Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2006 (No. 1)

Radiocommunications Act 1992

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY makes this Variation under section 134 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated 20th July 2006

CHRIS CHAPMAN
Chairman

LYN MADDOCK
Deputy Chair

Australian Communications and Media Authority

1 Name of Variation

This Variation is the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2006 (No. 1).*

2 Commencement

This Variation commences on the day after it is registered.

3 Variation of *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2000*

Schedule 1 varies the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2000*.

Schedule 1 Variations

(section 3)

[1] Section 3A, before definition of *device compliance day*

insert

coverage area, for a broadcasting station, means the area surrounding the associated television transmitter within the boundary described by the following field strength limits:

(a) UHF Band IV: 62 dBuV/metre except rural towns where the limit is 64 dBuV/metre;

(b) UHF Band V: 67 dBuV/metre.

[2] Section 3A, after definition of *low interference potential device*

insert

nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site, means:

(a) within 10 km of Parkes Observatory located near Parkes (Latitude 32° 59′ 59.8657″ S Longitude 148° 15′ 44.3591″ E); or

(b) within 10 km of Paul Wild Observatory located near Narrabri (Latitude 30° 18′ 52.048″ S Longitude 149° 32′ 56.327″ E); or

(c) within 3 km of the Canberra Deep Space Communications Complex (Latitude 35° 23′ 54″ S Longitude 148° 58′ 40″ E); or

(d) within 10 km of the Radio Astronomy Park in Western Australia (Latitude 26° 37′ 13.4″ S Longitude 117° 30′ 40″ E).

[3] Schedule 1, item 22

substitute

22	Wireless audio transmitters	174–230	3 mW	1. Emission must be frequency modulated and have a maximum bandwidth of 330 kHz.

				2. Transmission in a TV channel must not originate in the licence area of a TV broadcasting station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel. 3. When transmitting in an unused TV channel, and in the coverage area of a TV broadcasting station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in an adjacent TV channel, the channel centre frequency of the wireless audio transmitter must be at least 200 kHz above the upper edge of the adjacent TV channel, or 400 kHz below the lower edge of the adjacent TV channel.
22A	Wireless audio transmitters	520–820	100 mW	1. Emission must be frequency modulated and have a maximum bandwidth of 330 kHz.

2. Transmission in a broadcasting services bands channel must not originate in the coverage area of a broadcasting station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel.

3. The origin of a transmission in a broadcasting services bands channel must be such that the resulting field strength at the nearest boundary of the coverage area of a broadcasting station using the channel does not exceed 30 dBuV/m.

				4. When transmitting in an unused broadcasting services bands channel, and in the coverage area of a broadcasting station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in an adjacent channel, the channel centre frequency of the wireless audio transmitter must be at least 400 kHz above the upper edge of the adjacent channel, or 400 kHz below the lower edge of the adjacent channel.

[4] Schedule 1, after item 45B

insert

46	Radio Local Area Network transmitters	1. 5470–5600 2. 5650–5725	1 W (averaged over the entire transmission burst)	1. The maximum radiated mean power density must not exceed 50 mW/MHz EIRP in any 1 MHz band.

				2. Must use Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) and Transmit Power Control (TPC). If TPC is not implemented, then the maximum EIRP is limited to 500 mW.

[5] Schedule 1, item 51

omit

25

insert

20

[6] Schedule 1, after item 54

insert

56	Ultra-wideband short-range vehicle radar systems	22000–26500	See limitations	1. The maximum radiated average power density is -41.3 dBm/MHz EIRP. 2. The maximum broadband radiated peak power density is 0 dBm/50 MHz EIRP. 3. Must meet the requirements of ETSI 302-288-1 as it applies from time to time. 4. Must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site.

[7] Further variations — renumbering of items in Schedule 1

The following items in Schedule 1, as varied by items [4] and [5], are renumbered:

item	*renumber as*
46 (second occurring)	47
47	48
48	49
49	50
50	51
51	52
52	53
53	54
54	55