



## RF Exposure evaluation

### FCC ID: 2BPVN-PT09

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

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:

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

Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

According to 47 CFR § 2.1093, a portable device is defined as a transmitting device designed to be used so that the radiating structure(s) of the device is/are within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. This device is classified as a portable device and is subject to SAR evaluation requirements unless it meets the exclusion thresholds.

#### EDR:

Worse case output power is as below: [2402MHz: 0.96dBm]

Maximum output power is 0.96dBm (1.25 mW).

$(1.25 \text{ mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.402(\text{GHz})}] = 0.39 < 3.0$  for 1-g SAR.

#### BLE:

Worse case output power is as below: [2402MHz: 0.06dBm]

Maximum output power is 0.06dBm (1.01 mW).

$(1.01 \text{ mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.402(\text{GHz})}] = 0.31 < 3.0$  for 1-g SAR.

Then SAR evaluation is not required.