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 = 96.07dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain -0.68dBi; so Ant numeric gain=0.855

So pt={$[10^{(96.07/20)}/10^6 x3]^2$/(30x0.855)}x1000mW = 1.42mW
So (1.42mW/5mm)x $\sqrt{2.480GHz}$ =0.447<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required