

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

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

The tune-up power is 2 dBm +/- 2dB, therefore the highest tune-up power is -0.19 dBm (0.96 mW) @ 2402 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,

$$\left(\frac{0.96\text{mW}}{5\text{mm}} \right) \cdot (2.402\text{GHz}^{0.5}) = 0.3$$

$$\left[\frac{\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}}{\text{min. test separation distance, mm}} \right] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 0.3 < 3.0$$

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