

5 FCC §2.1093, FCC §15.247(i) & ISEDC RSS-102 – RF Exposure

5.1 Applicable Standards

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 ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following: $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR, and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR,³⁰ 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

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

²⁸ Test exclusion is applied to the required test channels on a channel by channel basis.

²⁹ When SAR evaluation is required by the hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet procedures, that is, where an antenna is ≤ 2.5 cm from a surface or edge, the test separation distance from the phantom to the antenna or device enclosure, as appropriate, should be applied to determine further SAR test exclusion according to the criteria in this document. Do not use the antenna to device surface or edge distance.

³⁰ This is equivalent to the formula written as: $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (60 \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \text{ mW})] \cdot [20 \text{ mm} / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \leq 1.0$ for 1-g SAR; also see Appendix A for approximate exclusion threshold numerical values at selected frequencies and distances.

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	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: 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.

According to ISED RSS-102 Issue 6 Section 6.3: SAR exemption limits for routine evaluations

Devices operating at or below the applicable output power levels (adjusted for tune-up tolerance) specified in table 11, based on the separation distance, are exempt from SAR evaluation. The separation distance, defined as the distance between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and/or radiating element of the device or the outer surface of the device, shall be less than or equal to 20 cm for these exemption limits to apply.

Table 11: Power limits for exemption from routine SAR evaluation based on the separation distance

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of ≤ 5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
≤ 300	45	116	139	163	189
450	32	71	87	104	124
835	21	32	41	54	72
1900	6	10	18	33	57
2450	3	7	16	32	56
3500	2	6	15	29	50
5800	1	5	13	23	32

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of ≥ 50 mm
≤ 300	216	246	280	319	362
450	147	175	208	248	296
835	96	129	172	228	298
1900	92	138	194	257	323
2450	89	128	170	209	245
3500	72	94	114	134	158
5800	41	54	74	102	128

The exemption limits in table 11 Table 11 are based on measurements and simulations of half-wave dipole antennas at separation distances of 5 mm to 50 mm from a flat phantom, which provides a SAR value of approximately 0.4 W/kg for 1 g of tissue.

For limb-worn devices where the 10 gram of tissue applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in table 11 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 table 11 Table 11 are multiplied by a factor of 5.

When the operating frequency of the device is between two frequencies located in table 11, linear interpolation shall be applied for the applicable separation distance. If the separation distance of the device is between two distances located in table 11, linear interpolation may be applied for the applicable frequency. Alternatively, the limit corresponding to the smaller distance may be employed. For example, in case of a 7 mm separation

distance, either use the exception value for a 5 mm separation distance or interpolate between the limits corresponding to 5 mm and 10 mm separation distances.

For implanted medical devices, the exemption limit for routine SAR evaluation is set at an output power of 1 mW, regardless of frequency.

The SAR levels from exempted transmitters shall be included in the compliance assessment and the determination of the TER. Detailed guidance is included in sections 7.1.8 and 8.2.2.1.

5.2 FCC Test Exclusion

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<u>Maximum output power at antenna input terminal (dBm):</u>	<u>-0.33</u>
<u>Maximum output power at antenna input terminal (mW):</u>	<u>0.92</u>
<u>Transmit frequency (GHz):</u>	<u>2.440</u>
<u>Minimum test separation distance (mm):</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Calculated SAR test exclusion threshold:</u>	<u>0.287</u>
<u>SAR test exclusion threshold limit:</u>	<u>≤ 3</u>

The device is compliant with the SAR test exclusion threshold limit. The maximum SAR test exclusion threshold calculated is 0.287. Limit is ≤ 3 .

5.3 IC Exemption

BLE

Maximum e.i.r.p = 3.53 dBm (2.2 mW) which is less than the exemption threshold, i.e., 4.7dBm (3 mW).

Therefore, the SAR evaluation is exempt

Note 1: Separation distance of ≤ 5 mm used for exemption limit.