RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

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 = $(E \times d)^2/30$
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 = $(E \times d)^2/(30 \times gt)$

Worse case is as below:

Bluetooth:
Field strength = 94.93 dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain 1 dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1.26

So pt={[$10^{(94.93/20)}/10^6$x3]^2/(30x1.26)}x1000mW =0.74mW
So (0.74mW/5mm)x √2.480GHz = 0.233<3.0 for 1-g SAR

WiFi:
[**2462 MHz 7.93dBm（6.21 mW）** output power]

(6.21mW /5mm) •[√2.462(GHz)]= 2.0<3.0 for 1-g SAR

Bluetooth and WiFi cannot transmit at the same time.

Then SAR evaluation is not required.