RF Exposure evaluation

According to KDB 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 $\leqslant$ 50 mm are determined

by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance,

mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] $\cdot$ [$\sqrt{}$ f(GHz)] $\leqslant$ 3.0

for 1-g SAR and $\leqslant$ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

 $\cdot$ f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

 $\cdot$ Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm

before calculation

 $\cdot$ 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 = 91.0 dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain 0dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1

So pt={$[10^{(91.0/20)}/10^6$ x3$]^2$/30x1}x1000 mW = 0.3777mW
So (0.3777mW/5mm)x $\sqrt{}$0.915GHz = 0.0723<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required