Accessories

These accessories are available for use with your phone. **(Items described below may be optional and sold separately.)**

- Travel adapter
- User Guide
- Battery

NOTE:

- Always use genuine LG accessories. Failure to do this may invalidate your warranty.
- Accessories may be different in different regions; please check with our regional service company or agent for further enquiries.

Open Source Software Notice Information

To obtain the source code under GPL, LGPL, MPL, and other open source licenses, that is contained in this product, please visit http://opensource.lge.com.
In addition to the source code, all referred license terms, warranty disclaimers and copyright notices are available for download.
LG Electronics will also provide open source code to you on CD-ROM for a charge covering the cost of performing such distribution (such as the cost of media, shipping, and handling) upon email request to opensource@lge.com. This offer is valid for three (3) years from the date on which you purchased the product.

For your safety

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

Important Information

This user guide contains important information on the use and operation of this phone. Please read all the information carefully for optimal performance and to prevent any damage to or misuse of the phone. Any changes or modifications not expressly approved in this user guide could void your warranty for this equipment. Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Before You Start

Safety Instructions

WARNING! To reduce the possibility of electric shock, do not expose your phone to high humidity areas, such as the bathroom, swimming pool, etc.

Always store your phone away from heat. Never store your phone in settings that may expose it to temperatures less than 32°F (0°C) or greater than 113°F (45°C), such as outside during extreme weather conditions or in your car on a hot day. Exposure to excessive cold or heat will result in malfunction, damage and/or catastrophic failure.

Be careful when using your phone near other electronic devices. RF emissions from your mobile phone may affect nearby in adequately shielded electronic equipment. You should consult with manufacturers of any personal medical devices such as pacemakers and hearing aides to determine if they are susceptible to

interference from your mobile phone. Turn off your phone in a medical facility or at a gas station. Never place your phone in a microwave oven as this will cause the battery to explode.

Safety Information

Read these simple guidelines. Breaking the rules may be dangerous or illegal. Further detailed information is given in this user guide.

- Do not disassemble this unit. Take it to a qualified service technician when repair work is required.
- Keep away from electrical appliances such as TVs, radios, and personal computers.
- The unit should be kept away from heat sources such as radiators or cookers.
- Do not drop.
- Do not subject this unit to mechanical vibration or shock.
- The coating of the phone may be damaged if covered with wrap or vinyl wrapper.
- Use dry cloth to clean the exterior of the unit. (Do not use solvent such as benzene, thinner or alcohol.)
- Do not subject this unit to excessive smoke or dust.
- Do not keep the phone next to credit cards or transport tickets; it can affect the information on the magnetic strips.
- Do not tap the screen with a sharp object; otherwise, it may damage the phone.
- Do not expose the phone to liquid or moisture.
- Use the accessories like an earphone cautiously. Do not touch the antenna unnecessarily.

Memory card information and care

- The memory card cannot be used for recording copyright- protected data.
- Keep the memory card out of the small children's reach.

- Do not leave the memory card in extremely hot location.
- Do not disassemble or modify the memory card.

FCC RF Exposure Information

WARNING! Read this information before operating the phone.

In August 1996, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the United States, with its action in Report and Order FCC 96-326, adopted an updated safety standard for human exposure to radio frequency (RF) electromagnetic energy emitted by FCC regulated transmitters. Those guidelines are consistent with the safety standard previously set by both U.S. and international standards bodies.

The design of this phone complies with the FCC guidelines and these international standards.

CAUTION

Use only the supplied and approved antenna. Use of unauthorized antennas or modifications could impair call quality, damage the phone, void your warranty and/or result in violation of FCC regulations. Do not use the phone with a damaged antenna.

If a damaged antenna comes into contact with skin, a minor burn may result. Contact your local dealer for a replacement antenna.

Body-worn Operation

This device was tested for typical body-worn operations with the back of the phone kept 1.5cm (0.59 inches) between the user's body and the back of the phone. To comply with FCC RF exposure requirements, a minimum separation distance of 1.5cm (0.59 inches) must be maintained between the user's body and the back of the phone. Any belt-clips, holsters, and similar accessories containing metallic components may not be used. Body-worn accessories that cannot maintain 1.5cm (0.59 inches) separation distance between the user's body and the back of the

phone, and have not been tested for typical body-worn operations may not comply with FCC RF exposure limits and should be avoided.

Part 15.19 statement

This device complies with part15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Part 15.21 statement

Changes or modifications that are not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Part 15.105 statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Cautions for Battery

- Do not disassemble or open crush, bend or deform, puncture or shred.
- Do not modify or remanufacture, attempt to insert foreign objects into the battery, immerse or expose to water or other liquids, expose to fire, explosion or other hazard.
- Only use the battery for the system for which it is specified.
- Only use the battery with a charging system that has been qualified with the system per this standard. Use of an unqualified battery or charger may present a risk of fire, explosion, leakage, or other hazard.
- Do not short circuit a battery or allow metallic conductive objects to contact battery terminals.
- Promptly dispose of used batteries in accordance with local regulations.
- Battery usage by children should be supervised.
- Avoid dropping the phone or battery. If the phone or battery is dropped, especially on a hard surface, and the user suspects damage, take it to a service center for inspection.
- Improper battery use may result in a fire, explosion or other hazard.
- For those host devices that utilize a USB port as a charging source, the host device's user manual shall include a statement that the phone shall only be connected to products that bear the USB-IF logo or have completed the USB-IF compliance program.

Adapter (Charger) Cautions

- Using the wrong battery charger could damage your phone and void your warranty.

- The adapter or battery charger is intended for indoor use only.
- Do not expose the adapter or battery charger to direct sunlight or use it in places with high humidity, such as the bathroom.

Avoid damage to your hearing

- Damage to your hearing can occur if you are exposed to loud sound for long periods of time. We therefore recommend that you do not turn on or off the handset close to your ear. We also recommend that music and call volumes are set to a reasonable level.
- If you are listening to music while out and about, please ensure that the volume is at a reasonable level so that you are aware of your surroundings. This is particularly imperative when attempting to cross the street.

Safety Guidelines

TIA Safety Information

Provided herein is the complete TIA Safety Information for Wireless Handheld phones. Inclusion of the text covering Pacemakers, Hearing Aids, and Other Medical Devices is required in the owner's manual for CTIA Certification. Use of the remaining TIA language is encouraged when appropriate.

Exposure to Radio Frequency Signal

Your wireless handheld portable telephone is a lowpower radio transmitter and receiver. When it is ON, it receives and also sends out radio frequency (RF) signals.

In August, 1996, the Federal Communications Commissions (FCC) adopted RF exposure guidelines with safety levels for handheld wireless phones. Those guidelines are consistent with the safety standards previously set by both U.S. and international standards bodies:

ANSI C95.1 (1992) *

NCRP Report 86 (1986)

ICNIRP (1996)

Those standards were based on comprehensive and periodic evaluations of the relevant scientific literature. For example, over 120 scientists, engineers, and physicians from universities, government health agencies, and industry reviewed the available body of research to develop the ANSI Standard (C95.1).

* American National Standards Institute; National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements; International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection

The design of your phone complies with the FCC guidelines (and those standards).

Antenna Care

Use only the supplied or an approved replacement antenna. Unauthorized antennas, modifications, or attachments could damage the phone and may violate FCC regulations.

Phone Operation

NORMAL POSITION: Hold the phone as you would any other telephone with the phone held upright.

Tips on Efficient Operation

For your phone to operate most efficiently:

- Do not touch the antenna unnecessarily when the phone is in use. Contact with the antenna affects call quality and may cause the phone to operate at a higher power level than otherwise needed.

Driving

Check the laws and regulations on the use of wireless phones in the areas where you drive. Always obey them. Also, if using your phone while driving, please:

- Give full attention to driving - driving safely is your first responsibility;
- Use hands-free operation, if available;
- Pull off the road and park before making or answering a call if driving conditions so require.

Electronic Devices

Most modern electronic equipment is shielded from RF signals. However, certain electronic equipment may not be shielded against the RF signals from your wireless phone.

Pacemakers

The Health Industry Manufacturers Association recommends that a minimum separation of 15cm (6 inches) be maintained between a handheld wireless phone and a pacemaker to avoid potential interference with the pacemaker. These recommendations are consistent with the independent research by and recommendations of Wireless Technology Research.

Persons with pacemakers:

- Should ALWAYS keep the phone more than 15cm (6 inches) from their pacemaker when the phone is turned ON;
- Should not carry the phone in a breast pocket.
- Should use the ear opposite the pacemaker to minimize the potential for interference.
- If you have any reason to suspect that interference is taking place, turn your phone OFF immediately.

Hearing Aids

Some digital wireless phones may interfere with some hearing aids. In the event of such interference, you may want to consult your service provider (or call the customer service line to discuss alternatives).

HAC

This phone has been tested and rated for use with hearing aids for some of the wireless technologies that it uses. However, there may be some newer wireless technologies used in this phone that have not been tested yet for use with hearing aids. It is important to try the different features of this phone thoroughly and in different locations, using your hearing aid or cochlear implant, to determine if you hear any interfering noise. Consult your service provider or the manufacturer of this phone for information on hearing aid compatibility. If you have questions about return or exchange policies, consult your service provider or phone retailer.

Other Medical Devices

If you use any other personal medical device, consult the manufacturer of your device to determine if they are adequately shielded from external RF energy. Your physician may be able to assist you in obtaining this information.

Health Care Facilities

Turn your phone OFF in health care facilities when any regulations posted in these areas instruct you to do so. Hospitals or health care facilities may use equipment that could be sensitive to external RF energy.

Vehicles

RF signals may affect improperly installed or inadequately shielded electronic systems in motor vehicles. Check with the manufacturer or its representative regarding your vehicle.

You should also consult the manufacturer of any equipment that has been added to your vehicle.

Posted Facilities

Turn your phone OFF in any facility where posted notices so require.

Aircraft

FCC regulations prohibit using your phone while in the air. Turn your phone OFF before boarding an aircraft.

Blasting Areas

To avoid interfering with blasting operations, turn your phone OFF when in a ‘blasting areas or in areas posted: ‘Turn off two-way radio’. Obey all signs and instructions.

Potentially Explosive Atmosphere

Turn your phone OFF when in any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere and obey all signs and instructions. Sparks in such areas could cause an explosion or fire resulting in bodily injury or even death.

Areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere are often, but not always, marked clearly. Potential areas may include: fueling areas (such as gasoline stations); below deck on boats; fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities; vehicles using liquefied petroleum gas (such as propane or butane); areas where the air contains chemicals or particles (such as grain, dust, or metal powders); and any other area where you would normally be advised to turn off your vehicle engine.

For Vehicles Equipped with an Air Bag

An air bag inflates with great force. DO NOT place objects, including either installed or portable wireless equipment, in the area over the air bag or in the air bag deployment area. If in-vehicle wireless equipment is improperly installed and the air bag inflates, serious injury could result.

Safety Information

Please read and observe the following information for safe and proper use of your phone and to prevent damage. Also, keep the user guide in an accessible place at all the times after reading it.

- Do not disassemble or open crush, bend or deform, puncture or shred.
- Do not modify or remanufacture, attempt to insert foreign objects into the battery, immerse or expose to water or other liquids, expose to fire, explosion or other hazard.
- Only use the battery for the system for which it is specified.

- Only use the battery with a charging system that has been qualified with the system per CTIA Certification Requirements for Battery System Compliance to IEEE1725. Use of an unqualified battery or charger may present a risk of fire, explosion, leakage, or other hazard.
- Do not short circuit a battery or allow metallic conductive objects to contact battery terminals.
- Replace the battery only with another battery that has been qualified with the system per this standard, IEEE-Std-1725. Use of an unqualified battery may present a risk of fire, explosion, leakage or other hazard.
- Promptly dispose of used batteries in accordance with local regulations.
- Battery usage by children should be supervised.
- Avoid dropping the phone or battery. If the phone or battery is dropped, especially on a hard surface, and the user suspects damage, take it to a service center for inspection.
- Improper battery use may result in a fire, explosion or other hazard.
- The phone shall only be connected to USB products that bear the USB-IF logo or have completed the USB-IF compliance program.

Charger and Adapter Safety

- The charger and adapter are intended for indoor use only.

Battery Information and Care

- Please dispose of your battery properly or take it to your local wireless carrier for recycling.
- The battery does not need to be fully discharged before recharging.
- Use only LG-approved chargers specific to your phone model since they are designed to maximize battery life.
- Do not disassemble or impact the battery as it may cause electric shock, short-circuit, and fire. Store the battery in a place out of reach of children.

- Keep the battery's metal contacts clean.
- Replace the battery when it no longer provides acceptable performance. The battery can be recharged several hundred times before replacement.
- Recharge the battery after long periods of non-use to maximize battery life.
- Battery life will vary due to usage patterns and environmental conditions.
- Use of extended backlighting, Mobile Web Browsing, and data connectivity kits affect battery life and talk/standby times.
- The self-protection function of the battery cuts the power of the phone when its operation is in an abnormal state. In this case, remove the battery from the phone, reinstall it, and turn the phone on.
- Actual battery life will depend on network configuration, product settings, usage patterns, battery and environmental conditions.
- Always unplug the charger from the wall socket after the phone is fully charged to save unnecessary power consumption of the charger.

Explosion, Shock, and Fire Hazards

- Do not put your phone in a place subject to excessive dust and keep the minimum required distance between the power cord and heat sources.
- Unplug the power cord prior to cleaning your phone, and clean the power plug pin when it is dirty.
- When using the power plug, ensure that it is firmly connected. If it is not, it may cause excessive heat or fire.
- If you put your phone in a pocket or bag without covering the receptacle of the phone (power plug pin), metallic articles (such as a coin, paperclip or pen) may short-circuit the phone. Always cover the receptacle when not in use.

- Do not short-circuit the battery. Metallic articles such as a coin, paperclip or pen in your pocket or bag may short-circuit the + and – terminals of the battery (metal strips on the battery) upon moving. Short-circuit of the terminal may damage the battery and cause an explosion.

General Notice

- Using a damaged battery or placing a battery in your mouth may cause serious injury.
- Do not place items containing magnetic components such as a credit card, phone card, bank book or subway ticket near your phone. The magnetism of the phone may damage the data stored in the magnetic strip.
- Talking on your phone for a long period of time may reduce call quality due to heat generated during use.
- When the phone is not used for a long period time, store it in a safe place with the power cord unplugged.
- Using the phone in proximity to receiving equipment (i.e., TV or radio) may cause interference to the phone.
- Do not use the phone if the antenna is damaged. If a damaged antenna contacts skin, it may cause a slight burn. Please contact an LG Authorized Service Centre to replace the damaged antenna.
- Do not immerse your phone in water. If this happens, turn it off immediately and remove the battery. If the phone does not work, take it to an LG Authorized Service Centre.
- Do not paint your phone.
- The data saved in your phone might be deleted due to careless use, repair of the phone, or upgrade of the software. Please backup your important phone numbers. (Ring tones, text messages, voice messages, pictures, and videos could also be deleted.) The manufacturer is not liable for damage due to the loss of data.

- When you use the phone in public places, set the ring tone to vibration so as not to disturb others.
- Do not turn your phone on or off when putting it in your ear.

FDA Consumer Update

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration Centre for Devices and Radiological Health Consumer Update on Mobile Phones.

1. Do wireless phones pose a health hazard?

The available scientific evidence does not show that any health problems are associated with using wireless phones. There is no proof, however, that wireless phones are absolutely safe. Wireless phones emit low levels of radiofrequency energy (RF) in the microwave range while being used. They also emit very low levels of RF when in the standby mode. Whereas high levels of RF can produce health effects (by heating tissue), exposure to low level RF that does not produce heating effects causes no known adverse health effects. Many studies of low level RF exposures have not found any biological effects. Some studies have suggested that some biological effects may occur, but such findings have not been confirmed by additional research. In some cases, other researchers have had difficulty in reproducing those studies, or in determining the reasons for inconsistent results.

2. What is the FDA's role concerning the safety of wireless phones?

Under the law, the FDA does not review the safety of radiation-emitting consumer products such as wireless phones before they can be sold, as it does with new drugs or medical devices. However, the agency has authority to take action if wireless phones are shown to emit radiofrequency energy (RF) at a level that is hazardous to the user. In such a case, the FDA could require the manufacturers of wireless phones to notify users of the health hazard and to repair, replace, or recall the phones so that the hazard no longer exists.

Although the existing scientific data do not justify FDA regulatory actions, the FDA has urged the wireless phone industry to take a number of steps, including the

following:

- Support needed research into possible biological effects of RF of the type emitted by wireless phones;
- Design wireless phones in a way that minimizes any RF exposure to the user that is not necessary for device function; and
- Cooperate in providing users of wireless phones with the best possible information on possible effects of wireless phone use on human health.

The FDA belongs to an interagency working group of the federal agencies that have responsibility for different aspects of RF safety to ensure coordinated efforts at the federal level. The following agencies belong to this working group:

- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Administración de la seguridad y salud laborales)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Institutes of Health participates in some interagency working group activities, as well.

The FDA shares regulatory responsibilities for wireless phones with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). All phones that are sold in the United States must comply with FCC safety guidelines that limit RF exposure. The FCC relies on the FDA and other health agencies for safety questions about wireless phones.

The FCC also regulates the base stations that the wireless phone networks rely upon. While these base stations operate at higher power than do the wireless phones themselves, the RF exposures that people get from these base stations are typically thousands of times lower than those they can get from wireless phones. Base stations are thus not the subject of the safety questions discussed in this

document.

3. What kinds of phones are the subject of this update?

The term ‘wireless phone’ refers here to handheld wireless phones with built-in antennas, often called ‘cell’, ‘mobile’, or ‘PCS’ phones. These types of wireless phones can expose the user to measurable radiofrequency energy (RF) because of the short distance between the phone and the user’s head. These RF exposures are limited by FCC safety guidelines that were developed with the advice of the FDA and other federal health and safety agencies. When the phone is located at greater distances from the user, the exposure to RF is drastically lower because a person’s RF exposure decreases rapidly with increasing distance from the source. The so-called ‘cordless phones’, which have a base unit connected to the telephone wiring in a house, typically operate at far lower power levels, and thus produce RF exposures far below the FCC safety limits.

4. What are the results of the research done already?

The research done thus far has produced conflicting results, and many studies have suffered from flaws in their research methods. Animal experiments investigating the effects of radiofrequency energy (RF) exposures characteristic of wireless phones have yielded conflicting results that often cannot be repeated in other laboratories. A few animal studies, however, have suggested that low levels of RF could accelerate the development of cancer in laboratory animals. However, many of the studies that showed increased tumor development used animals that had been genetically engineered or treated with cancer causing chemicals so as to be pre-disposed to develop cancer in the absence of RF exposure. Other studies exposed the animals to RF for up to 22 hours per day.

These conditions are not similar to the conditions under which people use wireless phones, so we don’t know with certainty what the results of such studies mean for human health. Three large epidemiology studies have been published since December 2000. Between them, the studies investigated any possible association

between the use of wireless phones and primary brain cancer, glioma, meningioma, or acoustic neuroma, tumors of the brain or salivary gland, leukemia, or other cancers. None of the studies demonstrated the existence of any harmful health effects from wireless phone RF exposures. However, none of the studies can answer questions about long-term exposures, since the average period of phone use in these studies was around three years.

5. What research is needed to decide whether RF exposure from wireless phones poses a health risk?

A combination of laboratory studies and epidemiological studies of people actually using wireless phones would provide some of the data that are needed. Lifetime animal exposure studies could be completed in a few years. However, very large numbers of animals would be needed to provide reliable proof of a cancer promoting effect if one exists. Epidemiological studies can provide data that is directly applicable to human populations, but 10 or more years follow-up may be needed to provide answers about some health effects, such as cancer. This is because the interval between the time of exposure to a cancer-causing agent and the time tumors develop - if they do- may be many, many years. The interpretation of epidemiological studies is hampered by difficulties in measuring actual RF exposure during day-to-day use of wireless phones. Many factors affect this measurement, such as the angle at which the phone is held, or which model of phone is used.

6. What is the FDA doing to find out more about the possible health effects of wireless phone RF?

The FDA is working with the U.S. National Toxicology Program and with groups of investigators around the world to ensure that high priority animal studies are conducted to address important questions about the effects of exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF). The FDA has been a leading participant in the World Health Organization International Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) Project since its inception in 1996. An influential result of this work has been the development of a detailed agenda of research needs that has driven the establishment of new

research programs around the world. The project has also helped develop a series of public information documents on EMF issues. The FDA and the Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association (CTIA) have a formal Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) to do research on wireless phone safety. The FDA provides the scientific oversight, obtaining input from experts in government, industry, and academic organizations. CTIA-funded research is conducted through contracts with independent investigators. The initial research will include both laboratory studies and studies of wireless phone users. The CRADA will also include a broad assessment of additional research needs in the context of the latest research developments around the world.

7. How can I find out how much radio frequency energy exposure I can get by using my wireless phone?

All phones sold in the United States must comply with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) guidelines that limit radio frequency energy (RF) exposures. The FCC established these guidelines in consultation with the FDA and the other federal health and safety agencies. The FCC limit for RF exposure from wireless telephones is set at a Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of 1.6 watts per kilogram (1.6 W/kg). The FCC limit is consistent with the safety standards developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (IEEE) and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement. The exposure limit takes into consideration the body's ability to remove heat from the tissues that absorb energy from the wireless phone and is set well below levels known to have effects. Manufacturers of wireless phones must report the RF exposure level for each model of phone to the FCC. The FCC website (http://www.fcc.gov/) gives directions for locating the FCC identification number on your phone so you can find your phone's RF exposure level in the online listing.

8. What has the FDA done to measure the radio frequency energy coming from wireless phones?

The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) is developing a technical

standard for measuring the radio frequency energy (RF) exposure from wireless phones and other wireless handsets with the participation and leadership of FDA scientists and engineers. The standard, 'Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial- Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques', sets forth the first consistent test methodology for measuring the rate at which RF is deposited in the heads of wireless phone users. The test method uses a tissuesimulating model of the human head. Standardized SAR test methodology is expected to greatly improve the consistency of measurements made at different laboratories on the same phone. SAR is the measurement of the amount of energy absorbed in tissue, either by the whole body or a small part of the body. It is measured in watts/kg (or milliwatts/g) of matter. This measurement is used to determine whether a wireless phone complies with safety guidelines.

9. What steps can I take to reduce my exposure to radiofrequency energy from my wireless phone?

If there is a risk from these products - and at this point we do not know that there is - it is probably very small. But if you are concerned about avoiding even potential risks, you can take a few simple steps to minimize your exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF). Since time is a key factor in how much exposure a person receives, reducing the amount of time spent using a wireless phone will reduce RF exposure. If you must conduct extended conversations by wireless phone every day, you could place more distance between your body and the source of the RF, since the exposure level drops off dramatically with distance. For example, you could use a headset and carry the wireless phone away from your body or use a wireless phone connected to a remote antenna. Again, the scientific data do not demonstrate that wireless phones are harmful. But if you are concerned about the RF exposure from these products, you can use measures like those described above to reduce your RF exposure from wireless phone use.

10. What about children using wireless phones?

The scientific evidence does not show a danger to users of wireless phones, including children and teenagers. If you want to take steps to lower exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF), the measures described above would apply to children and teenagers using wireless phones. Reducing the time of wireless phone use and increasing the distance between the user and the RF source will reduce RF exposure. Some groups sponsored by other national governments have advised that children be discouraged from using wireless phones at all. For example, the government in the United Kingdom distributed leaflets containing such a recommendation in December 2000. They noted that no evidence exists that using a wireless phone causes brain tumors or other ill effects. Their recommendation to limit wireless phone use by children was strictly precautionary; it was not based on scientific evidence that any health hazard exists.

11. What about wireless phone interference with medical equipment?

Radio frequency energy (RF) from wireless phones can interact with some electronic devices. For this reason, the FDA helped develop a detailed test method to measure electromagnetic interference (EMI) of implanted cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators from wireless telephones. This test method is now part of a standard sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Medical instrumentation (AAMI). The final draft, a joint effort by the FDA, medical device manufacturers, and many other groups, was completed in late 2000. This standard will allow manufacturers to ensure that cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators are safe from wireless phone EMI. The FDA has tested hearing aids for interference from handheld wireless phones and helped develop a voluntary standard sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). This standard specifies test methods and performance requirements for hearing aids and wireless phones so that no interference occurs when a person uses a ‘compatible’ phone and a ‘compatible’ hearing aid at the same time. This standard was approved by the IEEE in 2000. The FDA continues to monitor the use of wireless phones for possible interactions with

other medical devices. Should harmful interference be found to occur, the FDA will conduct testing to assess the interference and work to resolve the problem.

12. Where can I find additional information?

For additional information, please refer to the following resources:

FDA web page on wireless phones (http://www.fda.gov/Radiation-EmittingProducts/RadiationEmittingProductsandProcedures/HomeBusinessandEntertainment/CellPhones/default.htm)

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) RF Safety Program (http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety)

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (http://www.icnirp.de)

World Health Organization (WHO) International EMF Project (http://www.who.int/peh-emf/project/es)

National Radiological Protection Board (UK) (http://www.nrpb.org.uk/radiation)

10 Driver Safety Tips

Your wireless phone gives you the powerful ability to communicate by voice almost anywhere, anytime. An important responsibility accompanies the benefits of wireless phones, one that every user must uphold.

When operating a car, driving is your first responsibility.

When using your wireless phone behind the wheel of a car, practice good common sense and remember the following tips:

1 Get to know your wireless phone and its features such as speed dial and redial. Carefully read your instruction manual and learn to take advantage of valuable features most phones offer, including automatic redial and memory. Also, work

to memorize the phone keypad so you can use the speed dial function without taking your attention off the road.

2 When available, use a hands-free device. A number of hands-free wireless phone accessories are readily available today. Whether you choose an installed mounted device for your wireless phone or a speaker phone accessory, take advantage of these devices if available to you.

3 Position your wireless phone within easy reach. Make sure you place your wireless phone within easy reach and where you can reach it without removing your eyes from the road. If you get an incoming call at an inconvenient time, if possible, let your voicemail answer it for you.

4 Suspend conversations during hazardous driving conditions or situations. Let the person you are speaking with know you are driving; if necessary, suspend the call in heavy traffic or hazardous weather conditions. Rain, sleet, snow and ice can be hazardous, but so is heavy traffic. As a driver, your first responsibility is to pay attention to the road.

5 Do not take notes or look up phone numbers while driving. If you are reading an address book or business card, or writing a “to-do” list while driving a car, you are not watching where you are going. It is common sense. Don’t get caught in a dangerous situation because you are reading or writing and not paying attention to the road or nearby vehicles.

6 Dial sensibly and assess the traffic; if possible, place calls when you are not moving or before pulling into traffic. Try to plan your calls before you begin your trip or attempt to coincide your calls with times you may be stopped at a stop sign, red light or otherwise stationary. But if you need to dial while driving, follow this simple tip— dial only a few numbers, check the road and your mirrors, then continue.

7 Do not engage in stressful or emotional conversations that may be distracting. Stressful or emotional conversations and driving do not mix; they are distracting and even dangerous when you are behind the wheel of a car. Make people you are talking with aware you are driving and if necessary, suspend conversations which have the potential to divert your attention from the road.

8 Use your wireless phone to call for help. Your wireless phone is one of the greatest tools you can own to protect yourself and your family in dangerous situations — with your phone at your side, help is only three numbers away. Dial 911 or other local emergency number in the case of fire, traffic accident, road hazard or medical emergency. Remember, it is a free call on your wireless phone!

9 Use your wireless phone to help others in emergencies. Your wireless phone provides you a perfect opportunity to be a "Good Samaritan" in your community. If you see an auto accident, crime in progress or other serious emergency where lives are in danger, call 911 or other local emergency number, as you would want others to do for you.

10 Call roadside assistance or a special wireless non-emergency assistance number when necessary. Certain situations you encounter while driving may require attention, but are not urgent enough to merit a call for emergency services. But you can still use your wireless phone to lend a hand. If you see a broken-down vehicle posing no serious hazard, a broken traffic signal, a minor traffic accident where no one appears injured or a vehicle. you know to be stolen, call roadside assistance or other special non-emergency wireless number.

For more information, please call to 888-901-SAFE, or visit our website www.ctia.org.

Consumer Information on SAR (Specific Absorption Rate)

This Model Phone Meets the Government's Requirements for Exposure to Radio Waves.

Your wireless phone is a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed and manufactured not to exceed the emission limits for exposure to radiofrequency (RF) energy set by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the U.S. Government. These FCC exposure limits are derived from the recommendations of two expert organizations, the National Counsel on Radiation Protection and Measurement (NCRP) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). In both cases, the recommendations were developed by scientific and engineering experts drawn from industry, government, and academia after extensive reviews of the scientific literature related to the biological effects of RF energy. The exposure limit for wireless mobile phones employs a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR. The SAR is a measure of the rate of absorption of RF energy by the human body expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). The FCC requires wireless phones to comply with a safety limit of 1.6 watts per kilogram (1.6 W/kg). The FCC exposure limit incorporates a substantial margin of safety to give additional protection to the public and to account for any variations in measurements. Tests for SAR are conducted using standard operating positions specified by the FCC with the phone transmitting at its highest certified power level in all tested frequency bands. Although SAR is determined at the highest certified power level, the actual SAR level of the phone while operating can be well below the maximum value. Because the phone is designed to operate at multiple power levels to use only the power required to reach the network, in general, the closer you are to a wireless base station antenna, the lower the power output.

Before a phone model is available for sale to the public, it must be tested and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed the limit established by the government

adopted requirement for safe exposure. The tests are performed in positions and locations (e.g., at the ear and worn on the body) as required by the FCC for each model. The FCC has granted an Equipment Authorization for this model phone with all reported SAR levels evaluated as in compliance with the FCC RF emission guidelines.

The highest SAR value for this model phone when tested for use at the ear is 1.22 W/kg and when worn on the body, as described in this user's manual, is 1.093 W/kg. While there may be differences between SAR levels of various phones and at various positions, they all meet the government requirement for safe exposure. SAR information on this model phone is on file with the FCC and can be found under the Display Grant section of http://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/fccid/ after searching on FCC ID ZNF329G.

To find information that pertains to a particular model phone, this site uses the phone FCC ID number which is usually printed somewhere on the case of the phone. Sometimes it may be necessary to remove the battery pack to find the number. Once you have the FCC ID number for a particular phone, follow the instructions on the website and it should provide values for typical or maximum SAR for a particular phone. Additional information on Specific Absorption Rates (SAR) can be found on the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) website at http://www.ctia.org/

* In the United States and Canada, the SAR limit for mobile phones used by the public is 1.6 watts/kg (W/kg) averaged over one gram of tissue. The standard incorporates a substantial margin of safety to give additional protection for the public and to account for any variations in measurements.

FCC Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC) Regulations for Wireless Devices

On July 10, 2003, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Report and Order in WT Docket 01-309 modified the exception of wireless phones under the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988 (HAC Act) to require digital wireless phones be compatible with hearing-aids.

The intent of the HAC Act is to ensure reasonable access to telecommunications services for persons with hearing disabilities.

While some wireless phones are used near some hearing devices (hearing aids and cochlear implants), users may detect a buzzing, humming, or whining noise. Some hearing devices are more immune than others to this interference noise, and phones also vary in the amount of interference they generate.

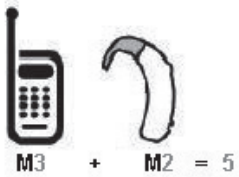
The wireless telephone industry has developed a rating system for wireless phones, to assist hearing device users to find phones that may be compatible with their hearing devices. Not all phones have been rated. Phones that are rated have the rating on their box or a label located on the box.

The ratings are not guarantees. Results will vary depending on the user's hearing device and hearing loss. If your hearing device happens to be vulnerable to interference, you may not be able to use a rated phone successfully. Trying out the phone with your hearing device is the best way to evaluate it for your personal needs.

M-Ratings: Phones rated M3 or M4 meet FCC requirements and are likely to generate less interference to hearing devices than phones that are not labeled. M4 is the better/higher of the two ratings.

T-Ratings: Phones rated T3 or T4 meet FCC requirements and are likely to generate less interference to hearing devices than phones that are not labeled. T4 is the better/ higher of the two ratings.

Hearing devices may also be rated. Your hearing device manufacturer or hearing health professional may help you find this rating. Higher ratings mean that the hearing device is relatively immune to interference noise. The hearing aid and wireless phone rating values are then added together. A sum of 5 is considered acceptable for normal use. A sum of 6 is considered for best use.



In the above example, if a hearing aid meets the M2 level rating and the wireless phone meets the M3 level rating, the sum of the two values equal M5. This should provide the hearing aid user with “normal usage” while using their hearing aid with the particular wireless phone. “Normal usage” in this context is defined as a signal quality that’s acceptable for normal operation.

The M mark is intended to be synonymous with the U mark. The T mark is intended to be synonymous with the UT mark. The M and T marks are recommended by the Alliance for Telecommunications Industries Solutions (ATIS). The U and UT marks are referenced in Section 20.19 of the FCC Rules. The HAC rating and measurement procedure are described in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C63.19 standard.

To ensure that the Hearing Aid Compatibility rating for your phone is maintained, secondary transmitters such as Bluetooth components must be disabled during a call.

For information about hearing aids and digital wireless phones

Wireless Phones and Hearing Aid Accessibility

http://www.accesswireless.org/

Gallaudet University, RERC

http://tap.gallaudet.edu/Voice/

FCC Hearing Aid Compatibility and Volume Control

http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/dro/hearing.html
The Hearing Aid Compatibility FCC Order
http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-03-168A1.pdf
Hearing Loss Association of America [HLAA]
http://hearingloss.org/content/telephones-and-mobile-devices

7.11 Warranty Laws

The following laws govern warranties that arise in retail sales of consumer goods:

- The California Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act [CC §§1790 et seq],
- The California Uniform Commercial Code, Division Two [Com C §§2101 et seq], and
- The federal Magnuson-Moss Warranty Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act [15 USC §§2301 et seq; 16 CFR Parts 701– 703]. A typical Magnuson-Moss Act warranty is a written promise that the product is free of defects or a written promise to refund, repair, or replace defective goods. [See 15 USC §2301(6).]
  Remedies include damages for failing to honor a written warranty or service contract or for violating disclosure provisions. [See 15 USC §2310(d).]
  Except for some labeling and disclosure requirements, the federal Act does not preempt state law. [See 15 USC §2311.]

The Consumer Warranty Act does not affect the rights and obligations of parties under the state Uniform Commercial Code, except the provisions of the Act prevail over provisions of the Commercial Code when they conflict. [CC §1790.3.]

For purposes of small claims actions, this course will focus on rights and duties under the state laws.