Avoiding Hearing Damage Permanent hearing loss may occur if the receiver, earbuds, headphones, speakerphone, or earpiece are used at high volume. Use only compatible receivers, earbuds, headphones, speakerphones, or earpieces with your device. Turn on the audio and check the volume before inserting anything in your ear. You can adapt over time to a higher volume of sound that may sound normal but can be damaging to your hearing. If you experience ringing in your ears or muffled speech, stop listening and have your hearing checked. The louder the volume, the less time is required before your hearing could be affected. Hearing experts suggest that to protect your hearing:

- Limit the amount of time you use the receiver, earbuds, headphones, speakerphone, or earpieces at high volume.
- Avoid turning up the volume to block out noisy surroundings.
- Turn the volume down if you can't hear people speaking near you.

For information about how to set a maximum volume limit on iPhone, see the *iPhone User Guide*.

Emergency Calls You should not rely on wireless devices for essential communications, such as medical emergencies. Use of iPhone to call emergency services may not work in all locations or all operating conditions. Emergency numbers and services vary by region, and sometimes an emergency call cannot be placed due to network availability or environmental interference. Some cellular networks may not accept an emergency call from iPhone if iPhone is not activated, if iPhone is not compatible with or configured to operate on a particular cellular network, or (when applicable) if iPhone does not have a SIM or if the SIM is PIN-locked.

Driving and Riding Safely Use of iPhone while driving a vehicle or riding a bicycle may be distracting. If you find using iPhone disruptive or distracting while driving or riding, pull off the road and park before making or answering a call. Use of iPhone alone or with headphones (even if used only in one ear) while driving or riding is not recommended and is illegal in some areas. Consider using a compatible hands-free device with iPhone. Use of a hands-free device may be required in some areas. Check and obey the laws and regulations regarding the use of mobile devices like iPhone in the areas where you drive or ride.

Navigating Safely Do not rely on iPhone applications that provide maps, digital compass headings, orientation information, traffic information, directions, or location-based navigation to determine precise locations, proximity, orientation, distance, traffic conditions or direction. These applications should only be used for basic navigation assistance.

Maps, directions, and location-based applications depend on data services. These data services are subject to change and may not be available in all areas, resulting in maps, digital compass headings, directions, traffic conditions or location-based information that may be unavailable, inaccurate, or incomplete.

iPhone contains an internal digital compass located in the upper right corner of iPhone. The accuracy of digital compass headings may be negatively affected by magnetic or other environmental interference, including interference caused by the close proximity of the magnets contained in the iPhone earbuds. Never rely solely on the digital compass for determining direction. Compare the information provided on iPhone to your surroundings and defer to posted signs to resolve any discrepancies.

Do not use location-based applications while performing activities that require your full attention. Always comply with posted signs and the laws and regulations in the areas where you are using iPhone.

For Vehicles Equipped with an Air Bag An air bag inflates with great force. Do not store iPhone or any of its accessories in the area over the air bag or in the air bag deployment area.

Seizures, Blackouts, and Eyestrain A small percentage of people may be susceptible to blackouts or seizures (even if they have never had one before) when exposed to flashing lights or light patterns such as when playing games or watching video. If you have experienced seizures or blackouts or have a family history of such occurrences, you should consult a physician before playing games (if available) or watching videos on your iPhone. Discontinue use of iPhone and consult a physician if you experience headaches, blackouts, seizures, convulsion, eye or muscle twitching, loss of awareness, involuntary movement, or disorientation. To reduce risk of headaches, blackouts, seizures, and eyestrain, avoid prolonged use, hold iPhone further away from your eyes, use iPhone in a well-lit room, and take frequent breaks.

Choking Hazards iPhone and its accessories may contain small parts, which may present a choking hazard to small children. Keep such parts away from small children.

Repetitive Motion When you perform repetitive activities such as typing or playing games on iPhone, you may experience occasional discomfort in your hands, arms, shoulders, neck, or other parts of your body. Take frequent breaks and if you have discomfort during or after such use, stop use and see a physician.

Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Turn off iPhone when in any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere. Do not charge iPhone, and obey all signs and instructions. Sparks in such areas could cause an explosion or fire, resulting in serious 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 gas 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.

Using Connectors, Ports, and Buttons Never force a connector into a port or apply excessive pressure to a button, because this may cause damage that is not covered under the warranty. If the connector and port don't join with reasonable ease, they probably don't match. Check for obstructions and make sure that the connector matches the port and that you have positioned the connector correctly in relation to the port.

Accessories and Wireless Performance Not all iPod accessories are fully compatible with iPhone. Turning on Airplane Mode on iPhone may eliminate audio interference between iPhone and an accessory. While Airplane mode is on, you cannot make or receive calls or use features that require wireless communication. Under some conditions, certain accessories may affect iPhone wireless performance. Reorienting or relocating iPhone and the connected accessory may improve wireless performance.

Keeping iPhone Within Acceptable Temperatures iPhone is designed to be operated in temperatures between 0º and 35º C (32º to 95º F) and stored in temperatures between -20º and 45º C (-4º to 113º F). Low- or high-temperature conditions might temporarily shorten battery life or cause iPhone to temporarily stop working properly. Leaving iPhone in a parked vehicle or in direct sunlight can cause iPhone to exceed these storage or operating temperature ranges. Avoid dramatic changes in temperature or humidity when using iPhone as condensation may form on or within iPhone.

When you're using iPhone or charging the battery, it is normal for iPhone to get warm. The exterior of iPhone functions as a cooling surface that transfers heat from inside the unit to the cooler air outside.

Exposure to Radio Frequency Energy iPhone transmits and receives radio frequency (RF) energy through its antennas. The iPhone cellular antennas are located at the top and bottom edges of iPhone. The Wi-Fi and Bluetooth® antenna is located near the top of iPhone.

iPhone is designed and manufactured to comply with the limits for exposure to RF energy set by international regulatory agencies, including the FCC of the United States, IC of Canada, MIC of Japan, and the Counsel of the European Union, among others.

"Specific Absorption Rate," or SAR, refers to the rate at which the body absorbs RF energy. The SAR limits for mobile phones are 1.6 watts per kilogram (W/kg) for the FCC and IC, and 2.0 W/kg for the Council of the European Union.

iPhone has been tested,[1] and meets the FCC, IC, and European Union RF exposure guidelines for cellular, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth operation.

During SAR testing, iPhone is held in standard operating positions (i.e., at the head and on the body) and its radios are set to transmit at the highest power level. iPhone's maximum SAR levels on each frequency of operation are provided in a chart at the end of this section.

The SAR levels experienced during normal use may be lower than the maximum SAR levels. In normal use, iPhone automatically adjusts radio transmission power to the lowest level necessary to communicate with the wireless network.

When carrying iPhone, keep it 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) or more away from your body to ensure exposure levels remain at or below the maximum levels. Avoid cases with metal parts.

[1] The device was tested according to measurement standards and procedures specified in FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (Edition 01-01) and IEEE 1528-2003, and Canada RSS 102, Issue 4, March 2010. iPhone adheres to the European Council Recommendation of 12 July 1999 on the Limitation of Exposure of the General Public to Electromagnetic Fields (1999/519/EC).

Exposure to RF energy is related to time and distance. If you are concerned about RF exposure, decrease your total talk time on iPhone and increase your distance to iPhone by using one of the many hands-free options available, including the built-in speakerphone, the supplied headphones with built-in mic, or other third-party accessories.

For more information about RF energy exposure, see the FCC's Radio Frequency Safety page at: www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety

For information about the scientific research related to RF energy exposure, see the World Health Organization's EMF Research Database at: www.who.int/peh-emf/research/database

Frequency Band[2]	Body[3]	Head	FCC & IC 1g SAR Limit (W/kg)
GSM 850	1.15	1.04	1.6
GSM 1900	0.99	1.08	1.6
UMTS II 1900	0.578	1.18	1.6
UMTS V 850	0.981	1.13	1.6
CDMA 800 MHz Band Class 0	1.11	1.15	1.6
CDMA 1900 MHz Band Class 1	0.649	1.18	1.6
2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	0.191	0.372	1.6

Frequency Band[2]	Body[3]	Head	EU 10g SAR Limit (W/kg)
EGSM 900	0.989	0.766	2.0
GSM 1800	0.695	0.959	2.0
UMTS I 2100	0.495	0.98	2.0
UMTS VIII 900	0.681	0.988	2.0
2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	0.106	0.267	2.0

Radio Frequency Interference Radio-frequency emissions from electronic equipment can negatively affect the operation of other electronic equipment, causing them to malfunction. Although iPhone is designed, tested, and manufactured to comply with regulations governing radio frequency emission in countries such as the United States, Canada, the European Union, and Japan, the wireless transmitters and electrical

[2] Your iPhone may be configured to support one or more of the listed frequency bands, depending on carrier technology and network availability. The frequency band used by iPhone varies depending on wireless service provider, wireless technology, and region.

[3] iPhone positioned 10 mm (13/32 inch) away from the body.

This *Important Product Information Guide* contains safety and handling, regulatory, software license, and warranty information for iPhone.

Look for recycling, disposal, and other environmental information in the *iPhone User Guide* at: support.apple.com/manuals/iphone

To avoid injury, read all operating instructions and the following safety information before using iPhone. For detailed operating instructions, read the *iPhone User Guide* on your iPhone by visiting help.apple.com/iphone or using the iPhone User Guide bookmark in Safari. For downloadable versions of the latest *iPhone User Guide* and this *Important Product Information Guide*, visit: support.apple.com/manuals/iphone

Important Safety and Handling Information

WARNING: Failure to follow these safety instructions could result in fire, electric shock, or other injury or damage to iPhone or other property.

Carrying and Handling iPhone iPhone contains sensitive components. Do not drop, disassemble, microwave, burn, paint, or insert foreign objects into iPhone. Do not use iPhone if it has been damaged—for example, if iPhone is cracked, punctured, or damaged by water.

The front and back covers of iPhone are made of glass. This glass could break if iPhone is dropped on a hard surface, is subjected to a substantial impact, or is crushed, bent, or deformed. If the glass chips or cracks, do not touch or attempt to remove the broken glass. Stop using iPhone until the glass is replaced by Apple or an Apple Authorized Service Provider. Glass cracked due to misuse or abuse is not covered under the warranty.

If you are concerned about scratching or abrasion, use a case, sold separately.

Keeping the Outside of iPhone Clean Clean iPhone immediately if it comes into contact with any contaminants that may cause stains—for example, ink, dyes, makeup, dirt, food, oils, and lotions. To clean iPhone, unplug all cables and turn off iPhone (press and hold the On/Off button, and then slide the onscreen slider). Then use a soft, slightly damp, lint-free cloth. Avoid getting moisture in openings. Don't use window cleaners, household cleaners, aerosol sprays, solvents, alcohol, ammonia, or abrasives to clean iPhone. The front glass surface has an oleophobic coating. To remove fingerprints, simply wipe these surfaces with a soft, lint-free cloth. The ability of this coating to repel oil will diminish over time with normal usage, and rubbing the screen with an abrasive material will further diminish its effect and may scratch the glass.

Avoiding Water and Wet Locations Do not expose iPhone to water or rain, or handle iPhone near wet locations—for example, near washbasins or toilets. Take care not to spill any food or liquid on iPhone. In case iPhone gets wet, unplug all cables, turn off iPhone before cleaning, and allow it to dry thoroughly before turning it on again. Do not attempt to dry iPhone with an external heat source, such as a microwave oven or hair dryer. Damage to iPhone caused by contact with liquid is not covered under the warranty.

Repairing or Modifying iPhone Never attempt to repair or modify iPhone yourself. iPhone does not contain any user-serviceable parts, except (where applicable) for the SIM card and SIM tray. Disassembling iPhone, including the removal of external screws and back cover, may cause damage that is not covered under the warranty. If iPhone has been submerged in water, punctured, or subjected to a severe fall, do not use it until you take it to an Apple Authorized Service Provider. Service should only be provided by Apple or an Apple Authorized Service Provider. If you have questions, contact Apple or an Apple Authorized Service Provider. For service information, go to: www.apple.com/support/iphone/service/faq

Battery Replacement Do not attempt to replace the rechargeable battery in iPhone yourself. The battery should be replaced only by Apple or an Apple Authorized Service Provider. For more information about battery replacement service, go to: www.apple.com/batteries/replacements.html

Charging iPhone To charge iPhone, use only the Apple Dock Connector to USB Cable with the following: (i) an Apple USB Power Adapter, (ii) another Apple-branded product or accessory designed to work with iPhone, (iii) a third-party accessory certified to use the Apple "Works with iPhone" or "Made for iPhone" logo, (iv) a high-power USB port on another device that is compliant with the USB 2.0 or 1.1 standard, or (v) a power adapter compliant with one or more of the following standards: EN 301489-34, IEC 62684, YD/T 1591-2009, CNS 15285, ITU-T L.1000, or another applicable mobile phone power adapter interoperability standard. An iPhone Micro USB Adapter (available separately in some areas) or other adapter may be needed to connect iPhone to some compatible power adapters.

Note: Only micro USB power adapters in certain regions that comply with applicable mobile phone power adapter interoperability standards are compatible. Please contact the power adapter manufacturer to find out if your micro USB power adapter complies with these standards.

Read all safety instructions for any products and accessories before using with iPhone. Apple is not responsible for the operation of, or any damage caused by, third-party accessories or their compliance with safety and regulatory standards.

When you use the Apple USB Power Adapter to charge iPhone, make sure that the power adapter is fully assembled before you plug it into a power outlet. Then insert the Apple USB Power Adapter firmly into the power outlet. Do not connect or disconnect the Apple USB Power Adapter with wet hands.

The Apple USB Power Adapter may become warm during normal use. Always allow adequate ventilation around the Apple USB Power Adapter and use care when handling. Unplug the Apple USB Power Adapter if any of the following conditions exist.

- The power cord or plug has become frayed or damaged.
- The adapter is exposed to rain, liquid, or excessive moisture.
- The adapter case has become damaged.
- You suspect the adapter needs service or repair.
- You want to clean the adapter.

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