

FCC Statement This device 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 1. A palmOne™ brand body-worn accessory that has been tested for SAR compliance and is intended for use with this product. 2. An accessory that contains NO metal (snaps, clips, etc) and provides AT LEAST 1.5 cm of separation between the body user's and the unit. Do NOT use the device in a manner such that it is in direct contact with the body (i.e. on the lap or in a breast pocket). Such use will likely exceed FCC RF safety exposure limits. See www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/ for more information on RF exposure safety.

RF Safety Exposure To Radio Frequency Energy (SAR) Radio transmitting devices radiate Radio Frequency (RF) energy during its operation. RF energy can be absorbed into the human body and potentially can cause adverse health effects if excessive levels are absorbed. The unit of measurement for human exposure to RF energy is "Specific Absorption Rate" (SAR).

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Industrie Canada (IC), and other agencies around the world have established limits that incorporate a substantial safety margin designed to assure the safety of all persons using this equipment.

In order to certify this unit for sale in the US, Canada and Europe this unit has been tested for RF exposure compliance at a qualified test laboratory and found to comply with the regulations regarding exposure to RF Energy.

SAR was measured with the unit transmitting at its maximum certified RF power. Often, however, during normal operation the unit will transmit much less than maximum power. Transmit power is controlled automatically and, in general is reduced as you get closer to a cellular base station. This reduction in transmit power will result in a lower RF energy exposure and resulting SAR value.

FCC RF Safety Statement In order to comply with FCC RF exposure safety guidelines, users MUST use one of the following types of body-worn accessories.

1. A palmOne™ brand body-worn accessory that has been tested for SAR compliance and is intended for use with this product.
2. An accessory that contains NO metal (snaps, clips, etc) and provides AT LEAST 1 cm of separation between the users body and the unit.

Do NOT use the device in a manner such that it is in direct contact with the body (i.e. on the lap or in a breast pocket). Such use will likely exceed FCC RF safety exposure limits See www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/ for more information on RF exposure safety.

Responsible party

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Antenna Care/Unauthorized Modifications Use only the supplied integral antenna. Unauthorized antenna modifications or attachments could damage the unit and may violate FCC regulations. Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Potentially Unsafe Areas Potentially explosive atmospheres: Turn off your phone when you are in any areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere, such as fueling areas (gas or petrol stations) or storage facilities for fuel or chemicals.

Declaration of Conformity

Treo Model 650

palmOne declares that the above model of Treo smartphone is compliant with the regulations below. The declaration applies to the smartphone and its associated accessories (power supply, headset, and USB cable) where applicable.

Maximum Measured SAR Values (W/kg)

Band (MHz)	850	1900
Head SAR:	1.51	.943
Body SAR:	1.46	.688
EMC: EN 301 489	EN 301 419-1 (Apr 2000)	
EN 310 420 (Dec 1999)	ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1992	
EN 50360 (July 2001)	EN 50361 (July 2001)	
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C		
Safety: EN 60950: 2000 (Jan-2000)		
Radiated Emissions: EN 55022 Immunity: EN 55024		

Using TTY

A TTY (also known as TDD or text telephone) is a telecommunications device that allows people who are deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech or language disabilities, to communicate by telephone.

Your Treo 650 is compatible with select TTY devices. You can connect a TTY/TDD machine to your phone through the headset jack, but you cannot use your headset jack with a headset while this mode is enabled. Please check with the manufacturer of your TTY device for connectivity information and to ensure that the TTY device supports digital wireless transmission.

To use TTY, you may need to make additional arrangements with AT&T Wireless. Please contact AT&T Wireless's customer service department for more information.

1. Press the Phone/Send button.
2. From the Dial Pad View, tap #*TTY.
3. Select OK. A red "T" appears at the top of the Phone screen whenever TTY is enabled.

To disable TTY, repeat steps 1 and 2.

Operational Warnings

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON SAFE AND EFFICIENT OPERATION.

Read this information before using your integrated multi-service portable radio.

For the safe and efficient operation of your radio, observe these guidelines:

Potentially Unsafe Areas / Potentially explosive atmospheres Obey all signs and instructions regarding turning off your phone. In particular, turn off your phone when you are in any areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere, such as fueling areas (gas or petrol stations, below deck on boats), storage facilities for fuel or chemicals, blasting areas and areas near electrical blasting caps, and areas where there are chemicals or particles (such as metal powders, grains, and dust) in the air.

Interference to Medical and Personal Electronic Devices Most but not all electronic equipment is shielded from RF signals and certain electronic equipment may not be shielded against the RF signals from your smartphone.

Pacemakers The Health Industry Manufacturers Association recommends that a minimum separation of six inches (6") 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 the recommendations of Wireless Technology Research.

Persons with pacemakers should:

- ALWAYS keep the phone more than six inches from their pacemaker when the phone is turned ON.
- Not carry the phone in a breast pocket.
- Use the ear opposite the pacemaker to minimize the potential for interference.
- Turn the phone OFF immediately if you have any reason to suspect that interference is taking place.

Audio Safety Some hearing aids may be affected by some digital wireless phones. You may want to consult your doctor in the event of you experience interference with your hearing aid while using your smartphone. When using the speakerphone feature, it is recommended that you place your smartphone at a safe distance from your ear.

Other Medical Devices If you use any other personal medical device, 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.

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

Interference to Other Electronic Devices RF energy may affect improperly installed or inadequately shielded electronic operating and entertainment systems in motor vehicles. Check with the manufacturer or representative to determine if these systems are adequately shielded from external RF energy. Also check with the manufacturer of any equipment that has been added to the vehicle.

Repetitive Motion Injuries When using the keyboard or playing games on your phone, you may experience discomfort in your neck, shoulders, hands, arms, or other parts of the body. To avoid any injury, such as tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, or other musculoskeletal disorder, make sure to take necessary breaks from use, take longer rests (such as several hours) if discomfort or tiring begins, and see a doctor if discomfort persists.

Blackouts and Seizures Blinking lights, such as those experienced with television or playing video games, may cause some people to experience blackout or seizure, even if never experienced before. In the event a smartphone user should experience any disorientation, loss of awareness, convulsion, eye or muscle twitching or other involuntary movements, stop use immediately and consult a doctor. Individuals with personal or family history of such events should consult a doctor before using the device. To limit the possibility of such symptoms, wherever possible every hour take a minimum of 15 minutes, use in a well lighted area, view the screen from the farthest distance and avoid exposure to blinking lights if you are tired.

Aircraft While in aircraft, follow all instructions regarding the operation of your smartphone. Use of your smartphone while on board on aircraft must be done in accordance in compliance with airline instructions and regulations.

Vehicles with Air Bags Your smartphone should not be placed in a position that would affect the operation of air bag deployment or in a position that, should the air bag inflate, could propel the smartphone. Air bags will inflate with great force and care should be taken to protect within a vehicle that has air bags.

Battery Your smartphone includes an internal lithium ion battery. Please note that use of certain data applications can result in heavy battery use and may require frequent battery charging. Any disposal of the phone must comply with laws and regulations pertaining to lithium ion batteries.

Driving Safety Tips Overview

Always obey all laws and regulations on the use of phones in your driving area.

Safety - Your most important call. The Wireless Industry reminds you to use your phone safely when driving.

1. Get to know your phone and its features, such as speed dial and redial.
2. When available, use a hands-free device.
3. Position your phone within easy reach.
4. Let the person you are speaking to know you are driving; if necessary, suspend the call in heavy traffic or hazardous weather conditions.
5. Do not take notes or look up phone numbers while driving.
6. Dial sensibly and assess the traffic; if possible, place calls when you are not moving or before pulling into traffic.
7. Do not engage in stressful or emotional conversations that may divert your attention from the road.
8. Dial 9-1-1 to report serious emergencies -it's free from your wireless phone!
9. Use your phone to help others in emergencies.
10. Call roadside assistance or a special non-emergency wireless number when necessary.

Driving Safety Tips Details

1. Get to know your phone and its features such as speed dial and redial. Carefully read your instruction manual and learn to take advantage of valuable features most phones offer including, automatic redial and memory dial-most phones can store up to 99 numbers in memory dial. Also, work to memorize the phone keypad so you can use the speed dial function without taking your attention off the road.
2. When available, use a hands-free device. A number of hands-free wireless phone accessories are readily available today. Whether you choose an installed mounted device for your phone or a speaker phone accessory, take advantage of these devices if available to you.
3. Position your phone within easy reach. Make sure you place your wireless phone within easy reach and where you can grab it without removing your eyes from the road. If you get an incoming call at an inconvenient time, let your voice mail answer it for you.
4. Suspend conversations during hazardous driving conditions or situations. Let the person you are speaking to know you are driving; if necessary, suspend the call in heavy traffic or hazardous weather conditions. Rain, sleet, snow and ice can be hazardous, but so is heavy traffic. As a driver, your first responsibility is to pay attention to the road.
5. Do not take notes or look up phone numbers while driving. If you are reading an address book or business card while driving a car, or writing a "to do" list, then you are not watching where you are going. It's common sense. Don't get caught in a dangerous situation because you are reading or writing and not paying attention to the road or nearby vehicles.
6. Dial sensibly and assess the traffic; if possible, place calls when you are not moving or before pulling into traffic. Try to plan your calls before you begin your trip, or attempt to coincide your calls with times you may be stopped at a stop sign, red light or otherwise stationary. But if you need to dial while driving, follow this simple tip-dial only a few numbers, check the road and your mirrors, then continue.
7. Do not engage in stressful or emotional conversations that may be distracting. Stressful or emotional conversations and driving do not mix- they are distracting and even dangerous when you are behind the wheel. Make people you are talking with aware you are driving and if necessary, suspend phone conversations which have the potential to divert your attention from the road.
8. Use your phone to call for help. Your wireless phone is one of the greatest tools you can own to protect yourself and your family in dangerous situations-with your phone at your side, help is only three numbers away. Dial 9-1-1 in the case of fire, traffic accident, road hazard, or medical emergencies. Remember, 9-1-1 is a free call on your wireless phone!

9. Use your phone to help others in emergencies. Your wireless phone provides you a perfect opportunity to be a "good Samaritan" in your community. If you see an auto accident, crime in progress, or other serious emergency where lives are in danger, call 9-1-1, as you would want others to do for you.
10. Call roadside assistance or a special wireless non-emergency assistance number when necessary. Certain situations you encounter while driving may require attention, but are not urgent enough to merit a call to 9-1-1. But you can still use your wireless phone to lend a hand. If you see a broken-down vehicle posing no serious hazard, a broken traffic signal, a minor traffic accident where no one appears injured, or a vehicle you know to be stolen, call roadside assistance or other special non-emergency wireless number.

NOTICE FOR CONSUMERS WITH HEARING DISABILITIES

Digital Wireless Phones to be Compatible with Hearing Aids

On July 10, 2003, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) modified the exemption for wireless phones under the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988. This means that wireless phone manufacturers and service providers must make digital wireless phones accessible to individuals who use hearing aids.

For more information, please go to the FCC's Consumer Alert on accessibility of digital wireless phones at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/accessiblewireless.html>.

Wireless telephones are hand-held phones with built-in antennas, often called cell, mobile, or PCS phones. These phones are popular with callers because they can be carried easily from place to place.

Wireless telephones are two-way radios. When you talk into a wireless telephone, it picks up your voice and converts the sound to radio frequency energy (or radio waves). The radio waves travel through the air until they reach a receiver at a nearby base station. The base station then sends your call through the telephone network until it reaches the person you are calling.

Making a Phone Call



When you receive a call on your wireless telephone, the message travels through the telephone network until it reaches a base station close to your wireless phone. Then the base station sends out radio waves that are detected by a receiver in your telephone, where the signals are changed back into the sound of a voice.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) each regulate wireless telephones. FCC ensures that all wireless phones sold in the United States follow safety guidelines that limit radio frequency (RF) energy. FDA monitors the health effects of wireless telephones. Each agency has the authority to take action if a wireless phone produces hazardous levels of RF energy.

FDA derives its authority to regulate wireless telephones from the Radiation Control provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (originally enacted as the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968). [<http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/comp/eprc.html>].

FCC derives its authority to regulate wireless telephones from the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [<http://www.fcc.gov/telecom.html>]. Updated 7/16/2003

Hands-Free Capability

All CTIA Certified portable products provide the consumer with a toll-free number for the purchase of a compatible hands-free device.