

## Your response

| Question   | Your response   |
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| <p><b>Question 1: Please provide feedback on the additions, amendments and clarifications we have made to the wording of the licence condition to implement our decisions on the scope of the licence condition in our October 2020 Statement, giving reasons for your response.</b></p> | <p>Confidential? – N</p>  |
| <p><b>Question 2: Please provide feedback on the additions and clarifications to our ‘Guidance on EMF Compliance and Enforcement’, giving reasons for your response.</b></p>   | <p>Confidential? – N</p>  |
| <p><b>Question 3: Please provide feedback on the trial version of our EMF calculator, giving reasons for your response.</b></p>  | <p>Confidential? – N</p> <p>The calculator is easy to use and helpful. However, it and the Guidance document should make it clear that for time-varying signals, what is important is the <b>average</b> power, since the predominant effect of concern is heating. For non-constant transmitted power, the duty cycle should be applied to arrive at a power to enter into the calculator. For example: a transmitter with 100 watt power output with the key down is used to transmit morse code with a duty cycle often taken to be 44%. The power that should be entered into the calculator is 44 watts. Similarly, a transmitter used for single-sideband suppressed carrier (SSB) speech with a peak envelope power of 100 watts will have an average output power of no more than 20 watts, and this latter figure should be entered into the calculator.</p> |