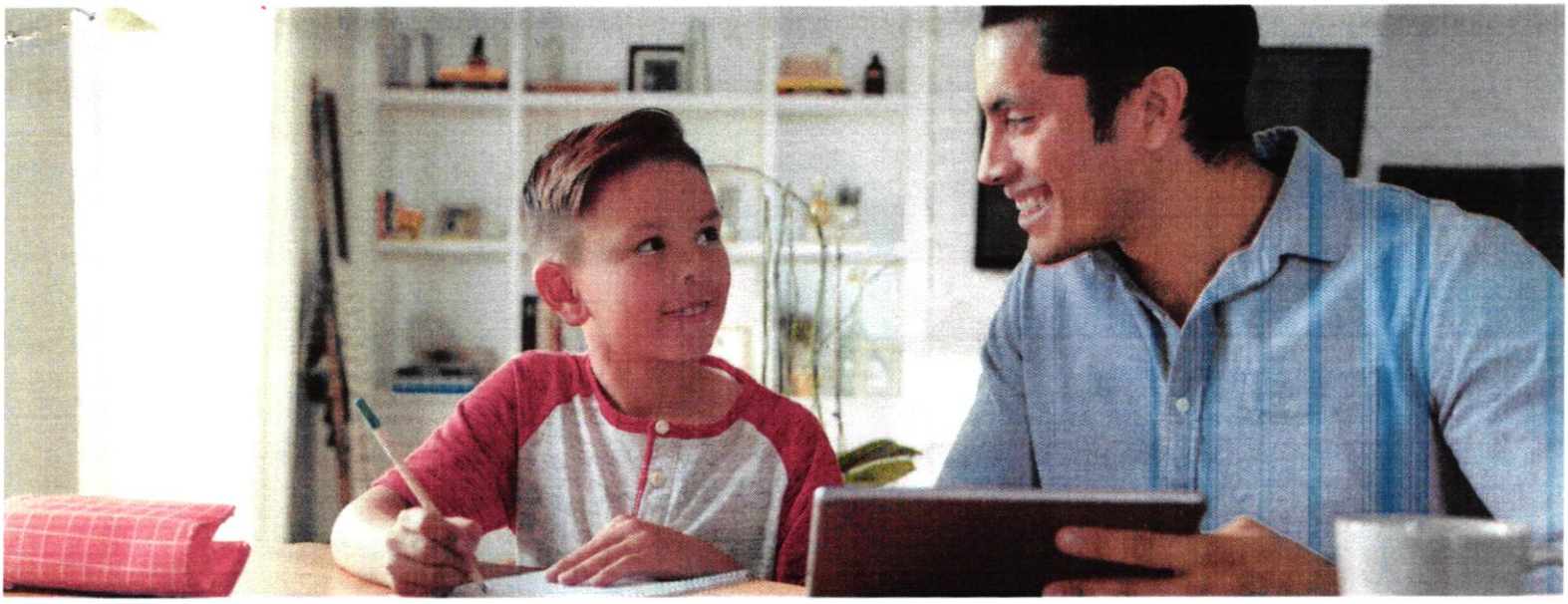
*Does not include taxes, fees or router charges. The Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) is limited to one monthly service discount per household.
**With 5G enabled phone.
† With 5G Play More, Do More or Get More plan
Prices as of 6.15.2022



The Affordable Connectivity Program

The Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) was created by Congress and implemented by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to assist eligible households to pay for internet services. The ACP will provide assistance to customers needing to connect to jobs, healthcare, and virtual classrooms.

Ways in which households can qualify for ACP:

- Household income
- Participation in certain government assistance programs
- Participation in Lifeline

Income

You are eligible for the ACP if your income is 200% or less than the Federal Poverty Guidelines . The guideline is based on your household size and state.

Participation in certain government assistance programs

You are eligible for the ACP if you (or someone in your household) participate in one of these programs:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps
- Medicaid
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Federal Public Housing Assistance (FPHA)
- Veterans Pension and Survivors Benefit
- Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program, including at U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Community Eligibility Provision schools
- Received a Federal Pell Grant in the current award year

Qualify Through Your Child or Dependent

Any member of your household can make your household eligible if they participate in one of the programs above. For example, if your child or dependent participates in the Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch Program or is enrolled in a USDA Community Eligibility Provision school, your household qualifies for the ACP benefit.

To learn more or enroll in ACP, visit www.affordableconnectivity.gov

verizon

Health and Safety Background

Health and safety organizations world-wide have studied potential health effects of RF emissions for decades, and studies continue.

RF emissions exposure at ground level is generally well below Federal Communication Commission standards.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) guidelines for operating wireless networks are based on the recommendations of federal health and safety agencies including:

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
- The National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)

Wireless technology, equipment and network operations are highly regulated.

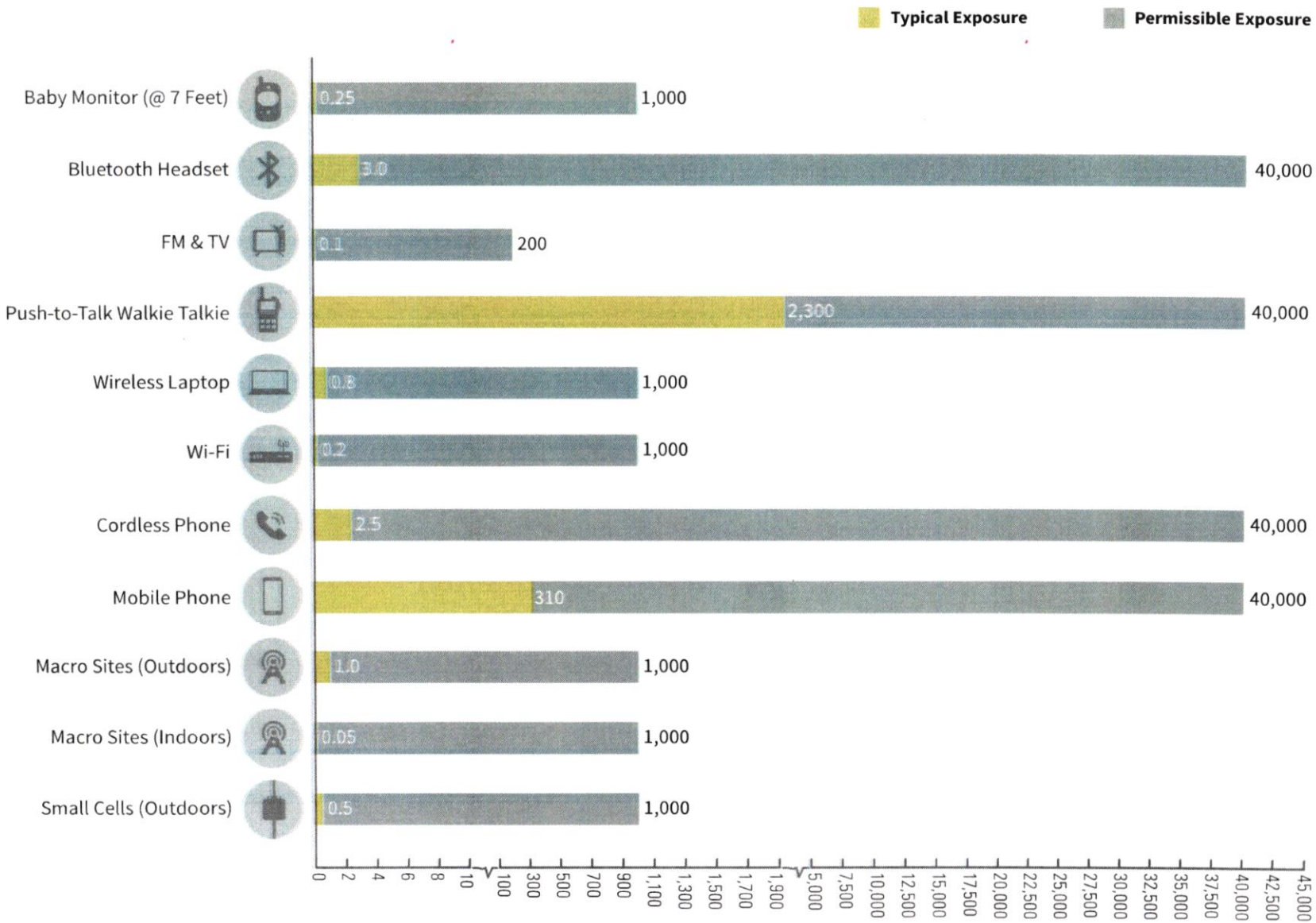
More information can be found through these organizations:

Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Safety Program:
http://wireless.fcc.gov/siting/FCC_LSGAC_RF_Guide.pdf
http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/
World Health Organization:
http://www.who.int/peh-emf/publications/facts/fs304/en/
American Cancer Society
http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/othercarcinogens/athome/cellular-phone-towers

MAY21

Common Radiofrequency Exposures ($\mu W/cm^2$)

($\mu W/cm^2$) = microwatts per centimeter squared



A maximum exposure is generally taken to be a worst case (whole body) exposure value from a source whereas a typical exposure is a more realistic exposure one might expect to receive from a given source. The maximum exposure would usually exist only at a specified distance from the source whereas the typical exposure might occur at a wide range of locations and represent a more realistic exposure from a given source.

Source: Andrew H. Thatcher, Board Certified Health Physicist (c) 2020

WIRELESS NETWORK CONSULTING

TowerCom VIII-B, LLC
Love Ministries site
3111 Avenue D Fort Pierce, FL 34954
Capacity and Coverage Cell Split
195' AGL Tower

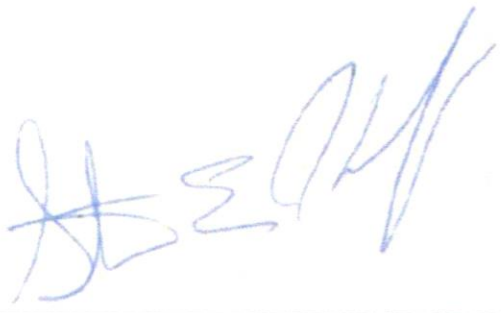
RF SAFETY

2023

Certification

This analysis and report was created by Steven Kennedy an RF Engineer with over 33 years of experience in Wireless Network Engineering.

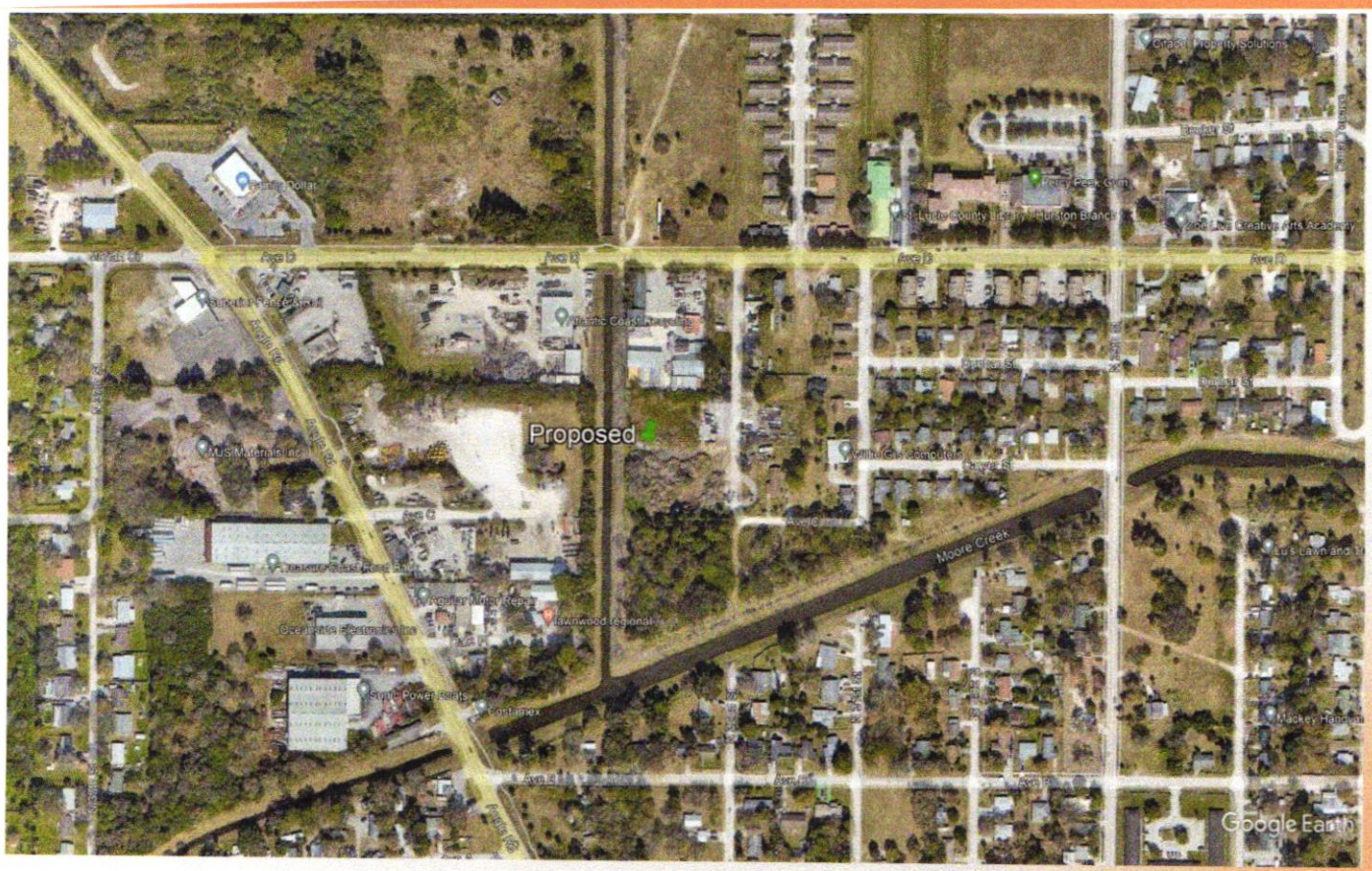
I certify that the attached RF analysis and report is correct to the best of my knowledge, and all calculations, assumptions and conclusions are based on generally acceptable engineering practices:



Steven E Kennedy

06/16/2023

Site



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Objective of new site

- **Capacity**
  - Provide additional bandwidth for customers in the area surrounding the proposed site
  - Provide better throughput for indoor users in the area
  - Offload surrounding sites in area.
- **Coverage**
  - Provide coverage for users in business and residential areas surrounding the proposed
  - Provide coverage along Highway 68 and N 25th Street
- **Why is this site important?**
  - 96% of Americans own a Cellular Phone
  - 57% of American Homes rely exclusively on cellular phones
  - 84% or more of 9-1-1 emergency calls are made from wireless devices

2023

Why here?

- Lack of indoor wireless service in the surrounding business and subdivisions
- Lack of service along Highway 68 and North 25th Street
- Mobiles are reporting poor quality connections in the areas
- Mobiles are reporting low throughput levels in the area

Commercial Wireless Carriers RF Safety

- The FCC provides detailed guidance and rules of monitoring and measuring emissions of Wireless Carriers Cell Sites.
- This is in the form of a bulletin originally called OET65 and has since been updated to CC 19-126 which was reviewed for 5G and updated in 2019.
- The FCC as well as several other groups were involved in producing OET65. Groups such as:
  - American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
  - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE)
  - National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)

Ionizing vs Non-Ionizing

- There are two (2) types of Energy/Radio Waves
  - **Ionizing**
    - These are waves that can effect human DNA
    - Examples are:
      - Gamma rays
      - X-Rays
    - This is one of the reasons the nurse steps out of the room and you wear a lead overcoat when you get X-Rays at the dentist.
  - **Non- Ionizing**
    - These are waves do not effect human DNA
    - Examples are:
      - Car Radios
      - Television
      - Wi-Fi Access points and routers
      - Bluetooth headsets
      - Cellphones and Smartphones
      - Lightbulbs
      - Wireless Baby Monitors
      - TV remotes
  - Absorption of waves is proximity based, the closer you are to the antenna the more non-ionizing energy is absorbed. You will absorb 50% of the FCC's General Public limit with your smartphone next to your ear versus the less than 10% of the FCC's General Public limit from the antennas when you are standing 20 feet away from the proposed tower.
  - At 20 feet away you are less than 10% of the General Public limit.
  - If you were 40 feet away the specific absorption rate would less than 5% of the General Public limit, if you are 80 feet away it will be less than 1% of the General Public limit.
  - The nearest residence is over 300 feet and most of the residences are over 500 feet from the proposed tower base.
  - Remember that cell phone user absorbs 50% of the General Public limit because the absorption level is proximity based due to the phone being next to their ear.

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Non-Ionizing Energy side effects

- The only established side affect of cell phone radio waves is heat.
  - Ever noticed that when a light bulb is on for a period it gets warm?
  - Ever noticed when you talk on the cell phone for an extended time that it gets warm?
- This is because the amplifier in the phone generates the radio waves and heat at the same time.
- **The FCC limits ensure the amount of heat that is being generated close to individuals is within the tolerances required**

General Public & Occupational limits

- The FCC isolated two (2) groups relative to access around wireless antennas
- The first group is called Occupational
  - This refers to areas where workers would be allowed (general public cannot access) but the workers would not have knowledge about antennas (An example would be an Air Conditioner Repair Technician). Barriers or signage may be needed to alert the worker when close to the antennas.
    - Examples are:
      - Rooftop access behind a locked door
      - Compound access behind a locked gate
  - The FCC determined the safe value and then lowered by a factor of 10 and that is the value the wireless carriers use in the studies
  - The exposure levels are averaged over 6 minutes
- The second group is called General Public
  - Uncontrolled access (General Public)
    - This group is for areas with general public access, the public would not have a knowledge of an antenna being close to them
    - Examples are:
      - Sidewalks
      - Parks
      - Public accessed buildings
  - The FCC determined the safe value and then lowered by a factor of 50 and that is the value the wireless carriers use in the studies
  - The exposure levels are averaged over 30 minutes
- Compare the value for a tower which is 1mW to the power of a smartphone which is 200mW of power.

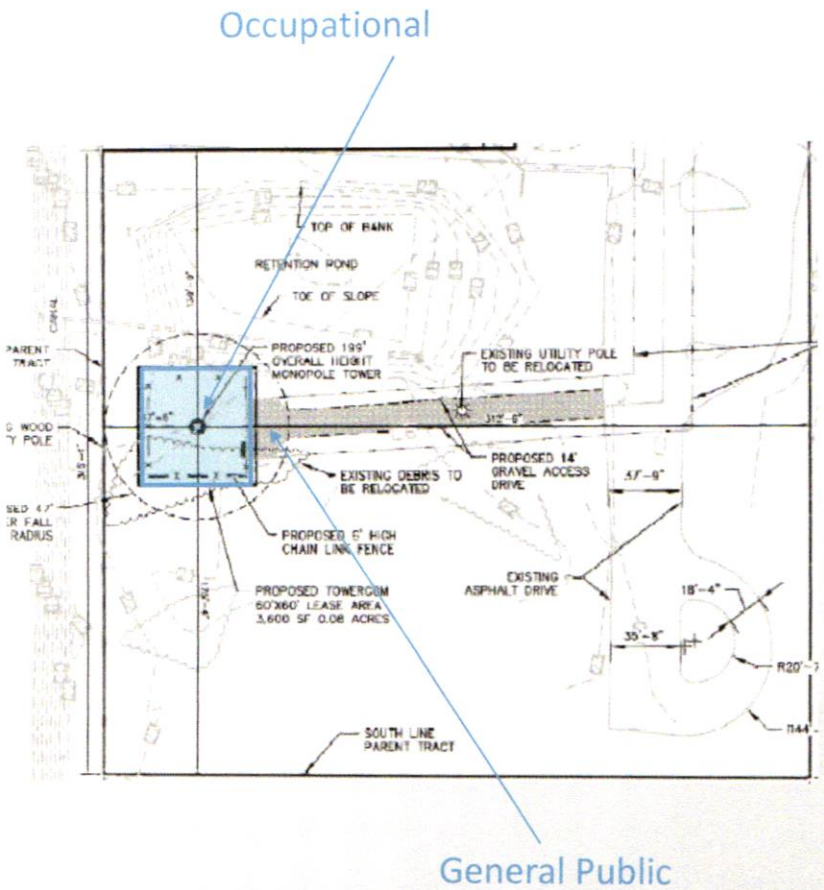
Power Levels below a tower

Main beam of the antenna

- Power levels on the ground around the tower are much less than what is at the antennas
- Power on the ground adjacent to the tower is 1/1000 of the power compared to what is at the antenna

1/1000 of the power on the ground around the site

Power Levels around a tower



- Next to the tower in the compound in controlled environment (Occupational)
- Outside of the compound and buildings the maximum calculated density is less than 10% of the General Public Standard

Frequency Bands / 5G

- There are three (3) types of 5G deployments
- 5G on existing bands in use
  - Carriers have been using these frequency bands already for 4G service
  - 5G technology is being overlaid in place of 4G
  - Just like when 4G replaced 3G or 3G replaced 2G, same concept
- 5G on C-Band (3800 - 4200 MHz)
  - Carriers purchased this band via auction from the FCC for 5G services
  - This is just another frequency band that is slightly higher than the typical operational bands that have been in service for decades
- 5G on Millimeter wave (28 & 39 GHz)
  - These are the frequency bands used on small cells
  - They typically cover only 2 or 3 city blocks
  - Small cells are typically built in Urban or heavy suburban area
  - Small cells are usually placed on right of way light poles
- Regardless of what band is being used the FCC still regulates all wireless carriers and they must follow the FCC guidelines noted in Order 19-126

TowerCom – Love Ministries

- The safety of Radio Frequency (RF) emissions has been studied for more than 60 years, and the research is under constant review by governments, health agencies, and standard-setting organizations in the U.S. and around the world.
- These organizations have all reached the same general scientific conclusion: there are no established health hazards from exposure to RF emissions that are below the FCC limits.
- All License holders that are governed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) follow the published standard for RF Emissions which is FCC Order 19-126.
- The Love Ministries site will generate less than 10% of the Federal Maximum permissible Exposure (MPE) General Public Limit.
- **The Love Ministries site proposed by TowerCom is well within the FCC guidelines and meets the FCC order 19-126 requirements.**
- For independent studies on RF, visit the websites:
  - American Cancer Society - https://www.cancer.org/
  - Federal Communications Commission - https://www.fcc.gov/general/radio-frequency-safety-0
  - International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection - https://www.icnirp.org/
  - World Health Organization - https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/radiation-and-health/non-ionizing/base-stations-wireless-technologies

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APPENDIX

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

- The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates the use of all wireless licenses.
- The FCC is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, among other things, to evaluate the effect of emissions from FCC-regulated transmitters on the quality of the human environment.
- The Commission's requirements are detailed in Parts 1 and 2 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations [47 C.F.R. 1.1307(b), 1.1310, 2.1091, 2.1093]. (See Report and Order, FCC 96-326)
- On August 1, 1996, the Commission adopted the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)'s recommended Maximum Permissible Exposure limits for field strength and power density for the transmitters operating at frequencies of 300 kHz to 100 GHz and this has been re-studied as recently as 2019 (See Report and Order, FCC 19-126
- In addition, the Commission adopted the specific absorption rate (SAR) limits for devices operating within proximity to the body as specified within the ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 guidelines.
- OET Bulletin 56 was published in August of 1999 and it discusses Questions and Answers about Biological Effects and Potential Hazards of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields

Maximum Permissible Exposure limits

- Occupational Limits from 19-126
  - The power density limits are:
    - 300-1500 MHz – frequency/300 mW/cm^2 averaged over 6 minutes
    - 1900 MHz and above – 5mW/cm2 averaged over 6 minutes
  - The limit is conservative by a factor of **10**
- General Public Limits from 19-126
  - The power density limits are:
    - 300-1500 MHz – frequency/1500 mW/cm^2 averaged over 30 minutes
    - 1900 MHz and above – 1mW/cm2 averaged over 30 minutes
  - The limit is conservative by a factor of **50**