Spectrum Research & Testing Lab., Inc. No. 101-10, Ling 8, Shan-Tong Li, Chung-Li City, Taoyuan, Taiwan	**TEST REPORT**	Reference No.: A10091003 Report No.:MPEA10091003 Page:1 of 6 Date: Sep. 20, 2010

Product Name:	LP-9667 500mW Compact 802.11n Wireless USB Dongle
Model No.:	LP-9667
Applicant:	Loopcomm Technology, Ltd. 1F, No. 114, Lian-Chen Rd., Chung-Ho City, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan R.O.C.
Brand	LOOPCOMM
Date of Receipt:	Sep. 10, 2010
Finished date of Test:	Sep. 16, 2010
Applicable Standards:	EN 50371:2002 EN 50392:2004

We, **Spectrum Research & Testing Laboratory Inc.**, hereby certify that one sample of the above was tested in our laboratory with positive results according to the above-mentioned standards. The records in the report are an accurate account of the results. Details of the results are given in the subsequent pages of this report.

Tested By: Shunm Wang (Shunm Wang), Date: Sep. 20, 2010

Approved By: (Johnson Ho, Director), Date: 9/20/2010

NVLAP®

Lab Code: 200099-0

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 BASIC RESTRICTION

The essential requirements of Directive 99/5/EC in the article 3.1(a) and the limits must be taken from Council Recommendation 99/519/EC for General Population or from the ICNIRP Guidelines for Occupational Exposure. EN 50371:2002 Generic standard to demonstrate the compliance of low power electronic and electrical apparatus with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields. The average power of EUT is less than 20mW then comply with basic restriction (1999/519/EC) without test.

1.2 TABLE FOR FIELD ANTENNA

	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)
1	Dipole	Reverse SMA	5.0

2. EMF EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT

2.1 LIMIT

Basic Restrictions

Council Recommendation 99/519/EC Annex II

Basic restrictions for electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)

Frequency range	Magnetic flux density (mT)	Current density (mA/m^2) (rms)	Whole body average SAR (W/kg)	Localized SAR (head and trunk) (W/kg)	Localized SAR (limbs) (W/kg)	Power density, S (W/m^2)
0Hz	40	-	-	-	-	-
>0-1Hz	-	8	-	-	-	-
1–4Hz	-	8/f	-	-	-	-
4Hz–1000Hz	-	2	-	-	-	-
1000Hz–100kHz	-	f/500	-	-	-	-
100kHz–10MHz	-	f/500	0.08	2	4	-
10MHz–10GHz	-	-	0.08	2	4	-
10GHz–300GHz	-	-	-	-	-	10

Note :

1. f is the frequency in Hz.
2. The basic restriction on the current density is intended to protect against acute exposure effects on central nervous system tissues in the head and trunk of the body and includes a safety factor. The basic restrictions for ELF fields are based on established adverse effects on the central nervous system. Such acute effects are essentially instantaneous and there is no scientific justification to modify the basic restrictions for exposure of short duration. However, since the basic restriction refers to adverse effects on the central nervous system, this basic restriction may permit higher current densities in body tissues other than the central nervous system under the same exposure conditions.
3. Because of electrical inhomogeneity of the body, current densities should be averaged over a cross section of 1 cm^2 perpendicular to the current direction.
4. For frequencies up to 100 kHz, peak current density values can be obtained by multiplying the rms value by √2(=1,414). For pulses of duration tp the equivalent frequency to apply in the basic restrictions should be calculated as = 1/(2tp).
5. For frequencies up to 100 kHz and for pulsed magnetic fields, the maximum current density associated with the pulses can be calculated from the rise/fall times and the maximum rate of change of magnetic flux density. The induced current density can then be compared with the appropriate basic restriction.

6. All SAR values are to be averaged over any six-minute period.
7. Localised SAR averaging mass is any 10g of contiguous tissue; the maximum SAR so obtained should be the value used for the estimation of exposure. These 10g of tissue are intended to be a mass of contiguous tissue with nearly homogeneous electrical properties. In specifying a contiguous mass of tissue, it is recognised that this concept can be used in computational dosimetry but may present difficulties for direct physical measurements. A simple geometry such as cubic tissue mass can be used provided that the calculated dosimetric quantities have conservative values relative to the exposure guidelines.
8. For pulses of duration tp the equivalent frequency to apply in the basic restrictions should be calculated as = 1/(2tp). Additionally, for pulsed exposures, in the frequency range 0,3 to 10 GHz and for localised exposure of the head, in order to limit and avoid auditory effects caused by thermoelastic expansion, an additional basic restriction is recommended. This is that the SA should not exceed 2mJ kg–1 averaged over 10 g of tissue.

Basic Restrictions

Council Recommendation 99/519/EC Annex III

Basic restrictions for electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)

Frequency range	E-field strength (V/m)	H-field strength (A/m)	B-field (μT)	Equivalent plane wave power density Seq (W/m2)
0-1 Hz	-	3.2×10^4	4×10^4	-
1-8 Hz	10000	$3.2\times10^4/f^2$	$4\times10^4/f^2$	-
8-25 Hz	10000	4000/f	5000/f	-
0.025-0.8 kHz	250/f	4/f	5/f	-
0.8-3 kHz	250/f	5	6.25	-
3-150 kHz	87	5	6.25	-
0.15-1 MHz	87	0.73/f	0.92/f	-
1-10 MHz	$87/f^{1/2}$	0.73/f	0.92/f	-
10-400 MHz	28	0.073	0.095	2
400-2000 MHz	$1.375\ f^{1/2}$	$0.0037\ f^{1/2}$	$0.0046\ f^{1/2}$	f/200
2-300 GHz	61	0.16	0.2	10

Note :

1. As indicated in the frequency range column.
2. For frequencies between 100 kHz and 10 GHz, Seq, E2, H2, and B2 are to be averaged over any six-minute period.
3. For frequencies exceeding 10 GHz, Seq, E2, H2, and B2 are to be averaged over any 68/1.05 -minute period (in GHz).
4. No E-field value is provided for frequencies < 1 Hz, which are effectively static electric fields. For most people the annoying perception of surface electric charges will not occur at field strengths less than 25 kV/m. Spark discharges causing stress or annoyance should be avoided.

2.2 EMF EXPOSURE LEVELS CALCULATED

The field calculation does not take into account the antenna size, which is assumed to be a point source. An ideal isotropic antenna is used as a reference to compare the performance of practical antennas: P watts is radiated, from a point, uniformly over the surface of sphere of radius r. The POINTING VECTOR gives the power density:

Assumed use distance from EUT to Human, 0.2m separation distance warning is required. In this section, the power density at 0.2m location is calculated to examine if it is lower than the limit.

E (V/m) $= \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d}$ Power Density: Pd (W/m²) $= \frac{E^2}{377}$

E = Electric field (V/m)

P = Peak RF output power (W)

G = EUT Antenna numeric gain (numeric)

d = Separation distance between radiator and human body (m)

The formula can be changed to

$Pd = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{377 \times d^2}$

From the peak EUT RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=0.2m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

2.3 TEST RESULT

Max EIRP Output Power (dBm)	Max EIRP Output Power (W)	Power Density (W/m^2)	Limit of Power Density (W/m^2)
22.03	0.1595	1.5865	10