

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:

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

The tune-up power is  $\leq -29$  dBm, therefore the highest tune-up power is

-29.00 dBm	(0.0013 mW)	@ 433.660 MHz (worst)
-32.00 dBm	(0.0006 mW)	@ 433.920 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,

$$(0.0013\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) * (0.43366\text{GHz}^{\wedge}0.5) = 0.00017$$

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 0.00017 < 3.0$$

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

Note:

1. The tune up power referred the operation description and TMWK2109000552KR for SAR test exclusion purpose.