

According to KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds at test separation distance ≤ 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 -1dBm +/- 2dB, therefore the highest tune-up power is -1.19 dBm (0.76 mW) @ 2402 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,

$$(0.76\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot (2.402\text{GHz}^{0.5}) = 0.2$$

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 0.2 < 3.0$$

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