

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  $\leq$  50 mm are determined by:

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

$f(\text{GHz})$  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:

$\text{pt}$  = transmitter output power in watts,

$\text{gt}$  = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),

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

$\text{d}$  = measurement distance in meters (m) --- 3m

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

Field strength = 98.29 dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain = 2dBi, so Ant numeric gain= 1.585

So  $\text{pt} = \{ [10^{(98.29/20)/10^6} \times 3]^2/30 \times 1.585 \} \times 1000 \text{ mW} = 1.28 \text{ mW}$

So  $(1.28 \text{ mW}/5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.48} = 0.402 < 3$

Then SAR evaluation is not required