

RF Exposure(SAR Exclusion) Report

FCC ID	2A35YFAVEALLFIT
Applicant	STRONG FRIENDS COMPANY
Applicant Address	10F, 1013, 39, Centum seo-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan, Korea
Equipment under test	FAVE ALLFIT
Model name	FAVE ALLFIT
Frequency Range	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz
Modulation technique	FHSS(GFSK)
Number of channels	40
Antenna type	Chip Antenna
Antenna gain	3.5 dBi(Peak Gain)
Power source	DC 3.7 V(Battery)

※ The EUT uses the granted module.(FCC ID : 2APB6-BOT-NLE521)

Please refer to the test report of the granted module.

1. General

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. These test exclusion conditions are based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power of the RF channel requiring evaluation, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum *test separation distance* required for the exposure conditions.²⁸ The minimum *test separation distance* defined in 4.1 f) is determined by the smallest distance from the antenna and radiating structures or outer surface of the device, according to the host form factor, exposure conditions and platform requirements, to any part of the body or extremity of a user or bystander. To qualify for SAR test exclusion, the *test separation distances* applied must be fully explained and justified, typically in the SAR measurement or SAR analysis report, by the operating configurations and exposure conditions of the transmitter and applicable host platform requirements, according to the required *published RF exposure KDB procedures*. When no other RF exposure testing or reporting are required, a statement of justification and compliance must be included in the equipment approval, in lieu of the SAR report, to qualify for SAR test exclusion. When required, the device specific conditions described in the other *published RF exposure KDB procedures* must be satisfied before applying these SAR test exclusion provisions; for example, handheld PTT two-way radios, handsets, laptops and tablets, etc.

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

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

$f(\text{GHz})$ 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

The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step b) 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 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

- b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):

1) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50$

$\text{mm}) \cdot (f_{\text{(MHz)}}/150))\}$ mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

2) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10]\}$ mW, for $> 1500 \text{ MHz}$ and $\leq 6 \text{ GHz}$

c) For frequencies below 100 MHz, the following may be considered for SAR test exclusion (also illustrated in Appendix C):

1) For test separation distances $> 50 \text{ mm}$ and $< 200 \text{ mm}$, the power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step b) is multiplied by $[1 + \log(100/f_{\text{(MHz)}})]$

2) For test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$, the power threshold determined by the equation in c) 1) for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$

3) SAR measurement procedures are not established below 100 MHz.

When SAR test exclusion cannot be applied, a KDB inquiry is required to determine SAR evaluation requirements for any SAR test results below 100 MHz to be acceptable.

2. Limit

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table. The equation and threshold in 4.3.1 must be applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

MHz	5	10	15	20	25	mm
150	39	77	116	155	194	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	27	55	82	110	137	
450	22	45	67	89	112	
835	16	33	49	66	82	
900	16	32	47	63	79	
1500	12	24	37	49	61	
1900	11	22	33	44	54	
2450	10	19	29	38	48	
3600	8	16	24	32	40	
5200	7	13	20	26	33	
5400	6	13	19	26	32	
5800	6	12	19	25	31	
MHz	30	35	40	45	50	mm
150	232	271	310	349	387	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	164	192	219	246	274	
450	134	157	179	201	224	
835	98	115	131	148	164	
900	95	111	126	142	158	
1500	73	86	98	110	122	
1900	65	76	87	98	109	
2450	57	67	77	86	96	
3600	47	55	63	71	79	
5200	39	46	53	59	66	
5400	39	45	52	58	65	
5800	37	44	50	56	62	

Note 1: 10-g Extremity SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds are 2.5 times higher than the 1-g SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds indicated above. These thresholds do not apply, by extrapolation or other means, to occupational exposure limits.

3. Result

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted output Power		Separation Distance (mm)	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold(mW)	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR
		(dBm)	(mW)			
Bluetooth BLE 1M Bit/s (37 Byte)	2 402	1.340	1.361	5	10	0.422
	2 440	1.330	1.358			0.424
	2 480	1.330	1.358			0.428

$$\frac{\text{Max power of channel(mW)}}{\text{Min test separation distance(mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency(GHz)}} \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1 - g SAR}$$

$$* 2\,402\text{ MHz} : [(1.361\text{ mW} / 5\text{ mm})] \times [\sqrt{2.402}] = 0.422$$

$$* 2\,440\text{ MHz} : [(1.358\text{ mW} / 5\text{ mm})] \times [\sqrt{2.440}] = 0.424$$

$$* 2\,480\text{ MHz} : [(1.358\text{ mW} / 5\text{ mm})] \times [\sqrt{2.480}] = 0.428$$

- The exclusion threshold is below 3.0 for 1-g SAR, therefore the SAR test is not required.