

FCC Radio Evaluation Report

FCC ID: 2AU6R04359

Report No. : BTL-FCCP-5-2508C743
Equipment : 802.11be (WiFi 7) Triple-Radio PoE Access Point
Model Name : NWA240BE
Brand Name : ZYXEL
Applicant : Zyxel Networks Corporation
Address : No.2 Industry East RD.IX, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30075, Taiwan, R.O.C
Manufacturer : Zyxel Networks Corporation
Address : No.2 Industry East RD.IX, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30075, Taiwan, R.O.C
FCC Rule Part(s) : 47 CFR § 2.1091
IEEE C95.1
Date of Receipt : 2025/9/25
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The above equipment has been tested and found in compliance with the requirement of the above standards by BTL Inc.

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Declaration

BTL represents to the client that testing is done in accordance with standard procedures as applicable and that test instruments used has been calibrated with standards traceable to international standard(s) and/or national standard(s).

BTL's reports apply only to the specific samples tested under conditions. It is manufacture's responsibility to ensure that additional production units of this model are manufactured with the identical electrical and mechanical components. **BTL** assumes no responsibility for the data provided by the Customer, any statements, inferences or generalizations drawn by the customer or others from the reports issued by **BTL**.

This report is the confidential property of the client. As a mutual protection to the clients, the public and ourselves, the test report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without our written approval.

BTL's laboratory quality assurance procedures are in compliance with the **ISO/IEC 17025** requirements, and accredited by the conformity assessment authorities listed in this test report.

BTL is not responsible for the sampling stage, so the results only apply to the sample as received.

The information, data and test plan are provided by manufacturer which may affect the validity of results, so it is manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that the apparatus meets the essential requirements of applied standards and in all the possible configurations as representative of its intended use.

Limitation

For the use of the authority's logo is limited unless the Test Standard(s)/Scope(s)/Item(s) mentioned in this test report is (are) included in the conformity assessment authorities acceptance respective.

Please note that the measurement uncertainty is provided for informational purpose only and are not use in determining the Pass/Fail results.

REVISION HISTORY

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date	Note
BTL-FCCP-5-2508C743	R00	Original Report.	2026/4/16	Valid

1. LIMITS

According to § 1.1310 Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits.

- (a) Specific absorption rate (SAR) shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation as specified in § 1.1307(b) of this part within the frequency range of 100 kHz to 6 GHz (inclusive).
- (b) The SAR limits for occupational/controlled exposure are 0.4 W/kg, as averaged over the whole body, and a peak spatial-average SAR of 8 W/kg, averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the parts of the human body treated as extremities, such as hands, wrists, feet, ankles, and pinnae, where the peak spatial-average SAR limit for occupational/controlled exposure is 20 W/kg, averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exposure may be averaged over a time period not to exceed 6 minutes to determine compliance with occupational/controlled SAR limits.
- (c) The SAR limits for general population/uncontrolled exposure are 0.08 W/kg, as averaged over the whole body, and a peak spatial-average SAR of 1.6 W/kg, averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the parts of the human body treated as extremities, such as hands, wrists, feet, ankles, and pinnae, where the peak spatial-average SAR limit is 4 W/kg, averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exposure may be averaged over a time period not to exceed 30 minutes to determine compliance with general population/uncontrolled SAR limits.
- (e) Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (Table 1).

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging time (minutes)
(i) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	*(100)	≤6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	*(900/f ²)	<6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	<6
300-1.500			f/300	<6
1.500-100.000			5	<6
(ii) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	<30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f ²)	<30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	<30
300-1.500			f/1500	<30
1.500-100.000			1.0	<30

f = frequency in MHz. * = Plane-wave equivalent power density.

2. APPLIED EXEMPTION CRITERIA

Refer to KDB 447498 D04, ticked item is applied:

For RF Exposure Test Exemptions for Single Source:

☐ 1-mW Test Exemption

Per § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(A), a single RF source is exempt RF device (from the requirement to show data demonstrating compliance to RF exposure limits, as previously mentioned) if the available maximum time-averaged power is no more than 1 mW, regardless of separation distance.

This exemption applies to all operating configurations and exposure conditions, for the frequency range 100 kHz to 100 GHz, regardless of fixed, mobile, or portable device exposure conditions. This is a standalone exemption, and it cannot be applied in conjunction with any other test exemption.

☐ SAR-Based Exemption

A more comprehensive exemption, considering a variable power threshold that depends on both the separation distance and power, is provided in § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(B). This exemption is applicable to the frequency range between 300 MHz and 6 GHz, with test separation distances between 0.5 cm and 40 cm, and for all RF sources in fixed, mobile, and portable device exposure conditions.

Accordingly, a RF source is considered an RF exempt device if its available maximum time-averaged (matched conducted) power or its effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, are below a specified threshold. This exemption threshold was derived based on general population 1-g SAR requirements and is detailed in Appendix C.

§ 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(B):

Or the available maximum time-averaged power or effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, is less than or equal to the threshold P_{th} (mW) described in the following formula. This method shall only be used at separation distances (cm) from 0.5 centimeters to 40 centimeters and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). P_{th} is given by:

$$P_{th} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} (d/20 \text{ cm})^x & d \leq 20 \text{ cm} \\ ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} & 20 \text{ cm} < d \leq 40 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

Where

$$x = -\log_{10} \left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \sqrt{f}} \right) \text{ and } f \text{ is in GHz;}$$

and

$$ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} 2040f & 0.3 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 1.5 \text{ GHz} \\ 3060 & 1.5 \text{ GHz} \leq f \leq 6 \text{ GHz} \end{cases}$$

d = the separation distance (cm);

☒ **MPE-Based Exemption**

An alternative to the SAR-based exemption is provided in § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(C), for a much wider frequency range, from 300 kHz to 100 GHz, applicable for separation distances greater or equal to $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the free-space operating wavelength in meters. The MPE-based test exemption condition is in terms of ERP, defined as the product of the maximum antenna gain and the delivered maximum time-averaged power.¹⁰ For this case, a RF source is an RF exempt device if its ERP (watts) is no more than a frequency-dependent value, as detailed tabular form in Appendix B. These limits have been derived based on the basic specifications on Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) considered for the FCC rules in § 1.1310(e)(1).

§ 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(C):

Or using Table 1 and the minimum separation distance (R in meters) from the body of a nearby person for the frequency (f in MHz) at which the source operates, the ERP (watts) is no more than the calculated value prescribed for that frequency. For the exemption in Table 1 to apply, R must be at least $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the free-space operating wavelength in meters. If the ERP of a single RF source is not easily obtained, then the available maximum time-averaged power may be used in lieu of ERP if the physical dimensions of the radiating structure(s) do not exceed the electrical length of $\lambda/4$ or if the antenna gain is less than that of a half-wave dipole (1.64 linear value).

RF Source frequency (MHz)	Threshold ERP (watts)
0.3-1.34	$1920 R^2$
1.34-30	$3450 R^2/f^2$
30-300	$3.83 R^2$
300-1500	$0.0128 R^2 f$
1500-100000	$19.2 R^2$

For RF Exposure Test Exemptions for Simultaneous Transmission Sources

☒ **1-mW Test Exemption for Multiple Sources**

As discussed in § 1.1307(b)(3)(ii)(A), the 1-mW exemption intended for single transmitters may be also applied to simultaneous transmission conditions, within the same host device, according one of the following criteria:

- When maximum available power each individual transmitting antenna within the same time averaging period is ≤ 1 mW, and the nearest parts of the antenna structures of the simultaneously operating transmitters are separated by at least 2 cm.
- When the aggregate maximum available power of all transmitting antennas is ≤ 1 mW in the same time-averaging period.

This exemption may not be combined with any other exemption.

☐ **Simultaneous Transmission with both SAR-based and MPE-Based Test Exemptions**

This case is described in detail in § 1.1307(b)(3)(ii)(B) and covers the situations where both SAR-based and MPE-based exemption may be considered for test exemption in fixed, mobile, or portable device exposure conditions. For these cases, a device with multiple RF sources transmitting simultaneously will be considered an RF exempt device if the condition of Formula (1) is satisfied.

$$\sum_{i=1}^a \frac{P_i}{P_{th,i}} + \sum_{j=1}^b \frac{ERP_j}{ERP_{th,j}} + \sum_{k=1}^c \frac{Evaluated_k}{Exposure Limit_k} \leq 1 \quad (1)$$

Where:

a	number of fixed, mobile, or portable RF sources claiming exemption using the § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(B) formula for P_{th} , including existing exempt transmitters and those being added.
b	number of fixed, mobile, or portable RF sources claiming exemption using the applicable § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(C) Table 1 formula for Threshold ERP, including existing exempt transmitters and those being added.
c	number of existing fixed, mobile, or portable RF sources with known evaluation for the specified minimum distance.
P_i	the available maximum time-averaged power or the ERP, whichever is greater, for fixed, mobile, or portable RF source i at a distance between 0.5 cm and 40 cm (inclusive).
$P_{th,i}$	the exemption threshold power (P_{th}) according to the § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(B) formula for fixed, mobile, or portable RF source i .
ERP_j	the available maximum time-averaged power or the ERP, whichever is greater, of fixed, mobile, or portable RF source j .
$ERP_{th,j}$	exemption threshold ERP for fixed, mobile, or portable RF source j , at a distance of at least $\lambda/2\pi$, according to the applicable § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(C) Table 1 formula at the location in question.
$Evaluated_k$	the maximum reported SAR or MPE of fixed, mobile, or portable RF source k either in the device or at the transmitter site from an existing evaluation.
$Exposure Limit_k$	either the general population/uncontrolled maximum permissible exposure (MPE) or specific absorption rate (SAR) limit for each fixed, mobile, or portable sources, as applicable

The sum of the ratios of the applicable terms for SAR-based, MPE-based and measured SAR or MPE shall be less than 1, to determine simultaneous transmission exposure compliance.

3. EVALUATION FACILITY

The test locations stated below are under the TAF Accreditation Number 0659.
The test location(s) used to collect the test data in this report are:
No. 68-2, Ln. 169, Sec. 2, Datong Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan
(FCC RN: 674415) (FCC DN: TW0659)

4. TABLE FOR FILED ANTENNA:

For WLAN 2.4G

Ant.	Manufacturer	Model Name	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)
1	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	2.74
2	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	2.64

Remark:

- The EUT supports CDD. Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain}$.
For power measurements, Array Gain=0dB ($N_{ANT} \leq 4$), so the Directional gain=2.74.
For power spectral density measurements, $N_{ANT}=2$, $N_{SS} = 2$.
So the Directional gain= $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain} = G_{ANT} + 10\log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS})\text{dBi} = 2.74 + 10\log(2/2)\text{dBi} = 2.74$.
- Beamforming Gain: 3dB.

For RLAN 5G

Ant.	Manufacturer	Model Name	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)
1	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	4.82
2	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	5.03
3	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	3.96
4	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	4.81

Remark:

- The EUT supports CDD. Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain}$.
For power measurements, Array Gain=0dB ($N_{ANT} \leq 4$), so the Directional gain=5.03.
For power spectral density measurements, $N_{ANT}=4$, $N_{SS} = 4$.
So the Directional gain= $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain} = G_{ANT} + 10\log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS})\text{dBi} = 5.03 + 10\log(4/4)\text{dBi} = 5.03$.
- Beamforming Gain: 6dB.

For RLAN 6G

Ant.	Manufacturer	Model Name	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)	Note
1	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	2.17	UNII-5
					1.87	UNII-6
					2.70	UNII-7
					3.39	UNII-8
2	ARISTOTLE ENTERPRISES INC.	RFA-13226-R3	Internal	IPEX	2.49	UNII-5
					2.17	UNII-6
					2.51	UNII-7
					4.40	UNII-8

Remark:

This EUT supports CDD, Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain}$.

For power measurements, Array Gain=0dB ($N_{ANT} \leq 4$),

so the UNII-5 Directional gain=2.49, the UNII-6 Directional gain=2.17,

the UNII-7 Directional gain=2.70, the UNII-8 Directional gain=4.40.

For power spectral density measurements, $N_{ANT}=2$, $N_{SS}=2$.

the Directional gain= $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain} = G_{ANT} + 10\log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS})$ dBi.

so the UNII-5 Directional gain= $2.49 + 10\log(2/2)$ dBi=2.49,

the UNII-6 Directional gain= $2.17 + 10\log(2/2)$ dBi=2.17,

the UNII-7 Directional gain= $2.70 + 10\log(2/2)$ dBi=2.70,

the UNII-8 Directional gain= $4.40 + 10\log(2/2)$ dBi=4.40.

Note: The above Antenna information are derived from the antenna data sheet provided by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications, the laboratory shall not be held responsible.

5. MAXIMUM RF OUTPUT POWER

Mode	Maximum Conducted Power (dBm)
WLAN 2.4 GHz	25.98
RLAN 5 GHz	29.28
RLAN 6 GHz	25.81

Note: The values are adopted from test report: BTL-FCCP-1-2508C743, BTL-FCCP-2-2508C743 and BTL-FCCP-4-2508C743.

6. CALCULATION RESULTS

Band	Minimum Operation Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	EIRP Power (dBm)	EIRP Power (W)	Distance (cm)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (mW/cm ²)	MPE Ratio	Result
WLAN 2.4GHz	2437.0	25.98	2.74	28.72	0.74473	20	0.1482	1.0000	0.1482	Pass
RLAN 5GHz	5795.0	29.28	5.03	34.31	2.69774	20	0.5367	1.0000	0.5367	Pass
RLAN 6GHz	6145.0	25.81	2.49	28.30	0.67608	20	0.1345	1.0000	0.1345	Pass

1. Minimum operation frequency is applied for severe limit.
2. MPE Ratio = Power Density / Limit of Power Density

7. COLLOCATED SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION CALCULATIONS

Maximum WLAN 2.4GHz MPE Ratio	Maximum RLAN 5GHz MPE Ratio	Maximum RLAN 6GHz MPE Ratio
0.1482	0.5367	0.1345
$\Sigma(\text{All MPE Ratios})$		
0.819		
Limit		
≤ 1.0		

The sum of the simultaneous transmission results has not over Limit, which is in compliance.

End of Test Report