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According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06, section 4.3.1

At 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances $\leq 50\text{mm}$, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \times [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$

1. SAR test exclusion threshold

Frequency: 2 480 MHz (min. separation distances = 5 mm)

$$\text{SAR test exclusion thresholds (5 mm)} = 3 \times 5 / (\sqrt{2.480}) = 9.525 \text{ mW}$$

Test mode	Max. Tune-up Tolerance (mW)	SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds (5mm) (mW)
Classic BT	1.58	9.525
BLE	0.79	9.525

$$\text{Calculation value: } 2 \text{ (mW)} / 5 \text{ (mm)} \times \sqrt{2.480} = 0.63$$

$$1 \text{ (mW)} / 5 \text{ (mm)} \times \sqrt{2.480} = 0.32$$

So, Calculation value ≤ 3.0

Remark:

-For Classic BT Max. conducted power 1.58 (mW) is closet 2 (mW), so 2 (mW) was calculated.

-For BLE Max. conducted power 0.79 (mW) is closet 1 (mW), so 1 (mW) was calculated.

-When the minimum test separation distance is $< 5 \text{ mm}$, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

2. Conclusion: No SAR is required.