

## RF Exposure Evaluation

According to KDB 447498 and part 2.1093, Unless specifically required by the *published RF exposure KDB procedures*, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding *SAR Test Exclusion Threshold* condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied.

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}}] \leq 3.0$  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

### WIFI

#### 802.11b

Max Power(dBm)	Max Power(mW)	Frequency(MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
8.65	7.32	2412	5	2.27	3.0
8.24	6.66	2437	5	2.05	3.0
8.37	6.87	2462	5	2.15	3.0

#### 802.11g

Max Power(dBm)	Max Power(mW)	Frequency(MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
8.01	6.32	2412	5	1.96	3.0
8.11	6.47	2437	5	2.02	3.0
7.98	6.28	2462	5	1.98	3.0

#### 802.11n20

Max Power(dBm)	Max Power(mW)	Frequency(MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
7.65	5.82	2412	5	1.80	3.0
7.39	5.48	2437	5	1.68	3.0
7.48	5.59	2462	5	1.75	3.0

Antenna Gain:1dBi

So a SAR test is not required