Australian Government
Australian Maritime Safety Authority

Australian Global Maritime Distress and Safety System Handbook

August 2026

Contents

Foreword

This handbook has been produced by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), and is intended for use on ships/vessels that are:

- compulsorily equipped with Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) radiocommunication installations in accordance with the requirements of the *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea Convention 1974* (SOLAS),
- compulsorily equipped with GMDSS compatible radiocommunication installations in accordance with the requirements of Commonwealth or State government marine legislation and regulation, or
- voluntarily equipped with GMDSS compatible radiocommunication installations.

This handbook is a replacement of the eleventh edition of the GMDSS Handbook published in January 2018, and has been amended to:

- reflect changes to regulations adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and implemented through Australian regulation, up to and including 1 January 2026,
- reflect changes to regulations adopted by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World Radiocommunications Conferences (WRC), and implemented through Australian regulation, up to and including 1 January 2026, and
- consolidate information to specifically reflect the Australian area of operation.

AMSA acknowledges the assistance of the Australian Bureau of Meteorology for reviewing relevant parts of the text.

Twelfth Edition

August 2026

1. Introduction

This handbook provides key information on GMDSS and non-GMDSS distress alerting services provided within Australia's area of responsibility.

1.1 Basic concept of the GMDSS

The GMDSS was introduced in 1992 to ensure a reliable, automated and global maritime distress and safety system was established. Using modern technology, the GMDSS introduced satellite communications, and digital techniques to terrestrial systems in the MF, HF and VHF bands. This allowed distress alerts to be transmitted and received automatically over short and long distances, and for that alerts to contain critical information about location and identify of the vessel in distress.

The GMDSS also modernised the dissemination of maritime safety information (MSI) via satellite communications.

1.2 Functional requirements

There are two types of ship/vessels that carry GMDSS equipment:

- SOLAS (GMDSS compliant) ships which are required to carry the equipment under the SOLAS Convention, and
- non-SOLAS (GMDSS compatible) vessels, which are not subject the SOLAS Convention, but are required to carry GMDSS equipment under flag State legislation, or vessels which voluntarily install GMDSS compatible equipment.

The functional requirements for SOLAS (GMDSS compliant) ships are provided in regulation IV/4.1.1 of SOLAS. The functional requirements for non-SOLAS (GMDSS compatible) vessels are provided in relevant flag State regulation.

Details on carriage requirements for Australian-flagged vessels is provided in section 2.2.

1.3 GMDSS operational areas

The radio systems incorporated into the GMDSS have individual limitations with respect to range and service provided. The equipment to be carried by a ship is determined by the ships area of operation and the designation of the sea areas. The four sea areas referred to in SOLAS determine the equipment ships must carry in relation to distress alerting capabilities. All SOLAS (GMDSS compliant) ships are required to carry equipment appropriate to the sea area(s) in which they operate.

The carriage requirements of non-SOLAS (GMDSS compatible) vessels appropriate to the sea area(s) in which they operate are provided in relevant flag State regulation.

In addition to distress alerting, SOLAS vessels must also be capable of receiving MSI. Additional equipment may be needed to meet this requirement. There are only two GMDSS approved systems for MSI reception and that is Enhanced Group Calling (EGC) and NAVTEX. Each navigational warning area (NAVAREA) and meteorological forecast and warning area (METAREA) will advise what is supported in their area.

Information concerning the shore-based facilities established for the SAR region, NAVAREA and METAREAs are available from the IMO Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) and the Master Plan of Shore Based Facilities for GMDSS (GMDSS Master Plan) – https://gisis.imo.org/.

2. GMDSS as it relates to Australia

It is essential you familiarise yourself with the operation of your onboard equipment and information provided by the manufacturer. Ensure you are familiar with the GMDSS services available in the sea area which you are operating. Be prepared to utilise any means at your disposal to attract attention and make known your position to obtain assistance.

2.1 Australia's declared sea area

The Australian Government has designated its surrounding waters as sea area A3. SOLAS regulation IV/2.1.17 defines sea area A3 as an "*area, excluding sea areas A1 and A2, within the coverage of a recognized mobile satellite service supported by the ship earth station carried on board, in which continuous alerting is available*".

2.2 Radiocommunication carriage requirements

The following Australian legislation and regulation (https://www.amsa.gov.au/about/regulations-and-standards) provides for the radiocommunication equipment to be carried for distress alerting and safety communications:

- Regulated Australian Vessels
  - Navigation Act 2012 - https://www.amsa.gov.au/about/regulations-and-standards/navigation-act-2012
  - Marine Order 27 (Safety of navigation and radio equipment) 2023 - https://www.amsa.gov.au/about/regulations-and-standards/marine-order-27-safety-navigation-and-radio-equipment
- Domestic Commercial Vessels
  - Navigation Act 2012
  - Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012 - https://www.amsa.gov.au/about/regulations-and-standards/national-law-act-2012
  - National Standards for Commercial Vessels - Communications equipment – (NSCV C7B) - https://www.amsa.gov.au/vessels-operators/national-standard-commercial-vessels-nscv/communications-equipment-c7b
- Foreign Vessels
  - Navigation Act 2012
  - Marine Order 27 (Safety of navigation and radio equipment) 2023
- Recreational Vessels
  - Covered under Australian State and Territory legislation

Additional or complementary requirements are also contained in:

- Marine Order 25 (Lifesaving equipment) 2014 - https://www.amsa.gov.au/about/regulations-and-standards/marine-order-25-equipment-lifesaving

2.3 Beacon registration

It is a requirement for all regulated Australian vessels to register their 406 MHz emergency position indicating radio beacon (EPIRB) with AMSA, and it is strongly recommended that all other 406 MHz beacon users do so as well. A registered beacon allows Rescue Coordination Centres (RCC) to call your emergency contact(s) and to look up important information to assist initiate a SAR response.

An unregistered beacon can delay a SAR response. It is vital registration information remains current. Register Australian 406 MHz beacons at: https://www.amsa.gov.au/beacons

2.4 Qualifications to operate marine radio equipment

To operate a marine radio in Australia you must hold the appropriate qualifications. The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) mandate the required qualification for each radio and area of vessel operation covering both domestic and international qualifications. Qualification details can be found on the ACMA website: https://www.acma.gov.au/marine-radio-qualifications.

Marine Order 70 details the application and eligibility requirements for qualifications issued in accordance with the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW), including a GMDSS radio operator certificate. Marine Order 70 is available on the AMSA website: https://www.amsa.gov.au/about/regulations-and-standards/marine-order-70-seafarer-certification.

2.5 Search and rescue

2.5.1 Australian search and rescue region (SRR)

Australia's SAR region (SRR) is shown in Figure 1 with coordinates listed in the Global SAR Plan module of GISIS via the IMO portal https://gisis.imo.org/. Additional information can also be found on the AMSA website: https://www.amsa.gov.au/safety-navigation/search-and-rescue.

Figure 1 - Australia's SAR region

2.5.2 GMDSS in the Australian SRR

AMSA operates Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) Australia. It has operational responsibility for SAR activities for international civil maritime and aviation.

JRCC Australia is the alerting post for distress, urgency and safety alerts and calls from the following GMDSS infrastructure:

- 406 MHz beacons, via the International Cospas-Sarsat Programme
  - Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB), including EPIRB with Automatic Identification System (EPIRB - AIS)
  - Personal Locating Beacon (PLB)
  - Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) and ELT Distress Tracking (ELT(DT))
- Recognised Mobile Satellite Service (RMSS) providers
  - Inmarsat SafetyNET Service – Inmarsat C, Fleet Safety and SafetyNET
  - Iridium SafetyCast Service – Iridium Safety Voice, Iridium Safety Cast and Iridium Safety Messaging.
- HF digital selective calling (DSC)

JRCC Australia also monitors the non-GMDSS HF radiotelephone (voice) distress, urgency and safety call frequencies (see Table 1). This supports a broader range of vessels navigating Australia's SAR region. The control centre is in Canberra, Australia and the call sign for both sites is VIC (see Figure 4).

HF radiotelephone distress frequencies
4,125 kHz
6,215 kHz
8,291 kHz
12,290 kHz
16,420 kHz

Table 1 – HF radiotelephone (voice) distress frequencies

Additional information on GMDSS services provided by AMSA can be found on the AMSA website https://www.amsa.gov.au/safety-navigation/navigation-systems/global-maritime-distress-and-safety-system.

Australian State and Territory maritime authorities or volunteer services monitor VHF radiotelephone (channel 16) and VHF DSC (channel 70). These services are not monitored by JRCC Australia. Australia does not have full VHF coast radio coverage, and some areas may not provide 24-hour monitoring. Further information is available from relevant Australian State or Territory maritime authorities.

VHF DSC and radiotelephone services are not available Australia-wide.

- **Tasmania** – https://tasmaritime.au/services/distress-monitoring
- **New South Wales** – https://www.nsw.gov.au/driving-boating-and-transport/using-waterways-boating-and-transport-information/navigation-communication-maps-times-and-restrictions/radio-network-services
- **Victoria** – https://safetransport.vic.gov.au/news/new-emergency-radio-service/
- **Queensland** – https://www.msq.qld.gov.au/safety/marine-radios
- **Western Australia** – https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/marine/recreational-boating/rules-safety-guides/safety-equipment/marine-radios
- **South Australia** – https://marinesafety.sa.gov.au/your-safety-and-operations/marine-radio
- **Northern Territory** – https://nt.gov.au/marine/for-all-harbour-and-boat-users/owning-a-boat/marine-communications-and-radio/marine-radio-and-digital-coverage-radio-darwin

2.5.3 Search and rescue transponders (SART)

A search and rescue transponder (SART) is a self-contained device designed to assist in locating a survival craft or person (including as a man-overboard device) in distress at sea. SARTs come in two types, a radar SART which interacts with a ships radar, and AIS SART which interacts with AIS receivers. SARTs aren't monitored by shore authorities and ships may be requested to assist detect them in a SAR response. If you are asked to assist in a SAR response, you may be required to change you radar setting to effectively detect radar SART.

2.5.4 JRCC Australia contact details

In addition to monitoring the GMDSS, JRCC Australia can be contacted 24-hours. These contact details should be used to report any false distress alert, particularly inadvertent 406 MHz beacon activations. Further information is available on the AMSA website: https://www.amsa.gov.au/safety-navigation/search-and-rescue.

- **Maritime Search and Rescue**
  - In Australia 1800 641 792
  - Outside Australia +61 2 6230 6811
  - Email rccaus@amsa.gov.au
- **Aviation Search and Rescue**
  - In Australia 1800 815 257
  - Outside Australia +61 2 6230 6899
  - Email rccaus@amsa.gov.au

If you inadvertently activate a distress alert, it is imperative that you cancel the distress alert on the device and notify a rescue coordination centre (RCC) immediately.

2.6 Maritime Safety Information (MSI)

Australia provides navigational warnings within NAVAREA X and AUSCOAST warning areas, and meteorological warnings and forecasts within METAREA X. These services are provided via Enhanced Group Calling (EGC) through all recognised mobile satellite service (RMSS) providers.

NAVTEX is not supported in either NAVAREA X or METAREA X.

All NAVAREA X and AUSCOAST navigational warnings will originate from JRCC Australia. All meteorological warnings and forecasts will originate from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). These services are detailed in the GMDSS Master Plan module of GISIS via the IMO portal https://gisis.imo.org/, with further information on these services available on the AMSA and BOM website.

- **AMSA**
  - General information on MSI - https://www.amsa.gov.au/safety-navigation/navigation-systems/maritime-safety-information.
  - Navigational warnings in force - https://www.amsa.gov.au/safety-navigation/navigation-systems/maritime-safety-information-database

- **BOM**
  - Marine forecasts –https://www.bom.gov.au/coastal-location/australia
  - Marine warnings – https://www.bom.gov.au/weather-and-climate/warnings-and-alerts
  - Marine weather service areas - https://www.bom.gov.au/resources/learn-and-explore/marine-knowledge-centre/marine-weather-service-areas
  - Weather information at sea - https://www.bom.gov.au/weather-and-climate/specialised-forecasts-and-observations/coasts-and-oceans/marine-weather-safety/weather-information-at-sea
  - Quick link - https://www.bom.gov.au/marine/lite/

MSI is also provided via HF radiotelephone (voice), some coastal VHF radiotelephone services, and on the internet. Details of HF radiotelephone broadcast times and frequencies are provided in sections 2.6.1.4 and 2.6.2.5.

2.6.1 Navigational warnings

2.6.1.1 NAVAREA X area

NAVAREA X encompasses Australia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, France (New Caledonia) and Vanuatu. It extends from the Antarctic coast at longitude 080º 00 E then,

30° 00 S 080° 00 E — 30° 00 S 095° 00 E — 12° 00 S 095° 00 E
12° 00 S 127° 00 E — 10° 00 S 127° 00 E — 10° 00 S 141° 00 E
00° 00 S 141° 00 E — 00° 00 S 170° 00 E — 29° 00 S 170° 00 E
45° 00 S 160° 00 E

then to the Antarctic coast at longitude 160° 00 E.

It is also described in the EGC Service tab in the GMDSS Master Plan module of GISIS via the IMO portal https://gisis.imo.org/.

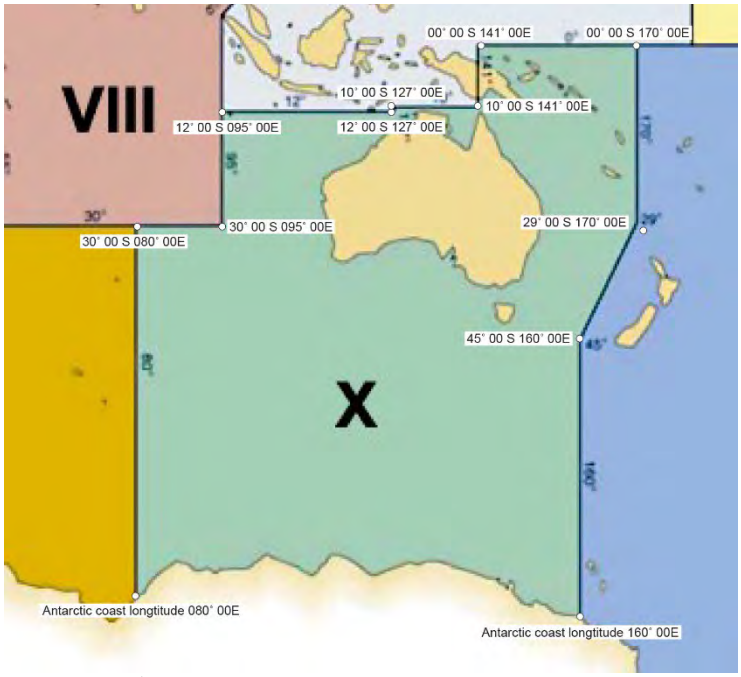

Figure 2 - NAVAREA X (image IHO website Navigation Warnings on the Web | IHO)

2.6.1.2 Coastal warning areas

NAVAREA X contains nine coastal warning areas. Eight surround the Australian coastline (areas A thru H) and one surrounding France (New Caledonia) known as area N. MSI for Australia's coastal warning areas are called an AUSCOAST warning.

AMSA (JRCC Australia) is the operational Australian National Coordinator for areas A-H, and SHOM is the French (New Caledonia) National Coordinator for area N.

Coastal area	Coordinates
A	Australian coast at longitude 142° 00 E, thence 10° 00 S 142° 00 E, 09° 00 S 144° 00 E, 17° 00 S 150° 00 E, thence to the Australian coast at latitude 17° 00 S.
B	Australian coast at latitude 17° 00 S, 17° 00 S 150° 00 E, 25° 00 S 156° 00 E, thence to the Australian coast at latitude 25° 00 S
C	Australian coast at latitude 25° 00 S, thence 25° 00 S 156° 00 E, 41° 00 S 155° 00 E, thence to the Australian coast at 37° 39.8 S 149° 54 E
D	Australian coast at 37° 39.8 S 149° 54 E, thence 41° 00 S 155° 00 E, 48° 00 S 155° 00 E, 48° 00 S 141° 00 E, thence to the Australian coast at longitude 141° 00 E.
E	Australian coast at longitude 141° 00 E, thence 43° 00 S 141° 00 E, 41° 00 S 129° 00 E, thence to the Australian coast at longitude 129° 00 E
F	Australian coast at longitude 129° 00 E, thence 41° 00 S 129° 00 E, 38° 00 S 108° 00 E, 27° 00 S 108° 00 E, thence to the Australian coast at latitude 27° 00 S
G	Australian coast at latitude 27° 00 S, thence 27° 00 S 108° 00 E, 20° 00 S 108° 00 E, 12° 00 S 120° 00 E, 12° 00 S 127° 00 E, 10° 00 S 127° 00 E, 10° 00 S 129° 00 E, thence to the Australian coast at longitude 129° 00 E
H	Australian coast at longitude 129° 00 E, thence 10° 00 S 129° 00 E, 10° 00 S 142° 00 E, thence Australian coast at longitude 142° 00 E
N	14° 00 S 156° 00 E thence 14° 00 S 163° 30 E thence 21° 30 S 169° 30 E thence 21° 30 S 174° 30 E thence 26° 30' S 174° 30 E thence 26° 30 S 156° 00 E. *NB: Extends across NAVAREA X and NAVAREA XIV.*

Table 2 – Coastal warning areas within NAVAREA X

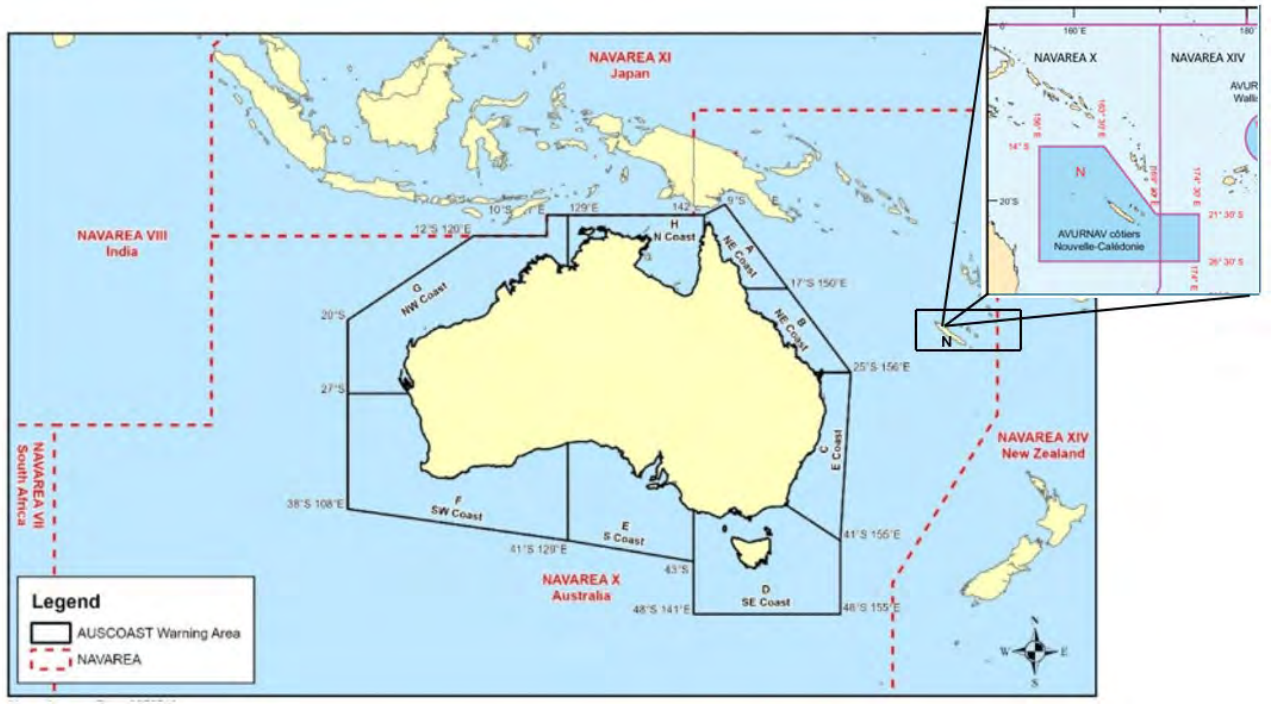

Figure 3 - AUSCOAST warning areas

2.6.1.3 EGC broadcasts

The scheduled broadcast times for navigational warnings via EGC are 0700 and 1900 UTC daily via the POR[1] and IOR satellites (for Inmarsat SafetyNET services) and via Iridium SafetyCast services. MSI is disseminated on receipt (i.e., immediately) and placed on the schedule until cancelled.

2.6.1.4 HF broadcasts

There are two HF broadcast sites in Australia operating in a redundant pair. One in the East at Charleville in Queensland which covers coastal areas A-D and the other in the West at Wiluna in Western Australia covering coastal areas E-H. The control centre is in Canberra, Australia and the call sign for both sites is VIC.

Figure 4 shows the location of the transmitters and control centre, and Table 3 shows the operating frequencies (local day and night) and Table 4 shows the broadcast times for each navigational warning area.

HF MSI frequencies (kHz)			
Charleville (East)		Wiluna (West)	
Day	Night	Day	Night
4,426	2,201	4,149	2,056
8,176	6,507	8,116	6,230
12,365	8,176	12,362	8,113
16,546	13,265	16,528	12,362

Table 3 - HF MSI frequencies for navigational warnings

[1] AUSCOAST warnings are only promulgated by the POR satellite for Inmarsat SafetyNET services.

Figure 4 - HF transmitter/receiver and control centre locations

Transmission area and time		
NAVAREA/AUSCOAST	UTC	UTC
NAVAREA X	19:25	07:25
AUSCOAST A	20:25	06:25*
AUSCOAST B	20:25	06:25*
AUSCOAST C	21:25	08:25*
AUSCOAST D	21:25	08:25*
AUSCOAST E	22:25	09:25
AUSCOAST F	22:25	09:25
AUSCOAST G	23:25	10:25*
AUSCOAST H	23:25	10:25*

Table 4 - Transmission area and times

*Charleville does not broadcast at these times on 8,176 kHz.

2.6.2 Meteorological warnings and forecasts

2.6.2.1 METAREA X area

METAREA X encompasses Australia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, France (New Caledonia) and Vanuatu. It is divided into five high seas forecast areas and five ocean wind warning areas.

Tropical Cyclone Ocean Wind Warnings within METAREA X east for 160°E are issued by RSMC Nadi north of 25°S and TCWC Wellington south of 25°S, for more information visit https://www.bom.gov.au/resources/learn-and-explore/tropical-cyclone-knowledge-centre/tropical-cyclone-warning-services

It is also described in the EGC Service tab in the GMDSS Master Plan module of GISIS via the IMO portal https://gisis.imo.org/ and on the Worldwide Met-Ocean Information and Warning Services (WWMIWS) website: https://wwmiws.wmo.int/index.php

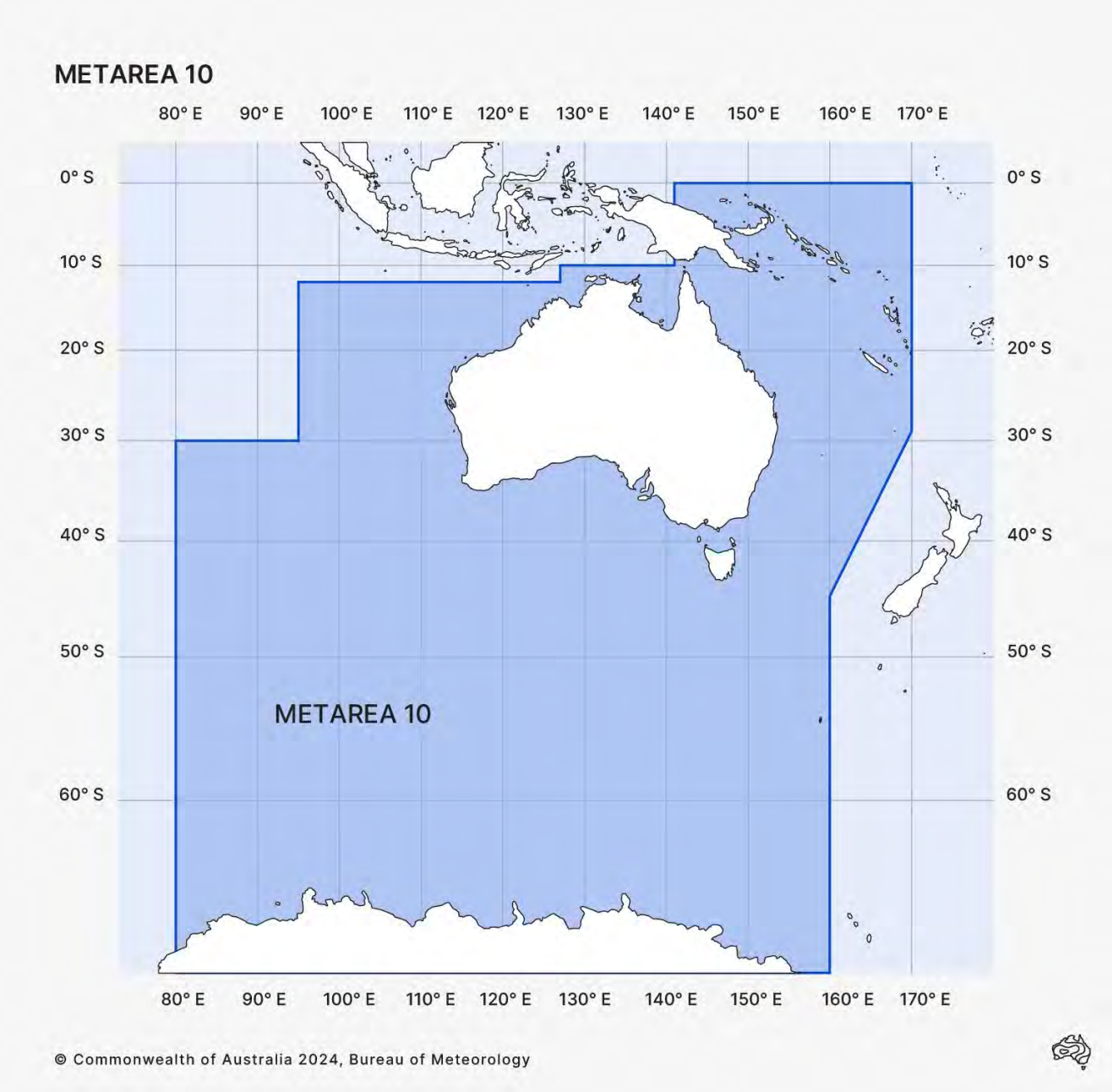

Figure 5 - METAREA X (Courtesy of the BOM)

2.6.2.2 High seas forecast areas

Area	Coordinates
Northern	Northern Australian coast at longitude 125° 00' E, thence 12° 00' S 125° 00' E, 12° 00' S 090° 00' E, 00° 00' S 090° 00' E, 00° 00' S 142° 00' E, thence to the northern Australian coast at longitude 142° 00' E.
North Eastern	Northern Australian coast at longitude 142° 00' E, thence 00° 00' S 142° 00' E, 00° 00' S 170° 00' E, 25° 00' S 170° 00' E, thence to the eastern Australian coast at latitude 25° 00' S.
South Eastern	Eastern Australian coast at latitude 25° 00' S, thence 25° 00' S 170° 00' E, 29° 00' S 170° 00' E, 45° 00' S 160° 00' E, 50° 00' S 160° 00' E, 50° 00' S 129° 00' E, thence to the southern Australian coast at longitude 129° 00' E.
Western	Southern Australian coast at longitude 129° 00' E, thence 50° 00' S 129° 00' E, 50° 00' S 080° 00' E, 30° 00' S 080° 00' E, 30° 00' S 090° 00' E, 12° 00' S 090° 00' E, 12° 00' S 125° 00' E, thence to the northern Australian coast at longitude 125° 00' E.
Southern	Antarctic sea ice edge at longitude 080° 00' E, thence 50° 00' S 080° 00' E, 50° 00' S 160° 00' E, thence to the Antarctic sea ice edge at longitude 160° 00' E.

Table 5 - High seas forecast areas within METAREA X

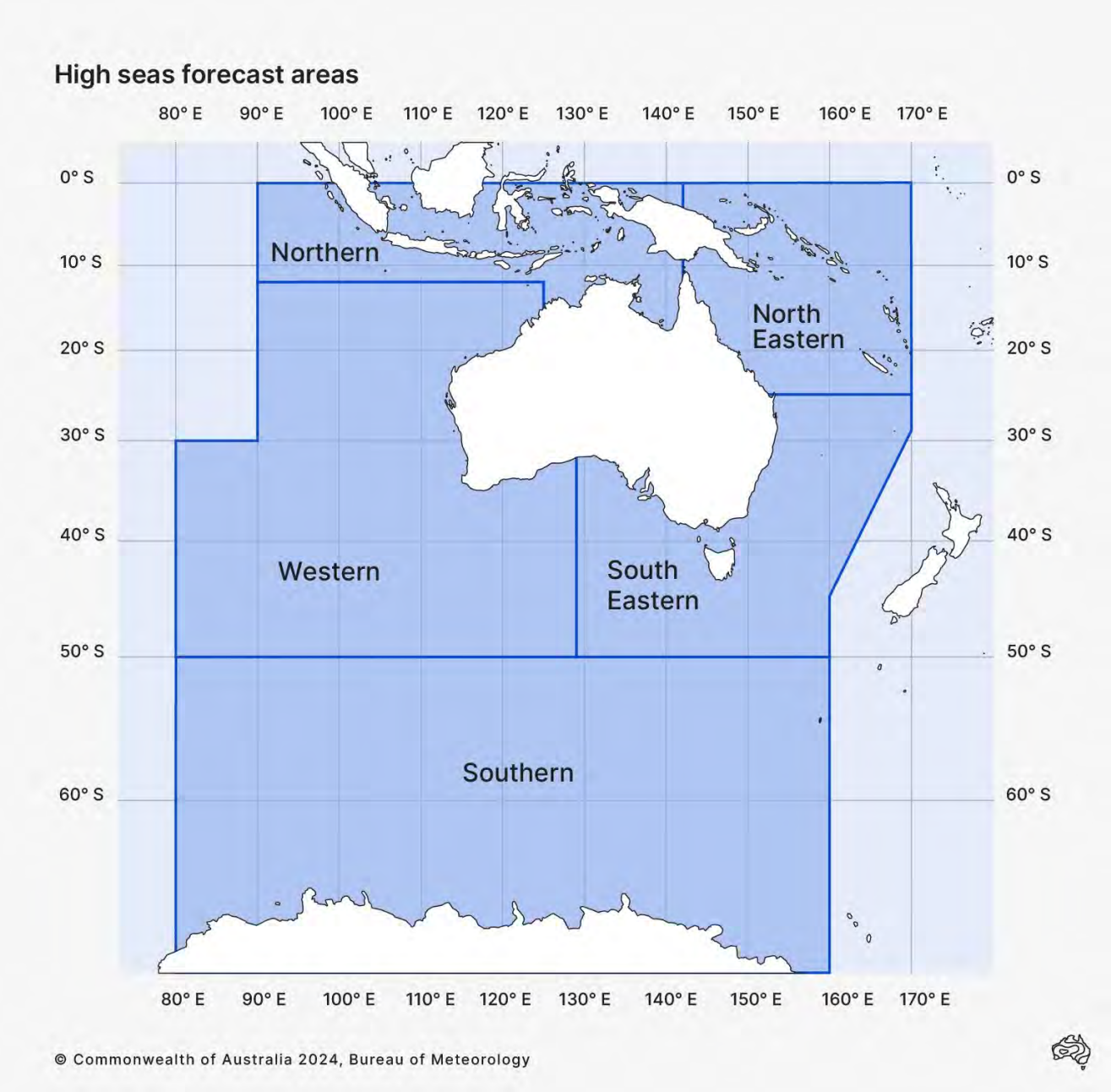

Figure 6 - High seas forecast area

2.6.2.3 Ocean wind warning areas

Area	Coordinates
Western	Northern Australian coast at longitude 125° 00' E, thence 11° 00' S 125° 00' E, 11° 00' S 128° 00' E, 09° 00' S 128° 00' E, 09° 00' S 142° 00' E, thence to the northern Australian coast at longitude 142° 00' E.
Northern	Northern Australian coast at longitude 142° 00' E, thence 00° 00' S 142° 00' E, 00° 00' S 170° 00' E, 25° 00' S 170° 00' E, thence to the eastern Australian coast at latitude 25° 00' S.
North Eastern	Eastern Australian coast at latitude 25° 00' S, thence 25° 00' S 170° 00' E, 29° 00' S 170° 00' E, 45° 00' S 160° 00' E, 50° 00' S 160° 00' E, 50° 00' S 129° 00' E, thence to the southern Australian coast at longitude 129° 00' E.
South Eastern	Eastern Australian coast at latitude 25° 00' S, thence 25° 00' S 170° 00' E, 29° 00' S 170° 00' E, 45° 00' S 160° 00' E, 50° 00' S 160° 00' E, 50° 00' S 129° 00' E, thence to the southern Australian coast at longitude 129° 00' E
Western	Southern Australian coast at longitude 129° 00' E, thence 50° 00' S 129° 00' E, 50° 00' S 080° 00' E, 30° 00' S 080° 00' E, 30° 00' S 090° 00' E, 10° 00' S 090° 00' E, 10° 00' S 120° 00' E, 11° 00' S 120° 00' E, 11° 00' S 125° 00' E, thence to the northern Australian coast at longitude 125° 00' E.
Southern	Antarctic sea ice edge at longitude 080° 00' E, thence 50° 00' S 080° 00' E, 50° 00' S 160° 00' E, thence to the Antarctic sea ice edge at longitude 160° 00' E.

Table 6 - Ocean wind warning areas

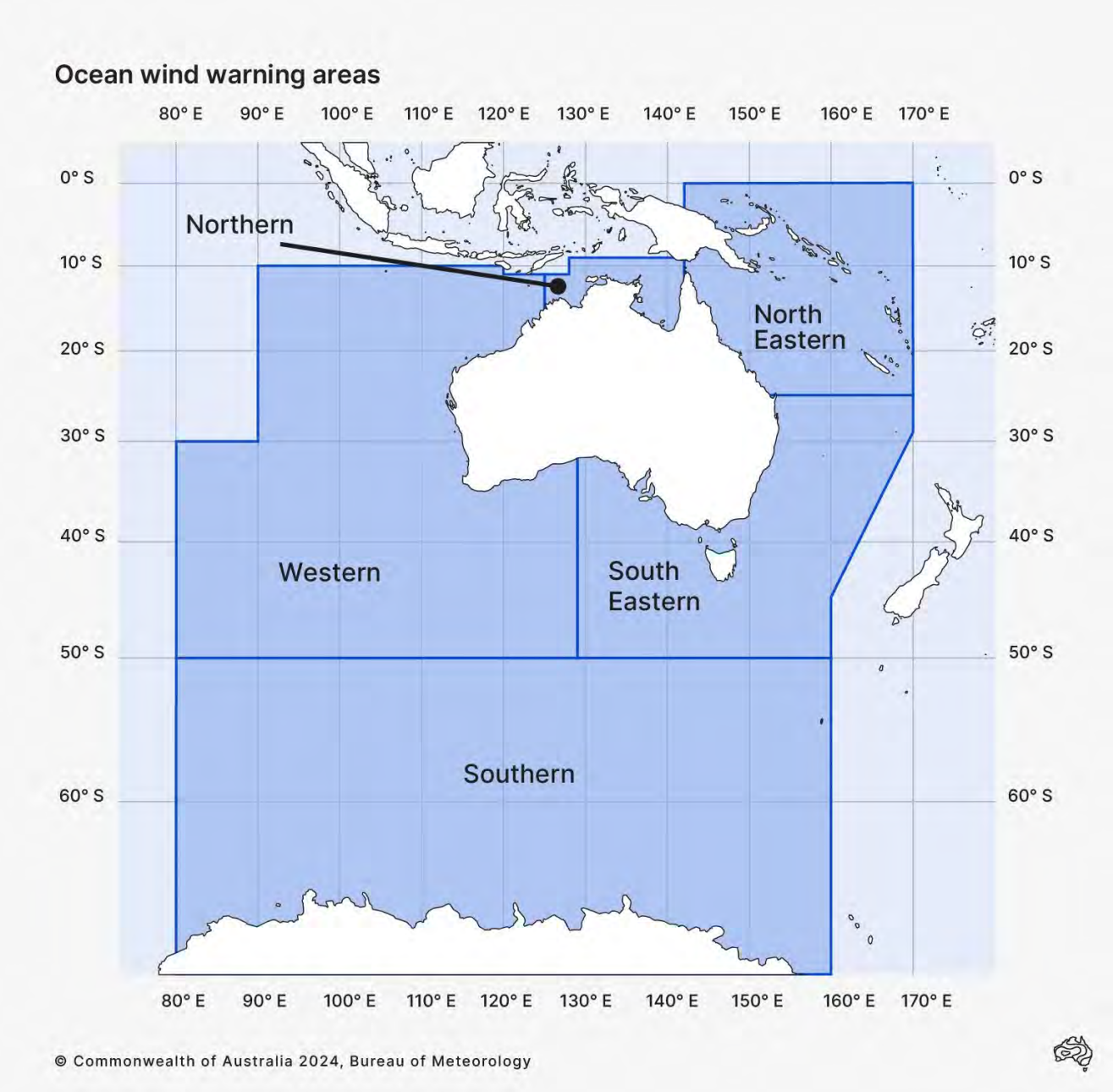

Figure 7 - Ocean wind warning areas

2.6.2.4 EGC broadcasts

The scheduled broadcast times for meteorological warnings and forecasts via EGC are via the POR satellites (for Inmarsat SafetyNET services) and via Iridium SafetyCast services for the areas and times provided in Table 7. Ocean wind warnings are disseminated on receipt (i.e., immediately).

Inmarsat SafetyNET and Iridium SafetyCast		
Forecast Type	Areas	Times (UTC)
High Seas	All	1100 & 2300
Coastal waters	Bass Strait (AUSCOAST D)	1930 & 0715 (1 hour earlier during ADST)
Coastal waters	Torres Strait (Use EGC rectangular area)	1845 & 0600
Coastal waters	Northern Territory (AUSCOAST G & H)	1915 & 0630
Coastal waters	Western Australia (AUSCOAST F & G)	2030 & 0830
Ocean Wind warnings	All	As they are issued

Table 7 - EGC Broadcast times

2.6.2.5 HF broadcasts

The same HF radiocommunication infrastructure used for navigational warnings is also used for meteorological warnings and forecasts (see section 2.6.1.4), under call signs VMC (see Table 8) and WMW (see Table 9 and Table 10).

Further information can be found on the BOM website: https://www.bom.gov.au/weather-and-climate/specialised-forecasts-and-observations/coasts-and-oceans/marine-weather-safety/weather-information-at-sea

Charleville weather broadcasts (call sign VMC)		
Time (UTC)	Frequencies (kHz)	Forecasts
2130	4,426 8,176 12,365 16,546	Queensland
2230		High Seas (Northern, North Eastern, South Eastern and Southern areas)
2330		New South Wales and Victoria
0030		Tasmania
0130		Queensland
0230		High Seas (Northern, North Eastern, South Eastern and Southern areas)
0330		New South Wales and Victoria
0430		Tasmania
0530		Queensland
0630		High Seas (Northern, North Eastern, South Eastern and Southern areas)
0730		New South Wales and Victoria
0830	2,201 6,507 8,176 12,365	Tasmania
0930		Queensland
1030		High Seas (Northern, North Eastern, South Eastern and Southern areas)
1130		New South Wales and Victoria
1230		Tasmania
1330		Queensland
1430		High Seas (Northern, North Eastern, South Eastern and Southern areas)
1530		New South Wales and Victoria
1630		Tasmania
1730		Queensland
1830		High Seas (Northern, North Eastern, South Eastern and Southern areas)
1930		New South Wales and Victoria
2030		Tasmania
Marine weather warnings are broadcast on the hour for NT, QLD, NSW, VIC, SA and TAS coastal waters zones and high seas areas. The broadcasts are available on the following frequencies: • Daytime (0700-1800 EST): 4,426 kHz, 8,176 kHz, 12,365 kHz and 16,546 kHz • Nighttime (1800-0700 EST): 2,201 kHz, 6,507 kHz, 8,176 kHz and 12,365 kHz		

Table 8 - Charleville weather broadcasts

Wiluna weather broadcasts (call sign VMW)		
Time (UTC)	Frequencies (kHz)	Forecasts
2330	4,149 8,113 12,362 16,528	Western Australia (Northern Zones: NT-WA Border to North West Cape) Northern Territory
0030		Western Australia (Western Zones: North West Cape to Cape Naturaliste) Western Australia (Southern Zones: Cape Naturaliste to WA-SA Border)
0130		South Australia
0230		Queensland (Gulf waters) High Seas (Northern, Western, and Southern areas)
0330		Western Australia (Northern Zones: NT-WA Border to North West Cape) Northern Territory
0430		Western Australia (Western Zones: North West Cape to Cape Naturaliste) Western Australia (Southern Zones: Cape Naturaliste to WA-SA Border)
0530		South Australia
0630		Queensland (Gulf waters) High Seas (Northern, Western, and Southern areas)
0730		Western Australia (Northern Zones: NT-WA Border to North West Cape) Northern Territory
0830		Western Australia (Western Zones: North West Cape to Cape Naturaliste) Western Australia (Southern Zone: Cape Naturaliste to WA-SA Border)
0930		South Australia

Table 9 - Wiluna weather broadcasts (UTC 2330 to 0930)

Wiluna weather broadcasts (call sign VMW)		
Time (UTC)	Frequencies (kHz)	Forecasts
1030	2,056 6,230 8,113 12,362	Queensland (Gulf waters) High Seas (Northern, Western, and Southern areas
1130		Western Australia (Northern Zones: NT-WA Border to North West Cape) Northern Territory
1230		Western Australia (Western Zones: NT-WA Border to North West Cape) Western Australia (Southern Zones: Cape Naturaliste to WA-SA Border)
1330		South Australia
1430		Queensland (Gulf waters) High Seas (Northern, Western, and Southern areas)
1530		Western Australia (Northern Zones: NT-WA Border to North West Cape) Northern Territory
1630		Western Australia (Western Zones: North West Cape to Cape Naturaliste) Western Australia (Southern Zones: Cape Naturaliste to WA-SA Border)
1730		South Australia
1830		Queensland (Gulf waters) High Seas (Northern, Western, and Southern areas)
1930		Western Australia (Northern Zones: NT-WA Border to North West Cape) Northern Territory
2030		Western Australia (Western Zones: North West Cape to Cape Naturaliste) Western Australia (Southern Zones: Cape Naturaliste to WA-SA Border)
2130		South Australia
2230		Queensland (Gulf waters) High Seas (Northern, Western, and Southern areas)
Marine weather warnings are broadcast on the hour for QLD Gulf, NT, WA and SA coastal waters zones and high seas areas. The broadcasts are available on the following frequencies: • Daytime (0700-1800 WST): 4,149 kHz, 8,113 kHz, 12,362 kHz and 16,528 kHz • Nighttime (1800-0700 WST): 2,056 kHz, 6,230 kHz, 8,113 kHz and 12,362 kHz		

Table 10 - Wiluna weather broadcasts (UTC 1030 to 2230)

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