

List of Emergency Frequencies

These emergency frequencies are designed to facilitate communication between different agencies, rescue teams, and individuals who need to coordinate their efforts to save lives and minimize damage.

Please note that some of the frequencies, especially those for Amateur Radio (Ham Radio) and MURS, are more of a range of potential frequencies or standard frequencies within a specific band. It's always important to understand the regulations and guidelines related to the use of these frequencies in specific regions or countries.

Type of Emergency Radio Frequency	Frequency
Common National SAR (Search and Rescue)	155.160 MHz
U.S. Navy emergency sonobuoy communications and homing	172.5 MHz
NATO on-the-scene voice and direct finding (DF)	282.8 MHz
Cospas-Sarsat or SAR (satellite-based search and rescue)	406 MHz to 406.1 MHz
Emergency position-indicating radio beacon station (EPIRB)	406 MHz to 406.1 MHz
National Weather Radio (NOAA)	162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz
Amateur Radio (Ham Radio)	3.940 MHz, 7.250 MHz, 14.300 MHz

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Common National SAR (Search and Rescue)	155.160 MHz
Family Radio Service (FRS)	Channel 9 (462.6125 MHz), Channel 20 (462.6750 MHz)
General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS)	Channel 22 (462.7250 MHz)
Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS)	Range from 151.820 MHz to 154.600 MHz
Federal Disaster Frequencies	412.825 MHz (Mobile Emergency Response Support Channel 1)
HF-GCS (High-Frequency Global Communications System)	Ranges from 4,724 to 11,175 kHz
Aviation Emergencies (Civilian)	121.5 MHz
Aviation Emergencies (Military/NATO)	243.0 MHz
Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) for aviation	406.0 MHz
VHF (Very High Frequency) for Civilian Aviation Emergency	121.5 MHz
UHF (Ultra High Frequency) for Military Aviation Emergency	243.0 MHz