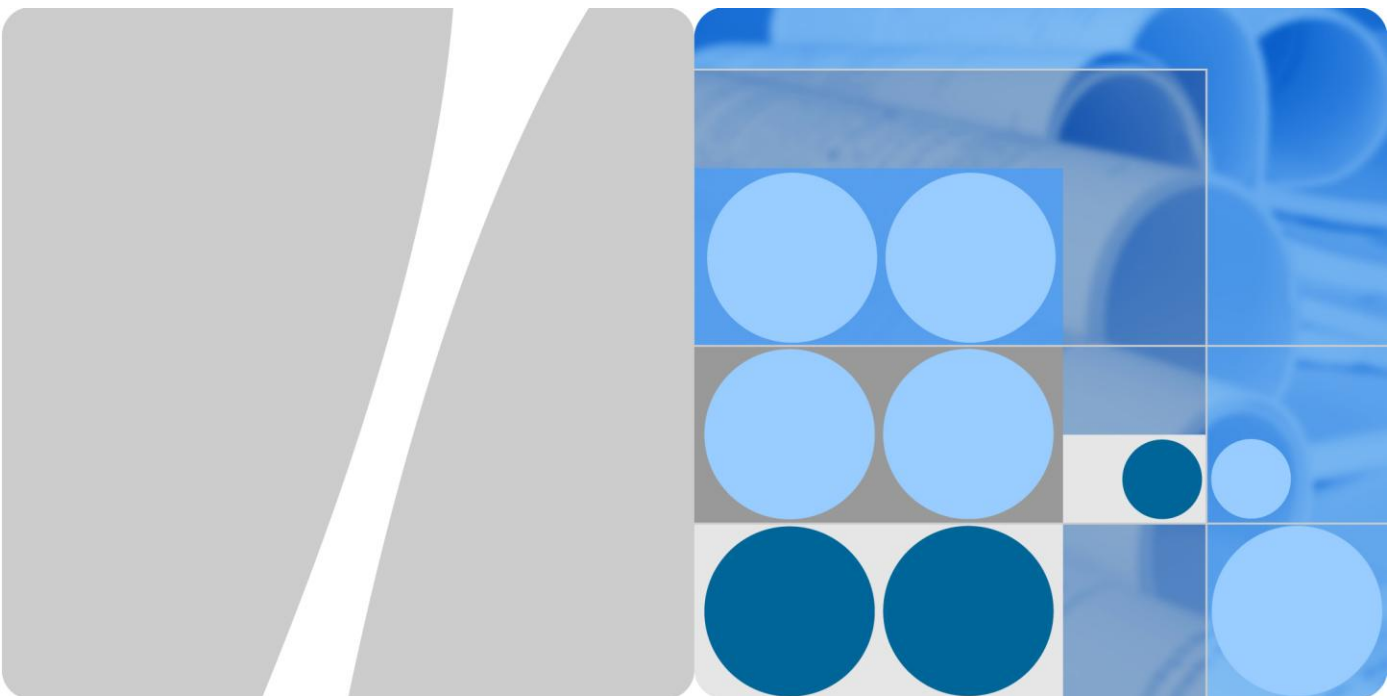




**OptiX RTN 360 Radio Transmission System
V100R001**

Compliance and Safety Manual

Issue 02
Date 2014-08-30

HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.



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About This Document

Purpose

This document describes the compliance of the OptiX RTN 360 with Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and other safety standards, and provides general safety guidelines for handling, installing or operating the OptiX RTN 360.

Intended Audience

This document is intended for:

- Technical support engineers
- Installation engineers
- Maintenance engineers
- Network planning engineers

Attention

Before installing or operating on equipment, read the symbol conventions and safety information to ensure safety and security in the related operations.

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1 Regulatory Compliance Statement

About This Chapter

[1.1 European Community CE Certification DoC](#)

1.1 European Community CE Certification DoC

Figure 1-1 European community CE certification DoC

Doc NO: 01337737

Declaration of Conformity

For EU Directives and Regulations

For the following equipment

Product : Radio Transmission System

Model/Trademark : OptiX RTN 360/HUAWEI

Manufacturer's Name : Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer's Address : Administration Building, Headquarters of
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Bantian,
Longgang District, Shenzhen, 518129, P.R.C

is herewith confirmed to comply with the requirements which are set out in 1999/5/EC(R&TTE Directive), 2002/95/EC & 2011/65/EU (RoHS Directive), 2002/96/EC&2012/19/EU (WEEE Directive) and 2006/1907/EC(REACH Regulation). For the evaluation of the compliance with these Directives and Regulations, the following standards/requirements were applied:

Safety	EN 60950-1:2006 + A11:2009 + A1:2010 + A12:2011 + A2:2013 EN 60 215(1989) ed3 +A1:1992+A2:1994 EN 60950-22/A11:2008
EMC	ETSI EN 301 489-1 V1.9.2: 2011 ETSI EN 301 489-4 V2.1.1: 2012 ETSI EN 301 489-17 V2.2.1: 2012 EN 55022: 2010 EN 55024: 2010
Radio & Health	ETSI EN 302 217-3 V2.2.1 (2014-04) Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC EN 50385:2002
RoHS	2002/95/EC, 2011/65/EU, EN 50581: 2012
REACH	EC NO. 1907/2006
WEEE	2002/96/EC, 2012/19/EU

Responsible for making this declaration is the:

☒ Manufacturer ☐ Authorised representative established within the EU

Person responsible for making this declaration

Name/Title : Zhang Boming Regulation Compliance Manager

Place/ Date : Shenzhen, China May 12, 2014

2 Regulatory Compliance Information

About This Chapter

- [2.1 Regulatory Compliance Standards](#)
- [2.2 European Directives Compliance](#)
- [2.3 CISPR 22 Compliance](#)
- [2.4 USA Regulatory Compliance](#)
- [2.5 Canada Regulatory Compliance](#)
- [2.6 Other Markets](#)

2.1 Regulatory Compliance Standards

Product complies with the standards listed in [Table 2-1](#).

Table 2-1 Regulatory compliance standards

Discipline	Standards
EMC	• EN 55022 Class B • CISPR22 Class B • CISPR 24 • EN 50024 • ETSI EN 301 489–1 • ETSI EN 301 489–4 • ETSI EN 301 489–17 • VCCI V-3 Class B • ICES-003 Issue 5 Class B • CAN/CSA CISPR 22 Class B • AS/NZS CISPR22 Class B • IEC 61000-6-1 • EN 60000-6-1

Discipline	Standards
	• IEC 61000-6-3 • EN 61000-6-3 • FCC CFR47
Safety	• IEC 60950-1 • IEC 60950-22 • EN 60950-1 • EN 60950-22 • IEC 60215 • EN 60215 • UL 60950-1 • UL 60950-22 • CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1 • CSA C22.2 No. 60950-22
RF	EN 302 217-2-3 FCC CFR47 RSS-Gen RSS-210
Health	• 1999-519-EC • EN 50385
Environmental protection	• 2002/95/EC & 2011/65/EU (RoHS) • EC NO. 1907/2006 (REACH) • 2002/96/EC (WEEE)
NOTE EMC: electromagnetic compatibility RF: radio frequency CISPR: International Special Committee on Radio Interference EN: European Standard EU: European Union ETSI: European Telecommunications Standards Institute IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission AS/NZS: Australian/New Zealand Standard VCCI: Voluntary Control Council for Interference FCC: Federal Communications Commission CSA: Canadian Standards Association RoHS: restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals WEEE: waste electrical and electronic equipment	

2.2 European Directives Compliance

OptiX RTN 360 complies with the following European directives and regulations..

- 2004/108/EC (EMC)
- 2006/95/EC (low voltage)
- 1999/5/EC (R&TTE)
- 2002/95/EC & 2011/65/EU (RoHS)
- EC NO. 1907/2006 (REACH)
- 2002/96/EC (WEEE)

OptiX RTN 360 complies with Directive 2002/95/EC, 2011/65/EU and other similar regulations from the countries outside the European Union, on the RoHS in electrical and electronic equipment. The device does not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium and brominated flame retardants (polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)) except for those exempted applications allowed by RoHS directive for technical reasons.

OptiX RTN 360 complies with Regulation EC NO. 1907/2006 (REACH) and other similar regulations from the countries outside the European Union. Huawei will notify to the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) or the customer when necessary and regulation requires.

OptiX RTN 360 complies with Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Huawei is responsible for recycling its end-of-life devices, and please contact Huawei local service center when recycling is required. Huawei strictly complies with the EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) and electronic waste management regulations enacted by different countries worldwide. In addition, Huawei has established a system for recycling and reuse of electronic wastes, and it can provide service of dismantling and recycling for WEEE. By Huawei recycling system, the waste can be handled environmentally and the resource can be recycled and reused fully, which is also Huawei WEEE stratagem in the word. Most of the materials in product are recyclable, and our packaging is designed to be recycled and should be handled in accordance with your local recycling policies.

In accordance with Article 11(2) in Directive 2002/96/EC (WEEE), products were marked with the following symbol: a cross-out wheeled waste bin with a bar beneath as below:



2.3 CISPR 22 Compliance

OptiX RTN 360 complies with CISPR 22 Class B.

2.4 USA Regulatory Compliance

2.4.1 FCC Part 15

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device does not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

If this device is modified without authorization from Huawei, the device may no longer comply with FCC requirements for Class B digital devices. In that a case, your right to use the device may be limited by FCC regulations. Moreover, you may be required to correct any interference to radio or television communications at your own expense.

This device has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This device generates, uses and radiates radio frequency energy. If it is not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, it may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this device does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the device off and on, the user may take one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Reinforce the separation between the device and receiver.
- Connect the device into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio or TV technician for assistance.

2.5 Canada Regulatory Compliance

2.5.1 RSS-Gen statement

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s).

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radio électrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

2.5.2 RSS-210 statement:

This device complies with Industry Canada RSS-210. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio RSS-210. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

2.6 Other Markets

For relevant compliance information/documentation for markets not mentioned above, please contact Huawei representative.

3 Safety

About This Chapter

- 3.1 [Health and Safety](#)
- 3.2 [Equipment Safety](#)
- 3.3 [Electromagnetic Field Exposure](#)

3.1 Health and Safety

3.1.1 Overview

Introduction

This section describes the safety precautions you must take before installing or maintaining Huawei equipment.

- To ensure safety of humans and the equipment, pay attention to the safety symbols on the equipment and all the safety instructions in this document.
- The "NOTE", "CAUTION", and "WARNING" marks in other documents do not represent all the safety instructions. They are only supplements to the safety instructions.
- Installation and maintenance personnel must understand basic safety precautions to avoid hazards.
- When operating Huawei equipment, in addition to following the general precautions in this document, follow the specific safety instructions given by Huawei.
- Only trained and qualified personnel are allowed to install, operate, and maintain Huawei equipment.

Local Safety Regulations

When operating Huawei equipment, you must follow the local laws and regulations. The safety instructions in this document are only supplements to the local laws and regulations.

General Requirements

To minimize risk of personal injury and damage to equipment, read and follow all the precautions in this document before performing any installation or maintenance.

Ensure that the instructions provided in this document are followed completely. This section also provides guidelines for selecting the measuring and testing devices.

Installation

- The device (or system) must be installed in an access-controlled location.
- When installing the unit, always make the ground connection first and disconnect it at the end.
- Do not block the ventilation while the device is operating. Keep a minimum distance of 5 cm between the device and the wall or other objects that may block the ventilation.

Ground

- Do not damage the ground conductor or operate the device in the absence of a properly installed ground conductor. Conduct the electrical inspection carefully.
- The device (or system) must be connected permanently to the protection ground before an operation. The cross-sectional area of the protective ground conductor must be at least 0.75 mm².

Power Supply

- For DC-supplied model: The device applies to DC power source that complies with the Safety Extra-Low Voltage (SELV) requirements in IEC 60950-1 based safety standards.
- Prepared conductors are connected to the terminal block, and only the appropriate AWG/Type of wire is secured with the lug terminals.
- Short-circuit (overcurrent) protection of the device varies according to the building's installation. Ensure that a fuse or circuit breaker no larger than 120 VAC, 15 A U.S. (240 VAC, 10 A international) for AC-supplied model or 80 VDC, 32 A for DC-supplied model is used on the phase conductors (all current-carrying conductors).

Human Safety

- Do not wear jewelry or watches when you operate the device.

Operator

- Only qualified professional personnel are allowed to install, configure, operate, and disassemble the device.
- Only the personnel authenticated or authorized by Huawei are allowed to replace or change the device or the parts of the device (including the software).
- Any fault or error that might cause safety problems must be reported immediately to a supervisor.
- Only qualified personnel are allowed to remove or disable the safety facilities and to troubleshoot and maintain the device.

3.1.2 Electrical Safety

High Voltage



DANGER

The high voltage power supply provides power for the device operation. Direct or indirect contact (through damp objects) with high voltage and AC mains supply may result in fatal danger.

- During the installation of the AC power supply facility, follow the local safety regulations. The personnel who install the AC facility must be qualified to perform high voltage and AC operations.
- Do not wear conductive articles, such as watches, hand chains, bracelets, and rings during the operation.
- When water is found in the rack or the rack is damp, switch off the power supply immediately.
- When the operation is performed in a damp environment, make sure that the device is dry.



CAUTION

Non-standard and improper high voltage operations may result in fire and electric shock. Therefore, you must abide by the local rules and regulations when bridging and wiring AC cables. Only qualified personnel are allowed to perform high voltage and AC operations.



CAUTION

Before powering on a device, ground the device. Otherwise, personal injury or device damage may be caused by high leakage current.

Thunderstorm



DANGER

Do not perform any operation, including high voltage and AC operations, on a steel tower or mast during a thunderstorm.

Tools



CAUTION

Dedicated tools must be used during high voltage and AC operations. Avoid using ordinary tools.

High Electrical Leakage



CAUTION

Ground the device before powering it on. Otherwise, personal injury or device damage may be caused by high leakage current.

If a "high electrical leakage" tag is present on the power terminal of the device, you must ground the device before powering it on.

Power Cable



CAUTION

Do not install or remove power cables when the device is on. Transient contact between the core of the power cable and the conductor may generate electric arcs or sparks, which may cause fire or hurt human eyes.

- Before installing or removing the power cable, turn off the power switch.
 - Before connecting a power cable, check that the label on the power cable is correct.
-



NOTICE

- If the device is connected with the DC power supply, use 0.75 mm² or 18 AWG minimum power supply cord.
 - Use type H03VV-F or light PVC-sheathed flexible cord according to IEC 60227.
-

3.1.3 Inflammable Environment

Operating the electrical device in an inflammable environment can be fatal.



DANGER

Do not place the device in an environment that has inflammable and explosive air or gas. Do not perform any operation in this environment.

3.1.4 Battery

Storage Battery



DANGER

Before operating storage batteries, carefully read the safety precautions for battery handling and connection.



NOTICE

Improper handling of storage batteries causes hazards.

When operating storage batteries, avoid short circuit and overflow or leakage of the electrolyte. Electrolyte overflow may damage the device. It will corrode metal parts and circuit boards, and ultimately damage the device and cause short circuit of circuit boards.

Basic Precautions

Before installing and maintaining the battery, note the following:

- Do not wear metal articles such as wristwatch, hand chain, bracelet, and ring.
- Use special insulation tools.
- Take care to protect your eyes when operating the device.
- Wear rubber gloves and a protective coat in case of electrolyte overflow.
- When handling a storage battery, ensure that its electrodes are upward. Leaning or reversing the storage battery is prohibited.

Short Circuit



CAUTION

Battery short circuit may cause human injuries. Although the voltage of ordinary batteries is low, the instantaneous high current caused by the short circuit releases a great deal of energy.

There is danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Therefore, replace the battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.



NOTICE

Keep away metal objects, which may cause battery short circuit, from batteries. If metal objects must be used, first disconnect the batteries in use before performing any other operations.

Hazardous Gas



NOTICE

- Do not use unsealed lead acid storage batteries. Lead acid storage batteries must be placed horizontally and stably to prevent the batteries from releasing flammable gas, which may cause fire or erode the device.
 - Lead acid storage batteries in use emit flammable gas. Therefore, ventilation and fireproofing measures must be taken at the sites where lead acid storage batteries are used.
-

Battery Temperature



NOTICE

If a battery overheats, the battery may be deformed or damaged, and the electrolyte may overflow.

When the temperature of the battery is higher than 60°C, check the battery for electrolyte overflow. If the electrolyte overflows, absorb and counteract the electrolyte immediately.

Battery Leakage



NOTICE

When the electrolyte overflows, absorb and counteract the electrolyte immediately.

When moving or handling a battery whose electrolyte leaks, note that the leaking electrolyte may hurt human bodies. When you find the electrolyte leaks, use the following substances to counteract and absorb the leaking electrolyte:

- Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda): NaHCO_3
- Sodium carbonate (soda): Na_2CO_3

Select a substance to counteract and absorb the leaking electrolyte according to the instructions of the battery manufacturer.

Lithium Battery



CAUTION

- There is danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Therefore, replace the battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.
 - Exhausted lithium ion batteries must be disposed of according to the instructions.
 - Do not throw lithium ion batteries into fire.
-

3.1.5 Radiation

Electromagnetic Field Exposure



CAUTION

Radio-frequency signals with high intensity are harmful to human body.

Before installing or maintaining an antenna on a steel tower or a mast with a large number of transmitter antennas, coordinate with the parties concerned to shut down the transmitter antennas.

3.1.6 Working at Heights



CAUTION

Avoid object falling when you work at heights.

When working at heights, fulfill the following requirements:

- Only trained personnel can work at heights.
- Prevent the devices and tools that you carry from falling down.
- Take safety and protection measures, for example, wear a helm and safety belt.
- Wear warm clothes when working at heights in a cold region.
- Before working at heights, check that all the lifting facilities are in good condition.

Hoisting Heavy Objects

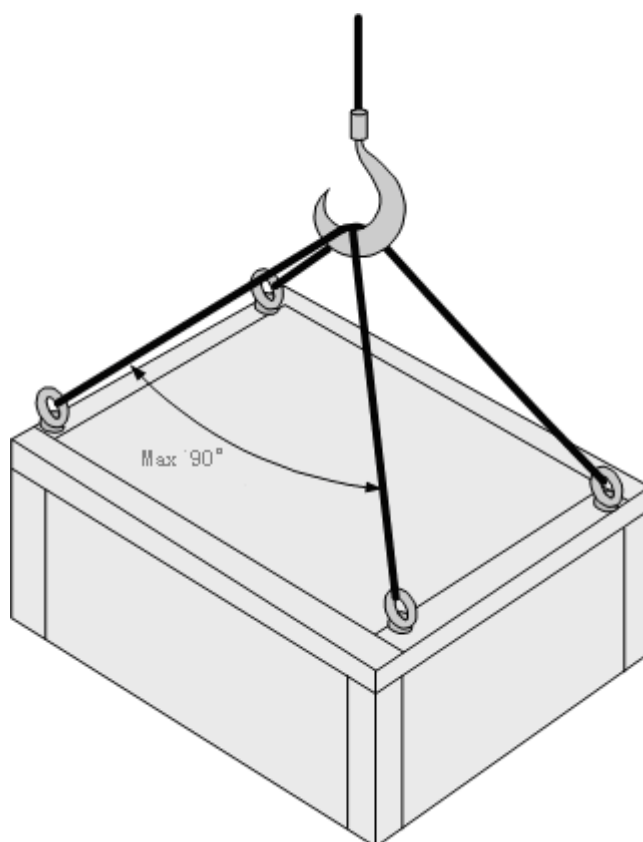


CAUTION

Do not walk below the cantilever or hoisted objects when heavy objects are being hoisted.

- Only trained and qualified personnel can perform hoisting operations.
- Before hoisting heavy objects, check that the hoisting tools are complete and in good condition.
- Before hoisting heavy objects, ensure that the hoisting tools are fixed to a secure object or wall with good weight capacity.
- Issue orders with short and explicit words to avoid misoperations.
- Ensure that the angle formed by two cables is not larger than 90 degrees. See [Figure 3-1](#).

Figure 3-1 Hoisting heavy objects



Using Ladders

Checking a Ladder

- Before using a ladder, check whether the ladder is damaged. Only the ladder in good condition can be used.
- Before using a ladder, you should know the maximum weight capacity of the ladder. Avoid overweighing the ladder.

Placing a Ladder

The recommended gradient of ladders is 75 degrees. You can measure the gradient of the ladder with an angle square or your arms. When using a ladder, ensure that the wider feet of the ladder are downward, or take protection measures for the ladder feet to prevent the ladder from sliding. Ensure that the ladder is placed securely.

Climbing Up a Ladder

When climbing up a ladder, note the following:

- Ensure that the center of gravity of your body does not deviate from the edges of the two long sides.
- To minimize the risk of falling, hold your balance on the ladder before any operation.
- Do not climb higher than the fourth rung of the ladder (counted from up to down).
- If you want to climb up a roof, ensure that the ladder top is at least one meter higher than the roof.

3.1.7 Mechanical Safety

Drilling Holes



CAUTION

Do not drill the cabinet at will. Drilling holes without complying with the requirements affects the electromagnetic shielding performance of the cabinet and damages the cables inside the cabinet. In addition, if the scraps caused by drilling enter the cabinet, the printed circuit boards (PCBs) may be short circuited.

-
- Before you drill a hole in the cabinet, wear insulated gloves and remove the internal cables from the cabinet.
 - Wear an eye protector when drilling holes. This is to prevent your eyes from being injured by the splashing metal scraps.
 - Ensure that the scraps caused by drilling do not enter the cabinet.
 - Drilling holes without complying with the requirements affects the electromagnetic shielding performance of the cabinet.
 - After drilling, clean the metal scraps immediately.

Sharp Objects



CAUTION

Before you hold or carry a device, wear protective gloves to avoid getting injured by sharp edges of the device.

Lifting Heavy Objects



CAUTION

When heavy objects are being lifted, do not stand or walk under the cantilever or the lifted object.

3.1.8 Bundling Signal Cables



NOTICE

- Do not bundle signal cables with high current cables or high voltage cables.
 - Maintain a minimum space of 150 mm between adjacent ties.
-

3.2 Equipment Safety

3.2.1 Electricity Safety

Thunderstorm



NOTICE

During thunderstorms, the electromagnetic field generated in the thunderstorm area may damage the electronic parts. To prevent damage to the device during lightning, ground the device properly.

High Electrical Leakage



NOTICE

If the "high electrical leakage" tag is present on the power terminal of the device, you must ground the device before powering it on.

3.2.2 Electrostatic Discharge



NOTICE

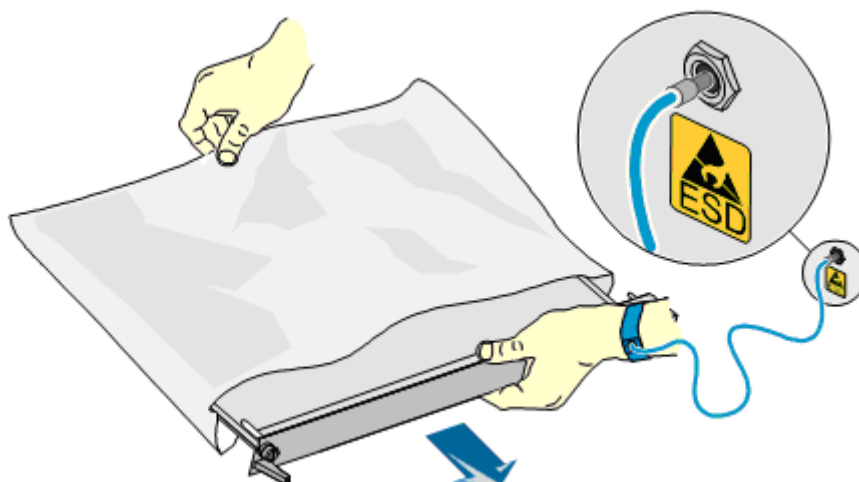
The static electricity generated by human bodies may damage the electrostatic-sensitive components on boards, for example, the large-scale integrated (LSI) circuits.

Human body movement, friction between human bodies and clothes, friction between shoes and floors, or handling of plastic articles causes static electromagnetic fields on human bodies. These static electromagnetic fields cannot be eliminated until the static is discharged.

To prevent electrostatic-sensitive components from being damaged by the static on human bodies, you must wear a well-grounded ESD wrist strap when touching the device or handling boards or application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs).

Figure 3-2 shows how to wear an ESD wrist strap.

Figure 3-2 Wearing an ESD wrist strap



3.2.3 Laying Cables

When the temperature is very low, violent strike or vibration may damage the cable sheathing. To ensure safety, comply with the following requirements:

- Cables can be laid or installed only when the temperature is higher than 0°C.
- Before laying cables which have been stored in a temperature lower than 0°C, move the cables to an environment of the ambient temperature and store them at the ambient temperature for at least 24 hours.
- Handle cables with caution, especially at a low temperature. Do not drop the cables directly from the vehicle.

3.3 Electromagnetic Field Exposure

Introduction

The Microwave equipment emits Radio Frequency (RF) radiation. Follow the local safety regulations when installing and operating The Microwave equipment to avoid radiation hazard.

Guidelines on Limiting Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields

There are a number of international regulations, standards, and guidelines for exposure to electromagnetic fields. Some European countries have adopted the recommendation of the council of the European Union (1999/519/EC), released on July 12, 1999, focusing on the hazards of exposure to electromagnetic fields. The recommendation is based on the guideline published by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).

Table 3-1 lists the regulations and reference levels applied in different countries.

Table 3-1 Electromagnetic regulations and references (examples for operating frequencies of The Microwave equipment)

Country	Limit 60GHz E Electric Field Strength	Limit 60GHz S Power Flux Density
ICNIRP International	61 V/m	10 W/m ²
Europe (1999/519/EC)	61 V/m	10 W/m ²

Reference levels are provided for exposure assessment, that is, to determine whether the minimum limit of human exposure to electromagnetic fields is exceeded. The minimum limit on exposure to electromagnetic fields is based on established health effects and biological considerations.

Location of Base Station Antennas

The Microwave equipment, the source of the radiation, are usually mounted:

- On freestanding towers, with a height up to 30 m
- On a tower on the top of buildings
- To the side of buildings, on rare occasions

Generally, the antenna cannot be located in a position lower than 10 m. The energy usually forms a horizontal main beam and is slightly tilted downwards. The remaining energy forms into weaker beams on both sides of the main beam. The main beam, however, does not reach the ground if the antenna is around 50–200 m away from the ground.

The highest level of emission would be expected in close vicinity of the antenna and in line of sight to the antenna.

Exclusion Zones

The requirements for exclusion zones are as follows:

- The antenna should be properly located to prevent the public from accessing the area where the RF radiation exceeds the previously mentioned limits.
- If areas with excessive RF radiation are accessible to the operation and maintenance (O&M) personnel, ensure that they know the source of radiation and can power off or shut down the transmitters before entering high radiation areas. In addition, such areas must be confined within a distance of 10 m from the antennas.
- Each exclusion zone should be defined by a physical barrier and by a recognizable sign warning the public or O&M personnel.

Guidelines on Choosing Antenna Sites

The guidelines on choosing the antenna sites are as follows:

- For roof-mounted antennas, raise the antennas above the height of the personnel who may have to work on the rooftop.
- For roof-mounted antennas, keep the transmitter antennas away from the areas accessible to the public, such as roof access points, telephone service points, and HVAC devices.
- For roof-mounted directional antennas, place the antennas near the periphery, and do not make the antennas face the building.
- Consider the trade-off between large aperture antennas (lower maximum RF) and small aperture antennas (lower visual impact).
- Keep higher-power antennas away from accessible areas.
- Keep the antennas in a site that is far away from urban areas, though this may contradict the coverage area requirements.
- Exercise extra caution when designing co-location sites, that is, antennas owned by different companies are located in the same site or are co-sited. This applies particularly to sites that include high-power broadcast (FM/TV) antennas. Local zone often favors co-location, but co-location may cause safety problems.
- Take special precautions for antenna sites near hospital and schools.

Location of The Microwave equipment

The Microwave equipment is shielded from RF radiation hazards. The device has been tested to comply with the radioactive spurious emission requirements of international standards or local regulations. Therefore, the Microwave equipment under normal operating conditions does not cause danger to the public and O&M engineers. However, the limits for RF radiation might be exceeded due to faulty antenna cables or for other causes.

- Microwave equipment sites shall not be accessible to the public. Only authorized and trained personnel can access Microwave equipment sites or equipment rooms.
- A sign of excessive RF radiation must be present on the doors of the sites or equipment rooms to warn the personnel inside the site or equipment room of excessive RF radiation.
- Microwave equipment sites must be regularly monitored and inspected after installation.

Prediction of the Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields

This section provides a theoretical approach to calculate possible exposure to electromagnetic radiation around a Microwave equipment antenna. Precise statements are possible either with measurements or complex calculations considering the complexity of the environment, such as soil conditions, nearby buildings and other obstacles. The complexity may cause reflection, deflection, and scattering of electromagnetic fields.

The maximum output power (given in EIRP) of a BTS is usually limited by license conditions of the network operator.

A rough estimation of the expected exposure in power flux density on a given point can be made with the following equation:

$$S = (P(W) \times G_{\text{numeric}}) / (4 \times r^2(m) \times \pi)$$

Where,

P = Maximum output power at antenna port of the Microwave equipment in W

G_{numeric} = Numeric gain (see below)

r = Distance between the antenna and the point of exposure in meters

For the calculation of the G_{numeric},

$$G_{\text{numeric}} = 10^{G_{\text{dB}}/10}$$

$$G_{\text{dB}} = G_{\text{antenna}}(\text{dB}) - B_{\text{cable}}(\text{dB}) - B_{\text{vertical-attenuation}}(\text{dB}) - B_{\text{horizontal-attenuation}}(\text{dB})$$

B = attenuation in dB