§ 15.247(i) Maximum Permissible Exposure

RF Exposure Requirements: §1.1307(b)(1) and §1.1307(b)(2): Systems operating under the provisions of

this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's

guidelines.

RF Radiation Exposure Limit: §1.1310: As specified in this section, the Maximum Permissible Exposure

(MPE) Limit shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation as specified in Sec. 1.1307(b), except in the case of portable devices which shall be evaluated according to the

provisions of Sec. 2.1093 of this chapter.

This is a portable device that has been evaluated according to **§2.1093** and determined to be excluded from SAR testing based on the calculation in section 4.3 of KDB 447498

§ KDB 447498 4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

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:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] $\cdot [\sqrt{f(GHz)}] \le 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR,24 where

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation25
- 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 ≤ 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.

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Power =-.22dBm (95mW), = 1mW roundedt to the nearest mW Frequency = 2.402GHz Distance = 5mm  (1mW/5mm)*(SQRT\ 2.402) = .3  .3 < 3
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