Health and Safety Information

Exposure to Radio Frequency (RF) Signals

Your mobile phone is a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed and manufactured not to exceed the emission limits for exposure to radio frequency (RF) energy set by the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S. Government. These limits are part of comprehensive guidelines and establish permitted levels of RF energy for the general population. Those guidelines are consistent with the safety standard previously set by both U.S. and international standards bodies:

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) IEEE. C95.1-1992
- National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement (NCRP). Report 86
- International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) 1996
- Ministry of Health (Canada), Safety Code 6.

The standards include a substantial safety margin designed to assure the safety of all persons, regardless of age and health.

The exposure standard for wireless mobile phones employs a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR. The SAR limit set by the FCC is 1.6W/kg.*

* In the U.S. and Canada, the SAR limit for mobile phones used by the public is 1.6 watts/kg(w/kg) averaged over on gram of tissue. The standard incorporates a substantial margin of safety to give additional protection for the public and to account for any variations in measurements.

Tests for SAR are conducted using standard operating positions specified by the FCC with the phone transmitting at its highest certified power level in all tested frequency bands. Although the SAR is determined at the highest certified power level, the actual SAR level of the phone while operation can be well below the maximum value. This is because the phone is designed to operate at multiple power levels so as to use only the power required to reach the network. In general, the closer you are to a wireless base station antenna, the lower the power output.

Before a phone model is available for sale to the public, it must be tested and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed the limit established by the government-adopted requirement for safe exposure. The tests are performed in positions and locations (e.g., at the ear and worn on the body) as required by the FCC for each model. (Body-worn measurements differ among phone models, depending upon available accessories and FCC requirements). While there may be differences between the SAR levels of various phones and at various positions, they all meet the government requirement for safety exposure.

To maintain compliance with FCC RF exposure requirements, use only belt-clips, holsters or similar accessories that maintain a 1.5 cm. separation distance between the user's body and the back of the phone. The use of belt-clips, holsters and similar accessories should not contain

metallic components in its assembly. The use of accessories that do not satisfy these requirements may not comply with FCC RF exposure requirements, and should be avoided.