

According to 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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

--f(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

$$\text{eirp} = \text{pt} \times \text{gt} = (\text{EXd})^2/30$$

where:

pt = transmitter output power in watts,

gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),

E = electric field strength in V/m, --- $10^{((\text{dBuV/m})/20)}/10^6$

d = measurement distance in meters (m) ---3m

$$\text{So pt} = (\text{EXd})^2/(30 \times \text{gt})$$

Conducted output power = 4.07dBm

Ant gain =1.5dBi, so Ant numeric gain= 1.41

So eirp=pt x gt=3.60mW

So $(3.60\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) \times \sqrt{2.402} = 1.116 < 3$

Then SAR evaluation is not required