Radiocommunications (Emergency Locating Devices) Class Licence Variation 2008 (No. 1)"
Schedule 1 Variations
(section 3)

[1] Subsection 3 (1), after definition of Act

insert


AS/NZS 4280.2 means AS/NZS 4280:2003, 406 MHz satellite distress beacons Part 2: Personal locator beacons (PLBs), published by Standards Australia International, as in force from time to time.

AS/NZS 4330 means AS/NZS 4330:2006: 121.5 and 243.0 MHz emergency position indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs) including EPIRBS, published by Standards Australia International, as in force from time to time.


[2] Subsection 3 (1), definition of distress beacon

omit

[3] Subsection 3 (1), definition of emergency locating device, paragraphs (a) and (b)

substitute

(a) a satellite distress beacon; or
(b) an MSLS; or
(c) an AIS-SART.

[4] Subsection 3 (1), after definition of emergency locating device

insert

homing signal means a radiocommunication intended to facilitate locating a transmitting device by aircraft, vessels or persons on the ground.

locating aid means a station used for the purposes of search and rescue operations, and includes:

(a) an MSLS; and
(b) an AIS-SART.
[5] Subsection 3 (1), definition of MSLS (maritime survivor locating system), paragraph (b)

omit

an

insert

a satellite

[6] Subsection 3 (1), definition of MSLS (maritime survivor locating system), paragraph (e)

substitute

(e) it complies with AS/NZS 4869.1;

[7] Subsection 3 (1), after definition of MSLS transmitter

insert

satellite distress beacon means a radiocommunications device:

(a) that is an earth station in the mobile satellite service, the emissions of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations; and

(b) to which one or more of the following standards is applicable:

(i) AS/NZS 4330;

(ii) AS/NZS 4280.1;

(iii) AS/NZS 4280.2.

[8] Subsection 3 (2), note

substitute

Note 1 For the definitions of AIS-SART, COSPAS-SARSAT System and EPIRB, see the Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2000.

Note 2 For the definition of other expressions used in this Class Licence, see the Act, the Radiocommunications Regulations 1993 and the Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2000.

[9] After section 3

insert

3A Purpose of Class Licence

The purpose of this Class Licence is to authorise the operation of a range of emergency locating devices that are satellite distress beacons and locating aids.

Note 1 Each type of emergency locating device has advantages and disadvantages that are usually associated with the circumstances of its use.
Note 2  A satellite distress beacon operating on 406 MHz, if properly maintained, is capable of alerting Search and Rescue authorities through the COSPAS-SARSAT network of satellites from almost any open-air location. The use of a satellite distress beacon is particularly appropriate if a vessel is located away from busy coastal shipping channels. The time taken to organise a rescue will depend on the locating of the satellite distress beacon and the availability of suitable search and rescue resources.

Note 3  A locating aid is a short range device that depends on the availability of shipping, aircraft or land resources that are both appropriately fitted and within radiocommunications range of the locating aid. A locating aid used in conjunction with a parent vessel receiving installation is particularly useful in a man-overboard situation during which immediate rescue action involving the parent vessel is usually necessary.

[10]  Paragraph 4 (2) (a)
before
  distress
insert
  satellite

omit
  MSLS.
insert
  MSLS;

[12]  After paragraph 4 (2) (b)
insert
  (c) an AIS-SART.

[13]  Section 5
substitute

5  Class Licence — satellite distress beacon
(1)  This Class Licence authorises a person to operate a satellite distress beacon mentioned in paragraph 4 (2) (a) if the person meets either or both of the requirements mentioned in subsections (2) and (3).

(2)  A requirement is that the person operates the beacon:
  (a)  for the purpose of transmitting to the COSPAS-SARSAT System; and
  (b)  on either of the following frequency ranges or frequencies:
    (i)  406 – 406.1 MHz;
    (ii)  until 31 January 2009 — 121.5 MHz or 243.0 MHz.
(3) A requirement is that the person operates the beacon for the purpose of transmitting a homing signal and if the beacon complies with:
   (a) either or both AS/NZS 4280.1 and AS/NZS 4280.2 — the person operates the beacon on either of the following frequencies:
      (i) 121.5 MHz;
      (ii) 243.0 MHz; and
   (b) AS/NZS 4330 — the person operates the beacon:
      (i) on either of the following frequencies:
         (A) 121.5 MHz;
         (B) 243.0 MHz; and
      (ii) during the period starting at the commencement date of this Class Licence and ending on 31 January 2010.

5A Class Licence — locating aid

(1) This Class Licence authorises a person to operate a locating aid mentioned in paragraph 4 (2) (b) if the person operates it on any of the following frequencies:
   (a) 121.5 MHz;
   (b) 156.8 MHz;
   (c) 156.525 MHz.

(2) This Class licence authorises a person to operate a locating aid mentioned in paragraph 4 (2) (c) if the person operates the locating aid on either of the following frequencies:
   (a) 161.975 MHz;
   (b) 162.025 MHz.

Note
1. All legislative instruments and compilations are registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments kept under the Legislative Instruments Act 2003. See http://www.frlri.gov.au.