



RF Exposure Test Report

Applicant Name:
BH EVS Co.,Ltd
35, Magokjungang 8-ro 3-gil,
Gangseo-gu, Seoul,
07793, Republic of Korea

Date of Testing:
03/11/2026
Test Site/Location:
ELEMENT Lab. Yongin-si,
Gyeonggi-do, South Korea
Document Serial No.:
1K2602060010-01.2A6WX

FCC ID: 2A6WXWCGMA35A

APPLICANT: BH EVS CO., LTD

DUT Type: Wireless Charger
Application Type: Certification
FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093
Model(s): WCGMA35A

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR
			1g Body (W/kg)
DXX	NFC	13.56 MHz	<0.1

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 2.6 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.



The SAR Tick is an initiative of the Mobile & Wireless Forum (MWF). While a product may be considered eligible, use of the SAR Tick logo requires an agreement with the MWF. Further details can be obtained by emailing: SARTICK@MWF.AI.INFO.

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1 TEST LABORATORY INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This test report for device subject to testing at an accredited testing laboratory has been generated by the testing laboratory that tested the device. Detailed location and accredited information regarding the testing laboratories are provided below.

1.2 Test Laboratories Information

1.2.1 Testing Laboratory 1

Test Firm Name	ELEMENT MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY SUWON, LTD.
Test Lab Location	Unhak2: 5, Dongbu-ro 221beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea Tel. +82.31.660.7391 / Fax +82)31-660-7318
Accreditation Info.	Lab Code. (ISED): 26168
	CAB Identifier (NIST): KR0169
	ISO/IEC 17025 (A2LA): CERT #2041.04
	
Measurement System No.	S7

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2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

2.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz

2.2 Maximum Output Power Specifications

The NFC maximum output power for this device is specified in the Operational Descriptions Document.

2.3 DUT Antenna Locations

The overall dimensions of this device are > 200 mm. A diagram showing the location of the device antennas can be found in the DUT Antenna Diagram and SAR Test Setup Photographs Appendix. Exact dimensions and separation distances are shown in the Technical Descriptions in the FCC filings.

Table 2-1
Device Edges/Sides for SAR Testing

Antenna	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
NFC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r01, particular edges were not required to be evaluated for SAR based on the SAR exclusion threshold in KDB 447498 D04v01. Additional edges may have been evaluated for simultaneous transmission analysis.

2.4 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

This DUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the device for this model. Therefore, all SAR tests were performed with the device which already incorporates the NFC antenna. A diagram showing the location of the NFC antenna can be found in the DUT Antenna Diagram and SAR Test Setup Photographs Appendix.

2.5 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D04v01 (Interim General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, D02v01r02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 (Accessories)
- IEC/IEEE 63195-1:2022
- IEC 62479:2010
- SPEAG DASY8 System Handbook

2.6 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples with identical hardware were used to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational

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tolerances expected for production units. The serial numbers used for each test are indicated alongside the results in Section 7.

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3 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Device Under Test (DUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

3.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 3-1).

Equation 3-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma \cdot E^2}{\rho}$$

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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4 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 4-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 4-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 4-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

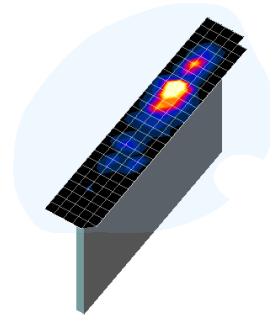


Figure 4-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

Table 4-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{zoomTV}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
				$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)^*$	
≤2 GHz	≤15	≤8	≤5	≤4	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥30
2-3 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤5	≤4	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥30
3-4 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤4	≤3	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥28
4-5 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤3	≤2.5	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥25
5-6 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤2	≤2	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥22

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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5 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

5.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 5-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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6 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

6.1 Tissue Verification

Table 6-1
Measured Head Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (°C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
03/11/2026	30 Head	20.5	12	0.721	52.608	0.750	55.000	-3.87%	-4.35%
			13	0.721	53.143	0.750	55.000	-3.87%	-3.38%
			14	0.721	53.455	0.750	55.000	-3.87%	-2.81%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

6.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in the SAR System Validation Appendix.

Table 6-2
System Verification Results

SAR System	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date	Amb. Temp. (°C)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Input Power (W)	Source SN	Probe SN	DAE	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	1W Target SAR 1g (W/kg)	1W Normalized SAR 1g (W/kg)	Deviation 1g (%)	Measured SAR 10g (W/kg)	1W Target SAR 10g (W/kg)	1W Normalized SAR 10g (W/kg)	Deviation 10g (%)
S7	13	Head	03/11/2026	20.6	20.5	1.00	1052	7402	1502	0.478	0.490	0.478	-2.45%	0.297	0.303	0.297	-1.98%

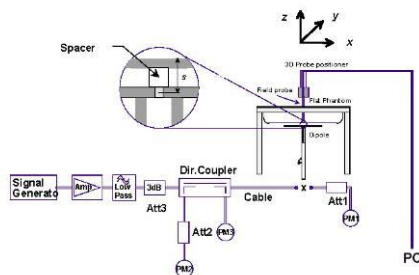


Figure 6-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 6-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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7 SAR DATA SUMMARY

7.1 NFC Standalone SAR

Table 7-1

Exposure	Band / Mode	Ant.	Serial Number	Power Drift [dB]	Frequency [MHz]	Test Position	Spacing [mm]	Measured 1g SAR [W/kg]	Plot #
Body	NFC	NFC	25W RF	0.01	13.60	Back	0	0.000	
Body	NFC	NFC	25W RF	0.06	13.60	Front	0	0.002	Plot
Body	NFC	NFC	25W RF	0.06	13.60	Top	0	0.000	
Body	NFC	NFC	25W RF	0.06	13.60	Bottom	0	0.000	
Body	NFC	NFC	25W RF	0.02	13.60	Right	0	0.000	
Body	NFC	NFC	25W RF	0.01	13.60	Left	0	0.000	
ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

7.2 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, IEC/IEE 62209-1528:2020, FCC KDB Publication 447498 D04v01, and FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02.
2. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
3. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
4. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04, variability SAR tests are not required when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were less than 0.8 W/kg.

NFC Notes

1. NFC antennas were tested against the flat phantom at 0mm for all configurations.

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8 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Keysight	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	2025-07-07	Annual	2026-07-07	MY48010233
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	2025-05-30	Annual	2026-05-30	MY48180366
Anritsu	MS46131A	Modular 1-Port Vector Network Analyzer	2025-10-16	Annual	2026-10-16	2537502
Amplifier Research	150A100C	Amplifier	2026-01-28	Annual	2027-01-28	348812
Mini-Circuits	PWR-4GHS	USB Power Sensor	2026-01-28	Annual	2027-01-28	11710030062
Control Company	4353	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	2025-07-18	Annual	2026-07-17	200645903
Testo	608-H1	ALARM-HYGROMETER	2025-07-03	Annual	2026-07-03	83316970
MCL	BW-N6W5+	Attenuator(6dB)	2025-07-03	Annual	2026-07-03	1605
MCL	BW-N10W5+	Attenuator(10dB)	2025-07-03	Annual	2026-07-03	1607
MCL	BW-N3W5+	Attenuator (3dB)	2025-07-03	Annual	2026-07-02	1608
MCL	BW-N3W5+	Attenuator (3dB)	2025-07-17	Annual	2026-07-16	1608-1
Seekonk	TSF-100	Torque Wrench	2025-07-17	biannual	2026-02-16	47639-29
SPEAG	MAIA	Modulation and Audio Interference Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	1521
SPEAG	DAK-12	Dielectric Assessment Kit (4MHz - 3GHz)	2025-11-16	Annual	2026-11-16	1220
SPEAG	CLA-13	Confined Loop Antenna	2025-11-18	Annual	2026-11-18	1052
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2025-06-04	Annual	2026-06-04	1502
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2025-06-12	Annual	2026-06-12	7402

Note: 1) All equipment was used solely within its respective calibration period. 2) CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

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9 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

SAR Uncertainty Budget based on IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 (4 MHz to 10 GHz)

Symbol	Input quantity X (source of uncertainty)	Ref.	Prob. Dist. PDFi	Unc. a(xi)	Div. qi	$u(x_i) = a(x_i)/q_i$	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	$u(y) = cixu(x_i) \text{ 1g } (\pm \%)$	$u(y) = cixu(x_i) \text{ 10g } (\pm \%)$	vi
Measurement system errors											
CF	Probe calibration	8.4.1.1	N	18.60	2	9.30	1	1	9.30	9.30	∞
CFdrift	Probe calibration drift	8.4.1.2	R	1.70	1.73	0.98	1	1	0.98	0.98	∞
LIN	Probe linearity and detection limit	8.4.1.3	R	4.70	1.73	2.71	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
BBS	Broadband signal	8.4.1.4	R	2.80	1.73	1.62	1	1	1.62	1.62	∞
ISO	Probe isotropy	8.4.1.5	R	7.60	1.73	4.39	1	1	4.39	4.39	∞
DAE	Other probe and data acquisition errors	8.4.1.6	N	2.40	1	2.40	1	1	2.40	2.40	∞
AMB	RF ambient and noise	8.4.1.7	N	1.80	1	1.80	1	1	1.80	1.80	∞
Δxyz	Probe positioning errors	8.4.1.8	N	0.30	1	0.30	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
DAT	Data processing errors	8.4.1.9	N	3.50	1.00	3.50	1	1	3.50	3.50	∞
Phantom and device (DUT or validation antenna) errors											
LIQ(σ)	Measurement of phantom conductivity	8.4.2.1	N	2.50	1	2.50	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
LIQ(Tc)	Temperature effects (medium)	8.4.2.2	R	5.40	1.73	3.12	0.78	0.71	2.43	2.21	∞
EPS	Shell permittivity	8.4.2.3	R	14.00	1.73	8.08	0.5	0.5	4.04	4.04	∞
DIS	Distance between the radiating element of the DUT and the phantom medium	8.4.2.4	N	2.00	1	2.00	2	2	4.00	4.00	∞
Dxyz	Repeatability of positioning the DUT or source against the phantom	8.4.2.5	N	3.12	1	3.12	1	1	3.12	3.12	35
H	Device holder effects	8.4.2.6	N	1.67	1	1.67	1	1	1.67	1.67	5
MOD	Effect of operating mode on probe sensitivity	8.4.2.7	R	2.40	1.73	1.39	1	1	1.39	1.39	∞
TAS	Time-average SAR	8.4.2.8	R	1.73	1.73	1.00	1	1	1.00	1.00	∞
RFdrift	Variation in SAR due to drift in output power of DUT	8.4.2.9	N	2.50	1	2.50	1	1	2.50	2.50	∞
VAL	Validation antenna uncertainty (validation measurement only)	8.4.2.10	N	0.00	1	0.00	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Pin	Uncertainty in accepted power (validation measurement only)	8.4.2.11	N	0.00	1	0.00	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Corrections to the SAR result (if applied)											
C(ϵ' , σ)	Phantom deviation from target	8.4.3.1	R	5.00	1.73	2.89	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
C(R)	SAR scaling	8.4.3.2	R	0.00	1.73	0.00	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
u(ASAR)	Combined uncertainty								14.32	14.20	40
U	Expanded uncertainty and effective degrees of freedom								28.65	28.40	

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10 CONCLUSION

10.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the DUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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