

T0C01 (D)

What type of radiation are VHF and UHF radio signals?

- A. Gamma radiation
- B. Ionizing radiation
- C. Alpha radiation
- D. Non-ionizing radiation**

T0C02 (B)

When can radio waves cause injury to the human body?

- A. Only when the frequency is below 30 MHz
- B. Only if the combination of signal strength and frequency cause excessive power to be absorbed**
- C. Only when the frequency is greater than 30 MHz
- D. Only when transmitter power exceeds 50 watts

T0C03 (C) [97.13(C)(1)]

What is the maximum power level that an amateur radio station may use at frequencies above 30 MHz before an RF exposure evaluation is required?

- A. 1500 watts PEP transmitter output
- B. 1 watt forward power
- C. 50 watts PEP at the antenna**
- D. 50 watts PEP reflected power

T0C04 (D)

What factors affect the RF exposure of people near an amateur transmitter?

- A. Frequency and power level of the RF field
- B. Distance from the antenna to a person
- C. Radiation pattern of the antenna
- D. All of these answers are correct**

T0C05 (D)

Why must the frequency of an RF source be considered when evaluating RF radiation exposure?

- A. Lower frequency RF fields have more energy than higher frequency fields
- B. Lower frequency RF fields do not penetrate the human body
- C. Higher frequency RF fields are transient in nature and do not affect the human body
- D. The human body absorbs more RF energy at some frequencies than others**

T0C06 (D) [97.13(c)(1)]

How can you determine that your station complies with FCC RF exposure regulations?

- A. By calculation based on FCC OET Bulletin 65
- B. By calculation based on computer modeling
- C. By measurement of field strength using calibrated equipment
- D. All of these choices are correct**