

“mobile” transmitting devices for purposes of evaluating compliance as long as the 20 cm separation criterion defined in paragraph (b) of this section is met.

(d) The limits to be used for evaluation of mobile devices are the limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) specified in § 1.1310 of this chapter. Appropriate methodologies for evaluating exposure from mobile devices are described in the most current edition of *OET Bulletin 65*. All unlicensed personal communications service (PCS) devices and unlicensed NII devices shall be subject to the limits for general population/uncontrolled exposure.

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(3) If appropriate, compliance with exposure guidelines for devices in this section can be accomplished by the use of labels and by providing users with information concerning minimum separation distances from transmitting structures and proper installation of antennas. Labels should be legible and clearly visible to the user of the device. Labels used on devices that are subject to occupational/controlled exposure limits must indicate that the device is for occupational use only, must refer the user to specific information on RF exposure, such as that provided in a user manual, and must note that the label and its information is required for FCC RF exposure compliance. Such instructional material must provide the user with information on how to use the device in order to ensure compliance with the occupational/controlled exposure limits. A sample of the label, illustrating its location on the device, and any instructional material intended to accompany the device when marketed, shall be filed with the Commission along with the application for equipment authorization. For occupational devices, details of any special training requirements pertinent to limiting RF exposure should also be submitted. Holders of grants for mobile devices to be used in occupational settings are encouraged, but not required, to coordinate with end-user organizations to ensure appropriate RF safety training.

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6. Section 2.1093 is amended by revising paragraphs (c) and (d)(3) and by adding paragraph (d)(6) to read as follows:

**§ 2.1093 Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices.**

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(c) Portable devices that operate in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service, the Personal Communications Service

(PCS), the Satellite Communications Services, the Wireless Communications Service, the Maritime Services, the Specialized Mobile Radio Service, the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service (WMTS) and the Medical Implant Communications Service (MICS), authorized under subpart H of part 22, parts 24, 25, 27, 80 (ship earth station devices only), and 90, subparts H and I of part 95, and unlicensed personal communication service devices, unlicensed NII devices and millimeter wave devices authorized under subparts D and E, §§ 15.253 and 15.255 of part 15 of this chapter are subject to routine environmental evaluation for RF exposure prior to equipment authorization or use. Portable devices authorized under § 15.247 of part 15 of this chapter are subject to routine evaluation for RF exposure prior to equipment authorization or use if the maximum peak output power of the device exceeds 100 milliwatts (100 mW). Evaluation of MICS transmitters may be demonstrated by use of computational modeling or laboratory measurement techniques. Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, other portable transmitting devices are categorically excluded from routine environmental evaluation for RF exposure prior to equipment authorization or use, except as specified in §§ 1.1307 (c) and (d) of this chapter. Applications for equipment authorization of portable transmitting devices subject to routine environmental evaluation must contain a statement confirming compliance with the limits specified in paragraph (d) of this section as part of their application. Technical information showing the basis for this statement must be submitted to the Commission upon request.

(1) Unlicensed transmitters authorized under § 15.247 may be authorized as “transmitter modules” for use in various host devices provided that the configurations and exposure conditions of host products are identified and provided the maximum peak conducted output power is 100 milliwatts (100 mW) or less. Such transmitters may be authorized as modules when they have been shown to comply with our RF exposure guidelines and when it can be demonstrated that the use of the module in additional host devices would not result in non-compliance.

(2) When a modular transmitter (“transmitter module”) is designed to be used in a hand-held wireless portable telephone or in a portable digital assistant (“PDA”) that can be used in contact with the head or body, and the

operating power level of the module is 2 mW or less (peak EIRP or peak conducted output power), if the phone or PDA (“host” device) has been previously shown to be compliant with the Commission’s limits for SAR, no additional SAR evaluation of the combined device (host plus module) is required. When a modular transmitter is designed to be used in a hand-held wireless portable telephone or in a PDA that can be used in contact with the head or body, and the operating power level of the module is greater than 2 mW (peak EIRP or peak conducted output power), the combined device (host plus module) must be evaluated for SAR in the normal operating configuration. If the combined device is demonstrated to be in compliance with the Commission’s SAR limits, this demonstration of compliance can be applied to such modules designed to be used in similar host devices that have been tested and certified for similar configurations.

(3) When modular transmitters (“transmitter modules”) operating at power levels of 10 mW or less (peak EIRP or peak conducted output power) are designed to be used in the keyboard portion of a laptop (“notebook”) computer evaluation for compliance with the Commission’s limits for SAR is not required.

(4) When modular transmitters (“transmitter modules”) operating at power levels of 25 mW or less (peak EIRP or peak conducted output power) are designed to be used in a PDA, designed only to be held in the hand, evaluation for compliance with the Commission’s limits for SAR is not required.

(5) When a modular transmitter is designed to be used in a PDA (the “host device”) that is only used when held in the hand, and the operating power level of the module is greater than 25 mW (peak EIRP or peak conducted output power), the combined device (host plus module) must be evaluated for SAR in the normal operating configuration. If the combined device is demonstrated to be in compliance with the Commission’s SAR limits, this demonstration of compliance can be applied to such modules designed to be used in similar host devices that have been tested and certified for similar configurations.

(6) For a combination device that incorporates at least one modular transmitter in addition to the host transmitter, when the relevant exclusion thresholds described in this section are not applicable, evaluation of SAR of the combination device can be determined by adding the maximum RF exposure