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December 14, 2012

<u>Via Email</u> Original via Mail

Ms. Erica Hamilton Commission Secretary BC Utilities Commission Sixth Floor, 900 Howe Street, Box 250 Vancouver, BC V6Z 2N3

Dear Ms. Hamilton:

Re: FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project – Responses to Intervener Information Request No. 2

Please find attached FortisBC's responses to Information Request No. 2 from the British Columbia Pensioners' and Seniors Organization et al. (BCPSO), British Columbia Sustainable Energy Association (BCSEA), British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (BCH), British Columbia Residential Utility Customers Association (BCRUCA), Citizens for Safe Technology Society (CSTS), Keith Miles, Andy Shadrack, Commercial Energy Consumers of British Columbia (CEC), Nelson Creston Green Party Constituency Association (NCGPCA), and West Kootenay Concerned Citizens (WKCC).

Sincerely,

Dennis Swanson Director, Regulatory Affairs

cc: Registered Interveners



FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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1	1.0	Reference:	BCPSO 1.3.2
2			Exhibit B1, page 7, line 11
3			Exhibit B1, page 69, Table 5
4 5 6		and c	e under take a sensitivity analysis regarding the Project's costs/benefits alculate the results per Table 5 based on a 15 year life for the AMI capital (as opposed to 20).
7			

9 Please see the table below:

10

Table BCPSO IR2 Q1.1 – AMI Financial Analysis (15 year life)

AMI Costs and Benefits				
Benefits		2012 NPV (\$000s)		
	Meter Reading	(18,780)		
	Theft Reduction	(30,312)		
	Remote Disconnect/Reconnect	(4,287)		
	Meter Exchanges	(1,492)		
	Contact Centre	(333)		
Costs				
	Operating Costs	11,914		
	Depreciation Costs	13,900		
	Carrying Costs	15,469		
	Income Tax	2,526		
Total		(11,396)		

- 11 This analysis is not consistent with the expected 20 year life of the meters.
- 12
- 13

14 2.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.18.1

Will future decisions regarding the types of reports required, when the reports will
 be generated and the triggers that will be used result in additional costs ((e.g.



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- 1 programming, software, etc.) being incurred as these decisions are 2 implemented?
- 4 Response:

5 The OpenWay Reporting System that is part of the AMI solution provides several out-of-the box 6 reports as well as tools to customize new reports through a configuration tool which requires 7 little or no programming. There are also existing reporting tools currently used by FortisBC to 8 augment reporting requirements if required. The cost of the expected reporting system has 9 taken into consideration these requirements and are included in the total resource and cost 10 estimates in the application. There are no additional costs for reporting requirements expected.

11

3

- 12
- 13 2.2 If yes, please describe the scope of the activities that could generate additional
 14 costs.
- 15

16 **Response:**

- 17 Please refer to the response to BCPSO IR No. 2 Q2.1.
- 18
- 19

20 3.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.21.1 / 1.23.1 / 1.26.1 / 1.28.1 / 1.29.1

- 21 22
- 3.1 Please complete the following Table and indicate (by way of an "x") into which Cost Category or Categories each of the AMI Components fall.

	AMI-COMPONENT					
Cost	HAN	LAN	WAN	HES	MDMS	CIP
Category						
3 RD Party Software & Services						
Meters						



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Network Infrastructure			
System Integration			
Theft Protection			

2 Response:

3 Please see the table below:

Table BCPSO IR2 Q3.1: Cost Categories of AMI Components

	AMI-COM	PONENT				
Cost Category	HAN	LAN	WAN	HES	MDMS	CIP
3 RD Party Software & Services	x	x		x	x	
Meters	x	x		x		
Network Infrastructure		x	x	x		
System Integration	x			x	x	x
Theft Protection		x	x	x	x	

8 4.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.24.1 and 1.24.2

4.1 The responses to BCPSO 1.24.1 and 1.24.2 appear to suggest that FortisBC does not anticipate any issue with getting data from the individual AMI-enabled meters to the local collectors and that the issues of economic communication options are all related to bringing the data from the local collectors to the HES (i.e., the utility), that is the WAN part of the system. Please confirm that this is the case.



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FortisBC confirms that the existence and cost of WAN backhaul is the main factor for decidingwhether it is economical to automatically backhaul AMI meter data.

However, this should not imply that FortisBC anticipates no issues getting data from the
individual AMI-enabled meters to the local collectors. FortisBC has planned and allocated
additional LAN infrastructure (repeaters) to mitigate these issues.

- 7
- 8
- 9 4.2 If yes, will the manual meter reading for those customers with whom there is no 10 economic WAN option be done by manually reading each individual AMI meter or 11 by downloading the required data from the local collectors? If from each 12 individual meter, please explain why the data could not be obtained from the 13 local collectors.
- 14

15 **Response:**

FortisBC does not intend to install collectors in locations where there is no economic WAN option. This would require additional expenditures for hardware and LAN network design which are not likely to be offset by reduced manual meter reading time (due to the remote nature of the locations, which require considerable driving time even to access the collector). FortisBC intends to manually collect data directly from the meters.

- 21
- 22

23 5.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.37.1

- 245.1Please explain more fully the increase in costs (\$6.3 M) attributed to IT25Infrastructure and Upgrades. If the increase is not attributable to inflation or26scope changes, what is the basis for it?
- 27

28 **Response:**

The response to BCPSO IR No.1 Q37.1 was amended as of November 21, 2012 (Exhibit B-11-1). The amended response compares the 2012 AMI Application with Table 6.3 of the March 2008 Amended Application. In the amended response the increase in costs attributed to IT Infrastructure and Upgrades, after inflation, scope changes and allowance for customer growth



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- is \$2.4 million. The increase can be attributed to Vendor Professional Services and internal
 FortisBC IT Infrastructure and Design.
- 3
- 4
- 5 6.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.40.2
 - 6.1 Do the LAN-related communications between the AMI-enabled meters and the collectors not have any associated operating costs?
- 8

7

9 Response:

10 Yes, the LAN-related communications between the AMI-enabled meters and the collectors have 11 associated operating costs. These costs result from equipment failures of collectors or range

12 extenders and have been accounted for in the financial analysis.

- 13
- 14

15 7.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.42.1

- 7.1 What service life does FortisAlberta use for its MDMS (or equivalent computerequipment and software)?
- 18

19 Response:

FortisAlberta does not have the equivalent of a Meter Data Management System. The software that is related to AMI (Command Center) was capitalized with the meter costs which have an assumed depreciable life of 25 years.

- 23
- 24

25 8.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.44.1

8.1 Assuming some or all of these employees don't transition to other (unfilled)
positions or choose to leave the company/retire voluntarily, what how would
FortisBC handle the circumstance and what would be the incremental cost?



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2 Response:

3 The IBEW Local 213 Collective agreement does not have a provision that would require 4 employees to be provided with an option for a "buy out". Therefore any employees who might 5 be laid off are not expected to cause any incremental cost for the Company.

- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

9.0 Reference: Exhibit B1, page 83 (lines 1-11) and page 84 (lines 6-7)

BCPSO 1.45.1

- 109.1The response to BCPSO 1.45.1 states that the 8% is based on the number of11identified thefts divided by the number of sites investigated for the period 2007-122011. Please explain why this calculation represents proportion of total theft13sites that will be discovered annually.
- 14

15 **Response:**

The 8% is based on the average of historical information from 2007-2011 which is 92 total diversions found divided by 1,126 total sites investigated. This calculation forms the basis of the Status Quo 8% theft detection success. If AMI is not deployed there is no anticipated change in this level of theft detection as resources and methods are unchanged.

If AMI is deployed then the detection rate begins at historical levels and is expected to increase
 to 25% due to improvements in productivity and data quality as well as energy balancing.

22 23			
24	9.2	Please	e provide a schedule that for the period 2007-2011 identifies:
25 26		a.	The average annual number of grow sites in FortisBC's service area over 2007-2011 based on the assumptions set out on page 82.
27		b.	The average annual number of sites investigated
28 29		C.	The average annual number of these sites (per (b)) identified as "grow sites"
30 31		d.	The average annual number of these sites (per (b)) identified as "grow sites" involving diversion/theft of power.
32		e.	The average percentage of grow sites that involve theft (i.e., d/c)



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f. The percentage of theft sites identified each year (i.e. d / (a * e))

1 2

3 Response:

- 4 Please see Table BCPSO IR2 Q9.2 below. Note that Column A has been calculated as the
- 5 total number of theft sites versus number of production sites since 25% of producers are
- 6 estimated to steal electricity for the purposes of the Application. Column G has been added for
- 7 clarity to illustrate the calculation of the 8% theft detection rate cited in the Application.

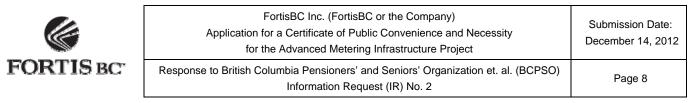


Table BCPSO IR2 Q9.2 – 2007 – 2011 Revenue Protection

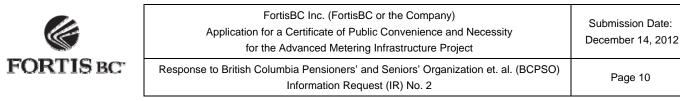
		Α	В	C	D	E=D/C	F=D/(A*E)	G=D/B
Year	Total Grow Sites*	Total Theft Sites*	Sites Investigated	Known or Suspected Sites	Diversions Identified	Theft % of Known/ Suspected Sites	Annual % of Theft Identified	Theft % of Sites Investigated
2007	761	381	254	42	21	50%	3%	8%
2008	776	395	206	55	28		4%	14%
2009	792	229	189	45	13	29%	2%	7%
2010	808	208	215	70	18	26%	2%	8%
2011	824	162	262	61	12	20%	1%	5%
Average	792	275	225	55	18	35%	2%	8%



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- 19.3Exhibit B1, page 83 suggests that 25% of suspicious sites over the period 2009-22011 involved theft whereas the response to BCPSO 1.45.1 indicates that only38% of those investigated over the period 2007-2011 involved theft of power.4Please reconcile and clarify whether the difference in percentages is due strictly5to the difference in time periods or whether the percentages are based on6different definitions.
- 7

- 9 The difference in percentages is based on definitions. Table BCPSO IR2 Q93 below clarifies
- 10 the explanation which follows.



2

Table BCPSO IR2 Q9.3 – 2007 – 2011 Revenue Protection

	Α	В	С	D=(B-C)	E=C/B Theft % of	F=C/A	G=B/A	Н	I=H*E
		Known or			Known/		Production		
	Sites	Suspected	Diversions	High Load	Suspected	Theft % of Sites	Sites% of	Total Grow	
Year	Investigated	Sites	Identified	Paying Sites	Sites	Investigated	Investigations	Sites*	Total Theft Sites*
2007	254	42	21	21	50%	8%	17%	761	190
2008	206	55	28	27	51%	14%	27%	776	194
2009	189	45	13	32	29%	7%	24%	792	198
2010	215	70	18	52	26%	8%	33%	808	202
2011	262	61	12	49	20%	5%	23%	824	206
Average	225	55	18	36	**25%	8%	25%	792	198
*estimated	annual total gro	w sites and tota	al theft sites re	educed by 2% an	nually from 201	2 figures.			
** 5 yr avera	age of E is 35%	conservative e	stimate of 259	% used in Applic	ation based on	decreasing trend 2	009-2011.		

3 The distinction must be made between the number of sites investigated and the number of production sites calculated to divert 4 energy.

5 The number of sites investigated is the total number of premises investigated by FortisBC in Column A. An average 8% of these 6 sites have been identified as diverting energy for the period 2007-2011 calculated in Column F. An average of 25% of these 7 investigations are identified as production sites calculated in column G, while 75% of investigations are of no consequence. This 8 calculation highlights the inefficiency of the Status Quo due to the poor quality of data received.

9 The number of theft sites is calculated as 25% of the 824 total production sites estimated to exist in the FortisBC service area. The 10 824 is derived from Dr. Plecas's report while the 25% theft ratio is derived from historical experience at FortisBC for the period 2009-11 2011 calculated in Column E. As noted in the table the actual 5 year average is 35% however the decreasing trend for 2009-2011 12 dictated a more conservative estimate.

The increase in theft detection from 8% to 25% with AMI is a reflection in part of the productivity gains possible with deployment since improved data quality and energy balancing will narrow the selection of sites investigated to those with a high likelihood of theft.



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1	9.4	Please	e provide a schedule that for the period 2009-2011 identifies:
2 3		a.	The average annual number of grow sites in FortisBC's service area over 2009-2011 based on the assumptions set out on page 82.
4		b.	The average annual number of sites investigated
5 6		C.	The average annual number of these sites (per (b)) identified as "grow sites"
7 8		d.	The average annual number of these sites (per (b)) identified as "grow sites" involving diversion/theft of power.
9		e.	The average percentage of grow sites that involve theft (i.e., d/c)
10		f.	The percentage of theft sites identified each year (i.e. $d / (a * e))$
11			
12	<u>Response:</u>		
13	Please see 7	Table B	CPSO IR2 Q9.4 which follows. Please note that Column A has been

Please see Table BCPSO IR2 Q9.4 which follows. Please note that Column A has been calculated as the total number of theft sites versus number of production sites since 25% of producers are estimated to steal electricity for the purposes of the Application. Column G has been added for clarity to illustrate the calculation of the 8% theft detection rate cited in the Application.

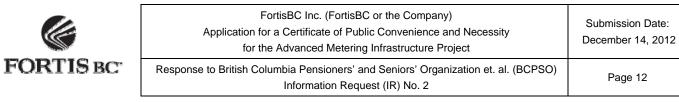


Table BCPSO IR2 Q9.4 – 2009 – 2011 Revenue Protection

		Α	В	C	D	E=D/C	F=D/(A*E)	G=D/B
Year	Total Grow Sites*	Total Theft Sites*	Sites Investigated	Known or Suspected Sites	Diversions Identified	Theft % of Known/ Suspected Sites	Annual % of Theft Identified	Theft % of Sites Investigated
2009	792	229	189	45	13	. 29%	2%	7%
2010	808	208	215	70	18	26%	2%	8%
2011	824	162	262	61	12	20%	1%	5%
Average	808	200	222	59	14	25%	2%	7%



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- 9.5 Based on the preceding results, please restate the 8% value based on the period 2009-2011.
- 4 <u>Response:</u>
- The 8% average theft detection rate is calculated for the period 2007-2011. For the 2009-2011
 the average figure is 7%. Please see Table BCPSO IR2 Q9.4 provided in response to BCPSO
 IR No. 2 Q9.4.
- 8

2

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- 9
- 9.6 With respect to Exhibit B1, page 84, why wouldn't an increase in the percentage
 of grow sites choosing to pay for their power also increase the number of grow
 sites identified through high power use and subsequent police investigation,
 thereby reducing the total number of sites?
- 14

15 **Response:**

An increase in the number of marijuana production sites choosing to pay for electricity will increase the number of high load paying customers at FortisBC however, the police do not have visibility of aggregate customer consumption data since this information is protected by FortisBC in accordance with Company obligations under PIPA. Consumption records may currently be requested by the police for specific accounts if a site is the subject of an investigation. The source of this request is not FortisBC. This practice will be unchanged under AMI.

If a producer is stealing electricity FortisBC will better be able to identify them under AMI and will report the theft to the RCMP. The increased ability to identify theft under AMI is expected to motivate producers to pay for versus steal energy.

- 25
- 26

27 10.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.47.2
 28 BCPSO 1.54.2
 29 10.1 The referenced process flowchart does not identify the required interaction with the customer similar to that provided on page 90 in the event of a customer move. Please fully describe this part of the disconnect process for non-payment after the implementation of AMI.



1 2 Response: 3 1. The customer account becomes overdue; 2. If full payment is not received by the next bill, an overdue message is printed on that bill; 4 5 If the account continues to be overdue, an automated Notice of Disconnection is mailed 6 to the customer; 7 4. After 14 days, a request for a 48-hour door tag is made: 8 If a door tag is placed at the premise, the location will move to Step 5 after the 48 0 9 hour period expires; 10 o If no door tag can be placed at the premise the Collections Representative will 11 attempt to reach the customer by phone and the premise moves into Step 5. 12 5. Collections Representative #1 determines if the premise is eligible for disconnection. 13 This ensures that: 14 No issues preventing disconnection were identified when the 48 hour door tag 0 15 was placed or other secondary point of contact was established; Overdue amounts still exist; 16 17 Appropriate points of contact (Notice of Disconnection, the customer contacting 18 the company regarding their overdue balance, defaulted payment arrangements, 19 a 48 hour door tag, a phone call from FortisBC) have been made that include at 20 least two points of contact; 21 There are no special account warnings (i.e. life support, etc); 0 6. If still eligible, Collections Representative #1 refers the address for disconnection; 22 23 7. Collections Representative #2 reviews the list of services eligible for disconnection and 24 completes a final quality check (this is essentially ensuring that nothing was missed in the prior check by Collections Representative #1); 25 26 8. Service is disconnected remotely.



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2

3 11.0 Reference: BCPSO 1.47.3 and 1.47.4

- 4 11.1 With respect to BCPSO 1.47.3, why is the lost revenue margin treated as the 5 benefit? If the premise is vacant and the disconnection occurs sooner due to 6 AMI, isn't the savings the reduced power requirements provided by FortisBC (for 7 which it is not compensated) and isn't the value the cost of purchasing such 8 requirements?
- 9

10 Response:

In its analysis, FortisBC has assumed that the "vacant" premise is not actually vacant, and that there is a new customer that has not yet applied for service. Without continuously monitoring the premise, FortisBC cannot know with certainty whether this is always the case, or whether the premise is actually vacant for a certain period. Typically however, based on FortisBC's experience, premises generally remain unoccupied for less than one month between customers, hence the assumption is reasonable.

- 17 The benefit would be reduced from approximately \$69 per MWh (the revenue margin in 2013) to
- \$57 per MWh (the marginal power purchase cost in 2013) if FortisBC instead assumed that
 100% of "vacant" premises were unoccupied.
- 19 100% of vacant premises were unocc
- 20
- 21
- 2211.2Exhibit B1 (page 91) states that CSP visits will still be required for 50% of vacant23premise situations and 100% of non-payment situations. Why then are the24savings based on the full number of assumed annual disconnects and25reconnections, per BCPSO 1.47.4?
- 26

27 <u>Response:</u>

As discussed in the response to BCPSO IR No. 1 Q47.4, the benefit reflects the full avoided cost of all reconnects and disconnects since Customer Service Persons (who previously performed other work) will be performing the required site visits after AMI implementation.

Therefore, the overall operating and maintenance budget will be reduced by the full cost of all site visits required by the current non-AMI process.



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4

3 12.0 Reference: Joe Tatangelo #30 and #38

BCPSO #1.27.2

- 5 12.1 The first reference states that the existing meter reading operations are being 6 eliminated. However, the second reference suggests that a portion of the meter 7 reading operations is being retained to read those AMI meters that do not have 8 an economic WAN option. How many metering reading positions are reflected in 9 the forecast savings set out on page 80?
- 10

11 Response:

As noted in the responses to Tatangelo IR No. 1 Q30 and Q38, AMI will eliminate existing
manual meter reading operations. Existing meter reading operations consist of a workforce
(and vehicles, etc) dedicated exclusively to obtaining manual meter reads.

Post-AMI implementation, the Company has forecast the need for approximately 1 full-time equivalent manual meter reading personnel to service those customer premises for which an alternate, economical WAN solution is not available. However, given the expected geographic dispersion of the impacted customer premises, it is expected that this work will become a portion of the work attributed to other roles within the Company – and not remain a dedicated "manual meter reading" workforce – and therefore cannot be characterized as a continuation of existing manual meter reading operations.

- 22
- 23

24 13.0 Reference: Joe Tatengelo #51 and #52

- 13.1 Is it FortisBC's contention that all utilities that have or have had prepaid metersused AMI-enabled meters?
- 27

28 Response:

29 No, please refer to the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q110.5.

- 30
- 31



- 13.2 The response to #51 appears to suggest that prepaid meter users must be able
 to see their account balance, which suggests some form of in-house display.
 However the response to #52 states that no determination has been made as to
 whether a pre-paid program requires an in-home display. Please reconcile.
- 5

- 7 The FortisBC response to Tatangelo IR No. 1 Q51 states (in part):
- 8 The program is not possible without AMI meters since continuous consumption data is 9 required in order for customers to see their account balance.
- 10 FortisBC believes that AMI will provide many important tools that will help low or fixed-11 income customers to manage their consumption by providing the capability to:
- find current account balance at any time, either over the phone, online or with an
 optional in-home display;
- 14 The FortisBC response to Tatangelo IR No. 1 Q52 states (in part):
- 15 FortisBC has not determined whether a pre-pay program requires an in-home display 16 unit to be successful.
- FortisBC believes the responses consistently indicate that customers require "real-time" account
 balance information, but that in-home displays are not necessarily required for that purpose
 (and that phone and online account balance inquiries may be sufficient).
- 20
- 21

22 **14.0 Reference: CEC #18.1, #20.1, #22.1 and #74.2**

- 2314.1Given a) the large number of feeders and customers on each feeder; b) the24limited number transformer meters and portable meters and c) the need to25restrict the analysis to feeder sections with 50 residences how much of26FortisBC's total residential customer base can be analyzed each year for27purposes of testing for theft?
- 28

29 Response:

30 The capital budget for strategic energy balancing includes sufficient meters to perform a 31 detailed analysis of 20 percent of feeders annually and to perform a high level assessment of



1 an additional 30 percent of feeders in order to identify the next area of focus for detailed 2 analysis.

3

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14.2 If the practical annual coverage of FortisBC's customer base for purposes of theft analysis is less than 100% - how has this been factored into the calculation theft reduction savings?

8

9 **Response:**

In recognition that a full scale energy balancing model is not proposed in the Application the
 Company has limited the increase in theft detection from 8 percent to 25 percent. Please see

12 the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q62.5.

- 13
- 14

15 **15.0 Reference: CEC #27.2**

16 15.1 The response suggests that there are less than 110,508 residential and 17 commercial customers with meters (since some commercial customers are not 18 metered). Please reconcile this with the statement that FortisBC plans to install 19 approximately 115,000 AMI residential and commercial AMI meters (per Exhibit 20 B1, page 40).

21

22 Response:

In FortisBC's initial analysis of the number of customer meters, it was anticipated that there would be yearly customer growth by the time meters were starting to be deployed. FortisBC had to extrapolate in order to account for this growth in the customer base. During the Define and Design phase of the AMI project accurate numbers will be obtained so that the proper amount of meters are ordered and installed.

28



1 16.0 Reference: CEC #50.3 and 50.5

Exhibit B1, page 49

- 16.1 Does the fact that a small number of customers will not have an economic WAN option and their metering data will continue to be manually downloaded impact at all the benefits that have been attributed to AMI (.e.g. theft reduction and reduced disconnect/reconnect costs)?
- 7

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8 Response:

9 Yes, the small number of customers that cannot be connected to the AMI communication 10 network will have a negative impact on some of the benefits listed in the response to CEC IR 11 No. 1 Q50.5. However, the impact will be minimized by installing AMI meters at these locations 12 and manually downloading the data at regular intervals. By contrast, the response to CEC IR 13 No. 1 Q50.5 assumed that "opt-out" customers did not have AMI "radio-off" meters installed 14 (which is an "opt-out" alternative that the Company does not recommend) and were therefore 15 unable to retain the benefits noted.

The AMI benefits that are substantially or entirely preserved by installing non-communicating"radio-off" AMI meters and manually downloading the data are:

- 18 Lower Measurement Canada compliance costs;
- Lower meter exchange costs; and
- Theft detection benefits.

Measurement Canada and meter exchange benefits as described in the Application are entirely
 preserved. The theft detection benefits are substantially preserved since the downloaded AMI
 data will still allow the energy balancing method of detecting power theft to be employed.

The cost/benefit analysis has taken into account the potential impact to ongoing meter reading costs by forecasting a requirement for approximately one meter reader, however, impacts to other benefits not listed above are considered immaterial to the overall project.

- 27
- 28
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16.2 If yes, how has this been factored into the cost/benefit analysis?

30

31 Response:

32 Please see the response to BCPSO IR No. 2 Q16.1.

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		FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
ГІЅВ	C.	Response to British Columbia Pensioners' and Seniors' Organization et. al. (BCPSO) Information Request (IR) No. 2	Page 20
	16.3	If no, please explain why given the response to CEC 50.5.	
Respor	nse:		
Please	see th	e response to BCPSO IR No. 2 Q16.1.	
17.0	Refer	ence: CEC #52.3	
	17.1	The response suggests that the meter would be exchanged/re	placed every 17
		years. Please reconcile this with assumed service life of 20 year	
Respor	<u>nse:</u>		
exchan damage exchan	ges co ed or b ges po	ed figure of 17 years is lower than the assumed meter life of 20 ye completed as part of compliance sampling activities and from the proken meters. These exchanges are expected to account for close er year. This brings down the average time between exchanges w espan assumed in the financial analysis.	e replacement of se to 1,000 meter
	Refer		
	18.1	If the current metering installation is too old to accept a mod should the customer be responsible for the upgrade cost?	dern meter, why
<u>Respor</u>	<u>nse:</u>		
FortisB	C will	be able to use meter adapters that will allow current meter form	is to be used on

n most of the older metering installations. In unusual situations where a modern meter cannot be installed, an upgrade of the customer's electrical service may be required. In those situations the customer may be required to pay for all or a portion of the wiring upgrade, as the customer owns the meter base. This is consistent with current FortisBC practice when an outdated meter must be exchanged for a modern style.



- 1 FortisBC has budgeted, as part of the AMI CPCN, funds to upgrade approximately 1,000 meter
- 2 bases which would be reviewed on a case by case basis.
- 3 Please also refer to the responses to CEC IR No. 1 Q 54.0, Q54.1, Q54.2, Q56.1 and Q56.2.
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 18.2 Technically who owns the meter base, FortisBC or the customer?
- 7
- 8 **Response:**
- 9 The customer owns the meter base.



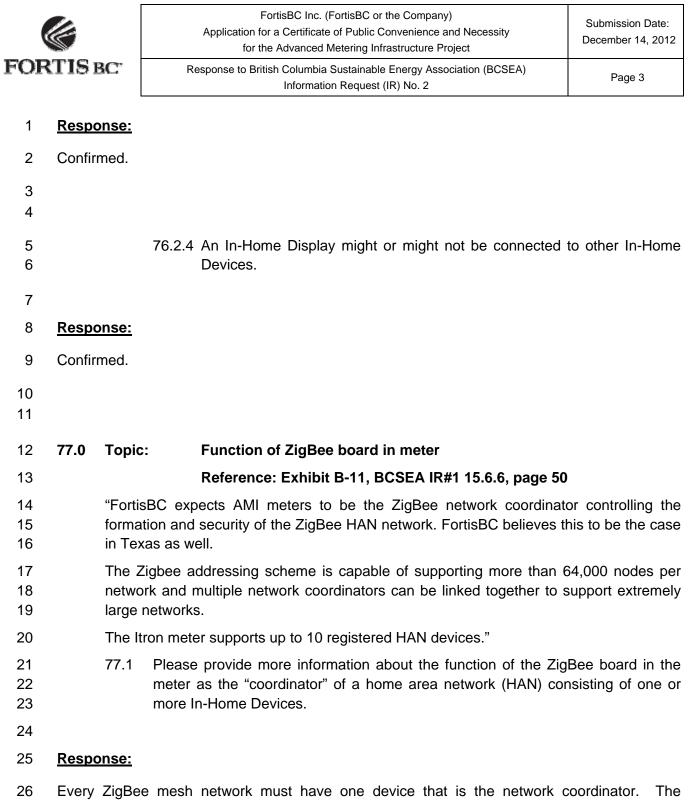
1	75.0	Торіс	: Greenhouse Gas Emissions
2			Reference: Exhibit B-1, pp. 83-84, lines 30 – 2.
3 4 5 6 7		mariju pay fo growth	BC says: "It is expected that with an AMI-enabled theft detection program, ana grow operators may choose to switch to alternate energy sources rather than r electricity. This reduction in gross load is accounted for by assuming a 1 percent in grow sites in the probable AMI forecast as opposed to the 2 percent assumed status quo model."
8 9 10 11 12		75.1	Please confirm that "a 1 percent growth in grow sites as opposed to the 2 percent assumed in the status quo model" is intended to represent the reduction in energy demand from grow ops that FortisBC forecasts for the AMI case relative to the "status quo" case.
13	Respo	nse:	
14	Confirr	ned.	
15 16			
17 18 19 20		75.2	Please provide a calculation using GHGenius v.4.0 of the annual greenhouse gas emissions of one grow-op of typical energy consumption (as defined by FortisBC in its analysis of theft detection) using fossil fuel powered generation, specifying fuel type (diesel or gasoline) if possible.
21 22	Respo	onse:	
23 24 25 26 27	genera Sectio	ntor ² an n 5.3.2	sel fuel consumption of approximately 2 gallons (7.57 litres) per hour for a 30 kW ¹ d annual electrical consumption of 151,200 kWhs for one grow-op as detailed in of the Application, annual associated GHG emissions calculated using GHGenius nated at approximately 300 tonnes annually.

 ¹ Based on an average of 30 lights (1000W per light) per grow-op
 ² <u>http://www.hardydiesel.com/diesel-generators/mitsubishi-powered-30-kw-diesel-generator.html</u>



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1	76.0	Topic	Meaning of "IHD"
2			Reference: Exhibit B-1, Glossary of Terms, page vii
3		"IHD: r	means In-Home Display or In-Home Device."
4 5 6 7		76.1	Please confirm that most of the time when FortisBC uses "IHD" in the filed materials it means In-Home Display, not In-Home Device. Please identify any instances in the filed materials where FortisBC intends "IHD" to mean In-Home Device.
8			
9	Respo	onse:	
10 11 12	Displa	y". The	firms that "IHD" was intended in the majority of times to refer to an "In-Home only known instances where IHD referred to the more generic "In-Home Device" B-1, Section 4.1.1, page 43, lines 11 and 13.
13 14			
15		76.2	Please confirm or comment on the following:
16			76.2.1 An In-Home Display is one type of In-Home Device.
17			
18	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
19	Confir	med.	
20 21			
22			76.2.2 Other examples of In-Home Devices would include smart appliances.
23			
24	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
25	Confir	med.	
26 27			
28 29 30			76.2.3 In the present context, the central function of an In-Home Display is to display electricity consumption and cost information.



Every ZigBee mesh network must have one device that is the network coordinator. The coordinator sets the channel on which the network operates, and manages the device provisioning process. In a ZigBee Smart Energy network, the coordinator may also be a Trust Center, providing Smart Energy secure authentication of devices on the network, or the coordinator may delegate Trust Center responsibilities to another device on the network.



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3	
4	
5	77.1.1 Is the coordinator limited exclusively to registering devices on the HAN?
6	
7	Response:
8	Yes.
9 10	
11 12	77.1.2 Does the coordinator authorize communication between one In-Home Device and another In-Home Device on the HAN?
13	
14	Response:
15 16 17 18 19	Authorizing key establishment and communications between devices on the HAN is the role of the Trust Center in a ZigBee Smart Energy network. Itron's CENTRON meter is both a ZigBee coordinator and a Trust Center. As a Trust Center, the CENTRON has configurable authorization policy which can be set to either allow or disallow direct communications between devices on the HAN. By default, the CENTRON allows devices to establish communications

- 20 21

- 22

- 23
- 77.1.3 Does the coordinator store any information other than authentication 24 data? Please list the types of information that would be stored in the 25 ZigBee board in the meter.
- 26
- 27 Response:

with each other.

28 As the coordinator, the meter's ZigBee stack will store information about devices which have joined the network, their MAC addresses, and their ID on the ZigBee network (called a "PAN 29 30 ID"). At the application level, the CENTRON meter also maintains communications logs and 31 event logs which store, for example, communications between devices, communications



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1 2	statistics, and relevant events, such as demand response event start notifications, text message acknowledgements, and demand response opt-out notifications.
3 4	
5 6	77.1.4 For clarity, please confirm that the ZigBee system requires at least one device on the home area network to serve the "coordinator" function.
7	
8	Response:
9	Please refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q77.1.
10 11	
12 13 14	77.1.5 Please confirm that there is one and only one ZigBee Coordinator for a HAN. Please confirm that if the Smart Meter is the ZigBee Coordinator, then no other HAN device can be a Coordinator for that HAN.
15	
16	Response:
17	Confirmed. Please also refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q77.1.
18 19	
20 21	77.1.6 Please describe all the functions that the Coordinator in the Itron meters will perform for the system proposed by FortisBC.
22	
23	Response:
24 25	The Itron CENTRON meter's ZigBee stack will perform all the functions of a ZigBee network coordinator, including:
26 27 28	 Set a channel to operate on (ZigBee operates on channels 11 – 25); Respond to "beacon requests' from ZigBee devices searching for networks; Manage device provisioning, at the network layer, onto the ZigBee network; and

Mainage device provisioning, at the network layer, onto the zigBee network; and
 Maintain information about the devices which have successfully joined the ZigBee
 network.



1 2	
3	77.1.7 Please explain the purpose of a Trust Center.
4	
5	Response:
6 7 8 9 10 11	On Smart Energy networks, all devices which join the network must be authenticated by a Trust Center. This means that the Trust Center must explicitly allow the device to join, based on information in the device's cryptographic certificate. The Trust Center may also provide authorization policies, indicating what operations individual devices are allowed to perform. For example, a Trust Center may allow a particular device to establish communications with other devices on the network, or may disallow a device to communicate with other devices.
12 13	
14 15	77.1.8 Please compare the functions and complexity of a ZigBee Coordinator to those of a ZigBee Router and ZigBee End Device.
16 17	Posponov
17	Response:
18	A ZigBee coordinator is the one device which forms the ZigBee network.
19 20 21	A router on the ZigBee network is any device which maintains routing tables, and can route messages to other devices on the network. Router devices are necessary to form a "mesh" network, extending the range of ZigBee communications.
22 23	An end device is a device that joins a ZigBee network, but does not route messages to other nodes; instead, it just receives messages addressed to it explicitly.
24 25	
26 27	77.1.9 Please classify the ZigBee types (Coordinator, Router, End Device) for In- Home Displays and Gateways for the system proposed by FortisBC.



In the system proposed by FortisBC, the electric meter is the Coordinator, and any IHDs or
Gateways which join the meter's network may be either routers or end devices. Whether a
device acts as a ZigBee router or end device is up to that individual device's implementation.

In order to offer the range-extending benefits of mesh networks, the Company will recommendthe use of IHDs and gateways which are ZigBee routers.

- 7
- 8
- 9 77.2 What customer information is stored in the ZigBee board in the meter, particularly 10 when the customer has a Home Area Network of which the ZigBee board in the 11 meter is the coordinator?
- 12

13 Response:

The only network level device information that the meter, acting as a ZigBee coordinator, stores is device identification information, particularly the IEEE MAC address of the device, the PAN ID which is an address on the ZigBee network assigned to each device by the coordinator. The only application-level information stored in the meter are messages received by the meter in response to ZigBee Smart Energy transactions (demand response events, message delivery acknowledgements, etc). There is no customer-specific information contained in any ZigBee Smart Energy messages.

21

- 22
- 2377.3Would it be feasible for FortisBC or Itron to configure the ZigBee board in the24AMI meters so that the home area network "coordinator" function was not in the25meter but in an In-Home Device, such as the In-Home Display or Gateway?
- 26
- 27 Response:

No. To maximize the security and integrity of FortisBC's AMI network, the meter will always be the ZigBee coordinator and ZigBee Smart Energy Trust Center. The system proposed by

30 FortisBC does not include configurable capabilities to change the meter's role in the HAN.

31



- 1 2 3
- 77.3.1 If this was feasible, would doing so reduce the basis for any customer concerns regarding privacy and security associated with having the customer's HAN information flowing through the utility's meter?
- 4

No. First, the proposed system configuration maximizes system security. Further, regardless of
whether the meter is the coordinator or Trust Center, the meter will always be the server for
providing Metering information, Test Messages and Demand Response/Load Control
messages, and would still receive the same responses from devices on the HAN. Secondly,
these response messages, which are documented in the ZigBee Smart Energy standard,
contain no customer-specific information such as name, address, etc.

- 12
- 13

1477.3.2 Does FortisBC have any objection to configuring the ZigBee board in the15AMI meters so that the HAN coordinator function is within an In-Home16Device? If so, please explain.

17

18 **Response:**

Yes, FortisBC and Itron would object to configuring the ZigBee board in the meter to not be the coordinator. If the meter were not the coordinator, it would be forced to search for other HAN environments, and join other ZigBee networks. This would allow the meter to join less secure networks, for example ZigBee Home Automation networks. The Company believes that this mode of operations would be a security and potential data privacy vulnerability, whereas if the meter coordinates and authenticates devices on its own secure network, those issues are eliminated.

26 Itron's ZigBee implementation design has been influenced by Itron's AMI customers, including 27 Southern California Edison, CenterPoint Energy, and San Diego Gas & Electric, which have all 28 maintained that the meter must be the coordinator and Trust Center to maximize the security of 29 their AMI infrastructure.

- 30
- 31
- 3277.4Would it be feasible for FortisBC or Itron to configure the ZigBee board in the33AMI meters so that that it connects only with an In-Home Display and, at the34customer's option, an in-home gateway device?



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2 Response:

- Yes. Since the meter is the Trust Center, FortisBC can manage which devices are able to join
 the ZigBee network successfully.
- 7 77.4.1 Would this architecture provide separation between the customer's home area network and the utility?
- 9
- 10 Response:
- 11 Yes. The meter does not preclude other devices forming separate HAN networks within the 12 same home.
- 13
- 14
- 77.4.2 Would this reduce the basis for any customer concerns regarding privacy
 and security associated with having the customer's HAN information
 flowing through the utility's meter?
- 18

19 **Response:**

- Yes, this architecture would allow customers to purchase their own devices for the home whichdo not communicate directly with the utility's meter.
- 22
- 23
- 24 77.5 What happens if the customer wishes to have more than 10 In-Home Devices on25 the HAN?
- 26

27 <u>Response:</u>

The Itron meter's HAN only allows 10 devices. However, one of those devices might be a gateway, which also communicates with a separate HAN in the home, thus providing metering data to an unlimited number of devices in the home.



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1	
2	

- 77.6 Please confirm that each product added, deleted or changed from the customer's
 ZigBee network would need to be registered to the AMI meter and registered
 through FortisBC or its system process.
- 6

- 8 The Itron meter includes a configurable Trust Center policy for authenticating devices joining the
- 9 Home Area Network formed by the meter. Since that policy is configurable, it can be configured
- 10 to require devices to be registered with FortisBC or to allow any device to join that has a valid
- 11 Smart Energy certificate.

FortisBC, in order to preserve maximum security on the system, intends to require registration of any HAN device seeking to join the meter's HAN.

- 14
- 15
- 77.7 Please confirm that information regarding each of these HAN devices would be
 stored in the Smart Meter and the online registering service. If not please
 explain.
- 19

20 **Response:**

Yes. Device-specific information for each HAN device registered through FortisBC would be stored in the meter. This information includes the device's IEEE MAC address, as well as an installation code assigned by the device manufacturer.

- 24
- 25

26

27

- 77.7.1 If so, please discuss the privacy and security issues regarding the storage of this level of information in a device (the Smart Meter) not owned by the customer.
- 29



No customer privacy is violated with the storage of this information. The customer only needs to
provide this information to FortisBC if they wish to connect their home devices to the electric
meter.

- 5
- 6

7

8

77.8 If the types of products that are allowed on the ZigBee network was to be limited in some way (such as being limited to In-Home Displays and Gateways), could this limiting function be done at the time of registering? If not, please explain.

9 10

11 Response:

Yes. Since registration of devices is initiated by the customer, and completed by the FortisBC
head-end system (HES), the Company has the ability to limit device access to the meter's HAN
at the time of registration.

- 15
- 16

17 77.9 Is it true that the Smart Energy Profile requires the installation of special18 Certification codes?

19

20 Response:

A HAN device's IEEE MAC address and a manufacturer-supplied "Installation Code" must be supplied to the meter to allow a device to join the meter's HAN.

- 23
- 24
- 77.9.1 Please explain the process involved in generating Certification codes. For
 example, does each ZigBee coordinator or AMI meter need its own code?
 How are the certificates obtained? What organization generates them?
 How are they disposed of?



2 Response:

The installation code is determined by each device manufacturer independently. In addition, Smart Energy devices include a certificate issued by Certicom. The certificate is never exchanged with another device, and cannot be stored in the meter or by FortisBC. The certificate information is used by each device to generate a symmetric key with the Trust Center, or with another device on the HAN it is attempting to communicate with. ZigBee Smart Energy defines a process for establishing keys based on device certificate information, which does not require the devices to access each other's certificates.

- 10
- 11

12	78.0	Торіс	: ZigBee Coordinator
13			Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCUC IR#1 15.6.7, page 51
14 15		•	ding the concept of the customer's HAN device being the coordinator and the Meter being an end device, FortisBC states:
16 17 18		both b	echnically possible in both jurisdictions. The customer's HAN device would need to be a Zigbee end device (to connect to the meter) and a Zigbee server (to connect customer HAN network)."
19 20		78.1	Please clarify why the customer's HAN device would need to be a Zigbee end device if it is the coordinator and the meter is an end device.
21			
22	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
23	The m	eter wil	I be the coordinator for all links to the meter.
24 25		•	customer's HAN device does not need to be a "ZigBee Server". A customer HAN ins the meter's HAN must be either a ZigBee end device or a ZigBee router.
26 27			
28 29		78.2	Please discuss the pros and cons of such a setup (meter as an end device).



2 When the meter is an end device, it cannot control the channel on which the HAN is formed,

3 and cannot enforce policy regarding which devices to allow on and off the network. Please also

4 see the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q16.5.

If customers wish to create separate HAN environments which do not communicate with the
meter, or wish to partition their HAN such that only a gateway communicates with the meter,
that is possible even with the meter being a coordinator and Trust Center.

- 8
- 9
- 78.3 Please discuss the hardware requirements and complexity for an end deviceversus a coordinator.
- 12

13 Response:

From a hardware perspective, most coordinators, routers, and end devices use the same ZigBee chip, regardless of the role on the HAN the device plays. There is additional stack code needed for coordinator and router functionality, but the added complexity or computational requirements are minimal.

- 18
- 19

78.4 Please discuss the hardware ramifications if the Itron meter was an End Deviceinstead of a Network Coordinator.

22

23 **Response:**

The Itron meter is "hardware capable" of being a ZigBee end device, however, for system security reasons, FortisBC intends to require the meter to be the coordinator.

- 26
- 27
- 78.5 Please discuss the need for over-the-air updates if the Itron meter was an End
 Device instead of a Network Coordinator.



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2 Response:

3 The Itron meter's ZigBee stack is always capable of being updated over-the-air via the proposed

- 4 AMI network. This functionality is the same regardless of whether the meter is the coordinator 5 or end device.
- 6
- 7

8 79.0 Topic: ZigBee Coordinator

- 9 Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 16.5, page 53; Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1
 10 Appendix 3.1, Section 5.2, Page 27, Figure 5; Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 Appendix 3.1,
 11 Section 5.3, Recommendation M1, page 29
- 12 FortisBC explains in regards to the ZigBee acting as the center control manager:
- "The AMI meter will be ZigBee Network Coordinator. This ensures that FortisBC can
 ensure that only devices that will not harm the meter and that will adequately secure
 customer data can be registered."
- 79.1 Please discuss the relationship between the Network Coordinator and the TrustCenter.
- 18

19 Response:

- Network Coordinator is a ZigBee network layer function; one device must form a network on a
 specific channel, advertise that network to other devices, and allow devices to join.
- Trust Center is an application layer function specific to ZigBee Smart Energy networks (asopposed to ZigBee Home Automation or ZigBee Light link networks).

The ZigBee coordinator and ZigBee Smart Energy Trust Center could potentially be two different devices, with the coordinator directing joining devices to authenticate and establish keys with a separate Trust Center. However, the Itron meter is both a coordinator and Trust Center.

- ---
- 28
- 29
- 3079.2Please confirm that a customer with their own private ZigBee network of devices31would have their own ZigBee Network Coordinator. Please discuss how this is32managed.



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2 **Response:**

3 Confirmed. A customer could have their own private ZigBee network with a separate 4 coordinator. In that case, the two networks (the meter's and the private coordinator's) would not 5 communicate with each other without a linking gateway device. A gateway device could join 6 both networks, and deliver metering information obtained from the meter's HAN to the private 7 coordinator's HAN.

- 8
- 9
- 10 79.3 Please discuss in detail the ways in which harm could be done to the meter and 11 the types of devices that could hard the meter.
- 12

13 **Response:**

14 With the meter being a coordinator and Trust Center, the potential for harm to the meter is 15 minimized. Harmful scenarios that this configuration protects against include:

- 16 1. A separate Trust Center could allow any number of devices on the network, and 17 allow all of them to communicate with the meter simultaneously, effectively creating a 18 "denial of service" attack, which would reduce the performance of ZigBee 19 communications, and delay the meter's response to individual requests. Even if this 20 occurred, however, the AMI (or utility-facing) functions of the meter would be 21 unaffected.
- 2. A variation on the first scenario that would impact the AMI network would be if
 unlimited devices sent responses to the meter, basically flooding it with events to be
 backhauled over the AMI network to the back-office. This situation is averted with
 the meter as the coordinator and Trust Center, since FortisBC could kick such "bad
 actor" devices off the meter's network and prevent them from re-joining the meter's
 HAN.
- 3. There remains a danger that a particular device, even with it joining the meter's HAN and successfully authenticating, could be a "bad actor" and request updates to multiple information attributes, say, every Meter Cluster attribute, every 100 milliseconds (for example). If this were to occur, ZigBee performance would be harmed; however, with the meter as the coordinator and Trust Center, FortisBC could detect this problem, and remove the "bad actor" device from the meter's HAN.



- 1
- 2

- 79.4 Please discuss in detail how the AMI meter being the ZigBee Network Coordinator ensures that customer data is adequately secure.
- 4 5

6 **Response:**

7 The AMI meter being the ZigBee coordinator does not, in and of itself, ensure the security of 8 customer data, since the AMI meter is a network coordinator with a network layer function. The 9 AMI meter arbitrates which end devices are allowed to connect to the utility network. In this 10 way, FortisBC can ensure that customer devices have access to and retain the correct customer 11 consumption information.

- 12
- 13

1479.5If the Smart Meter was an End Device and the Network Coordinator was in the
customer's premises, please discuss in detail how this could be done to ensure
no harm is done to the meter, and so that customer data could be adequately
secured.16no harm is done to the meter, and so that customer data could be adequately
secured.

18

19 **Response:**

The meter must be the Network Coordinator in order for it to exercise policy over the devices that join the HAN, otherwise there cannot be assurance that customer data is secured. Please also refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q79.4.

Also, as per the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q79.3, there are additional threats to the meter and AMI system if the meter is not the coordinator and Trust Center.

- 25
- 26
- 79.6 Please compare the privacy and security concerns for the two scenarios (Smart
 Meter as the Network Coordinator or as an End Device).



2 Response:

As noted in the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q79.4, application layer messages defined by the ZigBee Smart Energy standard do not contain customer-specific data. If the meter is the Trust Center, FortisBC can ensure that only the right customer data is exchanged with devices on the

6 HAN, which it cannot do if the meter is not the Trust Center.

- 7
- 8

10

9 **80.0** Topic: In-Home Displays and three utilities

Reference: Exhibit B-1, Section 8.2.3

- 11 In the referenced section 8.2.3, FortisBC states:
- "BC Hydro, FEI and FortisBC will continue to work together to ensure that in-home display devices purchased will work for any of the three utilities." ³
- 14 80.1 Please discuss how the three utilities plan to work together.
- 15

16 **Response:**

17 The three utilities will continue to discuss ways to ensure that commercially available ZigBee

18 products are compatible with the advanced metering systems of each utility (if they have one),

19 and that any demand-side management rebates are available for similar products.

- 20
- 21
- 80.2 Please discuss how it was decided that the in-home display devices should work
 for any of the three utilities. Please include the advantages and disadvantages of
 doing so, and other approaches that were explored.
- 25
- 26 **Response:**

Inter-utility IHD compatibility is a goal that would allow customers who have purchased an IHD
in one part of the province to use it in another part of the province, or to purchase a similar
device for use in another part of the province without worrying about compatibility. Given that

³ Exhibit B-1, Section 8.2.3



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1 ZigBee products must already meet ZigBee compatibility standards (as described in the 2 response to BCSEA IR1 Q6.1), this goal seemed reasonable, achievable and advantageous to 3 customers throughout the province. FortisBC does not believe there are any material 4 disadvantages to this approach. 5 6 Were the potential issues with SEP versions (SEP 1.x or SEP 2.0) taken into 7 80.3 8 account when this decision was made? Please discuss. 9 10 Response: 11 Potential issues with SEP 1.x and SEP 2.0 were not specifically considered when this decision 12 was made. However, these issues will have to be considered if the goals articulated in the 13 referenced section and the response provided to BCSEA IR2 Q80.2 above are to be met. 14 15 Home Automation and HAN in FortisBC AMI RFP 16 81.0 Topic: 17 Reference: RFP, Exhibit B-11, Appendix BCSEA IR#1 8.1, page 29 of 124 18 19 In the RFP, FortisBC states: 20 "The following are FortisBC's key objectives with respect to the implementation of 21 AMI:.... 22 e) Support customer in-home automation by providing usage information and price 23 signals into the customer's home." [underline added] 24 Please explain what FortisBC meant by "in-home automation" as the phrase was 81.1 25 used in the RFP. 26 27 Response: 28 As used in the RFP, the phrase referred to the ability to support in-home displays and other 29 devices that could display or respond to pricing signals from the utility.

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- 81.2 Is there a distinction to be made between the smart meter supporting in-home automation by providing usage information and price signals into the customer's home, and the smart meter providing the "coordinator" function for a home area network that includes home automation devices?
- 4 5

2

3

6 **Response:**

7 The ability of the smart meter to provide coordination functions and the ability to support "in8 home automation" are linked. The ability of the AMI systems to support "in-home automation"
9 relies on a safe, secure link between the meter and at least one ZigBee device in the home (as
10 described in the response to BCSEA IR1 Q15.6.7 and Q16.5).

- 11
- 12
- 13 81.3 Could the smart meter support in-home automation by providing usage
 14 information and price signals into the customer's home without providing the
 15 "coordinator" function for a home area network? If so, how.
- 16

17 <u>Response:</u>

FortisBC believes it is technically possible, but this approach would not be as safe (in terms of
the devices permitted to attach to the FortisBC network) and secure as having the AMI perform
the "coordinator" function. Please also see the response to BCSEA IR1 Q16.5.

- 21
- 22
- 81.4 At the risk of repeating IR 77.4, would configuring the ZigBee board in the AMI meters so that that it connects only with an In-Home Display and, at the customer's option, an in-home gateway device support in-home automation while reducing the basis for any customer concerns regarding privacy and security associated with having the customer's HAN information flowing through the utility's meter?
- 29

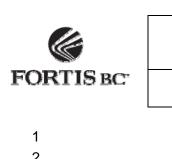
30 Response:

31 Please refer to the responses to BCSEA IR2 Q77.4.1 and Q77.4.2.



- 1 2
- 3 Topic: 82.0 SEP Versions 4 Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5.1; CSTS IR#1 5 54.1 6 FortisBC states: 7 "ZigBee SEP 1.1 may be the only available standard that can be implemented initially." 8 [underline added] [BCSEA IR#1 1.1] 9 "Only one version or the other can be implemented in the meter at any point in time. The HAN firmware can be upgraded "over the air" (remotely)." [BCSEA IR#1 1.2] 10 11 "It is expected that gateway devices will be available that can allow a meter running v2.0 12 to interoperate with devices running v1.1 (or vice-versa). The Zigbee Alliance intends to 13 start working on such a solution by the end of 2012." [BCSEA IR#1 1.3] 14 "The Zigbee Alliance expects to have a ratified specification [for SEP 2.0] by the end of 15 2012 (although the date has slipped previously). FortisBC does not have information regarding the hurdles that need to be overcome to achieve a ratified specification, nor 16 17 what the risks may be." [BCSEA IR#1 1.5.1] "Zigbee Smart Energy v2.0 includes additional functionality related to: 18 19 • Deployments in multi-dwelling units; • Supporting multiple energy service interfaces in a single premise; 20 21 Supporting any transport layer based on IETF IP compliant standards, including but not 22 limited to ZigBee IP, other RF-based and Power Line Carrier (PLC)-based transports; and 23 Supporting internationally recognized standards to ensure long-term interoperability 24 25 with multiple technologies." [CSTS IR#1 54.1] 26 Does FortisBC agree that the customer privacy and security implications may be 82.1 27 different for SEP 2.0 than for SEP 1.1? Why? 28 29 Response:

Customer and utility data will be private and secure regardless of whether SEP 2.0 or SEP 1.1 is implemented, so the practical implications of using either technology are the same with respect to those considerations.



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1 2			
3 4		82.2	Does FortisBC plan to obtain Commission approval for implementation of SEP 2.0? Please explain.
5			
6	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
7 8 9 10	SEP 2 custor	2.0 prior	will consider all customer benefits and issues, then decide whether to implement to allowing HAN devices to be connected to AMI meters. This will ensure that ve no stranded assets. For this reason, FortisBC does not believe Commission quired.
11 12			
13 14 15			82.2.1 Would FortisBC be averse to a Commission direction that FortisBC seek public input and obtain Commission approval before implementing SEP 2.0? If so, please explain.
16			
17	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
18 19			es no position in this regard, but believes such a direction is unnecessary as ne response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q82.2.
20 21			
22	83.0	Topic:	Pilot testing
23 24			Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 1.5.3, page 2; Exhibit B-6, BCUC IR#1 28.1.2, pages 69-73
25 26			A-SCBC asked: "What testing has been done for v2.0 or is expected before it is ered complete? Does FortisBC plan any pilot testing?" [underline added]
27 28 29		consid	3C responded: "No testing has been done or is planned before the standard is ered complete. FortisBC expects to do pilot testing as described in the response JC IR No. 1 Q28.1.2."
30 31 32		would	UC IR No. 1 Q28.1.2, the Commission asked when In-Home Display devices be available to the ratepayer. FortisBC states "The IHD devices will be piloted in with availability to customers expected in 2015." [underline added]



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83.1	There may be confusion between pilot testing of In-Home D testing of SEP 2.0. Please clarify.	isplays and pilot
<u>Response:</u>		
	uld prefer to pilot both SEP 1.x and SEP 2.0 IHD devices in 2014 ces are available).	4 (assuming SEP
83.2	Please confirm that FortisBC will be the party conducting the otherwise explain.	e pilot testing, or
<u>Response:</u>		
Confirmed.		
83.3	Will FortisBC prepare a report on the pilot testing of the In-Home SEP 2.0? If so, when? If not, why not?	e Displays and/or
<u>Response:</u>		
	s not intend to prepare a report on the pilot testing of In-Home Dia to doing so if required as a condition of approval.	splays, but would
83.4	A preliminary project plan is provided in Exhibit B-6, BCUC IR not clear where pilot testing of In-Home Displays and/ accomplished. Please specify where in the preliminary project occur, or explain when they occur in relation to other project task	or SEP 2.0 is plan these tasks

28



1 Response:

- 2 FortisBC plans to begin field testing of HAN functionality and IHDs after Region 1 has been
- 3 completed (network device and meter installation complete) and accepted as operational.
- 4
- 5

6

7

- 83.5 Please confirm that pilot testing for In-Home Displays and/or SEP 2.0 is included in the AMI budget, and provide a reference.
- 8
- 9 **Response:**

Pilot testing of the IHDs will be performed by FortisBC PowerSense and AMI project staff. The
costs are included in the respective budgets. The AMI Project portion of the testing is included
in the 2015 project capital costs, shown on line 27 of the Net AMI schedule under "Project
Capital".

- 14
- 15

16 84.0 Topic: Home Area Network and Home Automation

- 17Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC IR#1 51.1, page 75; Exhibit B-1, Glossary of Terms, page18viii; Exhibit B-1, Section 4.1.1, page 41; Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 15.6.3
- In response to CEC IR#1 51.1, FortisBC states that "The ZigBee™ Alliance website
 states: ZigBee Home Automation offers a global standard for interoperable products
 enabling smart homes that can control the following product categories:
- 22 Appliances;
- 23 Audio;
- 24 Cards & Readers;
- 25 Closures, e.g. window shades;
- 26 Energy Efficiency;
- 27 Health & Fitness;
- 28 Information Systems;
- 29 Lighting;
- 30 Networking Devices;



1	- Payment Equipment; and
2	- Security"
3	
4	In the AMI Application glossary, FortisBC defines HAN as the "Home Area Network" and:
5 6 7 8	"Home Area Network – This optional network connects the AMI meters with customer- purchased IHDs. This will allow will allow a customer to view power usage within their home and enable them to make informed decisions affecting the level or timing of their electric consumption".
9	"IHD: means In-Home Display or In-Home Device."
10	FortisBC states:
11 12 13	"Customers will be required to provide a unique identifier for their HAN devices to FortisBC (such as the MAC address of the device) so that FortisBC can associate that device with the electricity account and ensure data is exchanged with only that device.
14 15 16	Only information that is required to securely connect HAN devices to the AMI network will be collected from the customer, and only if the customer requests a HAN device to be connected." [BCSEA IR#1 15.6.3]
17 18	84.1 For clarity, please confirm that in FortisBC's definition of Home Area Network "IHD" refers to In-Home Displays, rather than In-Home Devices.
19	
20	Response:
21	Confirmed.
22 23	
24 25 26	84.2 Does FortisBC see the Home Area Network (with the ZigBee Coordination function in the ZigBee board in the meter) and ZigBee Home Automation as one and the same? If so, why? If not, why not?
27	
28	Response:
29	In the ZigBee Alliance standards there are profiles for different purposes. Those include:
30 31 32	 Home automation; Commercial building automation; Health care;



2

- Remote control; and
- Smart energy

Most operate with the same 802.15.4 radio technology using ZigBee Pro. At the application
layer they will share some common clusters but have unique security models and features.

- 5 The Itron meter supports the Smart Energy profile (not the Home Automation profile).
- 6 7 Does FortisBC agree that some of the smart home products that are capable of 8 84.3 9 being controlled by ZigBee Home Automation may have little or nothing to do with electricity consumption? 10 11 12 **Response:** Agreed. 13 14 15 16 84.4 Is the concept that all of the smart home product categories capable of being 17 controlled by ZigBee Home Automation will be registered through FortisBC and 18 the ZigBee board on the utility meter? 19 20 **Response:** 21 No. ZigBee Home Automation or ZigBee Light Link networks can be installed in the home 22 independent of the meter's HAN, with no communications interface with the meter's HAN. 23 Thus, devices on those networks do not need to be registered with FortisBC or the meter. 24 25 26 84.4.1 If so, is that an optimal design? Is it necessary and/or desirable for 27 FortisBC to be the operator of a website at which a customer registers various home automation devices? 28 29



1 Response:

- 2 Please refer to the responses to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q84.4 and Q84.4.2.
- 5 84.4.2 Would FortisBC agree that in terms of privacy and security of customer 6 information there is distinction to be made between requiring the 7 customer to provide to FortisBC a unique identifier for an In-Home 8 Display (showing electricity consumption and cost) and requiring the 9 customer to provide to FortisBC a unique identifier for other types of In-10 Home Device that have no direct involvement with electricity 11 consumption?
- 12

3 4

13 Response:

No, FortisBC does not agree. A customer will only register a ZigBee device with FortisBC if they choose to do so. If customers do choose to connect ZigBee devices of any type, they should be able to choose whether to connect to the utility network through the meter (if the device is permitted by the utility), or whether to create their own network (which does not require permission of the utility, nor registration with the utility).

- 19
- 20
- 2184.5How does FortisBC's concept of how the ZigBee board in the meter will be22configured to connect to In-Home Displays and other In-Home Devices compare23with FortisBC's understanding of BC Hydro's concept of how the ZigBee board in24the meter will be configured to connect to In-Home Displays and other In-Home25Devices?
- 26

27 Response:

FortisBC does not have detail on how BC Hydro intends to configure and operate their system to support ZigBee devices, nor how that configuration may change in the future. Conceptually however, configuration and operation will be similar since both companies are using similar products and software.

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1 2		84.5.1 Will they operate in the same way? If not, please in operate differently and why.	dicate how they
3			
4	Response:		
5	Please refer	to the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q84.5.	
6 7			
8 9 10	84.6	Please confirm that a customer who wanted to have a home au that did not 'pass through' the electricity meter would be electricity consumption and price information from the meter thro	able to receives
11			
12	<u>Response:</u>		
13 14		issuming the gateway device is simultaneously connected to the is 's Home Automation network.	meter's HAN and
15 16			
17 18		84.6.1 Please confirm that this would limit the exposure of the automation system to only the Gateway.	customer's home
19			
20	Response:		
21 22	Confirmed, in AMI network	n this case only the customer's Gateway device would be conne	cted to the utility
23 24			
25 26		84.6.2 Please confirm that the Gateway would be the or coordinated by the ZigBee board in the meter.	nly HAN device
27			
28	<u>Response:</u>		
29	Confirmed.	In the scenario described, the customer's Gateway device would b	e the only device

30 coordinated by the meter.



1		
2		
3	85.0	Topic: Control messages
4		Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 15.6.8
5 6 7		"FortisBC expects the AMI system to be able to send control messages (on/off, thermostat setpoints) to customer devices that are equipped to receive these commands.
8 9		These controllable devices incorporate settings that allow the customer to decide whether to accept signals from the utility or not.
10 11 12		FortisBC has no intention of sending control signals to customer devices for any reason. If customer demand warranted such a service, FortisBC would only send such control signals at the explicit request of a customer or as part of an approved rate structure."
13 14 15 16		85.1 To clarify, please confirm that "FortisBC has no intention of sending control signals to customer devices for any reason" means except with customer permission and as part of future rate structures that have not yet been planned or approved by the Commission. Alternatively, please explain.
17		
18	Resp	onse:
19	Confir	med.
20 21		
22	86.0	Topic: Home Automation in FortisBC AMI RFP
23		Reference: Exhibit B-6, BCUC IR#1 30.2.1, page 48-49
24		FortisBC states:
25 26 27 28 29		"If another HAN technology/protocol becomes dominant in home automation, FortisBC expects the market to respond with protocol-bridging gateway devices capable of interfacing Zigbee to other protocols. These gateway devices already exist, for example devices that can interface ZigBee PRO, WiFi, 6LoWPAN and JenNet, plus an interface to an INSTEON and/or X10 networks".
30 31 32 33		86.1 Does this mean that if the AMI system is implemented as proposed a customer will be able to choose to install a gateway device that connects the ZigBee board in the Itron meter to the customer's own home automation system of the types described?



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2 **Response:**

Yes, if the AMI system is implemented as proposed a customer will be able to choose to install
a gateway device that connects the ZigBee board in the Itron meter to the customer's own home
automation system of the types described.

- 6
- 7
- 1
- 8
- 86.1.1 Would this be a practical way to separate the customer's home area network from the utility's electronic network?
- 9 10

11 Response:

- 12 Yes, this would this be a practical way for the customers to choose a different HAN technology 13 or to separate the customer's home area network from the utility's electronic network.
- 14

15

- 1686.1.2 Would this promote innovation and customer choice by allowing17manufacturers to offer non-ZigBee In-Home Displays and In-Home18Devices?
- 19

20 Response:

21 Yes, the ability for customers to select protocol-bridging gateway devices promotes customer 22 choice and may therefore promote innovation.

- 23
- 24

26

25 87.0 Topic: Alternative In-Home Displays

- Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 19.1, page 56
- 27 Asked about Blue Line Innovations In-Home Displays, FortisBC states:
- 28 "FortisBC is not an expert in the operation of Blue Line Innovations In-Home Displays
 29 that work without advanced meters. However, the Company understands that they work
- 30 by placing a sensor on the customer's meter that reads the spinning disc (on electro-



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mechanical meter) or the optical port (on digital meters) and wirelessly transmits those
 pulses to a display device in the home in which the pulses are converted to energy
 consumption."

4 5 87.1 Can the Blue Line product and other sensor based In-Home Display products read the optical port of the particular Itron meter that FortisBC has proposed?

6

7 <u>Response:</u>

From information available on the Blue Line Innovations website, it appears the Blue Line
PowerCost Monitor product is compatible with the AMI meters that FortisBC has proposed.

- 10
- 11

87.2 Does FortisBC have any objection to customers attaching such sensors to
 existing or AMI meters? If so, please explain why and indicate what criteria would
 make attaching these sensors acceptable.

15

16 **Response:**

Provided that the sensors do not cause safety issues or interfere with FortisBC operations,
FortisBC would not object to customers attaching these devices to existing or AMI meters.
FortisBC is aware that some customers already have these devices attached to their existing
meters, and they do not interfere with FortisBC operations.

- 21
- 22
- 2387.3Does FortisBC agree that sensor type In-Home Display systems can be a viable24alternative to a ZigBee In-Home Display system? If not, why not?
- 25

26 **Response:**

Yes, FortisBC agrees that sensor type displays like those sold by Blue Line Innovations can be a viable alternative to a ZigBee In-Home Display system, however it should be noted such sensors typically require a battery power source whereas a ZigBee In-Home Display could simply be wall powered within the premises. FortisBC has no issue with customers using these devices with AMI meters provided they do not cause safety issues or interfere with operations.



1 2		
3 4	87.4	Is FortisBC willing to pilot test In-Home Display systems other than ZigBee systems?
5		
6	<u>Response:</u>	
7 8 9	issue with cu	rently intends to pilot test only ZigBee In-Home Display systems. FortisBC has no ustomers using non-ZigBee devices with AMI meters (such as BlueLine monitors) y do not cause safety issues or interfere with operations.
10 11		
12	88.0 Topic	c: Meter-to-IHD performance
13 14		Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 24.3, page 62; Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 24.3.2, page 62-63; Exhibit B-11, CSTS IR#1 54.1
15	Fortis	BC states:
16 17 18 19	There desig	ee currently has challenges in an apartment environment or at long distances. e are vendors working on solutions and within future Zigbee specifications there is a n for a federated trust centre solution that would allow for meshing of meters with uite security to address the apartment range challenges. [BCSEA IR#1 24.3]
20 21		need for repeaters is implementation specific. If they are required, they need to be red. [BCSEA IR#1 24.3.1]
22 23 24	devic	BC does not guarantee that the HAN signal will communicate w 1 ith customer es or that communication will be error-free. The customer is responsible to get the I to the location of their ZigBee devices. [BCSEA IR#1 24.3.2]
25 26 27	88.1	What efforts will FortisBC make to implement measures to provide communications from the meter to the In-Home Display in apartment buildings and other challenging communications situations?
28		
29	<u>Response:</u>	
30 31		ends to monitor the ZigBee market for products and protocol enhancements that will te improved communications in apartment buildings and other challenging

32 communications solutions. This will enable FortisBC to provide basic advice to customers that



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1 2	wish to have ZigBee HAN services but are experiencing communications issues. FortisBC intends to provide this information via its website.
3 4	
5 6 7	88.2 It is noted that SEP 2.0 includes additional functionality related to "deployments in multi-dwelling units" [Exhibit B-11, CSTS IR#1 54.1]. Will this help meter to IHD performance in apartments? If so, how?
8 9	Response:
10 11 12 13 14	Smart Energy v2.0 includes the ability to implement Smart Energy on various technologies, including ZigBee, Wi-Fi, and HomePlug, and bridge those technologies together using IP networking. Thus, communications can be extended well beyond the normal range of ZigBee networks by leveraging other infrastructure which exists in large building, such as power lines and sometimes Wi-Fi networks.
15 16	
17 18 19	88.2.1 Will SEP 2.0 improve meter to IHD performance if a single customer requires service, with no intermediate customers?
20	Response:
21 22 23 24	Unlike mesh networking, which relies on device density, Smart Energy v2.0 uses IP addressing and routing to connect various networks running over various technologies. Thus, even if a single customer requires service in a building, Smart Energy v2.0 can improve IHD performance in terms of providing service.
25 26	
27 28 29	88.2.2 Please discuss security and privacy issues regarding how SEP 2.0 will improve meter to IHD performance in multiple unit dwellings.
30	Response:

31 Smart Energy v2.0, like ZigBee Smart Energy v1.x, requires key establishment based on 32 certificate data before devices are allowed onto a network, and also requires encryption of



- 1 transmitted data using those keys. Smart Energy v2.0 can support the same policy that Itron
- 2 will implement in FortisBC AMI meters, which does not allow arbitrary messages to be sent over
- 3 the network.
- 4
- 5

7

8

- 88.3 Please confirm that within future Zigbee specifications there is a design for a 'federated trust centre' solution that would allow for meshing of meters with per suite security to address the apartment range challenges.
- 9

10 **Response:**

11 Confirmed. ZigBee Smart Energy v1.2 includes a feature called "Federated Trust Center" which 12 essentially leverages the mesh capabilities of ZigBee to create a single mesh throughout an 13 entire building. This requires a single, dedicated Trust Center in the building to manage device 14 joining and authentication for all HAN devices in the building.

- 15
- 16
- 17 89.0 Topic: IPv6

18Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCUC IR#1 26.1, page 65

- 19 FortisBC states:
- 20 "FortisBC has not completed a final design of the entire AMI system, but the preliminary
 21 design indicates that IPv6 will be used in the Home Area Network, RF Local Area
 22 Network and between the HES and MDMS."
- 23 89.1 Please explain in detail why IPv6 would be used in the Home Area Network.
- 24

25 **Response:**

- In anticipation of the continued expansion of IP-connected devices which can participate in IP
 networks and be addressable, IPv6 was chosen for Smart Energy v2.0 to ensure that the
 limitations of the IPv4 address space would not limit the number of connected devices.
- 29
- 30



- 1 89.2 What factors were considered in making the preliminary decision to use IPv6 for 2 the Home Area Network? Examples of factors include complexity (protocol and 3 product), cost, need for increased or global address space on a Home Area 4 Network, battery life, compatibility, etc.) What alternatives were examined? 5 6 Response: 7 The decision to use IPv6 was made because: 8 The impact to device complexity and cost is minimal; • 9 • An expanded address space was needed to allow for the connection of many types of devices to IP-based networking infrastructure; and 10 The Smart Energy v2.0 Application Specification can be implemented on various IP-11 12 based networking technologies, including IPv4 implementations. 13 The ZigBee IP networking layer uses a technology called 6LoWPAN to perform header 14 compression on over the air packets, minimizing the size of IPv6 addresses. 15 16 17 89.3 When will FortisBC complete the final design of the entire AMI system? 18 19 **Response:** 20 The final design will be completed during the Define/Design stage of the project (please also 21 refer to BCUC IR No. 1 Q40.1). 22 23 Update speeds of In-Home Displays 24 90.0 Topic: 25 Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 19.2, page 56; Exhibit B-11, 26 CSTS IR #1 54.12; BC Hydro RFEI, Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 Appendix 9.0, Section 1.6.2, page 13 of 16 27 FortisBC states in response to a BCSEA IR: "There should be no significant difference in 28 update speeds between non-ZigBee In-Home Display and ZigBee HAN enabled 29 30 devices. In either case, FortisBC understands the units should update information no
- 31 less than approximately every 30 seconds."



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- FortisBC states in response to CSTS IR #1 54.12: "On the HAN side the Zigbee SEP 1.x
 says that a device may not query a meter more frequently then every 2 seconds for
 longer than 15 minutes."
- 4 The BC Hydro Request for Expressions of Interest regarding In-Home Feedback 5 Devices states:
- 6 "REQ 24. Near Real-Time Display of Information
- 7 When viewing cumulative consumption information, the device shall update every 308 seconds."
- 9 REQ 25. Fast-Polling Display of Information

10 The device shall utilize a 'fast polling' mode that persists for 15 minutes when the device 11 is put into consumption display mode. While in this mode, the device shall display 12 updated power (energy per hour in kW and \$) information every 2 seconds." [BCSEA 13 IR#1 Appendix 9.0, Section 1.6.2]

- 1490.1Does FortisBC expect the In-Home Display units to meet the BC Hydro RFEI15REQ 24 and REQ 25 requirements? If not, please explain.
- 16

17 Response:

FortisBC will require that In-Home Display devices that will be connected to the AMI meter via ZigBee, to be compatible with the ZigBee Smart Energy profile certification. It is up to the individual ZigBee vendors to decide whether they will meet any other requirements, including BC Hydro's requirements. For clarity, this does not preclude customers from using non-ZigBee In-Home Display devices as discussed in the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q87.2

- 23
- 24
- 2590.2Please explain the difference between the display of "cumulative consumption26information" (to be updated no less than every 30 seconds) and display of27"updated power (energy per hour in kW and \$) information" every 2 seconds.
- 28

29 Response:

Cumulative consumption is the integral of instantaneous demand values over a period of time,
 representing the total amount of energy used, and is expressed in kilowatt-hours (kWh).
 Cumulative consumption (typically expressed in kilowatt-hours) does not change as rapidly as
 the instantaneous demand for energy (typically expressed in kilowatts), and therefore need not
 be provided as often.



- 1
- 2

- 90.3 If the device must display updated power every 2 seconds in fast polling mode, why would the display not be updated every 2 seconds?
- 4 5

6 **<u>Response</u>**:

How often a ZigBee display updates during "fast polling" mode is a function of each device's
implementation – an output of the device itself.

Generally speaking, displays are expected to update as soon as they retrieve updated metering
information from the meter. Itron's CENTRON meter updates its instantaneous demand value
every second to 1 watt of resolution, allowing displays to perform rapid updates of new values
during fast polling mode.

FortisBC agrees that the value of fast polling is enhanced when a display has the capability ofupdating values every 2 seconds.

- 15
- 16
- 17 90.4 More generally, please explain the purpose of fast polling.
- 18

19 Response:

ZigBee Smart Energy sets a general guideline for display devices to only request updated values from a meter every 7.5 seconds to ensure that over the air traffic on the HAN is not unduly monopolized by a single device. There is an underlying assumption that as HAN environments grow to accommodate more and more devices, each individual device needs to be a "good citizen" of the HAN by keeping requests to the meter to an acceptable level.

However, it is also acknowledged that a customer may wish to receive, for a certain period of
time, near real time feedback to understand the energy consumption impact of certain
behaviours, for example turning on an electric dryer, or cycling on an air conditioning unit.
During those times, fast polling provides a mechanism for providing near real time updates to
displays that have the capability to receive them.

- 30
- 31

32 90.4.1 Why is there a 15 minute limit on fast polling?



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2 Response:

The 15 minute window is an arbitrary time limit; it does not reflect a limitation on the part of ZigBee or IEEE 802.15.4 mesh networks. Since the purpose of fast polling is to support direct interaction between devices and customers, the 15 minute window is intended to reflect the time needed by customers to observe the energy consumption impact of behaviour changes.

7 8 9 90.4.2 Is the 15 minute limit on fast polling imposed by the ZigBee board in the 10 meter or by SEP (or something else)? 11 12 Response: 13 The 15 minute fast polling window is suggested by the ZigBee Smart Energy standard. Please see the response for BCSEA IR No. 2 Q90.4.1. 14 15 16 17 90.4.3 After the 15 minute restriction has passed, how soon can a new 15 18 minute period be activated? 19 20 **Response:** 21 The frequency of 15 minute fast polling windows is defined by the limitations within a customer-22 owned IHD. 23 ZigBee Smart Energy imposes no restriction on how often, or how many, 15 minute fast polling 24 windows can be initiated by a device. 25 26 27 90.4.4 Would FortisBC agree that non-ZigBee In-Home Displays do not have the 28 same 15 minute restriction and could be queried indefinitely?



2 Response:

- The 15 minute window for fast polling is not a restriction. Please see the responses to BCSEA
 IR No. 2 Q90.4 and Q90.4.3.
- 5 ZigBee technology consciously focuses on minimizing interference and interruption of service, 6 considered a strength for wireless systems expected to operate for 20 years without 7 replacement or interruption. FortisBC selected ZigBee as the HAN technology because no 8 other standards-based technology supports these operational characteristics.
- 9
- 10
- 11 91.0 Topic: In-Home Feedback Devices requirements

12Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCUC IR#1 9.2, page 27; Exhibit B-11,13BCSEA IR #1 Appendix 9.0, Section 2, page 5 of 16

- Regarding the BC Hydro Request for Expressions of Interest regarding In-Home
 Feedback Devices, FortisBC states: "FortisBC has not decided whether it is necessary
 to issue a document such as the referenced BC Hydro document."
- 17 91.1 Please indicate when FortisBC believes it will be a position to decide whether or
 18 not to issue a document specifying In-Home Device requirements.
- 19

20 **Response:**

- Once FortisBC has completed pilot testing, it will be in a better position to decide whether or not to issue a document specifying In-Home Device requirements. The preference of the Company is to rely on the ZigBee Smart Energy profile certification.
- 24
- 25
- 2691.2Please discuss the factors or considerations that will determine whether or not27FortisBC will issue such a Requirements document.
- 28

29 **Response:**

FortisBC would only consider issuing such a Requirements document if the market did not
 provide ZigBee Smart Energy profile products that met customer needs. Please also refer to
 the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q91.1.



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1 2		
3 4 5 6	91.3	If FortisBC does not issue such a Requirements document, how will FortisBC ensure compatibility, interoperability and qualification of the In-Home Devices which will be attached to the smart meter's Home Area Network?
7	<u>Response:</u>	
8 9 10	interoperability	nds to rely on ZigBee Smart Energy profile certification to ensure compatibility, y and qualification of the In-Home Devices which will be attached to the smart Area Network.
11 12		
13 14		91.3.1 How will manufacturers of In-Home Devices determine if their products are acceptable for use in the FortisBC service area?
15	Deenenee	
16	<u>Response:</u>	
17	Please refer to	o the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q91.3.
18 19		
20 21		91.3.2 How will FortisBC determine what In-Home Devices are eligible for incentives under energy efficiency and conservation programs?
22		
23	Response:	
24 25	•	FortisBC will provide incentives for In-Home Display devices that achieve the Energy profile certification.
26 27		



1	92.0	Topic	BC Hydro In-Home Feedback Devices RFEI document
2 3			Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCUC IR#1 9.2, page 27; Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR #1 Appendix 9.0, Section 2, page 5 of 16
4		In the	RFEI document, BC Hydro states:
5 6 7 8 9		ability and ul encou	lydro is mandated by the provincial government to provide customers with the to provision a home area network off of their smart meters by December 31, 2012, ltimately launch an In-Home Device program under the Power Smart banner to rage residential customers to conserve energy by providing them with detailed and information about how and when they use electricity in their home.
10		Potent	ial solutions may include:
11		• Stand	d alone display devices (IHDs), or
12 13 14		conne	eway solutions, which are bundled software and hardware devices designed to ct a customer's smart meter to home networks and PCs. Gateway devices elves may be Wi-Fi devices, wired (Ethernet) devices, or USB dongles.
15 16 17	The product requirements document (please see section 6 of this document) outlines minimum set of requirements identified as necessary to be compatible with BC Hydro current systems and future marketing efforts."		
18 19		92.1	Does FortisBC understand BC Hydro to have limited the acceptable In-Home Devices for its smart meter program to In-Home Displays and gateways?
20			
21	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
22 23			s not know whether BC Hydro has limited the acceptable In-Home Devices for its program to In-Home Displays and gateways.
24 25			
26		92.2	Does FortisBC intend to take the same approach?
27			
28	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
29	Please	e refer to	o the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q9.1.
30 31			



1	93.0	Торіс	: Price or cost information		
2 3			Reference: Exhibit B-11, Table BCSEA IR1 Q2.4 – Digital Information Transmission, BCSEA IR#1 2.4, page 6		
4 5	It is noted that cost or rate information is not listed in the table of data transmitte between the Meter and the LAN.				
6 7 8		93.1	Is cost or rate information part of the information to be transmitted between the LAN and the meter?		
9	Resp	onse:			
10 11	Yes, o the mo		rate information is part of the information to be transmitted between the LAN and		
12 13					
14 15 16		93.2	Please describe how and where the cost or pricing information is provided from FortisBC to the In-Home Display.		
17	<u>Resp</u>	onse:			
18 19	Price is presented by the ZigBee Pricing Cluster. This pricing cluster can accommodate TOU rates, inclining block rates, and flat rates.				
20 21					
22 23			93.2.1 Please confirm that cost or pricing information will not have to be input manually to the In-Home Display.		
24					
25	<u>Resp</u>	onse:			
26	Confir	med.			
27 28					
29 30 31		93.3	If a customer chooses to have an In-Home Display connected (wirelessly) to the smart meter, the In-Home Display will show the cost of electricity consumed by the customer. How exactly will the cost be displayed? Will it be on a 'running		



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- invoice' basis, i.e., the total to date of all charges since the last invoice? Will be
 the cost of energy being delivered at the time of the display (Tier 1 or Tier 2 rate
 as applicable times kWh consumption per minute or hour)?
- 4

5 Response:

6 The presentation of data on an in-home display, including cost data, is not a function of the 7 ZigBee protocol. The presentation of data depends on how a particular IHD is designed to 8 display that data, giving customers a choice. FortisBC expects that devices capable of 9 displaying consumption and cost information in all the ways described in the question are or will 10 be available on the market.

- 11
 12
 13 93.3.1 Will the customer be able to toggle between different presentations of "cost"?
- 15

16 Response:

This will depend on the specific IHD chosen. Please refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 2Q93.3.

- 19
- 20
- 2193.3.2 To what extent will the method of presentation of "cost of electricity" in the22In-Home Display be determined by FortisBC versus by the manufacturer23of the In-Home Display?
- 24

25 **Response:**

- Although FortisBC will provide the electricity pricing data, the IHD will determine how the data is presented. Please also refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q93.3.
- 28
- 29



1 94.0 Topic: Task Force Roadmap diagram



4

5

6 7

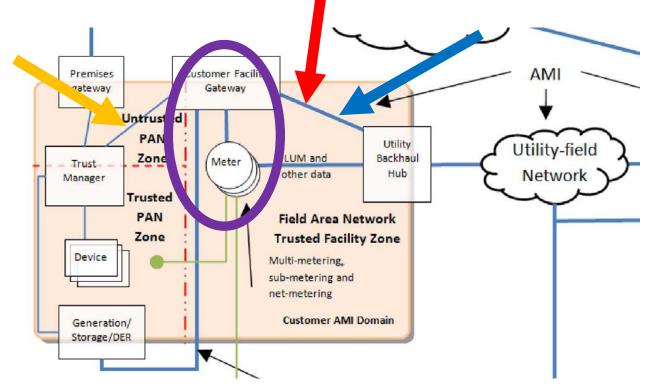
Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCUC IR#1 2.4, page 4-6; Exhibit B-11, BCUC IR#1 3.5, page 14

FortisBC listed all digital information transmitted and received between the meter and the LAN in Table BCSEA IR1 Q2.4⁴ and FortisBC agreed that the red arrow in the diagram depicts that information⁵ and that "*the Itron meter with integrated Zigbee technology will contain both the Meter and Customer Facility Gateway depicted in Figure 1 and delineated by the purple oval*"⁶.

9 10

8

Find below (Figure 1) the same diagranger from Exhibit B-11, with further enhancements:



11

12 13

14

15 16 Figure 1 – Source: The Canadian Smart Grid Standards Roadmap: A strategic planning document, Standards Council of Canada, October 2012, Section 5.2, Page 27, Figure 5 (Exhibit B-11, BCSEA #IR1 3.1); [with red, orange, blue arrows and purple ovals added for emphasis]

⁴ Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 2.4, page 6

⁵ Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 3.5, page 14

⁶ Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 3.6, page 16



 Г

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94.1	Would FortisBC agree that the information listed in Exhibit B-1 2.5 (page 7) is depicted by the Orange Arrow in Figure 1, above xplain.	
<u>Response:</u>		
Agreed.		
94.2	Considering that the "Logical AMI Diagram" shows a logical ar FortisBC agree that the integrated Zigbee Technology is gener	•
	the "Customer Facility Gateway" in the diagram? If not, please e	
<u>Response:</u>		
Agreed.		
94.3	Does FortisBC agree that the storing of ANSI C12.19 energ contained within the "Meter" as shown in Figure 1 above and sending information to the head end (Red Arrow) and to t Arrow)? If not, please explain.	is used for both
<u>Response:</u>		
Agreed.		
94.4	Please compare the translation process, computation requirem requirements needed to transmit the ANSI C12.19 energy inform head end (Red Arrow) versus to the IHD (Orange Arrow).	•

Т

⁷ Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 3.7.2, page 20



2 Response:

The computational requirements of transmitting ANSI C12.19 information either to the AMI HES
or an IHD are minimal. In either case, data encryption is performed prior to transmission.
Storage requirements are also minimal for either the HES or IHD.

FortisBC will determine the configuration of meters, including storage requirements for length of
intervals and number of interval channels to store in the meter. These decisions will be finalized
during the Define/Design phase of the proposed AMI Project.

- 9
- 10

1194.5Please confirm that "electricity pricing" information will be transmitted from the12LAN to the Smart Meter (including the Zigbee card) as depicted by the Blue13Arrow.

14

15 Response:

16 Correct, energy pricing information will be transmitted over the AMI network (LAN) to the meter,

17 which will in turn publish energy price information to IHDs (or any device on the meter's HAN),

- 18 as depicted by the blue arrow above.
- 19
- 20

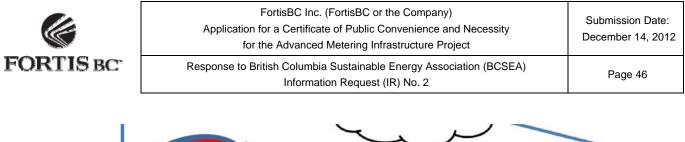
21 95.0 Topic: Trust manager

22 23

Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 Appendix 3.1, Section 5.3, Recommendation M1, page 29

Please refer to Figure 5 on page 27 of the "Canadian Smart Grid Roadmap" which
 shows a diagram for a "Smart Grid Advanced Metering Infrastructure Logical
 Architecture" (Logical AMI Diagram) ⁸. Figure 2 below shows the same Logical AMI
 Diagram with a red/blue broad arrow added for the purpose of the questions that follow.

⁸ Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR#1 Appendix 3.1, Section 5.2, Figure 5, page 27



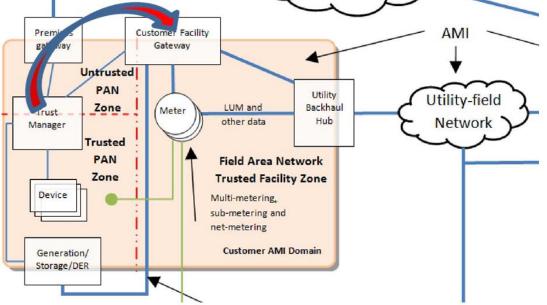


Figure 2 – Source: The Canadian Smart Grid Standards Roadmap: A strategic planning document, Standards Council of Canada, October 2012, Section 5.2, Page 27, Figure 5 (Exhibit B-11, BCSEA #IR1 3.1); [with red/blue broad arrow added for emphasis]

- 95.1 Looking at Figure 2 above, would FortisBC agree that the proposed Itron AMI solution shifts the "Trust Manager" function to the "Customer Facility Gateway" position as noted by the broad red/blue arrow. If not, please explain. If agreed, please answer the following questions:

8 Response:

9 The proposed AMI solution shifts the utility-customer Trust Manager function to the Customer
10 Facility Gateway. This shift does not preclude the customer from implementing a second Trust
11 Manager function in the location shown in the diagram.

- 1495.1.1 Please discuss the ramifications of doing so from a privacy and security15point of view.



1 Response:

FortisBC does not believe there are any practical privacy or security ramifications to this shift.
All data transferred between the utility and the meter is private and secure. As discussed in the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q15.6.5, customers have the ability to introduce a gateway device to limit the information transmitted between the utility and the meter if they wish.

6
7
8 95.1.2 Please discuss how FortisBC would meet the M1 Recommendation of the Task Force.
10
11 <u>Response:</u>
12 FortisBC believes that the proposed AMI solution meets the M1 Recommendations of the Task

Force. The Trust Manager necessarily exists partially within the Untrusted PAN Zone regardless of whether it is implemented as shown in the diagram or within the Customer Facility Gateway. Furthermore, the customer is not precluded from creating a Trusted PAN Zone with a gateway device if they wish.

17
18
19 95.1.3 Please explain how "a clear and unambiguous separation (demarcation) between utility-owned and customer-owned equipment and services" is

accomplished.

- 21 22
- -
- 23 <u>Response:</u>

Please refer to the responses to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q15.6.5 and BCSEA IR No. 2 Q95.1-Q95.1.2.

- 25
- 26
- 95.2 If the customer had the Network Coordinator within their own premises and their
 own control, would FortisBC agree that the "Trust Manager" could remain as
 shown in Figure 2. If not, please explain. If agreed, please answer the following
 questions:
- 31



1 Response:

2 Agreed. Please also refer to the responses to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q94.1-94.1.2.

3 4	
5 6	95.2.1 Please discuss the ramifications of this solution on the privacy and security considerations.
7	
8	Response:
9 10 11 12 13	If there were only a customer Network Coordinator, the devices on the utility network would not be trusted devices and could not be removed from the utility network if required. However, if there were both a utility and a customer Trust Manager, the information passed between the utility and the customer would be limited and would be in their control once in their PAN. The utility would also be protected if a customer exposed their own data in unsecure ways.
14 15	
16 17 18	95.2.2 Please discuss how this solution would meet the M1 Recommendation of the Task Force .
19	Response:
20 21 22	Although this solution (using only a customer-owned Trust Manager) would appear to meet the M1 Recommendation of the Task Force, it would not be safe and secure from a utility perspective as described in the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q95.2.1.
23 24	
25 26 27	95.2.3 Please explain how this solution provides "a clear and unambiguous separation (demarcation) between utility-owned and customer-owned equipment and services".
28	
29	Response:

30 This solution provides "a clear and unambiguous separation (demarcation) between utility-31 owned and customer-owned equipment and services" (as does the dual customer and utility



1	Trust Manager approach)	, but introduces	the issues	discussed in	n the	response	to E	BCSEA	IR
2	No. 2 Q95.2.2.								

- 3
- 4

5 96.0 Topic: LCD screen on Itron meter

Reference: none

- 96.1 Does the proposed Itron meter have an LCD screen showing (a) electricity
 consumption in kWh and (b) cost on the meter itself (as distinct from on an InHome Display)? If not, why not?
- 10

11 Response:

12 The AMI meters proposed by FortisBC can display electricity consumption in kWh on the meter 13 display. However, the meter is a measurement device and was not designed to show actual 14 pricing and cost information on the meter display. Displaying cost information on the meter 15 would require the application and calculation of billing determinants from other systems, and 16 there are more effective (and private) ways to provide cost information and price signals to 17 customers, such as the Internet and in-home displays.

- 18
- 19

20 97.0 Topic: SEP 1.x and RIB rates

21

Reference:

- BCSEA-SCBC understands that BC Hydro has developed, or has had developed for it, a specific version of SEP 1.x called SEP 1.1.2 to deal with the BC Hydro Residential Inclining Block (RIB) rate structure.
- 97.1 Will FortisBC have to adjust SEP 1.x to accommodate FortisBC's RIB rate? If so,
 how will this be done (in general terms), and is it covered in the budget? If not,
 please explain why not.

28

29 Response:

SEP 1.1b (new version name) supports five consumption tiers. FortisBC understands that
 future extensions are being designed for inclusion in the SEP 1.2 specification. This will include
 more tiers and blended TOU-over-tiered rates. It is also important to note that FortisBC



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- 1 understands that BC Hydro did not "develop" a solution, but worked within the Zigbee Alliance to
- 2 help create a standards-based solution that can be used by any other entity that requires it,
- 3 helping ensure device interoperation.
- 4 If FortisBC needed to further extend the specification (which it does not currently anticipate),
- 5 there is no cost other than the time required to work through the Zigbee Alliance.
- 6
- 7

8 98.0 Topic: Health

Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA IR1 56.1

- 10 "56.1 Please show the calculation of the Exposure Limit for the RF-LAN, with references11 from Health Canada Safety Code 6 (2009).
- 12 Response: Exposure limit at the 902 to 928 MHz frequency band utilized by RF-LAN is 13 specified in Table 6 21 of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 (2009). Using the row 14 corresponding to 300 – 1,500 MHz, 22 the limit for power density in units of W/m2 is 15 frequency f (in MHz) divided by 150. Dividing 902 23 by 150 results in power density limit 16 value of 6 W/m2; likewise, dividing 928 by 150 results in 24 power density limit value of 17 6.2 W/m2. Using a conversion factor of 1 W/m2 = 10 mW/cm2, the 25 result is 6 18 mW/cm2 to 6.2 mW/cm2." [underline added]
- 1998.1The conversion factor appears to be stated backwards. If so, please provide a20revised response.
- 21

22 Response:

23 The response should read:

The exposure limit at the 902 to 928 MHz frequency band utilized by RF-LAN is specified in Table 6 of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 (2009). Using the row corresponding to 300 - 1,500 MHz, the limit for power density in units of W/m² is frequency f (in MHz) divided by 150. Dividing 902 by 150 results in power density limit value of 6.0 W/m²; likewise, dividing 928 by 150 results in power density limit value of 6.2 W/m². Using conversion factor of 10 W/m² = 1 mW/cm², the result is 0.60 mW/cm² at 902 MHz and 0.62 mW/cm² at 928 MHz.

31

32



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Topic: Health 1 99.0

Reference: Exhibit B-1

- 3 "58.1 Please show the calculation of the Exposure Limit for the ZigBee radio, with references from Health Canada Safety Code 6 (2009). 4
- 5 Response: The exposure limit at the 2,400 to 2,484 MHz frequency band used by RF-LAN is specified in Table 6 of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 (2009). Using row 6 7 corresponding to 1,500 - 15,000 MHz, the limit for power density is 10 W/m2. Using a conversion factor of 1 W/m2 = 10 mW/cm2, the result is 1 mW/cm2." [underline added] 8
- 9 99.1 The conversion factor appears to be stated backwards. If so, please provide a 10 revised response.
- 11

2

12 Response:

13 The response should read:

- The exposure limit at the 2,400 to 2,484 MHz frequency band used by RF-LAN is 14 specified in Table 6 of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 (2009). Using the row 15 corresponding to 1,500 – 15,000 MHz, the limit for power density is 10 W/m². Using 16 conversion factor of 10 $W/m^2 = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$, the result is 1 mW/cm². 17
- 18
- 19

20 100.0 Topic: Health

21 22 23

Reference: Exhibit B-6, Fortis response to BCSEA-SCBC IR 64.1

- IR 64.1 says, "Can it be said that Health Canada Safety Code 6 is intended to protect only against thermal consequences of RF exposure? Or is Health Canada Safety Code 24 6 intended to protect against any levels of RF exposure?" Fortis responds, "No. ..."
- 100.1 For clarity, which question is Fortis saying "no" to? 25
- 26

27 Response:

- FortisBC is responding "no" to the first question. 28
- 29
- 30



1 101.0 Topic: Health

2 3

4 5

Reference: Exhibit B-6, Fortis response to BCSEA-SCBC IR 64.1

101.1 Is Fortis aware of research studies on RF energy and health that distinguish between possible health effects of the quantum of RF exposure and possible health effects of sudden pulsations of RF exposure?

6

7 Response:

No, FortisBC is not aware of peer reviewed research studies on RF energy and health that
distinguish between possible health effects of the quantum of RF exposure and possible health
effects of sudden pulsations of RF exposure.

11 All effects of RF signals on biological tissue are based on the physics of interactions between 12 electromagnetic fields and the tissue. The formal method for performing calculations of these interactions is quantum electrodynamics, though classical physics approaches are a good 13 14 approximation for all confirmed biological and health effects. Therefore, whether the RF 15 exposure is a result of a pulse of electromagnetic wave, a burst of RF signal, or a continuous wave exposure, all are appropriately described as a quantum RF exposure. It should be noted 16 17 that the assessment of biological or health responses to radiofrequency fields does not depend 18 upon knowledge of the mechanism of interaction. When responses to radiofrequency fields are 19 found, then scientists develop and test hypotheses to describe and understand the mechanism 20 of interaction. If there is a measurable physical effect of radiofrequency exposure, then 21 scientists anywhere in the world should be able to reproduce and confirm the effect independent 22 of any hypothesis proposed to explain the observed effect.

23

24

25 **102.0 Topic: Opt-out Provisions**

26 27

Reference: Exhibit B-6, IR response to BCSEA-SCBC 68.0 and CEC 50.0.

- In response to CEC IR 50.3, FortisBC says, "The benefits associated with the Project
 are dependent on the robust and cost-effective communications functionality of the AIM
 system."
- 31 BCSEA-SCBC would like to explore in more detail the possibilities and costs of opt-out 32 options for customers who may for any reason desire not to have a wireless meter 33 attached to their homes.



- 102.1 Please list and describe in more detail than in the response to CEC IR 50.1 the technically feasible alternatives for customers to opt out of having an electricity meter that communicates its information in a "wireless" manner using RF.
- 4

2

3

5 **Response:**

6 If "opt-out" is interpreted to mean "opt-out of a wirelessly communicating electric meter", then a7 list would include (not all of which are necessarily available in the North American market):

- Manually read meters (ranging from meters of the customer's choice to a radio-off AMI meter);
- 10 PLC-connected meters;
- RJ-45 (Ethernet) connected meters;
- Fibre-optic connected meters; and
- 13 Telephone or cable-connected meters

FortisBC is not aware of any AMI meters available for the North American market that can be directly connected to fibre-optic, telephone or cable lines. The PLC and RJ-45 options are presumed to be uneconomic based on the FortisBC analysis of PLC and the fact that neither option was proposed in the AMI RFP process. Please refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q29.1 for further discussion on the feasibility of an RJ-45 meter.

- 19
- 20
- 21 22
- 102.1.1 Does FortisBC assume that opting out would necessarily require manual meter reading?
- 23

24 Response:

Please refer to the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2 for an opt-out option that FortisBC
considers feasible. It is unlikely that an opt-out option involving multiple LAN technologies
would be economically feasible as described in the responses to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.1.1103.1.4.

- 29
- 30
- 31102.1.2Would it be technically and economically feasible to use PLC32technology on a home-by-home basis to enable customers to opt out?



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Would this be possible on a residential block or neighbourhood basis? Please discuss the technical issues and costs.

4 Response:

Using commercially available PLC technology on a home-by-home basis to enable customers to
opt out would be technically, but not economically feasible. Please refer to the response to
BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.1.1.

8 9

1

2

3

- 10102.1.3Would it be technically and economically feasible to use fibre optic11technology, internet cable technology or telephone line technology on a12home-by-home basis to enable customers to opt out? Would this be13possible on a residential block or neighbourhood basis? Please discuss14the technical issues and costs.
- 15

16 Response:

Using fibre optic technology, internet cable technology or telephone line technology (which may
not be commercially available in North America) on a home-by-home basis to enable customers
to opt out would be technically, but not economically feasible. Please refer to the response to
BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.1.1.

- 21
- 22
- 102.2 Please describe any loss of "robust and cost-effective communications
 functionality of the AMI system" (per Fortis's response to CEC IR 50.3) that
 would be caused by:
- 26102.2.1Implementing opting out with PLC technology at a home-by-home27level,
- 28

29 Response:

PLC technology does not provide the data bandwidth that RF technology does (please see the
 response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q40.1), so the communication would not be as robust. FortisBC is
 also aware of only one PLC system available in North America that claims to support HAN
 devices.



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Estimates for PLC meters are \$7-\$20 million higher than the proposed AMI system (Appendix
 B-1, Section 7.3 and BCUC IR2 Q32.2.1). Therefore, implementing PLC technology (which
 generally requires significant hardware investments at the substation level as described in the
 response BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.1.1) for fewer customers would make the hybrid PLC-RF
 option even less cost-effective than a complete PLC implementation.
 102.2.2 Implementing opting out with PLC technology at a block or

- 9
- 10

11 Response:

The same communication and cost-effectiveness issues described in the response to BCSEA
IR No. 2 Q102.2.1 arise with a block or neighbourhood implementation of PLC.

neighbourhood level,

- 14
- 15
- 16102.2.3Implementing opting out with fibre optic, cable or telephone line17technology,
- 18

19 Response:

FortisBC is not aware of any broadly-deployed AMI solution that uses cable or third-party telephone lines for the LAN, so has not evaluated the cost. If these solutions were available, then theoretically all could provide robust communications.

The cost of connecting customers via fibre optics is expensive (please refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q12.5) so this option would not be cost-effective. Cable and telephony installations would also be prohibitively expensive, both requiring dedicated wiring to every meter at minimum.

27

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30

102.2.4 "Allowing customers to retain their existing meters or to have "radio inactive" meters," as per Fortis's response to CEC IR 50.7.1.



2 Response:

3 "Robust communications" are lost with these options since neither provide remote 4 communication with customer meters and erode some or all of the benefits of the proposed AMI 5 installation. There are minimal incremental costs to these options, although benefits are eroded 6 as described in the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q84.4.

- 7
- 8

9 103.0 Topic: Opt-out provisions

10

Reference: Exhibit B-6. IR response to CEC 50.3

FortisBC says, "FortisBC does not agree in principle with providing choices to individual customers that have a clearly demonstrable negative financial impact to other customers. Offering individual customers the extreme case "opt-out" option of having a manually-read meter of their preference without paying for the related incremental costs and lost benefits to other customers violates this principle."

- 16 103.1 Assuming a one-time window for opting out that takes place with the 17 implementation of the AMI program and is not changed thereafter, please list the 18 direct costs and the factors causing "demonstrable negative financial impact to 19 other customers" and provide an approximate costing for opt-out options that 20 use:
- 21 103.1.1 PLC technology at a home-by-home level.
- 22

23 **Response:**

FortisBC cannot estimate the cost of "opting out" on a home-by-home basis. However, the majority of PLC systems require significant hardware investments at the substation level (approximately \$200,000 per substation for one system that FortisBC is aware of). In addition, new head-end software and hardware would be required to support the PLC solution.

These additional investments are intended to support all of the customers served by a substation, not just a few that opt-out, so the cost per opt-out customer would be prohibitive with this hybrid scenario.

- 31
- 32
- 33 103.1.2 PLC technology at a block or neighbourhood level.



2 Response:

The economics of this scenario improve as compared to home-by-home implementation, but the costs per opt-out customer would still be prohibitive for the reasons discussed in the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.1.1.

- 6
- 7
- 8 9
- 103.1.3 Fibre optic, cable or telephone line technology at a home-byhome, block or neighbourhood level.
- 10

11 Response:

FortisBC is not aware of any broadly-deployed AMI solution that uses cable or third-partytelephone lines for the LAN, so has not evaluated the cost.

- 14 The cost of connecting customers via fibre optics is expensive (please refer to the response to 15 CSTS IR No. 1 Q12.5) so the cost per opt-out customer would be prohibitive.
- 16
- 17
- 18103.1.4"Allowing customers to retain their existing meters or to have19"radio inactive" meters," as per Fortis's response to CEC IR 50.7.1.
- 20

21 **Response:**

A potential "opt-out" solution using "radio-off" AMI meters (including costs) is described in the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2. If implemented in the manner described, this option would have immaterial impacts on other customers.

The cost of an opt-out program that allows customers to retain their existing meters is discussed in the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q84.4. Due to the more significant benefit erosion for this option, the cost would be higher than the radio-off option.

- 29
- 30103.2For opting out that might take place subsequent to the implementation of the AMI31program, please list the direct costs and the factors causing "demonstrable

			FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) ion for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
FOR	TIS BC			Page 58
1 2		-	ncial impact to other customers" and provide an app tions that use:	proximate costing
3		103.2.1	PLC technology at a home-by-home level.	
4				
5	Response:			
6 7		-	out option would not change the prohibitive costs properties to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.1.1-103.1.4.	er-customer opt-
8 9				
10		103.2.2	PLC technology at a block or neighbourhood leve	I.
11				
12	Response:			
13	Please refer	to the response	to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.2.1.	
14 15				
16 17		103.2.3 home,	Fibre optic, cable or telephone line technology block or neighbourhood level.	/ at a home-by-
18				
19	<u>Response:</u>			
20	Please refer	to the response	to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.2.1.	
21 22				
23 24		103.2.4 "radio	"Allowing customers to retain their existing me inactive" meters," as per Fortis's response to CEC	
25				
26	Response:			
27	Please refer	to the response	to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q103.2.1.	
28 29				



1	104.0 Topic: Opt-out provisions
2	Reference: Exhibit B-6. IR response to CEC 50.3
3 4 5	FortisBC says, "Offering individual customers the extreme case "opt-out" option of having a manually-read meter of their preference without paying for the related incremental costs and lost benefits to other customers violates this principle."
6 7 8	104.1 Would FortisBC be willing to consider allowing opt-out provisions for customer who would pay for that option, individually, or on a block or neighbourhood basis?
9	
10	Response:
11 12 13 14	FortisBC does not consider allowing customers to have a manually-read meter of the preference to be a viable option. This is because all the benefits listed in the response to CEC IR No. 1 Q50.5 are eroded with this option (in particular, theft reduction), making the opt-ou cost both high and difficult to accurately measure.
15 16	
17 18	104.2 Please discuss how an opt-out program could be implemented and what terms would need to be addressed.
19	
20	Response:
21	Please see the responses to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q104.1 and BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2.
22 23	
24	105.0 Topic: Opt-out provisions
25	Reference: Exhibit B-6, IR response to CEC 50.5
26 27	105.1 Please discuss the erosion of AMI benefits regarding "reduced theft reduction" in more detail. Is it possible that a modest amount of opting out would have little optimized on the second secon

28 no practical effect on theft reduction?



2 Response:

Even a modest amount of opting out would have an effect on theft reduction if the manuallyread opt-out meter did not store interval data, making energy balancing less accurate and
decreasing the detection thresholds (since more consumption would be effectively unmetered).

By contrast, as discussed in the response to BCPSO IR No. 2 Q16.1, if an AMI meter with "radio off" was the opt-out meter choice, the theft detection benefits are substantially preserved since
the manually downloadable meter data will still allow energy balancing to be used to detect
power theft. As well, the implementation of AMI itself will still provide a deterrence effect as
forecast in the analysis, further preserving the theft reduction benefit.

- 11 Please also refer to the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q84.4.
- 12 13 14 106.0 Topic: AMI Support for Electric Vehicle Charging Reference: Exhibit B-6, Fortis response to BCSEA-SCBC IR 4.1 15 16 106.1 Please confirm whether the proposed advanced meters with SEP 2.0 would 17 enable the drivers of electric vehicles to be billed for electricity usage through 18 meters not their own. 19 20 **Response:** 21 This capability is one of the marketing requirements for SEP 2.0. 22 23 24 106.2 Please confirm whether the proposed advanced meters with SEP 2.0 would 25 enable the drivers of electric vehicles to pay securely for electricity usage through
 - enable the drivers of electric vehicles to pay securely for electricity usage through meters not their own, using credit cards or debit cards or other electronic payment system.
- 28

26

27

- 29 Response:
- 30 FortisBC could not find specific reference to this capability, but believes it is technically feasible.



1 **1.0** Reference: Fortis BC Response to BCRUCA IR No. 1.7.1

Fortis BC states:" In matters related to health, FortisBC relies on the expertise of the Provincial Health Officer, Health Canada, and World Health Organization, who have all confirmed that wireless meters pose no known health risk or reason for concern. In situations requiring accommodation, FortisBC will assess extenuating circumstances for individual customers on a case-by-case basis."

- 7 1.1 Please provide the Statements of the Chief Medical Health Officer of British
 8 Columbia regarding health concerns about cellular phone transmission antennae
 9 and base stations.
- 10

11 Response:

- 12 Please refer to Attachment BCH 2.1 provided in response to BCH IR2 2.1.
- 13
- 14
- 15 1.2 Please provide Health Canada's Smart Meters Update dated December 2011.
- 16

17 Response:

- 18 Please refer to Attachment BCH 2.4 provided in response to BCH IR2 Q2.4.
- 19
- 20
- 211.3Please confirm the precautionary measures that Health Canada and the WHO22recommend with regards to reducing RF energy exposure from smart meters.
- 23

24 **Response:**

- FortisBC confirms both Health Canada and the WHO do not consider that any precautionary measures are needed to reduce RF energy exposure from advanced meters given that the RF energy exposure levels are far below both Canadian and international safety limits.
- 28
- 29



é	FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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1.4	Please confirm the BC Ministry of Health's position on smart energy exposure associated with their use.	meters and RF
Response:		
Please refe	to the responses to BCH IR2 Q2.5, Q2.5.1, and Q2.5.2.	
2.0 Ref	rence: Fortis BC Response to BCSEA IR 1.68.1	
210 1101	Application & Revenue Requirements	
	s BC states: "Fortis BC believes that the "opt-out" customers sh mental costs and lost benefits related to their choice."	ould pay for the
2.1	Under what circumstances would Fortis BC consider an opt-out a	acceptable?
D		
<u>Response:</u>		
FortisBC as	sumes the question should refer to the response to BCSEA IR1 Q68	3.2.
Please refe	to the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2.	
2.2	If customers opted out and were paying for incremental costs related to their choice would a separate rate schedule a necessary? Is Fortis BC proposing such a rate schedule for appr	and request be
Response:		
	lieves that a separate rate schedule would be required for an "c s not proposed such a rate schedule.	opt-out" program.
2.3	Please confirm the precautionary measures that Health Canac recommend with regards to reducing RF energy exposure from s	



2	Response:	
3	Please refer	to the response to BCRUCA IR2 Q1.3 above.
4 5		
6 7	2.4	If there were a significant number of customers decided to opt-out would that situation not seriously erode the benefits of the project as presented.
8		
9	Response:	
10 11 12	are allowed t	the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q84.4, benefits erosion is significant if customers to choose a non-AMI meter. The erosion is reduced with a "radio-off" AMI meter. refer to the responses to CEC IR No. 1 Q50.5 and Q50.6.
13 14		
15 16 17	2.5	Please provide a range of benefits lost assuming that 25%; 50%; 75%; or 100% of the savings due to grow ops do not materialize as a result of the ability to optout.
18		
19	<u>Response:</u>	
20	Please see th	he responses to BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2 and Q50.4.
21 22		
23	3.0 Refer	rence: Fortis BC Response to BCUC IR 1.56.14
24		AMI Cost and Benefits & Revenue Requirements
25 26	3.1	Please describe and quantify the risks associated with achieving the overall costs and benefits associated with the AMI CPCN.
27		
28	Response:	
29	FortisBC ass	umes the question should have referred to BCUC IR No. 1 Q53.14.



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- 1 Please refer to the responses to BCUC IR1 Q46.1 (cost risks), Q53.3 (Exhibit B-6-5) and Q53.11 (benefits range).
- 3 4 5 3.2 Please discuss the merits of a cost collar that the BCUC could enforce. 6 7 Response: Please refer to the responses to BCUC IR No. 2 Q89.3 and Q89.3.1. 8 9 10 11 3.3 Would Fortis BC proceed with the project with a cost collar in place? If not, why 12 not? 13 Response: 14 15 Please refer to the responses to BCUC IR No. 2 Q89.3 and Q89.3.1.



- Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 1.1
 1.1 Would a device that does not emit RF fit within the definition of "advanced meter" as defined?
 Response:
 FortisBC confirms that the definition of "advanced meter" as provided in the Application
- 6 encompasses both meters using PLC communications technology as well as meters
 7 using RF communications technology.
 8 1.1 Would the definition of "advanced meter" as provided in the Application include
- 9 technology that uses 3rd party telecommunication facilities or fibre optics 10 communication technology?
- 11

12 Response:

FortisBC confirms that any meter that is part of a metering system which permits remote, twoway communication between customer meters and the utility and provides the type of functionality outlined in the AMI Application could be considered an "advanced meter". If a meter that used third-party telecommunication facilities or fibre optics communication technology fits this definition, then it could be considered an "advanced meter".

- 18
- 19

20 **2.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 2.3, 3.3, 12.3, 12.10, 13.3, 34.6

- 21 2.1 At the time of the application, what consideration had FortisBC given to:
- 22a.the ability to achieve these "immediate benefits" using non-RF23communication technologies;
- 24b.whether RF communication technology is necessary to achieve25consistency with the CEA and regulation;
- 26c.the use of third party telephone lines as an alternative to the RF mesh27LAN solution;
- 28d.the expansion of its fibre optic network (and/or the use of a third party29fibre optic network) as an alternative to the RF mesh LAN solution;
- 30e.fire risk associated with its prospective AMI Project, that is, the possibility31that the proposed AMI meters may increase the risk of fire;



f. concerns about the potential impact of RF communication technology on pacemakers and other medical equipment;

- 3
- 4 <u>Response:</u>
- 5 At the time of the Application, FortisBC had given the following consideration to the above 6 items:
- a. The consideration given to non-RF communication technologies is provided in Sections
 4.1.3 and 7.0 of Exhibit B-1;
- 9 b. FortisBC considered that the selected AMI RF communication technology was
 10 consistent with the CEA and regulation, but had not considered whether it was
 11 "necessary";
- c. FortisBC did not receive any RFP responses that included the use of third party
 telephone lines, so did not give these technologies consideration;
- d. FortisBC did not receive any RFP responses that included the use of its fibre optic
 (and/or the use of a third party fibre optic network), so did not give these technologies
 consideration. FortisBC did include the location of its fibre optic network in the RFP;
- e. FortisBC has never considered there to be any increased fire risk associated with theadvanced meters selected; and
- 19 f. FortisBC has never considered there to be any potential impact to pacemakers or other 20 medical equipment from the advanced meters selected.
- 21
- 22

23 **3.0** Follow up to responses to CEC IR No. 1 Q 50.6

- 24
- 25

26 <u>Response:</u>

3.1

27 If an opt-out program was implemented as described in the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2,

How often will the opt-out customer have to pay the per-manual download fee?

- 28 FortisBC would download information from residential customers and bill on that data on a bi-
- 29 monthly basis. This is consistent with current meter reading and billing practices.



3	4.0	Follo	w up to responses to CEC IR No. 1 Q 50.73 & 50.74
4		Fortis	BC states:
5 6			natural (from earth and even human bodies) and man-made RF signals are antly present all around us."
7 8 9		that s	nsidering the multiple sources of natural and man-made RF signals, it is clear that such a reduction from an AMI meter would not significantly reduce an individual's exposure."
10 11 12		4.1	What other source of natural or man-made RF signal incessantly strobes (on/off) an 18 - 125mSec blast of 900 MHz RF radiation1,268 times per day (about one per minute) on a continuous basis?
13			
14	Resp	onse:	
15 16 17 18	"man- router	made" s, cell j	not aware of natural sources of short, intermittent 900 MHz RF emissions. Several sources of RF signals rapidly turn RF signals on and off. They include WiFi phones, cordless phones, and baby monitors. Several of these sources operate at 00 MHz frequency range of the proposed FortisBC AMI meters.
19	Please	e also r	efer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 2 Q101.1.
20 21			
22 23		4.2	What other source of natural or man-made RF signal incessantly strobes of any emission of any duration or any strength on an on/off basis 1,268 times per day?
24			
25	<u>Resp</u>	onse:	
26 27			not conducted an assessment of all natural or man-made RF signals. Please also esponses to CSTS IR No. 2 Q4.1 and BCSEA IR No. 2 Q101.1.
28 29			
30 31 32		4.3	What studies have been done on the effect on human health of continuous, long- term exposure to strobe flashes (of any emission of any duration or any strength) on an on/off basis 1,268 times per day?



2 Response:

Studies and reviews of health research on cell phones, and on signals similar to those of cell phones, which produce RF signals at frequencies and with other characteristics grossly similar to the RF signals from FortisBC advanced meters, are reviewed and cited in Exponent's report "Status of Research on Radiofrequency Exposure and Health in Relation to Advanced Metering Infrastructure.". The exposures from advanced meters would however, be far lower than those associated with the typical use of cell phones.

- 9 Health Canada is aware of the intermittent transmission characteristics of advanced meters, as
- indicated in the following quotation from the attached (Appendix CSTS IR2 4.3) It's Your Health
 update:
- Survey results have shown that smart meters transmit data in short bursts, and when not
 transmitting data, the smart meter does not emit RF energy. Furthermore, indoor and
 outdoor survey measurements of RF energy from smart meters during transmission
 bursts were found to be far below the human exposure limits specified in Health
 Canada's Safety Code 6.
- Based on this information, Health Canada has concluded that exposure to RF energy
 from smart meters does not pose a public health risk.
- 19
- 20
- 4.4 What studies have been done on the effect on birds and/or bees of continuous,
 long term-exposure to strobe flashes (of any emission of any duration or any
 strength) on an on/off basis1,268 times per day?
- 24

25 **Response:**

26 Several studies looked at geographic correlations between bird populations and mobile phone 27 base stations (Everaert and Bauwens, 2007) or measured radiofrequency fields (Balmori, 2005; Balmori and Hallberg, 2007) but design limitations, e.g., the lack of investigation of confounding 28 29 factors, precludes any clear interpretation of these studies. Two experimental studies in which 30 migrating birds were directly exposed to far higher intensities of radiofrequency fields from Xband radar reported no effect on flight behaviour (Bruderer and Boldt, 1994; Bruderer et al, 31 1999). In contrast a strong search light had a guite profound effect on flight behaviour (Bruderer 32 33 et al, 1999). A claim that a cell phone affected bee behaviour has been reported without direct 34 evidence that the radiofrequency field was involved (Shabib, 2011). In short, there is no clear, 35 confirmed adverse effect of radiofrequency fields on bird or bee health.



1 2			
3	5.0	Follo	w up to responses to CEC IR No. 1 Q 96.1
4 5		5.1	What are the customer fees associated with Nelson Hydro's opt-out program?
6	<u>Resp</u>	onse:	
7 8 9	custo	mer's c	edule M-1 of the City of Nelson's Electrical Utility Amendment Bylaw No. 3225, hoosing to opt-out of a radio read meter at their service entrance, must pay a setup 45.00 and manual read charge of \$20.00 each billing cycle.
10 11	The C link:	City of N	lelson's Electrical Utility Amendment Bylaw No. 3225 can be found at the following
12	<u>https:</u>	//nelsor	n.civicweb.net/Documents/DocumentList.aspx?ID=16867
13 14			
15 16		5.2	Are the RF emissions from Nelson Hydro's meters similar to the RF emissions from FortisBC's proposed AMI meters?
17			
18	<u>Resp</u>	onse:	

19 The Itron AMR meters used by the City of Nelson use the same 900 MHz ISM spectrum as the 20 OpenWay smart meters. There are two output power levels supported by the AMR meters:

21 mobile mode and network mode. The MPE values for these two options are shown below:

Transmitter	MPE Limit	MPE	Margin
Mobile mode AMR	0.6 mW/ <i>cm</i> ²	0.00000795 mW/ <i>cm</i> ²	0.0013% of the limit
Network mode AMR	0.6 mW/ <i>cm</i> ²	0.0000516 mW/ <i>cm</i> ²	0.0085% of the limit

22 The output power level and duty cycle of the AMR meters are lower than the OpenWay meters.

23 The other difference between these devices is that the AMR meters transmit at a set interval (30

seconds) as opposed to the OpenWay meters that have more random transmission patternsbased on network settings and activity.

26



1 6.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 4.11

- 6.1 How is it that FortisBC's legal costs relating to negotiation of the Itron contract amount to as much as \$360,000? Please provide particulars in that regard.
- 4

2

3

5 **Response:**

6 The costs of \$360,000 relate primarily to legal advice and drafting related to an extensive 7 negotiation process related to the main AMI contracts associated with procurement, design, 8 installation and ongoing maintenance of nearly all hardware and software elements of the AMI 9 system (excluding the WAN).

- System (excluding the
- 10
- 11

12 **7.0 Hydro-Quebec advanced meters**

- 7.1 Are the characteristics of RF exposure from the proposed AMI meters the same
 as the characteristics of RF exposure from the advanced meters proposed /
 deployed by Hydro Quebec?
- 16

17 Response:

18 Given that Hydro Québec has selected a different vendor for their AMI system, the RF 19 characteristics and exposure will not be the same. FortisBC has no details regarding the RF 20 emissions of the proposed Hydro Québec AMI system.

- 21
- 22

23 8.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 5.1

- 5.1 Has FortisBC considered implementing a mandatory time-based rate structure or
 a mandatory critical peak pricing structure?
- 26 Response:
- The Company intends to evaluate voluntary time-based rates as a complement to existing rate structures. There are no current plans to make time-based rates mandatory.
- 308.1The question has not been answered.FortisBC's response goes to its future31intentions; however, the question goes to whether FortisBC has considered



1 implementing a mandatory time-based rate structure or a mandatory critical peak 2 pricing structure. Please answer the question with particulars as to what 3 considerations FortisBC has undertaken in that regard.

4

5 **Response:**

6 The Company respectfully submits that the question was answered – FortisBC could not know

7 (and would not have expected) that the question referred to past considerations of the

8 Company.

9 FortisBC recommended in its 2009 Cost of Service Application that the BC Utilities Commission 10 delay implementation of conservation rates until after the implementation of AMI. FortisBC

indicated in that application that it preferred to introduce time-based rates after AMI rather than 11

12 an inclining block rate.

13 The Commission did not agree with FortisBC and ordered the Company to implement a 14 residential inclining block rate, which has now occurred (prior to the implementation of AMI). 15 Therefore, the position of FortisBC has evolved with respect to time-based rates (as described in the response cited above) in part due to the implementation of a default residential inclining 16

- 17 block rate.
- 18
- 19

20 9.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 6.1

- 21 6.1 What input has FortisBC received from local governments with respect to the 22 prospective AMI program?
- 23 Response:

24 The comments FortisBC has received from local governments with respect to the prospective AMI program have been related to the health and privacy concerns of their 25 constituents discussed in Section 8.0 of the Application, as well as the feasibility of an 26 27 opt-out provision.

28 9.1 Provide a copy of each of "the comments FortisBC has received from local 29 governments with respect to the prospective AMI program", including those from 30 Osoyoos and Kaslo as referenced in your response to CSTS IR#1 - 6.2.



1 2 <u>Response:</u>

- 3 Please refer to Appendix CSTS IR2 9.1.
- 4
- 5

6 10.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 7.1

- 7 7.1 Would Fortis BC expect the referenced customer health concerns to exist with 8 respect to non-RF communication technology?
- 9 Response:

10FortisBC does not consider that there are health concerns founded on accepted science11regardless of whether the AMI system uses RF or non-RF technology.

- 12 10.1 The question has not been answered. The question is not about the validity of 13 the concerns from the perspective of FortisBC. The question is about the 14 existence of the referenced customer health concerns and whether FortisBC 15 would expect those concerns to exist with respect to non-RF communication 16 technology. Please answer the question.
- 17

18 **Response:**

19 The Company respectfully submits that the question was answered. FortisBC cannot know how 20 "customer health concerns" (whether for a specific customer or in a general sense) might 21 change if a different LAN technology was proposed and will not speculate in that regard. The 22 validity of health concerns is however relevant to the question since any customer concern 23 should be evaluated in terms of the validity of the concern.

- 24
- 27
- 25

26 11.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 10.1

- 27 10.1 What considerations has FortisBC and/or its "experienced consultant" given to
- 28 non-RF communication technologies in the context of the procurement process?
- 29 Response:
- 30 Please refer to the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q38.3.



- 1 11.1 What considerations has Itron given to non-RF communication technologies in 2 the context of the procurement process?
- 3
- 4 Response:

5 Itron considered the possible inclusion of PLC meters as part of the procurement process.6 Please also refer to the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q106.1.

- 7
- 8

9 12.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 11.1

- 11.1 Has FortisBC monitored the progress and results from utilities that have
 implemented or are in the process of implementing advanced metering projects without
 the use of RF communication technology?
- 13 Response:

FortisBC believe [sic] that's very few PLC systems have been selected in North America
 since 2008. FortisBC has monitored the progress of FortisAlberta, which has
 implemented PLC AMI technology.

- 17 12.1 FortisBC's answer to this question is limited to PLC. Please re-answer the 18 question in a manner that addresses the use by other utilities of PLC, third party 19 telecom and/or fibre optic communication technologies, regardless of the scale 20 on which these non-RF communication technologies have been deployed.
- 21
- 22 <u>Response:</u>
- 23 FortisBC answered the question with respect to PLC.
- FortisBC is not aware of specific non-PLC, non-RF AMI implementations, so has not monitored the progress and results from any implementations.
- 26
- 27

28 **13.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 12.1

29 12.1 What consideration has FortisBC given to the use of third party telephone lines
30 as an alternative to the RF mesh LAN solution? What would the cost be in that regard
31 and how would that cost be reflected in rate increases over a long term period?



Response:

FortisBC is not aware of any broadly-deployed AMI solution that uses third-party
 telephone lines for the LAN, so has not evaluated the cost.

- 4 13.1 FortisBC has qualified its response to "broadly-deployed" examples. We request
 5 that FortisBC list utilities deploying third party telephone lines as an alternative
 6 to the RF mesh LAN solution regardless of the scale of the deployment.
- 7

1

8 Response:

9 FortisBC used the term "broadly-deployed" to differentiate the implementation of a telephone10 based AMI system from downloading consumption data from a small number of large-power
11 customer meters using telephone or cellular lines.

FortisBC is not aware of any utilities that have implemented AMI using third party telephonelines as an alternative to an RF mesh LAN solution, so has not evaluated the cost.

- 14
- 15

16 **14.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 12.2

- 17 12.2 What barriers or show-stoppers would exist to prevent the deployment of non-RF
 18 emitting meters along with a third party telephone line LAN communications
 19 infrastructure?
- 20 Response:
- 21 Please refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q12.1.
- 14.1 FortisBC has not answered the question. Is the answer that FortisBC does not
 know what barriers exist because it has not looked into it?
- 24

25 **Response:**

The Company respectfully submits that it did answer the question. FortisBC is unaware of any third-party telephone line based AMI systems or implementations, so there is no point in evaluating any theoretical barriers.

29



1 15.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 12.4

- 2 15.1 Where is fibre present and absent within the FortisBC service area, whether such
 3 fibre be owned by FortisBC or another company/utility? A map would be of
 4 assistance in assimilating the answer to this question.
- 5

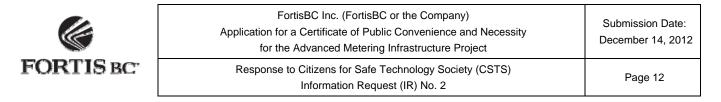
6 **Response:**

- FortisBC has access to fibre optic transmission facilities, either owned or leased, in the followinglocations:
- 9 Okanagan Valley from;
- 10 o Vernon to Kelowna
- 11 o Kelowna to Penticton
- 12 o Penticton to Oliver
- 13 o Oliver to Osoyoos
- Boundary Region from;
- 15 o Oliver to Grand Forks
- West Kootenay Region from;
- 17 o Warfield to Trail
- 18 o Warfield to Brilliant (NE of Castlegar)
- 19 o Brilliant to South Slocan
- 20 o South Slocan to Corra Linn Generating Station

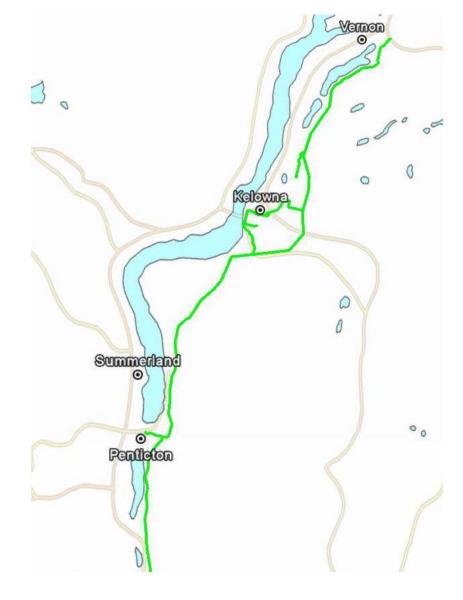
21 It should be noted that these fibre optic routes follow FortisBC transmission line Rights of Way 22 and in many cases are not located in proximity to residences. The fibre optic routes are point to

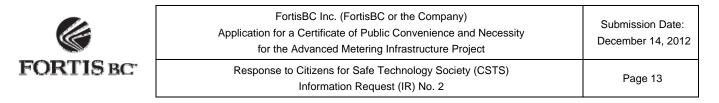
23 point and are not suitable for distribution to customer premises. Please refer to the following

- 24 three diagrams for visual representations of the fibre optic routes.
- 25 The location of FortisBC fibre was included in the AMI RFP.
- 26

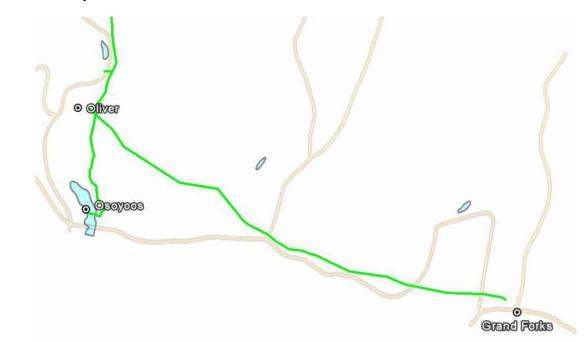


1 Figure CSTS IR2 Q15.1a - FortisBC Central Okanagan Fibre Optic Facilities Overview Map

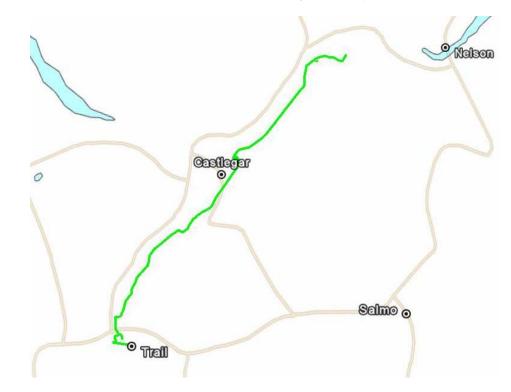




- 1 Figure CSTS IR2 Q15.1b FortisBC South Okanagan/Boundary Fibre Optic Facilities
- 2 Overview Map



4 Figure CSTS IR2 Q15.1c – FortisBC West Kootenay Fibre Optic Facilities Overview Map





1 2		
3	16.0	Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 12.5
4 5		16.1 What is the per kilometer build rate used in calculating the answer to CSTS IR#1 - 12.5?
6		
7	Resp	onse:
8 9		BC used a cost of approximately \$40,000 per kilometre to estimate the fibre build cost led in response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q12.5.
10 11		
12	17.0	Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 12.8
13 14		12.8 Would the use of a fibre optic network as an alternative to the RF mesh LAN solution eliminate health and environmental concerns with respect to the AMI Project?
15		Response:
16 17		FortisBC does not consider that there are health concerns founded on accepted science related to AMI systems, regardless of whether they use RF or non-RF technology.
18 19 20 21 22		17.1 The question has not been answered. The question is not about the validity of the concerns from the perspective of FortisBC. The question is about the existence of the referenced customer health concerns and whether FortisBC would expect those concerns to exist with respect to fibre optic communication technology. Please answer the question.
23		

24 **Response:**

The Company respectfully submits that the question was answered. FortisBC cannot know how "customer health concerns" (whether for a specific customer or in a general sense) might change if a different LAN technology was proposed and will not speculate in that regard. The validity of health concerns is however relevant to the question since any customer concern should be evaluated in terms of the validity of the concern.



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3 18.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 17.2 & 17.3

17.2 What is the frequency and extent of fluctuation of RF levels with respect to the proposed meters? Is the on/off manner in which emissions occur analogous to the fluctuating emission levels of a strobe light? At what speed are the emissions flashing on and off? How often? What is the frequency with which an RF emission occurs? What is the duration of each transmission?

- 9 Response:
- 10 Please refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q55.5.
- 1118.1We did not find the answer to all our questions in your response to BCSEA IR12No. 1Q55.5. Please directly answer each of the questions posed in CSTS13IR#1 17.2 and17.3; that is, answer the questions without referring us to14other materials.
- 15

16 **Response:**

17 The frequency of the RF signals from the FortisBC advanced meters is between 902 MHz and 18 928 MHz. The RF level will fluctuate depending on whether the advanced meter is transmitting 19 or not. The RF exposure from the meters at a mean duty cycle of 0.06% will be 0.000056 20 mW/cm2 and decline with distance to far lower levels.

The signals from the advanced meters will be more like that of a flashlight that is turned on and off for short irregular periods. A strobe light analogy suggests an extremely powerful and regularly repeating signal, which is not like that of an advanced meter.

With respect to the frequency, speed and duration of signals, please refer to Appendix BCSEA
IR No. 1 55.5 and 55.8, CSTS IR No. 2 Q35.1, CEC IR No. 2 Q34.1 and Q34.4.

BC Hydro has commissioned reports to further quantify the duty cycle and number of transmissions for the same Itron meters that FortisBC has selected for use in the proposed AMI project. The real-world measured data collected during these studies suggests that the total duty cycle and the number of transmissions for the max, min and average meter will be reduced from the numbers FortisBC has provided in the Application and in response to CEC IR No. 2 Q34.1. Please refer to Appendix CEC IR2 34.1 for these studies and their conclusions.



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3 **19.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 18.1

18.1 Disclose all the projects that Exponent has provided an opinion or report on, with respect to matters of health, safety and/or environment, and briefly summarize the conclusions on the opinion / report provided by Exponent in each instance.

7 Response:

- 8 FortisBC considers this request overly broad. Exponent's work for other clients may in 9 any case also be subject to attorney-client privilege.
- 10 19.1 At page 133, line 28, of FortisBC's application, FortisBC states:
- 11FortisBC understands these concerns, and has commissioned an independent12study12study13(also known as radiofrequency fields or RF).
- 14 [emphasis added]
- 15The information sought by way of CSTS IR#1 18.1 goes directly to the claimed16independence of the Exponent Report and is therefore not overly broad.
- 17Attorney-client privilege would not apply with respect to the identification of18matters where Exponent prepared material that was made public in the context of19judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings. We are not seeking documents. Rather,20we are seeking particulars as to what matters Exponent has reported on and21what their conclusion has been, on health and safety, in each such matter.
- Please answer CSTS IR#1 18.1. If Exponent is in the business of product
 defence, making sizeable profits helping polluters and manufacturers of
 dangerous products (such as asbestos, beryllium and chronium) stymie public
 health and environmental regulators, we want to know about it.
- 26

27 **Response:**

Exponent is not in the business of product defence. As stated on its website, "Our multidisciplinary organization of scientists, physicians, engineers, and regulatory consultants performs in-depth investigations in more than 90 technical disciplines. We analyze failures and accidents to determine their causes and to understand how to prevent them. We evaluate

32 complex human health and environmental issues to find cost-effective solutions."



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- 1 The scientific and engineering work performed by Exponent professionals is necessarily carried
- 2 out by those involved in each project and the firm-wide approach is to perform the work to the
- 3 highest scientific and engineering standards.

4 In the report submitted to FortisBC and the BCUC "Status of Research on Radiofrequency 5 Exposure and Health in Relation to Advanced Metering Infrastructure" Exponent scientists and 6 engineers summarized the research, as well as the assessments and conclusions of multiple 7 health and scientific agencies of this research, including the International Agency for Research 8 on Cancer, the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, and the International Commission on Non-9 Ionizing Radiation Protection. The conclusions of these agencies are consistent with those of 10 Health Canada and the health agencies of British Columbia. The scientists and engineers who 11 prepared this report have also reviewed smart meter exposures with respect to regulatory limits 12 and summarized the status of research on radiofrequency exposures and health in other 13 reports. Such work includes reports and testimony submitted to regulatory commissions in 14 Nevada and Maine. The research summarized by reviews of national and international health 15 and scientific agencies in those reports is similar to that summarized for this proceeding.

FortisBC regards the final paragraph of CSTS IR2 Q19.1 to be unhelpful to the Commission and
unclear in what it asks for, but FortisBC submits that the above provides the appropriate
substantive response to CSTS.

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- 20

33

21 20.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 19.1

- 19.1 In evaluating the nature of RF exposure, what consideration has FortisBC and/or
 Exponent given to the extent and amount of fluctuations in RF levels, the frequency with
 which instances of RF emissions occur and the speed at which the emissions are
 flashing on and off?
- 26 Response:

The exposure characteristics of the RF signals from the FortisBC AMI meters were considered from the perspective of Safety Code 6 compliance and more generally with respect to the relevant scientific literature.

- 3020.1The question has not been answered.Please answer the question with31reference to the specific consideration, in evaluating the nature of RF32exposure, that FortisBC and/orExponent have given to:
 - 1.1.1.1. the extent and amount of fluctuations in RF levels,
- 34 1.1.1.2. the frequency with which instances of RF emissions occur; and
- 35 1.1.1.3. the speed at which the emissions are flashing on and off.



1 To be clear, we are not asking for FortisBC to demonstrate a fresh consideration 2 / discussion of these RF characteristics. We are asking about what past 3 considerationshave occurred in that regard, prior to the submission of the 4 application and the Exponent Report.

5

6 **Response:**

Apart from the information already provided in response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q17.2 and CSTS IR
No. 2 Q18.1, FortisBC has made no specific study of the three exposure characteristics
described above prior to submission of its Application.

10

11

20.2 What is meant by "the relevant scientific literature"? How has relevance been determined?

14

15 Response:

FortisBC was aware of scientific literature on the topic of radiofrequency fields and health summarized by Health Canada and provincial health and regulatory authorities. Relevance was determined by the frequency range of radiofrequency signals associated with the FortisBC advanced meters.

20

21

22 **21.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 19.2

19.2 Have there been studies or tests of exposure risk in relation to exposure to RF
emissions that replicate the actual pattern of emissions that are expected to occur from
the proposed meters, i.e. replicating the extent and amount of fluctuations in RF levels,
the frequency with which instances of RF emissions occur and the speed at which the
emissions are flashing on and off?

- 28 Response:
- 29 Exponent is aware of laboratory studies that have involved exposures to RF signals of 30 similar frequencies, on/off 'speeds', and generally higher intensities and longer duration 31 duty cycles.
- 21.1 Please particularize your reference to "laboratory studies" by naming and
 describing the studies and providing documentation with respect to same.



2 Response:

Reviews of laboratory studies of RF signals at frequencies and with other characteristics grossly
similar to the RF signals from FortisBC advanced meters are reviewed and cited in Exponent's
report "Status of Research on Radiofrequency Exposure and Health in Relation to Advanced
Metering Infrastructure,", although the exposures in these studies would generally be higher
than those associated with FortisBC advanced meters.

- 8
- 9

10 22.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 20.2

- 20.2 What consideration has FortisBC given to the assessment of exposure risks
 according to alternative standards such as the non-thermal standard?
- 13 Response:
- 14 FortisBC is not aware of any science-based, generally accepted "non-thermal standard".
- 15 22.1 The question has not been answered. The standard referred to is referenced by 16 the allusion in the Exponent Report at page 17 to "some studies" that have 17 reported effects occurring with RF exposures below the level that raises the body temperature. The standard referred to is further exemplified in the 2007 18 19 Bioinitiative report. It considers adverse health affects as occurring at non-20 thermal levels of exposure. What consideration has FortisBC given to the 21 assessment of exposure risks according to that standard, regardless of whether 22 FortisBC regards that standard as being science-based or generally accepted?
- 23

24 Response:

Respectfully, FortisBC answered the question. Please also refer to the response to WKCC IR
No. 2 Q32. FortisBC has not considered following an unofficial 'standard' that has not been
accepted by Health Canada or provincial health agencies.

- 28
- 29

30 23.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 21.3, 22.3 & 22.4

Set out the range of opinion amongst scientists and medical professionals who
 have expressed an opinion on the matter of whether raising the body temperature is the
 effect that would occur first.



Response:

The range of opinions about the adverse effect of RF exposure with the lowest threshold is scattered across the scientific literature. As part of the work towards evaluating and updating the ICNIRP standard, this agency invited scientists from around the world to participate in an international seminar on the topic of non-thermal RF electromagnetic fields (ICNIRP, 1997).

- 7 23.1 The question has not been answered. You have provided information as to
 8 where the opinions are found ("scattered across the scientific literature") but you
 9 have not set out the range of opinion. Please answer the questions:
- 101.1.1.1.What is the range of differing opinion amongst scientists and medical11professionals who have expressed an opinion on the matter of whether12raising the body temperature is the effect that would occur first?
- 13 1.1.1.2.Set out the range of opinion amongst scientists and medical professionals
 14 who have expressed an opinion on the matter of whether an adequate
 15 approach to protection is achieved by setting exposure limits according to
 16 the point of tissue warming.
- 17 1.1.1.3.Particularize the position of those scientists and medical professionals
 18 who have expressed an opinion (contrary to that of Exponent) on the
 19 matter of whether an adequate approach to protection is achieved by
 20 setting exposure limits according to the point of tissue warming?
- 21 Please answer these questions directly rather than referring us to other 22 answers which in turn make further reference to other answers.
- 23

24 **Response:**

Respectfully, FortisBC did offer the response that the range of opinions was scattered acrossthe scientific literature.

27 1.1.1.1 In general, the range of opinion spans those who believe that a variety of adverse 28 biological effects occur at levels of exposure to radiofrequency fields too low to produce any 29 tissue heating and those who believe that most, if not all, potentially adverse effects of radiofrequency exposure occur as a result of tissue heating, or stimulation of tissue at lower 30 31 frequencies by induced electric fields. Scientists in the first group, representing a minority opinion, suggest that these adverse biological effects would occur at exposure levels lower than 32 33 would be required to heat tissues. Scientists in the second group suggest that the scientific data does not support the conclusion that there is sufficient reliable evidence for adverse effects 34 35 at levels below those that produce tissue heating.



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1 1.1.1.2 The range of opinion among scientists who have concluded that the adequate protection

2 from potential adverse effects of radiofrequency exposure is achieved by compliance with so-

3 called thermally-based limits can be examined by consulting reviews of the research prepared

4 by national and international health and scientific agencies.

1.1.1.3 The range of opinion suggesting that adequate protection from radiofrequency fields is
not provided by compliance with thermally-based exposure limits is for the most part
represented by the authors of the Bioinitiative report, which was cited in the response to CSTS
IR No. 1 Q24. This minority opinion is not shared by scientists who have performed reviews for
national and international health and scientific agencies as explained in the response to 1.1.1.2.

10

11

12 **24.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 24.1 & 24.2

- 13 24.0 Reference Application Appendix C-5 non-thermal effects p.17
- 24.1 Particularize the reference to "some studies" that have reported effects occurring
 with RF exposures below the level that raises the body temperature ("the Nonthermal
 Studies").
- 17 Response:

Please refer to the references on p. 21 of Appendix C-5 of the Application (Exhibit B-1),
where studies were noted. Please also refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q21.3.

- 20 24.2 Provide a copy of each of the Nonthermal Studies.
- 21 Response:

No compilation of studies based upon just one group of potential mechanisms has been
 performed. Please also refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q24.1.

24 You have answered question 24.1 by referring us to the references on p. 21 of 24.1 25 Appendix C-5 of the Application as well as the response to CSTS IR No. 1 26 Q21.3. We did not find the answer to our question at these references. Without 27 referring us to another source, please particularize the reference to "some 28 studies" that have reported effects occurring with RF exposures below the level 29 that raises the body temperature ("the Nonthermal Studies"). By asking you to 30 particularize the reference, we are requesting that you name and describe the Nonthermal studies. By way of question 24.2, we have asked you to provide a 31 32 copy of each of the Nonthermal Studies. Please do so, regardless of whether or not a compilation of such studies exists. 33



2 **Response:**

One compilation of such studies is the Bioinitiative report at www. Bioinitiative.com. Copies of
 studies published in scientific journals cannot be distributed because of copyright restrictions;
 other studies cited are typically available on the internet.

- 6
- 7

8 25.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 24.4

- 9 24.4 Has each and every review ever done of the Nonthermal Studies found the data 10 in the Nonthermal Studies to be unreliable?
- 11 *Response:*
- 12 No survey of "each and every review" in the scientific literature on RF field has been 13 performed to address this question.
- 14 25.1 At page 17 of Appendix C-5, Exponent states:
- 15 Some studies have reported effects occurring with RF exposures below the level 16 that raises body temperature, often called non-thermal effects. Non-thermal 17 effects or low level effects refer to effects that occur at levels not believed to cause tissue heating. These studies have been reviewed by scientific and 18 19 regulatory agencies, which have not accepted this data as reliable because 20 the observed biological effects attributed to non-thermal levels were not consistent or reproducible, are not supported by any plausible biological 21 22 explanation as to how they could occur, and in some studies the biological 23 effects reported are not known to be linked to adverse effects on health (IEEE, 24 2005; ICNIRP, 2009; HCN, 2009; NRPB, 2004; SCENIHR, 2009; SSM, 2009, 25 2010).
- 26 [emphasis added]
- 27CSTS IR#1 24.4 addresses the studies that have reported effects occurring with28RF exposures below the level that raises body temperature ("the Nonthermal29Studies"). In particular, CSTS IR#1 24.4 addresses the statement by Exponent30that the Nonthermal Studies have "been reviewed by scientific and regulatory31agencies, which have not accepted this data as reliable".
- 32CSTS IR#1 24.4 queries whether each and every review ever done ("by33scientific and regulatory agencies") of the Nonthermal Studies have found the34data in the Nonthermal Studies to be unreliable. Is that really the case? Or is it35the case that only some of the reviews done ("by scientific and regulatory



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1agencies") of the Nonthermal Studies have found the data in the Nonthermal2Studies to be unreliable? Please answer these questions as well as CSTS IR#13- 24.4.

4 It is FortisBC that is relying on the statement that "these studies have been 5 reviewed by scientific and regulatory agencies, which have not accepted this 6 data as reliable". This statement has been made by Exponent and relied on by 7 Fortis without the benefit of the non-existent survey referred to in your answer to 8 CSTS IR#1 - 24.4. If you made such a statement without the benefit of such a 9 survey, then you can clarify and elaborate on your statement without the benefit 10 of such a survey. Please do so.

11

12 **Response:**

13 Reviews of radiofrequency health research and regulatory standards by health agencies 14 worldwide have reviewed studies of thermal and non-thermal effects. They have identified 15 established adverse thermal effects of radiofrequency exposure as being sufficiently reliable as 16 to provide a basis for setting exposure limits to protect public health. Each of the reviews 17 referenced has drawn conclusions based on the weight of the evidence that is considered 18 reliable. None of the reviews have cited athermal or non-thermal effects as a basis for its 19 conclusions about health effects or for setting exposure limits. Some of the reviews have been 20 more explicit and detailed in their discussion of this question than others.

21

22

23 26.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 24.5

- 24 24.5 Has any review done of the Nonthermal Studies denied the occurrence of 25 biological effects at nonthermal levels of exposure?
- 26 Response:
- No survey of "any review done" in the scientific literature on RF fields has been
 performed to address this question.
- As noted in Appendix C-5 from the Application, known adverse health effects can be caused by high exposures to RF, with the effect that would occur first, given sufficient exposure, being an increase in the body temperature. This is the basis of the applicable public exposure limit.
- 26.1 Exponent has referred to the Nonthermal Studies and has represented, at page
 17 of Appendix C-5, that "these studies have been reviewed by scientific and
 regulatory agencies, which have not accepted this data as reliable."



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- Exponent has vaguely alluded to scientific reviews that have allegedly
 undermined the validity of the Nonthermal Studies ("the Undermining
 Reviews").
- 4 CSTS IR#1 24.5 seeks particulars of the Undermining Reviews and, 5 specifically, asks whether any such review has denied the occurrence of 6 biological effects at nonthermal levels of exposure. We fail to see why FortisBC 7 cannot answer this question. If you can rely on the Undermining Reviews to 8 cast aspersions on the Nonthermal Studies, then why is it that you cannot 9 provide further particulars regarding the findings of the Undermining Reviews? 10 Please answer CSTS IR#1 - 24.5.
- 11If you can rely on the Undermining Reviews (without the benefit of a "survey") to12cast aspersions on the Nonthermal Studies, then you can be expected13particularize the findings of the Undermining Reviews without the benefit of such14a "survey".
- 15

16 **Response:**

The excerpts below provide information on the nature of reviews of *in vitro* studies (cellular studies) by scientific agencies. The excerpts below are from recent comprehensive sources (IEEE, 2005; SCENIHR, 2009; SSM, 2009; AGNIR, 2012). The source and page is indicated after the excerpt.

IEEE Std C95.1-2005 – IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz (2005)

23 Despite more than 50 years of RF research, low-level[¹] biological 24 effects have not been established. No theoretical mechanism has 25 been established that supports the existence of any effect 26 characterized by trivial heating other than microwave heating. 27 Moreover, the relevance of reported low-level effects to health 28 remains speculative and such effects are not useful for standard 29 setting (p. 82)

30 Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks – Health Effects of 31 Exposure to EMF (2009)

¹ IEEE prefers to use the term "low-level effects" rather than "non-thermal effects" (IEEE C95.1-2005, p. 8).



- 1In the previous opinion of 2007 a detailed description of in vitro2studies was presented and discussed. Most of the studies did not3provide evidence for any effect of RF field exposure at non-4thermal intensity levels on cellular systems (p. 21).
- 5 Different biological endpoints have been investigated in vitro after 6 RF field exposure using a variety of cell types and exposure 7 conditions with diverse outcome. In the majority of studies no 8 genotoxic effects were shown. A few studies suggest various 9 biological effects (including genotoxic effects) from RF fields, 10 alone or in combination with other factors, mostly at higher SAR 11 values (above 2 W/kg). The biological relevance of these findings 12 is however unclear. Inconsistent in vitro findings and a lack of 13 dose response relationships render anv mechanistic 14 understanding of potential non-thermal interactions between RF 15 and living systems difficult. For RF fields below the recommended 16 limits (2 W/kg) for energy absorption due to mobile phones, in vitro 17 studies have not identified reproducible effects by which carcinogenicity in living systems could be explained (p. 26) 18
- 19Furthermore, the in vitro studies regarding genotoxicity fail to20provide evidence for an involvement of RF field exposure in DNA-21damage (p. 35).

Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (SSM) - Recent Research on EMF and Health Risks: Sixth annual Report from the SSM's independent Expert Group on Electromagnetic Fields (2009).

25 There are no new positive findings from cellular studies that have 26 been well established in terms of experimental quality and 27 replication. Potential heating of the samples is still seen as a 28 major source of artefacts. Moreover, these few positive results are 29 not related to each other and/or are not relevant for health risk 30 assessment. It is warranted that further in vitro studies that are 31 well designed will help fill the remaining gaps such as effects on 32 transformation (p.15).



1 Advisory Group on Non-Ionizing Radiation (AGNIR) for the Health Protection Agency of 2 Great Britain – Health Effects from Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, Report of the

3 independent Advisory Group on Non-Ionising Radiation (2012)²

4	Many more studies have been added to the scientific literature
5	since 2003, with more studies using similar cell types and
6	exposure condition, thus potentially making comparisons and
7	conclusions easier. However, the results of the additional findings
8	still remain divergent with no obvious reason as to why some
9	researchers find effects and others do not. There is still a lack of
10	independent replication of results, and where replications have
11	been undertaken they do not support the original findings. This
12	continued lack of robust evidence makes the possibility of an
13	effect of RF fields on cells more unlikely (p.105).

14 Following further discussion they conclude:

In general, there is no coherent pattern of exposure conditions or *in vitro* cell system that
consistently shows effects of exposure to RF fields below international guideline levels.
The reported studies are still mostly diverse in terms of exposure and biological system
tested; furthermore the reported effects lack independent verification. Even in cases
where there are several studies using similar cell types, as in the case of lymphocytes,
the results for the effect of RF field exposure are conflicting (p.106).

- 21
- 22

23 27.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 26.1

24 26.1 How is "intensity (strength)" defined. Has there been consideration of the
25 amount / extent of fluctuation of RF levels with respect to the proposed meters? Has
26 there been consideration of the power of emissions during the signalling phase with
27 respect to the proposed meters?

- 28 Response:
- 29 The "intensity (strength)" of a RF field is commonly expressed in units of power density 30 defined as Watts per square meter (W/m2) or equivalent units.

² The AGNIR report includes an assessment of cellular studies to update its report from 2003 (AGNIR, 2012, pp. 80-106). The main topics reviewed in this section are genotoxic effects, effects that could lead to carcinogenesis, and other changes in cellular processes.



- The questions regarding RF levels and power during signalling are covered by Safety Code 6. Please also refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q55.5.
- 27.1 Your reference to Safety Code 6 and BCSEA IR No. 1 Q55.5 did not answer our
 question as to whether there has been consideration by FortisBC of the amount /
 extent of fluctuation of RF levels with respect to the proposed meters. Kindly
 answer this question directly without reference to further materials.

1

2

8 Response:

9 FortisBC was aware that the exposure characteristics of the proposed meters would comply

10 with Safety Code 6 before submitting its Application but did not make a specific study of how the 11 RF levels would vary over time. It is not clear what may be meant by the "amount / extent of

12 fluctuation of RF levels with respect to the proposed meters" beyond the responses provided.

12 Rease also refer to the response to CSTS IP No. 2 O18 1

13 Please also refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q18.1.

14

15

16 **28.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 29.1

- 29.1 Who are the referenced third party cellular providers that will provide backhaulservice for the AMI Project?
- 19 Response:
- 20 FortisBC has not committed to any third party provider for cellular service related to the 21 proposed AMI project.
- 28.1 In your response to BCUC IR1 32.2, you refer to third party cellular providers.
 Who are these third party cellular providers, whether you have committed to them or not?
- 25

26 **Response:**

TELUS and Rogers are the only known third party cellular providers in much of the FortisBC
 service area, so these are the providers who were considered when determining whether
 cellular backhaul was available at the preliminary AMI collector locations.

30

31



1 29.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 30.1

- 2 30.1 What wired technologies are "perfectly capable" of meeting the requirement of 3 hourly consumption reads?
- 4 Response:

5 FortisBC understands that newer PLC technologies (that would have been commercially 6 available during the FortisBC RFP) are capable of hourly consumption reads.

- 29.1 What other wired communication technologies are "perfectly capable" of meeting the requirement of hourly consumption reads?
- 9

7

8

10 Response:

Excluding Power Line Carrier, no other wired options are realistically capable of providing hourly consumption reads economically. FortisBC is aware of only one other wired interface that is currently available for meter forms in North America, RJ-45. This type of interface is usually associated with Ethernet or IP based networks and would have sufficient bandwidth for hourly reads.

16 The use of this interface would assume that there is an underlying utility network existing at the 17 customer premise to physically connect the meter to, and this could be provided by:

- Fibre to the home (FTTH) Fibre to the home does not exist in the vast majority of the FortisBC service territory, and is not expected to in the foreseeable future. As evidenced in the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q12.5, even if the infrastructure existed it would not be economical to lease. It is also clear from the same response that it is not economical for FortisBC to build this infrastructure.
- Existing copper infrastructure It would be possible to lease existing copper infrastructure from the local carriers. The monthly costs of these "local loops" are covered under the CRTC 1017-105 tariff, and are estimated to be almost \$300 per meter, per year. This does not include any capital or recurring costs for modem equipment to convert the meter information for transmission to the local telecommunication central office and to be passed to FortisBC. It is clear that the monthly local loop lease cost alone makes this option too expensive to consider further.

For reference, excluding the cost of the meters it is estimated to cost approximately \$10 per year per meter to install, operate and maintain the LAN and WAN segments of the network using the proposed RF AMI solution. The options discussed above would be alternatives to this proposed LAN/WAN and are not economically viable.



3 30.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 34.1 4 34.1 Will FortisBC suspend service for those customers refusing installation of an AMI 5 meter until such time that an AMI meter is installed? 6 Response: 7 As stated in the Application (Exhibit B-1) at page 142: 8 Regardless of FortisBC's efforts, some customers may continue to refuse the installation 9 of an advanced meter. In these cases, FortisBC intends to follow the following process: 10 Continue productive dialogue with the customer where possible, making an effort 11 to address concerns and ensuring the customer is aware that they have the option of 12 relocating the meter on their property at their expense. Continue to provide billing using estimated readings for up to six months. 13 14 After three months of refusal to provide access to exchange the meter, and in 15 absence of extenuating circumstances, suspension of the customer's service until the advanced meter is installed. 16 17 FortisBC does not take suspension of an individual customer's service lightly, but also 18 cannot support ongoing manual meter reading or estimating once advanced metering 19 has been deployed. 20 30.1 What would constitute "extenuating circumstances"?

21

22 Response:

FortisBC has not identified any qualifying extenuating circumstances, factors, guidelines or principles at this time. Any request for such consideration would be evaluated on a case-bycase basis.

- 26
- 27
- 2830.2Why is it that FortisBC "cannot support" ongoing manual meter reading or29estimating via a customer-funded opt-out regime as is in place with various30utilities as cited? What are the show-stoppers and/or obstacles associated with31the implementation of such an opt-out program?



2 **Response:**

3 The referenced section of the Application assumes that there is no customer-funded opt-out4 tariff.

FortisBC discusses a possible opt-out solution in its response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2,
although it does not believe such a solution is required.

- 7
- 8

9 **31.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 34.2

- 10 34.2 Particularize the reference to the provisions in the Terms and Conditions of the 11 Electric Tariff on which FortisBC relies for its asserted right to suspend service for those 12 customers refusing installation of an AMI meter until such time that an AMI meter is 13 installed.
- 31.1 What specific phrase, clause or language within Article 8.2 of the Tariff does
 FortisBC rely on for its asserted right to suspend service for those customers
 refusing installation of an AMI meter until such time that an AMI meter is
 installed?
- 18

19 Response:

- 20 Section 8.2 of FortisBC's Electric Tariff provides the following:
- The Company shall have the right to suspend Service to make repairs <u>or improvements</u>
 to its electrical system. . . (underlined for emphasis)
- 23
- 24

25 **32.0** Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 34.4

- 34.4 Has FortisBC considered providing hard-wired communication technology
 solutions for those customers who refuse an RF emitting meter on the basis of health
 concerns or disability requiring accommodation?
- 29 Response:



- In matters related to health, FortisBC relies on the expertise of the Provincial Health
 Officer, Health Canada, and World Health Organization, who have all confirmed that
 wireless meters pose no known health risk or reason for concern.
- In situations requiring accommodation, FortisBC will assess extenuating circumstances
 for individual customers on a case-by-case basis.
- 6 32.1 What factors, guidelines or policy principles will apply to FortisBC's assessment7 of extenuating circumstances?
- 8
- 9 Response:
- 10 Please refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q30.1.
- 11
- 12

13 33.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 34.5

- 14 34.5 Is FortisBC aware that there have been concerns about the potential impact of 15 RF communication technology on pacemakers and other medical equipment?
- 16 Response:

Medical equipment such as pacemakers are [sic] designed to operate in 900 MHz and
2.4 GHz RF environments since these are common frequencies for baby monitors,
cordless phones and WiFi routers for example. These are the same frequencies on
which advanced meters transmit and receive, so FortisBC believes any concerns would
be unfounded.

- 22 Please also refer to the response to WKCC IR No. 1 Q7.
- 33.1 The question has not been answered. The question goes to FortisBC's awareness that such concerns exist. The question does not go to the validity of such concerns, from the perspective of FortisBC. Was FortisBC, at the time of the application, aware that there have been concerns about the potential impact of RF communication technology on pacemakers and other medical equipment?
- 28

29 **Response:**

Respectfully, the referenced questions asked whether FortisBC "is aware", not "was aware",
 which was answered. At the time of its Application FortisBC was aware that some customers
 may have concerns about RF communication technology, including its alleged interaction with
 pacemakers. FortisBC had not heard about alleged interactions with other medical equipment.



- 3 34.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 34.7
- 34.7 Will FortisBC enter private property of a customer for the purpose of installing an
 RF emitting AMI meter where the customer has posted signage explicitly denying
 FortisBC access to the private property for the purpose of installing an RF emitting AMI
 meter?
- 8 Response:

9 The FortisBC process for customers refusing the installation of an advanced meter is 10 described in Exhibit B-1 Section 8.5. It may not be possible for an installer to assess the 11 intent of the customer without accessing private property.

- 1234.1FortisBC's reference to Exhibit B-1 Section 8.5 does not answer the question.13Assuming it is possible, by way of a visible sign, for FortisBC to assess the intent14of the customer without accessing private property, will FortisBC enter private15property of a customer for the purpose of installing an RF emitting AMI meter16where the customer has posted signage explicitly denying FortisBC access to the17private property for the purpose of installing an RF emitting AMI meter?
- 18

19 **Response:**

The Company respectfully submits that it did answer the question. FortisBC would not access the customer property to install an AMI meter if it was clear, without accessing the property, that the customer did not wish that meter to be installed.

- 23
- 24

25 35.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 57.4

- 26 57.4 How many times per day on average will an AMI meter transmit billing data?
- 27 Response:
- FortisBC will determine this during the Define/Design phase of the proposed AMI
 Project. However, typical deployments return consumption interval data 2 or 3 times per
 day.
- 3135.1If billing data will transmit only 2 or 3 times per day, then why do the proposed32AMI meters emit RF once every minute or so on a 24/7 basis? Can RF emissions33be suspended overnight while residents are sleeping?



2 Response:

3 The meters communicate more frequently than required for the transmission of consumption 4 data in order to transmit high-priority information such as power outages and tamper alerts, as 5 well as control and command messages integral to the efficient operation of a meshed network. 6 The meters also transmit keep-alive messages typical of many data transmitting systems, and 7 these transmissions cannot be omitted without compromising the wireless network. These 8 intermittent transmissions are typical of other messaging systems, such as Wifi, which typically 9 beacons 10 times per second compared to the proposed smart meters keep-alive period of 10 greater than a minute at steady-state.

- 11
- 12

13 36.0 Follow up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 13.1

- 14 13.1 Is FortisBC aware that there has been concern over the fire risk associated with 15 smart meters?
- 16 Response:
- Yes. Please refer to the response to Tatangelo IR No. 1 Q59 [which refers to a report
 prepared by Len Garis, Fire Chief for the City of Surrey, BC].
- 1936.1Can FortisBC confirm that BC Hydro commissioned Mr. Garis' report and paid20Mr. Garis \$15,000 to prepare his report?
- 21

22 Response:

23 FortisBC is unable to confirm this information.

- 24
- 25
- 26 36.2 Is it true that there are no fire designation codes specific to smart meters? Is it 27 true that there is a general fire designation code for "electric" fires?
- 28

29 **Response:**

- 30 FortisBC is unable to confirm this information as the responsibility for fire designation codes is
- 31 not within the Company's jurisdiction.



3 4 5		36.3	Has Fortis reviewed incidents of alleged smart meter fires that have occurred elsewhere (e.g. California, Florida, Texas, Ontario) as well as those associated with BC Hydro's smart meters that have been reported in the BC media?
6			
7	<u>Respo</u>	onse:	
8 9 10 11 12	Invest the pr Fortisl	igations oblems BC adv	C has reviewed reports of alleged smart meter fires in other jurisdictions. s to date indicate that the smart meters themselves aren't causing the problems; relate to faulty customer equipment and inadequate installation processes. The vanced meter installation procedures will identify faulty customer equipment air or replacement, ensuring the premise is left safe.
13 14			
15	37.0	Follo	w up to response to CSTS IR#1 - 13.2
16 17		13.2 AMI F	What consideration has FortisBC given to fire risk associated with its prospective Project?
18		Respo	onse:
19 20			BC considered the risk of fire from energy theft, and the reduction of this risk ing from AMI, in Section 5.3.2 of Exhibit B-1.
~ .		Pleas	e also refer to response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q47.3.
21			

28

29 Response:

FortisBC cannot use a measuring device for revenue metering unless the manufacturer has received 'type approval' from Measurement Canada. Measurement Canada states 'a type approval is granted for a particular class, type or design of measuring device once it has been confirmed that the class, type or design complies with all applicable legal requirements'. Type



- 1 approval would require compliance with LMB-EG-07 as applicable, and the FortisBC AMI 2 meters have all obtained type approval. FortisBC notes that no 240 volt residential meter has
- 3 ever had a neutral ground connection.
- 4
- 5

6 **38.0 Determining power density**

- 38.1 Does Fortis BC accept U.S. FCC computer modelling as the standard used for
 determining power density for transmitters in Canada?
- 9

10 Response:

- 11 The physics of signal transmission is not country dependent. FortisBC accepts Health Canada's
- 12 Guidelines, which are the same as the U.S. FCC guidelines (and other related standards) since
- 13 they describe methods for the computation of power density that are applicable anywhere.
- 14
- 15

16 **39.0 Time of use ("TOU") billing**

- 17 39.1 Could TOU billing become mandatory?
- 18

19 **Response:**

As noted in the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q5.1, FortisBC has no current plans to make timebased rates mandatory. The completion of the AMI project would allow for a practical and more

cost effective implementation of TOU rates (whether mandatory or optional) in the future.

Beyond this current position, it is not possible to state exactly how those rates would be structured, what the pricing differential would be between the blocks, or what the impact to customers who choose, under an optional TOU program, to not participate would be.

The Company understands that customers would like certainty in advance of implementation on the attributes of a TOU implementation; however the information does not exist at this point in time and any such rates would require Commission approval prior to forming part of the FortisBC tariff.

30

31



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39.2	Will FortisBC guarantee that the pre-TOU rate will remain in customers who wish not to use TOU rates?	n place to those
Response:		
Please refer	to the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q39.1.	
39.3	Will customers be surcharged if they do not accept TOU billing?	
<u>Response:</u>		
Please refer	to the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q39.1.	
39.4	Will pre-pay customers be given preference in any way customers?	over non-TOU
Response:		
A pre-pay op structures.	otion is not a rate, but is instead a different method of payment	for existing rate
39.5	Can FortisBC provide verifiable statistics to show that c established AMI grid have saved money as a general outcome features of TOU billing?	
Response:		
The efficacy	of TOU billing is not directly related to the implementation of AMI.	TOU billing and

AMI can and have been implemented separately. AMI is considered an enabling technology that is required for a broad implementation of TOU rates.



1 The impacts of TOU billing, both on customer bills, and on electrical system loads, are well

2 documented. There are numerous reports on the impact of TOU pricing available on the Smart

3 Grid Information Clearinghouse (http://www.sgiclearinghouse.org) website.

4 The implementation of TOU rates provides customers with the opportunity to save money by 5 shifting consumption to lower cost periods. TOU rates can also lead to a lower revenue 6 requirement by reducing generation, transmission, distribution and power purchase costs.

- 7
- 8

9 40.0 Application - Power Line Carrier AMI Systems - pg. 112 - lines 8-13

- 10 40.1 Please explain the problems with PLC volume.
- 11

12 Response:

PLC technology is similar to other radio frequency technologies, with the distinction that instead of coupling the signal onto the air using an antenna, it is coupled onto the power distribution or transmission line using specialized equipment.

16 For AMI systems, the customer meters are on distribution feeder lines which typically have 17 many "taps" as the network branches off to serve customers on different streets or in other 18 geographic areas. For the PLC signal, each of these branches represents a loss in signal 19 power. In addition, the PLC signal is also attenuated when passed between the primary and 20 secondary windings of the transformers that step the distribution line voltage down to a voltage 21 suitable for service to a customer. These attributes make a distribution feeder a poor medium 22 for transmission of PLC signals. Combined with the long length of the lines, the consequence of 23 these losses is a low signal level at the AMI meter.

The amount of data a radiofrequency signal (including PLC signals) is capable of transmitting is proportional to the received signal level. A higher signal level allows a more efficient modulation scheme to be used, and this means higher data rates. As discussed above, the poor propagation characteristics inherent on a distribution feeder line cause losses in the system and a resultant low RF signal level at the meter. This limits the data bandwidth capacity of the system.

30

31



1	41.0	Applie	cation - Alternatives - pg. 113-114 - Tables 7.3.a and 7.3.b
2 3		41.1	Please explain why projections for wired meters are \$20 million dollars higher than wireless.
4			
5	Resp	onse:	
6 7 8 9	millior wirele	n higher ss AMI	offered possible explanations as to why estimates for PLC meters are \$7-\$20 (please also refer to the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q32.2.1) than the proposed meter in the responses to BCUC IR No. 1 Q113.1.2, CEC IR No. 1 Q44.2 and 2 Q35.3.
10 11			
12		41.2	Explain the relatively high cost of the meter (\$576.00).
13 14	<u>Resp</u>	onse:	
15	Pleas	e refer t	o the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q41.1.
16 17			
18	42.0	Applie	cation - AMI PROJECTS IN CANADA - pg. 126 lines 9-15
19 20		42.1	How much has energy consumption been reduced since Smart Meters were introduced in Ontario?
21			

22 Response:

As part of the province's Long-Term Energy Plan and the government's energy efficiency efforts, Ontario has saved more than 1,700 megawatts of electricity since 2005, equivalent to more than half a million homes being taken off the grid. Using advanced meters as a tool, Ontario has been able to implement rate design and conservation programs which provide incentives for reducing energy use and using more energy efficient products. Please see the following link:

29 <u>http://www.energy.gov.on.ca/en/results_2011/</u>



3 Application - Electro Magnetic Fields - pages 133-135 43.0

4 5 6

Has FortisBC studied any independent, peer reviewed, non-industry funded 43.1 studies of the research on non-ionizing RF radiation and its biological effects? If so, which studies?

7

8 **Response:**

9 FortisBC has not undertaken its own interpretation of individual studies; rather FortisBC relies 10 upon regulations, e.g., Health Canada's Safety Code 6, and guidance from Health Canada and 11 British Columbia including the Provincial Health Services Authority, the BC Centre for Disease 12 Control, and the BC Cancer Agency that have reviewed and considered published research 13 literature on radiofrequency fields and health. The conclusions of these sources regarding 14 radiofrequency fields and health are similar to those of other national and international health 15 agencies.

- 16
- 17
- Please clarify, explain and elaborate on the statement on page 134, line 26, 18 43.2 regarding frequencies. 19
- 20

21 **Response:**

22 The Application states on p. 134, line 26 "Frequency – The frequency of operation of the meters 23 is relatively low (902-928 27 MHz) when compared to other ubiquitous technologies such as 24 cellular phones, 28 microwave ovens and Wi-Fi." There are several common sources of RF 25 exposure in the communication frequency range of 3 kHz to 300 GHz. Specifically, cell phones and other portable/mobile consumer electronic devices produce signals in the frequency range 26 27 of 450 MHz to 3 GHz. WiFi and many cellular phones operate at frequencies of 1,700 MHz to 28 2.45 GHz, which are higher than the 900 MHz frequency utilized by the AMI meters

- 29
- 30
- 31 43.3 Does FortisBC know how many meters will be placed on bedroom walls, mere inches from heads of the beds of the occupants? 32
- 33



1 Response:

- No, although any exposure in such circumstances is expected to be below the applicable SafetyCode 6 limits.
- 4
- ~
- 5
- 6 7
- 43.4 Please explain duty cycle. Who or what controls the duration the meter is signalling?
- 8

9 Response:

10 The duty cycle is the percentage of time a transmitter is "on" and therefore emitting an RF 11 signal. The duty cycle is a function of the amount of data that needs to be sent by the 12 transmitter; more data sent corresponds to a higher duty cycle. The following affect the amount 13 of data a meter will need to send:

- meters relaying data for other meters will have more data to send;
- poor signal quality at the receiver will cause errors and a need for the meter to resend data; and
- an increased read frequency will require more data to be sent from the meter.

In all situations, the duty cycle is very low. Please refer to the responses to CSTS IR No. 2
Q43.7, CEC IR No. 2 Q34.1 and BCSEA IR No. 1 Q55.4 for details on the minimum, maximum
and average duty cycles expected for the proposed AMI meters.

- 21
- 22
- 23
- 43.5 Disregarding the average, what are the peak power densities during signalling?
- 24

25 **Response:**

Please refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q57.7. Note that this peak power density is instantaneous and assuming 100% duty cycle and cannot be compared to Health Canada Safety Code 6 or other thresholds with a defined averaging window. Empirical peak power density based on the Health Canada measurement standard would be significantly less. Even at the theoretically supported maximum duty cycle of 5%, peak power density would be 5% of 0.227 mW/cm² or 0.011 mW/cm².

- 32
- 33



2

3

- 43.6 Explain how accurate, timely information can be available to FortisBC and to clients if the mean duty cycle is 0.06%.
- 4 Response:

Even with the small duty cycle, the Itron OpenWay meters are capable of transmitting all the
meter data several times a day. From the conclusion of the white paper titled "An Examination
of Itron OpenWay® Wireless Transmissions in a 24-hour Duty Cycle", included as BCSEA IR
No. 1 Q55.5:

9 OpenWay smart meters are advanced, highly-efficient devices. They are able to 10 communicate a large amount of metering and event data in short bursts throughout a 24-11 hour period (each transmit burst is less than 150mSec). The worst case meter in the 12 sample population was essentially silent (not transmitting) for over 99.40% of the day 13 while the average meter was silent 99.94% of the day.

- 14
- 15
- 16 43.7 Explain the meaning of "maximum supported duty cycle".
- 17

18 **Response:**

19 Please refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q55.6.

BC Hydro has commissioned reports to further quantify the duty cycle and number of transmissions for the same Itron meters that FortisBC has selected for use in the proposed AMI project. The real-world measured data collected during these studies suggests that the total duty cycle and the number of transmissions for the max, min and average meter will be reduced from the numbers FortisBC has provided in the Application and in response to CEC IR2 Q34.1. Please refer to Appendix CEC IR2 34.1 for these studies and their conclusions.

- 26
- 27
- 43.8 Will FortisBC provide documentation to support the information in Table 8.4.2.a
 regarding RF exposure at 902 MHz to 928 MHz?



2 **Response:**

- 3 Please refer to Appendix BCSEA IR1 55.5, Appendix BCSEA IR1 55.8, and Appendix C-5 –
- 4 Exponent Status of Research on RF Exposure and Health, p. A-2 (Exhibit B-1).
- 5

6

7 44.0 Application - Exponent Report

- 8 44.1 In vitro studies are plentiful and are considered expert means of performing
 9 research. Please explain further why Exponent is discounting them and
 10 substantiate the statement that epidemiological studies and in vivo studies
 11 provide more direct information on human health.
- 12

13 **Response:**

14 In its description of the hazard identification step of a human health risk assessment, the 15 Exponent report states "This process considers epidemiology studies of humans in their natural environment, experimental laboratory studies of humans or laboratory animals (in vivo studies), 16 17 and laboratory studies of cells and tissues (in vitro) that may provide evidence for a 18 mechanism—the way in which the exposure interacts with biological tissues. These three types 19 of studies provide different but complementary information to determine how an exposure 20 affects biological organisms. Only human and animal studies of RF exposure are considered in 21 this report because they provide more direct information on human health than in vitro studies" (pp. 3-4). 22

Thus, in vitro studies are but one part of the weight of the evidence considered in a standard health risk assessment. Regarding RF fields in particular, consider the comments of ICNIRP (2009) and the AGNIR (2012) regarding the contribution of in vitro studies to their assessments of potential health risks of radiofrequency fields. Please also see the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q26.1.

ICNIRP – Exposure to high frequency electromagnetic fields, biological effects and health consequences (2009)

30 ... when using simplistic cell-based [in vitro] systems to
31 assess toxicity, it is important to recognize that cells are finely32 balanced homeostatic machines that respond to external stimuli
33 through complex pathways. As toxicity can be the result of a
34 multitude of cellular events, and because cell culture systems



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1 often lack essential systemic contributors to overall absorption, 2 distribution, metabolism and excretion, as well as to the complex 3 interactions and effects of the immune, endocrine and nervous 4 system, it is clear that no in vitro assays can completely mimic 5 the in situ condition in animals and humans of complex 6 interactions between stem cells, proliferating progenitor cells and 7 terminally differentiated cells within a tissue and between tissues 8 (Bhogal et al 2005). In vitro investigations therefore only 9 contribute to toxicity testing and risk assessment but, standing 10 alone, they are insufficient predictors of toxicity and hazard. This 11 is certainly also true with respect to investigations of cellular 12 effects from RF radiation and this should be kept in mind when 13 evaluating these data (p. 97).

14 Over the last 30 years there have been many in vitrostudies on 15 potential cellular effects of RF. These studies gave insight into the 16 basic mechanisms by which effects might be induced in more 17 complex animal or human organisms. Interpretation is, however, 18 limited by anomalous cell behavior generated by the culture 19 conditions and other factors which limit the extrapolation to 20 humans. The studies conducted so far have not provided 21 consistent evidence of biological effects under non-thermal RF 22 exposure conditions (p. 148).

Advisory Group on Non-Ionizing Radiation (AGNIR) for the Health Protection Agency of Great Britain – Health Effects from Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, Report of the independent Advisory Group on Non-Ionising Radiation (2012)³

26 However, these [in vitro] studies have their limitations. The main 27 disadvantage is that isolated cells do not experience the many 28 interactions that would normally take place in a whole organism 29 and hence their response to stimuli is not necessarily the same as 30 it would have been in an experimental animal or human....adverse 31 cellular changes may not be harmful to the whole organism as 32 organisms have protection and repair mechanisms. Hence a 33 cellular change does not imply an effect on the whole organism 34 and neither a change at the cellular level nor a change of the 35 whole organism necessarily results in a health effect (p. 80).

³ http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1317133826368



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		The <i>in vitro</i> biological changes due to RF field exposure reported so far are relatively small, which makes experimental confirmation difficult. Even if these changes were confirmed the health implications would be hard to assess and would require further studies using experimental animals or humans. However, the results from <i>in vitro</i> studies can be useful to suggest possible mechanisms and indicate areas of further research (p. 81).
10 11 12	44.2	Does dose response assessment take into consideration length of time of the exposure to lower doses?
13	<u>Response:</u>	
14 15		on of dose response would include consideration of how biological responses to cy fields would vary with the intensity and duration of exposure.
16 17		
18 19 20	44.3	Does dose response assessment take into consideration cumulative effects of prolonged exposure to low doses?
21	Response:	
22 23 24	Cumulative e	ffects may be considered as part of a dose response assessment or separately. ffects of exposure to RF fields, except relating to the time-dependent dispersion of gy, have not been established.
25 26		
27 28 29 30	44.4	Does exposure assessment, as discussed in the Exponent Report at pages 8, 9 & 47, take into consideration cumulative effects of prolonged exposure to low doses?



1 Response:

The evaluation of potential health effects of any exposure considers the duration of exposure with regard to the potential for biological changes or health effects to evolve over time. Safety Code 6 addresses the potential cumulative build-up of heat in tissues by time-averaging exposure to radiofrequency fields and so prevents adverse effects of exposure.

- 6
- 7
- 8 44.5 Several studies have been performed showing that funding source is a relevant
 9 and important consideration in scientific assessment. Was funding source one
 10 of the criteria used in your evaluation of scientific evidence? If not, why not?
- 11

12 Response:

13 The scientific quality and reliability of the studies were important considerations in Exponent's 14 review as they are for all valid risk assessments. Funding sources of individual studies were not 15 a criterion in the scientific assessment. One can judge the scientific quality and relevance from 16 the published study but assessing the potential influence of hidden variables whatever their 17 nature is problematic. Replication of studies is the best insurance against the potential 18 influence of scientific, social, economic, and political factors on science. With respect to reviews 19 of the scientific research literature organized by a national or international health and scientific agencies, their procedures are designed to minimize the potential effect of funding source. 20

- 21
- 22
- 2344.6Given that microwave radiation has not been at the current levels for very many24years, (e.g. even 10 years ago the numbers of cell phones and cell transmitters25were mere fractions of what they are today); and given that cancers can take 20-2630 years to develop, explain why you believe cohort studies are more credible27than in vitro studies.
- 28

29 **Response:**

Although some cancers can take as long as 20 or 30 years to develop, some cancers could develop, or progress to a detectable level, in a shorter time. Therefore human epidemiology studies, including cohort studies, provide important information. In vitro studies are conducted on cells and tissues outside of the body, and their results do not provide definitive information of what would occur in an intact living organism. In vivo studies of laboratory animals, conducted



- 1 over long time periods, are considered more relevant to human health than in vitro studies. 2 Please also refer to the responses to CSTS IR No. 2 Q26.1 and CSTS IR No. 2 Q44.1.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 44.7 Are some persons more vulnerable to RF exposures than others?
- 6

7 Response:

8 Research has not indicated that some people are more vulnerable to the effects of RF exposure 9 than others at levels below the recommended exposure limits. The guidelines that recommend exposure limits have been based on known effects on people, identifying levels where effects 10

- 11 are minor, and then further reducing these exposure levels for additional assurance of safety.
- 12

13

- 14 Are children more vulnerable to RF exposures than adults? 44.8
- 15

16 Response:

17 Children are not more vulnerable to the potential effects of RF exposures at levels below the

18 guidelines. The guidelines have factored in the relative size of children compared to adults.

- 19 Potential exposures from the proposed AMI meters are far below the recommended exposure limits.
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23 44.9 Do the exposure limits accepted by FortisBC take cumulative exposure into 24 consideration? If yes, please substantiate.
- 25

26 **Response:**

27 Yes. The recognized effects of RF exposure are threshold acting, which means that sufficient 28 intensity of exposure must be present over a certain time period to affect human health. 29 Exposure limits are set by Health Canada well below the conditions where the threshold might be reached. 30



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3

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- 44.10 Most exposure to cell transmitters, cell phones and radio transmitters occurs while the object of exposure is moving, during the day. Most exposure to smart meters will be while people are at home sleeping. What studies were reviewed that would pertain to the latter pattern and circumstance of exposure? What consideration is being given to people who are in one location, e.g. their home, all day every day, e.g. mothers with young children, the elderly and the disabled?
- 10

11 Response:

12 It is not clear that the two assumptions regarding exposure are valid generalizations or 13 inferences about exposure of the population to radiofrequency fields. Research on potential 14 effects radiofrequency exposures has not indicated that members of these groups would not be

15 protected under compliance with Safety Code 6.



Health Santé Canada Canada

Your health and safety... our priority.

Votre santé et votre sécurité... notre priorité.

Smart Meters

IT'S YOUR HEALTH

December 2011



Smart Meters



THE ISSUE

In recent years, utility companies in several provinces have started installing wireless smart meters in Canadian businesses and residences. Some people have expressed concern about the possibility of health effects from exposure to the radiofrequency (RF) energy that these devices emit.

SMART METERS

Smart meters are relatively new wireless devices that transmit information using RF signals to let utility companies know how much water, gas or electricity a household or business is using. The signals emitted by smart meters are of relatively low power, similar to cell phones and wireless internet routers. The maximum amount of power that a smart meter device can transmit must comply with Industry Canada regulations.

HEALTH RISKS

As with any wireless device, some of the RF energy emitted by smart meters will be absorbed by anyone who is nearby. The amount of energy absorbed depends largely on how close your body is to a smart meter. Unlike cellular phones, where the transmitter is held close to the head and much of the RF energy that is absorbed is localised to one specific area, RF energy from smart meters is typically transmitted at a much greater distance from the human body. This results in very low RF exposure levels across the entire body, much like exposure to AM or FM radio broadcast signals.

Survey results have shown that smart meters transmit data in short bursts, and when not transmitting data, the smart meter does not emit RF energy. Furthermore, indoor and outdoor survey measurements of RF energy from smart meters during transmission bursts were found to be far below the human exposure limits specified in Health Canada's Safety Code 6.

Based on this information,

Health Canada has concluded that exposure to RF energy from smart meters does not pose a public health risk.





REDUCE YOUR RISK

Since RF energy exposure levels are far below Canadian and international safety limits, Health Canada does not consider that any precautionary measures are needed to reduce RF energy exposure from smart meters.

In cases where multiple smart meters are installed together, as in some townhouses or high-rise buildings, the total exposure levels from multiple smart meters will still be far below Health Canada's RF energy exposure limits, due to the infrequent nature of transmissions.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA'S ROLE

Health Canada has developed guidelines for safe human exposure to RF energy. The current version of these exposure guidelines is specified in a document called *Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz* – Safety Code 6 (2009).

The limits specified in these guidelines are based on an ongoing review of published scientific studies on the health impacts of RF energy. Using data from these studies, Health Canada set the general exposure limits far below the threshold for potentially adverse health effects.

Health Canada continues to monitor the science regarding RF exposure and will take action if future research establishes that RF energy exposure poses a health risk to Canadians.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- World Health Organization, Electromagnetic fields and public health: base stations and wireless technologies at : www.who.int/media centre/factsheets/fs304/en/index.html
- International Agency for Research on Cancer electromagnetic fields news release at: www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/ pr/2011/pdfs/pr208_E.pdf
- World Health Organization, Electromagnetic Fields at: www.who.int/peh-emf/en/

Appendix CSTS IR2 4.3 FOR INDUSTRY AND PROFESSIONALS

- Health Canada's Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau at: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahc-asc/branch-dirgen/ hecs-dgsesc/psp-psp/ccrpb-bpcrpcceng.php
- Health Canada's RF exposure guidelines (Safety Code 6) at: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/ radiation/radio_guide-lignes_direct-eng.php
- Industry Canada's Radio Standards Specification 102 at: www.ic.gc.ca/eic/ site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf01904.html
- Industry Canada's Client Procedures Circular CPC-2-0-03 at: www.ic.gc.ca/ eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08777.html
- Industry Canada's Guidelines for the Protection of the General Public in Compliance with Safety Code 6 at: www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/ sf05990.html

RELATED RESOURCES

- For safety information about food, health and consumer products, visit the Healthy Canadians website at: www.healthycanadians.gc.ca
- For more articles on health and safety issues go to the *It's Your Health* web section at: www.health.gc.ca/iyh

You can also call toll free at 1-866-225-0709 or TTY at 1-800-267-1245

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Village of Kaslo

2012.08.01

Blair Weston FortisBC RR1 S2 C1 3100 Station Road SOUTH SLOCAN, B.C. V0G 2G0

Dear Mr. Weston:

Please be advised the following resolution was adopted by the Council of the Village of Kaslo at its most recent Regular meeting, held 24 July 2012: *That staff be directed to send a letter to FortisBC and the Province of BC in support of optional refusal of installation of Smart Meters.*

Kaslo does support freedom of choice being available to our community members and to your clients, and we look forward to your acknowledgement of our perspective.

Sincerely,

Rob Lang

Rob Lang Acting Mayor TOWN OF OSOYOOS, 8707 Main Street, PO Box 3010, OSOYOOS, British Columbia, VOH 1V0



Toll Free: 1-888-495-6515 Phone: 250-495-6515 Fax: 250-495-2400 Website: www.osoyoos.ca

July 16, 2012

Bob Gibney Manager, Aboriginal Affairs Corporate Relations FortisBC Inc. Suite 100, 1975 Springfield Drive Kelowna BC V1Y 7V7

Dear Bob:

Re: Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) -Our File Number: CR-766

Thank you for the informative Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) presentation to Council on July 3, 2012. Council reviewed your request for a letter of support and passed the motion listed below:

MOTION 542/12 Moved by Councillor Rhodes and seconded by Councillor Ryan and resolved that Council approves providing Fortis with a letter that informs Fortis that given conflicting issues, information and the intensity of technical assessment needed, the installation of advanced metering infrastructure (smart meters) in Osoyoos is best left to the business relationship between Fortis and its customers; However, if a smart metering program is approved Council sees it as essential to provide an opt out clause and time of use program information.

Council's opinion is that the installation of AMI will be reviewed by the Public Utilities Board as part of Fortis application process; therefore, the technical arguments will be addressed at that time by personnel that are knowledgeable in that area. Council also expressed the need to provide people with the option to "opt out" of the program and any proposed AMI program include the energy and cost saving linked to a "time-of-use" pricing system.

If you require any additional information on this matter please contact me at 250-495-6515.

Yours truly,

Bárry Romanko, CLGM Chief Administrative Officer

BR/dc

cc: Council

101 Martin Street, Penticton, British Columbia V2A 5J9 Tel: 250.492.0237 Fax: 250.492.0063 Toll Free: 877.610.3737 Email: info@rdos.bc.ca



SIMILKAMEEN

Appendix CSTS IR2 9.1

October 30, 2012

File: 0400.30

FortisBC Suite 100, 1975 Springfield Road Kelowna, BC V1Y 7V7

Dear Sirs:

Re: Smart Meters

At the October 18, 2012 Regular Board Meeting, the Board of Directors passed the following motion (B391/12):

"WHEREAS there are significant health concerns amongst residents throughout BC regarding FortisBC's plans to replace all current residential electrical meters with new "Smart Meter" wireless devices;

WHEREAS there is growing evidence that electromagnetic radiation (EMR) emitted by wireless smart meters and other electronic devices may have negative health impacts on some individuals under certain circumstances, and the World Health Organization has recently deemed radio frequency electromagnetic radiation as a class 2b carcinogenic, the same category as lead and DDT;

AND WHEREAS these meters will be placed on the homes without consultation or consent of local residents;

WHEREAS the utility meters being installed by FortisBC can achieve all of the potential energy reduction benefits of the "smart grid" without actually needing to operate wirelessly;

AND WHEREAS Provincial Bill 23-2008 of the Public Health Act, section 83 (1) requires a local government to take action should it become "aware of a health hazard or health impediment within its jurisdiction";

BE IT SO MOVED that the Regional District write FortisBC and relevant Provincial Ministers to ask for a moratorium on the installation of smart meters in British Columbia until an "opt-out" option is made available to jurisdictions. – Carried"

The Board of Directors respectfully requests your consideration of such a moratorium.

Yours truly,

Dan Ashton **RDOS Chair**

cc: B. Newell, CAO
 Hon. Terry Lake, Minister of Environment
 Hon. Rich Coleman, Minister of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas

Page 3 of 3



- 1 As a registered intervener reviewing the Responses to Intervener Information Request No. 1
- 2 received at my home November 16th, and in my absence from the process out of B.C. on
- 3 personal business from November 6th through 11th, I was concerned because I have not had
- 4 adequate time as an individual to review and fully consider the scope of the 946 pages of the
- 5 FortisBC Responses to Intervener Information Request No. 1 and prepare a meaningful
- 6 Request #2.
- 7 However I can extract several items that I feel have not been adequately developed. I am
- 8 attaching support the documents as to these elements. Referring to Responses to Intervener
- 9 Information Request No. 1, Miles IRI1, p2, Response Line 34, it would seem to me irresponsible
- 10 to not have sought and developed and an alternate RFP for a PLC solution when, within the full
- 11 corporate environment of Fortis Inc., corporate documents suggest that this is a proven solution
- 12 that would avoid the RF controversy and safety concerns.
- 13 In Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Phase II Full Deployment Business Case
- 14 2008/2009 Phase I Tariff Application (2007, p.4), FortisAlberta determined that:
- 15 "In summary, FortisAlberta has demonstrated in Phase I that PLC AMI technology, provided by
- 16 Hunt has proven itself to be beneficial to customers by demonstrating that it will have a positive
- 17 NPV over the life of the AMI System when compared to manual bi-monthly or monthly manual
- 18 reads; deliver timely and accurate monthly or more frequent meter reads; and provide additional
- 19 functionality both immediately and in the future for the benefit of FortisAlberta customers."
- Further, in the Idaho Power Company, Direct Testimony Of Mak C. Heintzelma, (2008 p.3-5), it
 was determined that,
- 22 "The RFI evaluation reduced the field of thirteen AMI technology providers down to two. The
- 23 Company then issued a Request for Proposals ("RFP") to the two remaining technology
- 24 providers, one of which was Aclara. The analysis of the proposals was performed by the same
- cross-functional Idaho Power team, again with the assistance of a strategic sourcing consultant.
- 26 The proposals were evaluated against our functional requirements, financial requirements, and
- 27 our physical electrical system requirements. The team concluded that the Aclara TWACS power
- 28 line carrier system was the best match to our requirements and provided the best value to Idaho
- 29 Power and its customers. Aclara's proposed solution demonstrated superior system
- 30 performance at scale, the functional capability to retrieve hourly data at scale, and the proven
- 31 ability to deliver successful system performance economically in low customer density
- 32 applications."
- What was the detailed procedure and timetable for FortisBC to seek AMI solutions?
- 35
- 36 **Response:**



- 1 The two primary components of the AMI system were the MDMS software solution and the AMI
- 2 hardware infrastructure. The procurement of these solutions was similar in that FortisBC used a
- 3 competitive RFP process for each.
- 4 The RFPs established the system products and services that FortisBC wished to acquire. The
- 5 RFPs were openly distributed. The vendors were asked to respond to all questions within the 6 RFP, confirm compliancy with the functionality requested and fill out a detailed Pricing
- 7 Functionality spreadsheet.
- 8 Once all proposals were received for each of the RFPs, the AMI project team and AMI Steering
- 9 Team evaluated each proposal using a scoring method which included various criteria which 10 FortisBC considered relevant. The scoring method allowed a fair and unbiased way of 11 determining the top three vendors for the MDMS software solution and the AMI hardware 12 infrastructure. There were considerations for total capital cost, operating cost and system
- 13 functionality.

The top 3 vendors for each RFP were informed of FortisBC's wish for them to carry out a demonstration of their solution at an on-site meeting. After the demonstrations, FortisBC completed a re-scoring using any new information that was received in the demonstrations. A final score was calculated for the vendors and the successful vendor for each RFP was then selected to continue on into contract negotiations.

- 19 Timetable of Significant Dates:
- 20 **MDMS**

Task	Date
MDMS RFP issued	October 1, 2010
Received Vendor Responses	November 15, 2010
MDMS Consensus Scoring with AMI Steering Team	January 4, 2011 to January 6, 2011
MDMS top three vendor demos	February 15, 2011 to February 17, 2011
Decision on MDMS software solution	March 3, 2011



FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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1 <u>AMI</u>

Task	Date	
AMI RFP issued	December 17, 2010	
Received Vendor Responses	February 4, 2011	
AMI Consensus Scoring with AMI Steering Team	April 4, 2011 to April 7, 2011	
AMI top three vendor demos	May 4, 2011 to May 6, 2011	
Decision on AMI hardware infrastructure	May 31, 2011	
Contract Negotiations for a combined Itron MDMS/AMI Infrastructure Solution	June – November 2011	

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- 2. What in the FortisBC RFI process, if there was such a process, would have excluded PLC solutions when such a solution was known to the Fortis Inc. entity?
- 6

7 Response:

8 The procurement process is described in the Application, Exhibit B-1, Section 4.2.1.

9 The procurement process did not specify or exclude any particular meter-to-collector 10 communications technology. Please refer to the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q38.2.

- 11
- 12
- 133.Why then, would FortisBC exclude an RFP seeking a comparative PLC solution14when it was missing from the responses and yet already proven adequate to15serve a million customers in the peripheral states of Alberta and Idaho?
- 16

17 Response:

18 Please refer to the response to Miles IR No. 2 Q2.

19

20



4. Was the RFP then developed to specifically exclude PLC solutions, which
 appears to have been the end result? Was a determination made by FortisBC
 internally to go only in the RF direction?

4

5 Response:

- 6 Please refer to the response to Miles IR No. 2 Q2.
- 7
- 8
- 9 5. There is no legislative or regulatory requirements for an RF proposal or hourly 10 readings, according to the BC Clean energy act.
- 11 Why is it necessary, then, to pursue such a high end approach when more 12 conventional approaches appear to serve well in other jurisdictions?
- 13

14 **Response:**

FortisBC did not pursue a "high-end" or an "unconventional" approach. Very few PLC systems
have been selected in North America since 2008, and few are expected to be selected in the
future, as indicated in the response to Shadrack IR No. 2 Q12.

- 18
- 19
- 6. I have not time at this point to research and query the Application section 8.5 with its onerous and invasive 'no option' approach to alternatives to the RF proposal and would appreciate the opportunity to do this. Suffice it to say, with the customer base being forced into a single RF solution as proposed with a single service provider of our basic electrical needs, why is FortisBC permitted to take such an aggressive stance?
- 26

27 Response:

The FortisBC application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for approval of an AMI project does not represent an "aggressive stance". The application is reasonable, prudent and subject to a (vigorous) public, independently-arbitrated review and approval process.



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1 2			
3 4 5 6	7.	I have not time at this point to research and query the response to Mr. Tatangelo IRI1, page 2, where the \$50 Million investment is only going to provide a 1% rate reduction over 20 years. Why is it worth it to forecast that and subject the customers to a controversial and unnecessary method o data collection?	
7			
8	Response:		
9	Please refer to the Application, Exhibit B-1, Section 3 and the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q2.1.		
10 11			
12 13 14 15	8.	Finally on health, what gives FortisBC the absolute ability in Responses to Intervener Information Request No. 1, Miles IRI1, p3, line 22, to determine for all there is no risk when, on viewing the recent comments by Mr. Atamenenko regarding the RDKB Nelson-Creston Suspension Requests, there is risk?	
16			
17	<u>Response:</u>		
18	FortisBC relies upon the competent authorities with jurisdiction over health issues in Canada to		

set limits that protect public safety. These authorities include the B.C. Chief Medical Officer and
Health Canada. The proposed AMI project complies with all known worldwide RF exposure
limits and with the applicable legal framework established in Canada.



- 2 1. With reference to evidence found at Hop Hacking Hedy (3 http://www.cutawaysecurity.com/blog/archives/844), why does FortisBC claim 4 that Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) is secure when it is only a 5 data transmission protocol with no encryption in place?
- 6

7 Response:

8 FortisBC contends that FHSS is a technique used for interference avoidance but it does
9 inherently provide some security because receivers need to have knowledge of the hopping
10 sequence to successfully demodulate long streams of data.

However, the proposed AMI meters do not rely on this attribute of FHSS as a security mechanism. Instead, meter to Head End System (end-to-end) encryption is used in combination with authentication/authorization controls on the collectors to provide a secure system.

- 15
- 16
- FortisBC claims that they can legally use the 900-928 MHz ISM band, which is, in
 some instances, known to interfere with others using the same transmission
 protocols within that band. Why cannot others similarly use a transmission
 system within the same band that will interfere and block FortisBC smart meters?
- -
- 21

22 Response:

FortisBC can legally use the unlicensed 900-928 MHz band, as can the millions of other meters and devices using the same band throughout North America. The equipment to be used in the proposed AMI project is designed to operate in the presence of interference generated by other

- 26 devices operating in the band under the rules set out in Industry Canada's RSS-210.
- 27 There is no provision in RSS-210 allowing purposeful interference in the 902-928 MHz band.
- 28
- 29
- 303.Attached is a real time and minute-by-minute screen print readout and log of31what can be collected from any meter, electro-mechanical analog, digital or smart32meter, over a number of days. This information was sent to me by a constituent



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	FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012	
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in Electoral Area D, of the Regional District Central Kootenay, in early September 2012. The device, a Blueline innovations unit, was attached and can be installed in a wireless or wired form:

- http://www.bluelineinnovations.com/Products/
- It is an inexpensive device that will attach in minutes and give the type of readout and monitoring capability, as per the attached readout, and can monitor this constituent's power consumption at their Area D home, over the internet, from anywhere in the world the customer can use their personal computer.
- 9i.Will FortisBC please confirm that any customer can monitor the data10produced by any meter using this device and that therefore there is no11need for a customer to purchase an IHD from FortisBC?
- ii. Can FortisBC please explain, in layman's terms that could be understood
 by any customer, why they would go to the expense of installing wireless
 smart meters when other technology would allow them to use the existing
 meters and attach a wired or wireless monitoring option at a fraction of
 the cost?
- 17 iii. Will FortisBC please confirm that over time a customer could determine,
 18 from reading their smart meter log, which appliances and equipment were
 19 using what amount of electricity, gas or water, and consequently so could
 20 anyone else using the same kind of device?
 - iv Will FortisBC please now confirm that it is totally unnecessary for a customer to have a smart meter installed at their residence, industrial site or commercial enterprise since a Blueline innovation unit or any other such device will supply the consumption data that FortisBC claims they need over the Internet from a customer's computer, and that therefore opting out from FortisBC's smart meter program will in no way prevent FortisBC from receiving the consumption data they need at an appropriate information portal set up by FortisBC at their data processing centre?
- 30v.Will FortisBC please explain, in layman's terms that could be understood31by any customer, what services an Itron Open Way smart meter will32perform for FortisBC that a Blueline innovation unit or any other similar33kind of device could not?



2 Response:

A Blueline in-home display is a viable alternative to a ZigBee-based in-home display, but is not
 a substitute for an advanced meter for the reasons articulated here.

5 A Blueline device can provide only the benefits related to In-Home Displays (which are currently 6 not quantified in the AMI financial analysis), and will not provide any other financial or non-7 financial benefits outlined in the business case, including:

- Meter reading savings;
- 9 Theft reduction savings;
- Remote disconnect/reconnect savings;
- 11 Measurement Canada compliance savings;
- 12 Contact centre savings; and
- Ability to display gas and water consumption information.
- 14 FortisBC would not be able to use consumption data from these devices for two main reasons:
- The expense related to requiring a secure, reliable link to the device at each premise;
 and
- The fact that these devices cannot record register data from the meters, making the data unusable for billing purposes.
- 19 Please also refer to the response to BCSEA IR2 Q87.3.
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23 Wired Electrical Data Consumption Collection Vs Wireless
- 244.On page 13 of the RFP, at a box entitled "Service area map substations -25repeaters fiber optic. pdf", FortisBC acknowledges that it has maps that show26fiber optic links shown by red lines, and planned fiber optic links are shown by27blue.
- 28 Please indicate both the red and blue lines on a map of the service area
- 29



Please see the response to CSTS IR2 Q15.1 for maps detailing existing FortisBC fibre opticroutes.

FortisBC expects to seek BCUC approval for an additional fibre optic link between its Okanagan
and West Kootenay fibre optic systems in the near future. This route would connect Grand
Forks to Warfield.

- 7
- 8
- 9 5. Please then create a map that adds in to the map in 4, existing commercial and 10 industrial customers for which FortisBC is using PLC electrical consumption data 11 collection.
- 12

13 Response:

- FortisBC is not currently using PLC technology to collect electrical consumption data collectionfor any customers.
- 16
- 17
- 18 6. Have any of the existing and proposed fibre optic links and existing PLC been
 19 included in implementation of the AMI wireless application currently before the
 20 BCUC?
- 21

22 Response:

- As discussed in section 4.1.3 of the Application, FortisBC does plan on using existing or planned fibre optic infrastructure for backhaul of AMI meter data.
- 25
- 26
- 7. If no please explain, in layman's terms that can be understood by the average
 residential customer, why these existing options have not been considered
 and/or are being discarded.
- 30



- 2 Please refer to the response to WKCC IR2 Q6.
- 3
- 4

5

- 8. Specifically please outline, in layman's terms, what such a proposal would fail to do that a RF mesh/AMI wireless one could do.
- 6 7

8 Response:

- 9 As stated in the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q38.1:
- 10 Although FortisBC cannot say with certainty that the [AMI system] requirements did not eliminate non-RF communication technologies from being proposed, the Company is 11 12 confident that the requirements in the RFP were reasonable, prudent and did not needlessly restrict vendor proposals. For example, FortisBC required that proposals 13 14 should support hourly consumption reads to ensure that time-based rates could be 15 supported. Although older PLC technologies might be challenged to meet this 16 requirement, FortisBC understands that wired technologies exist that are perfectly 17 capable of meeting the requirement.
- 18
- 19
- 209.At CEC IR#1 40.4 (page 55, lines 8 to 10) FortisBC states that a presence of21between 18 to 28 meters is necessary to form an RFmesh/AMI wireless network22that can connect to a satellite backhaul collector and be economical and efficient.
- Can FortisBC please confirm that the lower number of meters per square
 kilometre required for RF mesh/AMI wireless to work economically and effectively
 is 18, and if not what is the correct number required?
- 26

27 Response:

As discussed in the referenced response, an 18 meter cluster is the smallest size for which data collection may be more economical with satellite backhaul than manual meter reading. The numbers of square kilometers that 18 meters may cover depends on the RF propagation environment in which the meters are located. FortisBC provided a maximum coverage radius for meters and collectors of approximately 1 km in the response to WKCC IR1 Q1.



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Can FortisBC please provide a map of its service area where the concentration

of meters is sufficient to make deployment of RF mesh/AMI wireless economical

and efficient, and can FortisBC please state what percentage of the service area

4 5

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8 **Response:**

10.

is covered?

9 Please refer to CEC IR1 Q40.4 for a discussion on the number of customers required to be in 10 proximity to each other to make the proposed FortisBC AMI RF mesh solution economically 11 viable. The following maps illustrate the FortisBC electric service area and have depicted areas 12 where the solution is economically viable in green (more than 99% of customer meters) and 13 where an alternative solution may be needed in red (less than 1% of customer meters). 14 However, previous experience suggests that many of the meters appearing as red will form into 15 the RF mesh when deployed in the field.

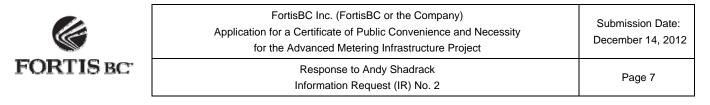
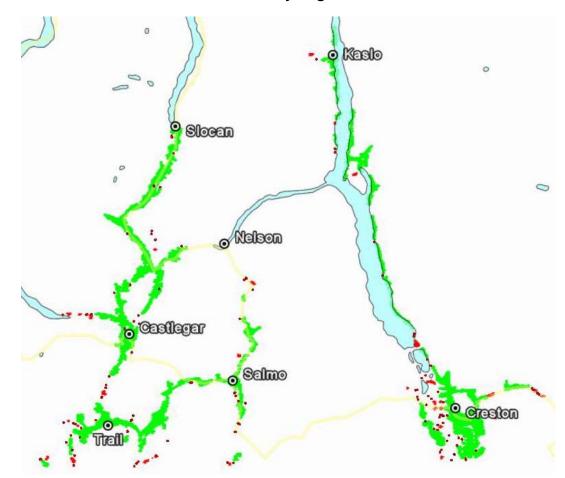
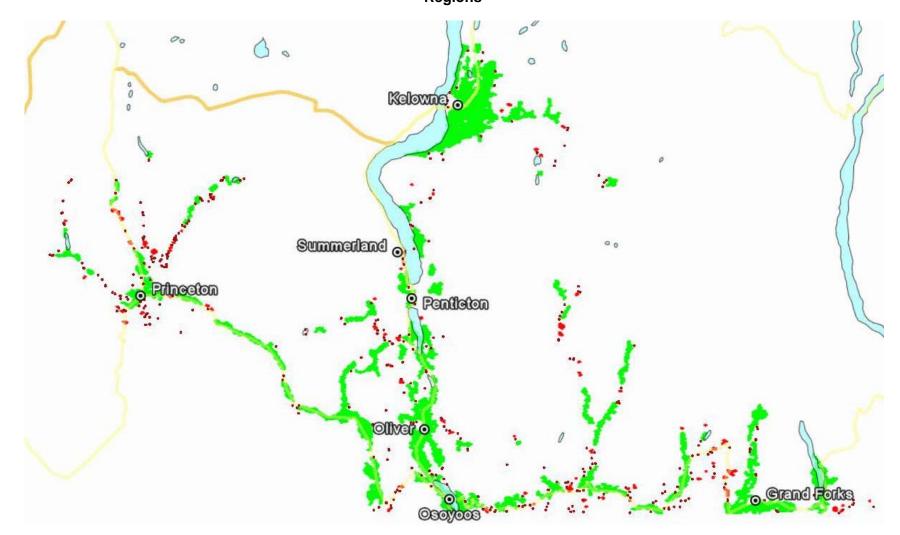


Figure Shadrack IR2 Q10a - Viability of FortisBC Proposed AMI RF Mesh Solution -Kootenay Region



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Figure Shadrack IR2 Q10b - Viability of FortisBC Proposed AMI RF Mesh Solution - Okanagan/Similkameen/Boundary 1 Regions





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11. At BCUC IR#1 (page 277, lines 30 to 33) FortisBC states:

- PLC technology is best suited for utilities with low meter density per square
 kilometer...Lower meter density negatively impacts the economics of an RF mesh
 solution relative to a PLC solution since RF mesh technologies rely on meter to
 meter communication
- 6 And at CEC IR#1 40.2 (page 54, lines 8 and 9 and 14 and 15) FortisBC further 7 states:
- 8 "No, FortisBC does not expect that the expected economies of scale referred to 9 in CEC IR#1 40.1 will make the RF mesh system significantly more economical 10 for very sparsely populated areas...more likely that alternative technologies such 11 as direct connect cellular or PLC will prove economical in 'hard to reach' areas".
- 12 Can FortisBC please provide a map of its service area where deployment of PLC 13 AMI and/or a wired option (including fibre optic) is economical, and can FortisBC 14 please state what percentage of the service area is covered?
- 15

16 **Response:**

As stated in CSTS IR2 Q29.1 PLC is the only wired solution that can be considered as a viable
alternative to the proposed AMI RF mesh solution. Fibre optic technology in particular is not a
viable option due to the high cost of either installing or leasing the infrastructure.

No PLC solutions were proposed in response to the AMI RFP, so FortisBC presumes that PLC
vendors believed their solutions were not economic or could not meet the requirements.
FortisBC has provided possible reasons as to why costs for PLC meters may be higher than the
proposed wireless AMI system in the responses to BCUC IR1 Q113.1.2, CEC IR1 Q44.2 and
BCUC IR2 Q35.3.

- 25
- 26
- 27 12. Can FortisBC please provide a list of utilities in North America, and in Europe,
 28 the Middle East and Asia, where PLC AMI and/or wired smart meters have been
 29 deployed and in which year deployment occurred?
- 30

31 Response:

32 The structure of the LV (low voltage) distribution grid in North America, in particular the small

- 33 number of overall meters per transformer segment when compared to Europe, makes RF-based
- 34 solutions preferable and more cost-effective compared to PLC solutions. In addition, the higher



1 speeds available with emerging RF mesh networks (exceeding 100-300 Kbps link speeds) are

- 2 seen as better matching the needs associated with the much higher percentage of advanced
- 3 meters used in North America.

Another key point to consider is that while PLC was a highly-adopted technology in the electric cooperative market, the vast majority of it would be considered 1-way AMR functionality. Twoway AMI technology in the PLC market is newer and was introduced after many cooperatives had already installed their 1-way AMR systems. This makes the task of discerning which technology an electric cooperative has in place (one or two way) even more difficult. As well, most of these systems were installed so long ago that they aren't listed on utility/cooperative/vendor websites anymore as they are old news.

Given that the information that has been requested would be considered by vendors as proprietary, at least in the form of an exhaustive client list, this information is not readily available without individually visiting utility and cooperative websites and trying to discern if they are using PLC AMI. What has been provided below is a list of primarily electric cooperatives, that based on news releases have implemented a two-way AMI PLC solution. The lack of recent press releases (i.e. last couple of years) also indicates that AMI PLC going forward is not expected to be a technology that is adopted by utilities/cooperatives in North America

18 Europe

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- 19 1. Spain
- 20 a. Iberdrola
- 21 2. Sweden
 - a. Vattenfall (2004-2006)
- 23 3. France
 - a. ERDF, Elecricite Reseau Distribution France (2010)
- 25 North America

The news release below shows that the Landis+Gyr PLC system was chosen by 10 customers in 2008. Eight existing customers upgraded from the TS1 one-way system and two customers selected the TS2 system for the first time.

29 1. United States

- a. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky
 - i. Duke Energy (Broadband over Power Line BPL) still underway
- b. Arizona
 - i. Sulphur Springs Valley Electric Landis+Gyr's TS2 (2008)
- 34 c. Colorado
 - i. Sangre De Cristo Electric Landis+Gyr's TS2 (2008)
 - ii. Intermountain REA Landis+Gyr's TS2 (unknown)
 - d. Idaho



(e)	FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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f. g. h. i. j. 2. Cana	 i. Idaho Power DCSI – Aclara TWACS (2004) Mississippi Holly Springs Municipal - Landis+Gyr's TS2 (2008) Monroe County Electric Power Association - Landis+Gyr Yazoo Valley Electric – Cellnet (RF) +Hunt TS2 Deployment (unknown) Nevada Wells REC - Landis+Gyr's TS2 (2008) Pennsylvania Claverack REC - Landis+Gyr's TS2 (2008) Tennessee Sequachee Valley Electric Co-op - Landis+Gyr's TS2 (2008) Wisconsin Barron Electric Co-op - Landis+Gyr's TS2 (2008) 	For AMI System
13.	Can FortisBC please provide a list of the companies that supp and/or wired smart meters and the necessary adjunct equideployments?	
<u>Response:</u> Please refer	to the response to WKCC IR2 Q12.	
14.	Can FortisBC please identify to which of these companies it ser	it its RFP?
<u>Response:</u>		

Of the companies listed in Shadrack IR Q13, the AMI RFP was sent to the following companies (not all of which are listed in the response to WKCC IR2 Q12). FortisBC believes the list of vendors was comprehensive and was in any case open to any other proposals.

- 1. Aclara
- 2. Cooper Power Systems



- 3. Echelon Corp.
- 2 4. Itron Inc.
- 3 5. Landis + Gyr
- 4

- 5
- 6 15. Has FortisBC considered deploying PLC AMI and/or wired smart meters as part 7 of the implementation of this application, should it be successful, and when was 8 FortisBC planning to tell FortisBC customers of this decision - before or after 9 these proceedings have concluded?
- 10

11 Response:

FortisBC has made its intent clear with respect to AMI generally and specifically with respect to possible use of PLC and other technologies in the AMI project in the Application and in responses to Information Requests such as BCUC IR1 Q32.2.4 and Q106.1.

- 15
- 16

17 16. Does FortisBC believe that its customers have a right to know which kind of 18 smart meter it is considering deploying on their property and why, and if not why 19 not?

20

21 Response:

FortisBC has always determined the type of meter to be installed on a customer's property (for example, electromechanical, digital, remote dial-up or drive-by). FortisBC is clear and transparent in its communication with customers (including with respect to this Application), and will answer any technical questions a customer may have regarding their meter.

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- 17. Can FortisBC please provide the exact wording of any and all federal and/or
 provincial statutes and/or regulations that specifically grants FortisBC permission
 to place any of its equipment, including meters, on property not owned, leased or
 rented by FortisBC?
- 32



- 2 The placement of equipment, including meters, on customer property is a condition of service as
- 3 provided in FortisBC's Electric Tariff No. 2, pursuant to section 60 of the UCA. Specifically:
- 4 Section 5.1

5 The Company shall provide all meters necessary for measuring the Customer's use of 6 the electric Service provided by the Company. The meters shall remain the property of 7 the Company and shall be maintained in accurate operating condition in accordance with 8 the regulations of Measurement Canada.

9 The Customer may furnish, install and maintain at its expense a meter system to verify 10 the accuracy of the Company's meter system. The Customer's meter system and the 11 manner of its installation shall be approved by the Company.

- 12 Section 5.2
- 13The Customer shall provide a service entrance and meter socket location in accordance14with Company requirements, and where required a metering equipment enclosure.

The meter socket shall be located on an outside wall and be within 1 m. of the corner nearest the point of supply except, in the case of metering over 300 volts, the meter socket shall be installed on the load side of the Service box, and shall be accessible to Company personnel

19 Section 9.1

20 By applying for electric Service, the Customer agrees to grant to the Company such 21 rights-of-way, easements and any applicable permits on, over and under the property of 22 the Customer as may be necessary for the construction, installation, maintenance or 23 removal of facilities.

24 On request, the Customer at their own expense shall deliver to the Company documents 25 satisfactory to the Company in registrable form granting the rights-of-way, easements 26 and executed permits. The Customer shall at their own expense be responsible for 27 obtaining rights-of-way, easements and any applicable permits on other properties 28 necessary for the Company to provide Service to the Customer.

Notwithstanding payment by the Customer towards the cost of electrical facilities
 installed by the Company or that electrical facilities may be affixed to the Customer's
 property, all electrical facilities installed by the Company up to the Point of Delivery shall
 remain the property of the Company, and the Company shall have the right to safe and



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ready access to upgrade, renew, replace or remove any facilities on the Customer's property at any time.



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Information Request (IR) No. 2

1.0 **Reference:** Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.1 and Exhibit B-1-1, Application Errata Updated, Page 69

12 FortisBC confirms that the outcomes noted above will be achieved by the proposed AMI Project.

Further, it should be noted that these outcomes are inextricably linked to the significant financial 13

14 and non-financial benefits (outcomes) that result from the proposed Project. It is these benefits,

15 as identified in the Application, which drive the need for the implementation of AMI at this time.

11 The summary table below displays the total savings to FortisBC customers between 2015

12 and 2030 and calculates the net present value of these savings in 2012 dollars.

13

Table 5.0 - AMI Cost and Benefit Summary

Benefits		2012 NPV (\$000s)
	Meter Reading	(23,785)
	Theft Reduction	(38,386)
	Remote Disconnect/Reconnect	(5,466)
	Meter Exchanges	(1,478)
	Contact Centre	(441)
Costs		
	Operating Costs	14,320
	Depreciation Costs	16,464
	Carrying Costs	17,163
	Income Tax	3,982
Total		(17,629)

QUANTIFIED BENEFITS INCLUDED IN THE APPLICATION

Functionality (A)	Means (B)	Benefit(C)	Financial - NPV (D)	Reference (E)	Duration (F)Note 1.
Transition from analogue to digital meters	Installation of 115,000 new digital meters throughout FortisBC territory	1.Cost avoidance related to meter exchanges	1. \$1.478 million	1. B-1-1 Appl Errata Updated p.69	1.*
Energy balancing and loss management; Increased granularity and synchronicity of customer electricity consumption ; multiple attribute sensing	Feeder, transformer and portable meters; Customer meters with near real-time information recording; additional sensors	1. Theft loss detection and deterrence	1.Theft benefit \$38.386 million	1.B-1-1 Appl Errata Updated p.69	1. **



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m			1 422 505	1.5.4.4	at stastasta
Two way	Radio signal	1.Reduced manual	1.\$23.785	1.B-1-1	1.***
communication		meter reading expenses	million	Appl.	
between the				Errata	
customer and				Updated	
utility				p.69	
		2.Reduced Contact		2.B-1-1	
		Centre costs	2.\$.441 million	Appl Errata	2.***
				Updated	
				p.69	
		3.Remote	3.\$5.466	3.B-1-1	
		disconnect/reconnect	million	Appl Errata	3.***
				Updated p.	
				69	
TOTAL			\$69,556,000		
COSTS			\$51,929,000		
NET Quantified			\$17,629,000	B-1-1 Appl	
Ben.				Errata	
				updated	
				p.69	
Add'l Benefits					
Note 2.					
Meas. Canada			\$9,800,000	B-1 Appl	1.*
				p.94	
Cust.Inf.Portal			\$3,800,000	B-11 CEC	2.***
				IR1 1.61.1	
In-Home Display			\$9,800,000	B-11 CEC	3.***
1 9				IR1 1.61.1	

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Note 1:*One time reduction; ** Reduction over project life *** Enduring benefit

Note 2:Additional benefits are those that have been Quantified by FortisBC but not incorporated into the NPV customer benefit calculation.

5 The above table categorizes the FortisBC AMI project Financial benefits into 1.1. 6 three classifications (by functionality) as follows: Functionality (Column A); the 7 Means by which the functionality is achieved (Column B); the types of Benefit 8 that will be derived(Column C); the financial value of each benefit (Column D); 9 source reference (Column E) and the duration for which the benefits can be expected accrue.(Column F). Duration is characterized as being a one-time 10 11 saving; saving over the project life or an enduring benefit which can be expected 12 to last beyond 20 years providing sustaining capital replacements are made as 13 necessary. Please complete and/or adjust the table to include all the quantified 14 Financial Benefits, the Total Benefits and Total Costs in the event anything is 15 missing or misrepresented.



2 Response:

3 Please see amended table below:

4

Table CEC IR2 Q1.1 – Quantified Benefits

				Reference	Duration
Functionality (A)	Means (B)	Benefit(C)	Financial -NPV (D)	(E)	(F)Note 1.
Transition from existing analogue and digital meters to AMI meters	Installation of 115,000 new AMI meters throughout FortisBC territory	1.Cost avoidance related to meter exchanges	1. \$1.478 million	1. B-1-1 Appl Errata Updated p.69	1.**
Energy balancing and loss management;;	Feeder, transformer and portable meters;	1. Theft loss detection and deterrence	1.Theft benefit \$38.386 million	1.B-1-1 Appl Errata Updated p.69	1. ***
Increased granularity and synchronicity of customer electricity consumption	Customer meters with near real-time information recording;				
multiple attribute sensing	additional sensors				
Two way communication between the customer and utility	Radio signal	1.Reduced manual meter reading expenses	1.\$23.785 million	1.B-1-1 Appl. Errata Updated p.69	1.***
		2.Reduced Contact Centre costs	2.\$.441 million	2.B-1-1 Appl Errata Updated p.69	2.***
		3.Remote disconnect/reconnect	3.\$5.466 million	3.B-1-1 Appl Errata Updated p. 69	3.***
Meas. Canada	Installation of 115,000 new AMI meters throughout FortisBC territory	A voided Capital Cost (included as a reduction to "cost" noted below)	\$9.800 million	B-1 Appl p.94	1.**
TOTAL			\$69.556 million		
COSTS			\$51.929 million		
NET Quantified Ben.			\$17.629 million	B-1-1 Appl Errata updated p.69	
Add'l Benefits Note 2.					
Cust.Inf.Portal	internet-based secure log-in CIP	energy savings	\$3.8 million	B-11 CEC IR1 1.61.1	2.***
In-Home Display	Customer owned IHD	energy savings	\$7.4 million	B-11 CEC IR1 1.61.1 and BCUC IR2 Q72.2	3.***

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Notes:

Yellow highlights indicate a change from the table provided in the questions

- Meter exchange benefits are considered a "life of the project" (2013 2032) benefit
- Theft detection benefits are considered "enduring benefits"
- The avoided cost benefits that AMI affords Measurement Canada compliance are considered "Quantified" benefits
- Measurement Canada compliance benefits are considered a "life of the project" (2013 2032) benefit



FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project

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1 2.0 Reference: Exhibit B-6, BCUC 1.14.1 and Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.61.1

6	Non-financial customer service benefits are detailed in Exhibit B-1, Tab 3.0, Section 3.2.5:
7	Conservation Rate Structures, Enhanced Billing Information, Improved Billing Accuracy,
8	Consolidated Billing for Multiple Customer Locations, Flexible Billing Date and Reduced Need to
9	Access Customer Premises.

- 10 Non-financial operational benefits are detailed in Exhibit B-1, Tab 3.0, Section 3.2.5: Enhanced
- 11 System Modeling, Improved Financial Reporting, Load Forecast and Cost of Service Analyses,
- 12 Improved Safety, Reduced GHG Emissions, Immediate Notification of Power Outage and
- 13 Restoration and Improved Power Quality Monitoring.
- 2 3

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- 10 Information Portal (CIP), the NPV of the net benefit to customers improves by approximately
- 11 \$3.8 million to \$21.4 million; and
- 14 In-Home Display (IHD), the NPV of the net benefit to customers improves by approximately
- 15 \$9.8 million to \$27.4 million.
- 5 6 7

NON-QUANTIFIED BENEFITS

Functionality	Means	Benefit	Notes	Reference	Duration Note 1
Transition from analogue to digital meters	Installation of 115,000 new digital meters throughout FortisBC territory	1.Improved accuracyof metered consumption2.Measurement canada a avoided cost of capital	1.Fairness for all rate payers 2.\$9.8 million	1.B-1 Appl p.2 2. B-1 Appl p.94	1.*** 2.*
Energy balancing and loss management; Increased granularity and synchronicity of customer electricity consumption information; multiple attribute sensing	Feeder, transformer and portable meters Customer meters with near real- time information recording Software infrastructure; additional sensors	 Improved system planning Improved financial reporting/fcsting Enhanced billing options such as flexible dates and consolidated bills Customer portal benefits and IHD information for customers Improved power quality monitoring 	 May have \$ value 2.Public interest 3.Customer service 4. Estimated savings of \$3.8 mil for Customer Info portal 5.May have \$ value 	1.B-1 Appl p.35 2.B-1 Appl p.36 3.B-1 Appl. 3.B-1 Appl. p32 4.B-11 CEC IR IR 1 61.1 5.B-1 Appl p.39 Appl	1.*** 2.*** 3.*** 4.*** 5.***
		6.Improved outage management	6.Customer service	6.B-1 Appl.p38	6.***



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		/restoration 7.Theft and grow op deterrence	7.Health and public safety	7.B-1 Appl p 83	7.**
Two way communication between the customer and utility	Radio signal	 Reduction of 170 tonnes of GHG per year 2.Facilitation of Conservation rate structures with IHD 3.Reduced need to access customer premises 4.Improved safety 	 1.Environment and public health 2. Est.\$9.8 mil NPV 3.Customer service 4.Safety and public health derived from vehicle use 	1.B-11 CEC IR 1 25.1 2.B-11 CEC IR 61.1 & Appl p.31 3.B-1,Appl pg.34 4.B-1 Appl p.36	1.** 2.*** 3.*** 4.***

Note 1: *One time reduction ** Reduction over project life *** Enduring benefit

- 2 2.1. The above table categorizes the FortisBC AMI project Non- Quantified benefits 3 into three classifications (by functionality) as follows: Functionality (Column A); 4 Means by which the functionality is achieved (Column B); the types of benefit 5 (Column C); Notes with characterization as to where the benefit may be 6 attributed and any predicted financial value of each benefit (Column D); source 7 reference (Column E) and the duration for which the benefits can be expected 8 accrue (Column F). Duration is characterized as being a one-time saving; saving 9 over the project life or an enduring benefit which can be expected to last beyond 20 years providing sustaining capital replacements are made as necessary. In 10 the event information is missing or misrepresented, please complete and/or 11 adjust the table to include any and all Non-Quantified benefits that FortisBC 12 13 expects to achieve with the AMI project.
- 14

- 15 **Response:**
- 16 Please see amended table below:



FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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Table CEC IR2 Q1.1 – Non Quantified Benefits

Functionality	Means	Benefit	Notes	Reference	Duration Note 1
Transition from existing analogue and digital meters to AMI meters	Installation of 115,000 new AMI meters throughout FortisBC territory	1.Improved accuracy of metered consumption, improved billing accuracy	1.Fairness for all rate payers	1.B-1 Appl p.2 and p.33	1.***
	Feeder, transformer and portable meters	1.Improved system planning	1.May have \$ value	1.B-1 Appl p.35	1.***
	Customer meters with near real-time information recording	2.Improved financial reporting/fcsting	2.Public interest	2.B-1 Appl p.36	2.***
Energy balancing and loss	Software infrastructure;	3.Enhanced billing options such as flexible dates and consolidated bills	3.Customer service	3.B-1 Appl. p.33 and p.34	3.***
management; Increased granularity and synchronicity of customer electricity consumption information; multiple attribute sensing	additional sensors	4.Customer portal benefits and IHD information for customers	4. Estimated savings of \$3.8 million NPV for CIP and \$9.8 million NPV for IHD	4.B-11 CEC IR 1 61.1	4.***
		5.Improved power quality monitoring	5.May have \$ value	5.B-1 Appl p.39	5.***
		6.Improved outage management /restoration	6.Customer service	6.B-1 Appl.p38	6.***
		7.Theft and grow op deterrence	7.Health and public safety	7.B-1 Appl p 83	7.***
Two way communication between the customer and utility	Radio signal	1. Reduction of 171 tonnes of GHG per year during project life, and enduring thereafter	1.Environment and public health	1.B-11 CEC IR 1 25.1	1.***
		2.Facilitation of Conservation rate structures with IHD	2. Est.\$9.8 million NPV	2.B-11 CEC IR 61.1 & Appl p.31	2.***
		3.Reduced need to access customer premises	3.Customer service	3.B-1,Appl pg.34	3.***
		4.Improved safety	4.Safety and public health derived from vehicle use	4.B-1 Appl p.36	4.***

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Notes:

Yellow highlights indicate a change from the table provided in the question.

- Measurement Canada compliance has been removed from the list of "non-quantified benefits"

- All of these benefits are considered "enduring benefits"
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2.2. Please confirm that those non-quantified benefits for which a dollar value may or may not be assigned may be considered in the customer or public interest and thereby a worthwhile objective for FortisBC to pursue.



	FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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2.2.1. Please also confirm that many of the non-quantified benefits for which a

dollar value may or may not be assigned are not insignificant and

1 Response:

2 Confirmed.

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10 Response:

11 Confirmed. In many cases the non-quantified benefits are expected to provide significant 12 financial value to customers, but are hard to quantify. One such benefit is "improved power 13 quality monitoring", which may turn up a variety of issues (voltage sags at certain times of the 14 day, for example) that can be fixed inexpensively by the Company or its customers, and 15 translate into financial savings.

contribute considerable value to the AMI project.

- 16
- 17
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19 **3.0 Reference: Exhibit B-1, Application, Page 97**

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Table 6.0 – Future Benefit Implementation

Trigger Type	Trigger
Event	After AMI Project is implemented and distribution losses are accurately established.
Event	Higher power purchase costs or lower implementation costs make the project economic
Date	Possible regulatory application in 2015
Date	Possible regulatory application in 2015
Date	Possible regulatory application in 2016
	Type Event Event Date Date

20

21

FUTURE BENEFITS

Functionality	Means	Benefit	Possible	Reference	Duration
			Benefit		



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Transition from analogue to digital meters	Installation of 115,000 new digital meters				
Energy balancing and loss management via Increased granularity and synchronicity of customer electricity consumption information; multiple attribute sensing	Customer, Feeder, and transformer meters;.Meters with near real- time inforecording Tap changers, voltage regulators, Software infrastructure; addit'l sensors	1. Distribution loss reduction2. Conservation Voltage Regulation3. Outage management4. Distribution automation 5. Real5. Realtime transmissionline rating6. Work system	 1.\$3.3 mill/year @1% reduction 2.May have \$ value 3.May have \$ value; customer service 4.May have \$ value 5.May have \$ value 6.May have \$ value 	1.B-1 Appl. P.97 2.B-1 Appl p.98 3.B-1 Appl p.101 4.B-6 BCUC 1.12.3 5. B-6 BCUC 1.12.3 6.B-6 BCUC 1.22.3 6.B-6	1.*** 2.*** 3.*** 4.*** 5.*** 6.***
Two way communication between the customer and utility	Radio signal	1.Futureconservationratestructures2.customer pre-pay	1.Mayhave\$value2.Mayhave\$	1.12.3 1.B-1 Applic p.103	1.***
		3.Improved outage management	value 3.May have \$	2.B-1 Applic p.103	2.***
		4.Distribuion generation	value; customer service 4. May have \$ value; customer service;env't;	3.B-1 Applic p.101	3.***
		5.Electric vehicle integration6.HAN (Zigbee)	5.env't; cust. Service;may have \$ value 6.cust. service Env't	4. B-6 BCUC 1.12.3	4.***
		7.Demand Response	7.\$ value; customer service	5. B-6 BCUC 1.12.3	
				6.B-11 CEC 1.51.1	5.***
				7.B-11 CEC	

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		1.23.5	6.***
			7.***
			,. ,

- Note: *One time reduction; ** Reduction over project life *** Enduring benefit 1 2 3.1. The above table categorizes the FortisBC AMI project Future benefits into three 3 classifications by functionality as follows: Functionality of the existing AMI as a 4 foundation for benefits which may be pursued in the future(Column A); Means by 5 which the functional foundation is achieved (Column B); description of the 6 possible future benefit (Column C); a characterization of the possible benefits 7 and any predicted financial value of each benefit (Column D); source reference 8 (Column E) and the duration for which the benefits can be expected accrue if 9 undertaken (Column F). Duration is characterized as being a one-time saving; 10 saving over the project life or an enduring benefit which can be expected to last 11 beyond 20 years providing sustaining capital replacements are made as 12 necessary. Please complete and/or adjust the table to include all Future Benefits 13 and any available quantification in the event anything is missing or 14 misrepresented.
- 15

17 Please see amended table below:



FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company)Submission Date:
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Table CEC IR2 Q3.1 – Future Benefits

Functionality	Means	Benefit	Possible Benefit	Reference	Duration
Transition from existing analogue and digital meters to AMI meters	Installation of 115,000 new digital meters	foundational for all benefits			
Energy balancing and loss management via Increased granularity and synchronicity of customer electricity consumption information;	Customer, Feeder, and transformer meters;.Meters with near real-time electricity consumption recording	1. Distribution loss reduction	1.May have \$ value	1.B-1 Appl. P.97	1.***
multiple attribute sensing	Tap changers, voltage regulators,	2.Conservation Voltage Regulation	2.May have \$ value	2.B-1 Appl p.98	2.***
	Software infrastructure; addit'l sensors	3.Distribution automation	3.May have \$ value	3.B-6 BCUC 1.12.3	3.***
		4.Real time transmission line rating	4.May have \$ value	4. B-6 BCUC 1.12.3	4.***
Two way communication between the customer and utility	Radio signal	1.Future conservation rate structures	1.May have \$ value	1.B-1 Applic p.103	1.***
		2.customer pre-pay	2.May have \$ value	2.B-1 Applic p.103	2.***
		3.Improved outage management	3.May have \$ value; customer service	3.B-1 Applic p.101	3.***
		4.Distribuion generation	4. May have \$ value; customer service;env't;	4. B-6 BCUC 1.12.3	4.***
		5.Electric vehicle integration	5.env't; cust. Service;may have \$ value	5. B-6 BCUC 1.12.3	5.***
		6.HAN (Zigbee)	6.cust. service	6.B-11 CEC 1.51.1	6.***
		7.Demand Response	7.\$ value; customer service	7.B-11 CEC 1.23.5	7.***

Notes:

- Yellow highlights indicate a change from the table provided in the question
- Clarified "Meters with near real-time electricity consumption. . . ", as opposed to "info recording" in Means column
 - Have removed "Work mgmt system" from Benefit column
 - Have removed notional \$ benefit from Distribution loss reduction as it is premature until after AMI provides data (Possible Benefit column).

- 3.2. Please confirm that those non-quantified Future benefits for which a dollar value may or may not be assigned may be considered in the customer or public interest and thereby a worthwhile objective for FortisBC to pursue including the AMI project's role as foundation for the Smart Grid and the Smart Home.



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2 Confirmed.

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3.2.1. Please also confirm that many of the non-quantified benefits for which a dollar value may or may not be assigned are not insignificant and contribute considerable value to the AMI project.

- 8
- 9 **Response:**
- 10 FortisBC agrees that non-quantified benefits may not be insignificant.
- 11
- 12
- 13

14 4. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.1

12 FortisBC confirms that the outcomes noted above will be achieved by the proposed AMI Project.

13 Further, it should be noted that these outcomes are inextricably linked to the significant financial

14 and non-financial benefits (outcomes) that result from the proposed Project. It is these benefits,

- 4.1. Would FortisBC agree that the physical implementation will be conducted in
 accordance with accepted corporate guidelines and will also result in a visual
 examination of every meter base during the exchange?
- 19

15

20 Response:

Yes, FortisBC agrees that the physical implementation of the proposed AMI meters will be conducted in accordance with accepted corporate guidelines and will also result in a visual examination of every meter base during the exchange.

24 Please refer to BCUC IR No. 1 Q47.1 for a description of the meter exchange process.

25

¹⁵ as identified in the Application, which drive the need for the implementation of AMI at this time.



20

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4.2.	FortisE	FortisBC agree that by employing wireless technology for a cost-effective and widely accepted technology for use globally for decades?	
<u>Response:</u>			
FortisBC agr	ees with	this statement.	
	4.2.1.	Would FortisBC agree that similar wireless technology	∕ is ubiquitous in
		North America for a vast array of applications in a vast a including those in which the security of informatio paramount? If not, please explain in what way the wir employed is novel or unique.	n transmitted is
<u>Response:</u>			
FortisBC agr	ees with	the statement.	
	4.2.2.	Would FortisBC agree that the use of wireless technolog grow and can be expected to continue to grow world-wide	
Response:			
FortisBC agr	ees with	the statement.	



1 2 3 4 5	5. Refer	rence: Government of Canada website: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/ dialogue/default.asp?lang=En&n=E47AAD1C-1 and Exhibit B-11 BCSEA 1.3.1 Appendix 'The Canadian Smart Grid Standards Roadmap', Foreword, Exhibit B-11, BCPSO 1.4.1 and Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.10.1
6 7 8 9	States	Clean Energy Dialogue (CED) was established between Canada and the United s in February 2009 to enhance joint collaboration on the development of clean by science and technologies to reduce greenhouse gases and combat climate ge.
10 11		Dialogue is an important initiative in support of our ongoing efforts towards building -carbon economy."
12		project supports a number of key government objectives, including expanding Canada- d States collaboration under the Clean Energy Dialogue. By identifying a path forward on
		Existing provincial energy policy and legislation articulating the government's desire to have advanced meters and a smart grid in place for customers of other public utilities other than BC Hydro;
13		The transition by the electric industry towards the use of advanced meters as the standard form of metering technology;
14	2 3 4	The CPCN Application assumes a stable regulatory and legislative environment. The Company believes the additional considerations related to the decision to proceed with the Application at this time as articulated in the responses to BCUC IR No. 1 Q2.1 and BCPSO IR No. 1 Q4.1 clearly underscore the fact that the proposed Project ought to be considered as being in the public interest.
15 16	5.1.	Would FortisBC agree that the Smart Grid is a key element of an international technological trend in advancing clean energy and conserving energy?
17		
18	<u>Response:</u>	
19 20	-	FortisBC agrees that the Smart Grid is a key element of an international I trend in advancing clean energy and conserving energy.
21 22 23	applicable to	owever, FortisBC does not consider that all potential Smart Grid technologies are or cost-effective for customers in its service area. FortisBC intends to propose rojects only where an analysis demonstrates a customer benefit.
24 25		
26 27	5.2.	Does FortisBC believe that the Smart Electric Grid may be considered part of the collaborative efforts articulated in the Clean Energy Dialogue? If so, would



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- FortisBC agree that the development of the Smart Electric Grid is in the national as well as the provincial interest?
- 2 3

4 <u>Response:</u>

FortisBC agrees that the development of the Smart Electric Grid could be considered part of the
collaborative efforts articulated in the Clean Energy Dialogue, specifically the emphasis placed
on collaboration and sharing best practices to improve energy efficiency.

- 8 In general, FortisBC agrees that development of the Smart Electric Grid is in the national as well
 9 as the provincial interest. Please also refer to the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q5.1.
- 10

11

- 125.3.Please confirm that in FortisBC's view the AMI project and the Smart Electric13Grid is in the public interest regardless of a change in the regulatory and14legislative environment because in addition to supporting environmental15objectives the AMI project is cost effective for FortisBC customers?
- 16

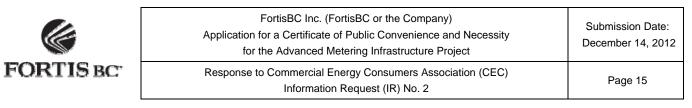
17 <u>Response:</u>

18 Yes – FortisBC considers the AMI Project as being in the public interest, regardless of a change

19 in the regulatory and legislative environment because in addition to supporting environmental

- 20 objectives the AMI project is cost effective for FortisBC customers.
- Future Smart Grid projects will be evaluated and proposed if it can be demonstrated that they are in the best interests of customers.
- 23
- 24

- 256.Reference:Exhibit B-11, BCSEA 1.3.2 and Exhibit B-11, BCSEA 1.3.1, Appendix26- The Canadian Smart Grid Standards Roadmap: A Strategic27Planning Document, (The Canadian Smart Grid Standards Roadmap)28Foreword
 - 22 In general, FortisBC agrees that the referenced document is helpful in establishing a common
 - 23 reference point for utilities and manufacturers.



1	The transition to a smarter electric grid holds significant promise for the achievement of a number of important public policy objectives. Smart grid technologies will enhance the reliability, resiliency and efficiency of the electric network, as well as improve environmental performance by enabling consumers to play a more active role in their energy use decisions and helping to integrate renewable resources such as wind.
2	inform consumers of the amount of energy they consume, and at what cost. It will spur infrastructure development and investment in related technologies such as plug-in electric vehicles. Importantly, an effective standards regime enhances Canada's competitiveness by
3	Continental alignment in this regard is critical, given the interconnectedness of our trading relationship and electrical infrastructure.
4 5	6.1. Does FortisBC agree with the above three excerpts from the 'The Canadian Smart Grid Standards Roadmap'?
6	
7	Response:
8 9	In general, FortisBC agrees with the above three excerpts from the 'The Canadian Smart Grid Standards Roadmap'.
10 11	
12 13 14	6.2. Does FortisBC believe that the AMI project will provide the foundation and beginning or continuing steps of the Smart Electric Grid in its territory?
15	Response:
16 17	Yes – FortisBC considers the AMI Project to be a key foundational component which will support the development of a Smart Electric Grid in its service territory.
18 19	
20 21	6.3. Does FortisBC believe that an Electric Smart Grid has already or will become standard throughout North America within the next 10 years?
22	
23	Response:
24 25	FortisBC agrees that many North American utilities are already implementing Smart Grid technologies (such as AMI) in order to improve the safety, reliability, efficiency and cost-

technologies (such as AMI) in order to improve the safety, reliability, efficiency and cost effectiveness of the power system. On that basis, FortisBC expects the Smart Grid to become a
 de facto standard at most North American utilities within the next 10 years.



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6.4. Does FortisBC believe that the AMI project contributes to the 'continental alignment' of standards for the electrical infrastructure? If so, please elaborate and include commentary on whether or not the AMI project using wireless Itron OpenWay smart meters can be expected to capitalize on the technological development trends by serving as a typical platform and interfacing appropriately with Smart Grid developments throughout the continent.

9

10 Response:

FortisBC considers the AMI Project to be consistent with the 'continental alignment' of standards for electrical infrastructure. The proposed AMI system is based on open industry standards (such as IPv6, ANSI C12.22 and ZigBee) which are world-wide standards. The communications system is extensible and will support the integration of equipment from other vendors. Further, the fact that FortisBC has selected the same AMI vendor as BC Hydro will help ensure consistent electric metering systems and functionality throughout the province of BC.

17

18

19 7. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.16.1, CEC 1.16.2, CEC 1.16.3 and CEC 1.61.1

- 5 The forecast adoption rate, and therefore the demand calculated from it, was derived primarily from residential studies. However, it is not unreasonable to assume (for IHDs and the customer information portal) that adoption rates for commercial customers would be in similar proportion to the residential rates.
 15 Commercial users can use the information to help manage their consumption in the same manner that residential customers can; by changing their consumption behaviour (turning lights
- off when not in use, for example) or by investing in energy efficiency equipment (more efficient lighting).
 Commercial customers that are subject to a demand charge can use hourly (or more frequent
- Commercial customers that are subject to a demand charge can use hourly (or more frequent from an in-home display) information to find out when their power use is highest to try and reduce their peak use and thereby manage their bill.
- 7 Yes, through requests made to the Commercial PowerSense representatives. It is useful information that helps customers mitigate demand spikes (and thereby helps them manage their 9 bills).
- As discussed in the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q44.2, if the proposed AMI Project financial analysis took into account the potential savings resulting from customer use of the In-Home Display (IHD), the NPV of the net benefit to customers improves by approximately \$9.8 million to \$27.4 million.

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- 17.1.Given that some commercial customers have specifically requested more2detailed consumption information, would FortisBC agree that commercial3customers may be more likely than residential customers to adopt IHDs and4employ conservation measures to manage their electricity bills?
- 5

Please refer to the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q40.3. FortisBC has no information other than
the quoted statement above on which to base a higher IHD adoption rate for commercial
customers, but the assertion is not unreasonable.

10

11

- 7.2. Please calculate the NPV of the potential value of the In-Home Display
 incorporating commercial customer participation or, if already included, please
 confirm \$9.8 million as the potential savings from all customer groups
 participating.
- 16

17 Response:

18 The estimated NPV of IHD deployment to commercial customers, assuming the same adoption 19 and savings rates as for residential customers, is \$3.8 million.

20

- 20
- 22

23 8. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.23.8, CEC 1.24.1 and CEC 1.24.2

Demand Response control refers to the ability for the utility to dynamically push information on power purchase pricing or system capacity constraints to customers in order to modify their consumption patterns. A simple example would be the ability to send critical-peak pricing information to a customer's thermostat (via the AMI meter and wireless HAN) to automatically increase the temperature setpoint during the summer peak hours when high power purchase costs were being experienced.

24

4 Confirmed. Some individual customers may be able to reduce their total annual billings if they 5 are able to alter their consumption patterns to take advantage of the conservation rate 6 structures. Customers in general may benefit if the aggregate customer response results in 7 cost savings to the utility.



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Table ES-1: Per Participant Savings for Possible AMI Future Programs

Program Type		Peak	Energy	Source	
TOU		11%	5.5%	DC LL 1 CDU	
Conservation	CPP/CPR	10%	0	BC Hydro CRI ¹	
Rates	Inclining	1.8%	1.8%	BC Hydro CRI ²	
Pre-Pay		5.8%*	11.7%	Woodstock Hydro 2004 ³	
Load Control		13.3%	0	FERC 2009	
In-Home Displays		2.7%	5.4%	ACEEE 2010	

* Assumed that the peak period savings are half of the annual savings

1

- 2
- 3
- 4

8.1. Would FortisBC agree that Demand Response control would enable customers to reduce their consumption with less effort than would be required to actively manage consumption such as by adjusting thermostats or turning off lights?

5

6 **Response:**

22

FortisBC agrees that some customers would find demand response control beneficial and lower
effort than making the same adjustments manually. Any demand response programs would be
offered on an optional tariff rate subject to Commission approval.

10

11

- 8.2. Would FortisBC agree that an individual commercial building owner with multiple
 tenants could aggregate significant savings with Demand Response control and
 conservation rates that might otherwise go unaddressed by individual tenants
 because of the smaller impact on their electricity bill?
- 16

17 Response:

Yes, insofar as the building owner has control over major building systems (common arealighting and heating/cooling/ventilation).

- 20
- 21
- 8.2.1. Has FortisBC identified any industries where Demand Response Control
 and conservation rates would be of particular benefit to commercial
 users? If so, please state the industries and explain why it may be of
 particular benefit.



2 **Response:**

FortisBC has not done such an analysis. However, demand response programs can generally be of value to commercial customers that have large loads that can be interrupted or reduced on relatively short notice. Commercial users that can adjust their operations to shift load into less expensive off-peak hours may find time-based rates beneficial.

- 7
- 8

9 8.3. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.51.4 and CEC 1.89.1.1 and CEC 1.89.1.1.2

10

Confirmed, assuming that "Smart Home" applications require a HAN (Home Area Network) that can provide electricity consumption and pricing information.

- 89.1 Does FortisBC agree that customer adoption of conservation practices will likely increase with familiarity of conservation rate programs and the technology that supports them?
- 6 Response:

25 26

3

4 5

- 11 7 Yes.
 - If the question is referring to the participation rate in TOU programs, FortisBC believes the most effective means to increase customer participation is education and the implementation of DSM programs designed to help customers take advantage of the pricing periods.
 - 8.3.1. Would FortisBC agree that the future 'Smart Home' technologies can be expected minimize the effort associated with reducing electricity consumption?
- 15 16

12 13

14

17 <u>Response:</u>

18 Yes, FortisBC agrees that 'smart home' technologies can be expected to help all types of 19 customers reduce energy consumption with less effort.

For example, although programmable thermostats have been available for some time, a
significant majority of them are never programmed. From Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programmable_thermostat:

While programmable thermostats may be able to save energy when used correctly, little
 or no average energy savings has been demonstrated in residential field studies.
 Difficulty with usability in residential environments appears to lead to lack of persistence
 of energy savings in homes. According to the US EPA regarding residential
 programmable thermostat, "Available studies indicate no savings from programmable



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thermostat (PT) installation. Some studies indicate slight increased consumption.¹ This
 is supported with studies by Nevius and Pigg², Cross and Judd³ and others and Peffer
 et al.⁴ has a recent review of the topic.

Smart home and business technologies that automatically adjust energy consuming devices (as
defined by the customer) will greatly assist customers by removing barriers to behaviour
change.

- 8
 8
 8.3.2. Would FortisBC agree that pricing incentives contribute to electricity conservation by financially rewarding a customer for their 'effort' in reducing electricity consumption?
- 12
- 13 Response:
- 14 Agreed.
- 15
- 16
- 8.3.3. Please identify any ways in which the AMI project will contribute to the advancement of conservation practices or technologies in the absence of pricing signals by building a culture of conservation in society.
- 20

21 **Response:**

The AMI project will contribute to building a conservation culture by enabling the customer information portal (CIP) and in-home displays (IHD) which will better inform customers of their electricity usage and patterns. Coupled with the appropriate education outreach (BCSEA IR No. 1 Q43.3, NCGPCA IR No. 1 Q5, Q6), customers will be made aware of how they can reduce or change their consumption and patterns thereof.

¹H<u>http://www.energystar.gov/ia/partners/prod_development/revisions/downloads/thermostats/Proposal_01</u> <u>1106.pdf</u>

² Hhttp://www.ecw.org/ecwresults/199-1.pdf

³ Hhttp://www.cee1.org/eval/db_pdf_es/953es.pdf

⁴ Hhttp://eec.ucdavis.edu/publications/How_people_use_thermostats_in_homes.pdf



2

3 9. Reference Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.37.1

- 25 The proposed AMI meters are manufactured to the ANSI C12.20 standard which specifies 26 increased accuracy over the ANSI 12.1 standard that the existing electro-mechanical meters 27 were required to meet. The new meters are required to be accurate to within 0.5% compared to
- 28 2% for the electro-mechanical fleet.
- 9.1. Do electro-mechanical meters become less accurate over time?

6

4 5

7 Response:

8 It is FortisBC's experience that electro-mechanical meters may not pass Measurement Canada

- 9 testing protocol percentages over the course of time installed. Therefore, electro-mechanical
- meters have been known to become less accurate over time. 10

11

12

- 13 9.1.1. If so, is FortisBC aware of whether or not aging electro-mechanical 14 meters can be expected to record more or less than actual consumption over time and as they age? 15
- 16

17 **Response:**

18 FortisBC is aware that electro-mechanical meters may result in anomalies in recorded 19 consumption data as the meter ages.

20

21

22 9.1.2. If so, could a 1.5% increase in accuracy alone translate into savings for 23 FortisBC or would better accuracy improve fairness in billing to 24 customers? Please explain.

25

26 **Response:**

27 Any increase in meter accuracy would not have any impact on FortisBC, but could have an 28 impact on individual customers. Improved accuracy could cause rates to decrease if measured 29 consumption from the electromechanical meters was too low on average. However, the



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1 2	revenue reo average.	quirement would not change, and customers would pay the same amount on
3 4		
5	10. Refe	rence: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.2.1 and Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.3.1
6	7 obse	re would have to be a significant change in the composition of the meter population through plescence, technological change or the like that would materially change either the useful of new meters or the average life of the population.
7 8 9	10.1	Please confirm that FortisBC would consider the risk of the above circumstances occurring to be extremely low.
10	Response:	
11	Confirmed.	
12 13		
14	11. Refe	rence: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.31.
14	11. Refe 12 13	rence: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.31. Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period?
14 15	12	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5
	12 13 14	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period?
15	12 13 14	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period? 18 Yes. e advantage of a stable depreciation rate is that it supports stable customer rates.
15 16 17	12 13 14 18 Th	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period? 18 Yes. e advantage of a stable depreciation rate is that it supports stable customer rates. Please confirm that FortisBC does not see any disadvantages in having a stable
15 16 17 18	12 13 14 18 Th	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period? 18 Yes. e advantage of a stable depreciation rate is that it supports stable customer rates. Please confirm that FortisBC does not see any disadvantages in having a stable
15 16 17 18 19	12 13 14 18 Th 11.1	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period? 18 Yes. e advantage of a stable depreciation rate is that it supports stable customer rates. Please confirm that FortisBC does not see any disadvantages in having a stable
15 16 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 18 Th 11.1 Response:	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period? 18 Yes. e advantage of a stable depreciation rate is that it supports stable customer rates. Please confirm that FortisBC does not see any disadvantages in having a stable
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	12 13 14 18 Th 11.1 Response:	Would Fortis BC consider not revising the depreciation rate and continuing with 5 percent over the 20-year period? 18 Yes. e advantage of a stable depreciation rate is that it supports stable customer rates. Please confirm that FortisBC does not see any disadvantages in having a stable



- 2 Please refer to the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q11.1.
- 3
- .
- 4
- 5

11.1.2. Does FortisBC consider stable customer rates as an objective?

6

7 Response:

- 8 Yes, all else being equal, stable rates are desirable since they provide customers with more 9 price certainty.
- 10
- 11
- 12

13 12. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.61.1.

5 FortisBC believes the assumptions it has provided in the Application as related to the benefits

6 associated with the implementation of AMI are reasonable. However, changes in the following 7 assumptions could be reasonably foreseen as potentially likely to occur. In each case below,

7 assumptions could be reasonably foreseen as potentially likely to occur. In each case below, 8 the assumption is made while also assuming that all other variables within the proposed AMI

- 14
- 9 Project remain constant:



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- As discussed in the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q87.2.1, an increase from the 2 percent annual growth rate of marijuana production sites to 5 percent and a decrease in the deterrence rate from 75 percent in 2012 to 60 percent by 2019 for the status quo theft reduction scenario. Such a change increases the NPV of the net benefit related to theft reduction from \$38 million to \$47 million;
- As discussed in the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q87.2.7, that grow operations diverting electricity are 50 percent larger on average compared to grow operations not diverting electricity. Such a change increases the NPV of the net benefit related to theft reduction from \$38 million to \$50 million;
- As discussed in Section 5.3.2 of the CPCN Application (page 85), an increase in the annual growth rate of marijuana production sites from 2 percent to 3 percent in the Status Quo model from 2013 to 2017, plus an increase from 30 to 36 lights per site in both the Status Quo and AMI-potential models, and the theft deterrence factor continues to increase above 95 percent beyond 2021 in the potential AMI forecast. Such a change increases the NPV of the net benefit related to theft reduction from \$38 million to \$52 million;
- As discussed in the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q52.2.1, a change in the discount rate from 8% to 6%. Such a change increases the NPV of the net benefit to customers from \$17.6 million to \$23.6 million;
- As discussed in the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q58.1.2.2, and CEC IR No. 1 Q66.3.1, currently FortisBC is forecasting customer growth based upon PEOPLE35 from BC Stats (PEOPLE = Population Extrapolation for Organizational Planning with Less Error). If, instead, PEOPLE36 were adopted, the forecast customer growth rate would drop from approximately 1.8% (starting in 2016) to approximately 1.2% (starting in 2016) with the impact being a decrease in the NPV of the net benefit to customers from \$17.6 million to \$15.9 million;
- As discussed in the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q96.2, if New Operating Costs were to grow at 3% instead of the 1.8% assumed in the model, the NPV of the net benefit to customers decreases from \$17.6 million to \$16.5 million. However, also noted in the same response was the unlikelihood that New Operating Costs would appreciate at a rate unlike that used to escalate all other model costs. If it is assumed that 3% replace 1.8% for all model inflationary escalations, the NPV of the net benefit to customers improves from \$17.6 million to \$20.7 million;
- As discussed in the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q16.1, if the proposed AMI Project financial analysis took into account the potential savings resulting from customer use of the Customer Information Portal (CIP), the NPV of the net benefit to customers improves by approximately \$3.8 million to \$21.4 million; and
- As discussed in the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q44.2, if the proposed AMI Project financial analysis took into account the potential savings resulting from customer use of the In-Home Display (IHD), the NPV of the net benefit to customers improves by approximately \$9.8 million to \$27.4 million.
- 12.1. Please confirm that in FortisBC's view one could calculate a maximum potential Net Present Value of the net benefit to customers of the AMI project by including the following assumptions each of which 'could be reasonably foreseen as potentially likely' to occur:
 - a) 5% growth of marijuana production sites
 - b) Theft deterrence rate increasing to 95% and above
- 9 c) Grow operations diverting electricity as 50% larger on average than grow 10 operations not diverting electricity

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1		d)	A change in the discount rate from 8% to 6%	
2		e)	Continued population increase at 1.8%	
3		f)	Replacing the inflationary model of 1.8% with 3% in all	instances
4		g)	Including potential savings from the Customer Informat	ion Portal
5		h)	Including the potential savings resulting from customer	use of the IHD
6		i)	Including the Measurement Canada compliance related	d savings.
7				
8	<u>Response:</u>			
10	•	e Meas	at each of the above items is reasonably probable on urement Compliance related savings have already been	
12 13				
14 15 16 17 18		12.1.	 If not, what additional assumptions or changes in the a would FortisBC believe necessary to calculate the ma NPV benefit to customers? Please provide an expl change or added assumption. 	aximum reasonable
19	<u>Response:</u>			
20	Please see th	ne resp	onse to CEC IR No. 2 Q12.1.	
21 22				
23 24 25 26		12.1.	 Please calculate the total maximum NPV for the project benefits based on all the above assumptions, and pl total maximum NPV for the project and for customer any changes to the assumptions FortisBC has identified 	lease calculate the benefits based on
27				
28	<u>Response:</u>			
	FortisBC has		gated the following assumptions from those listed in the regate:	esponse to CEC IR

30 No. 1 Q61.1, in aggregate:



- 1 • An increase from the 2 percent annual growth rate of marijuana production sites to 5 2 percent and a decrease in the deterrence rate from 75 percent in 2012 to 60 percent 3 by 2019 for the status quo theft reduction scenario; 4 • Grow operations diverting electricity are 50 percent larger on average compared to grow operations not diverting electricity; 5 6 Changed the discount rate from 8 percent to 6 percent; 7 • The forecast customer growth rate changed from approximately 1.8 percent (starting in 2016) to approximately 1.2 (starting in 2016); 8
- 3 percent replaces 1.8 percent for all model inflationary escalations; and
- CIP and IHD benefits are included.
- 11 The resulting net project benefits and customer benefits are described in the table below:

	AMI Costs and Benefits		
Benefits		2012 NPV (\$000s)	
	Meter Reading	(32,391)	
	Theft Reduction	(110,509)	
	Customer Information Portal	(3,978)	
	In-Home Display	(8,610)	
	Remote Disconnect/Reconnect	(7,038)	
	Meter Exchanges	(1,560)	
	Contact Centre	(589)	
Costs			
	Operating Costs	17,167	
	Depreciation Costs	18,776	
	Carrying Costs	19,812	
	Income Tax	5,141	
Total		(103,779)	



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3

13. Reference: Exhibit B-6, BCUC 1.3.1 and Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.9.1

22 The contract does not contemplate, 1) FortisBC failure to exit the contract prior to August 1, 23 2013 without proceeding with the contract after that date or 2) renegotiating any terms of the 24 contract prior to August 1, 2013. The outcome in both of these circumstances is therefore 26 uncertain. 4 15 If the project start date was delayed in a predictable manner, personnel decisions could be 16 made with clarity, allowing FortisBC to allocate internal resources appropriately, and limiting delay costs. If the time delay is unknown or uncertain, FortisBC will have to release personnel 17 to other projects with variable assignment terms, potentially hindering a restart of the project 18 and/or increasing costs. 19 5 13.1. 6 Please confirm that in the event of regulatory delay resulting in a lack of decision by July 20th, 2013 as requested, FortisBC would be in the position of having to 7 8 decide from the following options: a) Exit the contract with Itron, and either 9 abandon the AMI Application or attempt to negotiate a new contract with Itron or others, and submit a revised Application based on a new contract and time 10 11 frames. b) Attempt to revise the contract with Itron prior to August 1,2013 12 allowing for and estimating additional regulatory time, c) Defer the decision, and

or not to proceed under increased time pressures.

14 15

13

- 16 **Response**:
- 17 Confirmed.
- 18
- 19
- 13.2. Does FortisBC agree that all three options place FortisBC in an unfavourable
 position that could be expected to diminish the value of the AMI project if it were
 ever to proceed?

if a BCUC decision is rendered prior to August 1, 2013, make a decision whether

23

24 **Response:**

FortisBC agrees that the termination or attempted renegotiation of the contract with Itron could diminish the value of the AMI project if the negotiated prices were to increase. The delay would also permanently reduce some of the benefits, such as the Measurement Canada compliance benefits since existing electromechanical and small-batch digital meters failing compliance would have to be replaced with new digital meters rather than AMI meters during the delay.

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1 2			
3 4 5		13.2.1. Would FortisBC expect to incur additional costs if they w renegotiate additional regulatory time for the existing con	•
6	<u>Response:</u>		
7	Yes.		
8 9			
10 11		13.2.1.1. Please identify and quantify all additiona could reasonably predict would be incurred.	al costs FortisBC
12 13	<u>Response:</u>		
14 15 16 17	such an opti	renegotiation is difficult to predict and would depend (if FortisBC ion) to a great extent on Itron and its willingness to extend the out any other changes. The cost could range from a few thousan ion.	dates within the
18 19			
20 21 22		13.2.2. Please confirm that clarity and containment of regulatory and will remain crucial for any suitable contract with It suppliers.	
23	_		
24	<u>Response:</u>		
25 26	-	containment of regulatory time frames are highly desirable with re not just for the contract with Itron, but also for overall regulatory cos	-
27 28			
29 30	13.3.	Would FortisBC agree that early identification and limitation regulatory delays is important to minimizing the costs of the project	• •



Γ

	Č	FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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1			
2	<u>Response:</u>		
3	Agreed.		
	Agreeu.		
4 5			
6	14. Refe	rence: Exhibit B-11, CEC 12.3 and Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.12.4	
7		produced their last electro-mechanical meter in 2005. It is expected that Elster would have ed production around the same time to allow them to compete with the other vendors.	
8	14 Fort	Company anticipates that under the new Measurement Canada S-S-06 regulations that isBC would be fully converted to digital meters in a 21 year period if the AMI project did not eed.	
9 10 11	14.1.	Would FortisBC agree that while electro-mechanical meters meters installed base for a period of years in certain jurisdictions, the market and production of new meters is going to be exclusively of	North American
12			
13	<u>Response:</u>		
14	FortisBC agr	ees with the statement.	
15 16			
17	15. Refe	rence: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.13.2	
18		n the significant deterrent effect of the proposed AMI-enable theft reduction program, the iciated benefits may or may not be impacted if deployment is less than 100 percent.	•
19 20 21	15.1.	Would FortisBC agree that 100% deployment would likely res deterrent effect of the AMI enabled theft reduction program?	ult in the highest
22	<u>Response:</u>		
23 24 25	•	rees, although if AMI meters are still deployed where an econon st or where customers are permitted to "opt-out", the theft detecti	
26			



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- 15.2. Would FortisBC agree that the deterrent effect of the proposed AMI enabled theft reduction program could be reasonably considered as directly related to potential thieves' perception of its efficacy?
- 4

2

3

5 Response:

6 FortisBC agrees that a significant portion of the theft deterrence benefit is related to its 7 perceived efficacy. FortisBC notes that perceived efficacy will ultimately result from proven 8 results.

- 9
- 10

11 15.3. Would FortisBC agree that incomplete deployment could reasonably detract from 12 thieves' perceptions of the AMI enabled theft reduction program as being 13 efficacious and that perceptions of efficacy would diminish as the deployment 14 declined? If not, why not?

15

16 Response:

- 17 Incomplete deployment may impact producers' perception of the efficacy of AMI to identify theft.
- 18 However, if customers are aware that AMI meters will be installed regardless of whether they
- are communicating in real-time via RF, the perception (and reality) of the efficacy of the program 19
- 20 would be preserved.
- 21
- 22
- 23 15.4. Would FortisBC agree that the provision of opt-out could negatively impact thieves' perception of the efficacy of the theft reduction program? 24
- 25
- Response: 26
- 27 Please see the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q15.3.

28



1	16.	Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.32.3
0	17 18 19 20 21	The Itron OpenWay meters operate in temperatures up to 85°C in the base. The temperature increase in the base versus ambient (outside) temperature is approximately 10°C, leading to a maximum ambient temperature of approximately 75°C for correct operation. As the ambient temperature rises above 75°C, or if the temperature within the base rises above 85°C, the meter will fail.
2		
3		16.1. Are there minimum temperatures at which the Itron OpenWay meters can
4		function effectively? Please identify the minimum ambient temperature at which
5		the Itron OpenWay meters can operate.
6		
7	Respo	nse:
8	OpenW	ay CENTRON meters operate effectively from -40°C to +85°C.
9		
10		
11	17.	Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.34.2
12	25	A UPC of 12.7 MWh/yr was used in the payback calculation.
13		17.1. Please confirm that the Average Use per Customer was based on residential use
14		and explain how the average Use Per Customer of 12.7 MWh/yr was derived.
15		
16	Respo	nse:
17 18		ned. It is calculated taking the aggregate direct residential energy sales in a calendar d dividing by the direct residential customer count.
19		
20		
21		17.2. Please identify and quantify any changes that would result from using
22		commercial customers as the basis.
23		
24	Rosno	
24	Respo	
25	The av	erage UPC for Commercial customers was 57.2 MWh as of YE 2011. Assuming the

same savings rate (5.4%) as a residential customer, i.e. IHD savings of 3 MWh/yr, the average



- commercial customer will achieve a 0.5 year payback based on the average commercial rate of
 \$0.095/kWh.
- 3
- 4

5 18. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.45.2

- 6 Based upon information currently available to FortisBC, there is not currently a market for the
- 7 resale and/or refurbishment of digital meters. However, FortisBC would resell the digital meters
- 8 if it provided more value to customers than scrapping or recycling the digital meters.
- 7 18.1. Does FortisBC believe that there is not currently a market for
 8 resale/refurbishment of used digital meters because it is being replaced by
 9 demand for two-way communicating meters?
- 10

6

11 Response:

FortisBC does not have the data that would confirm the statement, but the North Americantransition to AMI it is likely to be part of the reason.

14 According to a report from Berg $Insight^5$:

15 Smart electricity meters are being introduced all over the developed world. North 16 America and Asia-Pacific are two of the most dynamic market regions that will see 17 massive projects realised over the next five to ten years. Berg Insight forecasts that the 18 installed base of smart electricity meters in North America will grow at a compound 19 annual growth rate of 22.5 percent between 2010 and 2016 to reach 87.4 million units at 20 the end of the period. Asia-Pacific is projected to see the installed base of smart meters 21 soar from a low level to 378.1 million units by 2016. North America has the world's 22 highest penetration of automatic meter reading, exceeding 50 percent.

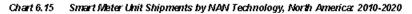
The increase in smart metering is expected to be almost entirely with RF-based AMI technology,as shown in this graph from Pike Research:

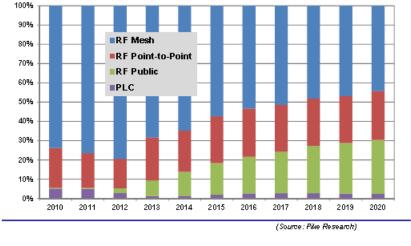
⁵ http://www.berginsight.com/ReportPDF/ProductSheet/bi-smseries2-ps.pdf



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The North American deployments are led by private RF technologies, with greater than approximately 90% of the total through the first half of the forecast period. However, RF public is forecast to take significant share from 2013 and beyond, though recall this will be a period of significantly lower overall shipments. This reflects that ongoing efforts by public carriers are expected gain traction. The structure of the LV distribution grid in North America, in particular the small number of overall meters per transformer segment when compared to Europe, makes RF-based solutions preferable and more cost-effective compared to PLC solutions. In addition, the higher speeds available with emerging RF mesh networks (exceeding 100-300 Kbps link speeds) are seen as better matching the needs associated with the much higher percentage of advanced smart meters used in North America. Consumer pushback citing potential health concerns with RF radiation could trigger greater adoption of PLC technologies, but Pike Research does not currently see this as a major trend.





*(Source: File Research)*3
4 18.1.1. If so, does FortisBC believe that there will ever be a market for used digital meters in North America?
6

7 Response:

8 FortisBC does not have data that would enable it to predict whether there will ever be a market9 for used digital meters in North Amercia.

- 11
- 1218.1.2. Does FortisBC believe that non-two-way communicating digital meters13will be obsolete in the North American market within the next twenty-five14years?
- 15



2 It seems likely that the transition to AMI meters will continue in North America, eventually 3 eliminating all other types of metering.

- 4 5
- 18.1.3. If not, please identify the main reasons underlying FortisBC's understanding of why there is not currently a market for used digital meters.
- 8 9

6

7

10 Response:

- Please see the response for CEC IR No. 2 Q18.1.2 11
- 12
- 13
- 14

15 19. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.71.2 and CEC 1.71.3

5 Please refer to the below table.

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
One	 Would not require an accounting variance from the BCUC 	 Has the highest rate impact of the three options
Two	 Has a lower rate impact than Option One 	 Would require an accounting variance from the BCUC Would have a higher rate impact than Option Three
Three	Has the lowest rate impact of the three options	 Would require an accounting variance from the BCUC

16

17 18 6

- Both Option 2 and Option 3 would result in lower customer rates as compared to Option 1. 12
- Please provide a quantitative comparison of the proposed customer rates under 19.1. Option 1 to Options 2 and 3.
- 20



2 Please refer to the table below:

Option	Net Present Value of Revenue Requirements (\$000s)	Savings over Option One (\$000s)
One	(17,629)	n/a
Two	(19,114)	1,485
Three	(21,954)	4,325

- 3
- 4

5

- 19.2. Does FortisBC believe that an accounting variance would be difficult to receive from the BCUC?
- 6 7

8 Response:

As long as the Company can demonstrate that an accounting treatment is in the customer's
best interest the Company believes the BCUC would agree to an accounting variance. The
Company has received various accounting variances from the Commission in the past. US
GAAP recognizes that rate regulated entities might request or be ordered to account for costs in
a manner not consistent with US GAAP and allows for the variance in the accounting treatment.

- 14
- 15

15

16 17

- 19.2.1. What costs does FortisBC believe would be incurred in seeking an accounting variance from the BCUC? Please identify and quantify where possible.
- 19

18

20 **Response:**

21 There would be little if any incremental costs in seeking an accounting variance in this context.

22 The Company expects that the accounting treatment of the existing meters would be a matter

23 disposed of within the overall AMI project CPCN regulatory proceeding and the Commission

would issue a directive with regard to the accounting treatment in the final decision.



- 1
- 2

3 20. Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCRUCA 1.1.2

- Cost savings / improved operating efficiency;
- 19 2. Reliability improvements; and
- 20 3. Customer uptake of new technologies.

21 In addition to providing many customer and utility benefits, the AMI component of the FortisBC

22 Smart Grid focuses primarily on the first driver which is reducing costs by improving meter

23 reading efficiency and reducing power theft.

- 20.1. Please specify all the ways in which the AMI project that can be considered as contributing to 'reliability improvements' and identify which elements of the AMI project infrastructure would be employed to improve reliability.
- 8 9

4 5

6

7

10 **Response:**

The primary way in which the AMI project will contribute to 'reliability improvements' is by providing real-time indication of outages down to the individual customer level. Experience has shown that most customers do not realize that FortisBC currently has no way of knowing whether the power is on or off at an individual customer premise.

15 Today, FortisBC only has visibility of the transmission and distribution system down to the 16 individual distribution feeder level. In other words, unless a distribution system fault results in 17 the operation of a circuit breaker at a substation, there is currently no direct way for FortisBC to 18 realize that a distribution outage has occurred. If a failure results in opening of one of over 19 30,000 fuses or 300 fault interrupters in the distribution system, all customers downstream of 20 that point will be without power – and FortisBC has no immediate indication that this outage has 21 occurred. It is only when customer outage calls are received does the Company become aware 22 that customers are without power.

Following the installation of AMI, outage information at the individual premise level will be made available. By analyzing exactly which meters are without power, FortisBC will be able to quickly determine which protective element has operated and hence dispatch a repair crew to the correct location – even before a customer call is received.

Another significant reliability benefit is the ability to detect "nested outages". During major weather events (snow or wind storms) numerous faults often occur on the same distribution feeder. For example, a tree could contact a distribution feeder line resulting in a complete outage to that feeder. Crews would then be dispatched to locate and repair the tree damage.



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1 However, subsequent to that initial fault additional tree contacts could occur downstream of the 2 initial failure. Since the crew is unaware of this additional damage they would simply repair the 3 initial failure and - believing that all customers are restored - return to the office. At some point, 4 the customers in the small areas that remain without power become frustrated by the extended 5 duration of the outage and then phone FortisBC to inquire about a restoration time estimate. It is 6 only at that time that FortisBC becomes aware that some customers are still out. The crews 7 must then be re-dispatched to repair any downstream faults to restore these remaining 8 customers. The AMI system would essentially eliminate these situations as it would be possible 9 to ping downstream meters to confirm that all expected customers are back on after repairs are 10 completed. This would significantly reduce the duration of some customer outages with a 11 consequent improvement in customer satisfaction.

For clarity, to achieve all the benefits described above in an automated manner would require
the future implementation of an Outage Management System at an additional cost. Please refer
also to the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q102.2.

15 Beyond the benefits described above, additional reliability improvements would be enabled by 16 the installation of the AMI Project. For example, the AMI communications network will provide a 17 secure and reliable method to monitor and control the several hundred distribution field devices 18 such as reclosers and capacitors switches at a low incremental cost. Additionally, the analytic 19 capabilities provided by the AMI system will permit the identification of potentially overloaded 20 pole-mount and pad-mount transformers. This would allow FortisBC to either upgrade the 21 transformer equipment or otherwise resolve the cause of the problem prior to the equipment 22 failing due to overload.

- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 20.1.1. Please provide the costs associated with each element and if possible attribute percentage costs to the reliability aspects of these elements.
- 27

28 **Response:**

The costs associated with the reliability improvements described in the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q20.1 are contained either in the AMI total project cost of \$47.7 million or in the future OMS cost, which is forecast at \$0.83 million. FortisBC is unable to allocate percentages of these costs to the associated reliability benefits; in general, the total project implementations (and hence total project costs) are required to achieve all of the benefits described.

34



- 20.2. Does FortisBC believe 'customer uptake of new technologies' is an objective, and if so, why?
- 2 3

4 <u>Response:</u>

FortisBC sees its role as enabling and supporting 'customer uptake of new technologies' as
opposed to driving the adoption of new technologies. FortisBC agrees that if customers choose
to purchase or use new technology that results in more efficient use of energy, that is a
desirable outcome.

9

10

20.3. Please identify all the elements of the AMI project that can be expected to
contribute to 'customer uptake of new technologies' and identify which elements
of the AMI project infrastructure would be employed .

14

15 Response:

As discussed in the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q20.2, FortisBC considers its role to be a supporter (as opposed to a driver) in enabling 'customer uptake of new technologies'. Salient examples of these technologies would be installation of distributed generation at customer premises and integration of charging systems for electric vehicles. In both cases, the AMI system would be a pre-requisite to support wide-scale integration of either technology if it were demanded by customers.

22

23

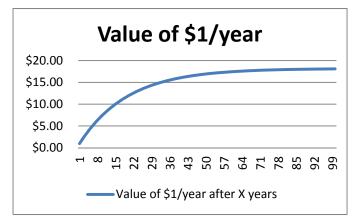
24 21. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.59.2 and Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.59.6

23 FortisBC agrees, assuming an analysis of all costs and benefits related to a new and superior 24 technology, including the write-off of any remaining net book value of assets being replaced, 25 indicates a positive and significant benefit in Net Present Value terms. 25 28 Yes, FortisBC believes that advanced (non-manual) metering reading will be industry standard at the end of 20 years and will continue to be into the future. 29 26 27 Please confirm that, if approved, the twenty year economic life of the AMI project 21.1. 28 is the only time the financial benefits of transitioning to non-manual meter reading 29 will be captured by FortisBC. 30



2 Not confirmed. The financial benefits of transitioning to non-manual benefits are expected to be

- 3 permanently embedded in revenue requirements after the implementation of AMI.
- 4
- 5
- 6 Please confirm that on-going sustaining capital replacements of meters will 21.2. 7 preserve the benefits of the AMI project at a minimum and that on-going 8 sustaining capital replacement does not generally require or result in business
- 9 case justification being required.
- 10
- 11 **Response:**
- 12 Confirmed.
- 13
- 14
- 15 21.3. The following graph presents the terminal value of a \$1 annual savings over 16 approximately 100 years and discounted at a real discount rate of 5.5%. Would 17 FortisBC agree that the value of savings such as those derived from non-manual meter reading, which extend beyond the twenty year project life and continue 18 indefinitely into the future, can be quantified over a longer period than the project 19 life to reflect the benefit of the change in technology being implemented? 20



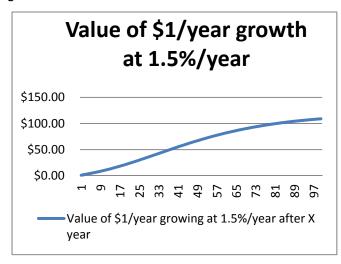


- 2 The Company agrees that the majority of the present value, approximately 66%, would result 3 from the first 20 years and that the balance of the value accrues indefinitely into the future.
- 4
- 5

6

7

- 21.4. Would FortisBC agree that a twenty year time horizon limits the capture of ongoing benefits to about 66% of their terminal value assuming zero growth in the underlying cost structure?
- 8 9
- 10 **Response:**
- 11 The Company agrees. Please also see the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q21.3.
- 12
- 13
- 14 21.5. The following Table presents the terminal value of a \$1 annual savings growing
 15 at 1.5% over approximately 100 years and discounted at a real discount rate of
 16 5.5%. Would FortisBC agree that a twenty year time horizon limits the capture of
 17 on-going benefits to about 20% of their terminal value under these assumptions?



18

19

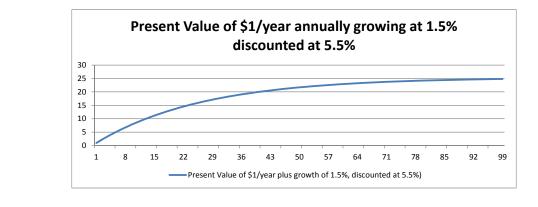
20 Response:

The present value of receiving \$1 annually plus 1.5% growth, discounted at 5.5% should mirror annually receiving \$1 discounted at 4.0% (5.5%-1.5%) and so the graph should be fairly similar



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- 1 to the graph provided in CEC IR No. 2 Q21.3, yet, adjusted upward for the lower discount rate
- 2 as shown in the table below. In this case, the majority of the present value, approximately 55%,
- 3 would result from the first 20 years and that the balance of the value accrues indefinitely into the
- 4 future.



- 5
- 6
- 7

8 22. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.66.2

1 additional meter readers are required to maintain a consistent average number of reads per

2 meter reader per year.

Time Period	Customer Growth	Additional Reads from Customer Growth	Average Reads per Meter Reader
2014 - 2016	6887	43870	38572
2017 - 2019	6653	42380	38766
2020 - 2022	6494	41367	38902
2023 - 2025	6437	41004	38997
2026 - 2028	6325	40290	39064
2029 - 2031	7986	50871	39244

3

4 The additional reads are attributable to forecast customer growth.

10 22.1. Please confirm that the customer growth rate is forecast at an average of 11 approximately 1.8% for the duration of the project.

12

- 13 Response:
- 14 Confirmed.
- 15
- 16



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- 22.2. Would FortisBC agree that it would be reasonable to assume continued population growth in the order of 1.8% beyond 2031 and into the future? If not, please explain why not and please provide a rate FortisBC would believe is reasonable to assume and cite the source.
- 5

- FortisBC agrees that it is reasonable to assume continued average population growth in theorder of 1.8 percent beyond 2031.
- 9
- 10

11 23. Reference: Exhibit B-6, BCUC 1.53.7

fixed price contract; and

12 13

14

23.1. Please confirm that 1.8% is an appropriate predicted rate of inflation for the AMI project.

Inflation at 1.8 percent per year, on all aspects of the project not covered by fixed unit or

- 15
- 16
- 17 **Response:**

12

13

٠

- 18 Confirmed.
- 19
- 20
- 23.2. Would FortisBC agree that it would be reasonable to assume continued inflation
 in the order of 1.8% beyond 2031 and into the future? If not, please explain why
 not and please provide a rate FortisBC would believe is reasonable to assume
 and cite the source.
- 25

26 Response:

The Company agrees that it would be reasonable to assume continued inflation in the order of 1.8% beyond 2031 and into the future.

29



1	1 24. Reference: Exhibit B-1, Page 17					
		8 3 .	1 Description of Existing System			
		9 F	ortisBC currently has two types of metering systems:			
		10	For residential, commercial, and some industrial customers:			
		11	 Electro-mechanical meters, (approximately 80,000); 			
		12 13 14 15	 Solid-state (or digital) meters (non-AMI) for the remaining meter population in the Company's service territory. This includes several hundred interval Time- of-Use meters, as well as wireless Encoder/Receiver/Transmitter (ERT) meters used for hard-to-access meter locations; and 			
2		16 17	 MV-90, a cellular modem based system, used to collect reads for approximately 60 industrial customers who require interval metering data (typically collected by hour). 			
3 4 5 6		24.1.	Please describe the ERT technology from the point of view of the transmitter signals and their similarity and/or differences to the AMI communication technology.			
7	Respo	onse:				
8 9			meters are similar to the AMR meters installed by Nelson Hydro. Please see the STS IR No. 2 Q5.2.			
10 11						
12 13		24.2.	How long has the ERT technology been in place within the FortisBC Inc. system?			
14	<u>Respo</u>	onse:				
15	The Ef	RT tech	nology has been used by FortisBC for approximately 20 years.			
16 17						
18 19 20 21		24.3.	Please describe the MV-90 collection and communications system relative to the AMI communications technology and their similarity to and/or differences from the AMI technology.			



MV-90 is a software tool, not a meter data transmission technology. FortisBC uses cellular modems to transmit data from large power meters to its MV-90 systems. Each MV-90connected meter is served by its own dedicated cellular modem. The technologies are not similar aside from the use of Radio Frequency to transmit consumption data back to the utility.

- 6
- 7
- 8 24.4. How long has the MV-90 collection and communication system been in place
 9 within the FortisBC Inc. system?
- 10

11 Response:

- 12 FortisBC began using the MV-90 system in 2001.
- 13
- 14
- 15 24.5. Please describe any relevant BCUC approval processes which may have been
 applicable to approving of the ERT and or MV-90 technology applications within
 the FortisBC Inc. system
- 18

19 **Response:**

FortisBC did not require, nor seek specific BCUC approval for either the ERT or MV-90 systems at the time of installation. Both systems have been in use for more than 10 years. BCUC is aware of the use of ERT meters, and has approved amendments to the Tariff (section 9.2) for their use.

- 24
- 24
- 25

26 25. Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA 1.42.1

42.2 Please provide a table similar to Table BCUC IR Q16.1 showing electricity and
 cost savings attributable to In-Home Displays.

30 Response:

The savings from IHDs results from reaching the 30% adoption rate explained in the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q15.3 and the 5.4% savings rate (Exhibit B-1, p44).



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Residential IHD Savings (MWh)				
Year	IHD Gross Savings	Value @\$85 MWh		
2014	150	\$	12,700	
2015	500	\$	42,500	
2016	1,100	\$	93,400	
2017	2,100	\$	178,400	
2018	3,700	\$	314,300	
2019	6,600	\$	560,600	
2020	10,200	\$	866,400	
2021	13,800	\$	1,172,200	
2022	17,100	\$	1,452,500	
2023	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2024	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2025	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2026	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2027	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2028	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2029	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2030	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2031	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
2032	16,400	\$	1,390,000	
		\$	18,593,000	

- 25.1. While Fortis has limited the growth of the IHD savings as of 2023, would it be logical to expect that the IHD benefit may have a relationship to growth in the Fortis customer base and therefore may increase over time?

Response:

Yes the IHD benefits would be expected to increase with load growth. The modelling tool used
a constant residential customer count, when in fact customer count will likely grow over time.
The analysis is consistent with the conservative approach to benefit estimation used throughout
this Application.



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- 25.2. Please confirm that as of 2023 there would be no reason to expect that the IHD benefits would not continue into the future, because it would be highly likely that replacement meters would support such functionality or may improve upon the functionality but would not likely return to having no functionality?
- 5

2

3

4

6 **Response:**

7 Confirmed that IHD benefits are expected to continue. The analysis is consistent with the conservative approach to benefit estimation used throughout this Application. 8

- 9
- 10

11 26. Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA 1.59.2

28 29

30

If a customer was particularly interested in reducing the RF signal within the 59.2 premises, would placing a dense barrier of some type on the inside wall opposite the meter further reduce the RF signal?

31 Response:

32 Considering that an AMI meter mounted on a building or a house already has a metal backplate 33 that reduces the RF signal that enters the house, it is unlikely that the addition of a dense barrier

- 34 of some type would improve that reduction significantly.
- 12

13 Please confirm that the metal plate backing on the AMI meters reduces the RF 26.1. 14 exposure significantly (up to a factor of 10 reduction) because the signal to which 15 people in the home would be exposed to must travel much farther to reach the 16 person than if they were to stand the same distance directly in front of the AMI 17 meter.

18

19 **Response:**

20 FortisBC confirms that the metal plate backing AMI meters will reduce exposure to RF within the

21 home by an approximate factor of 10. This reduction occurs because of signal reflection away

22 from the back of the meter and from absorption by the plate. Furthermore, the wall behind the

23 metal plate will provide an additional reduction in exposure.

24 As indicated in the March 2011 report titled "A Discussion of Smart Meters and RF Exposure 25 Issues" published the Edison Electric Institute. located by at: http://www.aeic.org/meter service/smartmetersandrf031511.pdf on page 3 of the Executive 26 27 Summary:



Due to shielding of the meter enclosure and signal patterns, RF exposure from the rear of a metering location is nominally 10 times less than in front of the meter and dramatically below FCC limits, not including the spatial averaging and building material attenuation reductions.

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7 27. Reference: Exhibit B-11, BCSEA, 1.61.5

	14 15 16 17	61.5 Please discuss how the RF exposure of RF-Lan in the 902-928 MHz range and ZigBee in the 2400-2482 MHz range compare with exposure at similar distances to the electric and magnetic fieldsof electric current at 60 Hz at the customer meter.
	18	Response:
8	19	A customer meter would not be a significant source of 60-Hz electric or magnetic fields.
9 10		27.1. Please show the level of exposure from the electric current in wiring in the walls of a home and in appliances operating in a home in comparison to the RF-Lan.

11

12 **Response:**

Electric currents carried on wiring in the wall and in appliances are a negligible source of RF exposure. The wiring, by its very purpose in carrying electricity within the home, is a source of exposure to very low, non-RF, 60 Hz, electric and magnetic fields. The exposures to 60 Hzfields and RF fields both are much lower than prescribed by the safety standards, but there is no obvious way to directly compare the exposures to the 60-Hz fields and RF fields.

18



1 28. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.12.5

7	12.5	What would be the hard costs for connecting smart meters to fibre optics when a)
8		fibre optic cabling is already in place; and b) when fibre optic cable is not in
9		place? What would be the cost of using of a fibre optic network as an alternative
10		to the RF mesh LAN solution and how would that cost be reflected in rate
11		increases over a long term period? Provide cost analysis of connecting all Fortis
12		BC AMI meters in the province to fibre optic versus the cost of continually
13		replacing wireless components every 7 to 10 years.

14 Response:

FortisBC does not agree with the assertion that wireless components require replacing every 7-10 years. While it has been acknowledged in section 4.1.3 of the Application (Exhibit B-1) that some technologies, particularly those offered as services by third parties, may have shorter useful lives; the bulk of the wireless equipment to be installed during the proposed AMI project is expected to last 20+ years. All expected upgrades, battery replacements and device replacements have been accounted for in the original financial analysis of the project.

- 2
- 3

28.1. Please provide the technical physical life expectancy for the AMI meters.

4

5 Response:

As provided in BCUC IR No. 1 Q90.5, the average service life or alternatively stated in thisquestion the "technical physical life expectancy" for the AMI meters is 20 years.

- 8
- 9

28.2. Please confirm that while FotirsBC has an expected project life of 20 years it is
quite possible that some or many of the meters may last more than 20 years and
that this is the reason FortisBC has included the expectation of 20+ years.

13

14 **Response:**

FortisBC confirms that many of the proposed AMI meters are expected to last longer than 20years.

- 18
- 1928.3. Please confirm that even if the meters are replaced early it would most likely be20because some technological development would have occurred to provide21greater functionality and benefits than the proposed AMI meters, which would be



assessed as to its benefit cost at the time and would be based on increased
 incremental benefits justifying replacement of the meters early.

4 Response:

5 Confirmed.

However, the meters and system chosen by FortisBC for the proposed AMI project have
sufficient spare network capacity and the functionality to collect data needed for all future
applications anticipated by FortisBC.

- 9
- 10
- 28.4. Please confirm that FortisBC does not know of any improvement in technology
 which would lead it to believe that the AMI meters will need imminent
 replacement to capture a new benefit not supported by the AMI meters proposed.
- 14

15 **Response:**

- 16 Confirmed. Please refer to the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q28.3.
- 17
- 18

19 29. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.17.1

7 17.0 Reference - Application - Environment - page 134, line 24 8 17.1 In evaluating the EMF risks posted by the proposed meters, does FortisBC 9 consider it important to consider the following specifics? 10 A. The frequency and extent of fluctuation of RF levels? B. The duration of each instance of an RF emission? 11 12 C. The frequency with which an RF emission occurs? 13 Response: 14 The factors that FortisBC considers important in evaluating EMF exposure are described in the referenced section of the Application, Exhibit B-1, Section 8.4.2, p134-135 15 16 All items listed above are considered in determining compliance with Health Canada Safety 17 Code 6.



1 2	29.1.		e confirm that in addition to the criteria listed in the question answered that 3C would also consider the following criteria relevant.
3		a)	Intensity of the RF signal
4		b)	Average distance away from the RF signal source
5 6		c)	The existence of a back plate between the individuals who may be exposed and the source of the RF signal
7 8		d)	The existence of walls and other barriers which may lessen the RF signal intensity.
9 10		e)	The lack of any substantiated scientific evidence that low levels of RF signals could be harmful to human health
11 12 13		f)	The proportional diminutive RF signal from the AMI meters relative to all manner of other RF signals permeating modern society generally and the FortisBC service territory in specific.
14 15 16		g)	The substantive and authoritative research and findings of those responsible for reviewing health issues related to RF signals and their conclusion that it is not a public health issue at this time.
17			
	_		

Yes, these are also factors that would be considered in the assessment of RF exposures andpotential risks to health of AMI meters.

21



1	30.	eference: Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.34.1
	1	4.0 Reference - Response to BCUC IR1 117.4
	2 3	34.1 Will FortisBC suspend service for those customers refusing installation of an AMI meter until such time that an AMI meter is installed?
	4	lesponse:
	5	s stated in the Application (Exhibit B-1) at page 142:
	6 7	Regardless of FortisBC's efforts, some customers may continue to refuse the installation of an dvanced meter. In these cases, FortisBC intends to follow the following process:
	8 9 10	 Continue productive dialogue with the customer where possible, making an effort to address concerns and ensuring the customer is aware that they have the option of relocating the meter on their property at their expense.
	11	 Continue to provide billing using estimated readings for up to six months.
	12 13 14	 After three months of refusal to provide access to exchange the meter, and in absence of extenuating circumstances, suspension of the customer's service until the advanced meter is installed.
2 3	15 16 17	ortisBC does not take suspension of an individual customer's service lightly, but also cannot upport ongoing manual meter reading or estimating once advanced metering has been eployed.
4 5 6 7		0.1. Would it be technically feasible to install a PLC meter and intercept the signal further out on the electrical system away from the customer's premises and then transmit the signal to the RF-Lan mesh via a transmitter?
8	Respo	e.
9 10		is technically feasible (although FortisBC is not aware of a commercially available
11 12		
13 14		0.2. If it were technically feasible could this be done at the customer's cost to obviate the need to deny service but still enable FortisBC to collect all the data required

15 and to communicate with the customer's meter?



2 Response:

Yes, this would be technically feasible, but a system capable of transmitting data between a
PLC meter and an RF-LAN mesh device is not commercially available.

5

6

7 31. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.36.1

17 36.0 Reference - Executive Summary (CPCN Application) Page 2 Lines 3-6

18Green house gas (GHG) emissions will be reduced as well. FortisBC meter reading19vehicles drive approximately 500,000 kilometres per year and consume approximately2080,000 litres of gasoline. The associated 191 tonnes of resulting GHG emissions will be21reduced with the reduction in meter reading vehicles.

36.1 Provide evidence that GHG smog is less hazardous than electromagnetic (RF)
 smog since both have been classified as 2b carcinogens by the World Health
 Organization.

25 <u>Response</u>:

- 26 FortisBC could not find "GHG smog", "GHG" or "smog" on the list of 2b carcinogens. FortisBC
- has not made any assertions regarding the hazards of GHG emissions that would require it to
 provide evidence in any case.
- 8 29 If "electromagnetic (RF) smog" refers to RF emissions, please see Exhibit B-1, Appendix C-5.
 - 31.1. Please confirm that classification of RF signal as a class 2B does not in any way presume evidence that the RF signals are carcinogenic, particularly the low levels for the FortisBC AMI meter communications, but rather is a classification system used to organize what subjects may be examined as a priority area for some future research.
- 14

9

10

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15 Response:

16 The IARC evaluation of epidemiologic evidence of mobile phone use as providing "limited" 17 evidence automatically classifies RF fields as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). 18 IARC has not called for additional research but even prior to the publication of the IARC report 19 the WHO had published a Research Agenda to promote research to reduce scientific 20 uncertainties in the existing database (WHO, 2010).

A classification in Group 1 is required to characterize an exposure as "carcinogenic to humans."

- 22
- 23



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- 31.2. Please confirm that while GHG emissions from vehicles are not known or thought to be carcinogenic that other automobile emissions (SOx, NOx, VOx and PM) are known to have serious health effects including known impacts on human mortality.
- 4 5

2

3

6 **Response:**

7 FortisBC confirms that GHG emissions are not known or thought to be carcinogenic.

8 A document on the BC Government website⁶ entitled "How Vehicle Emissions Affect Us" states:

9 Vehicle emissions contribute to the formation of smog. Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and 10 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in vehicle emissions can react to form ground level 11 ozone and other secondary pollutants during the spring and summer months. During the 12 winter months, vehicle emissions can be trapped near the ground by temperature 13 inversions. This can lead to high levels of primary pollutants including nitrogen dioxide 14 (NO2), carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM2.5). Extensive studies link 15 smog to a variety of respiratory and cardiovascular symptoms and illnesses.

- A number of studies have shown that pollutant exposures near major roadways are
 greater than for other areas in cities. Other studies have linked this increased exposure
 to an increased prevalence of a wide variety of illnesses including asthma, chronic
 bronchitis, emphysema, pneumonia and heart disease.
- 20
- 21
- 31.3. Please provide a quantification of the approximate reductions of these other
 automobile emissions based on the same quantities of reductions of 80,000 litres
 of gasoline.
- 25

26 **Response:**

FortisBC provides the following life-cycle estimate of the annual reductions in the emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), sulfur oxides (SOx), and particulate matter (PM) associated with vehicle usage for the current manual meter reading function:

⁶ http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/bcairquality/topics/vehicle-emissions-impacts.html



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Table CEC IR2 Q31.3 – Estimated Annual Reduction in Other Emissions

Emission	(kg)
CO	5,800
NOx	250
VOCs	210
SOx	180
PM	34

2

- 3
- 31.4. Please confirm that studies such as the one done for the City of Toronto
 (supplied in Appendix A) to quantify the health impacts of the smog emissions in
 the city provide a useful proxy for evaluating the additional benefits of reducing
 automobile trips and truck rolls, which the FortisBC AMI meters will enable
 FortisBC to do.
- 9
- 10 Response:
- 11 Confirmed.
- 12
- 13
- 14 31.5. Please provide any better information with regard to other automobile emissions
 15 and their potential health impacts to which FortisBC may have access for the
 16 purpose of better evaluating this issue.
- 17
- 18 **Response:**
- 19 Please see the following link:
- 20 http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/iyh-vsv/environ/smog-eng.php#po
- 21
- 22
- 31.6. Please confirm that the fact that we live with risks such as those related to
 automobile emissions provides a proxy context for understanding the way society
 deals with the trade-off between benefit and risk.



2 **Response:**

3 Confirmed with respect to automobile emissions, however FortisBC does not believe there is 4 any "trade-off" between benefit and risk associated with the proposed Project, particularly with 5 respect to any perceived health effects associated with the communications technology 6 employed.

- 7
- 8
- 9 31.7. Given that RF signals related to the FortisBC AMI meters are many orders of 10 magnitude less risky than the approved regulatory thresholds for RF signal risks 11 and even many more orders of magnitude less risky than risks society lives with 12 every day, would it be fair to conclude that there is a possible case to be made 13 that the AMI meters FortisBC is proposing to introduce may be on balance a 14 public health benefit.
- 15

16 **Response:**

17 Regulatory and health authorities have determined that RF exposures at the levels associated 18 with FortisBC advanced meters do not have any known adverse effects on human health, 19 whereas vehicle accidents and non-GHG emissions (please refer to the response to CSTS IR 20 No. 2 Q31.2) certainly increase the risk to FortisBC employees and members of the public. 21 Therefore, it is possible that installation of the AMI system represents an overall lower risk to the 22 employees and the public.

- 23
- 24
- 31.8. Please confirm that the benefits from reduction of these other automobile
 emissions can be linked to the functionality introduced by the communication
 capability being introduced with the AMI meters and that this functionality would
 be intended to be retained by FortisBC continuously into the future with
 replacements of meters and would not be restricted to just the initial AMI meters
 being installed.
- 31
- 32 Response:
- 33 Confirmed.



2

3 32. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.36.2

1 36.2 Explain how the environment is better served by producing layers of RF smog 2 rather than having the meter readers drive electric cars?

3 Response:

- Please refer to the response to CSTS IR No. 1 Q36.1 and the response to Tatangelo IR No. 1
 Q42.
- 5 32.1. Given that the need for meter reading vehicles with be completely removed and 6 the FortisBC will no longer use or operate a fleet for this purpose, please confirm 7 that this will result in a reduction in environmental emissions related to the supply 8 chain required to build and deliver automobiles to the fleet.
- 9

4

10 Response:

11 Confirmed. Please also refer to the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q48.1 which details an 12 estimated annual reduction of 234 tonnes of GHG emissions associated with the Project, which 13 reflects the additional environmental considerations identified in the question.

- 14
- 15
- 32.2. Please describe the concept to life cycle analysis of product environmental
 impacts such as emissions of various pollutants.
- 18

19 Response:

The concept of a life cycle analysis refers to the investigation and valuation of the environmental impacts of a given product or service caused or necessitated by its existence (please also see the response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q20.3). In the case of the reduced vehicle requirements associated with AMI, these considerations can include the GHG impacts associated with the production, transport, and end-use of gasoline, as reflected in the response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q48.1.

- 26
- 27



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TIS BC ⁻	Response to Commercial Energy Consumers Association (CEC) Information Request (IR) No. 2	Page 57							
32.3.	Please confirm that the manufacture of electric vehicles, just like the manufactur of internal combustion vehicles has environmental emissions impacts associate with it.								
Response:									
Confirmed.									
32.4.	Please confirm that the Institute of Lifecycle Environmental Assessment da (Appendix B) represents a reasonable proxy for an evaluation of this addition benefit of reduced automobile and truck rolls in the absence of any bet information.								
<u>Response:</u>									
Confirmed.									
32.5.	Please provide any information FortisBC has with respected emissions associated with the production and delivery of auto	•							
<u>Response:</u>									
Please refer	to the responses to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q48.1 and the CEC IR	No. 2 Q31.3 which							

Plea h reflect a life-cycle estimate (includes the impact of production and delivery of vehicles) of the reduction in GHG emissions and other emissions (CO, NOx, SOx, VOCs, PM) associated with the elimination of vehicles used for the current manual meter reading function.

- 32.6. Please confirm that the fleet required for maintenance of the entire AMI infrastructure would be significantly less than that required for the meter reading and truck rolls, which will be saved with the introduction of the AMI project.



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- 2 Confirmed.
- 3
- 4

5

- 32.7. Please provide an approximate or rough estimate of the vehicle requirements for maintenance of the AMI infrastructure.
- 6 7

8 Response:

9 FortisBC estimates that there will be a requirement for the equivalent of approximately 2.5 10 vehicles required for ongoing maintenance of the AMI infrastructure. This includes the 11 approximate 1.2 vehicles forecast to meter read those customer premises for which there may 12 not be an economical WAN solution. It is expected that the above vehicle requirements will be 13 supplied from the existing fleet.

- 14
- 15
- 32.8. Please confirm that the emissions, direct and full life cycle, related to the one time installation of the AMI meters and infrastructure as well as to ongoing needed replacements will be substantially, over an order of magnitude, less than

the emissions savings.

- 19
- 20

21 Response:

FortisBC confirms that the emissions related to the one time installation of the AMI meters and infrastructure will be substantially less (over an order of magnitude) than the emissions otherwise associated with the existing manually read metering system.

- 25
- 26
- 27 32.9. Exhibit B-11Please confirm that the emissions, direct and life cycle, related to the
 28 one time installation of the AMI meters and infrastructure and ongoing
 29 replacements will be comparable to the ongoing replacement of the existing
 30 meters and related infrastructure over a long term future beyond the initial
 31 installation of the AMI project.



- 2 Response:
- 3 Confirmed.
- 4
- 5

6 33. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.37.1

16	37.1	What are	the	new M	leasurer	ment Ca	nada	regulations	(S-S-06)	and	what
17		provisions	of th	ose regi	ulations	require	wireles	s meters?	In what v	way ar	e the
18		proposed	AMI	meters	more	accurate	than	FortisBC's	present	mecha	anical
19		meters?									

20 Response:

Section 5.3.4 of the Application (Exhibit B-1) discusses FortisBC's interpretation of S-S-06 and its implications on Fortis BC operations. FortisBC has not stated that S-S-06 regulations require existing meters to be replaced with wireless meters. A copy of the S-S-06 Regulations is provided as Appendix B-7 to the Application (Exhibit B-1).

The proposed AMI meters are manufactured to the ANSI C12.20 standard which specifies increased accuracy over the ANSI 12.1 standard that the existing electro-mechanical meters were required to meet. The new meters are required to be accurate to within 0.5% compared to 2% for the electro-mechanical fleet.

7 8

9

33.1. Please confirm that the EPRI study (Appendix C) with respect to meter accuracy is in part a reasonable set of evidence upon which to evaluate the issue of the accuracy of meters.

10 11

12 Response:

Confirmed. The Electric Power Research Institute is a well respected research entity whosearea of expertise includes electrical consumption meters.

- 15
- 16
- 1733.2.Please confirm that the consequence of the increased accuracy of the AMI18meters FortisBC is expecting to introduce and the consequent compliance with19Measurement Canada regulations will provide increased fairness for FortisBC20customers in measurement of electrical consumption and the consequent billings21for the same.



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<u>Respor</u>	nse:	
		e response to CEC IR No. 2 Q9.1.2.
:	ste	ease confirm that the mechanical analog meters being replaced would have a eady decline in accuracy over their lifetimes due to degradation of the echanical performance.
<u>Respor</u> Please		sponse to CEC IR No. 2 Q9.1.1.
34.	Reference	e: Exhibit B-11, CSTS 1.57.2
26 27	57.2	Considering all signal types, not just data signals, on average how many signals per day will an AMI meter transmit?
28 <u>F</u>	Response:	
29 1	The averag	e number of 900 MHz RF transmissions in a 24 hour period is ~1,268 (less than one

- 30 time per minute). This includes all types of signals.
- 34.1. Please provide the duration of each type of RF com and the approximate quantity
 for each type such that the total quantity adds to the 1268 average.
- 18

19 Response:

It is to be noted that the individual behaviour of meters within large scale RF mesh deployments will vary based upon a number of parameters including read schedules, read profiles and meter management schedules along with a meter's position within the RF mesh and the general RF environment. It is therefore more meaningful to analyze statistical averages within a large population of meters rather than individual meters. Further, it is not practical to analyze every signal and every signal type for a large population of meters (~6800) and therefore the data presented is based on data gathered from a large population of meters while grouping similar



1 transmission types into categories with common attributes. The data provided below is from a

2 stable, large scale deployment.

The total number of transmissions includes the scheduled reads, on-demand reads,
alarms/alerts, plus the network traffic needed for command/control (synchronization, security,
data integrity and dynamic network resiliency).

6 The duration of each transmission is a function of the number of bytes being transmitted. A 7 possible expected duration for each of the transmission types is summarized below based on 8 transmission categories with common attributes:

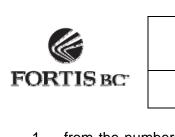
- 9 Command and Control Signals, Alarms/alerts:
- These transmissions are shorter in size/duration and range between 242 and 274
 bytes;
- 12 o This results in transmission durations between 29 and 33 milliseconds;
- Scheduled and on-demand meter reads:
- These transmissions are larger in size/duration and range between 498 and 965
 bytes;
- 16 This results in transmission durations between 53 and 103 milliseconds.
- 17 Analysis of sample data indicates that the segmentation of transmission types is expected to be:
- Command and Control Signals, Alarms/alerts: 90% of transmissions
- Scheduled and on-demand meter reads: 10% of transmissions

For an average meter, this results in the following expected number of transmissions in a 24 hour period by category:

- Command and Control Signals, Alarms/alerts: 1,141 transmissions/day
- Scheduled and on-demand meter reads: 127 transmissions/day

It should be noted that meters will "relay" the data from meters that are downstream from them.Typically each meter originates only 2 to 4 meter read transmissions per day.

BC Hydro has commissioned reports to further quantify the duty cycle and number of transmissions for the same Itron meters that FortisBC has selected for use in the proposed AMI project. The real-world measured data collected during these studies suggests that the total duty cycle and the number of transmissions for the max, min and average meter will be reduced



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1 2		bers FortisBC has provided in this response. Please refer to Appendix CEC IR2 studies and their conclusions.
3 4		
5 6 7	34.2.	Please provide the range of RF duration periods if any applicable to each type of communication.
8	<u>Response:</u>	
9	Please see th	e response for CEC IR No. 2 Q34.1
10 11		
12 13 14 15	34.3.	Please provide the range of frequency of communication by each type as applicable around the average provided and if possible please provide an appropriate distribution curve for the range (ie normal distribution).
16	<u>Response:</u>	
17 18	The expected described below	I frequency of communication for each of the two categories of transmissions is ow:
19	Comm	and and Control Signals, Alarms/alerts:
20	0	These transmissions are fairly evenly distributed over time throughout the day;
21 22	0	This results in a frequency of communication of approximately 47.5 transmission per hour;
23	Sched	uled and on-demand meter reads:
24 25 26	0	These transmissions are a function of the daily ready scheduled set up by the Company. The daily read schedule will be finalized during the Define/Design phase of the project;
27 28	0	However, as an example, a typical read schedule will include three reads per day which results in three 8 hour windows for meter data to be sent back to the utility;

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- 1 A typical 8 hour read window would plan for meters to send data back 2 over a 6 hour window and use the other 2 hours for point to point reads of 3 meters that did not successfully respond; 4 This would result in a distribution of transmissions mainly aggregated into 5 three 6 hour windows each day; 6 The frequency of communication during each of these 6 hour windows 7 will be approximately 7.1 transmissions per hour. 8 BC Hydro has commissioned reports to further quantify the duty cycle and number of 9 transmissions for the same Itron meters that FortisBC has selected for use in the proposed AMI 10 project. The real-world measured data collected during these studies suggests that the total 11 duty cycle and the number of transmissions for the maximum, minimum and average meter will 12 be reduced from the numbers FortisBC has provided in this response. Please refer to Appendix 13 CEC IR2 34.1 for these studies and their conclusions.
- 14
- 34.4. Please confirm that the total energy involved in the aggregate of all of the types
 of RF communication over the day is the small fraction of the Safety Code 6
 thresholds that FortisBC has claimed and includes all types of RF signals.
- 18
- 19 **Response:**
- 20 Confirmed. Please see Exhibit B-1, Appendix C-5, Appendix A.
- 21
- 22

23 **35.** Reference: Exhibit B-11, JT 1.49

- 1 Pages 99 101
- 2 3

49. Are not the cost savings you speak of on these pages not already done without AMI meters? You will require many different meters to carry out these scenarios.

4 <u>Response:</u>

5 The future potential benefit described in the referenced section of the Application refers to 6 power grid voltage optimization. Table 6.2.a. sets out the estimated costs and potential benefits 7 for the various voltage optimization options available. The potential benefits noted cannot be 8 achieved with existing Company technology, and all would require additional investment, as 9 estimated in the table.

24



- 135.1.Please confirm that there would not be requirement for additional or different2meters at the customer premises and that the AMI meters installed will be part of3the process for achieving voltage optimization but that additional investment in4such functionality as voltage regulation equipment may be required.
- 5
- 6 **Response:**
- 7 Confirmed.
- 8
- 9
- 10

11

36. Reference: Exhibit B-11, NCGP 12

- 3 12. Do any of the references consulted in question 11 include research by Cindy
 4 Sage and David O. Carpenter?
- 5 Response:

6 FortisBC believes that neither Ms. Sage nor Dr. Carpenter have published any original, peer-7 reviewed, health research studies of radiofrequency fields. Both have offered opinions on 8 published health research studies of radiofrequency fields in documents posted to the internet 9 and some published reviews of research. Exponent scientists have reviewed and considered 10 these opinions.

- 12 13
- 36.1. Please confirm that the EPRI report (Appendix D) on the Sage claims is the more credible evidence dealing with the issues raised by Ms. Sage.
- 15

14

16 **Response:**

17 The EPRI report contained in Appendix D provides a well-documented critique of the Sage 18 January 1 2011 internet posting that characterized exposures and FCC compliance of smart 19 meters. The comments in the EPRI report were based on FCC documents, measurements of 20 smart meters, and input from well-known experts in RF engineering. The Sage posting does not 21 reflect a good understanding of RF engineering exposure issues and no engineer is cited as a 22 contributor to her report.

- 23
- 24



1 37. Reference: Exhibit B-1, Appendix C-5, Page 28 of 47

Brain cancer rates over time

If the increased risks suggested by the INTERPHONE Study Group (2010, 2011) in the highest use group and the Hardell study data (Hardell, 2006a, 2006b; Hardell et al., 2011) were correct, we might expect to see some increase in annual rates of brain cancer, particularly 10 years after mobile use became widespread. The period of 10 years or more would allow for the development of tumors, and if causal, would show increases in brain cancer rates as more people had a longer period of exposure through mobile phone use. No increase in brain cancer rates over time was seen in the combined populations of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland from 1973 to 2003 (Deltour et al., 2009), or in Switzerland from 1969 to 2002 (Röösli et al., 2007). It is important to assess these trends in data extended to longer time periods—the most recent analyses examined trends in England from 1998 to 2007 (de Vocht et al., 2011) and in the United States from 1992 to 2006 (Inskip et al., 2010). These data also did not indicate that the occurrence of brain cancer has increased over the years since the use of mobile phones became increasingly widespread (the late 1980s and 1990s).

37.1. Please confirm that the rates for brain cancer in Canada over time are reported by Statistic Canada and others, which shows on page 44 of the 2012 report (Appendix E) that brain cancer in Canada both in terms of incidence and mortality has been decreasing over the 10 year time frame reported and that this, while not an epidemiological study would support the proposition that there is not

cancer in Canada.

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11 Response:

The Canadian Cancer Statistics 2012 report⁷, in Table 4.5 **Time Trends in Incidence and Mortality** indicates that the trend in brain cancer incidence in Canada from 1998 to 2007 measured as the annual percent change (APC) has not increased but declined slightly. The trend to decrease was not significantly changed (Men – APC = -0.4%; Women – APC = -0.8%).

an increasing rate of brain cancer in Canada but in fact a decreasing rate of brain

⁷ H<u>https://www.cancer.ca/Canada-wide/About%20cancer/~/media/CCS/Canada%20wide/Files%20List/English%20files%20heading/PDF%20-%20Policy%20-%20Canadian%20Cancer%20Statistics%20-%20English.ashxH</u>



FortisBC Inc. (FortisBC or the Company) Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Submission Date: December 14, 2012
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Slightly larger reductions in mortality from brain cancer over that same period were reported (Men – APC= -0.7%; Women – APC = -0.1.4%) but only the decline in the mortality of women was statistically significant trend. The absence of an increase in the incidence of brain cancer in Canada does not support the idea that mobile phone use is a cause of brain cancer. Mortality rates unlike incidence rates, however, may reflect advances in treatment as well as changes in risk factors over time.

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9 37.2. Please confirm that the study done by Little et al (Appendix F) shows no effective 10 support for the proposition that cell phones are causing glioma cancers in the US 11 population studied and that while there are limits to the study the authors have 12 not found support for the two studies which indicated that cell phones might 13 cause these cancers.

14

15 Response:

16 Investigators at the U.S. National Cancer Institute (Little et al., 2012) reported that the observed 17 rate of glioma incidence reported from 12 cancer registries in the United States from 1997 to 2008 was not consistent with that predicted by the risk estimates in the Swedish case control 18 19 study (Hardell et al., 2011) as applied to the US population. The observed glioma rate was 20 more similar to that predicted from the lower risk estimates on the highly exposed population 21 from the INTERPHONE Study Group (2010). Note that Little et al. assumed risk estimates 22 greater than 1.0 for the analysis of the Interphone study for the following reason, "Because 23 many relative risks of exposed people, compared with non-exposed people, were less than 1 in 24 the Interphone study (implying an unexpected protective effect of phone use), we also estimated 25 rates assuming that Interphone study risks were 1 or more (thus setting all relative risks less 26 than 1 to 1), which assumes no protective effects in any category." (p. 3)

- 27
- 28



1 38. Reference: Exhibit B-1, Appendix C-5, Page 17 of 47

Many organizations such as the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), the Health Council of the Netherlands (HCN), the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR), the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (SSM), and Health Canada have reviewed the research and have independently supported the derivation of exposure limits on the basis of tissue heating, or developed a set of exposure limits for RF energy in various frequency ranges (ICNIRP, 2009; HCN, 2009; SCENIHR, 2009; SSM, 2009; Health Canada, 2009). These organizations have reviewed all of the available research through 2009 and have not concluded that RF exposure below the exposure limits developed by ICNIRP, which are similar to those of Health Canada, causes any type of cancer, other chronic disease, adverse physiologic changes, or symptoms that affect well-being.

- 38.1. Please confirm that the recent Norwegian study (Appendix G) is another one of the many organizations having reviewed these issue of RF signals and health risks and found no scientific basis for changing the standards governing RF radiation and like Health Canada have not concluded that RF exposures below the threshold standards cause any of the alleged health effects listed above.
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9 Response:

In 2010 the Norwegian Institute of Public Health assembled a panel of 16 scientists in an Expert
Committee to "summarize the knowledge regarding exposure to weak high-frequency fields."
The Committee was "composed of individuals with expertise in environmental and occupational
medicine, biology, physics, metrology, biophysics, biochemistry, epidemiology and philosophy,
as well as expertise in administration and risk management." Among the findings contained in
the Committee's report⁸ at pp. 43-44 released in their September 2012 were:

16 **Overall Conclusion**

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"A large number of studies have examined the possible effects of exposure to weak RF fields (i.e., exposure within the ICNIRP's reference values). The studies have been performed on cells and tissues, and in animals and humans. The effects that have been studied apply to changes in organ systems, functions and

⁸ http://www.fhi.no/dokumenter/545eea7147.pdf



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1other effects. There are also a large number of population studies with an2emphasis on studies of cancer risk. The large total number of studies provides no3evidence that exposure to weak RF fields causes adverse health effects. Some4measurable biological / physiological effects cannot be ruled out."

5 **Characterization of risk and uncertainty**

- 6 "As typical exposure lies far below the ICNIRP's recommended reference values, 7 and since it is not scientifically proven that adverse health effects may occur after 8 exposure under the ICNIRP reference levels, there is no reason to assume that 9 the low typical exposure in Norway is associated with health risks. On this basis 10 the Expert Committee considers that the general public is well protected against 11 adverse health effects from RF exposure.....
- 12 The remaining uncertainties in the risk assessment mainly relate to health effects 13 arising after a very long time, and to situations that produce the highest exposure 14 (i.e., personal use of a mobile phone). This uncertainty in the risk assessment is 15 considered to be low. There is negligible uncertainty in the risk assessment 16 associated with other sources, such as base stations, wireless networks, 17 television transmitters and the use of mobile phones by other individuals."

18 Health problems attributed to electromagnetic fields

- 19 "A large number of scientific studies provide evidence that electromagnetic fields 20 do not cause the symptoms.... Scientific knowledge gives no basis to 21 recommend measures to reduce or avoid exposure to electromagnetic fields..... 22 A common feature for the group of patients who attribute their health problems to 23 electromagnetic fields, and patients who attribute their health problems to other 24 environmental factors is that they often have a strong belief in a causal 25 relationship, but scientific studies are unable to demonstrate or to confirm 26 this....There is no reason to recommend reduce exposure to RF fields as a tool 27 to reduce general concerns about the hazardous effects of electromagnetic 28 fields."
- 29
- 30



1 39. Reference: Exhibit B-1, Pages 134 and 135

13	The following specifics of the chosen technology are important to consider when evaluating
14	the EMF risks posed by the proposed meters:
15 16	 Power – The proposed meters are low power at a maximum of 1 Watt. The low power minimizes the EMF.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	 Distance - The strength of an EMF is inversely proportional to the square of the distance, meaning that the level drops off very quickly as the distance to the meter increases. As meters are intentionally installed outside the home, it is unlikely for customers to be in close proximity to a meter for prolonged periods of time. However, there are a number of meters located inside customer residences, typically a result of home renovations after the meter install, or older installations. Enclosed meters are difficult to access for repair, replacement and reading. FortisBC intends to work with customers before and during the AMI implementation to relocate these meters as necessary. This will benefit both the Company and the customer.
26 27 28	 Frequency – The frequency of operation of the meters is relatively low (902-928 MHz) when compared to other ubiquitous technologies such as cellular phones, microwave ovens and Wi-Fi.
29 30	 Duty Cycle – The duty cycle is the percentage of time that the transmitter is on and therefore radiating an EMF. The proposed AMI solution only requires a very limited
1 2	amount of data from each meter, with an average total transmission time of about one minute per day.
3 1	The estimate of emission from the proposed AMI metering system and the relevant Health

4 Canada exposure limit are provided in Table 8.4.2.a below. The table indicates that the

5 average (or "mean") exposure from an AMI meter will be approximately 10,000 times below

the Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit of 0.6 mW/cm².

6 7

39.1.

Table 8.4.2.a - RF Exposure at 902 MHz to 928 MHz

Condition	Exposure at 0.5 meters (mW/cm ²)
Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limit ¹⁹	0.6
Mean duty cycle 0.06%	0.000056
Maximum typical duty cycle 0.58%	0.00054
Maximum supported duty cycle 5%	0.0047

4 5

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6 above that these exposure levels are for exposure in front of the meter and that 7 because of the backing on the meter and other material between the meter and

because of the backing on the meter and other material between the meter and anyone likely being exposed to the meter the exposure levels are further reduced

Please confirm that in addition to the duty cycle and frequency used in the table

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by an amount in the range of a factor of 10, as shown in the EPRI study of Itron Smart Meters (Appendix H) in their conclusions on page 17-1.

- 4 Response:
- 5 Confirmed.

BC Hydro has commissioned reports to further quantify the duty cycle and number of transmissions for the same Itron meters that FortisBC has selected for use in the proposed AMI project. The real-world measured data collected during these studies suggests that the total duty cycle and the number of transmissions for the max, min and average meter will be reduced from the numbers FortisBC has provided in the Application and in response to CEC IR2 Q34.1.
Please refer to Appendix CEC IR2 34.1 for these studies and their conclusions.

- 12
- 13
- 1439.2.Please confirm that on average people are much further away from their Smart15Meter locations than .5 meters such that the average or "mean" exposure to an16AMI meter RF signal would likely be substantially less than 10000 times below17the Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit.
- 18
- 19 Response:
- 20 Confirmed.
- 21
- 22
- 39.3. Please confirm that the claim in the text and table above is in fact extraordinarily
 conservative and that the exposure risk to 99.99% of the population will be at
 substantially lower levels because of average distance away from the meter and
 normal orientation behind the meter backing plate.
- 27

28 **Response:**

FortisBC confirms that the text and table shows higher RF exposure levels than those to which the population will actually be exposed.

- 31
- 32



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39.4. Please confirm that it would not be inappropriate to say that the typical exposure risk could be expected to be approximately 1000000 times below the safety code limits but may in some cases be approximately 10000 times below the safety code limits providing sound factual evidence supporting Provincial Health Officer assertions that the Smart Meters are not a public health risk.

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7 Response:

8 Confirmed, assuming that the exposure is measured from at least 0.5 meters away from and 9 behind the smart meter (thereby achieving the additional reduction factor of 10 as described in 10 the response to CEC IR No. 2 Q39.1). These exposure values, being such a tiny fraction of 11 Health Canada's Safety Code 6 limits on general public exposure, and the weight of the 12 scientific evidence summarized by national and international agencies, clearly supports the 13 assertion that advanced meters are not a public health risk.

14

15

16 40. Reference: Exhibit B-11, CEC 1.51.1

8 51.1 Please identify the types of home automation devices that are currently available,
 9 that can be installed at the customer's discretion, and are facilitated by the
 10 Zigbee or other wireless communication protocols?

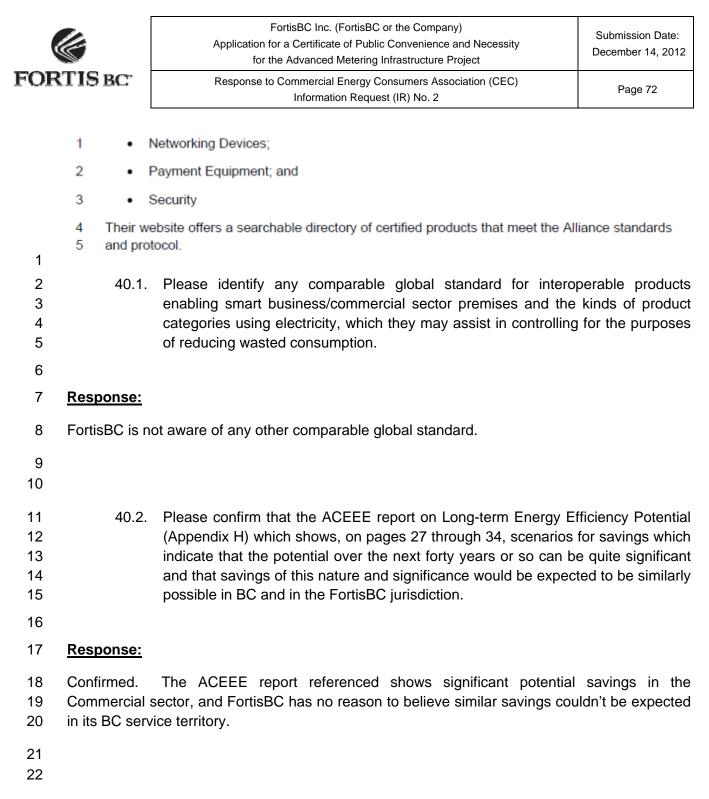
11 Response:

12 The ZigBee[™] Alliance website² states: ZigBee Home Automation offers a global standard for 13 interoperable products enabling smart homes that can control the following product categories:

- Appliances;
- 15 Audio;
- Cards & Readers;
- Closures, e.g. window shades;
- Energy Efficiency;
- Health & Fitness;
- Information Systems;
 - Lighting;

17

21



- 40.3. Please provide any estimates of savings potential which FortisBC may have
 regarding developments which may take advantage of the AMI meters being
 proposed and if FortisBC does not have any estimates please provide any
 references to studies which may have a better comprehensive perspective than
 the ACEEE report, for both residential and commercial applications.
- 28



1 Response:

Please see the response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q110.2a for estimated savings from Commercial
customers for various Rate structures enabled by AMI, assuming similar penetration and
percent savings as for Residential customers.

5 Also if the IHD penetration and savings rate, as provided in BCSEA IR No. 1 Q42.2, were 6 assumed to apply to Commercial customers then the additional NPV savings are estimated to 7 be \$3.8 million.

8 9 10 Please confirm that even though there may not be specific estimates available 40.4. 11 this does not mean there is not likely beneficial value to come from these 12 developments and does not mean that the value would be non-substantial. 13 14 Response: 15 Confirmed. Please also see response to CEC IR No. 2 Q40.3. 16 17 18 40.5. Please confirm that over the next forty years both the in home and in commercial premises developments may be expected to provide some quite significant 19 20 savings potential and that the AMI meter and communications base platform is 21 likely to play a significant role in enabling the realization of the benefits. 22 23 **Response:**

Confirmed. There is significant savings potential available, as evidenced in the FortisBC 2010
 Conservation Demand Potential Report. It is expected that AMI will play a significant role in
 realizing those savings and benefits.

RADIO FREQUENCY AND BC HYDRO'S SMART METERS UNDERSTANDING





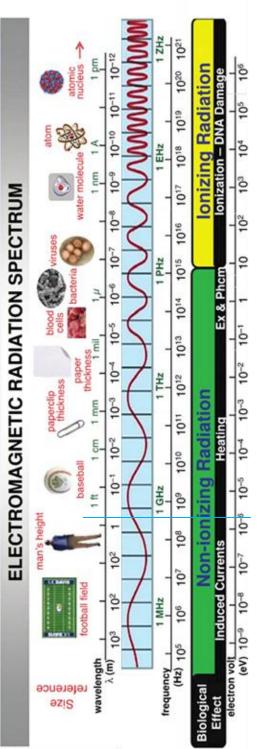
Appendix CEC IR2 34.1a

S	SUMMARY
•	Radio frequency (RF) technology has been around for over 100 years and is a part of everyday life – radios, TVs and medic alert systems are examples.
•	BC Hydro's smart meters use an RF-based wireless communication technology to send consumption information back to BC Hydro.
•	B.C.'s Provincial Health Officer, Health Canada and the World Health Organization (WHO) have confirmed that wireless meters pose no known health risk or reason for concern.
•	There are three things to consider with respect to radio frequency: signal <i>strength</i> , transmission <i>duration</i> and <i>distance</i> from the source.
•	Smart meters are located outside of the home and transmit for a total of less than a minute a day, at a signal strength level below the precautionary limits set by Switzerland – the country with the most rigorous standard in the world.
•	Planetworks, an independent telecommunications engineering firm, has confirmed that a smart meter communicates for 2 to 3 seconds a day at RF signal levels less than 0.5% of Health Canada standards.

Appendix CEC IR2 34.1a

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

- energy through electric and magnetic fields, not through matter such as water or air. Electromagnetic (EM) waves are produced by vibrating electric charges that give off packets of energy called photons. Unlike ocean or sound waves, EM waves transfer
- The electromagnetic spectrum allows physicists to classify different types of electromagnetic waves on the basis of their wavelengths and frequencies.
- What determines the wavelength and frequency is the amount of energy each wave carries – specifically, the level of energy in each photon.
- This video from an education resource website explains the different properties of electromagnetic waves at different frequencies.

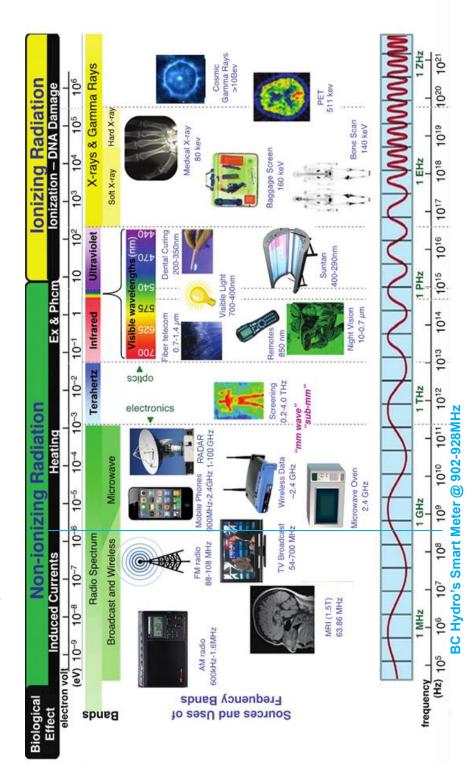


BC Hydro's Smart Meter @ 902-928MHz

- Image from Scientific American



- Some forms of electromagnetic radiation, like light, are essential to life while others such radio waves simply make life more convenient.
- Radio waves are in the low-frequency end, gamma waves are in the high-frequency end, and visible light is in the middle.



DEFINING RADIO FREQUENCY

- Radio waves are electromagnetic waves which travel at the speed of light, or 186,000 miles per second (300,000 km/s).
- Radio waves are also referred to as radio frequency (RF), defined as a particular rate of oscillation of photons.
- The frequencies of RF waves are slower than those of visible light, making RF waves invisible to the human eye.



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- Federal department responsible for oversight of national health issues
- Draws on knowledge and research generated around the world to make informed, effective choices as Canada's health regulator
- Establishes safety limits for exposure to things such as leisure noise, ultraviolet rays from the sun, and also radio frequency
- Safety Code 6 is the specific regulation that establishes public and occupational exposure limits to radio frequency
- Safety Code 6 is reviewed and updated regularly (most recently August 2009)

CONFIRM SMART METERS ARE SAFE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

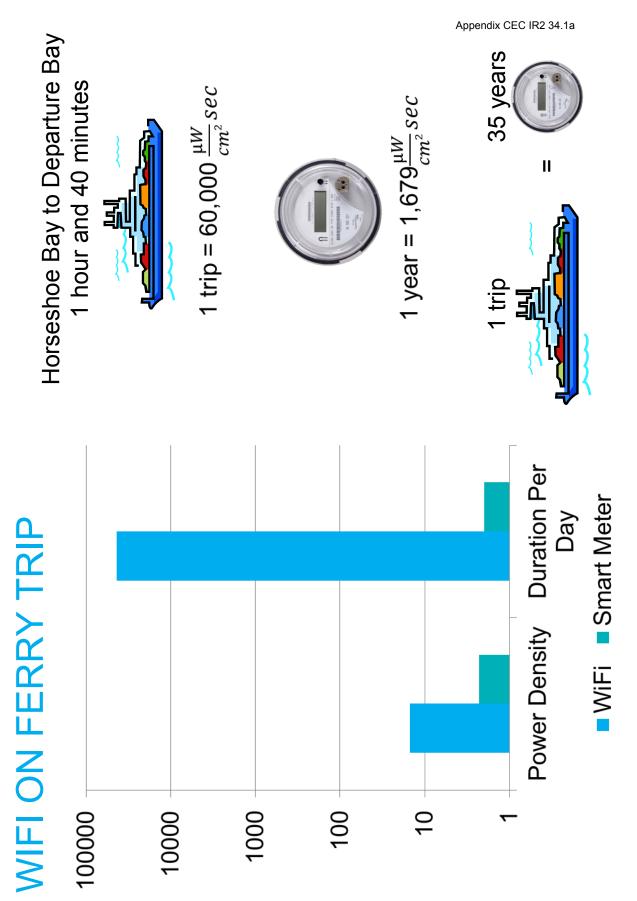
Health Canada

based upon the bulk of scientific evidence from animal, in-vitro and epidemiological studies "In the case of RF fields, health effects research on the subject has been ongoing for over evidence that RF field intensities below Safety Code 6 are not harmful. This conclusion is 50 years and there are thousands of published studies. There is a great weight of that have been carried out worldwide, including at a Health Canada laboratory."

World Health Organization

- "(We are) concerned about cell phones, but not smart meters. 'It sort of sounds, I wouldn't say specious, but far-fetched, really,' said Daniel Epstein, spokesman for the WHO's Americas region." (Jan 2011)
- "(The Danish cohort) study showed no link between mobile phone use, including longer term use of more than 10 years, and the risk of glioma or any other brain tumour. These are new results that were not available at the time of the IARC Monographs meeting." (Oct 2011)





STANDARDS AROUND THE WORLD

- Electromagnetic regulations and standards in 235 countries reveal different approaches
 - Most restrictive RF regulation, based on precautionary principle*, is found in Switzerland

	Limit (µW/cm ²)
Canada – Health Canada Safety Code b	600
Germany (ICNIRP)	450
Luxembourg	22.5
Italy (precautionary*)	O
Poland	O
Switzerland (precautionary*)	4.5
BC Hydro's Smart Meter	2

- Designed to reduce potential long term risks due to limited knowledge *
- All regulations are based on a distance of 20cm away from transmission antenna **

Source:

Baumann, J., Goldberg, G., "Regulation for the protection of the general population in Switzerland." Mazar, H. "A Global Survey and Comparison of Different Regulatory Approaches to Non-Ionizing RADHAZ and Spurious Emissions." Ministry of Communications, Israel

Swiss Agency for the Environment, Switzerland.

RADIO FREQUENCY AND SMART METERS

- Power signal less than 0.5% of Health Canada Safety Code 6 (2 μW/cm² vs 600 μW/cm²)
- 50% below world's strictest regulation Switzerland's precautionary limits for highly sensitive areas such as schools and hospitals (4.5 μ W/cm²)
- Equipped with a radio that is 1/5th of the power of handheld 2-way radio
- Communicates seconds a day
- Installed in existing meter sockets outside customer homes
- Radio frequency from a smart meter—over its entire 20-year life span—is equivalent to the exposure during a single 30 minute cell phone call.

RF Energy Comparison



Cell Phones

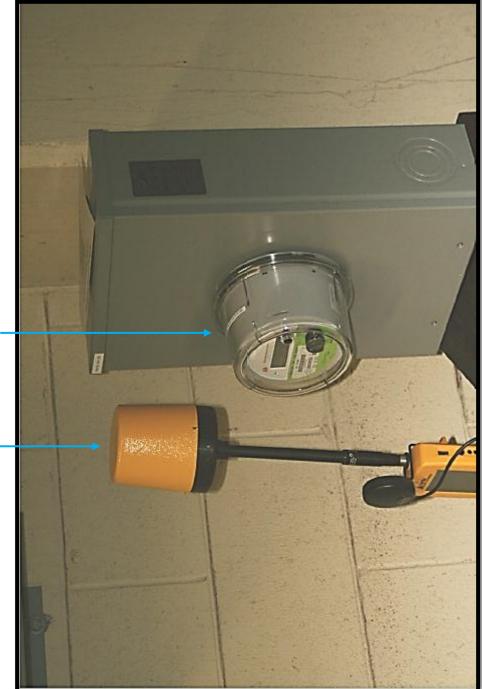
LL.	PLANETWORKS CONSULTING CORPORATION
	Independent telecommunications engineering firm based in North Vancouver
÷.,	Specialize in certification of products and environments against Health Canada Safety Code 6 standards for electromagnetic profiles
÷	Contracted by BC Hydro to undertake independent compliance testing of BC Hydro's new wireless meters
÷	Use high-end, specialized measurement equipment – the Narda NDM-550 Broadband Field Probe
- C.	All results and findings indicate that BC Hydro's meters are well within Health Canada Safety Code 6 limits
÷	Compliance testing completed on: Single smart meter in a BC Hydro testing facility

- Bank of 10 smart meters in a BC Hydro's operations facility
- Bank of 40 smart meters in a apartment building meter room, in Victoria B.C.

SINGLE METER IN BC HYDRO METER SHOP

RF measurement probe

Single active smart meter



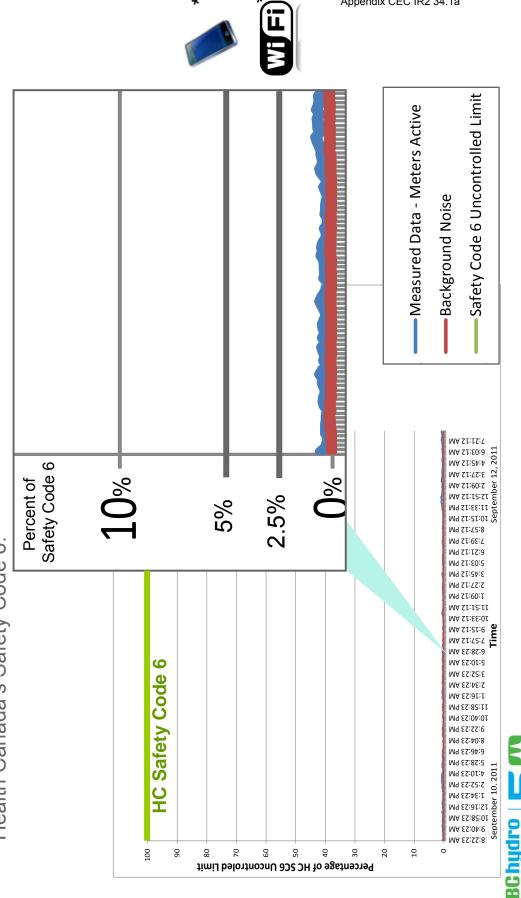
* Based on Richard Tell Associates Report

REGENERATION

13

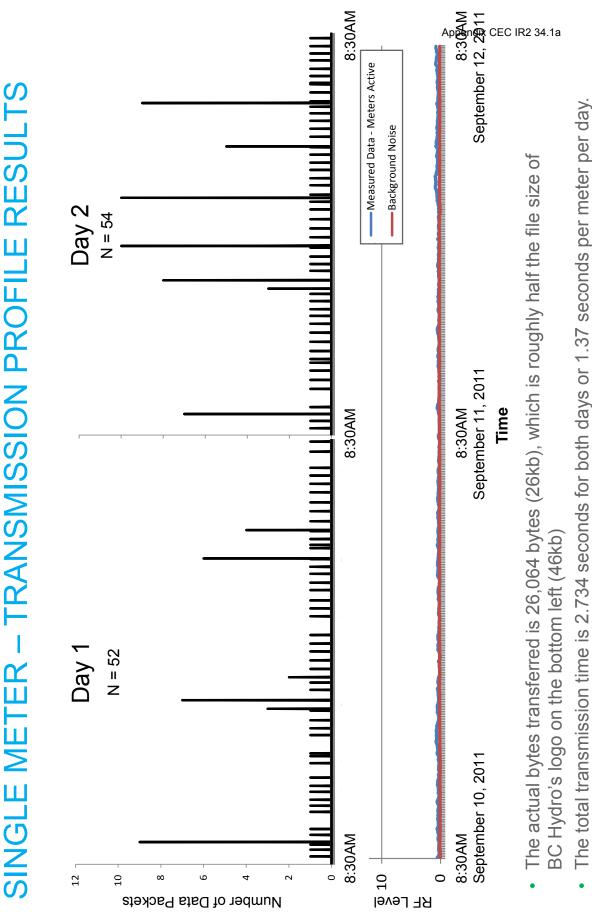
SINGLE METER – RADIO FREQUENCY PROFILE

At 20 cm from the meter, the average strength of a meter is 0.3795% of Health Canada's Safety Code 6.





*

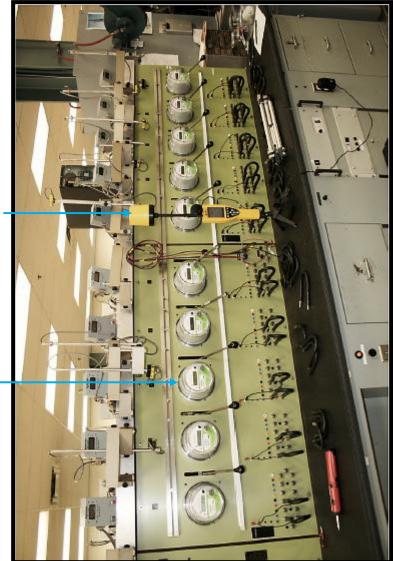




10 METER BANK IN BC HYDRO METER SHOP

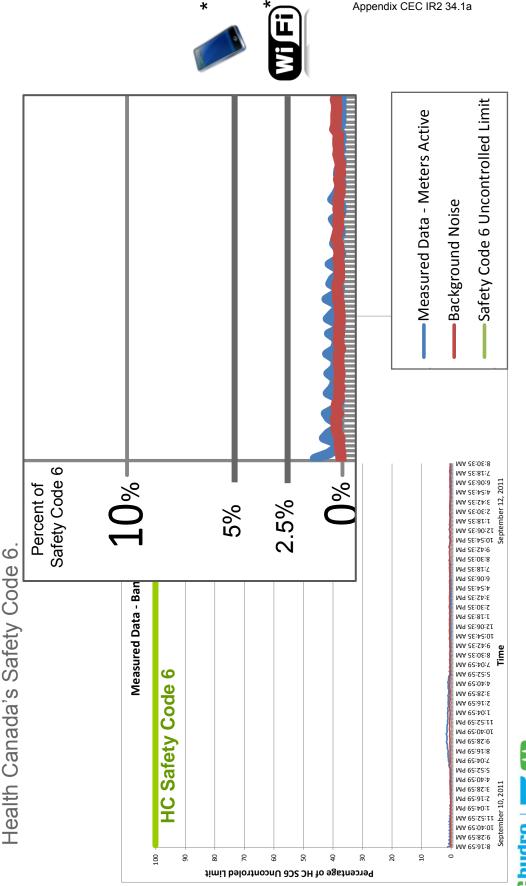
10 meter bank

RF measurement probe



10 METER BANK – RADIO FREQUENCY PROFILE

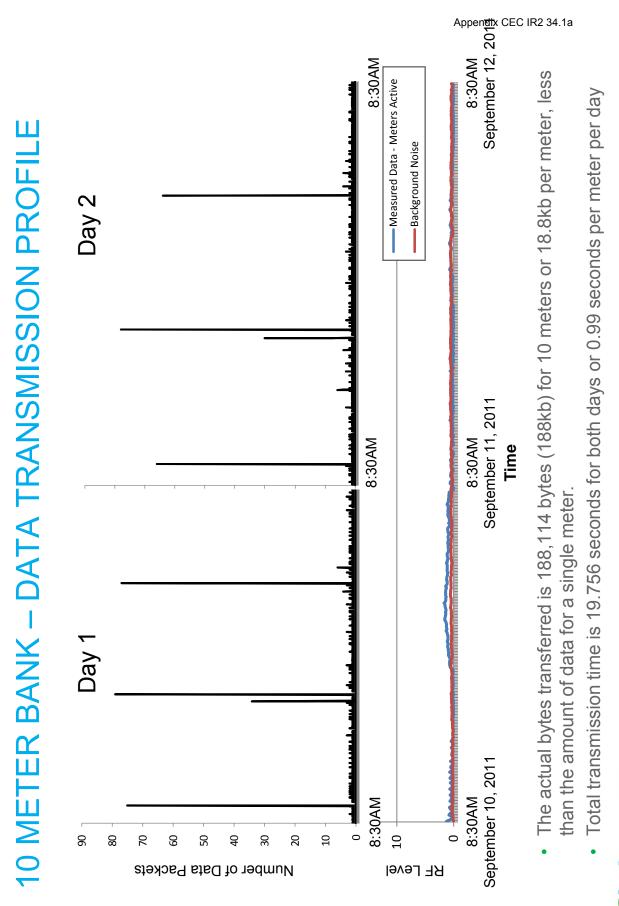
At 20 cm from the meters, the average strength of a meter is 0.4643% of Health Canada's Safety Code 6.



*



Appendix CEC IR2 34.1a





40 METER BANK IN VICTORIA, B.C.

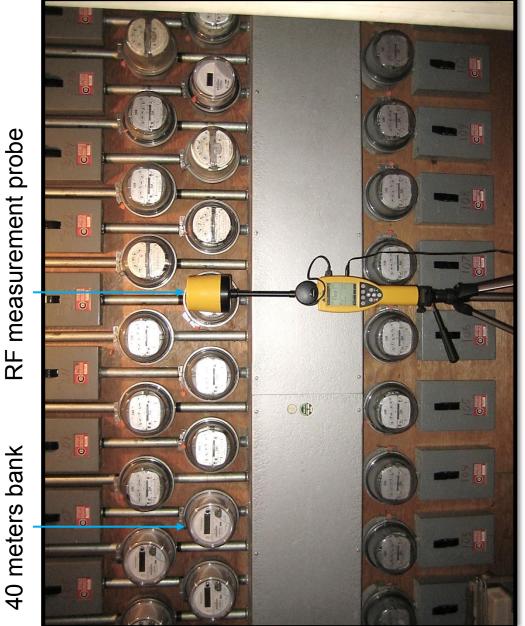


Image from day 1 of 5 - Baseline of existing environment

40 METER BANK VICTORIA – TEST CONDITIONS

- Day 1 Baseline of existing environment ("background measure")
- Day 2 Installation of smart meters
- Day 3 Stabilizing the network ("meters establishing their network")
- Day 4 Simulated network interruption ("exception event")
- Day 5 Operational steady-state (stable environment, one month later)

40 METER BANK VICTORIA – RADIO FREQUENCY PROFILE

- At 20 cm from the meter, the average strength of a meter is 0.1083% of Health Canada's Safety Code 6.
- environment because BC Hydro's facilities have more operational background levels. Real life RF profile is less than testing

*

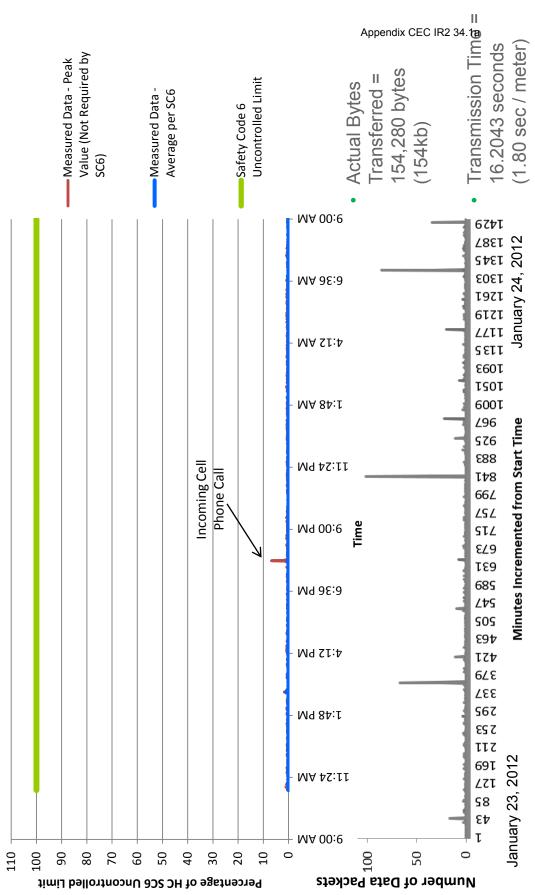


20

Appendix CEC IR2 34.1a

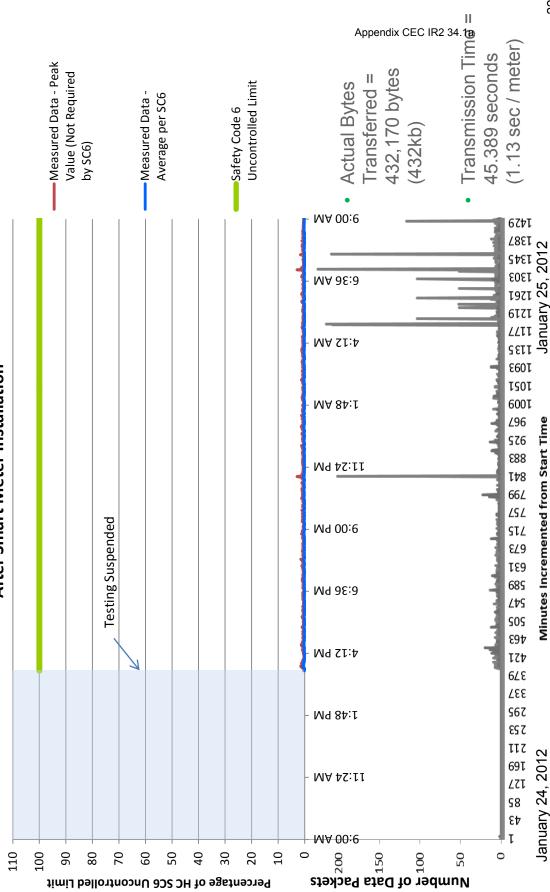
– DAY 1 BASELINE TRANSMISSION **40 METER BANK IN VICTORIA**





5

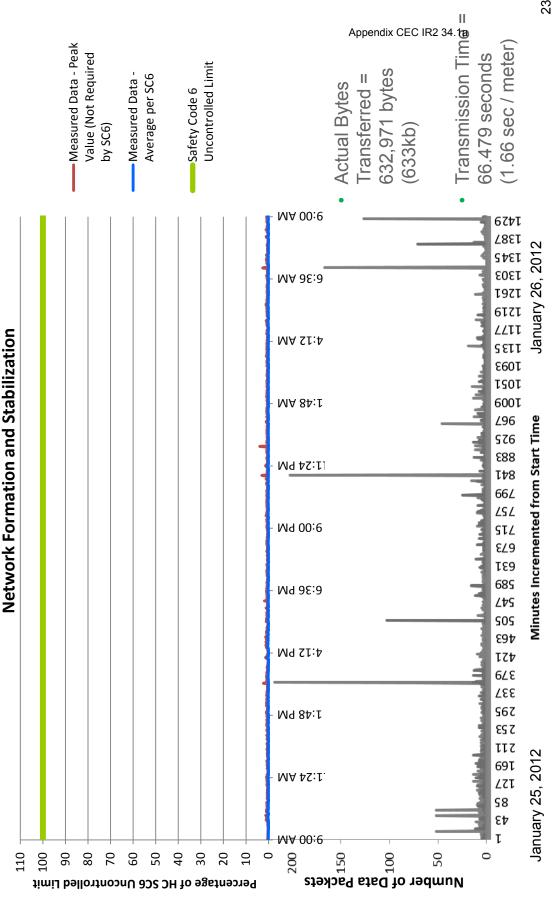
- DAY 2 INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS **40 METER BANK IN VICTORIA**

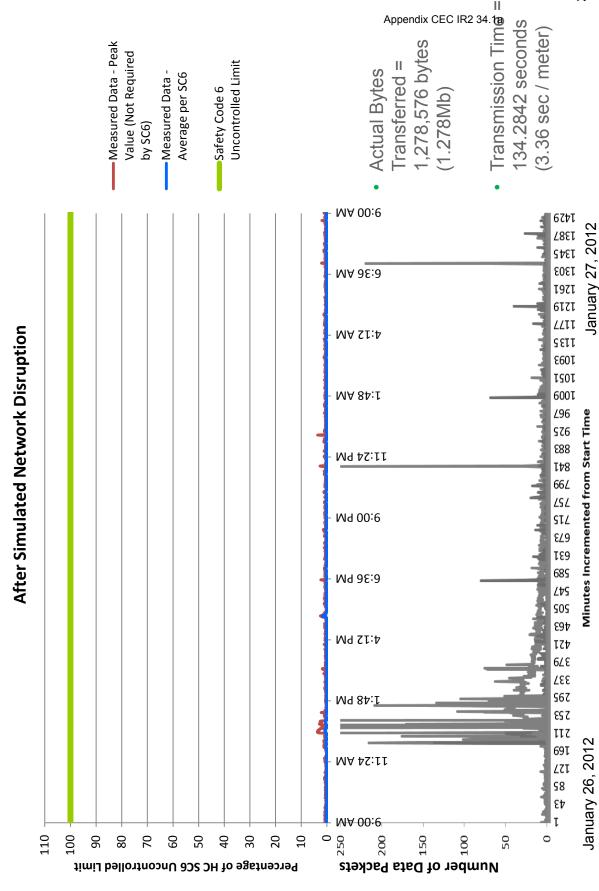


After Smart Meter Installation

22

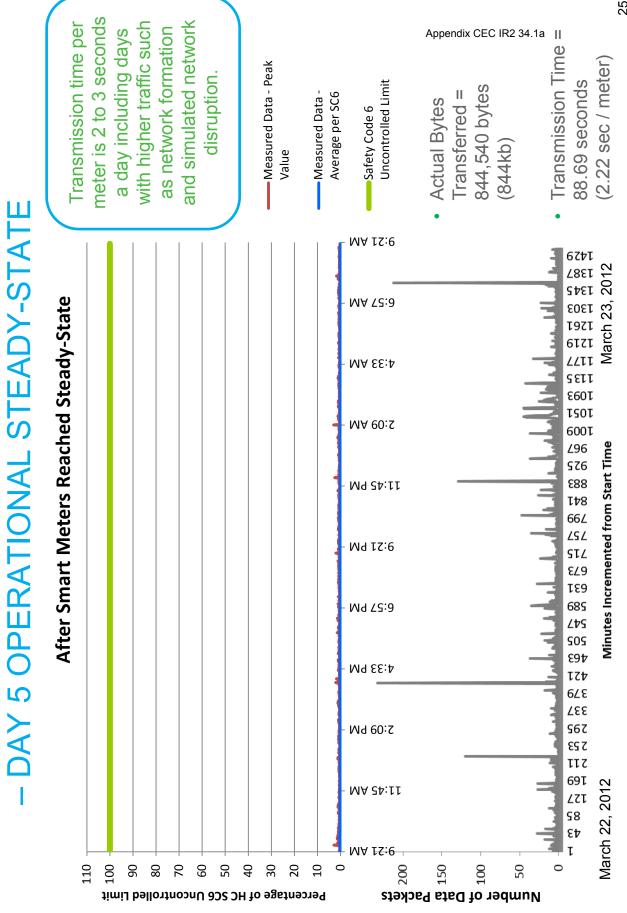






DAY 4 SIMULATED NETWORK DISRUPTION

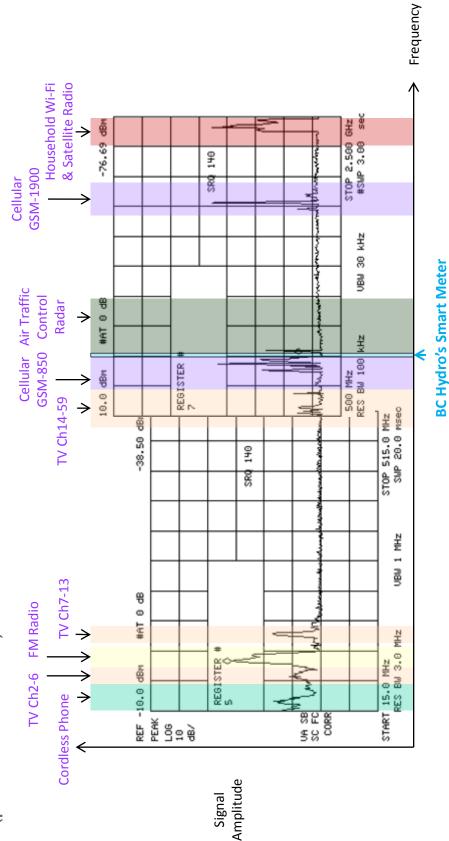
40 METER BANK IN VICTORIA



40 METER BANK IN VICTORIA

40 METER BANK IN VICTORIA – SPECTRUM ANALYZER

- BC Hydro's meters use a narrow frequency band between 902 and 928 MHz
- More radio frequency activity and output is detected from other sources including FM radio and broadcast TV stations, cordless phones, and household Wi-Fi (personal internet)



* Based on Industry Canada spectrum allocation chart



<u>SmartMeters@bchydro.com</u>

www.bchydro.com/smartmeters

REVISIONS								
	REV	DESCRIPTION		DATE	APPROVED			
	А	Issued Report		October 11, 2011	SMR			

	DRAWN					Planetworks Co	-	
OFESSION	CHECKED	SMR		PLANETWORKS North Vanco			ver, BC, Canada	
K. A. REARDON	BC Hydro – Single Smart Meter Safety Code 6 Report Prepared for BC Hydro							
	Prepared by: Kar	-	P.Eng.	SIZE		DWG. NO.		REV
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN ELECTRONICALLY SIGNED WHEN		on@planetv				BC Hydro – Single	Meter	A
STAMP IS VISIBLE. REFER TO THE ELECTRONIC VERSION FOR SIGNATURE AND DOCUMENT VERIFICATION.	Report date: October 11, 2011		SCALE: None			PAGE 1 OF 45		

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	1.4	REVIEW OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS	7
		leter Inventories	
	1.3.2 Fi	indings	7
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	2.2 T	EST EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	0
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Executive Summary

Objective

To certify the compliance of BC Hydro's smart meter (Itron's Openway Centron Meter, Hardware Profile 3.1) against Canadian federal regulations as specified by Health Canada Safety Code 6. This report describes the testing results for a single smart meter under test. A separate report describes the testing results for a meter bank of 10 meters.

Approach

Planetworks, a telecommunication engineering consulting firm, has been contracted to conduct independent testing of BC Hydro's smart meters. Planetworks uses the Narda Broadband Field Meters (NDM-550) together with a shaped isotropic field probe, which is the most accurate field meter solution available for broadband radio-frequency (RF) exposure limit measurements. The testing environment has been constructed to be as realistic representation of usage environment as possible, with multiple meters located throughout the test area to simulate a full network environment. Although care was taken to ensure no other intentional emitters of RF energy were present in the testing environment, it was not possible to eliminate the secondary sources of RF such as fluorescent lighting, electrical transformers, external Wi-Fi hotspots, signals from cellular sites, broadcast sources, etc. Therefore, some level of background RF energy is included in all the measurement results.

All testing has been conducted in conformance to procedures defined in Health Canada's Safety Code 6. At the operational frequencies of the smart meter, Safety Code 6 defines a maximum permissible power density of 6 W/m² (averaged over a 6 minute period) for uncontrolled areas (i.e. public areas). Using the relationship that 1 W/m² equals 100 μ W/cm², the Safety Code 6 permissible limit for 900 MHz emissions can be converted to 600 μ W/cm².

Findings

- 1. At 20 centimetres from the meter, the average power density measured over a 2 day period is 0.3795% of Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for public areas (uncontrolled environments). As noted above, this measured value includes the background radio-frequency signals originating from other internal or external sources.
- 2. The Narda Field Meter measures the cumulative emissions across a very wide frequency range and automatically applies measurements against the Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit appropriate for each frequency. While this approach provides a very accurate assessment of percentage of Safety Code 6 limit attained, it is not possible to accurately convert this value into a power density due to the presence of the background RF sources. However, if it is assumed that all measured emissions originated from the smart meter during the test, the attained percentage value of 0.3795% can be converted to a power density of 2.3 μ W/cm² (2.3 microwatts per square centimetre). The actual power density attributed to the smart meter only would be less than this value.
- 3. The range of power densities measured over the 2 day period was 0.034% to 0.916% of Safety Code 6 limits for public areas (uncontrolled environments).
- 4. The active transmission time for the one meter under test was 0.904 seconds on Day 1 and 1.83 seconds on Day 2 for a total cumulative transmission time of 2.734 seconds over the 2 day testing period. This includes all transmissions from the meter.

1 Summary

1.1 Site Location/ Details

Site Street Address	BC Hydro Meter Shop
Location of Antennas	Single Itron Smart Meter with AMI7 Radio Located in the Building Basement

Test Start	Sept 10, 2011 08:16:23	Test Stop	Sept 12, 2011 08:33:12
Site Plan Attch.	Yes	Antenna Photos Attch.	Single Meter Photo
Site Photo Attch	Yes	Log Files Attch.	Yes

1.2 Attestation

I, Karl Reardon, a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia, certify that, at the time of testing, the radio frequency field levels for a single Itron Smart Meter with AMI7 radio complies with Health Canada regulations based on the specified documentation below:

- (HC Pub. 091029) Limits of Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to300 GHz Safety Code 6 (2009)
- (HC Pub. 091031) Technical Guide for Interpretation and Compliance Assessment of Health Canada's Radio frequency Exposure Guidelines

Measured Results Below Health Canada Safety Code 6 Exposure Limits for Uncontrolled Environments (General Public, not trained in radio frequency hazards, exposed to RF and Microwave emissions)	Within Safe Limits Defined by Health Canada
Induced Currents are below HC-SC6 Requirements	Yes
Signage Meets HC-SC6 Requirements	n/a

Notes

(1) This test involved a single Itron meter in the basement of the meter shop. There were multiple meters located on the floor above, simulating a full network environment as shown in Section 3.

(2) The 900 MHz RF transmitter was active in the meter during testing. Consistent with BC Hydro's planned deployment practice, the ZigBee RF section was disabled during testing (i.e. the ZigBee radio was in its default, off state).

(3) The Narda probe was placed to ensure that the path between the Itron meter's antenna and the Narda Probe was unobstructed, as shown in Section 3. This placement ensured maximum readings from the meter under test.

(4) The Narda meter records cumulative RF emissions from all RF sources in the spectral range from 0.3 MHz to 50,000 MHz. Care was taken to ensure no other RF sources were active in the building during the test. It should be noted that buildings typically contain many secondary RF sources such as fluorescent lighting, electrical transformers, motors, etc. Additionally, most populated areas contain many external RF sources that cannot be controlled, including Wi-Fi hotspots, signals from cellular sites and devices, two-way radio communication and broadcast sources.

1.3 Safety Code 6 Definitions

Prior to the 2009 dated release of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 specifications, the documentation defined exposure limits for "RF and occupationally exposed workers" and exposure limits for the "general public." The general public was defined as any individual who may be exposed to RF emissions and has no knowledge or training in radio technology. Consequently exposure limits for the general public are five times lower than that for the RF worker who must have adequate safety training to work with antenna systems.

Challenges arose when defining "occupationally exposed workers." In the 2009 edition of the Safety-Code 6 guidelines, Health Canada attempted to address the ambiguities in these definitions by categorizing sites as "controlled" and "uncontrolled" where "uncontrolled" replaced the definition for the general public.

The following text is lifted from current Health Canada's Safety Code 6 documentation and defines controlled versus uncontrolled environments.

Controlled and Uncontrolled Environments

"For the purpose of this code, controlled environments are defined as those where all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The RF field intensities in the controlled area have been adequately characterized by means of measurements, calculations or modeling (such as with the use of FDTD [finite difference time domain] software),

(b) The exposure is incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for RF exposure and are cognizant of the intensity of the RF energy in their environment and,

(c) The exposure is incurred by persons who are aware of the potential health risks associated with RF energy exposures and whom can control their risk using mitigation strategies.

All situations that do not meet the specifications above are considered to be uncontrolled environments. Uncontrolled environments are defined as areas where either insufficient assessment of RF energy has been conducted or where persons who are allowed access to these areas have not received proper RF awareness training and have no means to assess or, if required, mitigate their exposure to RF energy."¹

Exposure limits for controlled and uncontrolled environments is defined by Health Canada in the following tables.

¹ "Chapter 2, Maximum Exposure Limits", Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz, HC Pub.: 091029

Table 5. Exposure Limits for Controlled Environments.

1 Frequency (MHz)	2 Electric Field Strength; rms (V/m)	3 Magnetic Field Strength; rms (A/m)	4 Power Density (W/m ²)	5 Averaging Time (min)
0.003 - 1	600	4.9		6
1 - 10	600/f	4.9/f		6
10 - 30	60	4.9/f		6
30 - 300	60	0.163	10*	6
300 - 1 500	3.54f ^{0.5}	0.0094f ^{0.5}	<i>f</i> /30	6
1 500 - 15 000	137	0.364	50	6
15 000 - 150 000	137	0.364	50	616 000 /f ^{1.2}
150 000 - 300 000	0.354f ^{0.5}	9.4 x 10 ⁻⁴ f ^{0.5}	3.33 x 10 ⁻⁴ f	616 000 /f ^{1.2}

* Power density limit is applicable at frequencies greater than 100 MHz.

Notes: 1. Frequency, f, is in MHz.

2. A power density of 10 W/m² is equivalent to 1 mW/cm².

3. A magnetic field strength of 1 A/m corresponds to 1.257 microtesla (µT)

or 12.57 milligauss (mG).

Table 6. Exposure Limits for Uncontrolled Environments.

l Frequency (MHz)	2 Electric Field Strength; rms (V/m)	3 Magnetic Field Strength; rms (A/m)	4 Power Density (W/m ²)	5 Averaging Time (min)
0.003 - 1	280	2.19		6
1 - 10	280/f	2.19/f		6
10 - 30	28	2.19/f		6
30 - 300	28	0.073	2*	6
300 - 1 500	1.585f ^{0.5}	0.0042 <i>f</i> ^{0.5}	<i>f</i> /150	6
1 500 - 15 000	61.4	0.163	10	6
15 000 - 150 000	61.4	0.163	10	616 000 /f ¹¹
150 000 - 300 000	0.158f ^{0.5}	4.21 x 10 ⁻⁴ f ^{0.5}	6.67 x 10 ⁻⁵ f	616 000 /f ¹²

* Power density limit is applicable at frequencies greater than 100 MHz.

Notes: 1. Frequency, f, is in MHz. 2. A power density of 10 W/m² is equivalent to 1 mW/cm².

3. A magnetic field strength of 1 A/m corresponds to 1.257 microtesla (μ T) or 12.57 milligauss (mG).

Applying the exposure limits from these standards to BC Hydro's smart meters - which use an AMI7 radio operating at 900 MHz – the limits are:

- <u>Uncontrolled Environments</u> 6 watts/meter squared (W/m²) or 600 microwatts per centimeter squared (μ W/cm²) <u>Controlled Environments</u> 30 W/m² or 3,000 μ W/cm²
- .

Conversion between W/m² and μ W/cm² is performed using the relationship that 1 W/m² equals 100 μ W/cm².

1.4 Review of Findings, Conclusions and Remedial Actions

Planetworks conducted testing to Health Canada Safety Code 6 for a single smart meter installation deployed in a realistic field simulation, with multiple meters at further distances.

1.3.1 Meter Inventories

A single meter was present in the immediate test area. A total of 21 Smart Meters and one Collector were located within 50 metres of the test location on the floor above. The meter inventories are listed below. The meter under test was badge # 3,990,096, however all other meters were also active.

Badge #	Meter Type	Location
3,990,002	P261	POR 19
3,990,003	P261	POR 18
3,990,028	P263	Panel 9
3,990,029	P263	Panel 9
3,990,030	P263	Panel 9
3,990,031	P263	Panel 9
3,990,032	P263	Panel 9
3,990,033	P263	Panel 9
3,990,034	P263	Panel 9
3,990,035	P263	Panel 9
3,990,040	P263	Panel 9
3,990,041	P263	Panel 9
3,990,096	P264	POR20
3,990,099	P264	POR21
3,990,124	P264	POR22
3,990,125	P264	POR23
3,990,126	P264	POR24
3,990,127	P264	POR25
3,990,101	P264	POR26
3,990,102	P264	POR27
3,990,103	P264	POR28

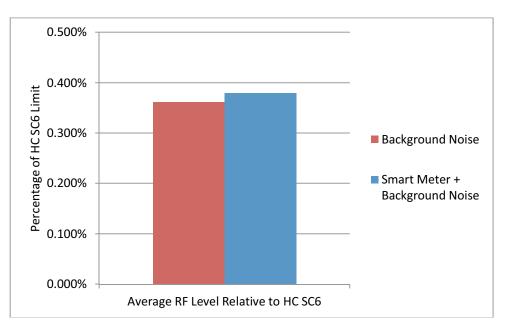
Details regarding the meter locations and Collector (SGCR) location are included in Section 3.

1.3.2 Findings

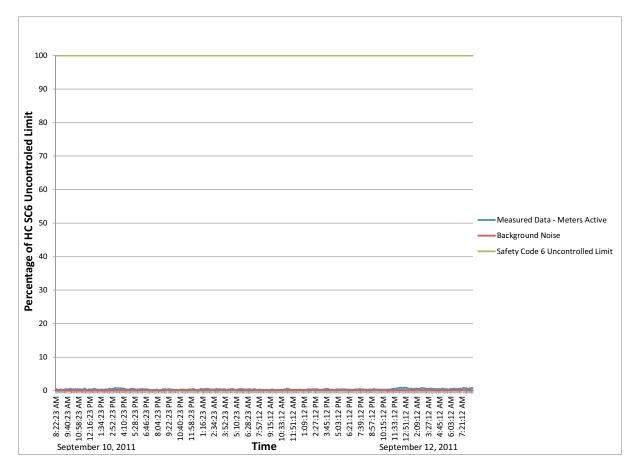
Testing showed that even in close proximity (20 centimetres) to the meter, RF emissions from the meter are more than 250 times less than Health Canada limits for the general public in uncontrolled environments. The cumulative effect of both the meter under test, other meters in the building, and all background emissions from other internal (e.g. fluorescent lighting) and external sources (e.g. cell sites), resulted in an average level of 0.3795% of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 (HC SC-6) in an uncontrolled environment standard (i.e. 1/263rd of the limit).

Background measurements were also taken at the same site location one week later (Measurement start: Sept 16, 2011 15:54:09 Measurement Stop: Sept 19, 2011 11:24:09). During these background tests all meters and associated hubs and router were confirmed to be off and not transmitting. The measured average across this time period was 0.3615% of the HC SC-6 limit for the general public in uncontrolled environments. While one cannot draw a full correlation between the two tests as they occurred over different time periods, it is noted that a low level of background emissions are present at the location without the Smart Meter system active, and that the level recorded when the Smart Meters were active was not significantly different.

These results are illustrated in the following chart:



Detailed testing results are provided in Section 8, and illustrated in the following table:



The Narda field strength probe uses a frequency shaped head which measures RF emission limits at different frequencies and presents a cumulative total of all emissions as a percentage of Safety Code 6. While this approach provides a very accurate assessment of percentage of Safety Code 6 limit, it is not possible to accurately convert this

into a power density value at a single frequency due to the presence of the background RF sources. However, if it is assumed that all measured emissions originated around 900 MHz, the attained percentage value of 0.3795% can be converted to a power density of 2.3 μ W/cm2 (2.3 microwatts per square centimetre).

NOTE: At this time, the Narda unit represents the most accurate broadband, cumulative field metering solution available for RF exposure limit measurements in operational environments. The average emissions measured are below a field strength of 4.340 V/m, which is the lower limit rating of the Narda unit. At measurements below this level, the accuracy of the results may not be within the tolerance specified in the meter calibration certificate (Section 6) and the results obtained may also include internal noise generated by the Narda meter. It is therefore likely that the emissions from the Itron Smart meter is actually lower than those measured in this report.

1.3.3 Next Steps and Required Remedial Actions

No remedial actions are required.

2 Measurement Procedure

2.1 Description of Procedure Used

Field measurements used to determine conformity with the limits specified in SC6 are performed with the field sensor (probe) placed at least 20 centimetres away from any object or person with measurements averaged over 6 minutes as per SC6. The following measurements were taken at 20 centimetres from the meter over a 48 hour period. The probe was located in a position to receive maximum emissions from the Smart Meter (i.e. just above the Smart Meter' top housing) as shown in Section 3.

The spatially averaged values are calculated based on the RMS average of the electric and magnetic field strengths of the samples.

RF field strengths measured included all active transmitters (meter under test as well as meters on upper floor and other RF sources) at the time of testing.

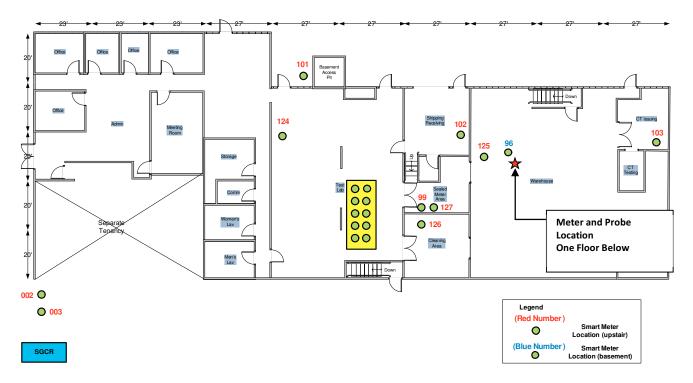
2.2 Test Equipment Description

Meter	Narda NBM-550	Serial #: D-0146	Calibration due: 2013-01-28
Probe	Narda EC5091	Serial #: 01025	Calibration due: 2013-06-06

The following list of parameters was downloaded from the meter and was used as the basis of the testing:

0 1	
Device Product Name	NBM-550
Device Serial Number	D-0146
Device Cal Due Date	28/01/2013
Probe Product Name	EC5091
Probe Serial Number	01025
Probe Cal Due Date	06/06/2013
Probe Field Type	E
Probe Connection Type	С
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m
Shaped Probe	YES
Standard ID	5
Standard Name	Canada,occ
Apply Standard	ON
Frequency	1.8 GHz
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF
Eref_E(f)	137.0 V/m
Eref_H(f)	137.2 V/m
Combi Probe Use	E_H
Unit	A/m
Results Format	FIXED
Auto-Zero Interval	OFF

3 Site Plan and Photographs



The following photograph indicates positioning of the Narda probe in relation to the meter under test:



4 <u>Traffic Confirmation – Meter under Test</u>

To confirm that all meters were active and transmitting during the test period, an external packet sniffer was used to verify traffic levels. The following two result files show the traffic for the meter under test for the 2 day time period. Note that this information only shows how often the meter is active during a 24-hour period, and the relative amount of information transmitted during each broadcast (i.e. number of packets). These graphs are not an indicator of the transmitter power output.

Conditions of Test (Day 1)

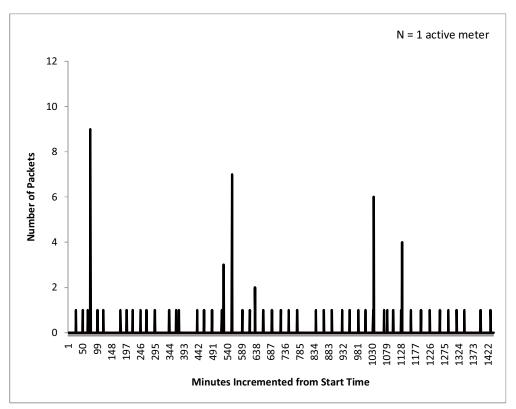
MAC Address = 7496813

Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/10/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

> 9/10/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/10/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/11/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/10/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 8611 Total Transfer Time = 0.904 Seconds

Conditions of Test (Day 2)

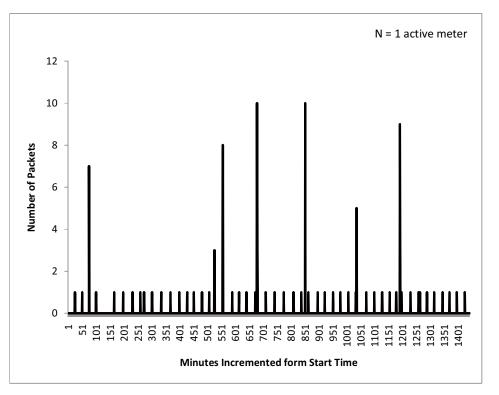
MAC Address = 7496813

Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

9/11/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/11/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/12/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/12/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/11/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 17453 Total Transmission Time = 1.83 Seconds

Note that the number of consumption data transmission or time synchronization is higher due to transmission retries. This is likely caused by external interference and the environment of the meter, which is located in a concrete basement where radio coverage is challenged.

5 <u>Traffic Confirmation – All Meters</u>

While this test report deals with a single meter, it is recognized that nearby meters may also be present and contribute to the overall RF levels in a typical user environment. The following two results files show the traffic for all 21 meters present in the general vicinity for the 2 day time period. Again, this information only shows how often the meters are active during a 24-hour period, and the relative amount of information transmitted. These graphs are not an indicator of the transmitter power output.

Conditions of Test (Day 1)

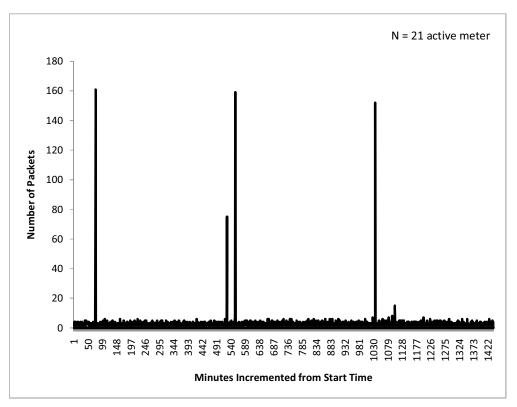
ALL UNITS

Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/10/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

> 9/10/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/10/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/11/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/10/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 301667 Total Transfer Time = 31.684 Seconds

Conditions of Test (Day 2)

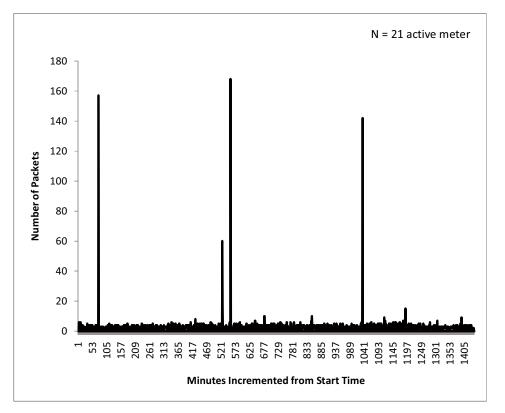
ALL UNITS

Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

9/11/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/11/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/12/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/12/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/11/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 307971 Total Transfer Time = 32.345 Seconds



CERTIFICATE: NBM-550-D-0146-110128-1816

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6

NBM-550 Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions GmbH Sandwiesenstrasse 7 - 72793 Pfullingen - Germany Phone: +49 7121 9732 0 - Fax: +49 7121 9732 790



Method of Measurement

The device under test (DUT) represents a three-channel voltage meter offering high accuracy and high resolution. The DUT is calibrated by applying a known DC voltage to each of the inputs.

Uncertainty of Measurement

The measurement uncertainty stated in this document is the expanded uncertainty with a coverage factor of 2 (corresponding, in the case of normal distribution, to a confidence probability of 95%).

The uncertainty analysis for this calibration was done in accordance with the ISO/TAG-Guide (Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement). The measurement uncertainties are derived from contributions from the measurement of power, reflection, attenuation and frequency, mismatch, stability of instrumentation and repeatability of handling.

This statement of uncertainty applies to the measured values only and does not include effects like temperature response and long term stability of the calibrated device.

Traceability of Measuring Equipment

The calibration results are traceable to SI-units according to ISO/IEC 17025. Physical units, which are not included in the list of accredited measured quantities such as field strength or power density, are traced to the basic units via approved measurement and computational methods.

The equipment used for this calibration is traceable to the reference listed below and the traceability is guaranteed by ISO 9001 Narda internal procedure.

Reference- / Working- Standard	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Certificate Number	Cal Due Date	Trace
Digital Multimeter	Agilent	34401A	US36121450	1-1960925007-1	2011-01	UKAS147

CERTIFICATE: NBM-550-D-0146-110128-1816

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Narda Safety Test Solutions GmbH Sandwiesenstrasse 7 - 72793 Pfullingen - Germany Phone: +49 7121 9732 0 - Fax: +49 7121 9732 790



Results

Voltage display uncertainty

Channel	Input voltage applied	Specified voltage display	Meas. Uncertainty	Meas. voltage display
х	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.370 V
Y	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.370 V
Z	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.370 V

Note: Because of an internal voltage divider the nominal indication is 2.376 V.

CERTIFICATE: NBM-550-D-0146-110128-1816

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7 Probe Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions

435 Moreland Road, Hauppauge, NY 11788 Phone: 631-231-1700 · Fax: 631-231-1711 E-mail: nardaeast@L-3com.com www.nardamicrowave.com



Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions hereby certifies that the referenced equipment has been calibrated by qualified personnel to Narda's approved procedures. The calibration was carried out within a certified quality management system conforming to ISO 9001:2000.

The metrological confirmation system for test equipment complies with ISO 10012-1.

Object	Electric Field Probe EC5091
Part Number (P/N)	2402/09
Serial Number (S/N)	01025
Manufacturer	Narda Safety Test Solutions
Date of Calibration	Mon 06/Dec/2010 13:39:20
Results of Calibration	Test Results within Specification
Confirmation interval (recommended)	24 Months
Ambient Conditions	(23 +/-3)°C (4060)% rel. humidity
Calibration Procedure	ATE Software 990199 Ver. 1.50
Probe Definition File Set	P/N 990199-06 Ver. 1.04
Results Filed Under	EC5091_01025_06Dec2010.txt

Hauppauge, NY

Quality Assurance

This certificate may only be published in full, unless permission for the publication of an approved extract has been obtained in writing from the Director of Quality Assurance.

Certificate No. 01025_06Dec2010.txt

Date of issue: 06/Dec/2010 Page 1 of 6

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Method of Measurement

The calibration of RF field strength probes involves the generation of a calculable linearly polarized electromagnetic field - approximating to a plane wave - into which the device under test is placed. The probe is calibrated separately from the base meter.

The probe is aligned for maximum interception of the field, i.e. the probe's pole is orientated in the analytic angle (54.74 degrees to vertical E-field vector) above 200 MHz. Below 200 MHz the probe handle is oriented perpendicular to both, the direction of propagation and the direction of the E-field vector. The meter indicates the results in %STD units, i.e. the power related ratio of the field and the reference level (MPE = maximum permissible exposure limit) from the Standard. At each test frequency the probe is rotated by 360 deg while taking readings continuously. The results are calculated from the minimum and maximum response during rotation.

$$EllipseRatio = 5*\log\left(\frac{\%STD_{max}}{\%STD_{min}}\right)$$

Frequency Response:

The correction factor K is a numerical factor to compensate the systematic error due to frequency response.

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{\%STD_{actual}}{\%STD_{mean}}}$$

The correction factors are stored in the probe memory. When combined with the NBM-5xx Field Meter the frequency response correction may be enabled.

Certificate No. 01025_06Dec2010.txt

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Field Generation

Setup "A" (1600 MHz ...):

Calibration using calculated field strength. The probe is positioned with the boresight of a linearly polarized horn antenna. The field strength is derived from the horn's gain g, the transmitted power of the antenna and the distance d. The power measurement includes the power meter's response

 $P_m * F_m$ and a fixed attentuation D.

$$E = \sqrt{\eta * \frac{P_m * F_{th} * D * g}{4 * \pi * d^2}}$$

with η : intrinsic impedance of propagation medium in Ohms.

Reference: IEEE Std. 1309-1996

Setup "B" (200 MHz ... 1600 MHz):

Calibration using a transfer standard. The probe is mounted in front of a double balanced ridge horn antenna. The field strength is set to a known value based on the power meter reading P_m in reference to a calibrated sensor (E_{ref} , P_{ref}).

$$E = E_{ref} * \sqrt{\frac{P_m}{P_{ref}}}$$

Setup "C" (... 200 MHz):

Calibration using calculated field strength. A Crawford TEM cell is used to generate the known field strength *E*. The field strength is derived from TEM cell's septum height *b*, impedance Z_0 and from the output power P_{net} of the cell. The output power measurement includes the power meter's response $P_m * F_m$ and a fixed attentuation *D*.

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{P_m * F_{th} * D * Z_0}}{b}$$

Uncertainties

The measuremnet uncertainty stated in this document is the expanded uncertainty with a coverage factor of 1.96 (corresponding, in the case of normal distribution, to a confidence probability of 95%).

The uncertainty analysis for this calibration was done in accordance with the ISO-Guide (Guide to the expression of Uncertainty in Measurement). The measurement uncertainties are derived from contributions from the measurement of power, impedance, attenuation, mismatch, length, frequency, stability of instrumentation, repeatability of handling and field uniformity in the field generators (TEM cell and anechoic chamber).

This statement of uncertainty applies to the measured values only and does not make any implementation or include any estimation as to the long-term stability of the calibrated device.

Certificate No. 01025_06Dec2010.txt

Date of issue: 06/Dec/2010

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Narda Safety Test Solutions 435 Moreland Road, Hauppauge, NY 11788 Phone: 631-231-1700 · Fax: 631-231-1711 E-mail: nardaeast@I-3com.com

www.nardamicrowave.com



an (B) Communications Company

Test Equipment and Traceability

The calibration results are traceable to SI-units according to ISO 9001. Physical units, which are not included in the list of accredited measured quantities such as field strength or power density, are traced to the basic units via approved measurement and computational methods.

The equipment used for this calibration is traceable to the reference listed below and the traceability is guaranteed by ISO 9001 Narda internal procedure.

Reference- / Working- Standard	Manufacturer	Model	Asset Number	Certificate Number	Cal Due Date	Trace (*)
Setup "A" (0.001 MHz to 200 MI	Hz)	1.			2223233	1999
Power Meter, Two Channel	Agilent	E4419B	003431		2012-06	1
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	004323		2011-11	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	001389		2011-11	
Attenuator 30dB	Narda	769-30	003241		2011-06	(1)
Attenuator 30dB	Narda	769-30	003386		2011-03	(1)
Attenuator 6dB	Narda	766-6	005030		2011-01	(1)
Attenuator 6dB	Narda	766-6	005031		2011-01	(1)
Setup "B" (300 MHz to 3000 MH	(z)	ALCONTRACTOR	La la constante la		a second	
Power Meter, Two Channel	Agilent	E4419B	003768		2011-06	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	003757		2011-06	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	003758		2011-06	
Dir, Coupler 0.3-2.2GHz	Narda	3042SP	005118		2011-10	(1)
Dir, Cplr. 0.9-2.2GHz + 10dB	Narda	3042B/771-10	005118		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 1.7-4.2GHz	Narda	3043B-30	005119		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 1.7-4.2GHz	Narda	3043B-30	005119		2011-10	(1)
Setup "C" (1.7 to 60 GHz)	0.00000000	7.005.525.575	5 5 C 12 C 12 C 1		0000000	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003237		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003236		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003235		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003234		2011-07	
Power Sensor 26.5-40GHz	Agilent	R8486A	002020		2011-09	
Power Sensor 33-50GHz	Agilent	Q8486A	002846		2011-01	
Power Sensor 50-75GHz	Agilent	V8486A	004679		2011-06	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003210		2011-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003212		2011-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003231		2011-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003214		2011-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003213		2011-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003211		2011-01	-
Dir. Coupler 4-8GHz & 10dB	Narda	3022/777C-10	003270	-	2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 4-8GHz & 20dB	Narda	3024/777C-20	003271		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 8.2-12.4GHz	Narda	3293-2	003272		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 12.4-18GHz	Narda	1079	003274		2013-03	i di
Dir. Coupler 26.5-40GHz	Narda	R752D	002747		2011-10	1 m
Dir. Coupler 33-50GHz	Millitech	CL3-22-R2000	004756		2011-01	(1)
Dir. Coupler 60GHz	Millitech	CGC-15-RL300	004757		2011-01	1 10

(*) For details on accredited laboratories please refer to the corresponding homepage: DKD

http://www.dkd.info/

http://sit.imgc.to.cnr.it/ SIT

http://www.ukas.com/ UKAS

(1) An accredited calibration of the directional couplers is not available due to multiple-sex connectors. Calibration is performed as an in-house calibration based on state of the art techniques (non-traceable).

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Results

Frequency response and Ellipticity

The frequency response is measured with instrument setting: Apply Correction Frequency = OFF.

Frequency in MHz	E_actual in V/M	Meas. Uncertainty in dB	Applied %STD actual	Displayed %STD mean	Correction Factor K (*)	Ellipse Ratio
0.3	307.00	0.8	25.00	17.77	1.186	0.62
3	102.33	0.8	25.00	20.40	1.107	0.24
10	30.70	0.8	25.00	15.82	1.257	0.22
30	30.70	0.8	25.00	27.41	0.955	0.20
100	30.70	0.8	25.00	26.79	0.966	0.17
300	30.70	0.8	25.00	20.74	1.098	0.37
750	48.54	0.8	25.00	35.69	0.837	0.31
1000	56.05	0.8	25.00	39.56	0.795	0.21
1800	68.65	0.7	25.00	25.61	0.988	0.28
2450	68.65	0.7	25.00	24.31	1.014	0.27
4000	68.65	0.7	25.00	26.96	0.963	0.33
8200	68.65	0.7	25.00	28.60	0.935	0.61
10000	68.65	0.7	25.00	24.22	1.016	0.97
18000	68.65	0.7	25.00	29.35	0.923	0.86
26500	68.65	0.7	25.00	34.20	0.855	0.88
40000	68.65	0.7	25.00	24.80	1.004	0.69
45500	68.65	0.7	25.00	18.26	1.170	0.83

Flatness (.3 - 45500 MHz):	+/-1.99 dB	Pass
Max. Ellipse Ratio (.3 - 45500 MHz):	+/-0.97 dB	Pass

(*) The frequency response correction data is stored in the probe memory. When the probe is connected to a NBM-550 Field Meter the implemented frequency response correction may be enabled. This is done by selecting the desired frequency and the setting: Apply Correction Frequency = ON.

Adjustment (informative):

This probe has two sensor modules, one for high frequency (HF) and one for low frequency (LF).

LF Gain multiplier = $K_{0, LF}$ = 0.7269 HF Gain multiplier = $K_{0, HF}$ = 1.1777

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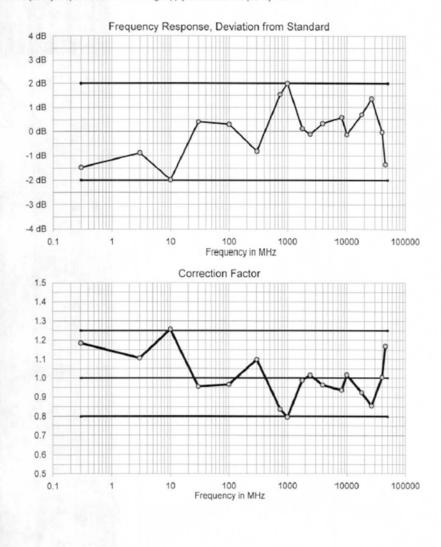
Date of issue: 06/Dec/2010

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Frequency Response Graph Frequency response data with setting: Apply Correction Frequency = OFF.



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8 Field Probe Log Files – Meters Active

Note that all average values presented below are relative to Health Canada Safety Code 6's controlled environments. These are multiplied by a factor of 5 to convert to Health Canada Safety Code 6 values for uncontrolled environments (public levels). The scaled uncontrolled environment values are used in this report.

Number of Sub Indices	234	
Storing Date	10/09/2011	
Storing Time	8:16:23	
Dataset Type	TIM	
Voice Comment Available	NO	
Dataset Fine Type	T1	
GPS Flag	NO	
Device Product Name	NBM-550	
Device Serial Number	D-0146	
Device Cal Due Date	28/01/2013	
Probe Product Name	EC5091	
Probe Serial Number	01025	
Probe Cal Due Date	06/06/2013	
Probe Field Type	E	
Probe Connection Type	С	
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz	
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz	
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz	
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz	
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m	
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m	
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m	
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m	
Shaped Probe	YES	
Standard ID	5	
Standard Name	Canada, occ	
Apply Standard	ON	
Frequency	1.8 GHz	
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF	
Eref_E(f)	137.0 V/m	
Eref H(f)	137.2 V/m	
Combi Probe Use	E_H	
Unit	A/m	
Results Format	FIXED	
Auto-Zero Interval	OFF	
Result Type	-	
Averaging Time	_	
Average Progress	_	
Spatial AVG Mode	_	
Store Condition	_	
Storing Range	_	
Cond. Stop Time	-	
Upper Threshold	-	
Lower Threshold	-	
Timer Interval	- 360 sec	
Timer Duration History Time Scale	99:10:00	
	-	
Time progress of current segment Index	- Data /Tima	
	Date/Time	Avg (E-Field) [% STD] 0.1081
1	9/10/2011 8:22:23	
2	9/10/2011 8:28:23	0.0607
3	9/10/2011 8:34:23	0.0479
4	9/10/2011 8:40:23	0.0384
5	9/10/2011 8:46:23	0.0615
6	9/10/2011 8:52:23	0.0604
7	9/10/2011 8:58:23	0.0617
8	9/10/2011 9:04:23	0.0573
9	9/10/2011 9:10:23	0.0529
10	9/10/2011 9:16:23	0.0439
11	9/10/2011 9:22:23	0.0731

12	9/10/2011 9:28:23	0.0832
13	9/10/2011 9:34:23	0.0795
14	9/10/2011 9:40:23	0.0625
15	9/10/2011 9:46:23	0.0719
16	9/10/2011 9:52:23	0.0894
17	9/10/2011 9:58:23	0.0858
18		
	9/10/2011 10:04:23	0.1144
19	9/10/2011 10:10:23	0.0921
20	9/10/2011 10:16:23	0.0509
21	9/10/2011 10:22:23	0.0808
22	9/10/2011 10:28:23	0.0682
23	9/10/2011 10:34:23	0.0836
24	9/10/2011 10:40:23	0.0958
25	9/10/2011 10:46:23	0.0579
26	9/10/2011 10:52:23	0.0889
27	9/10/2011 10:58:23	0.0647
28	9/10/2011 11:04:23	0.0865
29	9/10/2011 11:10:23	0.0901
30	9/10/2011 11:16:23	0.0761
31	9/10/2011 11:22:23	0.0552
32	9/10/2011 11:28:23	0.0758
33	9/10/2011 11:34:23	0.0971
34	9/10/2011 11:40:23	0.1159
35	9/10/2011 11:46:23	
		0.0976
36	9/10/2011 11:52:23	0.0699
37	9/10/2011 11:58:23	0.0556
38	9/10/2011 12:04:23	0.0381
39	9/10/2011 12:10:23	0.0796
40	9/10/2011 12:16:23	0.0696
41	9/10/2011 12:22:23	0.0716
42	9/10/2011 12:28:23	0.0733
43	9/10/2011 12:34:23	0.0763
44	9/10/2011 12:40:23	0.1058
45	9/10/2011 12:46:23	0.0927
46	9/10/2011 12:52:23	0.0987
47	9/10/2011 12:58:23	0.0873
48	9/10/2011 13:04:23	0.0521
49	9/10/2011 13:10:23	0.0531
50	9/10/2011 13:16:23	0.0751
51	9/10/2011 13:22:23	0.0433
52	9/10/2011 13:28:23	0.0394
53	9/10/2011 13:34:23	0.0685
54	9/10/2011 13:40:23	0.0634
55	9/10/2011 13:46:23	0.0626
56	9/10/2011 13:52:23	0.0562
57	9/10/2011 13:58:23	0.0391
58	9/10/2011 14:04:23	0.0603
59	9/10/2011 14:10:23	0.0804
60	9/10/2011 14:16:23	0.0502
61	9/10/2011 14:22:23	0.0678
62	9/10/2011 14:28:23	0.1051
63	9/10/2011 14:34:23	0.1174
64	9/10/2011 14:40:23	
		0.0925
65	9/10/2011 14:46:23	0.0923
66	9/10/2011 14:52:23	0.1043
67	9/10/2011 14:58:23	0.1012
68	9/10/2011 15:04:23	0.1226
69	9/10/2011 15:10:23	0.1387
70	9/10/2011 15:16:23	0.1528
71	9/10/2011 15:22:23	0.1192
72	9/10/2011 15:28:23	0.1333
73	9/10/2011 15:34:23	0.1335
74	9/10/2011 15:40:23	0.132
75	9/10/2011 15:46:23	0.1171
76	9/10/2011 15:52:23	0.1454
77	9/10/2011 15:58:23	0.1273
78	9/10/2011 16:04:23	0.1247
79	9/10/2011 16:10:23	0.1311

80	9/10/2011 16:16:23	0.0961
81	9/10/2011 16:22:23	0.0888
82	9/10/2011 16:28:23	0.0654
83	9/10/2011 16:34:23	0.0612
84	9/10/2011 16:40:23	0.0529
85	9/10/2011 16:46:23	0.076
86	9/10/2011 16:52:23	0.0822
87	9/10/2011 16:58:23	
		0.1085
88	9/10/2011 17:04:23	0.0982
89	9/10/2011 17:10:23	0.1053
90	9/10/2011 17:16:23	0.112
91	9/10/2011 17:22:23	0.1103
92	9/10/2011 17:28:23	0.0814
93	9/10/2011 17:34:23	0.0727
94	9/10/2011 17:40:23	0.0636
95	9/10/2011 17:46:23	0.0657
96	9/10/2011 17:52:23	0.0664
97	9/10/2011 17:58:23	0.0771
98	9/10/2011 18:04:23	
		0.082
99	9/10/2011 18:10:23	0.0788
100	9/10/2011 18:16:23	0.0935
101	9/10/2011 18:22:23	0.1054
102	9/10/2011 18:28:23	0.0625
103	9/10/2011 18:34:23	0.0608
104	9/10/2011 18:40:23	0.0824
105	9/10/2011 18:46:23	0.0896
106	9/10/2011 18:52:23	0.0782
107	9/10/2011 18:58:23	0.0721
108	9/10/2011 19:04:23	0.0519
109	9/10/2011 19:10:23	0.0386
110	9/10/2011 19:16:23	0.0201
111	9/10/2011 19:22:23	0.0257
112	9/10/2011 19:28:23	0.0279
113	9/10/2011 19:34:23	0.0187
114	9/10/2011 19:40:23	0.0422
115	9/10/2011 19:46:23	0.0391
116	9/10/2011 19:52:23	0.0211
117	9/10/2011 19:58:23	0.0709
118	9/10/2011 20:04:23	0.0282
119	9/10/2011 20:10:23	0.0159
120	9/10/2011 20:16:23	0.0068
121	9/10/2011 20:22:23	0.024
122	9/10/2011 20:28:23	0.0228
123	9/10/2011 20:34:23	0.057
124	9/10/2011 20:40:23	0.0927
125	9/10/2011 20:46:23	0.0712
126	9/10/2011 20:52:23	0.0874
127	9/10/2011 20:58:23	0.0831
128	9/10/2011 21:04:23	0.0683
129	9/10/2011 21:10:23	0.0443
130	9/10/2011 21:16:23	0.084
131	9/10/2011 21:22:23	0.085
132	9/10/2011 21:28:23	0.089
133	9/10/2011 21:34:23	0.0786
	9/10/2011 21:40:23	
134		0.0512
135	9/10/2011 21:46:23	0.058
136	9/10/2011 21:52:23	0.0349
137	9/10/2011 21:58:23	0.0598
138	9/10/2011 22:04:23	0.0331
139	9/10/2011 22:10:23	0.0438
140	9/10/2011 22:16:23	0.0512
141	9/10/2011 22:22:23	0.026
142	9/10/2011 22:28:23	0.0171
143	9/10/2011 22:34:23	0.0223
144	9/10/2011 22:40:23	0.0223
145	9/10/2011 22:46:23	0.0412
145	9/10/2011 22:52:23	0.0694
147	9/10/2011 22:58:23	0.0409

148	9/10/2011 23:04:23	0.0591
149	9/10/2011 23:10:23	0.049
150	9/10/2011 23:16:23	0.0422
151	9/10/2011 23:22:23	0.0272
152	9/10/2011 23:28:23	0.0297
	9/10/2011 23:34:23	
153		0.0489
154	9/10/2011 23:40:23	0.0813
155	9/10/2011 23:46:23	0.056
156	9/10/2011 23:52:23	0.0658
157	9/10/2011 23:58:23	0.0743
158	9/11/2011 0:04:23	0.0854
159	9/11/2011 0:10:23	0.0774
160	9/11/2011 0:16:23	0.0801
161	9/11/2011 0:22:23	0.0663
162	9/11/2011 0:28:23	0.0266
163	9/11/2011 0:34:23	0.0215
164	9/11/2011 0:40:23	0.0169
165	9/11/2011 0:46:23	0.0216
166	9/11/2011 0:52:23	0.0463
167	9/11/2011 0:58:23	0.0784
168	9/11/2011 1:04:23	0.1041
169	9/11/2011 1:10:23	0.0887
170	9/11/2011 1:16:23	0.0945
171	9/11/2011 1:22:23	0.0886
172	9/11/2011 1:28:23	0.0821
173	9/11/2011 1:34:23	0.0766
174	9/11/2011 1:40:23	0.1054
175	9/11/2011 1:46:23	0.0965
176	9/11/2011 1:52:23	0.0954
177	9/11/2011 1:58:23	0.0849
178	9/11/2011 2:04:23	0.0857
179	9/11/2011 2:10:23	0.0743
180	9/11/2011 2:16:23	0.0743
181	9/11/2011 2:22:23	0.0692
182	9/11/2011 2:28:23	0.0578
183	9/11/2011 2:34:23	0.0454
184	9/11/2011 2:40:23	0.075
185	9/11/2011 2:46:23	0.0937
186	9/11/2011 2:52:23	0.1117
187	9/11/2011 2:58:23	0.0806
188	9/11/2011 3:04:23	0.0722
189	9/11/2011 3:10:23	0.0947
190	9/11/2011 3:16:23	0.0781
191	9/11/2011 3:22:23	0.0694
192	9/11/2011 3:28:23	0.0706
193	9/11/2011 3:34:23	0.0809
194	9/11/2011 3:40:23	0.0922
195	9/11/2011 3:46:23	0.0769
196	9/11/2011 3:52:23	0.0795
197	9/11/2011 3:58:23	0.0525
198	9/11/2011 4:04:23	0.052
199	9/11/2011 4:10:23	0.0647
200	9/11/2011 4:16:23	
		0.0693
201	9/11/2011 4:22:23	0.0672
202	9/11/2011 4:28:23	0.0893
203	9/11/2011 4:34:23	0.0885
204	9/11/2011 4:40:23	0.0882
205	9/11/2011 4:46:23	0.0977
206	9/11/2011 4:52:23	0.0737
207	9/11/2011 4:58:23	0.0518
208	9/11/2011 5:04:23	0.045
209	9/11/2011 5:10:23	0.045
210	9/11/2011 5:16:23	
		0.0735
211	9/11/2011 5:22:23	0.0663
212	9/11/2011 5:28:23	0.0937
213	9/11/2011 5:34:23	0.0941
214	9/11/2011 5:40:23	0.0995
215	9/11/2011 5:46:23	0.0699

216	9/11/2011 5:52:23	0.0793
217	9/11/2011 5:58:23	0.0782
218	9/11/2011 6:04:23	0.0655
219	9/11/2011 6:10:23	0.0712
220	9/11/2011 6:16:23	0.0556
221	9/11/2011 6:22:23	0.0722
222	9/11/2011 6:28:23	0.0754
223	9/11/2011 6:34:23	0.0864
224	9/11/2011 6:40:23	0.0844
225	9/11/2011 6:46:23	0.0629
226	9/11/2011 6:52:23	0.0725
227	9/11/2011 6:58:23	0.0455
228	9/11/2011 7:04:23	0.0624
229	9/11/2011 7:10:23	0.0797
230	9/11/2011 7:16:23	0.0789
231	9/11/2011 7:22:23	0.0741
232	9/11/2011 7:28:23	0.0443
233	9/11/2011 7:34:23	0.0286
234	9/11/2011 7:40:23	0.0266

Number of Sub Indices	247
Storing Date	11/09/2011
Storing Time	7:51:12
Dataset Type	TIM
Voice Comment Available	NO
Dataset Fine Type	T1
GPS Flag	NO
Device Product Name	NBM-550
Device Serial Number	D-0146
Device Cal Due Date	28/01/2013
Probe Product Name	EC5091
Probe Serial Number	01025
Probe Cal Due Date	06/06/2013
Probe Field Type	E
Probe Connection Type	С
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m
Shaped Probe	YES
Standard ID	5
Standard Name	Canada,occ
Apply Standard	ON
Frequency	1.8 GHz
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF
Eref E(f)	137.0 V/m
Eref H(f)	137.2 V/m
Combi Probe Use	E H
Unit	A/m
Results Format	FIXED
Auto-Zero Interval	OFF
Result Type	-
Averaging Time	-
Average Progress	-
Spatial AVG Mode	-
Store Condition	-
Storing Range	-
Cond. Stop Time	-
Upper Threshold	-
Lower Threshold	-
Timer Interval	360 sec
Timer Duration	99:10:00
History Time Scale	-

Time progress of current segment	-	
Index	Date/Time	Avg (E-Field) [% STD]
1	9/11/2011 7:57:12	0.0578
2	9/11/2011 8:03:12	0.0646
3	9/11/2011 8:09:12	0.0522
4	9/11/2011 8:15:12	0.0529
5	9/11/2011 8:21:12	0.0435
6	9/11/2011 8:27:12	0.0412
7	9/11/2011 8:33:12	0.0474
8	9/11/2011 8:39:12	0.0354
9	9/11/2011 8:45:12	0.0255
10 11	9/11/2011 8:51:12 9/11/2011 8:57:12	0.0554 0.0303
12	9/11/2011 9:03:12	0.0208
13	9/11/2011 9:09:12	0.0212
14	9/11/2011 9:15:12	0.0303
15	9/11/2011 9:21:12	0.0589
16	9/11/2011 9:27:12	0.0737
17	9/11/2011 9:33:12	0.0662
18	9/11/2011 9:39:12	0.0386
19	9/11/2011 9:45:12	0.0266
20	9/11/2011 9:51:12	0.0367
21	9/11/2011 9:57:12	0.038
22	9/11/2011 10:03:12	0.0292
23 24	9/11/2011 10:09:12 9/11/2011 10:15:12	0.0415 0.0373
24 25	9/11/2011 10:15:12	0.048
26	9/11/2011 10:27:12	0.0446
27	9/11/2011 10:33:12	0.0357
28	9/11/2011 10:39:12	0.0315
29	9/11/2011 10:45:12	0.0487
30	9/11/2011 10:51:12	0.0695
31	9/11/2011 10:57:12	0.0729
32	9/11/2011 11:03:12	0.0816
33	9/11/2011 11:09:12	0.1147
34	9/11/2011 11:15:12	0.1056
35 36	9/11/2011 11:21:12 9/11/2011 11:27:12	0.097
37	9/11/2011 11:33:12	0.0517 0.0598
38	9/11/2011 11:39:12	0.0526
39	9/11/2011 11:45:12	0.0333
40	9/11/2011 11:51:12	0.0304
41	9/11/2011 11:57:12	0.0285
42	9/11/2011 12:03:12	0.0504
43	9/11/2011 12:09:12	0.0346
44	9/11/2011 12:15:12	0.0474
45	9/11/2011 12:21:12	0.0501
46 47	9/11/2011 12:27:12 9/11/2011 12:33:12	0.0451
47 48	9/11/2011 12:39:12	0.0419 0.0315
48	9/11/2011 12:45:12	0.0659
50	9/11/2011 12:51:12	0.0252
51	9/11/2011 12:57:12	0.0249
52	9/11/2011 13:03:12	0.0231
53	9/11/2011 13:09:12	0.0376
54	9/11/2011 13:15:12	0.0521
55	9/11/2011 13:21:12	0.0516
56	9/11/2011 13:27:12	0.056
57	9/11/2011 13:33:12	0.0682
58	9/11/2011 13:39:12	0.0847
59 60	9/11/2011 13:45:12 9/11/2011 13:51:12	0.0671
61	9/11/2011 13:51:12	0.0727 0.0736
62	9/11/2011 14:03:12	0.0488
63	9/11/2011 14:09:12	0.0837
64	9/11/2011 14:15:12	0.0948
65	9/11/2011 14:21:12	0.0639
66	9/11/2011 14:27:12	0.0577

67	9/11/2011 14:33:12	0.0793
68	9/11/2011 14:39:12	0.0767
69	9/11/2011 14:45:12	0.0691
70	9/11/2011 14:51:12	0.0463
71	9/11/2011 14:57:12	0.0335
72	9/11/2011 15:03:12	0.0377
73	9/11/2011 15:09:12	0.057
74	9/11/2011 15:15:12	0.0544
75	9/11/2011 15:21:12	0.0657
76	9/11/2011 15:27:12	0.0545
77	9/11/2011 15:33:12	0.0888
78	9/11/2011 15:39:12	0.0951
79	9/11/2011 15:45:12	0.1017
80	9/11/2011 15:51:12	0.109
81	9/11/2011 15:57:12	0.0852
82	9/11/2011 16:03:12	0.0528
83	9/11/2011 16:09:12	0.049
84	9/11/2011 16:15:12	0.0401
85	9/11/2011 16:21:12	0.0581
86	9/11/2011 16:27:12	0.043
87	9/11/2011 16:33:12	0.0466
88	9/11/2011 16:39:12	0.0291
89	9/11/2011 16:45:12	0.0432
90	9/11/2011 16:51:12	0.0686
91	9/11/2011 16:57:12	0.0837
92	9/11/2011 17:03:12	0.0731
93	9/11/2011 17:09:12	
		0.0476
94	9/11/2011 17:15:12	0.063
95	9/11/2011 17:21:12	0.0564
96	9/11/2011 17:27:12	0.0847
97	9/11/2011 17:33:12	
		0.0644
98	9/11/2011 17:39:12	0.0756
99	9/11/2011 17:45:12	0.0914
100	9/11/2011 17:51:12	0.053
101	9/11/2011 17:57:12	0.0734
102	9/11/2011 18:03:12	0.0542
103	9/11/2011 18:09:12	0.0727
104	9/11/2011 18:15:12	0.0458
105	9/11/2011 18:21:12	0.0495
106	9/11/2011 18:27:12	0.0676
107	9/11/2011 18:33:12	0.0535
108	9/11/2011 18:39:12	0.0393
109	9/11/2011 18:45:12	0.0489
110	9/11/2011 18:51:12	0.0484
111	9/11/2011 18:57:12	0.068
112	9/11/2011 19:03:12	0.0579
113	9/11/2011 19:09:12	0.0614
114	9/11/2011 19:15:12	0.0767
115	9/11/2011 19:21:12	0.0514
116	9/11/2011 19:27:12	0.0716
117	9/11/2011 19:33:12	0.0993
118	9/11/2011 19:39:12	0.091
119	9/11/2011 19:45:12	0.0805
120	9/11/2011 19:51:12	0.0499
121	9/11/2011 19:57:12	0.0711
122	9/11/2011 20:03:12	0.0619
123	9/11/2011 20:09:12	0.0639
124	9/11/2011 20:15:12	0.0753
125	9/11/2011 20:21:12	0.0558
126	9/11/2011 20:27:12	0.0516
127	9/11/2011 20:33:12	0.0544
128	9/11/2011 20:39:12	0.0811
129	9/11/2011 20:45:12	0.0539
130	9/11/2011 20:51:12	0.0612
131	9/11/2011 20:57:12	0.0491
132	9/11/2011 21:03:12	0.0442
133	9/11/2011 21:09:12	0.1004
134	9/11/2011 21:15:12	0.0383

135	9/11/2011 21:21:12	0.0637
136	9/11/2011 21:27:12	0.073
137	9/11/2011 21:33:12	0.0634
138	9/11/2011 21:39:12	0.0366
139	9/11/2011 21:45:12	0.0593
140	9/11/2011 21:51:12	0.0652
141	9/11/2011 21:57:12	0.0697
142		
	9/11/2011 22:03:12	0.0565
143	9/11/2011 22:09:12	0.0445
144	9/11/2011 22:15:12	0.0587
145	9/11/2011 22:21:12	0.0555
146	9/11/2011 22:27:12	0.0744
147	9/11/2011 22:33:12	0.0531
148	9/11/2011 22:39:12	0.0417
149	9/11/2011 22:45:12	0.0655
150	9/11/2011 22:51:12	0.0507
151	9/11/2011 22:57:12	0.0659
152	9/11/2011 23:03:12	0.0393
153	9/11/2011 23:09:12	0.0806
154	9/11/2011 23:15:12	0.0819
155	9/11/2011 23:21:12	0.0958
156	9/11/2011 23:27:12	0.1186
157	9/11/2011 23:33:12	0.096
158	9/11/2011 23:39:12	0.1232
159	9/11/2011 23:45:12	0.1144
160	9/11/2011 23:51:12	0.1226
161	9/11/2011 23:57:12	0.1335
162	9/12/2011 0:03:12	0.1358
163	9/12/2011 0:09:12	0.1745
164	9/12/2011 0:15:12	0.1808
165	9/12/2011 0:21:12	0.1607
166	9/12/2011 0:27:12	0.1648
167	9/12/2011 0:33:12	0.1457
168	9/12/2011 0:39:12	0.1711
169	9/12/2011 0:45:12	0.1602
170	9/12/2011 0:51:12	0.1831
171	9/12/2011 0:57:12	0.1416
172	9/12/2011 1:03:12	0.1493
173	9/12/2011 1:09:12	0.1282
174	9/12/2011 1:15:12	
		0.1089
175	9/12/2011 1:21:12	0.11
176	9/12/2011 1:27:12	0.121
177	9/12/2011 1:33:12	0.1131
178	9/12/2011 1:39:12	0.0832
179	9/12/2011 1:45:12	0.1018
180	9/12/2011 1:51:12	0.0991
181	9/12/2011 1:57:12	0.106
182	9/12/2011 2:03:12	0.1378
183	9/12/2011 2:09:12	0.1191
184	9/12/2011 2:15:12	0.1106
185	9/12/2011 2:21:12	0.0896
186	9/12/2011 2:27:12	0.0984
187	9/12/2011 2:33:12	0.1184
188	9/12/2011 2:39:12	0.1581
189	9/12/2011 2:45:12	0.1271
190	9/12/2011 2:51:12	0.1489
191	9/12/2011 2:57:12	0.1421
192	9/12/2011 3:03:12	0.1248
193	9/12/2011 3:09:12	0.1179
194	9/12/2011 3:15:12	0.1101
195	9/12/2011 3:21:12	0.0945
196	9/12/2011 3:27:12	0.1163
197	9/12/2011 3:33:12	0.0883
198	9/12/2011 3:39:12	0.1193
199	9/12/2011 3:45:12	0.1312
200	9/12/2011 3:51:12	0.1116
201	9/12/2011 3:57:12	0.1009
202	9/12/2011 4:03:12	
	5/ 12/ 2011 4.03.12	0.1016

203	9/12/2011 4:09:12	0.1019
204	9/12/2011 4:15:12	0.0898
205	9/12/2011 4:21:12	0.0935
206	9/12/2011 4:27:12	0.0333
207	9/12/2011 4:33:12	0.0777
208	9/12/2011 4:39:12	0.1
209	9/12/2011 4:45:12	0.0816
210	9/12/2011 4:51:12	0.0744
211	9/12/2011 4:57:12	0.0951
212	9/12/2011 5:03:12	0.0911
213	9/12/2011 5:09:12	0.1271
214	9/12/2011 5:15:12	0.0985
215	9/12/2011 5:21:12	0.0868
216	9/12/2011 5:27:12	0.0911
217	9/12/2011 5:33:12	0.0866
218	9/12/2011 5:39:12	0.0776
219	9/12/2011 5:45:12	0.0706
220	9/12/2011 5:51:12	0.0702
221	9/12/2011 5:57:12	0.0864
222	9/12/2011 6:03:12	0.1008
223	9/12/2011 6:09:12	0.1032
224	9/12/2011 6:15:12	0.0897
225	9/12/2011 6:21:12	0.1047
226	9/12/2011 6:27:12	0.1136
227	9/12/2011 6:33:12	0.1015
228	9/12/2011 6:39:12	0.0789
229	9/12/2011 6:45:12	0.0903
230	9/12/2011 6:51:12	0.0987
231	9/12/2011 6:57:12	0.113
232	9/12/2011 7:03:12	0.103
233	9/12/2011 7:09:12	0.1314
234	9/12/2011 7:15:12	0.1083
235	9/12/2011 7:21:12	0.1002
236	9/12/2011 7:27:12	0.1568
237	9/12/2011 7:33:12	0.163
238	9/12/2011 7:39:12	0.1504
239	9/12/2011 7:45:12	0.1406
240	9/12/2011 7:51:12	0.1441
240	9/12/2011 7:57:12	0.129
242	9/12/2011 8:03:12	0.0999
242	9/12/2011 8:09:12	0.10999
243	9/12/2011 8:15:12	0.1383
244 245	9/12/2011 8:15:12	0.1383
246	9/12/2011 8:27:12	0.1571
247	9/12/2011 8:33:12	0.1507

9 Field Probe Log Files – Background Noise (No Meters Active)

Number of Sub Indices	676	
Storing Date	16/09/2011	
Storing Time	15:48:09	
Dataset Type	TIM	
Voice Comment Available	NO T1	
Dataset Fine Type	NO	
GPS Flag Device Product Name		
Device Product Name Device Serial Number	NBM-550 B-0670	
Device Cal Due Date	21/04/2013	
Probe Product Name	EC5091	
Probe Serial Number	01009	
Probe Cal Due Date	25/04/2013	
Probe Field Type	E	
Probe Connection Type	C	
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz	
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz	
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz	
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz	
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m	
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m	
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m	
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m	
Shaped Probe	YES	
Standard ID	5	
Standard Name	Canada, occ	
Apply Standard	ON	
Frequency	2.1325 GHz	
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF	
Eref_E(f)	137.0 V/m	
Eref_H(f)	137.2 V/m	
Combi Probe Use	E	
Unit	mW/cm²	
Results Format	FIXED	
Auto-Zero Interval	OFF	
Result Type	-	
Averaging Time	-	
Average Progress	-	
Spatial AVG Mode	-	
Store Condition	-	
Storing Range	-	
Cond. Stop Time	-	
Upper Threshold Lower Threshold	-	
Timer Interval	- 360 sec	
Timer Duration History Time Scale	99:00:00	
Time progress of current segment		
Index	Date/Time	Avg (E-Field) [% STD]
1	9/16/2011 15:54:09	0.0096
2	9/16/2011 16:00:09	0.0167
3	9/16/2011 16:06:09	0.0226
4	9/16/2011 16:12:09	0.03
5	9/16/2011 16:18:09	0
6	9/16/2011 16:24:09	0.0438
7	9/16/2011 16:30:09	0.0561
8	9/16/2011 16:36:09	0.0501
9	9/16/2011 16:42:09	0.063
10	9/16/2011 16:48:09	0.0354
11	9/16/2011 16:54:09	0.056
12	9/16/2011 17:00:09	0.0503
13	9/16/2011 17:06:09	0.0302
14	9/16/2011 17:12:09	0.034
15	9/16/2011 17:18:09	0.021
16	9/16/2011 17:24:09	0.0348
17	9/16/2011 17:30:09	0.0295

18	9/16/2011 17:36:09	0.0245
19	9/16/2011 17:42:09	0.0302
20	9/16/2011 17:48:09	0.0331
21	9/16/2011 17:54:09	0.0358
22	9/16/2011 18:00:09	0.033
23	9/16/2011 18:06:09	0.0176
24	9/16/2011 18:12:09	0.0335
25	9/16/2011 18:18:09	0.0341
26	9/16/2011 18:24:09	0.031
27	9/16/2011 18:30:09	0.0317
28	9/16/2011 18:36:09	0.0221
29	9/16/2011 18:42:09	0.0246
30	9/16/2011 18:48:09	0.0252
31	9/16/2011 18:54:09	0.0311
32	9/16/2011 19:00:09	0.03
33	9/16/2011 19:06:09	0.0418
34	9/16/2011 19:12:09	0.0393
35	9/16/2011 19:18:09	0.0433
36	9/16/2011 19:24:09	0.0454
37	9/16/2011 19:30:09	0.0273
38	9/16/2011 19:36:09	0.0288
39	9/16/2011 19:42:09	0.0301
40	9/16/2011 19:48:09	0.0291
41	9/16/2011 19:54:09	0.0376
42	9/16/2011 20:00:09	0.0278
43	9/16/2011 20:06:09	0.0321
44	9/16/2011 20:12:09	0.0382
45	9/16/2011 20:18:09	0.0592
46	9/16/2011 20:24:09	0.046
47	9/16/2011 20:30:09	0.0336
48	9/16/2011 20:36:09	0.04
49	9/16/2011 20:42:09	0.0377
50	9/16/2011 20:48:09	0.026
51	9/16/2011 20:54:09	0.0423
52	9/16/2011 21:00:09	0.0322
53	9/16/2011 21:06:09	0.0397
54	9/16/2011 21:12:09	0.0218
55	9/16/2011 21:18:09	0.0247
56	9/16/2011 21:24:09	0.0241
57	9/16/2011 21:30:09	0.0315
58	9/16/2011 21:36:09	0.02
59	9/16/2011 21:42:09	0.0223
60	9/16/2011 21:48:09	0.0199
61	9/16/2011 21:54:09	0.029
62	9/16/2011 22:00:09	0.0422
63	9/16/2011 22:06:09	0.0362
64	9/16/2011 22:12:09	0.042
65	9/16/2011 22:18:09	0.0412
66	9/16/2011 22:24:09	0.036
67	9/16/2011 22:30:09	0.0655
68	9/16/2011 22:36:09	0.0593
69	9/16/2011 22:42:09	0.0568
70	9/16/2011 22:48:09	0.0569
71	9/16/2011 22:54:09	0.0508
72	9/16/2011 23:00:09	0.0528
73	9/16/2011 23:06:09	0.0618
74	9/16/2011 23:12:09	0.0018
75	9/16/2011 23:18:09	0.072
76	9/16/2011 23:24:09	0.0529
77	9/16/2011 23:30:09	0.0555
78	9/16/2011 23:36:09	0.066
79	9/16/2011 23:42:09	0.0686
80	9/16/2011 23:48:09	0.0664
81	9/16/2011 23:54:09	0.0735
82	9/17/2011 0:00:09	0.0703
83	9/17/2011 0:06:09	0.0726
84	9/17/2011 0:12:09	0.085
85	9/17/2011 0:18:09	0.0679
	5, 17, 2011 0.10.00	0.0075

86	9/17/2011 0:24:09	0.0537
87	9/17/2011 0:30:09	0.0579
88	9/17/2011 0:36:09	0.062
89	9/17/2011 0:42:09	0.0635
90	9/17/2011 0:48:09	0.0537
91	9/17/2011 0:54:09	0.061
92	9/17/2011 1:00:09	0.061
93	9/17/2011 1:06:09	0.0634
94	9/17/2011 1:12:09	0.0714
95	9/17/2011 1:18:09	0.068
96	9/17/2011 1:24:09	0.057
97	9/17/2011 1:30:09	0.0577
98	9/17/2011 1:36:09	0.0625
99	9/17/2011 1:42:09	0.0662
100	9/17/2011 1:48:09	0.0762
101	9/17/2011 1:54:09	0.0904
102	9/17/2011 2:00:09	0.0904
103	9/17/2011 2:06:09	0.0891
104	9/17/2011 2:12:09	0.0675
105	9/17/2011 2:18:09	0.0775
106	9/17/2011 2:24:09	0.0781
107	9/17/2011 2:30:09	0.061
108	9/17/2011 2:36:09	0.056
109	9/17/2011 2:42:09	0.059
110	9/17/2011 2:48:09	0.0645
111	9/17/2011 2:54:09	0.0682
112	9/17/2011 3:00:09	0.0632
113	9/17/2011 3:06:09	0.0701
114	9/17/2011 3:12:09	0.0789
115	9/17/2011 3:18:09	0.07
116	9/17/2011 3:24:09	0.077
117	9/17/2011 3:30:09	0.0814
118	9/17/2011 3:36:09	0.073
119	9/17/2011 3:42:09	0.073
120	9/17/2011 3:48:09	0.0681
121	9/17/2011 3:54:09	0.0666
122	9/17/2011 4:00:09	0.0765
123	9/17/2011 4:06:09	0.0616
124	9/17/2011 4:12:09	0.0622
125	9/17/2011 4:18:09	0.0746
126	9/17/2011 4:24:09	0.0676
127	9/17/2011 4:30:09	0.0653
128	9/17/2011 4:36:09	0.0737
129	9/17/2011 4:42:09	0.0819
130	9/17/2011 4:48:09	0.0927
131	9/17/2011 4:54:09	0.0794
132	9/17/2011 5:00:09	0.0816
132	9/17/2011 5:06:09	0.0786
134	9/17/2011 5:12:09	0.0654
135	9/17/2011 5:18:09	0.0714
136	9/17/2011 5:24:09	0.0775
137	9/17/2011 5:30:09	0.0739
138	9/17/2011 5:36:09	0.0768
139	9/17/2011 5:42:09	0.0829
140	9/17/2011 5:48:09	0.105
141	9/17/2011 5:54:09	0.0926
142	9/17/2011 6:00:09	0.088
143	9/17/2011 6:06:09	0.0814
144	9/17/2011 6:12:09	0.0788
145	9/17/2011 6:18:09	0.0844
146	9/17/2011 6:24:09	0.0821
147	9/17/2011 6:30:09	0.104
148	9/17/2011 6:36:09	0.105
149	9/17/2011 6:42:09	0.1096
150	9/17/2011 6:48:09	0.102
151	9/17/2011 6:54:09	0.0993
152	9/17/2011 7:00:09	0.0895
153	9/17/2011 7:06:09	0.0774
	-	

154	9/17/2011 7:12:09	0.0889
155	9/17/2011 7:18:09	0.0911
156	9/17/2011 7:24:09	0.0846
157	9/17/2011 7:30:09	0.0921
158	9/17/2011 7:36:09	0.1
159	9/17/2011 7:42:09	0.0924
160	9/17/2011 7:48:09	0.0996
161	9/17/2011 7:54:09	0.074
162	9/17/2011 8:00:09	0.0756
163	9/17/2011 8:06:09	0.0905
164	9/17/2011 8:12:09	0.0803
165	9/17/2011 8:18:09	0.0742
166	9/17/2011 8:24:09	0.0738
167	9/17/2011 8:30:09	0.0743
168	9/17/2011 8:36:09	0.0675
169	9/17/2011 8:42:09	0.0539
170	9/17/2011 8:48:09	0.0689
171	9/17/2011 8:54:09	0.0751
172	9/17/2011 9:00:09	0.0776
173	9/17/2011 9:06:09	0.0729
174	9/17/2011 9:12:09	0.0895
175	9/17/2011 9:18:09	0.0855
176	9/17/2011 9:24:09	0.0912
177	9/17/2011 9:30:09	0.0895
178	9/17/2011 9:36:09	0.0972
179	9/17/2011 9:42:09	0.0782
180	9/17/2011 9:48:09	0.0782
181	9/17/2011 9:54:09	0.095
182	9/17/2011 10:00:09	0.09
183	9/17/2011 10:06:09	0.1
184	9/17/2011 10:12:09	0.0823
185	9/17/2011 10:18:09	0.0776
186	9/17/2011 10:24:09	0.0595
187	9/17/2011 10:30:09	0.066
188	9/17/2011 10:36:09	0.0711
189	9/17/2011 10:42:09	0.0886
190	9/17/2011 10:48:09	0.068
191	9/17/2011 10:54:09	0.0688
192	9/17/2011 11:00:09	0.0812
193	9/17/2011 11:06:09	0.069
194	9/17/2011 11:12:09	0.0651
195	9/17/2011 11:18:09	0.0608
196	9/17/2011 11:24:09	0.0643
197	9/17/2011 11:30:09	0.0733
198	9/17/2011 11:36:09	0.0733
	9/17/2011 11:42:09	
199		0.0727
200	9/17/2011 11:48:09	0.0855
201	9/17/2011 11:54:09	0.0896
202	9/17/2011 12:00:09	0.088
203	9/17/2011 12:06:09	0.0834
204	9/17/2011 12:12:09	0.0944
205	9/17/2011 12:18:09	0.0866
206	9/17/2011 12:24:09	0.0765
207	9/17/2011 12:30:09	0.0823
208	9/17/2011 12:36:09	0.0807
209	9/17/2011 12:42:09	0.0761
210	9/17/2011 12:48:09	0.0806
211	9/17/2011 12:54:09	0.0832
212	9/17/2011 13:00:09	
		0.0658
213	9/17/2011 13:06:09	0.0719
214	9/17/2011 13:12:09	0.0712
215	9/17/2011 13:18:09	0.0697
216	9/17/2011 13:24:09	0.0735
217	9/17/2011 13:30:09	0.0913
218	9/17/2011 13:36:09	0.0792
219	9/17/2011 13:42:09	0.0598
220	9/17/2011 13:48:09	0.0505
221	9/17/2011 13:54:09	0.0475

222	9/17/2011 14:00:09	0.0477
223	9/17/2011 14:06:09	0.0536
224	9/17/2011 14:12:09	0.061
225	9/17/2011 14:18:09	0.0665
226	9/17/2011 14:24:09	0.072
227	9/17/2011 14:30:09	0.0568
228	9/17/2011 14:36:09	0.0642
229	9/17/2011 14:42:09	0.0628
230	9/17/2011 14:48:09	0.067
231	9/17/2011 14:54:09	0.0798
232	9/17/2011 15:00:09	0.0781
233	9/17/2011 15:06:09	0.0901
234	9/17/2011 15:12:09	0.0806
235	9/17/2011 15:18:09	0.0646
236	9/17/2011 15:24:09	0.0713
237	9/17/2011 15:30:09	0.0756
238	9/17/2011 15:36:09	0.0589
239	9/17/2011 15:42:09	0.072
240	9/17/2011 15:48:09	0.0861
241	9/17/2011 15:54:09	0.0717
242	9/17/2011 16:00:09	0.0773
243	9/17/2011 16:06:09	0.082
244	9/17/2011 16:12:09	0.0854
245	9/17/2011 16:18:09	0.0788
246	9/17/2011 16:24:09	0.0736
247	9/17/2011 16:30:09	0.074
248	9/17/2011 16:36:09	0.0733
249	9/17/2011 16:42:09	0.062
250	9/17/2011 16:48:09	0.0622
251	9/17/2011 16:54:09	0.0728
252	9/17/2011 17:00:09	0.0944
253	9/17/2011 17:06:09	0.0853
254	9/17/2011 17:12:09	0.0816
255	9/17/2011 17:18:09	0.0845
256	9/17/2011 17:24:09	0.0775
257	9/17/2011 17:30:09	0.0719
258		
	9/17/2011 17:36:09	0.0827
259	9/17/2011 17:42:09	0.079
260	9/17/2011 17:48:09	0.0859
261	9/17/2011 17:54:09	0.0913
262	9/17/2011 18:00:09	0.0802
263	9/17/2011 18:06:09	0.0954
264	9/17/2011 18:12:09	0.1028
265	9/17/2011 18:18:09	0.091
266	9/17/2011 18:24:09	0.0752
267	9/17/2011 18:30:09	0.088
	9/17/2011 18:36:09	
268		0.091
269	9/17/2011 18:42:09	0.1032
270	9/17/2011 18:48:09	0.1036
271	9/17/2011 18:54:09	0.1029
272	9/17/2011 19:00:09	0.1077
273	9/17/2011 19:06:09	0.1215
274	9/17/2011 19:12:09	0.0958
275	9/17/2011 19:18:09	0.0914
276	9/17/2011 19:24:09	0.0858
277	9/17/2011 19:30:09	0.0822
278	9/17/2011 19:36:09	0.1001
279	9/17/2011 19:42:09	0.0965
280	9/17/2011 19:48:09	0.1
281	9/17/2011 19:54:09	0.1003
282	9/17/2011 20:00:09	0.1047
283	9/17/2011 20:06:09	0.1046
284	9/17/2011 20:12:09	0.089
285	9/17/2011 20:18:09	0.1046
286	9/17/2011 20:24:09	0.1094
287	9/17/2011 20:30:09	0.098
288	9/17/2011 20:36:09	0.098
289	9/17/2011 20:42:09	0.098
205	5/11/2011 20.42.03	0.004

290	9/17/2011 20:48:09	0.0881
291	9/17/2011 20:54:09	0.0934
292	9/17/2011 21:00:09	0.0873
293	9/17/2011 21:06:09	0.07
294	9/17/2011 21:12:09	0.0659
295	9/17/2011 21:18:09	0.0706
296	9/17/2011 21:24:09	0.0909
297	9/17/2011 21:30:09	0.0875
298	9/17/2011 21:36:09	0.0812
299	9/17/2011 21:42:09	0.0999
300	9/17/2011 21:48:09	0.1005
301	9/17/2011 21:54:09	0.1033
302	9/17/2011 22:00:09	0.1245
303	9/17/2011 22:06:09	0.1135
304	9/17/2011 22:12:09	0.1026
305	9/17/2011 22:18:09	0.0941
306	9/17/2011 22:24:09	0.0881
307	9/17/2011 22:30:09	0.0789
308	9/17/2011 22:36:09	0.086
309	9/17/2011 22:42:09	0.1023
310	9/17/2011 22:48:09	0.0971
311	9/17/2011 22:54:09	0.098
312	9/17/2011 23:00:09	0.1082
313	9/17/2011 23:06:09	0.0994
314	9/17/2011 23:12:09	0.1032
315	9/17/2011 23:18:09	0.1062
316	9/17/2011 23:24:09	0.0949
317	9/17/2011 23:30:09	0.0881
318	9/17/2011 23:36:09	0.0902
319	9/17/2011 23:42:09	0.0836
320	9/17/2011 23:48:09	0.094
321	9/17/2011 23:54:09	0.0811
322	9/18/2011 0:00:09	0.086
323	9/18/2011 0:06:09	0.0832
324	9/18/2011 0:12:09	0.0916
325	9/18/2011 0:18:09	0.0909
326	9/18/2011 0:24:09	0.088
327	9/18/2011 0:30:09	0.0968
328	9/18/2011 0:36:09	0.0939
329	9/18/2011 0:42:09	0.09
330	9/18/2011 0:48:09	0.0829
331	9/18/2011 0:54:09	0.0976
332	9/18/2011 1:00:09	0.1005
333	9/18/2011 1:06:09	0.0926
334	9/18/2011 1:12:09	0.104
225		
335	9/18/2011 1:18:09	0.101
336	9/18/2011 1:24:09	0.0862
337	9/18/2011 1:30:09	0.0737
338	9/18/2011 1:36:09	0.0767
339	9/18/2011 1:42:09	0.0628
340	9/18/2011 1:48:09	0.0717
341	9/18/2011 1:54:09	0.0866
342	9/18/2011 2:00:09	0.0907
343	9/18/2011 2:06:09	0.0684
344	9/18/2011 2:12:09	0.084
345	9/18/2011 2:18:09	0.084
346	9/18/2011 2:24:09	0.0954
347	9/18/2011 2:30:09	0.0939
348	9/18/2011 2:36:09	0.0944
349	9/18/2011 2:42:09	0.0932
350	9/18/2011 2:48:09	0.1082
351	9/18/2011 2:54:09	0.1061
352	9/18/2011 3:00:09	0.0999
353	9/18/2011 3:06:09	0.0988
354	9/18/2011 3:12:09	0.0901
355	9/18/2011 3:12:09	0.0501
356	9/18/2011 3:24:09	0.1095
357	9/18/2011 3:30:09	0.0909

358	9/18/2011 3:36:09	0.0832
359	9/18/2011 3:42:09	0.0714
360	9/18/2011 3:48:09	0.0657
361	9/18/2011 3:54:09	0.0875
362	9/18/2011 4:00:09	0.096
363	9/18/2011 4:06:09	0.0738
364	9/18/2011 4:12:09	0.0768
365	9/18/2011 4:18:09	0.0847
366	9/18/2011 4:24:09	0.0956
367	9/18/2011 4:30:09	0.0892
368	9/18/2011 4:36:09	0.0916
369	9/18/2011 4:42:09	0.0994
370	9/18/2011 4:48:09	0.1068
371	9/18/2011 4:54:09	0.1071
372	9/18/2011 5:00:09	0.0924
373	9/18/2011 5:06:09	0.0832
374	9/18/2011 5:12:09	0.0917
375		
	9/18/2011 5:18:09	0.0935
376	9/18/2011 5:24:09	0.0999
377	9/18/2011 5:30:09	0.0955
378	9/18/2011 5:36:09	0.083
379	9/18/2011 5:42:09	0.0791
	9/18/2011 5:48:09	0.0919
380		
381	9/18/2011 5:54:09	0.084
382	9/18/2011 6:00:09	0.0466
383	9/18/2011 6:06:09	0.0277
384	9/18/2011 6:12:09	0.0264
385	9/18/2011 6:18:09	0.0316
386	9/18/2011 6:24:09	0.036
387	9/18/2011 6:30:09	0.043
388	9/18/2011 6:36:09	0.0545
389	9/18/2011 6:42:09	0.0673
390	9/18/2011 6:48:09	0.0861
391	9/18/2011 6:54:09	0.0729
392	9/18/2011 7:00:09	0.0661
393	9/18/2011 7:06:09	0.0639
394	9/18/2011 7:12:09	0.0569
395	9/18/2011 7:18:09	0.0788
396	9/18/2011 7:24:09	0.0659
397	9/18/2011 7:30:09	0.0765
398	9/18/2011 7:36:09	0.086
399	9/18/2011 7:42:09	0.1004
400	9/18/2011 7:48:09	0.0882
401	9/18/2011 7:54:09	0.0791
402	9/18/2011 8:00:09	0.0686
403	9/18/2011 8:06:09	0.0804
404	9/18/2011 8:12:09	0.0683
405	9/18/2011 8:18:09	0.079
406	9/18/2011 8:24:09	0.0687
407	9/18/2011 8:30:09	0.0611
408	9/18/2011 8:36:09	0.0663
409	9/18/2011 8:42:09	0.079
410	9/18/2011 8:48:09	0.077
411	9/18/2011 8:54:09	0.0665
412	9/18/2011 9:00:09	0.0691
413	9/18/2011 9:06:09	0.0502
414	9/18/2011 9:12:09	0.0498
415	9/18/2011 9:18:09	0.0767
416	9/18/2011 9:24:09	0.0771
417	9/18/2011 9:30:09	0.0829
418	9/18/2011 9:36:09	0.0946
419	9/18/2011 9:42:09	0.0791
420	9/18/2011 9:48:09	0.0845
421	9/18/2011 9:54:09	0.0673
422	9/18/2011 10:00:09	0.0545
423	9/18/2011 10:06:09	0.0697
424	9/18/2011 10:12:09	0.0801
425	9/18/2011 10:18:09	0.0731

426	9/18/2011 10:24:09	0.0941
427	9/18/2011 10:30:09	0.0843
428	9/18/2011 10:36:09	0.0879
429	9/18/2011 10:42:09	0.0873
430	9/18/2011 10:48:09	0.0898
431	9/18/2011 10:54:09	0.0545
432	9/18/2011 11:00:09	0.0736
433	9/18/2011 11:06:09	0.066
434	9/18/2011 11:12:09	0.0742
435	9/18/2011 11:18:09	0.079
436	9/18/2011 11:24:09	0.0599
437	9/18/2011 11:30:09	0.0585
438	9/18/2011 11:36:09	0.0662
439	9/18/2011 11:42:09	0.0637
440	9/18/2011 11:48:09	0.072
441	9/18/2011 11:54:09	0.0573
442	9/18/2011 12:00:09	0.0626
443	9/18/2011 12:06:09	0.051
444	9/18/2011 12:12:09	0.0532
445	9/18/2011 12:18:09	0.0624
446	9/18/2011 12:24:09	0.0713
447	9/18/2011 12:30:09	0.0693
448	9/18/2011 12:36:09	0.06
449	9/18/2011 12:42:09	0.06
450	9/18/2011 12:48:09	0.0548
451	9/18/2011 12:54:09	0.0798
452	9/18/2011 13:00:09	0.0791
453	9/18/2011 13:06:09	0.0831
454	9/18/2011 13:12:09	0.0772
455	9/18/2011 13:18:09	0.0741
456	9/18/2011 13:24:09	0.0602
457	9/18/2011 13:30:09	0.0651
458	9/18/2011 13:36:09	0.0786
459	9/18/2011 13:42:09	0.0638
460	9/18/2011 13:48:09	0.0767
461	9/18/2011 13:54:09	0.0853
462	9/18/2011 14:00:09	
		0.0678
463	9/18/2011 14:06:09	0.0847
464	9/18/2011 14:12:09	0.0745
465	9/18/2011 14:18:09	0.0778
466	9/18/2011 14:24:09	0.0689
467	9/18/2011 14:30:09	0.0646
468	9/18/2011 14:36:09	0.0643
469	9/18/2011 14:42:09	0.068
470	9/18/2011 14:48:09	0.0815
471	9/18/2011 14:54:09	0.0881
472	9/18/2011 15:00:09	0.0828
473	9/18/2011 15:06:09	0.0908
474	9/18/2011 15:12:09	0.0694
475	9/18/2011 15:18:09	0.0679
476	9/18/2011 15:24:09	0.0615
477	9/18/2011 15:30:09	0.0795
478	9/18/2011 15:36:09	0.0565
479	9/18/2011 15:42:09	0.0519
480	9/18/2011 15:48:09	0.05
481	9/18/2011 15:54:09	0.071
482	9/18/2011 16:00:09	0.0714
482	9/18/2011 16:06:09	
		0.0756
484	9/18/2011 16:12:09	0.0321
485	9/18/2011 16:18:09	0.0462
486	9/18/2011 16:24:09	0.0972
487	9/18/2011 16:30:09	0.1096
488	9/18/2011 16:36:09	0.0910
489	9/18/2011 16:42:09	0.0909
490	9/18/2011 16:48:09	0.0803
491	9/18/2011 16:54:09	0.0561
492	9/18/2011 17:00:09	0.0505
492	9/18/2011 17:06:09	0.0288
	5/10/2011 17.00.03	0.0200

494	9/18/2011 17:12:09	0.0842
495	9/18/2011 17:18:09	0.0536
496	9/18/2011 17:24:09	0.0882
497	9/18/2011 17:30:09	0.0769
498	9/18/2011 17:36:09	0.098
499	9/18/2011 17:42:09	0.0741
500	9/18/2011 17:48:09	0.0912
501	9/18/2011 17:54:09	0.0659
502	9/18/2011 18:00:09	0.042
503	9/18/2011 18:06:09	0.0909
504	9/18/2011 18:12:09	0.0317
505	9/18/2011 18:18:09	0.0781
506	9/18/2011 18:24:09	0.0712
507	9/18/2011 18:30:09	0.0965
508	9/18/2011 18:36:09	0.0226
509	9/18/2011 18:42:09	0.0220
510	9/18/2011 18:48:09	0.1032
511	9/18/2011 18:54:09	0.105
512	9/18/2011 19:00:09	0.043
513	9/18/2011 19:06:09	0.082
514	9/18/2011 19:12:09	0.09
515	9/18/2011 19:18:09	0.0775
516	9/18/2011 19:24:09	0.0913
517	9/18/2011 19:30:09	0.0418
518	9/18/2011 19:36:09	0.0241
519	9/18/2011 19:42:09	0.0768
520	9/18/2011 19:48:09	0.0776
521	9/18/2011 19:54:09	0.1082
522	9/18/2011 20:00:09	0.091
523	9/18/2011 20:06:09	0.0622
524	9/18/2011 20:12:09	0.022
525	9/18/2011 20:18:09	0.0944
526	9/18/2011 20:24:09	0.0241
527	9/18/2011 20:30:09	0.0665
528	9/18/2011 20:36:09	0.0418
529	9/18/2011 20:42:09	0.0376
530	9/18/2011 20:48:09	0.0638
531	9/18/2011 20:54:09	0.103
532	9/18/2011 21:00:09	0.0418
533	9/18/2011 21:06:09	0.0762
534	9/18/2011 21:12:09	0.08
535	9/18/2011 21:18:09	0.0768
536	9/18/2011 21:24:09	0.0693
537	9/18/2011 21:30:09	0.0291
538	9/18/2011 21:36:09	0.101
539	9/18/2011 21:42:09	0.0798
540	9/18/2011 21:48:09	0.0773
541	9/18/2011 21:54:09	0.01
542	9/18/2011 22:00:09	0.0658
543	9/18/2011 22:06:09	0.0866
544	9/18/2011 22:12:09	0.0828
545	9/18/2011 22:18:09	0.0965
546	9/18/2011 22:24:09	0.0357
547	9/18/2011 22:30:09	0.0645
548	9/18/2011 22:36:09	0.056
549	9/18/2011 22:42:09	0.0807
550	9/18/2011 22:48:09	0.0736
551	9/18/2011 22:54:09	0.0691
552	9/18/2011 23:00:09	0.0741
553	9/18/2011 23:06:09	0.1003
554	9/18/2011 23:12:09	0.0761
555	9/18/2011 23:18:09	
		0.0916
556	9/18/2011 23:24:09	0.0741
557	9/18/2011 23:30:09	0.0288
558	9/18/2011 23:36:09	0.0726
559	9/18/2011 23:42:09	0.0743
560	9/18/2011 23:48:09	0.0706
561	9/18/2011 23:54:09	0.0548

562	9/19/2011 0:00:09	0.0438
563	9/19/2011 0:06:09	0.0711
564	9/19/2011 0:12:09	0.059
565	9/19/2011 0:18:09	0.0686
566	9/19/2011 0:24:09	0.0682
567	9/19/2011 0:30:09	0.0676
568	9/19/2011 0:36:09	0.0775
569	9/19/2011 0:42:09	0.0264
570	9/19/2011 0:48:09	0.0226
571	9/19/2011 0:54:09	0.0926
572	9/19/2011 1:00:09	0.1
573	9/19/2011 1:06:09	0.1095
574	9/19/2011 1:12:09	0.0829
575	9/19/2011 1:18:09	0.0737
576	9/19/2011 1:24:09	0.073
577	9/19/2011 1:30:09	0.0742
578	9/19/2011 1:36:09	0.0949
579	9/19/2011 1:42:09	0.0847
580	9/19/2011 1:48:09	0.0741
581	9/19/2011 1:54:09	0.0892
582	9/19/2011 2:00:09	0.094
583	9/19/2011 2:06:09	0.0679
584	9/19/2011 2:12:09	0.0501
585	9/19/2011 2:18:09	0.0806
586	9/19/2011 2:24:09	0.0403
587	9/19/2011 2:30:09	0.0689
588	9/19/2011 2:36:09	0.073
589	9/19/2011 2:42:09	0.036
590	9/19/2011 2:48:09	0.0687
591	9/19/2011 2:54:09	0.0599
592	9/19/2011 3:00:09	0.0768
593	9/19/2011 3:06:09	0.0875
594	9/19/2011 3:12:09	0.0829
595	9/19/2011 3:18:09	0.0466
596	9/19/2011 3:24:09	0.0537
597	9/19/2011 3:30:09	0.1071
598	9/19/2011 3:36:09	0.0736
599	9/19/2011 3:42:09	0.0393
600	9/19/2011 3:48:09	0.0776
601	9/19/2011 3:54:09	0.1077
602	9/19/2011 4:00:09	0.0686
603	9/19/2011 4:06:09	0.0508
604	9/19/2011 4:12:09	0.091
605	9/19/2011 4:18:09	0.0226
606	9/19/2011 4:24:09	0.0397
607	9/19/2011 4:30:09	0.0865
608	9/19/2011 4:36:09	0.0675
609	9/19/2011 4:42:09	0.036
610	9/19/2011 4:48:09	0.0907
611	9/19/2011 4:54:09	0.0403
612	9/19/2011 5:00:09	0.0462
613	9/19/2011 5:06:09	0.0402
614	9/19/2011 5:12:09	0.073
615	9/19/2011 5:18:09	0.1028
616	9/19/2011 5:24:09	0.0735
617	9/19/2011 5:30:09	0.0907
618	9/19/2011 5:36:09	0.0241
619	9/19/2011 5:42:09	0.0788
620	9/19/2011 5:48:09	0.062
621	9/19/2011 5:54:09	0.0739
622	9/19/2011 6:00:09	0.06
623	9/19/2011 6:06:09	0.028
624	9/19/2011 6:12:09	0.0855
625	9/19/2011 6:18:09	0.0733
626	9/19/2011 6:24:09	0.0751
627	9/19/2011 6:30:09	0.053
628	9/19/2011 6:36:09	
		0.083
629	9/19/2011 6:42:09	0.0842

630	9/19/2011 6:48:09	0.0984
631	9/19/2011 6:54:09	0.0713
632	9/19/2011 7:00:09	0.1048
633	9/19/2011 7:06:09	0.096
634	9/19/2011 7:12:09	0.067
635	9/19/2011 7:18:09	0.0295
636	9/19/2011 7:24:09	0.0791
637	9/19/2011 7:30:09	0.0791
638	9/19/2011 7:36:09	0.0944
639	9/19/2011 7:42:09	0.1029
640	9/19/2011 7:48:09	0.0954
641	9/19/2011 7:54:09	0.0812
642	9/19/2011 8:00:09	0.0602
643	9/19/2011 8:06:09	0.0853
644	9/19/2011 8:12:09	0.0768
645	9/19/2011 8:18:09	0.079
646	9/19/2011 8:24:09	0.0348
647	9/19/2011 8:30:09	0.0438
648	9/19/2011 8:36:09	0.0778
649	9/19/2011 8:42:09	0.0765
650	9/19/2011 8:48:09	0.0792
651	9/19/2011 8:54:09	0.0679
652	9/19/2011 9:00:09	0.0662
653	9/19/2011 9:06:09	0.0691
654	9/19/2011 9:12:09	0.0965
655	9/19/2011 9:18:09	0.1062
656	9/19/2011 9:24:09	0.0984
657	9/19/2011 9:30:09	0.031
658	9/19/2011 9:36:09	0.0573
659	9/19/2011 9:42:09	0.083
660	9/19/2011 9:48:09	0.0433
661	9/19/2011 9:54:09	0.0778
662	9/19/2011 10:00:09	0.0694
663	9/19/2011 10:06:09	0.0881
664	9/19/2011 10:12:09	0.0845
665	9/19/2011 10:18:09	0.0616
666	9/19/2011 10:24:09	0.028
667	9/19/2011 10:30:09	0.0895
668	9/19/2011 10:36:09	0.0422
669	9/19/2011 10:42:09	0.03
670	9/19/2011 10:48:09	0.0673
671	9/19/2011 10:54:09	0.0769
672	9/19/2011 11:00:09	0.0984
673	9/19/2011 11:06:09	0.0881
674	9/19/2011 11:12:09	0.0879
675	9/19/2011 11:18:09	0.0905
676	9/19/2011 11:24:09	0.0696
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EXOTEKSYSTEMS 10457 ALLBAY ROAD SIDNEY, BC V8L 2P2

Vern Kwiatkowski BC Hydro, Smart Metering & Infrastructure 6911 Southpoint Drive Burnaby, BC V3N 4X8

11 October 2011

Re: Safety Code Six Report: Single Smart Meter by K.Reardon, P.Eng Planetworks Consulting

Dear Sir,

604-551-8400

In accordance with your request, I have conducted an exhaustive review of the work done by Mr. Karl Reardon, P.Eng. which is contained in his report entitled "BC Hydro – Single Smart Meter Safety Code 6 Report, Rev. A" dated 11 October 2011. That report describes the power density, measured by a Narda probe and meter, resulting from the radio frequency transmissions from the Itron "smart" meter described in the report in accordance with Safety Code 6.

Attestation:

I, Anton van Wouw, a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia, state that the work done by Mr. Karl Reardon, P.Eng., in preparing the aforementioned report, was done in accordance with best practices in the field of radio frequency engineering and that the methodology, reporting and interpretation of the readings from the test equipment was done with sound scientific principles. The results, which approach the lower limit of measurement of the test equipment, fairly report that at a distance of 20 cm from the meter tested, the power density, averaged over six minute intervals for a period of several days, was less than 0.5% of the allowable Safety Code 6 limit for "uncontrolled environments" i.e. the general public.

Furthermore, I am familiar with the Narda equipment in general and the specifically the Broadband Field Meter and Electric Field Probe used by Mr. Reardon to obtain the measurements contained in the report. I have personally inspected the equipment and found it to be in good working condition; I have no reason to suspect that the December 2010 calibration is at all compromised.

Sincerely Yours,



A. Tony van Wouw, P.Eng. President, Exotek Systems. 604-551-8400 <u>www.exotek.ca</u>

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1	SUM	MARY
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	1.2	ATTESTATION
	1.3	SAFETY CODE 6 DEFINITIONS
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Executive Summary

Objective

To certify the compliance of BC Hydro's smart meter (Itron's Openway Centron Meter, Hardware Profile 3.1) against Canadian federal regulations as specified by Health Canada Safety Code 6. This report describes the testing results for a meter bank of 10 meters. A separate report describes the testing results for a single meter.

Approach

Planetworks, a telecommunication engineering consulting firm, has been contracted to conduct independent testing of BC Hydro's smart meters. Planetworks uses the Narda Broadband Field Meters (NDM-550) together with a shaped isotropic field probe, which is the most accurate field meter solution available for broadband radio-frequency (RF) exposure limit measurements. The testing environment has been constructed to be as realistic a representation of usage environment as possible, with multiple meters located throughout the test area to simulate a full network environment. Although care was taken to ensure no other intentional emitters of RF energy were present in the testing environment, it was not possible to eliminate the secondary sources of RF energy such as fluorescent lighting, electrical transformers, external Wi-Fi hotspots, signals from cellular sites, broadcast sources, etc. Therefore, some level of background RF energy is included in all the measurement results.

All testing has been conducted in conformance to procedures defined in Health Canada's Safety Code 6. At the operational frequencies of the smart meters, Safety Code 6 defines a maximum permissible power density of 6 W/m² (averaged over a 6 minute period) for uncontrolled areas (i.e. public areas). Using the relationship that 1 W/m² equals 100 μ W/cm², the Safety Code 6 permissible limit for 900 MHz emissions can be converted to 600 μ W/cm².

Findings

- At 20 centimetre distance from the meter in the centre of a bank of ten smart meters, the average power density measured over a 2 day period is 0.4507% of Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for public areas (uncontrolled environments). This measured value includes the background radio-frequency signals originating from other internal or external sources.
- 2. The Narda Field Meter measures the cumulative emissions across a very wide frequency range and automatically applies measurements against the Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit appropriate for each frequency. While this approach provides a very accurate assessment of percentage of Safety Code 6 limit attained, it is not possible to accurately convert this value into a power density due to the presence of the background RF sources. However, if it is assumed that all measured emissions originated from the smart meters during the test, the attained percentage value of 0.4507% can be converted to a power density of 2.7 μ W/cm² (2.7 microwatts per square centimetre). The power density attributed to the smart meters only would be less than this value.
- 3. Relative to a single meter, the average power density of a meter bank with ten meters is 1.2 times of a single meter. Meters do not typically communicate all at the same time and communication protocols minimize the amount of concurrent traffic.
- 4. The range of power densities measured over the 2 day period was 0.0015% to 1.6835% of Safety Code 6 limits for public areas (uncontrolled environments).
- 5. The active transmission time for the meter bank was 10.150 seconds on Day 1 and 9.606 seconds on Day 2 for a total cumulative transmission time of 19.756 seconds over the 2 day testing period. This includes all

transmissions from the 10 meters during this period of time. From these results, the average transmission time per meter is 0.9878 seconds per day or 1.9756 seconds over the 2 days – in alignment with the single meter results.

1 <u>Summary</u>

1.1 <u>Site Location/ Details</u>

Site Street Address	BC Hydro Meter Shop			
Location of Antennas	Bank of 10 Itron Smart Meters with AMI7 Radios Located on the Main Floor			
Test Start	Sept 10, 2011 08:10:59	Test Stop	Sept 12, 2011 08:30:35	
Site Plan Attch.	Yes	Antenna Photos Attch.	Meter Bank Photo	
Site Photo Attch	Yes	Log Files Attch.	Yes	

1.2 <u>Attestation</u>

I, Karl Reardon, a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia, certify that, at the time of testing, the radio frequency field levels for a bank of ten Itron Smart Meters with AMI7 radios complies with Health Canada regulations based on the specified documentation below:

- (HC Pub. 091029) Limits of Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to300 GHz Safety Code 6 (2009)
- (HC Pub. 091031) Technical Guide for Interpretation and Compliance Assessment of Health Canada's Radio frequency Exposure Guidelines

Measured Results Below Health Canada Safety Code 6 Exposure Limits for Uncontrolled Environments (General Public, not trained in radio frequency hazards, exposed to RF and Microwave emissions)	Within Safe Limits Defined by Health Canada
Induced Currents are below HC-SC6 Requirements	Yes
Signage Meets HC-SC6 Requirements	n/a

Notes

(1) This test involved a bank of ten Itron meters on the main floor of the meter shop. There were multiple other meters located on this floor and a floor below, simulating a full network environment.

(2) The 900 MHz RF transmitter was active in the meters during testing. Consistent with BC Hydro's planned deployment practice, the ZigBee RF section was disabled during testing (i.e. the ZigBee radio was in its default, off state).

(3) The Narda probe was placed to ensure the path between the Itron meter antennas and the Narda Probe was unobstructed, as shown in Section 3. This placement ensured maximum readings from the meter bank under test.

(4) The Narda meter records cumulative RF emissions from all RF sources in the spectral range from 0.3 MHz to 50,000 MHz. Care was taken to ensure no other RF sources were active in the building during the test. It should be noted that buildings typically contain many secondary RF sources such as fluorescent lighting, electrical transformers, motors, etc. Additionally, most populated areas contain many external RF sources that cannot be controlled, including Wi-Fi hotspots, signals from cellular sites and devices, two-way radio communication and broadcast sources.

1.3 <u>Safety Code 6 Definitions</u>

Prior to the 2009 dated release of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 specifications, the documentation defined exposure limits for "RF and occupationally exposed workers" and exposure limits for the "general public." The general public was defined as any individual who may be exposed to RF emissions and has no knowledge or training in radio technology. Consequently exposure limits for the general public are five times lower than that for the RF worker who must have adequate safety training to work with antenna systems.

Challenges arose when defining "occupationally exposed workers." In the 2009 edition of the Safety-Code 6 guidelines, Health Canada attempted to address the ambiguities in these definitions by categorizing sites as "controlled" and "uncontrolled" where "uncontrolled" replaced the definition for the general public.

The following text is lifted from current Health Canada's Safety Code 6 documentation and defines controlled versus uncontrolled environments.

Controlled and Uncontrolled Environments

"For the purpose of this code, controlled environments are defined as those where all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The RF field intensities in the controlled area have been adequately characterized by means of measurements, calculations or modeling (such as with the use of FDTD [finite difference time domain] software),

(b) The exposure is incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for RF exposure and are cognizant of the intensity of the RF energy in their environment and,

(c) The exposure is incurred by persons who are aware of the potential health risks associated with RF energy exposures and whom can control their risk using mitigation strategies.

All situations that do not meet the specifications above are considered to be uncontrolled environments. Uncontrolled environments are defined as areas where either insufficient assessment of RF energy has been conducted or where persons who are allowed access to these areas have not received proper RF awareness training and have no means to assess or, if required, mitigate their exposure to RF energy."¹

Exposure limits for controlled and uncontrolled environments is defined by Health Canada in the following tables.

¹ "Chapter 2, Maximum Exposure Limits", Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz, HC Pub.: 091029

Table 5. Exposure Limits for Controlled Environments.

1 Frequency (MHz)	2 Electric Field Strength; rms (V/m)	3 Magnetic Field Strength; rms (A/m)	4 Power Density (W/m ²)	5 Averaging Time (min)
0.003 - 1	600	4.9		6
1 - 10	600/f	4.9/f		6
10 - 30	60	4.9/f		6
30 - 300	60	0.163	10*	6
300 - 1 500	3.54f ^{0.5}	0.0094f ^{0.5}	<i>f</i> /30	6
1 500 - 15 000	137	0.364	50	6
15 000 - 150 000	137	0.364	50	616 000 /f ^{1.2}
150 000 - 300 000	0.354 <i>f</i> ^{0.5}	9.4 x 10 ⁻⁴ f ^{0.5}	3.33 x 10 ⁻⁴ f	616 000 /f ^{1.2}

* Power density limit is applicable at frequencies greater than 100 MHz.

Notes: 1. Frequency, f, is in MHz.

2. A power density of 10 W/m² is equivalent to 1 mW/cm².

3. A magnetic field strength of 1 A/m corresponds to 1.257 microtesla ($\mu T)$ or 12.57 milligauss (mG).

Table 6. Exposure Limi	its for Uncont	rolled Environments.
------------------------	----------------	----------------------

l Frequency (MHz)	2 Electric Field Strength; rms (V/m)	3 Magnetic Field Strength; rms (A/m)	4 Power Density (W/m ²)	5 Averaging Time (min)
0.003 - 1	280	2.19		6
1 - 10	280/f	2.19/f		6
10 - 30	28	2.19/f		6
30 - 300	28	0.073	2*	6
300 - 1 500	1.585f ^{0.5}	0.0042 <i>f</i> ^{0.5}	f/150	6
1 500 - 15 000	61.4	0.163	10	6
15 000 - 150 000	61.4	0.163	10	616 000 /f ¹²
150 000 - 300 000	0.158f ^{0.5}	4.21 x 10 ⁻⁴ f ^{0.5}	6.67 x 10 ⁻⁵ f	616 000 /f ¹²

* Power density limit is applicable at frequencies greater than 100 MHz.

Notes: 1. Frequency, f, is in MHz. 2. A power density of 10 W/m² is equivalent to 1 mW/cm². 3. A magnetic field strength of 1 A/m corresponds to 1.257 microtesla (µT)

or 12.57 milligauss (mG).

Applying the exposure limits from these standards to BC Hydro's smart meters - which use an AMI7 radio operating at 900 MHz – the limits are:

- <u>Uncontrolled Environments</u> – 6 Watts/meter squared (W/m²) or 600 microwatts per square centimetre (µW/cm²)
- **Controlled Environments** 30 W/m² or 3,000 μ W/cm² .

Conversion between W/m² and μ W/cm² is performed using the relationship that 1 W/m² equals 100 μ W/cm².

1.4 <u>Review of Findings, Conclusions and Remedial Actions</u>

Planetworks conducted testing to Health Canada Safety Code 6 for a bank of ten smart meters deployed in a realistic field simulation, with multiple other meters located at further distances.

1.3.1 Meter Inventories

A bank of ten meters were present in the immediate test area. A total of 21 Smart Meters and one Collector were located within 50 metres of the test location on the same floor and one floor below. The meter inventories are listed below. The meters under test were badge numbers 3,990,028 through 3,990041, however all other meters were also active.

Badge #	Meter Type	Location
3,990,002	P261	POR 19
3,990,003	P261	POR 18
3,990,028	P263	Panel 9
3,990,029	P263	Panel 9
3,990,030	P263	Panel 9
3,990,031	P263	Panel 9
3,990,032	P263	Panel 9
3,990,033	P263	Panel 9
3,990,034	P263	Panel 9
3,990,035	P263	Panel 9
3,990,040	P263	Panel 9
3,990,041	P263	Panel 9
3,990,096	P264	POR20
3,990,099	P264	POR21
3,990,124	P264	POR22
3,990,125	P264	POR23
3,990,126	P264	POR24
3,990,127	P264	POR25
3,990,101	P264	POR26
3,990,102	P264	POR27
3,990,103	P264	POR28

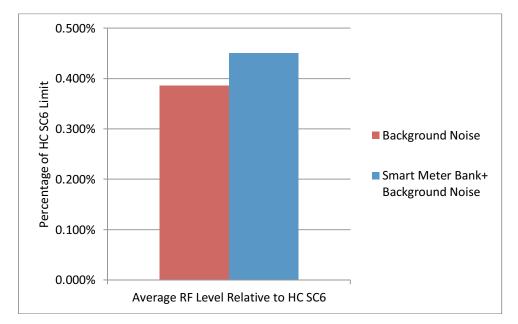
Details regarding the meter locations and Collector (SGCR) location are included in Section 3.

1.3.2 Findings

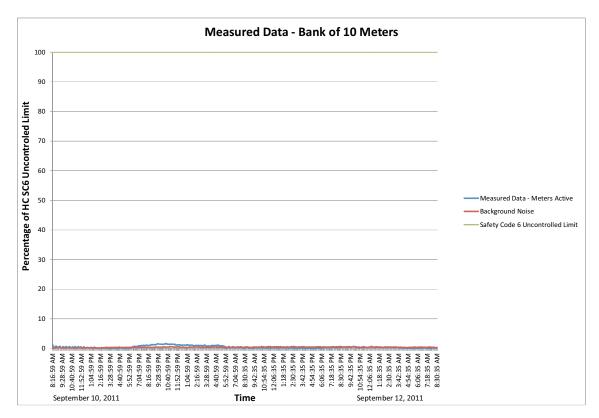
Testing showed that even in close proximity (20 centimetre) to the bank of ten meters, RF emissions from the meters are more than 220 times less than Health Canada limits for the general public in uncontrolled environments. The cumulative effect of the meter bank under test, other meters in the building, and all background emissions from other internal (e.g. fluorescent lighting) and external sources (e.g. cell sites), resulted in an average level of 0.4507% of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 (HC SC-6) in an uncontrolled environment standard (i.e. 1/222nd of the limit).

Background measurements were also taken at the same site location one week later (Measurement start: Sept 16, 2011 15:50:18 Measurement Stop: Sept 19, 2011 11:32:18). During these background tests all meters and associated hubs and router were confirmed to be off and not transmitting. The measured average across this time period was 0.3866% of the HC SC-6 limit for the general public in uncontrolled environments. While one cannot draw a full correlation between the two tests as they occurred over different time periods, it is noted that a low level of background emissions are present at the location without the Smart Meter system active, and that the level recorded when the Smart Meters were active was not significantly different.

These results are illustrated in the following chart:



Detailed testing results are provided in Section 8 and illustrated in the following table:



The Narda field strength probe uses a frequency shaped head which measures RF emission limits at different frequencies and presents a cumulative total of all emissions as a percentage of Safety Code 6. While this approach provides a very accurate assessment of percentage of Safety Code 6 limit, it is not possible to accurately convert this into a power density value at a single frequency due to the presence of the background RF sources. However, if it is assumed that all measured emissions originated around 900 MHz, the attained percentage value of 0.4507% can be converted to a power density of 2.7 μ W/cm² (2.7 microwatts per square centimeter).

NOTE: At this time, the Narda unit represents the most accurate broadband, cumulative field metering solution available for RF exposure limit measurements in operational environments. The average emissions measured are below a field strength of 4.340 V/m, which is the lower limit rating of the Narda unit. At measurements below this level, the accuracy of the results may not be within the tolerance specified in the meter calibration certificate (Section 6) and the results obtained may also include internal noise generated by the Narda meter. It is therefore likely that the emissions from the Itron Smart meters are actually lower than those measured in this report.

1.3.3 Next Steps and Required Remedial Actions

No remedial actions are required.

2 <u>Measurement Procedure</u>

2.1 Description of Procedure Used

Field measurements used to determine conformity with the limits specified in SC6 are performed with the field sensor (probe) placed at least 20 centimetres away from any object or person with measurements averaged over 6 minutes as per SC6. The following measurements were taken at 20 cm from the meter bank over a 48 hour period. The probe was located in a position to receive maximum emissions from the Smart Meter bank (i.e. just above the Smart Meter' top housing, in the middle of the meter bank), as shown in Section 3.

The spatially averaged values are calculated based on the RMS average of the electric and magnetic field strengths of the samples.

RF Field strengths measured included all active transmitters (meter bank under test as well as other meters on the same floor, lower floor and other RF sources) at the time of testing.

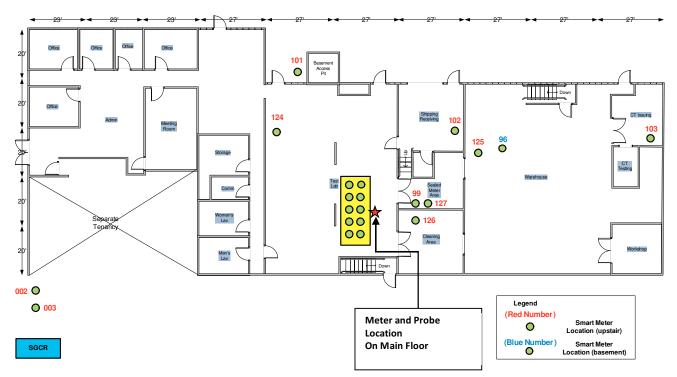
2.2 Test Equipment Description

Meter	Narda NBM-550	Serial #: B-0670	Calibration due: 2013-04-21
Probe	Narda EC5091	Serial #: 01009	Calibration due: 2013-04-25

The following list of parameters was downloaded from the meter and was used as the basis of the testing:

Device Product Name	NBM-550
Device Serial Number	B-0670
Device Cal Due Date	21/04/2013
Probe Product Name	EC5091
Probe Serial Number	01009
Probe Cal Due Date	25/04/2013
Probe Field Type	E
Probe Connection Type	С
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m
Shaped Probe	YES
Standard ID	5
Standard Name	Canada,occ
Apply Standard	ON
Frequency	2.1325 GHz
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF
Eref_E(f)	137.0 V/m
Eref_H(f)	137.2 V/m
Combi Probe Use	E
Unit	mW/cm²
Results Format	FIXED
Auto-Zero Interval	OFF

3 Site Plan and Photographs



The following photograph indicates positioning of the Narda probe in relation to the meter bank under test:



4 Traffic Confirmation – Ten Meters Under Test

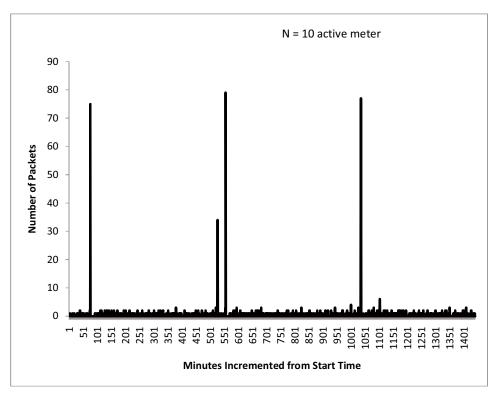
To confirm that all meters were active and transmitting during the test period, an external packet sniffer was used to verify traffic levels. The following two results files show the traffic for the 10 meters under test for the 2 day time period. Note that this information only shows how often the meter is active during a 24-hour period, and the relative amount of information transmitted during each broadcast (i.e. number of packets). These graphs are not an indicator of the transmitter power output.

Conditions of Test (Day 1) MAC Addresses = 7496583, 7490057, 7490052, 7490078, 7497348, 7496599, 7486508, 7486531, 7486501, 7496594 Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/10/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

9/10/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/10/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/11/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/10/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

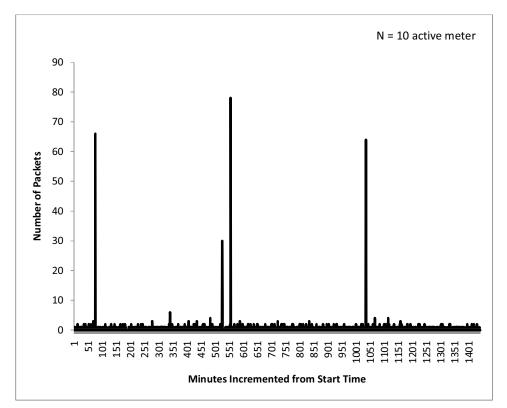
Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 96650 Total Transmission Time = 10.150 Seconds <u>Conditions of Test (Day 2)</u> MAC Addresses = 7496583, 7490057, 7490052, 7490078, 7497348, 7496599, 7486508, 7486531, 7486501, 7496594 Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

9/11/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/11/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/12/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/12/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/11/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 91464 Total Transmission Time = 9.606 Seconds

5 <u>Traffic Confirmation – All Meters</u>

While this test report deals with a bank of 10 meters, it should be recognized that nearby meters may also be present and contribute to the overall RF levels in a typical user environment. The following two results files show the traffic for all 21 meters present in the general vicinity for the 2 day time period. Again, this information only shows how often the meters are active during a 24-hour period, and the relative amount of information transmitted. These graphs are not an indicator of the transmitter power output.

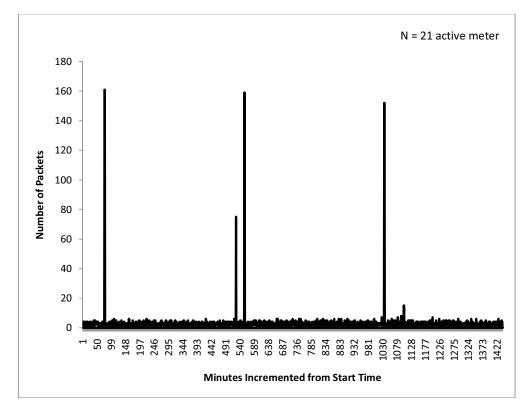
<u>Conditions of Test (Day 1)</u> ALL UNITS

Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/10/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

9/10/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/10/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/11/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/10/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 301667 Total Transfer Time = 31.684 Seconds

Conditions of Test (Day 2)

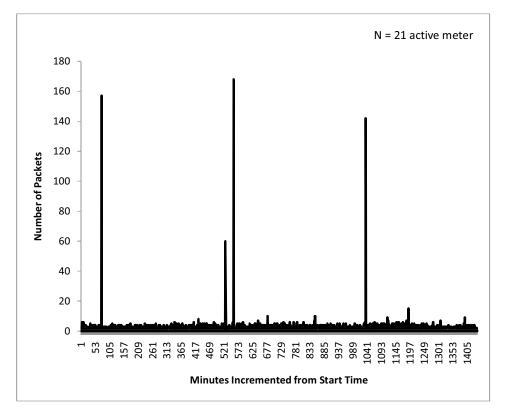
ALL UNITS

Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/11/2011 8:00:00 AM Interrogations:

9/11/2011 9:15:07 AM 9/11/2011 5:15:12 PM 9/12/2011 1:15:11 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 9/12/2011 8:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 9/11/2011 08:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 307971 Total Transfer Time = 32.345 Seconds

6 NBM-550 Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions GmbH 435 Moreland Road, Hauppauge, NY 1 Phone: 631-231-1700 · Fax: 631-231-17 E-mail: nardaeast@L-3com.com www.nardamicrowave.com		est Solutions Nextions Company
Calibr	ation Certificate	
	ertifies that the referenced equipment has bee d procedures. The calibration was carried out w to ISO 9001:2000.	
The metrological confirmation system for	test equipment complies with ISO 10012-1.	
Object	Broadband Field Meter NBM-550	
Part Number (P/N)	2401/01	
Serial Number (S/N)	B-0670	
Manufacturer	Narda Safety Test Solutions	
Date of Calibration	2011-04-21	
Results of Calibration	Test results within specifications	
Confirmation interval (recommended)	24 months	
Ambient conditions	(23 ± 3)°C (20 60)% rel. humidity	
Calibration procedure	2401-8700-00A	
Hauppauge NY, 2011-04-21		
C. Lus	SCES 112 HBUR	
	Quality Assurance	
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Method of Measurement

The device under test (DUT) represents a three-channel voltage meter offering high accuracy and high resolution. The DUT is calibrated by applying a known DC voltage to each of the inputs.

Uncertainty of Measurement

The measurement uncertainty stated in this document is the expanded uncertainty with a coverage factor of 2 (corresponding, in the case of normal distribution, to a confidence probability of 95%).

The uncertainty analysis for this calibration was done in accordance with the ISO/TAG-Guide (Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement). The measurement uncertainties are derived from contributions from the measurement of power, reflection, attenuation and frequency, mismatch, stability of instrumentation and repeatability of handling.

This statement of uncertainty applies to the measured values only and does not include effects like temperature response and long term stability of the calibrated device.

Traceability of Measuring Equipment

The calibration results are traceable to SI-units according to ISO 9001. Physical units, which are not included in the list of accredited measured quantities such as field strength or power density, are traced to the basic units via approved measurement and computational methods.

The equipment used for this calibration is traceable to the reference listed below and the traceability is guaranteed by ISO 9001 Narda internal procedure.

Reference- / Working- Standard	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Certificate Number	Cal. Due Date	Trace (*)
Digital Multimeter	Agilent	34410A	US36109164		06-2011	DKD

Note (*): For details on accredited laboratories please refer to the corresponding homepage:

DKD

SIT

http://www.dkd.info/ http://www.imgc.cnr.it/ http://www.ukas.com/

Certificate No. NBM-550-B-0670-110421-90

Date of issue: 2011-04-21

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Results

....

Voltage display uncertainty

Channel	Input voltage applied	Specified voltage display	Meas. Uncertainty	Meas. voltage display
x	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.371 V
Y	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.371 V
z	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.372 V

Note: Because of an internal divider the nominal value of the voltage display is 2.376 V.

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Date of issue: 2011-04-21

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Certificate No. 01009_25Apr2011.txt

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Probe	Definition	File	Set

Object

Probe Calibration Certificate

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Results Filed Under

Hauppauge, NY

M Calibrated by

Part Number (P/N)	2402/09		
Serial Number (S/N)	01009		
Manufacturer	Narda Safety Test Solutions		
Date of Calibration	Mon 25/Apr/2011 16:23:24		
Results of Calibration	Test Results within Specification		
Confirmation interval (recommended)	24 Months		
Ambient Conditions	(23 +/-3)°C (4060)% rel. humidity		
Calibration Procedure	ATE Software 990199 Ver. 1.50		

Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions hereby certifies that the referenced equipment has been calibrated by qualified personnel to Narda's approved procedures. The calibration was carried out within a certified quality management system conforming to ISO 9001:2000.

Electric Field Probe EC5091

P/N 990199-06 Ver. 1.04

EC5091_01009_25Apr2011.txt

Quality Assurance

The metrological confirmation system for test equipment complies with ISO 10012-1.

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The calibration of RF field strength probes involves the generation of a calculable linearly polarized electromagnetic field - approximating to a plane wave - into which the device under test is placed. The probe is calibrated separately from the base meter.

The probe is aligned for maximum interception of the field, i.e. the probe's pole is orientated in the analytic angle (54.74 degrees to vertical E-field vector) above 200 MHz. Below 200 MHz the probe handle is oriented perpendicular to both, the direction of propagation and the direction of the E-field vector. The meter indicates the results in %STD units, i.e. the power related ratio of the field and the reference level (MPE = maximum permissible exposure limit) from the Standard. At each test frequency the probe is rotated by 360 deg while taking readings continuously. The results are calculated from the minimum and maximum response during rotation.

 $\%STD_{mean} = \sqrt{\%STD_{min} * \%STD_{max}}$

EllipseRatio = $5*\log\left(\frac{\%STD_{max}}{\%STD_{min}}\right)$

narda

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Frequency Response:

The correction factor K is a numerical factor to compensate the systematic error due to frequency response.

 $K = \sqrt{\frac{\% STD_{actual}}{}}$ %STDmean

The correction factors are stored in the probe memory. When combined with the NBM-5xx Field Meter the frequency response correction may be enabled.

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Field Generation

Setup "A" (1600 MHz ...):

Calibration using calculated field strength. The probe is positioned with the boresight of a linearly polarized horn antenna. The field strength is derived from the horn's gain g, the transmitted power of the antenna and the distance d. The power measurement includes the power meter's response $P_m * F_m$ and a fixed attentuation D.

$$E = \sqrt{\eta * \frac{P_m * F_{th} * D * g}{4 * \pi * d^2}}$$

with η : intrinsic impedance of propagation medium in Ohms.

Reference: IEEE Std. 1309-1996

Setup "B" (200 MHz ... 1600 MHz):

Calibration using a transfer standard. The probe is mounted in front of a double balanced ridge horn antenna. The field strength is set to a known value based on the power meter reading P_m in reference to a calibrated sensor (E_{mt} , P_{mt}).

$$E = E_{ref} * \sqrt{\frac{P_m}{P_{ref}}}$$

Setup "C" (... 200 MHz):

Calibration using calculated field strength. A Crawford TEM cell is used to generate the known field strength *E*. The field strength is derived from TEM cell's septum height *b*, impedance Z_0 and from the output power P_{net} of the cell. The output power measurement includes the power meter's response $P_m * F_{th}$ and a fixed attentuation *D*.

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{P_m * F_{th} * D * Z_0}}{b}$$

Uncertainties

The measuremnet uncertainty stated in this document is the expanded uncertainty with a coverage factor of 1.96 (corresponding, in the case of normal distribution, to a confidence probability of 95%).

The uncertainty analysis for this calibration was done in accordance with the ISO-Guide (Guide to the expression of Uncertainty in Measurement). The measurement uncertainties are derived from contributions from the measurement of power, impedance, attenuation, mismatch, length, frequency, stability of instrumentation, repeatability of handling and field uniformity in the field generators (TEM cell and anechoic chamber).

This statement of uncertainty applies to the measured values only and does not make any implementation or include any estimation as to the long-term stability of the calibrated device.

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Test Equipment and Traceability

The calibration results are traceable to SI-units according to ISO 9001. Physical units, which are not included in the list of accredited measured quantities such as field strength or power density, are traced to the basic units via approved measurement and computational methods.

The equipment used for this calibration is traceable to the reference listed below and the traceability is guaranteed by ISO 9001 Narda internal procedure.

Reference- / Working- Standard	Manufacturer	Model	Asset Number	Certificate Number	Cal Due Date	Trace (*
Setup "A" (0.001 MHz to 200 MI	Hz)			and a second second		1000
Power Meter, Two Channel	Agilent	E4419B	003431		2012-05	I
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	004323		2011-11	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	001389		2011-11	
Attenuator 30dB	Narda	769-30	003241	-	2011-06	(1)
Attenuator 30dB	Narda	769-30	003386		2012-03	(1)
Attenuator 6dB	Narda	766-6	005030		2012-01	(1)
Attenuator 6dB	Narda	766-6	005031		2012-01	(1)
Setup "B" (300 MHz to 3000 MH	(z)	STATUTE ROAD	and the state of	State State State	G 201523.045	and the second
Power Meter, Two Channel	Agilent	E4419B	003768		2011-06	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	003757		2011-06	-
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	003758		2011-06	
Dir. Coupler 0.3-2.2GHz	Narda	3042SP	005118		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Cplr. 0.9-2.2GHz + 10dB	Narda	3042B/771-10	005118		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 1.7-4.2GHz	Narda	3043B-30	005119		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 1.7-4.2GHz	Narda	3043B-30	005119		2011-10	(1)
Setup "C" (1.7 to 60 GHz)	Sector Sector		ADDIVISION ADDIVISION		Contraction of the	1000000
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003237		2011-07	-
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003236		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003235		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003234		2011-07	
Power Sensor 26.5-40GHz	Agilent	R8486A	002020		2011-09	
Power Sensor 33-50GHz	Agilent	Q8486A	003257		2011-07	
Power Sensor 50-75GHz	Agilent	V8486A	004679		2011-06	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003210		2012-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003212		2012-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003231		2012-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003214		2012-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003213		2012-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003211		2012-01	
Dir. Coupler 4-8GHz & 10dB	Narda	3022/777C-10	003270		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 4-8GHz & 20dB	Narda	3024/777C-20	003271	-	2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 8.2-12.4GHz	Narda	3293-2	003272		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 12.4-18GHz	Narda	1079	003274		2013-03	(1)
Dir. Coupler 26.5-40GHz	Narda	R752D	002747		2011-10	(1)
Dir, Coupler 33-50GHz	Millitech	CL3-22-R2000	004756	-	2013-02	(1)
Dir, Coupler 60GHz	Millitech	CGC-15-RL300	004757		2013-02	(1)

(*) For details on accredited laboratories please refer to the corresponding homepage:

http://www.dkd.info/ DKD

http://sit.imgc.to.cnr.it/ SIT

http://sit.imgc.to.cnr.it/ SIT http://www.ukas.com/ UKAS

(1) An accredited calibration of the directional couplers is not available due to multiple-sex connectors. Calibration is performed as an inhouse calibration based on state of the art techniques (non-traceable).

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Results

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Frequency response and Ellipticity

The frequency response is measured with instrument setting: Apply Correction Frequency = OFF.

Frequency in MHz	E_actual in V/M	Meas. Uncertainty in dB	Applied %STD actual	Displayed %STD mean	Correction Factor K (*)	Ellipse Ratio
0.3	307.00	0.8	25.00	16.36	1.236	0.63
3	102.33	0.8	25.00	19.72	1.126	0.27
10	30.70	0.8	25.00	16.74	1.222	0.17
30	30.70	0.8	25.00	24.61	1.008	0.06
100	30.70	0.8	25.00	25.20	0.996	0.07
300	30.70	0.8	25.00	19.86	1.122	0.15
750	48.54	0.8	25.00	33.03	0.870	0.18
1000	56.05	0.8	25.00	38.20	0.809	0.15
1800	68.65	0.7	25.00	25.05	0.999	0.37
2450	68.65	0.7	25.00	23.20	1.038	0.42
4000	68.65	0.7	25.00	23.38	1.034	0.41
8200	68.65	0.7	25.00	26.57	0.970	0.63
10000	68.65	0.7	25.00	22.38	1.057	1.14
18000	68.65	0.7	25.00	33.65	0.862	0.89
26500	68.65	0.7	25.00	33.49	0.864	1.05
40000	68.65	0.7	25.00	22.38	1.057	0.65
45500	68.65	0.7	25.00	18.61	1.159	0.74

Flatness (.3 - 45500 MHz):	+/-1.84 dB	Pass
Max. Ellipse Ratio (.3 - 45500 MHz):	+/-1.14 dB	Pass

(*) The frequency response correction data is stored in the probe memory. When the probe is connected to a NBM-550 Field Meter the implemented frequency response correction may be enabled. This is done by selecting the desired frequency and the setting: Apply Correction Frequency = ON.

Adjustment (informative):

This probe has two sensor modules, one for high frequency (HF) and one for low frequency (LF).

LF Gain multiplier = K _{0, LF} =	0.7218
HF Gain multiplier = K _{0, HF} =	1.2482

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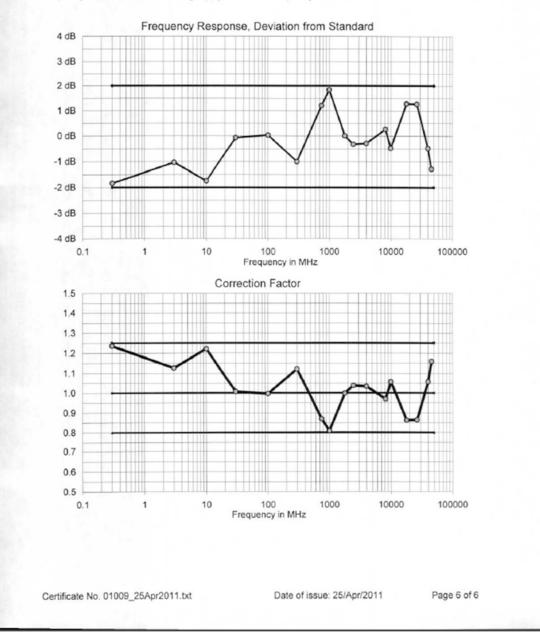
. .

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Frequency Response Graph

Frequency response data with setting: Apply Correction Frequency = OFF.



8 Field Probe Log Files – All Meters Active

Note that all average values presented relative to Health Canada Safety Code 6's controlled environments. These are multiplied by a factor of 5 to convert to Health Canada Safety Code 6 values for uncontrolled environments (Public Levels). The scaled uncontrolled environment values are used in this report.

Number of Sub Indices	233
Storing Date	10/09/2011
Storing Time	8:10:59
Dataset Type	TIM
Voice Comment Available	NO
Dataset Fine Type	T1
GPS Flag	NO
Device Product Name	NBM-550
Device Serial Number	B-0670
Device Cal Due Date	21/04/2013
Probe Product Name	EC5091
Probe Serial Number	01009
Probe Cal Due Date	25/04/2013
Probe Field Type	E
Probe Connection Type	С
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m
Shaped Probe	YES
Standard ID	5
Standard Name	Canada,occ
Apply Standard	ON
Frequency	2.1325 GHz
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF
Eref_E(f)	137.0 V/m
Eref_H(f)	137.2 V/m
Combi Probe Use	E
Unit	mW/cm²
Results Format	FIXED
Auto-Zero Interval	OFF
Result Type	-
Averaging Time	-
Average Progress	-
Spatial AVG Mode	-
Store Condition	-

Storing Range		-	
Cond. Stop Time		-	
Upper Threshold		-	
Lower Threshold		-	
Timer Interval		360 sec	
Timer Duration		99:00:00	
History Time Scale		-	
Time progress of current segment		-	
	Index	Date/Time	Avg (E-Fiel

dex	Date/Time	Avg (E-Field) [% STD]
1	9/10/2011 8:16:59	0.2483
2	9/10/2011 8:22:59	0.1258
3	9/10/2011 8:28:59	0.0595
4	9/10/2011 8:34:59	0.0475
5	9/10/2011 8:40:59	0.167
6	9/10/2011 8:46:59	0.1246
7	9/10/2011 8:52:59	0.0517
8	9/10/2011 8:58:59	0.0489
9	9/10/2011 9:04:59	0.1215
10	9/10/2011 9:10:59	0.1501
11	9/10/2011 9:16:59	0.0635
12	9/10/2011 9:22:59	0.033
13	9/10/2011 9:28:59	0.0313
14	9/10/2011 9:34:59	0.1326
15	9/10/2011 9:40:59	0.0889
16	9/10/2011 9:46:59	0.0669
17	9/10/2011 9:52:59	0.0625
18	9/10/2011 9:58:59	0.1247
19	9/10/2011 10:04:59	0.07
20	9/10/2011 10:10:59	0.0507
21	9/10/2011 10:16:59	0.0656
22	9/10/2011 10:22:59	0.1342
23	9/10/2011 10:28:59	0.0674
24	9/10/2011 10:34:59	0.047
25	9/10/2011 10:40:59	0.0564
26	9/10/2011 10:46:59	0.1173
27	9/10/2011 10:52:59	0.0252
28	9/10/2011 10:58:59	0.0434
29	9/10/2011 11:04:59	0.1313
30	9/10/2011 11:10:59	0.0872
31	9/10/2011 11:16:59	0.0439
32	9/10/2011 11:22:59	0.0515
33	9/10/2011 11:28:59	0.143
34	9/10/2011 11:34:59	0.0573
35	9/10/2011 11:40:59	0.0301
36	9/10/2011 11:46:59	0.1051

37	9/10/2011 11:52:59	0.0819
38	9/10/2011 11:58:59	0.0324
39	9/10/2011 12:04:59	0.0335
40	9/10/2011 12:10:59	0.1116
41	9/10/2011 12:16:59	0.0365
42	9/10/2011 12:22:59	0.0189
43	9/10/2011 12:28:59	0.0296
44	9/10/2011 12:34:59	0.071
45	9/10/2011 12:40:59	0.06
46	9/10/2011 12:46:59	0.0218
47	9/10/2011 12:52:59	0.0268
48	9/10/2011 12:58:59	0.0541
49	9/10/2011 13:04:59	0.0812
50	9/10/2011 13:10:59	0.024
51	9/10/2011 13:16:59	0.007
52	9/10/2011 13:22:59	0.0246
53	9/10/2011 13:28:59	0.0862
54	9/10/2011 13:34:59	0.052
55	9/10/2011 13:40:59	0.0276
56	9/10/2011 13:46:59	0.0127
57	9/10/2011 13:52:59	0.0256
58	9/10/2011 13:58:59	0.0375
59	9/10/2011 14:04:59	0.0287
60	9/10/2011 14:10:59	0.0144
61	9/10/2011 14:16:59	0.0131
62	9/10/2011 14:22:59	0.0393
63	9/10/2011 14:28:59	0.0195
64	9/10/2011 14:34:59	0.0285
65	9/10/2011 14:40:59	0.0134
66	9/10/2011 14:46:59	0.0161
67	9/10/2011 14:52:59	0.0439
68	9/10/2011 14:58:59	0.021
69	9/10/2011 15:04:59	0.0104
70	9/10/2011 15:10:59	0.0089
71	9/10/2011 15:16:59	0.0058
72	9/10/2011 15:22:59	0.0157
73	9/10/2011 15:28:59	0.0067
74	9/10/2011 15:34:59	0.0083
75	9/10/2011 15:40:59	0.0064
76	9/10/2011 15:46:59	0.0105
77	9/10/2011 15:52:59	0.0294
78	9/10/2011 15:58:59	0.0077
79	9/10/2011 16:04:59	0.0125
80	9/10/2011 16:10:59	0.0201
81	9/10/2011 16:16:59	0.0479

82	9/10/2011 16:22:59	0.021
83	9/10/2011 16:28:59	0.0138
84	9/10/2011 16:34:59	0.0042
85	9/10/2011 16:40:59	0.0252
86	9/10/2011 16:46:59	0.0556
87	9/10/2011 16:52:59	0.0386
88	9/10/2011 16:58:59	0.0247
89	9/10/2011 17:04:59	0.0197
90	9/10/2011 17:10:59	0.0146
91	9/10/2011 17:16:59	0.0257
92	9/10/2011 17:22:59	0.025
93	9/10/2011 17:28:59	0.0285
94	9/10/2011 17:34:59	0.0172
95	9/10/2011 17:40:59	0.0326
96	9/10/2011 17:46:59	0.0478
97	9/10/2011 17:52:59	0.0189
98	9/10/2011 17:58:59	0.0258
99	9/10/2011 18:04:59	0.017
100	9/10/2011 18:10:59	0.0357
101	9/10/2011 18:16:59	0.1155
102	9/10/2011 18:22:59	0.1332
103	9/10/2011 18:28:59	0.1401
104	9/10/2011 18:34:59	0.1429
105	9/10/2011 18:40:59	0.1409
106	9/10/2011 18:46:59	0.1167
107	9/10/2011 18:52:59	0.133
108	9/10/2011 18:58:59	0.1563
109	9/10/2011 19:04:59	0.1864
110	9/10/2011 19:10:59	0.1781
111	9/10/2011 19:16:59	0.1803
112	9/10/2011 19:22:59	0.1899
113	9/10/2011 19:28:59	0.1827
114	9/10/2011 19:34:59	0.2085
115	9/10/2011 19:40:59	0.2115
116	9/10/2011 19:46:59	0.1893
117	9/10/2011 19:52:59	0.205
118	9/10/2011 19:58:59	0.2281
119	9/10/2011 20:04:59	0.2043
120	9/10/2011 20:10:59	0.2047
121	9/10/2011 20:16:59	0.1948
122	9/10/2011 20:22:59	0.21
123	9/10/2011 20:28:59	0.2205
124	9/10/2011 20:34:59	0.2398
125	9/10/2011 20:40:59	0.2645
126	9/10/2011 20:46:59	0.2317

127	9/10/2011 20:52:59	0.252
128	9/10/2011 20:58:59	0.2568
129	9/10/2011 21:04:59	0.2467
130	9/10/2011 21:10:59	0.263
131	9/10/2011 21:16:59	0.2792
132	9/10/2011 21:22:59	0.3137
133	9/10/2011 21:28:59	0.3071
134	9/10/2011 21:34:59	0.2959
135	9/10/2011 21:40:59	0.2866
136	9/10/2011 21:46:59	0.271
137	9/10/2011 21:52:59	0.2936
138	9/10/2011 21:58:59	0.2668
139	9/10/2011 22:04:59	0.2728
140	9/10/2011 22:10:59	0.2895
141	9/10/2011 22:16:59	0.3028
142	9/10/2011 22:22:59	0.3036
143	9/10/2011 22:28:59	0.3367
144	9/10/2011 22:34:59	0.2927
145	9/10/2011 22:40:59	0.2734
146	9/10/2011 22:46:59	0.2779
147	9/10/2011 22:52:59	0.2591
148	9/10/2011 22:58:59	0.2822
149	9/10/2011 23:04:59	0.2773
150	9/10/2011 23:10:59	0.2856
151	9/10/2011 23:16:59	0.2815
152	9/10/2011 23:22:59	0.2708
153	9/10/2011 23:28:59	0.2464
154	9/10/2011 23:34:59	0.282
155	9/10/2011 23:40:59	0.2381
156	9/10/2011 23:46:59	0.2272
157	9/10/2011 23:52:59	0.2242
158	9/10/2011 23:58:59	0.2515
159	9/11/2011 0:04:59	0.2439
160	9/11/2011 0:10:59	0.2364
161	9/11/2011 0:16:59	0.2192
162	9/11/2011 0:22:59	0.215
163	9/11/2011 0:28:59	0.2139
164	9/11/2011 0:34:59	0.2305
165	9/11/2011 0:40:59	0.2257
166	9/11/2011 0:46:59	0.2243
167	9/11/2011 0:52:59	0.2281
168	9/11/2011 0:58:59	0.2242
169	9/11/2011 1:04:59	0.2577
170	9/11/2011 1:10:59	0.217
171	9/11/2011 1:16:59	0.2232

172	9/11/2011 1:22:59	0.1916
173	9/11/2011 1:28:59	0.2205
174	9/11/2011 1:34:59	0.223
175	9/11/2011 1:40:59	0.2336
176	9/11/2011 1:46:59	0.199
177	9/11/2011 1:52:59	0.1797
178	9/11/2011 1:58:59	0.1853
179	9/11/2011 2:04:59	0.1876
180	9/11/2011 2:10:59	0.1969
181	9/11/2011 2:16:59	0.1907
182	9/11/2011 2:22:59	0.2067
183	9/11/2011 2:28:59	0.2018
184	9/11/2011 2:34:59	0.1763
185	9/11/2011 2:40:59	0.1917
186	9/11/2011 2:46:59	0.2025
187	9/11/2011 2:52:59	0.1816
188	9/11/2011 2:58:59	0.155
189	9/11/2011 3:04:59	0.2003
190	9/11/2011 3:10:59	0.2039
191	9/11/2011 3:16:59	0.2134
192	9/11/2011 3:22:59	0.2004
193	9/11/2011 3:28:59	0.1496
194	9/11/2011 3:34:59	0.1452
195	9/11/2011 3:40:59	0.1783
196	9/11/2011 3:46:59	0.1384
197	9/11/2011 3:52:59	0.157
198	9/11/2011 3:58:59	0.1478
199	9/11/2011 4:04:59	0.1862
200	9/11/2011 4:10:59	0.2028
201	9/11/2011 4:16:59	0.2047
202	9/11/2011 4:22:59	0.1817
203	9/11/2011 4:28:59	0.2087
204	9/11/2011 4:34:59	0.1866
205	9/11/2011 4:40:59	0.1933
206	9/11/2011 4:46:59	0.1798
207	9/11/2011 4:52:59	0.2294
208	9/11/2011 4:58:59	0.212
209	9/11/2011 5:04:59	0.1784
210	9/11/2011 5:10:59	0.185
211	9/11/2011 5:16:59	0.181
212	9/11/2011 5:22:59	0.1639
213	9/11/2011 5:28:59	0.1731
214	9/11/2011 5:34:59	0.1602
215	9/11/2011 5:40:59	0.162
216	9/11/2011 5:46:59	0.0689

217	9/11/2011 5:52:59	0.0003
218	9/11/2011 5:58:59	0.0044
219	9/11/2011 6:04:59	0.0399
220	9/11/2011 6:10:59	0.0892
221	9/11/2011 6:16:59	0.1271
222	9/11/2011 6:22:59	0.1146
223	9/11/2011 6:28:59	0.0325
224	9/11/2011 6:34:59	0.0368
225	9/11/2011 6:40:59	0.0969
226	9/11/2011 6:46:59	0.1148
227	9/11/2011 6:52:59	0.0934
228	9/11/2011 6:58:59	0.0954
229	9/11/2011 7:04:59	0.0152
230	9/11/2011 7:10:59	0.0178
231	9/11/2011 7:16:59	0.0784
232	9/11/2011 7:22:59	0.0889
233	9/11/2011 7:28:59	0.0859

248 11/09/2011

TIM

NO

Τ1

NO

NBM-550

21/04/2013 EC5091

25/04/2013

B-0670

01009

Е

С

300 kHz

50 GHz

300 kHz

50 GHz

4.340 V/m

150.0 V/m

4.340 V/m

150.0 V/m

Canada, occ

YES

5

ON

7:42:35

Number of Sub Indices Storing Date Storing Time Dataset Type Voice Comment Available Dataset Fine Type **GPS** Flag **Device Product Name Device Serial Number** Device Cal Due Date Probe Product Name Probe Serial Number Probe Cal Due Date Probe Field Type Probe Connection Type Probe Lower Frequency Limit A Probe Upper Frequency Limit A Probe Lower Frequency Limit B Probe Upper Frequency Limit B Probe Emin A Probe Emax A Probe Emin B Probe Emax B Shaped Probe Standard ID Standard Name Apply Standard

Frequency Apply Correction Frequency Eref_E(f) Eref_H(f) Combi Probe Use Unit **Results Format** Auto-Zero Interval Result Type Averaging Time Average Progress Spatial AVG Mode Store Condition Storing Range Cond. Stop Time Upper Threshold Lower Threshold Timer Interval Timer Duration History Time Scale Time progress of current segment

Index

2.1325 GHz
OFF

137.0 V/m

137.2 V/m

E

mW/cm²

FIXED OFF

- .
- .
- -
- -
- -
- -
- -

360 sec

-

99:00:00

_

	-	
	Date/Time	Avg (E-Field) [% STD]
1	9/11/2011 7:48:35	0.0291
2	9/11/2011 7:54:35	0.0979
3	9/11/2011 8:00:35	0.1134
4	9/11/2011 8:06:35	0.0787
5	9/11/2011 8:12:35	0.0585
6	9/11/2011 8:18:35	0.0254
7	9/11/2011 8:24:35	0.0069
8	9/11/2011 8:30:35	0.0192
9	9/11/2011 8:36:35	0.0545
10	9/11/2011 8:42:35	0.1027
11	9/11/2011 8:48:35	0.0947
12	9/11/2011 8:54:35	0.0767
13	9/11/2011 9:00:35	0.008
14	9/11/2011 9:06:35	0.0151
15	9/11/2011 9:12:35	0.0273
16	9/11/2011 9:18:35	0.0506
17	9/11/2011 9:24:35	0.06
18	9/11/2011 9:30:35	0.0135
19	9/11/2011 9:36:35	0.0083
20	9/11/2011 9:42:35	0.0378
21	9/11/2011 9:48:35	0.0712
22	9/11/2011 9:54:35	0.0386
23	9/11/2011 10:00:35	0.0173

24	9/11/2011 10:06:35	0.0284
25	9/11/2011 10:12:35	0.0623
26	9/11/2011 10:18:35	0.0475
27	9/11/2011 10:24:35	0.0287
28	9/11/2011 10:30:35	0.0592
29	9/11/2011 10:36:35	0.1314
30	9/11/2011 10:42:35	0.0369
31	9/11/2011 10:48:35	0.0174
32	9/11/2011 10:54:35	0.0583
33	9/11/2011 11:00:35	0.0679
34	9/11/2011 11:06:35	0.0187
35	9/11/2011 11:12:35	0.0132
36	9/11/2011 11:18:35	0.035
37	9/11/2011 11:24:35	0.0166
38	9/11/2011 11:30:35	0.0077
39	9/11/2011 11:36:35	0.0468
40	9/11/2011 11:42:35	0.0729
41	9/11/2011 11:48:35	0.0196
42	9/11/2011 11:54:35	0.0485
43	9/11/2011 12:00:35	0.0991
44	9/11/2011 12:06:35	0.0301
45	9/11/2011 12:12:35	0.0205
46	9/11/2011 12:18:35	0.0885
47	9/11/2011 12:24:35	0.0428
48	9/11/2011 12:30:35	0.0117
49	9/11/2011 12:36:35	0.0685
50	9/11/2011 12:42:35	0.0695
51	9/11/2011 12:48:35	0.0121
52	9/11/2011 12:54:35	0.0427
53	9/11/2011 13:00:35	0.0968
54	9/11/2011 13:06:35	0.0489
55	9/11/2011 13:12:35	0.0299
56	9/11/2011 13:18:35	0.0552
57	9/11/2011 13:24:35	0.0977
58	9/11/2011 13:30:35	0.0313
59	9/11/2011 13:36:35	0.0313
60	9/11/2011 13:42:35	0.0742
61	9/11/2011 13:48:35	0.1256
62	9/11/2011 13:54:35	0.0344
63	9/11/2011 14:00:35	0.0091
64	9/11/2011 14:06:35	0.0392
65	9/11/2011 14:12:35	0.1008
66	9/11/2011 14:18:35	0.0341
67	9/11/2011 14:24:35	0.0038
68	9/11/2011 14:30:35	0.0045

69	9/11/2011 14:36:35	0.0174
70	9/11/2011 14:42:35	0.0745
71	9/11/2011 14:48:35	0.0177
72	9/11/2011 14:54:35	0.0017
73	9/11/2011 15:00:35	0.0046
74	9/11/2011 15:06:35	0.0383
75	9/11/2011 15:12:35	0.0671
76	9/11/2011 15:18:35	0.0091
77	9/11/2011 15:24:35	0.001
78	9/11/2011 15:30:35	0.0139
79	9/11/2011 15:36:35	0.089
80	9/11/2011 15:42:35	0.0424
81	9/11/2011 15:48:35	0.002
82	9/11/2011 15:54:35	0.0042
83	9/11/2011 16:00:35	0.033
84	9/11/2011 16:06:35	0.017
85	9/11/2011 16:12:35	0.0018
86	9/11/2011 16:18:35	0.013
87	9/11/2011 16:24:35	0.0512
88	9/11/2011 16:30:35	0.0117
89	9/11/2011 16:36:35	0.0125
90	9/11/2011 16:42:35	0.0086
91	9/11/2011 16:48:35	0.0165
92	9/11/2011 16:54:35	0.0085
93	9/11/2011 17:00:35	0.0059
94	9/11/2011 17:06:35	0.0447
95	9/11/2011 17:12:35	0.0173
96	9/11/2011 17:18:35	0.0068
97	9/11/2011 17:24:35	0.0124
98	9/11/2011 17:30:35	0.0335
99	9/11/2011 17:36:35	0.0024
100	9/11/2011 17:42:35	0.0009
101	9/11/2011 17:48:35	0.044
102	9/11/2011 17:54:35	0.017
103	9/11/2011 18:00:35	0.0046
104	9/11/2011 18:06:35	0.0255
105	9/11/2011 18:12:35	0.0655
106	9/11/2011 18:18:35	0.0803
107	9/11/2011 18:24:35	0.1072
108	9/11/2011 18:30:35	0.0638
109	9/11/2011 18:36:35	0.0543
110	9/11/2011 18:42:35	0.0589
111	9/11/2011 18:48:35	0.0631
112	9/11/2011 18:54:35	0.0798
113	9/11/2011 19:00:35	0.0368

114	9/11/2011 19:06:35	0.0395
115	9/11/2011 19:12:35	0.0502
116	9/11/2011 19:18:35	0.0705
117	9/11/2011 19:24:35	0.0799
118	9/11/2011 19:30:35	0.0645
119	9/11/2011 19:36:35	0.0614
120	9/11/2011 19:42:35	0.0469
121	9/11/2011 19:48:35	0.0424
122	9/11/2011 19:54:35	0.024
123	9/11/2011 20:00:35	0.0645
124	9/11/2011 20:06:35	0.0739
125	9/11/2011 20:12:35	0.1065
126	9/11/2011 20:18:35	0.0959
127	9/11/2011 20:24:35	0.1431
128	9/11/2011 20:30:35	0.1191
129	9/11/2011 20:36:35	0.0784
130	9/11/2011 20:42:35	0.0863
131	9/11/2011 20:48:35	0.0949
132	9/11/2011 20:54:35	0.0926
133	9/11/2011 21:00:35	0.0923
134	9/11/2011 21:06:35	0.0878
135	9/11/2011 21:12:35	0.1109
136	9/11/2011 21:18:35	0.0928
137	9/11/2011 21:24:35	0.094
138	9/11/2011 21:30:35	0.0934
139	9/11/2011 21:36:35	0.1105
140	9/11/2011 21:42:35	0.0831
141	9/11/2011 21:48:35	0.076
142	9/11/2011 21:54:35	0.0876
143	9/11/2011 22:00:35	0.1266
144	9/11/2011 22:06:35	0.1458
145	9/11/2011 22:12:35	0.1223
146	9/11/2011 22:18:35	0.1095
147	9/11/2011 22:24:35	0.0945
148	9/11/2011 22:30:35	0.0691
149	9/11/2011 22:36:35	0.0913
150	9/11/2011 22:42:35	0.0603
151	9/11/2011 22:48:35	0.0892
152	9/11/2011 22:54:35	0.0675
153	9/11/2011 23:00:35	0.0592
154	9/11/2011 23:06:35	0.0862
155	9/11/2011 23:12:35	0.1024
156	9/11/2011 23:18:35	0.1256
157	9/11/2011 23:24:35	0.1018
158	9/11/2011 23:30:35	0.0976

159	9/11/2011 23:36:35	0.072
160	9/11/2011 23:42:35	0.0599
161	9/11/2011 23:48:35	0.0406
162	9/11/2011 23:54:35	0.0518
163	9/12/2011 0:00:35	0.0732
164	9/12/2011 0:06:35	0.081
165	9/12/2011 0:12:35	0.1093
166	9/12/2011 0:18:35	0.1386
167	9/12/2011 0:24:35	0.1032
168	9/12/2011 0:30:35	0.0876
169	9/12/2011 0:36:35	0.0457
170	9/12/2011 0:42:35	0.0421
171	9/12/2011 0:48:35	0.0705
172	9/12/2011 0:54:35	0.1227
173	9/12/2011 1:00:35	0.0923
174	9/12/2011 1:06:35	0.0894
175	9/12/2011 1:12:35	0.0897
176	9/12/2011 1:18:35	0.097
177	9/12/2011 1:24:35	0.0659
178	9/12/2011 1:30:35	0.0855
179	9/12/2011 1:36:35	0.0782
180	9/12/2011 1:42:35	0.068
181	9/12/2011 1:48:35	0.0648
182	9/12/2011 1:54:35	0.0527
183	9/12/2011 2:00:35	0.0525
184	9/12/2011 2:06:35	0.0483
185	9/12/2011 2:12:35	0.0555
186	9/12/2011 2:18:35	0.0793
187	9/12/2011 2:24:35	0.095
188	9/12/2011 2:30:35	0.0816
189	9/12/2011 2:36:35	0.0697
190	9/12/2011 2:42:35	0.0808
191	9/12/2011 2:48:35	0.063
192	9/12/2011 2:54:35	0.0571
193	9/12/2011 3:00:35	0.0454
194	9/12/2011 3:06:35	0.0408
195	9/12/2011 3:12:35	0.0363
196	9/12/2011 3:18:35	0.0403
197	9/12/2011 3:24:35	0.0617
198	9/12/2011 3:30:35	0.0768
199	9/12/2011 3:36:35	0.079
200	9/12/2011 3:42:35	0.0461
201	9/12/2011 3:48:35	0.0314
202	9/12/2011 3:54:35	0.0309
203	9/12/2011 4:00:35	0.0299

204	9/12/2011 4:06:35	0.0492
205	9/12/2011 4:12:35	0.0199
206	9/12/2011 4:18:35	0.0102
207	9/12/2011 4:24:35	0.0081
208	9/12/2011 4:30:35	0.016
209	9/12/2011 4:36:35	0.0216
210	9/12/2011 4:42:35	0.0144
211	9/12/2011 4:48:35	0.0143
212	9/12/2011 4:54:35	0.0083
213	9/12/2011 5:00:35	0.0132
214	9/12/2011 5:06:35	0.0274
215	9/12/2011 5:12:35	0.01
216	9/12/2011 5:18:35	0.0073
217	9/12/2011 5:24:35	0.0109
218	9/12/2011 5:30:35	0.0045
219	9/12/2011 5:36:35	0.0118
220	9/12/2011 5:42:35	0.0098
221	9/12/2011 5:48:35	0.0172
222	9/12/2011 5:54:35	0.0204
223	9/12/2011 6:00:35	0.0149
224	9/12/2011 6:06:35	0.0037
225	9/12/2011 6:12:35	0.0234
226	9/12/2011 6:18:35	0.0126
227	9/12/2011 6:24:35	0.0087
228	9/12/2011 6:30:35	0.0216
229	9/12/2011 6:36:35	0.0173
230	9/12/2011 6:42:35	0.0165
231	9/12/2011 6:48:35	0.0234
232	9/12/2011 6:54:35	0.0329
233	9/12/2011 7:00:35	0.0419
234	9/12/2011 7:06:35	0.0177
235	9/12/2011 7:12:35	0.0146
236	9/12/2011 7:18:35	0.0276
237	9/12/2011 7:24:35	0.0076
238	9/12/2011 7:30:35	0.0047
239	9/12/2011 7:36:35	0.0168
240	9/12/2011 7:42:35	0.0199
241	9/12/2011 7:48:35	0.0136
242	9/12/2011 7:54:35	0.0226
243	9/12/2011 8:00:35	0.0155
244	9/12/2011 8:06:35	0.0182
245	9/12/2011 8:12:35	0.0265
246	9/12/2011 8:18:35	0.0246
247	9/12/2011 8:24:35	0.0137
248	9/12/2011 8:30:35	0.0294

9 Field Probe Log Files – Background Noise (All Meters Off)

Number of Sub Indices	677
Storing Date	16/09/2011
Storing Time	15:50:18
Dataset Type	TIM
Voice Comment Available	NO
Dataset Fine Type	T1
GPS Flag	NO
Device Product Name	NBM-550
Device Serial Number	D-0146
Device Cal Due Date	28/01/2013
Probe Product Name	EC5091
Probe Serial Number	01025
Probe Cal Due Date	06/06/2013
Probe Field Type	E
Probe Connection Type	C
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m
Shaped Probe	YES
Standard ID	5
Standard Name	Canada,occ
Apply Standard	ON
Frequency	1.8 GHz
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF
Eref_E(f)	137.0 V/m
Eref_H(f)	137.2 V/m
Combi Probe Use	E_H
Unit	mW/cm²
Results Format	FIXED
Auto-Zero Interval	OFF
Result Type	-
Averaging Time	-
Average Progress	-
Spatial AVG Mode	-
Store Condition	-
Storing Range	-
Cond. Stop Time	-
Upper Threshold	-
Lower Threshold	-

BC Hydro – Bank of 10 Meters

Timer Interval	360 sec	
Timer Duration	99:10:00	
History Time Scale	-	
Time progress of current segment	-	
Index	Date/Time	Avg (E-Field) [% STD]
1	9/16/2011 15:56:18	0.021
2	9/16/2011 16:02:18	0.0366
3	9/16/2011 16:08:18	0.0493
4	9/16/2011 16:14:18	0.0656
5	9/16/2011 16:20:18	0.0437
6	9/16/2011 16:26:18	0.0957
7	9/16/2011 16:32:18	0.1225
8	9/16/2011 16:38:18	0.1094
9	9/16/2011 16:44:18	0.1376
10	9/16/2011 16:50:18	0.0774
11	9/16/2011 16:56:18	0.1215
12	9/16/2011 17:02:18	0.11
13	9/16/2011 17:08:18	0.0661
14	9/16/2011 17:14:18	0.0742
15	9/16/2011 17:20:18	0.045
16	9/16/2011 17:26:18	0.0761
17	9/16/2011 17:32:18	0.0644
18	9/16/2011 17:38:18	0.0535
19	9/16/2011 17:44:18	0.066
20	9/16/2011 17:50:18	0.0724
21	9/16/2011 17:56:18	0.0782
22	9/16/2011 18:02:18	0.0721
23	9/16/2011 18:08:18	0.0384
24	9/16/2011 18:14:18	0.0731
25	9/16/2011 18:20:18	0.0745
26	9/16/2011 18:26:18	0.0677
27	9/16/2011 18:32:18	0.0692
28	9/16/2011 18:38:18	0.0483
29	9/16/2011 18:44:18	0.0538
30	9/16/2011 18:50:18	0.055
31	9/16/2011 18:56:18	0.068
32	9/16/2011 19:02:18	0.0612
33	9/16/2011 19:08:18	0.0913
34	9/16/2011 19:14:18	0.0858
35	9/16/2011 19:20:18	0.0947
36	9/16/2011 19:26:18	0.0992
37	9/16/2011 19:32:18	0.0596
38	9/16/2011 19:38:18	0.0629
39	9/16/2011 19:44:18	0.0658
40	9/16/2011 19:50:18	0.0635

41	9/16/2011 19:56:18	0.0822
42	9/16/2011 20:02:18	0.0608
43	9/16/2011 20:08:18	0.0701
44	9/16/2011 20:14:18	0.0834
45	9/16/2011 20:20:18	0.1293
46	9/16/2011 20:26:18	0.101
47	9/16/2011 20:32:18	0.0735
48	9/16/2011 20:38:18	0.088
49	9/16/2011 20:44:18	0.0823
50	9/16/2011 20:50:18	0.0569
51	9/16/2011 20:56:18	0.0925
52	9/16/2011 21:02:18	0.0703
53	9/16/2011 21:08:18	0.0867
54	9/16/2011 21:14:18	0.0477
55	9/16/2011 21:20:18	0.0539
56	9/16/2011 21:26:18	0.0527
57	9/16/2011 21:32:18	0.0689
58	9/16/2011 21:38:18	0.0436
59	9/16/2011 21:44:18	0.0488
60	9/16/2011 21:50:18	0.0434
61	9/16/2011 21:56:18	0.063
62	9/16/2011 22:02:18	0.0923
63	9/16/2011 22:08:18	0.0791
64	9/16/2011 22:14:18	0.0918
65	9/16/2011 22:20:18	0.0901
66	9/16/2011 22:26:18	0.0786
67	9/16/2011 22:32:18	0.1431
68	9/16/2011 22:38:18	0.1295
69	9/16/2011 22:44:18	0.1241
70	9/16/2011 22:50:18	0.1244
71	9/16/2011 22:56:18	0.1109
72	9/16/2011 23:02:18	0.1153
73	9/16/2011 23:08:18	0.1351
74	9/16/2011 23:14:18	0.1068
75	9/16/2011 23:20:18	0.1573
76	9/16/2011 23:26:18	0.1157
77	9/16/2011 23:32:18	0.1212
78	9/16/2011 23:38:18	0.144
79	9/16/2011 23:44:18	0.1498
80	9/16/2011 23:50:18	0.1452
81	9/16/2011 23:56:18	0.1607
82	9/17/2011 0:02:18	0.1536
83	9/17/2011 0:08:18	0.1587
84	9/17/2011 0:14:18	0.1858
85	9/17/2011 0:20:18	0.1484

86	9/17/2011 0:26:18	0.1173
87	9/17/2011 0:32:18	0.1266
88	9/17/2011 0:38:18	0.1354
89	9/17/2011 0:44:18	0.1387
90	9/17/2011 0:50:18	0.1173
91	9/17/2011 0:56:18	0.133
92	9/17/2011 1:02:18	0.134
93	9/17/2011 1:08:18	0.1386
94	9/17/2011 1:14:18	0.1561
95	9/17/2011 1:20:18	0.149
96	9/17/2011 1:26:18	0.125
97	9/17/2011 1:32:18	0.1261
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117	9/17/2011 3:32:18	0.1778
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128	9/17/2011 4:38:18	0.161
129	9/17/2011 4:44:18	0.1789
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168	9/17/2011 8:38:18	0.1474
169	9/17/2011 8:44:18	0.1177
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2	203	9/17/2011 12:08:18	0.1822
2	204	9/17/2011 12:14:18	0.2063
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2	206	9/17/2011 12:26:18	0.1671
2	207	9/17/2011 12:32:18	0.1798
2	208	9/17/2011 12:38:18	0.1763
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2	213	9/17/2011 13:08:18	0.1571
2	214	9/17/2011 13:14:18	0.1555
2	215	9/17/2011 13:20:18	0.1523
2	216	9/17/2011 13:26:18	0.1605
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228	9/17/2011 14:38:18	0.1403
229	9/17/2011 14:44:18	0.1373
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231	9/17/2011 14:56:18	0.1743
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233	9/17/2011 15:08:18	0.1968
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235	9/17/2011 15:20:18	0.1412
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237	9/17/2011 15:32:18	0.1652
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239	9/17/2011 15:44:18	0.1574
240	9/17/2011 15:50:18	0.1881
241	9/17/2011 15:56:18	0.1567
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259	9/17/2011 17:44:18	0.172
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269	9/17/2011 18:44:18	0.2255
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274	9/17/2011 19:14:18	0.2093
275	9/17/2011 19:20:18	0.1998
276	9/17/2011 19:26:18	0.1875
277	9/17/2011 19:32:18	0.1797
278	9/17/2011 19:38:18	0.2188
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287	9/17/2011 20:32:18	0.2141
288	9/17/2011 20:38:18	0.215
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309	9/17/2011 22:44:18	0.2235
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319	9/17/2011 23:44:18	0.1826
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473	9/18/2011 15:08:18	0.1984
474	9/18/2011 15:14:18	0.1516
475	9/18/2011 15:20:18	0.1483
476	9/18/2011 15:26:18	0.1344
477	9/18/2011 15:32:18	0.1738
478	9/18/2011 15:38:18	0.1234
479	9/18/2011 15:44:18	0.1134
480	9/18/2011 15:50:18	0.103
481	9/18/2011 15:56:18	0.1552
482	9/18/2011 16:02:18	0.1378
483	9/18/2011 16:08:18	0.1164
484	9/18/2011 16:14:18	0.1386
485	9/18/2011 16:20:18	0.105
486	9/18/2011 16:26:18	0.1116
487	9/18/2011 16:32:18	0.1403
488	9/18/2011 16:38:18	0.1246
489	9/18/2011 16:44:18	0.1302
490	9/18/2011 16:50:18	0.1357

491	9/18/2011 16:56:18	0.1487
492	9/18/2011 17:02:18	0.1434
493	9/18/2011 17:08:18	0.1395
494	9/18/2011 17:14:18	0.1159
495	9/18/2011 17:20:18	0.1104
496	9/18/2011 17:26:18	0.1232
497	9/18/2011 17:32:18	0.1122
498	9/18/2011 17:38:18	0.1303
499	9/18/2011 17:44:18	0.1062
500	9/18/2011 17:50:18	0.1149
501	9/18/2011 17:56:18	0.1088
502	9/18/2011 18:02:18	0.1237
503	9/18/2011 18:08:18	0.1129
504	9/18/2011 18:14:18	0.117
505	9/18/2011 18:20:18	0.1162
506	9/18/2011 18:26:18	0.1009
507	9/18/2011 18:32:18	0.0958
508	9/18/2011 18:38:18	0.1303
509	9/18/2011 18:44:18	0.1744
510	9/18/2011 18:50:18	0.1732
511	9/18/2011 18:56:18	0.123
512	9/18/2011 19:02:18	0.0978
513	9/18/2011 19:08:18	0.1295
514	9/18/2011 19:14:18	0.1248
515	9/18/2011 19:20:18	0.1385
516	9/18/2011 19:26:18	0.1457
517	9/18/2011 19:32:18	0.1511
518	9/18/2011 19:38:18	0.1254
519	9/18/2011 19:44:18	0.1385
520	9/18/2011 19:50:18	0.1425
521	9/18/2011 19:56:18	0.188
522	9/18/2011 20:02:18	0.2003
523	9/18/2011 20:08:18	0.2271
524	9/18/2011 20:14:18	0.1977
525	9/18/2011 20:20:18	0.1668
526	9/18/2011 20:26:18	0.1781
527	9/18/2011 20:32:18	0.1775
528	9/18/2011 20:38:18	0.2111
529	9/18/2011 20:44:18	0.2228
530	9/18/2011 20:50:18	0.2187
531	9/18/2011 20:56:18	0.1895
532	9/18/2011 21:02:18	0.1763
533	9/18/2011 21:08:18	0.2032
534	9/18/2011 21:14:18	0.2382
535	9/18/2011 21:20:18	0.2161

536	9/18/2011 21:26:18	0.1881
537	9/18/2011 21:32:18	0.1924
538	9/18/2011 21:38:18	0.1903
539	9/18/2011 21:44:18	0.2179
540	9/18/2011 21:50:18	0.2098
541	9/18/2011 21:56:18	0.1806
542	9/18/2011 22:02:18	0.1473
543	9/18/2011 22:08:18	0.1467
544	9/18/2011 22:14:18	0.1518
545	9/18/2011 22:20:18	0.1575
546	9/18/2011 22:26:18	0.1629
547	9/18/2011 22:32:18	0.1832
548	9/18/2011 22:38:18	0.1612
549	9/18/2011 22:44:18	0.1549
550	9/18/2011 22:50:18	0.1744
551	9/18/2011 22:56:18	0.1597
552	9/18/2011 23:02:18	0.2038
553	9/18/2011 23:08:18	0.1963
554	9/18/2011 23:14:18	0.1713
555	9/18/2011 23:20:18	0.1828
556	9/18/2011 23:26:18	0.1807
557	9/18/2011 23:32:18	0.1782
558	9/18/2011 23:38:18	0.1356
559	9/18/2011 23:44:18	0.1686
560	9/18/2011 23:50:18	0.1751
561	9/18/2011 23:56:18	0.186
562	9/19/2011 0:02:18	0.1791
563	9/19/2011 0:08:18	0.1355
564	9/19/2011 0:14:18	0.1491
565	9/19/2011 0:20:18	0.1573
566	9/19/2011 0:26:18	0.18
567	9/19/2011 0:32:18	0.1866
568	9/19/2011 0:38:18	0.1756
569	9/19/2011 0:44:18	0.1543
570	9/19/2011 0:50:18	0.1767
571	9/19/2011 0:56:18	0.1714
572	9/19/2011 1:02:18	0.1824
573	9/19/2011 1:08:18	0.1249
574	9/19/2011 1:14:18	0.124
575	9/19/2011 1:20:18	0.1829
576	9/19/2011 1:26:18	0.1993
577	9/19/2011 1:32:18	0.214
578	9/19/2011 1:38:18	0.2287
579	9/19/2011 1:44:18	0.2292
580	9/19/2011 1:50:18	0.2261

581	9/19/2011 1:56:18	0.2335
582	9/19/2011 2:02:18	0.2355
583	9/19/2011 2:08:18	0.2447
584	9/19/2011 2:14:18	0.2217
585	9/19/2011 2:20:18	0.2382
586	9/19/2011 2:26:18	0.255
587	9/19/2011 2:32:18	0.2545
588	9/19/2011 2:38:18	0.2388
589	9/19/2011 2:44:18	0.2292
590	9/19/2011 2:50:18	0.1992
591	9/19/2011 2:56:18	0.1962
592	9/19/2011 3:02:18	0.215
593	9/19/2011 3:08:18	0.2167
594	9/19/2011 3:14:18	0.2127
595	9/19/2011 3:20:18	0.1979
596	9/19/2011 3:26:18	0.2178
597	9/19/2011 3:32:18	0.2
598	9/19/2011 3:38:18	0.2336
599	9/19/2011 3:44:18	0.2336
600	9/19/2011 3:50:18	0.2384
601	9/19/2011 3:56:18	0.228
602	9/19/2011 4:02:18	0.2498
603	9/19/2011 4:08:18	0.2349
604	9/19/2011 4:14:18	0.2133
605	9/19/2011 4:20:18	0.1917
606	9/19/2011 4:26:18	0.1977
607	9/19/2011 4:32:18	0.16
608	9/19/2011 4:38:18	0.1657
609	9/19/2011 4:44:18	0.1948
610	9/19/2011 4:50:18	0.1707
611	9/19/2011 4:56:18	0.1414
612	9/19/2011 5:02:18	0.1534
613	9/19/2011 5:08:18	0.1522
614	9/19/2011 5:14:18	0.1375
615	9/19/2011 5:20:18	0.1513
616	9/19/2011 5:26:18	0.1751
617	9/19/2011 5:32:18	0.185
618	9/19/2011 5:38:18	0.1896
619	9/19/2011 5:44:18	0.1983
620	9/19/2011 5:50:18	0.2163
621	9/19/2011 5:56:18	0.1871
622	9/19/2011 6:02:18	0.1871
623	9/19/2011 6:08:18	0.2074
624	9/19/2011 6:14:18	0.2086
625	9/19/2011 6:20:18	0.2328

626	9/19/2011 6:26:18	0.2223
627	9/19/2011 6:32:18	0.2174
628	9/19/2011 6:38:18	0.2394
629	9/19/2011 6:44:18	0.2464
630	9/19/2011 6:50:18	0.2242
631	9/19/2011 6:56:18	0.2213
632	9/19/2011 7:02:18	0.2265
633	9/19/2011 7:08:18	0.2192
634	9/19/2011 7:14:18	0.2149
635	9/19/2011 7:20:18	0.218
636	9/19/2011 7:26:18	0.1943
637	9/19/2011 7:32:18	0.2126
638	9/19/2011 7:38:18	0.2431
639	9/19/2011 7:44:18	0.2279
640	9/19/2011 7:50:18	0.2332
641	9/19/2011 7:56:18	0.2194
642	9/19/2011 8:02:18	0.2198
643	9/19/2011 8:08:18	0.185
644	9/19/2011 8:14:18	0.1746
645	9/19/2011 8:20:18	0.1533
646	9/19/2011 8:26:18	0.1454
647	9/19/2011 8:32:18	0.1484
648	9/19/2011 8:38:18	0.1762
649	9/19/2011 8:44:18	0.1961
650	9/19/2011 8:50:18	0.2116
651	9/19/2011 8:56:18	0.185
652	9/19/2011 9:02:18	0.2104
653	9/19/2011 9:08:18	0.1392
654	9/19/2011 9:14:18	0.119
655	9/19/2011 9:20:18	0.1255
656	9/19/2011 9:26:18	0.1207
657	9/19/2011 9:32:18	0.1238
658	9/19/2011 9:38:18	0.1215
659	9/19/2011 9:44:18	0.1014
660	9/19/2011 9:50:18	0.0911
661	9/19/2011 9:56:18	0.1101
662	9/19/2011 10:02:18	0.0935
663	9/19/2011 10:08:18	0.0766
664	9/19/2011 10:14:18	0.0768
665	9/19/2011 10:20:18	0.0814
666	9/19/2011 10:26:18	0.0946
667	9/19/2011 10:32:18	0.1007
668	9/19/2011 10:38:18	0.0671
669	9/19/2011 10:44:18	0.0456
670	9/19/2011 10:50:18	0.0409

671	9/19/2011 10:56:18	0.0531
672	9/19/2011 11:02:18	0.0762
673	9/19/2011 11:08:18	0.098
674	9/19/2011 11:14:18	0.1219
675	9/19/2011 11:20:18	0.0936
676	9/19/2011 11:26:18	0.1002
677	9/19/2011 11:32:18	0.0656

10 Independent Review – Exotek Systems

EXOTEKSYSTEMS 10457 ALLBAY ROAD SIDNEY, BC V8L 2P2 604-551-8400

Vern Kwiatkowski BC Hydro, Smart Metering & Infrastructure 6911 Southpoint Drive Burnaby, BC V3N 4X8 11 October 2011

Re: Safety Code Six Report: Bank of 10 Smart Meters by K.Reardon, P.Eng

Dear Sir,

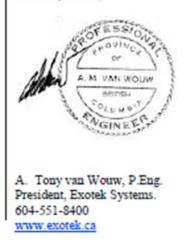
In accordance with your request, I have conducted an exhaustive review of the work done by Mr. Karl Reardon, P.Eng. which is contained in his report entitled "BC Hydro – Bank of 10 Smart Meters Safety Code 6 Report, Rev. A" dated 11 October 2011. That report describes the power density, measured by a Narda probe and meter, resulting from the radio frequency transmissions from the Itron "smart" meter described in the report in accordance with Safety Code 6.

Attestation:

I, Anton van Wouw, a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia, state that the work done by Mr. Karl Reardon, P.Eng., in preparing the aforementioned report, was done in accordance with best practices in the field of radio frequency engineering and that the methodology, reporting and interpretation of the readings from the test equipment was done with sound scientific principles. The results, which approach the lower limit of measurement of the test equipment, fairly report that at a distance of 20 cm from the meter tested, the power density, averaged over six minute intervals for a period of several days, was less than 0.5% of the allowable Safety Code 6 limit for "uncontrolled environments" i.e. the general public.

Furthermore, I am familiar with the Narda equipment in general and the specifically the Broadband Field Meter and Electric Field Probe used by Mr. Reardon to obtain the measurements contained in the report. I have personally inspected the equipment and found it to be in good working condition; I have no reason to suspect that the April 2011 calibration is in any way compromised.

Sincerely Yours,



	REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1.0	Released Version	June 20, 2012	KAR
1.1	Building address obscured for privacy	July 5, 2012	KAR

APPESSION	DRAWN CHECKED	SMR		Planetworks Consulting North Vancouver, BC, Ca				
K. A. REARDON	BC Hydro – Bank of 40 Smart Meters Victoria, BC Safety Code 6 Report Prepared for BC Hydro							
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN ELECTRONICALLY SIGNED WHEN	Measurements by: Tony van Wouw, P.Eng. Prepared by: Karl Reardon, P.Eng. Tel: 604 638 3018			ng. SIZE		VG. NO. C Hydro–40 Meter Bank		^{REV} 1.1
STAMP IS VISIBLE. REFER TO THE ELECTRONIC VERSION FOR SIGNATURE AND DOCUMENT VERIFICATION.	Email: kreardon@planetworks.ca Report date: July 5, 2012		SCALE: N	SCALE: None		PAGE 1 OF 57		

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Executive Summary

Objective

To certify compliance of BC Hydro's smart meter (Itron's Openway Centron Meter, Hardware Profile 3.1) against Canadian federal regulations on radio-frequency (RF) exposure, as specified by Health Canada Safety Code 6. This report describes the testing results for a meter bank of forty meters installed in a high density residential complex in Victoria, British Columbia. Additional, separate reports describe testing results for a single meter and for a meter bank of 10 meters in a controlled test environment.

<u>Approach</u>

Planetworks, a telecommunication engineering consulting firm, was contracted to conduct independent testing of BC Hydro's smart meters. Planetworks uses the Narda Broadband Field Meters (NDM-550) together with a shaped isotropic field probe, which is the most accurate field meter solution available for broadband RF exposure limit measurements. Measuring full broadband exposure - as opposed to the specific band used by smart meters - is necessary for Safety Code 6 assessment to assess the cumulative RF exposure inclusive of other devices.

All testing has been conducted in conformance to procedures defined in Health Canada's Safety Code 6. At the 900 MHz operational frequency of the smart meters, Safety Code 6 defines a maximum permissible power density of 6 W/m² (averaged over a 6 minute period) for uncontrolled areas (i.e. public areas). Based on the fact 1 W/m² equals 100 μ W/cm², the Safety Code 6 permissible limit at 900 MHz is equivalent to 600 μ W/cm².

This testing was conducted in an actual field setting, not in a test environment. Although care was taken to minimize other intentional emitters of RF energy present in the testing environment, it was not possible to eliminate the secondary sources of RF energy such as fluorescent lighting, electrical transformers, external Wi-Fi hotspots, signals from cellular sites, broadcast sources, etc. Therefore, some level of background RF energy is included in all the measurement results.

In addition to measuring the RF emissions of a 40 meter bank and other sources, a spectrum analyzer was also used identify radio sources ranging from 15 MHz to 2.5 GHz. The observation shows that signals in the area include FM radio, TV stations, and WiFi that are all outside the 900 MHz range. Further, to correlate radio signal strength with the actual data transmission from BC Hydro's smart meters, a 'packet sniffer' from Itron was used to isolate data packets originating from smart meters.

The testing methodology used in this scenario covered five (5) days, as follows:

- Day 1: Establish Radio Strength Baseline including any background activity levels;
- Day 2: Install Smart Meters an additional 31 smart meters were added to the 9 previously installed;
- Day 3: Establish the Metering Network monitor activity as meters stabilize on the network;
- Day 4: Simulate a Metering Network Interruption; and

Day 5: Measure Operational Steady-State – observe the metering system about one month after installation.

Findings

- On Day 1, to establish a baseline, the RF field intensity levels were measured prior to the installation of the majority of smart meters. At 20 centimeters from the center of a bank of meter with nine smart meters and thirty-four analogue meters, the average power density measured over approximately 22 hours is 0.0474% of Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for public areas. This measured value includes RF-signals originating from all internal and external sources.
- 2. After the installation of an additional thirty-one smart meters, testing was re-conducted. At 20 centimeter distance from the meter in the center of a bank of forty smart meters and three analogue meters, the average power density measured over Days 2 to 5 is 0.1083% of Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for public areas, including background radio frequency signals.

The Narda Field Meter measures cumulative emissions across a very wide frequency range and automatically applies measurements against the Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit as appropriate for *each* frequency. While this approach provides a very accurate assessment of total compliance against Safety Code 6 limits, it is not possible to accurately convert this into a power density value for a single frequency due to the presence of the background RF sources. However, if it is assumed that all measured emissions were to have originated around the 900 MHz frequency of the smart meter communication band, then the total four-day attained average value of 0.1083% can be converted to a power density of 0.65 μ W/cm² (0.65 microwatts per square centimeter). The power density actually attributable to the smart meters only would be less than this value.

- 3. The full range of power densities measured by the Narda Field Meter over the 89.5 hour period after smart meters are installed ranged from 0.005% to 0.9285% of Safety Code 6 limits for public areas in all cases, less than 1% of Health Canada Safety Code 6 limits. Over 99% of the time, the measured value was less than half of the observed range; in other words, less than half a percentage point (0.4643%). These measurements included background radio frequency levels from the common laundry room adjacent to the meter room (active motors from washers and dryers, as well as fluorescent lighting), residents' wireless Internet routers and cell phone activities in the area.
- 4. In terms of data transmission, the active transmission time for the meter bank on Day 2 was 45.389 seconds, on Day 3 it was 66.479 second, on Day 4 it was 134.284 seconds, and on Day 5 it was 88.69 seconds. The total cumulative data transmission time for all 40 meters, for all four days of smart meter operations was 5.6 minutes. For individual meters, the average transmission time per meter was 2.25 seconds per day or 8.37 seconds over the nearly 4 days consistent with the single meter test results.
- 5. Upon a metering network failure, as simulated by the removal of the collector on Day 4, results show that the RF emissions remain low with Day 4's signal strength level at 0.11% of Health Canada Safety Code 6 still less than 0.5% of the Safety Code 6 standard. There is a temporary increase in communication packets being sent as the metering network is re-stabilized; this increased communication activity ends within 1.5 hours of the network failure event.
- 6. Day 5 a month after initial testing measures meter operations after all meters had been operating in steadystate for some time. Results from Day 5 are consistent with previous steady-state results.
- 7. Spectrum analyzer observations showed that radio, TV, cellular, and WiFi signals from other frequencies can be observed and measured from inside the meter bank room. These other signals originated from either inside the building or from other locations that may be several kilometers away. Even at peak levels, signals generated from smart meters measured immediately outside the meter room remain at or below the level of these other signals.

1 <u>Summary</u>

1.1 Site Location/ Details

Site Street Address	t, Victoria, BC
Location of Antennas	Bank of forty Itron Smart Meters with AMI7 radios located inside the electrical room of a high density housing complex.

Test 1 Start	Jan 23, 2012 10:54am	Test 1 Stop	Jan 27, 2012 09:10am
Test 2 Start	Mar 22, 2012 09:17am	Test 2 Stop	Mar 23, 2012 09:18am
Site Plan Attch.	Yes	Antenna Photos Attch.	Meter Bank Photo
Site Photo Attch	Yes	Log Files Attch.	Yes

1.2 Attestation

I, Karl Reardon, a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia, certify that, at the time of testing, the radio frequency field levels for a bank of forty Itron's Openway Centron Meter, Hardware Profile 3.1, Smart Meters with AMI7 radios complies with Health Canada regulations based on the specified documentation below:

- (HC Pub. 091029) Limits of Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to300 GHz Safety Code 6 (2009)
- (HC Pub. 091031) Technical Guide for Interpretation and Compliance Assessment of Health Canada's Radio frequency Exposure Guidelines

Measured Results Below Health Canada Safety Code 6 Exposure Limits for Uncontrolled Environments (General Public, not trained in radio frequency hazards, exposed to RF and Microwave emissions)	Within Safe Limits Defined by Health Canada
Induced Currents are below HC-SC6 Requirements	Yes
Signage Meets HC-SC6 Requirements	n/a

Notes

(1) This test involved a bank of forty Itron meters located in an electrical room. Each of the forty Itron meters service individual residential units but were centralized and contained within a single electrical room (vault). No other Itron meters were located within the confines of this high density living complex.

(2) The Itron meter's 900 MHz RF transmitter was active during testing. Consistent with BC Hydro's planned installation practice, the ZigBee RF section was disabled during testing (i.e. the ZigBee radio was in its default, off state).

(3) The Narda Broadband Field Meter (NDM-550) was placed on an unobstructed path 20 centimeters away from the closest Itron meter, as shown in Section 3. This placement ensured maximum readings from the meter bank under test.

(4) The Narda Field Meter records cumulative RF emissions from all RF sources in the spectral range from 300kHz (0.3 MHz) to 50GHz (50,000 MHz). Care was taken to minimize other RF sources active in the room during the test, but RF sources in the building or vicinity of the building could not be controlled. It should be noted that buildings typically contain many secondary RF sources such as fluorescent lighting, electrical transformers, motors, etc. Additionally, most populated areas contain many external RF sources that cannot be controlled, including Wi-Fi hotspots, signals from cellular sites and devices, two-way radio communication and broadcast sources. This background exposure was verified by spectrum analyzer

observations, included in Annex A, which shows similar RF signal levels in the vicinity coming from FM radio, paging, and WiFi signals.

1.3 Safety Code 6 Definitions

Prior to the 2009 dated release of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 specifications, the documentation defined exposure limits for "RF and occupationally exposed workers" and exposure limits for the "general public." The general public was defined as any individual who may generally be exposed to RF emissions and has no knowledge or training in radio technology. Consequently exposure limits for the general public are five times lower than for the RF worker who must have adequate safety training to work with antenna systems.

Challenges arose when defining "occupationally exposed workers." In the 2009 edition of the Safety-Code 6 guidelines, Health Canada attempted to address the ambiguities in these definitions by categorizing sites as "controlled" and "uncontrolled" where "uncontrolled" replaced the definition for the general public.

The following text is lifted from current Health Canada's Safety Code 6 documentation and defines controlled versus uncontrolled environments.

Controlled and Uncontrolled Environments

"For the purpose of this code, controlled environments are defined as those where all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The RF field intensities in the controlled area have been adequately characterized by means of measurements, calculations or modeling (such as with the use of FDTD [finite difference time domain] software),

(b) The exposure is incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for RF exposure and are cognizant of the intensity of the RF energy in their environment and,

(c) The exposure is incurred by persons who are aware of the potential health risks associated with RF energy exposures and whom can control their risk using mitigation strategies.

All situations that do not meet the specifications above are considered to be uncontrolled environments. Uncontrolled environments are defined as areas where either insufficient assessment of RF energy has been conducted or where persons who are allowed access to these areas have not received proper RF awareness training and have no means to assess or, if required, mitigate their exposure to RF energy."¹

Exposure limits for controlled and uncontrolled environments is defined by Health Canada in the following tables.

¹ "Chapter 2, Maximum Exposure Limits", Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz, HC Pub.: 091029

Table 5. Exposure Limits for Controlled Environments.

1 Frequency (MHz)	2 Electric Field Strength; rms (V/m)	3 Magnetic Field Strength; rms (A/m)	4 Power Density (W/m ²)	5 Averaging Time (min)
0.003 - 1	600	4.9		6
1 - 10	600/f	4.9/f		6
10 - 30	60	4.9/f		6
30 - 300	60	0.163	10*	6
300 - 1 500	3.54f ^{0.5}	0.0094f ^{0.5}	<i>f</i> /30	6
1 500 - 15 000	137	0.364	50	6
15 000 - 150 000	137	0.364	50	616 000 /f ^{1.2}
150 000 - 300 000	0.354 <i>f</i> ^{0.5}	9.4 x 10 ⁻⁴ f ^{0.5}	3.33 x 10 ⁻⁴ f	616 000 /f ^{1.2}

* Power density limit is applicable at frequencies greater than 100 MHz.

Notes: 1. Frequency, f, is in MHz.

2. A power density of 10 W/m² is equivalent to 1 mW/cm².

3. A magnetic field strength of 1 A/m corresponds to 1.257 microtesla (µT) or 12.57 milligauss (mG).

Table 6. Exposure Limits for Uncontrolled Environments.

l Frequency (MHz)	2 Electric Field Strength; rms (V/m)	3 Magnetic Field Strength; rms (A/m)	4 Power Density (W/m ²)	5 Averaging Time (min)
0.003 - 1	280	2.19		6
1 - 10	280/f	2.19/f		6
10 - 30	28	2.19/f		6
30 - 300	28	0.073	2*	6
300 - 1 500	1.585f ^{0.5}	0.0042 <i>f</i> ^{0.5}	<i>f</i> /150	6
1 500 - 15 000	61.4	0.163	10	6
15 000 - 150 000	61.4	0.163	10	616 000 /f ¹²
150 000 - 300 000	0.158f ^{0.5}	4.21 x 10 ⁻⁴ f ^{0.5}	6.67 x 10 ⁻⁵ f	616 000 /f ^{1.2}

* Power density limit is applicable at frequencies greater than 100 MHz.

Notes: 1. Frequency, f, is in MHz. 2. A power density of 10 W/m² is equivalent to 1 mW/cm². 3. A magnetic field strength of 1 A/m corresponds to 1.257 microtesla (µT)

or 12.57 milligauss (mG).

Applying the exposure limits from these standards to BC Hydro's smart meters – which use an AMI7 radio operating at 900 MHz – the limits are:

- <u>Uncontrolled Environments</u> 6 Watts/meter squared (W/m²) or 600 microwatts per square centimetre (μ W/cm²)
- **Controlled Environments** – 30 W/m² or 3,000 μ W/cm²

Conversion between W/m² and μ W/cm² is performed using the relationship that 1 W/m² equals 100 μ W/cm².

1.4 **Testing Approach**

1.4.1 Purpose

Assess the RF strength level of BC Hydro's smart meters during initial network formation, after network disruption, and at steady-state relative to Health Canada Safety Code 6 in actual field setting for a meter bank of 40 meters.

1.4.2 Network Environment

The RF strength level measured on the Narda Field Probe will span a total of 111.5 hours across 5 days with different meter network environments:

- <u>Day 1: Baseline Level with 9 Smart Meters and 31 Electromechanical Meters</u> The meter bank already had 9 smart meters installed and in steady-state where the meters have only minimal operational communication. The RF strength level from this day will set the baseline for comparison with other days.
- Day 2, 3: Installation of 31 Additional Smart Meters, Meter Network Discovery, Formation, Optimization Completing the installation of smart meters in the 40 meter bank will result in network formation and optimization through day 2 and 3. The RF strength level from the two days will show the relative strength level of a bank of 40 smart meters, including the increased communication immediately following installation as the metering network stabilizes.
- <u>Day 4: Simulated Network Disruption</u> The collector (Itron cell router) that the meter bank is connected to will be replaced as part of a collector upgrade and replacement. The RF strength level from this day will show the relative strength level of 40 smart meters auto-reconfiguring the network after a disruption.
- <u>Day 5: Calm (Steady-State) Measurements</u> The RF strength level from this day will show the relative strength level of a 40 smart meter bank for an established and steady-state installation.

1.4.3 Meter Inventories

A bank of forty meters was present in the immediate test area. The meter inventories are listed below.

Badge #	Meter Type	Note	[Badge #	Meter Type	Note
4180293	P263	Existing		4675143	P263	Installed 01/24
4180269	P263	Existing		4675168	P263	Installed 01/24
4180268	P263	Existing		4675167	P263	Installed 01/24
4180267	P263	Existing		4675169	P263	Installed 01/24
4180270	P263	Existing		4675166	P263	Installed 01/24
4180908	P263	Existing		4675190	P263	Installed 01/24
4180909	P263	Existing		4675191	P263	Installed 01/24
4180907	P263	Existing		4675117	P263	Installed 01/24
4180910	P263	Existing		4675114	P263	Installed 01/24
4675212	P263	Installed 01/24		4675192	P263	Installed 01/24
4675213	P263	Installed 01/24		4675186	P263	Installed 01/24
4675211	P263	Installed 01/24		4675187	P263	Installed 01/24
4675210	P263	Installed 01/24		4675189	P263	Installed 01/24
4675120	P263	Installed 01/24		4675188	P263	Installed 01/24

4675119	P263	Installed 01/24	4675207	P263	Installed 01/24
4675121	P263	Installed 01/24	4675206	P263	Installed 01/24
4675118	P263	Installed 01/24	4675208	P263	Installed 01/24
4675144	P263	Installed 01/24	4675209	P263	Installed 01/24
4675142	P263	Installed 01/24	4675116	P263	Installed 01/24
4675145	P263	Installed 01/24	4675193	P263	Installed 01/24

1.5 **Review of Findings, Conclusions and Remedial Actions**

Planetworks conducted compliance testing to Health Canada Safety Code 6 for a bank of forty smart meters in a single meter room located of a multiple dwelling residential complex.

1.5.1 Summary

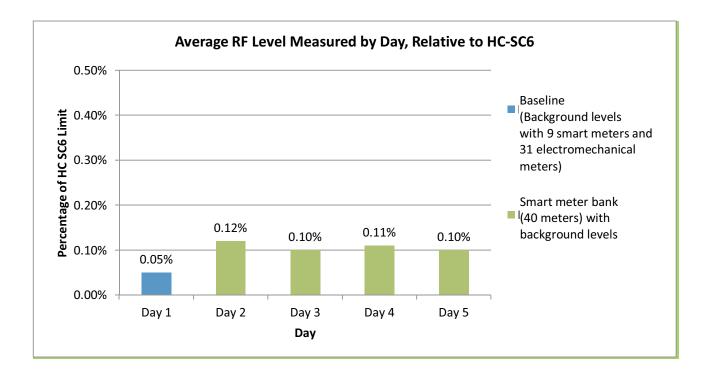
Testing showed that in close proximity (20 centimeter) to a bank of forty meters, the average RF emissions from the meters are more than 900 times less than Health Canada limits for the general public in uncontrolled environments. The combined effect of the meter bank under test, other meters in the area, and all background emissions from other internal (e.g. fluorescent lighting) and external sources (e.g. cell sites), resulted in an average level of 0.1083% of the Health Canada Safety Code 6 (HC SC-6) in an uncontrolled environment standard (i.e. 1/900th of the limit). It is interesting to note that the above value is far lower than the RF strength level from the 10 meter bank report (dated October 11, 2011), which had an average RF strength level of 0.4507%. This observation can be attributed to the lower background RF in the field compared to a BC Hydro facility operating with industrial equipment.

Background measurements were also taken at the same site location prior to the majority of Itron meters being installed. The measured average across the time period was 0.0474% of the HC SC-6 limit for the general public in uncontrolled environments. While one cannot draw a full correlation between the tests conducted before and after meter installation as they occurred over different time periods, it is noted that the levels increased slightly with the increase in the number of meters installed to 0.1083% of HC SC-6 for uncontrolled environments.

The Narda field strength probe uses a frequency shaped head which measures RF emission limits at different frequencies and presents a cumulative total of all emissions as a percentage of Safety Code 6. While this approach provides a very accurate assessment of percentage of Safety Code 6 limit, it is not possible to accurately convert this into a power density value at a single frequency due to the presence of the background RF sources. However, if it is assumed that *all* measured emissions originated around 900 MHz, then the four day attained 40 smart meter average value of 0.1083% can be converted to a power density of 0.65 μ W/cm² (0.65 microwatts per square centimeter).

NOTE: At this time, the Narda unit represents the most accurate broadband, cumulative field metering solution available for RF exposure limit measurements in operational environments. The average emissions measured are below a field-strength of 4.340 V/m, which is the lower limit rating of the Narda unit. At measurements below this level, the accuracy of the results may not be within the tolerance specified in the meter calibration certificate (Section 6) and the results obtained may also include internal noise generated by the Narda meter. It is therefore likely that the emissions from the Itron smart meters are actually lower than those measured in this report.

The average RF level measured by day relative to Safety Code 6 is shown in the following chart:

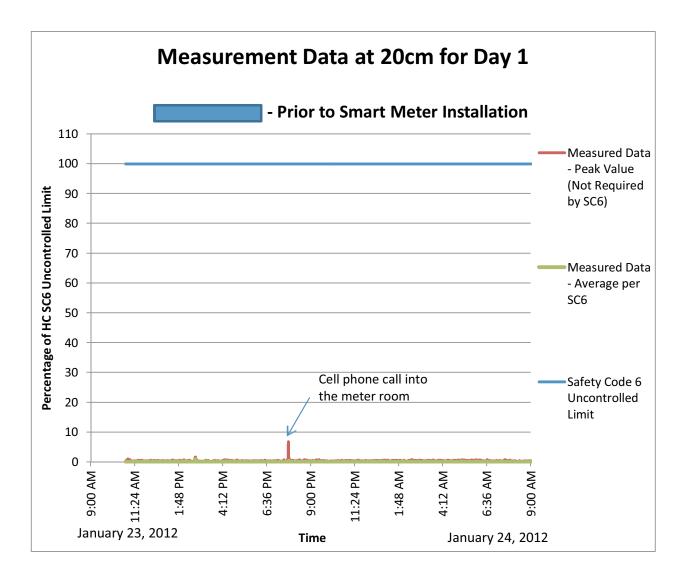


The range of power densities measured over the 113.5 hour (Day 1-5) period was 0.005% to 0.9285% of Safety Code 6 limits for public areas (uncontrolled environment). Over 99% of the time the measured value is less than 50% of the maximum peak measured (ie. 0.4643%). In other words, less than half a percentage point. It should be noted that a common laundry room is immediately adjacent to the meter room and the active motors used by washers and dryers can contribute to the radio frequency strength level in the lower frequency band detectable by Narda Field Meter. Further, residents' cell phone and WiFi transmissions may also be included in the measurements.

1.5.3 Detailed Results – Day 1, Baseline Level with 9 Smart Meters and 31 Electromechanical Meters

The graph below illustrates the measured RF strength level from the 40 meter bank prior to smart meters being installed for all 40 sockets. The RF strength level measured includes both the 6 minute averaged value as required by Health Canada, as well as peaks levels, over the 22 hour measurement period on Day 1. Both of these values are shown in relation to Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for this frequency band.

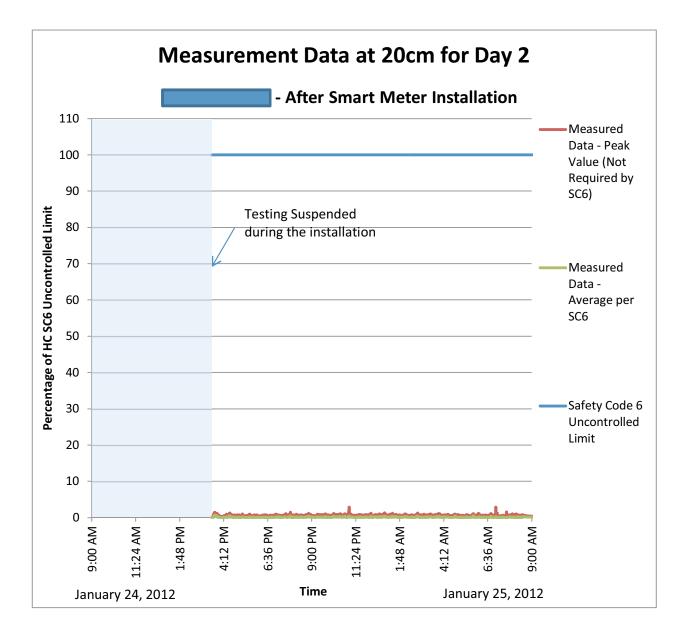
The graph for Day 1 shows that the average levels are near zero and even the instantaneous peaks also around the zero value. Please note at the 7% instantaneous peak is the result of a cell phone call into the meter room.



1.5.4 Detailed Results – Day 2, Installation of 31 Additional Smart Meters going through Meter Network Discovery

The graph below illustrates the measured RF strength level from the 40 meter bank after smart meters were installed for all 40 sockets, which is an addition of 31 smart meters. The RF strength level measured includes both the 6 minute averaged value as required by Health Canada, as well as peaks levels, over the first 17.5 hours of the 89.5 hour total measurement period (Day 2). Both of these values are shown in relation to Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for this frequency band.

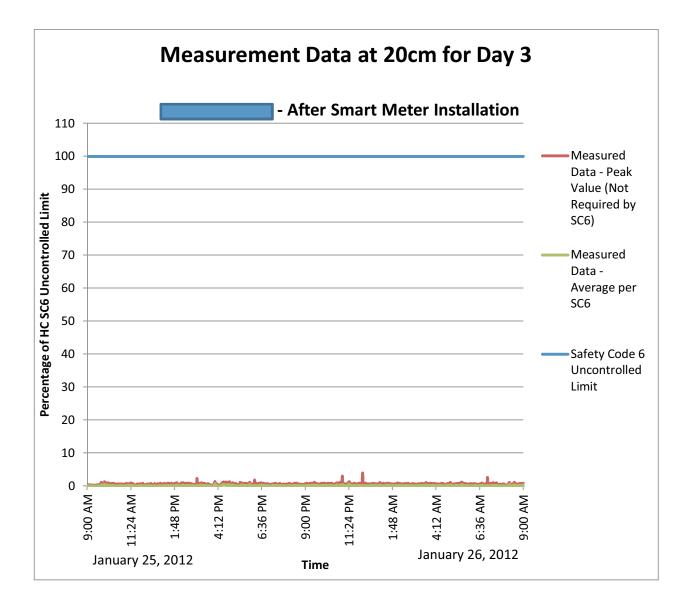
Day 2 focuses on the period right after the installation of new meters, when the data traffic is expected to be higher than steady-state. The RF strength assessment graph below shows that despite the increased traffic, the HC-SC6 specified average levels are still near zero and the peak level increased only slightly.



1.5.5 Detailed Results – Day 3, Continue Network Discovery, Formation, and Optimization

The graph below illustrates the measured RF strength level from the 40 meter bank after smart meters are installed for all 40 sockets, which is an addition of 31 smart meters. The RF strength level measured includes both the 6 minute averaged value as required by Health Canada, as well as peaks levels, over the second 24 hours of the 65.5 hour total measurement period. Both of these values are shown in relation to Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for this frequency band.

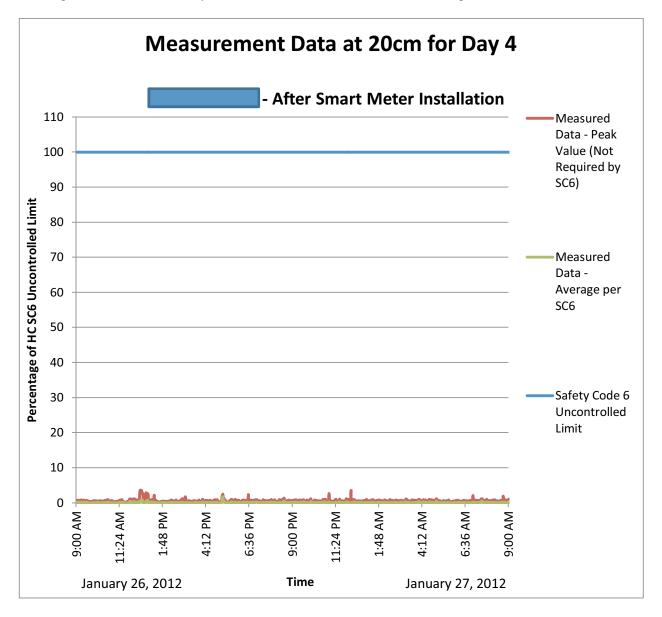
Day 3 starts approximately 9 hours after the installation of 31 additional smart meters. While the data traffic is expected to be higher than steady-state, relative to Day 2 there should be slightly less traffic as meters settle on the optimal communication path. The RF strength assessment graph below shows that despite the increased traffic, the HC-SC6 specified average levels are still near zero and the peak level increased only slightly.



1.5.6 Detailed Results – Day 4, Simulated Network Disruption

The graph below illustrates the measured RF strength level from the 40 meter bank after smart meters are installed for all 40 sockets, which is an addition of 31 smart meters. The RF strength level measured includes both the 6 minute averaged value as required by Health Canada, as well as peak levels, over the last 17.5 hours of the 65.5 hour total measurement period. Both of these values are shown in relation to Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for this frequency band.

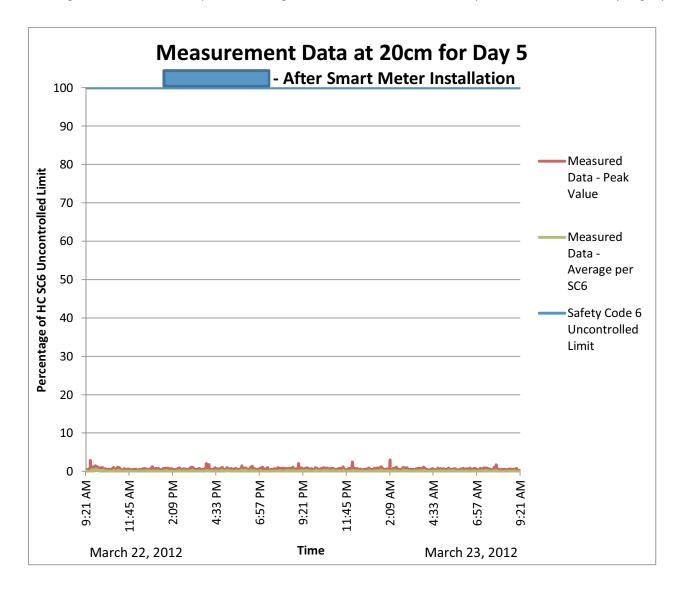
Note again that the HC-SC6 specified average levels are near zero and the peak level increased only slightly. At approximately 12 noon on Day 4 a collector (Itron cell router) in the neighbourhood was replaced as part of a collector upgrade and replacement. This simulates the case of a collector failure where the meter reroutes data automatically to other collectors. This event would be uncommon outside of current installation activities. The resulting increase in meter activity can be noted in the measurement data starting at noon.



1.5.7 Detailed Results – Day 5, Steady State

The graph below illustrates the measured RF strength level from the 40 meter bank after smart meters have been installed for over a month. The RF strength level measured includes both the 6 minute averaged value as required by Health Canada, as well as peaks levels, over the last 24 hours of the 89.5 hour total measurement period. Both of these values are shown in relation to Health Canada Safety Code 6 limit for this frequency band.

Note again that the HC-SC6 specified average levels are near zero and the peak level increased only slightly.



1.5.8 Next Steps and Required Remedial Actions

No remedial actions are required.

2 <u>Measurement Procedure</u>

2.1 Description of Procedure Used

Field measurements used to determine conformity with the limits specified in SC6 are performed with the field sensor (probe) placed at least 20 centimetres away from any object or person with measurements averaged over 6 minutes as per SC6. Measurements were taken on three separate occasions:

Test Date and Time	Description of Test
FROM: 2012-01-23 10:54:35	Baseline RF Measurements. Nine Itron electrical meters are present in test
TO: 2012-01-24 09:01:00	environment.
FROM: 2012-01-24 15:31:21	DE manute mente taken immediatak after the installation of thirty and Itran
TO: 2012-01-27 09:09:54	RF measurements taken immediately after the installation of thirty-one Itron electrical meters. All meters were attempting to synchronize with their mesh
FROM: 2012-03-22 09:17:09	network.
TO: 2012-03-23 09:18:11	network.

The aforementioned measurements were taken 20 cm from the meter bank over the specified period. The probe was located in a position to receive maximum emissions from the smart meter bank (i.e. at an elevation of approximately 1.8m and centered in the meter bank), as shown in Section 3.

The spatially averaged values are calculated based on the root-mean-square (RMS) average of the electric and magnetic field strengths of the samples.

RF Field strengths measured included all active transmitters (meter bank under test as well any other RF emitting devices found in the vicinity) at the time of testing.

In addition to the tests conducted with the Narda meter, an analysis of the RF signals present in the vicinity of the meter room was undertaken. The results of this analysis are shown in Annex A.

2.2 Test Equipment Description

Meter	Narda NBM-550	Serial #: B-0670	Calibration due: 2013-04-21
Probe	Narda EC5091	Serial #: 01009	Calibration due: 2013-04-25

The following list of parameters was downloaded from the meter and was used as the basis of the testing:

Device Product Name	NBM-550
Device Serial Number	B-0670
Device Cal Due Date	21/04/2013
Probe Product Name	EC5091
Probe Serial Number	01009
Probe Cal Due Date	25/04/2013
Probe Field Type	E
Probe Connection Type	С
Probe Lower Frequency Limit A	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit A	50 GHz
Probe Lower Frequency Limit B	300 kHz
Probe Upper Frequency Limit B	50 GHz
Probe Emin A	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax A	150.0 V/m
Probe Emin B	4.340 V/m
Probe Emax B	150.0 V/m
Shaped Probe	YES
Standard ID	5
Standard Name	Canada,occ
Apply Standard	ON
Frequency	2.1325 GHz
Apply Correction Frequency	OFF
Eref_E(f)	137.0 V/m
Eref_H(f)	137.2 V/m
Combi Probe Use	E
Unit	mW/cm²
Results Format	FIXED
Auto-Zero Interval	6 min
Result Type	-
Averaging Time	-
Average Progress	-
Spatial AVG Mode	-
Store Condition	-
Storing Range	-
Cond. Stop Time	-
Upper Threshold	-
Lower Threshold	-
Timer Interval	60 sec
Timer Duration	99:00:00
History Time Scale	-
Time progress of current segment	-

3 <u>Photograph</u>



Image 1. Test setup depicting the elevation of test meter with respect to Itron electrical meters. The test meter is centered within the bank at an approximate elevation of 1.8m.

4 Traffic Confirmation – Forty Meters Under Test

To confirm that all meters were active and transmitting during the test period, an external packet sniffer was used to verify traffic levels. The following two results files show the traffic for the forty meters under test for the four day test period (Days 2 through 5).

Note that this information only shows how often the meter is active during the recording period, and the relative amount of information transmitted during each broadcast (i.e. number of packets). These graphs are **not** an indicator of the transmitter power output.

Conditions of Test (Day 1, Baseline Level with 9 Smart Meters and 31 Electromechanical Meters)

MAC Addresses = 7832534,7832593,7832543,7832670,7832582,7837913,7839663,7841739,7839677

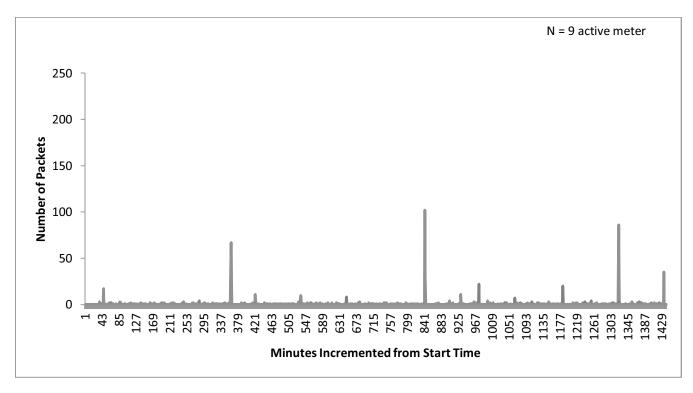
Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/23/2012 9:00:00 AM

Interrogations:

01/23/2012 03:01:00 PM 01/23/2012 11:02:00 PM 01/24/2012 07:02:00 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/24/2012 9:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 01/23/2012 09:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 154,280 bytes (154kb) Total Transmission Time = 16.2043 Seconds

Conditions of Test (Day 2, Installation of 31 Additional Smart Meters going through Meter Network Discovery)

MAC Addresses =

9587399,9441613,9587400,9587382,9587080,9441695,9441683,9441694,9587371,9587312,9587323,9587394,9596529,944 1622,9587904,9441649,9441641,9587059,9587358,9587294,9587362,9587392,9587379,9587401,9441612,9587389,958737 8,9587317,9441615,9441696,9587318,7832534,7832593,7832543,7832670,7832582,7837913,7839663,7841739,7839677

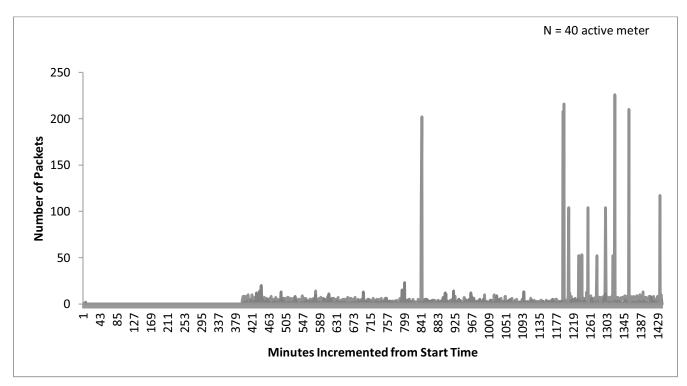
Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/24/2012 9:00:00 AM

Interrogations:

01/24/2012 03:01:00 PM 01/24/2012 11:02:00 PM 01/25/2012 07:02:00 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/25/2012 9:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 01/24/2012 09:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 432,170 bytes (432kb) Total Transmission Time = 45.389 Seconds

Conditions of Test (Day 3, Continue Network Discovery, Formation, and Optimization)

MAC Addresses =

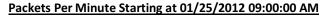
9587399,9441613,9587400,9587382,9587080,9441695,9441683,9441694,9587371,9587312,9587323,9587394,9596529,944 1622,9587904,9441649,9441641,9587059,9587358,9587294,9587362,9587392,9587379,9587401,9441612,9587389,958737 8,9587317,9441615,9441696,9587318,7832534,7832593,7832543,7832670,7832582,7837913,7839663,7841739,7839677

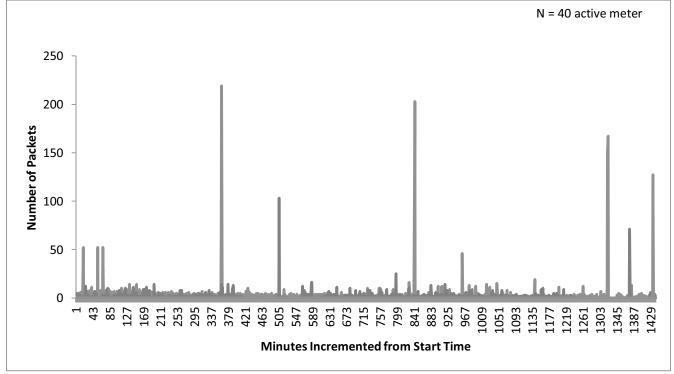
Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/25/2012 9:00:00 AM

Interrogations:

01/25/2012 03:01:00 PM 01/25/2012 11:02:00 PM 01/26/2012 07:02:00 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/26/2012 9:00:00 AM





* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 632,971 bytes (633kb) Total Transmission Time = 66.479 Seconds

Conditions of Test (Day 4, Simulated Network Disruption)

MAC Addresses =

9587399,9441613,9587400,9587382,9587080,9441695,9441683,9441694,9587371,9587312,9587323,9587394,9596529,944 1622,9587904,9441649,9441641,9587059,9587358,9587294,9587362,9587392,9587379,9587401,9441612,9587389,958737 8,9587317,9441615,9441696,9587318,7832534,7832593,7832543,7832670,7832582,7837913,7839663,7841739,7839677

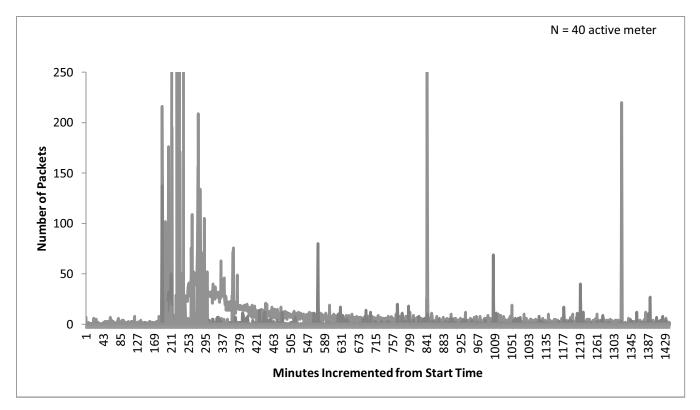
Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/26/2012 9:00:00 AM

Interrogations:

01/26/2012 03:01:00 PM 01/26/2012 11:02:00 PM 01/27/2012 07:02:00 AM

Ending of Packet Sniffer Data = 01/27/2012 9:00:00 AM

Packets Per Minute Starting at 01/26/2012 09:00:00 AM



* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates) except for the main peak that occurred near noon. This traffic increase at 195 minutes to 275 minutes is the result of a Collector (Itron cell router) upgrade and replacement as noted previously. This demonstrates the self-healing communication network reforming when there is a Collector failure. This is an infrequent, non-typical event.

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 1,278,576 bytes (1.278Mb) Total Transmission Time = 134.2842 Seconds (2.238 minutes)

Conditions of Test (Day 5, Steady-State)

MAC Addresses =

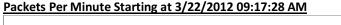
9587399,9441613,9587400,9587382,9587080,9441695,9441683,9441694,9587371,9587312,9587323,9587394,9596529,944 1622,9587904,9441649,9441641,9587059,9587358,9587294,9587362,9587392,9587379,9587401,9441612,9587389,958737 8,9587317,9441615,9441696,9587318,7832534,7832593,7832543,7832670,7832582,7837913,7839663,7841739,7839677

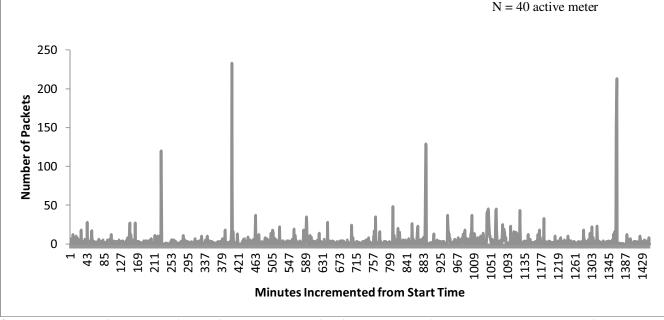
Beginning of Packet Sniffer Data = 3/22/2012 9:17:28 AM

Interrogations:

3/22/2012 4:01:28 PM 3/23/2012 12:05:23 AM 3/23/2012 8:02:01 AM

Ending of Sniffer Data = 3/23/2012 9:24:27 AM





* Transmissions with 2 or more data packets are associated with consumption data transmission or time synchronization (time updates)

Data Transmission Information

Actual Bytes Transferred = 844,540 bytes (844kb) Total Transmission Time = 88.69 Seconds (1.478 minutes)

5 NBM-550 Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions GmbH Sandwiesenstrasse 7 - 72783 Pfullingen - Germany Phone: +49 7121 9732 0 - Fax: +49 7121 9732 790



Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions hereby certifies that the object referenced to this certificate has been calibrated by qualified personnel using Narda's approved procedures. The calibration was carried out in accordance with a certified quality management system which conformed to ISO 9001.

Broadband Field Meter

NBM-550

Narda Safety Test Solutions GmbH

2401/01B

D-0146

2011-01-28

within specifications

Temperature: (23 ± 3) *C

Relative humidity: (20 to 60) %

2401-8700-00A

OBJECT

MANUFACTURER

PART NUMBER (P/N)

SERIAL NUMBER (S/N)

CUSTOMER

CALIBRATION DATE

RESULT ASSESSMENT

AMBIENT CONDITIONS

CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

ISSUE DATE: 2011-01-28

LIBRATED BY E.Riting

This calibration certificate may not be reproduced other than in full except with the permission of the issuing laboratory. Calibration certificates without signature are not valid. 6

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Certified by DQS according to ISO 9001.2008 (Reg.-No. 099379 QM08)

CERTIFICATE: NBM-550-D-0146-110128-1816

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Narda Safety Test Solutions GmbH Sandwiesenstrasse 7 - 72793 Pfullingen - Germany Phone: +49 7121 9732 0 - Fax: +49 7121 9732 790



Method of Measurement

The device under test (DUT) represents a three-channel voltage meter offering high accuracy and high resolution. The DUT is calibrated by applying a known DC voltage to each of the inputs.

Uncertainty of Measurement

The measurement uncertainty stated in this document is the expanded uncertainty with a coverage factor of 2 (corresponding, in the case of normal distribution, to a confidence probability of 95%).

The uncertainty analysis for this calibration was done in accordance with the ISO/TAG-Guide (Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement). The measurement uncertainties are derived from contributions from the measurement of power, reflection, attenuation and frequency, mismatch, stability of instrumentation and repeatability of handling.

This statement of uncertainty applies to the measured values only and does not include effects like temperature response and long term stability of the calibrated device.

Traceability of Measuring Equipment

The calibration results are traceable to SI-units according to ISO/IEC 17025. Physical units, which are not included in the list of accredited measured quantities such as field strength or power density, are traced to the basic units via approved measurement and computational methods.

The equipment used for this calibration is traceable to the reference listed below and the traceability is guaranteed by ISO 9001 Narda internal procedure.

Reference- / Working- Standard	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Certificate Number	Cal Due Date	Trace
Digital Multimeter	Aglient	34401A	US36121450	1-1960925007-1	2011-01	UKAS147

Narda Safety Test Solutions GmbH Sandwissenstrasse 7 - 72793 Pfulingen - Germany Phone: +49 7121 9732 0 - Fax: +49 7121 9732 790



Results

Voltage display uncertainty

Channel	Input voltage applied	Specified voltage display	Meas. Uncertainty	Meas. voltage display
x	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.370 V
Y	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.370 V
z	2.400 V	(2.376+/-0.024) V	+/-0.007 V	2.370 V

Note: Because of an internal voltage divider the nominal indication is 2.376 V.

EC5091 Calibration Certificate 6

Narda Safety Test Solutions

435 Moreland Road, Hauppauge, NY 11788 Phone: 631-231-1700 - Fax: 631-231-1711 E-mail: nardaeast@L-3com.com www.nardamicrowave.com



Calibration Certificate

Narda Safety Test Solutions hereby certifies that the referenced equipment has been calibrated by qualified personnel to Narda's approved procedures. The calibration was carried out within a certified quality management system conforming to ISO 9001:2000.

The metrological confirmation system for test equipment complies with ISO 10012-1.

Object Electric Field Probe EC5091 2402/09 Part Number (P/N) Serial Number (S/N) 01025 Narda Safety Test Solutions Manufacturer Date of Calibration Mon 06/Dec/2010 13:39:20 Results of Calibration Test Results within Specification Confirmation interval (recommended) 24 Months (23 +/-3)°C Ambient Conditions (40...60)% rel. humidity Calibration Procedure ATE Software 990199 Ver. 1.50 Probe Definition File Set P/N 990199-06 Ver. 1.04 **Results Filed Under** EC5091_01025_06Dec2010.txt

Hauppauge, NY

Quality Assurance

This certificate may only be published in full, unless permission for the publication of an approved extract has been obtained in writing from the Director of Quality Assurance.

Certificate No. 01025_06Dec2010.txt

Date of issue: 06/Dec/2010

Page 1 of 6

April 2012

Narda Safety Test Solutions 435 Moreland Road, Hauppauge, NY 11788 Phone: 631-231-1700 - Fax: 631-231-1711 E-mail: nardaeast@I-3com.com www.nardamicrowave.com



Method of Measurement

The calibration of RF field strength probes involves the generation of a calculable linearly polarized electromagnetic field - approximating to a plane wave - into which the device under test is placed. The probe is calibrated separately from the base meter.

The probe is aligned for maximum interception of the field, i.e. the probe's pole is orientated in the analytic angle (54.74 degrees to vertical E-field vector) above 200 MHz. Below 200 MHz the probe handle is oriented perpendicular to both, the direction of propagation and the direction of the E-field vector. The meter indicates the results in %STD units, i.e. the power related ratio of the field and the reference level (MPE = maximum permissible exposure limit) from the Standard. At each test frequency the probe is rotated by 360 deg while taking readings continuously. The results are calculated from the minimum and maximum response during rotation.

%STD = \$%STD * %STD

EllipseRatio = $5 * \log \left(\frac{\% STD_{max}}{\% STD_{max}} \right)$

Frequency Response:

The correction factor K is a numerical factor to compensate the systematic error due to frequency response.

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{\%STD_{actual}}{\%STD_{max}}}$$

The correction factors are stored in the probe memory. When combined with the NBM-5xx Field Meter the frequency response correction may be enabled.

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Field Generation

Setup "A" (1600 MHz ...):

Calibration using calculated field strength. The probe is positioned with the boresight of a linearly polarized horn antenna. The field strength is derived from the horn's gain g, the transmitted power of the antenna and the distance d. The power measurement includes the power meter's response $P_m * F_m$ and a fixed attentuation D.

$$E = \sqrt{\eta * \frac{P_{a} * F_{cb} * D * g}{4 * \pi * d^{2}}}$$

with η : intrinsic impedance of propagation medium in Ohms.

Reference: IEEE Std. 1309-1996

Setup "B" (200 MHz ... 1600 MHz):

Calibration using a transfer standard. The probe is mounted in front of a double balanced ridge horn antenna. The field strength is set to a known value based on the power meter reading P_m in reference to a calibrated sensor (E_{mf} , P_{mf}).

$$E = E_{nf} * \sqrt{\frac{P_m}{P_{nf}}}$$

Setup "C" (... 200 MHz):

Calibration using calculated field strength. A Crawford TEM cell is used to generate the known field strength *E*. The field strength is derived from TEM cell's septum height *b*, impedance Z_0 and from the output power P_{init} of the cell. The output power measurement includes the power meter's response $P_m * F_m$ and a fixed attentuation *D*.

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{P_m * F_{sh} * D * Z_s}}{b}$$

Uncertainties

The measurement uncertainty stated in this document is the expanded uncertainty with a coverage factor of 1.96 (corresponding, in the case of normal distribution, to a confidence probability of 95%).

The uncertainty analysis for this calibration was done in accordance with the ISO-Guide (Guide to the expression of Uncertainty in Measurement). The measurement uncertainties are derived from contributions from the measurement of power, impedance, attenuation, mismatch, length, frequency, stability of instrumentation, repeatability of handling and field uniformity in the field generators (TEM cell and anechoic chamber).

This statement of uncertainty applies to the measured values only and does not make any implementation or include any estimation as to the long-term stability of the calibrated device.

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Test Equipment and Traceability

The calibration results are traceable to SI-units according to ISO 9001. Physical units, which are not included in the list of accredited measured quantities such as field strength or power density, are traced to the basic units via approved measurement and computational methods.

The equipment used for this calibration is traceable to the reference listed below and the traceability is guaranteed by ISO 9001 Narda internal procedure.

Reference- / Working- Standard	Manufacturer	Model	Asset Number	Certificate Number	Cal Due Date	Trace (*)
Setup "A" (0.001 MHz to 200 MI	Hzi		A Constant of the		90.00	10191
Power Meter, Two Channel	Agilent	E44198	003431		2012-06	1
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	004323		2011-11	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	001389		2011-11	
Attenuator 30d8	Narda	769-30	003241		2011-06	(1)
Attenuator 30dB	Narda	769-30	003386		2011-03	(1)
Attenuator 6d8	Narda	768-6	005030		2011-01	(1)
Altenuator 6dB	Narda	766-6	005031		2011-01	(1)
Setup "B" (300 MHz to 3000 MH	(2)	1	4-16880107-1		3 22 22 22 22	1.1
Power Meter, Two Channel	Agient	E4419B	003768		2011-06	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agilent	8482A	003757		2011-05	
Power Sensor 4GHz	Agient	8482A	003758		2011-06	
Dir. Coupler 0 3-2 2GHz	Narda	3042SP	005118		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Colr. 0.9-2 2GHz + 10dB	Narda	3042B/771-10	005118		2011-10	m
Dir. Coupler 1.7-4 2GHz	Narda	30438-30	005119		2011-10	60
Dir. Coupler 1.7-4 2GHz	Narda	3043B-30	005119		2011-10	m
Setup "C" (1.7 to 60 GHz)		The Section of the				1.1
Power Sensor 18GHz	Aglent	8481A	003237		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003236		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilant	8481A	003235		2011-07	
Power Sensor 18GHz	Agilent	8481A	003234		2011-07	
Power Sensor 26.5-40GHz	Aglent	R8486A	002020		2011-09	
Power Sensor 33-50GHz	Aglent	Q8486A	002846		2011-01	
Power Sensor 50-75GHz	Agilent	V8486A	004579		2011-05	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003210		2011-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003212		2011-01	-
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003231		2011-01	-
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003214		2011-01	-
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003213		2011-01	
Power Meter	Agilent	EPM-441A	003211		2011-01	-
Dir. Coupler 4-8GHz & 10dB	Narda	3022/777C-10	003270		2011-10	111
Dir. Coupler 4-8GHz & 20dB	Narda	3024/777C-20	003271		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 8.2-12.4GHz	Narda	3293-2	003272		2011-10	
Dir. Coupler 12.4-18GHz	Narda	1079	003274		2013-03	(1) (1)
Dir. Coupler 28.5-40GHz	Narda	R752D	002747			
Dir. Coupler 33-50GHz	Millech	CL3-22-R2000	004755		2011-10	(1)
Dir. Coupler 60GHz	Mildech	CGC-15-RL300	004755		2011-01	(1)
Dr. Confrat Coloria	mental (000.10.000			2011-01	(1)

(*) For details on accredited laboratories please refer to the corresponding homepage:

http://www.dkd.info/	DKD
http://sit.imgc.to.onr.it/	SIT

http://www.ukas.com/ UKAS

 An accredited calibration of the directional couplers is not available due to multiple-sex connectors. Calibration is performed as an inhouse calibration based on state of the art techniques (non-traceable).

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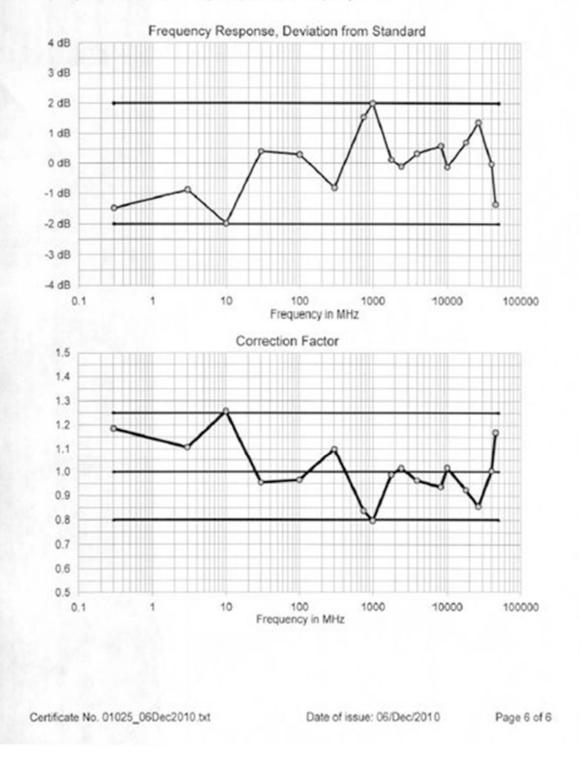
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Frequency Response Graph

Frequency response data with setting: Apply Correction Frequency = OFF.



7 Field Probe Log Files – Baseline (Nine SmartMeters)

Note that all average values presented relative to Health Canada Safety Code 6's controlled environments. These are multiplied by a factor of 5 to convert to Health Canada Safety Code 6 values for uncontrolled environments (Public Levels). The scaled uncontrolled environment values are used in this report.

Date/Time	Max (E-Field) [% STD]	Avg (E-Field) [% STD]	Min (E-Field) [% STD]
1/23/2012 10:58:35	0.0869	0.0107	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:04:35	0.0835	0.0075	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:10:35	0.0947	0.0179	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:16:35	0.0421	0.0055	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:22:35	0.0495	0.0028	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:28:35	0.0510	0.0046	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:34:35	0.0710	0.0081	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:40:35	0.0829	0.0130	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:46:35	0.0907	0.0169	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:52:35	0.0618	0.0086	0.0000
1/23/2012 11:58:35	0.0550	0.0052	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:04:35	0.0627	0.0060	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:10:35	0.0476	0.0040	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:16:35	0.0807	0.0195	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:22:35	0.0414	0.0083	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:28:35	0.0745	0.0170	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:34:35	0.0689	0.0118	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:40:35	0.0924	0.0221	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:46:35	0.0565	0.0069	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:52:35	0.0510	0.0043	0.0000
1/23/2012 12:58:35	0.0683	0.0061	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:04:35	0.0491	0.0035	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:10:35	0.0702	0.0111	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:16:35	0.0676	0.0121	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:22:35	0.0636	0.0081	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:28:35	0.0817	0.0110	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:34:35	0.0676	0.0119	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:40:35	0.0690	0.0058	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:46:35	0.0483	0.0036	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:52:35	0.0952	0.0258	0.0000
1/23/2012 13:58:35	0.0517	0.0071	0.0000
1/23/2012 14:04:35	0.0993	0.0344	0.0000
1/23/2012 14:10:35	0.0586	0.0094	0.0000
1/23/2012 14:16:35	0.0676	0.0123	0.0000
1/23/2012 14:22:35	0.0703	0.0114	0.0000
1/23/2012 14:40:19	0.0950	0.0214	0.0000
1/23/2012 14:46:19	0.2012	0.0854	0.0173
1/23/2012 14:52:19	0.0500	0.0095	0.0000
1/23/2012 14:58:19	0.0324	0.0016	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:04:19	0.0455	0.0027	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:10:19	0.0386	0.0032	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:16:19	0.0662	0.0184	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:22:19	0.0848	0.0225	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:28:19	0.0565	0.0117	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:34:19	0.0283	0.0004	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:40:19	0.0501	0.0030	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:46:19	0.0717	0.0138	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:52:19	0.0503	0.0071	0.0000
1/23/2012 15:58:19	0.0634	0.0078	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:04:19	0.0496	0.0050	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:10:19	0.0541	0.0052	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:16:19	0.0974	0.0199	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:22:19	0.1227	0.0244	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:28:19	0.0967	0.0220	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:34:19	0.0794	0.0147	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:40:19	0.0748	0.0083	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:46:19	0.0673	0.0085	0.0000
, , ,			

1/23/2012 16:52:19	0.0485	0.0020	0.0000
1/23/2012 16:58:19	0.0762	0.0076	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:04:19	0.0755	0.0092	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:10:19	0.0540	0.0071	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:16:19	0.0596	0.0062	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:22:19	0.0546	0.0075	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:28:19	0.0579	0.0058	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:34:19	0.0680	0.0098	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:40:19	0.0451	0.0032	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:46:19	0.0579	0.0051	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:52:19	0.0535	0.0043	0.0000
1/23/2012 17:58:19	0.0612	0.0090	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:04:19	0.0770	0.0123	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:10:19	0.0597	0.0113	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:16:19	0.0551	0.0024	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:22:19	0.0587	0.0033	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:28:19	0.0564	0.0035	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:34:19	0.0540	0.0054	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:40:19	0.0593	0.0065	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:46:19	0.0602	0.0074	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:52:19	0.0545	0.0034	0.0000
1/23/2012 18:58:19	0.0607	0.0113	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:04:19	0.0632	0.0082	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:10:19	0.0717	0.0037	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:16:19	0.0848	0.0182	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:22:19	0.0455	0.0046	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:28:19	0.0397	0.0010	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:34:19	0.0681	0.0039	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:46:00	0.0955	0.0139	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:52:00	0.3222	0.0417	0.0000
1/23/2012 19:58:00	0.0477	0.0042	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:04:00	0.0797	0.0082	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:10:00	0.0665	0.0114	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:16:00	0.0730	0.0057	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:22:00	0.0766	0.0073	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:28:00	0.0864	0.0121	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:34:00	0.0552	0.0032	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:40:00	0.0876	0.0132	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:46:00	0.1123	0.0207	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:52:00	0.0725	0.0085	0.0000
1/23/2012 20:58:00	0.0708	0.0076	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:04:00	0.0705	0.0124	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:10:00	0.0749	0.0135	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:16:00	0.0696	0.0089	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:22:00	0.0809	0.0090	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:28:00	0.0946	0.0158	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:34:00	0.0733	0.0101	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:40:00	0.0676	0.0051	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:46:00	0.0772	0.0104	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:52:00	0.0658	0.0061	0.0000
1/23/2012 21:58:00	0.0528	0.0041	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:04:00	0.0455	0.0020	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:10:00	0.0450	0.0025	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:16:00	0.0482	0.0027	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:22:00	0.0488	0.0031	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:28:00	0.0649	0.0082	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:34:00	0.0643	0.0110	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:40:00	0.0477	0.0029	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:46:00	0.0815	0.0082	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:52:00	0.0538	0.0036	0.0000
1/23/2012 22:58:00	0.0681	0.0071	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:04:00	0.0788	0.0148	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:10:00	0.0813	0.0136	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:16:00	0.0668	0.0063	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:22:00	0.0554	0.0020	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:22:00	0.0648	0.0088	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:34:00	0.0851	0.0161	0.0000

1/23/2012 23:40:00	0.0939	0.0196	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:46:00	0.0618	0.0049	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:52:00	0.0536	0.0024	0.0000
1/23/2012 23:58:00	0.0490	0.0052	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:04:00	0.0727	0.0105	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:10:00	0.0645	0.0036	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:16:00	0.0526	0.0039	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:22:00	0.0617	0.0034	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:28:00	0.0722	0.0123	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:34:00	0.0823	0.0233	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:40:00	0.0853	0.0081	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:46:00	0.0703	0.0073	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:52:00	0.0780	0.0088	0.0000
1/24/2012 0:58:00	0.1012	0.0239	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:04:00	0.0872	0.0119	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:10:00	0.0762	0.0110	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:16:00	0.0777	0.0121	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:22:00	0.0572	0.0051	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:28:00	0.0762	0.0078	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:34:00	0.0852	0.0082	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:40:00	0.0803	0.0112	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:46:00	0.0838	0.0113	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:52:00	0.0670	0.0059	0.0000
1/24/2012 1:58:00	0.0687	0.0077	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:04:00	0.0636	0.0117	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:10:00	0.0754	0.0148	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:16:00	0.0332	0.0007	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:22:00	0.0728	0.0091	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:22:00	0.0728	0.0051	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:28:00	0.0844	0.0111	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:40:00	0.0613	0.0041	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:46:00	0.0725	0.0067	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:52:00	0.0717	0.0117	0.0000
1/24/2012 2:58:00	0.0867	0.0092	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:04:00	0.0734	0.0040	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:10:00	0.0692	0.0056	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:16:00	0.0610	0.0048	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:22:00	0.0599	0.0039	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:28:00	0.0743	0.0115	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:34:00	0.0600	0.0079	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:40:00	0.0504	0.0084	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:46:00	0.0799	0.0156	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:52:00	0.0668	0.0070	0.0000
1/24/2012 3:58:00	0.0784	0.0093	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:04:00	0.0842	0.0077	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:10:00	0.0710	0.0074	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:16:00	0.0562	0.0052	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:22:00	0.0642	0.0093	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:28:00	0.0643	0.0059	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:34:00	0.0851	0.0058	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:40:00	0.0483	0.0036	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:46:00	0.0649	0.0043	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:52:00	0.0744	0.0063	0.0000
1/24/2012 4:58:00	0.0750	0.0070	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:04:00	0.0873	0.0139	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:10:00	0.0785	0.0135	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:16:00	0.1002	0.0133	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:10:00			
	0.1086	0.0206	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:28:00	0.0734	0.0078	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:34:00	0.0824	0.0102	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:40:00	0.0714	0.0066	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:46:00	0.0819	0.0084	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:52:00	0.0721	0.0085	0.0000
1/24/2012 5:58:00	0.0650	0.0094	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:04:00	0.1044	0.0147	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:10:00	0.0804	0.0171	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:16:00	0.0726	0.0060	0.0000

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1/24/2012 6:22:00	0.0788	0.0099	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:28:00	0.0745	0.0060	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:34:00	0.0628	0.0040	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:40:00	0.1082	0.0197	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:46:00	0.0771	0.0154	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:52:00	0.0653	0.0126	0.0000
1/24/2012 6:58:00	0.0429	0.0022	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:04:00	0.0507	0.0029	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:10:00	0.0579	0.0034	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:16:00	0.0704	0.0093	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:22:00	0.0745	0.0127	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:28:00	0.0476	0.0034	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:34:00	0.0882	0.0146	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:40:00	0.1166	0.0171	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:46:00	0.0758	0.0092	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:52:00	0.0787	0.0096	0.0000
1/24/2012 7:58:00	0.0800	0.0155	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:04:00	0.0690	0.0079	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:10:00	0.0482	0.0028	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:16:00	0.0324	0.0023	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:22:00	0.0241	0.0014	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:28:00	0.0538	0.0039	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:34:00	0.0393	0.0019	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:40:00	0.0558	0.0053	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:46:00	0.0613	0.0053	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:52:00	0.0572	0.0082	0.0000
1/24/2012 8:58:00	0.0634	0.0106	0.0000

8 Field Probe Log Files – Forty Meters Installed

Note that all average values presented relative to Health Canada Safety Code 6's controlled environments. These are multiplied by a factor of 5 to convert to Health Canada Safety Code 6 values for uncontrolled environments (Public Levels). The scaled uncontrolled environment values are used in this report.

Date/Time	Max (E-Field) [% STD]	Avg (E-Field) [% STD]	Min (E-Field) [% STD]
1/24/2012 15:35:21 1/24/2012 15:41:21	0.0563 0.1819	0.0080 0.0603	0.0000 0.0032
1/24/2012 15:41:21	0.2318	0.1013	0.0032
1/24/2012 15:53:21	0.1651	0.0540	0.0032
1/24/2012 15:59:21	0.1093	0.0239	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:05:21	0.0531	0.0037	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:03:21	0.0677	0.0057	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:17:21	0.1018	0.0165	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:23:21	0.1289	0.0254	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:29:21	0.1430	0.0402	0.0011
1/24/2012 16:35:21	0.1989	0.0619	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:41:21	0.1489	0.0351	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:47:21	0.1078	0.0167	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:53:21	0.0938	0.0152	0.0000
1/24/2012 16:59:21	0.1185	0.0178	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:05:21	0.0944	0.0150	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:11:21	0.1008	0.0178	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:17:21	0.1214	0.0261	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:23:21	0.0723	0.0057	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:29:21	0.0859	0.0095	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:35:21 1/24/2012 17:41:21	0.1163 0.1356	0.0168 0.0240	0.0000 0.0000
1/24/2012 17:41:21	0.0918	0.0240	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:53:21	0.1099	0.0151	0.0000
1/24/2012 17:59:21	0.0941	0.0088	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:05:21	0.0883	0.0146	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:03:21	0.0752	0.0093	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:17:21	0.0882	0.0114	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:23:21	0.1147	0.0212	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:29:21	0.1031	0.0163	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:35:21	0.1046	0.0135	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:41:21	0.0633	0.0061	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:47:21	0.1162	0.0166	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:53:21	0.0980	0.0182	0.0000
1/24/2012 18:59:21	0.1179	0.0195	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:05:21	0.1419	0.0251	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:11:21	0.1212	0.0262	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:17:21	0.1179	0.0236	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:23:21 1/24/2012 19:29:21	0.0753 0.1194	0.0076	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:29:21	0.1194 0.1568	0.0202 0.0325	0.0000 0.0000
1/24/2012 19:35:21	0.1215	0.0323	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:47:21	0.1215	0.0295	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:53:21	0.1817	0.0480	0.0000
1/24/2012 19:59:21	0.0916	0.0128	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:05:21	0.1130	0.0215	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:11:21	0.1301	0.0265	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:17:21	0.1150	0.0167	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:23:21	0.1191	0.0234	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:29:21	0.1043	0.0185	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:35:21	0.0959	0.0128	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:41:21	0.1193	0.0206	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:47:21	0.1267	0.0333	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:53:21	0.1700	0.0517	0.0000
1/24/2012 20:59:21	0.1370	0.0323	0.0000
1/24/2012 21:05:21 1/24/2012 21:11:21	0.0957 0.0848	0.0181 0.0134	0.0000 0.0000
1/24/2012 21:11:21	0.0848	0.0134 0.0147	0.0000
1/24/2012 21:17:21	0.0946	0.0147	0.0000
1/24/2012 21:29:21	0.1452	0.0332	0.0000
1/24/2012 21:35:21	0.11313	0.0218	0.0000
1/24/2012 21:33:21	0.1184	0.0228	0.0000
1/24/2012 21:47:21	0.1236	0.0336	0.0000

1/24/2012 21:53:21	0.1000	0.0172	0.0000
1/24/2012 21:59:21	0.1012	0.0136	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:05:21	0.1036	0.0159	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:11:21	0.1390	0.0339	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:17:21	0.1710	0.0414	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:23:21	0.1499	0.0328	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:29:21	0.1492	0.0366	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:35:21	0.1733	0.0472	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:41:21	0.1119	0.0243	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:47:21	0.1521	0.0423	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:53:21	0.1389	0.0299	0.0000
1/24/2012 22:59:21	0.1378	0.0357	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:05:21	0.2918	0.0549	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:03:21	0.1502	0.0307	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:17:21	0.1175	0.0201	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:23:21	0.0978	0.0134	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:29:21	0.1166	0.0200	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:35:21	0.1282	0.0216	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:41:21	0.1247	0.0265	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:47:21	0.1101	0.0186	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:53:21	0.1290	0.0223	0.0000
1/24/2012 23:59:21	0.1492	0.0306	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:05:21	0.1171	0.0206	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:11:21	0.1301	0.0220	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:17:21	0.1307	0.0337	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:23:21	0.0849	0.0163	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:29:21	0.1434	0.0377	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:35:21	0.1296	0.0271	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:41:21	0.1279	0.0292	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:47:21	0.1393	0.0309	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:53:21	0.1397	0.0305	0.0000
1/25/2012 0:59:21	0.2046	0.0596	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:05:21	0.1306	0.0357	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:11:21	0.1233	0.0180	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:17:21	0.1363	0.0287	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:23:21	0.1489	0.0334	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:29:21	0.1461	0.0400	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:35:21	0.1466	0.0431	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:41:21	0.1116	0.0246	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:47:21	0.1078	0.0190	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:53:21	0.1072	0.0179	0.0000
1/25/2012 1:59:21	0.0948	0.0144	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:05:21	0.1669	0.0378	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:11:21	0.1451	0.0370	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:17:21	0.1024	0.0225	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:23:21	0.0991	0.0150	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:29:21	0.1284	0.0216	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:35:21	0.1065	0.0189	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:41:21	0.1271	0.0265	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:47:21	0.1752	0.0530	0.0007
1/25/2012 2:53:21	0.1326	0.0342	0.0000
1/25/2012 2:59:21	0.1153	0.0209	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:05:21	0.1111	0.0176	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:11:21	0.1088	0.0209	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:17:21	0.1248	0.0285	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:23:21	0.1165	0.0226	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:29:21	0.1456	0.0445	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:35:21	0.1362	0.0273	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:41:21	0.1068	0.0175	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:47:21	0.1349	0.0223	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:53:21	0.1592	0.0443	0.0000
1/25/2012 3:59:21			0.0000
	0.1777	0.0382	
1/25/2012 4:05:21	0.1328	0.0268	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:11:21	0.1117	0.0174	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:17:21	0.1336	0.0257	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:23:21	0.1218	0.0283	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:29:21	0.1338	0.0238	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:35:21	0.0702	0.0047	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:41:21	0.1004	0.0118	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:47:21	0.1122	0.0234	0.0000
1/25/2012 4:53:21	0.1523	0.0473	0.0000

1/25/2012 4:59:21	0.1225	0.0176	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:05:21	0.0859	0.0108	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:05:21	0.1105	0.0196	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:17:21	0.1005	0.0110	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:23:21	0.0934	0.0118	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:29:21	0.1300	0.0266	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:35:21	0.0891	0.0115	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:41:21	0.0886	0.0133	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:47:21	0.1378	0.0328	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:53:21	0.1318	0.0457	0.0000
1/25/2012 5:59:21	0.0949	0.0088	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:05:21	0.1237	0.0186	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:11:21	0.1461	0.0328	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:17:21	0.1032	0.0189	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:23:21	0.0973	0.0154	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:29:21	0.1122	0.0184	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:35:21	0.0866	0.0148	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:41:21	0.1075	0.0153	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:47:21	0.1492	0.0377	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:53:21	0.1144	0.0188	0.0000
1/25/2012 6:59:21	0.1052	0.0175	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:05:21	0.1969	0.0300	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:11:21	0.1212	0.0157	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:17:21	0.0730	0.0078	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:23:21	0.0734	0.0083	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:29:21	0.0971	0.0154	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:35:21	0.0930	0.0087	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:41:21	0.1392	0.0122	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:47:21	0.1164	0.0252	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:53:21	0.1201	0.0278	0.0000
1/25/2012 7:59:21	0.1326	0.0239	0.0000
1/25/2012 8:05:21	0.1104	0.0203	0.0000
1/25/2012 8:11:21	0.1199	0.0183	0.0000
1/25/2012 8:17:21	0.1074	0.0188	0.0000
1/25/2012 8:23:21	0.1052	0.0184	0.0000
1/25/2012 8:29:21	0.1056	0.0159	0.0000
1/25/2012 9:31:47	0.0868	0.0201	0.0000
1/25/2012 9:37:47	0.0655	0.0075	0.0000
1/25/2012 9:43:47	0.0806	0.0070	0.0000
1/25/2012 9:49:47	0.1515	0.0396	0.0000
1/25/2012 9:55:47	0.1719	0.0535	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:01:47	0.1062	0.0237	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:07:47	0.1598	0.0484	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:13:47	0.1340	0.0253	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:19:47	0.1243	0.0236	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:25:47	0.1377	0.0261	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:31:47	0.0679	0.0095	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:37:47	0.0916	0.0125	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:43:47	0.0917	0.0094	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:49:47	0.1037	0.0176	0.0000
1/25/2012 10:55:47	0.0855	0.0131	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:01:47	0.0798	0.0073	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:01:47	0.0986	0.0115	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:13:47	0.1051	0.0194	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:19:47	0.1149	0.0208	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:25:47	0.1459	0.0321	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:31:47	0.0990	0.0143	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:37:47	0.0615	0.0041	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:43:47	0.0546	0.0054	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:49:47	0.0837	0.0110	0.0000
1/25/2012 11:55:47	0.1037	0.0159	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:01:47	0.1064	0.0197	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:07:47	0.0807	0.0074	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:07:47	0.0679	0.0122	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:19:47	0.1023	0.0162	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:25:47	0.0866	0.0123	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:31:47	0.1012	0.0130	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:37:47	0.0719	0.0074	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:43:47	0.1013	0.0143	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:49:47	0.0447	0.0045	0.0000
1/25/2012 12:55:47	0.0826	0.0080	0.0000

1/25/2012 13:01:47	0.1010	0.0122	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:07:47	0.0656	0.0056	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:13:47	0.1076	0.0151	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:19:47	0.0788	0.0100	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:25:47	0.1211	0.0273	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:31:47	0.1211	0.0155	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:37:47	0.1198	0.0209	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:43:47 1/25/2012 13:49:47	0.0804 0.1017	0.0078 0.0132	0.0000 0.0000
1/25/2012 13:55:47	0.1593	0.0132	0.0000
1/25/2012 13:55:47	0.1017	0.0229	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:07:47	0.0887	0.0100	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:13:47	0.1470	0.0266	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:19:47	0.1526	0.0329	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:25:47	0.1307	0.0292	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:31:47	0.1162	0.0195	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:37:47	0.1441	0.0342	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:43:47	0.1152	0.0195	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:49:47	0.0870	0.0097	0.0000
1/25/2012 14:55:47 1/25/2012 15:01:47	0.0785	0.0101	0.0000
1/25/2012 15:01:47	0.1288 0.1325	0.0107 0.0127	0.0000 0.0000
1/25/2012 15:07:47	0.1325	0.0314	0.0000
1/25/2012 15:19:47	0.1532	0.0360	0.0000
1/25/2012 15:25:47	0.1296	0.0298	0.0000
1/25/2012 15:31:47	0.1182	0.0213	0.0000
1/25/2012 15:37:47	0.0923	0.0132	0.0000
1/25/2012 15:43:47	0.0870	0.0109	0.0000
1/25/2012 15:57:20	0.0581	0.0039	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:03:20	0.1801	0.0578	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:09:20	0.0927	0.0116	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:15:20	0.0483	0.0028	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:21:20	0.0695	0.0104	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:27:20 1/25/2012 16:33:20	0.1736 0.1949	0.0532 0.0701	0.0000 0.0000
1/25/2012 16:35:20	0.1949	0.0609	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:45:20	0.1605	0.0390	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:51:20	0.2028	0.0584	0.0000
1/25/2012 16:57:20	0.1367	0.0296	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:03:20	0.1629	0.0430	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:09:20	0.1010	0.0174	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:15:20	0.0974	0.0113	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:21:20	0.0618	0.0051	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:27:20	0.1444	0.0245	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:33:20	0.1609 0.0992	0.0520	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:39:20 1/25/2012 17:45:20	0.1344	0.0128 0.0232	0.0000 0.0000
1/25/2012 17:51:20	0.0903	0.0232	0.0000
1/25/2012 17:51:20	0.1431	0.0470	0.0007
1/25/2012 18:03:20	0.0760	0.0079	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:09:20	0.0977	0.0201	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:15:20	0.1555	0.0269	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:21:20	0.1069	0.0140	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:27:20	0.1081	0.0108	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:33:20	0.1321	0.0348	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:39:20	0.1273	0.0319	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:45:20	0.1356	0.0365	0.0000
1/25/2012 18:51:20 1/25/2012 18:57:20	0.1022 0.1214	0.0194	0.0000 0.0000
1/25/2012 19:03:20	0.0832	0.0253 0.0088	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:05:20	0.0832	0.0088	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:05:20	0.1186	0.0259	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:11:20	0.1279	0.0283	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:27:20	0.1143	0.0178	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:33:20	0.1037	0.0095	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:39:20	0.1111	0.0187	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:45:20	0.0701	0.0069	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:51:20	0.0816	0.0094	0.0000
1/25/2012 19:57:20	0.0892	0.0079	0.0000
1/25/2012 20:03:20	0.0760	0.0075	0.0000
1/25/2012 20:09:20	0.1228	0.0198	0.0000

1/25/2012 20:15:20	0.0791	0.0080	0.0000
1/25/2012 20:21:20	0.0940	0.0102	0.0000
1/25/2012 20:27:20	0.1439	0.0311	0.0000
1/25/2012 20:33:20	0.1167	0.0228	0.0000
			0.0000
1/25/2012 20:39:20	0.1041	0.0160	
1/25/2012 20:45:20	0.0788	0.0096	0.0000
1/25/2012 20:51:20	0.0746	0.0071	0.0000
1/25/2012 20:57:20	0.0874	0.0094	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:03:20	0.1206	0.0153	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:09:20	0.1184	0.0229	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:15:20	0.1090	0.0156	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:21:20	0.1326	0.0318	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:27:20	0.0755	0.0073	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:33:20	0.1752	0.0426	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:39:20	0.1352	0.0302	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:45:20	0.1071	0.0171	0.0000
1/25/2012 21:51:20		0.0224	0.0000
	0.1166		
1/25/2012 21:57:20	0.1254	0.0264	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:03:20	0.1269	0.0331	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:09:20	0.1360	0.0326	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:15:20	0.1257	0.0200	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:21:20	0.1216	0.0245	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:27:20	0.1311	0.0285	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:33:20	0.0905	0.0099	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:39:20	0.0896	0.0080	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:45:20	0.1450	0.0412	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:51:20	0.0931	0.0145	0.0000
1/25/2012 22:57:20	0.1475	0.0312	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:03:20	0.2396	0.0373	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:09:20	0.1113	0.0186	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:15:20	0.1074	0.0180	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:21:20	0.1103	0.0142 0.0803	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:27:20	0.2109		0.0032
1/25/2012 23:33:20	0.0984	0.0118	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:39:20	0.0969	0.0142	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:45:20	0.1180	0.0242	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:51:20	0.0866	0.0103	0.0000
1/25/2012 23:57:20	0.1249	0.0272	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:03:20	0.1180	0.0174	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:09:20	0.2761	0.0201	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:15:20	0.0790	0.0066	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:21:20	0.0981	0.0148	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:27:20	0.0962	0.0109	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:33:20	0.1102	0.0182	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:39:20	0.1148	0.0245	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:45:20	0.1258	0.0253	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:51:20	0.1188	0.0251	0.0000
1/26/2012 0:57:20	0.1143	0.0200	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:03:20	0.0832	0.0093	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:09:20	0.1548	0.0377	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:15:20	0.0750	0.0109	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:15:20	0.1095	0.0110	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:27:20			
	0.1246	0.0229	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:33:20	0.1436	0.0431	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:39:20	0.1319	0.0302	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:45:20	0.0781	0.0084	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:51:20	0.0916	0.0136	0.0000
1/26/2012 1:57:20	0.1229	0.0230	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:03:20	0.1096	0.0172	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:09:20	0.1348	0.0222	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:15:20	0.1199	0.0191	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:21:20	0.1091	0.0200	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:27:20	0.1006	0.0115	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:33:20	0.1241	0.0254	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:39:20	0.1033	0.0176	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:45:20	0.0993	0.0161	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:51:20	0.0881	0.0159	0.0000
1/26/2012 2:57:20	0.1127	0.0174	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:03:20	0.0941	0.0124	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:09:20	0.0907	0.0133	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:15:20	0.0841	0.0117	0.0000
1,20,2012 5.15.20	0.0071	0.0117	0.0000

1/26/2012 3:21:20	0.1056	0.0117	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:27:20	0.1409	0.0310	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:33:20	0.0799	0.0099	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:39:20	0.1395	0.0324	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:45:20	0.1140	0.0254	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:43:20	0.1037	0.0230	0.0000
	0.1189	0.0179	0.0000
1/26/2012 3:57:20			
1/26/2012 4:03:20	0.1249	0.0266	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:09:20	0.1280	0.0175	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:15:20	0.1059	0.0165	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:21:20	0.0973	0.0125	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:27:20	0.0929	0.0145	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:33:20	0.1312	0.0230	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:39:20	0.1159	0.0176	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:45:20	0.0671	0.0061	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:51:20	0.1216	0.0287	0.0000
1/26/2012 4:57:20	0.1486	0.0369	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:03:20	0.1501	0.0332	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:09:20	0.0626	0.0056	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:15:20	0.1149	0.0182	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:21:20	0.1187	0.0224	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:27:20	0.1132	0.0277	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:33:20	0.1293	0.0224	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:39:20	0.1791	0.0656	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:45:20	0.1123	0.0273	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:51:20	0.1125	0.0202	0.0000
1/26/2012 5:57:20	0.1023	0.0214	0.0000
	0.0842	0.0103	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:03:20			
1/26/2012 6:09:20	0.0934	0.0096	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:15:20	0.1079	0.0181	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:21:20	0.1167	0.0273	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:27:20	0.0893	0.0117	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:33:20	0.0746	0.0068	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:39:20	0.1111	0.0171	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:45:20	0.1472	0.0371	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:51:20	0.0910	0.0090	0.0000
1/26/2012 6:57:20	0.0944	0.0137	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:03:20	0.2167	0.0159	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:09:20	0.0596	0.0044	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:15:20	0.1333	0.0243	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:21:20	0.1504	0.0283	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:27:20	0.1353	0.0297	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:33:20	0.1377	0.0314	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:39:20	0.0672	0.0084	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:45:20	0.0889	0.0107	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:51:20	0.0778	0.0109	0.0000
1/26/2012 7:57:20	0.0989	0.0136	0.0000
1/26/2012 8:09:13	0.0481	0.0033	0.0000
1/26/2012 8:15:13	0.1357	0.0455	0.0022
1/26/2012 8:13:13	0.0421	0.0032	0.00022
1/26/2012 8:27:13	0.1007	0.0224	0.0000
1/26/2012 8:27:13	0.1435	0.0332	0.0000
1/26/2012 8:39:13	0.0901	0.0332	0.0000
1/26/2012 8:39:15	0.0764	0.0134	0.0000
		0.0319	
1/26/2012 8:51:13	0.1284		0.0000
1/26/2012 8:57:13	0.1274	0.0178	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:03:13	0.1470	0.0406	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:09:13	0.1319	0.0365	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:15:13	0.1317	0.0227	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:21:13	0.1168	0.0284	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:27:13	0.1176	0.0276	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:33:13	0.0796	0.0100	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:39:13	0.1289	0.0279	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:45:13	0.0807	0.0060	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:51:13	0.0657	0.0045	0.0000
1/26/2012 9:57:13	0.0522	0.0054	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:03:13	0.0939	0.0170	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:09:13	0.0961	0.0129	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:15:13	0.0855	0.0131	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:21:13	0.0919	0.0114	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:27:13	0.0967	0.0088	0.0000

1/26/2012 10:33:13	0.0787	0.0094	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:39:13	0.1028	0.0157	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:45:13	0.1417	0.0286	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:51:13	0.1275	0.0326	0.0000
1/26/2012 10:57:13	0.0693	0.0082	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:03:13	0.0961	0.0126	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:09:13	0.0503	0.0025	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:15:13	0.0647	0.0036	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:21:13	0.0622	0.0058	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:27:13	0.1377	0.0323	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:33:13	0.1241	0.0272	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:39:13	0.0811	0.0158	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:45:13			0.0000
	0.0303	0.0010	
1/26/2012 11:51:13	0.0521	0.0028	0.0000
1/26/2012 11:57:13	0.1086	0.0166	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:03:13	0.2041	0.0675	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:09:13	0.1714	0.0398	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:15:13	0.1761	0.0476	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:21:13	0.1109	0.0155	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:27:13	0.1451	0.0407	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:33:13	0.3061	0.0466	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:39:13	0.6798	0.1431	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:45:13	0.3312	0.0684	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:51:13	0.1598	0.0137	0.0000
1/26/2012 12:57:13	0.5087	0.0902	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:03:13	0.3036	0.0702	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:09:13	0.0925	0.0108	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:15:13	0.1618	0.0452	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:21:13	0.1903	0.0310	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:27:13	0.1050	0.0149	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:33:13	0.0638	0.0033	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:39:13	0.0446	0.0018	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:45:13	0.0762	0.0089	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:51:13	0.0972	0.0139	0.0000
1/26/2012 13:57:13	0.0648	0.0071	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:03:13	0.0777	0.0109	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:09:13	0.0714	0.0043	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:15:13	0.0804		0.0000
		0.0110	
1/26/2012 14:21:13	0.1292	0.0258	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:27:13	0.0858	0.0082	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:33:13	0.1090	0.0185	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:39:13	0.1053	0.0136	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:45:13	0.0789	0.0078	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:51:13	0.1074	0.0144	0.0000
1/26/2012 14:57:13	0.1325	0.0245	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:03:13	0.1584	0.0094	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:09:13	0.1346	0.0153	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:15:13	0.0950	0.0145	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:21:13	0.0983	0.0132	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:27:13	0.0722	0.0052	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:33:13	0.0972	0.0032	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:39:13	0.0932	0.0161	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:45:13	0.0928	0.0117	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:51:13	0.1088	0.0148	0.0000
1/26/2012 15:57:13	0.0812	0.0086	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:03:13	0.1329	0.0322	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:09:13	0.0683	0.0073	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:15:13	0.1273	0.0296	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:21:13	0.0904	0.0112	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:27:13	0.1075	0.0125	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:33:13	0.0985	0.0181	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:39:13	0.0838	0.0088	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:45:13	0.1322	0.0190	0.0000
1/26/2012 16:51:13	0.1322	0.0281	0.0000
1/26/2012 17:02:54	0.0605	0.0041	0.0000
1/26/2012 17:08:54	0.3288	0.1857	0.0840
1/26/2012 17:14:54	0.2437	0.1006	0.0054
1/26/2012 17:20:54	0.0912	0.0126	0.0000
1/26/2012 17:26:54	0.0434	0.0014	0.0000
1/26/2012 17:32:54	0.0962	0.0232	0.0000
1/26/2012 17:38:54	0.1518	0.0428	0.0000

1/26/2012 17:44:54	0.0763	0.0103	0.0000
1/26/2012 17:50:54	0.1301	0.0263	0.0000
1/26/2012 17:56:54	0.1218	0.0216	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:02:54	0.1362	0.0294	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:08:54	0.0711	0.0067	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:14:54	0.1099	0.0160	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:20:54	0.1368	0.0389	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:26:54	0.1006	0.0129	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:32:54	0.1661	0.0422	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:38:54	0.1578	0.0422	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:34:54	0.1378	0.0226	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:50:54	0.1314	0.0387	0.0000
1/26/2012 18:56:54	0.1209	0.0254	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:02:54	0.1209	0.0511	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:02:54	0.1198	0.0212	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:08:54	0.0731	0.0140	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:20:54	0.0592	0.0039	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:26:54	0.0392	0.039	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:32:54		0.0300	0.0000
	0.1101		
1/26/2012 19:38:54	0.0956 0.1119	0.0140	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:44:54	0.1119	0.0226	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:50:54		0.0312	0.0000
1/26/2012 19:56:54	0.0781	0.0070	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:02:54	0.1356	0.0337	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:08:54	0.0816	0.0095	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:14:54	0.0541	0.0040	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:20:54	0.1620	0.0335	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:26:54	0.0864	0.0099	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:32:54	0.2243	0.0758	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:38:54	0.0993	0.0161	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:44:54	0.1017	0.0170	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:50:54	0.1422	0.0302	0.0000
1/26/2012 20:56:54	0.0764	0.0091	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:02:54	0.1132	0.0199	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:08:54	0.1491	0.0344	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:14:54	0.1356	0.0282	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:20:54	0.0888	0.0086	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:26:54	0.1385	0.0296	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:32:54	0.1189	0.0206	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:38:54	0.1540	0.0475	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:44:54	0.0596	0.0045	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:50:54	0.1116	0.0174	0.0000
1/26/2012 21:56:54	0.0622	0.0045	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:02:54	0.1862	0.0571	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:08:54	0.0859	0.0124	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:14:54	0.1026	0.0147	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:20:54	0.1283	0.0192	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:26:54	0.1038	0.0147	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:32:54	0.0970	0.0114	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:38:54	0.0929	0.0159	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:44:54	0.1564	0.0418	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:50:54	0.1670	0.0408	0.0000
1/26/2012 22:56:54	0.1031	0.0152	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:02:54	0.2160	0.0267	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:08:54	0.1112	0.0190	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:14:54	0.0722	0.0077	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:20:54	0.0815	0.0123	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:26:54	0.1610	0.0319	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:32:54	0.0720	0.0086	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:38:54	0.1427	0.0392	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:44:54	0.1052	0.0158	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:50:54	0.0890	0.0117	0.0000
1/26/2012 23:56:54	0.0740	0.0072	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:02:54	0.2041	0.0587	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:08:54	0.1220	0.0220	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:14:54	0.0746	0.0076	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:20:54	0.1958	0.0113	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:26:54	0.1536	0.0345	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:32:54	0.1140	0.0175	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:38:54	0.0898	0.0178	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:44:54	0.0871	0.0174	0.0000

1/27/2012 0:50:54	0.1039	0.0163	0.0000
1/27/2012 0:56:54	0.0922	0.0135	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:02:54	0.1103	0.0164	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:08:54	0.1140	0.0180	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:14:54	0.1077	0.0199	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:20:54	0.0802	0.0083	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:26:54	0.1533	0.0419	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:32:54	0.1017	0.0169	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:38:54	0.0688	0.0062	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:44:54	0.1232	0.0163	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:50:54	0.1286	0.0268	0.0000
1/27/2012 1:56:54	0.1048	0.0209	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:02:54	0.0713	0.0060	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:08:54	0.1321	0.0221	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:14:54	0.1067	0.0130	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:20:54	0.0993	0.0153	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:26:54	0.1329	0.0244	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:32:54	0.0891	0.0133	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:38:54	0.0979	0.0151	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:44:54	0.1177	0.0261	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:50:54	0.1091	0.0153	0.0000
1/27/2012 2:56:54	0.0953	0.0105	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:02:54	0.1322	0.0348	0.0000
	0.0938		0.0000
1/27/2012 3:08:54		0.0119	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:14:54	0.1088	0.0157	
1/27/2012 3:20:54	0.1807	0.0508	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:26:54	0.1343	0.0250	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:32:54	0.0899	0.0092	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:38:54	0.1062	0.0154	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:44:54	0.1128	0.0132	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:50:54	0.1162	0.0173	0.0000
1/27/2012 3:56:54	0.1313	0.0299	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:02:54	0.1710	0.0605	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:08:54	0.0895	0.0156	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:14:54	0.1056	0.0196	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:20:54	0.1363	0.0305	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:26:54	0.1327	0.0287	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:32:54	0.0863	0.0086	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:38:54	0.1560	0.0378	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:44:54	0.1524	0.0341	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:50:54	0.1057	0.0169	0.0000
1/27/2012 4:56:54	0.1026	0.0130	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:02:54	0.2003	0.0699	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:08:54	0.0989	0.0157	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:14:54	0.0971	0.0131	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:20:54	0.0701	0.0077	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:26:54	0.1049	0.0220	
			0.0000
1/27/2012 5:32:54	0.0890	0.0078	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:38:54	0.1066	0.0144	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:44:54	0.1080	0.0159	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:50:54	0.0416	0.0022	0.0000
1/27/2012 5:56:54	0.0812	0.0080	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:02:54	0.0920	0.0139	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:08:54	0.1106	0.0171	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:14:54	0.1175	0.0213	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:20:54	0.1073	0.0187	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:26:54	0.0554	0.0041	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:32:54	0.1234	0.0260	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:38:54	0.0973	0.0118	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:44:54	0.0842	0.0086	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:50:54	0.0734	0.0064	0.0000
1/27/2012 6:56:54	0.1160	0.0151	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:02:54	0.1698	0.0181	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:08:54	0.1030	0.0183	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:14:54	0.1145	0.0153	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:20:54	0.1145	0.0220	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:26:54	0.1165	0.0182	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:32:54	0.1103	0.0691	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:38:54	0.0926	0.0117	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:44:54	0.1122	0.0214	0.0000
1/27/2012 7:50:54	0.1607	0.0437	0.0000

1/27/2012 7:56:54	0.0891	0.0154	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:02:54	0.1081	0.0233	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:08:54	0.1197	0.0207	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:14:54	0.1316	0.0252	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:20:54	0.1079	0.0103	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:26:54	0.0967	0.0105	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:20:54	0.0908	0.0140	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:38:54	0.1193		0.0000
		0.0182	
1/27/2012 8:44:54	0.2046	0.0377	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:50:54	0.1435	0.0284	0.0000
1/27/2012 8:56:54	0.0843	0.0058	0.0000
1/27/2012 9:02:54	0.1750	0.0445	0.0000
1/27/2012 9:08:54	0.0684	0.0082	0.0000
22/03/2012 9:21:09	0.0900	0.0086	0
22/03/2012 9:27:09	0.0817	0.0170	0
22/03/2012 9:33:09	0.0619	0.0022	0
22/03/2012 9:39:09	0.1856	0.0206	0
22/03/2012 9:45:09	0.1910	0.0670	0.003233333
22/03/2012 9:51:09	0.1608	0.0324	0
22/03/2012 9:57:09	0.2255	0.0789	0.0046
22/03/2012 10:03:09	0.1802	0.0544	0
22/03/2012 10:09:09	0.1645	0.0486	0
22/03/2012 10:15:09	0.1310	0.0323	0
22/03/2012 10:21:09	0.1465	0.0453	0
22/03/2012 10:27:09	0.1328	0.0248	0
22/03/2012 10:33:09	0.0942	0.0162	0
22/03/2012 10:39:09	0.0921	0.0144	0
22/03/2012 10:45:09	0.0908	0.0100	0
22/03/2012 10:51:09	0.0809	0.0120	0
22/03/2012 10:57:09	0.1384	0.0343	0
22/03/2012 10:37:09	0.1078	0.0182	0
22/03/2012 11:09:09	0.1679	0.0386	0
22/03/2012 11:09:09	0.1546	0.0380	0
22/03/2012 11:21:09	0.0884	0.0101	0
22/03/2012 11:27:09	0.0884	0.0085	0
			0
22/03/2012 11:33:09	0.1165	0.0195	
22/03/2012 11:39:09	0.0881	0.0093	0
22/03/2012 11:45:09	0.1039	0.0228	0
22/03/2012 11:51:09	0.0886	0.0113	0
22/03/2012 11:57:09	0.0777	0.0074	0
22/03/2012 12:03:09	0.0757	0.0075	0
22/03/2012 12:09:09	0.0550	0.0029	0
22/03/2012 12:15:09	0.0587	0.0067	0
22/03/2012 12:21:09	0.0756	0.0062	0
22/03/2012 12:27:09	0.0819	0.0101	0
22/03/2012 12:33:09	0.1092	0.0210	0
22/03/2012 12:39:09	0.1151	0.0193	0
22/03/2012 12:45:09	0.1186	0.0287	0
22/03/2012 12:51:09	0.0968	0.0141	0
22/03/2012 12:57:09	0.1079	0.0179	0
22/03/2012 13:03:09	0.1424	0.0184	0
22/03/2012 13:09:09	0.1135	0.0175	0
22/03/2012 13:15:09	0.0941	0.0099	0
22/03/2012 13:21:09	0.1089	0.0221	0
22/03/2012 13:27:09	0.1165	0.0156	0
22/03/2012 13:33:09	0.0673	0.0062	0
22/03/2012 13:39:09	0.0982	0.0108	0
22/03/2012 13:45:09	0.1314	0.0242	0
22/03/2012 13:51:09	0.1438	0.0395	0
22/03/2012 13:57:09	0.1327	0.0237	0
22/03/2012 13:07:09	0.0820	0.0082	0
22/03/2012 14:09:09	0.1091	0.0159	0
22/03/2012 14:15:09	0.0874	0.0105	0
22/03/2012 14:21:09	0.0814	0.0075	0
22/03/2012 14:27:09	0.1108	0.0073	0
22/03/2012 14:27:09	0.1381	0.0266	0
22/03/2012 14:39:09	0.0817	0.0091	0
22/03/2012 14:45:09	0.0906	0.0144	0
22/03/2012 14:51:09	0.1120	0.0171	0
22/03/2012 14:57:09	0.0801	0.0090	0
22/03/2012 15:03:09	0.1012	0.0190	0

22/03/2012 15:09:09	0.1228	0.0214	0
22/03/2012 15:15:09	0.1551	0.0323	0
22/03/2012 15:21:09	0.1434	0.0321	0
22/03/2012 15:27:09	0.0777	0.0055	0
22/03/2012 15:33:09	0.1052	0.0204	0
22/03/2012 15:39:09	0.1167	0.0183	0
22/03/2012 15:45:09	0.1037	0.0133	0 0
22/03/2012 15:51:09 22/03/2012 15:57:09	0.0907 0.1081	0.0117 0.0153	0
22/03/2012 15:57:09	0.2173	0.0353	0
22/03/2012 16:09:09	0.1595	0.0420	0
22/03/2012 16:18:11	0.1543	0.0270	0
22/03/2012 16:24:11	0.0958	0.0278	0
22/03/2012 16:30:11	0.1020	0.0139	0
22/03/2012 16:36:11	0.1246	0.0245	0
22/03/2012 16:42:11	0.1141	0.0185	0
22/03/2012 16:48:11	0.1010	0.0162	0
22/03/2012 16:54:11	0.1635	0.0481	0
22/03/2012 17:00:11 22/03/2012 17:06:11	0.1137 0.0800	0.0203 0.0101	0 0
22/03/2012 17:00:11	0.1623	0.0462	0
22/03/2012 17:12:11	0.1297	0.0348	0
22/03/2012 17:24:11	0.1078	0.0139	0
22/03/2012 17:30:11	0.0842	0.0109	0
22/03/2012 17:36:11	0.1126	0.0135	0
22/03/2012 17:42:11	0.1377	0.0313	0
22/03/2012 17:48:11	0.0916	0.0121	0
22/03/2012 17:54:11	0.1001	0.0218	0
22/03/2012 18:00:11	0.1691	0.0432	0
22/03/2012 18:06:11 22/03/2012 18:12:11	0.1255 0.1489	0.0277 0.0432	0 0
22/03/2012 18:12:11	0.0992	0.0432	0
22/03/2012 18:24:11	0.0743	0.0061	0
22/03/2012 18:30:11	0.1373	0.0290	0
22/03/2012 18:36:11	0.1382	0.0188	0
22/03/2012 18:42:11	0.1307	0.0307	0
22/03/2012 18:48:11	0.1020	0.0170	0
22/03/2012 18:54:11	0.0990	0.0159	0
22/03/2012 19:00:11	0.1267	0.0255	0
22/03/2012 19:06:11 22/03/2012 19:12:11	0.1021 0.1174	0.0174 0.0089	0 0
22/03/2012 19:12:11	0.1015	0.0089	0
22/03/2012 19:10:11	0.1042	0.0085	0
22/03/2012 19:30:11	0.0846	0.0130	0
22/03/2012 19:36:11	0.0724	0.0070	0
22/03/2012 19:42:11	0.0924	0.0093	0
22/03/2012 19:48:11	0.0965	0.0145	0
22/03/2012 19:54:11	0.1049	0.0205	0
22/03/2012 20:00:11	0.1310	0.0239	0
22/03/2012 20:06:11 22/03/2012 20:12:11	0.1377 0.1136	0.0321 0.0162	0 0
22/03/2012 20:12:11	0.1073	0.0102	0
22/03/2012 20:10:11	0.1114	0.0193	0
22/03/2012 20:30:11	0.1277	0.0339	0
22/03/2012 20:36:11	0.1396	0.0370	0
22/03/2012 20:42:11	0.1406	0.0269	0
22/03/2012 20:48:11	0.1621	0.0357	0
22/03/2012 20:54:11	0.0990	0.0138	0
22/03/2012 21:00:11	0.1007	0.0163	0
22/03/2012 21:06:11	0.1301	0.0266	0
22/03/2012 21:12:11 22/03/2012 21:18:11	0.1473 0.1538	0.0176 0.0365	0 0
22/03/2012 21:18:11	0.1538 0.0973	0.0365	0
22/03/2012 21:24:11	0.1338	0.0202	0
22/03/2012 21:36:11	0.1530	0.0397	0
22/03/2012 21:42:11	0.1372	0.0289	0
22/03/2012 21:48:11	0.0971	0.0138	0
22/03/2012 21:54:11	0.0976	0.0126	0
22/03/2012 22:00:11	0.0834	0.0099	0
22/03/2012 22:06:11	0.1461	0.0375	0
22/03/2012 22:12:11	0.1181	0.0254	0

22/03/2012 22:18:11	0.1064	0.0189	0
22/03/2012 22:24:11	0.1188	0.0206	0
22/03/2012 22:30:11	0.1499	0.0386	0
22/03/2012 22:36:11	0.1258	0.0258	0
22/03/2012 22:42:11	0.1258	0.0349	0
22/03/2012 22:42:11	0.1281	0.0272	0
22/03/2012 22:54:11			0
	0.1274	0.0191	
22/03/2012 23:00:11	0.1373	0.0392	0
22/03/2012 23:06:11	0.1037	0.0199	0
22/03/2012 23:12:11	0.0988	0.0130	0
22/03/2012 23:18:11	0.1102	0.0198	0
22/03/2012 23:24:11	0.1376	0.0267	0
22/03/2012 23:30:11	0.0910	0.0071	0
22/03/2012 23:36:11	0.1589	0.0349	0
22/03/2012 23:42:11	0.0952	0.0169	0
22/03/2012 23:48:11	0.0671	0.0082	0
22/03/2012 23:54:11	0.1134	0.0227	0
23/03/2012 0:00:11	0.1106	0.0174	0
23/03/2012 0:06:11	0.2336	0.0325	0
23/03/2012 0:12:11	0.1243	0.0223	0
23/03/2012 0:18:11	0.0930	0.0152	0
23/03/2012 0:24:11	0.1245	0.0197	0
23/03/2012 0:30:11	0.0863	0.0147	0
23/03/2012 0:36:11	0.0925	0.0124	0
23/03/2012 0:42:11	0.0712	0.0102	0
23/03/2012 0:48:11	0.0916	0.0114	0
23/03/2012 0:54:11	0.0945	0.0118	0
23/03/2012 1:00:11	0.1312	0.0307	0
23/03/2012 1:06:11	0.0946	0.0173	0
23/03/2012 1:12:11	0.0810	0.0053	0
23/03/2012 1:18:11	0.1151	0.0214	0
23/03/2012 1:24:11	0.1115	0.0209	0
23/03/2012 1:30:11	0.1441	0.0320	0
23/03/2012 1:36:11	0.1215	0.0179	0
23/03/2012 1:42:11	0.1898	0.0604	0
23/03/2012 1:48:11	0.1285	0.0338	0
23/03/2012 1:54:11	0.1205	0.0177	0
23/03/2012 2:00:11	0.1007	0.0215	0
23/03/2012 2:06:11	0.1167	0.0248	0
23/03/2012 2:10:11	0.1837	0.0158	0
23/03/2012 2:12:11	0.0826	0.0113	0
23/03/2012 2:18:11	0.1347	0.0245	0
23/03/2012 2:24:11	0.1440	0.0245	0
23/03/2012 2:36:11	0.1002	0.0109	0
23/03/2012 2:30:11	0.0955	0.0094	0
		0.0094	0
23/03/2012 2:48:11	0.0955 0.1380		
23/03/2012 2:54:11		0.0337	0
23/03/2012 3:00:11	0.1215	0.0253	0
23/03/2012 3:06:11	0.1665	0.0400	0
23/03/2012 3:12:11	0.1035	0.0128	0
23/03/2012 3:18:11	0.0972	0.0157	0
23/03/2012 3:24:11	0.0919	0.0111	0
23/03/2012 3:30:11	0.1048	0.0284	0
23/03/2012 3:36:11	0.0987	0.0195	0
23/03/2012 3:42:11	0.1291	0.0278	0
23/03/2012 3:48:11	0.1219	0.0264	0
23/03/2012 3:54:11	0.1082	0.0225	0
23/03/2012 4:00:11	0.1322	0.0308	0
23/03/2012 4:06:11	0.1511	0.0333	0
23/03/2012 4:12:11	0.0844	0.0122	0
23/03/2012 4:18:11	0.0737	0.0109	0
23/03/2012 4:24:11	0.0672	0.0061	0
23/03/2012 4:30:11	0.1027	0.0150	0
23/03/2012 4:36:11	0.1032	0.0177	0
23/03/2012 4:42:11	0.0685	0.0052	0
23/03/2012 4:48:11	0.0830	0.0110	0
23/03/2012 4:54:11	0.0976	0.0130	0
23/03/2012 5:00:11	0.1173	0.0169	0
23/03/2012 5:06:11	0.0862	0.0138	0
23/03/2012 5:12:11	0.1173	0.0225	0
23/03/2012 5:18:11	0.0972	0.0133	0

Appendix CEC IR2 34.1d

23/03/2012 5:24:11	0.1275	0.0222	0
23/03/2012 5:30:11	0.0944	0.0198	0
23/03/2012 5:36:11	0.0982	0.0134	0
23/03/2012 5:42:11	0.1210	0.0302	0
23/03/2012 5:48:11	0.1053	0.0193	0
23/03/2012 5:54:11	0.0738	0.0115	0
23/03/2012 6:00:11	0.0716	0.0069	0
23/03/2012 6:06:11	0.0906	0.0144	0
23/03/2012 6:12:11	0.1331	0.0277	0
23/03/2012 6:18:11	0.1116	0.0191	0
23/03/2012 6:24:11	0.1188	0.0203	0
23/03/2012 6:30:11	0.1025	0.0141	0
23/03/2012 6:36:11	0.1238	0.0193	0
23/03/2012 6:42:11	0.0826	0.0112	0
23/03/2012 6:48:11	0.1165	0.0182	0
23/03/2012 6:54:11	0.1236	0.0226	0
23/03/2012 7:00:11	0.0884	0.0096	0
23/03/2012 7:06:11	0.0679	0.0063	0
23/03/2012 7:12:11	0.1108	0.0201	0
23/03/2012 7:18:11	0.1177	0.0184	0
23/03/2012 7:24:11	0.1570	0.0331	0
23/03/2012 7:30:11	0.1315	0.0292	0
23/03/2012 7:36:11	0.1161	0.0294	0
23/03/2012 7:42:11	0.0853	0.0114	0
23/03/2012 7:48:11	0.0630	0.0060	0
23/03/2012 7:54:11	0.1070	0.0143	0
23/03/2012 8:00:11	0.1141	0.0185	0
23/03/2012 8:06:11	0.1850	0.0258	0
23/03/2012 8:12:11	0.0907	0.0129	0
23/03/2012 8:18:11	0.0660	0.0059	0
23/03/2012 8:24:11	0.0968	0.0159	0
23/03/2012 8:30:11	0.0881	0.0097	0
23/03/2012 8:36:11	0.0770	0.0090	0
23/03/2012 8:42:11	0.0936	0.0104	0
23/03/2012 8:48:11	0.1073	0.0096	0
23/03/2012 8:54:11	0.0865	0.0126	0
23/03/2012 9:00:11	0.0962	0.0170	0
23/03/2012 9:06:11	0.0837	0.0130	0
23/03/2012 9:12:11	0.0854	0.0031	0
23/03/2012 9:18:11	0.0538	0.0047	0

		REVISIONS		
	REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
	0.1	Preliminary Draft for Review	February 13, 2012	
	0.2	Updated Draft	February 16. 2012	
Ī	0.3	Revised	February 29, 2012	

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Introduction

The purpose of the spectrum analyzer measurements is to illustrate the variety of signals present in the observed environment and their relative signal levels. This measurement was conducted by providing snapshots of the RF environment in the area of a bank of 40 smart meters where more rigorous Safety Code 6 compliance measurements were being undertaken.

These spectrum analyzer results are not meant to be a precise scientific assessment of BC Hydro's smart meter radio levels but instead a realistic view of radiofrequency environments typically found in most suburban environments. The data found herein supplements the Planetworks Safety Code 6 Report at ______, Victoria by providing additional visibility into the radiofrequency environment.

Spectrum analyzer measurements were taken at taken during Safety Code 6 testing for a bank of Smart Meters as per Planetworks and BC Hydro by Tony van Wouw, P.Eng. during the period from January 23th to January 27th, 2012.

<u>Equipment</u>

- Spectrum analyzer Hewlett Packard 8593E
- Antenna Log-periodic with nominal frequency response from 300-2500 MHz (measured gain 4 dB relative to a dipole) and an adjustable dipole capable of 50-400 MHz.

The spectrum analyzer is a device that measures the amplitude of radio waves within a specified frequency range of the instrument. These devices are widely used in telecommunication to determine occupied bandwidth and track possible interference sources. In this case, it can be used to determine the variety of signals present in a field environment, and their relative signal levels.

The graph produced by the spectrum analyzer shows the data on a *frequency-based horizontal axis*, as opposed to typical time-base horizontal axis. Therefore, specifying the range of the frequencies measured, allows for adjustment of the display to improve visibility of the individual signal levels. The *amplitude of the signal* is displayed on the vertical-axis and the maximum level of the vertical axis is adjusted using the Reference Level (REF on top left of screenshot). For example, signals at Reference Level of -10.0dBm would appear shorter than if the same signal is referenced at -50.0dBm. Conversely, signals at a -50dBm level would appear magnified compared to -10dBm. Note that the unit dBm is known as *decibels relative to one milliwatt* and therefore is a base-10 logarithmic view where every increment increases the value by 10.

Note: the operation frequency range of BC Hydro's smart meter is from 902 to 928MHz over 50 channels as per Industry Canada RSS-210 requirements.

Methodology and Calculations

The spectrum analyzer and antenna were initially placed in the meter room within 75 centimetres of the meters, and a 20 dB gain amplifier was used to amplify the signals. The very small distance and preamplifier gain was necessary to clearly identify the smart meters signals, which could only be acquired after several hours of measurement using the max hold function. Within the proximity of 75 centimetres, there were significant amounts of sheet metal and cables within the near-field of the spectrum analyzer antenna, which can significantly skew the results. Due to this fact and meter room space constraints, the equipment had to be relocated approximately 7 metres away from the meter bank, in the adjoining work-shop.

The spectrum analyzer data is represented in relative levels for comparing peak measures from other sources relative to the smart meters. Absolute levels cannot be directly determined from the graphs due to a mixture of antennas and pre-amplifiers used to capture the results.

As mentioned in the introduction, the purpose of the spectrum analyzer measurements is to illustrate the variety of signals present in the environment and their relative levels. They are displayed in logarithmic units relative to a milliwatt (dBm) and represent the signal power received by the test antenna presented at the input of the spectrum analyzer. Received power relative to a milliwatt (dBm) has a direct correlation with the field strength at the measured location.

Conversion to field strength from dBm can be readily done provided the antenna factor (AF) and frequency are considered as follows:

AF (for 50 Ω) = 20 log f (MHz) - G(dBi) - 29.78 dB.

where f is the measured frequency (MHz), G is the antenna gain (dBi) over an isotropic radiator.

From this the electric field strength (E) can be calculated; note that the input to the spectrum analyzer is expressed as $dB\mu v$. Conversion from the dBm scale is readily found on-line.

(E) $dB\mu v/M = (Vo) dB\mu v + (AF) dB/M$

The field strength can be expressed is multiple ways as described in Safety Code 6.

<u>Photograph</u>

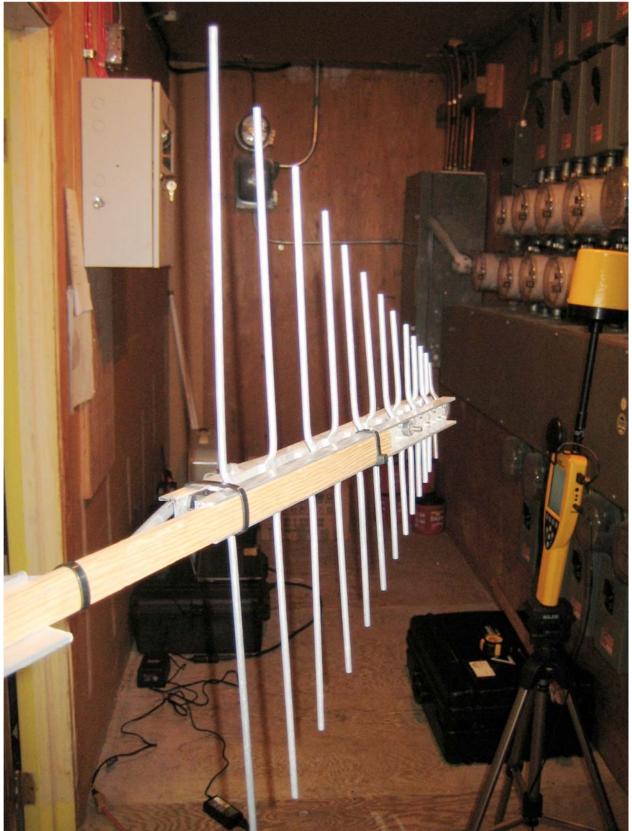
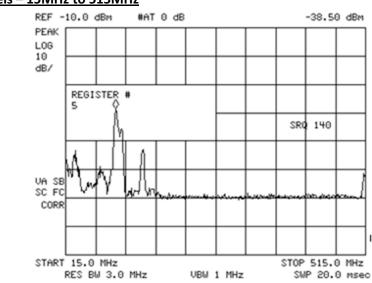


Image 2. Alternate view of Narda location. Also showing temporary antenna used for spectrum measurements.

Measurement Results

The screenshots contained herein show graphs based on the measured signals' frequency and level components only.



Background Levels – 15MHz to 515MHz

Fig 1. Scan of 15MHz to 515MHz showing multiple signals

Figure 1 data is measured with a simple dipole antenna resonant at about 200 MHz. Each horizontal division represents 50 MHz and the reference level is -10 dBm. This screen capture did not use the "max hold" feature and is an instantaneous snap-shot of the energy present from 15-515 MHz.

Measured data in the frequency range from 15 MHz to 515 MHz as shown in Figure 1 indicates that the dominant signals are between 88MHz and 108 MHz, in the band known as the "FM" radio band. The dominant signal is FM 98.5 followed by FM 103.1 and 107.3. These transmitters are located on Triangle Hill in Collwood and the peak amplitude is -36 dBm.

Below the FM band, additional shortwave signals and noise from electrical appliances are visible, especially fluorescent fixtures using electronic ballasts. At the far right, one of the local ATSC digital television channels is visible.

Background Levels – 500MHz to 2500MHz

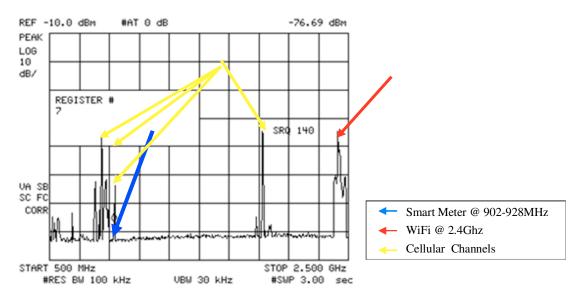


Fig 2. Scan of 500MHz to 2500MHz over 20 seconds

Figure 2 is a short-term, 20 seconds scan of the spectrum from 500 to 2500 MHz. Each horizontal division represents 200 MHz and the reference level is -10 dBm.

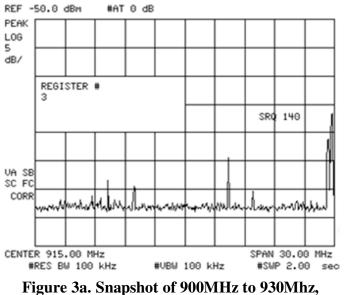
On the far left edge of the screen, not denoted by any arrows, are low power HDTV channels signals from local broadcasters (television channels 21 and 23). These signals originate from the Gonzales site several kilometres away.

The <u>vellow</u> arrows point to the dominant cellular and paging signals. These signals have typical amplitude of -45 dBm.

The <u>blue</u> arrow points to the band 902-928 MHz. Due to the short term period of the scan, no smart meter signals are visible since the meters only transmit for seconds per day.

The <u>red</u> arrow points to the WiFi signal band of 2.4 GHz. Due to the spread spectrum nature of the signals and the relatively short sampling period, the total energy of these signals is misrepresented and the peak levels are actually significantly higher.

Smart Meter Levels – 900MHz to 930MHz



indicating other contributing signal source

Figure 3a is a short-term detailed scan within the 902 to 928 MHz ISM unlicensed band. Each horizontal division represents 3MHz and the reference level is -50dBm, which the signal levels appear significantly magnified compared to the previous Reference Level of -10dbm. -50dBm is 10,000 lower than the -10 dBm reference used in the background scan.

Note that the screenshot from Figure 3a covers 900 to 930 MHz. Licensed paging signals are captured in the far right of the screen (from 928 to 930MHz).

The screenshot shows some possible smart meter signals as well as nearby baby monitors and cordless phones.

Long-term observation with a spectrum analyzer shows the peak signal levels of the smart meters as measured just outside the meter room is similar to or lower than the signals originating from other sources outside the building.

Conclusion

The spectrum analyzer scan of the meter bank at Victoria showed that at a modest distance away from the building's meter bank, the peak level of radio signals from smart meters is at around the same level as broadcast, cellular and WiFi signals that either originates from within the building or are from other locations up to several kilometers away.

It is worth noting that as a supplemental test for the Planetworks Safety Code 6 assessment, these measurements validate the radiofrequency levels captured by the NARDA probe at 20 cm away from the meter bank are predominately from the BC Hydro's smart meters. Furthermore, due to the broadband measuring capability of the NARDA probe, all signals – whether inside or outside the smart meters frequency of operation, including all measurable frequency sources from 300kHz to 50GHz - are also captured simultaneously in real time. These signals' measured power levels are frequency weighted and cumulatively added according to the Safety Code 6 standard and are presented as a total percentage of the Safety Code 6 acceptable standard. Please refer to the Planetworks Consulting Report "BC Hydro Bank of 40 Smart Meters, Victoria Safety Code 6 Report" for the measured results.



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- 11.In response to NCGPCA Information Request No. 1, FortisBC indicated an2expenditure of \$14,336,000 in the years 2007 to 2011 to encourage business3and residential customer energy efficiency and conservation measures. Please4indicate the portion (if any) of this amount that included FortisBC employee5salaries, hired contractor expenses, and administrative expenses. Please provide6a breakdown of the expenditures to indicate what the \$14 million was spent on.
- 7

9 FortisBC confirms that PowerSense expenditures include internal costs directly related to the 10 delivery of energy efficiency programs. Responding to this IR requires significant effort and 11 relates to information already tested and approved in separate regulatory processes, most 12 recently the 2012 – 2013 Revenue Requirements Application and Review of 2012 Integrated 13 System Plan process. FortisBC does not consider the request directly relevant to the AMI 14 application.

- 15
- 16
- 17 2. In response to NCGPCA Information Request No. 1, FortisBC indicated an 18 expenditure of \$346,898,000 in the years 2007 to 2011 to purchase energy from 19 a variety of sources including other utilities. If, as FortisBC states "demand-side 20 management programs provide the same return on equity as supply-side 21 investment" where is the incentive for FortisBC to reduce the cost of energy 22 purchases?
- 23

24 **Response:**

As part of its 2012 – 2013 Revenue Requirements Application and Review of 2012 Integrated System Plan, FortisBC's power purchase expense was comprehensively examined by the Commission and interveners participating in the review of the application. As well, a proposed Power Purchase Expense Variance Deferral Account was approved to capture any variances to the approved power purchase expense to be appropriately borne by the customer. Previously, under PBR regulation (2007-2011), FortisBC was incented to reduce approved power purchase expense through a variance sharing mechanism with customers.

32



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- 3. Does FortisBC maintain that the expenditure of 4.132 percent of the amount of expenditures for energy purchases (over the years 2007 to 2011) is adequate to incent conservation?
- 4

2

3

5 **Response:**

- 6 Yes. Please also refer to the response to NCGPCA IR No. 2 Q1.
- 7
- 8
- 9 4. What is the estimated amount of energy saved as a result of FortisBC energy 10 efficiency and conservation programs for both business and residential 11 customers for the years 2007 to 2011?
- 12

13 **Response:**

- 14 Please see the following table:
- 15

Table NCGPCA IR2 Q4 – Estimated Energy Conservation Savings

(GWh saved)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Residential	15.3	12.9	9.3	11.6	11.4
Commercial	10.4	11.0	16.4	14.7	24.1
Industrial	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.0	0.8
Total	27.9	27.3	28.5	29.3	36.3

16

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18

- 195.Does FortisBC have a verified estimate of the energy savings for DSM projects20on customer base load for the years 2007 to 2011 and can these energy savings21be broken down by FortisBC-funded and customer-funded?
- 22

23 **Response:**

Energy savings from demand-side management programs cannot be directly verified since it is not possible to measure energy that has not been used. FortisBC does however conduct

26 periodic measurement and evaluation reviews of PowerSense programs to verify savings on a



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1 2 3	installed mea	. Not all PowerSense programs require customers to provide the total cost of sures, so it is not possible provide the customer-funding levels. Please also refer se to NCGPCA IR No. 2 Q1.
4 5		
6 7 8	6.	Does FortisBC have verified data indicating whether greater energy savings were achieved by FortisBC-funded or customer-funded DSM projects?
9	<u>Response:</u>	
10	Please refer t	o the response to NCGPCA IR No. 2 Q5.
11 12		
13 14 15 16 17	7.	In response to NCGPCA Information Request No. 1, FortisBC indicated an expenditure of \$11.91 per residential customer and \$143.82 per business customer in 2011 for program costs for energy efficiency and conservation measures. Does FortisBC have verifiable knowledge that the greater expenditure per business customer resulted in greater energy savings?
18		
19	Response:	

The following table demonstrates that the unit savings per customers are ten-fold higher for business customers at 60% of the unit cost in \$/MWh compared to residential customers.



Table NCGPCA IR2 Q7 – Value of Estimate Energy Conservation Savings

Residential								
Unit								
	Savings	Ur	nit Costs					
Year	(kWh/cust)	(\$	5/MWh)					
2007	113	\$	85.16					
2008	94	\$	95.57					
2009	67	\$	174.55					
2010	82	\$	157.93					
2011	<u>80</u>	\$	149.21					
	87	\$	127.15					

Business (Commercial + Industrial)								
Unit								
Savings Unit Costs								
Year (kWh/cust) (\$/MWh)								
2007	654	\$	58.65					
2008	729	\$	61.45					
2009 979 \$ 55.63								
2010	902	\$	63.73					
2011 <u>1267</u> <u>\$ 113.48</u>								
	907	\$	74.91					

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- 8. Further to question 7, it is noted that FortisBC spent considerably more per business customer relative to residential customers on energy efficiency and conservation programs during the years 2007 to 2010. If no data is available for 2011, does FortisBC have any indication that greater expenditure per business customer engendered greater energy savings in any of the other years?
- 10

11 Response:

- 12 Please refer to the response to NCGPCA IR No. 2 Q7.
- 13
- 14



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- 19.Please provide a breakdown of customer base load (in GWh or other convenient2measurement) by community and/or region within FortisBC's service area and3indicate whether that community and/or region experienced a load increase or4decrease (by percentage) for the years 2007 to 2011.
- 5

7 The FortisBC customer load is divided into the following areas:

	-	-	Area	Key		-	
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Trail	Castlegar	Bridesvill	Creston	Kelowna	Cawston	Kaleden	Coalmont
Ainsworth	Appledale	Greenwood	Boswell	Beaverdell	Keremeos	Naramata	Hedley
Cascade	Balfour	Midway Rock	Canyon	Rutland	Oliver	OK Falls	Princeton
Fruitvale	Bluberry	Creek	Crawford		Osoyoos	Penticton	Tulameen
Genelle	Bonnington	Westbridge Grand	Erickson Grey			Summerland	
Kaslo	Brilliant Creston	Forks	Creek				
Montrose	Vally	Christina	Kootenay				
Nelway	Fairview		Lister				
Rossland	Glade Lemon		Riondel				
Salmo	Creek		Wynndel				
Warfield	Pass Creek						
Ymir	Passmore						
	Perry Side						
	Raspberry						
	Robson						
	Shoreacres						
	Slocan City						
	Slocan Park						
	Slocan Valley						
	South						
	Slocan						
	Thrums						
	Vallican						
	Winlaw						



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1 Each area is responsible for the following approximate percentage of the total load:

	Key Area Energy Usage Distribution (%)									
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	Total	
2011	6.5%	15.6%	6.2%	4.9%	39.1%	7.8%	16.9%	3.0%	100%	
2010	6.7%	13.2%	6.4%	5.1%	40.0%	8.1%	17.5%	3.0%	100%	
2009	6.7%	13.2%	6.0%	5.0%	40.6%	8.5%	17.2%	2.8%	100%	
2008	6.7%	13.7%	6.2%	4.9%	39.5%	8.2%	18.0%	2.6%	100%	
2007	7.1%	12.1%	7.9%	4.9%	39.4%	8.5%	19.6%	0.5%	100%	

2 The area load growth year over year is as follows:

	Key Area Growth (%)								
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	Total
2011	2.9%	25.2%	2.1%	2.8%	3.5%	2.5%	2.3%	6.1%	6.0%
2010	-4.4%	-3.4%	3.0%	-2.4%	-5.0%	-8.7%	-1.9%	2.0%	-3.7%
2009	2.9%	-0.9%	-0.3%	5.3%	6.0%	7.2%	-1.6%	11.3%	3.3%
2008	-1.4%	16.6%	-18.0%	3.0%	3.6%	0.3%	-4.9%	413.8%	3.3%
2007	-37.3%	12.7%	11.0%	11.7%	1.7%	10.5%	-11.6%	n/a	-2.1%

- 10. Please provide a breakdown of GWh (or other convenient measurement) of electricity purchased from FortisBC by the municipal electric utilities within its service territory (Cities of Kelowna, Penticton, and Grand Forks, District of Summerland, and Nelson Hydro) and indicate whether that municipal utility purchased an increased or decreased amount of energy (by percentage) for the years 2007 to 2011.

Response:

14 Please see the following table:



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Table NCGPCA IR2 Q10 – Wholesale Electricity Sales

	2012 (10 Months)	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Kelowna GWh Change	270,120.0	329,265.6 9.27%	301,320.0 - <mark>8.88%</mark>	330,672.0 5.24%	314,197.0 7.83%	291,393.6 -7.27%	314,222.4
Penticton GWh Change	275,615.2	343,760.8 2.45%	335,542.4 - <mark>5.02%</mark>	353,283.2 1.62%	347,655.6 0.20%	346,945.3 - <mark>0.21%</mark>	347,662.6
Summerland GWh Change	75,763.2	96,216.0 1.09%	95,176.8 20.30%	79,116.0 -14.30%	92,318.4 -5.43%	97,622.4 2.72%	95,032.8
Grand Forks GWh Change	32,936.0	41,192.0 2.99%	39,996.8 - <mark>3.91%</mark>	41,624.0 0.32%	41,489.6 0.91%	41,116.8 1.23%	40,616.0
Nelson GWh Change	59,565.9	88,064.6 - <mark>0.02%</mark>	88,082.7 -20.72%	111,106.9 2.90%	107,979.9 26.69%	85,234.9 6.41%	80,100.0

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11. What was the reason that copies of the FortisBC 2012 Integrated System Plan and Volume 2 2012 Long Term Resource Plan were not supplied to interveners? These documents seem to be vital to understanding FortisBC's long term objectives and goals.

8 9

10 Response:

FortisBC's 2012 Integrated System Plan and Long Term Resource Plan (the 2012 ISP) was submitted and reviewed as part of the Company's 2012 – 2013 Revenue Requirements Application and Review of 2012 Integrated System Plan. The 2012 ISP was filed pursuant to section 44.1 (6) of the UCA. While the 2012 ISP describes and informs aspects of the proposed AMI Project, its inclusion in the Application was not considered necessary to support the proposed project, which is filed pursuant to sections 45 and 46 of the UCA.

The 2012 Integrated System Plan including the Long Term Resource Plan are availablepublically on both FortisBC's website as well as the BCUC's website.



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- 12. In the FortisBC 2012 Integrated System Plan, Volume 2 2012 Long Term Resource Plan, the Company states that it has a goal of "obtaining firm power resources over time to achieve 100 percent self sufficiency". Has FortisBC made any verifiable progress to doing so?
- 7

8 Response:

9 The FortisBC 100% self sufficiency objective is a long term objective. As stated in the 2012 10 Long Term Resource Plan in Section 6.4, page 85, row 3:

11 "While it is FortisBC's objective to achieve 100 percent self sufficiency through a owned 12 or long term contracted power supply resource stack, as a result of this comparison and 13 based on the forecast expected capacity and energy gaps following the commencement 14 of the WAX CAPA, in the short to medium term the Build Strategy is not expected to be 15 cost competitive compared to buying these products in the wholesale marketplace. 16 Specifically, given the modest size of the forecast energy and capacity gaps that 17 FortisBC expects to fill in the next decade and especially considering that there are few 18 actual hours of exposure to capacity gaps, purchasing from the Wholesale market in the 19 short to medium term is the economically prudent solution for FortisBC and its 20 ratepayers."

However, the Company continues to pursue short-to medium term opportunities to fill these immediate gaps with generation from within the Province as power is available.

- 23
- 24
- 13. In the FortisBC 2012 Integrated System Plan, Volume 2 2012 Long Term
 Resource Plan, the Company states it "is targeting to meet 50 percent of its
 annual energy load growth through DSM". If FortisBC agrees with the Canadian
 Electricity Association (and others) that projected electricity load growth is
 expected to be about 1.2 percent annually, a 50 percent target of 1.2 percent
 seems low. Please comment.
- 31

32 **Response:**

The 50 percent target refers to DSM program savings only. The AMI project will enable additional energy savings through the Customer Information Portal and In-Home Display. In the



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- future, these additional savings from AMI may be complemented by new conservation rates, distribution loss reduction, power grid voltage optimization and a pre-pay tariff (please see
- 3 Exhibit B-1, Section 6.0 for more detail on these future benefits).
- 4 5

7

- 14. Question 13 is asked in the context that:
 - o According to research by Robert Ayres at the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, 87 percent of all the energy that is used to
- 8 Energy Efficient Economy, 87 percent of all the energy that is used
 9 support economic activity in the U.S. is wasted.
 0 In the 2009 report Unlocking Energy Efficiency in the U.S. Economic
- 10oIn the 2009 report Unlocking Energy Efficiency in the U.S. Economy,11McKinsey and Company said American individuals and businesses waste12\$130 billion a year on energy.
- 13oThe ACEEE placed Canada at No. 11 out of 12 countries in its energy14efficiency score card issued in July 2012.
- 15oHalf of the average Canadian household's energy usage is wasted due to16inefficient infrastructure.
- 17oEnerdata and the Economist Intelligence Unit found Canada has no18quantitative target for energy efficiency.
- 19Therefore, does FortisBC agree that there is much greater scope for energy20efficiency and conservation to achieve reductions in the amount of energy21purchases the Company has to make each year?
- 22

23 **Response:**

Through the combination of DSM programs, and the additional instruments listed in response to
 NCGPCA IR No. 2 Q13, FortisBC believes it will achieve an offset approaching the 66%¹ of load

26 growth objective specified in the 2010 provincial Clean Energy Act.

As referenced in the decision G-110-12, related to the FortisBC Inc 2012-2013 RevenueRequirements and Review of ISP:

BCSEA's expert witness, Mr. Plunkett, provided testimony explaining his analysis of DSM programs in various jurisdictions across North America. Mr. Plunkett advised that he grouped the jurisdictions he reviewed into four tiers, based on energy sales avoided through DSM, with the first tier being the best. In Mr. Plunkett's analysis, only three

¹ <u>Clean Energy Act [SBC 2010]</u> Part 1 2.(b). This objective is directed at the BC Hydro Authority.



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1 jurisdictions were in Tier 1, California, Vermont and Connecticut. These jurisdictions 2 were able to achieve one and one half per cent or more of energy sales being avoided 3 through DSM. Mr. Plunkett placed FortisBC squarely in Tier 2, along with nine other 4 jurisdictions which succeeded in achieving approximately one percent of energy sales 5 being avoided through DSM.

FortisBC believes that its PowerSense program is one of the leading demand-side managementprograms in North America.

- 8
- 9
- 1015.Why does FortisBC not provide a highlighted "Meter Reading Information" box on11its residential bills (like BC Hydro see https://www.bchydro.com/accounts-12billing/customer-service-residential/residential-rates/residential-bills.html) which13gives customers a graphic of power consumption over a one-year period and14highlights a comparison of daily average consumption year over year?
- 15

16 **<u>Response</u>**:

FortisBC agrees that a consumption graph is useful for customers, and is exploring the feasibility of implementing it in conjunction with an upcoming bill redesign. FortisBC does already include meter reading information including a comparison of the current period's daily average usage versus the same time period in the previous year.

- 21
- 22
- 2316.If this question has been answered before, please indicate where I can find the
answer. What is the acceptable opt-out rate that still makes AMI feasible and is
there any difference in the acceptable opt-out rate between a wireless AMI and a
hard-wired AMI system?
- 27

28 **Response:**

29 FortisBC has not considered what an acceptable opt-out rate for a hard-wired AMI system might

30 be, but it is unlikely to be different than that for a wireless system. Please also refer to the

31 response to BCUC IR No. 2 Q50.2.



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- Does FortisBC agree that humans are controlled by electricity—human bodies are made up of a vast network of interactive electrical components that surely surpass in intricacy those of any supercomputer? Electrical signals are used throughout the nervous system to activate muscles, cells and our consciousness; basically the electrical system in the human body is responsible for all thinking and movement? If
 FortisBC does not agree with this premise, please explain.
- 7

- 9 Cells and tissues have electrical properties and the nervous system components communicate
- 10 by both electrical and chemical signals.
- 11
- 12
- 13 2. Does FortisBC agree that the human body is conductive and that exposure to:
- 14 electric fields
- 15 magnetic fields
- 16 electro-magnetic radiation (such as from smart meters, cell phones, cell phone
 17 transmitter towers, wireless household gadgets etc.) induces currents in human
 18 bodies which, in turn, create an internal alternating body- voltage? If not, please
 19 provide any corrections and clarifications.
- 20

21 Response:

The human body is conductive. Oscillating electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields at intensities and radiofrequencies characteristic of wireless communication devices, e.g., advanced meters, cell phones, and other wireless devices can induce tiny currents and voltages in the body.

- 27
- 28
 3. Does external electromagnetic radiation induce changes in cellular functions in human bodies? If yes, please explain briefly.
- 30



2 The question is too general to answer. However, it is established that exposure to 3 radiofrequency field levels well above exposure limits in Health Canada's Safety Code 6 can 4 lead to changes in cellular functions.

- 5
- 6

7

- 4. Please state the recommended threshold of induced AC body–voltage for humans and cite your reference.
- 8 9

10 Response:

11 Limits on induced voltages in the body vary as a function of frequency and are presented in 12 Table 3 of Health Canada's Safety Code 6 (Appendix B-6 to the Application).

- 13
- 14
- Please state the minimum radio wave/microwave electromagnetic energy exposure
 (in μ watts/cm2) at which excitable human biological tissue can be stimulated.
- 17

18 Response:

The frequency of the radiofrequency exposure is not stated and thresholds for stimulation of excitable biological tissues vary with frequency. For example, reported thresholds for sensory stimulation are several hundred volts per metre at frequencies below 3 MHz (Chattergee et al., 1986). An instantaneous electric field of 120 V/m corresponds to 3820 µW/cm2. At higher radiofrequencies characteristic of wireless devices, tissue heating, not stimulation of excitable human tissues, is observed.

- 25
- 26
- Please name the guideline and out of there provide the value for the recommended
 maximum allowable radio wave/microwave electromagnetic stimulation of human
 biological tissue.
- 30



2 Please refer to Health Canada's Safety Code 6 (Appendix B-6 to the Application), Table 5 for

- 3 the maximum recommended allowable exposure of human tissue. Lower limits on exposure of
- 4 the general public are found in Table 6.
- 5
- 6
- 7 7. X-ray exposures have cumulative biological effects. Please state your position on
 8 whether radio wave/microwave radiation exposure also has cumulative effects.
 9 Please provide references for your position.
- 10

11 Response:

Health Canada's Safety Code 6 states "At present, there is no scientific basis for the premise of
chronic and/or cumulative health risks from RF energy at levels below the limits outlined in
Safety Code 6." (p. 9)

- 15
- 16
- 17 8. Does FortisBC with agree that biological effects are associated radiowave/microwave energy radiation below the US and Canada regulatory limit as 18 19 stated in the studies in Biological Effects Of Microwave Below U.S. & Canada's 20 Regulatory Limit in the link http://citizensforsafetechnology.org/Biological-effects-of-21 microwaves-below-US-and-Canadas-regulatory-limit,8,1195 If you do not agree, 22 please state why not.
- 23

24 Response:

A variety of biological responses of bacteria, plants, mice, chickens, rats, pine needles, trees, rabbits, cows, frogs, guinea pigs to radiofrequency fields are listed, and associations of human neuropsychological responses with sources of radiofrequency fields in communities. It is not clear that the effects reported have been confirmed or that all effects if confirmed are adverse.

- 29
- 30
- 31 9. Is FortisBC aware and do you agree that the Royal Panel's report "Review of the 32 Potential Health Risks of Radiofrequency Fields from Wireless 33 Telecommunication Devices" http://www.rsc.ca/documents/RFreport-en.pdf



1admits that Safety Code 6 (SC6) does not apply to non-thermal biological effect2protection? If not, please state where and how SC6 does, indeed, take into3account non-thermal effect protection.

4

5 Response:

FortisBC is aware of the cited report. The question regarding the relationship of Safety Code 6
to non-thermal biological effects is answered in the Royal Panel's 1999 report:

8 What are the implications for Safety Code 6 of the panel's scientific review of the 9 currently available data on biological effects and the potential adverse health 10 effects of exposure to radiofrequency fields? In particular, should the 11 phenomenon of non-thermal effects be considered in Safety Code 6?

- 12 Based on its review of the currently available scientific data, the panel concluded that 13 Safety Code 6 generally protects both workers and the general public from adverse 14 health effects associated with thermal exposures of the whole body to radiofrequency 15 fields. Although the whole body exposure limits given in Safety Code 6 appear protective 16 against thermal effects, the panel noted that protracted worker exposures at the local 17 limits established for the head, neck and trunk and for the limbs could lead to thermal effects. The panel therefore recommends that these local exposure limits for workers be 18 19 reviewed, both in terms of the level and duration of exposure.
- Biological effects can occur at non-thermal exposure levels. However, since there is insufficient evidence to conclude that such biological effects are associated with adverse health effects, the potential significance of biological effects observed at non-thermal exposure levels requires clarification before non-thermal effects are considered for inclusion in Safety Code 6. (p. 4)
- 25 26

27

28

29

- 10. Does FortisBC agree that "Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz Safety Code 6 (2009)" (SC6) is only addressing thermal biological effects and not the non– thermal effects due to persistent radio wave/microwave radiation, such as from cell phones, cell phone transmitter stations, and wireless smart meters?
- 31 32



From 3 to 100 kHz the standard is designed to protect against electrical stimulation and and to
 protect against tissue heating from exposures at frequencies between 100 kHz to 300 GHz.

4 Regarding non-thermal effects, Safety Code 6 states:

- 5 At present, there is no scientific basis for the premise of chronic and/or cumulative health risks 6 from RF energy at levels below the limits outlined in Safety Code 6. Proposed 7 effects from RF energy exposures in the frequency range between 100 kHz and 8 300 GHz, at levels below the threshold to produce thermal effects, have been 9 reviewed. At present, these effects have not been scientifically established, nor 10 are their implications for human health sufficiently well understood. Additionally, a 11 lack of evidence of causality, biological plausibility and reproducibility greatly 12 weaken the support for the hypothesis for such effects. Thus, these proposed 13 outcomes do not provide a credible foundation for making science-based 14 recommendations for limiting human exposures to low-intensity RF energy.
- 15Other proposed non-thermal effects have not been conclusively documented
 16 to occur at levels below the threshold where thermal effects arise. (p. 9)
- 17
- 18
- 19 Please state, whether SC6 or any other guidelines or safety standards for pulsed 11.1 20 radio wave/microwave radiation (please name these) are in place in Canada that 21 do protect the electro-sensitive population (as per medical 22 diagnosis/prescription), or are addressing the risk for many chronic diseases like 23 cancer, autoimmune diseases, semen quality, birth defects, miscarriages, etc.
- 24

25 **Response:**

Health Canada's Safety Code 6 provides for limits on pulsed fields. These limits were not designed to address public concerns about potential effects listed, although studies involving or relevant to these conditions would have been reviewed. Please also refer to the response to WKCC IR No. 2 Q10.

- 30
- 31
- 32 11.2. Please state whether in Canada and In the US the guidelines or safety standards
 33 are enforced by law or governmental regulation, if yes, please state which ones
 34 and by whom enforced.



2 Response:

3 Canada's federal government applies Health Canada's Safety Code 6 in Part X of the Schedule

4 to the Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations; Part 5 of the Aviation Occupational

Health and Safety Regulations; Part XI of the Oil and Gas Occupational Safety and Health
 Regulations; and Part VII of the On Board Trains Occupational Health and Safety Regulations.

7 Each of those Regulations is enforced by Canada's Minister of Labour.

8 The federal government also applies Safety Code 6 in the context of its Radio Standards 9 Specification RSS-102 – Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication 10 Apparatus (All Frequency Bands); GL-02 – Guidelines for the Protection of the General Public in 11 Compliance with Safety Code 6; and GL-08 – Guidelines for the Preparation of Radio 12 Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance Reports for Radiocommunication and Broadcasting

13 Antenna Systems. These standards, specifications and guidelines are enforced by Canada's

14 Minister of Industry.

15 In British Columbia the Workers Compensation Act Occupational Health and Safety Regulation,

16 Part 7, applies Safety Code 6. That Regulation is enforced by the Workers' Compensation 17 Board.

Certain other jurisdictions in Canada also apply Safety Code 6. The Company notes s. 37 of
New Brunswick's General Regulation – Occupational Health and Safety Act, Reg. 91-191 and s.
9.81 of Nunavut's Mine Health and Safety Regulations.

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- 22

23

12. Is FortisBC aware of any scientific data addressing safe radio wave/microwave exposure levels with regards to their non-thermal effects? If so, please state.

24 25

26 **Response:**

FortisBC understands that the research on radiofrequency fields reviewed by national and international health and scientific agencies, including Health Canada, addresses scientific data regarding potential adverse effects of non-thermal exposures.

30



- 13. Please state whether Health Canada SC6 is a safety guideline or a safety standard, and please explain the difference of both in terms of mandatory and/or recommended practices.
- 4

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5 Response:

Health Canada describes its Safety Code 6 as "human exposure guidelines to radiofrequency
electromagnetic energy". The Preface to Safety Code 6 indicates that the safety limits in the
code apply to all individuals working at, or visiting, federally regulated sites. It goes on to note
that the guidelines may also be adopted by the provinces, industry or other interested parties.

Health Canada describes guidelines as follows (<u>http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-</u>
 <u>semt/pubs/radiation/radio guide-lignes direct-eng.php</u>):

12 Guidelines (sometimes called guidance documents or directives) are important 13 administrative documents that support laws and regulations. Unlike laws and 14 regulations, guidelines do not have the force of law. However, they set out how a 15 department, regulatory authority or other body applies laws and regulations 16 under their jurisdiction.

17 Compliance with guidelines may become mandatory if they are adopted in legislation or 18 regulation, for example. See the response to WKCC IR No. 2 Q11.2 for instances of the 19 mandatory application of Safety Code 6.

Part 7 of British Columbia's Workers Compensation Act Occupational Health and Safety
 Regulation, among other regulations in Canada, applies Safety Code 6. Safety Code 6 is also
 the basis for mandatory limits on radiofrequency fields produced by devices authorized for use
 in Canada under Industry Canada's RSS-Gen – General Requirements and Information for the
 Certification of Radio Apparatus and RSS-102 – Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance
 of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands).

- Industry Canada describes standards in these terms (<u>http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/oca-</u>
 <u>bc.nsf/eng/ca01579.html</u>):
- Standards are technical specifications or other criteria that a product, process or
 service must meet...
- 30 ...

Standards are developed through a set process. Companies and individuals use
and adhere to standards voluntarily, or because they are required to by law.
When compliance with a standard is not mandated by law, companies and
individuals follow the terms of the standards simply because it is in their interest



to do so — standards improve the quality of products, processes or services,
reassure customers and open up markets. Approximately two thirds of standards
are voluntary.

The terms of standards may also be incorporated into government statutes and regulations, in which case companies and individuals must follow them as a matter of law. In some cases, governments initiate and participate in standards development so the standard can be included in legislation. In other cases, governments find that an existing standard can be used to deal with a public policy problem and include it in new legislation. For example, the federal law for the protection of personal information in the private sector is based on a national standard.

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14. Please state whether the May, 2011, World Health Organization/International Agency
for Research on Cancer's Class 2B possible carcinogen classification of radio
frequency radiation is considered in SC6, or is a review of SC6 to be expected in
near future because of this recent classification? If not, please inquire whether
Provincial Health Officer, Dr. Perry Kendall [PHO], plans to apply for an SC6 review
with regard to the Class 2B classification of radio frequency radiation by Health
Canada as soon as possible and inform about.

19

20 Response:

Health Canada is well aware of the IARC report as discussed in information Safety of Cell
 Phones and Cell Phone Towers (<u>http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/iyh-vsv/prod/cell-eng.php</u>

It has been known throughout that Health Canada Safety Code 6 (the Code) is subject to review. The establishment of a further panel or target reporting date does not change that underlying premise. The Preface to the existing Code notes that the safety limits "are based on an ongoing review of published scientific studies" and that the Code is "periodically revised" (Exhibit B-1, Appendix B-6 p. 5 of 30). The Royal Society itself has previously been involved in this exercise.

There is no basis to assume that any revisions to the Code would be either recommended or, if recommended, significant. It is apparent from the context that an expert panel has been struck because of public comment on the issue rather than because of an underlying, objective concern. Notably the concern expressed by prominent Quebec scientists in their recent "Open Letter to the Public" ("Wireless Technologies: For an Informed and Responsible Debate Guided by Sound Science") has been not with the technology (indeed, to the contrary), but with the nature and content of the public discussion.



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1 Given that advanced meters operate on average at a level 10,000 times less than the current

2 Code limit and that the proposed advanced meters meet the strictest exposure limits in the

3 world (which are approximately 100 times lower than Canada), it is highly unlikely that any

4 change would have any impact on the AMI Project.

5 The Commission is accustomed to proceeding in circumstances where further research is being 6 done into an issue. For example, in its Vancouver Island Transmission Reinforcement Project 7 decision, the Commission directed British Columbia Transmission Corporation to file updates on 8 EMF risk assessments and any changes in guidelines developed by the World Health 9 Organization, International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection, Health Canada 10 and others where relevant (Decision dated July 7, 2006 at p. 72).

FortisBC's application is made in a context where many customers in Canada and the United States already have wireless advanced meters. Radio frequency (RF)-mesh based solutions have captured approximately 90 percent of the Canadian smart meter communications market (refer to response to BCUC IR No. 1 Q113.1.4). More generally, by the time of FortisBC's Request for Proposals (RFP), the North American AMI market had generally shifted to RF technologies (refer to response to Shadrack IR No. 2 Q2.12).

In the highly unlikely event that the Code limit is lowered enough to make the proposed AMI
meters non-compliant, there would be time to halt the deployment of the meters as this is not
scheduled until 2014.

- 20 FortisBC does not have any information as to the plans of the Provincial Health Officer.
- 21
- 22
- 23 15. What is FortisBC position regarding the radio wave/microwave Class 2B possible carcinogen classification in the Work Safe B.C., Workers Compensation Act 24 25 Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 5.57(1) which says: "If a substance 26 identified as any of the following is present in the workplace, the employer must 27 replace it, if practicable, with material which reduces the risk to workers: (a)...2B 28 carcinogens." How does the Class 2B carcinogen classification of radio 29 wave/microwaves differ from the classification given to DDT, lead, diesel fumes, 30 Etc.? If FortisBC and/or PHO determines that it is safe that workers can be exposed 31 to this kind of class 2B carcinogen (radio wave/microwave radiation,) on what 32 grounds can FortisBC and/or PHO Kendall make this determination based on 33 FortisBC's PHO's experience or training to dispute the judgment of 31 IARC experts?
- 34
- 35 Response:



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Radiofrequency fields, a non-ionizing form of electromagnetic radiation, are regulated under Part 7 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation "Noise, Vibration, Radiation and Temperature." The Regulation does not specify that procedures to address hazardous substances and biological agents quoted from "Part 5 Chemical Agents and Biological Agents" at 5.57(1) apply to physical agents, including radiofrequency fields. Moreover, Health Canada's Safety Code 6 applies to occupational exposures to radiofrequency fields in Canadian workplaces.

8 The 2011 IARC report classified radiofrequency fields in the 2B category that also includes 9 DDT, lead, coffee, and pickled vegetables. Diesel exhaust has been classified by IARC as a 10 human carcinogen (Group 1), not in category 2B.

FortisBC follows the mandated guidance in Safety Code 6 and relies upon Health Canada to determine safe levels of radiofrequency fields from devices to which workers and the general public may be exposed. The IARC report and classification has been considered by Health Canada.

Neither FortisBC nor the Provincial Health Officer have the authority to determine compliancewith the Workers' Compensation Act.

- 17
- 18

19 16. Does FortisBC agree that there is a certain percentage of our population which
 20 is/might be electro-sensitive? If so, please state the percentage as far as it is
 21 generally known to be and provide information sources. If FortisBC does not agree,
 22 please state why not?

23

24 **Response:**

25 FortisBC understands that a certain percentage of the population in some countries have 26 reported being "electro-sensitive". FortisBC is not aware of any scientific or medical surveys 27 that have assessed the prevalence of such persons in Canada. Based on research studies, 28 the World Health Organization has determined that there is no scientific basis to link such 29 reported symptoms to EMF (ELF or RF) exposure. Consequently, no diagnostic criteria have 30 been developed for 'electro-sensitivity.' As stated in the World Health Organization 31 backgrounder December http://www.who.int/pehdated 2005 and found at: 32 emf/publications/facts/fs296/en/:

"EHS [Electromagnetic hypersensitivity] is characterized by a variety of non-specific
 symptoms that differ from individual to individual. The symptoms are certainly real and
 can vary widely in their severity. Whatever its cause, EHS can be a disabling problem for



the affected individual. EHS has no clear diagnostic criteria and there is no scientific basis to link EHS symptoms to EMF exposure. Further, EHS is not a medical diagnosis, nor is it clear that it represents a single medical problem."

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- 17. Is FortisBC aware that in Sweden electro-hyper-sensitivity (EHS) is an officially recognized functional impairment; that in the U.S., EHS afflicted people are protected under the U.S. Disability Act, and that in Canada EHS afflicted people are recognized by the Canadian Human Rights Commission? If FortisBC are aware, how will FortisBC and/or PHO make sure that those recognized EHS people in British Columbia will be given an option not to be involuntarily and chronically cumulatively exposed to persistent wireless smart meter radio microwave radiation?
- 13

14 **Response:**

FortisBC is aware of the claims asserted in the question but has not assessed their accuracy or
legal status. However, the Company notes the following report issued by the Ireland
Department of Communications, Energy, and Natural Resources, available at:

18 <u>http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/NR/rdonlyres/9E29937F-1A27-4A16-A8C3-</u>

19 F403A623300C/0/ElectromagneticReport.pdf

20 The report states:

"The focus in Sweden is on the symptoms presented by the afflicted person and the right
 to sick leave, sickness benefits, disability pension etc is based on the degree of ill health
 and functional handicap of the person regardless of a known or unknown cause for the
 condition."

25 "The Swedish Board of Health and Welfare is the Swedish authority to grant financial 26 support through the national budget to disability organisations. A disability organisation 27 is according to the authorities understood to be an organisation which members (at least 28 a majority of) meet substantial difficulties in everyday life due to some kind of disability. 29 The National Board of Health and Welfare thus make their decisions based on the 30 consequences for the afflicted individuals and not based on any known underlying cause of the disability/problems. The Swedish Association for the Electrosensitive was granted 31 financial support as a disability organisation. Most disability organisations that have 32 33 received this type of financial support join the Swedish Disability Federation, as has The 34 Swedish Association for the Electrosensitive. This fact has sometimes been



- misinterpreted as if electromagnetic hypersensitivity is a recognised medical diagnosis in
 Sweden."
- 3 FortisBC believes that its AMI Project will be compliant with the applicable legal framework.
- 4 5

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- 18. Qualified medical doctors and scientists around the globe are calling for stricter regulations and/or a moratorium on wireless technology. Please state FortisBC position, as to which ones, and why, FortisBC would not recognise/consider/support any of the resolutions/appeals/reports below:
- 10 Vienna Resolution 1998
- 11 Salzburg Resolution 2000
- 12 Declaration of Alcalá 2002
- 13 Catania Resolution 2002
- 14 Freiburger Appeal 2002 & 2012
- 15 Bamberger Appeal 2004
- 16 Maintaler Appeal 2004
- 17 Coburger Appeal 2005
- 18 Stockacher Appeal 2005
- 19 Oberammergauer Appeal 2005
- 20 Haibacher Appeal 2005
- 21 Pfarrkirchener Appeal 2005
- 22 Freienbacher Appeal 2005
- 23 Lichtenfelser Appeal 2005
- 24 Hofer Appeal 2005
- 25 Helsinki Appeal 2005
- 26 Parish Kirchner Appeal 2005
- 27 Saarlander Appeal 2005
- 28 Benevento Resolution 2006
- 29 Allgaeuer Appeal 2006
- 30 WiMax Appeal 2006



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- 1 Brussels Appeal 2007
- 2 Bioinitiative Report, 2007
- 3 Schlüchterner appeal
- 4 Venice Resolution 2008
- 5 Berlin Appeal 2008
- 6 Paris Appeal 2009
- 7 London Resolution 2009
- 8 Porto Alegre Resolution 2009
- 9 European Parliament EMF Resolution 2009
- 10 Dutch Appeal 2009
- 11 Behind Interphone, August 7, 2009
- 12 Int'l Appeal of Würzburg 2010
- Cellphones and Brain Tumors: 15 Reasons for Concern, Science, Spin and the Truth
 An examination of the potential Health Impacts of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic
 Radiation, 2010 (House of Commons: Report of the Standing Committee on Health)
- 16 Council of Europe: "Remove wireless from schools" 2011
- 17 Sage Report 2011
- 18 Report of The Standing Committee on Health, County of Santa Cruz 2011
- 19Board of American Academy of Environmental Medicine's Resolution against20wireless smart meters, American Academy of Environmental Medicine, January 19,212012
- 22

23 Response:

FortisBC is generally aware of such "resolutions/appeals/reports", and understands that they do not provide the kind of scientific evidence that are relied upon by health agencies in making decisions about health and safety. FortisBC relies upon the scientists and physicians at Health Canada and other qualified health agencies to assess the relevance and validity of the scientific evidence concerning the safety of radiofrequency exposures.

- 29
- 30
- 31 19. Please state (with references) radio/microwave exposure limits/guidelines for:



- Canada
 - USA

- any other country and their exposure limits that FortisBC are aware of and provide
 links. If these countries have different exposure limits which are lower than
 Canada's, please explain why Canada should not also adopt much stricter
 guidelines.

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8 Response:

9 The limits on occupational and public exposure to radiofrequency fields in Canada are 10 contained in Tables 5 and 6 in Health Canada's Safety Code 6 and similar limits in the USA are 11 published by the Federal Communications Commission, Parts 1 and 2 of the FCC's Rules and 12 C.F.R. 1.1307(b), Regulations [47 1.1310. 2.1091. 2.1093 13 (http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/EngineeringTechnology/Documents/fedreg/61/41006.pdf).

14 A world database of standards for ELF and RF electromagnetic field exposures has been 15 assembled by the World Health Organization (http://www.who.int/docstore/pehemf/EMFStandards/who-0102/Worldmap5.htm). 16 FortisBC has no control over the 17 radiofrequency guidelines developed by Health Canada but notes that the exposures from 18 FortisBC smart meters calculated in Table 1 of Exponent's report are below what appears to be 19 the lowest standard in that database from Russia.

- 20
- 21

22

20.1. Please confirm :

23 "....The precautionary principle or precautionary approach states if an action or 24 policy has a suspected risk of causing harm to the public or to the environment, 25 in the absence of scientific consensus that the action or policy is harmful, the 26 burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking the action. This principle 27 allows policy makers to make discretionary decisions in situations where there is 28 the possibility of harm from taking a particular course or making a certain 29 decision when extensive scientific knowledge on the matter is lacking. The 30 principle implies that there is a social responsibility to protect the public from 31 exposure to harm, when scientific investigation has found a plausible risk. These 32 protections can be relaxed only if further scientific findings emerge that provide 33 sound evidence that no harm will result. In some legal systems, as in the law of 34 the European Union, the application of the precautionary principle has been 35 made a statutory requirement..."

36 [source: <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precautionary_principle</u>]



2 Response:

Numerous other definitions of the precautionary principle are available. For example, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1999) states that "... the government of Canada is committed to implementing the precautionary principle that, where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation". See also Health Canada Decision-Making Framework for Identifying, Assessing, and Managing Health Risks (http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahc-asc/pubs/hpfb-dgpsa/risk-risques_tc-tm-eng.php)

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20.2. Please state whether in Canada and/or British Columbia the Precautionary
Principle with regard to the smart meter project has been considered. If so,
please state how; if not, why not.

16

17 <u>Response:</u>

FortisBC assumes that "the smart meter project" referenced in the question is the FortisBC Advanced Metering Infrastructure project. That project has not yet been the subject of a Commission determination, or indeed legal argument as to whether such matters as the "precautionary principle" can or should be considered in relation to it.

- 22
- 23
- 24 21. Please confirm that there possibly will be naturally many cases where children and/or
 25 frail older people would be sleeping with their head 2 3 feet away from the planned
 26 installed wireless smart meters on the other side of the bedroom's wall.
- 27

28 **Response:**

While the exposure scenario may occur, FortisBC has no way to determine how frequently it would occur. In any event, there is no good scientific basis to assume that those individuals would suffer adverse effects to their health based on exposures that would be a small fraction of the public exposure limit given in Safety Code 6. In fact, the exposure on the other side of the wall would be greatly reduced by the absorption of the RF signal by house walls (approximately



- 1 a factor of 10) and reflection of the signal from panel on which the meters are mounted (another
- 2 factor of 10).
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- 22. FortisBC as well BC Hydro depend upon PHO for confirmation of the adequacy of Health Canada's Safety Code 6, and the WHO/IARC EMR safety guidelines. If, on medical advice and prescription, somebody who is electro-sensitive/electro-hypersensitive (ES/EHS) and who must avoid electro-magnetic radiation (EMR) as much as possible, and who lives, so far, in a prior, chosen EMR-harmless environment, and if this ES/ EHS afflicted person were to be no longer free from radio wave/microwave radiation once a wireless smart meter was installed, please advise as to how this ES/EHS afflicted person might be legally able to avoid having the microwave emitting smart meter installed and be allowed to retain his/her present analog meter and whether FortisBC will cooperate to mitigate the wireless radiation.
- 14 15

16 **Response:**

FortisBC will always consider individual customer circumstances if it is made aware of them.
Exceptions to FortisBC policies may be made in extenuating circumstances provided such
exceptions are consistent with the FortisBC Electric Tariff.

- 20
- 21

22 23. Please inquire by the PHO, whether he is willing to assure an ES/EHS afflicted 23 person and his/her medical doctor in writing that the wireless smart meters, that PHO 24 is instrumental in approving to be affixed to homes, are biologically harmless for 25 ES/EHS and any other persons beyond a reasonable doubt? As FortisBC and PHO 26 must be aware, "Beyond a reasonable doubt" is an accepted scientific measure in 27 bio–safety. Does FortisBC /PHO agree that no less a determination should apply in 28 this instance?

29

30 <u>Response:</u>

FortisBC has not asked the PHO to express an opinion about wireless smart meters and persons reporting ES/EHS symptoms or to formulate health policies to address their concerns, however, please refer to the response to BC Hydro IR No. 2 Q2.1 for a statement from the Chief Medical Health Officer of British Columbia, dated June 2011, regarding health concerns about cellular phone transmission antennae and base stations. As well, please also refer to the



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- response to BC Hydro IR No. 2 Q2.2 which provides test results from the BC Centre for Disease
 Control titled "Measurement of Radiofrequency (RF) Emissions from BC Hydro's Itron Smart
 Meters". The ultimate determination of the safety of the proposed AMI system (related to
 reasonable doubt mentioned) is the responsibility of the BCUC.
- 6 7 8 24. Please inquire by PHO, whether he would order FortisBC and/or B.C. Hydro that, 9 upon a customer's request with a medical doctor's advice and prescription, that the 10 customer be allowed to retain the present analog meter or, in the case of a smart 11 meter, to be connected via a hard-wired (non-radio wave frequency/non-microwave 12 frequency emitting) smart meter or leave the existing previous non-wireless analog 13 or digital meter? This would probably involve only 1-3 % (+/-) of BC households? If 14 PHO would not make this recommendation, please inquire with him why not?
- 15

16 Response:

- 17 Please refer to the response to WKCC IR No. 2 Q23.
- 18
- 19
- 25. Obviously, for PHO's role as a consultant to FortisBC and B.C. Hydro with respect to
 the safety of wireless smart meters, PHO must have accredited expertise in the EMR
 subject. Please provide any peer-reviewed studies or papers on this subject that
 PHO has reviewed or published on this technology.
- 24

25 Response:

The PHO does not work for FortisBC and FortisBC does not have the PHO's resume, publications, or the peer-reviewed studies that the PHO has reviewed.

- 28
- 29
- 26. "...epigenetics [is] the study of how changes in the expression of genes can occur
 without changes in the underlying DNA). Richard Stein, a post doctorate in molecular
 biology at Princeton... [i]n a just published essay in the Journal of Epidemiology and
 Community Health, Stein writes: "For a long time, it was assumed that chemicals are



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- able to cause cancer only by mutating the DNA. However, a growing body of
 scientific evidence reveals that this 'carcinogenesis equals mutagenesis' paradigm is
 not accurate." (This applies equally to radiation as well as chemicals.)..." [Cited from
 Microwave News, Short Takes, http://www.microwavenews.com/
- 5 http://jech.bmj.com/content/early/2011/10/31/jech.2010.130690.abstract]
- 6 Please provide FortisBC's and/or PHO's position on the possibility for epigenetics
 7 being a mechanism for cancer with regards to the ever-increasing wireless radiation,
 8 including smart meters.
- 9

10 Response:

FortisBC does not evaluate or take position on the details of proposed disease mechanisms or their potential relevance to the evaluation of radiofrequency fields but leaves that to Health

- 13 Canada and other health agencies.
- 14
- 15
- 27. On what basis is FortisBC or B.C. Hydro allowed to put something that is emitting a
 Class 2B possible carcinogen on/in homes and buildings? This is the first time it has
 been known that governments are forcing their citizens to use something that is
 dangerous. Is it FortisBC's and PHO's position that this is acceptable?
- 20

21 Response:

FortisBC does not believe that the radio frequency transmission associated with the wireless advanced meters that it has proposed are dangerous.

FortisBC does not yet have approval to proceed with its AMI Project. It is seeking approval of a CPCN for the AMI Project pursuant to the *Utilities Commission Act*. It does believe that its AMI Project should be accepted.

FortisBC does not speak for the Provincial Health Officer or BC Hydro. However, the Company
notes the following statements on BC Hydro's website¹:

29If the World Health Organization (WHO) says cell phones are "possibly30carcinogenic", are smart meters still safe?

¹ H<u>http://www.bchydro.com/energy in bc/projects/smart metering infrastructure program/faqs.html</u>



The WHO has not drawn any definitive conclusions about cell phones, but has
 called for further investigation.

3 The WHO stated: "In the area of biological effects and medical applications of non-ionizing radiation, approximately 25,000 articles have been published over 4 5 the past 30 years. Despite the feeling of some people that more research needs to be done, scientific knowledge in this area is now more extensive than for most 6 7 chemicals. Based on a recent in-depth review of the scientific literature, the WHO 8 concluded that current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health 9 consequences from exposure to low level electromagnetic fields. However, some 10 gaps in knowledge about biological effects exist and need further research."

11 While smart meters and cell phones both communicate wirelessly, they have 12 different parameters. Smart meters are located outside of the home and transmit 13 less than one minute a day at one hundredth the power of a cell phone. The 14 exposure to radio frequency from a smart meter – over its entire 20-year lifespan 15 – is the equivalent to a 30-minute cell phone conversation.

For more information on the WHO's recent announcement, please refer to
Provincial Health Officer <u>Perry Kendall's statement</u>.

18 More generally, BC Hydro says the following on its website:

- 19 Are smart meters safe?
- Smart meters are safe, as confirmed by health and science authorities including
 B.C.'s Provincial Health Officer, Health Canada and the World Health
 Organization.
- Smart meters communicate for a total average of less than one minute a day. In
 fact, exposure to radio frequency during a 20-year life span of a smart meter is
 equivalent to the exposure during a single 30-minute cell phone call.
- BC Hydro's smart meters are well below Health Canada's exposure limits and the
 precautionary limits set by Switzerland, the country with the most rigorous
 standards in the world.



1 2		nore information, please see <u>Radio Frequency and BC Hydro's Smart Meters</u> he factsheet on radio frequency in Related Resources.
3 4		
5 6 7	28.1	Please state all frequencies of electromagnetic radiation that will be emitted by wireless smart meters.
8	<u>Response:</u>	
9 10 11	meter to colle	proposed AMI meters have 2 wireless interfaces, one that is used for meter to ector communication (902-928 MHz) and one that can be used for home area nunications (2.4-2.4835 GHz) if desired by the customer.
12 13		
14 15 16 17 18 19	28.2	Please state how often the transmitters in the smart meters are transmitting, not just data but to also keep in touch with the smart meter network, as well how often - at the possible maximum - a neighborhood "collector" smart meter (actual smart meter installed at a residential home) is transmitting (not only for the purpose of data/detection).
19		

20 **Response:**

The minimum, maximum and average transmission duty cycles are detailed in the response to CSTS IR No. 2 Q43.7, and the table compiled in response to BCSEA IR No. 1 Q55.4 relates those duty cycles to a number of minutes per day. These numbers include relaying of consumption data as well as all command and control messages. The transmission time for the referenced meter in the question would correspond to the maximum value of approximately 8 minutes per day. The average meter transmits for about one minute per day.

BC Hydro has commissioned reports to further quantify the duty cycle and number of transmissions for the same Itron meters that FortisBC has selected for use in the proposed AMI project. The real-world measured data collected during these studies suggests that the total duty cycle and the number of transmissions for the max, min and average meter will be reduced from the numbers FortisBC has provided in the Application and in response to CEC IR No. 2 Q34.1. Please refer to Appendix CEC IR No. 2 Q34.1 for these studies and their conclusions.



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- 29.1 Please confirm, if not explain why not: Radiofrequency (RF) and microwave (MW) radiation are electromagnetic radiation in the frequency ranges 3 kilohertz (kHz) 300 Megahertz (MHz), and 300 MHz 300 gigahertz (GHz), respectively. Research continues on possible biological effects of exposure to RF/MW radiation from wireless smart meters, radios, cellular phones, baby monitors, the processing and cooking of foods, heat sealers, vinyl welders, high frequency welders, induction heaters, flow solder machines, communications transmitters, radar transmitters, ion implant equipment, microwave drying equipment, ...etc.
- 10 11

12 Response:

The statement above appears to be adapted from text that appears on the U.S. Department of
Labor webpage under Radiofrequency and Microwave Radiation
(<u>http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/radiofrequencyradiation/</u>). <u>Additions</u> and deletions to the original
text are shown below:

17 Radiofrequency (RF) and microwave (MW) radiation are electromagnetic radiation in the 18 frequency ranges 3 kilohertz (kHz) - 300 Megahertz (MHz), and 300 MHz - 300 gigahertz 19 (GHz), respectively. Research continues on possible biological effects of exposure to 20 RF/MW radiation from <u>smart meters</u>, radios, cellular phones, <u>baby monitors</u>, the 21 processing and cooking of foods, heat welders, high frequency welders, induction 22 heaters, flow solder machines, communications transmitters, radar transmitters, ion 23 implant equipment, microwave drying equipment, sputtering equipment and glue curing.

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- 26 29.2. Please confirm, if not, explain why not: the effects of electro-pollution and the 27 wireless smart meters radiating emissions are similar in many respects to X-ray 28 radiation. Both physical forces are invisible, odorless, tasteless and silent. The 29 forces are transmitted by radiating energies that travel varying frequencies, 30 strength and distances and are capable of passing through the bodies of 31 humans, animals and plants and recent research confirms these effects are 32 associated with biological positive and negative biological effects, meaning they 33 also can be harmful. These forces can pass through objects as well and induce 34 electrical currents on conductive objects, including human bodies.

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1 Response:

Electromagnetic fields are not forces. Electromagnetic fields in different frequency ranges interact with objects in the environment in different ways. Assessing the similarity or risks of exposure across wide ranges of frequency based on our ability to perceive or not perceive them based on sensory qualities of vision, smell, taste, and hearing is not appropriate. The potential effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields in appropriate frequency ranges need to be assessed by valid assessments of the relevant research, not by arguments based on false analogies.

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- 11 29.3. Please confirm, if not, explain why not: Wireless gadgets' (including smart 12 meters') electro-magnetic radiation contain energy, and the strength of that 13 energy is measured i.e. watt/m2, dBm, etc. However the actual energy causing 14 mechanism photons, definition: are see also below wiki http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic radiation cited here: 15
- 16 .../ EMR carries energy—sometimes called radiant energy—through space
- 17 continuously away from the source (this is not true of the near-field part of the 18 EM field). EMR also carries both momentum and angular momentum. These 19 properties may all be imparted to matter with which it interacts. EMR is produced 20 from other types of energy when created, and it is converted to other types of 21 energy when it is destroyed. The photon is the quantum of the electromagnetic 22 interaction, and is the basic "unit" or constituent of all forms of EMR. The 23 quantum nature of light becomes more apparent at high frequencies (or high 24 photon energy). Such photons behave more like particles than lower-frequency 25 photons do..../
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27 Response:

Electromagnetic energy carried by electromagnetic signal can be represented as a motion of particles called photons. Each photon carries a fixed amount of energy that is a function of the frequency of the electromagnetic wave. Each photon emitted by a 900 MHz source is associated with the energy of 6×10^{-25} Joules. A 0.6-watt RF transmitter will emit approximately 1×10^{24} such photons per second (and under a typical duty cycle of 0.06% would produce 10^{21} photons per second). For comparison, the human body naturally emits 2×10^{22} photons per second each carrying 2×10^{-20} J.

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- 29.4 Please take notice and confirm, if not, explain why the points below do not refer to wireless smart meter radiation:
- Source Dr. Robert Kane "Cellular Telephone Russian Roulette, A Historical And Scientific Perspective", page 215 - 217 <u>http://www.icems.eu/docs/Robert C Kane.pdf</u>
- 6 "...Some reporters and magazine feature writers, confused on the physics of 7 radiofrequency radiation, have erroneously reported that we need not be 8 concerned about energy radiated from cellular telephones because it is low-9 energy radiation. Such statements, clearly, reflect the reporters' reliance on 10 industry scientists to provide them with explanations, and those explanations are 11 wrong. Certainly X rays, photon for photon, are more energetic than RF photons. 12 But the issue here is not that of the energy of single photons. The industry 13 representatives are confident in their belief that few non-scientific persons will 14 understand the distinction in what they falsely represent. The fact of the matter 15 does not lie with the energy of a single photon but, rather, with the total numbers 16 of photons.
- 17To put it more clearly, the energy radiated from the antenna of a portable cellular18telephone typically is comprised of 1.7 x 10 high23 photons each second. Written19in standard form this becomes 170,000,000,000,000,000,000 photons each20second. Now it can be seen how differently the argument shapes up when we21look at the real radiation from a cellular telephone antenna instead of the22misrepresentations to which the comparison of photon energies lends.
- 23 Let's take it another step further. We know that X rays penetrate tissue and can 24 cause tissue damage through cell destruction and damage. We need about 1 25 million microwave photons at cellular telephone frequencies to provide the same 26 energy as an X-ray photon. So, we see that the typical radiation from a portable 27 cellular telephone antenna is equivalent in magnitude to about 1.7 x 10high17 28 (170,000,000,000,000,000) X-ray photons per second. Since the radiofrequency 29 and microwave photons each carry a smaller packet of energy than do X-ray 30 photons, the absorption results in a different mechanism leading to cell damage. 31 Nevertheless, the results are the same. The end result is that the absorbed 32 energy, whether from X-ray or radiofrequency radiation, will lead to tissue 33 damage if the energy density is high enough. In the past the industry's often-34 stated "belief" was that radiofrequency radiation was not energetic enough to 35 cause DNA or chromosomal damage. Now, faced with contradictory research 36 findings coming from all points of the earth-the industry has changed its 37 defense by claiming that no research is available at exactly the cellular transmit 38 frequencies. Well, if that's true then there is also an absence of safety-related 39 research.



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During 1998 J. L. Phillips189 reported research that was conducted at the cellular telephone transmit frequencies. His research did employ human cells. His research was conducted at very low power levels—low enough to rule out any heating effects. Phillips essentially replicated the DNA damage studies of Lai/Singh. His results are the same. Exposure to low levels of radiofrequency radiation causes DNA damage..."

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8 <u>Response:</u>

9 Dr. Robert Kane's analysis is faulty and his description of the phenomenon is misleading. The 10 energy of the individual photon has a dramatic effect on whether that photon can damage DNA. 11 If the energy (frequency) of the individual photon drops below a certain value, the photon 12 becomes non-ionizing and cannot cause DNA damage. In fact, Dr. Kane's analysis, taken to its 13 logical conclusion, would predict that a human body would be one the strongest sources of 14 electromagnetic energy producing 50 times more photons per second than a typical smart meter 15 and each photon carrying 30,000 times more energy than a photon from a smart meter.

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18 29.5 Please confirm, if not, explain why not: Conductive materials (including human / 19 animal bodies and plants) absorb electromagnetic radiation and the absorbed 20 energy is in some degree amplified in those materials. The whole electrical wiring 21 in homes and any buildings do receive any kind of outside electromagnetic 22 radiation, thus in turn do radiate amplified into the home, in addition to the homes 23 inside and outside transmitting gadgets.

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25 Response:

Radiofrequency energy may be reflected, absorbed, or transmitted by materials, but the energy cannot be amplified by materials (with exception of specifically prepared materials such as those used in lasers); in fact, the absorbed RF energy is attenuated by conversion to heat. Any wire may 'receive' a radiofrequency signal but it will not amplify the signal. To do so, without the absorbing medium supplying the energy itself, would violate fundamental laws of physics.

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- 32
- With what is stated in section 29.5. does FortisBC agree that house wiring in
 walls near and around sleeping persons are exposed to some degree to radiation
 that originate from outside radiation pollution?



2 Response:

House wiring is exposed to both natural and man-made sources of electromagnetic fields. The
absorption of RF signal by the household wires, if anything, reduces the exposure to RF signal
inside the house.

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8 30. Smart metes' legal issues: Please take note and confirm, if not, explain why not:

9 In consideration of the statements in sections 29.1. -29.4 and of the constitutional, 10 common/civil law rights of affected persons and parties, the energy carrying photons 11 of the wireless smart meter radiation into the environment do encroach on private 12 property, thereby damaging property.

- 13This encroachment constitutes a taking of property by way of trespass, nuisance and14assault and affects all property owners living adjacent to electric power lines. The15intent of the word "damage" in the Constitution was to grant relief to property owners16who have been substantially damaged by the creation of public improvements17abutting their lands, but whose land has not been physically taken by government.18Our Constitution states that private property shall not be taken or damaged for19public or private use without just compensation.
- 20 Even if the transmission carried out by wireless smart meters was for the purpose of 21 providing remote/ convenient meter reading and trouble detection, physical forces 22 (photon energetic radiation) from wireless gadgets, including smart meters, are by 23 law, restricted to the right-of-way and cannot invade/assault private property in the 24 form of nuisance and trespass without a property owner's permission. In order to 25 obtain permission from a property owner who may or may not be aware of and/or 26 may or may not agree to endure such assault/trespass/nuisance, the power 27 company would have to obtain the property owner's signature on an Informed 28 Consent Agreement prior to such a trespass. Without such Informed Consent, the 29 property owner's right to live in peace and enjoy his/her home are violated. This 30 property owner then becomes a victim of assault, trespass and nuisance due to the 31 noise, the EMR consisting photons entering upon and through the land, and the 32 home. Furthermore, these energetic radiating forces invade the human tissue of the 33 property owner, his/her family, and anyone setting foot on such property, thereby 34 causing bodily harm.
- 35 EMR are tangible intrusions that can be measured. In fact, power companies 36 themselves know the levels of the fields at any distance, and power companies also



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1 know well that all EMR from any transmitters (smart meters, telecommunication 2 transmitters, wireless laptops, routers, baby monitors, cordless phones etc.) that 3 each and every transmission is adding up thus increasing the pollution in the 4 environment. The action these high frequency (including ELF modulated) energy 5 radiation constitutes an "intentional invasion" of the rights of all property owners 6 living in close proximities of any transmitters (incl. smart meters) and unreasonably 7 interferes with humans rights to use and enjoy their properties, thereby "damaging 8 personal property." The personal rights of these affected people are violated, some 9 additional legal terms that do apply with the EMR issue are: civil assault, civil battery, 10 negligence, assault, bodily harm, intimidation, mischief, common nuisance, criminal 11 negligence, causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.

- 12 Comparatively, under criminal law, if someone intentionally/knowingly hits a person, 13 that is an assault and does bodily harm to that person. Either one of the mentioned 14 electric forces can be a force, a component of simple assault, and are most likely a 15 weapon, an element of some more serious assault charges, such as causing bodily 16 harm. The impact of encroachment of smart meter radiation on the environment past 17 a utilities' right-of- way, is synonymous with a physical attack. In other words, 18 encroachment upon private property by smart meter radiation constitutes assault, 19 which causes bodily injury. Smart meter's radiation induce currents in conductive 20 materials, including human bodies, animals and plants that is, in effect, "a physical 21 attack".
- 22 Smart meter radiation exposure have not yet scientifically conclusive been declared 23 safe. This extreme exposure constitutes a violation of the personal property rights 24 and common law rights of the affected persons by way of personal injury, trespass, 25 civil assault, civil battery and a taking of their property rights whether such exposure 26 is permitted out of ignorance or inflicted arbitrarily, wantonly and willfully and without 27 due process of law.
- Electric utility companies, including FortisBC, do not have the right to assault affected property owners and residents with their electric forces' emissions. The elements of civil assault to FortisBC and the effected persons are/will be as follows:
- a) FortisBC acts with the intent of making contact with the person (with their smart
 meter radiation emissions).
- b) These affected people are placed in apprehension of imminent contact with theirpersons by conduct of FortisBC.
- 35 c) Such contact is or appears to be harmful of offensive.
- 36 d) Negligence and/or nuisance would apply as well to electric forces' emissions.
- 37The movement of electro-magnetic forces (photons) from the lawful utility corridor to38lands outside of that corridor constitutes trespass or nuisance both are torts. Having



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the right to transmit power within a given corridor does not carry with it permission or
 the right to transmit something dangerous or capable of harm beyond the perimeter
 of that corridor.

The September/October issue 2001 of "Microwave News" indicates that the World Health Organization (WHO) is recommending "prudent avoidance." In the case of persons living in close proximity to smart meters, it is "impossible" to "avoid" exposures to these not harmless radiation. Obviously, persons living in such situations, in fact, have to endure "an unavoidable trespass".

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10 Response:

FortisBC does not agree with the statements made in WKCC IR No. 2 Q30. FortisBC believes
that the AMI Project will be compliant with the applicable legal framework.

The statements made by WKCC in IR No. 2 Q30 are fundamentally in error, in both fact and law. The "question" consists of a series of offensive and incorrect assertions and implications, including the suggestion that the Company is assaulting its customers (intentionally or otherwise) in some manner. The Company takes fundamental issue with the suggestions advanced in this "question" and believes it to be inappropriate.

- 18 Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, FortisBC notes that:
- the RF transmission associated with the advanced meters that FortisBC has proposed:
- 20 o does not involve encroachment on property in any sense recognized by law;
- 21 o does not damage property;
- o does not involve trespass, nuisance, assault, negligence or any other tort,
 criminal offence or violation of human rights;
- 24 o does not involve the taking of property;
- the Constitution contains no wording or philosophy approximating the content alleged in
 WKCC IR No. 2 Q30;
- no signatures are required from property owners in order to permit wireless advanced
 meters to be lawfully installed and operate;

Given the number of misstatements in WKCC IR No. 2 Q30, the list above is not intended to beexhaustive.

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- 31. Please take note and confirm, if not, explain why not:
- 2 There is an established and useful definition of safety. It is the WHO IARC's own 3 invention.
- 4 If a toxicant or toxic exposure is studied by IARC for potential carcinogenicity, and 5 classified as a 4 - Not A Carcinogen - this is the closest definition to 'studied and 6 safe' that we have Studied. Safe. Decided.
- 7 If the IARC listing is anything between 2A or 2B listing, it is by definition, to some
 8 degree, 'not-safe' (i.e., a listed probable or possible carcinogen), and
- 9 If it is a 1A listing, it is a known carcinogen.
- 10Does FortisBC agree that this obviously an answer to 'proof of safety' argument.11And, provides a legitimate answer for those who dismiss the scientific evidence12because "you can't prove the null or negative". Of course one can IARC does it.
- 13

14 Response:

Science determines the likelihood and severity of potential risks; it is the responsibility of government to rule on safety, i.e., the acceptability of a risk. The IARC classifications are used to describe the strength of the evidence, not safety. Nowhere in the 2011 IARC report on radiofrequency fields do the words "safe" or "safety" appear.

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- 32. Please confirm that FortisBC has read and taken notice of attached extensive list of
 studies, which includes those ones with biological effects and please provide
 FortisBC's position on those studies that do prove harmful biological effects
 association that go along with electromagnetic radiation, such as those from wireless
 smart meter as well.
- 26

27 Response:

The position of FortisBC is not based upon its own interpretation of individual studies; rather FortisBC relies upon regulations, e.g., those cited in response to WKCC IR No. 2 Q13 above, Safety Code 6, and guidance from Health Canada and the BC government including the Provincial Health Services Authority, the BC Centre for Disease Control, and the BC Cancer Agency that have reviewed and considered published research literature on radiofrequency fields and health. The conclusions of these sources regarding radiofrequency fields and health are similar to those of other national and international health agencies.



1 2	
3 4	33. What are the voltages, frequencies and electrical information of biology hit by the frequencies in the coverage areas.
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6	Response:
7 8	FortisBC does not understand this question. The Company has provided extensive evidence in this proceeding with respect to the RF emissions of the AMI system.
9 10	
11 12 13	34. Are the frequencies in the coverage areas hitting people to any degree in the coverage areas? Does that stimulate tissue?
14	Response:
15 16 17	FortisBC does not understand the first question. The radiofrequency signals from smart meters would not be strong enough to 'stimulate' tissue by heating or depolarization of nerve or muscle cells.
18 19	
20 21	35. What were the voltage changes with frequency interaction with biology within the coverage areas, please provide references.
22	
23	Response:
24	FortisBC does not understand which "voltage changes with frequency interaction with biology"

25 are being referred to, so cannot answer the question.