



Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 2002

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY makes this Determination under paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated 2002

Chair

Deputy Chair

Australian Communications Authority

Contents

Part 1	Preliminary	
1.1	Name of Determination	4
1.2	Commencement	4
1.3	<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 1998 — repeal</i>	4
1.4	Definitions	4
1.5	Structure of Determination	7
Part 2	Conditions that apply to the operation of stations	
2.1	Application of Part 2	8
2.2	Acknowledging distress communications and record keeping	8

	Page	
Part 3	Additional conditions for the operation of major coast A stations	
3.1	Application of Part 3	10
3.2	Technical requirements — MF and HF IMM services	10
3.3	Technical requirements - VHF IMM service equipment	10
3.4	Services that may be provided to maritime ship stations	10
3.5	Operator's qualifications	11
3.6	Call signs	11
Part 4	Additional conditions for the operation of major coast B stations	
4.1	Application of Part 4	12
4.2	Technical requirements — MF and HF IMM equipment (general)	12
4.3	Technical requirements — MF and HF IMM equipment (certain stations)	12
4.4	Technical requirements — MF or HF equipment (except IMM equipment)	13
4.5	Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment	13
4.6	Services to maritime ship stations	13
4.7	Services to remotely located land stations, land mobile stations and stations on aircraft	14
4.8	Operator's qualifications	14
4.9	Call signs	14
Part 5	Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast assigned system stations	
5.1	Application of Part 5	15
5.2	Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment	15
5.3	Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment	15
5.4	Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment	15
5.5	No public correspondence	16
5.6	Operator's qualifications	16
5.7	Repeater stations	17
5.8	Stand-by facility	17
5.9	Call signs	17
Part 6	Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast non assigned stations	
6.1	Application of Part 6	19
6.2	Permitted communications	19
6.3	Distress, urgency, safety and calling	19
6.4	Commercial operations	20
6.5	Non-commercial operations	20
6.6	Port operations	20

	Page
6.7 Professional fishing operations	20
6.8 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment	21
6.9 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment	21
6.10 Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment	21
6.11 No public correspondence	21
6.12 Operator's qualifications	22
6.13 Repeater stations — maritime ship station at sea	22
6.14 Stand-by facility	23
6.15 Call signs	23
Part 7	
Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast marine rescue stations	
7.1 Application of Part 7	25
7.2 Permitted communications	25
7.3 Distress, urgency, safety and calling	25
7.4 Commercial operations	26
7.5 Non-commercial operations	26
7.6 Port operations	26
7.7 Professional fishing operations	26
7.8 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment	27
7.9 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment	27
7.10 Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment	27
7.11 No public correspondence	27
7.12 Operator's qualifications	28
7.13 Repeater stations — maritime ship station at sea	28
7.14 Stand-by facility	29
7.15 Operating requirements	29
7.16 Call signs	30
Schedule 1	
Specification documents	31
Part 1 MF and HF international maritime mobile service equipment (major coast A station and major coast B station)	31
Part 2 VHF international maritime mobile service equipment (major coast A station, major coast B station, limited coast assigned system station, limited coast non assigned station and limited coast marine rescue station)	31
Part 3 MF and HF fixed and land mobile equipment (major coast B stations that are remotely located land stations or land mobile stations)	32
Part 4 MF and HF international maritime mobile service equipment (limited coast assigned system station, limited coast marine rescue station, limited coast non assigned station and major coast B station that is a remotely located land station, land mobile station or station on an aircraft)	33
Part 5 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment (limited coast assigned system station, limited coast marine rescue station and limited coast non assigned station)	34
<hr/>	
<i>Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 2002</i>	3

	Page
Schedule 2	35
Schedule 3	37
Schedule 4	38
Schedule 5	39
Schedule 6	41
Schedule 7	42
Schedule 8	43

Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Determination

This Determination is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 2002*.

1.2 Commencement

This Determination commences on gazettal.

1.3 **Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 1998 — repeal**

The following Determinations are repealed:

- *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Determination 1998*, notified in the Gazette on 2 December 1998
- *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Maritime Coast Licence) Amendment Determination 2000 (No. 1)*, notified in the Gazette on 1 November 2000

1.4 Definitions

In this Determination:

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

AMSA means the Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

calling means operating a maritime coast station to establish contact with another station.

carriage service provider has the meaning given by section 7 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

carrier has the meaning given by section 7 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

Section 1.4

commercial operations means the activities of commercial ships, other than:

- (a) professional fishing; and
- (b) port operations.

distress means that a ship, aircraft or person:

- (a) is threatened by grave and imminent danger; and
- (b) requires immediate assistance.

DSC (also known as **digital selective calling**) means a digital system of communications used for the following purposes:

- (a) transmitting distress alerts from ships;
- (b) transmitting acknowledgments of distress alerts from shore stations;
- (c) relaying distress alerts;
- (d) transmitting alerts prior to the broadcast of urgency and safety messages.

Note The transmission of a distress alert indicates that a ship is threatened by grave and imminent danger, and is requesting immediate assistance. A distress alert is a digital selective call, using a distress call format, that provides the identification of the station in distress and its position.

inshore boating radio service means a maritime mobile service between a maritime coast station and a maritime ship station operating in inshore waters or inland waterways.

licence means any of the following licences:

- (a) a maritime coast licence (limited coast assigned system station);
- (b) a maritime coast licence (limited coast marine rescue station);
- (c) a maritime coast licence (limited coast non assigned station);
- (d) a maritime coast licence (major coast A station);
- (e) a maritime coast licence (major coast B station).

licensee means:

- (a) the holder of a licence; and
- (b) a person authorised by the holder of a licence to operate a station under the licence.

major coast station means a major coast A station or a major coast B station.

maritime coast licence (limited coast assigned system station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate a limited coast assigned system station.

maritime coast licence (limited coast marine rescue station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate a limited coast marine rescue station.

maritime coast licence (limited coast non assigned station) means a maritime coast licence authorising the holder to operate a limited coast non assigned station.

Section 1.4

maritime coast licence (major coast A station) means a maritime coast licence that authorises the licensee to operate a major coast A station for communication with maritime mobile stations.

maritime coast licence (major coast B station) means a maritime coast licence that authorises the licensee to operate:

- (a) major coast B stations for communication with maritime mobile stations; and
- (b) major coast B stations for communication, for public correspondence purposes only, with:
 - (i) remotely located land stations; and
 - (ii) land mobile stations; and
 - (iii) stations on aircraft that are not aircraft stations; and
- (c) stations of the following kinds for communication with major coast B stations or associated major coast receive stations, for public correspondence purposes only:
 - (i) remotely located land stations;
 - (ii) land mobile stations;
 - (iii) stations on aircraft that are not aircraft stations.

non-commercial operations means maritime operations other than:

- (a) commercial operations; and
- (b) port operations; and
- (c) professional fishing operations; and
- (d) distress, urgency and safety communications.

port operations means activities relating to the operational handling, movement and navigation of ships in, or near, a port.

professional fishing operations, for a station operated under a licence, means the licensee's professional fishing activities.

relevant document means:

- (a) if a station has not been altered or modified in a material respect after its manufacture or, if has been imported, after its importation — the document that was published most recently before the station was manufactured or imported; and
- (b) if the station was so altered or modified — the document that was published most recently before the station was altered or modified.

repeater station means a limited coast assigned system station established at a fixed location:

- (a) for the reception of radio signals from:
 - (i) maritime ship stations; or
 - (ii) limited coast non assigned stations; or
 - (iii) limited coast marine rescue stations; and
- (b) for the automatic retransmission of those signals by radio.

Section 1.5

safety means:

- (a) the safety of navigation; and
- (b) warning about important meteorological conditions.

telecommunications network has the meaning given by section 7 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

urgency means that urgent attention to the safety of a ship, aircraft or person is required.

voice privacy device means a device that alters the voice signal of a message so that the message, as received by a station, is unintelligible unless a similar device is used to reverse the alteration.

working means operating a maritime coast station to exchange messages with another station.

Note For definitions of other expressions used in this Determination, see the Act, the *Radiocommunications Regulations 1993* and the *Radiocommunications (Interpretation) Determination 2000*.

1.5 Structure of Determination

- (1) Part 2 of this Determination sets out conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of:
 - (a) a major coast A station; or
 - (b) a major coast B station; or
 - (c) a limited coast assigned system station; or
 - (d) a limited coast marine rescue station; or
 - (e) a limited coast non assigned station.
- (2) Part 3 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of every major coast A station.
- (3) Part 4 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of every major coast B station.
- (4) Part 5 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of every limited coast assigned system station.
- (5) Part 6 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of every limited coast non assigned station.
- (6) Part 7 of this Determination sets out additional conditions that apply to the operation, under a licence, of every limited coast marine rescue station.
- (7) However, if a condition in this Determination is inconsistent with a condition specified in the licence, the condition specified in the licence applies.

Section 2.1

Part 2 Conditions that apply to the operation of stations

2.1 Application of Part 2

- (1) For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of any of the following stations is subject to the conditions in this Part:
 - (a) a major coast A station;
 - (b) a major coast B station;
 - (c) a limited coast assigned system station;
 - (d) a limited coast marine rescue station;
 - (e) a limited coast non assigned station.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in other Parts of this Determination.

2.2 Acknowledging distress communications and record keeping

- (1) This section applies if a station:
 - (a) receives a distress call and message from another station (the *transmitting station*); and
 - (b) does not immediately receive an indication that the call and message have been acknowledged by another maritime coast station.
- (2) The licensee of the station must, by the quickest and most effective means available, ensure that:
 - (a) an acknowledgment of the call and message is directed to the transmitting station; and
 - (b) the call and message are forwarded to:
 - (i) the station or authority named in the message; or
 - (ii) if the message does not name a station or authority — an appropriate station or authority.
- (3) The licensee must record the following information for the call and message when they are received, or as soon as practicable after receiving them:
 - (a) the date and time of reception;
 - (b) the identity of the transmitting station;
 - (c) the frequency on which the call and message were received;
 - (d) the information in the message.
- (4) The licensee must also record the action taken to comply with subsection (2) as soon as practicable after taking the action.

Section 2.2

- (5) The licensee must keep the records for 2 years.

Note Subsection 49 (1) of the Act mentions the kinds of emergencies for which a person may operate a radiocommunications device without contravening section 46 or 47 of the Act.

Section 3.1

Part 3 Additional conditions for the operation of major coast A stations

3.1 Application of Part 3

- (1) For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a major coast A station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

3.2 Technical requirements — MF and HF IMM services

- (1) This section applies to a major coast A station if it includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the edition of a document mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 1 that:
 - (a) applies to the station; and
 - (b) was last published before the station was manufactured in Australia or imported; and
 - (c) was in force at the time of manufacture or importation.

3.3 Technical requirements - VHF IMM service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a major coast A station if it includes VHF international maritime mobile service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 5 March 1997; and
 - (b) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the relevant document mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 1 that apply to the station.

Note If the VHF international maritime mobile service equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 5 March 1997, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment — Maritime Mobile Service) No. 1 of 1997. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

3.4 Services that may be provided to maritime ship stations

A licensee of a maritime coast licence (major coast A station) must not provide a maritime ship station with a service under the licence unless the service is:

- (a) communications to help carry out search and rescue operations conducted with the Rescue Co-ordination Centre Australia (also known as *AusSAR*) or a body that has similar functions; or

Section 3.6

- (b) a weather forecast (with or without warnings) for coastal waters and high seas areas; or
- (c) a navigation warning; or
- (d) a continuous listening watch on international distress frequencies for distress, urgency and safety signals; or
- (e) public correspondence.

Note The Rescue Co-ordination Centre Australia is a unit of AMSA.

3.5 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a major coast A station must hold at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (a) a general operator's certificate for GMDSS, issued by the ACA;
 - (b) an Australian Maritime Safety Authority Global Maritime Distress and Safety First-class Radio Electronic Certificate, Second-class Radio Electronic Certificate or General Operator's Certificate issued under Part 6 (Marine Qualifications — Radio) of the Marine Orders made under the *Navigation Act 1912*;
 - (c) a general operator's certificate for GMDSS recognised by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, as being an equivalent qualification for major coast stations.
- (2) The person must also have any other qualifications, training or experience required by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, for the operation of a major coast A station.

Note The ACA may issue a general operator's certificate for GMDSS to a person who has achieved satisfactory results in an examination mentioned in regulation 19 of the *Radiocommunications Regulations 1993*.

3.6 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions, the licensee of a major coast A station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated to it by the ACA; or
 - (b) the location name of the station, followed by the word 'Radio'; or
 - (c) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity.
- (2) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign, location name or identity.

Section 4.1

Part 4 Additional conditions for the operation of major coast B stations

4.1 Application of Part 4

- (1) For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a major coast B station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

4.2 Technical requirements — MF and HF IMM equipment (general)

- (1) This section applies to a major coast B station that:
 - (a) is not:
 - (i) a remotely located land station; or
 - (ii) a land mobile station; or
 - (iii) a station on an aircraft; and
 - (b) includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the edition of a document mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 1 that:
 - (a) applies to the station; and
 - (b) was last published before the station was manufactured in Australia or imported; and
 - (c) was in force at the time of manufacture or importation.

4.3 Technical requirements — MF and HF IMM equipment (certain stations)

- (1) This section applies to a major coast B station that:
 - (a) is:
 - (i) a remotely located land station; or
 - (ii) a land mobile station; or
 - (iii) a station on an aircraft; and
 - (b) includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the edition of a document mentioned in Part 4 of Schedule 1 that:
 - (a) applies to the station; and
 - (b) was last published before the station was manufactured in Australia or imported; and
 - (c) was in force at the time of manufacture or importation.

Section 4.6**4.4 Technical requirements — MF or HF equipment (except IMM equipment)**

- (1) This section applies to a major coast B station that:
 - (a) is:
 - (i) a remotely located land station; or
 - (ii) a land mobile station; and
 - (b) includes MF or HF equipment other than international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the edition of a document mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 1 that:
 - (a) applies to the station; and
 - (b) was last published before the station was manufactured in Australia or imported; and
 - (c) was in force at the time of manufacture or importation.

4.5 Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a major coast B station if it includes VHF international maritime mobile service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 5 March 1997; and
 - (c) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the relevant document mentioned in Part 5 of Schedule 1 that apply to the station.

Note If the VHF international maritime mobile service equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 5 March 1997, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment — Maritime Mobile Service) No. 1 of 1997. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

4.6 Services to maritime ship stations

A licensee of a maritime coast licence (major coast B station) must not provide a maritime ship station with a service under the licence unless the service is:

- (a) communications to help carry out search and rescue operations conducted with the Rescue Co-ordination Centre Australia (also known as *AusSAR*) or a body that has similar functions; or
- (b) a weather forecast (with or without warnings) for coastal waters and high seas areas; or
- (c) a navigation warning; or
- (d) a continuous listening watch on international distress frequencies for distress, urgency and safety signals; or

Section 4.7

- (e) public correspondence.

Note The Rescue Co-ordination Centre Australia is a unit of AMSA.

4.7 Services to remotely located land stations, land mobile stations and stations on aircraft

A licensee of a maritime coast licence (major coast B station) must not provide a service under the licence to:

- (a) a remotely located land station; or
- (b) a land mobile station; or
- (c) a station on an aircraft;

unless the service is for public correspondence.

4.8 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a major coast B station must hold at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (a) a general operator's certificate for GMDSS, issued by the ACA;
 - (b) an Australian Maritime Safety Authority Global Maritime Distress and Safety First-class Radio Electronic Certificate, Second-class Radio Electronic Certificate or General Operator's Certificate issued under Part 6 (Marine Qualifications — Radio) of the Marine Orders made under the *Navigation Act 1912*;
 - (c) a general operator's certificate for GMDSS recognised by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, as being an equivalent qualification for major coast stations.
- (2) The person must also have any other qualifications, training or experience required by AMSA, or a Commonwealth body that has functions similar to those of AMSA, for the operation of a major coast B station.

Note The ACA may issue a general operator's certificate for GMDSS to a person who has achieved satisfactory results in an examination mentioned in regulation 19 of the *Radiocommunications Regulations 1993*.

4.9 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions, the licensee of a major coast B station must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) the location name of the station, followed by the word 'Radio'; or
 - (c) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity.
- (2) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign, location name or identity.

Part 5 Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast assigned system stations

5.1 Application of Part 5

- (1) For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast assigned system station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

5.2 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast assigned system station if it includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the relevant document mentioned in Part 4 of Schedule 1.

5.3 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast assigned system station if it includes 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 20 December 1996; and
 - (b) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.
- (2) The station must comply with the relevant document mentioned in Part 5 of Schedule 1.

Note If the 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 20 December 1996, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (Radiocommunications Devices used in the Inshore Boating Radio Services Band) No. 1 of 1996. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

5.4 Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast assigned system station if it includes VHF international maritime mobile service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 5 March 1997; and
 - (b) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.

Section 5.5

- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the relevant document mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 1 that apply to the station.

Note If the equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 5 March 1997, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment — Maritime Mobile Service) No. 1 of 1997. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

5.5 No public correspondence

A limited coast assigned system station must not be operated for public correspondence.

5.6 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a limited coast assigned system station must be, or must be under the supervision of:
- (a) a qualified operator; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (2) A person who operates a limited coast assigned system station on an MF or HF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
- (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**RROCP**);
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**MROCP**);or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (3) A person who operates a limited coast assigned system station on a VHF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
- (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**RROCP**);
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**MROCP**);
 - (iii) a Marine Radio Operator's VHF Certificate of Proficiency (**MROVCP**); or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (4) For this section, a station is operated under the supervision of a person if the person is at the station when it is operated.

Note A person who operates a limited coast assigned system station exclusively on the 27 MHz marine band is not required to be, or be under the supervision of:

- a qualified operator; or

Section 5.9

- a person holding particular operator qualifications.

However, in the interests of safety, the ACA recommends strongly that the person obtains at least the Marine Radio Operators VHF Operators Certificate of Proficiency (*MROVCP*).

5.7 Repeater stations

- (1) This section applies if a licensee is authorised to operate a repeater station to provide a maritime mobile service on a VHF frequency to a maritime ship station at sea.
- (2) The repeater station must be operated principally for communications for safety of ships and persons, and movement of ships.
- (3) The repeater station must be available for communication with maritime ship stations at any time and without restriction.
- (4) If physical access to the repeater station is difficult, the licensee must make available a device, that may be operated at another location, to terminate a transmission from the station.
- (5) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if:
 - (a) the station did not receive the signal; or
 - (b) the transmission is likely to cause harmful interference to radiocommunications; or
 - (c) the station has malfunctioned.
- (6) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if the station is connected to a telecommunications network operated by a carrier or carriage service provider.
- (7) The repeater station must not transmit signals continually for longer than 1 minute.

5.8 Stand-by facility

If the licensee is authorised to operate a stand-by facility for a limited coast station, the facility must be operated only:

- (a) under the licensee's supervision; and
- (b) when the limited coast assigned system station is not in working order.

5.9 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast assigned system station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.

Section 5.9

- (2) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on an MF or HF band other than the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast assigned system station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity.
- (3) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on a VHF band, the licensee of a limited coast assigned system station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity; or
 - (c) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (4) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign or identity.

Part 6 Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast non assigned stations

6.1 Application of Part 6

- (1) For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast non assigned station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

6.2 Permitted communications

A licensee must operate a limited coast non assigned station only:

- (a) for any of the following operations or activities:
 - (i) distress, urgency, safety and calling;
 - (ii) commercial operations;
 - (iii) non-commercial operations;
 - (iv) port operations;
 - (v) professional fishing operations; and
- (b) in accordance with the requirements in this Part about the operation or activity.

6.3 Distress, urgency, safety and calling

- (1) If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for distress, urgency, safety and calling, the licensee must operate the station:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 2 or 3; and
 - (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
 - (c) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
 - (d) according to the limitations (if any) mentioned in italics in column 4 of the item.
- (2) If a limitation mentioned in column 4 of an item in Schedule 2 states that this subsection applies, the carrier frequency must not be used as a calling frequency after 31 December 2003.

Note The carrier frequencies 12359 kHz and 16537 kHz may be used as calling frequencies instead of a frequency to which subsection (2) relates. The frequencies may be used at any time before or after 31 December 2003.

Section 6.4

6.4 Commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 4; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) in accordance with the requirements (if any) mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) for calling and working; and
- (e) using radiotelephony.

6.5 Non-commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for non-commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 5; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

6.6 Port operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for port operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 6; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) for calling and working; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

6.7 Professional fishing operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast non assigned station for professional fishing operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 7; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) for the purpose of calling and working or another purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

Section 6.11

6.8 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast non assigned station if it includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the relevant document mentioned in Part 4 of Schedule 1.

6.9 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast non assigned station if it includes 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 20 December 1996; and
 - (b) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.
- (2) The station must comply with the relevant document mentioned in Part 6 of Schedule 1.

Note If the 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 20 December 1996, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (Radiocommunications Devices used in the Inshore Boating Radio Services Band) No. 1 of 1996. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

6.10 Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast non assigned station if it includes VHF international maritime mobile service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 5 March 1997; and
 - (b) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the relevant document mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 1 that apply to the station.

Note If the equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 5 March 1997, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment — Maritime Mobile Service) No. 1 of 1997. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

6.11 No public correspondence

A limited coast non assigned station must not be operated for public correspondence.

Section 6.12

6.12 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a limited coast non assigned station must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (2) A person who operates a limited coast non assigned station on an MF or HF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**RROCP**);
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**MROCP**);
or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (3) A person who operates a limited coast non assigned station on a VHF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**RROCP**);
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**MROCP**);
 - (iii) a Marine Radio Operator's VHF Certificate of Proficiency (**MROVCP**); or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (4) For this section, a station is operated under the supervision of a person if the person is at the station when it is operated.

Note A person who operates a limited coast non assigned station exclusively on the 27 MHz marine band is not required to be, or be under the supervision of:

- a qualified operator; or
- a person holding particular operator qualifications.

However, in the interests of safety, the ACA recommends strongly that the person obtains at least the Marine Radio Operators VHF Operators Certificate of Proficiency (**MROVCP**).

6.13 Repeater stations — maritime ship station at sea

- (1) This section applies if a licensee is authorised to operate a repeater station to provide a maritime mobile service on a VHF frequency to a maritime ship station at sea.
- (2) The repeater station must be operated principally for communications for safety of ships and persons, and movement of ships.

Section 6.15

- (3) The licensee may operate a station on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 8 to communicate with a maritime ship station, using a repeater station for the communication, only if:
 - (a) direct ship-to-shore communication on other VHF carrier frequencies is not practicable; and
 - (b) the licensee operates the repeater station:
 - (i) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
 - (ii) for the safety of ships and persons, or for dealing with the movement of ships; and
 - (iii) using radiotelephony.
- (4) The repeater station must be available for communication with maritime ship stations at any time and without restriction.
- (5) If physical access to the repeater station is difficult, the licensee must make available a device, that may be operated at another location, to terminate a transmission from the station.
- (6) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if:
 - (a) the repeater station did not receive the signal; or
 - (b) the transmission is likely to cause harmful interference to radiocommunications; or
 - (c) the repeater station has malfunctioned.
- (7) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if the station is connected to a telecommunications network operated by a carrier or carriage service provider.
- (8) The repeater station must not transmit signals continually for longer than 1 minute.

6.14 Stand-by facility

If a licensee is authorised to operate a stand-by facility for a limited coast non assigned station, the facility must be operated only:

- (a) under the licensee's supervision; and
- (b) when the limited coast non assigned station is not in working order.

6.15 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast non assigned station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.

Section 6.15

- (2) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on an MF or HF band other than the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast non assigned station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity.
- (3) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on a VHF band, the licensee of a limited coast non assigned station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity; or
 - (c) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (4) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign or identity.

Part 7 **Additional conditions for the operation of limited coast marine rescue stations**

7.1 **Application of Part 7**

- (1) For paragraph 107 (1) (f) of the Act, the operation, under a licence, of a limited coast marine rescue station is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) The conditions in this Part are additional to the conditions in Part 2.

7.2 **Permitted communications**

A licensee must operate a limited coast marine rescue station only:

- (a) for any of the following operations or activities:
 - (i) distress, urgency, safety and calling;
 - (ii) commercial operations;
 - (iii) non-commercial operations;
 - (iv) port operations;
 - (v) professional fishing operations; and
- (b) according to the requirements in this Part about the operation or activity.

7.3 **Distress, urgency, safety and calling**

- (1) If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for distress, urgency, safety and calling, the licensee must operate the station:
 - (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 2 or 3; and
 - (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
 - (c) for a purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
 - (d) according to the limitations (if any) mentioned in italics in column 4 of the item.
- (2) If a limitation mentioned in column 4 of an item states that this subsection applies, the carrier frequency must not be used as a calling frequency after 31 December 2003.

Note The carrier frequencies 12359 kHz and 16537 kHz may be used as calling frequencies instead of a frequency to which subsection (2) relates. The frequencies may be used at any time before or after 31 December 2003.

Section 7.4

7.4 Commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 4; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) in accordance with the requirements (if any) mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) for calling and working; and
- (e) using radiotelephony.

7.5 Non-commercial operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for non-commercial operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 5; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) in accordance with the limitations (if any) mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

7.6 Port operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for port operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 6; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) for calling and working; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

7.7 Professional fishing operations

If a licensee operates a limited coast marine rescue station for professional fishing operations, the licensee must operate the station:

- (a) on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 7; and
- (b) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
- (c) for the purpose of calling and working or another purpose mentioned in column 4 of the item; and
- (d) using radiotelephony.

Section 7.11**7.8 Technical requirements — MF or HF IMM service equipment**

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast marine rescue station if it includes MF or HF international maritime mobile service equipment.
- (2) The station must comply with the relevant document mentioned in Part 4 of Schedule 1.

7.9 Technical requirements — 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast marine rescue station if it includes 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 20 December 1996; and
 - (b) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.
- (2) The station must comply with the relevant document mentioned in Part 6 of Schedule 1.

Note If the 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 20 December 1996, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (Radiocommunications Devices used in the Inshore Boating Radio Services Band) No. 1 of 1996. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

7.10 Technical requirements — VHF IMM service equipment

- (1) This section applies to a limited coast marine rescue station if it includes VHF international maritime mobile service equipment that:
 - (a) was manufactured or imported before 5 March 1997; and
 - (b) has not been altered or modified in a material respect on or after that day.
- (2) The station must comply with the requirements of the relevant document mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 1 that apply to the station.

Note If the equipment was manufactured or imported, or altered or modified in a material respect, on or after 5 March 1997, it is a condition of a licence to operate the equipment that the equipment must comply with Radiocommunications Standard (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment — Maritime Mobile Service) No. 1 of 1997. See paragraph 107 (1) (d) of the Act.

7.11 No public correspondence

A limited coast marine rescue station must not be operated for public correspondence.

Section 7.12

7.12 Operator's qualifications

- (1) A person who operates a limited coast marine rescue station must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator; or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (2) A person who operates a limited coast marine rescue station on an MF or HF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**RROCP**);
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**MROCP**);
or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (3) A person who operates a limited coast marine rescue station on a VHF maritime frequency band must be, or must be under the supervision of:
 - (a) a qualified operator who holds at least 1 of the following certificates:
 - (i) a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**RROCP**);
 - (ii) a Marine Radio Operator's Certificate of Proficiency (**MROCP**);
 - (iii) a Marine Radio Operator's VHF Certificate of Proficiency (**MROVCP**); or
 - (b) a person holding qualifications recognised by the ACA as equivalent qualifications for the station.
- (4) For this section, a station is operated under the supervision of a person if the person is at the station when it is operated.

Note A person who operates a limited coast marine rescue station exclusively on the 27 MHz marine band is not required to be, or be under the supervision of:

- a qualified operator; or
- a person holding particular operator qualifications.

However, in the interests of safety, the ACA recommends strongly that the person obtains at least the Marine Radio Operators VHF Operators Certificate of Proficiency (**MROVCP**).

7.13 Repeater stations — maritime ship station at sea

- (1) This section applies if a licensee is authorised to operate a repeater station to provide a maritime mobile service on a VHF frequency to a maritime ship station at sea.
- (2) The repeater station must be operated principally for communications for safety of ships and persons, and movement of ships.

Section 7.15

- (3) The licensee may operate a station on a frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in Schedule 8 to communicate with a maritime ship station, using a repeater station for the communication, only if:
 - (a) direct ship-to-shore communication on other VHF carrier frequencies is not practicable; and
 - (b) the licensee operates the repeater station:
 - (i) using a transmitter output power not more than the power mentioned in column 3 of the item; and
 - (ii) for the safety of ships and persons, or for dealing with the movement of ships; and
 - (iii) using radiotelephony.
- (4) The repeater station must be available for communication with maritime ship stations at any time and without restriction.
- (5) If physical access to the repeater station is difficult, the licensee must make available a device, that may be operated at another location, to terminate a transmission from the station.
- (6) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if:
 - (a) the repeater station did not receive the signal; or
 - (b) the transmission is likely to cause harmful interference to radiocommunications; or
 - (c) the repeater station has malfunctioned.
- (7) The repeater station must not transmit a signal if the station is connected to a telecommunications network operated by a carrier or carriage service provider.
- (8) The repeater station must not transmit signals continually for longer than 1 minute.

7.14 Stand-by facility

If a licensee is authorised to operate a stand-by facility for a limited coast marine rescue station, the facility must be operated only:

- (a) under the licensee's supervision; and
- (b) when the limited coast marine rescue station is not in working order.

7.15 Operating requirements

- (1) The licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station must provide a maritime emergency radiocommunications service to ships at sea without discrimination according to this section.
- (2) The licensee must use the station to provide a listening watch on:
 - (a) the carrier frequency 27880 kHz; and
 - (b) either or both of the carrier frequencies 2182 kHz and 156.800 MHz.

Section 7.16

- (3) The licensee must also use the station to transmit on:
 - (a) the carrier frequencies of 27860 kHz and 27880 kHz; and
 - (b) if the licensee provides a listening watch on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz — the carrier frequencies of 2182 kHz and 2524 kHz; and
 - (c) if the licensee provides a listening watch on the carrier frequency 156.800 MHz — the carrier frequencies of 156.375 MHz and 156.800 MHz.

7.16 Call signs

- (1) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (2) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on an MF or HF band other than the 27 MHz frequency band, the licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity.
- (3) At the start of each transmission or series of transmissions on a VHF band, the licensee of a limited coast marine rescue station (except a repeater station) must transmit:
 - (a) the call sign allocated by the ACA; or
 - (b) for a station using DSC facilities — the maritime mobile service identity; or
 - (c) another form of identity that clearly identifies the station.
- (4) The licensee must not use a voice privacy device when transmitting the call sign or identity.

Schedule 1 Specification documents

(sections 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 7.8, 7.9 and 7.10)

Part 1 MF and HF international maritime mobile service equipment (major coast A station and major coast B station)

Item	Document
101	Appendix 7 of the <i>Radio Regulations</i> ('Table of Transmitter Frequency Tolerances')
102	Appendix 8 of the <i>Radio Regulations</i> ('Table of Maximum Permitted Spurious Emission Power Levels')
103	Appendix 17 of the <i>Radio Regulations</i> ('Technical Characteristics of Single-Sideband Transmitters Used in the Maritime Mobile Service of Radiotelephony in the Bands Between 1606.5 kHz (1605 kHz Region 2) and 4000 kHz and between 4000 kHz and 27500 kHz')

Part 2 VHF international maritime mobile service equipment (major coast A station, major coast B station, limited coast assigned system station, limited coast non assigned station and limited coast marine rescue station)

Item	Document
201	<i>Specification for Radio Equipment employed in the International V.H.F. Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service</i> (also known as 'RB 274'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in January 1974
202	<i>Specification for Radio Equipment employed in the International V.H.F. Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service</i> (also known as 'RB 274'), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in January 1976
203	<i>Specification for Radio Equipment employed in the International V.H.F. Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service</i> (also known as 'RB 274'), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in October 1977
204	<i>The International VHF Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service</i> (also known as 'RB 274'), published by the Department of Communications in October 1983
205	<i>Specification for the International VHF Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service</i> (also known as 'DOC 274'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1988

Schedule 1	Specification documents
Part 3	MF and HF fixed and land mobile equipment (major coast B stations that are remotely located land stations or land mobile stations)

Item	Document
206	<i>Standard under the Radiocommunications Act 1983 for Radiotelephone Equipment used in the VHF International Maritime Mobile Service</i> (also known as 'MS 274'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications and gazetted in August 1990
207	<i>Equipment Compliance Requirements for Radiotelephony Equipment used in the VHF International Maritime Mobile Service (incorporating Ministerial Standard 274)</i> (also known as 'ECR 274'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1990

**Part 3 MF and HF fixed and land mobile equipment
(major coast B stations that are remotely located
land stations or land mobile stations)**

Item	Document
209 Series documents	
301	<i>Specification for MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in fixed and land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'RB 209'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in December 1970
302	<i>Specification for MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in fixed and land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'RB 209'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in January 1974
303	<i>Specification for MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in fixed and land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'RB 209'), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in January 1976
304	<i>Specification for MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in fixed and land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'DOC 209'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1988
305	<i>Equipment Compliance Requirements for MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in fixed and land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'ECR 209'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in April 1992
210 Series documents	
306	<i>Specification for low powered portable and mobile MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'RB 210'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in December 1970

MF and HF international maritime mobile service equipment (limited coast assigned system station, limited coast marine rescue station, limited coast non assigned station and major coast B station that is a remotely located land station,

Item	Document
307	<i>Specification for low powered portable and mobile MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'RB 210'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in January 1972
308	<i>Specification for low powered portable and mobile MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'RB 210'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in January 1974
309	<i>Specification for low powered portable and mobile MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier radiotelephony equipment employed in land mobile radiotelephone services</i> (also known as 'RB 210'), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in January 1976
310	<i>Equipment specification for low powered portable and mobile MF and HF equipment in land mobile services</i> (also known as 'DOC 210'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1988

Part 4 MF and HF international maritime mobile service equipment (limited coast assigned system station, limited coast marine rescue station, limited coast non assigned station and major coast B station that is a remotely located land station, land mobile station or station on an aircraft)

Item	Document
401	<i>Specification for Single Frequency Simplex M.F. and H.F. Single Sideband Suppressed Carrier and Compatible Double Sideband Radiotelephony Equipment for use in the International Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service</i> (also known as 'RB 211B'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in January 1974
402	<i>Specification for Two Frequency Simplex and Duplex M.F. and H.F. Single Sideband Radiotelephony Equipment for use in the Ship/Shore Radiotelephone Subscribers Service</i> (also known as 'RB 211D'), published by the Postmaster-General's Department in January 1974
403	<i>Equipment Compliance Requirements for Single Frequency Simplex M.F. and H.F. Single Sideband Suppressed Carrier and Compatible Double Sideband Radiotelephony Equipment for use in the International Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service</i> (also known as 'ECR 211B'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1992
404	<i>Equipment Compliance Requirements for Two Frequency Simplex and Duplex M.F. and H.F. Single Sideband Radiotelephony Equipment for use in the Ship/Shore Radiotelephone Subscribers Service</i> (also known as 'ECR 211D'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in January 1993

**Part 5 27 MHz inshore boating radio service equipment
(limited coast assigned system station, limited coast marine rescue station and limited coast non assigned station)**

Item	Document
501	<i>Minimum Technical Requirements of Radio Equipment (Type A3 Emission) Accepted for Licensing Purposes in Connection with Medium and High Frequency Radiotelephone Services</i> (also known as 'RB 242'), published by the Postal and Telecommunications Department in August 1976
502	<i>Specification for 27 MHz Radiotelephony Equipment Employed in the Inshore Boating Radiocommunication Service</i> (also known as 'RB 244'), published by the Department of Communications in February 1982
503	<i>Specification for 27 MHz Radiotelephony Equipment Employed in the Inshore Boating Radiocommunication Service</i> (also known as 'DOC 244'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1988
504	<i>Equipment Compliance Requirements for Radiocommunications Equipment used in the 27 MHz Inshore Boating Service, (incorporating Ministerial Standard 244)</i> (also known as 'ECR 244'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in October 1990
505	<i>Equipment Compliance Requirements for Radiocommunications Equipment used in the 27 MHz Inshore Boating Service, (incorporating Ministerial Standard 244)</i> (also known as 'ECR 244'), published by the Department of Transport and Communications in April 1992

Schedule 2 Distress, urgency, safety and calling requirements using radiotelephony

(sections 6.3 and 7.3)

Note about references to frequencies

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose Limitations
1	2112 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
2	2182 kHz	100 watts pZ 400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling <i>For distress, mode of operation must be AM or compatible SSB</i>
3	2524 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
4	4125 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
5	4417 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling
6	4620 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
7	6215 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
8	6516 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling
9	8291 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
10	8779 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling
11	12290 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
12	12539 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsection 6.3 (2) applies</i>
13	13137 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsection 6.3 (2) applies</i>

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose Limitations
14	16420 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
15	16537 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsection 6.3 (2) applies</i>
16	17302 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling <i>Subsection 6.3 (2) applies</i>
17	27860 kHz (86)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling <i>This channel may be used only if 27 880 kHz is busy</i>
18	27880 kHz (88)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety Calling
19	156.375 MHz (67)	83 watts EIRP	Distress, urgency and safety <i>This channel may be used only as a supplementary channel to 156.800 MHz</i>
20	156.800 MHz	83 watts EIRP	Distress, urgency and safety Calling

Schedule 3 Distress, urgency, safety and calling requirements using DSC

(sections 6.3 and 7.3)

Note about references to frequencies

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose
1	2187.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
2	4207.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
3	4219.5 kHz Tx / 4208 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
4	6312 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
5	6331 kHz Tx / 6312.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
6	8414.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
7	8436.5 kHz Tx / 8415 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
8	12577 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
9	12657 kHz Tx / 12577.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
10	16804.5 kHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety
11	16903 kHz Tx / 16805 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
12	19703.5 kHz Tx / 18898.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
13	22444 kHz Tx / 22374.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
14	26121 kHz Tx / 25208.5 kHz Rx	400 watts pX	Calling
15	156.525 MHz	400 watts pX	Distress, urgency and safety or calling

(70)

Schedule 4 Commercial operations

(sections 6.4 and 7.4)

Note about references to frequencies

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Limitations
1	1715 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
2	1725 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
3	1775 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
4	2008 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
5	2032 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
6	2436 kHz	400 watts pX	The station may communicate only with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
7	27680 kHz (68)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	
8	156.725 MHz (74)	83 watts EIRP	
9	161.525 MHz Tx/ 156.925 MHz Rx (78)	83 watts EIRP	

Schedule 5 Non-commercial operations

(sections 6.5 and 7.5)

Note about references to frequencies

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose	Limitations
1	1715 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
2	1725 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
3	1775 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
4	2008 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
5	2032 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
6	2436 kHz	400 watts pX	Calling and working	
7	2524 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons	The station may only communicate with a maritime

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose	Limitations
			Calling and working	ship station affiliated with the licensee
8	27900 kHz (90)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
9	27910 kHz (91)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
10	27940 kHz (94)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working	The station may only communicate with a maritime ship station affiliated with the licensee
11	27980 kHz (98)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	Calling and working by rescue organisations	
12	156.675 MHz (73)	83 watts EIRP	Calling and working	

Schedule 6 Port operations

(sections 6.6 and 7.6)

Note about references to frequencies

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power
101	156.425 MHz (68)	83 watts EIRP
102	156.450 MHz (09)	83 watts EIRP
103	156.500 MHz (10)	83 watts EIRP
104	156.550 MHz (11)	83 watts EIRP
105	156.600 MHz (12)	83 watts EIRP
106	156.650 MHz (13)	83 watts EIRP
107	156.700 MHz (14)	83 watts EIRP
108	161.575 MHz Tx / 156.975 MHz Rx (79)	83 watts EIRP
109	161.600 MHz Tx / 157.000 MHz Rx (20)	83 watts EIRP

Schedule 7 Professional fishing operations

(sections 6.7 and 7.7)

Note about references to frequencies

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power	Purpose
1	2112 kHz	400 watts pX	
2	4535 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
3	4620 kHz	400 watts pX	Safety of ships and persons
4	27720 kHz (72)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	
5	27820 kHz (82)	4 watts pZ 12 watts pX	
6	156.575 MHz (71)	83 watts EIRP	

Schedule 8 **Communication using a repeater station**

(sections 6.13 and 7.13)

Note about references to frequencies

A frequency mentioned in column 2 of an item in this Schedule applies to the sending of a transmission and the receipt of a transmission, unless the frequency is accompanied by the suffix 'Tx' (which refers only to the sending of a transmission) or 'Rx' (which refers only to the receipt of a transmission).

Item	Carrier frequency (Channel number)	Maximum transmitter output power
1	157.025 MHz Tx / 161.625 MHz Rx (80)	83 watts EIRP
2	157.050 MHz Tx / 161.650 MHz Rx (21)	83 watts EIRP
3	157.075 MHz Tx / 161.675 MHz Rx (81)	83 watts EIRP
4	157.100 MHz Tx / 161.700 MHz Rx (22)	83 watts EIRP
5	157.125 MHz Tx / 161.725 MHz Rx (82)	83 watts EIRP