

Appendix 5

RF Exposure Information

Maximum transmitter power:

Frequency (MHz)	Maximum peak output power (dBm)	Output power(mW)
2402	1.30	1.348962
2440	0.42	1.101539
2480	-0.59	0.872971

According to KDB 447498 D01:

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤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 ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR,²⁴ where

- $f_{(\text{GHz})}$ 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

Result:

$$(1.34/5) \cdot \sqrt{2.402} = 0.415 < 3.0$$

$$(1.10/5) \cdot \sqrt{2.440} = 0.344 < 3.0$$

$$(0.87/5) \cdot \sqrt{2.480} = 0.274 < 3.0$$

Conclusion:

No SAR is required.

For IC

According to table 1 in RSS-102 Issue 5, below exemption limit is applied:

- Frequency: 2450MHz
- At separation distance of ≤ 5mm
- Exemption limits: 4mW

Conclusion:

The maximum peak output power of the transmitter is less than the SAR evaluation exemption threshold and hence it complies with the RSS-102 RF exposure requirement without SAR evaluation..