

## FCC §15.247 (i) & §1.1310 & §2.1093- RF EXPOSURE

### Applicable Standard

According to §15.247(i) and §1.1310, systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensure that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guideline.

According to KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06:

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$   
 $\leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR, where

- $f(\text{GHz})$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq 50$  mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5$  mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

### Measurement Result

#### When hand-held use without Holder:

The max conducted power including tune-up tolerance is 13 dBm (19.95 mW).

$[(\text{max. power of channel, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})][\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$   
 $= 19.95/5 \cdot (\sqrt{2.474}) = 6.3 < 7.5$

#### When Body-worn with Holder:

The distance between the antenna to back side is 48 mm.

$[(\text{max. power of channel, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})][\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$   
 $= 19.95/48 \cdot (\sqrt{2.474}) = 0.7 < 3.0$



So the stand-alone SAR evaluation is not necessary.