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 (unitless),

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

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

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

For BT

Field strength =94.02dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain =0dBi, so Ant numeric gain= 1

So $pt=\{ [10^{94.02/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30 \times 1\} \times 1000$ mW =0.757mW

So (0.757mW /5mm)x √2.480   = 0.238<3

For BTE

Field strength =90.18 dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain =0dBi, so Ant numeric gain= 1

So $pt=\{ [10^{90.18/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30 \times 1\} \times 1000$ mW =0.313mW

So (0.313mW /5mm)x √2.480   = 0.099<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required