TEST REPORT

Applicant:	AQUASCOUT Testing Pty Ltd
Address:	1 Corporate Ave, Rowville, Victoria 3178 Australia
Equipment Type:	AQUASCOUT Heavy Metals Water Analyzer
Model Name:	A0419
Brand Name:	AQUASCOUT
FCC ID:	2BVON-UBSAS1
Test Standard:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093 (refer section 3.1)
Maximum SAR:	Body 2.4GHz(1 g@0mm): 0.07 W/kg
Sample Arrival Date:	Jul. 04, 2025
Test Date:	Jul. 16, 2025
Date of Issue:	Apr. 20, 2026

ISSUED BY:

Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

Tested by: Song Gui **Checked by:** Xu Rui **Approved by:** Tolan Tu

(Testing Director)

Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
Rev. 01	Apr. 20, 2026	Initial Issue

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 GENERAL INFORMATION 4
1.1 Test Laboratory 4
1.2 Test Location 4
1.3 Test Environment Condition 4
2 PRODUCT INFORMATION 5
2.1 Applicant Information 5
2.2 Manufacturer Information 5
2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT) 5
2.4 Ancillary Equipment 5
2.5 Technical Information 6
2.6 Antenna Location 7
3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT 8
3.1 Test Standards 8
3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit 9
3.3 Test Result Summary 10
3.4 Test Uncertainty 11
4 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM 12
4.1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Definition 12
4.2 DASY SAR System 13
5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION 21
5.1 Purpose of System Check 21
5.2 System Check Setup 21
6 TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS 22
6.1 Water quality analyzer Exposure Condition 22

7 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE 23
7.1 Measurement Process Diagram 23
7.2 SAR Scan General Requirement 24
7.3 Measurement Procedure 25
7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure 25
8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER 26
8.1 WIFI 26
8.2 Bluetooth 26
9 TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATION 27
9.1 SAR Test Consideration Table 27
10 TEST RESULT 30
10.1 WIFI 2.4GHz 30
11 SAR Measurement Variability 31
12 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION 32
13 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST 33
ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT 34
ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT 35
ANNEX C TEST DATA 36
ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS 36
ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS 36
ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT 36
ANNEX G TUNE-UP PROCEDURE 36

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Test Laboratory

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Test Location

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Location	☐ Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
	☑ 1/F, Building B, Ganghongji High-tech Intelligent Industrial Park, No. 1008, Songbai Road, Yangguang Community, Xili Sub-district, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1196.

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	18℃ to 25℃
Ambient Relative Humidity	30% to 70%

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	AQUASCOUT Testing Pty Ltd
Address	1 Corporate Ave, Rowville, Victoria 3178 Australia

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	AQUASCOUT Testing Pty Ltd
Address	1 Corporate Ave, Rowville, Victoria 3178 Australia

2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	AQUASCOUT Heavy Metals Water Analyzer
Model Name Under Test	A0419
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model Name Differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	PCBA: 01.01 Analyzer: 1.1
Software Version	1.0.0.58
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.4 Ancillary Equipment

Ancillary Equipment 1	Battery	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No.	PL804048
	Serial No.	N/A
	Capacity	1850mAh
	Rated Voltage	3.7V
	Limit Charge Voltage	4.2V

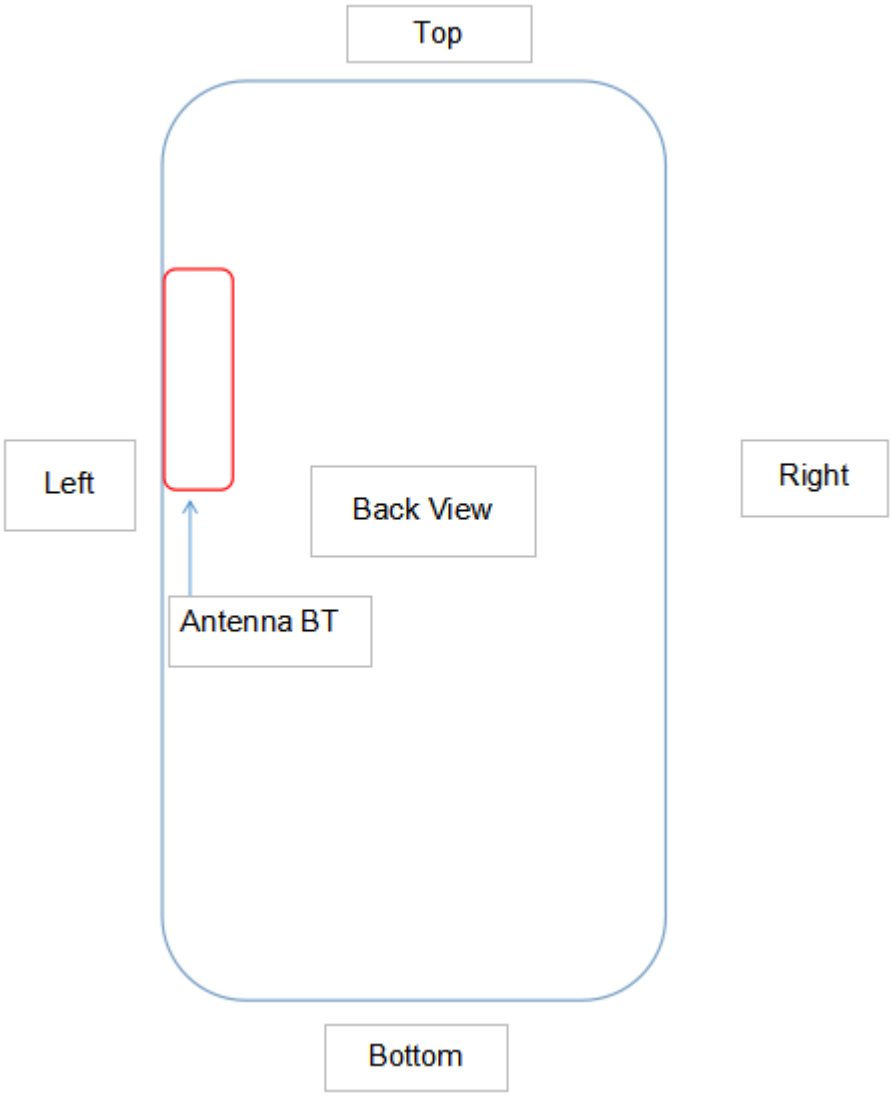
2.5 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	Bluetooth BLE WIFI 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n(HT20/40)

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	2.4G WIFI, Bluetooth	
Frequency Range	802.11b/g/ n(HT20/HT40)	2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz
	Bluetooth	2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Antenna Type	WIFI: Chip Antenna Bluetooth: Chip Antenna	
Hotspot Function	N/A	
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure	
Product Type	Portable Device	
EUT Type	☒ Production unit	☐ Identical prototype

2.6 Antenna Location



Antenna	Support Bands
Antenna BT	2.4GWIFI &Bluetooth

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2.1093	Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
2	ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	FCC KDB 447498 D04 v01	447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
4	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
5	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
6	KDB 248227 D01 v02r02	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ ControlledExposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. 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.

Occupational/Controlled Exposure: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, 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.

3.3 Test Result Summary

3.3.1 Highest SAR

Band	Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Maximum Report SAR (W/kg)
	Body	Body
	(0mm)	(0mm)
	1g SAR	1g SAR
2.4G WIFI	0.07	0.07
Limit (W/kg)	1.6	1.6
Verdict	PASS	

3.4 Test Uncertainty

According to KDB 865664 D01, when the highest measured 1 g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

The maximum 1 g SAR for the EUT in this report is 0.07 W/kg, which is lower than 1.5 W/kg, so the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in this report.

4 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Definition

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

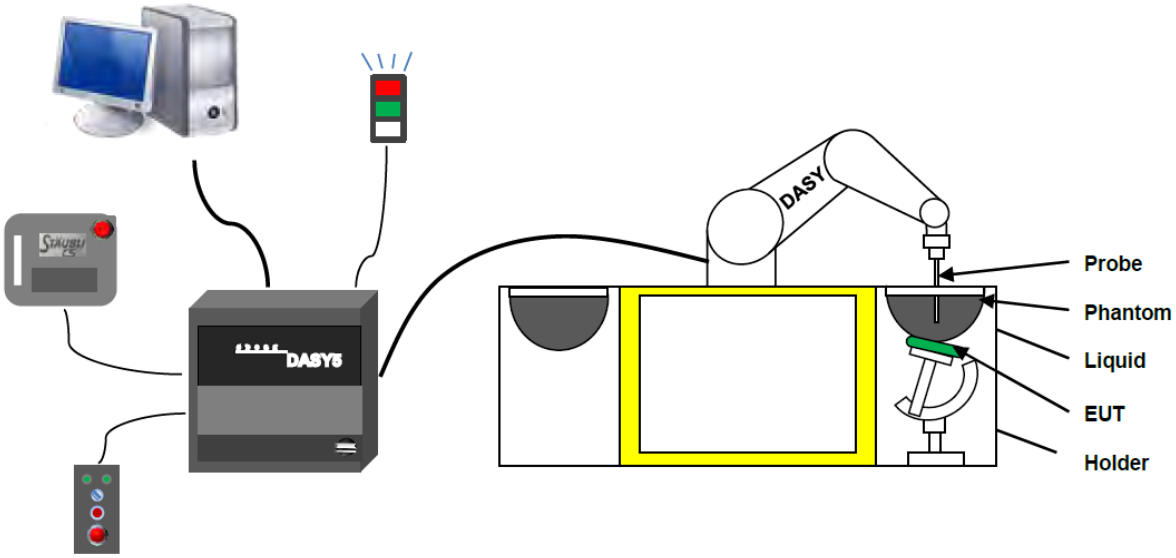
$$\mathbf{SAR} = \frac{\sigma \mathrm{E}^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρis the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 DASY SAR System

4.2.1 DASY SAR System Diagram



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

4.2.2 Robot

The Dasy SAR system uses the high precision robots. Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system For the 6-axis controller system, Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents). The robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision
  (repeatability ±0.02 mm)
- High reliability
  (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs
  (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements
  (brush less synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference
  (motor control _elds shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities for the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe EX3DV4 with following specifications is used.

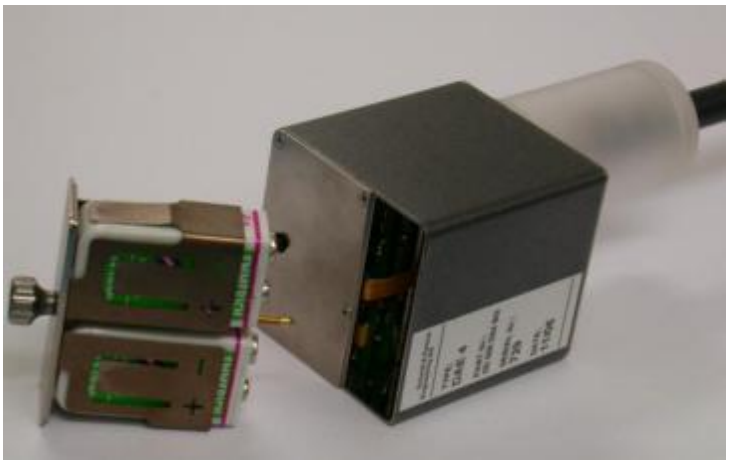
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection systemBuilt-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ; ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 10 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4)

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/-2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the EN 62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.

4.2.4 Data Acquisition Electronics

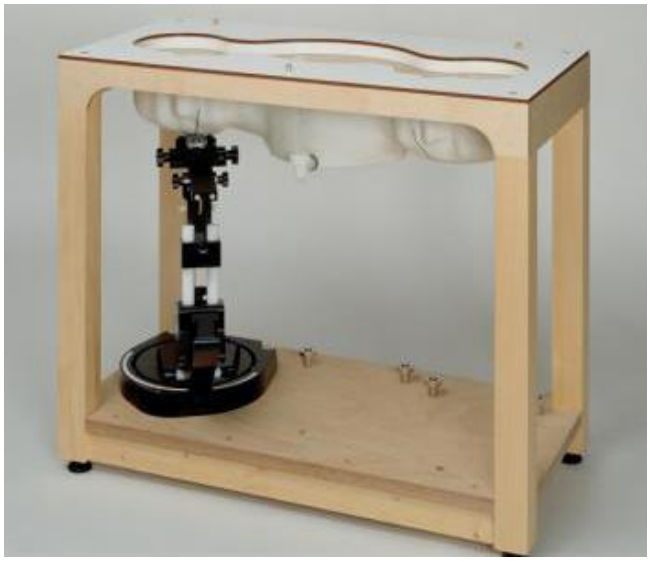
The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



- Input Impedance: 200MOhm
- The Inputs: Symmetrical and Floating
- Commom Mode Rejection: Above 80dB

4.2.5 Phantoms

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.



- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

Photo of Phantom

Serial Number	Material	Length	Height
SAM	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced	1000	500

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209 Part II and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points.

·Flat phantom

Photo of Phantom

Serial Number	Shell Thickness (mm)	Major ellipse axis (mm)	Minor axis（mm）
ELI4	2.0 ± 0.2	600	500

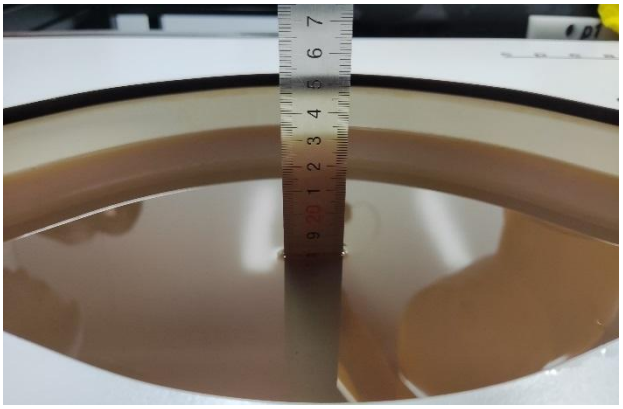
4.2.6 Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65°. The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA"s only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used. Larger DUT"s (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. Incompliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1°.

4.2.7 Simulating Liquid

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.

Head Liquid Depth	Body Liquid Depth
	

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

TSL	Manufacturer / Model	Freq Range (MHz)	Main Ingredients
Head WideBand	SPEAG HBBL600-10000V6	600-10000	Ethanediol, Sodium petroleum sulfonate, Hexylene Glycol / 2-Methyl-pentane-2.4-diol, Alkoxylated alcohol

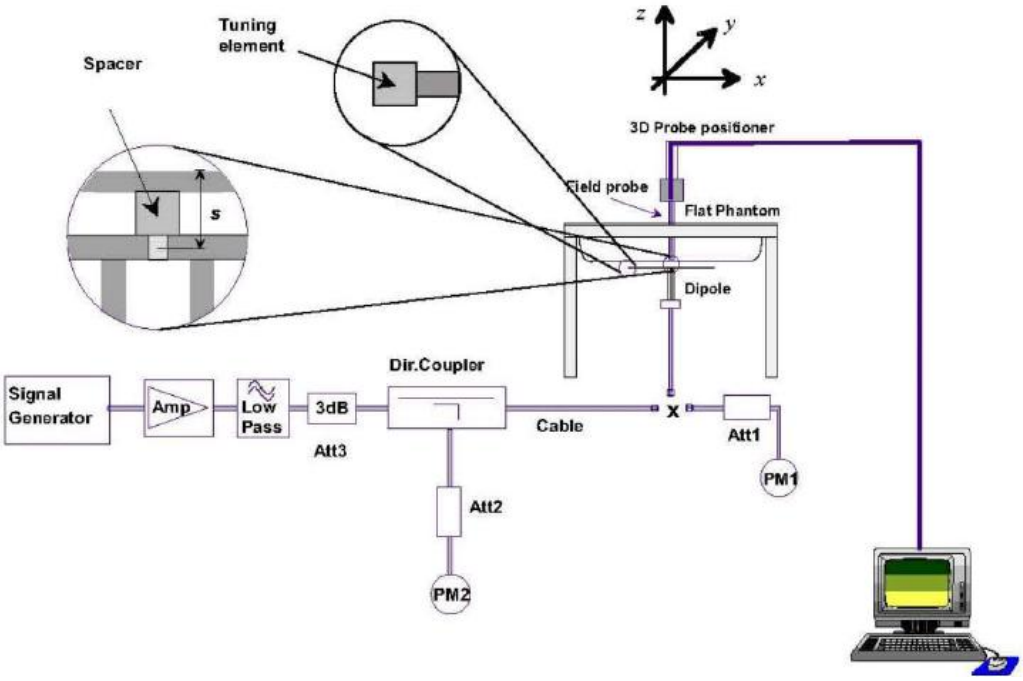
5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.2 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

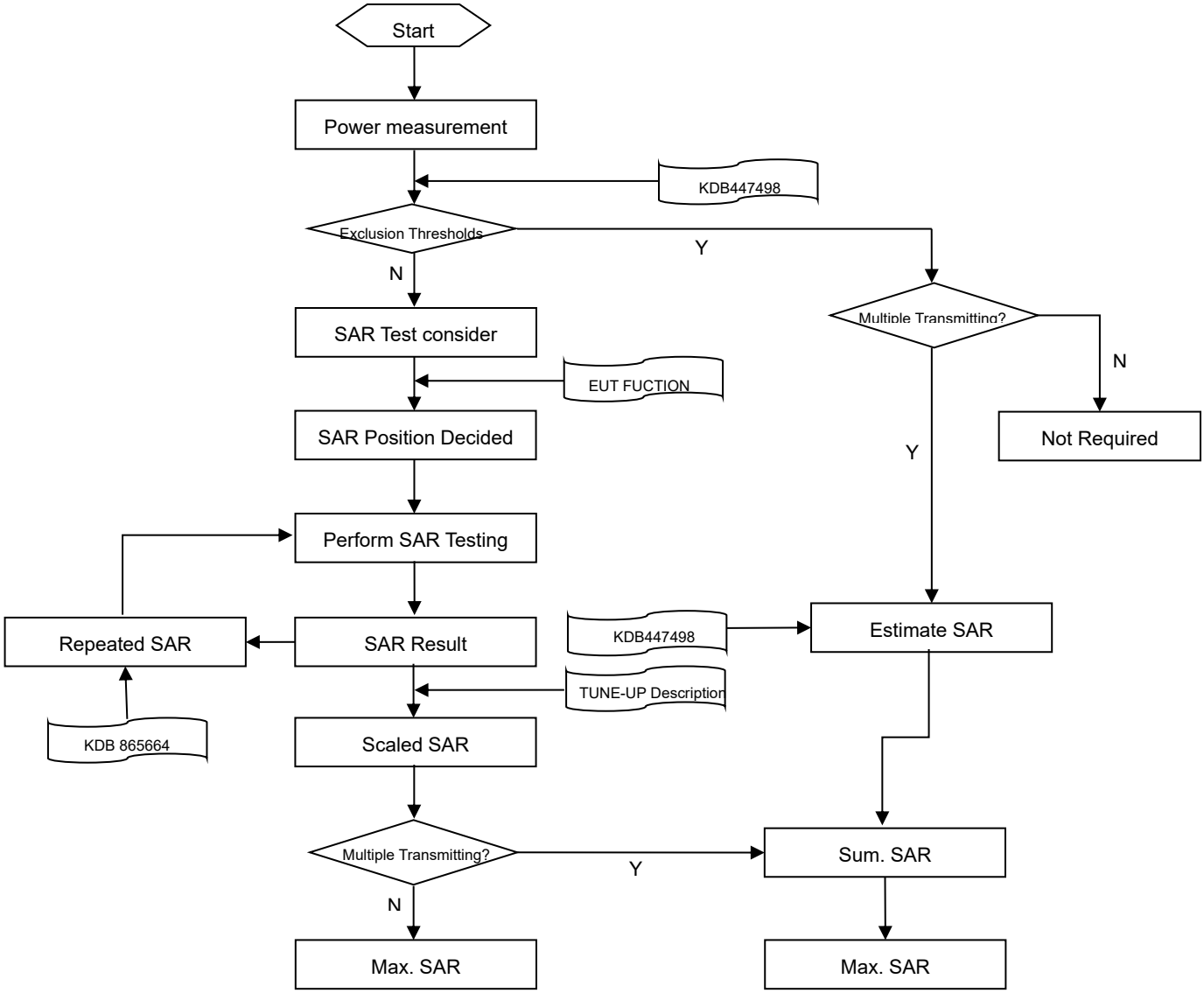
6.1 Water quality analyzer Exposure Condition

Devices that support transmission while used with body-worn accessories must be tested for SAR compliance related to each body-worn condition of use. SAR evaluation is required for body-worn accessories supplied with the device they are attached to.

The general informing principle is that the selected test configurations must conservatively capture the various body-worn accessory use conditions expected by users. For instance, devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, must be tested for SAR compliance using a conservative minimum test separation distance not to exceed 5 mm for all use conditions required by the device.

7 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

7.1 Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirement

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Boththe probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1 g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤3GHz</th><th>>3GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5±1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2)±0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30°±1°</td><td>20°±1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 –3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 5 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">graded grid</td><td rowspan="2">Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 4 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">≤ 1.5·Δz Zoom (n-1)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">x, y, z</td><td rowspan="3">≥30 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
</table>

Note:

1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1 g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

7.3 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

a. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
b. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
c. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
d. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 *32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below.

When the 1 g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER

8.1 WIFI

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-AP.pdf”.

8.2 Bluetooth

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-AP.pdf”.

9 TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATION

9.1 SAR Test Consideration Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D04, Appendix B, The SAR-based exemption formula applies for single fixed, mobile, and portable RF sources with available maximum time-averaged power or effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, of less than or equal to the threshold Pth (mW).

This method shall only be used at separation distances from 0.5 cm to 40 cm and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). The following table shows the power threshold from 5mm to 50mm.

Power Thresholds (mW)					
Frequency (MHz)	At separation distance of ≤5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
300	39 mW	65 mW	88 mW	110 mW	129 mW
450	22 mW	44 mW	67 mW	89 mW	112 mW
835	9 mW	25 mW	44 mW	66 mW	90 mW
1900	3 mW	12 mW	26 mW	44 mW	66 mW
2450	3 mW	10 mW	22 mW	38 mW	59 mW
3600	2 mW	8 mW	18 mW	32 mW	49 mW
5800	1 mW	6 mW	14 mW	25 mW	40 mW
Frequency (MHz)	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of 50 mm
300	148 mW	166 mW	184 mW	201 mW	217 mW
450	135 mW	158 mW	180 mW	203 mW	226 mW
835	116 mW	145 mW	175 mW	207 mW	240 mW
1900	92 mW	122 mW	157 mW	195 mW	236 mW
2450	83 mW	111 mW	143 mW	179 mW	219 mW
3600	71 mW	96 mW	125 mW	158 mW	195 mW
5800	58 mW	80 mW	106 mW	136 mW	169 mW

9.1.1 SAR Test Consideration

This host is a Water quality analyzer , under normal use the RF exposure scenarios are shown in the table below:

RF exposure Position	RF exposure scenarios
Front Side	Body
Back Side	Body
Left Edge	Body
Right Edge	Body
Top Edge	Body
Bottom Edge	Body

Main Antenna Body RF exposure scenarios

Positon	Band	Calculated Frequency(Ghz)	Distance to User (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Max. Peak Power (dBm)	Max. Peak Power (mW)	SAR Test Required
Front Side	Bluetooth	2.48	5	2.72	1.68	1.47	No
	2.4G	2.462	5	2.73	14.78	30.06	Yes
Back Side	Bluetooth	2.48	10	10.17	1.68	1.47	No
	2.4G	2.462	10	10.22	14.78	30.06	Yes
Left Edge	Bluetooth	2.48	5	2.72	1.68	1.47	No
	2.4G	2.462	5	2.73	14.78	30.06	Yes
Right Edge	Bluetooth	2.48	65	359.72	1.68	1.47	No
	2.4G	2.462	65	360.36	14.78	30.06	Yes
Top Edge	Bluetooth	2.48	45	178.55	1.68	1.47	No
	2.4G	2.462	45	178.97	14.78	30.06	Yes
Bottom Edge	Bluetooth	2.48	82	559.96	1.68	1.47	No
	2.4G	2.462	82	560.75	14.78	30.06	Yes

Note:

1. Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power including tune-up tolerance among production units
2. Per KDB 447498 D04, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. Per KDB 447498 D04, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the distance of the antenna to the user is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold
4. Per KDB 447498 D04, for separation distances from 0.5 cm to 40 cm and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive), the threshold Pth (mW) is given by Following:

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

where

$$x = -log_{10}\left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20cm}\sqrt{f}}\right)$$

   a. f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
   b. d is the separation distance (cm), The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
   c. ERP_{20cm} are determined by:

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

5. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.8. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
6. Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
   a. When KDB Publication 447498 D04 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
   b. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
7. Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands conditions.
   a. When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
   b. When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
8. For Limb SAR, SAR test exemption considered by applying a factor of 2.5 to the applicable power level thresholds.

10 TEST RESULT

10.1 WIFI 2.4GHz

Mode	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift(dB)	1 g Meas SAR(W/kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power(dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty cycle (%)	Duty cycle Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.
Body													
802.11b	Front Side	0	11	2462	0.08	0.043	14.78	15.00	1.052	99.21	1.008	0.046	/
	Back Side	0	11	2462	0.02	0.021	14.78	15.00	1.052	99.21	1.008	0.022	/
	Left Edge	0	11	2462	0.04	0.061	14.78	15.00	1.052	99.21	1.008	0.065	1#
	Right Edge	0	11	2462	0.01	0.008	14.78	15.00	1.052	99.21	1.008	0.008	/
	Top Edge	0	11	2462	-0.05	0.005	14.78	15.00	1.052	99.21	1.008	0.005	/
	Bottom Edge	0	11	2462	0.03	0.002	14.78	15.00	1.052	99.21	1.008	0.002	/
	Left Edge	0	1	2412	0.07	0.054	14.40	15.00	1.148	99.21	1.008	0.062	/
	Left Edge	0	6	2437	-0.02	0.054	14.65	15.00	1.084	99.21	1.008	0.059	/

11 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10, the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is >= 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20, or when the original or repeated measurement is >= 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20, and the original, first or second repeated measurement is >= 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Note: For product specific 1g SAR, the highest measured 1g SAR is 0.061 < 0.8 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.

12 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION

Note: WiFi 2.4G/Bluetooth can't transmit simultaneously.

13 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No./Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
PC	Dell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Software	Speag	DASY5	52.8.8.1222	N/A	N/A
2450MHz Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	SN: 952	2024/05/07	2027/05/06
Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	SN: 878	2025/03/05	2026/03/04
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	SN: 7893	2024/09/05	2025/09/04
Signal Generator	Keysight	N5173B	MY62150163	2024/08/12	2025/08/11
Power Meter	R&S	NRVD-B2	835843/014	2024/08/08	2025/08/07
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z4	100381	2024/08/08	2025/08/07
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z2	100211	2024/08/08	2025/08/07
Wireless Communication Test Set	R&S	CMW500	126646	2024/10/30	2025/10/29
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103472	2024/09/11	2025/09/10
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF7216002985	2024/10/31	2025/10/30
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF720B004811	2024/10/31	2025/10/30
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVA-183W-S+	932502132	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK3.5	SN: 1312	N/A	N/A
Phantom	Speag	SAM	SN: 1576	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

Note: For dipole antennas, BALUN has adopted 3 years as calibration intervals, and on annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss in within 20% of calibrated measurement.
4. Impedance (real or imaginary parts) in within 5 Ohms of calibrated measurement.

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a DAK3.5 Dielectric Probe Kit.

Date	Liquid Type	Fre. (MHz)	Temp. (℃)	Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Meas. Permittivity (ε)	Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Target Permittivity (ε)	Conductivity Tolerance (%)	Permittivity Tolerance (%)
2025.07.16	Head	2450	21.1	1.85	38.39	1.80	39.20	2.78	-2.07
Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is± 5%.									

ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within itsspecification of 10 %(for 1 g).

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2025.07.16	Head	2450	100	5.270	52.70	52.60	0.19
Note: The tolerance limit of System validation ±10%.							

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-ASC.pdf”.

ANNEX C TEST DATA

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-ATD.pdf”.

ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-AW.pdf”.

ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-AS.pdf”.

ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-AC.pdf”.

ANNEX G TUNE-UP PROCEDURE

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2541013-AT.pdf”.

Statement

1. The laboratory guarantees the scientificity, accuracy and impartiality of the test, and is responsible for all the information in the report, except the information provided by the customer. The customer is responsible for the impact of the information provided on the validity of the results.
2. The report without China inspection body and laboratory Mandatory Approval (CMA) mark has no effect of proving to the society.
3. For the report with CNAS mark or A2LA mark, the items marked with "☆" are not within the accredited scope.
4. This report is invalid if it is altered, without the signature of the testing and approval personnel, or without the “inspection and testing dedicated stamp” or test report stamp.
5. The test data and results are only valid for the tested samples provided by the customer.
6. This report shall not be partially reproduced without the written permission of the laboratory.
7. Any objection shall be raised to the laboratory within 30 days after receiving the report.

--END OF REPORT--