

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

$$\text{EIRP} = p_t \times g_t = (\text{Exd})^2 / 30$$

Where:

p_t = transmitter output power in watts,

g_t = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unit less),

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

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

$$\text{So } p_t = (\text{Exd})^2 / 30 \times g_t$$

Field strength = 94.12 dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain = 0dBi, so Ant numeric gain= 1.00

$$\text{So } p_t = \{ [10^{(94.12/20)/10^6} \times 3]^2 / 30 \times 1.00 \} \times 1000 \text{ mW} = 0.775 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{So } (0.775 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.475} = 0.244 < 3$$

Then SAR evaluation is not required