

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:

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

Field strength = 89.74dBuV/m @3m Ant gain =3dBi, so Ant numeric gain= 2.0

So pt={  $[10^{(89.74/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30x2.0$  }x1000 mW = 0.142mW So (0.142mW /5mm)x  $\sqrt{2.402}$  = 0.044<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required