Table 3.7. Attenuation values and absolute mean power levels used to calculate maximum permitted spurious emission power levels for use with radio equipment

Frequency band containing the assignment (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	For any spurious component, the attenuation (mean power within the necessary bandwidth relative to the mean power of the spurious component concerned) shall be at least that specified below and the absolute mean power levels given shall not be exceeded[1]
9 kHz to 30 MHz	40 dB 50 mW [2, 3, 4]
30 MHz to 235 MHz – mean power above 25 W – mean power 25 W or less	 60 dB 1 mW [5] 40 dB 25 μW
235 MHz to 960 MHz – mean power above 25 W – mean power 25 W or less	 60 dB 20 mW [6, 7] 40 dB 25 μW [6, 7]
960 MHz to 17.7 GHz – mean power above 10 W – mean power 10 W or less	 50 dB 100 mW [6, 7, 8, 9] 100 μW [6, 7, 8, 9]
Above 17.7 GHz	The lowest possible values achievable shall be employed (see Recommendation **66 (Rev.WRC-97**)).

Notes in the table 3.7

[1] When checking compliance with the provisions of the Table, it shall be verified that the bandwidth of the measuring equipment is sufficiently wide to accept all significant components of the spurious emission concerned.

[2] For mobile transmitters which operate below 30 MHz, any spurious component shall have an attenuation of at least 40 dB without exceeding the value of 200 mW, but every effort should be made to comply with the level of 50 mW wherever practicable.

[3] For transmitters of a mean power exceeding 50 kW which can operate on two or more frequencies covering a frequency range approaching an octave or more, while a reduction below 50 mW is not mandatory, a minimum attenuation of 60 dB shall be provided.

4 For hand-portable equipment of mean power less than 5 W, the attenuation shall be 30 dB, but every practicable effort should be made to attain 40 dB attenuation.

5 Administrations may adopt a level of 10 mW provided that harmful interference is not caused.

[6] Where several transmitters feed a common antenna or closely spaced antennas on neighbouring frequencies, every practicable effort should be made to comply with the levels specified.

[7] Since these levels may not provide adequate protection for receiving stations in the radio astronomy and space services, more stringent levels might be considered in each individual case in the light of the geographical position of the stations concerned.

[8] These levels are not applicable to systems using digital modulation techniques, but may be used as a guide. Values for these systems may be provided by the relevant ITU-R Recommendations, when available (see Recommendation **66 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

[9] These levels are not applicable to stations in the space services, but the levels of their spurious emissions should be reduced to the lowest possible values compatible with the technical and economic constraints to which the equipment is subject. Values for these systems may be provided by the relevant ITU-R Recommendations, when available (see Recommendation **66 Rev.WRC-97)**).