

According to KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds at test separation distance ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [f(\text{GHz})] \leq 3.0$$

The tune-up power is -2.40 dBm +/- 0.1dB; -15.57 dBm +/- 0.1dB, therefore the highest tune-up power is

-2.30 dBm	(0.59 mW)	@ 2402 MHz (BT)
-15.47 dBm	(0.03 mW)	@ 2440 MHz (RF)

When the minimum *test separation distance* is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} & ((0.59 \text{ mW}) / 5\text{mm}) \cdot (2.402\text{GHz})^{0.5} = 0.2 \\ & ((0.03 \text{ mW}) / 5\text{mm}) \cdot (2.402\text{GHz})^{0.5} = 0.0 \end{aligned}$$

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [f(\text{GHz})] = 0.2 < 3.0$$

Therefore, standalone SAR measurements are not required for both head and body.