



Integrative Health Systems[®], LLC

ONE CELL ONE LIGHT[®]

Client: Ms. Bonnie Kellerby

© September 12, 2016

Copy: Ms. Melinda Kidder, Columbia Investigations

Testing Date: Monday, Sept. 5, 2016

Location(s): Integrative Health Systems

Report: pending

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SCADA FREQUENCY ALLOCATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

OVERVIEW

The following information is based upon the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Policy and Rules Division's Table of Frequency Allocations as published by the Federal Register as the remaining legal source document to establish the identity of specific frequency allocations as licensed by the FCC (See 47 C.F.F. Statue 2.106, Revised August 13, 2015). This specific FCC Frequency Allocation set of Regulations is referenced do to original referral for testing was on or prior to this date, i.e. previous exposure.

The any new regulation(s) or modifications of the above referenced document for FCC Frequency Allocations Regulations 47 C.F.R. Statue 2.106, Revised on March 4, 2016 will be addressed at the end of the report and identified by this heading.

The International Table The International Table (columns 1-3 of C.F.R. Statute 2.106 reflects Article 6, Section IV of the ITU Radio Regulations., Edition of 2008, except for the corrections and updates as listed in this document. The document will state a specific Region (I, 2, or 3) that may have further allocations as to a specific language. It this aspect applies to the Client's specific Method Two of the H-SCADA Investigation Report the specific language will be identified at the later sections of the SCADA Frequency Allocations Investigation Report.

H-SCADA Investigation Report (Specific Section Method Two)

H-SCADA Investigation performed on Monday, September 5, 2016 by Ms. Melinda Kidder, PI, CESCO, Columbia Investigations, 601 W. Worstell Lane, Columbia, MO 65202 Telephone: 573-673-2485 Fax: 888-673-2485 at a designated area in Los Angles, Integrative Health Systems, LLC. Testing utilized H-SCADA Standard Method Two protocol

determined client was receiving the following RF Signals on September 5, 2016 as tested at the specific location as referenced in the Ms. Kidder's Single Data Result Sheet dated September 5, 2016 and Final Report which is pending.

Initial RF Signal Scan showed 2538.921 MHz at the 2.86 GHz switch range. Further test results: 2476.490 MHz; 2469.847 MHz; 2464.186 MHz; and 2471.616 MHz. A multiple and/or single RF frequency is being emitted or coming from client at the testing location where he/she was present at the time of his/her H-SCADA Method Two testing procedure. The frequency(ies) was 2431.285 MHz and 2446.285 MHz showed a multiple-single frequency signal(s). Date of Testing was performed on September 5, 2016.

BAND Range Identified: 2539 - 2469 MHz at 2.86 GHz **Range:** 70 **Locations:** 32 **Waveguides:** 30, various types approximately Single "Spheroids" in appearance Type: 11 all with 0.02 uT or other. **Fluxers:** 19 total 8 (0.02 to 0.03 uT); 3 (0.02 - 0.05 uT); 1 (0.03 - 0.05) and 1 (0.02 - 0.10 uT) **Fluxers:** 4 sets **Loopers/Halos:** 6 **Infrared Glass: (IR)** both arms **Metals:** None **Eyes: Under UV light - Pupils:** green pupil **Iris:** purple at iris, bilaterally. **Natural Eye Color:** Brown eyes.

FCC FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS ASSIGNED per BAND RANGE

The following regulatory sections of the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Policy and Rules Division as stated in FCC Table of Frequency Allocations (47 C.F.R. Statute 2.106, Revised on August 13, 2015), a legal source documents are stated below:

REGIONS IDENTIFIED

Region 1: The services are listed in alphabetical order according to the French language.

Region 2: The primary services are listed in alphabetical order according to the French Language followed by the secondary service.

Region 1 and 3: The bands 2120 - 2160 and 2160 - 2170 MHz have been merged.

Special Note: 5.61 in Region 2, the establishment of operation of stations in the maritime radio navigation services in the bands 70-90 KHz and 110-130 KHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected. However, stations of the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to the stations in the maritime radio navigation services established under such agreements.

SPECIAL NOTICE AND REGULATION(s):

(These footnotes, each consisting of the letter "G" followed by one or more digits, denote stipulations applicable only to Federal operations and thus appear solely in the Federal Table.)

Single/Multiple RF Signals (Satellite): 2431.285 MHz and 2446.285 MHz were being received by Client on date of testing.

5.150 The following bands:

13553-13567 kHz (center frequency 13560 kHz),
26957-27283 kHz (center frequency 27120 kHz),
40.66-40.70 MHz (center frequency 40.68 MHz),
902-928 MHz in Region 2 (centre frequency 915 MHz),
2400-2500 MHz (center frequency 2450 MHz),
5725-5875 MHz (center frequency 5800 MHz), and
24-24.25 GHz (center frequency 24.125 GHz)

are also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services operating within these bands must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in these bands is subject to the provisions of No. 15.13.

5.282 In the bands 435-438 MHz, 1260-1270 MHz, **2400-2450 MHz**, 3400-3410 MHz (**in Regions 2 and 3 only**) and 5650-5670 MHz, the amateur-satellite service may operate subject to not causing harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table (see No. 5.43). Administrations authorizing such use shall ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service is immediately eliminated in accordance with the provisions of No. 25.11. The use of the bands 1260-1270 MHz and 5650-5670 MHz by the amateur-satellite service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction.

5.384 *Additional allocation:* in India, Indonesia and Japan, the band 1700-1710 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis.

5.384A The bands, or portions of the bands, 1710-1885 MHz, 2300-2400 MHz and **2500-2690 MHz**, are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-12). This identification does not preclude the use of these bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (FCC)

5.410 The band **2500-2690 MHz** may be used for tropospheric scatter systems in Region 1, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. No. 9.21 does not apply to tropospheric scatter links situated entirely outside Region 1. Administrations shall make all practicable efforts to avoid developing new tropospheric scatter systems in this band. When planning new tropospheric scatter radio-relay links in this band, all possible measures shall be taken to avoid directing the antennas of these links towards the geostationary satellite orbit. (WRC-12)

5.412 *Alternative allocation:* in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band **2500-2690 MHz** is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

5.413 In the design of systems in the broadcasting-satellite service in the bands between **2500 MHz and 2690 MHz**, administrations are urged to take all necessary steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 2690-2700 MHz.

5.415 The use of the bands **2500-2690 MHz in Region 2** and **2500-2535 MHz and 2655-2690 MHz in Region 3** by the fixed-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, giving particular attention to the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 1. (WRC-07)

5.415A Additional allocation: in India and Japan, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, the band 2515-2535 MHz may also be used for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within their national boundaries.

5.416 The use of the band 2520-2670 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems for community reception, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The provisions of No. 9.19 shall be applied by administrations in this band in their bilateral and multilateral negotiations. (WRC-07)

5.418 Additional allocation: in Korea (Rep. of), India, Japan and Thailand, the band **2535-2655 MHz** is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-03). The provisions of No. 5.416 and Table 21-4 of Article 21, do not apply to this additional allocation. Use of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) is subject to Resolution 539 (Rev.WRC-03). Geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) systems for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005 are limited to systems intended for national coverage. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) space station operating in the band 2630-2655 MHz, and for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005, shall not exceed the following limits, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation:

$-130 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 5^\circ$ $-130 + 0.4 (\theta - 5) \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ for $5^\circ < \theta \leq 25^\circ$ $-122 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ for $25^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$ where θ is the angle of arrival of the incident wave above the horizontal plane, in degrees.

These limits may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. As an exception to the limits above, the pfd value of $-122 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ shall be used as a threshold for coordination under No. 9.11 in an area of 1500 km around the territory of the administration notifying the broadcasting satellite service (sound) system. In addition, an administration listed in this provision shall not have simultaneously two overlapping frequency assignments, one under this provision and the other under No. 5.416 for systems for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005. (WRC-12)

5.339 The bands 1370-1400 MHz, **2640-2655 MHz**, 4950-4990 MHz and 15.20-15.35 GHz are also allocated to the space research (passive) and Earth exploration-satellite (passive) services on a secondary basis.

G2 In the bands 216.965-216.995 MHz, 420-450 MHz (except as provided for in G129), 890-902 MHz, 928-942 MHz, 1300-1390 MHz, 2310-2390 MHz, **2417-2450 MHz**, 2700-2900 MHz, 3300- 3500 MHz (except as provided for in US108), 5650-5925 MHz, and 9000-9200 MHz, **use of the Federal radiolocation service is restricted to the military services.**

Region 1 and 3: Military employs frequency agile technologies. (FCC: 5.388; 5.389 C and 5.389E) Frequency 1860 – 2000 MHz (Fixed Mobiles): 5.341; US 91; US 378; US 385 for RF devices; personal carriers wireless and fixed microwave. Frequency 2025 – 2110 MHz: Space Operations (Earth to Space) (Space to Space); Earth Exploration Satellite (Earth to Space) (Space to Spec) Space Research (Earth to Space) (Space to Space); Fixed Mobile: 5.391; 5.392, US 90, US 92 and Frequency 2025-2035 MHz US 222, US 346, US 347 Satellite Communications (25) and Wireless Communications (27): TV Auxiliary Broadcasting (74F); Cable TV Relay (78) and Local TV Transmission (101J).

US22 The following provisions shall apply to non-Federal use of 68 carrier frequencies in the range 2-8 MHz, which are not coordinated with NTIA:

(a) The frequencies authorized pursuant to 47 CFR 90.264 (Disaster Communications) and 47 CFR 90.266 (Long Distance Communications) are listed in columns 1-2 and columns 3-5, respectively. All stations are restricted to emission designator 2K80J3E, upper sideband transmissions, a maximum transmitter output power of 1 kW PEP, and to the class of station(s) listed in the column heading (*i.e.*, fixed (FX) for all frequencies; base and mobile (FB and ML) for the frequencies in column 1 and 3; itinerant FX for the frequencies in columns 4-5).

(b) *Use, Geographic, and Time Restrictions.* Letter(s) to the right of a frequency indicate that the frequency is available only for the following purpose(s):

–A or I: Alternate channel or Interstate coordination.

–C, E, M, or W: For stations located in the Conterminous U.S., East of 108° West Longitude (WL), West of the Mississippi River, or West of 90° WL.

–D or N: From two hours after local sunrise until two hours before local sunset (*i.e.*, Day only operations) or from two hours prior to local sunset until two hours after local sunrise (*i.e.*, Night only operations).

NOTE: See Table on page 136 FCC Regulations as attached to this report.

US205 Tropospheric scatter systems are prohibited in the band **2500-2690** MHz.

US285 Under exceptional circumstances, the carrier frequencies 2635 kHz, 2638 kHz, and 2738 kHz may be authorized to coast stations.

US340 The band 2-30 MHz is available on a non-interference basis to Federal and non-Federal maritime and aeronautical stations for the purposes of measuring the quality of reception on radio channels. See 47 CFR 87.149 for the list of protected frequencies and bands within this frequency range. Actual communications shall be limited to those frequencies specifically allocated to the maritime mobile and aeronautical mobile services.

SPECIAL NOTE(s): The single frequency number within the range 2535- 2655. ISM (Industrial Science Medicine) Equipment (18), TV Auxiliary Broadcasting (74F), Private Local Mobile (90) and Fixed Microwave (101). Range **2500 – 2655** MHz includes wireless communication, fixed, mobile except aeronautical mobile with International applications in the range of **2535 – 2655** MHz. (**Note:** TV Auxiliary broadcasting may include remote monitoring of area/human body network specimen through HD TV networks, such as in a hospital, home and other areas.)

NG7 In the bands 2000-2065, 2107-2170, and 2194-2495 kHz, fixed stations associated with the maritime mobile service may be authorized, for purposes of communication with coast stations, to use frequencies assignable to ship stations in these bands on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. See 47 CFR 80.371(a) for the list of available carrier frequencies.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS

IF there was "YES" for the presence of infrared glass (bio-glass, IR-SNOM, borate glass, ferrous Pyrex glass and/or other similar materials) observed as black materials on any of the parts of the body. The appearance of any black materials under Infrared Imaging is associated with metal particulate matter (even nano metal particles, nano silicon CMOS, nano RF chips), metal oxides per manufacturer of equipment.

NOTE: The highest waveguide number was 0.09 uT and 0.02 uT being the lowest.

Mode for Upper Sideband (USB) and Other Transmissions

The use of additional equipment or the link in and out to switch channels for various higher or lower transmissions of RF and/or satellite signals that are used in shortwave systems are stated below. These specific frequencies (initial 4 digits) are assigned to a specific group for specific functions and/or emergency response/rescue or other aspects of "research" and data collection: (Information take form Monitoring Times Hot 1000 HF Frequencies (03-21-206) as compiled by Larry Van Horn, NSFPW MT Assistant Editor (<http://www.monitoringtimes.com/html/mottophf.html>)

No frequency signals were observed in this category.

2390 – 2400 Range (Special Note of Interest)

05/29/2012

In a *First Report and Order* and a *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (**ET 08-59**) released on May 24, the FCC decided to expand the Part 95 Personal Radio Service rules to

allow medical devices to operate on a secondary basis in the 2360-2400 MHz band. These devices -- called **Medical Body Area Networks (MBAN)** -- provide a way for health care facilities to monitor their patients via wireless networks. Because use of these frequencies will be on a secondary basis, MBAN stations will not be allowed to cause interference to -- and must accept interference from -- primary services, including radio amateurs who operate on a primary basis in the 2390-2395 MHz and 2395-2400 MHz bands.

NOTE: See article by Fish & Richardson Regulatory New Medical Body Area Network (MBAN) Service pages 1-6 - attached to this report or at www.onecellonlightradio.wordpress.com (MEDICAL RADIO).

SWISS CUBE or other forms of Nano Satellite Listings

An ALL Satellites frequency List Update Search was performed on the RF signals identified in this report through JE9PEL/1 SAT Mode Finder updated by JESPEL, July 10, 2016. NO nano satellites that were identified matched the RF signals as identified in this report. A location of residence to satellite search as well as drone search may be performed in the future upon clients request.

FCC FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS REVISED March 4, 2016

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26957-27283 kHz (centre frequency 27120 kHz),
40.66-40.70 MHz (centre frequency 40.68 MHz),
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24-24.25 GHz (centre frequency 24.125 GHz)

are also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services operating within these bands must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in these bands is subject to the provisions of No. 15.13.

5.282 In the bands 435-438 MHz, 1260-1270 MHz, **2400-2450 MHz**, 3400-3410 MHz (in Regions 2 and 3 only) and 5650-5670 MHz, the amateur-satellite service may operate subject to not causing harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table (see No. 5.43). Administrations authorizing such use shall ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service is immediately eliminated in accordance with the provisions of No. 25.11. The use of the bands 1260-1270 MHz and 5650-5670 MHz by the amateur-satellite service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction.

2450 -2483.5 MHz at 2.86 GHz

At this range of frequency ISM (Industrial, Science and Medical) Equipment, TV Auxillary Broadcasting, Private Land Mobile and Fixed Microwave may be used.

CONCLUSION

The frequency allocations as allowed by and assigned from the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Policy and Rules Division have been clearly identified in this report as they apply to the frequencies being received by Ms. Bonnie Kellerby on September 5, 2016 per H-SCADA Methodology as performed by Ms. Melinda Kidder, PI, CESCO.

Tropospheric Scatter Systems may include new "nano hitch hiker" (Swiss Cube) designed systems as well as traditionally designed tropospheric scatter systems (radar). Additional levels of specific frequency enhancement applications may be obtained through special ceramics, epitaxial laser technologies, NKI/Far glass, silicon/silica borates and crystal applications to enhance specifically designed smart nano bio-sensory systems for the Terahertz (THz) ranges as applied to satellites and manned space stations in space or on the moon of Earth* or other planets moons in our solar system or even beyond. Terahertz ranges may also include waveguides with chemical and electrical gated controls when looping haloes are being observed. This would include the use of IR-SNOM for Terahertz tuning and plasma waves.

If photonic color spots, lights are being seen like a laser light, then a substrate surface enhanced Raman Key may be in the biological system and/or facility to direct specific colors of light photons for specific cellular signaling mechanisms. The use of self assembling materials for IR-SNOM may include quantum dots of indium arsenide (InAs), which will show as red to yellow to green fluorescence. Indium phosphide is 30 to 50 times harder than diamonds with shapes of square and hexagonal.

If specimens of biosensors and/or advanced materials (piece parts/tools) were ever obtained from our client, then advanced materials testing would be performed. If these specimens contained iridium/galladium, then the materials were designed for satellite tracking and data collection as found in US Patent: US 2006/0155584 A1: System and method for Patient Identification, Monitoring, Tracking, and Rescue. Inventor: Dr. Abhinav Aggarwal, 100 Saint Ayers Way, Chapel Hill, NC 27517. The diagram below was taken from this patent, which explains the multiplicity of its use.

The specifics contained in the patent identify the assignment of the following: UPITS (Unique Patient Identification Tracking System) and/or UIN (Universal Identification Number), which can easily be a RF signal tag in addition to other methodological applications.

Table of Specific UPITS/UIN Components take form page 3 of 6, US Patent 2006/0155584 A1.

Integrated UPITS/UIN System

Databases

Public Domain
Medical

Radio Links

Iridium Satellite
GPS, RFID

Embedded System

UPITSChip/RFID
Bio-sensed Triggers

Emergency

Search/Rescue
Ambulance

The application of LOCKING and UNLOCKING (wireless) Body Area Network Systems is explained in great detail in US Patent: 2013/0194092 A1, August 1, 2013. Inventors: Anthony Moriarty, Sydney (AU); Jessica M. Flanagan, Ashfield (Au) and Cameron A. McDonald, Queensland (AU) and Assigned to QUALCOMM Incorporated. San Diego, CA (US). The areas are identified by the BAN (Body Area Network) of a patient and to transmit medical data about the patient. The BAN under the control of a body area controller (BAC), may be unlocked based upon a predefined patient action performed by the patient and the BAN may then be connected to a wireless device. The BAN medical data of the patient may then be transmitted by the wireless device. (See diagram taken from the patent, page 1 and note the types of biosensors and/or nano delivery systems (toxins, implants, hearing, etc.) as attached to this report.

I, certify this report to be true and accurate as based upon the original pending investigation final report to be received from Columbia investigation, Columbia Missouri. And the specific regulatory sections as identified in this report are comprehensively based upon the Table of Frequency Allocations as published by the Federal Registry of the FCC, which remains the legal source document.

Signature: 

Date: 

Dr. Hildegard Staninger®, PIET-1

Industrial Toxicologist/IH & Doctor of Integrative Medicine

IEIA H-SCADA BioEnergy Professional Cert. No: 201509110005

Cc: Ms. Melinda Kidder, P.I., CESCO and Former NREP/SCADA Special Task Force Committee Member (2013 – 2015) and Member Inspector General's Council on SCADA for the International Environmental Intelligence Agency, Inc.

NOTE: "*" as per contracts with Arizona State University to build and operate NASA satellite that will orbit the moon. School of Earth and Space Exploration at the university. This includes the next generation of Satellite Laser Ranging Systems to be placed on the Earth's moon.

Attachments: Any documents referenced as an attachment to this report.