



## **Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Land Mobile Licence) Determination 2025**

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The Australian Communications and Media Authority makes the following determination under subsection 110A(2) of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

Dated: 18 September 2025

Adam Suckling  
[signed]  
Member

Michael Brealey  
[signed]  
General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

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## Part 1 Preliminary

### 1 Name

This is the *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Land Mobile Licence) Determination 2025*.

### 2 Commencement

This instrument commences at the start of the day after the day it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

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 subsection 110A(2) of the Act.

### 4 Repeal

The *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Land Mobile Licence) Determination 2015* (F2015L00831) is repealed.

### 5 Interpretation

- (1) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears:

**base station**: see subsection (2).

**bi-directional amplifier station** means a land station specified in a land mobile licence (land mobile system station) that:

- (a) is operated as part of a land mobile system for communications indoors; and
- (b) is capable of being used with a leaky feeder cable; and
- (c) consists of:
  - (i) one or more radiocommunications transmitters; and
  - (ii) one or more radiocommunications receivers that receive on the frequencies used by the base station and land mobile stations in the land mobile system.

**broad band noise floor**, in relation to a radiocommunications transmitter, means the baseline level of radio emissions, other than radiocommunications, made by the transmitter, across one or more frequency bands.

**exterior paging system** means a paging system used for exterior paging, whether or not the system includes an interior paging system operating on the same frequency.

**interior paging system** means a paging system used for interior paging.

**land mobile licence (ambulatory station)** means a land mobile licence that authorises the operation of an ambulatory station.

**land mobile licence (CB repeater station)** means a land mobile licence that authorises the operation of a CB repeater station.

**land mobile licence (land mobile system station)** means a land mobile licence that authorises the operation of a land mobile system station.

**land mobile licence (paging system station)** means a land mobile licence that authorises the operation of a paging system station.

**leaky feeder cable** means a specialised cable that is designed both:

- (a) to carry communications by means of guided electromagnetic energy; and
- (b) to radiate a controlled amount of radiocommunication at one or more points, or every point, along the cable's length.

**main station**: see subsection (3).

**remote control station** means a land station that is used, or intended to be used, to remotely control one or more other land stations, to communicate with a land mobile station.

**restricted area** means an area, the boundary of which substantially contains, or minimises the propagation of, radio emissions.

**supplementary base station**, in relation to a land mobile licence (land mobile system station), means a base station that:

- (a) is specified, in the land mobile licence (land mobile system station) that authorises the operation of the station or in the Register, to be a supplementary base station; and
- (b) is used, or intended to be used, with a base station (other than a supplementary base station) to communicate with another station.

Note: For paragraph (a), the licence or Register may use the word 'supplementary', or a similar or equivalent word.

**supplementary main station**: see subsection (4).

**time out timer** means a function that disables the radiocommunications transmitter of a land mobile station or remote control station after a set time.

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

- (a) frequency band;
- (b) operate;
- (c) radiocommunication;
- (d) radiocommunications receiver;
- (e) radiocommunications transmitter;
- (f) radio emission;
- (g) reception;
- (h) Register;
- (i) spectrum.

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*, that applies to this instrument, including:

- (a) Act;
- (b) ambulatory station;
- (c) CB repeater station;
- (d) CB station;
- (e) communal site;
- (f) communication;
- (g) EIRP;
- (h) exterior paging;
- (i) harmful interference;
- (j) high frequency;
- (k) indoors;
- (l) interior paging;

- (m) land mobile licence;
- (n) land mobile station;
- (o) land mobile system;
- (p) land mobile system station;
- (q) land station;
- (r) medium frequency;
- (s) necessary bandwidth;
- (t) paging receiver;
- (u) paging system;
- (v) paging system station;
- (w) pY;
- (x) spurious emission;
- (y) ultra high frequency;
- (z) very high frequency.

- (2) In this instrument, if a land station is operated at a fixed location mentioned in a land mobile licence, the station is a **base station**.

Note: Land mobile licences may authorise the operation of more than one radiocommunications transmitter. Depending on the kind of land mobile licence in question, each such transmitter may be, or be part of, a base station, a supplementary base station, a main station, a supplementary main station, a remote control station or a land mobile station. A base station is at a fixed location specified in the licence. The locations of other stations, whether or not they are fixed, may not be specified in the licence.

- (3) In this instrument, if:
- (a) a land mobile licence (paging system station) authorises the operation of a land station (the **first land station**); and
  - (b) that land station is primarily used for one-way communication to:
    - (i) one or more land stations; or
    - (ii) one or more paging receivers;in a paging system;

the first land station is the **main station** for the land mobile licence (paging system station).

- (4) In this instrument, if:
- (a) a land mobile licence (paging system station) authorises the operation of a main station; and
  - (b) the land mobile licence (paging system station) authorises the operation of another land station (the **second land station**); and
  - (c) the second land station:
    - (i) receives communications from the main station; and
    - (ii) transmits those communications to one or more paging receivers;

the second land station is a **supplementary main station** for the land mobile licence (paging system station).

- (5) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a station is taken to be a reference to each radiocommunications transmitter that forms part of the station.

Note: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers. This instrument imposes licence conditions on land mobile licences, which are a type of transmitter licence, so this instrument is primarily concerned with transmitter licences and the radiocommunications transmitters whose operation is authorised by those licences. However, the operation of some conditions in relation to some land mobile licences may depend on particular radiocommunications receivers.

- (6) In this instrument, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a part of the spectrum or frequency band includes all frequencies that are greater than but not including the lower frequency, up to and including the higher frequency.

Note: This means the lower number in the reference to the part of the spectrum or frequency band is not included in the part or band.

- (7) Unless the contrary intention appears, no condition in Parts 2 to 5 (inclusive) limits any other condition in those Parts.

## **6 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.

## Part 2 Conditions – land mobile licence (paging system station)

### 7 Application of Part 2

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every land mobile licence (paging system station) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
  - (a) a condition is specified in a land mobile licence (paging system station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
  - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

### 8 Conditions – operation of exterior paging system transmitters

*Spurious emissions when operating in 0°C to 60°C*

- (1) If:
  - (a) a radiocommunications transmitter is part of an exterior paging system; and
  - (b) the ambient temperature is between 0°C and 60°C (inclusive);a person must not operate the transmitter unless:
  - (c) each discrete spurious emission of the transmitter is not greater than -30 dBm at:
    - (i) the radiofrequency output connector of the transmitter; and
    - (ii) the input connector of the antenna;
  - (d) the broad band noise floor of the transmitter, in a bandwidth of 16 kHz at frequency offsets greater than 300 kHz from the frequency on which the transmitter is authorised to operate, is not greater than -47 dBm.

*Out-of-band emissions when operating in 0°C to 60°C*

- (2) If:
  - (a) a radiocommunications transmitter is part of an exterior paging system; and
  - (b) the ambient temperature is between 0°C and 60°C (inclusive);a person must not operate the transmitter otherwise than in accordance with subsection (3) or subsection (4).
- (3) A person operates a radiocommunications transmitter in accordance with this subsection if:
  - (a) the power of the transmitter does not exceed 500 W EIRP; and
  - (b) the out-of-band emissions of the transmitter are attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power:
    - (i) for frequencies (the **offset frequencies**) between 12.5 kHz and 14 kHz from the frequency on which the transmitter is authorised to operate (the **operating frequency**) – by at least:  
$$(18f - 202)\text{dB}$$

where:

“**f**” means the absolute value of the difference between the offset frequency and the operating frequency in kHz; and

- (ii) for frequencies between 14 kHz and 39 kHz from the operating frequency – by at least 50 dB; and
- (iii) for frequencies greater than 39 kHz from the operating frequency – by at least 60 dB.

Example for subparagraph (i): For a radiocommunications transmitter that is authorised to operate on 1000 kHz, for the offset frequency 1013 kHz, the out-of-band emission of the transmitter must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power by at least:

$$(18 \times (1013 - 1000) - 202) \text{ dB} \\ = 32 \text{ dB}$$

- (4) A person operates a radiocommunications transmitter in accordance with this subsection if:

- (a) the power of the transmitter is between 500 W and 1000 W (inclusive) EIRP; and
- (b) the out-of-band emissions of the transmitter are attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power:

- (i) for frequencies between 12.5 kHz and 14 kHz (the **offset frequencies**) from the frequency on which the transmitter is authorised to operate (the **operating frequency**) – by at least:

$$(20f - 227) \text{ dB}$$

where:

“*f*” means the absolute value of the difference between the offset frequency and the operating frequency in kHz; and

- (ii) for frequencies between 14 kHz and 39 kHz from the operating frequency – by at least 53 dB; and
- (iii) for frequencies greater than 39 kHz from the operating frequency – by at least 63 dB.

Example for subparagraph (i): For a radiocommunications transmitter that is authorised to operate on 1000 kHz, for the offset frequency 1013 kHz, the out-of-band emission of the transmitter must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power by at least:

$$(20 \times (1013 - 1000) - 227) \text{ dB} \\ = 33 \text{ dB}$$

- (5) In this section, **unmodulated carrier power**, in relation to a radiocommunications transmitter, means the power at which the transmitter is operated to cause an unmodulated radio emission.

Note: Licence conditions may limit the power at which the radiocommunications transmitter may operate.

## 9 Conditions – supplementary main station in exterior paging system

- (1) This section applies in relation to a supplementary main station that is part of an exterior paging system.
- (2) A person must not operate a supplementary main station otherwise than on the frequency specified in a land mobile licence (paging system station) for a main station.
- (3) A person must not operate a supplementary main station otherwise than to improve the reliability of reception of radiocommunications within the service area of a main station.

Note: The effect of this condition is that a supplementary main station cannot be used to extend the service area of a main station.

- (4) In subsection (3), the **service area** of a main station is the area within 40 kilometres of the main station.

- (5) A person must not operate a supplementary main station if its operation causes harmful interference.

## **10 Conditions – radiocommunications transmitter that is part of an exterior and interior paging system**

- (1) This section applies in relation to a radiocommunications transmitter that is operated as part of both:
  - (a) the exterior part of an exterior paging system that includes an interior paging system; and
  - (b) that interior paging system.
- (2) A person must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter otherwise than on the frequency specified in a land mobile licence (paging system station) for a main station in the same paging system.
- (3) A person must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter if the power of the transmitter exceeds 8.3 W EIRP.
- (4) A person must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter with an external antenna if the antenna is 10 metres or higher above the ground.
- (5) A person must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter otherwise than to improve the reliability of reception of radiocommunications within 40 kilometres of a main station in the same paging system.
- (6) A person must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter if its operation causes harmful interference.

## **11 Conditions – interior paging system**

### *Generally*

- (1) A person must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter that is part of an interior paging system unless the emissions of the transmitter are confined to the premises or restricted area specified in a land mobile licence (paging system station).
- (2) A person must not operate a radiocommunications transmitter that is part of an interior paging system if its operation causes harmful interference.

### *Interior paging talkback*

- (3) A person must not operate a land mobile station that transmits, and receives, voice communication as part of an interior paging system with a necessary bandwidth greater than 16 kHz.
- (4) A person must not operate, under a land mobile licence (paging system station), a land mobile station that transmits, and receives, voice communications as part of an interior paging system on a frequency other than:
  - (a) if the main station for the licence operates on 40.68 MHz – 40.68 MHz; or
  - (b) if the main station for the licence operates on 40.75 MHz – 40.75 MHz; or
  - (c) in any other case – 153.8 MHz.

Note: The use of ‘two-way’ voice communications is commonly referred to as ‘interior paging talkback’. The frequencies in this subsection are the centre frequencies of the ‘interior paging talkback channels’.



- (5) A person must not operate a land mobile station that transmits, and receives, voice communications as part of an interior paging system with power greater than 250 mW EIRP.

Note: The use of 'two-way' voice communications is commonly referred to as 'interior paging talkback'.

## **Part 3 Conditions – land mobile licence (ambulatory station)**

### **12 Application of Part 3**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every land mobile licence (ambulatory station) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
  - (a) a condition is specified in a land mobile licence (ambulatory station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
  - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

### **13 Condition – communication with other stations**

A person must not operate an ambulatory station otherwise than to communicate with another ambulatory station.

### **14 Condition – time out timer**

A person must not operate an ambulatory station that includes a time out timer, unless the time out timer is enabled.

### **15 Conditions – use of call sign**

- (1) A person must not operate an ambulatory station on a medium frequency or high frequency unless the person transmits the station's call sign at the start of the transmission, or at the start of the series of transmissions that includes the transmission.
- (2) A person must not operate an ambulatory station on a very high frequency or ultra high frequency unless the person transmits:
  - (a) the station's call sign; or
  - (b) another form of identification that clearly identifies the station;at the start of the transmission, or at the start of the series of transmissions that includes the transmission.
- (3) In this section, ***call sign***, for a station, means the call sign specified for the station in the land mobile licence (ambulatory station) that authorises the operation of the station.

### **16 Condition – harmful interference**

A person must not operate an ambulatory station if its operation causes harmful interference.

## Part 4 Conditions – land mobile licence (land mobile system station)

### 17 Application and interpretation of Part 4

#### *Application*

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every land mobile licence (land mobile system station) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
  - (a) a condition is specified in a land mobile licence (land mobile system station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
  - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

#### *Definitions*

- (3) In this Part:

***receive frequency***, for a base station, means the frequency specified in the land mobile licence (land mobile system station) for reception of radiocommunications by the station.

***transmit frequency***, for a base station, means the frequency specified in the land mobile licence (land mobile system station) for transmission of radiocommunications by the station.

Note: A station is an installation or thing that is, or includes, one or more radiocommunications transmitters, one or more radiocommunications receivers, or both one or more radiocommunications transmitters and one or more radiocommunications receivers. This instrument imposes licence conditions on land mobile licences, which are a type of transmitter licence, so this instrument is primarily concerned with transmitter licences and the radiocommunications transmitters whose operation is authorised by those licences. However, the operation of some conditions in relation to some land mobile licences may depend on particular radiocommunications receivers. For example, a land mobile licence may impose a condition about the frequency on which a radiocommunications receiver that is part of a base station must operate.

### 18 Condition – time out timer

A person must not operate a land mobile system station that includes a time out timer, unless the time out timer is enabled.

### 19 Conditions – use of call sign

- (1) A person must not operate a land mobile system station on a medium frequency or high frequency unless the person transmits the station's call sign at the start of the transmission, or at the start of the series of transmissions that includes the transmission.
- (2) A person must not operate a land mobile system station on a very high frequency or ultra high frequency unless the person transmits:
  - (a) the station's call sign; or
  - (b) another form of identification that clearly identifies the station;at the start of the transmission, or at the start of the series of transmissions that includes the transmission.

- (3) In this section, **call sign**, for a station, means the call sign specified for the station in the land mobile licence (land mobile system station) that authorises the operation of the station.

## 20 Condition – maximum EIRP

A person must not operate a land mobile system station (other than a remote control station) with a power:

- (a) if the station is operated inside premises or a restricted area specified in the licence, and paragraph (b) does not apply – greater than 8.3 W EIRP; or
- (b) if the station is operated inside premises or a restricted area specified in the licence, in association with the operation of a crane – greater than 1 W pY; or
- (c) on a medium frequency or high frequency – greater than 100 W EIRP; or
- (d) otherwise – greater than 41 W EIRP.

Note: Stations authorised to operate indoors or in a restricted area are generally not authorised to operate on a medium frequency or a high frequency.

## 21 Conditions – communication with other stations

### *Communication on one frequency only*

- (1) If:
- (a) a land mobile station is in a land mobile system; and
  - (b) a person operates the station on a single frequency;
- the person must operate the station only:
- (c) to communicate with the base station, any supplementary base station, and any other land mobile stations, in the system; and
  - (d) on the transmit frequency specified in a land mobile licence (land mobile system station) for the base station.

### *Communication on more than one frequency*

- (2) If:
- (a) a land mobile station is in a land mobile system; and
  - (b) a person operates the station on two or more frequencies;
- the person must operate the station only:
- (c) to communicate with the base station, any supplementary base station, any remote control stations, and any other land mobile stations, in the system; and
  - (d) when communicating with the base station, any supplementary base station, and any remote control stations – on the receive frequency specified in a land mobile licence (land mobile system station) for the base station; and
  - (e) when communicating with any other land mobile stations – on the transmit frequency specified in a land mobile licence (land mobile system station) for the base station.

## 22 Conditions – supplementary base station

- (1) This section applies in relation to a supplementary base station that is part of a land mobile system.
- (2) A person must not operate a supplementary base station otherwise than on a transmit frequency specified in a land mobile licence (land mobile system station) for a base station.

- (3) A person must not operate a supplementary base station otherwise than to improve the reliability of reception of radiocommunications within the service area of a base station.

Note: The effect of this condition is that a supplementary base station cannot be used to extend the service area of a base station.

- (4) In subsection (3), the **service area** of a base station is the area within 40 kilometres of the base station.
- (5) A person must not operate a supplementary base station that is located at a communal site, unless:
- (a) the level of each discrete spurious emission caused by the station is not greater than minus 30 dBm; and
  - (b) the broad band noise floor of the station is not greater than minus 47 dBm in a 16 kHz bandwidth for frequency offsets greater than 300 kHz from the transmit frequency of the base station in the same land mobile system as the supplementary base station;
- when measured at the station's connection to an antenna.
- (6) A person must not operate a supplementary base station if its operation causes harmful interference.

## **23 Conditions – remote control station**

- (1) This section applies in relation to a remote control station that is part of a land mobile system.
- (2) A person must not operate a remote control station otherwise than to communicate with a land mobile station in the same land mobile system as the remote control station, by controlling:
- (a) a base station; or
  - (b) a supplementary base station;
- in the same system.
- (3) A person must not operate a remote control station otherwise than on a transmit frequency or receive frequency specified in a land mobile licence (land mobile system station) for a base station.
- (4) If:
- (a) a person operates a remote control station under a land mobile licence (land mobile system station); and
  - (b) that licence does not include a condition that limits the maximum power of that station;
- the person must not operate the station with a power greater than 1 W pY.
- (5) A person must not operate a remote control station if its operation causes harmful interference.

## **24 Conditions – bi-directional amplifier station**

- (1) A person must not operate:
- (a) a bi-directional amplifier station; or
  - (b) a radiocommunications transmitter that is externally linked to a bi-directional amplifier station;
- with a power greater than 1 W pY.

- (2) If a radiocommunications transmitter is externally linked to a bi-directional amplifier station, a person must not operate the transmitter unless:
- (a) if the transmitter is located in an area specified in subsection (3) – there is a device between the transmitter and the antenna used by the system that provides intermodulation performance equivalent to, or better than, the intermodulation performance achieved by a 20 dB in-line attenuator; and
  - (b) if the transmitter is used to communicate with the base station in a land mobile system – the antenna used by the transmitter is a directional antenna with a minimum gain equivalent to the gain of a 6 element Yagi antenna.

Note 1: An attenuator is a component that reduces the power of a transmission that passes through it. An attenuator is ‘in-line’ if it is directly in the path of transmission.

Note 2: Gain refers to the ratio, commonly expressed in dB, of the power transmitted in the direction of peak radiation by the given antenna to the power transmitted by an antenna that radiates equally in all directions.

Note 3: An appropriate procedure for calculating intermodulation performance is set out in RALI LM 08, which is available, free of charge, from the ACMA’s website at [www.acma.gov.au](http://www.acma.gov.au).

- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a), the following areas are specified:
- (a) the area within 2 kilometres of the General Post Office of Adelaide;
  - (b) the area within 2 kilometres of the General Post Office of Brisbane;
  - (c) the area within 2 kilometres of the General Post Office of Melbourne;
  - (d) the area within 2 kilometres of the General Post Office of Perth;
  - (e) the area within 2 kilometres of the General Post Office of Sydney.

## **Part 5 Conditions – land mobile licence (CB repeater station)**

### **25 Application of Part 6**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every land mobile licence (CB repeater station) is subject to the conditions in this Part.
- (2) If:
  - (a) a condition is specified in a land mobile licence (CB repeater station) under paragraph 107(1)(g) of the Act, or imposed on the licence under paragraph 111(1)(a) of the Act; and
  - (b) that condition is inconsistent with a condition specified in this Part;then, to the extent of any inconsistency, the condition mentioned in paragraph (a) prevails.

### **26 Conditions – operation of station**

- (1) A person must not operate a CB repeater station otherwise than:
  - (a) to receive communications, and re-transmit those communications; or
  - (b) to identify the station.
- (2) A CB repeater station (the **repeating station**) must incorporate a function that prevents the station from transmitting communications unless it has received communications, except for the purposes of identifying the repeating station.

### **27 Condition – station must be available**

A person must not operate a CB repeater station if the station uses:

- (a) a continuous tone coded squelch system; or
- (b) a digital coded squelch system;

to prevent, or attempt to prevent, a communication being re-transmitted by the station.

### **28 Condition – continuous operation**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person must only operate a CB repeater station such that it is always able to re-transmit communications received from a CB station operated in accordance with:
  - (a) the *Radiocommunications (Citizen Band Radio Stations) Class Licence 2025*; or
  - (b) if a later instrument replaces that class licence – the later instrument.
- (2) A person must not operate a CB repeater station if:
  - (a) there is a malfunction in the station; or
  - (b) its operation causes harmful interference.

### **29 Conditions – transportable CB repeater stations**

- (1) A person must not operate a transportable CB repeater station if its operation would cause harmful interference.

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), a transportable CB repeater station must not be operated within the specified distance of a fixed repeater.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply in relation to the operation of a transportable CB repeater station by a person at a location within the specified distance of a fixed repeater if both:
  - (a) the fixed repeater is not operating; and
  - (b) the ACMA has approved the operation of the transportable CB repeater station by that person at that location.
- (4) The ACMA may, by written instrument given to a person, approve a location for the operation of a transportable CB repeater station by the person, for the purposes of paragraph (3)(b).

Note 1: See subsection 110A(5) of the Act.

Note 2: For variation or revocation of the instrument, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (5) In this section:

**carrier frequency** means a frequency identified as a carrier frequency for operation of a CB station in the class licence.

**class licence** means:

- (a) the *Radiocommunications (Citizen Band Radio Stations) Class Licence 2025*; or
- (b) if a later instrument replaces that class licence – the later instrument.

**fixed repeater** means a CB repeater station other than a transportable CB repeater station.

**specified distance of a fixed repeater** means:

- (a) if the fixed repeater is authorised to operate on carrier frequency 476.525 MHz – 70 kilometres from the fixed repeater;
- (b) if the fixed repeater is authorised to operate on any other carrier frequency – 100 kilometres from the fixed repeater.

Note: Carrier frequency 476.525 is identified as UHF channel 5, and is used for emergency communications.

**transportable CB repeater station** means a station:

- (a) the operation of which is authorised by a land mobile licence (CB repeater station); and
- (b) that is operated:
  - (i) within an area specified in the licence; and
  - (ii) on a channel mentioned in table item 4 or table item 6 of Schedule 1 to the class licence; and
  - (iii) for the reception of radio signals from a CB station; and
  - (iv) for the automatic retransmission of those signals.

### 30 Condition – no charge for use

A person must not impose a charge or penalty, or ask for payment of any kind, for the use of a CB repeater station to re-transmit a communication.

### 31 Condition – use of call sign

- (1) A person must not operate a CB repeater station unless the person transmits the station's call sign:
  - (a) at least once in each 5 minute period of operation; and



- (b) by morse code or by a synthesised voice.
- (2) If a person transmits the station's call sign by morse code, the call sign must be transmitted:
  - (a) using a modulating tone in the 700 MHz to 3000 Hz (inclusive) frequency band;  
and
  - (b) at a rate that is:
    - (i) not less than 10 words per minute; and
    - (ii) not greater than 20 words per minute.
- (3) In this section, ***call sign***, for a station, means the call sign specified for the station in the land mobile licence (land mobile system station) that authorises the operation of the station.