

**2022-2026 Technician Class
FCC Element 2 Question Pool
Effective 7/01/2022 – 6/30/2026**

SUBELEMENT TO – SAFETY – [3 Exam Questions - 3 Groups]

TOA – Power circuits and hazards: hazardous voltages, fuses and circuit breakers, grounding, electrical code compliance; Lightning protection; Battery safety

TOA01

Which of the following is a safety hazard of a 12-volt storage battery?

- A. Touching both terminals with the hands can cause electrical shock
- B. Shorting the terminals can cause burns, fire, or an explosion**
- C. RF emissions from a nearby transmitter can cause the electrolyte to emit poison gas
- D. All these choices are correct

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TOA02

What health hazard is presented by electrical current flowing through the body?

- A. It may cause injury by heating tissue
- B. It may disrupt the electrical functions of cells
- C. It may cause involuntary muscle contractions
- D. All these choices are correct**

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TOA03

In the United States, what circuit does black wire insulation indicate in a three-wire 120 V cable?

- A. Neutral
- B. Hot**
- C. Equipment ground
- D. Black insulation is never used

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TOA04

What is the purpose of a fuse in an electrical circuit?

- A. To prevent power supply ripple from damaging a component
- B. To remove power in case of overload**
- C. To limit current to prevent shocks
- D. All these choices are correct

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TOA05

Why should a 5-ampere fuse never be replaced with a 20-ampere fuse?

- A. The larger fuse would be likely to blow because it is rated for higher current
- B. The power supply ripple would greatly increase
- C. Excessive current could cause a fire**
- D. All these choices are correct

T0A06

What is a good way to guard against electrical shock at your station?

- A. Use three-wire cords and plugs for all AC powered equipment
- B. Connect all AC powered station equipment to a common safety ground
- C. Install mechanical interlocks in high-voltage circuits
- D. All these choices are correct

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T0A07

Where should a lightning arrester be installed in a coaxial feed line?

- A. At the output connector of a transceiver
- B. At the antenna feed point
- C. At the ac power service panel
- D. On a grounded panel near where feed lines enter the building

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T0A08

Where should a fuse or circuit breaker be installed in a 120V AC power circuit?

- A. In series with the hot conductor only
- B. In series with the hot and neutral conductors
- C. In parallel with the hot conductor only
- D. In parallel with the hot and neutral conductors

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T0A09

What should be done to all external ground rods or earth connections?

- A. Waterproof them with silicone caulk or electrical tape
- B. Keep them as far apart as possible
- C. Bond them together with heavy wire or conductive strap
- D. Tune them for resonance on the lowest frequency of operation

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T0A10

What hazard is caused by charging or discharging a battery too quickly?

- A. Overheating or out-gassing
- B. Excess output ripple
- C. Half-wave rectification
- D. Inverse memory effect

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T0A11

What hazard exists in a power supply immediately after turning it off?

- A. Circulating currents in the dc filter
- B. Leakage flux in the power transformer
- C. Voltage transients from kickback diodes
- D. Charge stored in filter capacitors

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T0A12

Which of the following precautions should be taken when measuring high voltages with a voltmeter?

- A. Ensure that the voltmeter has very low impedance
- B. Ensure that the voltmeter and leads are rated for use at the voltages to be measured
- C. Ensure that the circuit is grounded through the voltmeter
- D. Ensure that the voltmeter is set to the correct frequency

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TOB – Antenna safety: tower safety and grounding, installing antennas, antenna supports

TOB01

Which of the following is good practice when installing ground wires on a tower for lightning protection?

- A. Put a drip loop in the ground connection to prevent water damage to the ground system
- B. Make sure all ground wire bends are right angles
- C. Ensure that connections are short and direct
- D. All these choices are correct

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TOB02

What is required when climbing an antenna tower?

- A. Have sufficient training on safe tower climbing techniques
- B. Use appropriate tie-off to the tower at all times
- C. Always wear an approved climbing harness
- D. All these choices are correct

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TOB03

Under what circumstances is it safe to climb a tower without a helper or observer?

- A. When no electrical work is being performed
- B. When no mechanical work is being performed
- C. When the work being done is not more than 20 feet above the ground
- D. Never

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TOB04

Which of the following is an important safety precaution to observe when putting up an antenna tower?

- A. Wear a ground strap connected to your wrist at all times
- B. Insulate the base of the tower to avoid lightning strikes
- C. Look for and stay clear of any overhead electrical wires
- D. All these choices are correct

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TOB05

What is the purpose of a safety wire through a turnbuckle used to tension guy lines?

- A. Secure the guy line if the turnbuckle breaks
- B. Prevent loosening of the turnbuckle from vibration
- C. Provide a ground path for lightning strikes
- D. Provide an ability to measure for proper tensioning

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TOB06

What is the minimum safe distance from a power line to allow when installing an antenna?

- A. Add the height of the antenna to the height of the power line and multiply by a factor of 1.5
- B. The height of the power line above ground
- C. 1/2 wavelength at the operating frequency
- D. Enough so that if the antenna falls, no part of it can come closer than 10 feet to the power wires

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TOB07

Which of the following is an important safety rule to remember when using a crank-up tower?

- A. This type of tower must never be painted
- B. This type of tower must never be grounded
- C. This type of tower must not be climbed unless it is retracted, or mechanical safety locking devices have been installed
- D. All these choices are correct

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TOB08

Which is a proper grounding method for a tower?

- A. A single four-foot ground rod, driven into the ground no more than 12 inches from the base
- B. A ferrite-core RF choke connected between the tower and ground
- C. A connection between the tower base and a cold water pipe
- D. Separate eight-foot ground rods for each tower leg, bonded to the tower and each other

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TOB09

Why should you avoid attaching an antenna to a utility pole?

- A. The antenna will not work properly because of induced voltages
- B. The 60 Hz radiations from the feed line may increase the SWR
- C. The antenna could contact high-voltage power lines
- D. All these choices are correct

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TOB10

Which of the following is true when installing grounding conductors used for lightning protection?

- A. Use only non-insulated wire
- B. Wires must be carefully routed with precise right-angle bends
- C. Sharp bends must be avoided
- D. Common grounds must be avoided

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TOB11

Which of the following establishes grounding requirements for an amateur radio tower or antenna?

- A. FCC Part 97 rules
- B. Local electrical codes**
- C. FAA tower lighting regulations
- D. UL recommended practices

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TOC - RF hazards: radiation exposure, proximity to antennas, recognized safe power levels, radiation types, duty cycle

T0C01

What type of radiation are radio signals?

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

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T0C02

At which of the following frequencies does maximum permissible exposure have the lowest value?

- A. 3.5 MHz
- B. 50 MHz**
- C. 440 MHz
- D. 1296 MHz

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T0C03

How does the allowable power density for RF safety change if duty cycle changes from 100 percent to 50 percent?

- A. It increases by a factor of 3
- B. It decreases by 50 percent
- C. It increases by a factor of 2**
- D. There is no adjustment allowed for lower duty cycle

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T0C04

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

- 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 these choices are correct**

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T0C05

Why do exposure limits vary with frequency?

- 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
- D. The human body absorbs more RF energy at some frequencies than at others

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T0C06

Which of the following is an acceptable method to determine whether 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 these choices are correct

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T0C07

What hazard is created by touching an antenna during a transmission?

- A. Electrocuting
- B. RF burn to skin
- C. Radiation poisoning
- D. All these choices are correct

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T0C08

Which of the following actions can reduce exposure to RF radiation?

- A. Relocate antennas
- B. Relocate the transmitter
- C. Increase the duty cycle
- D. All these choices are correct

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T0C09

How can you make sure your station stays in compliance with RF safety regulations?

- A. By informing the FCC of any changes made in your station
- B. By re-evaluating the station whenever an item in the transmitter or antenna system is changed
- C. By making sure your antennas have low SWR
- D. All these choices are correct

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T0C10

Why is duty cycle one of the factors used to determine safe RF radiation exposure levels?

- A. It affects the average exposure to radiation
- B. It affects the peak exposure to radiation
- C. It takes into account the antenna feed line loss
- D. It takes into account the thermal effects of the final amplifier

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T0C11

What is the definition of duty cycle during the averaging time for RF exposure?

- A. The difference between the lowest power output and the highest power output of a transmitter
- B. The difference between the PEP and average power output of a transmitter
- C. The percentage of time that a transmitter is transmitting
- D. The percentage of time that a transmitter is not transmitting

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T0C12

How does RF radiation differ from ionizing radiation (radioactivity)?

- A. RF radiation does not have sufficient energy to cause chemical changes in cells and damage DNA
- B. RF radiation can only be detected with an RF dosimeter
- C. RF radiation is limited in range to a few feet
- D. RF radiation is perfectly safe

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T0C13

Who is responsible for ensuring that no person is exposed to RF energy above the FCC exposure limits?

- A. The FCC
- B. The station licensee
- C. Anyone who is near an antenna
- D. The local zoning board

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