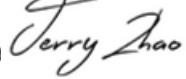


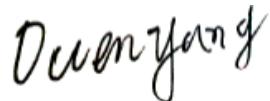
Radio Frequency Exposure Report

On Behalf of

Betterspot technologies inc.
Vancouver Main, Vancouver BC, V6B 3Z7

Product Name:	Betterspot Smart VPN Router
Model/Type No.:	Betterspot1
FCC ID:	2AL3L-BS76201
Prepared By:	Shenzhen Hongcai Testing Technology Co., Ltd. 1st-3rd Floor, Building C, Shuanghuan Xin Yi Dai Hi-Tech Industrial Park, No.8 Baoqing Road, Baolong Industrial Zone, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China Tel: +86-755-86337020 Fax:+86-755-86337028
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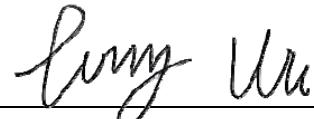
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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Client Information

Applicant:	Betterspot technologies inc.
Address of applicant:	Vancouver Main, Vancouver BC, V6B 3Z7
Manufacturer :	GL Technologies (Hong Kong) Limited
Address of manufacturer:	Unit 210D, 2/F, Enterprise Place Hong Kong Science Park, Shatin, N.T. Hong Kong, China

General Description of E.U.T

Items	Description
EUT Description:	Betterspot Smart VPN Router
Model No.:	Betterspot1
Trade Mark:	Betterspot
Frequency Band:	IEEE 802.11b : 2412MHz~2462MHz; IEEE 802.11g : 2412MHz~2462MHz; IEEE 802.11n HT20 : 2412MHz~2462MHz; IEEE 802.11n HT40 : 2422MHz~2452MHz;
Channel Spacing:	IEEE 802.11b : 5MHz IEEE 802.11g : 5MHz IEEE 802.11n HT20 : 5MHz IEEE 802.11n HT40 : 5MHz
Number of Channels:	IEEE 802.11b : 11 Channels; IEEE 802.11g : 11 Channels; IEEE 802.11n HT20 : 11 Channels; IEEE 802.11n HT40 : 7 Channels;
Transmit Data Rate:	maximum of 150Mbps
Type of Modulation:	IEEE 802.11b: CCK IEEE 802.11g: OFDM IEEE 802.11n HT20: OFDM IEEE 802.11n HT40: OFDM
Antenna Type:	Printed PCB Antenna
Antenna Gain:	Chain1:2dBi Chain2:2dBi
Power Rating:	Input: DC 5V from adapter

Remark: * The test data gathered are from the production sample provided by the manufacturer.

1.2 Applicable Standard and Requirement

Requirement is as below:

OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields

KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06: RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies for Mobile and Portable Devices

4.3. General SAR test exclusion guidance

4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

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.²⁹

a) 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:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR, and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR,}^{30} \text{ where}$$

- $f_{(\text{GHz})}$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation³¹
- 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 \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 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):³²

- 1) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a}]] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f_{(\text{MHz})}/150)]\} \text{ mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz}$
- 2) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a}]] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10]\} \text{ mW, for } > 1500 \text{ MHz and } \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$

- c) For frequencies below 100 MHz, the following may be considered for SAR test exclusion (also illustrated in Appendix C):³³
 - 1) For *test separation distances* > 50 mm and < 200 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 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.³⁴

4.3.2. Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion considerations

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the *reported* standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneously transmitting antenna. When the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion applies to that simultaneous transmission configuration. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, the SAR to peak location separation ratio procedures described below may be applied to determine if simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion applies. For the test exclusion to apply, the maximum output power, duty factor, and other applicable parameters used in the standalone SAR tests, must be the same or more conservative than those required for simultaneous transmission. When the maximum output power used for standalone operations is reduced in an operating mode or exposure condition during simultaneous transmission, often due to SAR or other implementation requirements, the standalone SAR tested at the higher output power may be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion. Alternatively, additional standalone SAR at the reduced maximum output power applied for simultaneous transmission may be performed to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion, according to the sum of 1-g SAR or SAR to peak location separation ratio procedures. The power level of the standalone SAR used to qualify for SAR test exclusion must be clearly explained in the SAR report. When simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion does not apply, enlarged zoom scan measurements must be performed at the maximum output power required in the power reduction modes for simultaneous transmission, within the tune-up tolerance requirements of all transmitters, for applying the volume scan post-processing procedures.³⁵

- a) The transmitters and antennas in a device are typically not designed to transmit simultaneously and concurrently across multiple exposure conditions, such as head, body-worn accessories and other next to the body use conditions. The wireless modes and frequency bands supporting simultaneous transmission may also vary for the different exposure conditions. In addition, some exposure conditions may require multiple test positions, such as touch and tilt on the left and right side of the head, or different edges of tablets and phones. As a result, these conditions require simultaneous transmission to be evaluated according to the combinations of wireless modes and frequency bands configured to transmit simultaneously in each applicable exposure condition. In some cases, the different test positions in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR; for example, if the sum of the highest *reported* SAR of each antenna for the touch and tilt positions on both sides of the head does not exceed the limit. When the sum of SAR considered in this manner does not qualify for test exclusion, the individual test positions of each exposure condition should be considered separately for the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR test exclusion. For each simultaneous transmission configuration that does not satisfy the sum of SAR test exclusion, SAR to peak location separation ratio should be evaluated to qualify for SAR test exclusion. In all cases, the *reported* standalone SAR should be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

- b) When an antenna qualifies for the standalone SAR test exclusion of 4.3.1 and also transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR value must be estimated according to the following to determine the simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion criteria:³⁶
 - 1) $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f_{\text{GHz}}} / x] \text{ W/kg}$, for *test separation distances* $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$;
where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - 2) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the *test separation distance* is $> 50 \text{ mm}$.³⁷

This SAR estimation formula has been considered in conjunction with the *SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds* to result in substantially conservative SAR values of $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$. When SAR is estimated, the peak SAR location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna, whichever provides a smaller antenna separation distance, and this location must be clearly identified in test reports. The estimated SAR is used only to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion; it should not be reported as the standalone SAR. When SAR is estimated, it must be applied to determine the sum of 1-g SAR test exclusion. When SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion is applied, the highest reported SAR for simultaneous transmission can be an estimated standalone SAR if the estimated SAR is the highest among the simultaneously transmitting antennas (see also KDB Publication 690783 D01). For situations where the estimated SAR is overly conservative for certain conditions, the test lab may choose to perform standalone SAR measurements, then use the measured SAR to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion. Estimated SAR values at selected frequencies, distances, and power levels are illustrated in Appendix D.

- c) When the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio. The simultaneously transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination must be considered one pair at a time to determine the SAR to peak location separation ratio to qualify for test exclusion. The ratio is determined by $(\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5} / R_i$, rounded to two decimal digits, and must be ≤ 0.04 for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion. When 10-g SAR applies, the ratio must be ≤ 0.10 . SAR_1 and SAR_2 are the highest *reported* or estimated SAR values for each antenna in the pair, and R_i is the separation distance in mm between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair. The antennas in all antenna pairs that do not qualify for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion must be tested for SAR compliance, according to the enlarged zoom scan and volume scan post-processing procedures in KDB Publication 865664 D01.
- d) When standalone SAR is measured, the peak location is determined by the x, y, z coordinates of the extrapolated and interpolated results reported by the zoom scan measurement, or area scan measurement when area scan based 1-g SAR estimation is applicable. For the SAM phantom, the origin of the coordinates for data points reported by SAR systems is typically located at the ear reference point (ERP), on the inside surface of the phantom. This is also referred to as the measurement grid reference point by some systems. When standalone SAR is measured for both antennas in the pair, the peak location separation distance is computed by the square root of $[(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates in the area scans or extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scans, as appropriate. Some SAR systems may have provisions to compute this automatically; however, it must be verified that the peak location separation distance is determined according to the correct 1-g peak SAR locations to avoid unintended errors in noisy SAR distributions with scattered peaks.

When standalone test exclusion applies, thus SAR is estimated, the peak location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna. Due to curvatures on the SAM phantom, when SAR is estimated for one of the antennas in an antenna pair the measured peak SAR location should be translated onto the test device, to determine the peak location separation for the antenna pair. The ERP location on the phantom is aligned with the ERP location on the handset, with 6 mm separation in the z coordinate due to the ear spacer. A measured peak location can be translated onto the handset, with respect to the ERP location, by ignoring the 6 mm offset in the z coordinate. The assumed peak location of the antenna for estimated SAR can also be determined with respect to the ERP location on the handset. The peak location separation distance is estimated by the x, y coordinates of the peaks, referenced to the ERP location. While flat phantoms are not expected to have these issues, the same peak translation approach should be applied to determine peak location separation. When SAR is estimated for both antennas, the peak location separation should be determined by the closest physical separation of the antennas, according to the feed-point or geometric center of the antennas, whichever is more conservative. The coordinates of the peaks, whether measured or translated, should be clearly identified in the SAR report. When necessary, plots or illustrations should be included to support the distance applied to qualify for SAR test exclusion.

1.3 SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds

Appendix A

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	<i>SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)</i>
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	<i>SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)</i>
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: 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.

Appendix B

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	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	mm
100	474	481	487	494	501	507	514	521	527	534	541	547	554	561	567	mW
150	387	397	407	417	427	437	447	457	467	477	487	497	507	517	527	
300	274	294	314	334	354	374	394	414	434	454	474	494	514	534	554	
450	224	254	284	314	344	374	404	434	464	494	524	554	584	614	644	
835	164	220	275	331	387	442	498	554	609	665	721	776	832	888	943	
900	158	218	278	338	398	458	518	578	638	698	758	818	878	938	998	
1500	122	222	322	422	522	622	722	822	922	1022	1122	1222	1322	1422	1522	
1900	109	209	309	409	509	609	709	809	909	1009	1109	1209	1309	1409	1509	
2450	96	196	296	396	496	596	696	796	896	996	1096	1196	1296	1396	1496	
3600	79	179	279	379	479	579	679	779	879	979	1079	1179	1279	1379	1479	
5200	66	166	266	366	466	566	666	766	866	966	1066	1166	1266	1366	1466	
5400	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365	1465	
5800	62	162	262	362	462	562	662	762	862	962	1062	1162	1262	1362	1462	

1.4 RF Exposure Evaluation

According to the way the product is placed when used, the manufacturer suggest the separation distances to the body is to > 20 cm.

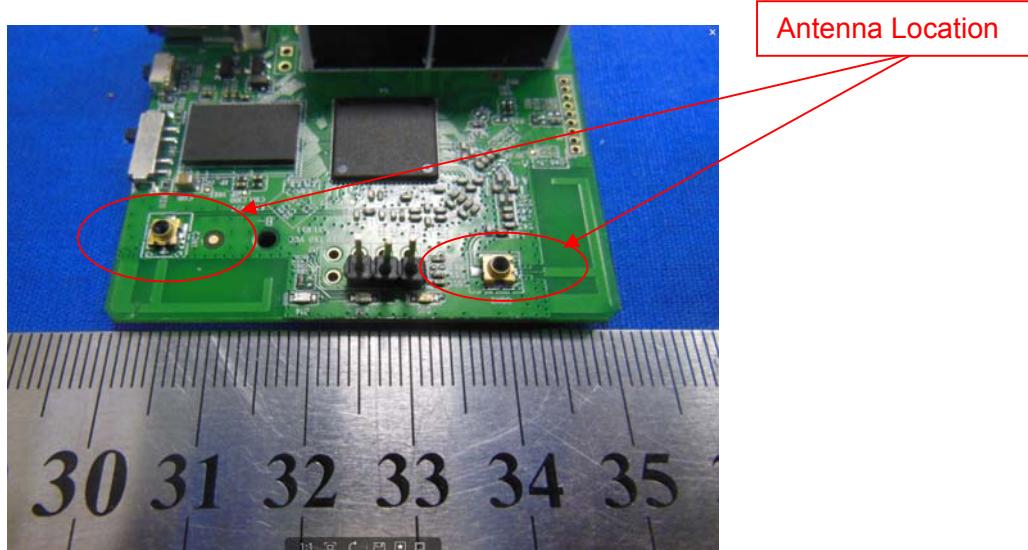
So, for 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):³²

1) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·(f(MHz)/150)]} mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

2) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

EUT parameter	
Given {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW	Where Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a: 96 Test separation distance: 200mm
Yields: {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW = 96+(200-50)*10=1596 mW	
P_{max} of Antenna 1:	17.96 dBm (62.5 mW)
P_{max} of Antenna 2:	15.77 dBm (37.8 mW)
SAR test exclusion thresholds:	1596 mW
Yields: P_{max} of Antenna 1 + P_{max} of Antenna 2 = 62.5+37.8 = 100.3 mW < 1596 mW	
Then, according to section 4.3.2. Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion considerations, Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the <i>reported</i> standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneously transmitting antenna. When the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion applies to that simultaneous transmission configuration.	

Here, antenna location is showed below:



1.5 Conclusion

The measurement results comply with the uncontrolled RF Exposure and SAR Exclusion Threshold per KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06.

...End of Report...