According to KDB 447498, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances $\leqslant$ 50 mm are determined by:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] $\cdot$ [$\sqrt{f(GHz)}$] $\leqslant$ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and $\leqslant$ 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

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is $\leqslant$ 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.

3. EUT RF Exposure

The Max Conducted Peak Output Power is-1.03dBm (0.79mW) in lowest channel

The best case gain of the antenna is 0dBi.
$0.79/5 * \sqrt{2.402} = 0.24 \leqslant 3.0$

Conclusion: No SAR is required.