American Certification Body, Inc.

News Letter

1. 欧盟资讯

EU Updates

- August 05, 2019 it was published the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/1326 on the harmonised standards for electromagnetic compatibility drafted in support of Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
  You can find it here:
  https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019D1326&qid=1565084327403

- The EU Commission has issued the Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1345 of 2 August 2019 amending Decision 2006/771/EC updating harmonised technical conditions in the area of radio spectrum use for short-range devices, here you are the link:
  https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2019/1345/oj

2. ISED寻求关于SPR-003 Issue 1和 RSS-310 Issue 5的意见，提交意见应分别不晚于 2019年10月18日和2019年11月1日．

- The Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada is seeking comments on the consultation of SPR-003, Issue 1 "Supplementary Procedure for Assessing Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Portable Devices Operating in the 60 GHz frequency band (57 GHz – 71 GHz)".
  All comments should be documented using the RABC comment form no later than **October 18, 2019**. Further coordination of comments will be handled through the Radio Advisory Board of Canada (RABC).

- The Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada is seeking comments on the following consultation of RSS-310, Issue 5, ''*Licensed-Exempt Radio apparatus: Category II Equipment*'' sets out standard requirements for licence-exempt radiocommunication devices that are exempt from ISED certification.
  All comments should be documented using the RABC comment form no later than **November 1, 2019**. Further coordination of comments will be handled through the Radio Advisory Board of Canada (RABC).

3. ISED发布新标准RSS-123 Issue 4, RSS-181 Issue 2 和 RSP-100 Issue 12, 可以在 网上提交意见和建议。

Notice is hereby given that Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) has published the following standards:

- Radio Standards Specification **RSS-123, Issue 4**, Licensed Wireless Microphones sets out the certification requirements for wireless microphones.

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- Radio Standards Specification **RSS-181, Issue 2**, <u>Coast and Ship Station Equipment Operating in the Maritime Service in the Frequency Range 1 605 - 28 000 kHz</u> sets out the certification requirements for equipment operating in the maritime service in the frequency range 1 605-28 000 kHz.
- Radio Standards Specification **RSP-100, Issue 12**, <u>Certification of Radio Apparatus</u> sets out the certification procedure for radio apparatus and broadcasting equipment that fall under Radio Standards Specifications (RSSs) and Broadcasting Equipment Technical Standards (BETSs), respectively.

General information

The <u>Radio Equipment Standards</u> list will be amended accordingly.

Certification Bodies have **<u>one year</u>** from the date of publication to amend their recognized scope of accreditation to reflect the new release of the above standards in accordance with ISED procedures for conformity assessment bodies.

Submitting comments

Comments and suggestions for improving these standards may be submitted online, using the <u>Standard Change Request</u> form.

4. 对于15B部分已经取得JBP证书的产品，制造商是否可以在其标签上使用FCC Logo？无意发射部分是否可以部分功能申请JBP证书，其他功能走SDoC程序？

Question: Can the manufacturer put the FCC logo on the label for their device, that has been certified as JBP, 15B? Is it possible the device can apply for partial JBP and other(s) is(are) subject to SDoC?

Response from ACB: Firstly, there is no partial JBP certification.   If the manufacturer wishes to get certification as a Class B Computer Peripheral (JBP), then it covers the full computer peripheral operations.

The FCC logo is used in cases when the manufacturer has fully applied the sDoC procedure to the product.

Therefore, for most devices where a transmitter part is certified and a computer peripheral operation is also certified, then most likely an sDoC would not apply and therefore the FCC Logo would not be used.

A TCB should not certify devices with incorrect FCC labelling and we can offer advice on how to label correctly.

However, there could be cases where a device has a certification for a transmitter, a JBP certification for computer peripheral operation, and also the manufacturer may have applied the sDoC authorisation procedure to other digital device operations which were not covered in the certifications.   In such a case, the device would be FCC certified, including JBP certification, and could also show the FCC Logo.