SAMSUNG

Samsung Mobile Hotspot

User Manual

Draft

www.samsung.com

2014.03.03

www.sar-tick.com

This product meets applicable national SAR limits of 2.0 W/kg. The specific maximum SAR value can be found in the SAR information section of this guide.

When carrying the product or using it while worn on your body, maintain a distance of 1.0 cm from the body to ensure compliance with RF exposure requirements.

This device provides high quality mobile communication and entertainment using Samsung's high standards and technological expertise.

- Content may differ from the final product, or from software provided by service providers or carriers, and is subject to change without prior notice.
- The items supplied with the device and any available accessories may vary depending on the region or service provider.
- The supplied items are designed only for this device and may not be compatible with other devices.

- Samsung is not liable for performance issues or incompatibilities caused by edited registry settings or modified operating system software. Attempting to customise the operating system may cause the device or applications to work improperly.

Instructional icons

Warning: situations that could cause injury to yourself or others

Caution: situations that could cause damage to your device or other equipment

Note: notes, usage tips, or additional information

Copyright

Copyright © 2014 Samsung Electronics

This guide is protected under international copyright laws.

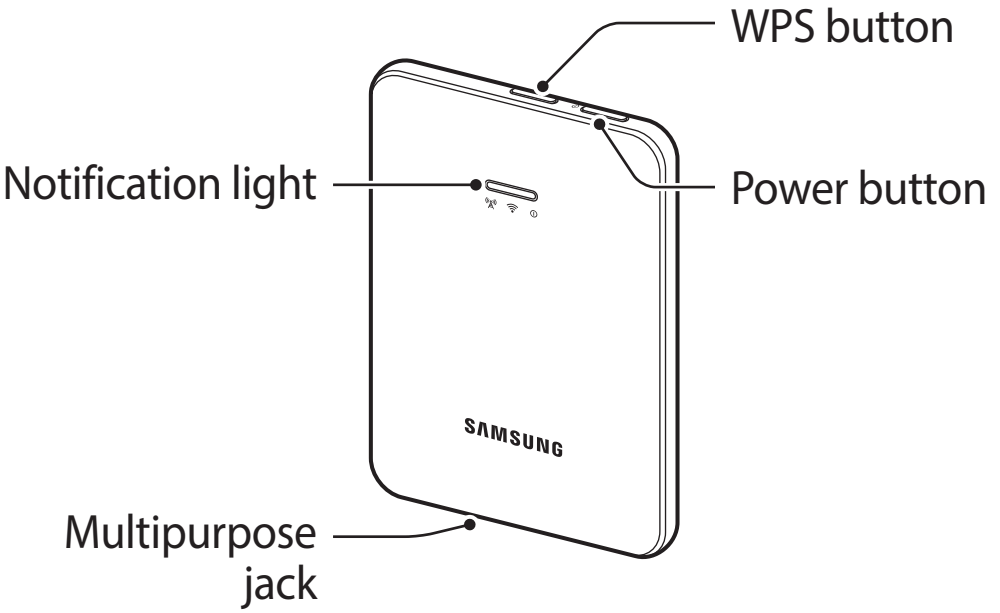
No part of this guide may be reproduced, distributed, translated, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or storing in any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Samsung Electronics.

Trademarks

- SAMSUNG and the SAMSUNG logo are registered trademarks of Samsung Electronics.
- Wi-Fi®, Wi-Fi Protected Setup™, Wi-Fi CERTIFIED™, and the Wi-Fi logo are registered trademarks of the Wi-Fi Alliance.
- All other trademarks and copyrights are the property of their respective owners.

Getting Started

Device layout



Package contents

Check the product box for the following items:

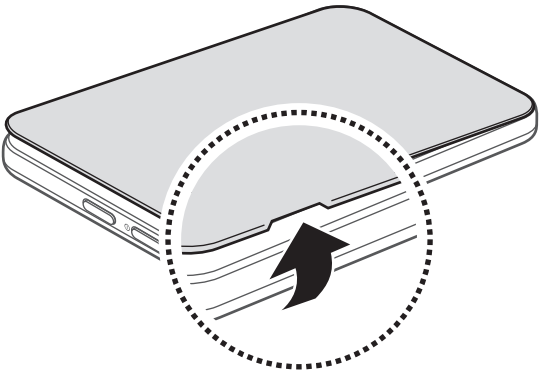
- Device
- Battery

Installing the SIM or USIM card and battery

Insert the SIM or USIM card provided by the mobile telephone service provider, and the included battery.

Only microSIM cards work with the device.

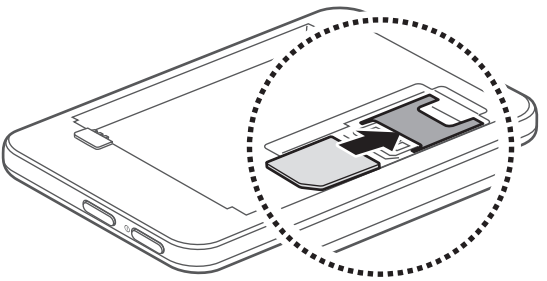
1 Remove the back cover.



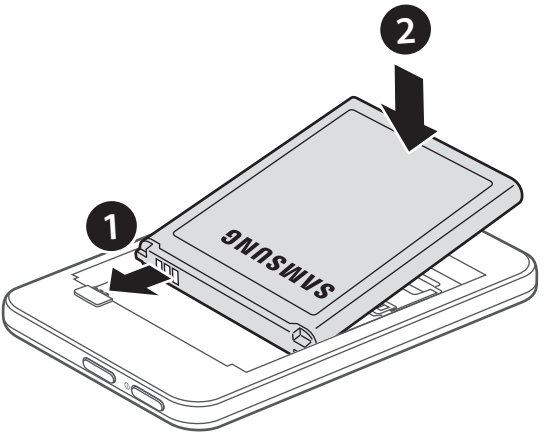
Be careful not to damage your fingernails when you remove the back cover.

Do not bend or twist the back cover excessively. Doing so may damage the cover.

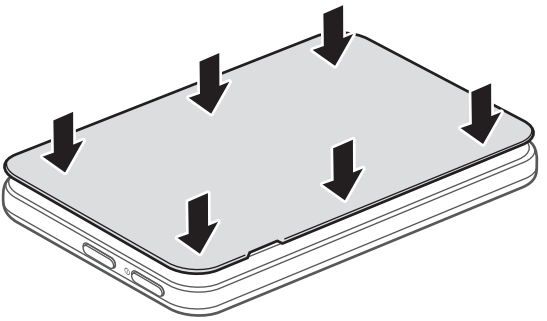
2 Insert the SIM or USIM card with the gold-coloured contacts facing downwards.



3 Insert the battery.



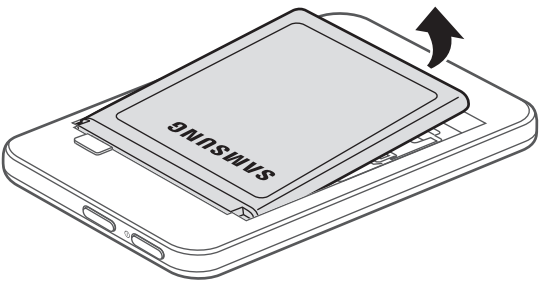
4 Replace the back cover.



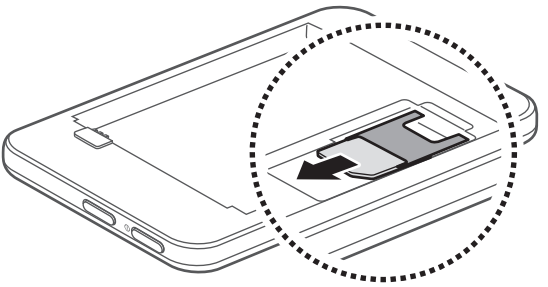
Removing the SIM or USIM card and battery

1 Remove the back cover.

2 Pull out the battery.



3 Pull out the SIM or USIM card.

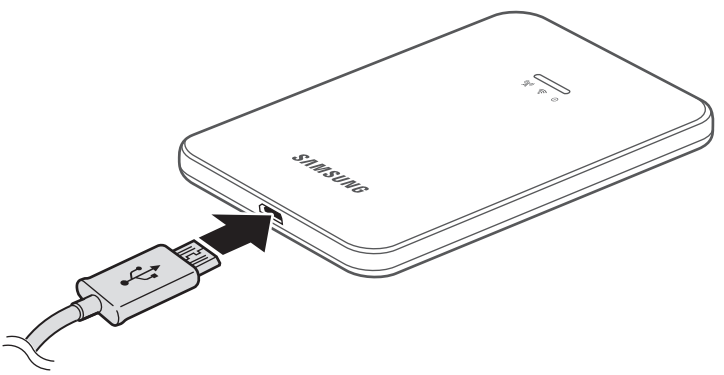


Charging the battery

Before using the device for the first time or when the battery has been unused for extended periods, you must charge the battery.

Use only Samsung-approved chargers, batteries, and cables. Unapproved chargers or cables can cause the battery to explode or damage the device.

Connect the USB cable to the USB power adaptor and then plug the end of the USB cable into the multipurpose jack.



Connecting the charger improperly may cause serious damage to the device. Any damage caused by misuse is not covered by the warranty.

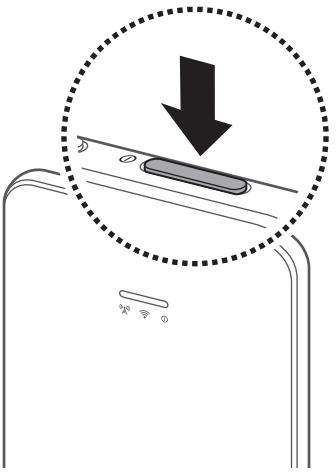
After fully charging, disconnect the device from the charger. First unplug the charger from the device, and then unplug it from the electric socket.

Do not remove the battery before removing the charger. This may damage the device.

- To save energy, unplug the charger when not in use. The charger does not have a power switch, so you must unplug the charger from the electric socket when not in use to avoid wasting power. The charger should remain close to the electric socket and easily accessible while charging.
- The socket-outlet shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.

Turning the device on and off

Press and hold the Power button for a few seconds to turn on the device. While the device is turned on, all notification lights turn green.



To turn off the device, press and hold the Power button again.

Notification light

The notification light alerts you to the device's status with the following colours.

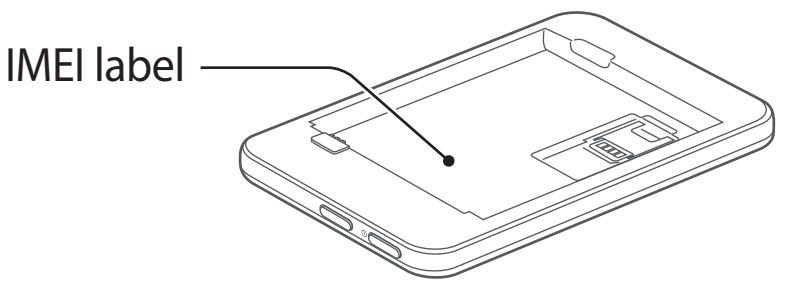
Name	Status
LTE/3G/2G network	• Steady green: LTE network connected • Blinking green: LTE network roaming • Steady blue: 3G or 2G network connected • Blinking blue: 3G or 2G network roaming • Steady red: Weak signal • Blinking red: Weak roaming signal

Name	Status
Wi-Fi network	• Steady green: Devices connected • Blinking green: Data transferring • Steady blue: Ready to connect to devices • Blinking blue: WPS standby mode • Blinking red: Notification alert or error occurred
Battery power	• Steady green: 50 % – 100 % • Blinking green: Fully charged • Steady blue: 15 % – 49 % • Steady red: Charging • Blinking red: Less than 15 %

Connecting with other devices

Connect your device with computers or other devices that support the Wi-Fi function. Recently-connected devices will automatically connect to your device whenever it is turned on.

When a password is required, enter the default password. The default password is the last 8 digits of the IMEI number. The IMEI number is on a label affixed to the device.



You must insert a SIM or USIM card to use the device.

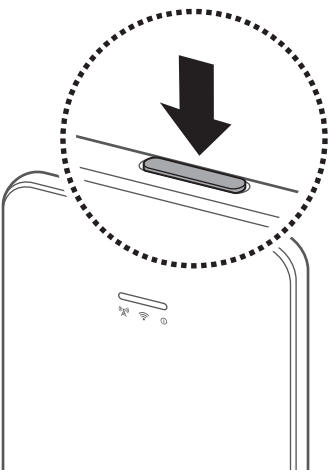
Connecting to a network via Wi-Fi

1. Turn on your device.
2. On other devices, access Wi-Fi settings and search for the network.
3. Select the device name from the search results.
4. Enter a password if necessary.

Activating Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) mode

You can connect devices to a network and encrypt data by pushing the WPS button.

1 Press and hold the WPS button. The notification light flashes blue when the WPS mode is activated.



2 Activate the WPS mode on other devices. The devices enter WPS setup mode.

3 Press the WPS button again within 2 minutes.

Connecting to a network using a USB cable

1. Turn on your device.
2. Connect the device to the computer using the USB cable.
3. Select the device name from the network list.
4. Enter a password if necessary.

Upgrading the device

The device can be upgraded to the latest software.

On the computer, launch Samsung Kies and connect the device to the computer. Refer to the Samsung Kies help for details on how to upgrade.

Configuring the device

When the device is connected to other devices, access the administration page to configure the device.

On the connected device, open the web browser and go to *http://samsung.hotspot* (*http://192.168.1.1*).

When the password request appears, enter the password. The default password is 'admin.'

At the top of the administration page, tabs will be shown. Select tabs to access the following options:

Home

View information about the device and the network.

Messages

- **Inbox**: View messages saved on the device or the SIM card. Or, send and receive messages.
- **SMS over mode**: Select a network to send messages.

Network

- **Network info**: View the current network information.
- **DHCP server**: Set the device to operate as a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server.
- **Wi-Fi settings**: Configure Wi-Fi settings such as network name and password.

Security

Lock your SIM card and restrict access to authorised devices only.

Settings

- **Mobile network**: Select the default network to use.
- **Options**: Change the settings for the administration page.

Support

- **Samsung Electronics**: Access the Samsung Electronics homepage.
- **LED guide**: View details of the notification light status for the device.
- **Open Source Licenses**: Read licences, disclaimers, acknowledgements, and notices for specific free or open source software on the device.

Resetting the device

On the connected device, access the administration page. Open the web browser and go to *http://samsung.hotspot* (*http://192.168.1.1*).

When the password request appears, enter the password. The default password is 'admin.'

At the top of the administration page, tap **Settings** → **Options** → **Device factory reset**.

Safety information

This safety information contains content for the device. Some content may be not applicable to your device. To prevent injury to yourself and others or damage to your device, read the safety information about your device before using the device.

Do not use your device outdoor during a thunderstorm

Do not drop or cause an impact to the device

Handle and dispose of the device with care

- Never dispose of the battery or device in a fire. Never place the battery or device on or in heating devices, such as microwave ovens, stoves, or radiators. The device may explode when overheated. Follow all local regulations when disposing of used battery or device.
- Never crush or puncture the device.
- Avoid exposing the device to high external pressure, which can lead to an internal short circuit and overheating.

Do not use or store your device in areas with high concentrations of dust or airborne materials

Dust or foreign materials can cause your device to malfunction and may result in fire or electric shock.

Do not bite or suck the device or the battery

Keep your device dry

Do not store your device in very hot or very cold areas. It is recommended to use your device at temperatures from 5 °C to 35 °C

Do not store your device near magnetic fields

Do not use your device with the back cover removed

When cleaning your device, mind the following

- Wipe your device with a towel or an eraser.
- Clean the battery terminals with a cotton ball or a towel.
- Do not use chemicals or detergents. Doing so may discolour or corrode the outside the device or may result in electric shock or fire.

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) certification information

THIS DEVICE MEETS INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR EXPOSURE TO RADIO WAVES

Your mobile device is a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed not to exceed the limits for exposure to radio waves (radio frequency electromagnetic fields) recommended by international guidelines. The guidelines were developed by an independent scientific organisation (ICNIRP) and include a substantial safety margin designed to assure the safety of all persons, regardless of age and health.

The radio wave exposure guidelines use a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR. The SAR limit for mobile devices is 2.0 W/kg. Tests for SAR are conducted using standard operating positions with the device transmitting at its highest certified power level in all tested frequency bands. The highest SAR value under the ICNIRP guidelines for this device model is:

Maximum SAR for this model and conditions under which it was recorded	
Body-worn SAR	0.849 W/kg

During use, the actual SAR value for this device is usually well below the value stated above. This is because, for purposes of system efficiency and to minimise interference on the network, the operating power of your mobile device is automatically decreased when full power is not needed for the call. The lower the power output of the device, the lower its SAR value.

A body-worn SAR test has been performed on this device at a separation distance of 1.0 cm. To meet RF exposure guidelines during body-worn operation, the device must be positioned at least 1.0 cm away from the body.

Organisations such as the World Health Organisation and the US Food and Drug Administration have suggested that if people are concerned and want to reduce their exposure, they could use a hands-free accessory to keep the wireless device away from the body during use, or reduce the amount of time spent using the device. For more information, visit *www.samsung.com/sar* and search for your device with the model number.

Correct disposal of this product

(Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment)

(Applicable in countries with separate collection systems)

This marking on the product, accessories or literature indicates that the product and its electronic accessories (e.g. charger, headset, USB cable) should not be disposed of with other household waste.

To prevent possible harm to the environment or human health from uncontrolled waste disposal, please separate these items from other types of waste and recycle them responsibly to promote the sustainable reuse of material resources.

Household users should contact either the retailer where they purchased this product, or their local government office, for details of where and how they can take these items for environmentally safe recycling.

Business users should contact their supplier and check the terms and conditions of the purchase contract. This product and its electronic accessories should not be mixed with other commercial wastes for disposal.

This EEE is compliant with RoHS.

Correct disposal of batteries in this product

(Applicable in countries with separate collection systems)

This marking on the battery, manual or packaging indicates that the batteries in this product should not be disposed of with other household waste. Where marked, the chemical symbols Hg, Cd or Pb indicate that the battery contains mercury, cadmium or lead above the reference levels in EC Directive 2006/66. If batteries are not properly disposed of, these substances can cause harm to human health or the environment.

To protect natural resources and to promote material reuse, please separate batteries from other types of waste and recycle them through your local, free battery return system.

SAMSUNG
ELECTRONICS

Declaration of Conformity

Product details

For the following

Product : Wireless Hotspot

Model(s) : SM-V101M

CE 0168

Declaration & Applicable standards

We hereby declare, that the product above is in compliance with the essential requirements of the R&TTE Directive (1999/5/EC) by application of:

SAFETY	EN 60950 - 1 : 2006 + A11 : 2009 + A1 : 2010 + A12 : 2011
SAR	EN 50566 : 2013
	EN 62209-2 : 2010 EN 62311 : 2008
EMC	EN 301 489-1 V1.9.2
	EN 301 489-24 V1.5.1
	EN 301 489-17 V2.2.1
	EN 301 489-7 V1.3.1
RADIO	EN 300 328 V1.8.1 (06-2012)
	EN 301 908-1 V5.2.1 (05-2011)
	EN 301 908-13 V5.2.1 (05-2011)
	EN 301 908-2 V6.2.1 (10-2013)
	EN 301 511 V9.0.2 (03-2003)
	EN 301 908-1 V6.2.1 (04-2013)
	EN 301 908-2 V5.4.1 (12-2012)

and the Directive (2011/65/EU) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment by application of EN 50581:2012.

The conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 10 and detailed in Annex[IV] of Directive 1999/5/EC has been followed with the involvement of the following Notified Body(ies):

TÜV SÜD BABT, Octagon House, Concorde Way, Fareham,
Hampshire, PO15 5RL, UK*
Identification mark: 0168

Representative in the EU

Samsung Electronics Euro QA Lab.
Blackbushe Business Park, Saxony Way,
Yateley, Hampshire, GU46 6GG, UK

Stephen Colclough / EU Representative

(Place and date of issue) (Name and signature of authorised person)

* This is not the address of Samsung Service Centre. For the address or the phone number of Samsung Service Centre, see the warranty card or contact the retailer where you purchased your product.

Some content may differ from your device depending on the region, service provider, or software version, and is subject to change without prior notice.

About the Samsung Kies Kies

Samsung Kies is a computer application that manages media contents and personal information with Samsung devices.

Download the latest Samsung Kies from the Samsung website (**www.samsung.com/kies**) and install it on your computer.

Printed in China
GH68-40989A Rev.1.0
English (EU). 02/2014

Health and safety information

Exposure to Radio Frequency (RF) Signals

Certification Information (SAR)

Your wireless device is a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed and manufactured not to exceed the exposure limits for radio frequency (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 set by the FCC for wireless mobile devices employs a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate (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 devices 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.

SAR tests are conducted using standard operating positions accepted by the FCC with the device transmitting at its highest certified power level in all tested frequency bands. Although the SAR is determined at the highest certified power level, the actual SAR level of the device while operating can be well below the maximum value. This is because the device is designed to operate at multiple power levels so as 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 new model device is available for sale to the public, it must be tested and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed the exposure limit established by the FCC. Tests for each model device are performed in positions and locations (e.g. at the ear and worn on the body) as required by the FCC.

Non-compliance with the above restrictions may result in violation of FCC RF exposure guidelines.

SAR information on this and other model devices can be viewed on-line at http://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/fccid/. Please use the device FCC ID number for search, A3LSMV101M. Sometimes it may be necessary to remove the battery pack to find the number. Once you have the FCC ID number for a particular device, follow the instructions on the website and it should provide values for typical or maximum SAR for a particular device. Additional product specific SAR information can also be obtained at **http://www.fcc.gov/encyclopedia/specific-absorption-rate-sar-cellular-teledevices**

Consumer Information on Wireless Devices

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has published a series of Questions and Answers for consumers relating to radio frequency (RF) exposure from wireless

devices. The FDA publication includes the following information:

What kinds of devices are the subject of this update?

The term wireless device refers here to hand-held wireless devices with built-in antennas, often called “cell,” “mobile,” or “PCS” devices. These types of wireless devices can expose the user to measurable radio frequency energy (RF) because of the short distance between the device and the user's head. These RF exposures are limited by Federal Communications Commission safety guidelines that were developed with the advice of FDA and other federal health and safety agencies. When the device 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 devices,” which have a base unit connected to the teledevice wiring in a house, typically operate at far lower power levels, and thus produce RF exposures well within the FCC's compliance limits.

Do wireless devices pose a health hazard?

The available scientific evidence does not show that any health problems are associated with using wireless devices. There is no proof, however, that wireless devices are absolutely safe. Wireless devices emit low levels of radio frequency energy (RF) in the microwave range while being used. They also emit very low levels of RF when in the stand-by 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.

What is FDA's role concerning the safety of wireless devices?

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

Although the existing scientific data do not justify FDA regulatory actions, FDA has urged the wireless device 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 devices;
- “Design wireless devices 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 devices with the best possible information on possible effects of wireless device use on human health.

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
- “Federal Communications Commission

- “Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- “National Telecommunications and Information Administration

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

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

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

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 radio frequency energy (RF) exposures characteristic of wireless devices 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 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 devices, 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 devices 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 devices RF exposures. However, none of the studies can answer questions about long-term exposures, since the average period of device use in these studies was around three years.

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

A combination of laboratory studies and epidemiological studies of people actually using wireless devices 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 ten 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 devices. Many factors affect this measurement,

such as the angle at which the device is held, or which model of device is used.

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

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 radio frequency energy (RF).

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.

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

What steps can I take to reduce my exposure to radio frequency energy from my wireless device?

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 energy (RF). Since time is a key factor in how much exposure a person receives, reducing the amount of time spent using a wireless device will reduce RF exposure.

- “If you must conduct extended conversations by wireless device 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 device away from your body.

Again, the scientific data do not demonstrate that wireless devices 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 device use.

What about children using wireless devices?

The scientific evidence does not show a danger to users of wireless devices, including children and teenagers. If you want to take steps to lower exposure to radio frequency energy (RF), the measures described above would apply to children and teenagers using wireless devices. Reducing the time of wireless device 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 devices 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 device

causes brain tumors or other ill effects. Their recommendation to limit wireless device use by children was strictly precautionary; it was not based on scientific evidence that any health hazard exists.

Do hands-free kits for wireless devices reduce risks from exposure to RF emissions?

Since there are no known risks from exposure to RF emissions from wireless devices, there is no reason to believe that hands-free kits reduce risks. Hands-free kits can be used with wireless devices for convenience and comfort. These systems reduce the absorption of RF energy in the head because the device, which is the source of the RF emissions, will not be placed against the head. On the other hand, if the device is mounted against the waist or other part of the body during use, then that part of the body will absorb more RF energy. Wireless devices marketed in the U.S. are required to meet safety requirements regardless of whether they are used against the head or against the body. Either configuration should result in compliance with the safety limit.

Do wireless device accessories that claim to shield the head from RF radiation work?

Since there are no known risks from exposure to RF emissions from wireless devices, there is no reason to believe that accessories that claim to shield the head from those emissions reduce risks. Some products that claim to shield the user from RF absorption use special device cases, while others involve nothing more than a metallic accessory attached to the device. Studies have shown that these products generally do not work as advertised. Unlike “hand-free” kits, these so-called “shields” may interfere with proper operation of the device. The device may be forced to boost its power to compensate, leading to an increase in RF absorption. In February 2002, the Federal trade Commission (FTC) charged two companies that sold devices that claimed to protect wireless device users from radiation with making false and unsubstantiated claims. According to FTC, these defendants lacked a reasonable basis to substantiate their claim.

What about wireless device interference with medical equipment?

Radio frequency energy (RF) from wireless devices can interact with some electronic devices. For this reason, FDA helped develop a detailed test method to measure electromagnetic interference (EMI) of implanted cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators from wireless teledevices. 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 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 device EMI. FDA has tested wireless devices 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 devices so that no interference occurs when a person uses a compatible device and a compatible hearing aid at the same time. This standard was approved by the IEEE in 2000.

FDA continues to monitor the use of wireless devices for possible interactions with other medical devices. Should harmful interference be found to occur, FDA will conduct testing to assess the interference and work to resolve the problem.

Additional information on the safety of RF exposures from various sources can be

obtained from the following organizations:

- FCC RF Safety Program:
  http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):
  http://www.epa.gov/radiation/
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA):
  http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/radiofrequencyradiation/index.html
- National institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):
  http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
- World health Organization (WHO):
  http://www.who.int/peh-emf/
- International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection:
  http://www.icnirp.de
- National Radiation Protection Board (UK):
  http://www.hpa-radiationservices.org.uk/rpa
- Updated 4/3/2002: US food and Drug Administration
  http://www.fda.gov/Radiation-EmittingProducts/RadiationEmittingProductsandProcedures/HomeBusinessandEntertainment/CellDevices/default.htm

“The wireless industry reminds you to use your device safely when driving.”
For more information, please call 1-888-901-SAFE, or visit our web-site www.wow-com.com
Provided by the Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association

Operating Environment

Remember to follow any special regulations in force in any area and always switch your device off whenever it is forbidden to use it, or when it may cause interference or danger. When connecting the device or any accessory to another device, read its user's guide for detailed safety instructions. Do not connect incompatible products.

As with other mobile radio transmitting equipment, users are advised that for the satisfactory operation of the equipment and for the safety of personnel, it is recommended that the equipment should only be used in the normal operating position.

Using Your Device Near Other Electronic Devices

Most modern electronic equipment is shielded from radio frequency (RF) signals. However, certain electronic equipment may not be shielded against the RF signals from your wireless device. Consult the manufacturer to discuss alternatives.

Pacemakers

Pacemaker manufacturers recommend that a minimum distance of 15 cm (6 inches) be maintained between a wireless device and a pacemaker to avoid potential interference with the pacemaker.

These recommendations are consistent with the independent research and recommendations of Wireless Technology Research.

Persons with pacemakers:

- should always keep the device more than 15 cm (6 inches) from their pacemaker when the device is switched on.
- should not carry the device in a breast pocket.
- should use the ear opposite the pacemaker to minimize potential interference.

If you have any reason to suspect that interference is taking place, switch your device off immediately.

Hearing Aids

Some digital wireless devices may interfere with some hearing aids. In the event of such interference, you may wish to consult your hearing aid manufacturer to discuss

alternatives.

Other Medical Devices

If you use any other personal medical devices, consult the manufacturer of your device to determine if it is adequately shielded from external RF energy. Your physician may be able to assist you in obtaining this information. Switch your device off in health care facilities when any regulations posted in these areas instruct you to do so. Hospitals or health care facilities may be using 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

Switch your device off in any facility where posted notices require you to do so.

Potentially Explosive Environments

Switch your device 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.

Users are advised to switch the device off while at a refueling point (service station). Users are reminded of the need to observe restrictions on the use of radio equipment in fuel depots (fuel storage and distribution areas), chemical plants or where blasting operations are in progress.

Areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere are often but not always clearly marked. They include below deck on boats, 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.

accurately as possible. Remember that your device may be the only means of communication at the scene of an accident; do not cut off the call until given permission to do so.

Restricting Children's access to your Device

Your device is not a toy. Children should not be allowed to play with it because they could hurt themselves and others, damage the device or make calls that increase your device bill.

FCC Notice and Cautions

FCC Notice

This device complies with Part 15 of the 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.

- 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 to radio 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.

The device may cause TV or radio interference if used in close proximity to receiving equipment. The FCC can require you to stop using the device if such interference cannot be eliminated.

Vehicles using liquefied petroleum gas (such as propane or butane) must comply with the National Fire Protection Standard (NFPA-58). For a copy of this standard, contact the National Fire Protection Association, One Battery march Park, Quincy, MA 02269, Attn: Publication Sales Division.

Cautions

Changes or modifications made in the radio device, not expressly approved by Samsung, will void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

The use of any unauthorized accessories may be dangerous and void the device warranty if said accessories cause damage or a defect to the device.

Although your device is quite sturdy, it is a complex piece of equipment and can be broken. Avoid dropping, hitting, bending or sitting on it.