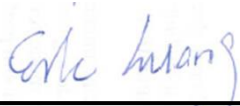


CE SAR Test Report

Applicant : Lime Creations Ltd.
Equipment for Phone cases : WaveWall Flip
Equipment for Underwear : SYB Boxer Briefs
Brand Name for Phone cases : WaveWall
Brand Name for Underwear : SYB
Model Name for Phone cases : WaveWall
Model Name for Underwear : SYB Boxer Briefs
Standard : EN 50566:2013/AC:2014
EN 62311:2008
EN 62209-2:2010

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
EA781605	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Oct. 23, 2017

1. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

Applicant	
Company Name	Lime Creations Ltd.
Address	Unit B, Oak Park Ind Est, Portsmouth, PO6 3TJ, UK

Manufacturer(Phone cases)	
Company Name	Lime Creations Ltd.
Address	Lime Unit B, Oak Park Ind Est, Portsmouth, PO6 3TJ, UK

Manufacturer (Underwear)	
Company Name	Shield Your Body
Address	10300 West Charleston Blvd. Suite 13-G31 Las Vegas, NV 89135,USA.

2. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC
- EN 62311: 2008
- EN 50566:2013/AC:2014
- EN 62209-2:2010

3. Basic Restrictions

Depending on frequency, the following physical quantities (dosimetric/exposimetric quantities) are used to specify the basic restrictions on electromagnetic fields:

- between 0 and 1 Hz basic restrictions are provided for magnetic flux density for static magnetic fields (0 Hz) and current density for time-varying fields up to 1 Hz, in order to prevent effects on the cardiovascular and central nervous system.
- Between 1 Hz and 10 MHz basic restrictions are provided for current density to prevent effects on nervous system functions.
- Between 100 kHz and 10 GHz basic restrictions on SAR are provided to prevent whole-body heat stress and excessive localized heating of tissues. In the range 100 kHz to 10 MHz, restrictions on both current density and SAR are provided.
- Between 10 GHz and 300 GHz basic restrictions on power density are provided to prevent heating in tissue at or near the body surface.

The basic restrictions, given in Table 1, are set so as to account for uncertainties related to individual sensitivities, environmental conditions, and for the fact that the age and health status of members of the public vary.

Table 1

Basic restrictions for electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields
(0 Hz to 300 GHz)

Frequency range	Magnetic flux density (mT)	Current density (mA/m ²) (rms)	Whole body average SAR (W/kg)	Localised SAR (head and trunk) (W/kg)	Localised SAR (limbs) (W/kg)	Power density, S (W/m ²)
0 Hz	40	—	—	—	—	—
>0-1 Hz	—	8	—	—	—	—
1-4 Hz	—	8/f	—	—	—	—
4-1 000 Hz	—	2	—	—	—	—
1 000 Hz-100 kHz	—	f/500	—	—	—	—
100 kHz-10 MHz	—	f/500	0,08	2	4	—
10 MHz-10 GHz	—	—	0,08	2	4	—
10-300 GHz	—	—	—	—	—	10

General Note:

- f is the frequency in Hz.
- The basic restriction on the current density is intended to protect against acute exposure effects on central nervous system tissues in the head and trunk of the body and includes a safety factor. The basic restrictions for ELF fields are based on established adverse effects on the central nervous system. Such acute effects are essentially instantaneous and there is no scientific justification to modify the basic restrictions for exposure of short duration. However, since the basic restriction refers to adverse effects on the central nervous system, this basic restriction may permit higher current densities in body tissues other than the central nervous system under the same exposure conditions.
- Because of electrical inhomogeneity of the body, current densities should be averaged over a cross section of 1 cm² perpendicular to the current direction.
- For frequencies up to 100 kHz, peak current density values can be obtained by multiplying the rms value by $\sqrt{2}$ ($\approx 1,414$). For pulses of duration t_p the equivalent frequency to apply in the basic restrictions should be calculated as $f = 1/(2t_p)$.
- For frequencies up to 100 kHz and for pulsed magnetic fields, the maximum current density associated with the pulses can be calculated from the rise/fall times and the maximum rate of change of magnetic flux density. The induced current density can then be compared with the appropriate basic restriction.
- All SAR values are to be averaged over any six-minute period.
- Localised SAR averaging mass is any 10g of contiguous tissue; the maximum SAR so obtained should be the value used for the estimation of exposure. These 10g of tissue are intended to be a mass of contiguous tissue with nearly homogeneous electrical properties. In specifying a contiguous mass of tissue, it is recognised that this concept can be used in computational dosimetry but may present difficulties for direct physical measurements. A simple geometry such as cubic tissue mass can be used provided that the calculated dosimetric quantities have conservative values relative to the exposure guidelines.
- For pulses of duration t_p the equivalent frequency to apply in the basic restrictions should be calculated as $f = 1/(2t_p)$. Additionally, for pulsed exposures, in the frequency range 0,3 to 10 GHz and for localised exposure of the head, in order to limit and avoid auditory effects caused by thermoelastic expansion, an additional basic restriction is recommended. This is that the SA should not exceed 2mJ kg⁻¹ averaged over 10 g of tissue.

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

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.

4.2 SAR Definition

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:

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

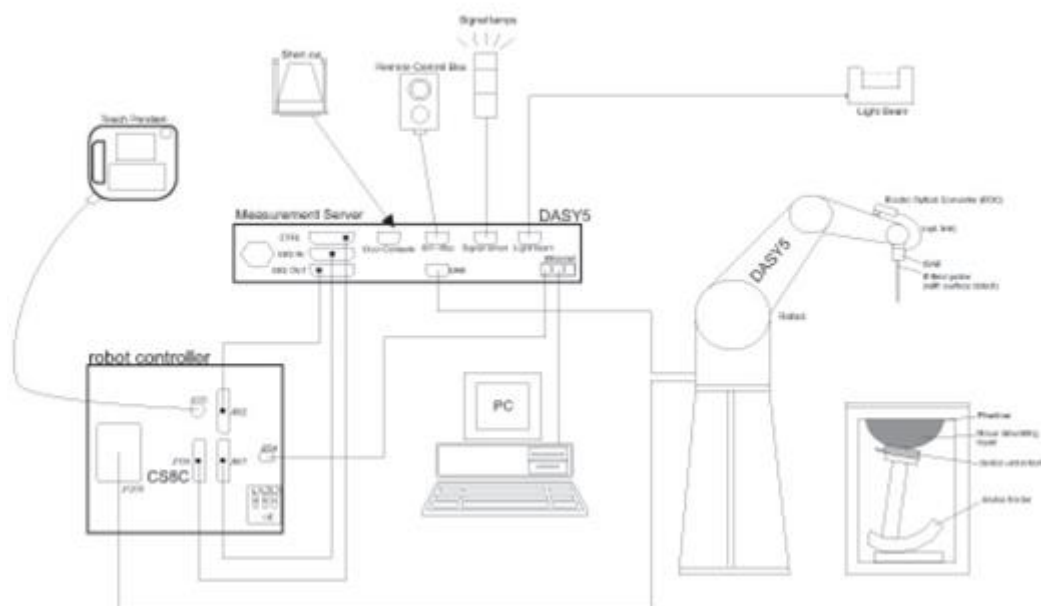
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

5. System Description and Setup

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (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.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

6. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	900MHz System Validation Kit	D900V2	043	Jul. 03, 2017	Jul. 02, 2018
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1399	Nov. 17, 2016	Nov. 16, 2017
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3169	May. 11, 2017	May. 10, 2018
WonDer	Thermometer	WD-5016	TM560-1	Mar. 17, 2017	Mar. 16, 2018
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8821C	6201341950	Apr. 20, 2017	Apr. 19, 2018
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Dec. 09, 2016	Dec. 08, 2017
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Jan. 04, 2017	Jan. 03, 2018
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1146	Jul. 18, 2017	Jul. 17, 2018
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	LKMelectronic	DTM3000SPEZIAL	Sep. 05, 2016	Sep. 04, 2017
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1438002	Dec. 06, 2016	Dec. 05, 2017
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1339195	Dec. 06, 2016	Dec. 05, 2017
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSL	100863	Jul. 05, 2017	Jul. 04, 2019
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	D120604	Mar. 09, 2017	Mar. 08, 2018
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	QA1344002	Mar. 09, 2017	Mar. 08, 2018
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4	0325228	Jul. 06, 2017	Jul. 05, 2018
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

7. System Verification

7.1 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
900	22.6	0.928	40.781	0.97	41.50	-4.33	-1.73	±5	2017/8/14
900	22.9	0.944	40.027	0.97	41.50	-2.68	-3.55	±5	2017/8/17

7.2 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2017/8/14	900	250	D900V2-043	ES3DV3 - SN3169	DAE4 Sn1399	1.76	6.95	7.04	1.29
2017/8/17	900	250	D900V2-043	ES3DV3 - SN3169	DAE4 Sn1399	1.77	6.95	7.08	1.87

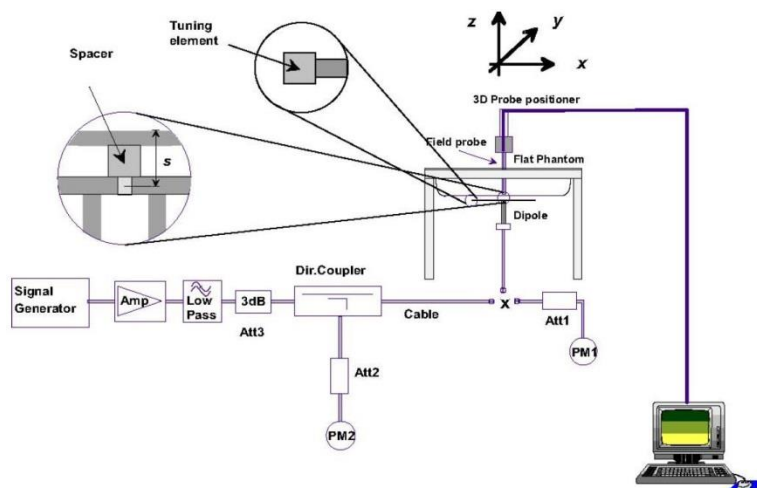


Fig 10.2.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 10.2.2 Setup Photo

8. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. There are several phone cases and can be attached cell phone, for each phone case was attached cell phone to perform SAR testing and check SAR level which one with the lowest SAR level.
2. For underwear SAR verification, first internal verify cell phone front and back position without phone case and without underwear and found the front is the worse position and check the SAR value and compare the underwear is covering the cell phone SAR value.
3. For plot no.10 is just verification standalone cell phone SAR not for report.

8.1 Phone case SAR results

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Phone Case	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)
01	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	A1	2788	897.6	-0.11	0.249
04	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	A2	2788	897.6	0.04	0.239
05	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	A3	2788	897.6	0	0.223
02	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	B1	2788	897.6	0.04	0.250
06	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	B2	2788	897.6	-0.06	0.270
07	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	B3	2788	897.6	-0.08	0.242
03	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	C1	2788	897.6	0.14	0.314
08	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	C2	2788	897.6	-0.06	0.243
09	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	C3	2788	897.6	-0.06	0.267

8.2 Underwear SAR results

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Underwear	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)
10	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	without underwear	2788	897.6	0.01	1.360
11	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	underwear front side	2788	897.6	0.18	0.010
12	WCDMA VIII	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	0mm	underwear rear side	2788	897.6	0.16	0.001

Test Engineer : San Lin

9. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table below

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) k is the coverage factor

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
Modulation Response	4.68	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Boundary Effects	2.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	6.70	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3
Test Sample Related							
Device Holder	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Test sample Positioning	3.03	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Power Scaling	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	7.60	R	1.732	1	1	4.4	4.4
SAR correction	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.03	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.68	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.7	1.5
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.02	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.84	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						12.9%	12.5%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						25.8%	25.1%

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 30 MHz to 6 GHz according to EN 62209-2

10. References

- [1] Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC of July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)
- [2] EN 50566:2013/AC:2014, "Product standard to demonstrate compliance of radio frequency fields from handheld and body-mounted wireless communication devices used by the general public (30 MHz - 6 GHz)" Jun 2014.
- [3] EN 62311:2008, "Assessment of electronic and electrical equipment related to human exposure restrictions for electromagnetic fields (0 Hz – 300 GHz)", January 2008
- [4] EN 62209-2:2010, "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices. Human models, instrumentation, and procedures. Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", August 2010
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook