CODE STANDARDS AND PRACTICES LEVEL 6 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **In healthcare facilities, does 517.17(B) require the feeders to have GFPE if the service has GFPE?**

   A. Yes

   B. No

   C. Only for Critical Care Areas

   D. Only for New Installations

2. **After selective coordination is installed, can an Electrical Worker inadvertently adjust a circuit breaker setting in a way that undermines coordination?**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Not applicable

   D. Sometimes

3. **Which NEC requirement involves calculating the available fault current at the MCC location and documenting the calculation for the AHJ?**

   A. Optional field labeling

   B. The calculation and documentation must be made available to the AHJ

   C. Documentation is only for manufacturers

   D. No requirement exists

4. **The maximum circuit breaker rating as primary protection for a transformer of over 1,000 volts with an impedance of 3% in an unsupervised location would be calculated using what percent of the primary current?**

   A. 300%

   B. 600%

   C. 400%

   D. 200%

5. **What is Step 3 in the process from design to installation for equipment marked with a short-circuit current rating?**

   A. Do not install equipment if its SCCR is not equal to or greater than the available fault current.

   B. Verify the available fault current.

   C. Obtain AHJ approval before installation.

   D. Test the equipment during energization.

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6. What type of service is specifically referenced for the voltage and grounding requirements of GFPE in the NEC context?

A. Solidly grounded wye electric services

B. Isolated delta services

C. Floating systems

D. Ungrounded systems

7. Is it permissible to install equipment when its SCCR equals the calculated available fault current?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only with AHJ approval

D. Only for equipment rated above 3,000 A

8. Which statement about who completes the selection of overcurrent protective devices for selective coordination is incorrect?

A. It must be completed by an Electrical Worker

B. It must be completed by an Electrical Engineer

C. It can be performed by any qualified person

D. It must be reviewed by the Authority Having Jurisdiction

9. What is the impedance percentage of the transformer in the 250-kVA example?

A. 3.25%

B. 3.0%

C. 2.75%

D. 3.5%

10. A selective coordination approach is more restrictive and tends to provide a more reliable system.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Sometimes

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. In healthcare facilities, does 517.17(B) require the feeders to have GFPE if the service has GFPE?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only for Critical Care Areas

D. Only for New Installations

Ground-fault protection needs to cover the whole path that feeds patient-care loads. When GFPE is provided at the service equipment, the protection should extend to the feeders supplying that service. So, if the service has GFPE, the feeders must also be GFPE-equipped to ensure ground faults are detected and interrupted along the entire supply path. It isn't limited to just critical care areas or to new installations; the requirement applies to the feeders linked to a GFPE-enabled service. In short: yes, feeders must have GFPE if the service has GFPE.

2. After selective coordination is installed, can an Electrical Worker inadvertently adjust a circuit breaker setting in a way that undermines coordination?

A. True

B. False

C. Not applicable

D. Sometimes

The key idea is that selective coordination is put in place to ensure each protective device trips in the correct order, so only the device closest to the fault clears it. Once this coordination is installed, breakers and settings are typically documented, locked, or otherwise controlled through change-management processes. That means an Electrical Worker would need to follow proper procedures, obtain authorization, and perform testing to adjust any setting. With those safeguards, accidental changes that undermine coordination are not expected to happen in normal work. So the statement is false: you don't normally undermine coordination inadvertently because changes are restricted and require deliberate action. If a change did occur outside those controls, it would indicate noncompliance rather than a typical, inadvertent risk.

3. Which NEC requirement involves calculating the available fault current at the MCC location and documenting the calculation for the AHJ?

A. Optional field labeling

B. The calculation and documentation must be made available to the AHJ

C. Documentation is only for manufacturers

D. No requirement exists

Calculating the available fault current at the MCC location and documenting it for the AHJ is about ensuring the protective equipment is properly rated for the worst case fault conditions. The available fault current represents the maximum current that could flow during a short circuit at that point in the system, and knowing this value lets you verify that MCCs, conductors, and protective devices (fuses, breakers) can safely interrupt that current. Providing the calculation and its documentation to the Authority Having Jurisdiction allows the inspector to review and confirm proper device ratings, coordination, and overall code compliance. This isn't optional labeling, nor something only manufacturers need to keep; it's a real requirement to share this analysis with the AHJ.

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4. The maximum circuit breaker rating as primary protection for a transformer of over 1,000 volts with an impedance of 3% in an unsupervised location would be calculated using what percent of the primary current?

A. 300%

B. 600%

C. 400%

D. 200%

In this case the key idea is how to size the primary protection for a transformer installed in an unsupervised location. For such installations, the guideline is to set the primary overcurrent protective device at six times the transformer's rated primary current. Expressed as a percent of the primary current, that's 600%. The impedance value of 3% tells you the transformer's short-circuit current capability (it would be very high in a fault), but it doesn't change the rule used to size the primary protection in unsupervised locations—the standard practice is to use six times the rated primary current. That's why the correct choice corresponds to 600%.

5. What is Step 3 in the process from design to installation for equipment marked with a short-circuit current rating?

A. Do not install equipment if its SCCR is not equal to or greater than the available fault current.

B. Verify the available fault current.

C. Obtain AHJ approval before installation.

D. Test the equipment during energization.

The key idea is ensuring the equipment's Short-Circuit Current Rating (SCCR) is enough for the fault you could see at the installation point. Before physically putting equipment in, you compare what the system could supply as a short-circuit current (the available fault current) with what the equipment can safely handle (its SCCR). If the equipment's SCCR is not equal to or greater than that available fault current, installing it would risk equipment damage or unsafe fault conditions when a short occurs. So, Step 3 is to avoid installation when the SCCR isn't adequate. If you find the SCCR is too low, you'd need to replace the equipment with a higher-SCCR option or adjust the system—such as upgrading upstream protection or reducing the fault current—so that the installed equipment can safely withstand a short circuit. In contrast, verifying the available fault current (Step 1) is an earlier assessment, obtaining AHJ approval is not the immediate installation decision, and testing during energization is done after installation. The emphasis here is on not proceeding with installation when the SCCR doesn't meet or exceed the available fault current.

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6. What type of service is specifically referenced for the voltage and grounding requirements of GFPE in the NEC context?

A. Solidly grounded wye electric services

B. Isolated delta services

C. Floating systems

D. Ungrounded systems

Ground-Fault Protection Equipment is designed to work when there is a defined path for fault current to return to ground, which is provided by a solidly grounded wye service where the neutral is bonded to the grounding system. This bonding creates a reliable fault current path that GFPE can detect and cause the protective device to trip quickly, enhancing safety. In contrast, isolated delta, floating, or ungrounded systems either do not provide a reliable ground fault current path or limit fault current in ways that would prevent GFPE from operating as intended. Because of that, the NEC references the voltage and grounding requirements for GFPE specifically in the context of solidly grounded wye services.

7. Is it permissible to install equipment when its SCCR equals the calculated available fault current?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only with AHJ approval

D. Only for equipment rated above 3,000 A

This question tests that the Short-Circuit Current Rating (SCCR) of equipment must meet or exceed the available fault current at the installation. The available fault current is the maximum current that could flow during a fault, given the source, wiring, and protective devices. The SCCR is the highest fault current the equipment can safely interrupt or withstand. The rule is that SCCR must be not less than the available fault current. Therefore, equality is acceptable—if the SCCR exactly matches the available fault current, the equipment is still within its rated capability and may be installed. In practice, many designs aim for a margin above the AFC, but equality satisfies the requirement.

8. Which statement about who completes the selection of overcurrent protective devices for selective coordination is incorrect?

A. It must be completed by an Electrical Worker

B. It must be completed by an Electrical Engineer

C. It can be performed by any qualified person

D. It must be reviewed by the Authority Having Jurisdiction

Understanding who can perform the selection of overcurrent protective devices for selective coordination centers on qualification and capability, not just a specific job title. The task requires someone who is knowledgeable about protection coordination, time-current characteristics, and device settings, and who can apply those concepts to ensure selective tripping. It isn't limited to a particular role like an Electrical Worker; a range of qualified individuals—such as Electrical Engineers or other professionals with the necessary training—can perform it, as long as they are deemed qualified for the work. The important part is that the person is competent to execute the coordination study and set the devices correctly. The statement that it must be completed by an Electrical Worker is too narrow, which is why it's the incorrect choice. In practice, many jurisdictions and organizations allow any qualified person to carry out the selection, provided they have the needed expertise. It's also essential that the Authority Having Jurisdiction reviews the work to confirm it meets code requirements, which aligns with the other correct statements.

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9. What is the impedance percentage of the transformer in the 250-kVA example?

A. 3.25%

B. 3.0%

C. 2.75%

D. 3.5%

The impedance percentage shows how much of the rated voltage is needed to drive full-load current through the transformer's leakage impedance. To get it, you convert the winding's leakage impedance to a per-unit value on the transformer's base: Z_pu = Z_actual / Z_base, where Z_base = V_rated^2 / S_rated. The percent is Z_pu × 100%. In the 250-kVA example, using the transformer's rated voltage and apparent power, the leakage impedance converts to a per-unit value of 0.0325, which is 3.25%. This is the impedance percentage for that transformer.

10. A selective coordination approach is more restrictive and tends to provide a more reliable system.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Sometimes

Selective coordination means protective devices are arranged so that only the device closest to a fault trips. Because of this, the system requires careful alignment of time-current characteristics and device settings across multiple devices, which makes it more restrictive to design and maintain. That restrictiveness, however, pays off in reliability: faults are isolated to the smallest possible portion of the system, so the rest of the system continues to operate and only the problematic section is disconnected. In short, the approach prioritizes dependable operation and minimal disruption, making the statement true.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://codestandardspracticeslevel6.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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