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:

[(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

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

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 $pt = (EXd)^2/30 \times gt$

For BT 3.0 mode

Field strength = 93.34dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain =2.0dBi, so Ant numeric gain=1.58

So pt={ $[10^{(93.34/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30 \times 1.58$}x1000 mW =0.408mW

So (0.408mW /5mm)x √2.480 = 0.129<3

For BT4.0 mode

Field strength = 89.22dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain =2.0dBi, so Ant numeric gain=1.58

So pt={ $[10^{(89.22/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30 \times 1.58$}x1000 mW = 0.158mW

So (0.158mW /5mm)x √2.480 = 0.050<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required