

Radiocommunications (Outpost Stations) Class Licence 2022

The Australian Communications and Media Authority makes the following determination under section 132 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated: 11 April 2022

James Cameron

[signed]

Member

Cathy Rainsford

[signed]

~~Member~~/General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

1 Name

This is the *Radiocommunications (Outpost Stations) Class Licence 2022*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences at the start of 31 May 2022.

Note: The Federal Register of Legislation is available, free of charge, at [www.legislation.gov.au](http://www.legislation.gov.au).

3 Authority

This instrument is made under section 132 of the Act.

4 Interpretation

In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears:

***ARPANSA standard*** means:

(a) the *Radiation Protection Standard for Limiting Exposure to Radiofrequency Fields – 100 kHz to 300 GHz (2021)* published by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency; or

(b) if a later document is published by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency to replace that standard – the later document.

Note: The ARPANSA standard is available, free of charge, from the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency’s website: [www.arpansa.gov.au](http://www.arpansa.gov.au).

***distress or emergency situation*** includes, without limitation, a situation that involves:

(a) prejudice to the security or defence of Australia; or

(b) a serious threat to the environment; or

(c) risk of injury to, or death of, a person; or

(d) risk of damage to, or substantial loss of, property.

***group of outpost stations*** means two or more outpost stations transmitting simultaneously on the same or multiple frequencies.

***pX*** means peak envelope power, being the average power supplied to an antenna transmission line by a transmitter during 1 radiofrequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope under normal operating conditions.

***RFDS outpost station*** means an outpost station authorised to be operated under an outpost licence held by the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia.

***Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia*** means:

(a) any of the following bodies corporate (whether or not it changes its name after the commencement of this instrument):

(i) the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (ACN 004 213 067);

(ii) the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia Central Operations (ACN 141 354 734);

(iii) the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (Queensland Section) (ACN 009 663 478);

(iv) the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (South Eastern Section) (ACN 000 032 422);

(v) the Royal Flying Doctor Service Tasmania Ltd (ACN 617 680 896);

(vi) the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (Victorian Section) (ACN 004 196 230);

(vii) the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (Western Operations) (ACN 067 077 696); or

(b) if one of those bodies corporate stops performing any of its functions, a body corporate responsible for performing the same, or substantially the same, functions.

Note 1: A number of other expressions used in this instrument are defined in the Act, including the following:

(a) Australia;

(b) equipment rules;

(c) import;

(d) operate;

(e) radiocommunication.

Note 2: Other expressions used in this instrument may be defined in a determination made under subsection 64(1) of the *Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005*, including:

(a) Act;

(b) carriage service provider;

(c) carrier;

(d) harmful interference;

(e) outpost licence;

(f) outpost station;

(g) public correspondence;

(h) station;

(i) telecommunications network.

5 References to other instruments

In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears:

(a) a reference to any other legislative instrument is a reference to that other legislative instrument as in force from time to time; and

(b) a reference to any other kind of instrument or writing is a reference to that other instrument or writing as in force, or existing, from time to time.

Note 1: For references to Commonwealth Acts, see section 10 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*; and see also subsection 13(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003* for the application of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* to legislative instruments.

Note 2: All Commonwealth Acts and legislative instruments are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Note 3: See section 314A of the Act.

6 Class licence

This instrument authorises a person to operate an outpost station, subject to the conditions in sections 7 to 13 of this instrument.

7 Condition – identification

A person must not operate an outpost station to transmit a signal unless the person transmits a form of identification that clearly identifies the station or the person:

(a) at the beginning of each transmission, or of each series of transmissions; and

(b) at the end of each transmission, or of each series of transmissions.

8 Condition – maximum power

A person must not operate an outpost station at a transmitter power greater than 100 watts pX.

9 Condition – public exposure limits

A person must not operate an outpost station, or a group of outpost stations, if the electromagnetic energy emitted by the station, or group of stations, exceeds the general public exposure limits specified in the ARPANSA standard.

10 Condition – compliance with equipment rules

A person must not operate an outpost station that does not comply with the requirements of any standard prescribed for the station by equipment rules as in force:

(a) if the station was manufactured in Australia – on the day it was manufactured; or

(b) if the station was imported – on the day it was imported; or

(c) if, after the station was manufactured in Australia or imported, the station was altered or modified in a material respect – on the day it was altered or modified.

11 Condition – harmful interference

A person must not operate an outpost station if its operation causes harmful interference to radiocommunications.

12 Condition – otherwise unable to connect to telecommunications network

A person must not operate an outpost station unless the person is otherwise unable to connect to a telecommunications network.

Example: A person may be unable to connect to a telecommunications network if:

(a) there is no telecommunications network operating in the area; or

(b) the telecommunications network operating in the area is unavailable or inoperable for any reason; or

(c) the person is unable to connect to the telecommunications network operating in the area through a carriage service provider for any reason.

13 Condition – permitted frequencies, locations and purposes of operation

(1) A person must not operate an outpost station except in accordance with one or more of subsection (2), (3) or (4).

(2) A person may operate an outpost station to transmit and receive messages in relation to distress or emergency situations:

(a) at any location, other than a location specified in column 1 of an item of Table 1 in Schedule 1 – on a frequency specified in either column 2 or column 3 of any item of Table 1 in Schedule 1; or

(b) at a location specified in column 1 of an item of Table 1 in Schedule 1 – on a frequency specified in either column 2 or column 3 for that item.

(3) A person may operate an outpost station (***the first station***) to communicate with an RFDS outpost station operating at a location specified in column 1 of an item in Table 1 in Schedule 1 if:

(a) the first station is at the same location; and

(b) the first station operates on a frequency specified in column 3 of that item; and

(c) the communication is for one or more of the following purposes:

(i) obtaining or providing medical aid or advice;

(ii) transmitting or receiving public correspondence;

(iii) transmitting telecommunications that require the use of a telecommunications network operated by a carrier or a carriage service provider.

(4) A person may operate an outpost station at a location specified in column 1 of an item in Table 1 in Schedule 1 to communicate with another outpost station at the same location for the purpose of communicating matters of interest or significance to the local community on a frequency specified in either column 2 or column 3 for that item.

Example: Matters that may be of interest or significance to the local community include weather reports, road reports and safety checks.

# **Schedule 1—Permitted frequencies and locations of operation**

(subsections 13(2), (3) and (4))

**Table 1**

| **Item** | **Column 1** | **Column 2** | **Column 3** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Location** | **Permitted frequencies for subsections 13(2) and (4)** | **Permitted frequencies for subsections 13(2), (3) and (4)** |
| *1* | Alice Springs, Northern Territory | - | (a) 2020 kHz;  (b) 4350 kHz;  (c) 5410 kHz;  (d) 6950 kHz. |
| *2* | Broken Hill, New South Wales | - | (a) 2020 kHz;  (b) 4055 kHz;  (c) 6920 kHz. |
| *3* | Carnarvon, Western Australia | 2020 kHz | (a) 2280 kHz;  (b) 4045 kHz;  (c) 6890 kHz. |
| *4* | Charleville, Queensland | - | (a) 2020 kHz;  (b) 4980 kHz;  (c) 6845 kHz. |
| *5* | Derby, Western Australia | 2020 kHz | (a) 2792 kHz;  (b) 5360 kHz;  (c) 6945 kHz. |
| *6* | Kalgoorlie, Western Australia | - | (a) 2656 kHz;  (b) 5360 kHz;  (c) 6825 kHz. |
| *7* | Kuranda, Queensland | - | (a) 2020 kHz;  (b) 2260 kHz;  (c) 5145 kHz;  (d) 7465 kHz. |
| *8* | Meekatharra, Western Australia | 2020 kHz | (a) 2280 kHz;  (b) 4010 kHz;  (c) 5360 kHz;  (d) 6880 kHz, |
| *9* | Mount Isa, Queensland | - | (a) 2020 kHz;  (b) 5110 kHz;  (c) 6965 kHz. |
| *10* | Port Augusta, South Australia | - | (a) 2020 kHz;  (b) 4010 kHz;  (c) 5145 kHz;  (d) 6890 kHz;  (e) 8165 kHz. |
| *11* | Port Hedland, Western Australia | 2020 kHz | (a) 2280 kHz;  (b) 4030 kHz;  (c) 5300 kHz;  (d) 6960 kHz. |