

Australian Amateur Frequencies . Bandwidths, Power and Limitations

Users	Band	Frequency	Mode	Power
A	2200m	135.7 kHz - 137.8 kHz	Any mode. BW< 2.1 kHz	As per Note 1
A	630m	472 kHz - 479 kHz	Any mode. BW< 3 kHz	As per Note 2
A	160m	1.8 MHz – 1.875 MHz	Any Mode BW<8 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
F - S - A	80m	3.5 MHz – 3.7 MHz	Any Mode BW<8 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
A		3.776 MHz – 3.8 MHz	Any Mode BW < 8 kHz	As per Note 3
	60m	5 MHz	Not yet available	
F - S - A	40m	7.0 MHz – 7.1 MHz	Any Mode BW < 8 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
		7.1 MHz – 7.3 MHz	Any Mode BW < 8 kHz	As per Note 3
A	30m	10.1 MHz – 10.15 MHz	Any Mode BW < 8 kHz	As per Note 3
S - A	20m	14.0 MHz – 14.35 MHz	Any Mode BW<8 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
A	17	18.068 MHz – 18.168 MHz	Any Mode BW<8 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
F - S - A	15m	21.0 MHz – 21.45 MHz	Any Mode BW<8 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
A	12m	24.89 MHz – 24.99 MHz	Any Mode BW<8 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
F - S - A	10m	28.0 MHz – 29.7 MHz	Any Mode BW < 16 kHz	As per Note 3 & 4
S - A		50.0 MHz - 52.0 MHz	Any Mode BW < 100 kHz	As per Note 3
S - A	6m	52.0 MHz - 54.0 MHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
F - S - A	2m	144.0 MHz - 148.0 MHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
F - S - A	70cm	430.0 MHz - 450.0 MHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
S - A	23cm	1.24 GHz - 1.3 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	13cm	2.3 GHz – 2.302 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
S - A		2.4 GHz - 2.45 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3 & 5
A	9cm	3.3 GHz - 3.4 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
		3.4 GHz - 3.6 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3 & 6
S - A	6cm	5.65 GHz - 5.85 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	3cm	10.0 GHz – 10.5 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	12 mm	24.0 GHz - 24.25 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	6 mm	47.0 GHz – 47.2 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	4 mm	76.0 GHz – 81.0 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	2.5mm	122.25 GHz – 123.0 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	2mm	134.0 GHz – 141.0 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3
A	1.25mm	241.0 GHz – 250.0 GHz	Any Mode	As per Note 3

Note 1 - A maximum Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) of 1 watt pX.

Note 2 - A maximum Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) of 5 watts pX. Excluded from use in the "Timor Non Directional Beacon Area". Refer to LCD Part 3 (1)

Note 3
Foundation transmitter power - 10 watts pX for all modes

Standard Transmitter power - 100 watts pX for J3E - SSB telephony
R3E - SSB variable carrier telephony
Other modes 30 watts pY

Advanced transmitter power - 400 watts pX for C3F - Vestigial sideband television
J3E - SSB telephony
R3E - SSB variable carrier telephony
Other modes - 120 watts pY.

Note 4 - If the band width is exceeded, the Power Spectral Density (PSD) of the signal must not exceed 1 watt per 100kHz.

Note 5 - Other services must accept any harmful interference from Industrial, Scientific & Medical devices.

Note 6 - Excluded from operating in areas defined by Schedule 5 of the LCD.

pX - Peak envelope power (PEP).

pY - The average power

pZ - Carrier Power.

Regulations

Radiocommunications Licence Conditions
(Amateur Licence) Determination

LCD

Radiocommunications (Amateur Stations)
Class Licence 2023.

CL

Radiocommunications Licence Conditions
(Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015

AL

HF Conventions

SSB >10MHz = USB
SSB <10MHz = LSB
RTTY use LSB
Data use USB

2 Metre Conventions

<= 147MHz use - 600Hz offset
>147MHz use + 600Hz offset

ARRL HF Calling Frequencies

80m 3.985Mhz SSB
40m 7.285Mhz SSB
20m 14.285Mhz SSB
15m 21.385Mhz SSB
10m 28.385Mhz SSB
Just starting point for contacts.

Emission Modes - LCD Schedule 1 & CL Part 1 Subsection 2

Represented by a sequence of nine characters in the following grouping - 4 3 2.
First four characters define bandwidth
Next three characters define the modulation.
Last two characters (These are optional) define the nature of the signal and multiplexing.

Refer to the ACMA document "Emission characteristics of radio transmissions" and ITU Radio Regulations Appendix 1.

Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System (CTCSS)

Thirty possible frequencies to use - LCD Schedule 4.

Dual Tone Multi Frequency (DTMF)

Twelve possible combinations from four low tones and three high tones - LCD Schedule 4.

Hierarchical Cell Identification Scheme (HCIS) - LCD Schedule 5.

The HCIS is a structured naming convention applied to the cells in the Australian Spectrum Map Grid 2012 (ASMG 2012) to provide a succinct way of describing groups of ASMG cells.

Permitted frequencies, power limits and limitations

Advanced licence - LCD Schedule 2 & CL Schedule 2 Table C
Standard licence - LCD Schedule 3 & CL Schedule 2 Table B
Foundation licence - LCD Schedule 3A & CL Schedule 2 Table A