



FCC PART 15.247 TEST REPORT

On Behalf of

CCL ELECTRONICS LTD

Unit 1-3, 9/F., Wang Lung Industrial Building, 11 Lung Tak Street, Tsuen Wan,
KongHong

FCC ID: 2ALZ7-3158A0108

Model: C3158A

February 10, 2026

This Report Concerns:

☒ Original Report

Equipment Type:

LoRa All-In-One Wireless Weather
Sensor

Test Engineer:

Fan Yang / *Fan Yang*

Report Number:

QCT26AR-1197E-01

Test Date:

January 14 ~ February 9, 2026

Test Result:

Pass

Reviewed By:

Vincent Yang / *Vincent Yang*

Approved By:

Kendy Wang / *Kendy Wang*

Prepared By:

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Table of Contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	5
1.1 Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)	5
1.2 System Test Configuration	5
1.3 Test Facility	6
1.4 Measurement Uncertainty	6
2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS	7
3. LIST OF TEST AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS	8
3.1 Conducted Emission Test	8
3.2 Radiated Emission Test	8
3.3 RF Conducted test	9
4. ANTENNA REQUIREMENT	10
5. CONDUCTED EMISSIONS	11
5.1 Applicable Standard	11
5.2 Limit	11
5.3 Test setup	11
5.4 EMI Test Receiver Setup	11
5.5 Test procedure	11
5.6 Test Data	11
6. CONDUCTED PEAK OUTPUT POWER	12
6.1 Applicable Standard	12
6.2 Limit	12
6.3 Test setup	12
6.4 Test Procedure	13
6.5 Test Data	13
7. CHANNEL BANDWIDTH & 99% OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH	14
7.1 Applicable Standard	14
7.2 Limit	14
7.3 Test setup	14
7.4 Test Procedure	14
7.5 Test Data	15
8. POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY	17
8.1 Applicable Standard	17
8.2 Limit	17
8.3 Test setup	17
8.4 Test Procedure	17
8.5 Test Data	17
9. SPURIOUS EMISSION IN NON-RESTRICTED & RESTRICTED BANDS	19



9.1	Conducted Emission Method.....	19
9.2	Radiated Emission Method.....	23



Revision History of This Test Report

[illegible]



1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Description:	LoRa All-In-One Wireless Weather Sensor
Model No.:	C3158A
Tested Model:	C3158A
Sample(s) Status:	Engineer sample
Operation Frequency:	915.8MHz
Modulation type:	CSS
Antenna Type:	Spring Antenna
Antenna gain*1:	2.11dBi
Power supply:	DC 4.5V (Powered by 3*1.5V AA battery)
Trade Mark:	N/A
Applicant:	CCL ELECTRONICS LTD
Address:	Unit 1-3, 9/F., Wang Lung Industrial Building, 11 Lung Tak Street, Tsuen Wan, KongHong
Manufacturer:	CCL ELECTRONICS LTD
Address:	Unit 1-3, 9/F., Wang Lung Industrial Building, 11 Lung Tak Street, Tsuen Wan, KongHong
Sample No.:	Y26A1197E01YN

Note: *1This information provided by Manufacturer, SZ QC Lab is not responsible for the accuracy of this information.

1.2 System Test Configuration

1.2.1 Support Equipment

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Remark
/	/	/	/

1.2.2 Test mode and test voltage

Transmitting mode: The manufacturer provides the engineering sample to set the continuously transmitting mode, and the power level is the default.

Test voltage: DC 4.5V

RF power setting	Default power
Test software	[1] First, press and hold the small hole next to the reset button with a needle for a long time. [2] Then, briefly press the reset button once. [3] Release the pressure on the small hole next to the reset button. [4] It has entered the long launch state.



1.3 Test Facility

Test Firm : Shenzhen QC Testing Laboratory Co., Ltd.

The testing quality ability of our laboratory meet with "Quality Law of People's Republic of China" Clause 19. The testing quality system of our laboratory meets with ISO/IEC-17025 requirements. This approval result is accepted by MRA of APLAC.

Our test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

CNAS – Registration No.: L8464

The EMC Laboratory has been accredited by CNAS, and in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 General Requirements for testing Laboratories.

A2LA Certificate Number: 6759.01

The EMC Laboratory has been accredited by A2LA, and in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 General Requirements for testing Laboratories.

FCC Registration Number: 561109

The EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications commission.

IC Registration Number: 29628

CAB identifier: CN0141

The EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (IC) Industry Canada.

1.4 Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter	Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	3.43%
RF output power, conducted	0.63dB
Power Spectral Density, conducted	0.69dB
Unwanted Emissions, conducted	0.90dB
AC Power Line Conducted Emission	1.80dB
Radiated Spurious Emission test (9kHz-30MHz)	2.68dB
Radiated Spurious Emission test (30MHz-1000MHz)	4.10dB
Radiated Spurious Emission test (1000MHz-18000MHz)	4.70dB
Radiated Spurious Emission test (18GHz-40GHz)	4.80dB
Temperature	0.375°C
Humidity	1.2679%
DC and low frequency voltages	0.18%
Time	0.133%
Duty cycle	0.133%

Note: This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2



2. Summary of Test Results

Test Item	Section	Result
Antenna Requirement	FCC part 15.203/15.247 (c)	Pass
AC Power Line Conducted Emission	FCC part 15.207	Not applicable
Conducted Peak Output Power	FCC part 15.247 (b)(3)	Pass
Channel Bandwidth & 99% Occupied Bandwidth	FCC part 15.247 (a)(2)	Pass
Power Spectral Density	FCC part 15.247 (e)	Pass
Band Edge	FCC part 15.247(d)	Pass
Spurious Emissions	FCC part 15.205/15.209	Pass

Note: 1. In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

2. Test according to ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor 1-2023

3. All indications of Pass/Fail in this report are opinions expressed by Shenzhen QC Testing Laboratory Co., Ltd. based on interpretations and/or observations of test results. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only.

4. The EUT is powered by the battery, and Conduction Emission is not applicable.



3. List of Test and Measurement Instruments

3.1 Conducted Emission Test

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Cal.	Cal.Due
1	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESIB 7	2277573376	2025.03.17	2026.03.16
2	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESCI3	101820	2025.03.17	2026.03.16
3	Artificial Mains Network	SCHWARZBECK	NSLK8126	8126200	2025.03.17	2026.03.16
4	PULSE LIMITER	Rohde&Schwarz	ESH3-Z2	100058	2025.03.18	2026.03.17

Conducted Emission Measurement Software: TS+ JS32-CE Ver 5.0.0

3.2 Radiated Emission Test

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Cal.	Cal.Due
1.	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESIB 7	2277573376	2025.03.17	2026.03.16
2.	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESPI3	101131	2025.03.17	2026.03.16
3.	Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde&Schwarz	FSV 40	101458	2025.03.18	2026.03.17
4.	TRILOG Broadband Test-Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB9168	VULB9168-588	2025.03.22	2026.03.21
5.	Loop Antenna	EMCO	6502	2133	2025.03.19	2026.03.18
6.	horn antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA9120D	2069	2025.08.16	2026.08.15
7.	Horn Antenna	COM-MW	ZLB7-18-40G-950	12221225	2025.08.16	2026.08.15
8.	Pre-amplifier	MITEQ	TTA0001-18	2063645	2025.03.17	2026.03.16
9.	Pre-amplifier	MITEQ	TTA1800-30-HG	2063644	2025.03.17	2026.03.16
10.	Pre-amplifier	COM-MW	DLAN-18000-40000-02	10229104	2025.03.22	2026.03.21
11.	966 Camber	ZhongYU	9*6*6	/	2025.08.12	2028.08.11

Radiated Emission Measurement Software: EZ_EMC Ver QCT03A2 RE+



3.3 RF Conducted test

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Cal.	Cal.Due
1.	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CW500	151583	2025.03.18	2026.03.17
2.	Spectrum Analyzer	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	FSV 40	101458	2025.03.18	2026.03.17
3.	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50141563	2025.03.18	2026.03.17
4.	RF Automatic Test System	MW	MW100-RFCB/ MW100-PSB	MW2007004	2025.03.18	2026.03.17

RF Conducted Measurement Software: MTS 8310 Ver 2.0.0.0



4. Antenna requirement

Standard requirement: FCC Part15 C Section 15.203

15.203 requirement:

An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator, the manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

EUT Antenna: The Ant is Spring Antenna, the best case gain of the antenna is 2.11dBi, reference to the Internal photo for details.

5. Conducted Emissions

5.1 Applicable Standard

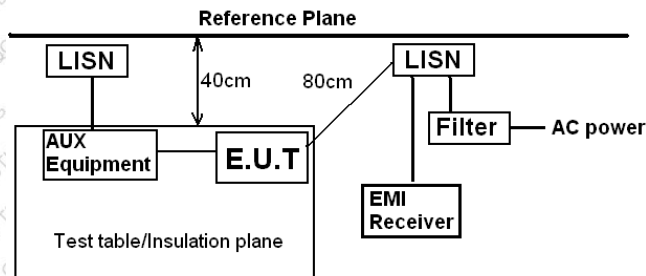
FCC Part15 C Section 15.207

5.2 Limit

Frequency range (MHz)	Limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15-0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50

Note *: The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.

5.3 Test setup



Remark:
E.U.T: Equipment Under Test
LISN: Line Impedance Stabilization Network
Test table height=0.8m

5.4 EMI Test Receiver Setup

The EMI test receiver was set to investigate the spectrum from 150 kHz to 30 MHz.
RBW=9 kHz, VBW=30 kHz, Sweep time=auto

5.5 Test procedure

1. The E.U.T and simulators are connected to the main power through a line impedance stabilization network (L.I.S.N.). This provides a 50ohm/50uH coupling impedance for the measuring equipment.
2. The peripheral devices are also connected to the main power through a LISN that provides a 50ohm/50uH coupling impedance with 50ohm termination. (Please refer to the block diagram of the test setup and photographs).
3. Both sides of A.C. line are checked for maximum conducted interference. In order to find the maximum emission, the relative positions of equipment and all of the interface cables must be changed according to ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor 1-2023 on conducted measurement.

5.6 Test Data

Not applicable

6. Conducted Peak Output Power

6.1 Applicable Standard

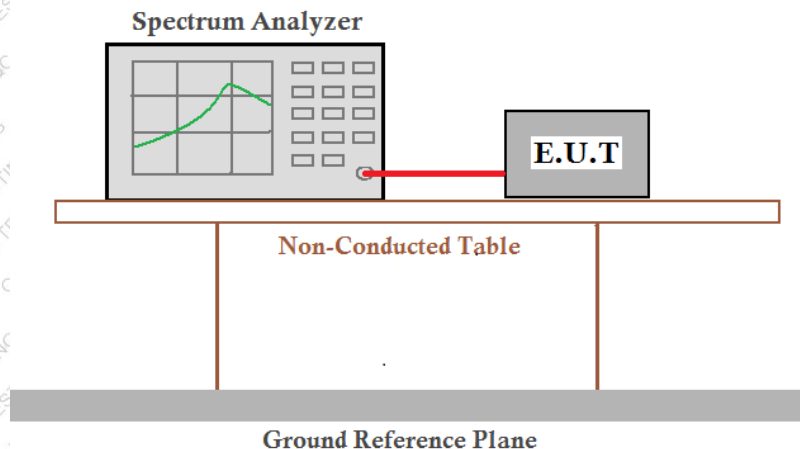
FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (b)(3)

6.2 Limit

According to FCC §15.247(b) (3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. The maximum conducted output power is the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements, averaged across all symbols in the signalling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are implemented, the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

6.3 Test setup





6.4 Test Procedure

The following procedure shall be used when an instrument with a resolution bandwidth that is greater than the DTS bandwidth is available to perform the measurement:

- Set the $RBW \geq DTS$ bandwidth.
- Set $VBW \geq [3 \times RBW]$.
- Set $span \geq [3 \times RBW]$.
- Sweep time = auto couple.
- Detector = peak.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

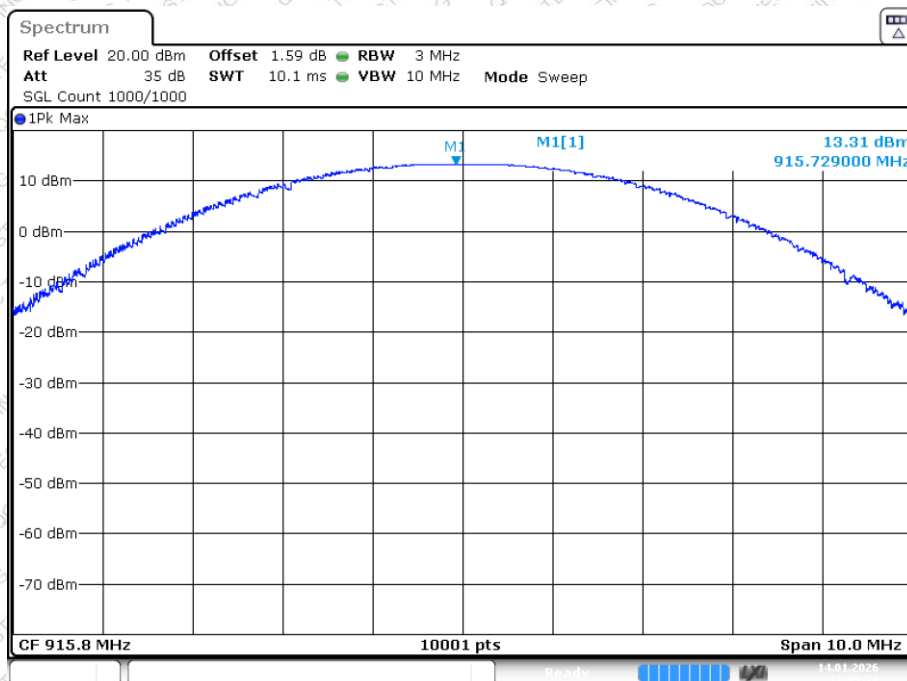
6.5 Test Data

Temperature	25.5 °C	Humidity	45 %
ATM Pressure	101.1kPa	Antenna Gain	2.11dBi
Test by	Fan Yang	Test result	PASS

Please refer to following table and plots.

Output Power:

CH No.	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Verdict
01	915.8	13.31	≤ 30	PASS



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7. Channel Bandwidth & 99% Occupied Bandwidth

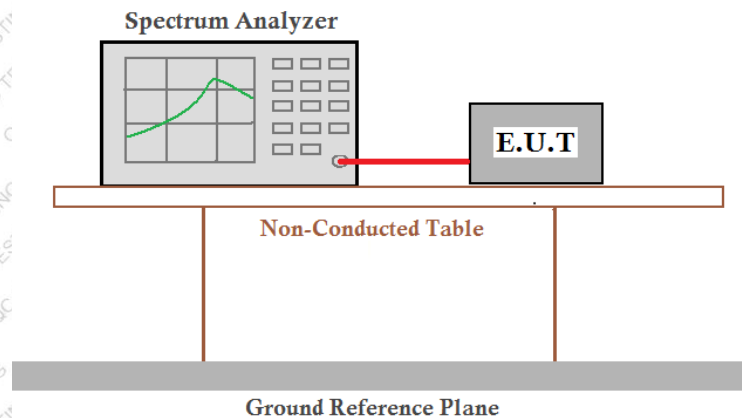
7.1 Applicable Standard

FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(2)

7.2 Limit

The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 kHz.

7.3 Test setup



7.4 Test Procedure

The following conditions shall be observed for measuring the occupied bandwidth and x dB bandwidth:

- The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.
- The span of the spectrum analyzer shall be set large enough to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emission skirts, around the carrier frequency, but small enough to avoid having other emissions (e.g. on adjacent channels) within the span.
- The detector of the spectrum analyzer shall be set to "Sample". However, a peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector since this usually produces a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold (or "Max Hold") may be necessary to determine the occupied / x dB bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously.
- The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the actual occupied / x dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. Video averaging is not permitted.

Note: It may be necessary to repeat the measurement a few times until the RBW and VBW are in compliance with the above requirement.

For the 99% emission bandwidth, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached, and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded. The difference between the two recorded frequencies is the occupied bandwidth (or the 99% emission bandwidth).

•DTS bandwidth

The steps for the first option are as follows:

- a) Set RBW = shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW but not less than 100 kHz.
- b) Set the $VBW \geq 3 \times RBW$.
- c) Detector = peak.
- d) Trace mode = max hold.
- e) Sweep = No faster than coupled (auto) time.



- f) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- g) Measure the maximum width of the emission by placing two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the “-6 dB down amplitude”. If a marker is below this “-6 dB down amplitude” value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value.

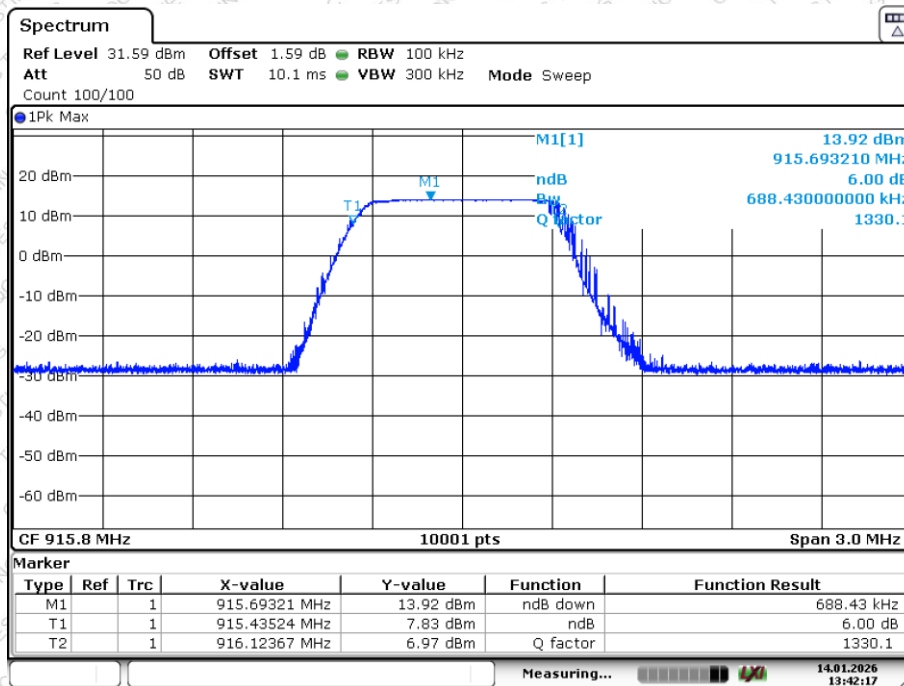
7.5 Test Data

Temperature	25.5 °C	Humidity	45 %
ATM Pressure	101.1kPa	Antenna Gain	2.11dBi
Test by	Fan Yang	Test result	PASS

Please refer to following table and plots.

DTS Bandwidth:

CH No.	Frequency (MHz)	DTS Bandwidth (MHz)	Limit (MHz)	Verdict
01	915.8	0.688	0.5	PASS

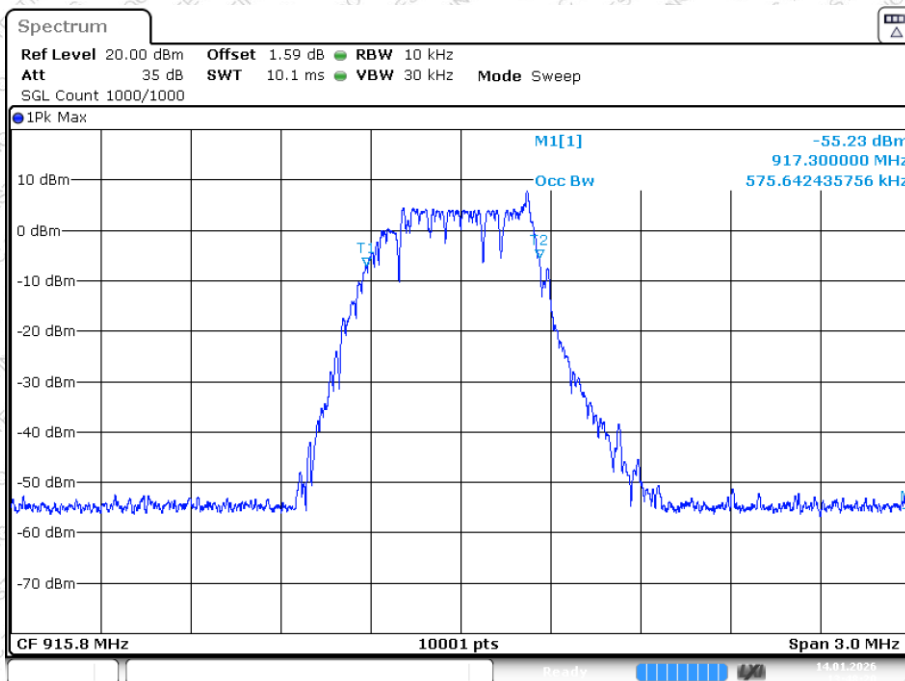


Date: 14.JAN.2026 13:42:18



99% Occupied Bandwidth:

CH No.	Frequency (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	Limit (MHz)	Verdict
01	915.8	0.576	---	PASS



Date: 14. JAN. 2026 13:48:21

8. Power Spectral Density

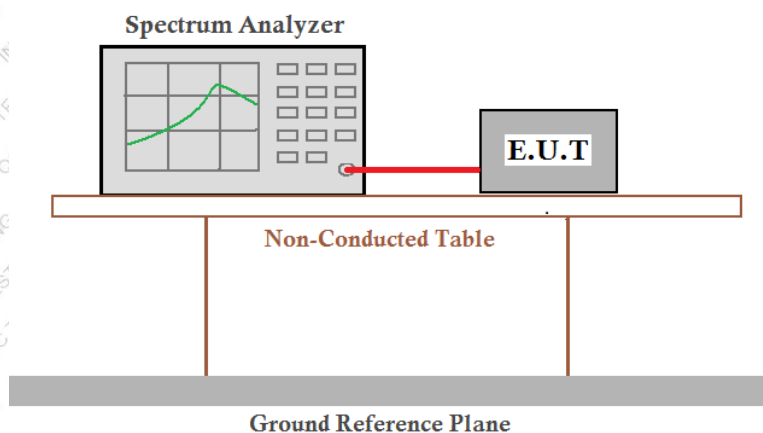
8.1 Applicable Standard

FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (e)

8.2 Limit

For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

8.3 Test setup



8.4 Test Procedure

Refer to KDB558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02

8.5 Test Data

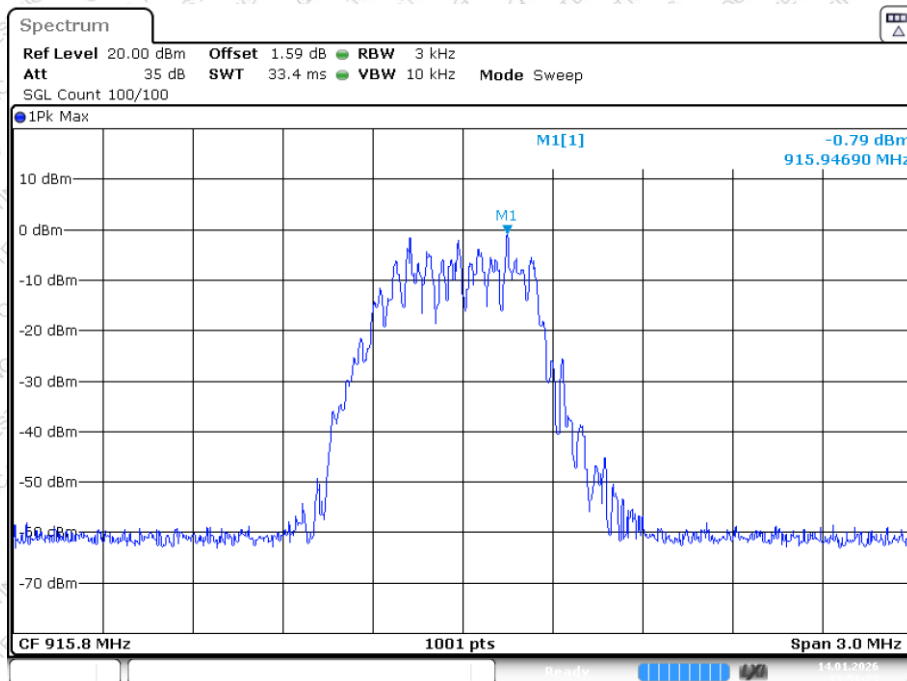
Temperature	25.5 °C	Humidity	45 %
ATM Pressure	101.1kPa	Antenna Gain	2.11dBi
Test by	Fan Yang	Test result	PASS

Please refer to following table and plots.

Test channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/3kHz)	Limit(dBm/3kHz)	Result
01	915.8	-0.79	8.00	Pass



PSD NVNT 915.8MHz Ant1



Date: 14. JAN. 2026 13:51:23

9. Spurious Emission in Non-restricted & restricted Bands

9.1 Conducted Emission Method

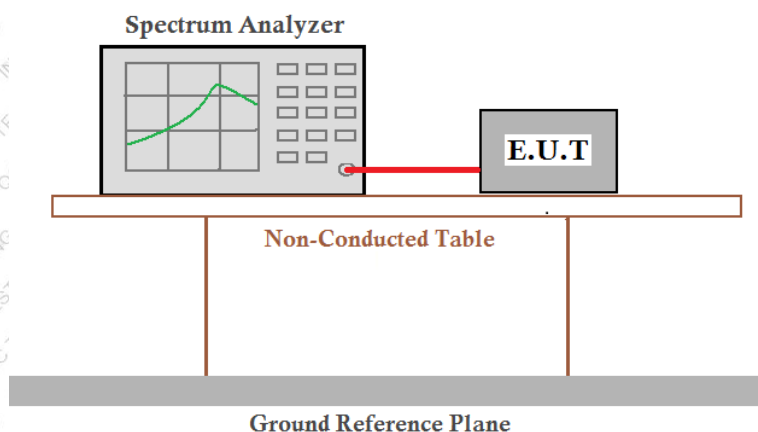
9.1.1 Applicable Standard

FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (d)

9.1.2 Limit

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement.

9.1.3 Test setup



9.1.4 Test Procedure

- Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
- Position the EUT without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range, and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
- Set RBW to 100 kHz and VBW of spectrum analyzer to 300 kHz with a convenient frequency span including 100 kHz bandwidth from band edge.
- Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
- Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

9.1.5 Test Data

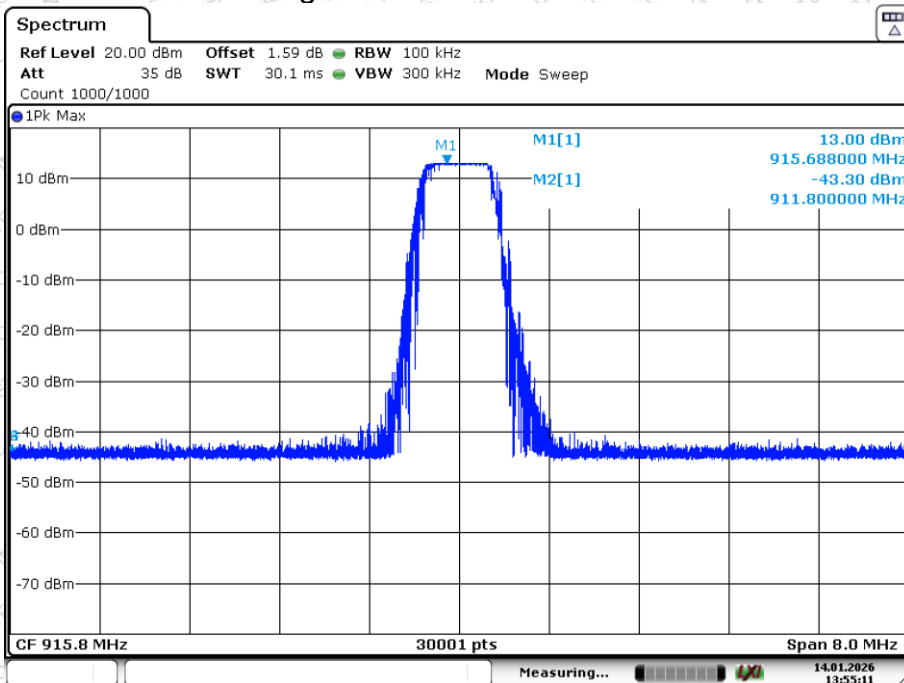
Temperature	25.5 °C	Humidity	45 %
ATM Pressure	101.1kPa	Antenna Gain	2.11dBi
Test by	Fan Yang	Test result	PASS

Please refer to following plots.



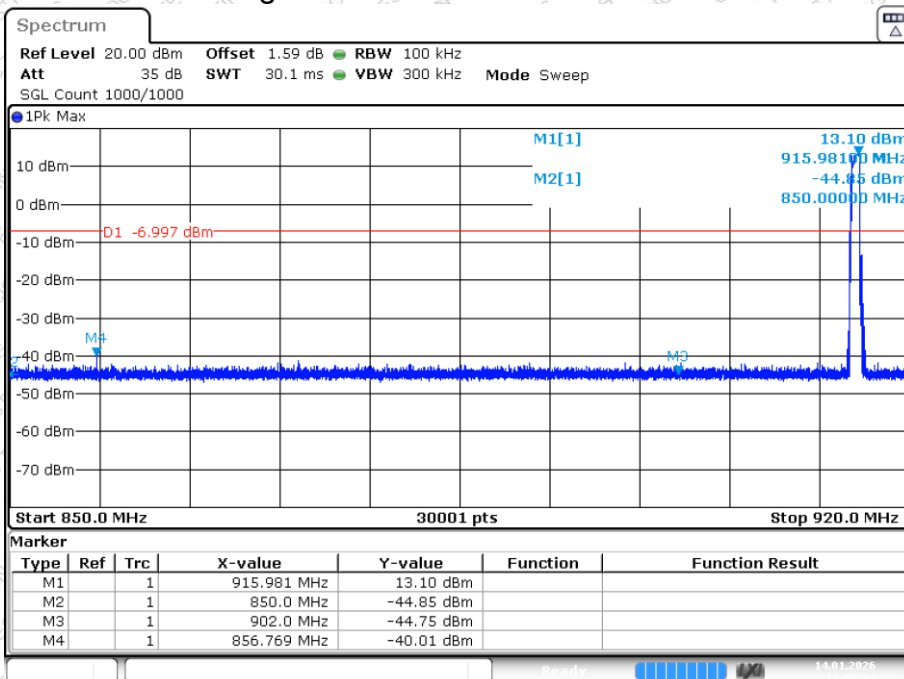
Band Edge:

Band Edge NVNT 915.8MHz Ant1 Ref



Date: 14. JAN.2026 13:55:11

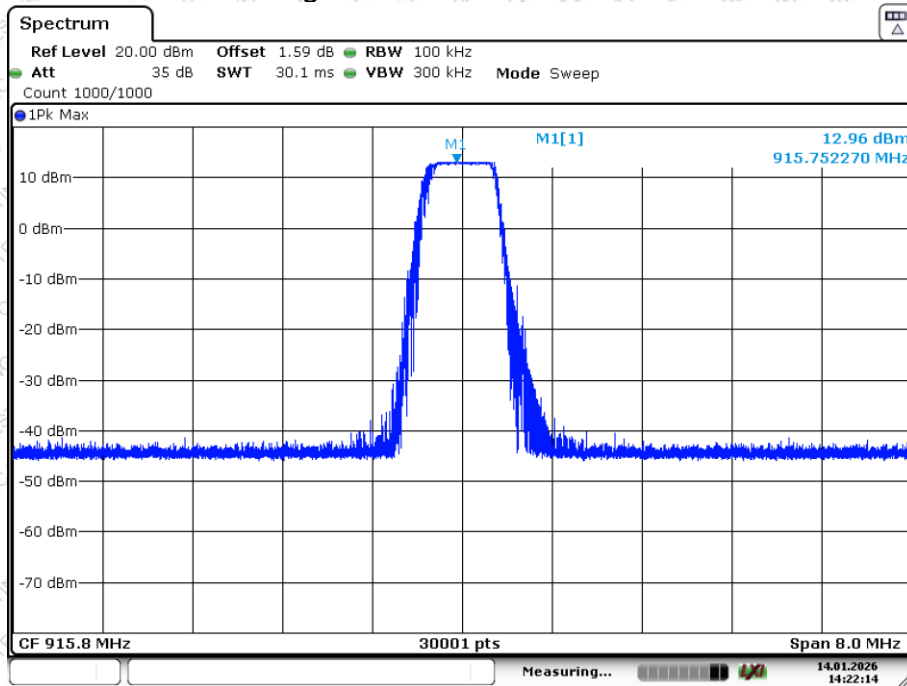
Band Edge NVNT 915.8MHz Ant1 Emission



Date: 14. JAN.2026 13:55:54

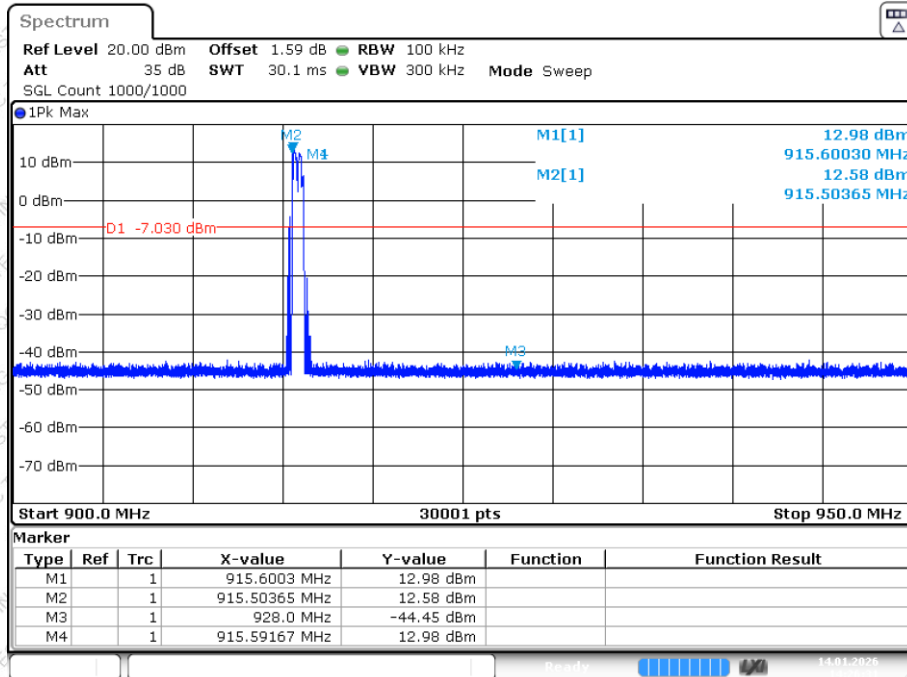


Band Edge NVNT 915.8MHz Ant1 Ref



Date: 14. JAN. 2026 14:22:15

Band Edge NVNT 915.8MHz Ant1 Emission

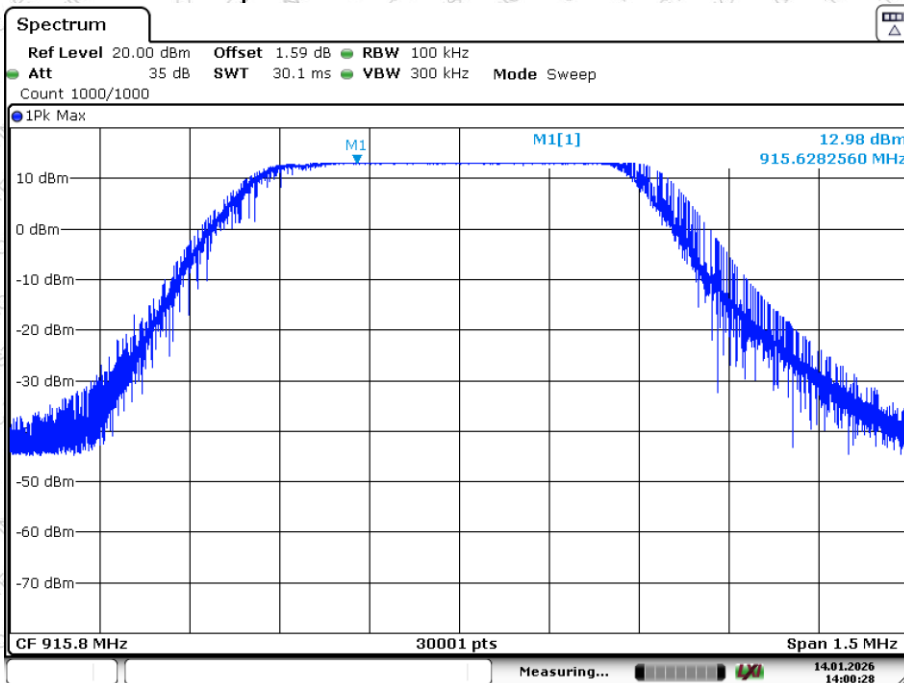


Date: 14. JAN. 2026 14:26:32



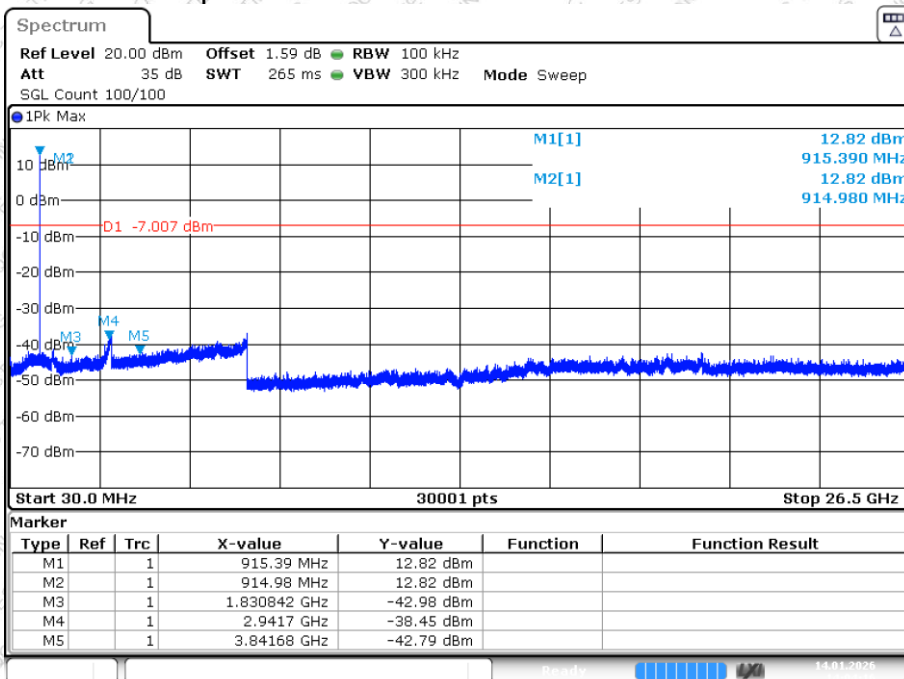
Conducted RF Spurious Emission:

Tx. Spurious NVNT 915.8MHz Ant1 Ref



Date: 14. JAN. 2026 14:00:28

Tx. Spurious NVNT 915.8MHz Ant1 Emission



Date: 14. JAN. 2026 14:04:16

9.2 Radiated Emission Method

9.2.1 Applicable Standard

FCC Part15 C Section 15.209 and 15.205

9.2.2 Limit

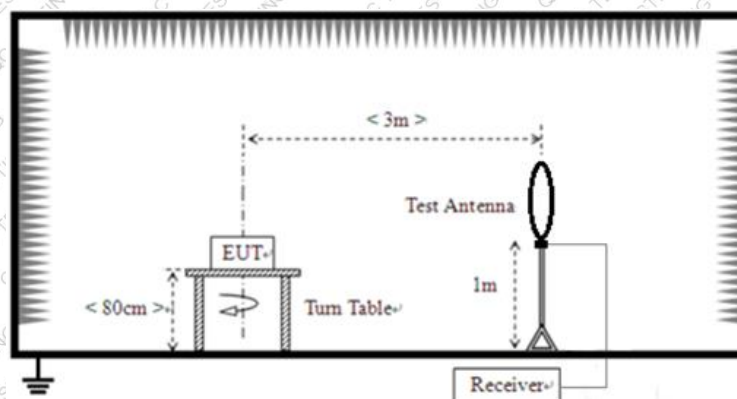
Frequency	Limit (uV/m)	Value	Measurement Distance
0.009MHz-0.490MHz	2400/F(KHz)	QP	300m
0.490MHz-1.705MHz	24000/F(KHz)	QP	30m
1.705MHz-30MHz	30	QP	30m

Frequency	Field Strengths Limits (uV/m at 3 m)	Field Strengths Limits (dBuV/m at 3 m)	Remark
30 – 88	100	40.0	Quasi-peak
88 – 216	150	43.5	Quasi-peak
216 – 960	200	46.0	Quasi-peak
Above 960	500	54.0	Quasi-peak
Above 1GHz	/	74.0	Peak
		54.0	Average

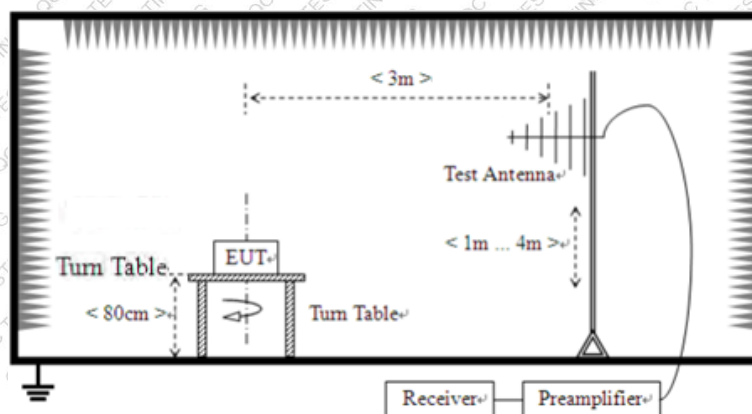
Note: $\text{dBuV/m} = 20\log(\mu\text{V/m})$

9.2.3 Test setup

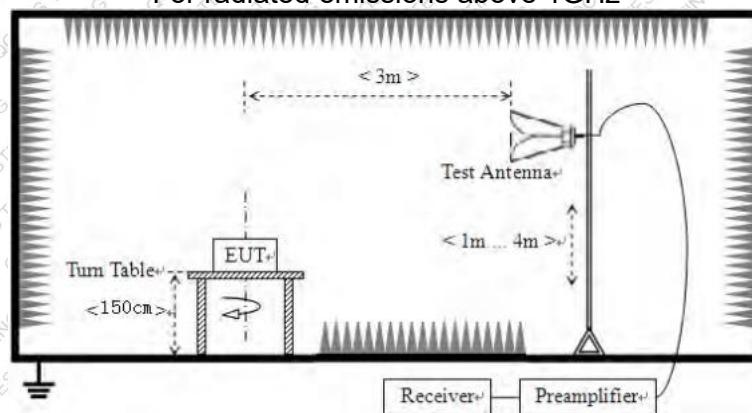
For radiated emissions from 9kHz to 30MHz



For radiated emissions from 30MHz to 1GHz



For radiated emissions above 1GHz



9.2.4 EMI Test Receiver Setup

Frequency	RBW	VBW	IF B/W	Measurement
9KHz-150KHz	200Hz	600Hz	/	QP
150KHz-30MHz	9KHz	30KHz	/	QP
30 MHz – 1000 MHz	100 kHz	300 kHz	120 kHz	QP
Above 1 GHz	1 MHz	3 MHz	/	Peak
	1 MHz	10 Hz	/	Average

Remark: For the frequency bands 9-90 kHz, 110-490 kHz and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emission test in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector.

9.2.5 Test procedure

- The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table (0.8m for below 1G and 1.5m for above 1G) above the ground at a 3 meter camber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
- The EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower.
- The antenna height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
- For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the rota table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.



- The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
- If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.

9.2.6 Test Data

Temperature	25-26 °C	Humidity	49-45 %
ATM Pressure	101.1kPa	Antenna Gain	2.11dBi
Test by	Fan Yang	Test result	PASS

Remarks:

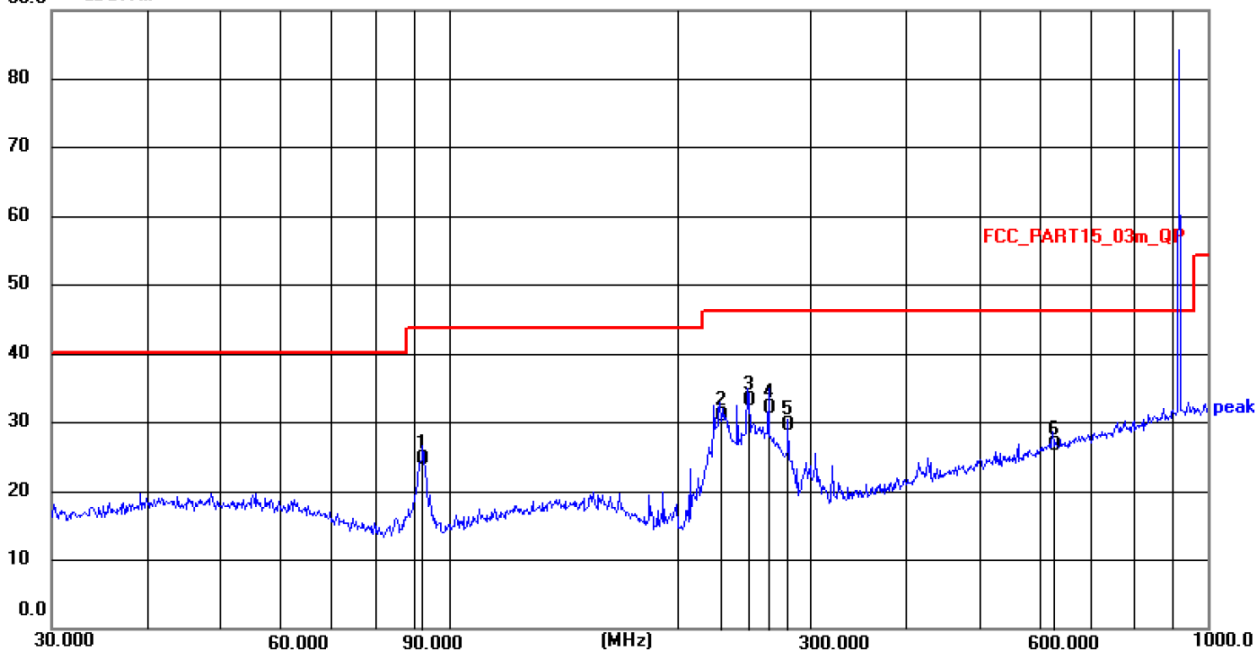
1. Pre-scan all kind of the place mode (X-axis, Y-axis, Z-axis), and found the Y-axis which it is worse case.
2. Data of measurement within frequency range 9kHz-30MHz, 10-26GHz are the noise floor or attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible limits or the field strength is too small to be measured, so test data does not present in this report.



Below 1GHz

Horizontal:

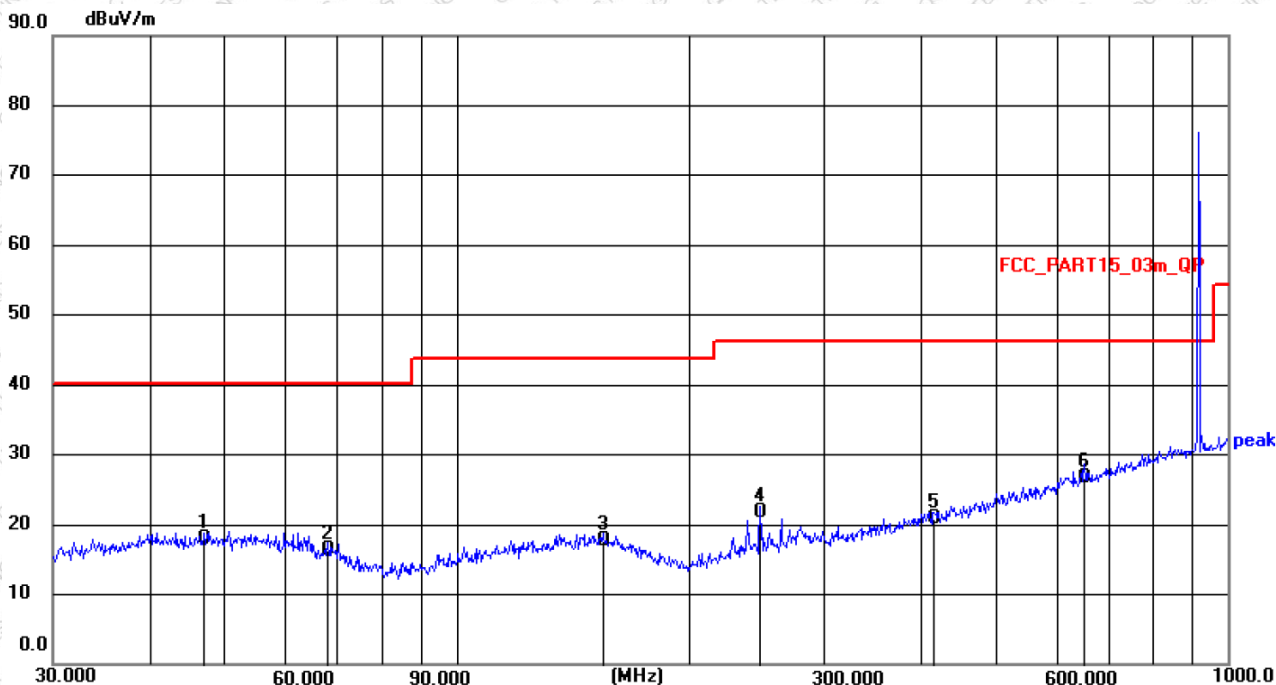
90.0 dBuV/m



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB/m)	Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
1	92.4624	14.20	10.36	24.56	43.50	18.94	QP
2	227.6906	18.29	12.69	30.98	46.00	15.02	QP
3 *	247.6819	19.72	13.36	33.08	46.00	12.92	QP
4	263.8190	18.26	13.72	31.98	46.00	14.02	QP
5	280.0237	15.07	14.45	29.52	46.00	16.48	QP
6	625.0779	5.10	21.67	26.77	46.00	19.23	QP



Vertical:



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB/m)	Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
1	47.1597	3.34	14.49	17.83	40.00	22.17	QP
2	68.1512	4.18	12.17	16.35	40.00	23.65	QP
3	154.8204	3.30	14.39	17.69	43.50	25.81	QP
4	247.6818	8.33	13.32	21.65	46.00	24.35	QP
5	416.1791	2.88	17.92	20.80	46.00	25.20	QP
6 *	651.9415	4.51	22.09	26.60	46.00	19.40	QP



Above 1GHz

Frequency (MHz)	Read Level (dBμV)	polarization	Factor (dB/m)	Level (dBμV/m)	Limit Line (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
1285.286	57.51	H	-15.2	42.31	74	31.69	peak
2013.724	58.22	H	-13.14	45.08	74	28.92	peak
2197.86	59.15	H	-12.77	46.38	74	27.62	peak
3184.198	58.94	H	-10.84	48.1	74	25.9	peak
4365.158	59.84	H	-10.14	49.7	74	24.3	peak
4581.419	61.27	H	-9.57	51.7	74	22.3	peak
6109.42	57.44	V	-6.56	50.88	74	23.12	peak
1940.886	57.35	V	-13.58	43.77	74	30.23	peak
2747.894	60.88	V	-11.47	49.41	74	24.59	peak
3140.509	59.23	V	-10.82	48.41	74	25.59	peak
4197.59	58.47	V	-10.54	47.93	74	26.07	peak
4977.371	58.62	V	-8.31	50.31	74	23.69	peak
6081.35	58.1	V	-6.69	51.41	74	22.59	peak

Remarks:

1. Level = Receiver Read level + Factor
2. The emission levels of other frequencies are very lower than the limit and not show in test report.
3. If the peak (or quasi-peak) measured value complies with the average limit, it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement, so AV emission value did not show in above table if the peak value complies with average limit.

----- THE END OF TEST REPORT -----