# Appendix 5

# RF Exposure Information

**Maximum transmitter power:**

| Frequency (MHz) | Maximum peak output power (dBm) | Output power(mW) |
|---|---|---|
| 2412 | -15.88 | 0.025822 |
| 2432 | -17.70 | 0.016982 |
| 2457 | -20.14 | 0.009682 |

According to KDB 447498 D01:
The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤50 mm are determined by:

[(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] · [$\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}$] ≤3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR,[24] where

- $f_{(GHz)}$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation[25]
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

**Result:**

(0.025822/5)*√2.412 = 0.008 <3.0

(0.016982/5)*√2.432 = 0.005 <3.0

(0.009682/5)*√2.457 = 0.003 <3.0

**Conclusion:**
No SAR is required.

For IC
According to table 1 in RSS-102 Issue 5, below exemption limit is applied:

- Frequency: 2450MHz
- At separation distance of ≤ 5mm
- Exemption limits: 4mW

Conclusion:
The maximum peak output power of the transmitter is less than the SAR evaluation exemption threshold and hence it complies with the RSS-102 RF exposure requirement without SAR evaluation.