Exhibit pursuant to Human Exposure Guideline to Radio Frequency Energy and Warning Label affixed to DT-200S

The following text is included at the front of the operating manual for the DT-200S to educate the users regarding Radio Frequency Radiation Hazards. Additionally, a warning label is attached to the DT-200S to direct the user to read and comply with the information contained in the user manual with respect to RF radiation hazards.

IMPORTANT WARNING!
THIS EQUIPMENT WILL POSE A RADIATION HAZARD IF IMPROPERLY HANDLED

Pacific Microwave Research, Inc. (PMR), in compliance with RF exposures limits set forth in OET Bulletin 65, Fourth Edition, August, 1999.[1] The following text is intended to notify the user of PMR's transmitter equipment that a radiation hazard could exist if the DT-200S transmitter is improperly operated. The user should carefully read and understand this section before operating equipment.

PMR's DT-200S microwave transmitter is rated at 0.1W (+20 dBm) nominal RF power output and has been designed as an intentional radiator. The device can deliver video and audio signals over short ranges when used with PMR's DR-200S receiver and appropriate antennas in either fixed or mobile applications. When the DT-200S transmitter is operating into an antenna, the system is emitting radio frequency energy!

An internal RF isolator prevents emission of energy at the antenna terminal when no antenna is connected even when the transmitter is powered up. Because the DT-200S is an isolator protected low power device, there is no hazard potential until a proper antenna is connected to the RF output terminal. Safe operating procedures must be observed when the unit is transmitting into an antenna.

Exposure is based upon the average amount of time spent within an electromagnetic field (RF energy) with a given intensity (field intensity in mW/ cm^2). There are two categories of exposure situations; occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled.

Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. These limits apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where occupational/controlled limits apply provided the individual is made aware of the potential for exposure.

[1] The complete text may be found at:
www.fcc.gov/bureaus/engineering_technology/documents/bulletins/oet65/oet65.pdf

General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

Exposure may be controlled by observing the safe distances found in the Table below and remaining beyond those distances from the antenna at all times when the transmitter is operational. At no time should the user remain within a distance less than the indicated safe distance for a period greater than 30 minutes.

The safe distance is based on the MPE exposure limits identified in Table 1. (FCC Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure) of OST 65. The maximum power density allowed at 2400 MHz is 5 mW/cm^2 for occupational/controlled exposure, and 1 mW/cm^2 for general population/uncontrolled exposure.

For fixed operations, based upon a maximum transmitter power output of 0.1W with an antenna gain of +2 dBi, the safe distance is greater than 4 cm from the antenna for both controlled and uncontrolled exposure.

Exposure level is relative to antenna gain. Gain antennas (parabolic dish, horn, helical, Yagi, etc.) will increase the safe distance required. Table 1 indicates the safe distance for fixed operations, within the main beam of the antenna, based upon a maximum transmitter power output of 0.1W with an antenna gain of +2 dBi.

Frequency – 2400 MHz	**TX Power – 0.1W (+20 dBm)**	**Antenna Gain - +2 dBi**
Safe Distance from Antenna Under Fixed Conditions		
Controlled Exposure (5 mW/cm^2)	**Uncontrolled Exposure (1 mW/cm^2)**	
1.4 cm	**3.2 cm**	

Table 1. FCC limits for MPE based on OST 65 for PMR DT-200S

If the DT-100S is operated at a fixed location and other transmitters are co-located, the user must consider exposure as a result of the aggregate collection of transmitters at the location. Increases of four times in radiated energy level will double the safe distance.

The user must calculate the safe distance for any given case based on the antenna gain required for the application. Pacific Microwave Research can provide such calculations in consultation with the user if required. Contact PMR at 760.295.5416 for additional information.

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Equation:

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{EIRPmW}{4\pi \bullet Pd}}$$

Where:
r= safe distance in cm
EIRPmW = TX power(dBm) plus Antenna gain (dBi) in mW {referenced to isotropic radiator}
Pd= Power density in cm^2 (1 or 5)

Example: Fixed use with 2dBi antenna under **uncontrolled** conditions.

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{130}{4\pi \bullet 1.0}}$$

Where:
r= 3.2 cm
EIRPmW = +22 dBm (20 + 2) =130 mW
Pd= Power density $1cm^2$

Example: Fixed use with 2dBi antenna under **controlled** conditions.

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{130}{4\pi \bullet 5.0}}$$

Where:
r= 1.4 cm
EIRPmW = +22 dBm (20 + 2) = 130 mW
Pd= Power density $5cm^2$

Warning Label affixed to DT-200S