

PROCEDURES

141.6 When using radiotelephony channels in the VHF marine band and communications conditions are good, the first part of a call may be abbreviated to:

- >> the name and/or call sign etc. of station being called, spoken once;
- >> the words THIS IS;
- >> the name and/or call sign etc. of station calling, spoken twice.

EXAMPLE:

LBT
This is
ROHAN, ROHAN
OVER.

141.7 On all bands, once contact is established, station names and/or call signs should be spoken once only.
For example: "THIS IS ROHAN"

141.8 Reverse calling, for example:
"TEMPEST CALLING FREMANTLE SEA RESCUE", should not be used.

142. REPLYING TO CALLS

142.1 A station replying to a radiotelephony call should use the following procedure:

- >> the identification of the station which called, spoken not more than three times;
- >> the words THIS IS and
- >> the name and/or radiotelephony call sign of the station replying, spoken not more than three times.

EXAMPLE:

ROHAN, ROHAN
This Is
LBT
OVER

143. SIGNAL FOR END OF WORK

143.1 The end of the exchange of radiotelephony messages on the working

frequency should be indicated by both stations by adding the word “OUT”.

143.2 Both stations should then resume monitoring of the appropriate distress and calling frequency.

144. DIFFICULTIES IN ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS BY RADIOTELEPHONY

144.3 When a station receives a call without being certain that the call is intended for it, it should not reply until that call has been repeated and understood.

144.4 When a station receives a call which is intended for it, but is uncertain of the identification of the calling station, it should reply immediately asking for a repetition of the call sign or other identification of the calling station.

145. REPEATING CALLS

145.1 If no immediate reply is received to the initial call, wait two minutes and repeat the call. After two calls wait a further three minutes before calling again. At this point it may be necessary to call another station or to consider whether the station called is in range. Restrictions with regard to repetition of calls do not apply to distress or urgency calls.

TABLE 4. Yachts and Pleasure Vessels Frequencies

156.625 MHz (Ch 72) Ship stations Calling and working

156.675 MHz (Ch 73) Limited coast and ship stations Calling and working

156.875 MHz (Ch 77) Ship stations Calling and working

Notes

156.625 MHz (Ch 72) Is also available to commercial and professional fishing vessels, avoid these so as not to interfere with working ships.

Channels 16 and 67 are the Call and Emergency frequencies Until licenced and have a full understanding of procedures, avoid using these because if you accidentally interfere with a sea rescue severe penalties may occur.

In an emergency situation on board a vessel anyone can operate the radio to get assistance.

No chatter, keep it to the business in hand, no profanity and NO 10/4 big buddy this is not CB Radio