

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 4(3)

PHENOMENA AND EFFECTS WHICH MAY BE REGARDED AS ELECTROMAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Without prejudice to the generality of regulation 4(1), and in addition to the phenomena regarded as electromagnetic disturbance pursuant to regulation 4(2) (being phenomena expressly stated to be such in Article 1.2 of the EMC Directive), the following phenomena and effects may be regarded as electromagnetic disturbance—

- 1. Conducted low-frequency phenomena**
 - harmonics, interharmonics;
 - signalling voltages;
 - voltage fluctuations;
 - voltage dips and interruptions;
 - voltage unbalance;
 - power—frequency variations;
 - induced low—frequency voltages;
 - DC in AC networks; and
 - DC ground circuits;
- 2. Radiated low-frequency phenomena—**
 - magnetic fields; and
 - electric fields;
- 3. Conducted high-frequency phenomena—**
 - induced continuous wave (CW) voltages or currents;
 - unidirectional transients; and
 - oscillatory transients;
- 4. Radiated high frequency phenomena—**
 - magnetic fields;
 - electric fields;
 - electromagnetic fields;
 - continuous waves; and
 - transients; and
- 5. Electrostatic discharge phenomena (ESD).**