

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 8.25 dBm +/- 1.5dB, therefore the highest tune-up power is 9.75 dBm (9.44 mW) @ 2412 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,

$$(9 / 5\text{mm}) \cdot (2.412\text{GHz})^{0.5} = 2.9$$

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 2.9 < 3.0$$

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