Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2007 (No. 1)

Radiocommunications Act 1992

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

Dated 20 December 2007

CHRIS CHAPMAN
Member

LYN MADDOCK
Member

Australian Communications and Media Authority

1 Name of Variation

This Variation is the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2007 (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 *coverage area*

insert

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

[2] Section 3A, after definition of *device compliance day*

insert

infrared device means a radiocommunications device having a radio emission in the frequency range 187.5 THz to 420 THz.

[3] Section 3A, note 1

substitute

Note For the definition of other expressions used in this Class Licence, see the Act and the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2000*.

[4] Section 4, after note 2

insert

Note 3 Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2211.10:2004 details the requirements that are necessary to protect persons from radiation from laser devices, many of which are authorised by this Class Licence.

[5] Subsection 5 (2), including notes 1 and 2

substitute

(2) In addition, if the device compliance day for a device authorised under this class licence is:

(a) on or after the date of commencement of the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2001 (No. 1)*; or

(b) in relation to an infrared device — on or after 13 February 2002;

the device must comply with any standard applicable to the device on its device compliance day, as in force on that day.

Note 1 ACMA confirms that if a standard mentioned in subsection (2) is amended or replaced by another standard after the device compliance day for the device, the device need not comply with the new or amended standard.

Note 2 Section 5 of the Act provides that ***standard*** means a standard made under section 162 of that Act.

[6] Schedule 1, after item 19

insert

19A	All transmitters	5725–5875	25 mW	

[7] Schedule 1, item 22A

substitute

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 or a datacasting service 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 or a datacasting service 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 or a datacasting service 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.

[8] Schedule 1, item 24

substitute

24	Biomedical telemetry transmitters	520–668	11 mW	Transmission in a TV channel must not originate in the licence area of an analogue TV broadcasting station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel.

[9] Schedule 1, item 38

substitute

38	Transmitters used for underground communications	1. 0.5265–1.605 2. 87.5–108 3. 174–230 4. 519–820	10 µW	1. The maximum EIRP applies to emissions from an above-ground opening associated with the underground environment. 2. For the augmentation of an above-ground broadcasting service and datacasting service in underground tunnels.

[10] Schedule 1, item 40

substitute

40	Radiodetermination transmitters operated in radiofrequency-shielded enclosures	1. 5250–7000 2. 8500–10600 3. 24050–26500 4. 75000–85000	75 nW	1. The maximum EIRP applies outside the shielded room enclosure. 2. The transmitter must meet the requirements of European Telecommunications Standards Institute (***ETSI***) Standard 302 372-1 as existing from time to time.

[11] Schedule 1, items 49, 50 and 51

substitute

49	Medical implant communications systems transmitters	401–406	25 µW (averaged over the transmission burst within a reference bandwidth of 300 kHz)	1. The maximum EIRP applies outside the body. 2. Systems must have a minimum of nine channels selectable by the system controller and spread across the whole band. 3. Implanted transmitters must only transmit under external control, except for medical implant events. 4. Systems must utilise a listen-before-transmit protocol.

Note 1 The systems and associated medical implant communications systems transmitters mentioned in item 49 are devices that require marketing approval by the Therapeutic Goods Administration.

Note 2 A medical implant event is an occurrence or lack of occurrence, recognised by a medical implant device or a health care professional, that requires the immediate transmission of data by the medical implant communications systems transmitter to protect the safety or wellbeing of the person that the medical implant device has been implanted.

50	Medical implant telemetry systems transmitters	1. 401–402 2. 403.560–403.760 3. 405–406	100 nW	The maximum EIRP applies outside the body.

Note The systems and associated medical implant devices mentioned in item 50 are devices that require marketing approval by the Therapeutic Goods Administration.

51	Data communications transmitters used outdoors	59000–63000	150 W	1. Transmitters are limited to land and maritime deployments. 2. Maximum transmitter power must be 20 mW or less. 3. Spurious emissions outside the band must be less than -30dBm/MHz. 4. For outdoor use only.
51A	Data communications transmitters used indoors	57000–66000	20 W	1. Maximum transmitter power must be 20 mW or less. 2. Spurious emissions outside the band must be less than -30dBm/MHz.

[12] Schedule 1, after item 56

insert

57	Infrared transmitters	187.5 THz–420 THz	125 mW (output power)