

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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, where}$

-- $f(\text{GHz})$  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

$$\text{eirp} = \text{pt} \times \text{gt} = (\text{Exd})^2/30$$

where:

pt = transmitter output power in watts,

gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),

E = electric field strength in V/m, ---  $10^{(\text{dBuV/m})/20}/10^6$

d = measurement distance in meters (m) ---3m

$$\text{So pt} = (\text{Exd})^2/30 \times \text{gt}$$

Field strength = 95.57dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain = 0dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1

$$\text{So pt} = \{[10^{(95.57)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/(30 \times 1)\} \times 1000 \text{ mW} = 1.082 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{So } (1.082 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.45025} = 0.339 < 3$$

Then SAR evaluation is not required