According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05

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

--The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

$eirp = pt \times gt = (EXd)^2/30$

where:

 pt = transmitter output power in watts,

 gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unit less),

E = electric field strength in V/m,   ---$10^{((dBuV/m)/20)}/10^6$

d = measurement distance in meters (m)   ---3m

So $pt = (EXd)^2/30 \times gt$

Field strength = 97.06 dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain =2dBi, so Ant numeric gain= 1.58

So pt={ [$10^{(97.06/20)}/10^6$ x 3]^2/30x1.58 }x1000 mW = 0.96 mW

So (0.96 mW /5mm)x √2.480 = 0.303<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required