

§ 80.355

emission, bandwidth and frequency tolerance of the non-Government station are within the same limits as the Government station.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 68 FR 46968, Aug. 7, 2003, §80.353 was removed effective October 6, 2003.

§ 80.355 Distress, urgency, safety, call and reply Morse code frequencies.

This section describes the distress, urgency, safety, call and reply carrier frequencies assignable to stations for Morse code radiotelegraphy.

(a) *Frequencies in the 100–160 kHz band.* The international calling frequency in the 100–160 kHz band is 143 kHz using A1A or J2A emission. When a ship station operating in the 100–160 kHz band desires to communicate with a coast station, it must call on the frequency 143 kHz unless the International List of Coast Stations provides otherwise. Coast stations must reply on their normal working frequency in this band. Only individual calls, replies to such calls, and transmission of signals preparatory to traffic may be transmitted on 143 kHz.

(b) *Frequencies in the 405–535 kHz band.* (1) The international distress, urgency, safety, call and reply frequency used by ship and coast stations operating in the 405–525 kHz band is 500 kHz. A2A and A2B or H2A and H2B emissions are preferred for distress calls, distress traffic and for urgency and safety messages. For call and reply messages A1A or J2A emission must be used. In order to facilitate distress communications routine correspondence transmissions on 500 kHz must be reduced to a minimum.

(2) In Region 2 and areas of heavy traffic ship stations must request coast stations to listen on the ship station's working frequencies.

(3) In areas where 500 kHz is used for distress a ship or coast station must

use the supplementary calling frequency 512 kHz for routine calling and normally request a reply on its working frequency. The called station may reply on 512 kHz when requested to do so by the calling station.

(c) *Frequencies in the 2000–27500 kHz band—(1) Survival craft frequencies:* Survival craft operating on 8364 kHz must use A2A or H2A emission to establish communications related to search and rescue operations.

(2) *Ship station frequencies.* The following table describes the calling frequencies in the 4000–27500 kHz band which are available for use by authorized ship stations equipped with crystal controlled oscillators for A1A or J2A radiotelegraphy. There are two series of frequencies for worldwide use and two series of frequencies for each geographic region. Ship stations with synthesized transmitters may operate on every full 100 Hz increment in the 0.5 kHz channel for the frequencies listed, except for 100 Hz above and below those designated for worldwide use. During normal business hours when not communicating on other frequencies, all U.S. coast radiotelegraph stations must monitor the worldwide frequencies and the initial calling frequencies for the region in which it is located. The specific frequencies which must be monitored by a coast station will vary with propagation conditions. The calling frequencies which are routinely monitored by specific coast stations can be determined by reference to the ITU publication entitled "List of Coast Stations". Initial calls by ship stations must be made on the appropriate initial calling frequency first. Calls on the worldwide frequencies may be made only after calls on the appropriate initial calling frequency are unsuccessful.

SHIP MORSE CALLING FREQUENCIES (kHz)

Region:	ITU							ITU	
Worldwide	3	4184.0	6276.0	8368.0	12552.0	16736.0	22280.5	C	25172.0
	4	4184.5	6276.5	8369.0	12553.5	16738.0	22281.0	C	25172.0
Atlantic:									
	Initial	1	4182.0	6277.0	8366.0	12550.0	16734.0	22279.5	A
Alternate	2	4182.5	6277.5	8366.5	12550.5	16734.5	22280.0	A	25171.5
Caribbean:									
	Initial	1	4182.0	6277.0	8366.0	12550.0	16734.0	22279.5	A
Alternate	2	4182.5	6277.5	8366.5	12550.5	16734.5	22280.0	A	25171.5

SHIP MORSE CALLING FREQUENCIES (kHz)—Continued

Gulf-Mexico:									
Initial	5	4183.0	6278.0	8367.0	12551.0	16735.0	22281.5	A	25171.5
Alternate	6	4183.5	6278.5	8367.5	12551.5	16735.5	22282.0	A	25171.5
N Pacific:									
Initial	7	4185.0	6279.0	8368.5	12552.5	16736.5	22282.5	B	25172.5
Alternate	8	4185.5	6279.5	8369.5	12553.0	16737.0	22283.0	B	25172.5
S Pacific:									
Initial	9	4186.0	6280.0	8370.0	12554.0	16737.5	22283.5	B	25172.5
Alternate	10	4186.5	6280.5	8370.5	12554.5	16738.5	22284.0	B	25172.5

(3) *Coast Station frequencies.* Coast stations may use any working carrier frequency for distress, safety and calling listed in §80.357(b)(1) which is not identified with a specific use.

(d) *Frequencies in the VHF bands.* (1) Survival craft stations using 121.500 MHz may be assigned A3N emission for radiobeacon purposes.

(2) EPIRB stations may be assigned 121.500 MHz and 243.000 MHz using A3E, A3X and NON emission or 156.750 MHz and 156.800 MHz using G3N emission to aid search and rescue operations. See subpart V of this part.

[51 FR 31213, Sept. 2, 1986; 51 FR 34984, Oct. 1, 1986; 52 FR 35245, Sept. 18, 1987; 56 FR 9886, Mar. 8, 1991; 56 FR 11516, Mar. 19, 1991]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 68 FR 46958, Aug. 7, 2003, §80.355 was amended by removing paragraph (c)(1), redesignating paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) as (c)(1) and (c)(2), and revising newly designated paragraph (c)(1) and revising paragraph (d)(2) effective October 6, 2003. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

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* * * * *

(c) *Frequencies in the 2000-27500 kHz band—*

(1) *Ship station frequencies.* The following table describes the calling frequencies in the 4000-27500 kHz band which are available for use by authorized ship stations equipped with crystal-controlled oscillators for A1A, J2A, J2B, or J2D radiotelegraphy. There are two series of frequencies for worldwide use and two series of frequencies for each geographic region. Ship stations with synthesized transmitters may operate on every full 100 Hz increment in the 0.5 kHz channel for the frequencies listed, except for 100 Hz above and below those designated for worldwide use. During normal business hours when not communicating on other frequencies, all U.S. coast radiotelegraph stations must monitor the worldwide frequencies and the initial calling frequencies for the region in which it is located. The specific frequencies which must be monitored by a coast station will vary with propagation conditions. The calling frequencies which are routinely monitored by specific coast stations can be determined by reference to the ITU publication entitled "List of Coast Stations." Initial calls by ship stations must be made on the appropriate initial calling frequency first. Calls on the worldwide frequencies may be made only after calls on the appropriate initial calling frequency are unsuccessful.

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(d) * * *

(2) EPIRB stations may be assigned 121.500 MHz and 243 MHz using A3E, A3X and NON emission or 406.0–406.1 MHz using G1D emission to aid search and rescue operations. See subpart V of this part.

§ 80.357 Morse code working frequencies.

This section describes the working frequencies assignable to maritime stations for A1A or J2A radiotelegraphy.

(a) *Ship station frequencies—(1) Frequencies in the 100–160 kHz band.* The following table describes the working carrier frequencies in the 100–160 kHz band which are assignable to ship stations. A ship station may also transmit on a radiotelegraphy working channel of a coast station within the 100–160 kHz band when directed to do so by the coast station provided interference is not caused to any land, fixed, broadcast, or radiolocation station.

100–160 (kHz)	
	152
	153
	154
	155
	156
	157
	158

(2) *Frequencies in the 405–525 kHz band.* The following table describes the working carrier frequencies in the 405–525

kHz band which are assignable to ship stations. A ship station may transmit on a radiotelegraphy working channel of a coast station in the 415–490 kHz band when directed to do so by the coast station.

405–525 (kHz)	
	¹ 410
	425
	454
	468
	480
	² 512
	³ 518

¹The frequency 410 kHz may be used on a secondary basis for the transmission of radiodetermination information and for transmitting by radiotelegraph radiodetermination related messages to direction-finding stations.

²The frequency 512 kHz may be used as a supplementary calling frequency when 500 kHz is used for distress, safety and urgency communications. The use of the 512 kHz as a working frequency is prohibited in areas where it is used as a supplementary calling frequency when 500 kHz is used for distress, safety, and urgency communications.

³The frequency 518 kHz is a receive only frequency by ship stations. It is used by U.S. Coast Guard coast stations for NB–DP transmissions of meteorological and navigational warnings to ships.

(3) *Frequencies in the 2000–27500 kHz band.* This paragraph describes the working frequencies and Channel Series in the 2000–27500 kHz band which are assignable to ship stations.

(i) Two Channel Series will be assigned for routine use to each ship station. Frequencies from any other Channel Series may be used if the frequencies in the assigned Channel Series are not adequate for communications.

SHIP MORSE WORKING FREQUENCIES (kHz)

Channel Series:							
W1	4187.0	6285.0	8342.0 8343.5	12422.0 12453.0	16619.0 16650.0 16681.0	22242.0 22273.0	25161.5
W2	4187.5	6285.5	8342.5 8344.0	12422.5 12453.5	16619.5 16650.5 16681.5	22242.5 22273.5	25162.0
W3	4188.0	6286.0	8343.0 8344.5	12423.0 12454.0	16620.0 16651.0 16682.0	22243.0 22274.0	25162.5
W4	4188.5	6286.5	8343.5 8345.0	12423.5 12454.5	16620.5 16651.5 16682.5	22243.5 22274.5	25163.0
W5	4189.0	6287.0	8344.0 8345.5	12424.0 12455.0	16621.0 16652.0 16683.0	22244.0 22275.0	25163.5
W6	4189.5	6287.5	8344.5 8346.0	12424.5 12455.5	16621.5 16652.5 16619.0	22244.5 22275.5	25164.0
W7	4190.0	6288.0	8345.0 8346.5	12425.0 12456.0	16622.0 16653.0 16619.5	22245.0 22276.0	25164.5