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SAR Exemption per KDB 447498 D01 v05r01

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz, as described in KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by: [(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] $\cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

- $f(\text{GHz})$ 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

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

For small devices and for devices used close to the body the enclosure-to-person separation distance is used rather than the antenna-to-person separation distance.

For this device:

- $f = 2.402$ GHz
- distance = 0 mm with the device in direct contact with the skin (so 5 mm is used in the calculation)
- the maximum output power declared by the manufacturer is 9.4 dBm = 8.71 mW (so 9 mW is used in the calculation)

The calculated value = $[9 / 5] \cdot \sqrt{ 2.402 } = \underline{2.8}$

As this is below 3.0, the device is excluded from SAR evaluation for extremity and body exposure conditions.