

According to KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds at test separation distance  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$

The tune-up power is 2.36 dBm +/- 0.01dB, therefore the highest tune-up power is

2.37 dBm (1.73 mW) @ 2402 MHz

When the minimum *test separation distance* is  $< 5$  mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

So,

$$((2.00 \text{ mW}) / 5 \text{ mm}) \cdot (2.402 \text{ GHz})^{0.5} = 1.2$$

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 1.1 < 3.0$

Therefore, standalone SAR measurements are not required for both head and body.