Health & Safety Warranty Guide

coolpad

Health and Safety Information

Important Health Information and Safety Precautions

When using this product, the safety precautions below must be taken to avoid possible legal liabilities and damages. Retain and follow all product safety and operating instructions.
Observe all warnings in the product operating instructions. To reduce the risk of bodily injury, electric shock, fire and damage to the equipment, closely observe all of the following precautions.

Safety Precautions for Proper Grounding Installation
Caution: Connecting to improperly grounded equipment can result in an electric shock to either you or your device. This product is equipped with a USB Cable for connecting to a desktop or notebook computer. Be sure your computer is properly grounded before connecting this product to the computer. The power supply cord of a desktop or notebook computer has an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The grounding plug must be plugged into an appropriate outlet which is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Safety Precautions for Power Supply Unit
Use the correct external power source. A product should be operated only from the type of power source indicated on the electrical ratings label. If you are not sure of the type of power source required, consult your authorized service provider or local power company. For a product that operates from battery power or other sources, refer to the operating instructions that are included with the product.

Electrical Safety
This product is intended for use when supplied with power from the designated battery or power supply unit. Other usage may be potentially dangerous and will invalidate any approval given to this product. **Handle battery packs carefully.** This product contains a Li-ion battery. There is a risk of fire and burns if the battery pack is handled improperly. Do not attempt to open or service the battery pack. Do not disassemble, crush, puncture, short external contacts or circuits, dispose of in fire or water, or expose a battery pack to temperatures higher than 60°C (140°F).
Note: Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with specified batteries. Recycle or dispose of used batteries according to all applicable local regulations, or in accordance with the instructions in the reference guide.
Follow these other specific precautions:
1. Keep the battery or device dry and away from water or any liquid as it may cause a short circuit.
2. The phone should be connected only to products that bear the USB-IF logo or have completed the USB-IF compliance program.
3. Keep metal objects away so they do not come in contact with the battery or its connectors as it may lead to short circuit during operation.
4. Always keep the battery out of the reach of babies and small children to avoid swallowing. Consult a doctor immediately if the battery is swallowed.
5. Do not use a battery that appears damaged, deformed, discolored, has any rust on its casing, if it overheats, and/or if it emits a foul odor.
6. Use of an unqualified battery or charger may present a risk of fire, explosion, leakage or other hazard.
7. Only use the battery with a charging system that has been qualified with the system per this standard. IEEE-Std-1725-200x.
8. Use of an unqualified battery may present a risk of fire, explosion, leakage or other hazard.
9. Replace the battery only with another battery that has been qualified with the system per this standard. IEEE-Std-1725-200x.
10. Avoid dropping the phone or battery. If the phone or battery is dropped, especially on a hard surface causing damage, take it to a service center for inspection.
11. If the battery leaks: Do not allow the leaking fluid to come in contact with eyes. If contact occurs, DO NOT rub the eyes. Rinse with clean water immediately and seek medical advice. Do not allow the leaking fluid to come in contact with skin or clothing. If contact occurs, flush the affected area immediately with clean water and seek medical advice. Take other precautions to keep a leaking battery away from fire as there is a danger of ignition or explosion.
6. Do not paint your phone.
7. Phone data, including contact information, ringtones, text messages, voice messages, pictures or videos, etc., may be inadvertently deleted due to careless use, phone repair, or software upgrades. Please back up your important phone numbers and all other vital data. Note: *Neither the manufacturer nor any person or entity associated therewith is liable for any damages whatsoever due to loss of any or all data stored on any of your devices.*
8. When using the phone in public places, set the ringtone to vibration so you don't disturb others.
9. Do not turn your phone on or off while the device is in close proximity to your ear.
10. Use accessories, such as earphones and headsets with caution. Ensure that cables are tucked away safely and do not touch the antenna.

Caution:
Avoid potential hearing loss.
Prolonged exposure to loud sounds (including music) is the most common cause of preventable hearing loss. Some scientific research suggests that using portable audio devices, such as portable music players and cellular telephones, at high volume settings for long durations may lead to permanent hearing loss. This includes the use of headphones (including headsets, ear buds and Bluetooth®, or other wireless devices). Exposure to very loud sound has also been associated in some studies with tinnitus (ringing in the ear), hypersensitivity to sound, and distorted hearing. The amount of sound produced by a portable audio device varies depending on the nature of the sound, the device, the device settings and the headphones. Hence, individual susceptibility to noise-induced hearing loss and other hearing problems can vary. Please follow these important guidelines for hearing loss prevention:
1. Set the phone's volume in a quiet environment and select the lowest volume for which you can hear clearly.
2. When using headphones, turn the volume down if you cannot hear the people speaking near you or if the person sitting next to you can hear what you are listening to.
3. Do not turn the volume up to block out noisy surroundings. If you choose to listen to your portable device in a noisy environment, consider using noise-cancelling headphones to block out background noise.
4. As the volume increases, less time is required before your hearing could be affected, so consider limiting your listening time.
5. Avoid using headphones after exposure to extremely loud noises (e.g.: live concerts) that might cause temporary hearing loss which, in turn, might cause unsafe volume levels to sound like normal levels.
6. Do not listen at any volume that causes you discomfort. If you experience ringing in your ears, hear muffled speech or experience any temporary hearing difficulty after listening to your portable audio device, discontinue use and consult your health care provider.

You can obtain additional information on this subject from the following sources:

American Academy of Audiology
11730 Plaza American Drive, Suite 300 Reston, VA 20190
Voice: (800) 222-2336
Email: info@audiology.org
Internet: www.audiology.org

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders
National Institutes of Health
31 Center Drive, MSC 2320 Bethesda, MD USA 20892-2320
Voice: (301) 496-7243
Email: nidcdinfo@nih.gov
Internet: http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/hearing

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Hubert H. Humphrey Bldg. 200 Independence Ave., SW Washington, DC 20201
Voice: 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-232-4636)
Internet: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/noise/default.html

FDA Consumer Update

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Center for Devices and Radiological Health Consumer Update on Mobile Phones:

1. What is the FDA's role concerning the safety of wireless phones?
Under the law, the FDA does not review the safety of radio frequency 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 Radio Frequency (RF) energy 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 does not justify FDA regulatory actions, the FDA has urged the wireless phone industry take a number of steps, including the following:
1. Support current and future research regarding possible biological effects of the type of RF emitted by wireless phones;
2. Design wireless phones in a way that minimizes any RF exposure to the user that is not necessary for device function; and
3. Cooperate in providing users of wireless phones with complete and accurate information regarding possible effects of wireless phone use on human health and safety.
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:
1. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
2. Environmental Protection Agency
3. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
4. 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.

2. Do wireless phones pose a health hazard?
Current 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 Radio Frequency (RF) energy while operating, microwave ranges (which also emit very low levels of RF when they are in standby mode). While high levels of RF can produce health effects (by heating tissue), exposure to low-level RF that does not produce heating effects results in no known adverse health effects. Many studies of low-level RF exposures have not uncovered any biological effects. Although some studies have suggested that some biological effects may occur, such findings have not been confirmed by additional research. In some cases, other researchers have had difficulty in reproducing those studies, and/or determining the reasons for inconsistent results.

3. What are the results of the research done already?
The research conducted thus far has produced conflicting results, and many studies have suffered from flaws in their research methods. Animal experiments investigating the effects of Radio Frequency (RF) energy 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 it is largely unknown what the results of such studies mean for human health and safety. Three large epidemiology studies have been published since December 2000. These studies investigated possible associations between the use of wireless phones and primary brain cancer (glioma, meningioma, acoustic neuroma, other brain tumors, and salivary gland tumors), leukemia, or other types of cancer. None of the studies demonstrated health hazards from the use of wireless phones from exposure to RF exposures. However, none of the studies can provide absolute findings about long-term exposures since the average period of phone use in these studies was approximately three years.

4. What kinds of phones are the subjects of this update?
Here the term "wireless phone" refers to handheld wireless phones with built-in antennas, often called "cell" or "mobile" phones. These types of wireless phones can expose the user to measurable Radio Frequency (RF) energy 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 reduced due to the rapid fall-off of RF exposure with distance. Most cordless phones in the United States emit RF energy only when they are being used. 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, thus producing RF exposures far below the FCC safety limits.

5. 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 evaluate if wireless phones pose a danger to users of wireless phones, including children and teenagers. If you want to take steps to lower exposure to Radio Frequency (RF) energy, 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 lower RF exposure. Such "time-distance" measures have been implemented in some government programs around the world. The project has also resulted in a series of public information documents on RF issues. The FDA and the Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association (CTIA) have a formal Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) to conduct 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 focus on assessment of additional research needs in the context of the latest research developments around the world.

6. 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 vital data. Lifetime animal exposure studies could be completed in a few years. However, 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 ten or more years of follow-up may be needed to provide answers about certain health effects, such as cancer. This is due to the long latent period between exposure to a cancer-causing agent and the rate for which tumors develop - if they do. This could take several years into the future. 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.

7. 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 (RF) energy 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 tissue-simulating 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 for the highest RF emission of a phone (watts/kg of matter). This measurement is used to determine whether a wireless phone complies with safety guidelines.

8. 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 (RF) energy 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 phones is set at a Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of 1.6 watts per kilogram (1.6W/kg). The FCC limit is consistent with the safety standard developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (IEEE) and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement. The exposure limit takes into account the phone'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/cgb/cellular.html) 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.

9. 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 Radio Frequency (RF) energy, 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 lower 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 the wireless phone exposure may be greater for a child than for an adult. The FDA does not agree with the advice to children because it would be speculative about potential adverse effects. Their recommendation to limit wireless phone use by children was strictly precautionary; it was not based on scientific evidence that any danger to children existed.

10. What steps can I take to reduce my exposure to Radio Frequency 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 Radio Frequency (RF) energy. 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 on a daily basis, consider placing 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 does 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 if you wish to do so.

11. What about wireless phone interference with medical equipment?
Radio Frequency (RF) energy from wireless phones can interact with some electronic devices. For this reason, the FDA helped develop a detailed test method to measure electro magnetic interference (EMI) of implanted cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators from wireless handsets. 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 simultaneously. 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.

Prevention of Hearing Loss
Caution: Permanent hearing loss may occur if earphones or headphones are used at high-volume levels for prolonged periods of time.

Safety Precautions for Direct Sunlight
Store this product away from excessive moisture and extreme temperatures. Do not leave the product or its battery inside a vehicle or in places where the temperature may exceed 60°C (140°F), such as on a car dashboard, window sill, or behind glass that is exposed to direct sunlight or strong ultraviolet light for extended periods of time. This may damage the product, overheat the battery, or pose a risk to the vehicle.

Environmental Restrictions
Do not use this product in gas stations, fuel depots, chemical plants or where blasting operations are in progress, or in potentially explosive atmospheres such as fueling areas, fuel storerooms, below deck on boats, chemical plants, fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities, and areas where the air contains chemicals or particles, such as grain, dust, or metal powders. Please be aware that sparks in such areas could cause an explosion or fire resulting in bodily injury or even death.

Aircraft Safety
Due to the possible interference caused by this product to an aircraft's navigation system and its communications network, using this product's phone function on board an airplane is prohibited in most countries. If flight personnel authorize use of electronic devices, switch device to airplane mode (consult User Guide for instructions) to turn off RF functions that may cause interference.

Road Safety
In many jurisdictions, vehicle operators are not permitted to use communication services with handheld devices while the vehicle is in motion, except in the case of emergency. In some countries, using hands-free devices as an alternative is allowed.

Safety Precautions for RF Exposure
1. Use of non-original, non-manufacturer-approved accessories may violate your local RF exposure guidelines and should be avoided.
2. Use only original, manufacturer approved accessories when such accessories contain metal of any kind.
3. Avoid using your phone near strong electromagnetic sources, such as microwave ovens, sound speakers, TV and radio.
4. Avoid using your phone near metal structures (for example, the steel frame of a building).

Explosive Atmospheres
When in an area with a potentially explosive atmosphere or where flammable materials exist, the device should be turned off and the user should obey all signs and instructions. Sparks in such areas could cause an explosion or fire resulting in bodily injury or even death. Users are advised not to use the equipment at refueling points such as service or gas stations. Consult a doctor immediately if the battery is swallowed. Do not use the equipment in fuel depots, chemical plants, or where blasting operations are in progress. Areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere are often, but not always, clearly marked such as fueling areas, below deck on boats, fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities, and including, but not limited to areas where the air contains chemicals or particles such as grain, dust, or metal powders.

Interference with Medical Equipment Functions
This product may cause medical equipment to malfunction. The use of this device is prohibited in most hospitals and medical clinics for which regulations and rules are commonly posted in such places. In these instances, turn your phone OFF as health care facilities frequently use equipment that is adversely affected by RF energy. If you use any personal medical device(s), consult the manufacturer of your device(s) to determine if the device(s) is adequately shielded from external RF energy. Your health care provider may be able to assist you in obtaining this information.

Non-ionizing Radiation
Your device has an internal antenna. This product should be operated in its normal-use position to ensure the radiative performance and safety from interference. As with other mobile radio transmitting equipment, users are advised that for satisfactory operation of the equipment and for personal safety, it is recommended that no part of the human body should come too close to the antenna during equipment operation.
Use only the supplied or approved replacement antennas. Unauthorized antennas, modifications, or attachments could damage the phone and may violate FCC regulations.

5. Cleaning – Unplug this from the wall outlet before cleaning. Do not use liquid cleaners or aerosol cleansers to clean; use only a dry cloth.
6. Water and moisture – Do not use this product near water.
7. Self-servicing – Attempting to service this product on your own, or opening or removing the recommended limits, as well as causing non-compliance with local and national regulatory requirements. In order to limit RF energy exposure and to ensure optimal phone performance, operate the device only if its normal-use position. Contact with the antenna area may impair call quality and cause your device to operate at a higher power level than needed which can reduce antenna performance and battery life.

Battery Information and Precautions
To ensure product safety, please read the precautions below.
Danger!
- Use dedicated chargers and follow the specified conditions when charging the cell.
- Use the cell only with the specified equipment.
- Do not put or store cell together with metal articles such as necklaces, hairpins, coins, or screws.
- Do not short circuit the (+) and (-) terminals with metal conductors.
- Do not place cell in a device with the (+) and (-) in a reverse way.
- Do not penetrate cell with a sharp articles such as a needle.
- Do not disassemble the cell.
- Do not weld the cell directly.
- Do not use a seriously damaged or deformed cell.
- Thoroughly read the user's manual before using. Inaccurate handling of lithium ion cell may result in heat, fire, explosion, damage or the capacity loss of the cell.

Warning!
- Do not put cell into a heating vessel, washing machine or high-pressure container.
- Do not use cell with primary batteries of a different capacity, voltage, type, or brand.
- Stop charging the cell if charging is not completed within the specified time.
- Stop using the cell if abnormal heat, odor, discoloration, deformation or abnormal condition is detected during use, charge, or storage.
- Keep away from cell immediately when leakage or foul odor is detected.
- Wash well with clean water immediately if liquid leaks onto your skin or clothes.
- If liquid leaking from the cell gets into your eyes, do not rub your eyes. Wash them well with clean water and call physician immediately.

Caution!
- Store batteries out of reach of children so that they are not accidentally swallowed or handled.
- If younger children use the cell, their guardians should explain the proper handling.
- Be sure to read the user's manual carefully and understand the precautions before using the cell.
- Batteries have cycle life. Replace failed cell with a new cell that is the same brand immediately after normal life cycle expiration, or if expiration has occurred prematurely. Store battery in a low-humidity, cool, ventilated environment if the battery won't be used for an extended period of time.
- Keep it far away from metal or materials with static electric charges while the cell is charged, used or stored.
- Wipe with a dry cloth before using the cell if the terminals of the cell become dirty.

Safety Instructions of Travel Charger
Please read the following information carefully.
1. The maximum ambient temperature of the travel charger shall not exceed 40°C (104 degrees F).
2. The Travel Charger shall be installed according to specification. The current of load and output power shall not exceed the following value:
Input: AC100-240V~ 50/60Hz 0.5A
Output: DC5V⎓5A/9V⎓2A/12V⎓1.5A
3. The Travel Charger shall be used in indoor use only.
4. For indoor use only.

Antenna Care
Use only the supplied or 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 antenna pointed up and over your shoulder.

Tips on Efficient Operation
For your phone to operate most efficiently, do not touch the antenna unnecessarily when operating the phone. Contact with the antenna affects call quality and may cause the phone to operate at a higher power level than otherwise needed, thus reducing battery life.

Driving
Always observe the laws and regulations regarding wireless phone usages while driving. Where cell phone use is permitted while driving, you MUST observe the following:
1. Give full attention to driving – driving safety is your first responsibility;
2. Use hands-free operation, if available;
3. Pull off the road and park before making or answering a call if driving conditions or the law requires that you do so.

Pacemakers
The Health Industry Manufacturers Association recommends that a minimum separation of six (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:
1. Should ALWAYS keep the phone more than six (6) inches from their pacemaker when the phone is turned ON.
2. Should not carry the phone in a breast pocket.
3. Should use the ear opposite the pacemaker to minimize the potential for interference.
4. Should turn the phone OFF immediately if there is any reason to suspect that interference is occurring.

Electronic Devices
Most modern electronic equipment is shielded from RF signals but some equipment or devices might not be.

Hearing Aids
Some digital wireless phones may interfere with hearing aids. In the event of such interference, you please consult your service provider, or call customer service regarding alternatives.

Other Medical Devices
If you use other personal medical devices, consult the device manufacturer to determine if it is adequately shielded from external RF energy, or your health care provider may be able to advice about any harmful device interactions.

Vehicles
RF signals may affect improperly installed or inadequately shielded electronic systems in motor vehicles. Be certain to contact the manufacturer or representative regarding this as well as manufacturer of any additional vehicle equipment.

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

For Vehicles Equipped with an Air Bag
DO NOT place objects, including 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 since air bags inflate with great force.

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/cellpho), under "C" in the subject index, select Cell Phones > Current Research Results. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) RF Safety Program (http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/cellular.html) International Commission on Nonionizing Radiation Protection (http://www.icnirp.de) World Health Organization (http://www.who.int/emf) International EMF Project (http://www.who.int/emf) Health Protection Agency (http://www.hpa.org.uk/)

Consumer Information on SAR

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 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 Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement (NCRP) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (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 in 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, the closer one is 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. This device was tested for typical body-worn operations with the back of the phone kept 0.39 inches (1.0 cm) between the user's body and the back of the phone. 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 0.87 W/kg and when worn on the body, as described in this user guide, is 1.28 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: R38YL-200903.
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 your phone, follow the instructions on the website and it should provide values for typical or maximum SAR for that 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 whirring 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 this.
M3 Ratings: Phones rated M3 or better 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 example to M3 and M4 above, 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 device user with "normal use" 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 and with the UT mark. The M and T marks are recommended by Alliance for Telecommunications Industries (ATIS). The U and UT marks are referenced in Section 20.19 of the FCC Rules. These provisions are harmonized and are described in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C63.19 standard.
When you (1) place a call using a compatible wireless phone; (2) you turn the BT (Bluetooth) mode off for HAC.
For information about hearing aids and digital wireless phones
Wireless Phones and Hearing Aid Accessibility:
http://www.accessibility.com/hearing-aids
FCC Hearing Aid Compatibility and Volume Control
http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/hac_wireless.htm

IC
This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.
Note: Some content and services accessible through this device belong to third parties and are protected by copyright, patent, trademark and/or other intellectual property laws. Such content and services are provided solely for your personal noncommercial use. You may not use any content or services in a manner that has not been authorized by the content owner or service provider. Without limiting the foregoing, unless expressly authorized by the applicable content owner or service provider, you may not modify, copy, republish, upload, post, transmit, translate, sell, create derivative works, exploit, or distribute in any manner or medium any content or services displayed through this device.

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 after reading it for ease in locating it for future reference.
Violation of the instructions may cause minor or serious damage to the product.
1. Do not disassemble, open, crush, bend or deform, puncture or shred your equipment.
2. Do not modify or remanufacture your equipment. Do not attempt to insert foreign objects into the battery. Do not immerse your equipment in water or other liquids, or expose it to water or other liquids, fire, explosions or other hazards.
3. Do not short-circuit the battery or allow metallic conductive objects to contact the battery terminals.
4. Avoid dropping the phone. If the phone is dropped on a hard surface or elsewhere, take it to a service center for inspection if damage is suspected.

Charger and Adapter Safety
1. The charger and adapter are intended for indoor use only.
2. Insert the battery pack charger vertically into the wall power socket.
3. Only use the approved battery charger as to avoid serious damage to your phone.
4. When traveling abroad, only use the approved battery pack charger along with the correct phone adapter.

Battery Information: Care and Proper Disposal
1. Please dispose of your battery properly or take it to your local wireless carrier for recycling.
2. The battery doesn't need to be empty before recharging, and replace the battery when it no longer provides acceptable performance. The battery can be recharged several hundred times and it does not need to be empty in order to recharge.
3. Use only manufacturer-approved chargers specific to your phone model as they are designed to maximize battery life.
4. Do not disassemble or short-circuit the battery.
5. Keep the battery's metal contacts clean.
6. Recharge the battery after long periods of non-use to maximize battery life. Note: Battery life will vary due to usage patterns and environmental conditions.
7. Use of extended backlighting, Browser, and data connectivity kits affect battery life as well as talk/standby times.
8. 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.

Explosion, Shock, and Fire Hazards
1. Do not put your phone in a place that is subject to excessive dust, and always keep the minimum required distance between the power cord and heat sources.
2. Unplug the power cord prior to cleaning your phone, and clean the power plug pin when necessary.
3. When unplug the power plug, ensure that it's firmly connected.
4. Placing the phone in a pocket or bag without covering the phone receptacle (power plug pin), metallic articles (e.g.: coins, paperclips, pens) may short-circuit the phone. Always cover the receptacle when not in use.
5. Metallic articles that come into contact with the phone may short-circuit the + and – battery terminals (metal strips) which may result in battery damage, or even an explosion.

General Notice
1. Using a damaged battery or placing a battery in your mouth may cause serious injury.
2. Placing items containing magnetic strip components (e.g.: credit cards, phone cards, bank books, subway tickets) near your phone may damage the data stored in the magnetic strips.
3. Talking on the phone for long periods of time may reduce call quality due to heat generation.
4. Do not use the phone if the antenna is damaged as it may cause a slight contact burn. Please communicate with the Authorized Service Center to replace the damaged antenna.
5. Do not immerse your phone in water. If this happens, immediately turn the phone OFF and remove the battery. If the phone does not work, take it to the Authorized Service Center.

Standard Limited Warranty

This Standard Limited Warranty replaces and replaces for all purposes the Standard Limited Warranty that appears in the enclosed documentation, if any) COOLPAD TECHNOLOGIES, INC.("COOLPAD") warrants that COOLPAD's handsets and accessories enclosed herein ("Products") are free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for the period commencing upon the date of purchase by the first consumer purchaser and continuing for the following specified period of time after that date:

Phone	12 months
Battery and Charger	6 months
Other Accessories(if included in the box-set)	3 months

This Limited Warranty is conditioned upon proper use of the Products. **This Limited Warranty does not cover:** (a) defects or damage resulting from accident, misuse, abnormal use, abnormal conditions, improper storage, exposure to liquid, moisture, dampness, sand or dirt, neglect, or unusual physical, electrical or electromechanical stress; (b) scratches, dents and cosmetic damage, unless caused by COOLPAD; (c) defects or damage resulting from excessive force or use of a metallic object when pressing on a touch screen; (d) equipment from which the serial number and/or the enhancement may have not first had 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.
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