RF Exposure evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05
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, where
· f(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

eirp = pt x gt = $(EXd)^2/30$
where:
 pt = transmitter output power in watts,
 gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),
E = electric field strength in V/m, --- $10^{((dBuV/m)/20)}/10^6$
d = measurement distance in meters (m)---3m
So pt = $(EXd)^2/30$ x gt

Field strength = 96.61 dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain 0dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1

So pt={ $[10^{(96.61/20)}/10^6$ x3$]^2$/30x1 }x1000 mW = 1.4 mW
So (1.4 mW/5mm)x $\sqrt{2.402GHz}$ = 0.43 <3

Then SAR evaluation is not required