

Safety Human Exposure

1.1 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance

1.1.1 Electromagnetic Fields

RESULT:

Pass

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Test item | : Water Leakage Sensor |
| Identification / Type No. | : E2493 |
| FCC ID | : FHO-E2493 |
| IC | : 10912A-E2493 |
| Test standard | : CFR47 FCC Part 2: Section 2.1093 CFR47 FCC Part 1: Section 1.1310 FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 V06 RSS-102 Issue 6 December 2023 |

➤ Product Classification

This device defined as a transmitting device designed to be used in other than fixed locations and to generally be used in such a way that the RF source's radiating structure(s) is/are within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

Max -0.01 dBi

➤ Radio Frequency Exposure Limit

For FCC:

- 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:

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

- $f_{(\text{GHz})}$ 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 ≤ 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) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f_{(\text{MHz})}/150)]\}$ 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 MHz and ≤ 6 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* ≤ 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.

For IC:

Table: Power limits for exemption from routine SAR evaluation based on the separation distance

| Frequency (MHz) | ≤ 5 mm (mW) | 10 mm (mW) | 15 mm (mW) | 20 mm (mW) | 25 mm (mW) | 30 mm (mW) | 35 mm (mW) | 40 mm (mW) | 45 mm (mW) | > 50 mm (mW) |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| ≤ 300 | 45 | 116 | 139 | 163 | 189 | 216 | 246 | 280 | 319 | 362 |
| 450 | 32 | 71 | 87 | 104 | 124 | 147 | 175 | 208 | 248 | 296 |
| 835 | 21 | 32 | 41 | 54 | 72 | 96 | 129 | 172 | 228 | 298 |
| 1900 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 33 | 57 | 92 | 138 | 194 | 257 | 323 |
| 2450 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 32 | 56 | 89 | 128 | 170 | 209 | 245 |
| 3500 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 29 | 50 | 72 | 94 | 114 | 134 | 158 |
| 5800 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 23 | 32 | 41 | 54 | 74 | 102 | 128 |

When the operating frequency of the device is between two frequencies located in above table, linear interpolation shall be applied for the applicable separation distance. If the separation distance of the device is between two distances located in above table, linear interpolation may be applied for the applicable frequency. Alternatively, the limit corresponding to the smaller distance may be employed.

For limb-worn devices where the 10 gram of tissue applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in above table are multiplied by a factor of 2.5.

For controlled-use devices where the 8 W/kg for 1 gram of tissue applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in above table are multiplied by a factor of 5.

a) EUT RF Exposure Evaluation standalone operations

FCC

| Mode | Frequency [MHz] | *Measured RF Output Power [dBm] | Distance [mm] | Calculate Result [W/kg] | FCC 1g-SAR Limit [W/kg] | FCC 10g-SAR Limit [W/kg] |
|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| BLE | 2402 | 4.5 | 5 | 0.87 | 3 | 7.5 |
| Thread | 2405 | 5.1 | 5 | 1.00 | 3 | 7.5 |

IC

| Mode | Frequency [MHz] | *Measured RF Output Power [dBm] | Antenna Gain [dBi] | EIRP [mW] | Distance [cm] | Exemption Limit [mW] |
|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|
| BLE | 2402 | 4.5 | -0.01 | 2.81 | 0.5 | 8.15 |
| Thread | 2405 | 5.1 | -0.01 | 3.23 | 0.5 | 8.10 |

Note:

BLE RF Output Power: Refer CN25V23Q 001

Thread Output Power: Refer CN253F07 001

BLE, Zigbee and Thread share one RF chip and antenna, so no need to evaluation simultaneous transmission.

Hands will touch the product during the installation. So, exemption limit multiplied by a factor of 2.5 is applied.

➤ Conclusion

The distance between antenna and human is larger than 0.5 cm in the normal use.

Therefore, the maximum calculations result of above are meet the requirement of Radio Frequency Exposure limit.