

Single Side Band Radio

Links to applicable regulations

[46 CFR 28.245](#) - Requirement

[Marine Safety Alert](#) - Termination of 2 mHz watch-keeping service by the Coast Guard

[Federal Register](#) - Provides specifics why distress monitoring of 2182 was stopped.

Important note:

[Marine Safety Alert](#) issued by the Coast Guard states that the Coast Guard no longer monitors the voice distress frequency 2182 kHz. The Coast Guard continues to monitor these voice distress frequencies 4125, 6215, 8291, 12290.

Checklist for this item

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The regulations for your specific vessel is required a radio capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency or frequencies within the 2 - 4 MHz band necessary to communicate with a public coast station or U.S. Coast Guard station serving the area in which the vessel is operating.• Since the Coast Guard no longer monitors any distress frequencies in the 2 to 4 mHz bands you must have a radio transceiver that can transmit and receive on one of the other HF frequencies in the 4, 6, 8 or 12 mHz bands• Note: 1 mHz = 1000 kHz.• Visit http://www.uscg.mil/d13/cfvs/Distress.asp for more information.
	<div data-bbox="311 1277 751 1780" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"><p>Distress "HF" Voice Frequencies</p><p>2182 kHz</p><p>4125 kHz</p><p>6215 kHz</p><p>8291 kHz</p><p>12290 kHz</p><p><small>Print out and post near your radio</small></p></div>
	Ensure the radio is able to transmit and receive.

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	The radio must be connected to an emergency source of power should the ships power be lost.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">capable of supplying all connected loads continuously for at least three hours be located outside the main machinery space.
	The principal operating position of the communication equipment must be at the operating station.
	Location of the equipment must be such as to:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure safe operation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Facilitate repair
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Protect against vibration, moisture, temperature, excessive current/voltage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimize water intrusion from windows broken by heavy seas.
	Note: Satellite communications or a cellular telephone MAY be acceptable as an alternative to this radio. See 46 CFR 28.245(a)(4)(c)&(d) .

Digital Selective Calling (DSC)

The DSC frequency in the 2 MHz range was 2187.5 kHz and is no longer monitored. If your radio has DSC and only operates in the 2 MHz range be aware that the Coast Guard is no longer monitoring this frequency. You may want to replace your radio with one that alarms on one of the DSC frequencies in the 4, 6, 8 or 12 MHz range.

While not required by regulation, the Coast Guard strongly recommends that every F/V having a DSC-equipped radiotelephone obtain an Maritime Mobile Service Identity (MMSI) from the FCC and program it into their Direct Selective Calling (DSC) - equipped radiotelephone. Be sure to update the MMSI registration data if important vessel, owner or operator information changes.

Since 1999 the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) began requiring new fixed mount radiotelephones introduced in the U.S. to be equipped with DSC feature. DSC is part of a global upgrade in maritime distress communications. DSC radios allow fishermen to make ship-to-ship private calls and the DSC distress channel is currently being monitored by commercial ships. Minimally, DSC radios are equipped with single-button

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emergency transmission capability.

The new DSC radios have to be registered to work properly in emergency situations. They are also encoded with a unique nine digit FCC identification number that allows the ship-to-ship calling feature. This unique number the MMSI, is much like your cell phone number. Once the radio is registered with the FCC, that information and your boat's information is entered in the Coast Guard's national distress database.

The major advantage of the DSC radio is its ability to send an automatic "Mayday" that identifies the vessel and also, when connected to a GPS can send the vessel's location. The DSC radio will also continue sending the emergency signal if the skipper is disabled.

If your DSC radio is not programmed with a proper MMSI and not connected to a GPS, then the Coast Guard cannot effectively respond to a DSC distress alert sent from such a radio. As a result, search and rescue efforts may normally be suspended when:

- no communications with the distressed vessel can be established;
- no further information or means of contacting the vessel can be obtained from other sources; and,
- no position information is known.

Instructions for interconnecting the GPS receiver or chart plotter to the VHF radio may be found in the installation manual for both devices. Also available:

- A [water resistant trailer hitch connector](#) available from most auto parts stores, may provide a means for disconnecting and removing the radio when frequent removal is necessary.
 - A [wiring guide](#) describing how popular GPS receivers and plotters can be properly interconnected to your VHF marine radio. You may also view this same [wiring guide in an Excel spreadsheet](#).
 - [NMEA's DSC-VHF Check List](#). Ensure there is no RS-232 / RS-422 mismatch when interconnecting these devices.
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Voyage Termination Warning

Your vessels voyage can be terminated for failing to have functioning required radios. To avoid termination the vessel must have an alternate means of transmitting an emergency distress call.

Satellite communication capability with the system servicing the area in which the vessel is operating is acceptable as an alternative.

A cellular telephone capable of communicating with a public coast station or a U.S. Coast Guard station serving the area in which the vessel is operating is acceptable as an alternative.
