

1. Survey Summary

Address of Transmitter Site Surveyed:	Tearmann Phadraig Day Care Centre, 1 St. Patricks Road, Cork
Site Type:	GSM, UMTS
Survey Date:	24/06/2016

Measurement Location: (at point of maximum non-ionising radiation near site)	On the corner of St. Patricks Road and Friar's Street outside Jazz Hair Salon and opposite the HSE Tearmann Phadraig building.
--	--

Measurement Location Coordinates:	LAT	<i>deg</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>sec</i>	LONG	<i>deg</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>sec</i>
	N	51	53	23.0	W	08	28	30.7

Purpose and Conduct of Survey:

Non-ionising electromagnetic radiation levels were measured at the point of highest emissions which was determined near the site, in order to **assess compliance with** the international **ICNIRP Limits** for general public exposure to non-ionising radiation.

Compliance with the ICNIRP limits is a condition of a General Authorisation for an electronic communications network/service as well as of various Wireless Telegraphy licences issued by the Commission for Communications Regulation (ComReg).

Overall Conclusions of the Survey

Frequency Selective Measurements:

(Individual emissions measured at specific frequencies)

Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)

Total Exposure Quotient:

(Assessment of cumulative emissions from multiple transmitters)

Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)

2. Surveyors

Survey conducted for ComReg by:	Compliance Engineering Ireland Ltd.	
--	-------------------------------------	---

Survey Engineer(s):	Report Writer:	Report Reviewer:
Paul Reilly, BEng	Paul Reilly, BEng	John McAuley, MEng

3. Survey Location Details

Transmitter Site Photo



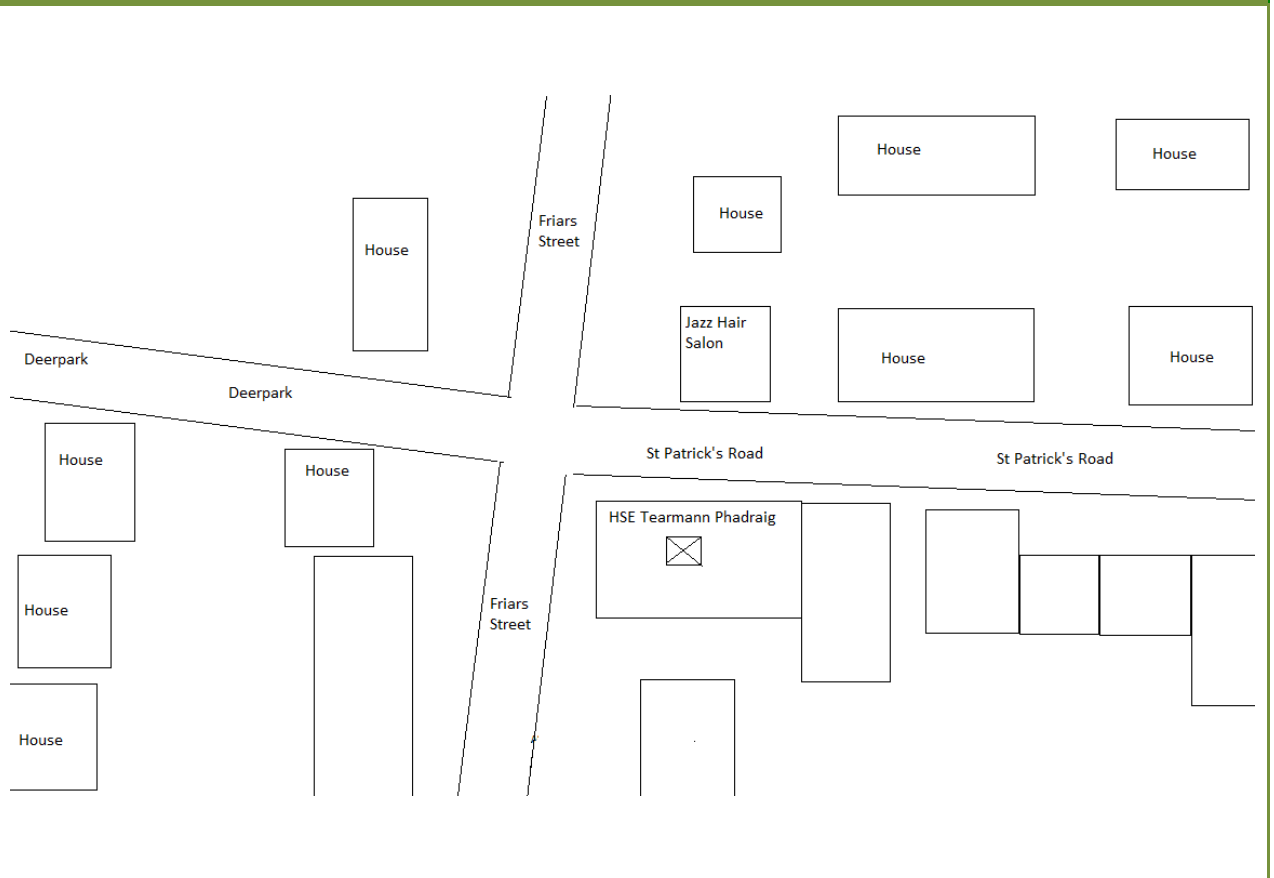
Survey Weather

Sky:
Showers, Overcast

Temperature:
15 ° C

Relative Humidity:
43%

Map of Transmitter Site and Measurement Location



4. Introductory Note

Purpose of Survey

The survey of the designated transmitter site was commissioned by the Commission for Communications Regulation (ComReg) as part of its Programme of Measurement of Non-Ionising Radiation Emissions. The purpose of the survey was to assess whether non-ionising radiation emissions (occurring within the radio frequency part of the electromagnetic spectrum) from the site were compliant with the limits for general public exposure specified in the guidelines¹ published by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Compliance with the ICNIRP limits is a condition of a General Authorisation for the provision of an electronic communications network and/or service (e.g. mobile phone and broadcasting networks) as well as of various Wireless Telegraphy licences (in respect of transmitting stations) issued by ComReg.

Survey Methodology

Measurements of the non-ionising radiation emissions from the site were conducted in accordance with the methodology outlined in document ComReg 08/51R2². This methodology incorporates many of the measurement methods and procedures outlined in ECC Recommendation (02)04³ and CENELEC measurement standard EN 50492:2008⁴, as well as measurement techniques developed by the Institut für Mobil- und Satellitenfunktechnik (IMST) and the EM-Institut on behalf of the German Federal Office for Radiation Protection⁵.

Note re this Report Version

If you have downloaded this report from www.siteviewer.ie or from www.comreg.ie, you are reading an abbreviated version. In addition to sections 1 to 8, the full extended technical version of this report contains a comprehensive technical record of the measurements and any calculations performed, a list of equipment used, as well as a technical appendix. A copy of the extended report is available on request from ComReg.

¹ Current ICNIRP Guidelines:

- (1) "Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300 GHz)", International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection, Published in 'Health Physics', April 1998, Volume 74, No. 4. <http://www.icnirp.org/documents/emfgdl.pdf>
- (2) "Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric and Magnetic Fields (1 Hz to 100 kHz)", International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection, Published in 'Health Physics', December 2010, Volume 99, No. 6. <http://www.icnirp.org/documents/LFgdl.pdf>

² <http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/ComReg0851R2.pdf>

³ ECC RECOMMENDATION (02)04 (revised Bratislava 2003, Helsinki 2007), "Measuring Non-Ionising Electromagnetic Radiation (9 kHz – 300 GHz)", European Communications Committee, <http://www.erodocdb.dk/Docs/doc98/official/pdf/REC0204.PDF>

⁴ EN 50492:2008, 'Basic standard for the in-situ measurement of electromagnetic field strength related to human exposure in the vicinity of base stations', Brussels, CENELEC, November 2008, <http://www.cenelec.eu>

⁵ <http://www.bfs.de>

5. Survey Overview

Survey Stages

In accordance with the methodology outlined in document ComReg 08/51R2, the survey was conducted in three stages as follows:

- 1 Initial Site Survey
- 2 Full Survey – Broadband Measurements
- 3 Full Survey – Frequency Selective Measurements

Brief outlines of each stage, along with results and conclusions of the measurements are presented in the three sections which follow.

Measurement of Electromagnetic Fields

Electromagnetic fields can be sub-divided into two components:

- (1) Electric field **E** [measured in Volts per metre or V/m]
- (2) Magnetic field **H** [measured in Amperes per metre or A/m]

The E-field and the H-field are mathematically interdependent⁶ in the **far-field** which is the region⁷ where the distance from the radiating antenna exceeds the wavelength of the radiated electromagnetic field. The measurement locations for most transmitter installations lie well within the far-field, as the wavelengths of the transmitted signals are relatively short and the antennas are typically located many metres from any public area. The following table shows wavelengths for commonly transmitted signals:

Transmitter Type	Frequency	Wavelength
PMR Low Band VHF	68 MHz	4.41 m
UHF TV	470 MHz	0.64 m
GSM 900 (mobile phone base)	925 MHz	0.32 m
GSM 1800 (mobile phone base)	1805 MHz	0.17 m
UMTS (mobile phone base)	2110 MHz	0.14 m

In the far-field only one component needs to be measured, as the other component can be easily derived from it. Normally it is only the electric field which is measured in this region.

In the case of transmitters of very long wavelength signals, such as long wave radio (1.19 km wavelength), the H-field and E-field must be measured separately as the point of measurement will most likely lie within the **reactive near-field** region. This is the region located less than one wavelength from the radiating antenna. Here, the relationship between E and H becomes very complex and there is no direct correlation between both components of the electromagnetic field.


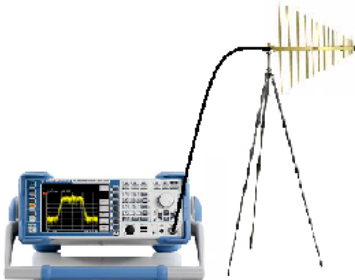

⁶ $E = H \times Z_0$ where Z_0 (characteristic impedance of free space) $\approx 377 \Omega$

⁷ Beyond a distance of $\lambda + 2D^2/\lambda$ where λ is the wavelength and D is the antenna's largest dimension

Measurement Equipment

The measurement of electromagnetic fields is a complex process which involves the use of various meters, spectrum analysers, probes and antennas, which are appropriate to the frequencies of the emissions being measured.

The table below shows examples of equipment typically used to measure electromagnetic fields in non-ionising radiation surveys.

Initial Site Survey and Broadband Measurements	Frequency Selective Measurements	
 <p data-bbox="338 831 464 882">ISOTROPIC PROBE</p> <p data-bbox="355 1081 481 1155">FIELD STRENGTH METER</p> <p data-bbox="204 1234 560 1413">Used to measure the overall electric or magnetic field present over a range of frequencies. (e.g. 100kHz to 3GHz)</p>	<p data-bbox="587 689 954 741">SPECTRUM ANALYSER WITH TRIPOD MOUNTED ANTENNA CONNECTED</p> 	<p data-bbox="1023 689 1362 763">PORTABLE SPECTRUM ANALYSER WITH ANTENNA DIRECTLY CONNECTED</p>  <p data-bbox="587 1234 1422 1480">Spectrum analysers are used to measure individual emissions at specific frequencies. The individual emissions contribute to the overall electromagnetic field. Examples of individual emissions are a TV signal and a mobile phone signal for a particular mobile operator. There may be a number of emissions from different transmitters contributing to the overall electromagnetic field at a particular location.</p>

6. Initial Site Survey

An initial survey was carried out in the area around the designated transmitter site in order to determine the point of maximum non-ionising radiation (NIR). This is the location at which the overall electric field strength level measured was somewhat higher than that measured in all other areas around the site and represents the highest level of exposure to which a member of the general public might be subjected in the vicinity of the transmitter.

For this initial survey a calibrated **field strength meter** fitted with a **3 GHz isotropic probe** was used. The meter and probe were used to measure the sum of all electrical fields present at **all frequencies from 100 kHz up to 3 GHz**.

Once the point of maximum NIR was determined, broadband and frequency selective measurements were conducted at that location (see following two sections).

For the duration of those measurements, the various instruments, antennas and probes used were mounted on non-metallic supports.

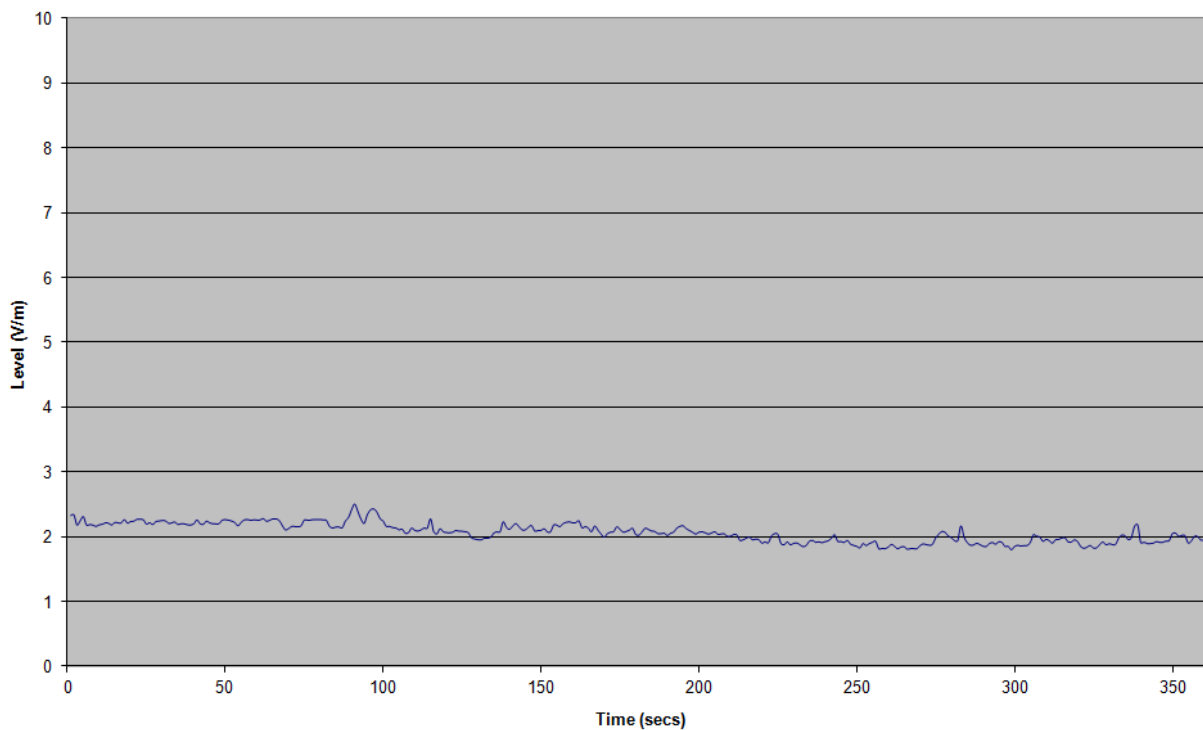
7. Full Survey – Broadband Measurements

The purpose of these measurements was to get an overview of the intensity of the electromagnetic field present at the point of maximum NIR near the site. There, the field strength meter was mounted on a tripod and, fitted with a **3GHz isotropic probe**, was set to record, over a six minute period, simultaneous measurements of the sum of all received signals within the frequency range of the probe. This measurement was then repeated using a **60 GHz isotropic probe**.

The broadband measurement results presented below show the levels in Volts per metre (V/m) recorded in the course of the six minute measurement. The average and maximum levels can be compared to the lowest maximum ICNIRP general public guideline limit which is 28 V/m.

If a broadband measurement is higher than 28 V/m, it does not necessarily follow that the ICNIRP Limits have been exceeded, as the limits are frequency dependent. For example, if the emissions are in the 2100 MHz UMTS mobile phone frequency band, then the limit which applies is higher at 61 V/m. A more detailed investigation involving frequency selective measurement is necessary to assess compliance with the ICNIRP Limits (see next section).

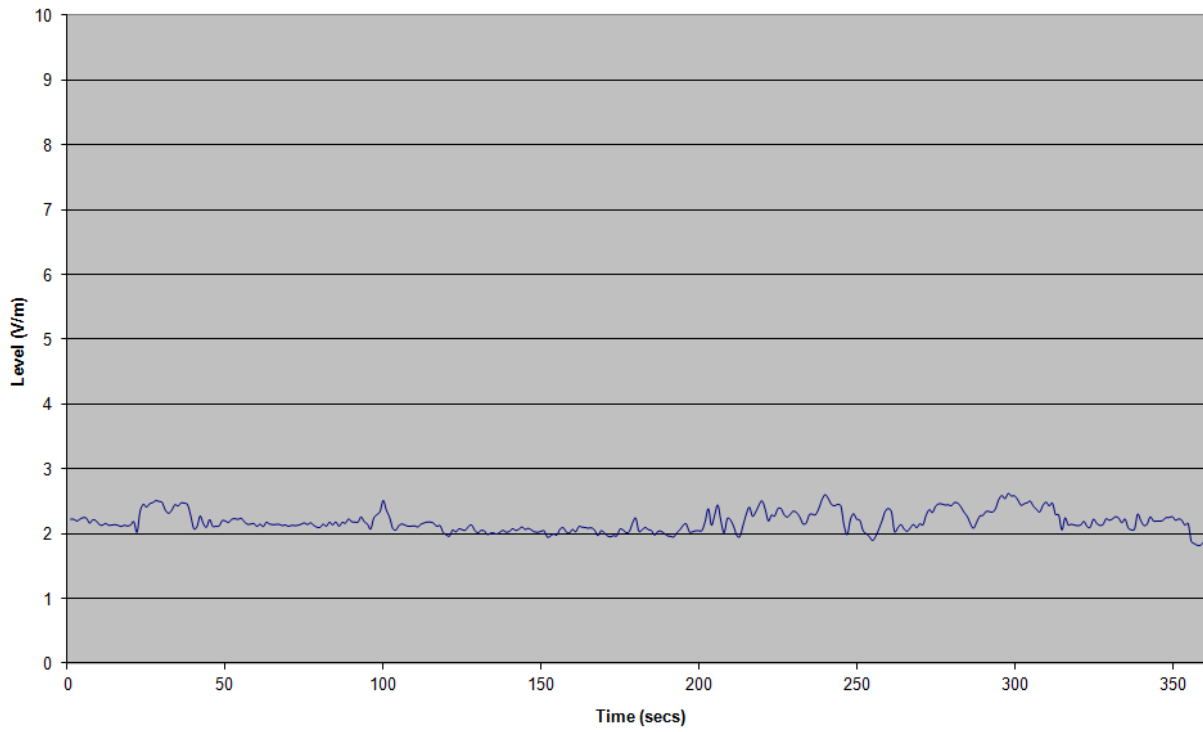
Electric field strengths recorded over 6 min period using 3 GHz probe at point of max NIR:



Acquisition Mode: 1 Sec. Sampling

Mean Measurement V/m:	2.07 V/m	Peak Measurement V/m:	2.51 V/m
Date:	24/06/2016	Start Time:	11:42
Meter:	NBM-550	Probe:	EF3091
Frequency Range:	100kHz-3Ghz		

Electric field strengths recorded over 6 min period using 60 GHz probe at point of max NIR:



Acquisition Mode: 1 Sec. Sampling

Mean Measurement V/m:	2.19 V/m	Peak Measurement V/m:	2.63 V/m
Date:	24/06/2016	Start Time:	11:49
Meter:	NBM-550	Probe:	EF 6091
Frequency Range:	100 MHz – 60 Ghz		

Conclusion of the Broadband Measurements

The mean and peak measurements were below the lowest ICNIRP guideline limit of 28 V/m.

8. Full Survey – Frequency Selective Measurements

Basic Measurement Procedure

A more detailed survey was performed at the point of maximum NIR near the site in order to identify the individual transmit frequencies and field strengths of each type of emission (e.g. mobile telephone GSM, UMTS and LTE, wireless broadband, TV, radio signals etc) and their contribution to the total electromagnetic field. The measurements were performed using spectrum analyser equipment and a range of antennas to match the frequency bands in which emissions were measured.

Table of Measurement Results

A list of the measurements made is presented in the table on the next page. For each emission measured, the table shows:

- **Emission Type** (e.g. GSM or UMTS mobile phone, TV etc)
- Transmission **frequency** of the signal
- **Measured Level** (in Volts per metre, V/m)
- **Adjusted Level** if applicable (to account for the characteristics of certain signal types or to compensate for limitations of measurement equipment or to estimate emissions for max call or data traffic)
- **ICNIRP Limit** for Public Exposure

For further details of Adjusted Levels and ICNIRP Limits, please see the explanatory notes which follow the table of measurement results.

Assessment of ICNIRP Compliance of Individual Emissions

The levels for each emission measured, which have been adjusted where necessary, are compared to the relevant ICNIRP general public guideline limit which applies at the particular frequency of the emission. It should be noted that the ICNIRP guideline limits vary according to frequency. The limits for the different measurements presented in the tables will vary as the measurements have been performed at different frequencies.

Assessment of ICNIRP Compliance of Cumulative Emissions

The levels measured for individual emissions are used to calculate **Total Exposure Quotients** in order to assess the cumulative effect of emissions from multiple transmitters. For further details of the quotients, please see the explanatory notes which follow the tables of measurement results.

The calculated values of the quotients must be ≤ 1 in order for the aggregate of NIR emissions to satisfy the criteria of the ICNIRP Guidelines.

Table of Frequency Selective Measurement Results

Emission Type	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Level (V/m)	Adjusted Level (V/m)	ICNIRP Limit (V/m)	Times below Limit [adjusted Values]
FM Radio	94.782	0.02840	0.02840	28.0	985.915
FM Radio	106.088	0.02542	0.02542	28.0	1101.495
FM Radio	96.385	0.01154	0.01154	28.0	2426.343
FM Radio	102.581	0.01145	0.01145	28.0	2445.415
FM Radio	89.203	0.01132	0.01132	28.0	2473.498
FM Radio	91.388	0.00967	0.00967	28.0	2895.853
FM Radio	93.085	0.00839	0.00839	28.0	3336.909
FM Radio	107.781	0.00800	0.00800	28.0	3501.313
FM Radio	98.787	0.00712	0.00712	28.0	3931.480
T-DAB	223.930	0.01810	0.01810	28.0	1546.961
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00283	0.00490	28.0	5712.299
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00275	0.00477	28.0	5869.937
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00228	0.00394	28.0	7099.608
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00221	0.00383	28.0	7308.231
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00219	0.00380	28.0	7371.549
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00218	0.00378	28.0	7415.508
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00213	0.00369	29.0	7868.025
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00196	0.00340	30.0	8827.986
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00190	0.00329	31.0	9414.970
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00177	0.00306	28.0	9143.556
TETRA	Not Disclosed	0.00167	0.00290	28.0	9656.994
DVB-T	695.820	0.03281	0.03872	36.3	936.835
DVB-T	663.550	0.02437	0.02876	35.4	1231.692
DVB-T	625.080	0.01772	0.02091	34.4	1644.087
LTE	796.000	0.00304	0.00868	38.8	4469.249
LTE	806.000	0.00307	0.00878	39.0	4444.515
LTE	816.000	0.00452	0.01292	39.3	3041.080
GSM	926.823	2.34700	4.69400	41.9	8.918
GSM	935.138	0.21430	0.42860	42.0	98.104
GSM	948.410	0.02664	0.05328	42.3	794.761
UMTS FDD	952.000	0.01531	0.05717	42.4	742.052
UMTS FDD	958.000	0.00841	0.03142	42.6	1354.637
GSM	1843.000	0.01695	0.03390	59.0	1741.268
GSM	1805.620	0.00379	0.00758	58.4	7708.088
LTE	1825.000	0.00449	0.01284	58.7	4574.270
LTE	1872.500	0.00229	0.00803	59.5	7406.943
UMTS FDD	2170.000	1.04800	3.31409	61.0	18.406
UMTS FDD	2132.500	0.95370	3.01589	61.0	20.226
UMTS FDD	2127.500	0.86130	2.72369	61.0	22.396
UMTS FDD	2152.500	0.01536	0.04857	61.0	1255.844
UMTS FDD	2147.500	0.01362	0.04307	61.0	1416.282
UMTS FDD	2117.500	0.01343	0.04247	61.0	1436.319

UMTS FDD	2112.500	0.01184	0.03744	61.0	1629.202
-----------------	----------	---------	---------	------	----------

Total Exposure Quotients [calculated from Adjusted Levels]

Quotient	Frequency Range	Calculated Quotient Value	Limit
Electrical Stimulation Effects	1 Hz to 10 MHz	n/a	1
Thermal Effects	100 kHz and above	0.02008	1

Overall Conclusions of the Survey

Frequency Selective Measurements: (Individual emissions measured at specific frequencies)	Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)
Total Exposure Quotient: (Assessment of cumulative emissions from multiple transmitters)	Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)

Explanatory Notes

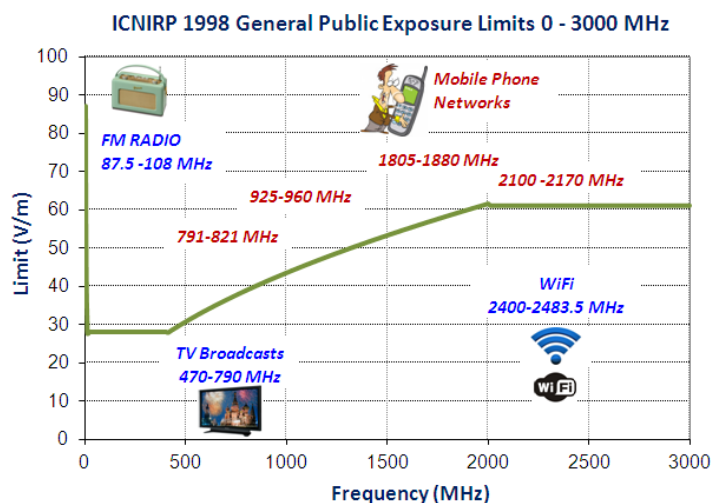
Adjusted Levels

For some emissions an adjusted level has been calculated from the measured level for any or both of the following reasons:

- (1) To compensate for the limited measurement resolution of the spectrum analyser.** For example, a measurement of a DVB-T (digital television) signal performed with at a resolution of 5 MHz needs to be adjusted upwards using a correction factor in order to account for the energy present within the full 7.61 MHz bandwidth of the signal.
- (2) To extrapolate to an estimate of the level under maximum traffic or duty cycle from the transmitter.** For example, the base stations of mobile telephone networks produce emissions which vary according to the changing volume of calls or data traffic over the course of the day.

ICNIRP Public Exposure Limits

These are set out in the ICNIRP Guidelines as reference levels for the practical assessment of exposure to electric and magnetic fields, as experienced by the general public, excluding occupational exposure and exposure during medical procedures. The limits vary according to the frequency of the emissions, as illustrated here. For example, the limits for WiFi in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band are higher than those for FM Radio transmissions in the much lower 87.5-108 MHz band.



Total Exposure Quotients

The Total Exposure Quotients (which must be ≤ 1) are calculated, in accordance with mathematical formulas specified in the ICNIRP Guidelines, in order to assess the cumulative effect of emissions from multiple transmitters. The quotients in this report are calculated from the Adjusted Levels rather than from the Measured Levels, in order to account for total potential public exposure under maximum traffic conditions. The two quotients are as follows:

(1) Quotient for Electrical Stimulation Effects (1 Hz to 10 MHz)

This quotient is calculated only in a small number of cases where strong emissions in the frequency range between 1 Hz and 10 MHz are present at the survey location (e.g. near a long wave radio transmitter site). This essentially involves summing the ratios (measured field strength/applicable limit) for each emission.

(2) Quotient for Thermal Effects (100 kHz and above)

The measurements of any emissions above 100 kHz are used to calculate a quotient to assess any thermal (heat) effects. This essentially involves summing the squares of the ratios (measured field strength/applicable limit) for each emission.