



Radiocommunications (Overseas Amateurs Visiting Australia) Class Licence 2008

Radiocommunications Act 1992

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY issues this Class Licence under subsection 132 (1) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated 7th February 2008.

CHRIS CHAPMAN
Member

LYN MADDOCK
Member

Australian Communications and Media Authority

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Class Licence

This Class Licence is the *Radiocommunications (Overseas Amateurs Visiting Australia) Class Licence 2008*.

2 Commencement

This Class Licence commences on 14 February 2008.

Note

This Class Licence allows a person to operate an amateur station only if the person is an amateur visiting from overseas and holds an overseas amateur qualification or licence.

This Class Licence authorises operation of the amateur station for 90 days after each entry to Australia. If the operation starts or finishes more than 90 days after the overseas amateur enters Australia, the operation must be authorised by an apparatus licence. An apparatus licence is issued under Part 3.3 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*. An overseas amateur may choose to operate for the first 90 days under this Class Licence, but would need to apply for an apparatus licence if they desire to continue operating after those 90 days.

This Class Licence sets out conditions that apply when a person visiting from overseas wants to operate an amateur station under this licence. For example, this Class Licence provides for five different levels of operation. Each of these levels relates to a specific level of overseas qualification or overseas licence. Information about which level of operation applies to a person's qualification or licence can be found in the Australian Communications and Media Authority's policy information paper entitled 'Apparatus Licensing – Amateurs Visiting Australia'.

This Class Licence applies to Australian territories in the same way that it applies to mainland Australia.

If a person claims to operate an amateur station under this Class Licence, the person must meet all the relevant conditions. Otherwise, their operation of an amateur station is unauthorised and will be covered by the offence provisions of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

3 Interpretation

(1) In this Class Licence:

ACMA means the Australian Communications and Media Authority.

Act means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

amateur repeater station means a station established at a fixed location for:

- (a) the reception of radio signals from amateur stations; and
- (b) the automatic retransmission of those signals by radio.

Note Amateur repeater stations are authorised under apparatus licences, not this Class Licence. Apparatus licences are issued under a process outlined in Part 3.3 of the Act.

amateur station means a station that:

- (a) is operated for the purposes of self-training in radiocommunications, intercommunication using radiocommunications, and technical investigation into radiocommunications by persons:
 - (i) who do so solely with a personal aim; and
 - (ii) who have no pecuniary interest in the outcome of the operation of the station; and
- (b) is operated on amateur frequencies or frequency bands; and
- (c) may participate in the amateur-satellite service.

Australia, when used in a geographical sense, includes the external Territories.

Australian Map Grid coordinate means a point determined with reference to the Australian Geodetic Datum 1966 (also known as AGD66), published in *Gazette* No. GN84 of 6 October 1966.

Australian resident means:

- (a) a person who holds a permanent visa (as defined in the *Migration Act 1958*) that is in effect; or
- (b) a New Zealand citizen who is usually resident in Australia and who holds a special category visa (as defined in the *Migration Act 1958*) that is in effect; or
- (c) any other person who is usually resident in Australia and whose continued presence in Australia is not subject to a limitation as to time imposed by law.

authorised officer means:

- (a) a member of the Australian Federal Police; or
- (b) a member of the police force of a State or Territory; or
- (c) a Defence Force officer; or
- (d) an Australian Maritime Safety Authority officer employed in the Rescue Coordination Centre of Australian Search and Rescue (also known as 'AusSAR'); or
- (e) any officer specified in Schedule 5; acting in the course of his or her duties.

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emergency services means services provided by an organisation established in a State or Territory for purposes that include the provision of services during an emergency.

emission mode means the mode used to transmit and may be determined with reference to the Table in Schedule 1 for:

- (a) the necessary bandwidth of the transmission (item 1); and
- (b) the modulation of the main carrier of the transmission (item 2); and
- (c) the nature of the signal or signals modulating the main carrier of the transmission (item 3); and
- (d) the kind of information to be transmitted (item 4).

Gazette means the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.

harmful interference means interference that:

- (a) endangers the operation of a radionavigation service, or any safety service, operating in accordance with:
 - (i) the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations; or
 - (ii) the Australian radiofrequency spectrum plan; or
- (b) obstructs, repeatedly interrupts or seriously degrades a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with:
 - (i) the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations; or
 - (ii) the Australian radiofrequency spectrum plan.

inspector has the same meaning as in section 267 of the Act.

Note Section 267 of the Act defines **inspector** to include the following:

- (a) a Commonwealth or State officer appointed as an inspector by a written instrument made by ACMA;
- (b) a person in a class of officers appointed as inspectors by a written instrument made by ACMA and published in the *Gazette*;
- (c) a member, other than a special member, of the Australian Federal Police or the police force of a Territory.

intercommunication means two-way communication between stations in the amateur service in Australia and:

- (a) other stations in the amateur service in Australia; or
- (b) amateur stations overseas;

but does not include communication with stations of other radiocommunications services.

manually operated morse key means a straight or up-and-down morse key or a manually operated mechanical automatic or semi-automatic 'bug' style morse key, but does not include a key that is part of a keyboard.

Melbourne Area means the geographic area in Victoria that includes all places located no more than 250 km from the Melbourne General Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, being latitude 37° 48' 53" south, longitude 144° 57' 42" east.

Note The Melbourne General Post Office may also be referenced by its Australian Map Grid coordinates, which are Zone 55, Easting 320605, Northing 5812740.

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necessary bandwidth means, for a given type of emission, the width of the frequency band that is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate, and with the quality, required under specified conditions.

operate means an action taken to control the operation of a transmitter, other than an action:

- (a) taken by a person who is not a qualified person; and
- (b) taken in relation to a station to which Division 2 or 3 of Part 3 applies; and
- (c) consisting of:
 - (i) the activation, by use of a switch or voice, of a microphone connected to a transmitter, where:
 - (A) the action occurs in the presence of, and under the supervision of, a qualified person; and
 - (B) the action causes the transmitter to only transmit or cease to transmit; and
 - (C) all other control of the transmitter is by a qualified person; or
 - (ii) despite sub-subparagraph (i) (C), the activation, by use of a switch or voice, of a microphone connected to a transmitter through a public telecommunications network, where the action causes the transmitter to only transmit or cease to transmit; or
 - (iii) despite sub-subparagraph (i) (C), control of the transmitter of a station which receives radio signals from a second amateur station and automatically retransmits those signals by radio, where the action:
 - (A) occurs at the second station; and
 - (B) causes the retransmitting station's transmitter to only transmit or cease to transmit; or
 - (iv) despite sub-subparagraph (i) (C), control of the transmitter of a station which receives signals from a second amateur station through a public telecommunications network and automatically retransmits those signals by radio, where the action:
 - (A) occurs at the second station; and
 - (B) causes the retransmitting station's transmitter to only transmit or cease to transmit.

Note Only the limited operation of the retransmitting station's transmitter is excluded from the definition by subparagraphs (c) (iii) and (c) (iv). An action taken to control the operation of a transmitter at the second station is 'operation' and is subject to the conditions of the licence authorising the operation of the second station.

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Perth Area means the geographic area that includes all places located no more than 250 km from the Perth General Post Office at 3 Forrest Place, Perth, Western Australia 6000, being latitude 31° 57' 12" south, longitude 115° 51' 27" east.

Note The Perth General Post Office may also be referenced by its Australian Map Grid coordinates, which are Zone 50, Easting 392020, Northing 6464140.

public telecommunications network means a carriage service supplied to the public, and includes the internet.

pX means peak envelope power.

pY means mean power.

qualified person has the meaning given in subsection 6 (3).

spurious emissions means emissions on a frequency or frequencies outside the necessary bandwidth where the level of the emissions can be reduced without affecting the relevant transmission of information and includes the following:

- (a) harmonic emissions;
- (b) parasitic emissions;
- (c) intermodulation products;
- (d) frequency conversion products;

but not out-of-band emissions.

Sydney Area means the geographic area that includes all places located no more than 270 km from the Sydney General Post Office at 130 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales 2000, being latitude 33° 52' 14" south, longitude 151° 12' 26" east.

Note The Sydney General Post Office may also be referenced by its Australian Map Grid coordinates, which are Zone 56, Easting 334188, Northing 6250750.

Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences means the tables of equivalent qualifications and licences in the Amateurs Visiting Australia section of the Australian Communications and Media Authority website at <http://www.acma.gov.au>.

third party means a person who does not hold an amateur licence.

- (2) For this Class Licence, a frequency band described using 2 frequencies starts immediately above the lower frequency and ends at the higher frequency.
- (3) A reference in this Class Licence to an instrument or writing is to that instrument or writing as in force or existing from time to time.

Note See section 314A of the Act for the power to incorporate the instruments and writings as in force or existing from time to time.

Part 2 Class Licence

4 Class Licence — what is permitted?

This Class Licence authorises any person to operate an amateur station if the amateur station is operated in accordance with all of the relevant conditions of this Class Licence.

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Part 3 Conditions

Division 1 Conditions applying to all stations operated under this Class Licence

5 Operation subject to conditions

For section 133 of the Act, operation of an amateur station under this Class Licence is subject to all of the conditions set out in this Division.

6 Who may operate under this Class Licence?

- (1) This section explains who may operate an amateur station under this Class Licence.
- (2) The amateur station may be operated by a person who:
 - (a) is visiting Australia from another country; and
 - (b) is not an Australian resident; and
 - (c) entered Australia 90 days or less beforehand; and
 - (d) holds:
 - (i) an amateur licence, issued by the administration of another country, that has been recognised by ACMA for the purpose of operating the amateur station in Australia; or
 - (ii) an amateur qualification, issued by the administration of another country, that has been recognised by ACMA for the purpose of operating the amateur station in Australia; and
 - (e) has been issued with a callsign by the administration of the country that:
 - (i) issued the amateur licence mentioned in paragraph 6 (2) (d) (i); or
 - (ii) issued the amateur qualification mentioned in paragraph 6 (2) (d) (ii).
- (3) A person who meets the criteria in subsection (2) is a ***qualified person***.
- (4) For subparagraphs 6 (2) (d) (i) and 6 (2) (d) (ii), an amateur licence or amateur qualification is ***recognised by ACMA*** if it is listed in:
 - (a) Table C (i); or
 - (b) Table C (ii); or
 - (c) Table C (iii); or
 - (d) Table C (iv); or

(e) Table C (v);
of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

Note Amateur licences and amateur qualifications recognised by ACMA for the purpose of operating an amateur station under this Class Licence will also, from time to time, be detailed in the *Gazette* by ACMA.

7 Production of evidence — length of stay and qualifications

- (1) If a person who is operating, or has operated, an amateur station is asked by an inspector to produce evidence of the following:
 - (a) that the person entered Australia less than 90 days before operating the station;
 - (b) that the person holds, or held at the relevant time, an amateur licence or amateur qualification:
 - (i) of a type mentioned in subsection 6 (2); and
 - (ii) relied upon by the person when operating the station;the person must produce the evidence.
- (2) If the person does not produce the evidence, the person is not authorised to operate an amateur station under this Class Licence.
- (3) Subsection (2) ceases to apply when the person produces the evidence.

Note This section does not require people to present the relevant evidence to an inspector before they begin operating an amateur station under this Class Licence. While operating the station, however, it is advisable that they have this evidence with them.

8 Communication by an amateur station

- (1) An amateur station may be operated under this Class Licence to transmit a message solicited from a third party only if the message relates to a disaster and subsections (2) and (3) are complied with.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated to transmit a message on behalf of a third party:
 - (a) enabling any person to obtain a financial gain or other reward, directly or indirectly; or
 - (b) relating to the commercial or financial affairs of any person.
- (3) An amateur station must not be operated to transmit messages to an amateur station in a foreign country if:
 - (a) ACMA has published a notice in the *Gazette* to the effect that the government of that country has given notice that it objects to the transmission and reception of messages between amateur stations in that country and amateur stations outside that country; and

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- (b) no notice of the withdrawal of that objection has since been published in the *Gazette* by ACMA.

Note 1 Subject to the conditions in subsections (2) and (3), an amateur station operated under this Class Licence may be used to transmit messages on behalf of a third party to any other amateur station, including an amateur station in another country.

Note 2 If another country permits the transmission or reception of messages on behalf of third parties only in a case of emergency or disaster relief, a person operating an amateur station in accordance with this Class Licence should respect any such restrictions applying to amateur stations in that country.

- (4) An amateur station must not be operated:
- (a) in a way that would be likely to cause a reasonable person, justifiably in all the circumstances, to be seriously alarmed or seriously affronted;
or
 - (b) for the purpose of harassing a person.

9 Use of an amateur station

- (1) An amateur station:
- (a) must be operated solely for the purpose of:
 - (i) self training in radiocommunications; or
 - (ii) intercommunications; or
 - (iii) technical investigations into radiocommunications; or
 - (iv) transmitting news and information services related to the operation of amateur stations, as a means of facilitating intercommunication; and
 - (b) must not be operated for financial gain; and
 - (c) must not be operated to transmit:
 - (i) a message that is, or includes, an advertisement; or
 - (ii) any form of entertainment.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated as a beacon station.

Note A beacon station is an amateur station used solely for the purpose of identifying propagation conditions between the location of the beacon station and other locations. An amateur beacon station is authorised under an apparatus licence, not this Class Licence. Apparatus licences are issued under a process outlined in Part 3.3 of the Act.

- (3) An amateur station must not be operated solely or principally for:
- (a) the automatic reception of:
 - (i) radio signals from amateur stations; or
 - (ii) signals from a public telecommunications network; or
 - (b) the automatic retransmission by radiocommunications of:
 - (i) the radio signals mentioned in subparagraph (a) (i); or

- (ii) the signals mentioned in subparagraph (a) (ii).

Note Such automatic reception and automatic retransmission means that a station is operating as an amateur repeater station. An amateur repeater station is authorised under an apparatus licence, not this Class Licence. Apparatus licences are issued under a process outlined in Part 3.3 of the Act.

10 Interference

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated if its operation causes harmful interference to radiocommunications.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated if its operation causes interference to radiocommunications services because of transmissions that:
 - (a) vary from the nominal frequency; or
 - (b) have key impact emissions as a side-effect of morse code transmission; or
 - (c) contain harmonics; or
 - (d) make other inessential emissions.
- (3) As far as is reasonably practicable, an amateur station must be erected, fixed, placed and used in a way that avoids interference to the efficient and convenient working of other stations.
- (4) An amateur station must not be operated if its emissions include spurious emissions not attenuated below the power of the wanted emission supplied to the antenna transmission line:
 - (a) on frequencies not greater than 30 MHz — by $43 + 10 \log(\text{PEP})\text{dB}$ or 50 dB, whichever is less; and
 - (b) on frequencies above 30 MHz — by $43 + 10 \log(P)\text{dB}$ or 70 dB, whichever is less.
- (5) For subsection (4):

PEP means peak envelope power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

P means mean power in watts supplied to the antenna transmission line.

11 Use of callsigns

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated unless a qualified person operating the station identifies the station by use of the callsign, mentioned in subsection 6 (2), followed by the suffix VK.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4), if an amateur station is being operated to make a single transmission, the qualified person must:
 - (a) transmit the callsign of any station being called or communicated with, followed by the amateur station's callsign, followed by the word 'portable', and followed by the location of the amateur station; and

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- (b) transmit the information mentioned in paragraph (a):
 - (i) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code; and
 - (ii) at the beginning and end of the transmission; and
 - (iii) for a transmission that lasts more than 10 minutes — at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the transmission.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), if an amateur station is being operated to make a series of transmissions to a station with which communications have been established, the qualified person must:
 - (a) transmit the callsign of any station being called or communicated with, followed by the amateur station's callsign, followed by the word 'portable', and followed by the location of the amateur station; and
 - (b) transmit the information mentioned in paragraph (a):
 - (i) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code; and
 - (ii) at the beginning and end of the series; and
 - (iii) for a series that lasts more than 10 minutes — at least once during each period of 10 minutes in the series.
- (4) If a network of amateur stations is participating in emergency services operations or related training exercises:
 - (a) a qualified person operating an amateur station in the network must ensure that arrangements are in place for at least one person operating a station in that network to transmit the callsigns of the stations participating in the network; and
 - (b) each of the callsigns must be transmitted:
 - (i) by voice (using the English language), by visual image or by an internationally recognised code; and
 - (ii) at the beginning and end of transmissions; and
 - (iii) for a transmission or series of transmissions that lasts more than 30 minutes — at least once during each period of 30 minutes.

12 Transmission of carrier waves and encoded signals

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated in a way that causes a carrier wave to be emitted, unless the wave:
 - (a) is subjected to intelligible modulation; or
 - (b) is emitted during a brief test or an adjustment.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated to transmit a signal encoded so that the meaning of the signal is unclear unless the signal is sent during intercommunication for the purpose of emergency services operations or related training exercises.

13 Retransmission of other amateur stations' transmissions

An amateur station must not be operated to retransmit another amateur station's transmission unless:

- (a) permission to retransmit has been given by the person operating the other amateur station; and
- (b) as part of the transmission:
 - (i) the callsign of the other amateur station is transmitted at the beginning and end; and
 - (ii) it is identified as a retransmission of a transmission of another amateur station.

14 Control of equipment at an amateur station

An amateur station must not be operated unless the qualified person operating it is physically present with the station.

15 Transmission on authorised frequency bands

- (1) An amateur station (the *first station*) must not be operated to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through an amateur repeater station, unless the person operating the first station is otherwise permitted by this Class Licence to transmit on the output frequencies of the amateur repeater station.
- (2) An amateur station (the *first station*) must not be operated to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through an amateur repeater station linked to a further amateur repeater station, unless the person operating the first station is otherwise permitted by this Class Licence to transmit on the output frequencies of the further amateur repeater station.

Note Regardless of the frequencies of a repeater link, this Class Licence does not prohibit a qualified person from using an amateur station to transmit a signal over a repeater link.

- (3) An amateur station (the *first station*) must not be operated to transmit a signal to another amateur station, through a further amateur station, unless the person operating the first station is otherwise permitted by this Class Licence to transmit on the output frequencies of the further station.

16 Connection to a public telecommunications network

- (1) An amateur station must not be connected, directly or indirectly, to a public telecommunications network unless the person operating the amateur station takes reasonable measures to ensure that only persons who have a qualification or licence appropriate for operating the station can access the station to transmit a signal to another amateur station.

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- (2) An amateur station must not be operated to connect a person (the *connected person*) from a public telecommunications network to an amateur transmitter unless the person operating the station has advised the connected person to the effect that:
- (a) transmissions made by the connected person may be overheard by other persons; and
 - (b) the connected person may choose to disconnect rather than proceed with the connection to the transmitter.

Note It is an offence under subsection 7 (1) of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* to intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system. Under that Act, interception means listening to or recording the communication when it is passing over the system without the knowledge of the person making the communication.

17 Directions from inspectors and other officers

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated if its operation would result in non-compliance with a written direction:
- (a) issued to a person by an inspector; and
 - (b) relating to interference to radiocommunications caused or likely to be caused by:
 - (i) the adjustment, installation or maintenance of an amateur station, or of accessory apparatus for use with an amateur station, by the person; or
 - (ii) the operation of an amateur station by the person.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated if its operation would result in non-compliance with a direction:
- (a) given to a person by an authorised officer; and
 - (b) reasonably necessary to:
 - (i) ensure the safety of an aircraft or vessel that is in danger; or
 - (ii) deal with an emergency involving a serious threat to the environment; or
 - (iii) deal with an emergency involving a risk of death or injury to a person; or
 - (iv) deal with an emergency involving the risk of substantial damage to, or substantial loss of, property.

18 Category of station under other Divisions

An amateur station must not be operated unless it is operated in accordance with all of the conditions specified in one of the other Divisions of this Part.

Note This Class Licence provides for five different levels of operation. Each of these levels relates to a specific type of overseas qualification or overseas licence. Divisions 2 to 6 of Part 3 set out the conditions applying to an amateur station, depending on which of the five levels the station belongs to.

Division 2 Additional conditions — station operated by a person with a qualification or licence listed in Table C (i) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences

19 Operation subject to conditions — qualification or licence listed in Table C (i)

For section 133 of the Act, operation of an amateur station under this Class Licence is subject to the conditions set out in this Division if that operation is by a person who holds a qualification or licence listed in Table C (i) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

20 Permitted frequency bands

An amateur station must only be operated on a frequency that is:

- (a) in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 1A; and
- (b) outside any frequency range mentioned in relation to an area of operation mentioned in an item in Table 1B.

21 Permitted emissions

An amateur station must not be operated in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 1A unless:

- (a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and
- (b) the transmission remains entirely within the frequency band mentioned in the item.

22 Operation in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if an amateur station is to be operated in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.
- (3) An amateur station must only be operated in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory if, when it is operated in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz:
 - (a) only the following are used:
 - (i) emission mode 200HA1A and a transmitter power not greater than 100 watts pY;
 - (ii) emission mode 1K12F1D and a transmitter power not greater than 30 watts pY;

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- (iii) emission mode 4K00J3E and a transmitter power not greater than 100 watts pX; and
- (b) the place is:
 - (i) at least 120 km from a television channel 0 main station mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 4; and
 - (ii) at least 60 km from a television channel 0 translator station mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 4; and
 - (iii) at least 60 km from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0 and is mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 4.

23 Operation in the frequency bands 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz and 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz

An amateur station must not be operated in the frequency band 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz or 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz in a designated area mentioned in Schedule 2.

24 Operation in the frequency bands 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz and 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz

An amateur station must not be operated in the frequency band 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz or 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz in a designated area mentioned in Schedule 3.

25 Permitted transmitter output power

- (1) Subject to section 22, an amateur station must not be operated using a transmitter output power greater than 400 watts pX if the emission mode of the station includes:
 - (a) C3F; or
 - (b) J3E; or
 - (c) R3E.
- (2) Subject to section 22, an amateur station must not be operated using:
 - (a) an emission mode not mentioned in subsection (1); and
 - (b) a transmitter output power greater than 120 watts pY.

Table 1A Permitted frequencies and emission modes

(sections 20 and 21)

Note Operation in the frequency bands and emission modes mentioned in this Table is only permitted subject to all other conditions of Division 1 and this Division.

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	1.800 MHz–1.875 MHz 3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz 3.776 MHz–3.800 MHz 7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz 10.100 MHz–10.150 MHz 14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz 18.068 MHz–18.168 MHz 21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz 24.890 MHz–24.990 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 8 kHz
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 16 kHz
3	50.000 MHz–54.000 MHz [see section 22] 144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 100 kHz
4	420.000 MHz–450.000 MHz 1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz 2 300.000 MHz–2 302.000 MHz 2 400.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz 3.300 GHz–3.425 GHz 3.425 GHz–3.4425 GHz [see section 23] 3.4425 GHz–3.475 GHz [see section 24] 3.475 GHz–3.4925 GHz [see section 23] 3.4925 GHz–3.5425 GHz 3.5425 GHz–3.575 GHz [see section 24] 3.575 GHz–3.600 GHz 5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz 10.000 GHz–10.500 GHz 24.000 GHz–24.250 GHz 47.000 GHz–47.200 GHz 76.000 GHz–81.000 GHz 122.250 GHz–123.000 GHz 134.000 GHz–141.000 GHz 241.000 GHz–250.000 GHz	Any emission mode

Section 26

Table 1B Excluded frequency ranges

(section 20)

Item	Area of operation	Excluded frequency range
1	New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Jervis Bay Territory	421.83125 MHz–421.99375 MHz 425.25625 MHz–425.59375 MHz 428.83125 MHz–428.99375 MHz
2	Melbourne Area	420.00 MHz–420.75 MHz 421.25 MHz–424.75 MHz 425.25 MHz–430.00 MHz
3	Perth Area	420 MHz–430 MHz
4	Sydney Area	421.25 MHz–421.75 MHz 428.25 MHz–428.75 MHz

Division 3 Additional conditions — station operated by a person with a qualification or licence listed in Table C (ii) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences

26 Operation subject to conditions — qualification or licence listed in Table C (ii)

For section 133 of the Act, operation of an amateur station under this Class Licence is subject to the conditions set out in this Division if that operation is by a person who holds a qualification or licence listed in Table C (ii) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

27 Permitted frequency bands

An amateur station must only be operated on a frequency that is in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 2 at the end of this Division.

28 Permitted emissions

An amateur station must not be operated in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 2 at the end of this Division unless:

- (a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and
- (b) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

Section 29**29 Permitted transmitter output power**

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated using a transmitter output power greater than 100 watts pX if the emission mode of the station includes:
- (a) J3E; or
 - (b) R3E.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated using:
- (a) an emission mode not mentioned in subsection (1); and
 - (b) a transmitter output power greater than 30 watts pY.

Table 2 Permitted frequencies and emission modes

(sections 27 and 28)

Note Operation in the frequency bands and emission modes mentioned in this Table is only permitted subject to all other conditions of Division 1 and this Division.

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 8 kHz
	7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz	
	14.000 MHz–14.350 MHz	
	21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz	
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	Any emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 16 kHz
	52.000 MHz–54.000 MHz	
	144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	
	430.000 MHz–450.000 MHz	
	1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz	
	2 400.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz	
	5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz	

Division 4 Additional conditions — station operated by a person with a qualification or licence listed in Table C (iii) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences

30 Operation subject to conditions — qualification or licence listed in Table C (iii)

For section 133 of the Act, operation of an amateur station under this Class Licence is subject to the conditions set out in this Division if that operation is by a person who holds a qualification or licence listed in Table C (iii) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

Section 31

31 Restrictions on operation

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated in automatic mode or computer controlled mode.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated if it is directly connected to a public telecommunications network.

Note An amateur station under this Division may be indirectly connected to a public telecommunications network through a 'gateway' operated under an apparatus licence. An apparatus licence is issued under Part 3.3 of the Act.

32 Transmission equipment restrictions

An amateur station must not be operated using a transmitter that has not been manufactured commercially.

33 Permitted frequency bands

An amateur station must only be operated on a frequency that is in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 3 at the end of this Division.

34 Permitted emissions

An amateur station must not be operated in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 3 at the end of this Division unless:

- (a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and
- (b) if the emission mode is 200HA1A — the information to be transmitted is sent using a manually operated morse key; and
- (c) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

35 Permitted transmitter output power

An amateur station must not be operated using a transmitter output power greater than 10 watts pX.

Table 3 Permitted frequencies and emission modes

(sections 33 and 34)

Note Operation in the frequency bands and emission modes mentioned in this Table is only permitted subject to all other conditions of Division 1 and this Division.

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	3.500 MHz–3.700 MHz	200HA1A
	7.000 MHz–7.300 MHz	8K00A3E
	21.000 MHz–21.450 MHz	4K00J3E
2	28.000 MHz–29.700 MHz	200HA1A
	144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	8K00A3E
	430.000 MHz–450.000 MHz	4K00J3E
		16K0F3E
		16K0G3E

Division 5 Additional conditions — station operated by a person with a qualification or licence listed in Table C (iv) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences

36 Operation subject to conditions — qualification or licence listed in Table C (iv)

For section 133 of the Act, operation of an amateur station under this Class Licence is subject to the conditions set out in this Division if that operation is by a person who holds a qualification or licence listed in Table C (iv) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

37 Restrictions on operation

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated in automatic mode or computer controlled mode.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated if it is directly connected to a public telecommunications network.

Note An amateur station under this Division may be indirectly connected to a public telecommunications network through a ‘gateway’ operated under an apparatus licence. An apparatus licence is issued under Part 3.3 of the Act.

38 Permitted frequency bands

An amateur station must only be operated on a frequency that is:

- (a) in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 4A; and

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- (b) outside any frequency range mentioned in relation to an area of operation mentioned in an item in Table 4B.

39 Permitted emissions

An amateur station must not be operated in a frequency band mentioned in an item in Table 4A unless:

- (a) it is operated using an emission mode mentioned in the item; and
- (b) the transmission remains entirely within a frequency band mentioned in the item.

40 Operation in the frequency band 50 MHz to 52 MHz

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply if an amateur station is operated in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 52.000 MHz.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated if it causes interference to the reception of the transmissions of television channel 0.
- (3) An amateur station must only be operated in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or the Australian Capital Territory if, when it is operated in the frequency band 50.000 MHz to 50.300 MHz:
 - (a) only emission mode 4K00J3E is used; and
 - (b) the place is:
 - (i) at least 120 km from a television channel 0 main station mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 4; and
 - (ii) at least 60 km from a television channel 0 translator station mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 4; and
 - (iii) at least 60 km from a television translator station that has inputs on television channel 0 and is mentioned in Part 3 of Schedule 4.

41 Operation in the frequency bands 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz and 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz

An amateur station must not be operated in the frequency band 3.425 GHz to 3.4425 GHz or 3.475 GHz to 3.4925 GHz in a designated area mentioned in Schedule 2.

42 Operation in the frequency bands 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz and 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz

An amateur station must not be operated in the frequency band 3.4425 GHz to 3.475 GHz or 3.5425 GHz to 3.575 GHz in a designated area mentioned in Schedule 3.

Section 43**43 Permitted transmitter output power**

An amateur station must not be operated using a transmitter output power greater than 10 watts pX.

Table 4A Permitted frequencies and emission modes

(sections 38 and 39)

Note Operation in the frequency bands and emission modes mentioned in this Table is only permitted subject to all other conditions of Division 1 and this Division.

Item	Frequency band	Permitted emission modes
1	50.000 MHz–54.000 MHz [see section 40] 144.000 MHz–148.000 MHz	Any telephony emission mode with a necessary bandwidth no greater than 100 kHz
2	420.000 MHz–450.000 MHz 1 240.000 MHz–1 300.000 MHz 2 300.000 MHz–2 302.000 MHz 2 400.000 MHz–2 450.000 MHz 3.300 GHz–3.425 GHz 3.425 GHz–3.4425 GHz [see section 41] 3.4425 GHz–3.475 GHz [see section 42] 3.475 GHz–3.4925 GHz [see section 41] 3.4925 GHz–3.5425 GHz 3.5425 GHz–3.575 GHz [see section 42] 3.575 GHz–3.600 GHz 5.650 GHz–5.850 GHz 10.000 GHz–10.500 GHz 24.000 GHz–24.250 GHz 47.000 GHz–47.200 GHz 76.000 GHz–81.000 GHz 122.250 GHz–123.000 GHz 134.000 GHz–141.000 GHz 241.000 GHz–250.000 GHz	Any telephony emission mode

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Table 4B Excluded frequency ranges

(section 38)

Item	Area of operation	Excluded frequency range
1	New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Jervis Bay Territory	421.83125 MHz–421.99375 MHz 425.25625 MHz–425.59375 MHz 428.83125 MHz–428.99375 MHz
2	Melbourne Area	420.00 MHz–420.75 MHz 421.25 MHz–424.75 MHz 425.25 MHz–430.00 MHz
3	Perth Area	420 MHz–430 MHz
4	Sydney Area	421.25 MHz–421.75 MHz 428.25 MHz–428.75 MHz

Division 6 Additional conditions — station operated by a person with a qualification or licence listed in Table C (v) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences

44 Operation subject to conditions — qualification or licence listed in Table C (v)

For section 133 of the Act, operation of an amateur station under this Class Licence is subject to the conditions set out in this Division if that operation is by a person who holds a qualification or licence listed in Table C (v) of the Tables of Equivalent Qualifications and Licences.

45 Restrictions on operation

- (1) An amateur station must not be operated in automatic mode or computer controlled mode.
- (2) An amateur station must not be operated if it is directly connected to a public telecommunications network.

Note An amateur station under this Division may be indirectly connected to a public telecommunications network through a ‘gateway’ operated under an apparatus licence. An apparatus licence is issued under Part 3.3 of the Act.

46 Permitted frequency band

An amateur station must only be operated in the frequency band 146.000 MHz to 148.000 MHz.

Section 47**47 Permitted emission mode**

An amateur station must not be operated unless:

- (a) it is operated using the emission mode 16K0F3E; and
- (b) the transmission remains entirely within the frequency band mentioned in section 46.

Schedule 1 Emission modes

(section 3)

- 1 For this Class Licence, the emission mode of a transmission of an amateur station is set out in a series of numbers and letters representing (in order) the following components:
- the necessary bandwidth of the transmission;
 - the modulation of the main carrier of the transmission;
 - the nature of the signal or signals modulating the main carrier of the transmission;
 - the kind of information to be transmitted using the station.
- 2 The symbols used to describe each component of the emission mode are:

Item	Component	Description	Symbol
1	Necessary bandwidth	Necessary bandwidth is a value between 0.001 Hz and 999.999 Hz (inclusive)	H
		Necessary bandwidth is a value between 1.000 kHz and 999.999 kHz (inclusive)	K
		Necessary bandwidth is a value between 1.000 MHz and 999.999 MHz (inclusive)	M
		<i>Note</i> 200 Hz would be represented as 200H and 4 kHz would be represented as 4K00.	
2	Modulation of the main carrier	Main carrier:	A
		(a) is amplitude modulated; and	
		(b) uses double-sideband	
		Main carrier:	H
		(a) is amplitude modulated; and	
		(b) uses single-sideband, full carrier	
		Main carrier:	R
		(a) is amplitude modulated; and	
(b) uses a single-sideband, reduced or variable-level carrier			
Main carrier:	J		
(a) is amplitude modulated; and			
(b) uses a single-sideband, suppressed carrier			
Main carrier:	B		
(a) is amplitude modulated; and			
(b) uses independent sideband			
Main carrier:	C		
(a) is amplitude modulated; and			
(b) uses vestigial sideband			

Item	Component	Description	Symbol
		Main carrier: (a) is angle modulated; and (b) uses frequency modulation	F
		Main carrier: (a) is angle modulated; and (b) uses phase modulation	G
3	Signal or signals modulating the main carrier	Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing quantized or digital information without the use of a modulating subcarrier	1
		Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing quantized or digital information with the use of a modulating subcarrier	2
		Signal modulating the main carrier is a single channel containing analog information	3
		Signal modulating the main carrier is 2 or more channels containing analog information	8
4	Kind of information to be transmitted	Telegraphy for aural reception	A
		Telegraphy for automatic reception	B
		Facsimile transmission	C
		Data transmission, telemetry or telecommand	D
		Telephony	E
		Television (video)	F
		A combination of any of the kinds of information described in this item	W

Schedule 2 3.4 GHz bands — designated areas

(sections 23 and 41)

Description of designated areas

A designated area is an area bounded by a notional line starting at the intersection of the first map grid coordinates listed in a following table and passing sequentially through the intersections of each following set of coordinates in the table to the point where the line started.

Table 1 — Adelaide

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
138 05 0	34 20 0	139 00 0	34 55 0	138 05 0	35 30 0
139 05 0	34 20 0	139 00 0	35 30 0	138 05 0	34 20 0
139 05 0	34 55 0				

Table 2 — Albury

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
146 35 0	35 45 0	147 15 0	36 30 0	146 35 0	35 45 0
147 15 0	35 45 0	146 35 0	36 30 0		

Table 3 — Brisbane

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
152 30 0	26 50 0	152 50 0	28 20 0	151 35 0	27 15 0
154 00 0	26 50 0	152 50 0	28 05 0	152 30 0	27 15 0
154 00 0	28 35 0	152 30 0	28 05 0	152 30 0	26 50 0
153 05 0	28 35 0	152 30 0	27 55 0		
153 05 0	28 20 0	151 35 0	27 55 0		

Table 4 — Cairns

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
145 20 0	16 30 0	146 00 0	17 10 0	145 20 0	16 30 0
146 00 0	16 30 0	145 20 0	17 10 0		

Table 5 — Canberra

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
148 45 0	34 50 0	149 30 0	35 50 0	148 45 0	34 50 0
149 30 0	34 50 0	148 45 0	35 50 0		

Table 6 — Hobart

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
146 45 0	42 20 0	148 00 0	43 35 0	146 45 0	42 20 0
148 00 0	42 20 0	146 45 0	43 35 0		

Table 7 — Launceston

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
146 30 0	41 00 0	147 30 0	41 40 0	146 30 0	41 00 0
147 30 0	41 00 0	146 30 0	41 40 0		

Table 8 — Melbourne

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
143 55 0	36 20 0	145 20 0	37 30 0	145 25 0	38 45 0
144 40 0	36 20 0	145 20 0	37 35 0	144 00 0	38 45 0
144 40 0	37 20 0	145 35 0	37 35 0	144 00 0	37 55 0
145 05 0	37 20 0	145 35 0	37 45 0	143 30 0	37 55 0
145 05 0	37 25 0	145 45 0	37 45 0	143 30 0	37 10 0
145 15 0	37 25 0	145 45 0	38 15 0	143 55 0	37 10 0
145 15 0	37 30 0	145 25 0	38 15 0	143 55 0	36 20 0

Table 9 — Perth

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
115 00 0	31 25 0	116 30 0	32 50 0	115 00 0	31 25 0
116 30 0	31 25 0	115 00 0	32 50 0		

Table 10 — Rockhampton

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
150 00 0	23 00 0	151 00 0	23 45 0	150 00 0	23 00 0
151 00 0	23 00 0	150 00 0	23 45 0		

Table 11 — Sydney

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
151 05 0	32 35 0	150 30 0	34 50 0	150 00 0	33 20 0
153 00 0	32 35 0	150 30 0	34 35 0	150 55 0	33 20 0
153 00 0	33 00 0	150 20 0	34 35 0	150 55 0	33 05 0
152 00 0	33 00 0	150 20 0	34 00 0	151 05 0	33 05 0
152 00 0	34 50 0	150 00 0	34 00 0	151 05 0	32 35 0

Table 12 — Townsville

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
146 20 0	18 55 0	147 10 0	19 00 0	146 20 0	18 55 0
147 00 0	18 55 0	147 10 0	19 40 0		
147 00 0	19 00 0	146 20 0	19 40 0		

Schedule 3 3.4 GHz bands — designated areas

(sections 24 and 42)

Description of designated areas

A designated area is an area bounded by a notional line starting at the intersection of the first map grid coordinates listed in a following table and passing sequentially through the intersections of each following set of coordinates in the table to the point where the line started.

° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South	° ' " East	° ' " South
142 00 0	10 00 0	151 00 0	35 00 0	129 00 0	33 00 0
143 00 0	10 00 0	151 00 0	38 00 0	125 00 0	33 00 0
143 00 0	11 00 0	149 00 0	38 00 0	125 00 0	34 00 0
144 00 0	11 00 0	149 00 0	44 00 0	124 00 0	34 00 0
144 00 0	14 00 0	145 00 0	44 00 0	124 00 0	35 00 0
146 00 0	14 00 0	145 00 0	42 00 0	119 00 0	35 00 0
146 00 0	16 00 0	144 00 0	42 00 0	119 00 0	36 00 0
147 00 0	16 00 0	144 00 0	41 00 0	116 00 0	36 00 0
147 00 0	19 00 0	143 00 0	41 00 0	116 00 0	35 00 0
149 00 0	19 00 0	143 00 0	39 00 0	114 00 0	35 00 0
149 00 0	20 00 0	140 00 0	39 00 0	114 00 0	33 00 0
150 00 0	20 00 0	140 00 0	38 00 0	115 00 0	33 00 0
150 00 0	21 00 0	139 00 0	38 00 0	115 00 0	31 00 0
151 00 0	21 00 0	139 00 0	37 00 0	148 00 0	31 00 0
151 00 0	23 00 0	136 00 0	37 00 0	148 00 0	22 00 0
152 00 0	23 00 0	136 00 0	36 00 0	145 00 0	22 00 0
152 00 0	24 00 0	135 00 0	36 00 0	145 00 0	19 00 0
154 00 0	24 00 0	135 00 0	34 00 0	142 00 0	19 00 0
154 00 0	32 00 0	134 00 0	34 00 0	142 00 0	10 00 0
153 00 0	32 00 0	134 00 0	33 00 0		
153 00 0	33 00 0	132 00 0	33 00 0		
152 00 0	33 00 0	132 00 0	32 00 0		
152 00 0	35 00 0	129 00 0	32 00 0		

Schedule 4 Information about VHF television channel 0 stations

(sections 22 and 40)

Part 1 VHF television channel 0 main stations

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABMN0	South West Slopes/Riverina, NSW	34° 49' 19" south	147° 54' east	Zone 55 Easting 582311 Northing 6146329
RTQ0	Darling Downs, QLD	26° 53' 30" south	151° 36' 16" east	Zone 56 Easting 361404 Northing 7024797

Part 2 VHF television channel 0 translator stations

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABSNO	Cooma, NSW	36° 14' 12" south	149° 7' 12" east	Zone 55 Easting 690500 Northing 5987700
ABNO	Narooma, NSW	36° 11' 47" south	150° 4' 58" east	Zone 56 Easting 237700 Northing 5990300
NENO	Tamworth, NSW	31° 4' 38" south	150° 57' 27" east	Zone 56 Easting 305150 Northing 6560030

Part 3 Television translator stations that have inputs on VHF channel 0

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
ABMN11	Young, NSW	34° 17' 57" south	148° 18' 18" east	Zone 55 Easting 620100 Northing 6203900
ABMN67	Mannus, NSW	35° 53' 59" south	147° 56' 54" east	Zone 55 Easting 585580 Northing 6026750
ABMN57	Tumut, NSW	35° 17' 39" south	148° 14' 46" east	Zone 55 Easting 613300 Northing 6093600
ABMN58	Junee, NSW	34° 52' 44" south	147° 34' 30" east	Zone 55 Easting 552553 Northing 6140223
ABMN59	Cootamundra, NSW	34° 38' 45" south	148° 2' 50" east	Zone 55 Easting 595980 Northing 6165725
ABMN66	Tumbarumba, NSW	35° 46' 40" south	148° 1' 12" east	Zone 55 Easting 592200 Northing 6040200
RTQ65	Toowoomba, QLD	27° 32' 42" south	151° 58' 14" east	Zone 56 Easting 398361 Northing 6952766
RTQ66	Murgon, QLD	26° 11' 12" south	151° 57' 26" east	Zone 56 Easting 395800 Northing 7103200
NEN67	Currabubula, NSW	31° 15' 24" south	150° 43' 47" east	Zone 56 Easting 283848 Northing 6539692
ABMN67	Adelong, NSW	35° 18' 23" south	148° 05' 36" east	Zone 55 Easting 599400 Northing 6092400
ABMN68	Batlow, NSW	35° 32' 49" south	148° 11' 49" east	Zone 55 Easting 608499 Northing 6065599

Callsign	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Australian Map Grid coordinates
RTQ65	Bell, QLD	26° 56' 06" south	151° 27' 21" east	Zone 56 Easting 346703 Northing 7019796
RTQ10	Miles, QLD	26° 39' 03" south	150° 16' 10" east	Zone 56 Easting 228207 Northing 7049297
RTQ66	Tara, QLD	27° 16' 47" south	150° 27' 37" east	Zone 56 Easting 248601 Northing 6979997

Schedule 5 Further authorised officers

(section 3)

Class of officer	Organisation
Director-General	NSW State Emergency Service
Director	Victoria State Emergency Service
Director	Queensland State Emergency Service and Volunteer Marine Rescue
Director, Emergency Services Co-ordination	Fire & Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia
Director	SA State Emergency Service
Director	State Emergency Service Tasmania
Director	Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services
Director	ACT State Emergency Service
