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 ≤ 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 $pt = (EXd)^2/30 \times gt$

Field strength = 95.31dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain= 2dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1.58

So $pt=\{[10^{(95.31/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/(30 \times 1.58\} \times 1000$ mW = 0.645 mW

So (0.645 mW /5mm)x √2.441 = 0.2 <3

Then SAR evaluation is not required