T8C02 (B)
What type of messages should not be transmitted over amateur radio frequencies during emergencies?
A. Requests for supplies
B. Personal information concerning victims
C. A schedule of relief operators
D. Estimates of how much longer the emergency will last

T8C03 (C)
What should you do to minimize disruptions to an emergency traffic net once you have checked in?
A. Whenever the net frequency is quiet, announce your call sign and location
B. Move 5 kHz away from the net's frequency and use high power to ask other hams to keep clear of the net frequency
C. Do not transmit on the net frequency until asked to do so by the net control station
D. Wait until the net frequency is quiet, then ask for any emergency traffic for your area

T8C04 (B)
What is one thing that must be included when passing emergency messages?
A. The call signs of all the stations passing the message
B. The name of the person originating the message
C. A status report
D. The message title

T8C05 (A)
What is one way to reduce the chances of casual listeners overhearing sensitive emergency traffic?
A. Pass messages using a non-voice mode such as packet radio or Morse code
B. Speak as rapidly as possible to reduce your on-air time
C. Spell out every word using phonetics
D. Restrict transmission of messages to the hours between midnight and 4:00 AM

T8C06 (C)
What is of primary importance for a net control station?
A. A dual-band transceiver
B. A network card
C. A strong and clear signal
D. The ability to speak several language

T8C07 (B)
What should the net control station do if someone breaks in with emergency traffic?
A. Ask them to wait until the roll has been called
B. Stop all net activity until the emergency has been handled
C. Ask the station to call the local police and then resume normal net activities
D. Ask them to move off your net frequency immediately