



An Coimisiún um  
**Rialáil Cumarsáide**  
Commission for  
**Communications Regulation**

# 2019 Programme of Measurement of Non-Ionising Radiation Emissions Second Interim Report

**Interim Report**

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**An Coimisiún um Rialáil Cumarsáide**  
**Commission for Communications Regulation**

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# 1: Introduction

1. The Commission for Communications Regulation (ComReg) is the licensing authority for the use of the *radio frequency spectrum*<sup>1</sup> in Ireland. The radio spectrum is used to support a wide range of applications and electronic communications services such as, radio and television broadcasting, mobile telephony, emergency services communications and wireless broadband.
2. It is a condition of various *Wireless Telegraphy Licences* issued by ComReg that licensees must ensure that *non-ionising radiation* (NIR) emissions from each transmitter operated under the licence must be within the limits set down in the guidelines published by the *International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)*. Levels of NIR emissions from a licensed transmitter must not exceed the ICNIRP limits in any part of the site or surrounding area to which the general public has access. This is also a condition of a *General Authorisation* for the provision of an electronic communications network and/or service.
3. In order to assess compliance on the part of licensed and authorised transmitter operators with the ICNIRP Limits, ComReg has put in place a Programme of Measurement of Non-Ionising Radiation Emissions, under which NIR surveys are conducted near a sample number of licensed transmitter sites nationwide each year. Each survey involves measurement of NIR emission levels at the point of highest emissions (in a public area) associated with the transmitter.
4. This report forms part of an ongoing series of interim reports which outline ComReg's programme of measurements, and summarises the results of the second set of site surveys (27 sites) undertaken during the 2019 programme. The surveys were conducted between April and June 2019 by engineers of Compliance Engineering Ireland Ltd, which was contracted by ComReg to assist it with the programme.

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<sup>1</sup> See the Appendix for explanatory notes on the items highlighted in Italics.

## 2: Sites Surveyed and Summary of Measurement Results

### 2.1 Sites Surveyed April – June 2019

	County/City	Transmitter Site
1.	Cork	Ballea Road, Carrigaline
2.	Cork	Buttevant Garda Station, Buttevant
3.	Cork	Claycastle Pitch & Putt, Front Strand, Youghal
4.	Cork	Clonakilty Garda Station, McCurtain Hill, Scartagh, Clonakilty
5.	Cork	ESB Macroom, Sleaveen Road, Macroom
6.	Cork	Irish Independent Park, Tramore Road, Ballyphehane
7.	Cork	Pearse House, Pearse Square, Rath-healy, Fermoy
8.	Cork	ESB Aghada Generating Station, Ballincarroonig, Aghada
9.	Cork	Hayfield Manor Hotel, Perrott Avenue, College Road, The Lough
10.	Dublin 2	Clanwilliam Place
11.	Dublin 2	Clayton Hotel, Sir John Rogersons Quay, Grand Canal Dock
12.	Dublin 2	Forbes Street, Grand Canal Dock
13.	Dublin 2	Marker Hotel, Grand Canal Square, Docklands
14.	Dublin 2	Trinity Enterprise Centre, Pearse Street
15.	Dublin 2	Windmill Lane, Sir John Rogerson Quay
16.	Dublin 18	The Beacon Hotel, Beacon Court, Sandyford Industrial Estate
17.	Kerry	Brehon Hotel , Muckcross Road, Poulnamuch, Killarney
18.	Kerry	Knockanore, Lahesharagh
19.	Limerick	Patrick Street
20.	Limerick	Ahane, Rooskagh East
21.	Limerick	Coolnamahoge
22.	Limerick	Corbally, Grove Island
23.	Tipperary	Boreenduff, Clonmel
24.	Tipperary	Excel Centre, Mitchell Street, Carrownreddy

25.	Tipperary	Glengoole South, Glengoole
26.	Waterford	Faha
27.	Waterford	Waterford Garda Station, Patrick Street

## 2.2 Summary of Measurement Results

5. At each of the 27 sites surveyed, the **aggregate level of non-ionising radiation** emissions measured was found to fall below the limits for general public exposure as specified in the ICNIRP Guidelines.

## 2.3 View Individual Site Survey Reports

6. Further details of the measurements and of how they were conducted are set out in separate survey reports for each site. Copies of the reports are available on Siteviewer (<http://siteviewer.comreg.ie>), an on-line facility provided by ComReg, which shows the locations of GSM, UMTS (3G) and LTE (4G) mobile phone base stations throughout Ireland on a map.

# Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

## Note 1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

A 1.1 The electromagnetic spectrum is the range of all possible frequencies of electromagnetic radiation. It extends from radio waves at lower frequencies, through microwaves and visible light (a very small part of the spectrum) all the way to the extremely high frequency gamma rays that are a product of radioactive atoms. The electromagnetic spectrum contains both non-ionising and ionising radiation as shown in *Figure 1*.

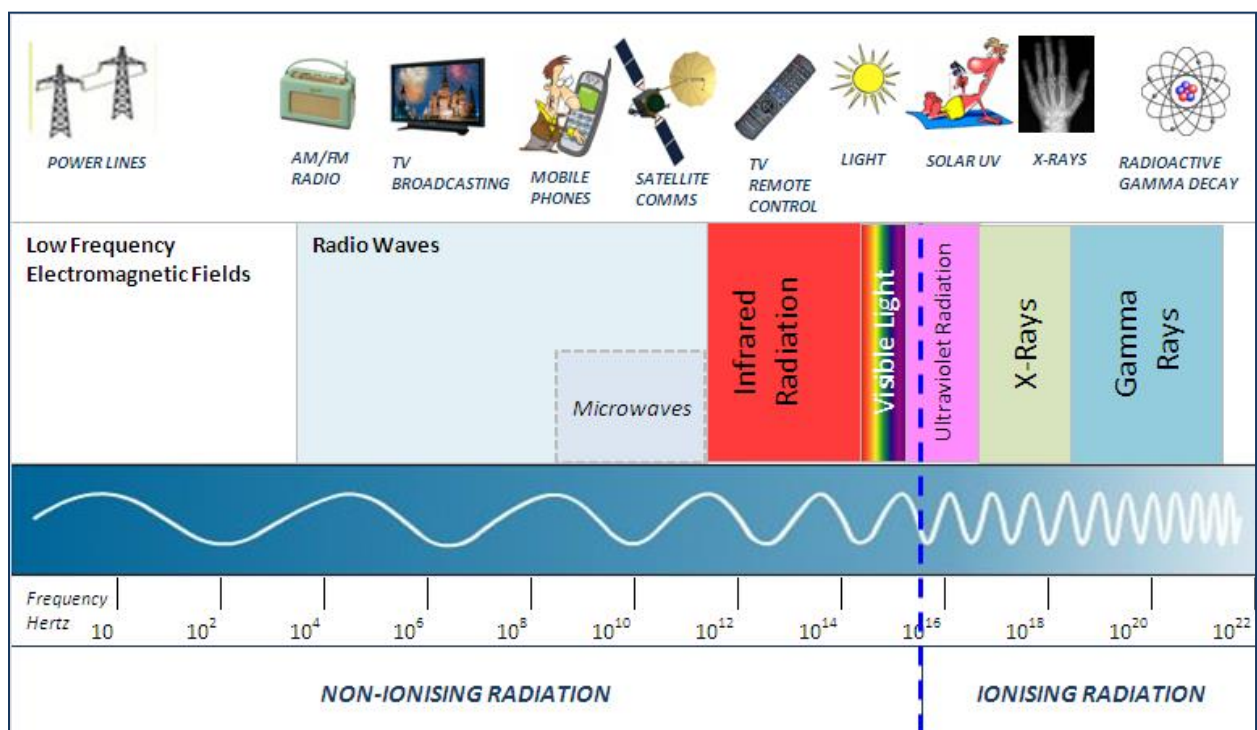


Figure 1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

## Note 2: Frequency

A 1.2 The frequency of an electromagnetic wave is the number of cycles it repeats in one second. It is expressed in Hertz (Hz) or a multiple of Hertz, e.g. kHz (kilohertz, 1,000 Hertz), MHz (MegaHertz, 1,000,000 Hertz) or GHz (GigaHertz, 1,000,000,000 Hertz).

## Note 3: The Radio Frequency Spectrum

- A 1.3 In physics the radio spectrum is commonly defined as that part of the electromagnetic spectrum at frequencies between 3 kHz and 300 GHz. In the context of radiocommunications, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) characterises the radio spectrum as the part of the electromagnetic spectrum at frequencies lower than 3 000 GHz<sup>2</sup>.
- A 1.4 The radio spectrum is used to support a wide range of applications and electronic communications services, such as radio and television broadcasting, mobile telephony, emergency services communications and wireless broadband
- A 1.5 Radio technologies use electromagnetic waves to send information in free space. Many different radio applications can be used at the same time by employing waves of different frequency.
- A 1.6 The radio spectrum is divided into "bands", i.e. ranges of frequencies. Different applications use different bands. For example, terrestrial TV broadcasting networks (e.g. Saorview) transmit in the frequency range 470 - 790 MHz, mobile phones in the ranges 880 – 915 MHz, 1710 – 1785 MHz and 1920 – 1980 MHz, domestic cordless phones in the range 1880 – 1900 MHz, WiFi in the frequency range 2400 – 2483.5 MHz (and also 5150 – 5350 MHz and 5470 – 5725 MHz), while satellite communications tend to use even higher frequencies. (See *Figure 2* on next page.)

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<sup>2</sup> No. 1.5 of Article 1 of the Radio Regulations, Edition of 2016, International Telecommunications Union

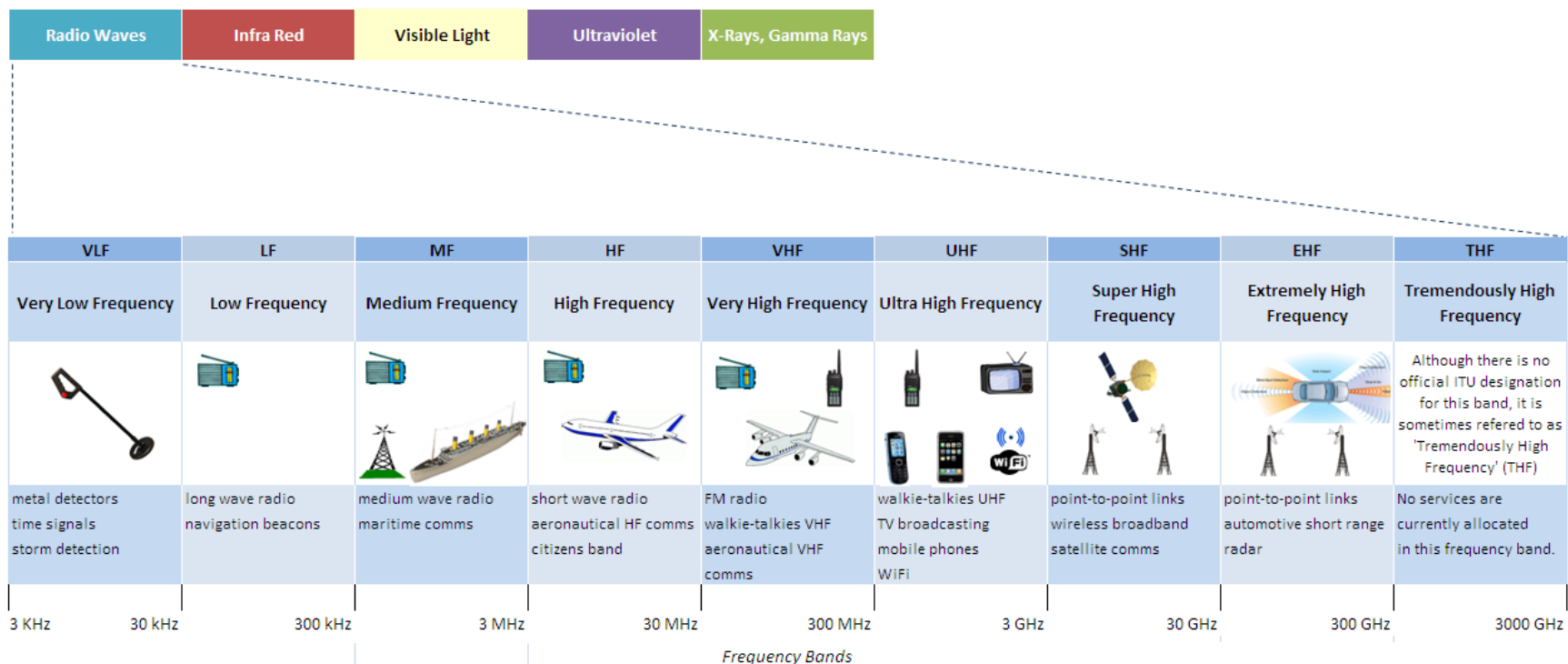


Figure 2: The Radio Frequency Spectrum (not to scale)<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Subdivision of radio spectrum as per No. 2.1 of Article 2 of the Radio Regulations, Edition of 2016, International Telecommunications Union (ITU)



## Note 4: Wireless Telegraphy Licences

- A 1.7 ComReg is the authority charged with the authorisation of radio equipment in Ireland, with the exception of Ships Radio. ComReg has set down specific rules and regulations for the possession and use of many forms of radio equipment. These regulations specify the licensing regime or exempt the radio equipment from licensing.
- A 1.8 The possession and use of radio equipment in Ireland is governed by the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1926, (Act No 45 of 1926), (as amended), which stipulates that an appropriate Wireless Telegraphy licence must be held, unless a licence exemption applies. ComReg licenses wireless systems, such as mobile phone and wireless broadband networks, emergency services communications, satellite earth stations, point-to-point links and television and radio broadcasting.

## Note 5: Non-Ionising Radiation

- A 1.9 Radio waves and microwaves used for wireless telecommunications are a form of non-ionising radiation. This radiation is characterized by energy per photon less than approximately 12 eV, wavelengths greater than 100 nm, or frequencies lower than  $3 \times 10^{15}$  Hz.
- A 1.10 It includes all radiations and fields of the electromagnetic spectrum that do not normally have sufficient energy to produce ionisation in matter and have sufficient energy only for excitation. As such, it does not break bonds that hold molecules in cells together.
- A 1.11 According to the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), the known biological effects at very high radiation intensity are, depending on frequency, heating, burns, accumulation of charge on body surface and disturbance of nerve responses and muscle stimulation.

## Note 6: International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)

- A 1.12 The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)<sup>4</sup> is a non-governmental organisation formally recognised by the World Health

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<sup>4</sup> For further information see [www.icnirp.org](http://www.icnirp.org).

Organization. It is an independent body of scientific experts in fields relating to non-ionising radiation such as medicine, dermatology, ophthalmology, epidemiology, biology, photobiology, physiology, physics, electrical engineering and dosimetry.

A 1.13 ICNIRP provides guidance and recommendations on protection from exposure to non-ionising radiation. ICNIRP's exposure limits were developed following reviews of all the peer-reviewed scientific literature, including thermal and non-thermal effects. The standards are based on evaluations of biological effects that have been established to have health consequences.

A 1.14 ICNIRP has defined two separate sets of guideline exposure limits for occupational and general public exposure:

### **(1) Occupational Exposure**

The occupationally exposed population consists of adults who are generally exposed under known conditions and are trained to be aware of potential risk and to take appropriate precautions (e.g. telecommunications engineers working on a transmitter).

### **(2) General Public Exposure**

The general public comprises individuals of all ages and of varying health status which might increase the variability of the individual susceptibilities. In many cases, members of the public are unaware of their exposure to electromagnetic fields. Moreover, individual members of the public cannot reasonably be expected to take precautions to minimize or avoid exposure. Therefore, ICNIRP advises more stringent exposure restrictions for the public than for the occupationally exposed population.

A 1.15 The most recent ICNIRP limits are set out in two documents:

“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 74 (4): 494-522; 1998.  
<https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPemfgdl.pdf>

*and*

“Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric and Magnetic Fields (1 Hz - 100 kHz)”, International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection, Published in Health Physics 99(6):818-836; 2010.  
<https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPLFgdl.pdf>

## Note 7: General Authorisation

A 1.16 Under European Union law any person intending to provide an electronic communications network or service shall, before doing so, notify the relevant national regulator (ComReg in Ireland) of their intention to provide such a service.

A 1.17 Under the terms of the Authorisation Regulations a person is deemed to be authorised to provide an electronic communications network or service once a completed notification has been received by ComReg. There may also be a requirement to hold a Wireless Telegraphy Licence depending on the service provided. Operations are subject to the conditions set out in a General Authorisation, one of which stipulates that the Authorised Person shall comply with any radiation emission standards adopted and published by the International Commission for Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).

## Note 8: Aggregate Level of Non-Ionising Radiation

A 1.18 At any measurement location it is most likely that numerous signals transmitted on different frequencies will be detectable. For example, the overall electromagnetic field may comprise contributions on many frequencies (e.g. multiple signals from several different mobile operators with antennas on the same mast) from the adjacent transmitter site and also secondary contributions from more distant transmitters (e.g. adjacent cell mobile base stations, TV transmitters serving the area etc.).

A 1.19 ICNIRP has specified a means of assessing the additivity of exposures in such situations of simultaneous exposure to fields of different frequencies. Where applicable, additivity is examined separately for the effects of electrical stimulation effects (relevant up to 100 kHz) and thermal considerations (relevant above 100 kHz). The ICNIRP Guideline documents set out in detail how simultaneous exposure to multiple frequency fields is assessed.