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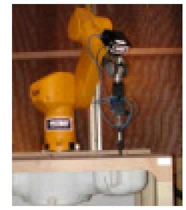

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS:
UNIDEN ENGINEERING SERVICES
181 N. Country Club Road
P.O. Box 580
Lake City, SC 29560-0580

DATE & LOCATION OF TESTING:
Dates of Tests: December 22-23, 2003
Test Report S/N: SAR.231208608.AMW
Test Site: PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD USA

FCC ID:	**AMWUT917**
APPLICANT:	**UNIDEN ENGINEERING SERVICES**

EUT Type:	**GMRS/ FRS 22 Channel Portable Radio**
Tx Frequency:	**462.55 – 462.72 (GMRS)/ 462.56 – 467.71 (FRS)**
Rx Frequency:	**462.55 – 462.72 (GMRS)/ 462.56 – 467.71 (FRS)**
Max. RF Output Power:	**0.74 W ERP (GMRS)**
	0.39 W ERP (FRS)
Max. SAR Measurement:	**0.486 W/kg GMRS & FRS Face SAR;**
	1.005 W/kg GMRS & FRS Body SAR
Trade Name/Model(s):	***GMR855-2***
FCC Classification:	**Part 95 Family Radio Face Held Transmitter (FRF)**
FCC Rule Part(s):	**§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]**
Application Type:	**Certification**
Test Device Serial No.:	***identical* prototype [S/N: 1]**

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. P1528 D1.2 (April 2003).

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

Grant Conditions: The output power listed is ERP. This device is authorized to operate in the following radio services: FRS (Part 95B) or GMRS (Part 95A). There must be an informational insert inside the box (product package) or the User's Manual must include information that clearly informs the consumer (buyer/owner) when the radio is transmitting on GMRS frequencies, that operation on GMRS frequencies require an FCC license and such operation is subject to additional rules specified in 47 C.F.R. Part 95. This transmitter has been tested for SAR compliance in Push-to-Talk and body-worn configurations. Body-worn SAR compliance is limited to the specific belt-clip tested in this filing. This device must operate at duty factor not exceeding 50%.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.

Alfred Cirwithian
Vice President Engineering

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION / SAR DEFINITION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.[1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in *IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz*. (c) 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.[2] The measurement procedure described in *IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave*[3] is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in *Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,"* NCRP Report No. 86 (c) NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814.[6] SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (r). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{r\,dv}\right)$$

Figure 1.1
SAR Mathematical Equation

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

$$SAR = s\,E^2 / r$$

where:

s = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

r = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m^3)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

2. SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 2.1).

System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Micron Pentium III 500 MHz computer with Windows NT system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

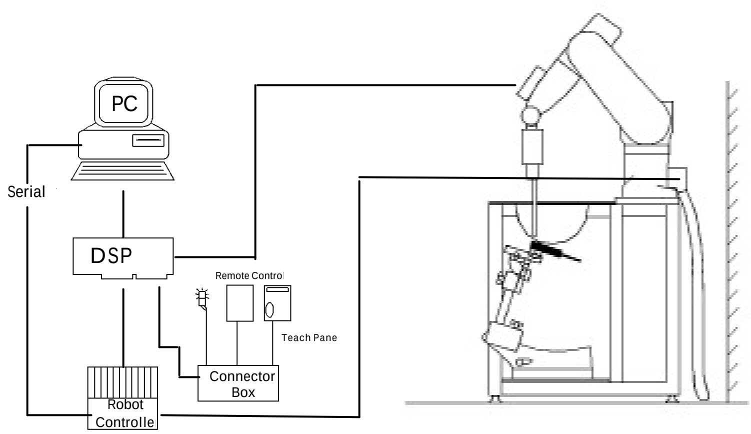

Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

System Electronics

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in [7].

3. DASY4 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

Probe Measurement System

Figure 3.1 DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6, designed in the classical triangular configuration [7] (see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig. 3.3). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2^{nd} order fitting (see Fig.3.1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications

Calibration:	In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz
	In brain and muscle simulating tissue at
	Frequencies of 150 MHz, 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1900MHz, 2450MHz, 5300MHz, & 5800MHz
Frequency:	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
	(30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity:	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)
	± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic:	5 :W/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range:	Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions:	Overall length: 330 mm
	Tip length: 16 mm
	Body diameter: 12 mm
	Tip diameter: 3 mm
	Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2 mm
Application:	General dosimetry up to 6 GHz
	Compliance tests of mobile phones
	Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

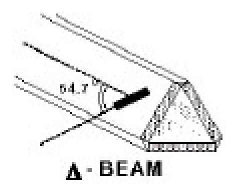

Figure 3.1 Triangular Probe Configuration

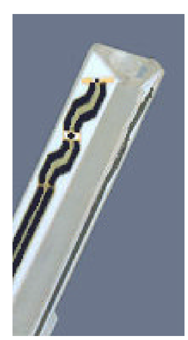

Figure 3.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique

4. Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [8] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [9] and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz (see Fig. 4.1), and in a waveguide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. 4.2).

$$\text{SAR} = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot s}{r}$$

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

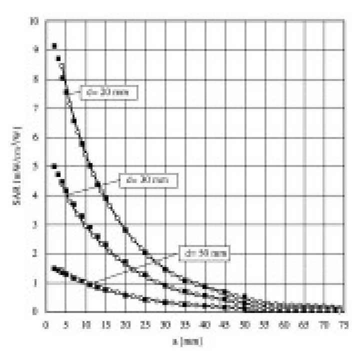

Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [7]

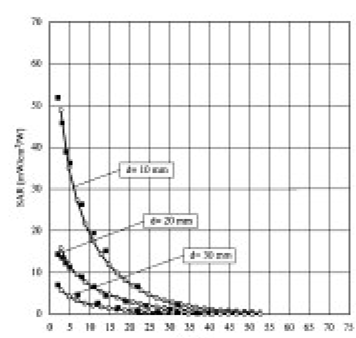

Figure 4.2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [7]

NOTE: *The temperature calibration was not performed by PCTEST. For information use only.*

5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

SAM Phantom

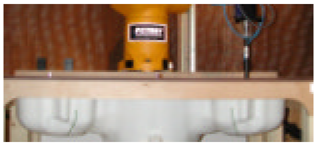

Figure 5.1 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [11][12]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 5.1)

Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

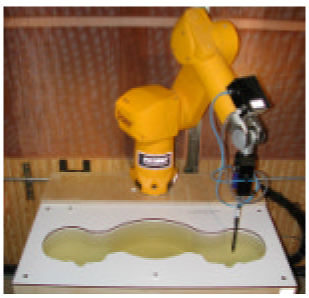

Figure 5.2 Simulated Tissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not bee specified in P1528 are derived from the issue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove [13].(see Fig. 5.2)

Table 5.1 Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)											
	450		835		915		1900		2450		5800	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2	55.0	68.0
Salt (NAC1)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.0	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	.0	44.0	31.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Bacteride	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0

Device Holder for Transmitters

Figure 5.2 Mounting Device

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (see Fig. 5.2) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

* Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations [12]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

6. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX60L

Repeatability: 0.02 mm

No. of axis: 6

Figure 6.1 DASY4 Test System

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor: Pentium 4

Clock Speed: 2.53 GHz

Operating System: Windows XP Professional

Data Converter

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A

Software: DASY4 software

Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.
Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function: 24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing
Link to DAE3
16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system
serial link to robot
direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model: ES3DV2 S/N: 3022

Construction: Triangular core

Frequency: 10 MHz to 6 GHz

Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)

Shell Material: VIVAC Composite

Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm

7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

1. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.
2. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20mm x 20mm.
3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see Fig. 7.1):

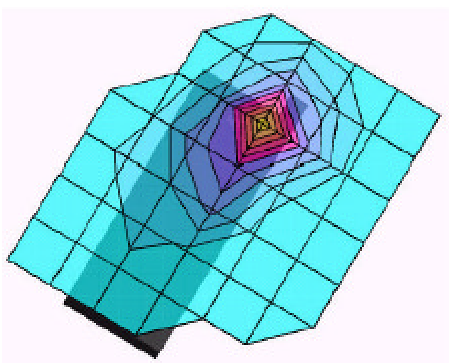

Figure 7.1 Sample SAR Area Scan

a. The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [15]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions) [15][16]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as procedure #1, was re-measured. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 7.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

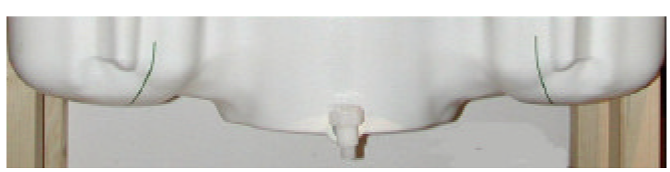

Figure 7.2 SAM Twin Phantom shell

8. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

EAR Reference Point

Figure 8.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point "M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point (ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 9.2. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 8.2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

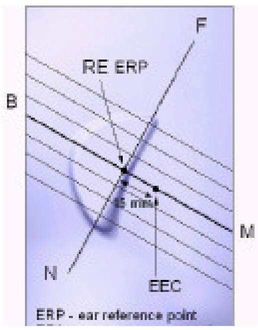

Figure 8.2 Close-up side view of ERPs

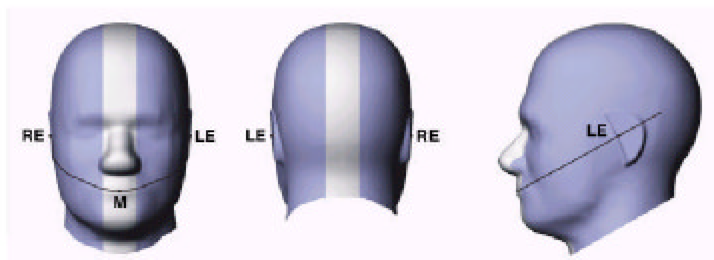

Figure 8.1 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Fig. 8.3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it's top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

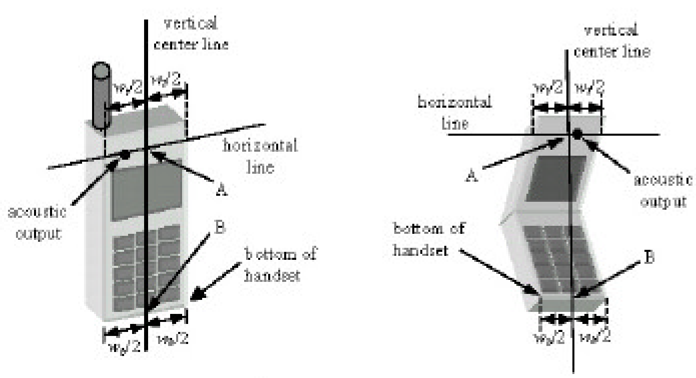

Figure 8.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

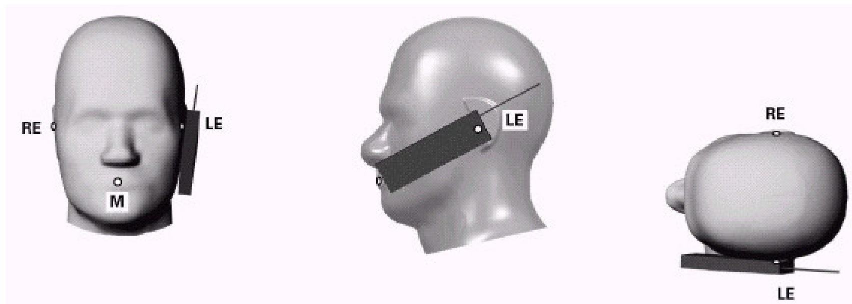

Figure 9.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was hen rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 9.2)

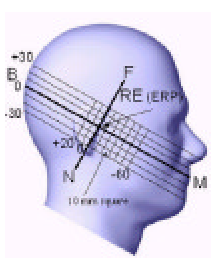

Figure 9.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 9.3).

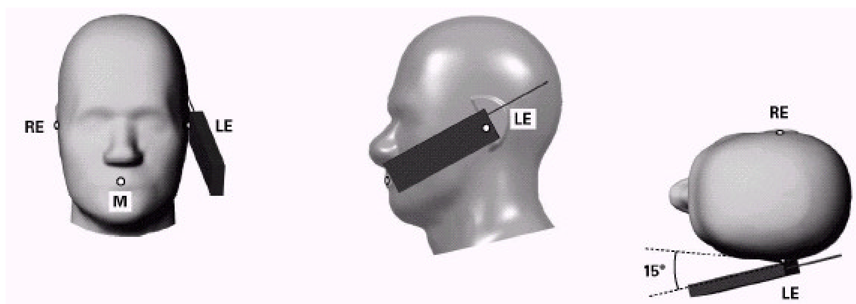

Figure 9.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

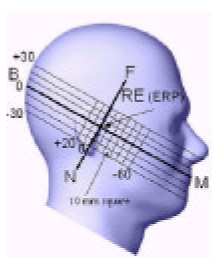

Figure 9.4 Side view w/ relevant markings

9. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS (Continued)

Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.5). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Figure 9.5 Body SAR & Face SAR Configurations

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented.

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

10. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 10.1. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure [2]

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR [1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR [2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR [3] Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

1 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2 The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3 The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

11. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = cxf/e	i = cxg/e	k
Uncertainty Component	**Sec.**	**Tol. (± %)**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i (1 - g)**	**c_i (10 - g)**	**1 - g u_i (± %)**	**10 - g u_i (± %)**	**v_i**
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E1.1	4.8	N	1	1	1	4.8	4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E1.2	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E1.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	E1.4	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E1.5	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E1.6	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E1.7	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E1.8	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E5.3	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E4.2	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E3.2.1	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.1	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.6.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E2.1	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.2	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				10.3	10.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							20.6	20.1	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. P1528 D1.2 (April 2003).

12. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table 12.1 Simulated Tissue Verification [5]

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS					
Date(s)	12/22/03	450MHz Brain		450MHz Muscle	
Liquid Temperature (°C)	21.4	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ε		43.50	42.80	56.70	54.62
Conductivity: σ		0.870	0.85	0.940	0.96

Test System Validation

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ±10% of the specifications at 835MHz and 1900MHz by using the system validation kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 12.2 System Validation [5]

SYSTEM DIPOLE VALIDATION TARGET & MEASURED				
System Validation Kit: D-450V2, S/N: 341	450MHz Brain	Targeted SAR_{1g} (mW/g) 0.49	Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g) 0.462	Deviation (%) **- 5.71**

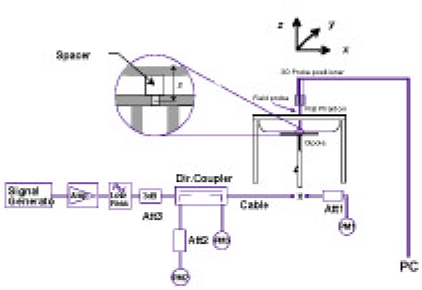

Figure 12.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

13. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

See Measurement Result Data Pages

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The EUT was placed into simulated call mode (GMRS & FRS modes) using manufacturers test codes. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. When test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing a handset, the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

Device Test Conditions

The EUT is battery operated. Each SAR measurement was taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: 450MHz Brain

14.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (GMRS/ FRS Face SAR)

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER‡			Device Test Position	Antenna Position	SAR‡‡ (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
462.5625	1	GMRS & FRS	32.06	32.02	Alkaline	Face 2.5 cm	Fixed	**0.476**
462.7125	7	GMRS & FRS	32.08	32.05	Alkaline	Face 2.5 cm	Fixed	**0.464**
467.5625	8	FRS	28.39	28.38	Alkaline	Face 2.5 cm	Fixed	**0.355**
467.7125	14	FRS	28.41	28.39	Alkaline	Face 2.5 cm	Fixed	**0.347**
462.5500	15	GMRS	32.05	32.02	Alkaline	Face 2.5 cm	Fixed	**0.472**
462.7250	22	GMRS	32.08	32.04	Alkaline	Face 2.5 cm	Fixed	**0.486**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**Brain 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings.

   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX

   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☒ Face ☐ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
9. SAR measurements at 50% Duty Cycle.

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Figure 14.1 GMRS/ FRS Test Setup -- Face SAR Position --

SAR DATA SUMMARY (Continued)

Mixture Type: 450MHz Muscle

14.2 MEASUREMENT RESULTS (GMRS/ FRS Body SAR – W/ Belt Clip)

FREQUENCY		Modulation	Begin / End POWER‡			Device Test Spacing (cm)	Antenna Position	SAR‡‡ (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.		(dBm)		Battery			
462.5625	1	GMRS & FRS	32.06	32.02	Alkaline	0.8 cm Spacing	Fixed	**0.995**
462.7125	7	GMRS & FRS	32.08	32.05	Alkaline	0.8 cm Spacing	Fixed	**0.988**
467.5625	8	FRS	28.39	28.38	Alkaline	0.8 cm Spacing	Fixed	**0.560**
467.7125	14	FRS	28.41	28.39	Alkaline	0.8 cm Spacing	Fixed	**0.557**
462.5500	15	GMRS	32.05	32.02	Alkaline	0.8 cm Spacing	Fixed	**0.993**
462.7250	22	GMRS	32.08	32.04	Alkaline	0.8 cm Spacing	Fixed	**1.005**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population**						**Muscle** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram		

NOTES:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the antenna-head position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used are according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supp.C [July 2001].
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings. Standard & Extended Batteries are options.
   ‡Power Measured ☒ Conducted ☐ ERP ☐ EIRP
4. SAR Measurement System ☒ DASY4 ☐ IDX
   Phantom Configuration ☐ Left Head ☒ Flat Phantom ☐ Right Head
5. SAR Configuration ☐ Head ☒ Body ☐ Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ☒ Manu. Test Codes ☐ Base Station Simulator
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is 15.1 cm. ± 0.1
9. SAR measurements at 50% Duty Cycle.

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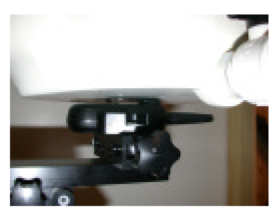

Figure 14.2 Body SAR Test Setup
-- Body SAR Test Position --

15. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment Calibration

Table 15.1 Test Equipment Calibration

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS			
Type		**Calibration Date**	**Serial Number**
Stäubli Robot RX60L		February 2003	599131-01
Stäubli Robot Controller		February 2003	PCT592
Stäubli Teach Pendant (Joystick)		February 2003	3323-00161
Micron Computer, 450 MHz Pentium III, Windows NT		February 2003	PCT577
SPEAG EDC3		February 2003	321
SPEAG DAE3		February 2003	330
SPEAG E-Field Probe ES3DV2		September 2003	3022
SPEAG Dummy Probe		February 2003	PCT583
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom V4.0		February 2003	PCT666
SPEAG Light Alignment Sensor		February 2003	205
PCTEST Validation Dipole D300V2		September 2003	PCT301
PCTEST Validation Dipole D450V2		February 2003	PCT341
SPEAG Validation Dipole D835V2		February 2003	PCT512
SPEAG Validation Dipole D1900V2		February 2003	PCT613
Brain Equivalent Matter (300MHz)		December 2003	PCTBEM601
Brain Equivalent Matter (835MHz)		December 2003	PCTBEM101
Brain Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)		December 2003	PCTBEM301
Muscle Equivalent Matter (300MHz)		December 2003	PCTMEM701
Muscle Equivalent Matter (835MHz)		December 2003	PCTMEM201
Muscle Equivalent Matter (1900MHz)		December 2003	PCTMEM401
Microwave Amp. Model: 5S1G4, (800MHz - 4.2GHz)		January 2003	22332
Gigatronics 8651A Power Meter		January 2003	1835299
HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4GHz) Signal Generator		January 2003	PCT530
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power Amp		January 2003	PCT540
HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 3GHz) Network Analyzer		January 2003	PCT552
HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit		January 2003	PCT501
Ambient Noise/Reflection, etc.	<12mW/kg/<3%of SAR	January 2003	Anechoic Room PCT01

NOTE:

The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by PCTEST Lab. before each test. The brain simulating material is calibrated by PCTEST using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

16. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.[3]

17. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: FCC ID: AMWUT917; Model: GMR855-2 Type: GMRS/FRS Radio; SN: NA

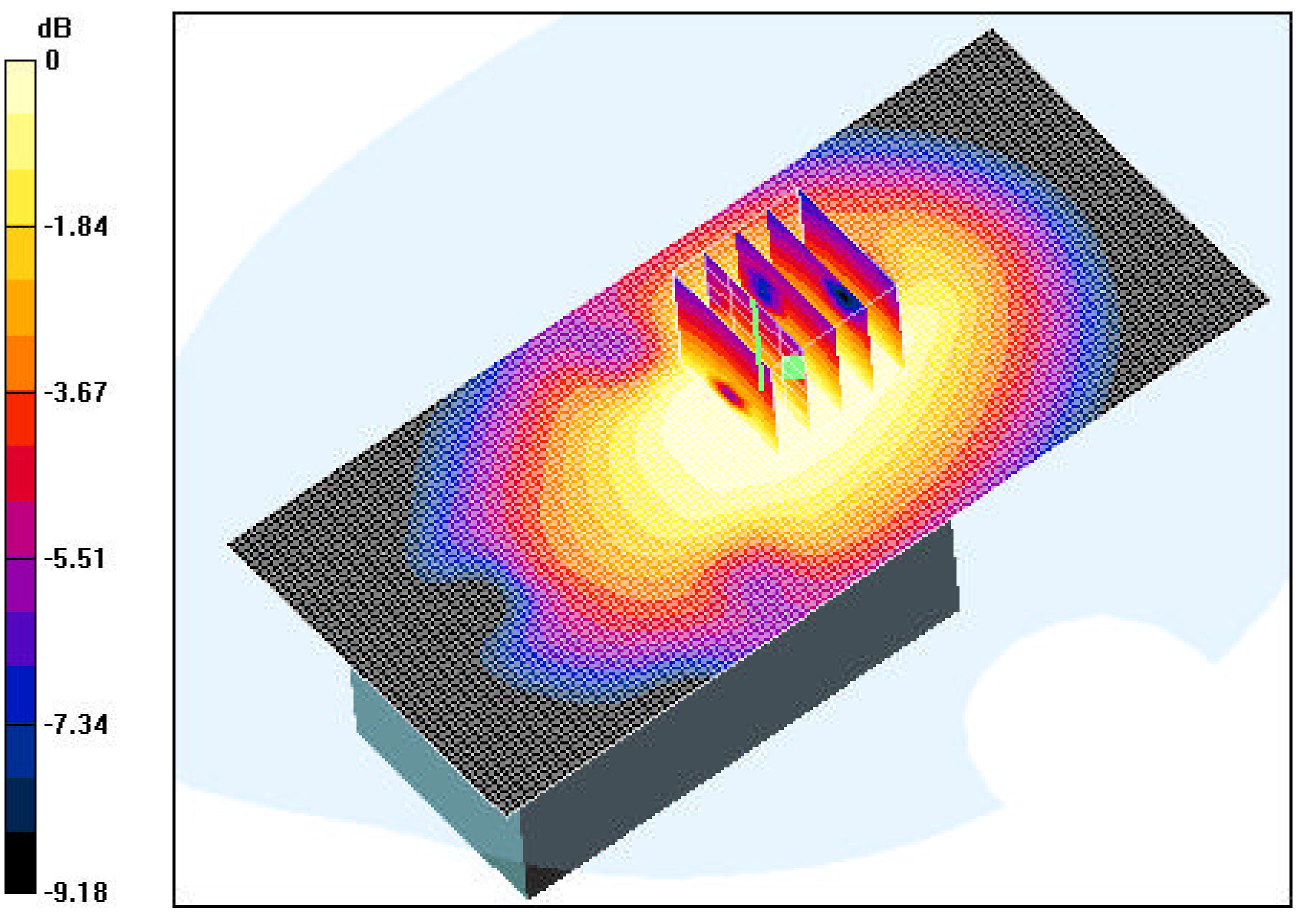
Communication System: GMRS Radio; Frequency: 462.725 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 450 Brain (σ = 0.85 mho/m, ε_r = 42.80, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

Test Date: 12-22-2003; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn445; Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 62

Front, 2.5cm.Space, Ch.22, Alkaline Battery, Power Boost

Area Scan (61x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.68 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.971 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.852 mW/g
Reference Value = 36.9 V/m



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: FCC ID: AMWUT917; Model: GMR855-2 Type: GMRS/FRS Radio; SN: NA

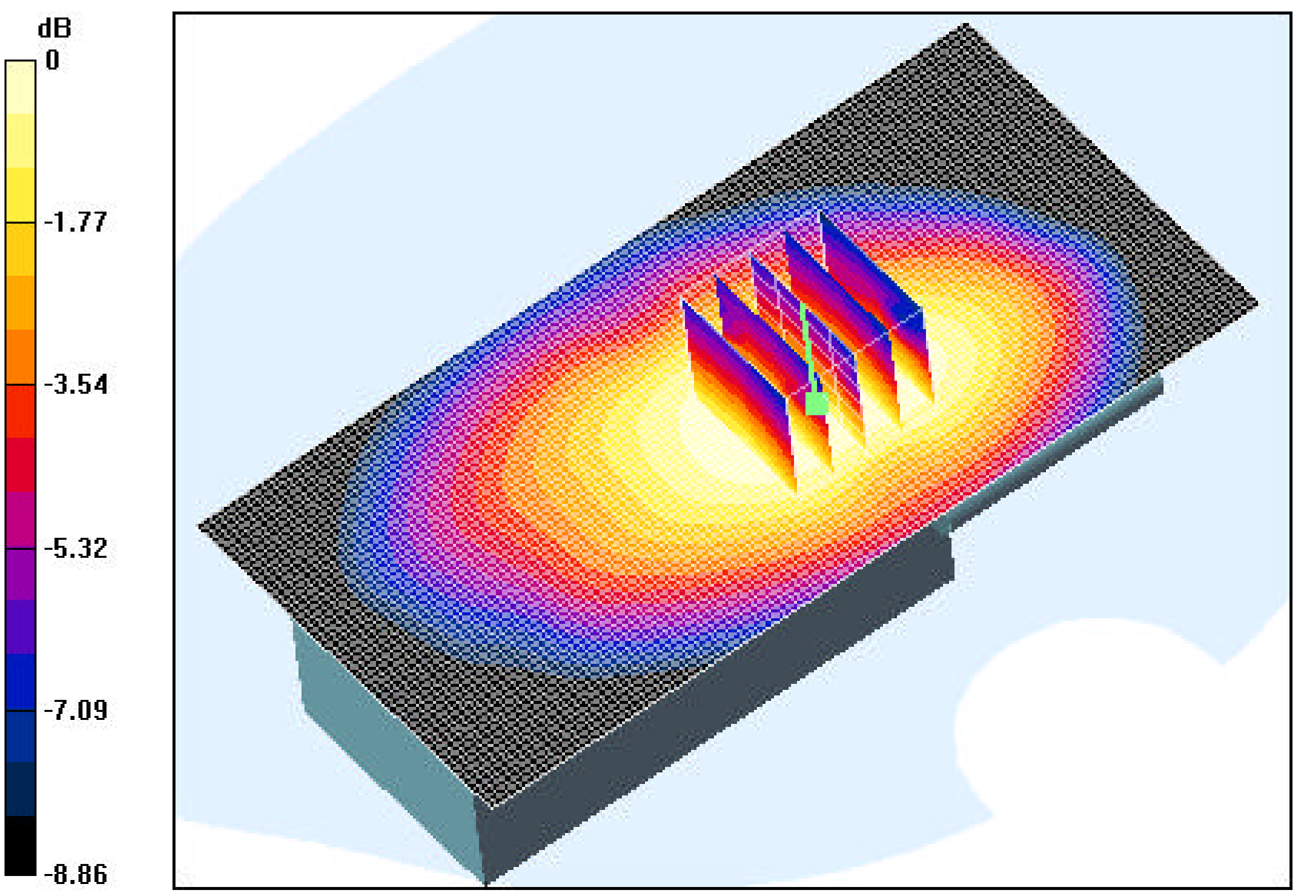
Communication System: GMRS Radio; Frequency: 462.725 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 450 Muscle (σ = 0.96 mho/m, ε_r = 54.62, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

Test Date: 12-22-2003; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn445; Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 62

Back, w/Beltclip, 0.8cm.Space, Ch.22, Alkaline Battery, Power Boost

Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.03 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.42 mW/g
Reference Value = 56.5 V/m



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: FCC ID: AMWUT917; Model: GMR855-2; Type: GMRS/FRS Radio; Serial: NA

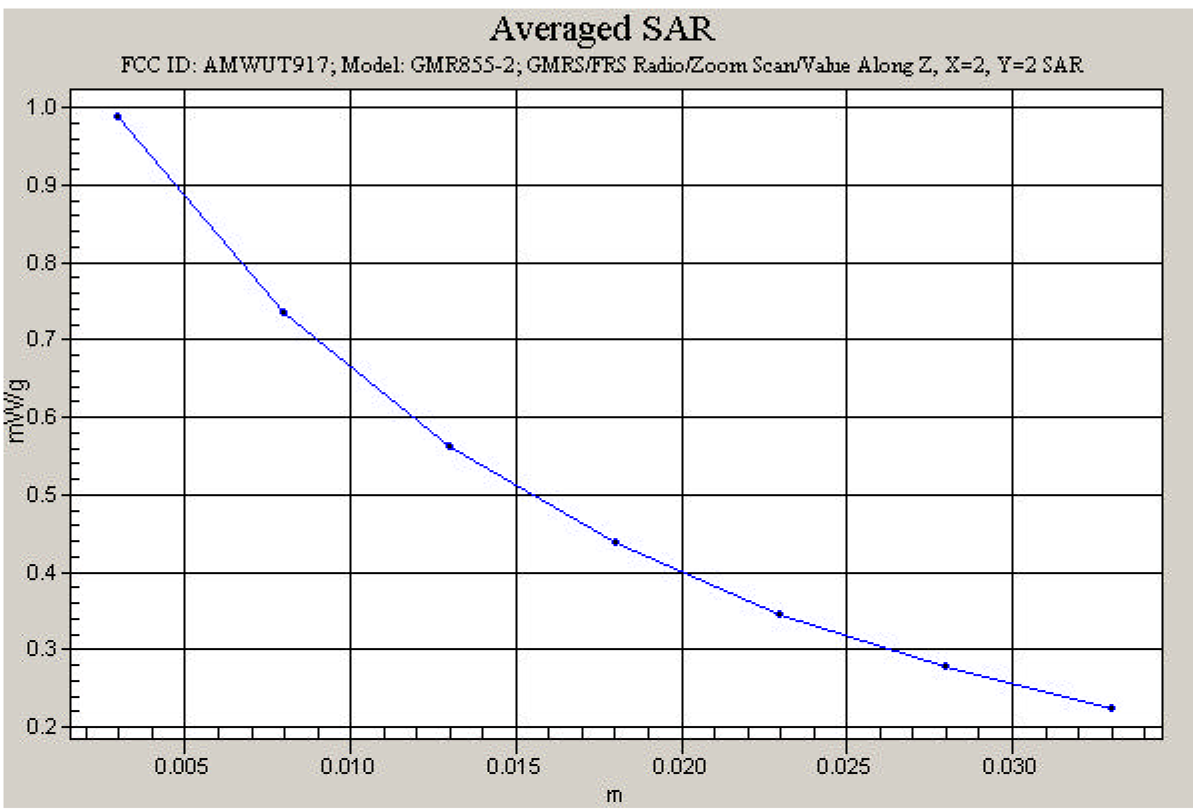
Communication System: GMRS Radio; Frequency: 462.725 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 450 Brain (σ = 0.85 mho/m, ε_r = 42.80, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

Test Date: 12-22-2003; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn445; Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 62

Front, 2.5cm.Space, Ch.22, Alkaline Battery, Power Boost

Area Scan (61x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.68 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.971 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.852 mW/g
Reference Value = 36.9 V/m



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: FCC ID: AMWUT917; Model: GMR855-2; Type: GMRS/FRS Radio; Serial: NA

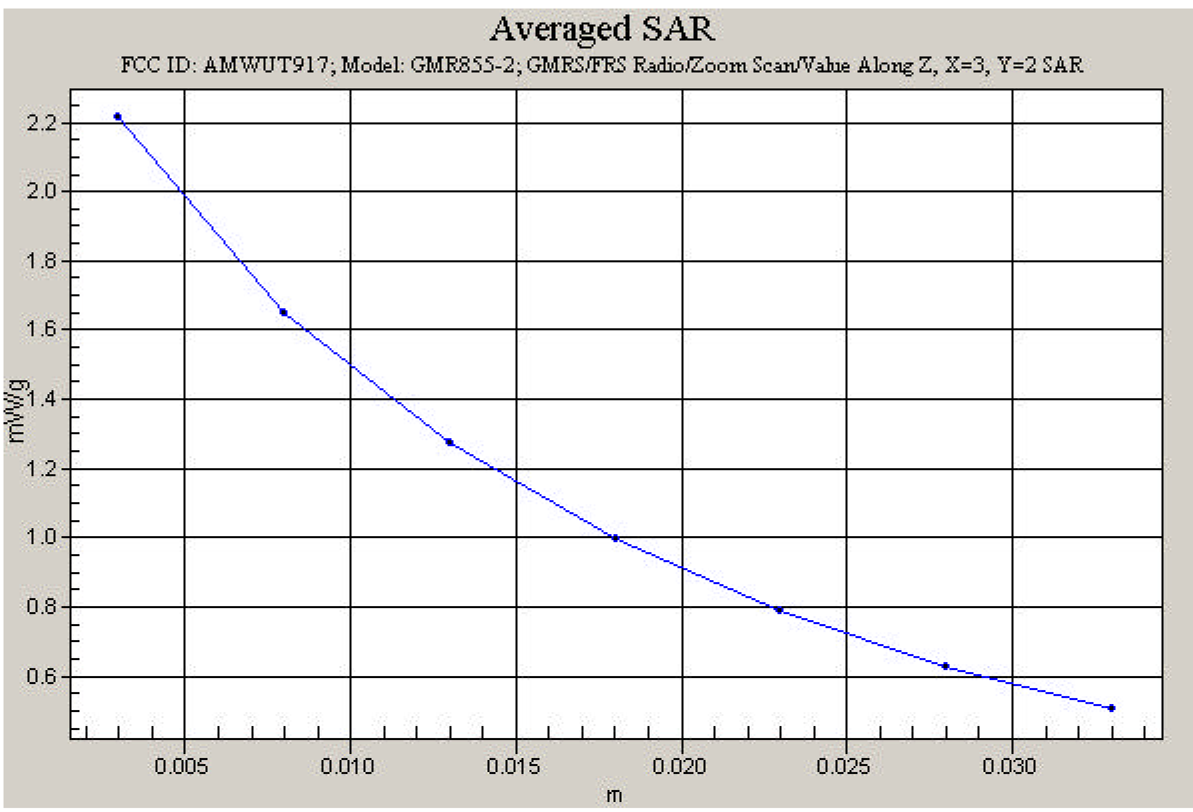
Communication System: GMRS Radio; Frequency: 462.725 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 450 Muscle (σ = 0.96 mho/m, ϵ_r = 54.62, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

Test Date: 12-22-2003; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 9/23/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 Sn445; Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 62

Back,w-Beltclip, 0.8cm. Space, Ch22, Alkaline Battery, Power Boost

Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Peak SAR (extrapolated) =3.03 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.01 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.42 mW/g
Reference Value = 56.5 V/m



APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: 450MHz.Dipole; Type: D450V2; Serial: 341
Program: 450MHz. Dipole Validation - 1560

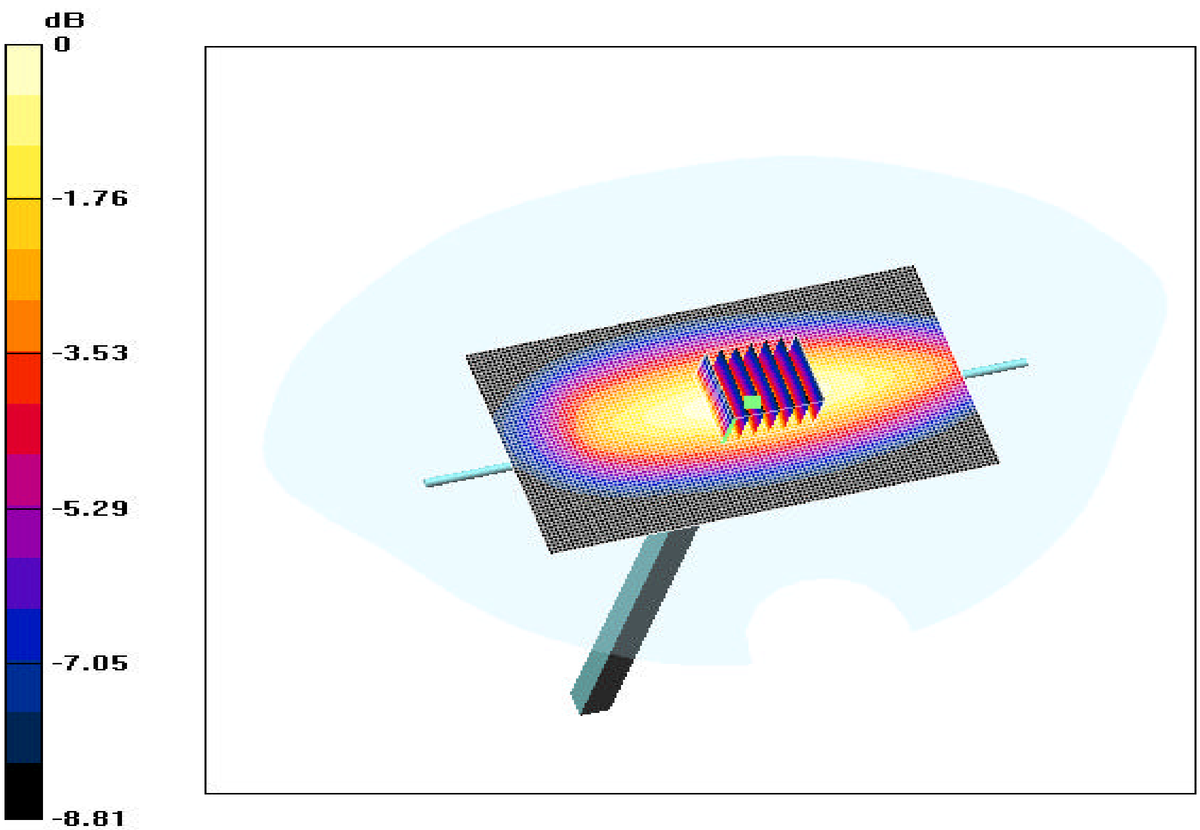
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 450 Brain (σ = 0.85 mho/m, ε_r = 42.80, ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)
Phantom section: Flat Section

Test Date: 12-22-2003; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1560; ConvF(7.1, 7.1, 7.1); Calibrated: 9/27/2003
Sensor-Surface: 3.7mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE3 SN330; Calibrated: 12/1/2003
Phantom: SAM 12b; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1197
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.6 Build 115

450MHz.Validation @100mW /Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

450MHz.Validation @100mW /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.93 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.462 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.298 mW/g
Reference Value = 24.7 V/m



APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

Client PC Test

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s)	ES3DV2 - SN 3022
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	September 23, 2003
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)

This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20b)	3-Apr-03 (METAS No. 251-0340	Apr-04
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	8-Sep-03 (Sintrel SCS No. E-030020)	Sep-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (Agilent, No. 20020918)	In house check: Oct 03
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (Agilent, No. 24BR1033101)	In house check: Oct 03

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Date issued: October 5, 2003

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.

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Probe ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured: April 15, 2003
Last calibration: September 23, 2003

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	**1.00**	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**1.04**	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**0.98**	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression

DCP X	**95**	mV
DCP Y	**95**	mV
DCP Z	**95**	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head 900 MHz ε_r = 41.5 ± 5% σ = 0.97 ± 5% mho/m

Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	**6.1**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.1**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.32**
ConvF Z	**6.1**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.65**

Head 1800 MHz ε_r = 40.0 ± 5% σ = 1.40 ± 5% mho/m

Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.25**
ConvF Z	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.30**

Boundary Effect

Head 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Probe Tip to Boundary		**1 mm**	**2 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	5.5	2.5
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.4

Head 1800 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

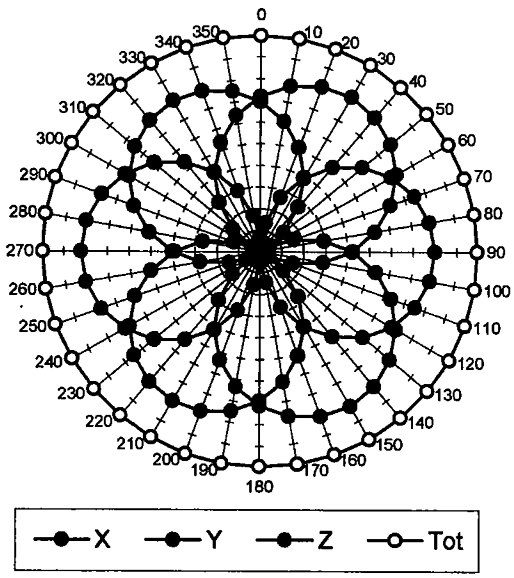
Probe Tip to Boundary		**1 mm**	**2 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.1	4.4
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.1

Sensor Offset

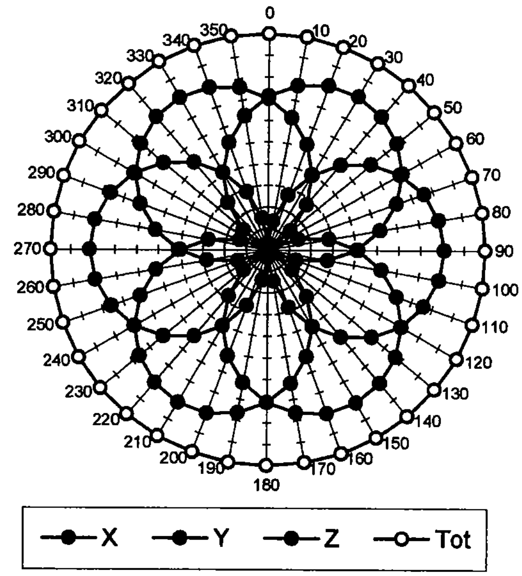
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	**2.0**	mm

Receiving Pattern (ϕ , θ = 0°)

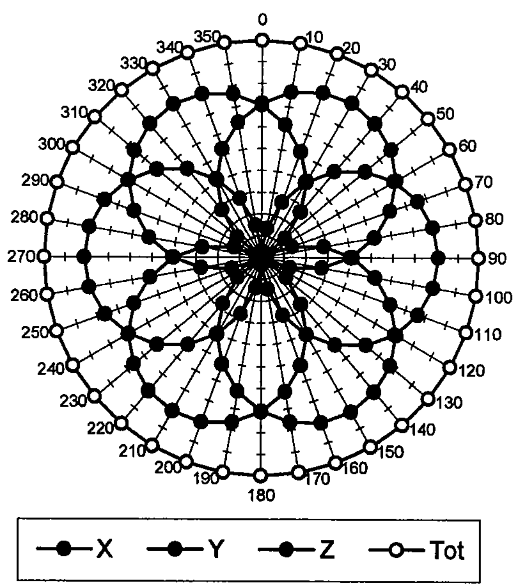
f = 30 MHz, TEM cell ifi110



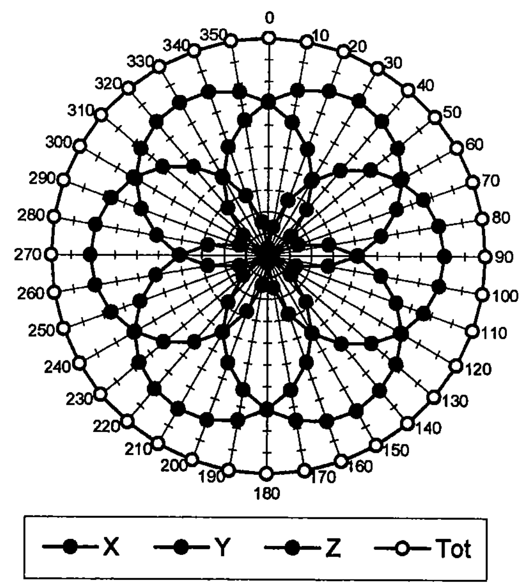
f = 100 MHz, TEM cell ifi110

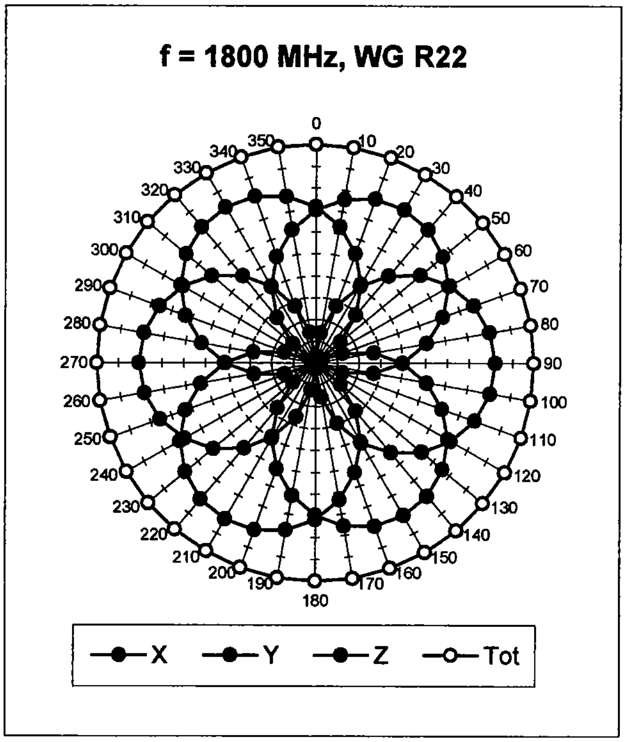


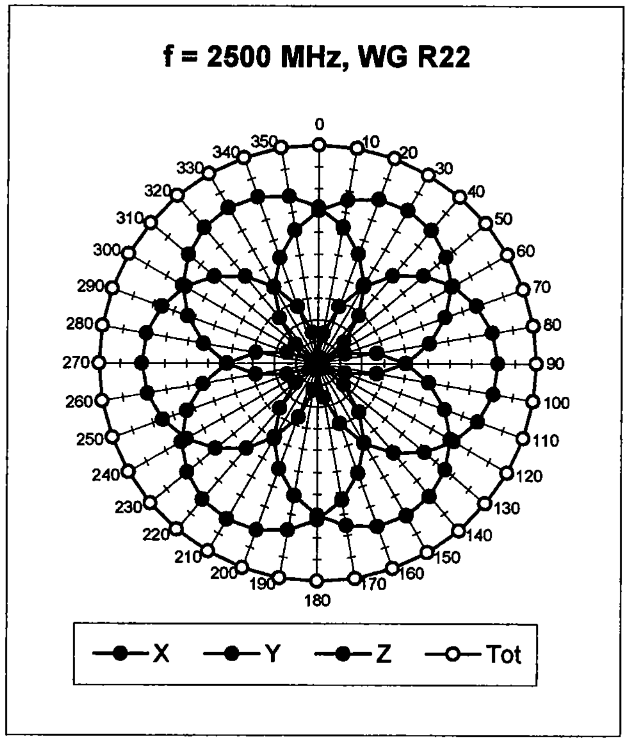
f = 300 MHz, TEM cell ifi110



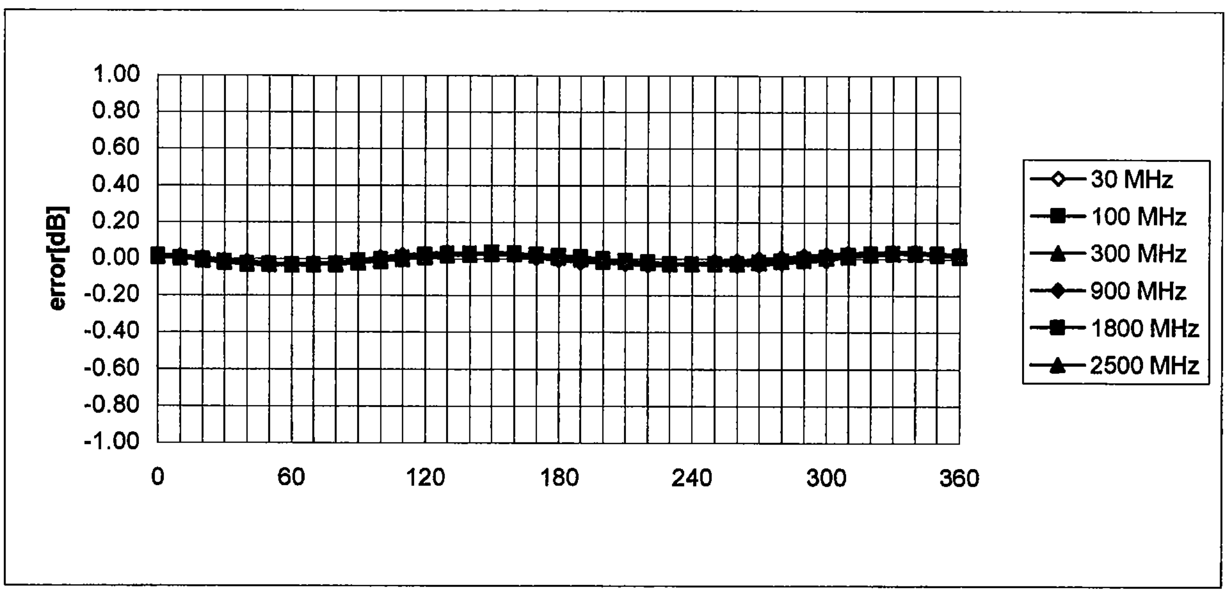
f = 900 MHz, TEM cell ifi110





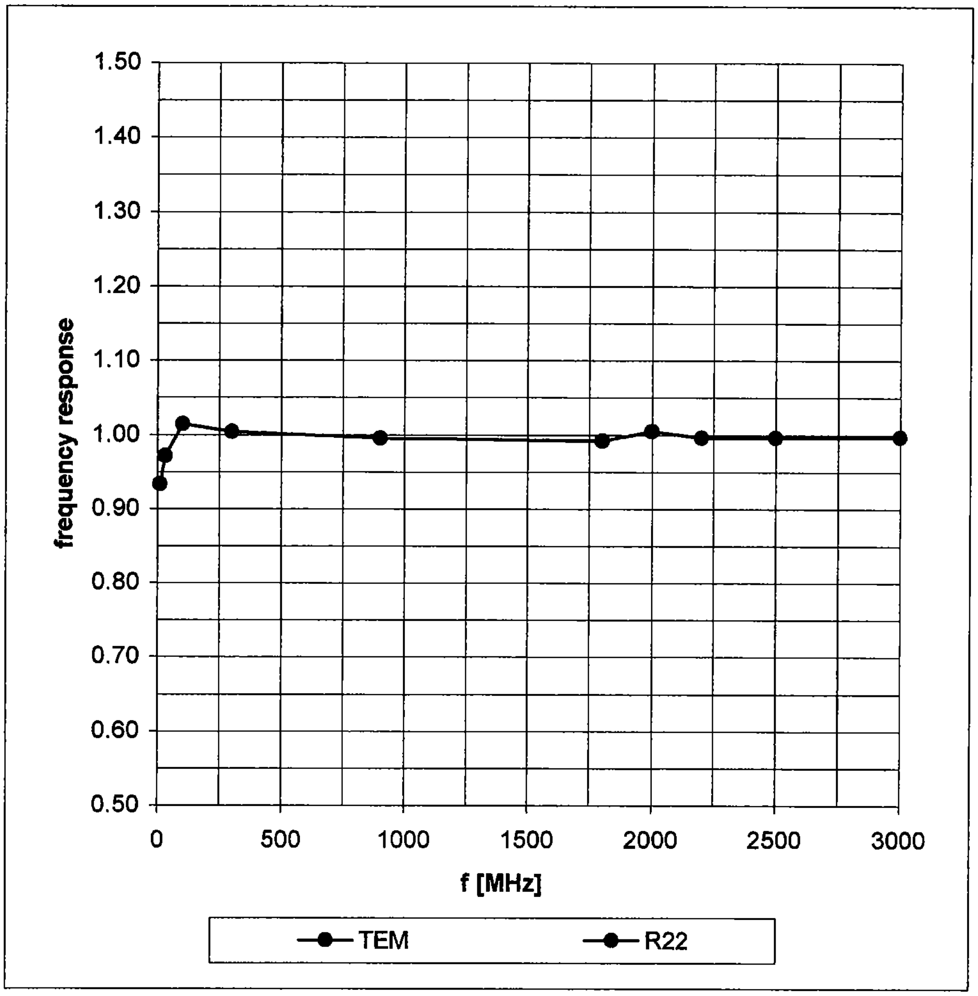


Isotropy Error (ϕ), θ = 0°



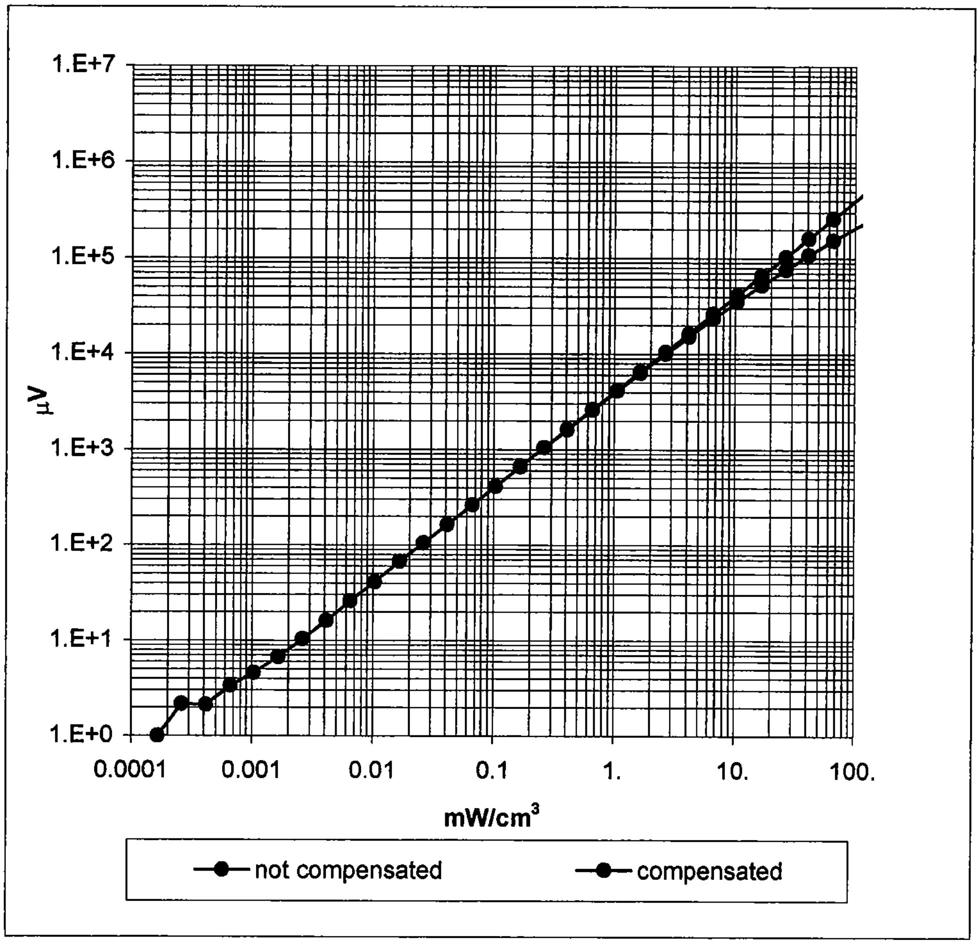
Frequency Response of E-Field

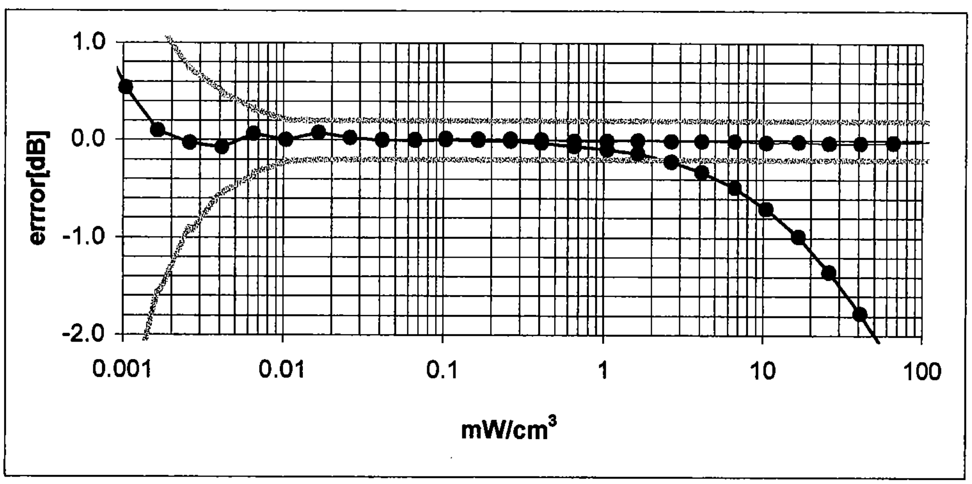
(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



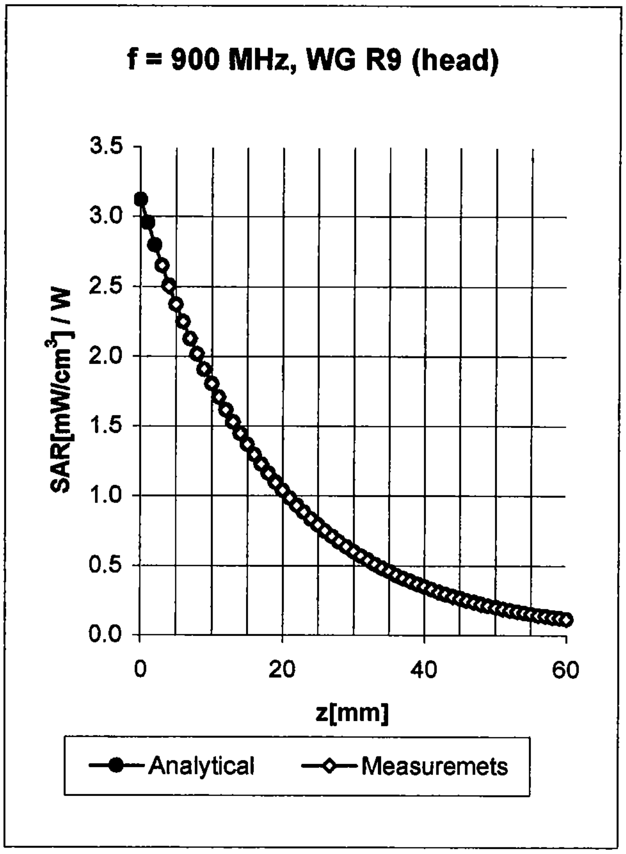
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{brain})

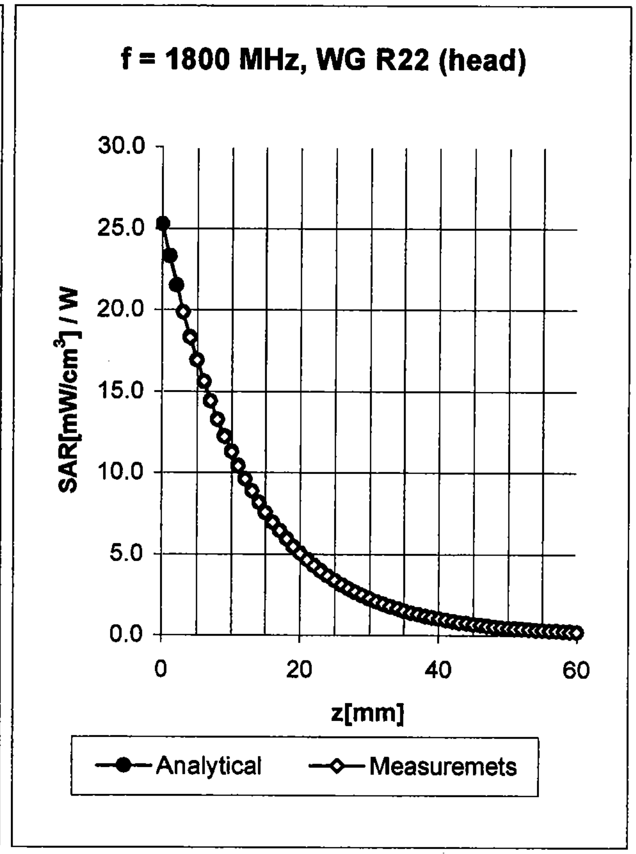
(Waveguide R22)





Conversion Factor Assessment





Head **900 MHz** ε_r **= 41.5 ± 5%** σ **= 0.97 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

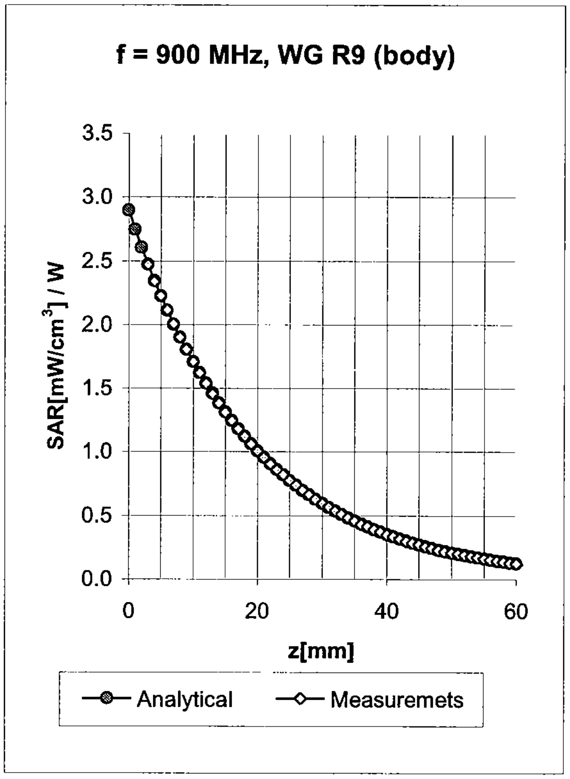
ConvF X	**6.1**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.1**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.32**
ConvF Z	**6.1**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.65**

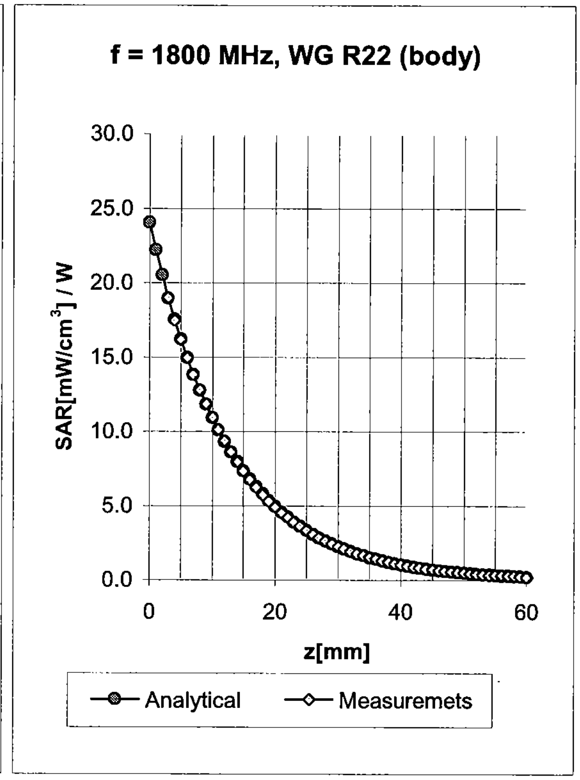
Head **1800 MHz** ε_r **= 40.0 ± 5%** σ **= 1.40 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.25**
ConvF Z	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.30**

Conversion Factor Assessment





Body **900 MHz** ε_r **= 55.0 ± 5%** **σ = 1.05 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=800-1000 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

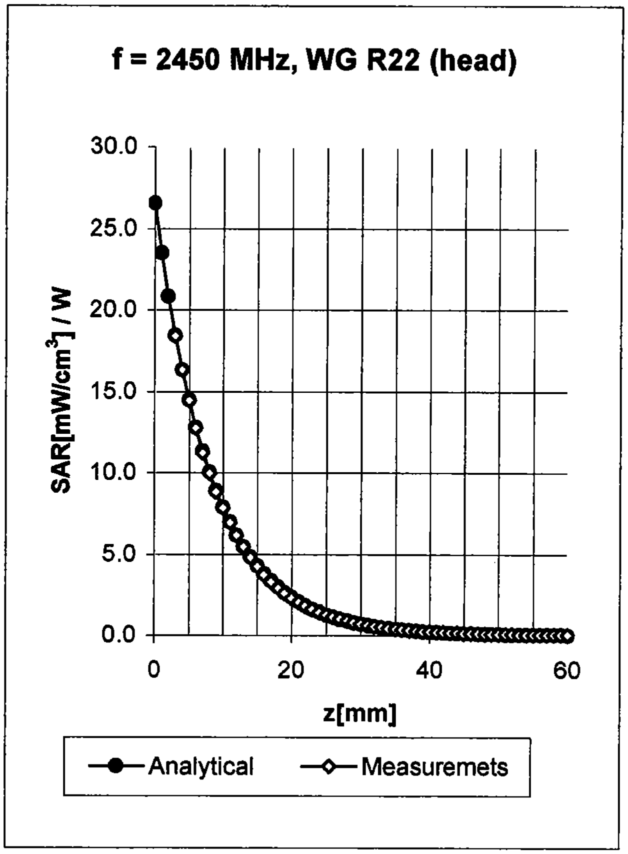
ConvF X	**6.0** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.0** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Alpha	**0.38**
ConvF Z	**6.0** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Depth	**1.47**

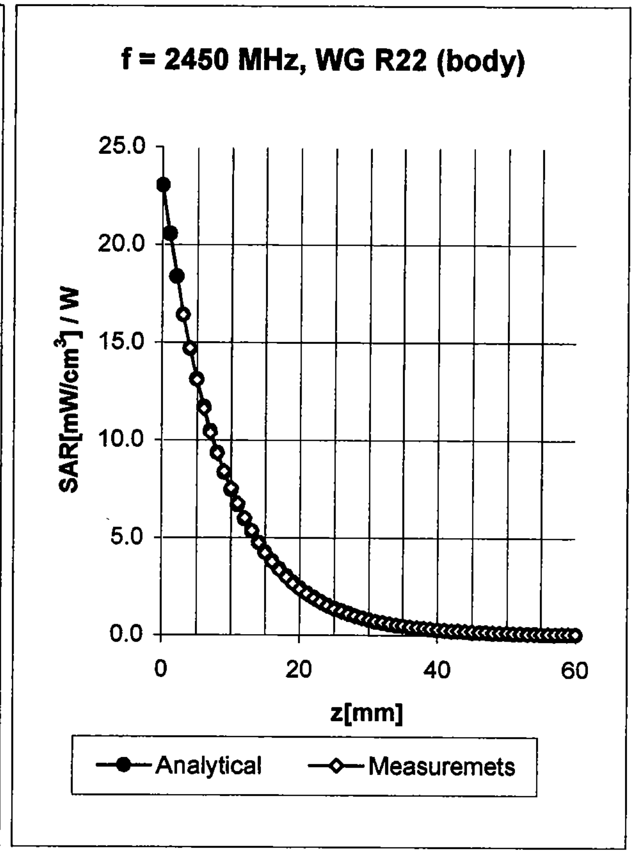
Body **1800 MHz** ε_r **= 53.3 ± 5%** **σ = 1.52 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=1710-1910 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	**4.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Alpha	**0.22**
ConvF Z	**4.5** ± 9.5% (k=2)		Depth	**3.42**

Conversion Factor Assessment





Head	**2450 MHz**	ε_r **= 39.2 ± 5%**	σ **= 1.80 ± 5% mho/m**	

Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

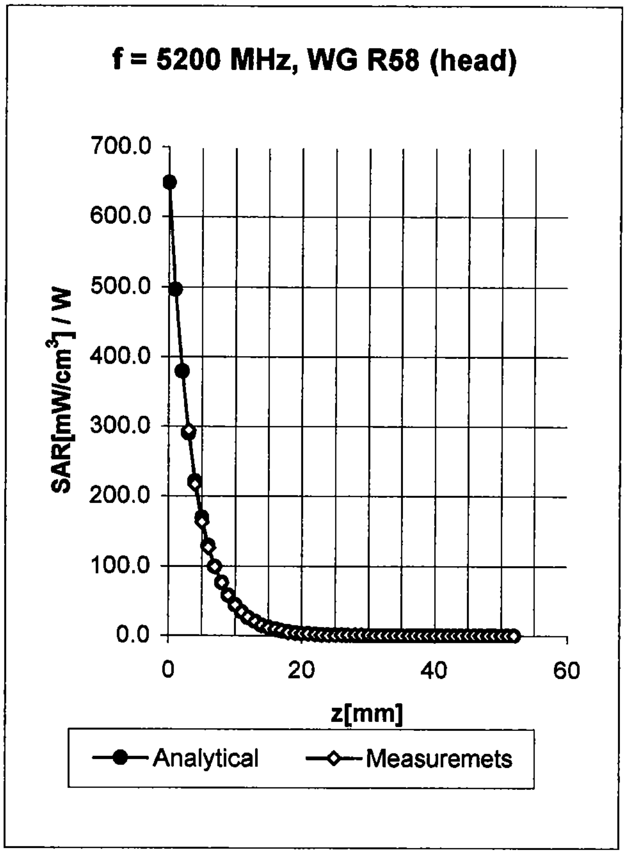
ConvF X	**4.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.42**
ConvF Z	**4.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.56**

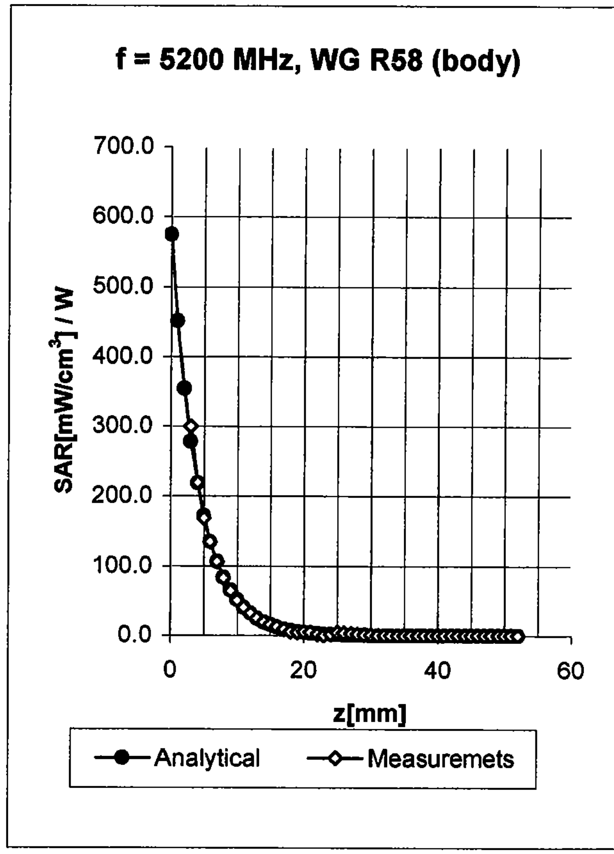
Body	**2450 MHz**	ε_r **= 52.7 ± 5%**	σ **= 1.95 ± 5% mho/m**	

Valid for f=2400-2500 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	**4.2**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**4.2**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.42**
ConvF Z	**4.2**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**1.65**

Conversion Factor Assessment





Head **5200 MHz** ε_r **= 36.0 ± 5%** σ **= 4.66 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=4940-5460 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC

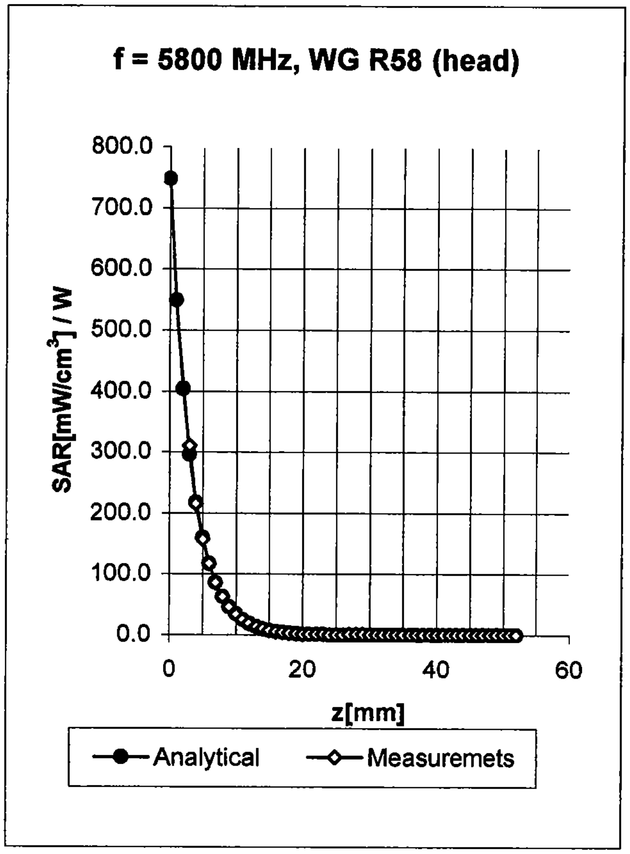
ConvF X	**2.60**	± 16.6% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**2.60**	± 16.6% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.93**
ConvF Z	**2.60**	± 16.6% (k=2)	Depth	**1.50**

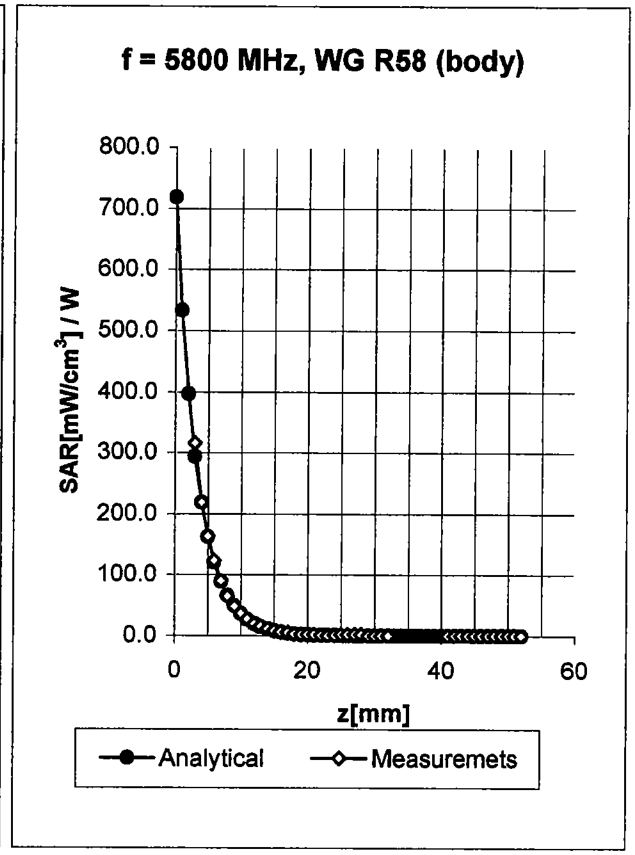
Body **5200 MHz** ε_r **= 49.0 ± 5%** σ **= 5.30 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=4940-5460 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC

ConvF X	**1.80**	± 16.6% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**1.80**	± 16.6% (k=2)	Alpha	**1.05**
ConvF Z	**1.80**	± 16.6% (k=2)	Depth	**1.60**

Conversion Factor Assessment





Head **5800 MHz** ε_r **= 35.3 ± 5%** σ **= 5.27 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=5510-6090 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC

ConvF X	**2.15** ± 16.6% (k=2)		Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**2.15** ± 16.6% (k=2)		Alpha	**1.04**
ConvF Z	**2.15** ± 16.6% (k=2)		Depth	**1.50**

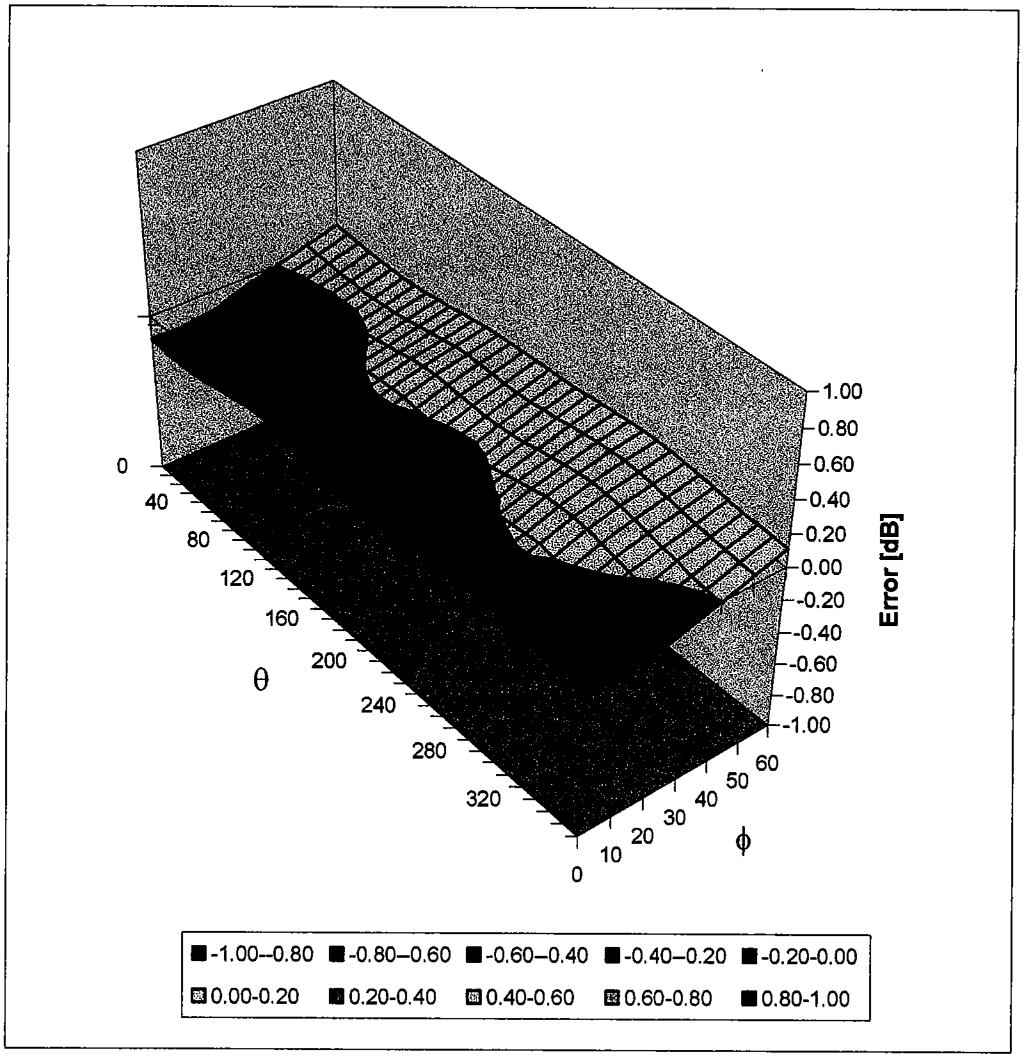
Body **5800 MHz** ε_r **= 48.2 ± 5%** σ **= 6.0 ± 5% mho/m**

Valid for f=5510-6090 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET65-SuppC

ConvF X	**1.57** ± 16.6% (k=2)		Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**1.57** ± 16.6% (k=2)		Alpha	**1.15**
ConvF Z	**1.57** ± 16.6% (k=2)		Depth	**1.70**

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θϕ), f = 900 MHz



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Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ES3DV2**
Serial Number:	**3022**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**December 3, 2003**
Probe Calibration Date:	**September 23, 2003**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1800 MHz.

Assessed by:

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Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV2 SN:3022

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

1950 MHz	ConvF	**4.7 ± 9.5%**	**ε_r = 40.0 ± 5%** **σ = 1.40 ± 5% mho/m** (head tissue)
1950 MHz	ConvF	**4. 3± 9.5%**	**ε_r = 53.3 ± 5%** **σ = 1.52 ± 5% mho/m** (body tissue)

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Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ES3DV2**
Serial Number:	**3022**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**October 3, 2003**
Probe Calibration Date:	**September 23, 2003**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1800 MHz.

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Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV2 SN:3022

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

150 MHz	ConvF	**8.5 ± 8%**	**ε_r = 52.3 ± 5%** **σ = 0.76 ± 5% mho/m** (head tissue)
150 MHz	ConvF	**8.0 ± 8%**	**ε_r = 61.9 ± 5%** **σ = 0.80 ± 5% mho/m** (body tissue)
450 MHz	ConvF	**7.1 ± 8%**	**ε_r = 43.5 ± 5%** **σ = 0.87 ± 5% mho/m** (head tissue)
450 MHz	ConvF	**7.2 ± 8%**	**ε_r = 56.7 ± 5%** **σ = 0.94 ± 5% mho/m** (body tissue)

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Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ES3DV2**
Serial Number:	**3022**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**November 28, 2003**
Probe Calibration Date:	**September 23, 2003**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1800 MHz.

Assessed by:

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Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV2 SN:3022

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

1600 MHz	ConvF	**5.2 ± 8%**	**ε_r = 40.3 ± 5%** **σ = 1.29 ± 5% mho/m** (head tissue)
1600 MHz	ConvF	**4.9 ± 8%**	**ε_r = 53.8 ± 5%** **σ = 1.40 ± 5% mho/m** (body tissue)

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Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ES3DV2**
Serial Number:	**3022**
Place of Assessment:	**Zurich**
Date of Assessment:	**December 9, 2003**
Probe Calibration Date:	**September 23, 2003**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1800 MHz.

Assessed by:	

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Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV2 SN:3022

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

2140 MHz	ConvF	**4.5 ± 8%**	**□ = 39.8 ± 5%** **□ = 1.49 ± 5% mho/m** (brain tissue)