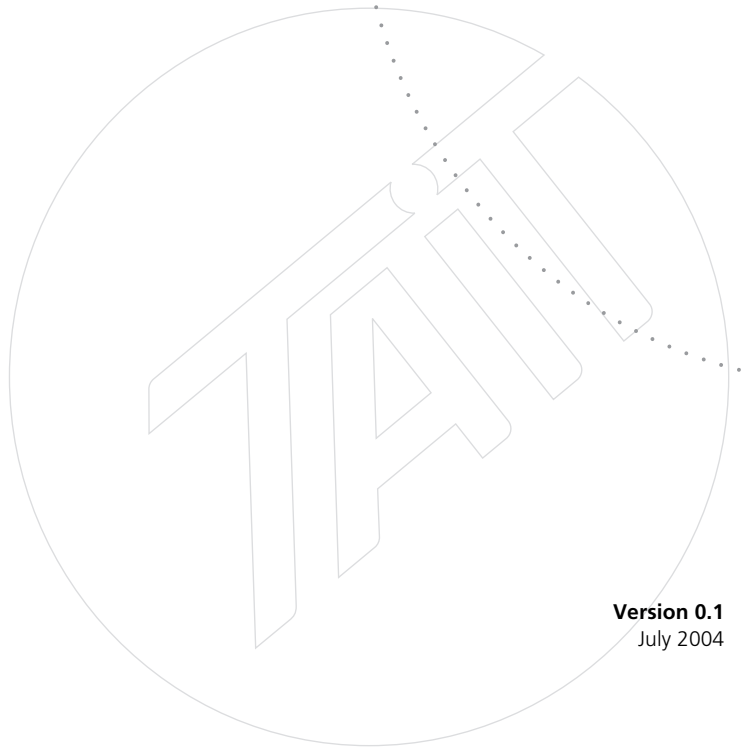

TP9000 portables

Product Safety and
Compliance Information



Version 0.1
July 2004

Before using your radio, please read these important safety guidelines.

English

Radio frequency exposure information

For your own safety and to ensure you comply with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) radio frequency (RF) exposure guidelines, please read the following information before using this radio.

Using this radio

You should use this radio only for work-related purposes (it is not authorized for any other use) and if you are fully aware of, and can exercise control over, your exposure to RF energy. To prevent exceeding FCC RF exposure limits, you must control the amount and duration of RF that you and other people are exposed to.

It is also important that you:

- Do not remove the RF Exposure label from the radio.
- Ensure this RF exposure information accompanies the radio when it is transferred to other users.
- Do not use the radio if you do not adhere to the guidelines on controlling your exposure to RF.

Controlling your exposure to RF energy

This radio emits radio frequency (RF) energy or radio waves primarily when calls are made. RF is a form of electromagnetic energy (as is sunlight), and there are recommended levels of maximum RF exposure.

To control your exposure to RF and comply with the maximum exposure limits for occupational/controlled environments, follow these guidelines:

- Do not talk (transmit) on the radio more than the rated transmit duty cycle. This is important because the radio radiates more energy when it is transmitting than when it is receiving.
- When listening and talking on the radio, hold it upright in front of your face so that it is at least one inch (2.5 cm) away from any part of your face. Keeping the radio at the recommended distance is important because exposure to RF decreases rapidly the further away the antenna is from your body.
- Keep the antenna at least one inch (2.5 cm) from your face at all times.
- If you wear your radio, you must always put it in a carrying accessory that has been specifically approved by Tait for this radio. Using non-approved body-worn accessories may

mean you expose yourself to higher levels of RF than recommended by the FCC's occupational/controlled environment RF exposure limits.

- Ensure you only use Tait-approved antennas, batteries, and accessories.

For more information on what RF energy is and how to control your exposure to it, visit the FCC website at <http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/rf-faqs.html>.

Compliance with RF energy exposure standards

This two-way radio complies with these RF energy exposure standards and guidelines:

- United States Federal Communications Commission, Code of Federal Regulations; 47 CFR §§ 1.1307, 1.1310, and 2.1093.
- 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.

This radio complies with the IEEE (FCC) and ICNIRP exposure limits for occupational/controlled RF exposure environments at operating duty factors of up to 50% transmitting (even though the approved batteries for this radio are rated for a 5-5-90 duty factor (5% talk-5% listen-90% standby)).

Radio frequency emissions limits in the USA

Part 15 of the FCC Rules imposes RF emission limits on electronic equipment to prevent interference to reception of broadcast services.

This radio complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the condition that this device does not cause harmful interference.

Unapproved modifications or changes to radio

The radio is designed to satisfy the applicable compliance regulations. Do not make modifications or changes to the radio that are not expressly approved by Tait Electronics Ltd. Failure to do so could invalidate compliance requirements and void the user's authority to operate the radio.

Interference to radio communications

This radio complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules which specifies the limits for a Class B digital device.

This radio generates, uses, and can radiate RF energy. This energy may cause harmful interference to radio communications if the radio is not installed and used according to the instructions in the user guide. If this radio does cause harmful interference, you should contact your radio provider for assistance.

Frequency band reserved for distress beacons

Frequency band 406 to 406.1 MHz is reserved for use by distress beacons. Transmissions should not be made within this frequency band.

Safe radio operation

Switch off the radio:

- at petrol filling stations or near flammable liquids or gases
- in the vicinity of explosive devices and blasting zones
- before boarding an aircraft. Using your radio while in the air is not permitted.

Using a handheld microphone or a radio while driving a vehicle may violate the laws and legislation that apply in your country or state. Please check the vehicle regulations in your area.

Interference with electronic devices

Some electronic devices may be prone to malfunction due to the lack of protection from RF energy that is present when your radio is transmitting.

Examples of electronic devices that may be affected by RF energy are:

- vehicular electronic systems such as fuel injection, anti-skid brakes, and cruise control
- medical devices such as hearing aids and pacemakers
- medical equipment in hospitals or health care facilities.

Consult the manufacturer (or its representative) of the equipment to determine whether these electronic circuits will perform normally when the radio is transmitting.