

RF EXPOSURE

FCC ID: XEWQBMETER

1.1 Applicable Standard

According to §15.247(i) and §1.1310, systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensure that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guideline.

According to KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02:

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances \leq 50 mm are determined by:

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

3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 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 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

1.1.2 Measurement Result

The maximum conducted output power= 1dBm (1.2589 mW) at 2402 MHz $[(\text{max. power of channel, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$

$$=1.2589/5 * (\sqrt{2.402}) = 0.3902 < 3.0$$

NOTE: Declare Maximum Power of the device: 0 dBm, the power tolerance can't be more than ± 1 dBm, the maximum power value of the actual test is
GFSK-2.402GHz(0.733dBm)

So the stand-alone SAR evaluation is not necessary.