RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
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 Worst case Mode: 433.92MHz.
Field strength =61.62 dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain 3 dBi; so Ant numeric gain=2
So pt= {[$10^{(61.62/20)}/10^6$ x3]^2/(30x2)} x 1000 mW =0.0002 mW
So (0.0002mW/5mm) x √0.43392 GHz = 0.00003<3.0

For Worst case mode: 2.4GHz WLAN

Mode	f (GHz)	Antenna Distance (mm)	RF output power		SAR Test Exclusion Threshold	SAR Test Exclusion
			dBm	mW		
2.4G WLAN	2.412	5	9.31	8.53	2.67 < 3.0	Yes

433.92MHz and 2.4GHz WLAN can transmit at the same time:
so, 2.67+0.00003=2.67<3.0

Then SAR evaluation is not required