



TCL Communication

MOBILE & HEALTH

SAR (Specific Absorption rate):

Today, mobile phones are used every day by thousands of millions of people all over the world. When they operate, these mobile phones emit low level radiofrequency (RF) waves, and it is quite understandable that the public should wonder if these devices can cause any adverse health effects.

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is the standards defining exposure of the public by radio-frequencies emitted by mobile phones refer to a measuring unit, the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR). The SAR measures and expresses the quantity of radio-frequency wave energy absorbed by the human body during the use of a mobile phone.

International organizations have, on the basis of scientific studies, prepared detailed recommendations concerning the maximum SAR values of mobile phones. These SAR limits will subsequently be ratified by the public health authorities of the various states.

It should be emphasized that these maximum exposure values take into account the safety of all population categories and integrate large safety margins.

Proof of compliance with international standards (ICNIRP) or with European Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE) is required of all mobile phone models before they can be put on the market. The protection of the health and safety for the user and any other person is an essential requirement of these standards or this directive.

Our devices comply with international and European requirements regarding exposure to radio waves.

The radio wave exposure guidelines use a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR. The SAR limit for mobile devices is 2 W/kg.

Tests for SAR are conducted using standard operating positions with the device transmitting at its highest certified power level in all tested frequency bands.

Find the SAR values under the ICNIRP guidelines for your device model on:

- 1. The products' specifications available on our website**
- 2. On your USER MANUEL**



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During use, the actual SAR values for this device are usually well below the values stated above. This is because, for purposes of system efficiency and to minimize interference on the network, the operating power of your mobile device is automatically decreased when full power is not needed for the call. The lower the power output of the device, the lower its SAR value.

Body-worn SAR testing has been carried out at a separation distance of 1.0 cm. To meet RF exposure guidelines during body-worn operation, the device should be positioned at least this distance away from the body.

Organizations such as the World Health Organization and the US Food and Drug Administration have stated that if people are concerned and want to reduce their exposure they could use a hands-free device to keep the phone away from the head and body during phone calls, or reduce the amount of time spent on the phone.

As our mobile devices offer a range of functions, they can be used in positions other than against your ear. In such circumstances the device will be compliant with the guidelines when used with headset or USB data cable.

If you are not using an approved accessory ensure that whatever product is used is free of any metal and that it positions the phone the indicated distance away from the body.

Additional information about electromagnetic fields and public health are available on the following site: <http://www.who.int/peh>