

Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2016 (No. 1)

*Radiocommunications Act 1992*

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY makes this Variation under section 132 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated  2 May 2016

Richard Bean

[signed]
Member

James Cameron

[signed]
Member/General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

1 Name of Variation

 This Variation is the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2016 (No. 1)*.

2 Commencement

 This Variation commences on the day after it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

 *Note* All legislative instruments must be registered on the Federal Register of Legislation required to be maintained under the *Legislation Act 2003*.

3 Variation of *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015*

 Schedule 1 varies the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015* [F2015L01438].

Schedule 1 Variations

(section 3)

[1] Subsection 3A(1), paragraph (c) of the definition of *nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site*

omit

at latitude 32º 23’ 48.39” south

insert

at latitude 35º 23’ 48.39” south

[2] Subsection 5(4), note 3

omit

Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2211.10:2004 details

insert

The standards AS/NZS IEC 60825.14 *Safety of laser products – A user’s guide* and AS/NZS IEC 60825.1 *Safety of laser products – Equipment classification and requirements* set out

[3] Schedule 1, item 23, column 2, after paragraph (c)

insert

(d) 122250–123000

(e) 244000–246000

**[4] Schedule 1, item 58, column 4**

*substitute*

The radiated peak power spectral density in any 3 kHz must not exceed 25 mW per 3 kHz.

**[5] Schedule 1, item 59, column 4**

 *substitute*

The radiated peak power spectral density in any 3 kHz must not exceed 25 mW per 3 kHz.

**[6] Schedule 1, item 60, column 4**

*substitute*

The radiated peak power spectral density in any 3 kHz must not exceed 25 mW per 3 kHz.

[7] Schedule 1, item 71, column 2

substitute

(a) 6000–8500

(b) 24050–26500

(c) 57000–64000

(d) 75000–85000

[8] Schedule 1, item 79, column 2

*substitute*

(a) 4200–4800

(b) 6000–6800

[9] Schedule 1, after item 79

*insert*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 80 | Building material analysis transmitters | 2200–8500 | See limitations | (a) The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 302 435. |
|  |  |  |  | (b) The transmitter must be operated in a position such that emissions are directed into building material. |
|  |  |  |  | (c) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio‑astronomy site. |
|  |  |  |  | (d) The transmitter must not be operated in the 8400-8500 MHz band within the nominated distance of a specified SRS earth station. |

**[10] Schedule 2, after item 13**

 *insert*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13A | 80 | EN 302 435 | *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Technical characteristics for SRD equipment using Ultra WideBand technology (UWB); Building Material Analysis and Classification equipment applications operating in the frequency band from 2,2 GHz to 8,5 GHz;* | ETSI  |