



Product Safety and RF Energy Exposure Booklet for Mobile Two-Way Radios Installed in Vehicles or as Fixed Site Control Stations

ATTENTION!

**BEFORE USING THIS RADIO, READ THIS BOOKLET WHICH
CONTAINS IMPORTANT OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR
SAFE USAGE AND RF ENERGY AWARENESS AND CONTROL
INFORMATION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH RF ENERGY
EXPOSURE LIMITS IN APPLICABLE NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.**

The information provided in this document supersedes the general safety information contained in user guides published prior to February 2002.



RF Energy Exposure Awareness and Control Information, and Operational Instructions for FCC Occupational Use Requirements

NOTICE: This radio is intended for use in occupational/controlled conditions, where users have full knowledge of their exposure and can exercise control over their exposure to meet FCC limits. This radio device is NOT authorized for general population, consumer, or any other use.

This 2-way radio uses electromagnetic energy in the radio frequency (RF) spectrum to provide communications between two or more users over a distance. It uses radio frequency (RF) energy or radio waves to send and receive calls. RF energy is one form of electromagnetic energy. Other forms include, but are not limited to, sunlight and x-rays. RF energy, however, should not be confused with these other forms of electromagnetic energy, which when used improperly, can cause biological damage. Very high levels of x-rays, for example, can damage tissues and genetic material.

Experts in science, engineering, medicine, health, and industry work with organizations to develop standards for safe exposure to RF energy. These standards provide recommended levels of RF exposure for both workers and the general public. These recommended RF exposure levels include substantial margins of protection.

All Motorola 2-way radios are designed, manufactured, and tested to ensure they meet government-established RF exposure levels. In addition, manufacturers also recommend specific operating instructions to users of 2-way radios. These instructions are important because they inform users about RF energy exposure and provide simple procedures on how to control it.

Please refer to the following Web sites for more information on what RF energy exposure is and how to control your exposure to assure compliance with established RF exposure limits.

<http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/rf-faqs.html>

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/radiofrequencyradiation/index.html>

Federal Communication Commission Regulations

The FCC rules require manufacturers to comply with the FCC RF energy exposure limits for mobile 2-way radios before they can be marketed in the U.S. When 2-way radios are used as a consequence of employment, the FCC requires users to be fully aware of and able to control their exposure to meet occupational requirements. Exposure awareness can be facilitated by the use of a label directing users to specific user awareness information. Your Motorola 2-way radio has a RF exposure product label. Also, your Motorola user manual, or separate safety booklet, includes information and operating instructions required to control your RF exposure and to satisfy compliance requirements.

Compliance with RF Exposure Standard

Your Motorola two-way radio is designed and tested to comply with a number of national and international standards and guidelines (listed below) regarding human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic energy. This radio complies with the IEEE and ICNIRP exposure limits for occupational/controlled RF exposure environment at duty factors of up to 50% talk-50% listen and is authorized by the FCC for occupational use. In terms of measuring RF energy for compliance with the FCC exposure guidelines, your radio antenna radiates measurable RF energy only while it is transmitting (during talking), not when it is receiving (listening) or in standby mode.

Your Motorola two-way radio complies with the following RF energy exposure standards and guidelines:

- United States Federal Communications Commission, Code of Federal Regulations; 47CFR part 2 sub-part J
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) / Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) C95. 1-1992
- Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) C95.1-1999 Edition
- International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) 1998
- Ministry of Health (Canada) Safety Code 6. Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz, 1999
- Australian Communications Authority Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation - Human Exposure) Standard, 2003
- ANATEL, Brasil Regulatory Authority, Resolution 256 (April 11, 2001) "additional requirements for SMR, cellular, and PCS product certification."

RF Exposure Compliance and Control Guidelines and Operating Instructions

To control exposure to yourself and others and to ensure compliance with the RF exposure limits, always adhere to the following procedures.

Guidelines:

- User awareness instructions should accompany device when transferred to other users.
- Do not use this device if the operational requirements described herein are not met.

Instructions:

- **Transmit no more than the rated duty factor of 50% of the time.** To transmit (talk), push the Push-To-Talk (PTT) button or, for radios equipped with VOX, speak into the microphone. The red LED will illuminate when the radio is

transmitting. To receive calls, release the PTT button, or, for radios equipped with VOX, stop talking. The red LED will extinguish when the radio stops transmitting. Transmitting 50% of the time, or less, is important because this radio generates measurable RF energy exposure only when transmitting (in terms of measuring for standards compliance).

- **Transmit only when people outside the vehicle are at least the recommended minimum lateral distance away, as shown in Table 1, from the body of a vehicle with a properly installed antenna.** This separation distance will ensure that there is sufficient distance from a properly installed (according to installation instructions) externally-mounted antenna to satisfy the RF exposure requirements in the standards listed above.

NOTE: Table 1 below lists the recommended lateral distance for people in an uncontrolled environment from the body of a vehicle with an approved, properly installed transmitting antenna (i.e., monopoles over a ground plane, or dipoles) at several different ranges of rated radio power for mobile radios installed in a vehicle.

Table 1. Rated Power of Vehicle-Installed Mobile Two-Way Radio and Recommended Minimum Lateral Distance from Vehicle Body

Mobile Radio Rated Power (see Note)	Minimum Lateral Distance from Vehicle Body
Less than 7 watts	8 inches (20 centimeters)
7 to 15 watts	1 foot (30 centimeters)
16 to 39 watts	2 feet (60 centimeters)
40 to 110 watts	3 feet (90 centimeters)

- When a mobile radio is used in conjunction with another co-located transmitter such as a Vehicular Repeater, it is the vehicle operator's responsibility to take appropriate steps to keep bystanders at the required separation distance from the vehicle to ensure compliance with the FCC's RF energy exposure limits for the general population. See the co-located transmitter's user manual for more details.

NOTE: If you are not sure of the rated power of your radio, contact your Motorola representative or dealer and supply the radio model number found on the radio model label. If you can not determine the rated power out, then assure 3-foot separation from the body of the vehicle. The maximum power shown on the FCC Grant may be higher than the rated power allowing for production variation.

Mobile Antenna Installation Guidelines

- These mobile antenna installation guidelines are limited to metal body motor vehicles or vehicles with appropriate ground planes.
- Antennas should be installed in the center area of the roof or the trunk lid taking into account exposure conditions of backseat passengers and according to the specific instructions and restrictions in the Radio Installation Manual along with the requirements of the antenna supplier.
- Trunk lid installations are limited to vehicles with clearly defined flat trunk lids, and in some cases, to specific radio models and antennas. See the Radio Installation Manual for specific information on how and where to install specific types of approved antennas to facilitate recommended operating distances to all potentially exposed persons.
- **Use only the Motorola-approved, supplied antenna or a Motorola-approved replacement antenna.** Unauthorized antennas, modifications, or attachments could damage the radio and may result in non-compliance with RF Safety Standards.

Approved Accessories

- This radio has been tested and meets RF Safety Standards when used with the Motorola accessories supplied or designated for this product. Use of other accessories may result in non-compliance with RF Safety Standards.
- For a list of Motorola-approved antennas, visit the following Web site, which lists approved accessories for your radio model:
<http://www.motorola.com/cgiss/index.shtml>.

Additional Information

For additional information on exposure requirements or other training information, visit <http://www.motorola.com/rfhealth>.

Compliance and Control Guidelines and Operating Instructions for Mobile Two-Way Radios Installed as Fixed Site Control Stations

If mobile radio equipment is installed at a fixed location and operated as a control station or as a fixed unit, the antenna installation must comply with the following requirements in order to ensure optimal performance and compliance with the RF energy exposure limits in the standards and guidelines listed on page 4:

- The antenna should be mounted outside the building on the roof or a tower if at all possible.
- As with all fixed site antenna installations, it is the responsibility of the licensee to manage the site in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and may require additional compliance actions such as site survey measurements, signage, and site access restrictions in order to ensure that exposure limits are not exceeded.
- For additional installation information, see the guidelines for minimum separation distances provided above in the RF Exposure Compliance and Control Guidelines and Operating Instructions section of this document.

Electromagnetic Interference/Compatibility

NOTE: Nearly every electronic device is susceptible to electromagnetic interference (EMI) if inadequately shielded, designed, or otherwise configured for electromagnetic compatibility. It may be necessary to conduct compatibility testing to determine if any electronic equipment used in or around vehicles or near fixed site antenna is sensitive to external RF energy or if any procedures need to be followed to eliminate or mitigate the potential for interaction between the radio transmitter and the equipment or device.

Facilities

To avoid electromagnetic interference and/or compatibility conflicts, **turn off your radio in any facility where posted notices instruct you to do so.** Hospitals or health care facilities may be using equipment that is sensitive to external RF energy.

Vehicles

To avoid possible interaction between the radio transmitter and any vehicle electronic control modules, such as ABS, engine, or transmission controls, the radio should be installed only by an experienced installer and the following precautions should be used when installing the radio:

1. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions or other technical bulletins for recommendations on radio installation.
2. Before installing the radio, determine the location of the electronic control modules and their harnesses in the vehicle.
3. Route all radio wiring, including the antenna transmission line, as far away as possible from the electronic control units and associated wiring.

Driver Safety

Check the laws and regulations on the use of radios in the area where you drive. Always obey them.

When using your radio while driving, please:

- Give full attention to driving and to the road.
- Pull off the road and park before making or answering a call if driving conditions so require.

Operational Warnings



For Vehicles with an Air Bag

Do not mount or place a mobile radio in the area over an air bag or in the air bag deployment area. Air bags inflate with great force. If a radio is placed in the air bag deployment area and the air bag inflates, the radio may be propelled with great force and cause serious injury to occupants of the vehicle.

Potentially Explosive Atmospheres

Turn off your radio prior to entering any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere. Sparks in a potentially explosive atmosphere can cause an explosion or fire resulting in bodily injury or even death.

The areas with potentially explosive atmospheres include fueling areas such as below decks on boats, fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities, and areas where the air contains chemicals or particles such as grain, dust or metal powders. Areas with potentially explosive atmospheres are often, but not always, posted.



Blasting Caps and Blasting Areas

To avoid possible interference with blasting operations, turn off your radio when you are near electrical blasting caps, in a blasting area, or in areas posted: “Turn off two-way radio.” Obey all signs and instructions.

For radios installed in vehicles fueled by liquefied petroleum gas, refer to the (U.S.) National Fire Protection Association standard, NFPA 58, for storage, handling, and/or container information. For a copy of the LP-gas standard, NFPA 58, contact the National Fire Protection Association, One Battery Park, Quincy, MA.