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)] •[√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

The worst case is below:

For Bluetooth:
Field strength = 96.65dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain 0.85dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1.22
So pt=$\{[10^{(96.65/20)}/10^6 x3]^2/(30x1.22)\}$x1000mW =1.137mW
So(1.137mW/5mm)x √2.441GHz = 0.355

For 2.4G wireless:
Field strength = 89.66dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain 0dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1
So pt=$\{[10^{(89.66/20)}/10^6 x3]^2/30\}$x1000mW =0.277mW
So(0.277mW/5mm)x √2.402GHz = 0.086

Bluetooth and 2.4G wireless can transmit at the same time:
So the worst case is 0.355+0.086=0.441<3.0 for 1-g SAR

Then SAR evaluation is not required