

**§ 80.1085 Ship radio equipment—General.**

- (a) \* \* \*
- (6) A satellite emergency position-indicating radio beacon (satellite EPIRB) which must be:
  - (i) Capable of transmitting a distress alert through the polar orbiting satellite service operating in the 406.0–406.1 MHz band (406.0–406.1 MHz EPIRB); and

\* \* \* \* \*

(iii) Examined and tested annually in accordance with IMO Circular MSC/Circ.882, Guidelines on annual testing of 406 MHz satellite EPIRBs. See § 80.1105(k).

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) Ships must carry either the most recent edition of the IMO publication entitled GMDSS Master Plan of Shore-Based Facilities, the U.S. NIMA Publication 117, or the Admiralty List of Radio Signals Volume 5 Global Maritime Distress and Safety System. Notice of new editions will be published on the Commission’s Wireless Telecommunications Bureau web page under “Marine Services” and information will be provided about obtaining the new document.

(c) All GMDSS equipment capable of transmitting an automatic distress alert which includes position of the ship must have either an integral navigation receiver or capability of being connected to an external navigation receiver. If an external navigation receiver is installed, it shall be connected to all of the alerting devices referred to in paragraph (a) of this section. If there is no navigation receiver, the position must be entered manually for each alerting device at least once every 4 hours (at the change of the navigation watch).

**§ 80.1087 Ship radio equipment—Sea area A1.**

This section contains the additional equipment requirements for ships that remain within sea area A1 at all times.

(a) In addition to meeting the requirements of § 80.1085, ships engaged on voyages exclusively in sea area A1 must be provided with a radio installation capable of initiating the transmission of ship-to-shore distress alerts from the position from which the ship is normally navigated, operating either:

- (1) On VHF using DSC; or
- (2) Through the polar orbiting satellite service on 406 MHz (this requirement may be fulfilled by the 406 MHz EPIRB, required by § 80.1085(a)(6), either by installing the 406 MHz EPIRB

close to, or by allowing remote activation from, the position from which the ship is normally navigated); or

(3) On MF using DSC if the ship is engaged on voyages within coverage of MF coast stations equipped with DSC; or

(4) On HF using DSC; or

(5) Through the INMARSAT geostationary satellite service if within INMARSAT coverage. This requirement may be fulfilled by an INMARSAT ship earth station capable of two way communication.

(b) The VHF radio installation, required by § 80.1085(a)(1), must also be capable of transmitting and receiving general radiocommunications using radiotelephony.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 68 FR 46977, Aug. 7, 2003, § 80.1087 was amended by revising paragraph (a)(2), effective October 6, 2003. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

**§ 80.1087 Ship radio equipment—Sea area A1.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(a) \* \* \*

(2) Through the polar orbiting satellite service on 406.0–406.1 MHz (this requirement may be fulfilled by the 406.0–406.1 MHz EPIRB, required by § 80.1085(a)(6), either by installing the 406.0–406.1 MHz EPIRB close to, or by allowing remote activation from, the position from which the ship is normally navigated); or

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**§ 80.1089 Ship radio equipment—Sea areas A1 and A2.**

This section contains the additional equipment requirements for ships that remain within sea areas A1 or A2 at all times. Ships fitting in accordance with this section satisfy the sea area A1 requirements denoted in § 80.1087.

(a) In addition to meeting the requirements of § 80.1085, ships engaged on voyages beyond sea area A1, but remaining within sea area A2, must be provided with:

- (1) An MF radio installation capable of transmitting and receiving, for distress and safety purposes, on the frequencies:
  - (i) 2187.5 kHz using DSC; and
  - (ii) 2182 kHz using radiotelephony;