

any frequency between 405 MHz and 405.250 MHz.

(d) *Attenuation requirements, 401–402 MHz, 405–406 MHz.* For MedRadio transmitter types designed to operate in the 401–402 MHz band or 405–406 MHz band, the power of unwanted emissions must be attenuated below the transmitter output power by at least:

(1) 20 dB, on any frequency within the 401–401.85 MHz or 405–406 MHz bands that is:

(i) More than 75 kHz away from the center frequency of the occupied bandwidth if the MedRadio transmitter type is operating on a frequency between 401.85 and 402 MHz; or,

(ii) More than 50 kHz away from the center frequency of the occupied bandwidth and 100 kHz or less below 401 MHz or above 406 MHz.

(2) 20 dB, on any frequency between 400.900 MHz and 401.000 MHz, and on any frequency between 406.000 MHz and 406.100 MHz.

(e) *Attenuation requirements, 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz.* For MedRadio transmitter types designed to operate in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz and 451–457 MHz bands: In the first 2.5 megahertz above or below any of the frequency bands authorized for Medical Micropower Network operation, the EIRP of any unwanted emission must be attenuated within a 1 megahertz bandwidth by at least 20 dB relative to the maximum EIRP within any 1 megahertz bandwidth of the fundamental emission.

(f) *Attenuation requirements, 2360–2400 MHz.* For MedRadio transmitter types designed to operate in the 2360–2400 MHz band: In the first 2.5 megahertz above or below any of the frequency bands authorized for MBAN operation, the EIRP of any unwanted emission must be attenuated within a 1 megahertz bandwidth by at least 20 dB relative to the maximum EIRP within any 1 megahertz bandwidth of the fundamental emission.

(g) *Measurements.* Compliance with the limits in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation using a peak detector function with an instrument reference bandwidth approximately equal to 1.0 percent of the emis-

sion bandwidth of the device under measurement.

§§ 95.2581–95.22583 [Reserved]

**§ 95.2585 MedRadio RF exposure evaluation.**

A MedRadio medical implant device or medical body-worn transmitter is subject to the radiofrequency radiation exposure requirements specified in §§ 1.1307(b) and 2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. Applications for equipment authorization of devices operating under this section must demonstrate compliance with these requirements using either computational modeling or laboratory measurement techniques. Where a showing is based on computational modeling, the Commission retains the discretion to request that supporting documentation and/or specific absorption rate (SAR) measurement data be submitted, as described in § 2.1093(d)(1) of this chapter.

[85 FR 18151, Apr. 1, 2020]

**§ 95.2587 MedRadio additional requirements.**

(a) The antenna associated with any MedRadio transmitter must be supplied with the transmitter and is considered part of the transmitter subject to equipment authorization.

(b) MedRadio transmitters shall be tested for frequency stability, radiated emissions and EIRP limit compliance in accordance with applicable rules.

§ 95.2589 [Reserved]

**§ 95.2591 MedRadio marketing limitations.**

Transmitters intended for operation in the MedRadio Service may be marketed and sold only for the use in accordance with § 95.2531.

**§ 95.2593 MedRadio labeling requirements.**

MedRadio transmitters must be labeled in accordance with the requirements in this section.

(a) MedRadio programmer/control transmitters operating in the 401–406 MHz band shall be labeled as provided in part 2 of this chapter and shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

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This device may not interfere with stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids, Meteorological Satellite, and Earth Exploration Satellite Services and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

(b) MedRadio programmer/control transmitters operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands shall be labeled as provided in part 2 of this chapter and shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device may not interfere with stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands, and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

(c) MedRadio programmer/control transmitters operating in the 2360–2400 MHz band shall be labeled as provided in part 2 of this chapter and shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device may not interfere with stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 2360–2400 MHz band, and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

(d) If it is not feasible to place the statement specified by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section on the device, it may be placed in the instruction manual for the transmitter instead.

(e) If a MedRadio programmer/control transmitter is constructed in two or more sections connected by wire and marketed together, the statement specified in this section is required to be affixed only to the main control unit.

(f) MedRadio transmitters shall be identified with a serial number on each device, except as noted in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For MedRadio transmitters that operate in the 2360–2400 MHz band, only the programmer/control transmitter shall be identified with a serial number.

(2) The FCC ID number associated with a medical implant transmitter and the information required by § 2.925 of this chapter may be placed in the instruction manual for the transmitter

and on the shipping container for the transmitter, in lieu of being placed directly on the transmitter.

**§ 95.2595 MedRadio disclosures.**

Manufacturers of MedRadio transmitters must include with each transmitting device the statement set forth in this section that applies to the frequency bands in use.

(a) For MedRadio transmitters operating in the 401–406 MHz band, the following statement applies:

This transmitter is authorized by rule under the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service (in part 95 of the FCC Rules) and must not cause harmful interference to stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids (*i.e.*, transmitters and receivers used to communicate weather data), the Meteorological Satellite, or the Earth Exploration Satellite Services and must accept interference that may be caused by such stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This transmitter shall be used only in accordance with the FCC Rules governing the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service. Analog and digital voice communications are prohibited. Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that it will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from this transmitter will be free from interference.

(b) For MedRadio transmitters operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz and 451–457 MHz bands, the following statement applies:

This transmitter is authorized by rule under the MedRadio Service (47 CFR part 95). This transmitter must not cause harmful interference to stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands, and must accept interference that may be caused by such stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This transmitter shall be used only in accordance with the FCC Rules governing the MedRadio Service. Analog and digital voice communications are prohibited. Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that it will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from this transmitter will be free from interference.

(c) For MedRadio transmitters operating in the 2360–2400 MHz band, the following statement applies: