RF Exposure evaluation

According to KDB447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

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[17]
The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion

eirp = pt x gt = (E x d)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 = (E x d)2/30 x gt

The worst case (refer to report SR233 FCC17020088A 4.0) is below:
For 2.4G wireless:

Mode	Pmax (dBm)	Pmax (mW)	Distance (mm)	f(GHz)	Calculation Result	Standalone SAR test exclusion Threshold	SAR test exclusion
BT	-6.00	0.25	<5.00	2.450	0.08	3.00	Yes

0.08<3.0 for 1-g SAR
So the SAR report is not required.