

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

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

The tune-up power is 6 dBm +/- 2 dB, therefore the highest tune-up power is 5.79 dBm (3.79 mW) @ 2441 MHz

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,

$$(3.79 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) * (2.441 \text{ GHz}^{0.5}) = 1.2$$

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 1.2 < 3.0$$

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