According to KDB447498 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

According to the follow transmitter output power (P_t) formula:

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

P_t =transmitter output power in watts

g_t =numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless)

E=electric field strength in V/m

d= measurement distance in meters (m).

According to the above test data, Emax=97.87dBuV/m=0.07825V/m, d=3m, g_t=1

$P_t = (E \times d)^2/(30 \times g_t) = (0.07825 \times 3)^2/(30 \times 1) = 0.001837W = 1.837mW$

The maximum tune-up limit power is 1.837mW @ 2.402GHz

For the head and body SAR, use 5mm as the conservative minimum test separation distance,

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]·[√f(GHz)] =0.569≤ 3.0

Then SAR evaluation is not required.