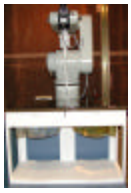
PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

6660 – B Dobbin Road · Columbia, MD 21045 · USA
Telephone 410.290.6652 / Fax 410.290.6654
http://www.pctestlab.com (email: randy@pctestlab.com)



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

APPLICANT NAME & ADDRESS:
Cardiac Pacemakers Inc. (d/b/a/ "Guidant")
4100 Harmine Avenue North
St. Paul, MN 55112 USA

DATE & LOCATION OF TESTING:
Dates of Tests: September 18-19, 2003
Test Report S/N: SAR.230917459.ESC
Test Site: PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD USA

FCC ID:	**ESCCRMH21004**
APPLICANT NAME:	**Cardiac Pacemakers Inc. (d/b/a "Guidant"')**

EUT Type:	**Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy Defibrillator (CRT-D)**
Tx/Rx Frequency:	**914 MHz**
Max. RF Output Power:	**-0.8 dBm (0.8 mW) Conducted**
Max. SAR Measurement:	**0.08 W/kg averaged over 1 gm**
Trade Name/Model(s):	***H215, CONTAK RENEWAL 3 RF***
FCC Rule Part(s):	**§2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (July 01)**
Application Type:	**Certification**
Test Device Serial No.:	**Identical Prototype [S/N: 926302, 926303, 926304]**
Additional Models:	**H210, H217, H219, H250, H255, H257, H259**

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 has predominantly followed 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.

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 (ρ). 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).

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

Figure 1.1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
ρ = 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 ALIDX-500 automated dosimetric assessment system. The ALIDX-500 is made by IDX Robotics, Inc. (IDX) in the United States and consists of high precision robotics system (CRS), robot controller, Pentium 4 computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the Left and Right SAM phantoms containing the head/brain equivalent tissue, and the flat phantoms for body/muscle equivalent. 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

The Robot table consists of the power supply, robot controller, safety computer, teach pendant (Joystick), six-axis robot arm, and the probe. The cell controller consists of DELL Dimension 4300 Pentium-4 1.6 GHz computer with Windows 2000 system and SAR Measurement software, National Instruments analog card, monitor, keyboard, and mouse. The robot controller is connected to the cell controller to communicate between the two computers. The probe data is connected to the cell controller via data acquisition cables.

System Electronics

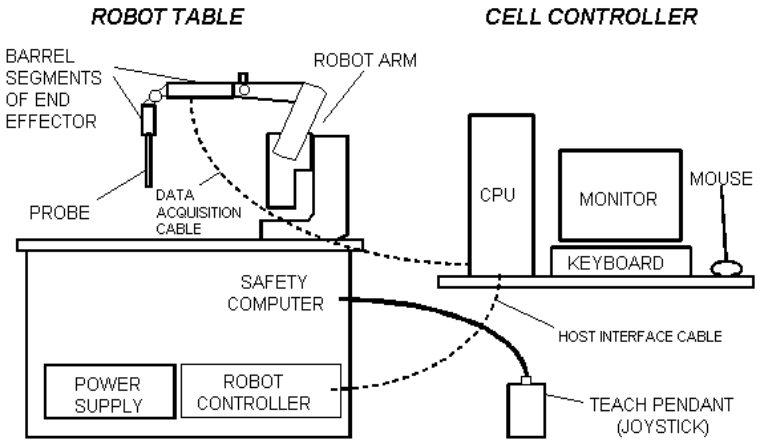


Figure 2.1
SAR Measurement System Setup

When the Robot is in the home position, the Y-axis of the coordinate system parallels the line of intersection between the tabletop and the long axis of the Robot's Large Shoulder. The Teach Pendant may be used to establish the X,Y coordinate directions by depressing the 0-X and 0-Y MOTOR/AXIS switches while in axis mode.
The robot is first taught to position the probe sensor following a specific pattern of points. In the first sweep the sensor enclosure touches the inside of the phantom head. The SAR is measured on a defined grid of points that are concentrated on the surface of the head closest to the antenna of the transmitting device (EUT).

3. ALIDX-500 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

Probe Measurement System

Fig 3.1
IDX System

The near-field probe is an implantable isotropic E-field probe that measures the voltages proportional to the $|E|^2$ (electric) or $|H|^2$ (magnetic) fields. The probe is enclosed in a hollow glass protective cylinder 9-mm. outer diameter, 0.5 mm. thickness and 30 cm. in length. The E-probe contains three electrically small array of orthogonal dipoles strategically placed to provide greater accuracy and to compensate for near-field spatial gradients. The probe contains diodes that are placed over the gap of the dipoles to improve RF detection. The electrical signal detected by each diode is amplified by three DC amplifiers and are contained in a shielded container in the robot end effector so its performance is not affected by the presence of incident electromagnetic fields (see Fig. 3.1).

Probe Specifications

Frequency Range:	10 kHz – 6.0 GHz
Calibration:	In air from 10 MHz to 6.0 GHz
	In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz
Sensitivity:	3.5 mV/mW/cm^2 (air – typical)
DC Resistance:	300 kohm
Isotropic Response:	0.25 dB
Dynamic Range:	10 mW/kg – 100 W/kg
Resistance to Pull:	25 N
Probe Length:	290 mm
Probe Tip Material:	Glass
Probe Tip Length:	40 mm
Probe Tip Diameter:	7 ± 0.2 mm
Application:	SAR Dosimetry Testing
	HAC (Hearing Aid Compatibility)
	Compliance tests of mobile phones

Figure 3.2
Triangular Probe Configuration

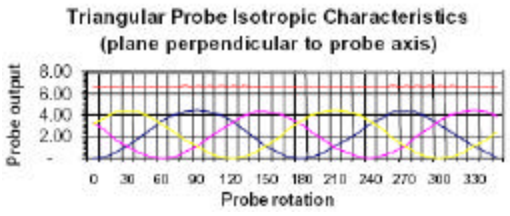


Figure 3.3
Probe Characteristics

4. PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each E-Probe/Probe amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the Probe to a known E-field density (1mW/cm^2) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter. The SAR measurement software is used for Probe calibration.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or some other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, we place the probe in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. We then rotate the probe 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1mW/cm^2.

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.

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

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;

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

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

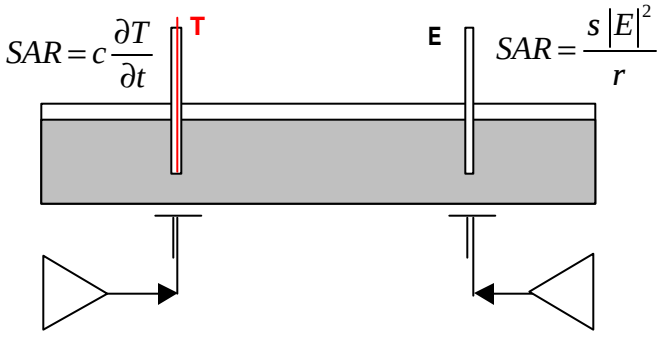


Figure 4.1 Temperature Assessment Test Configuration

5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

5.1 MICS Torso Phantom

The phantom for SAR assessment testing for medical implants is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from CFR 47 Part 95.635. This consists of a cylinder with a size of 30 cm by 76 cm with a sidewall thickness of 0.635 cm (see Fig. 7.1). The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization

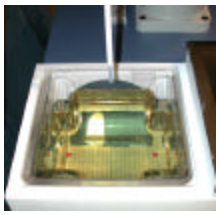


Figure 5.3 Body/Muscle Simulated Tissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxyethylcellullose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 5.1). Preservation with a bactericide 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 been 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 [9].(see Table 5.1)

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	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
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	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
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride — Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ+ resistivity — HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]
Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether

Table 5.1
Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter

Device Holder

Figure 5.4 Device Positioner

In combination with the SAM Phantom, the EUT Holder (see Fig. 5.4) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. Device positioning is accurate and repeatable according to the FCC and CENELEC 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 [8]. 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:	CRS Robotics, Inc. Robot Model: F3
Repeatability:	± 0.05 mm (0.002 in.)
No. Of axes:	6

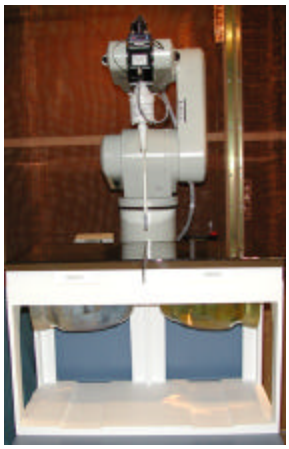


Figure 6.1
ALIDX-500 Test System

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor:	Pentium 4
Clock Speed:	1.6 GHz
Operating System:	Windows 2000™ Professional
Data Card:	NI DAQ Card (in CPU)

Data Converter

Software:	IDX Flexware
Connecting Lines:	Data Acquisition Cable RS-232 Host Interface Cable
Sampling Rate:	6000 samples/sec

E-Field Probes

Model:	E-010 S/N: PCT003
Construction:	Triangular core absolute encoder system
Frequency:	10 MHz to 6.0 GHz

Phantom

Phantom:	MICS Torso Simulator
Shell Material:	CC Plexiglass
Thickness:	0.635 cm
Height:	76 cm
Diameter:	30 cm

7. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS

Measurement Procedure

The measurement procedure consists of the process parameters, probe parameters, EUT product data, and measurement scans (teach points). The measurement procedure is a set of predefined points to be scanned and measured by the probe, DC amplified and processed by the cell controller. The corresponding voltages determined by the electric and magnetic fields are extrapolated to determine peak SAR value.

The SAR Measurement System measures field strength by employing two different types of systematic measurement scans; a coarse scan and a fine scan. Coarse and fine scans measure field strength in a rectangular area within the XY plane (a plane parallel to the top of the Robot Table). The measurement area is divided into a grid of small squares defined by equally spaced grid lines. During an actual measurement process, the probe moves along grid lines systematically recording the field strength at grid line intersections. Typically, after a coarse scan is completed, a fine scan is conducted at the peak field strength value (hot spot) that was measured in the coarse scan. The fine scan has a greater resolution (smaller grid squares) than the coarse scan, and covers only a fraction of the measurement area in the coarse scan.

Medical Implant Communication Service (MICS) Torso Specifications

The phantom for SAR assessment testing for medical implants is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from CFR 47 Part 95.635. This consists of a cylinder with a size of 30 cm by 76 cm with a sidewall thickness of 0.635 cm (see Fig. 7.1). The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

Figure 7.1
MICS Torso Simulator

8. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITION

Medical Implant Test Configurations

Implantable operating configurations are tested inside the MICS torso in a normal use configuration (see Figure 8.1). Body dielectric parameters are used.

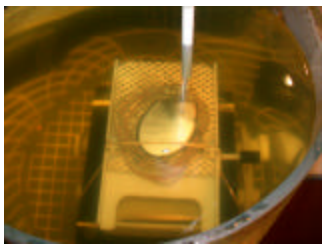


Figure 8.1 Implant Configuration

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-implanted operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements must be included in the user's manual.

9. 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 9.1. 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.

10. 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	11.4	R	1.73	1	1	6.6	6.6	¥
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	3.4	R	1.73	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	¥
Hemispherical Isotropy	E1.2	5.2	R	1.73	1	1	3.0	3.0	¥
Boundary Effect	E1.3	4.7	R	1.73	1	1	2.7	2.7	¥
Linearity	E1.4	5.9	R	1.73	1	1	3.4	3.4	¥
System Detection Limits	E1.5	1.0	R	1.73	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	1.73	1	1	0.5	0.5	¥
Integration Time	E1.8	1.7	R	1.73	1	1	1.0	1.0	¥
RF Ambient Conditions	E5.1	1.2	R	1.73	1	1	0.7	0.7	¥
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E5.2	0.4	R	1.73	1	1	0.2	0.2	¥
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom Shell	E5.3	2.9	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	¥
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E4.2	3.9	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	¥
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E3.2.1	10.6	R	1.73	1	1	6.1	6.1	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.1	8.7	R	1.73	1	1	5.0	5.0	8
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.9	2.9	¥
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E2.1	4.0	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	¥
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.4	¥
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.4	¥
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E2.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	¥
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E2.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	¥
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				13.2	13.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							26.6	26.2	

11. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

See Measurement Result Data Pages

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The implant was placed into continuous transmit mode using a telemetry-programmed inductive wand. Before induction, this wand was programmed using a manufacturer software program to run the custom telemetry board. The implant was programmed to maintain maximum power.

Device Test Conditions

The device was powered through the battery. In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed previous to the tests to confirm the output power.

If a power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated.

12. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment Calibration

Table 12.1 Test Equipment Calibration

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS			
Type		**Calibration Date**	**Serial Number**
CRS Robot F3		February 2003	RAF0134133
CRS C500C Motion Controller		February 2003	RCB0003303
CRS Teach Pendant (Joystick)		February 2003	STP0132231
DELL Computer, Pentium 4 1.6 GHz, Windows 2000™		February 2003	4PJZ111
E-Field Probe E-010		January 2003	PCT003
MICS Torso Simulating Phantom (P-MICS)		September 2003	PCT700
IDX Robot End Effector (EE-103-C)		February 2003	07111223
IDX Probe Amplifier		February 2003	07111113
Validation Dipole D-835S		October 2002	PCT640
Brain Equivalent Matter		September 2003	PCTBEM101
Muscle Equivalent Matter		September 2003	PCTMEM201
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power Amp		January 2003	PCT540
Agilent E8241A (250kHz ~ 20GHz) Signal Generator		November 2002	US42110432
HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 6GHz) 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 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 and muscle-equivalent material.

13. 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]

14. REFERENCES

[1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.

[2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1 - 1991, *American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300kHz to 100GHz*, New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992.

[3] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 - 1991, *IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave*, New York: IEEE, 1992.

[4] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), *Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields*, July 2001.

[5] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. P1528 D1.2 (April 2003), *Draft Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.*

[6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, *Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for RadioFrequency Electromagnetic Fields*, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.

[7] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, *The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Head Modeling at 900 MHz*, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.

[8] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, *Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz*, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.

[9] G. Hartsgrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, *Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies*, University of Ottawa, Bioelectromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.

[10] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., *Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones*, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.

[11] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, *Numerical Recepies in C,* The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

[12] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. Supplement C, Dec. 1997.

[13] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.

EXHIBIT A. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Tissue Verification

Table A.1 Simulated Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS					
Date(s)	09/19/2003	835MHz Brain		900MHz Muscle	
Liquid Temperature (°C)	21.1	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ε		41.50	40.66	55.00	52.95
Conductivity: σ		0.900	0.91	1.050	1.00

Test System Validation

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

Table A.2 System Verification

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED							
Date:	**Amb. Temp (°C)**	**Liquid Temp(°C)**	**Input Power (W)**	**Tissue**	**Targeted SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Measured SAR_{1g} (mW/g)**	**Deviation (%)**
09/19/03	22.5	21.1	**0.250**	**835MHz Brain**	**2.375**	**2.47**	3.98

Figure A.0 Dipole Verification Test Setup

EXHIBIT A. SAR DATA SUMMARY

Mixture Type: **900 MHz Muscle**

A.1 MEASUREMENT RESULTS

FREQUENCY MHz	Serial No.	POWER‡ Modulation	POWER‡ Power (dBm)	Device Test Position	Antenna Position	1 g SAR (W/kg)
914	926302	ASK	-0.80	Implanted	Fixed	**0.03**
914	926303	ASK	-0.80	Implanted	Fixed	**0.08**
914	926304	ASK	-0.80	Implanted	Fixed	**0.05**

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.
4. SAR Measurement System ? DASY4 ☒ IDX
   Phantom Configuration ☒ MICS Torso Simulator
5. SAR Configuration ? Head ☒ Body ? Hand
6. Test Signal Call Mode ? Manu. Test Codes ☒ Software & Magnetic Induction
   ‡Maximum Power is maintained by software. Power drift indicated on SAR Plots.
7. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
8. Liquid tissue depth is more than 15 cm

Alfred Cirwithian
Vice President Engineering

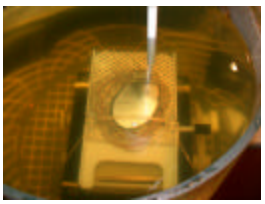


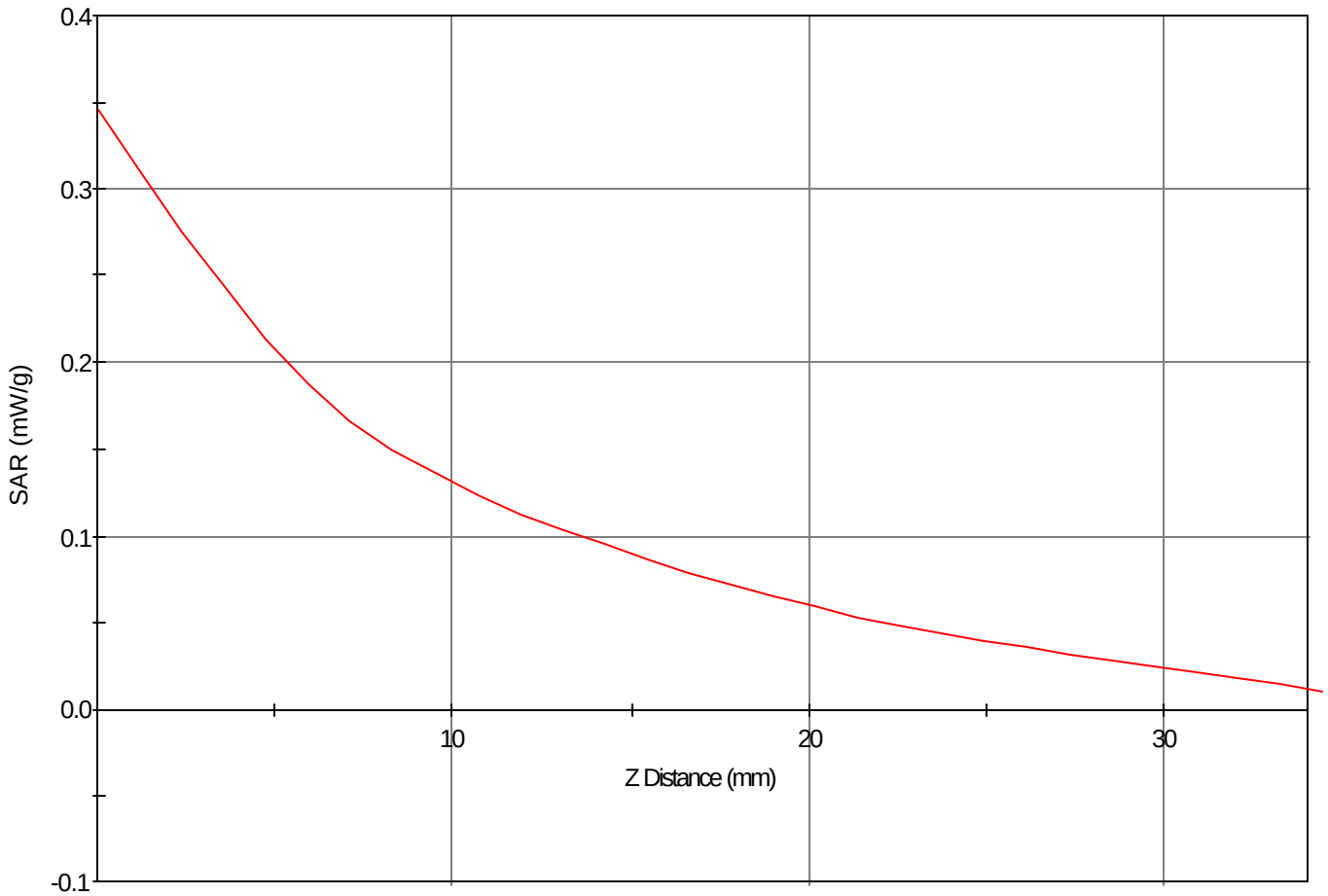
Figure A.1
SAR Test Setup

APPENDIX A. SAR TEST DATA

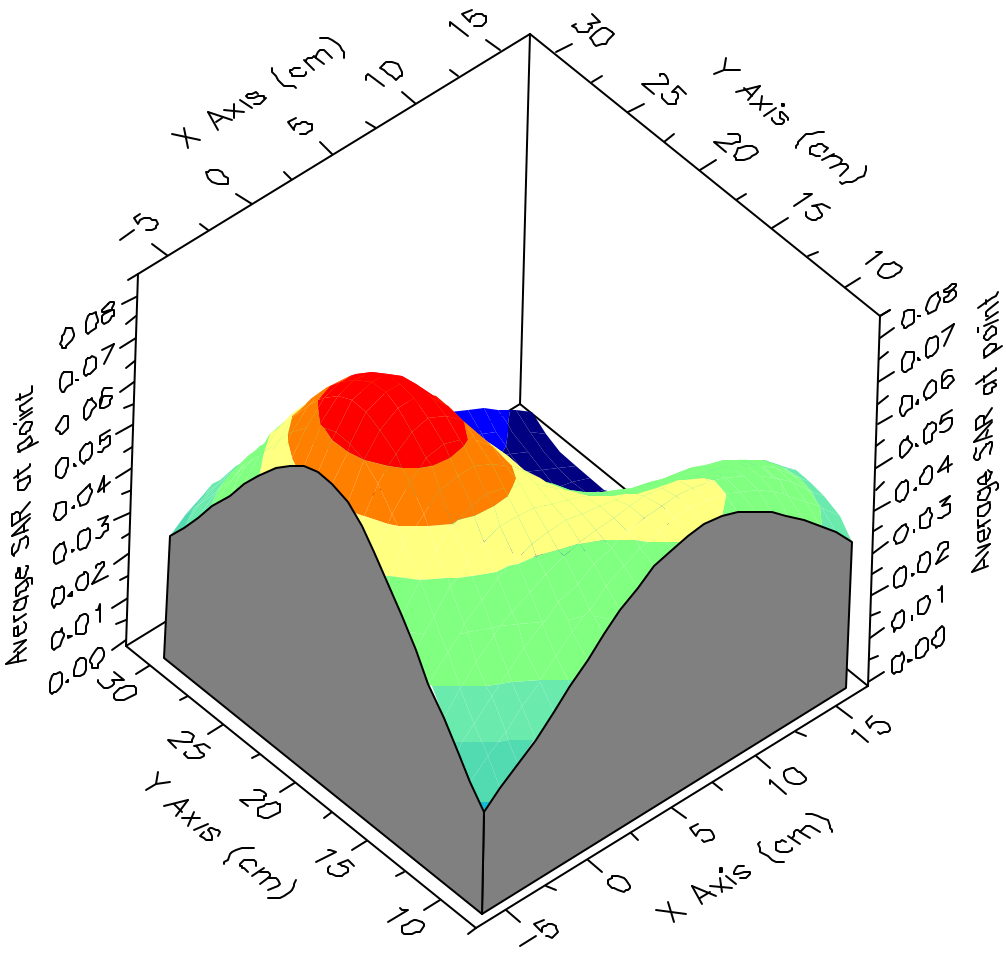
SAR Data Report 03091904

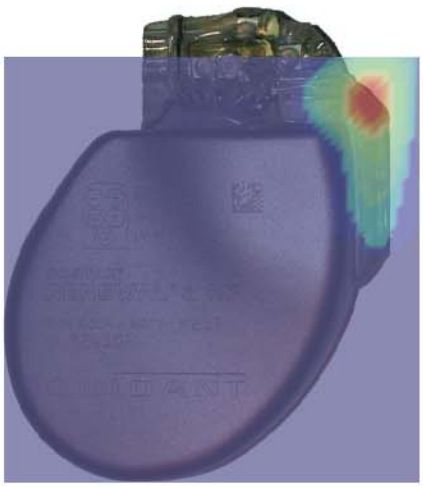
```
  Start        : 19-Sep-03 11:49:29 am
  End          : 19-Sep-03 12:39:50 pm
  Code Version : 4.08
  Robot Version: 4.08

Product Data:
  Type             : GUIDANT
  Model Number     : H215
  Serial Number    : 926303
  Frequency        : 914 MHz
  Transmit Pwr     : 0.001 W
  Antenna Posn.    : Fixed

Measurement Data:
  Phantom Name        : Guidant1
  Phantom Type        : Other
  Tissue Type         : Muscle
  Tissue Dielectric   : 52.950
  Tissue Conductivity : 0.980
  Tissue Density      : 1.000
  Robot Name          : CRS

Probe Data:
  Probe Name              : PCT003
  Probe Type              : E Fld Triangle
  Frequency               : 835 MHz
  Tissue Type             : Muscle
  Calibrated Dielectric   : 55.700
  Calibrated Conductivity :  0.980
  Calibrated Density      :  1.000
  Probe Offset            :  2.400 mm
  Conversion Factor       :  7.700
  Probe Sensitivity :  2.439   2.7.6   2.822   mV/(mW/cm^2)
  Amplifier Gains   :  20.00   20.00   20.00

Sample:
  Rate:         6000 Samples/Sec
  Count:        1000 Samples
  NIDAQ Gain:   5

Comments:
  ASK Mode
  Body
  CF=1; Amb. Temp= 22.5 'C; Liq. Temp=21.1 'C


Power Drop Test:
  Reading @ start  = 0.041
  Reading @ End    = 0.041
  Power at End     = 99.0%


Area Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=5.0 y=19.0 = 0.04 W/kg

Zoom Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=-3.0 y=19.0 z=0.0 = 0.35 W/kg

Max 1g SAR at x=-3.0 y=19.0 z=0.0 = 0.08 W/kg

Max 10g SAR at x=3.0 y=15.0 z=0.0 = 0.03 W/kg
```

SAR - Z Axis
at Hotspot x:-3.0 y:19.0



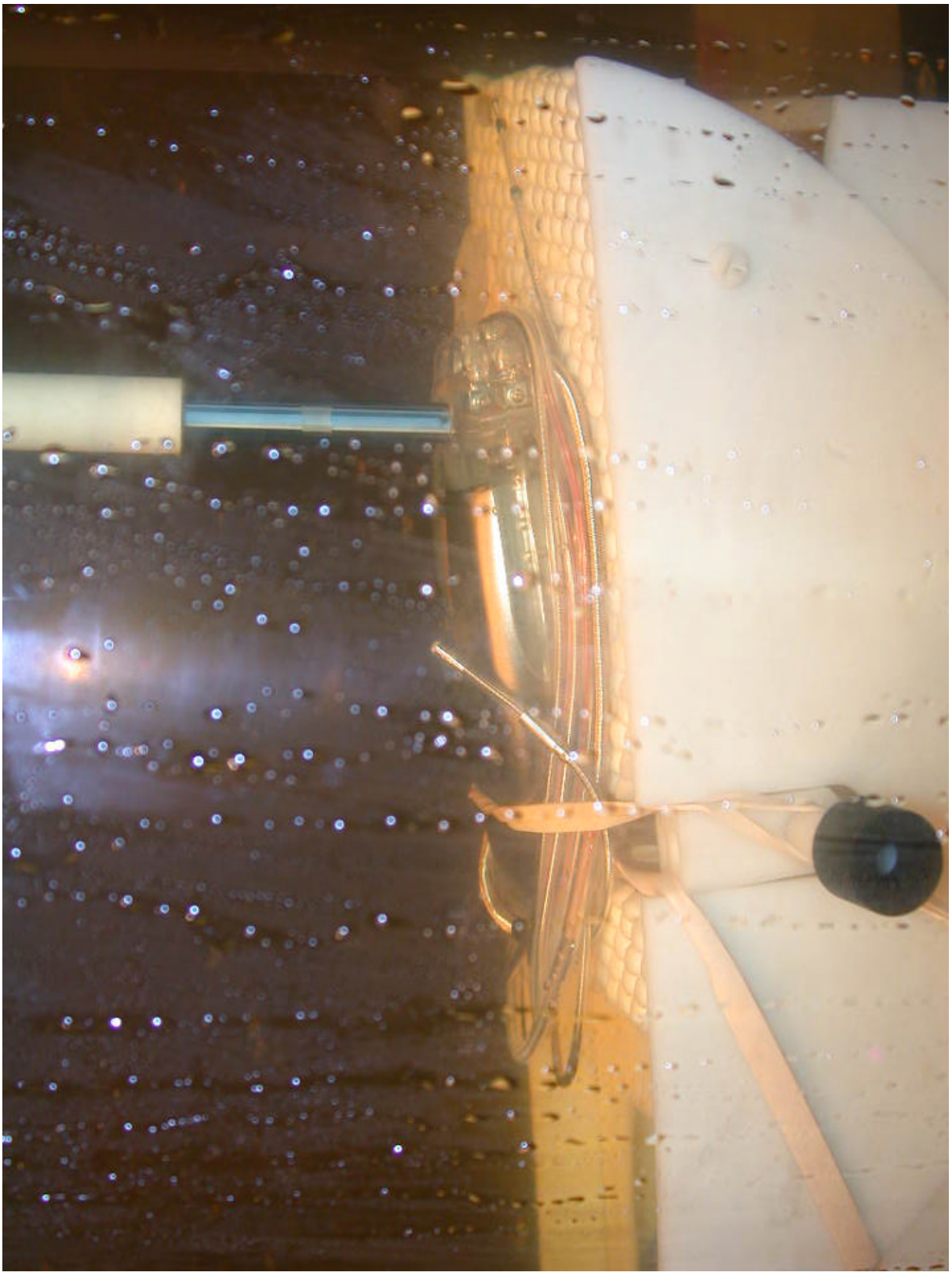
1g SAR Values

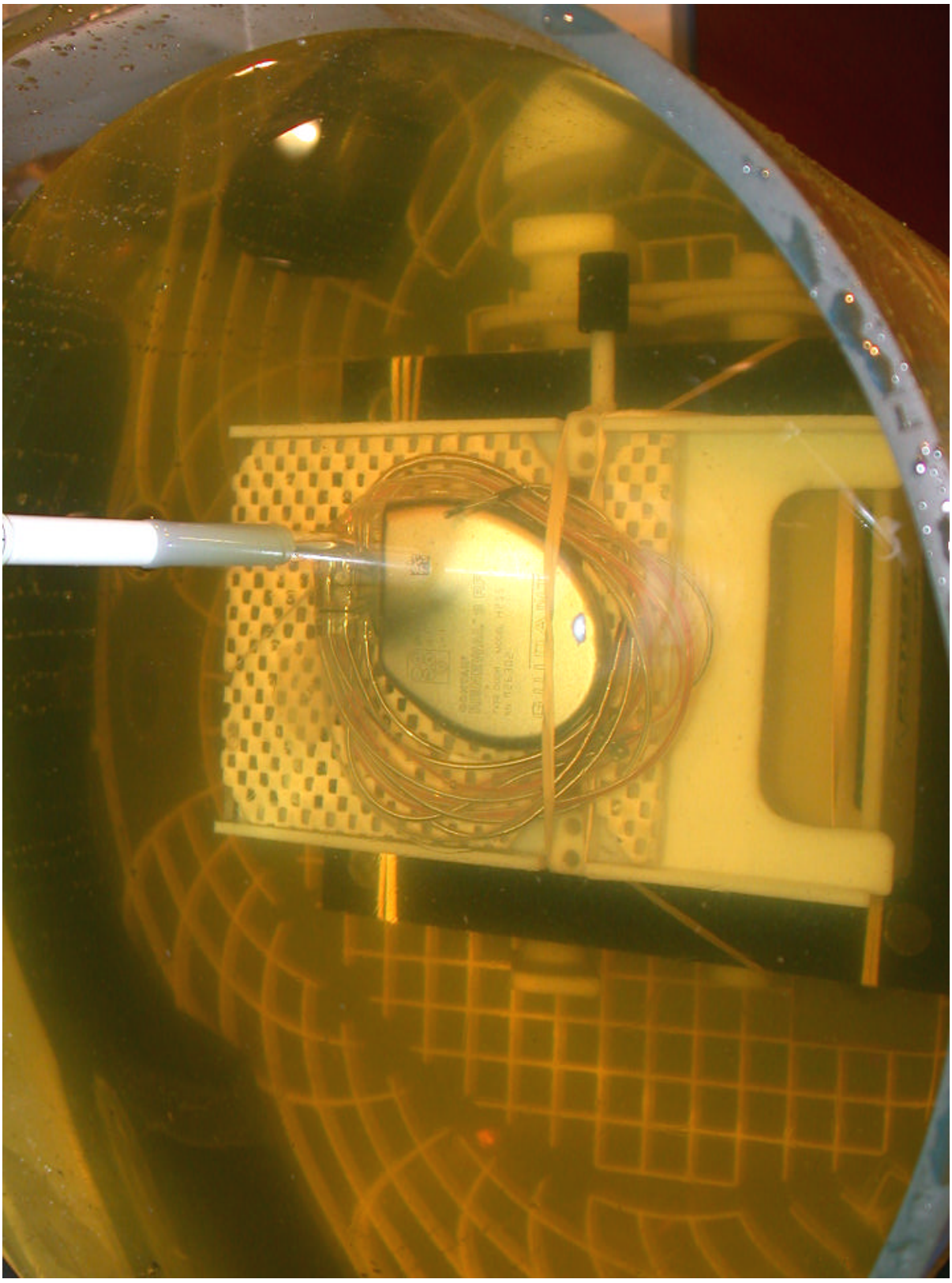




APPENDIX B. SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS


CRS
It's all about time
F3
INHAL TION
HAZ RD
DO T
BREATHE VAPORS



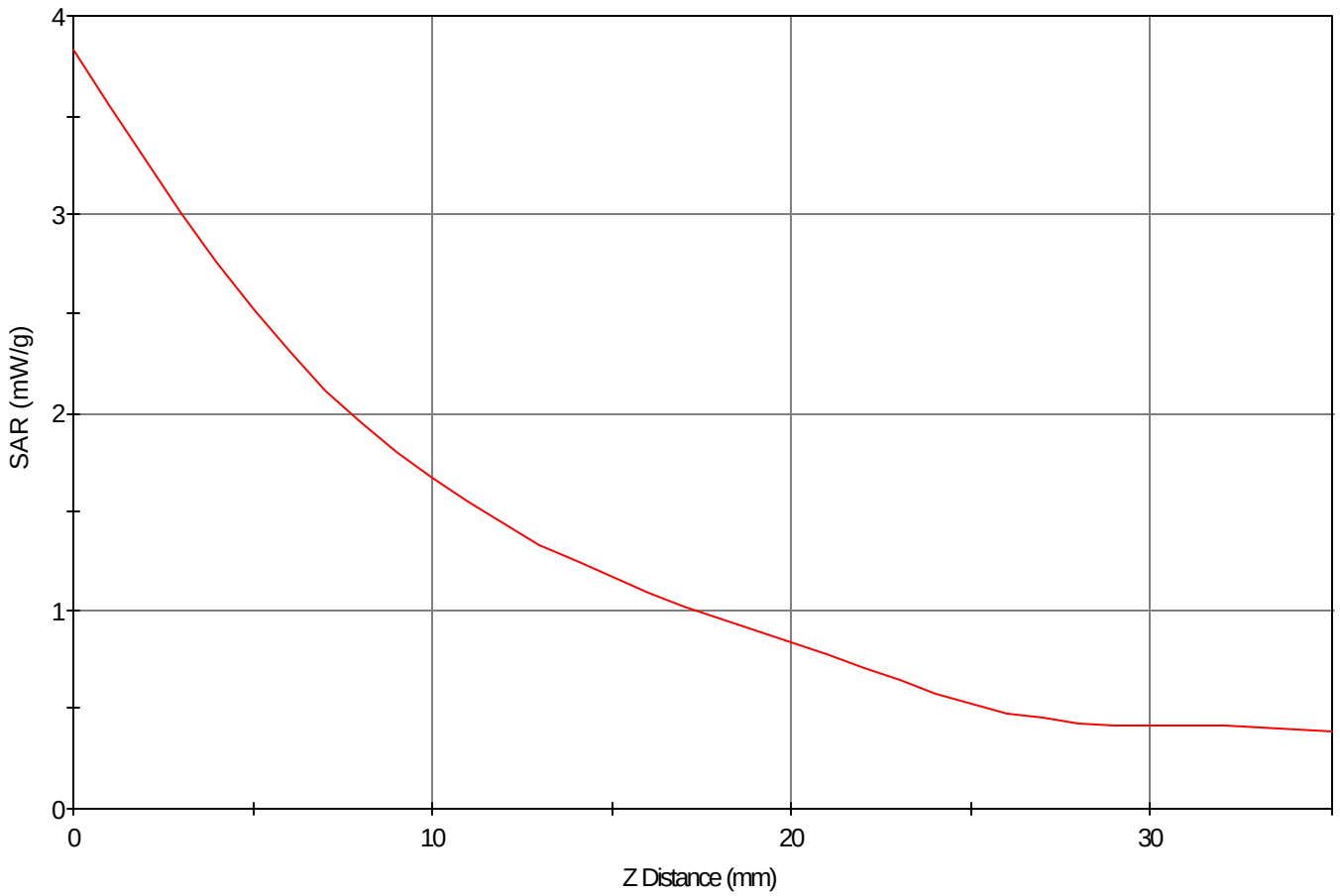


APPENDIX C. DIPOLE VALIDATION

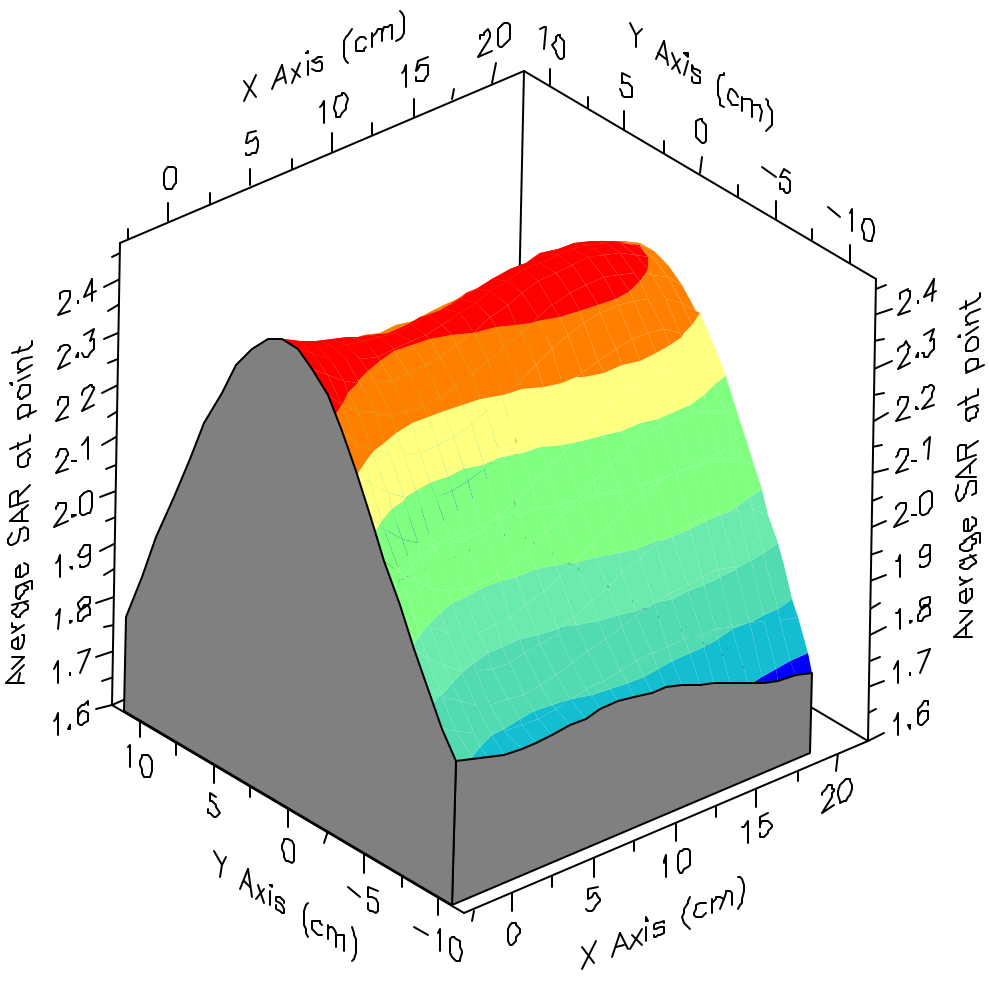
SAR Data Report 03091901

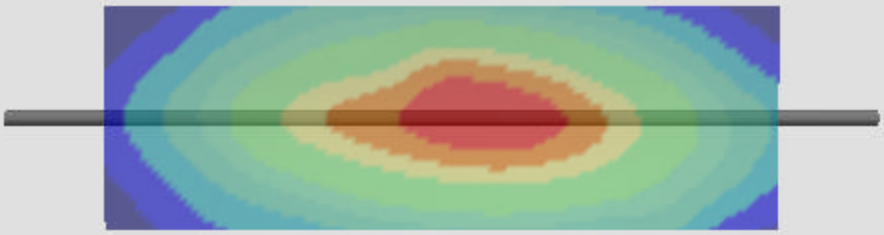
```
  Start        : 19-Sep-03 08:18:35 am
  End          : 19-Sep-03 08:24:11 am
  Code Version : 4.08
  Robot Version: 4.08

Product Data:
  Type             : Verification
  Model Number     : E-010
  Serial Number    : PCT003
  Frequency        : 835 MHz
  Transmit Pwr     : 0.250 W
  Antenna Type     : Dipole
  Antenna Posn.    : Validation

Measurement Data:
  Phantom Name        : SAM-FLAT-B
  Phantom Type        : Uniphantom
  Tissue Type         : Brain
  Tissue Dielectric   : 40.660
  Tissue Conductivity : 0.910
  Tissue Density      : 1.000
  Robot Name          : CRS

Probe Data:
  Probe Name              : PCT003
  Probe Type              : E Fld Triangle
  Frequency               : 835 MHz
  Tissue Type             : Brain
  Calibrated Dielectric   : 40.000
  Calibrated Conductivity :  0.910
  Calibrated Density      :  1.300
  Probe Offset            :  2.400 mm
  Conversion Factor       :  7.200
  Probe Sensitivity :  2.439   2.706   2.822   mV/(mW/cm^2)
  Amplifier Gains   :  20.00   20.00   20.00

Sample:
  Rate:         6000 Samples/Sec
  Count:        1000 Samples
  NIDAQ Gain:   5

Comments:
  835 MHz Verification

  CF=1; Amb. Temp= 22.5 'C; Liq. Temp=21.1 'C



Area Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=8.0 y=0.0 = 2.19 W/kg

Zoom Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=-8.0 y=-1.0 z=0.0 = 3.84 W/kg

Max 1g SAR at x=-3.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 2.47 W/kg

Max 10g SAR at x=3.0 y=-1.0 z=0.0 = 1.56 W/kg

Validation Results at 0.25 W:
Peak Nominal = 3.5, Error:  8.85 %
1g Nominal   = 2.4, Error:  3.98 %
10g Nominal  = 1.6, Error:  0.49 %
```

SAR - Z Axis
at Hotspot x:-8.0 y:-1.0



1g SAR Values





APPENDIX D. PROBE CALIBRATION

Probe E-010

SN: PCT003

Manufactured: November 4, 2002
Calibrated: January 3, 2003

Calibrated for the IDX System

PCTEST Calibration Laboratory

Approved By:

Alfred Cirwithian
Vice President Engineering

Calibration is performed according to IEEE Std. P1528-200X, Sec. 7 Draft 6.5 (2001) and all test equipment used are traceable to U.S. NIST.

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA

Calibration Summary

Model: E-010
S/N: PCT003

OFFSET (cm)	ANGLE (deg)
0.24	54.73

Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Dielectric Constant ε_r	Conductivity (S/m) σ	Conversion Factor $\gamma_x, \gamma_y, \gamma_z$
Brain	835	40.00	0.91	7.20
Brain	1880	40.20	1.41	4.05
Brain	2440	39.34	1.77	8.80
Brain	5300	37.10	4.84	3.20
Brain	5800	36.00	5.28	2.30
Muscle	835	55.70	0.98	7.70
Muscle	1900	53.90	1.48	4.40
Muscle	2440	52.30	1.99	9.90
Muscle	5300	48.80	5.43	3.45
Muscle	5800	48.50	6.05	2.50

Frequency (MHz)	Isotropy	
	%	dB
835	3.49	0.15
1880	5.35	0.23
2440	4.02	0.17
5300	4.85	0.21
5800	4.93	0.21

Boundary Effect < 2%, 2.6 mm from probe tip to phantom

Diode Compression Point: 76 mV

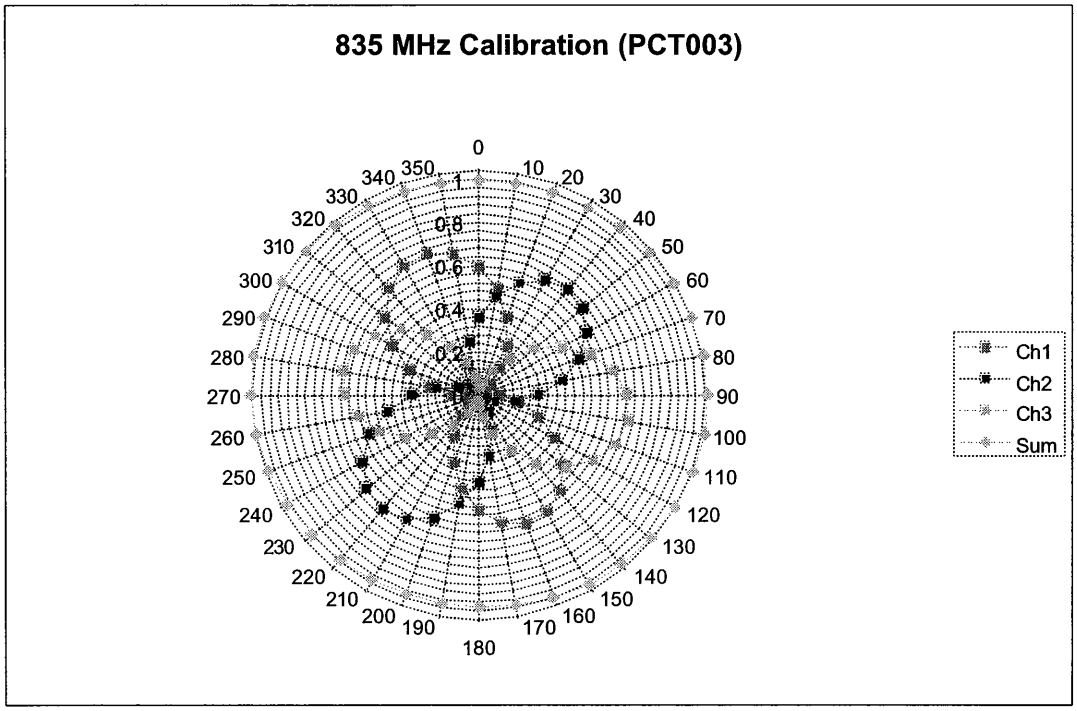
Environmental Conditons:

Temperature: 23.34 °C
Relative Humidity: 34%
Barometer: 100.1 kPa

This probe was calibrated under the IEEE Std 1309-1966, *IEEE Standard for Calibration of Electromagnetic Field Sensors and Probes, Exluding Antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz.*

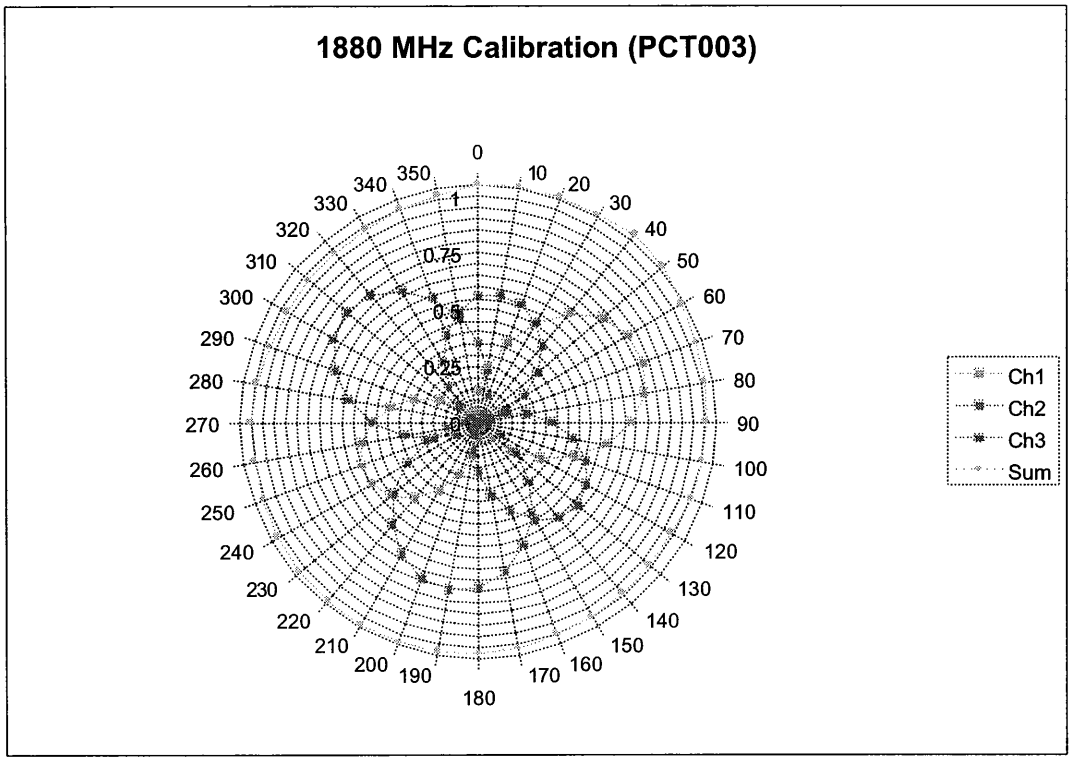
CALIBRATED BY: _____ **DATE:** 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA



CALIBRATED BY: _____ DATE: 01/15/03

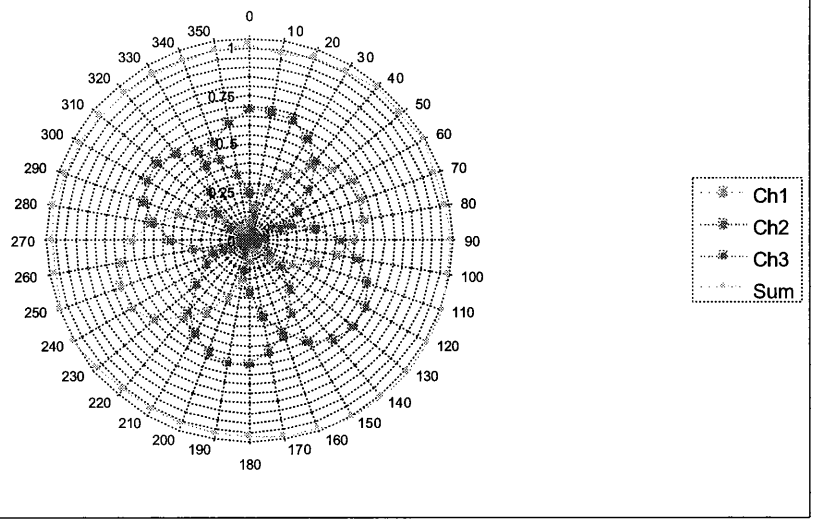
Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA



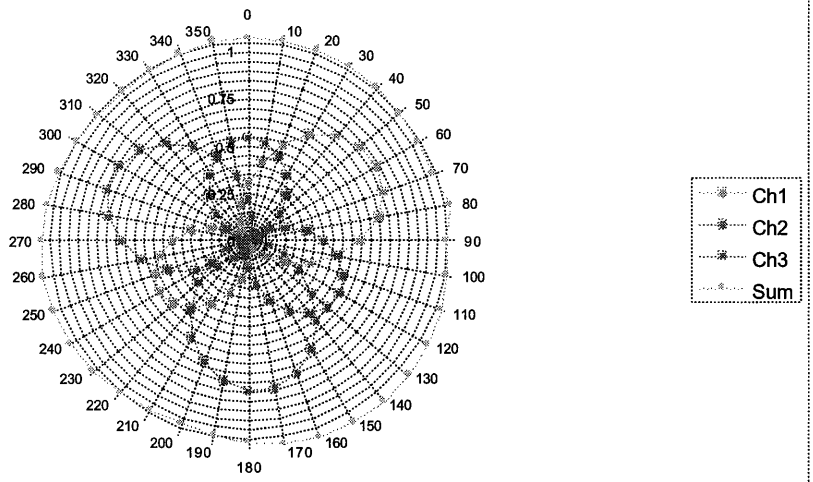
CALIBRATED BY: _____ DATE: 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA

2440 MHz Calibration (PCT003)



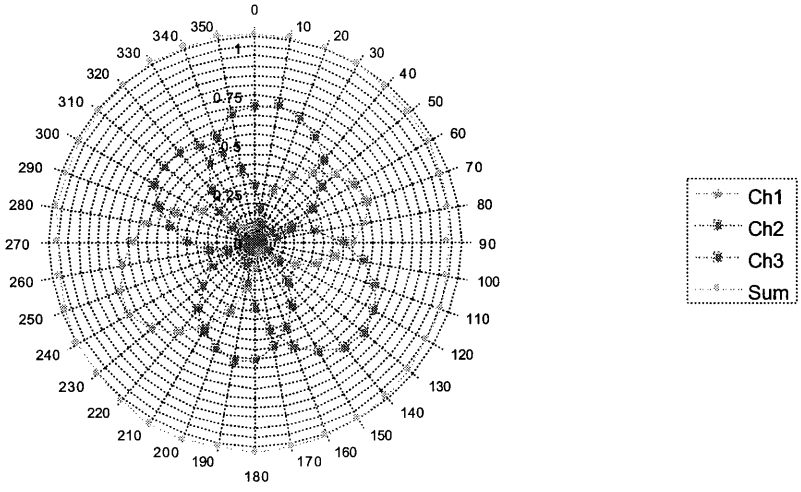
5300 MHz Calibration (PCT003)



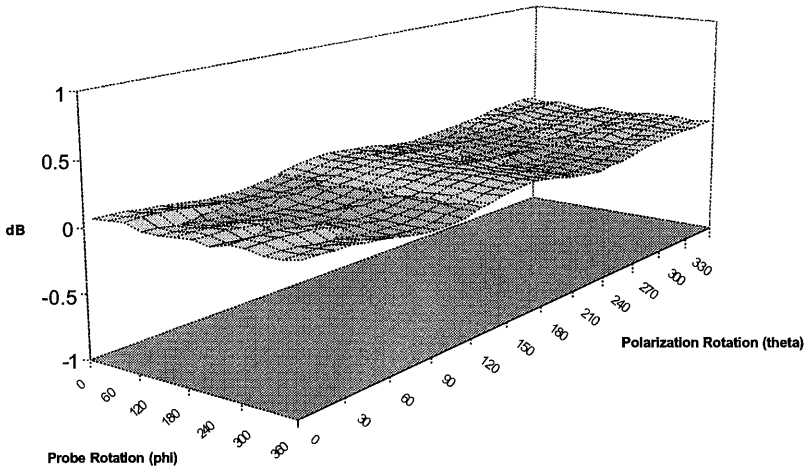
CALIBRATED BY: _____ DATE: 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA

5800 MHz Calibration (PCT003)

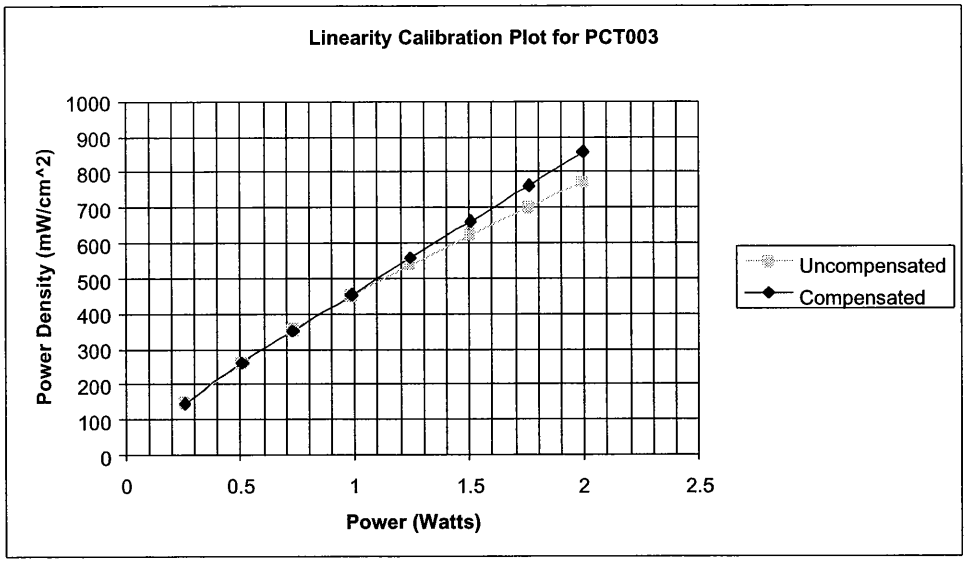


Verification of Isotropy for PCT003



CALIBRATED BY: _____ DATE: 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA



Probe Physical Characteristics

Serial Number:	PCT003
Sensor Offset:	2.4 mm
Sensor Length:	2.5 mm
Tip Enclosure:	Glass
Tip Diameter:	7 mm
Tip Length:	40 mm
Total Length:	290 mm

CALIBRATED BY: _____ DATE: 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA

Test Equipment

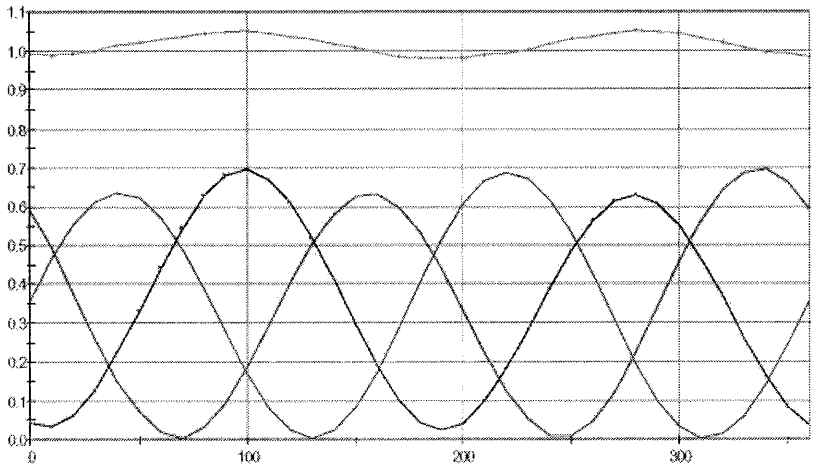
The test equipment used during the probe calibration are listed as follows:

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS		
Type	Calibration Date	Asset Number/ Serial Number
CRS Robot F3	February 2002	RAF0134133
CRS C500C Motion Controller	February 2002	RCB0003303
CRS Teach Pendant (Joystick)	February 2002	STP0132231
DELL Computer, Pentium 4 1.6 GHz, Windows 2000™	February 2002	4PJZ111
E-Field Probe E-010	January 2003	PCT003
Flat SAM Phantom (P-SAM-FLAT)	February 2002	94X-097
IDX Robot End Effector (EE-103-C)	February 2002	07111223
IDX Probe Amplifier	February 2002	07111113
Validation Dipole D-835S	October 2002	PCT441
Validation Dipole D-1900S	October 2002	PCT541
Validation Dipole D-2450S	October 2002	PCT641
Validation Dipole D-5000S	November 2002	PCT741
HP-778D Dual-Directional Coupler (0.1 ~ 2.0 GHz)	November 2002	PCT664
MicroCircuits Directional Coupler (4.0 ~ 8.0 GHz)	November 2002	PE2204-6
Amplifier Research 5S1G4 Power Amp	January 2003	PCT540
IFI T184-10 Power Amplifier (4.0 ~ 18.0 GHz)	December 2002	5957
Agilent E8241A (250kHz ~ 20GHz) Signal Generator	November 2002	US42110432
HP-8648D (9kHz ~ 4 GHz) Signal Generator	January 2003	PCT526
HP-8753E (30kHz ~ 6GHz) Network Analyzer	January 2003	PCT552
HP85070B Dielectric Probe Kit	January 2003	PCT501
IFI CC110EXX TEM Cell (DC to 2000 MHz)	January 2003	PCT498
EMCO 3115 Horn Antenna (2.0 ~ 18.0 GHz)	August 2002	PCT496
Guidline 5150 Precision Dual-Thermometer	November 2002	66145

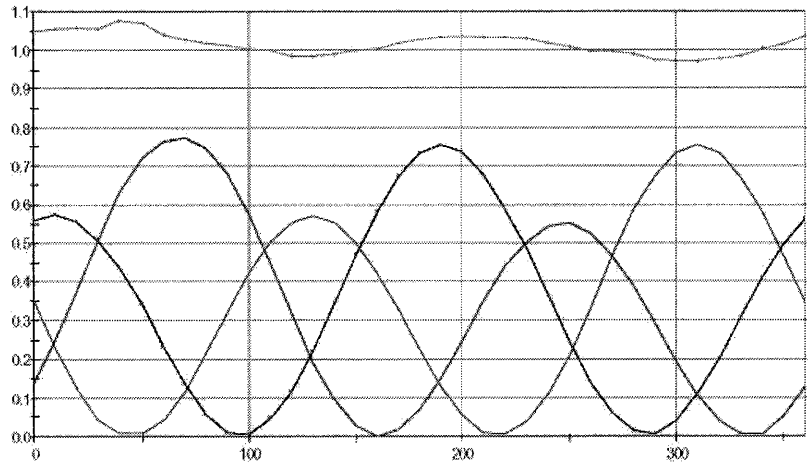
CALIBRATED BY: _____ DATE: 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA

TEM Calibration Plot
Date: 3-Jan-03 05:19:17 pm
Probe Name: PCT003
Frequency: 835
Sensitivity: Ch1: 2.439 Ch2: 2.706 Ch3: 2.822 mV/(mW/cm^2)
Isotropicity: 3.49% 0.15 db Min=0.981 Max=1.051



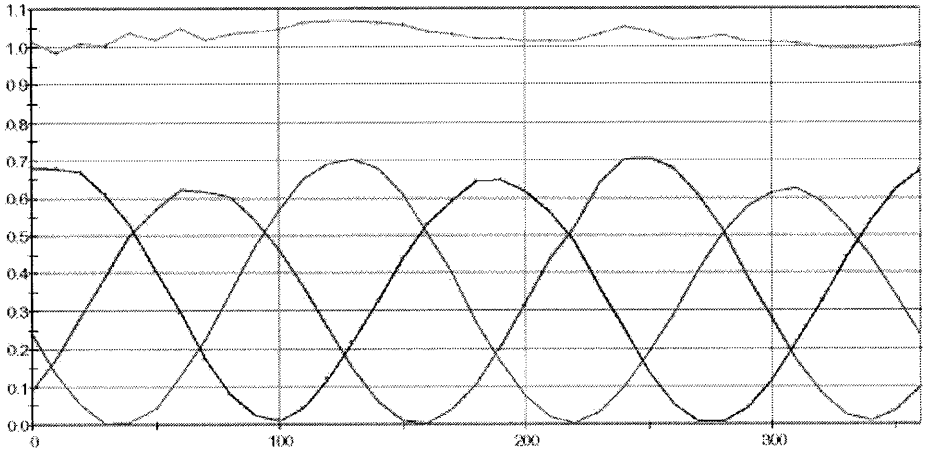
TEM Calibration Plot
Date: 3-Jan-03 05:52:39 pm
Probe Name: PCT003
Frequency: 1880
Sensitivity: Ch1: 4.794 Ch2: 5.895 Ch3: 5.327 mV/(mW/cm^2)
Isotropicity: 5.35% 0.23 db Min=0.971 Max=1.078



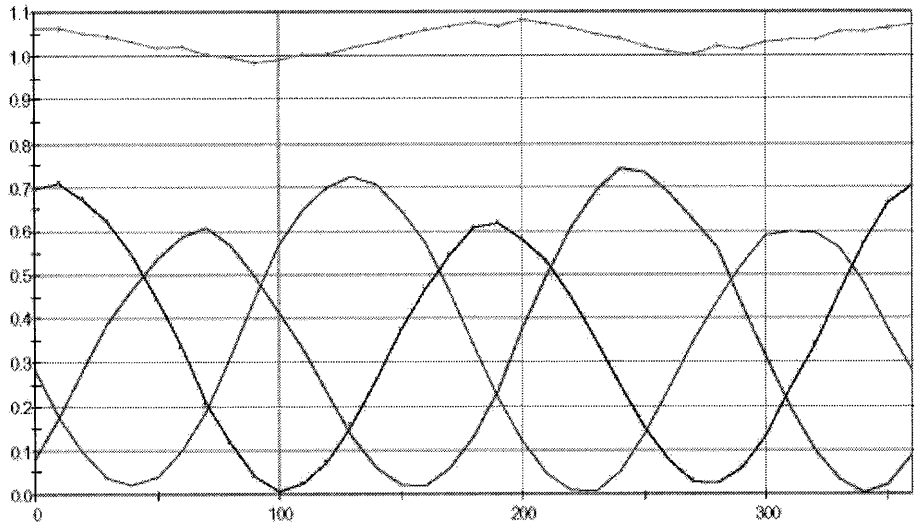
CALIBRATED BY: _____ **DATE:** 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA

TEM Calibration Plot
Date: 3-Jan-03 10:10:11 am
Probe Name: PCT003
Frequency: 2440
Sensitivity: Ch1: 2.075 Ch2: 2.820 Ch3: 2.456 mV/(mW/cm^2)
Isotropicity: 4.02% 0.17 db Min=0.985 Max=1.066



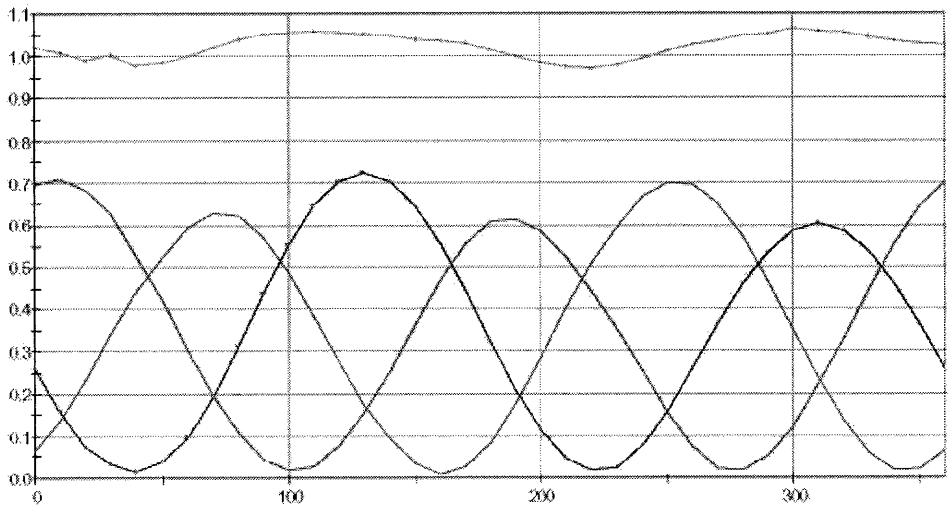
TEM Calibration Plot
Date: 3-Jan-03 10:31:24 am
Probe Name: PCT003
Frequency: 5300
Sensitivity: Ch1: 1.939 Ch2: 2.177 Ch3: 2.062 mV/(mW/cm^2)
Isotropicity: 4.85% 0.21 db Min=0.984 Max=1.081



CALIBRATED BY: _____ **DATE:** 01/15/03

Calibration Laboratory
6660-B Dobbin Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045 USA

TEM Calibration Plot
Date: 3-Jan-02 12:06:18 pm
Probe Name: PCT003
Frequency: 5800
Sensitivity: Ch1: 0.6759 Ch2: 0.8082 Ch3: 0.7596 mV/(mW/cm^2)
Isotropicity: 4.93% 0.21 db Min=0.973 Max=1.082



CALIBRATED BY: _____ DATE: 01/15/03