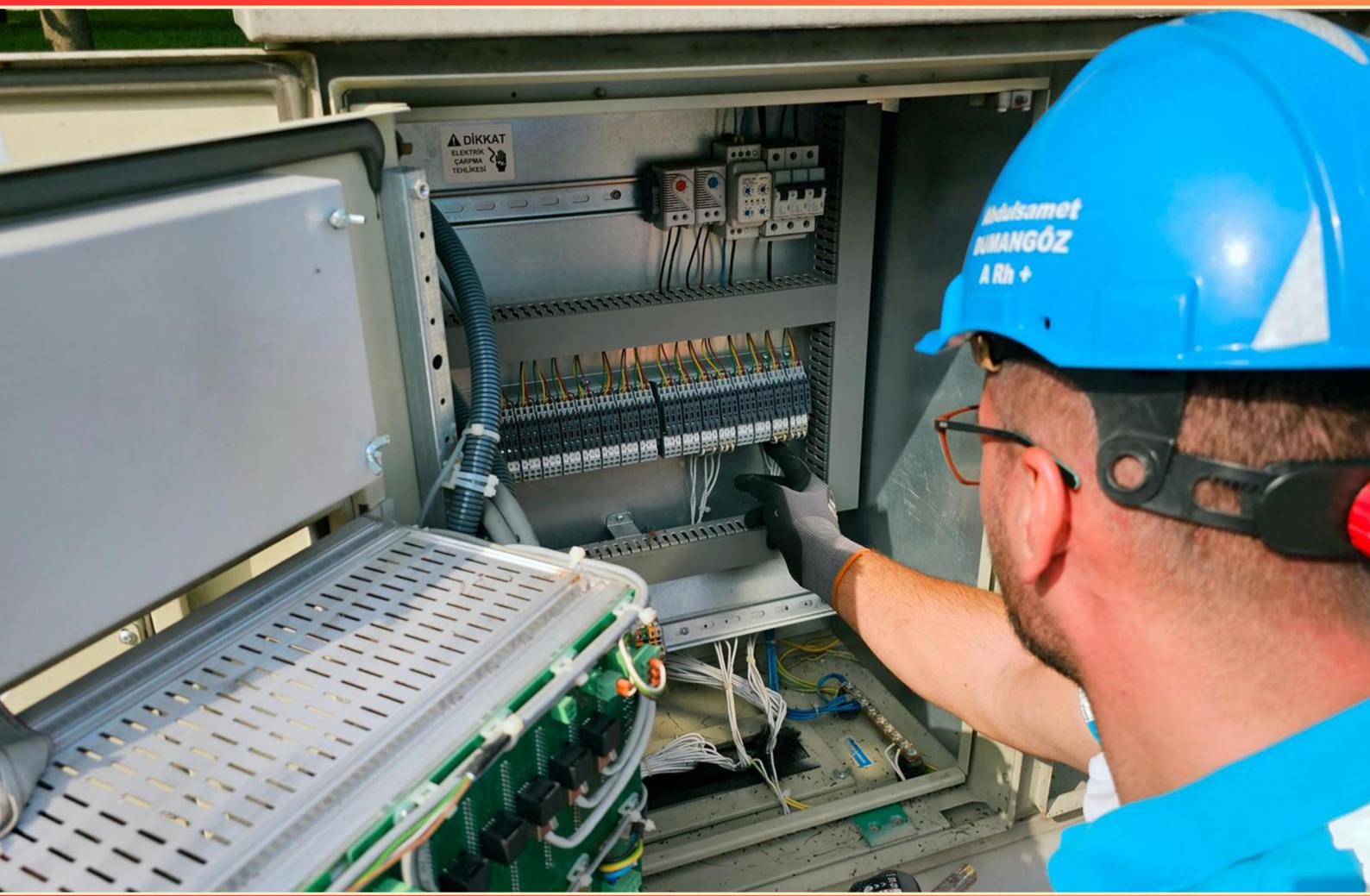
ELECTRICAL SAFETY LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://electricalsafetylevel2.examzify.com

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

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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. Which statement best describes the requirement for electrical PPE selection?

A. They must be color-coded for voltage category.

B. Determine the incident energy at the work distance and refer to the PPE table or manufacturer guidelines to choose the corresponding PPE category.

C. PPE category is the same for all tasks.

D. PPE is not required if a trained spotter is present.

2. When the protecting circuit breaker is not maintained, NFPA 70E requires which of the following?

A. Incident energy calculation method be used

B. PPE Category method be increased by 1 level of PPE

C. The arc flash boundary be increased by 18 inches

D. None of the above

3. What information must a typical energized work permit contain?

A. Only the job scope and date.

B. Job scope, location, equipment involved, hazards, required PPE, control measures, verification steps, and authorization.

C. Only PPE requirements.

D. Equipment serial numbers and maintenance history.

4. Article 90 covers the use, application, and arrangement of NFPA 70E. Which term completes the trio?

A. Use, application, and Arrangement

B. Use, application, and maintenance

C. Use, application, and safety

D. Use, application, and training

5. In arc flash hazard analysis, who is typically responsible for identifying hazards and implementing control measures?

A. Qualified person

B. Untrained worker

C. Manager outside the electrical team

D. Administrative staff

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6. What is the typical outcome of a hazard assessment for temporary wiring installations?

A. It identifies hazards and ensures proper protection.

B. It allocates budget for PPE.

C. It guarantees zero hazards.

D. It results in a formal list of required protective measures.

7. What is a temporary protective grounding device, and when is it used?

A. A temporary grounding conductor used to provide a path to earth for fault current during maintenance; used when working on or near live parts to limit touch voltage.

B. A permanent connection to the utility.

C. A shield to protect insulation.

D. A grounding rod used only for new installations.

8. What is the purpose of arc flash labeling on equipment?

A. It informs workers of hazard level, incident energy, and required PPE before beginning work.

B. It lists the warranty period and service intervals.

C. It indicates the color of the enclosure and paint finish.

D. It shows the manufacturer's contact information.

9. What is the proper method to reset a circuit breaker that has tripped and is in the center position?

A. Turn off, then on

B. First identify and clear the fault, then turn OFF, then ON

C. Reset to ON immediately

D. Cycle through OFF and ON rapidly

10. Which statement lists the main components of arc-rated PPE with examples?

A. Arc-rated clothing (FR shirts/pants, coveralls); face/eye protection (arc-rated face shield); hand protection (arc-rated gloves). Additional PPE may include head and hearing protection as needed.

B. Arc-rated clothing, non-FR sandals, face masks, earplugs.

C. Regular clothing, safety glasses, cotton gloves.

D. Fireproof umbrella, sunglasses, helmet.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes the requirement for electrical PPE selection?

A. They must be color-coded for voltage category.

B. Determine the incident energy at the work distance and refer to the PPE table or manufacturer guidelines to choose the corresponding PPE category.

C. PPE category is the same for all tasks.

D. PPE is not required if a trained spotter is present.

Electrical PPE selection is driven by the incident energy that could be released at the worker's distance from the arc. You estimate or calculate that incident energy at the work distance, then consult the PPE table or the manufacturer's guidelines to pick the corresponding PPE category. This approach matches the protection level to the actual hazard, rather than relying on color codes or a single level of protection for every task. PPE needs vary with distance and the specific task, so the same job at a different distance can require a different protection level. Also, having a trained spotter does not remove the requirement for PPE; the protective gear is needed whenever the hazard exists. In practice, you choose arc-rated clothing, gloves, face and head protection, and other gear based on the selected category to ensure adequate protection against expected arc energy.

2. When the protecting circuit breaker is not maintained, NFPA 70E requires which of the following?

A. Incident energy calculation method be used

B. PPE Category method be increased by 1 level of PPE

C. The arc flash boundary be increased by 18 inches

D. None of the above

The key idea here is that NFPA 70E determines arc-flash PPE and boundaries from a hazard analysis, not from whether a protective device like a circuit breaker has been maintained. You may determine PPE using either the incident energy method or the PPE category method, and the arc-flash boundary is derived from the calculated energy. Simply not maintaining a protecting circuit breaker does not automatically require using a different method, increasing the PPE level by a fixed amount, or extending the arc-flash boundary by a set distance. The standard does not prescribe these automatic changes based solely on maintenance status. In practice, unmaintained equipment signals higher risk and typically calls for addressing the maintenance issue (and avoiding energized work if possible) rather than applying a predetermined adjustment to PPE or boundaries. That's why none of the listed options are required by NFPA 70E just because the breaker is not maintained.

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3. What information must a typical energized work permit contain?

A. Only the job scope and date.

B. Job scope, location, equipment involved, hazards, required PPE, control measures, verification steps, and authorization.

C. Only PPE requirements.

D. Equipment serial numbers and maintenance history.

Performing work on live electrical equipment introduces multiple hazards, so the permit used for energized work acts as both a risk assessment and an authorization document to keep everyone safe. The best answer includes all of these elements because each piece serves a purpose: the job scope explains exactly what work is being done, the location tells everyone where to focus their safety efforts, and the equipment involved identifies which parts are energized and may need isolation or guarding. Stating the hazards makes clear what risks exist—such as shock or arc flash—so the team can select appropriate protective measures. Specifying the required PPE ensures everyone wears the right gear for the task. Outlining the control measures describes how those hazards will be mitigated, including protective barriers, de-energizing where possible, insulation, and safe work practices. Verification steps establish how workers will confirm controls are in place and that the area is safe before and during the work, such as voltage testing or confirming isolation as applicable. Authorization guarantees a qualified person approves the job and can authorize stop-work if conditions change. Together, these elements create a complete, accountable plan for safely conducting live electrical work. Options that mention only PPE or only the scope and date miss critical parts of this safety framework. A permit limited to PPE lacks information on hazards and how they will be controlled. A permit that lists only the scope and date leaves out risks, safeguards, and verification steps. Documentation of equipment serial numbers and maintenance history doesn't address the live-work hazards or the controls needed to prevent incidents.

4. Article 90 covers the use, application, and arrangement of NFPA 70E. Which term completes the trio?

A. Use, application, and Arrangement

B. Use, application, and maintenance

C. Use, application, and safety

D. Use, application, and training

Understanding how NFPA 70E is organized and used helps you apply the standard effectively in the workplace. Article 90 lays out how the standard should be used, how it applies to different situations, and how the document itself is arranged. The term that completes the trio is arrangement, which refers to the way the standard is structured—its chapters, sections, and overall organization—so people can navigate and implement the requirements properly. The other options don't fit because maintenance concerns keeping equipment in good condition, safety is the overarching goal of the standard, and training is about educating workers; none describe how the document is laid out or organized.

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5. In arc flash hazard analysis, who is typically responsible for identifying hazards and implementing control measures?

A. Qualified person

B. Untrained worker

C. Manager outside the electrical team

D. Administrative staff

The main concept here is who has the training and authority to spot arc flash hazards and put safeguards in place. A qualified person is recognized as someone with the knowledge and skills to assess electrical risks, perform arc flash hazard analyses, determine incident energy, select appropriate PPE, and implement the necessary protective controls and work practices. This includes evaluating the electrical system, deciding on engineering and administrative controls, and ensuring that PPE is properly used before any energized work. An untrained worker typically lacks the expertise to identify hazards and choose protections, while a manager outside the electrical team or administrative staff generally does not have the technical qualifications to perform these analyses and implement controls. So the responsible party is the qualified person who has the appropriate training and authority.

6. What is the typical outcome of a hazard assessment for temporary wiring installations?

A. It identifies hazards and ensures proper protection.

B. It allocates budget for PPE.

C. It guarantees zero hazards.

D. It results in a formal list of required protective measures.

The main idea is that a hazard assessment for temporary wiring translates risks into concrete controls. The typical outcome is a formal, written list of protective measures that must be put in place to mitigate the identified hazards. This makes it clear exactly what protections are needed—like insulation, guarding, proper grounding, use of GFCI, appropriate PPE, safe work practices, and necessary procedures—before work starts. It isn't about budgeting for PPE or promising zero hazards; it's about documenting the specific protections required to reduce risk to acceptable levels.

7. What is a temporary protective grounding device, and when is it used?

A. A temporary grounding conductor used to provide a path to earth for fault current during maintenance; used when working on or near live parts to limit touch voltage.

B. A permanent connection to the utility.

C. A shield to protect insulation.

D. A grounding rod used only for new installations.

A temporary protective grounding device is a temporary grounding conductor used to provide a low-impedance path to earth for fault current during maintenance. It serves to keep exposed parts at or near earth potential so that if a fault occurs, the current returns through the grounding path instead of through a worker, reducing the touch voltage and the risk of electric shock. This is exactly what the description emphasizes: it's temporary, used specifically when working on or near live parts, and its purpose is to limit the voltage that a person could be exposed to. The other options describe permanent utilities, insulation shields, or grounding rods for new installations, which do not serve this temporary protective, fault-current–shunting role in maintenance.

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8. What is the purpose of arc flash labeling on equipment?

A. It informs workers of hazard level, incident energy, and required PPE before beginning work.

B. It lists the warranty period and service intervals.

C. It indicates the color of the enclosure and paint finish.

D. It shows the manufacturer's contact information.

Arc flash labeling communicates the hazard level at the equipment so workers can protect themselves before starting work. The label typically shows the incident energy in cal/cm^2 or a PPE category, the arc flash boundary, and the PPE required to work safely. With this information, a technician can decide whether de-energizing is necessary, choose the proper flame-resistant clothing, face shield, gloves, and other protections, and avoid approaching closer than the safe distance. This labeling supports safe work practices and NFPA 70E compliance by making the risk and the required precautions visible at the point of access. Warranties, service intervals, enclosure color, and manufacturer contact information don't convey the hazard or the protective measures needed for arc flash, so they aren't the purpose of the label.

9. What is the proper method to reset a circuit breaker that has tripped and is in the center position?

A. Turn off, then on

B. First identify and clear the fault, then turn OFF, then ON

C. Reset to ON immediately

D. Cycle through OFF and ON rapidly

When a circuit breaker trips, it has opened the circuit to protect you from an overload or fault. If you just flip it back on without addressing what caused the trip, the fault can re-energize and cause overheating, damage, or a fire. The proper approach is to first identify what on the circuit could be causing the problem and clear it—unplug devices, inspect for damaged cords, remove a short, or reduce the load as needed. Once the fault is cleared and the circuit is safe, reset by moving the breaker fully to OFF and then to ON to re-energize. Cycling rapidly or leaving it in the center/tripped position isn't how you reset, and it can lead to arcing or repeated trips. After resetting, restore power to devices gradually to confirm the circuit stays stable.

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10. Which statement lists the main components of arc-rated PPE with examples?

A. Arc-rated clothing (FR shirts/pants, coveralls); face/eye protection (arc-rated face shield); hand protection (arc-rated gloves). Additional PPE may include head and hearing protection as needed.

B. Arc-rated clothing, non-FR sandals, face masks, earplugs.

C. Regular clothing, safety glasses, cotton gloves.

D. Fireproof umbrella, sunglasses, helmet.

Arc-rated PPE is gear designed to withstand an arc flash and reduce burn injuries, covering the parts of the body most at risk. The best choice lists the main elements: clothing made of flame-resistant material (like FR shirts/pants or coveralls), face/eye protection such as an arc-rated face shield, and hand protection in the form of arc-rated gloves. It also notes that head and hearing protection may be added as needed, depending on the specific work situation. This combination reflects the multiple areas that need protection during an arc event—body, face/eyes, and hands—with the option to add more protection like a hard hat or hearing protection if circumstances require it. Other options mix items that aren't arc-rated or don't provide comprehensive protection for arc exposure—for example, non-FR sandals, regular clothing, simple safety glasses or sunglasses, or unrelated items like a fireproof umbrella—so they don't fit the concept of arc-rated PPE.

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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://electricalsafetylevel2.examzify.com

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

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