

An Coimisiún um Rialáil Cumarsáide

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# Programme of Measurement of Non-Ionising Radiation Emissions

**Site Survey Report** 

# 1. Survey Summary

Address of Transmitter Site Surveyed:	IDA Business Park, Clonshaugh, Dublin 17
Site Type:	GSM, UMTS, LTE
Survey Date:	21/03/2019

Measurement Location: (at point of maximum non-ionising radiation near site)	On side of public road, outside 'Persona' building, adjacent to transmitter location
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Measurement Location	LAT	deg	min	sec	LONG	deg	min	sec
Coordinates:	N	53	24	8.0	W	6	13	20.8

## **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).

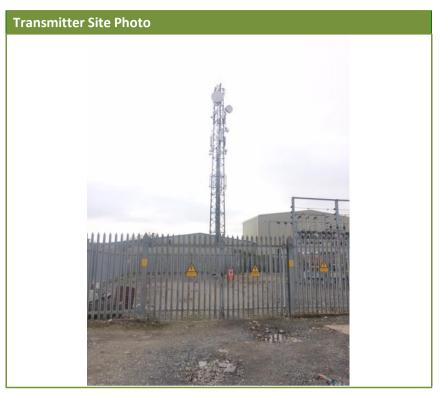
Overall Conclusions of the Survey	
Frequency Selective Measurements: (Individual emissions measured at specific frequencies)	Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)
Total Exposure Quotient: (Assessment of cumulative emissions from multiple transmitters)	Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)

# 2. Surveyors

Survey conducted for ComReg by:  Compliance Engineering Ireland Ltd.	COMPLIANCE ENGINEERING IRELAND LTD
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Survey Engineer(s):	Report Writer:	Report Reviewer:
Michael Reilly, BEng	Michael Reilly, BEng	John McAuley, MEng

# 3. Survey Location Details



# **Survey Weather**

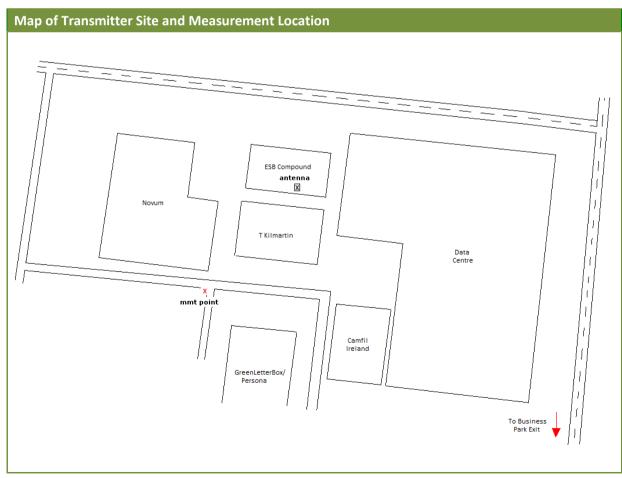
Sky: Light Cloud

Temperature:

14° C

Relative Humidity:

49 %



## 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 guidelines<sup>1</sup> 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 08/51R3<sup>2</sup>. This methodology incorporates many of the measurement methods and procedures outlined in ECC Recommendation (02)04<sup>3</sup> and CENELEC measurement standard EN 50492:2008<sup>4</sup>, 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 Protection<sup>5</sup>.

### Note re this Report Version

If you have downloaded this report from <a href="www.siteviewer.ie">www.siteviewer.ie</a> or from <a href="www.comreg.ie">www.comreg.ie</a>, 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.

### <sup>1</sup> Current ICNIRP Guidelines:

- "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. <a href="http://www.icnirp.org/documents/emfgdl.pdf">http://www.icnirp.org/documents/emfgdl.pdf</a>
- (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. <a href="http://www.icnirp.org/documents/LFgdl.pdf">http://www.icnirp.org/documents/LFgdl.pdf</a>

https://www.comreg.ie/publication-download/programme-of-measurement-of-non-ionising-radiation-emissions-methodology-for-the-conduct-of-surveys-to-measure-non-ionising-electromagnetic-radiation-from-transmitter-sites-2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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, <a href="http://www.cenelec.eu">http://www.cenelec.eu</a>

<sup>5</sup> http://www.bfs.de

# 5. Survey Overview

## **Survey Stages**

In accordance with the methodology outlined in document ComReg 08/51R3, 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 interdependent<sup>6</sup> in the **radiating near field**<sup>7</sup> and the **far field**<sup>8</sup> which are located beyond a distance of at least 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 radiating near field and 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 these regions.

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**<sup>9</sup> region. In this region, located within a distance of at least the wavelength of the radiated electromagnetic field, the relationship between E and H becomes very complex and there is no direct correlation between both components of the electromagnetic field.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> E  $\approx$  H  $\times$  Z<sub>0</sub> (Radiating Near Field) and E = H  $\times$  Z<sub>0</sub> (Far Field), where Z<sub>0</sub> (characteristic impedance of free space)  $\approx$  377  $\Omega$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Beyond a distance of max( $\lambda$ , D, D<sup>2</sup>/4 $\lambda$ ), where  $\lambda$  is the wavelength and D is the antenna's largest dimension

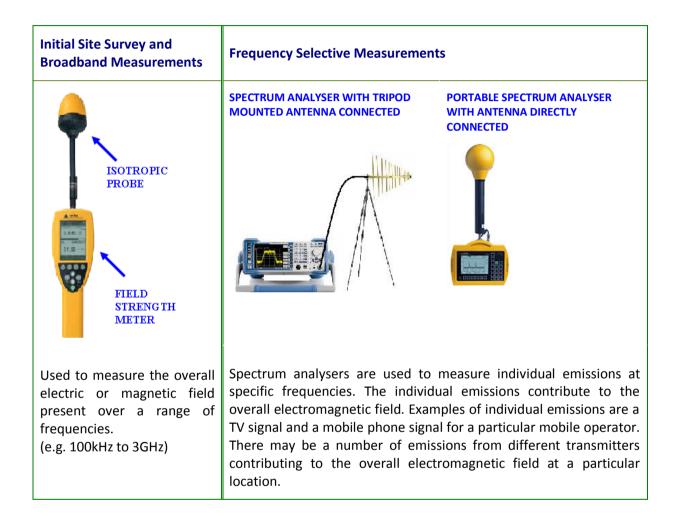
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Beyond a distance of max( $5\lambda$ , 5D,  $0.6D^2/\lambda$ )

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Within a distance of max( $\lambda$ , D, D<sup>2</sup>/4 $\lambda$ )

### 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.



# 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.

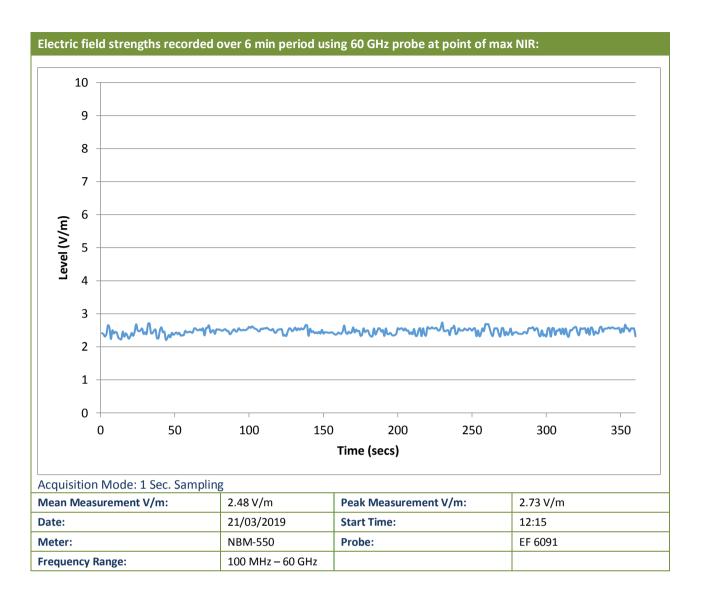
# 7. Full Survey - Broadband Measurements

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).





## **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 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  $\leq 1$  in order for the aggregate of NIR emissions to satisfy the criteria of the ICNIRP Guidelines.

Table of Frequency S	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	90.280	0.02441	0.02441	28.0	1147.071		
FM Radio	100.910	0.00916	0.00916	28.0	3056.769		
FM Radio	104.390	0.00886	0.00886	28.0	3160.984		
FM Radio	98.100	0.00865	0.00865	28.0	3236.994		
FM Radio	100.300	0.00795	0.00795	28.0	3522.013		
FM Radio	96.710	0.00762	0.00762	28.0	3672.613		
FM Radio	103.800	0.00759	0.00759	28.0	3690.523		
FM Radio	98.670	0.00750	0.00750	28.0	3735.326		
FM Radio	92.880	0.00713	0.00713	28.0	3925.967		
FM Radio	106.790	0.00654	0.00654	28.0	4280.691		
FM Radio	89.060	0.00652	0.00652	28.0	4291.845		
FM Radio	91.260	0.00651	0.00651	28.0	4301.075		
FM Radio	93.490	0.00593	0.00593	28.0	4724.941		
FM Radio	102.180	0.00579	0.00579	28.0	4833.420		
FM Radio	88.120	0.00530	0.00530	28.0	5282.022		
FM Radio	94.900	0.00522	0.00522	28.0	5359.877		
FM Radio	95.480	0.00520	0.00520	28.0	5382.545		
PMR	REDACTED	0.00330	0.00330	28.0	8484.848		
T-DAB	227.490	0.01069	0.01069	28.0	2619.270		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.01533	0.02655	28.0	1054.521		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.01349	0.02337	28.0	1198.355		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00345	0.00598	28.0	4683.027		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00307	0.00532	28.0	5265.735		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00280	0.00485	28.0	5777.630		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00262	0.00454	28.0	6167.801		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00157	0.00271	28.0	10322.993		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00153	0.00265	28.0	10552.094		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00150	0.00261	28.0	10748.542		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00142	0.00246	28.0	11360.371		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00128	0.00222	28.0	12590.193		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00127	0.00220	28.0	12718.967		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00122	0.00212	28.0	13218.158		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00121	0.00209	28.0	13404.484		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00118	0.00205	28.0	13653.554		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00118	0.00204	28.0	13723.096		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00118	0.00204	28.0	13734.756		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00114	0.00162	28.0	17306.809		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00112	0.00194	28.0	14446.656		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00112	0.00193	28.0	14472.522		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00106	0.00183	28.0	15265.163		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00101	0.00175	28.0	15989.918		
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00100	0.00174	28.0	16133.540		

		I	1	1	1
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	9442.114
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	10351.477
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	27175.035
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	30955.376
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	32739.843
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	35967.400
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	36256.959
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	37060.965
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	38013.013
DVB-T	572.160	0.05259	0.06206	32.9	530.000
DVB-T	544.660	0.05126	0.06049	32.1	530.524
DVB-T	736.190	0.03992	0.04711	37.3	792.000
DVB-T	582.950	0.02815	0.03322	33.2	999.443
DVB-T	768.280	0.02540	0.02997	38.1	1271.589
DVB-T	577.500	0.02291	0.02703	33.0	1222.283
LTE	816.000	0.19950	0.57057	39.3	68.840
LTE	806.000	0.01230	0.03518	39.0	1109.683
LTE	796.000	0.00330	0.00944	38.8	4110.354
GSM	925.813	1.14000	2.28000	41.8	18.350
GSM	957.438	0.88910	1.77820	42.5	23.926
GSM	946.188	0.75960	1.51920	42.3	27.840
UMTS FDD	932.500	1.08700	4.05921	42.0	10.344
UMTS FDD	953.500	0.63010	2.35300	42.5	18.044
UMTS FDD	937.000	0.55240	2.06284	42.1	20.404
UMTS FDD	943.000	0.52250	1.95118	42.2	21.640
GSM	1842.780	0.18930	0.37860	59.0	155.905
LTE	1815.000	0.00760	0.02662	58.6	2200.173
LTE	1830.000	0.62340	2.52178	58.8	23.325
LTE	1855.000	0.65940	2.66740	59.2	22.202
LTE	1875.000	0.14630	0.51252	59.5	116.169
UMTS FDD	2127.500	0.44560	1.40912	61.0	43.289
UMTS FDD	2132.500	0.37430	1.18365	61.0	51.536
UMTS FDD	2117.500	0.36860	1.16562	61.0	52.332
UMTS FDD	2112.500	0.36290	1.14760	61.0	53.154
UMTS FDD	2152.500	0.22380	0.70772	61.0	86.192
UMTS FDD	2147.500	0.20870	0.65997	61.0	92.428
UMTS FDD	2122.500	0.19680	0.62234	61.0	98.017
UMTS FDD	2157.500	0.05456	0.17254	61.0	353.551
WiFi	2448.830	0.01990	0.03238	61.0	1884.152
WiFi	2419.580	0.01834	0.02984	61.0	2044.418
WiFi	5188.730	0.01654	0.07046	61.0	865.800
WiFi	5239.524	0.01664	0.07089	61.0	860.468
BWA/WIMAX	5747.143	0.00238	0.01602	61.0	3807.410

Total Exposure Quotients [calculated from Adjusted Levels]					
Quotient	Frequency Range	Calculated Quotient Value	Limit		
<b>Electrical Stimulation Effects</b>	1 Hz to 10 MHz	n/a	1		
Thermal Effects	100 kHz and above	0.029167	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**

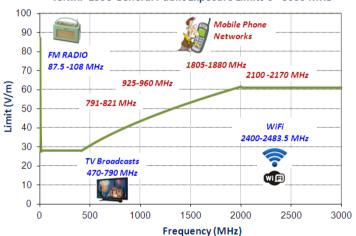
### **Adjusted Levels**

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.



ICNIRP 1998 General Public Exposure Limits 0 - 3000 MHz

#### **Total Exposure Quotients**

The Total Exposure Quotients (which must be  $\leq$  1) are calculated, in accordance with mathematical formulas specified in the ICNIRP Guidelines, in order 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.