

## Maximum Permissible Exposure

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### RF Exposure Limit

According to KDB 447498D01 v06:

The 1g and 10g 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

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 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Device category	:	Portable device
Transmitting mode	:	Single transmitting
Max. transmitting frequency	:	2 480 MHz
Min. test separation distance	:	5 mm
Max. Antenna Gain	:	-0.35 dBi
Max. Average power	:	-3.31 dBm
Max. power with turn-up tolerance	:	-2.50 dBm
		<b>0.6 mW</b>

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For this device:

$$0.6 \text{ mW} / [5 \text{ mm} \cdot \sqrt{2.48 \text{ GHz}}] = 0.24$$

Note. The calculation result was rounded to one decimal place for comparison.

### Test Result :

This is less than 3.0 for 1-g SAR.

SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions by measurement or numerical simulation is not required.