Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015

as amended

made under section 132 of the

Radiocommunications Act 1992

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Prepared by the Australian Communications and Media Authority

1 Name of Class Licence

This Class Licence is the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015*.

3A Interpretation

(1) In this Class Licence:

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

ARPANSA Standard means the *Radiation Protection Standard for Limiting Exposure to Radiofrequency Fields – 100 kHz to 300 GHz (2021)*, or any standard published as a replacement of that standard, by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.

Note The ARPANSA Standard is available from the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency website: http://www.arpansa.gov.au.

broadcasting service has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

commercial television broadcasting licence has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

commercial television broadcasting service has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

community broadcasting service has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

community television broadcasting licence has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

community television broadcasting service means a service provided under a community television broadcasting licence.

controlled premises means premises that are owned by or under the control of a person who is providing a radiocommunications service under this class licence.

coverage area, for a broadcasting station, means:

(a) if the station is used to provide a commercial television broadcasting service or community television broadcasting service – the area within the licence area where the median field strength E(50,50) of the transmission made by the station, at 10 metres above ground level, is at least the specified limit;

(b) in any other case – the area where the median field strength E(50,50) of the transmission made by the station, at 10 metres above ground level, is at least the specified limit.

CSIRO means the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

DAB means digital audio broadcasting.

EIRP means equivalent isotropically radiated power.

ERP means effective radiated power.

ETSI means the European Telecommunications Standards Institute.

FCC means the United States of America Federal Communications Commission.

field strength means the intensity of the electromagnetic field produced by a transmitter, at a particular distance from the transmitter, measured in:

(a) in relation to the electric component of the field – V/m , where ***V*** means volts and ***m*** means metres;

(b) in relation to the magnetic component of the field – A/m , where ***A*** means amperes and ***m*** means metres.

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

international instrument means an international technical standard or performance indicator.

licence area means:

(a) in relation to a broadcasting station used to provide a commercial television broadcasting service – the licence area designated for the relevant commercial television broadcasting licence under section 29 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*;

(b) in relation to a broadcasting station used to provide a community broadcasting service, other than a service provided under a temporary community broadcasting licence – the licence area designated for the relevant community television broadcasting licence under section 29 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*;

(c) in relation to a broadcasting station used to provide a community broadcasting service provided under a temporary community broadcasting licence – the licence area designated for the relevant temporary community broadcasting licence under section 92G of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

maximum EIRP, for a transmitter mentioned in column 1 of an item in Schedule 1, means the largest amount of EIRP, mentioned in column 3 of that item, that may be radiated by the transmitter in any direction.

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

(a) in relation to the Parkes Observatory located at latitude 32° 59’ 54.25” south, longitude 148° 15’ 48.65” east – 10 kilometres of the Parkes Observatory;

(b) in relation to the Paul Wild Observatory located at latitude 30° 18' 46.40" south, longitude 149° 33' 0.44" east – 10 kilometres of the Paul Wild Observatory;

(c) in relation to the Canberra Deep Space Communications Complex located at latitude 35° 23' 48.39" south, longitude 148° 58' 44.35" east – 3 kilometres of the Canberra Deep Space Communications Complex.

nominated distance of a specified SRS earth station means:

(a) in relation to the Perth facility located at latitude 31° 48' 13.37" south, longitude 115° 53' 1.24" east – 2 kilometres of the facility;

(b) in relation to the New Norcia facility located at latitude 31° 02' 53.57" south, longitude 116° 11' 29.20" east – 5 kilometres of the facility;

(c) in relation to the Canberra Deep Space Communications Complex located at latitude 35° 23' 48.39" south, longitude 148° 58' 44.35" east – 5 kilometres of the Canberra Deep Space Communications Complex.

radiated power means the power that is emitted from any of the following:

(a) an antenna that is an integral part of the transmitter;

(b) an antenna that is connected to the transmitter;

(c) the surface of a specified enclosure containing the antenna;

(d) for an item in Schedule 1 that mentions an opening and an underground environment – the opening to the underground environment.

radio broadcasting service means a broadcasting service that provides radio programs.

radio program has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

significant event means an event at a location or locations specified in a notice approved by the Chair of the ACMA and published on the ACMA's website at http://www.acma.gov.au.

specified limit, in relation to the median field strength E(50,50) of a transmission made by a station, means:

(a) for a transmission in the band 174–230 MHz, in respect of a television broadcasting service – 44 dBu V/m;

(b) for a transmission in the band 174–230 MHz, in respect of a radio broadcasting service – 63 dBu V/m;

(c) for a transmission in the band 520–610 MHz – 50 dBu V/m;

(d) for a transmission in the band 610–694 MHz – 54 dBu V/m.

television broadcasting service means a broadcasting service that provides television programs.

television program has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

temporary community broadcasting licence has the meaning given by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

total radiated power or ***TRP*** means the integral of the power transmitted in different directions over the entire radiation sphere. It is measured considering the combination of all radiating elements on an antenna panel or individual device.

transmitter power means the power at the output of the transmitter going to the antenna.

Note 1 In accordance with paragraph 13(1)(b) of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003,* other expressions in this Class Licence have the same meaning as in the Act, including:

- ACMA (see section 5)
- broadcasting station (see section 5)
- equipment rules (see section 5)
- interference (see section 5)
- permit (see section 5)
- radiocommunications device (see section 7)
- transmitter (see section 6).

Note 2 Other terms used in this Class Licence may be defined in the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2015*, including:

- datacasting service station.

(2) In this Class Licence, latitude and longitude are measured with reference to the geodetic datum designated as the "Geodetic Datum of Australia (GDA94)" gazetted in the Commonwealth of Australia *Gazette* No. GN 35 on 6 September 1995.

Note More information on the Geodetic Datum of Australia is available from the Geoscience Australia website: http://www.ga.gov.au.

3B References to other instruments

In this Class Licence, unless the contrary intention appears:

(a) a reference to any other legislative instrument is a reference to that other legislative instrument as in force from time to time; and

(b) a reference to any other kind of instrument or writing is a reference to that other instrument or writing as in force or in existence from time to time.

Note 1: For references to Commonwealth Acts, see section 10 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*; and see also subsection 13(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003* for the application of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* to legislative instruments.

Note 2: All Commonwealth Acts and legislative instruments are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Note 3: See section 314A of the Act.

4 Class Licence

(1) This Class Licence authorises a person to operate a transmitter included in a class of transmitters mentioned in column 1 of an item in Schedule 1, subject to the following conditions:

(a) the transmitter must be operated:

(i) on a frequency, or within a range of frequencies, mentioned in column 2 of the item;

(ii) at a radiated power that does not exceed the maximum EIRP mentioned in column 3 of the item; and

(iii) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in column 4 of the item;

(b) the transmitter, whether on its own or in operation with one or more other transmitters, must not cause interference to the operation of radiocommunications services;

(c) without limiting paragraph (1)(b), the transmitter must not be operated in the following circumstances:

(i) the transmitter is operated on a frequency, or within a range of frequencies, between 70 MHz and 25.25 GHz; and

(ii) the transmitter is operated within 70 kilometres of the Murchison Radioastronomy Observatory located at latitude 26° 42' 15" south, longitude 116° 39' 32" east;

if the transmission will cause interference with the operation of radio astronomy observations by the Observatory; and

(d) the conditions in section 5 of this Class Licence.

(2) The following requirements must be construed in accordance with the interpretative provisions (if any) of a document or international instrument mentioned in column 4 of an item in Schedule 1:

(a) a frequency or range of frequencies mentioned in column 4 of the item;

(b) the maximum EIRP mentioned in column 3 of the item.

(3) The permitted operating frequency band in column 2 of an item in Schedule 1 must not be construed in accordance with the interpretative provisions (if any) of a document or international instrument mentioned in column 4 of the item.

Note 1 A transmitter operated under this Class Licence can be expected to be operating in parts of the radiofrequency spectrum used by other radiocommunications devices. A receiver tuned to the transmitter will not be afforded protection from interference caused by other radiocommunications devices. A low interference potential device operated under this Class Licence is generally not expected to suffer interference, however an individual low interference potential device may experience interference arising from the particular circumstances of the device's operation.

Note 2 In accordance with the requirements of footnote AUS 32 and footnote 150 to the Table of Frequency Band Allocations in the *Australian Radiofrequency Spectrum Plan 2013*, a low interference potential device will not be afforded protection from interference that may be caused by industrial, scientific and medical (***ISM***) applications in the ISM bands 13.553 MHz – 13.567 MHz, 26.957 MHz – 27.283 MHz, 40.66 MHz – 40.70 MHz, 918 MHz – 926 MHz, 2 400 MHz – 2 500 MHz, 5 725 MHz – 5 875 MHz and 24 000 MHz – 24 250 MHz.

Note 3 Some transmitters operated under this Class Licence must meet additional physical or technical requirements outside the scope of this Class Licence. The use, marketing and supply of such devices in Australia may be dependent on the approval of the appropriate regulatory body, such as the Therapeutic Goods Administration or State and Territory government authorities.

Note 4 The operation of a device with an external antenna, other than an antenna supplied with the device, may result in a breach of the conditions of this Class Licence. An ***external antenna*** is a removable antenna that is not an integral antenna. An ***integral antenna*** is an antenna that is permanently fixed to a device, or which is intended for direct attachment to a fixed connector on the device, without the use of an external cable.

Note 5 A transmitter, or group of transmitters, capable of operating simultaneously on frequencies in more than one permitted operating frequency band (mentioned in column 2 of the table in Schedule 1) must comply with the standard prescribed by Schedule 4 to the *Radiocommunications Equipment (General) Rules 2021* for the total power that is emitted.

Note 6 The applicable requirements related to the electromagnetic radiation regulatory arrangements are available from the ACMA website: http://www.acma.gov.au.

5 Equipment rules and international instruments

(1) A person must not operate a transmitter under this Class Licence unless the transmitter complies with each applicable instrument for the transmitter.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if:

(a) the person operates the transmitter in accordance with a permit; or

(b) the transmitter:

(i) is imported into Australia solely for use in connection with a significant event;

(ii) if there is a requirement that the transmitter is tested or inspected before it is used in Australia – meets the requirement;

(iii) if there are conditions or requirements imposed on the use of the transmitter in Australia – complies with all of those conditions or requirements;

(iv) is used in Australia only at the location of the significant event; and

(v) is used in Australia only for the duration of the significant event.

(3) In this section, applicable instrument, in relation to a transmitter, means either:

(a) equipment rules that apply to the transmitter; or

(b) an international instrument that applies to the transmitter that is mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 2 for a transmitter mentioned in column 1 of the item.

Note 1: The upper and lower limits of the permitted operating frequency band mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 1 apply to a transmitter mentioned in column 1 of the item, irrespective of any frequency limits specified in any applicable instrument for the transmitter.

Note 2: The full titles and sources for an international instrument that is an applicable instrument mentioned in column 4 (Limitations) of the table in Schedule 1 are set out in Schedule 2.

Note 3: If a device is labelled with the Regulatory Compliance Mark or C-Tick compliance mark, it is a representation by the supplier that the device, as supplied, complies with any standard or equipment rule that applies to the device at the time the device is supplied.

Note 4: A reference to equipment rules is to equipment rules made by the ACMA under section 156 of the Act. This Class Licence also requires transmitters to comply with instruments that set requirements for performance, including instruments produced by the ETSI and the FCC.

Note 5: An applicable instrument for a transmitter may be amended over time, or may incorporate amendments to other instruments. A person who wishes to operate a transmitter should check the ACMA's equipment rules and other instruments to determine which version of the applicable instrument applies to the transmitter.

(4) A person must not operate a transmitter or group of transmitters under this Class Licence if the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the transmitter or group of transmitters exceeds the general public exposure limits specified in the ARPANSA Standard in a place accessible by the public.

Note 1 A transmitter with an integral antenna must not be supplied unless it complies with the standard prescribed by Schedule 4 to the *Radiocommunications Equipment (General) Rules 2021*, which adopts the exposure limits specified in the ARPANSA Standard. Subsection 5(4) has the effect that the exposure limits specified in the ARPANSA Standard must also be met by a transmitter whether on its own or included in a group of transmitters) to which, after it is supplied, a person attaches an external antenna (that is, an antenna other than an integral antenna), located in an area accessible to the public. An ***integral antenna*** is an antenna that is permanently fixed to a device, or which is intended for direct attachment to a fixed connector on the device, without the use of an external cable.

Note 2 A transmitter with a dedicated antenna (as defined by applicable instruments produced by ETSI) is equivalent to a transmitter with an integral antenna for the purpose of the ARPANSA Standard.

Note 3 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 the requirements that are necessary to protect persons from radiation from laser devices, the use of many of which is authorised by this Class Licence.

Note 4 Where a transmitter or group of transmitters, is capable of operating simultaneously on frequencies in more than one operating frequency band mentioned in column 2 of the table in Schedule 1 in places accessible by the public, the general public exposure limits specified in the ARPANSA Standard apply to the total power that is emitted.

Schedule 1 Transmitters

(subsections 3A(1), 4(1), (2) and (3), and Schedule 2)

Table—Transmitters

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
Transmitters for non-specific applications				
1	All transmitters	0–0.014	200 μW	
2	All transmitters	0.014–0.01995	50 μW	
3	All transmitters	0.02005–0.048	43 μW (see Note 1)	
4	All transmitters	0.048– 0.07	7.5 μW (see Note 1)	
5	All transmitters	0.07–0.16	3 μW (see Note 1)	
6	All transmitters	0.16–0.19	1 μW (see Note 1)	
7	All transmitters	(a) 0.19–0.285 (b) 0.325–0.415	500 nW (see Note 1)	
8	All transmitters	3.025–3.155	7.5 nW	
9	All transmitters	3.5–3.7	30 pW	
10	All transmitters	(a) 3.7–3.95 (b) 4.438–4.65	7.5 nW	
11	All transmitters	13.553–13.567	100 mW	
12	All transmitters	24–24.89	10 mW	
13	All transmitters	26.957–27.283	1 W	(a) Separation of the operating frequency from the centre frequency of any adjacent citizen band radio channel must be at least 5 kHz. (b) The emission bandwidth must not exceed 10 kHz.

	Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
	Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
14	All transmitters	(a) 29.7–29.72 (b) 30–30.0625 (c) 30.3125–31 (d) 36.6–37 (e) 39–39.7625 (f) 40.25–40.66	100 mW	
15	All transmitters	40.66–41	1 W	
16	All transmitters	54–56	2.5 mW	
17	All transmitters	(a) 70–70.24375 (b) 77.29375–77.49375 (c) 150.7875–152.49375 (d) 173.29375–174	100 mW	
18	All transmitters	(a) 225–242 (b) 244–267 (c) 273–303.95 (d) 304.05–328.6 (e) 335.4–399.9	10 µW	
19	All transmitters	433.05–434.79	25 mW	
20	All transmitters	915–928	3 mW	
21	All transmitters	2400–2483.5	10 mW	
22	All transmitters	5725–5875	25 mW	
22A	All transmitters	57000-64000	100mW	(a) The maximum transmitter power must not exceed 10 mW. (b) The maximum radiated power spectral density must not exceed 13dBm per 1 MHz.

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
23	All transmitters	(a) 10500–10550 (b) 24000–24250 (c) 61000–61500 (d) 122250–123000 (e) 244000–246000	100 mW	
23A	All transmitters	122000-122250	See limitations	(a) The maximum radiated power spectral density must not exceed 10 dBm per 250 MHz (b) The maximum radiated power spectral density must not exceed -48 dBm per MHz for elevations above 30 degrees.
Wireless microphones and other wireless audio equipment, including ear pieces and wireless speaker transmitters				
24	Auditory assistance transmitters	3.155–3.4, with a carrier frequency of: (a) 3.175; (b) 3.225; (c) 3.275; or (d) 3.325	60 µW	
25	Auditory assistance transmitters	(a) 41–42, with a carrier frequency of: (i) 41.55; (ii) 41.65; (iii) 41.75; (iv) 41.85; or (v) 41.95 (b) 43–44, with a carrier frequency of:	1.3 mW	

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
		(i) 43.05; (ii) 43.15; (iii) 43.25; or (iv) 43.35 (c) 43.45		
26	Wireless audio transmitters and auditory assistance transmitters	88–108	10 µW	(a) Emission must be frequency modulated and have a maximum bandwidth of 180 kHz. (b) Transmission in a broadcasting services bands radio channel must not originate in the licence area of a radio broadcasting station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel.
27	Wireless audio transmitters	174–230	50 mW (~30.5 mW ERP)	(a) Emission must have a maximum bandwidth of 330 kHz. (b) Transmission in a broadcasting services bands channel must not originate in the coverage area of a broadcasting station or datacasting service station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel.

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
28	Wireless audio transmitters	520–694	100 mW (~60.95 mW ERP)	(a) Emission must be frequency modulated and have a maximum bandwidth of 330 kHz. (b) Transmission in a broadcasting services band channel must not originate in the coverage area of a broadcasting station or datacasting service station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel.
29	Digitally modulated wireless audio transmitters	520–694	100 mW (~60.95 mW ERP)	(a) Emission must have a maximum bandwidth of 330 kHz. (b) Transmission in a broadcasting services band channel must not originate in the coverage area of a broadcasting station or datacasting service station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel.

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
30	Wireless audio transmitter	1785–1800	100 mW (~60.95 mW ERP)	(a) The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 300 422 or ETSI Standard EN 301 840. (b) The transmitter must not be operated on a carrier frequency within 1 MHz of 1785 MHz. (c) The transmitter must only be operated indoors on a frequency below 1790 MHz.
31	Indoor wireless audio transmitters	520–694	100 mW (~60.95 mW ERP)	(a) The transmitter must only be operated indoors. (b) The transmitter must comply with either: (i) ETSI Standard EN 301 357; or (ii) ETSI Standard EN 300 422.
Medical telemetry and telecommand transmitters				
32	Biomedical telemetry transmitters	174–230	10 μW	
33	Medical implant communications system transmitters (see Note 2)	402–405	See limitation (a)	(a) The maximum EIRP is 25 μW outside the body. (b) The transmitter must comply with either: (i) ETSI Standard EN 301 839; or (ii) FCC Rules

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
				Title 47 Part 95 Sections 2573 and 2579.
34	Medical implant communications systems transmitters (see Note 2)	(a) 401–402 (b) 405–406	See limitation (a)	(a) The maximum EIRP is 25 μW outside the body. (b) The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 302 537.
34A	Medical endoscopy capsule transmitters (see Note 2 and Note 3)	(c) 430-440	See limitations	(a) The maximum effective radiated power spectral density must not exceed -50 dBm per 100 kHz. (b) The total effective radiated power must not exceed -40 dBm within a 10 MHz measurement bandwidth (c) Both limits are intended for measurement outside the patient's body
35	Biomedical telemetry transmitters	520–668	11 mW	Transmission in a broadcasting services bands channel must not originate in the coverage area of a broadcasting station or datacasting service station (including a repeater or translator station) operating in the same channel.
35A	Medical body area network transmitters (see Note 2)	2483.5-2500	See limitations	The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 303 203

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
35B	Low power active medical implant (see Note 2)	2483.5-2500	See limitations	The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 301 559
General telemetry and telecommand transmitters				
36	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	472.0125–472.1125	100 mW	
37	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	(a) 0.07–0.119 (b) 0.135–0.160	10 mW	
38	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	0.119–0.135	1.5 W	
39	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	0.160–0.190	See limitation	The transmitter must comply with FCC Rules Title 47 Part 15 Section 217.
39A	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	(a) 169.4–169.4875 (b) 169.5875–169.8125	16.4 mW	The maximum duty cycle must not exceed 0.1% averaged over one hour on any given frequency.
39B	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	169.4875–169.5875	16.4 mW	The maximum duty cycle must not exceed 0.001% averaged over one hour on any given frequency except between the hours of 00:00 and 06:00 local time on each day when the maximum duty cycle must not exceed 0.1% averaged over one hour on any given frequency.
39C	Fixed telecommand or telemetry transmitters	928-935	25 mW	(a) The maximum radiated power spectral density must not exceed -14.5 dBm/kHz.

	Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
	Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
				(b) The maximum duty cycle must not exceed 0.1% averaged over one hour on any given frequency.
40	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	(a) 2400–2450 (b) 5725–5795 (c) 5815–5875	1 W	
41	Telecommand or telemetry transmitters	5795–5815	2 W	
Radiofrequency Identification (RFID) tags and associated transmitters				
42	Radiofrequency identification transmitters	(a) 1.77–2.17 (b) 2.93–3.58 (c) 7.2–10.01	100 pW	
43	Radiofrequency identification transmitters	(a) 13.553–13.567 (b) 918–926 (c) 2400–2450 (d) 5725–5795 (e) 5815–5875 (f) 24000–24250	1 W	
44	Radiofrequency identification transmitters	5795–5815	2 W	
45	Radiofrequency identification transmitters	920–926	4 W	(a) The transmitter must comply with ISO/IEC 18000-6:2013 and one of the following instruments: ISO/IEC 18000-61:2012; ISO/IEC 18000-62:2012; ISO/IEC 18000-63:2012; ISO/IEC 18000-64:2012. (b) Emissions in the band below 917.75 MHz must

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
				be no greater than –37 dBm EIRP. (c) Emissions above 926 MHz must be no greater than –33 dBm EIRP. (d) The transmitter must not be used unless more than 1 W EIRP is necessary to achieve satisfactory system performance.
46	Radiofrequency identification transmitters	(a) 22000–23480 (b) 24100–26500	630 mW	(a) The transmitter must only be operated indoors. (b) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site.
Transmitters used underground in tunnels, mines or caves				
47	Transmitters used for underground communications	(a) 31–32 (b) 33–34 (c) 35–36 (d) 37–38 (e) 42–43 (f) 44–45 (g) 70–74.8 (h) 75.2–85 (i) 148–149.9 (j) 150.05–156 (k) 157.45–160.6 (l) 160.975–161.475 (m) 162.05–174	See limitation	The maximum EIRP is 3.5 nW, at an above-ground opening associated with the underground communications.

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
		(n) 403–406 (o) 406.1–430 (p) 450–520		
48	Transmitters used for underground communications	(a) 0.5265–1.605 (b) 87.5–108 (c) 174–230 (d) 520–694	See limitation (a)	(a) The maximum EIRP is 10 μW, for emissions from an above-ground opening associated with the underground environment. (b) The transmitter must be used primarily for the augmentation of an above-ground broadcasting service in underground tunnels.
Transmitters for alarm applications				
49	Personal alarm transmitters	27.5–27.51	100 μW	
50	Transmitters used with personal alarm transmitters	27.5–27.51	500 mW	Each transmission must not exceed 4 seconds over a 60 second period.
51	Alarm transmitters (including security and personal safety transmitters)	303.6–304.05	1 mW	(a) The maximum EIRP is 100 μW unless the transmitter is manually activated with a limited activation period no greater than 10 seconds. (b) The average EIRP must not exceed 100 μW in any 10 second period.
52	Home detention monitoring equipment	314.075–314.325	200 μW	In a 10 second period, a single transmission must not exceed 10

	Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
	Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
	transmitters			milliseconds.
53	Alarm transmitters	344.8–345.2	1 mW	The average EIRP must not exceed 100 μW: (a) if the length of a pulse train does not exceed 0.1 seconds – in the length of one complete pulse train; (b) if the length of a pulse train exceeds 0.1 seconds – in the 0.1 second period during which the EIRP is at its maximum value; or (c) if the transmitter operates for more than 0.1 seconds – in the 0.1 second period during which the EIRP is at its maximum value.
Frequency hopping, WiFi and RLAN transmitters				
54	Frequency hopping transmitters	915–928	1 W	A minimum of 20 hopping frequencies must be used.
55	Frequency hopping transmitters	2400–2483.5	500 mW	Either: (a) the transmitter must meet the requirements of ETSI EN 300 328; or (b) a minimum of 15 hopping frequencies must be used.
56	Frequency hopping transmitters	2400–2483.5	4 W	A minimum of 75 hopping frequencies must be used.

	Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
	Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
57	Frequency hopping transmitters	5725–5850	4 W	A minimum of 75 hopping frequencies must be used.
58	Digital modulation transmitters	915–928	1 W	The radiated peak power spectral density in any 3 kHz must not exceed 25 mW per 3 kHz.
59	Digital modulation transmitters	2400–2483.5	4 W	The radiated peak power spectral density in any 3 kHz must not exceed 25 mW per 3 kHz.
60	Digital modulation transmitters	5725–5850	4 W	The radiated peak power spectral density in any 3 kHz must not exceed 25 mW per 3 kHz.
61	Radio Local Area Network transmitters	5150–5250	200 mW (averaged over the entire transmission burst)	(a) The transmitter must only be used indoors. (b) The power spectral density of a transmitter with a bandwidth greater than or equal to 1 MHz must not exceed 10 mW EIRP per MHz. (c) The power spectral density of a transmitter with a bandwidth less than 1 MHz must not exceed 40 μW EIRP per 4 kHz.
62	Radio Local Area Network transmitters	5250–5350	200 mW (averaged over the entire transmission burst)	(a) The transmitter must only be used indoors. (b) The power spectral density of a transmitter with a bandwidth greater than or equal to

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
				1 MHz must not exceed 10 mW EIRP per MHz. (c) The power spectral density of a transmitter with a bandwidth less than 1 MHz must not exceed 40 μW EIRP per 4 kHz. (d) The transmitter must use Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS). (e) If the maximum EIRP is greater than 100 mW, the transmitter must use Transmit Power Control (TPC).
63	Radio Local Area Network transmitters	(a) 5470–5600 (b) 5650–5725	1 W (averaged over the entire transmission burst)	(a) The maximum radiated mean power density must not exceed 50 mW/MHz EIRP in any 1 MHz band. (b) The transmitter must use Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS). (c) If the maximum EIRP is greater than 500 mW, the transmitter must use Transmit Power Control (TPC).
63A	Data communications transmitters used indoors in or on controlled premises	24250-24700	See limitations	(a) The maximum base station transmitter TRP must not exceed 20 dBm/200 MHz. (b) The maximum user

Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
			equipment transmitter TRP must not exceed 22 dBm per occupied bandwidth. (c) Base station transmitters must comply with the unwanted and spurious emission limits described in 3GPP TS 38.104. (d) User equipment transmitters must comply with the unwanted and spurious emission limits described in 3GPP TS 38.101-2. (e) The transmitter TRP must not exceed the emission limits set out in Table 1 of ITU Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19) measured anywhere in the range 23.6–24 GHz. (f) The aggregate power flux-density must not exceed -105.4 dBW/MHz/m^2 at the external boundary walls of the controlled premises measured at a height of 5 metres above ground level. (g) Indoor operation is limited to an area enclosed by

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
				permanent walls on all sides and having a permanent roof.
63B	Data communications transmitters used indoors or outdoors in or on controlled premises	24700-25100	See limitations	(a) The maximum base station transmitter TRP must not exceed 25 dBm/200 MHz. (b) The maximum user equipment transmitter TRP must not exceed 22 dBm per occupied bandwidth. (c) Base station transmitters must comply with the unwanted and spurious emission limits described in 3GPP TS 38.104. (d) User equipment transmitters must comply with the unwanted and spurious emission limits described in 3GPP TS 38.101-2. (e) The transmitter TRP must not exceed the emission limits set out in Table 1 of ITU Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19) measured anywhere in the range 23.6–24 GHz. (f) The aggregate power flux-density must not exceed

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
				-105.4 dBW/MHz/m^2 at the external boundary walls of the controlled premises where the use is indoors or at the edges of the controlled premises where the use is outdoors and measured at a height of 5 metres above ground level in both cases. (g) Indoor operation is limited to an area enclosed by permanent walls on all sides and having a permanent roof.
64	Data communications transmitters used outdoors	59000–63000	150 W	(a) The transmitter must not be operated on board an aircraft. (b) The maximum transmitter power must not exceed 20 mW. (c) The transmitter must not cause spurious emissions outside the band at or greater than –30 dBm/MHz. (d) The transmitter must only be used outdoors.
65	Data communications transmitters	57000-71000	20 W	The transmitter must comply with FCC Rules Title 47 Part 15 Section 255.
65A	Fixed point-to-point links used outdoors	57000-71000	See limitations	(a) The transmitter must comply with

Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
			FCC Rules Title 47 Part 15 Section 255. (b) The transmitter must not be operated in the 58200–59000 MHz or 64000–65000 MHz bands within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site unless: (i) the CSIRO, being satisfied that operation of the transmitter is not likely to cause harmful interference to radio-astronomy, has issued written instructions for the operation of the transmitter; and (ii) those instructions have been published on the ACMA's website; and (iii) the operation of the transmitter is in accordance with those instructions.

	Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
	Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
Radiodetermination – sensors using radar for measurement				
66	Radiodetermination transmitters	24000–24250	1 W	
66A	Radiodetermination transmitters	10500-10550	2 W	The transmitter must comply with FCC Rules Title 47 Part 15 Section 245.
67	Radiodetermination transmitters	60000–61000	20 mW	
68	Radiodetermination transmitters operated in radiofrequency-shielded enclosures	(a) 5250–7000 (b) 8500–10600 (c) 24050–26500 (d) 75000–85000	75 nW	(a) The maximum EIRP applies outside the shielded room enclosure. (b) The transmitter must meet the requirements of ETSI Standard EN 302 372.
69	Radiodetermination transmitters	76000–77000	25 W	
69A	Radiodetermination transmitters	76000-77000	See limitations	The transmitter must comply with either: (a) ETSI Standard EN 301 091-2; or (b) ETSI Standard EN 301 091-3.
70	Radiodetermination transmitters	77000–81000	See limitations	(a) The transmitter must meet the requirements of ETSI Standard EN 302 264. (b) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site.
71	Radiodetermination transmitters	(a) 6000–8500 (b) 24050–26500 (c) 57000–64000	See limitations	(a) The transmitter must be operated in a position such that emissions are directed towards:

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
		(d) 75000–85000		(i) the ground; or (ii) the floor or a wall of a building or similar structure. (b) The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 302 729. (c) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site.
71A	Radiodetermination transmitters (see Notes 4 and 5)	30-12400	See limitations	(a) The transmitter must be operated in a position such that emissions are directed towards: (i) the ground; or (ii) a wall of a building or similar structure. (b) The transmitter must comply with either: (i) ETSI Standard EN 302 066: or (ii) the technical requirements of FCC Rules Title 47 Part 15 Section 509. (c) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-

Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
			astronomy site unless: (i) the CSIRO, being satisfied that operation of the transmitter is not likely to cause harmful interference to radio-astronomy, has issued written instructions for the operation of the transmitter; and (ii) those instructions have been published on the ACMA's website; and (iii) the operation of the transmitter is in accordance with those instructions. (d) The transmitter must not be operated in the 8400–8500 MHz band within a nominated distance of a specified SRS earth station unless: (i) the relevant earth station licensee being satisfied that operation of the transmitter is not likely to cause harmful interference to radio-

Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
			astronomy, has issued written instructions for the operation of the transmitter; and (ii) those instructions have been published on the ACMA's website; and (iii) the operation of the transmitter is in accordance with those instructions.

	Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
	Class of transmitter	**Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	**Maximum EIRP**	**Limitations**
Other applications				
72	In-store pricing system transmitters	0.0366–0.0402	4.8 W	The transmitter must only be used indoors.
73	In-store DAB repeater transmitters	174–230	10 µW	(a) The maximum EIRP applies to emissions measured outside the building. (b) The transmitter must only be used for the augmentation of co-channel DAB broadcasting services operating in the area.
74	Aquatic animal tracking transmitters	48–49	10 mW	
75	Video sender transmitters	529–694	12 µW	
76	Ultra-wideband short-range vehicle radar system transmitters	22000–26500	See limitations	(a) The transmitter must meet the requirements of ETSI Standard EN 302 288. (b) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site.
77	Infrared transmitters	187.5 THz – 420 THz	125 mW (output power)	
78	Ultra-wideband transmitters	(a) 3100-4800 (b) 6000-9000	See limitations	(a) The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 302 065. (b) The transmitter must not be operated on board any aircraft or from

	Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
				any fixed outdoor location. (d) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site. (e) The transmitter must not be operated in the 8400–8500 MHz band within the nominated distance of a specified SRS earth station.
78A	Ultra-wideband transmitters onboard aircraft	6000-8500	See limitations	The transmitter must comply with ETSI Standard EN 3002 065-5.
79	In-ground ultra-wideband transmitters	(a) 4200–4800 (b) 6000–6800	–62 dBm/MHz	(a) The transmitter must comply with Part 2 of ETSI Standard EN 302 065. (b) The transmitter must not be operated within a nominated distance of a specified Australian radio-astronomy site.
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.

Column 1 **Class of transmitter**	*Column 2* **Permitted operating frequency band (MHz) (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)**	*Column 3* **Maximum EIRP**	*Column 4* **Limitations**
			(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.

Note 1 A transmitter that complies with the field strength limit of 2400/F(kHz) μV/M at a distance of 300 metres, contained in FCC Rules Title 47 (Telecommunications) Part 15 Section 209 (Radiated emission limits; general requirements), will meet the requirement not to exceed the maximum EIRP specified in items 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Note 2 The systems and associated medical implant communications systems transmitters mentioned in items 33, 34, 34A, 35A and 35B are devices that require marketing approval from the Therapeutic Goods Administration.

Note 3 A transmitter that complies with ETSI Standard EN 303 520 will meet the requirement not to exceed the Limitations (Column 4) specified at item 34A.

Note 4 ETSI Guide EG 202 730 provides advice on the control, use and application of ground penetration radar and wall probing radar systems.

Note 5 Ultra-wideband (UWB) sensors used in crop harvesting where the sensor is no more than 1 metre above the crop height and 3.7 metres above the ground will meet the limitation to comply with FCC Rules Title 47 Part 15 Section 509.

Schedule 2 International instruments that apply to a transmitter

(paragraph 5 (3)(b))

1 Using this table

In this table:

(a) a reference to a number in column 1 is a reference to an item in the table in Schedule 1, and to all the transmitters that are operated in accordance with that item;

(b) a reference to a number in column 2 is a reference to the number given to an instrument by the entity that produced the instrument.

Table—Instruments that apply to a transmitter

	Column 1	*Column 2*	*Column 3*	*Column 4*
	Transmitter	**Instrument that applies to the transmitter**	**Name of the instrument**	**Entity that produced the instrument**
1	30	EN 300 422	*Electromagnetic compatibility and radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wireless microphones operating in the 25MHz to 3GHz frequency range*	ETSI
1A	30	EN 301 840	*Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); Digital Radio Microphones Operating in the CEPT Harmonized Band 1 785 MHz to 1 800 MHz; Part 2: Harmonized EN under Article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	ETSI
2	31	EN 301 357	*Electromagnetic compatibility and radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Cordless audio devices in the range 25 MHz to 2 000 MHz*	ETSI
3	31	EN 300 422	*Electromagnetic compatibility and radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wireless microphones operating in the 25MHz to 3GHz frequency range*	ETSI
4	33	EN 301 839	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices*	ETSI

	Column 1 **Transmitter**	*Column 2* **Instrument that applies to the transmitter**	*Column 3* **Name of the instrument**	*Column 4* **Entity that produced the instrument**
			(SRD); Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implants (ULP-AMI) and Peripherals (ULP-AMI-P) operating in the frequency range 402 MHz to 405 MHz;	
5	34	EN 302 537	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);* *Short Range Devices (SRD); Ultra Low Power Medical Data Service Systems operating in the frequency range 401 MHz to 402 MHz and 405 MHz to 406 MHz;*	ETSI
5A	35A	EN 303 203	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Medical Body Area Network Systems (MBANSs) operating in the 2483.5 MHz to 2500 MHz range;*	ETSI
5B	35B	EN 301 559	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Low Power Active Medical Implants (LP-AMI) operating in the 2483.5 MHz to 2500 MHz range;*	ETSI
6	55	EN 300 328	*Electromagnetic compatibility and radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wideband transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band and using wide band modulation techniques*	ETSI
7	68	EN 302 372	*Electromagnetic compatibility and radio spectrum matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Equipment for Detection and Movement; Tanks Level Probing Radar (TLPR) operating in the frequency bands 5,8 GHz, 10 GHz, 25 GHz, 61 GHz and 77 GHz*	ETSI

	Column 1 **Transmitter**	*Column 2* **Instrument that applies to the transmitter**	*Column 3* **Name of the instrument**	*Column 4* **Entity that produced the instrument**
7A	69A	EN 301 091-2	*Short Range Devices; Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 2: Fixed infrastructure radar equipment;*	ETSI
7B	69A	EN 301 901-3	*Short Range Devices; Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 3: Railway/Road Crossings obstacle detection system applications;*	ETSI
8	70	EN 302 264	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short Range Radar equipment operating in the 77 GHz to 81 GHz band*	ETSI
9	71	EN 302 729	*Electromagnetic compatibility and radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Level Probing Radar (LPR) equipment operating in the frequency ranges 6 GHz to 8,5 GHz, 24,05 GHz to 26,5 GHz, 57 GHz to 64 GHz, 75 GHz to 85 GHz*	ETSI
9A	71A	EN 302 066	*Short Range Devices (SRD); Ground- and Wall- Probing Radio determination (GPR/WPR) devices; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum*	ETSI

	Column 1 **Transmitter**	*Column 2* **Instrument that applies to the transmitter**	*Column 3* **Name of the instrument**	*Column 4* **Entity that produced the instrument**
9B	71A	EN 202 730	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Code of Practice in respect of the control, use and application of Ground Probing Radar (GPR) and Wall Probing Radar (WPR) systems and equipment*	ETSI
10	76	EN 302 288	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD);Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short range radar equipment operating in the 24 GHz range*	ETSI
11	78	EN 302 065	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB)*	ETSI
12A	78A	EN 302 065-5	*Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 5: Devices using UWB technology onboard aircraft;*	ETSI
13	79	EN 302 065	*Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB)*	ETSI
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

	Column 1 **Transmitter**	*Column 2* **Instrument that applies to the transmitter**	*Column 3* **Name of the instrument**	*Column 4* **Entity that produced the instrument**
14	45	ISO/IEC 18000-6:2013	*Information technology – Radio frequency identification for item management – Part 6: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz General*	International Organization for Standardisation (ISO)
14A	45	ISO/IEC 18000-61:2012	*Information technology – Radio frequency identification for item management – Part 61: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type A*	International Organization for Standardisation (ISO)
14B	45	ISO/IEC 18000-62:2012	*Information technology – Radio frequency identification for item management – Part 62: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type B*	International Organization for Standardisation (ISO)
14C	45	ISO/IEC 18000-63:2012	*Information technology – Radio frequency identification for item management – Part 63: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type C*	International Organization for Standardisation (ISO)
14D	45	ISO/IEC 18000-64:2012	*Information technology – Radio frequency identification for item management – Part 64: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type D*	International Organization for Standardisation (ISO)
15	39	Code of Federal Regulations Title 47 §15.217	*Part 15, Section 217 Operation in the band 160-190 kHz*	FCC
16	33	Code of Federal Regulation Title 47 §95 section 2573	*Part 95, Section 2573 MedRadio authorized bandwidth*	FCC
17	33	Code of Federal Regulation Title 47 §95 Section 2579	*Part 95, Section 2579 MedRadio unwanted emissions limits*	FCC
18	65	Code of Federal	*Part 15, Section 255*	FCC

	Column 1 Transmitter	*Column 2* Instrument that applies to the transmitter	*Column 3* Name of the instrument	*Column 4* Entity that produced the instrument
		Regulation Title 47 §15.255	*Operation within the band 57-71 GHz*	
19	71A	Code of Federal Regulation Title 47 §15.509	*Part 15 Section 509: Technical requirements for ground penetrating radars and wall imaging systems.*	FCC
20	63A 63B	3GPP TS 38.101-2	*NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone*	3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)
21	63A 63B	3GPP TS 38.104	NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception	3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)
22	63A 63B	ITU Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19)	*Compatibility between the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and relevant active services*	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
23	66A	Code of Federal Regulations Title 47 §15.245	*Part 15 Section 245: Operation within the bands 902-928 MHz, 2435-2465 MHz, 5785-5815 MHz, 10500-10550 MHz, and 24075-24175 MHz.*	FCC

Note 1 An entry in column 3 is the title of an instrument, and is included for information only.

Note 2 An entry in column 4 is the name of the entity that produced the instrument, and is included for information only.

Note 3 Copies of instruments produced by ETSI are available from the ETSI website: http://www.etsi.org.

Note 4 Copies of instruments produced by the International Organization for Standardization are available for a fee from the following web-site www.iso.org. A copy may also be inspected free of charge at an office of the ACMA, or nominated by the ACMA, on prior request to the ACMA and subject to licensing conditions.

Note 5 Copies of the FCC rules and regulations are available from the following website: http://www.ecfr.gov.

Note 6 Copies of instruments produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project are available from the following website: https://www.3gpp.org.

Note 7 Copies of Resolutions of the International Telecommunication Union are available from the following website: https://www.itu.int.

Notes to the *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015*

Note 1

The *Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015* (in force under section 132 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*) as show in this compilation is amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Table of Amending Instruments

Title	Gazettal or FRLI registration date	Commencement Date	Application, savings or transitional provisions
Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015	15 September 2015 (*see* F2015L01438)	16 September 2015	
Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2016 (No. 1)	3 May 2016 (*see* F2016L00636)	4 May 2016	--
Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2018 (No. 1)	26 June 2018 (*see* F2018L00881)	27 June 2018	--
Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2019 (No. 1)	19 August 2019 (see F2019L01075)	20 August 2019	--
Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2020 (No. 1)	21 December 2020 (see F2020L01655)	22 December 2020	--
Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence Variation 2021 (No.1)	16 April 2021 (see F2021L00449)	17 April 2021	
Radiocommunications (Class Licence) Amendment Instrument 2021 (No1)	11 June 2021 (see F2021L00734)	17 June 2021	
Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Energy)	16 November 2021 (see F2021L01568)	17 November 2021	

Amendment Instrument 2021 (No.1)

Table of Amendments

Abbreviation Key: ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted exp. = expired or ceased to have effect LA = *Legislation Act 2003*

Provision affected	How affected
s.2	rep. LA s.48D
s.3	rep. LA s.48C
s.3A	am. 2016 No.1, am. 2019 No.1, am. 2020 No.1, am. F2021L00734
s.3B	ad. 2019 No.1
s.4	am. F2021L00734, am. F2021L01568
s.5 (heading)	am. F2021L00734
s.5	am. 2016 No.1, am. F2021L00734, am. F2021L01568
Schedule 1	
item 22A	ad. 2019 No.1
item 23	am. 2016 No.1
item 23A	ad. 2018 No.1
item 30	am. 2020 No.1
item 33	am. 2018 No.1
item 34A	ad. 2018 No.1
item 35A	ad. 2018 No.1
item 35B	ad. 2018 No.1
item 39A	ad. 2020 No.1
item 39B	ad. 2020 No.1
item 39C	ad. 2020 No.1
item 45	am. 2020 No.1
item 47	am. 2019 No.1
item 58	am. 2016 No.1
item 59	am. 2016 No.1
item 60	am. 2016 No.1
item 63A	ad. 2020 No.1
item 63B	ad. 2020 No.1
item 65	am. 2018 No.1, am. 2019 No.1
item 65A	ad. 2019 No.1
item 66A	ad. 2020 No.1
item 69A	ad. 2019 No.1
item 71	am. 2016 No.1
item 71A	ad. 2019 No.1
item 78	am. 2019 No.1
item 78A	ad. 2019 No.1
item 79	am. 2016 No.1
item 80	ad. 2016 No.1
Note 2	am. 2018 No.1
Note 3	ad. 2018 No.2

Abbreviation Key: ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted exp. = expired or ceased to have effect LA = *Legislation Act 2003*

Provision affected	How affected
Note 4	ad. 2019 No.1
Note 5	ad. 2019 No.1
Schedule 2	
item 1A	ad. 2020 No.1
item 5A	ad. 2018 No.1
item 5B	ad. 2018 No.1
item 7A	ad. 2019 No.1
item 7B	ad. 2019 No.1
item 9A	ad.2019 No.1
item 9B	ad. 2019 No.1
item 12	rep. 2019 No.1
item 12A	ad. 2019 No.1
item 13A	ad. 2016 No.1
item 14	rs. 2020 No.1
item 14A	ad. 2020 No.1
item 14B	ad. 2020 No.1
item 14C	ad. 2020 No.1
item 14D	ad. 2020 No.1
item 16	rs. 2018 No.1
item 17	rs. 2018 No.1
item 18	ad. 2018 No.1
item 19	ad. 2019 No.1
item 20	ad. 2020 No.1
item 21	ad. 2020 No.1
item 22	ad. 2020 No.1
item 23	ad. 2020 No.1
Notes to Sch 2	am. 2020 No.1, am. 2021 No.1