

## **FCC §15.407 (f) & §1.1310 & §2.1093- RF EXPOSURE**

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### **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**

This device is for handheld:

The tune-up power is 11.9 dBm (15.49 mW).

$[(\text{max. power of channel, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$   
 $= 15.49 / 5 \cdot (\sqrt{5.7}) = 7.4 < 7.5$

**So the stand-alone SAR evaluation for extremity (hand) is not necessary.**