<div align="center">RF Exposure evaluation</div>

According to KDB 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 (unitless),
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 = 96.28dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain 0dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1

So $pt=\{[10^{(96.28/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/(30 \times 1)\} \times 1000mW = 1.274mW$
So (1.274mW/5mm)x √2.402GHz = 0.395<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required