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Totem Inc.
SAR TEST REPORT

SCOPE OF WORK
SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE – Digital Compass Pendant model Gen 1

REPORT NUMBER
106054229LEX-003.2

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SPECIFIC ABSORBTION RATE TEST REPORT

Report Number: 106054229LEX-003.2
Project Number: G106160078

Report Issue Date: 1/24/2025
Report Revised Date: 6/24/2025

Product Name: Digital Compass Pendant model Gen 1

Standards: FCC Part 2.1093
RSS-102 Issue 6
IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020

Tested by:
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1 Introduction

At the request of Totem Inc. the Digital Compass Pendant was evaluated for SAR in accordance with the requirements for FCC Part 2.1093, RSS-102 Issue 6, and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. Testing was performed in accordance with IEEE Std 1528-2013, IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, and the Office of Engineering and Technology KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 and KDB 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01. Testing was performed at the Intertek facility in Lexington, Kentucky. The FCC test site designation number was US1112. The SAR lab ISED company number was 2042M, CAB identifier US0127. The SAR lab A2LA certification number was 1926.01.

For the evaluation, the dosimetric assessment system DASY52 was used. The total uncertainty for the evaluation of the spatial peak SAR values averaged over a cube of 1-g tissue mass had been assessed for this system to be ±22.3% from 300MHz – 3GHz and 24.6% from 3GHz – 6GHz. The total uncertainty for the evaluation of the spatial peak SAR values averaged over a cube of 10-g tissue mass had been assessed for this system to be ±22.2% from 300MHz – 3GHz and 24.5% from 3GHz – 6GHz.

The Digital Compass Pendant was tested at its maximum power setting. The maximum spatial peak SAR value for the sample device averaged over 1-g and 10-g is shown below. Based on the worst-case data presented below, the Digital Compass Pendant was found to be **compliant** with the 1.6 W/kg requirements for general population / uncontrolled exposure.

Table 1: Worst Case Reported 1-g SAR per Exposure Condition – FCC, ISED

Device Position	Transmit Mode	Separation Distance	Channel	Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)	1-g SAR Limit (W/kg)
Front	802.11b	5mm	6	0.44	1.6
Front	802.11g	5mm	6	0.36	1.6
Front	BLE	5mm	17	0.05	1.6

Table 2: Worst Case Reported 10-g SAR per Exposure Condition – FCC, ISED

Device Position	Transmit Mode	Separation Distance	Channel	Reported 10-g SAR (W/kg)	10-g SAR Limit (W/kg)
Front	802.11b	5mm	6	0.24	4
Front	802.11g	5mm	6	0.20	4
Front	BLE	5mm	17	0.03	4

Table 3: Worst Case Reported SAR per Exposure Condition – ICNIRP

Device Position	Transmit Mode	Separation Distance	Channel	Reported 10-g SAR (W/kg)	10-g SAR Limit (W/kg)
Front	802.11b	5mm	6	0.24	2
Front	802.11g	5mm	6	0.20	2
Front	BLE	5mm	17	0.03	2

2 Test Site Description

The SAR test site located at 731 Enterprise Drive, Lexington KY 40510 is comprised of the SPEAG model DASY 5.2 automated near-field scanning system, which is a package, optimized for dosimetric evaluation of mobile radios [3]. This system is installed in an ambient-free shielded chamber. The ambient temperature is controlled to 22.0 $\pm 2^{o}$C. During the SAR evaluations, the RF ambient conditions are monitored continuously for signals that might interfere with the test results. The tissue simulating liquid is also stored in this area in order to keep it at the same constant ambient temperature as the room.

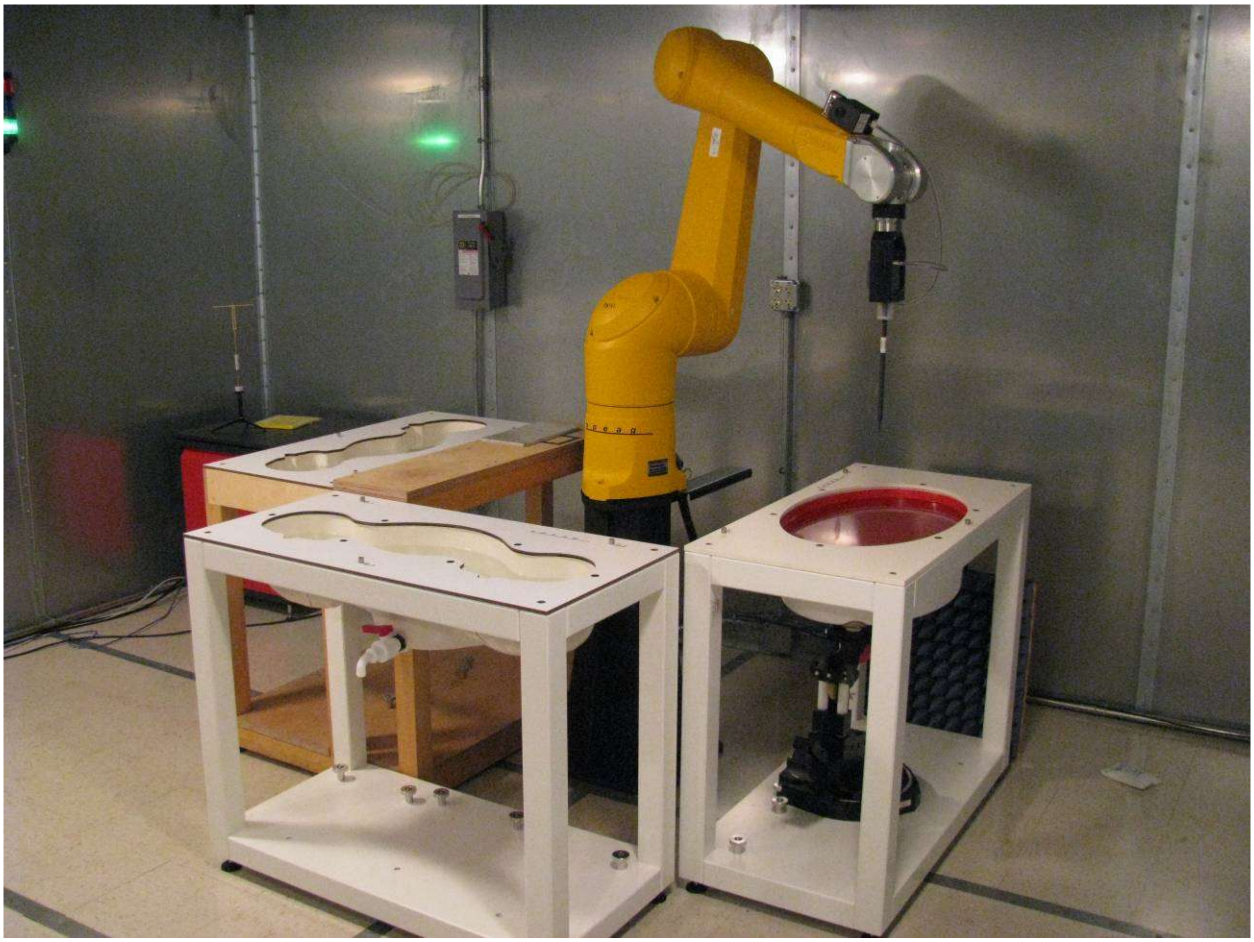


Figure 1: Intertek SAR Test Site

1.1 Measurement Equipment

The following major equipment/components were used for the SAR evaluation:

Table 4: Test Equipment Used for SAR Evaluation

Description	Asset	Manufacturer	Model	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
SAR Probe	3516	Speag	EX3DV3	11/18/2024	11/18/2025
2450MHz Dipole	3013	Speag	D2450V2	11/12/2024	11/12/2025
DAE	3269	Speag	DAE4	11/6/2024	11/6/2025
Vector Signal Generator	3884	Rohde&Schwarz	SMBV100A	9/21/2024	9/21/2025
Broadband Amplifier	8294	Rohde & Schwarz	BBA150	Verify at Time of Use	Verify at Time of Use
Network Analyzer	8276	Rohde & Schwarz	ZNB8	9/24/2024	9/24/2025
Average Power Sensor	3975	Rohde & Schwarz	NRP-Z31	9/22/2024	9/22/2025
Dielectric Probe Kit	3968	Speag	DAK-3.5	11/5/2024	11/5/2025
Spectrum Analyzer	8305	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW26	9/20/2024	9/20/2025
SAM Twin Phantom	3619	Speag	QD 000 P40 C	Verify at Time of Use	Verify at Time of Use
6-axis robot	3608	Staubli	RX-909	Verify at Time of Use	Verify at Time of Use

1.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The Tables below includes the uncertainty budget suggested by the IEEE Std 1528-2013 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 as determined by SPEAG for the DASY5 measurement System.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1-g)	c_i (10-g)	Std.Unc. (1-g)	Std.Unc. (10-g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±6.0%	N	1	1	1	±6.0%	±6.0%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effect	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Modulation Response	±2.4%	R	√3	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	R	√3	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4%	R	√3	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±2.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Test sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
Power Scaling	±0.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0%	±0%	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±6.1%	R	√3	1	1	±3.5%	±3.5%	∞
SAR Correction	±1.9%	R	√3	1	0.84	±1.1%	±0.9%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	±2.5%	R	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.1%	±1.0%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	±2.5%	R	√3	0.26	0.26	±0.3%	±0.4%	∞
Temp unc. - Conductivity	±3.4%	R	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.5%	±1.4%	∞
Temp unc. - Permittivity	±0.4%	R	√3	0.23	0.26	±0.1%	±0.1%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						±11.2%	±11.1%	361
Expanded STD Uncertainty						**±22.3%**	**±22.2%**	

Notes:
Worst Case uncertainty budget for DASY5 assessed according to IEEE Std 1528-2013 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. The budget is valid for the frequency range 300 MHz – 3 GHz and represents a worst-case analysis. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerably smaller.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1-g)	c_i (10-g)	Std.Unc. (1-g)	Std.Unc. (10-g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±6.55%	N	1	1	1	±6.55%	±6.55%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effect	±2.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Modulation Response	±2.4%	R	√3	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	R	√3	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.8%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Probe Positioning	±6.7%	R	√3	1	1	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±4.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Test sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
Power Scaling	±0.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0%	±0%	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±6.6%	R	√3	1	1	±3.8%	±3.8%	∞
SAR Correction	±1.9%	R	√3	1	0.84	±1.1%	±0.9%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	±2.5%	R	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.1%	±1.0%	∞
Liquid Permittivity(mea.)	±2.5%	R	√3	0.26	0.26	±0.3%	±0.4%	∞
Temp unc. - Conductivity	±3.4%	R	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.5%	±1.4%	∞
Temp unc. - Permittivity	±0.4%	R	√3	0.23	0.26	±0.1%	±0.1%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						±12.3%	±12.2%	748
Expanded STD Uncertainty						**±24.6%**	**±24.5%**	

Notes:
Worst Case uncertainty budget for DASY5 assessed according to IEEE Std 1528-2013 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. The budget is valid for the frequency range 3 GHz – 6 GHz and represents a worst-case analysis. Probe calibration error reflects uncertainty of the EX3D probe. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerably smaller.

Error Description	**Uncertainty Value**	**Prob. Dist.**	**Div.**	**c_i (1-g)**	**c_i (10-g)**	**Std.Unc. (1-g)**	**Std.Unc. (10-g)**	**(v_i) v_{eff}**
				Measurement System				
Probe Calibration	±6.55%	N	1	1	1	±6.55%	±6.55%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	√3	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effect	±2.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Modulation Response	±2.4%	R	√3	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	R	√3	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0%	R	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.8%	R	√3	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Probe Positioning	±6.7%	R	√3	1	1	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Post-Processing	±4.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
				Test sample Related				
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
Power Scaling	±0.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0%	±0%	∞
				Phantom and Setup				
Phantom Uncertainty	±7.9%	R	√3	1	1	±4.6%	±4.6%	∞
SAR Correction	±1.9%	R	√3	1	0.84	±1.1%	±0.9%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	±2.5%	R	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.1%	±1.0%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	±2.5%	R	√3	0.26	0.26	±0.3%	±0.4%	∞
Temp unc. - Conductivity	±3.4%	R	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.5%	±1.4%	∞
Temp unc. - Permittivity	±0.4%	R	√3	0.23	0.26	±0.1%	±0.1%	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						±12.5%	±12.5%	748
Expanded STD Uncertainty						**±25.1%**	**±25.0%**	

Notes:
Worst Case uncertainty budget for DASY5 assessed according to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020. The budget is valid for the frequency range 30MHz – 6 GHz and represents a worst-case analysis. Probe calibration error reflects uncertainty of the EX3D probe. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerably smaller.

3 Description of Equipment under Test

Equipment Under Test	
Product Name	Digital Compass Pendant
Model Number	Gen 1
Serial Number	100001
FCCID	2BMQS-1
ICID	33581-1
Supported Transmit Modes	802.11b/g/n/nHT40 BLE
Receive Date	12/18/2024
Test Start Date	12/18/2024
Test End Date	6/18/2025
Device Received Condition	Good
Test Sample Type	Production
Hardware Version	V6
Software Version	V3.6.0
Input Rating	Charging Voltage: 4.2V-6V Operating Voltage: 3.7V Operating Current: 80mA average, 700mA max Power: 0.3W average, 2.6W max
Description of Equipment Under Test	
Peer to peer digital compass	

Technology	Modulation	Conducted Output Power (dBm)		
		Low	Middle	High
802.11b	DSSS (DBPSK, CCK)	26.00	25.88	25.59
802.11g	DSSS (DBPSK, CCK) OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM)	25.42	25.38	25.11
802.11n	OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM)	25.48	25.48	25.23
802.11nHT40	OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM)	24.97	25.78	23.79
BLE	GFSK	0	0	0

Table 5 - Nominal Maximum Output Power[1] (dBm)

[1] This information was provided by the client and may affect compliance. Intertek makes no claims of compliance for any device(s) other than those identified herein. Intertek cannot attest to the accuracy of any client-provided data.

4 System Verification

1.3 System Validation

Prior to the assessment, the system was verified to be within ±10% of the specifications by using the system validation kit. The system validation procedure tests the system against reference SAR values and the performance of probe, readout electronics and software. The test setup utilizes a phantom and reference dipole.

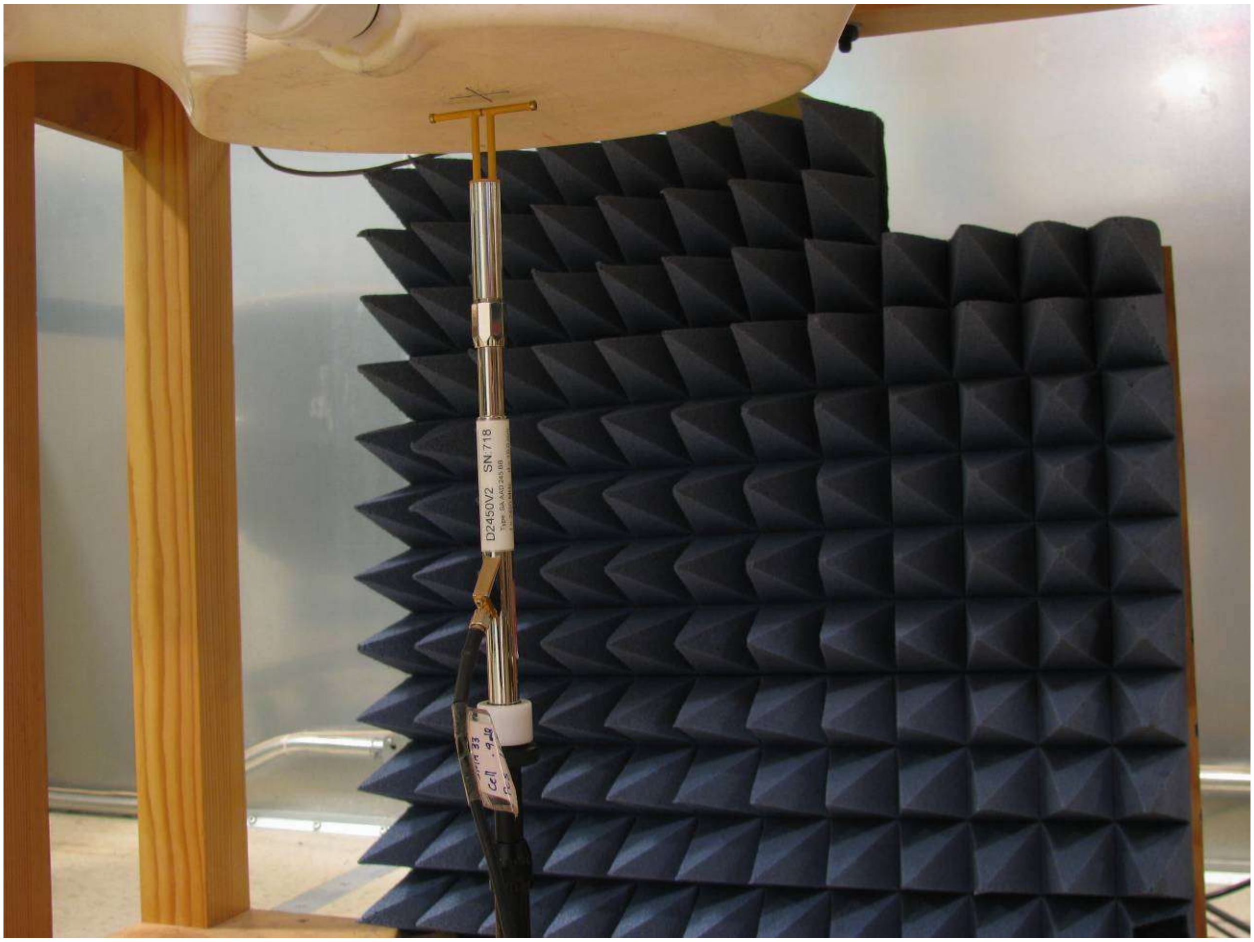


Figure 2: System Verification Setup

Table 6: Dipole Validation

Date	Ambient Temp (C)	Fluid Temp (C)	Frequency (MHz)	Dipole	Fluid Type	Phantom	Dipole Power Input (W)	Target Power (W)
12/17/2024	23.0	20.1	2450	D2450V2	Head	SAM Twin	0.1	1
6/17/2025	23.0	20.2	2450	D2450V2	Head	SAM Twin	0.1	1

Measured 10-g SAR (W/kg)	Adjusted 10-g SAR (W/kg)	Cal. Lab 10-g SAR (W/kg)	10-g SAR % Error	Measured 1-g SAR (W/kg)	Adjusted 1-g SAR (W/kg)	Cal. Lab 1-g SAR (W/kg)	1-g SAR % Error	Power Drift (dB)
2.53	25.3	24.5	3.27%	5.49	54.9	52.2	5.17%	-0.03
2.58	25.8	24.5	5.31%	5.64	56.4	52.2	8.05%	-0.03

1.4 Measurement Uncertainty for System Validation

Source of Uncertainty	Value(dB)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i	$u_i(y)$	$(u_i(y))^2$
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	5.50	n1	1	1	5.50	30.250
Axial Isotropy	4.70	r	1.732	0.7	2.71	7.364
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	r	1.732	0.7	5.54	30.722
Boundary Effect	1.00	r	1.732	1	0.58	0.333
Linearity	4.70	r	1.732	1	2.71	7.364
System Detection Limits	1.00	r	1.732	1	0.58	0.333
Readout Electronics	0.30	n1	1	1	0.30	0.090
Response Time	0.80	r	1.732	1	0.46	0.213
Integration Time	2.60	r	1.732	1	1.50	2.253
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	r	1.732	1	1.73	3.000
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	r	1.732	1	1.73	3.000
Probe Positioner	0.40	r	1.732	1	0.23	0.053
Probe Positioning	2.90	r	1.732	1	1.67	2.803
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	r	1.732	1	0.58	0.333
Dipole / Generator / Power Meter Related						
Dipole positioning	2.90	n1	1	1	2.90	8.410
Dipole Calibration Uncertainty	0.68	r	1.732	1	0.39	0.154
Power Meter 1 Uncertainty (+20C to +25C)	0.13	n1	1	2	0.13	0.017
Power Meter 2 Uncertainty (+20C to +25C)	0.04	n1	1	3	0.04	0.002
Sig Gen VSWR Mismatch Error	1.80	n1	1	5	1.80	3.240
Sig Gen Resolution Error	0.01	n1	1	6	0.01	0.000
Sig Gen Level Error	0.90	n1	1	1	0.90	0.810
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	r	1.732	1	2.31	5.334
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	r	1.732	0.43	2.89	8.334
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.50	n1	1	0.43	2.50	6.250
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	r	1.732	0.49	2.89	8.334
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	2.50	n1	1	0.49	2.50	6.250
Combined Standard Uncertainty		N1	1	1	11.63	135.247
Expanded Uncertainty		Normal k=	2		**23.26**	

1.5 Tissue Simulating Liquid Description and Validation

The dielectric parameters were verified to be within 10% of the target values prior to assessment. The dielectric parameters (ε_r, σ) are shown in Table 7. A recipe for the tissue simulating fluid used is shown in Table 8.

Table 7: Dielectric Parameter Validations

Date	Temperature (C)	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	ε' Target	σ Target	ε' Measured	σ Measured	ε'' Calculated	Dielectric % Deviation	Conductivity % Deviation
12/17/2024	20.1	Head	2450	39.2	1.8	39.9	1.97	14.47	1.73	9.56
1/2/2025	20.0	Head	2450	39.2	1.8	37.0	1.88	13.83	5.61	4.44
6/17/2025	20.2	Head	2450	39.2	1.8	37.4	1.80	13.22	4.55	0.12

Table 8: Tissue Simulating Fluid Recipe

Composition of Ingredients for Liquid Tissue Phantoms (450MHz to 2450 MHz data only)												
Ingredient (% by weight)	f (MHz)											
	450		835		915		1900		2450		5500	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56	54.9	70.45	62.7	68.64	65.53	78.67
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.36	0.5			
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56	45	56.5	41.76						
HEC	0.98	0.52	1	1	1	1.21						
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27						
Triton X-100									36.8		17.235	10.665
DGBE							44.92	29.18		31.37		
DGHE											17.235	10.665
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58	42.54	56.1	42	56.8	39.9	53.3	39.8	52.7		
Conductivity (S/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1	1.07	1.42	1.52	1.88	1.95		

Tissue Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, MBBL3500-5800V5 Manufactured by SPEAG (proprietary mixture)

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	78
Mineral oil	11
Emulsifiers	9
Additives and Salt	2

5 Evaluation Procedures

Prior to any testing, the appropriate fluid was used to fill the phantom to a depth of 15 cm ±0.2cm. The fluid parameters were verified and the dipole validation was performed as described in the previous sections.

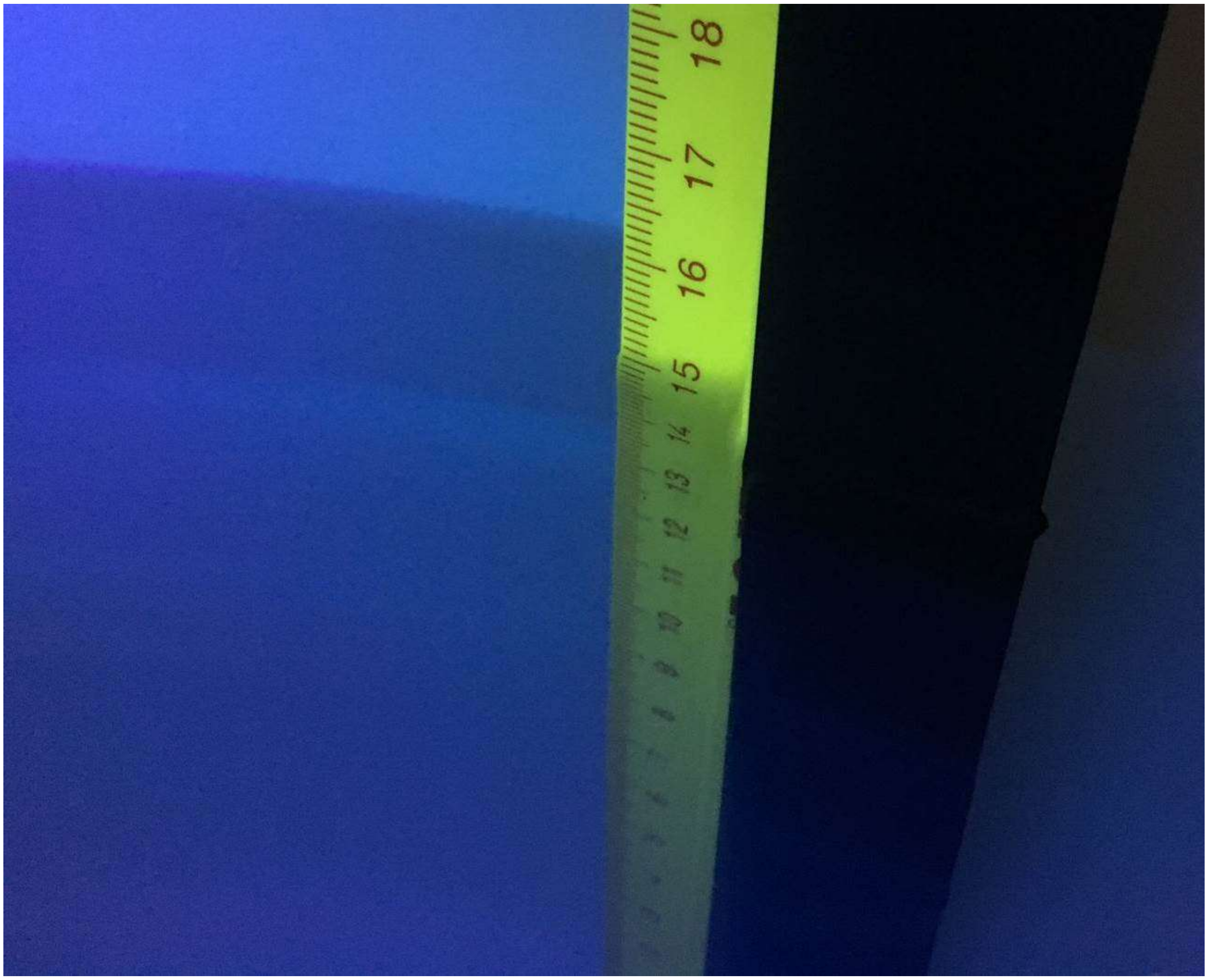


Figure 3: Fluid Depth 15cm

1.6 Test Positions:

The Device was positioned against the SAM phantom using the exact procedure described in IEEE Std 1528-2013, IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, and the Office of Engineering and Technology KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 and KDB 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01.

1.7 Reference Power Measurement:

The measurement probe was positioned at a fixed location above the reference point. A power measurement was made with the probe above this reference position so it could be used for assessing the power drift later in the test procedure.

1.8 Area Scan:

A coarse area scan was performed to find the approximate location of the peak SAR value. This scan was performed with the measurement probe at a constant height in the simulating fluid. A two-dimensional spline interpolation algorithm was then used to determine the peaks and gradients within the scanned area. The area scan resolution conformed to the requirements of KDB 865664 as shown in Table 9.

1.9 Zoom Scan:

A zoom scan was performed around the approximate location of the peak SAR as determined from the area scan. Based on this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure. The zoom scan resolution conformed to the requirements of KDB 865664 as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: SAR Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

1.10 Interpolation, Extrapolation and Detection of Maxima:

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors which is located 1 to 2.7 mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated.

In DASY5, the choice of the coordinate system defining the location of the measurement points has no influence on the uncertainty of the interpolation, Maxima Search, and extrapolation routines. The interpolation, extrapolation and maximum search routines are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method.

Thereby, the interpolation scheme combines a least square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation. The DASY5 routines construct a once-continuously differentiable function that interpolates the measurement values as follows:

- For each measurement point a trivariate (3-D) / bivariate (2-D) quadratic is computed. It interpolates the measurement values at the data point and forms a least-square fit to neighboring measurement values.
- The spatial location of the quadratic with respect to the measurement values is attenuated by an inverse distance weighting. This is performed since the calculated quadratic will fit measurement values at nearby points more accurate than at points located further away.
- After the quadratics are calculated for at all measurement points, the interpolating function is calculated as a weighted average of the quadratics.

There are two control parameters that govern the behavior of the interpolation method. One specifies the number of measurement points to be used in computing the least-square fits for the local quadratics. These measurement points are the ones nearest the input point for which the quadratic is being computed. The second parameter specifies the number of measurement points that will be used in calculating the weights for the quadratics to produce the final function. The input data points used there are the ones nearest the point at which the interpolation is desired. Appropriate defaults are chosen for each of the control parameters.

The trivariate quadratics that have been previously computed for the 3-D interpolation and whose input data are at the closest distance from the phantom surface, are used to extrapolate the fields to the surface of the phantom.

To determine all the field maxima in 2-D (Area Scan) and 3-D (Zoom Scan), the measurement grid is refined by a default factor of 10 and the interpolation function is used to evaluate all field values between corresponding measurement points. Subsequently, a linear search is applied to find all the candidate maxima. In a last step, non-physical maxima are removed and only those maxima which are within 2 dB of the global maximum value are retained.

1.11 Averaging and Determination of Spatial Peak SAR

The interpolated data is used to average the SAR over the 1-g and 10-g cubes by spatially discretizing the entire measured volume. The resolution of this spatial grid used to calculate the averaged SAR is 1mm or about 42875 interpolated points. The resulting volumes are defined as cubical volumes containing the appropriate tissue parameters that are centered at the location. The location is defined as the center of the incremental volume. The spatial-peak SAR must be evaluated in cubical volumes containing a mass that is within 5% of the required mass. The cubical volume centered at each location, as defined above, should be expanded in all directions until the desired value for the mass is reached, with no surface boundaries of the averaging volume extending beyond the outermost surface of the considered region. In addition, the cubical volume should not consist of more than 10% of air. If these conditions are not satisfied, then the center of the averaging volume is moved to the next location. Otherwise, the exact size of the final sampling cube is found using an inverse polynomial approximation algorithm, leading to results with improved accuracy. If one boundary of the averaging volume reaches the boundary of the measured volume during its expansion, it will not be evaluated at all. Reference is kept of all locations used and those not used for averaging the SAR. All average SAR values are finally assigned to the centered location in each valid averaging volume.

All locations included in an averaging volume are marked to indicate that they have been used at least once. If a location has been marked as used, but has never been assigned to the center of a cube, the highest averaged SAR value of all other cubical volumes which have used this location for averaging is assigned to this location. Only those locations that are not part of any valid averaging volume should be marked as unused. For the case of an unused location, a new averaging volume must be constructed which will have the unused location centered at one surface of the cube. The remaining five surfaces are expanded evenly in all directions until the required mass is enclosed, regardless of the amount of included air. Of the six possible cubes with one surface centered on the unused location, the smallest cube is used, which still contains the required mass.

If the final cube containing the highest averaged SAR touches the surface of the measured volume, an appropriate warning is issued within the post processing engine.

1.12 Power Drift Measurement:

The probe was positioned at precisely the same reference point and the reference power measurement was repeated. The difference between the initial reference power and the final one is referred to as the power drift. This value should not exceed 5%. The power drift measurement was used to assess the output power stability of the test sample throughout the SAR scan.

1.13 RF Ambient Activity:

During the entire SAR evaluation, the RF ambient activity was monitored using a spectrum analyzer with an antenna connected to it. The spectrum analyzer was tuned to the frequency of measurement and with one trace set to max hold mode. In this way, it was possible to determine if at any point during the SAR measurement there was an interfering ambient signal. If an ambient signal was detected, then the SAR measurement was repeated.

6 Criteria

The following ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1992 limits for SAR apply to portable devices operating in the General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure environment. Uncontrolled environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Exposure Type (General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure environment)	SAR Limit (W/kg or mW/g)
Average over the whole body	0.08
Spatial Peak (1-g)	1.60
Spatial Peak for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (10-g)	4.00

The following limits from the ICNIRP Guidelines For Limiting Exposure To Electromagnetic Fields (100 kHz To 300 GHz) for SAR apply to portable devices operating in the General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure environment.

Exposure Type (General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure environment)	SAR Limit (W/kg or mW/g)
Average over the whole body	0.08
Spatial Peak (10-g)	2.00
Spatial Peak for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (10-g)	4.00

7 Test Configuration

The Digital Compass Pendant was designed to be used against the body. Therefore, the flat section of the SAM twin phantom was used.

The device was evaluated according to the specific requirements found in the following KDBs and Standards:

- FCC KDB 447498 D04 v01, General RF Exposure Guidance
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100MHz to 6GHz
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters
- RSS-102 Issue 6, Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)
- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528

8 Test Results

The worst case 1-g and 10-g SAR values were less than the 1.6W/kg FCC and ISED limit and 2.0W/kg ICNIRP limit.

9 SAR Data:

The results on the following page(s) were obtained when the device was transmitting at maximum output power. The worst case plots, which reveal information about the location of the maximum SAR with respect to the device, are referenced are shown in APPENDIX B – Worst Case SAR Plot. The measured conducted output power was compared to the power declared by the manufacturer and used for scaling the measured SAR values.

Mode	Channel	Position	Separation (mm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1-g SAR (W/kg)	Measured 10-g SAR (W/kg)	SAR Scaling Factor	Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10-g SAR (W/kg)
802.11b	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11b	6	Front	5	0.00	0.28	0.15	1.58(3)	0.44	0.24
802.11b	11(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11g	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11g	6	Front	5	0.09	0.23	0.13	1.58(3)	0.36	0.20
802.11g	11(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11n(4)	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11n(4)	6(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11n(4)	11(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11n HT40(2)	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
802.11n HT40(2)	6	Front	5	-0.05	0.15	0.09	1.58(3)	0.24	0.13
802.11n HT40(2)	11(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLE	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLE	17	Front	5	-0.44	0.03	0.02	1.88	0.05	0.03
BLE	39(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Test Personnel:	Brian Lackey Michael Carlson	Test Date:	12/18/2024 – 1/2/2025 6/18/2025
Supervising/Reviewing Engineer: (Where Applicable)	NA	Tissue Depth:	15cm
Signal Setup:	Test Commands	Ambient Temperature:	21.5 – 22.2 °C
Power Method:	ANSI C63.10	Relative Humidity:	27.0 – 34.0 %
Pretest Dipole Verification:	Yes	Atmospheric Pressure:	985.4 – 988.8 mbar

Deviations, Additions, or Exclusions:

1) Per KDB 447468 D04v01 §3.2.1 Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1-g, or SAR ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10-g, when the transmission band span is ≤ 100 MHz
2) Testing was performed at attenuation setting ‘4’ for 802.11nHT40 mode.
3) The conducted output power could not be measured directly, so a conservative +2dB (1.58 linear) was assumed, based on the maximum allowable tune-up tolerance in KDB 447498 D04v01.
4) Per KDB 248227 D01 v02r02 § 2.1(b)(1) When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.
5) BLE is exempt due to output power being less than 1mW. This is also why the power drift ratio was higher than expected, due to proximity to the noise floor.

10 APPENDIX A – System Validation Summary

Per FCC KDB 865664, a tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters have been included in the summary table below. The validation was performed with reference dipoles using the required tissue equivalent media for system validation according to KDB 865664. Each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point. All measurements were performed using probes calibrated for CW signals. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the SAR system has been validated. The SAR system was also validated with modulated signals per KDB 865664.

Table 10: SAR System Validation Summary

				Probe Calibration Point		Dielectric Properties		CW Validation			Modulation Validation		
Frequency (MHz)	Date	Probe (SN#)	Probe (Model #)	Frequency (MHz)	Fluid Type	σ	ϵ_r	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Mod. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
2450	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	2450	Body	50.65	2.02	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
5200	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	5200	Body	48.71	5.54	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
5500	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	5500	Body	47.68	6.29	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
5800	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	5800	Body	48.71	5.54	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

				Probe Calibration Point		Dielectric Properties		CW Validation			Modulation Validation		
Frequency (MHz)	Date	Probe (SN#)	Probe (Model #)	Frequency (MHz)	Fluid Type	σ	ϵ_r	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Mod. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
835	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	835	Body	54.2	0.98	Pass	Pass	Pass	GMSK	Pass	N/A
900	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	900	Body	54	1.02	Pass	Pass	Pass	GMSK	Pass	N/A
1750	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	1800	Body	52.9	1.41	Pass	Pass	Pass	GMSK	Pass	N/A
1900	2/7/2024	3516	EX3DV3	1900	Body	52.7	1.48	Pass	Pass	Pass	GMSK	Pass	N/A

11 APPENDIX B – Worst Case SAR Plots

Date/Time: 12/19/2024 2:52:11 PM
Test Laboratory: Intertek

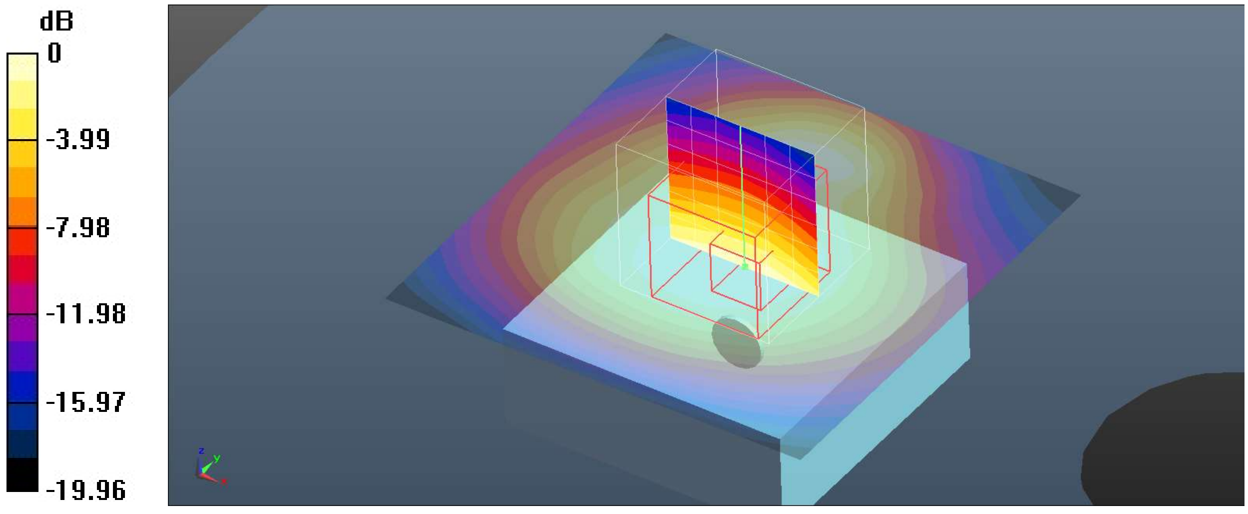
- **Totem SAR**

Procedure Notes:
DUT: Badge; Serial: Unit 1
Communication System: UID 10012 - CAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps); Communication System Band: WLAN 2.4GHz (2412.0 - 2484.0 MHz); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.53886
Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.958 S/m; ε_r = 39.947; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3516; ConvF(8.56, 8.56, 8.56) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 11/18/2024
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn358; Calibrated: 11/6/2024
- Phantom: SAM 1 with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1243
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Configuration/802.11b ch6 front/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.307 W/kg

Configuration/802.11b ch6 front/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.72 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.474 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.275 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.153 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 16.6 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 57.7%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.301 W/kg



0 dB = 0.301 W/kg = -5.21 dBW/kg

Date/Time: 6/18/2025 3:55:17 PM
Test Laboratory: Intertek

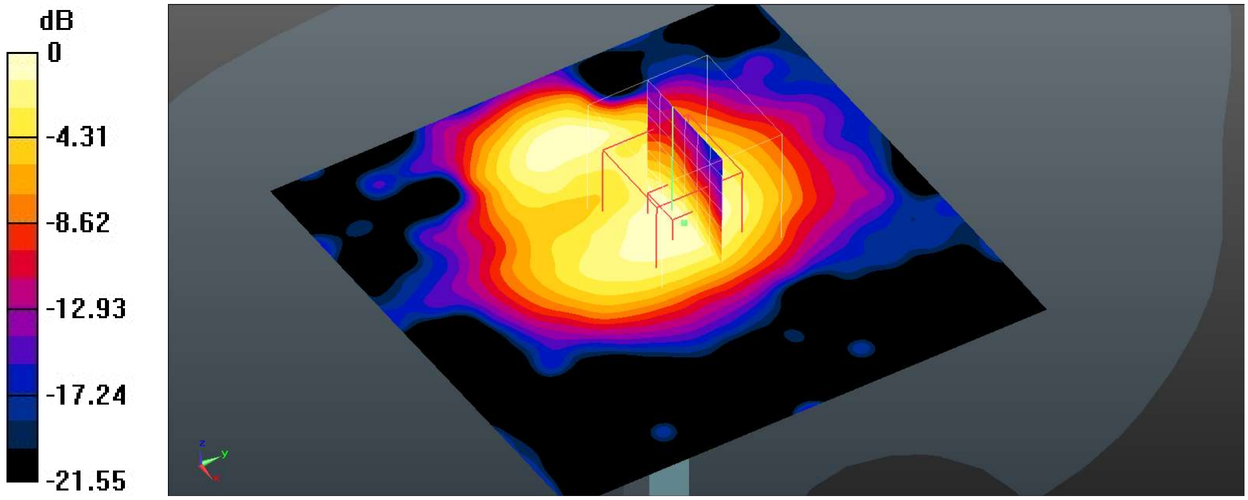
- **Totem BLE, SAR**

Procedure Notes:
Badge; Serial: Unit 1
Communication System: UID 10670 - AAA, Bluetooth Low Energy; Communication System Band: ISM 2.4 GHz Band (2400.0 - 2483.5 MHz); Frequency: 2440 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.65653
Medium parameters used: f = 2440 MHz; σ = 1.775 S/m; ε_r = 37.529; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3516; ConvF(8.56, 8.56, 8.56) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 11/18/2024
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn358; Calibrated: 11/6/2024
- Phantom: SAM 1 with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1243
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Configuration/Bluetooth LE/Area Scan (121x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0312 W/kg

Configuration/Bluetooth LE/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.155 V/m; Power Drift = -0.44 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0500 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.028 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid (> 15 mm)
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 57.3%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0308 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0308 W/kg = -15.11 dBW/kg

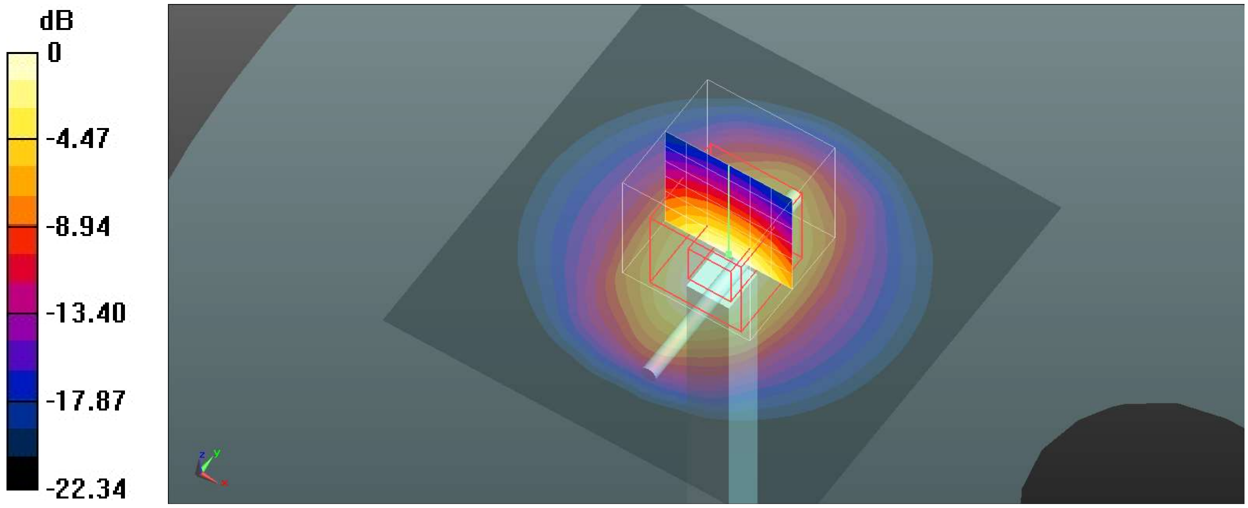
12 APPENDIX C – Dipole Validation Plots

Date/Time: 12/17/2024 3:34:33 PM
Test Laboratory: Intertek
2024-12-17 D2450V2
Procedure Notes:
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.972 S/m; ε_r = 39.885; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3516; ConvF(8.56, 8.56, 8.56) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 11/18/2024
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn358; Calibrated: 11/6/2024
- Phantom: SAM 1 with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1243
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Configuration/Dipole Validation/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.27 W/kg

Configuration/Dipole Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 56.40 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.49 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.53 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 48.5%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.22 W/kg



0 dB = 6.22 W/kg = 7.94 dBW/kg

Date/Time: 6/18/2025 10:14:34 AM
Test Laboratory: Intertek

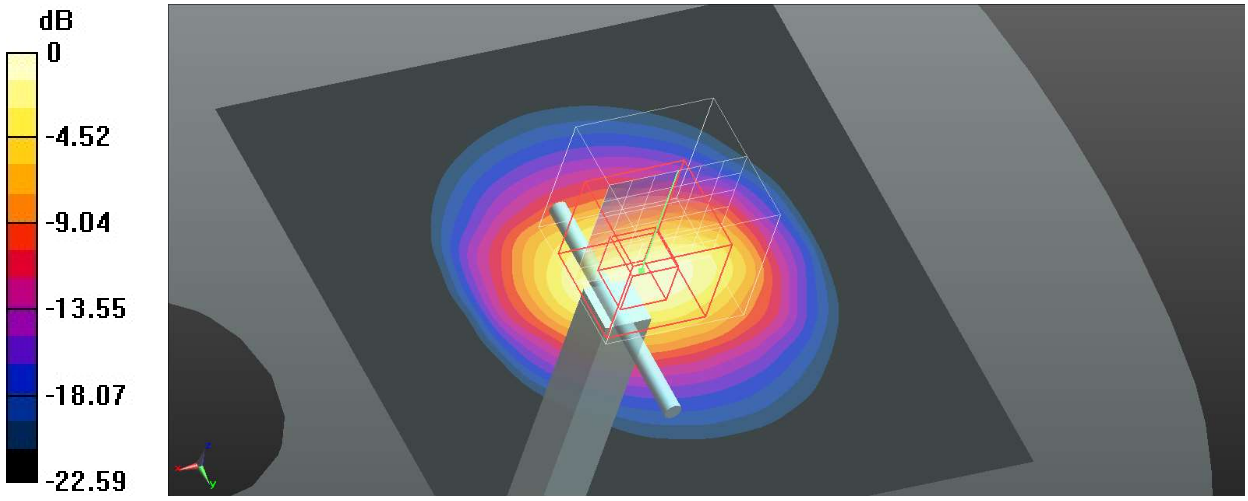
- **6-17-2025 DASY51**

Procedure Notes:
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:xxx
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.802 S/m; ε_r = 37.416; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3516; ConvF(8.56, 8.56, 8.56) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 11/18/2024
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn358; Calibrated: 11/6/2024
- Phantom: SAM 1 with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1243
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Configuration/Unnamed procedure/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.68 W/kg

Configuration/Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 58.04 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.64 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.58 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 47.8%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.40 W/kg



0 dB = 6.40 W/kg = 8.06 dBW/kg

13 APPENDIX D – Setup Photos

14 Revision History

Revision Level	Date	Report Number	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Notes
0	1/24/2025	106054229LEX-003	BL	MC	Original Issue
1	4/14/2025	106054229LEX-003.1	BL	MC	Pg.10 Updated FCCID from 2AX7Z-ESP320WROOM32E to 2BMQS-1. Updated ICID from 21098-ESPWROOM32E to 33581-1
2	6/24/2025	106054229LEX-003.2	MC	BL	Added BLE Data