

An Coimisiún um Rialáil Cumarsáide

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www.comreg.ie

Programme of Measurement of Non-Ionising Radiation

**Site Survey Report** 

## 1. Survey Summary

Address of Transmitter Site Surveyed:	Marker Hotel, Grand Canal Square, Docklands, Dublin 2
Site Type:	GSM, UMTS, LTE
Survey Date:	24/06/2019

Measurement Location:	
(at point of maximum non-ionising radiation near site)	In Grand Canal Square, opposite transmitter location.

Measurement Location	LAT	deg	min	sec	LONG	deg	min	sec
Coordinates:	N	53	20	38.7	W	6	14	20.6

### **Purpose and Conduct of Survey:**

The purpose of this survey was to assess compliance with the limits for general public exposure to non-ionising radiation (NIR) set by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) ("ICNIRP Public Exposure Limits").

Compliance with the ICNIRP Public Exposure 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).

The survey was conducted by:

- measuring the overall electromagnetic field (EMF) present at the point of highest exposure in a public area associated with the designated transmitter site;
- identifying the frequency of the principal emissions contributing to the EMF; and
- measuring the intensity (or level) of same.

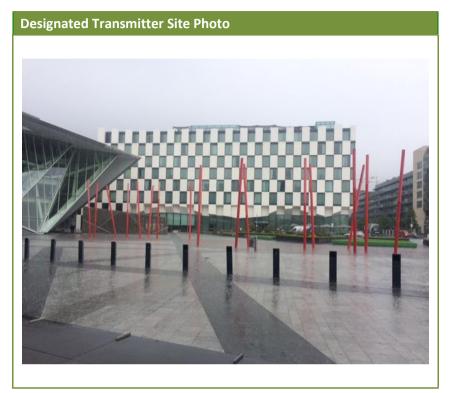
Overall Conclusions of the Survey			
Frequency Selective Measurements: (Individual emissions measured at specific frequencies)	Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)		
Total Exposure Quotient: (Assessment of cumulative emissions from multiple transmitters)	Below ICNIRP Public Limits (Compliant)		

## 2. Surveyors

Survey conducted for ComReg by:	Compliance Engineering Ireland Ltd.	COMPLIANCE INGINEERING RELAND 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**

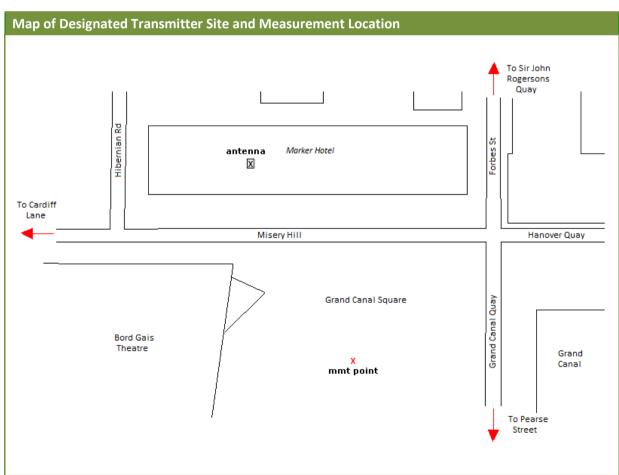
Sky: Overcast, Light Rain

Temperature:

12° C

**Relative Humidity:** 

46 %



## 4. Introductory Note

### **Purpose of Survey**

The survey of the designated transmitter site ("Designated Site") was commissioned by ComReg as part of its Programme of Measurement of Non-Ionising Radiation. The purpose of the survey was to assess whether NIR (occurring within the radio frequency part of the electromagnetic spectrum) from the Designated Site complied with the limits for general public exposure specified in the guidelines published by ICNIRP ("ICNIRP Public Exposure Limits").1

Compliance with the ICNIRP Public Exposure Limits is a condition of a General Authorisation for the provision of an electronic communications network/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 NIR from the Designated Site were conducted in accordance with the methodology outlined in ComReg Document 08/51R3<sup>2</sup>. This methodology incorporates many of the measurement methods and procedures outlined in:

- European Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) Recommendation (02)043;
- European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC) measurement standard EN 50492:2008<sup>4</sup>, and
- 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.

• "Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300 GHz)", ICNIRP, published in 'Health Physics', April 1998, Volume 74, No. 4: http://www.icnirp.org/documents/emfgdl.pdf

• "Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric and Magnetic Fields (1 Hz to 100 kHz)", ICNIRP, 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>

<sup>2</sup> 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>3</sup> ECC RECOMMENDATION (02)04, "Measuring Non-Ionising Electromagnetic Radiation (9 kHz – 300 GHz)", ECC, (revised Bratislava 2003, Helsinki 2007): http://www.erodocdb.dk/Docs/doc98/official/pdf/REC0204.PDF

<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", CENELEC, November 2008: http://www.cenelec.eu

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Current ICNIRP guidelines:

## 5. Survey Overview

### **Survey Stages**

In accordance with the methodology outlined in ComReg Document 08/51R3, this survey was conducted in three stages:

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

An outline of each stage, along with the results and conclusions of the measurements, are presented in the following three sections.

### Measurement of Electromagnetic Fields

Electromagnetic fields (EMFs) can be sub-divided into two components:

- Electric field (E-field) (measured in volts per metre or "V/m"]; and
- Magnetic field (**H-field**) (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 is located beyond a distance of at least the wavelength of the radiated EMF. 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 identifies 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 far-field, only one component needs to be measured, as the other component can be readily derived from it. Normally, it is the E-field which is measured.

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

<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,  $0.6D^2/\lambda$ )

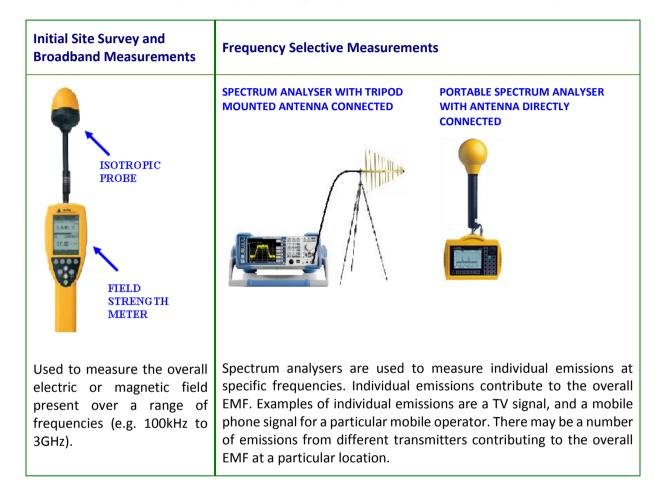
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Within a distance of max( $\lambda$ , D, D<sup>2</sup>/4 $\lambda$ )

radiated EMF, the relationship between E and H becomes very complex and there is no direct correlation between both components of the EMF.

### Measurement Equipment

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

The table below shows examples of equipment typically used to measure EMFs in NIR surveys.



## 6. Initial Site Survey

An initial survey was carried out in the area around the Designated Site in order to determine the point of maximum NIR. This is the location at which the overall E-field strength level measured was somewhat higher than that measured in 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).

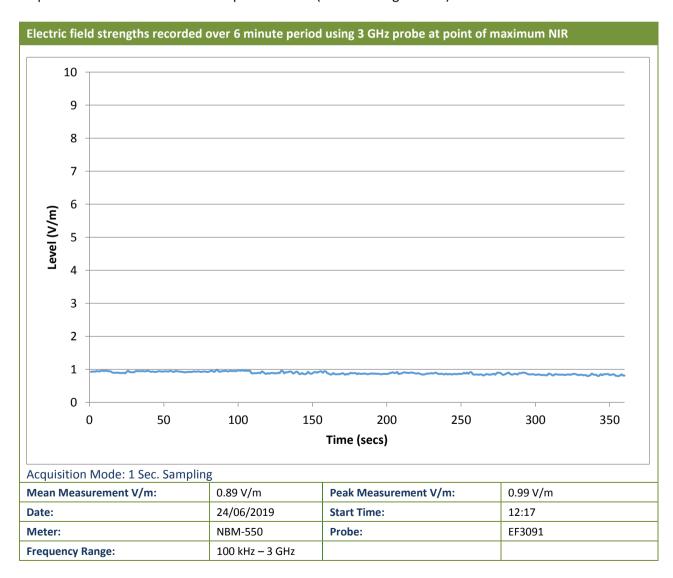
For the duration of all measurements, the various instruments, antennas and probes used were mounted on non-metallic supports.

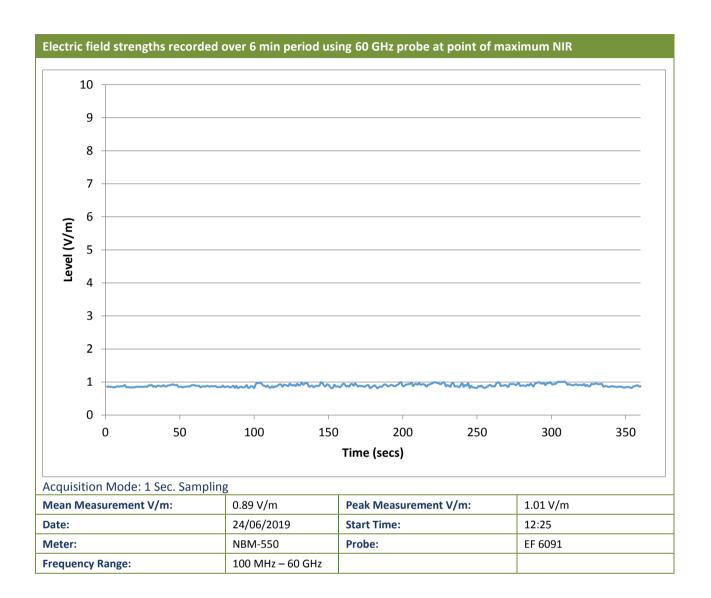
## 7. Full Survey - Broadband Measurements

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 during the six minute period. The average and maximum levels can be compared to the lowest maximum ICNIRP Public Exposure Limits which is 28 V/m.

If a broadband measurement is higher than 28 V/m, it does not necessarily follow that the ICNIRP Public Exposure Limits have been exceeded because the limits are frequency dependent. For example, if the emissions are in the 2100 MHz (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 Public Exposure Limits (see following 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 Designated Site to identify the individual transmit frequencies and field strengths of each type of emission (e.g. mobile phone (GSM, UMTS and LTE), wireless broadband, TV, radio signals etc.) and their contribution to the total EMF.

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 following 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 maximum call or data traffic); and
- ICNIRP Public Limit.

Further details of Adjusted Level/s and ICNIRP Public Exposure Limits are in the explanatory notes which follow the table of measurement results.

### Assessment of ICNIRP Compliance of Individual Emissions

The levels for each measure (as adjusted where necessary) are compared to the relevant ICNIRP Public Exposure Limit which applies for the particular frequency of the emission. It should be again noted that the ICNIRP Public Exposure Limit varies 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** to assess the cumulative effect of individual emissions from multiple transmitters. Further details of these quotients are in the explanatory notes which follow the table of measurement results.

The calculated values of the Total Exposure Quotients must be  $\leq$  1 in order for the aggregate of multiple measurements to satisfy the criteria of the ICNIRP Public Exposure Limit.

Table of Frequency Selective Measurement Results					
Emission Type	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Level (V/m)	Adjusted Level (V/m)	ICNIRP Exposure Limit (V/m)	Times below Limit [adjusted Values]
FM Radio	100.300	0.01829	0.01829	28.0	1530.891
FM Radio	106.010	0.01486	0.01486	28.0	1884.253
FM Radio	98.100	0.01460	0.01460	28.0	1917.808
FM Radio	101.800	0.01231	0.01231	28.0	2274.574
FM Radio	106.780	0.01174	0.01174	28.0	2385.009
FM Radio	90.670	0.01154	0.01154	28.0	2426.343
FM Radio	88.510	0.00985	0.00985	28.0	2842.928
FM Radio	94.900	0.00944	0.00944	28.0	2964.845
FM Radio	102.150	0.00931	0.00931	28.0	3007.196
FM Radio	92.910	0.00749	0.00749	28.0	3738.318
FM Radio	104.390	0.00737	0.00737	28.0	3798.670
FM Radio	96.690	0.00655	0.00655	28.0	4274.157
FM Radio	98.680	0.00632	0.00632	28.0	4430.380
FM Radio	93.480	0.00618	0.00618	28.0	4527.814
FM Radio	100.910	0.00606	0.00606	28.0	4618.176
FM Radio	89.110	0.00565	0.00565	28.0	4954.875
FM Radio	103.810	0.00546	0.00546	28.0	5129.145
FM Radio	89.920	0.00527	0.00527	28.0	5309.063
FM Radio	91.320	0.00523	0.00523	28.0	5352.705
FM Radio	90.260	0.00498	0.00498	28.0	5617.978
FM Radio	96.060	0.00493	0.00493	28.0	5684.125
FM Radio FM Radio	95.440	0.00474	0.00474	28.0	5907.173
T-DAB	103.150 227.510	0.00446 0.04498	0.00446 0.04498	28.0	6282.253 622.499
TETRA	REDACTED	0.01879	0.03255	28.0	860.341
TETRA	REDACTED	0.01654	0.03233	28.0	977.377
TETRA	REDACTED	0.01522	0.02636	28.0	1062.142
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00508	0.00880	28.0	3183.499
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00480	0.00832	28.0	3367.175
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00414	0.00717	28.0	3902.899
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00414	0.00695	28.0	4026.353
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00370	0.00642	28.0	4364.419
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00324	0.00560	28.0	4997.158
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00305	0.00528	28.0	5300.265
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00238	0.00411	28.0	6806.656
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00228	0.00395	28.0	7096.491
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00223	0.00386	28.0	7249.241
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00223	0.00386	28.0	7249.241
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00214	0.00370	28.0	7568.262
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00195	0.00337	28.0	8307.198
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00185	0.00320	28.0	8743.000
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00181	0.00314	28.0	8926.454

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TETRA	REDACTED	0.00177	0.00307	28.0	9122.916
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00171	0.00297	28.0	9442.645
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00167	0.00289	28.0	9691.731
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00163	0.00283	28.0	9899.453
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00162	0.00280	28.0	10009.788
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00156	0.00220	28.0	12707.952
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00119	0.00205	28.0	13642.032
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00118	0.00205	28.0	13676.656
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00114	0.00198	28.0	14155.698
TETRA	REDACTED	0.00111	0.00156	28.0	17901.437
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	8592.466
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	12867.752
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	20680.177
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	35120.691
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	37416.626
PMR	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	39258.599
DVB-T	546.440	0.07065	0.08337	32.1	385.549
DVB-T	570.310	0.04561	0.05382	32.8	610.121
DVB-T	586.050	0.02059	0.02430	33.3	1370.035
DVB-T	739.120	0.01762	0.02079	37.4	1797.928
DVB-T	769.410	0.01590	0.01876	38.1	2032.837
DVB-T	578.860	0.01536	0.01812	33.1	1825.224
LTE	816.000	0.13550	0.38753	39.3	101.354
LTE	806.000	0.01240	0.03546	39.0	1100.734
LTE	796.000	0.04270	0.12212	38.8	317.662
GSM	948.792	0.19000	0.38000	42.4	111.456
GSM	957.438	0.09888	0.19776	42.5	215.139
GSM	925.188	0.07043	0.14086	41.8	296.913
UMTS FDD	953.500	0.19120	0.71400	42.5	59.465
UMTS FDD	943.000	0.05529	0.20647	42.2	204.503
UMTS FDD	932.500	0.05050	0.18858	42.0	222.651
UMTS FDD	937.000	0.04234	0.15811	42.1	266.201
GSM	1841.470	0.03714	0.07428	59.0	794.352
LTE	1815.000	0.01130	0.03959	58.6	1479.763
LTE	1830.000	0.04730	0.19134	58.8	307.417
LTE	1855.000	0.01260	0.05097	59.2	1161.888
LTE	1875.000	0.04940	0.17306	59.5	344.038
UMTS FDD	2127.500	0.04985	0.15764	61.0	386.956
UMTS FDD	2117.500	0.04379	0.13848	61.0	440.506
UMTS FDD	2122.500	0.03800	0.12017	61.0	507.625
UMTS FDD	2147.500	0.03276	0.10360	61.0	588.820
UMTS FDD	2142.500	0.03224	0.10195	61.0	598.318
UMTS FDD	2137.500	0.02755	0.08712	61.0	700.173
UMTS FDD	2132.500	0.02591	0.08194	61.0	744.491
UMTS FDD	2112.500	0.02389	0.07555	61.0	807.441
UMTS FDD	2152.500	0.02275	0.07194	61.0	847.901
UMTS FDD	2157.500	0.01146	0.03624	61.0	1683.225
WiFi	2462.500	0.22140	0.36020	61.0	169.352

WiFi	2422.500	0.18770	0.30537	61.0	199.758
WiFi	2427.500	0.12910	0.21003	61.0	290.431
WiFi	2467.500	0.08490	0.13812	61.0	441.633
WiFi	2410.220	0.02093	0.03405	61.0	1791.430
LTE	3481.190	0.00687	0.02926	61.0	2084.910
BWA/WIMAX	3530.095	0.00314	0.02678	61.0	2277.416
LTE	3583.952	0.00266	0.01134	61.0	5377.707
WiFi	5593.048	0.00292	0.01242	61.0	4911.462

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	0.000710	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**

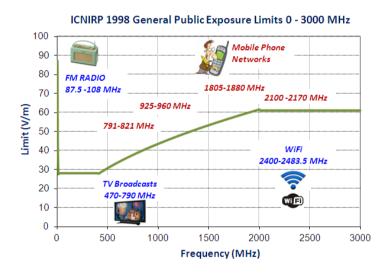
#### **Adjusted Levels**

For some emissions, an adjusted level may be required to be derived from the measured level:

- (1) to compensate for the limited measurement resolution of the spectrum analyser. For example, a measurement of a DVB-T (digital TV) signal performed with a resolution of 5 MHz needs to be adjusted upwards using a correction factor to account for the energy present within the full 7.61 MHz bandwidth of the signal; and/or
- (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 phone 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 in the adjacent diagram. For example, the limits for Wi-Fi in the 2400-2483.5 MHz frequency band are higher than those for FM Radio transmissions in the much lower 87.5-108 MHz frequency band.



#### **Total Exposure Quotients**

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