

# AVO Substation Maintenance II Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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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.

# 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!**

## Questions

- 1. How often should infrared testing be conducted in substations?**
  - A. Monthly**
  - B. Annually or biannually, depending on the equipment and conditions**
  - C. Every five years**
  - D. Only after equipment has been replaced**
- 2. In insulation testing, what mode should the test set be placed in to test from the high voltage side?**
  - A. GSTg-RB**
  - B. High-Voltage**
  - C. Low-Voltage**
  - D. Grounded**
- 3. When an AC voltage is applied to insulation, the charging current is in which phase with the applied voltage?**
  - A. Out-of-phase**
  - B. In-phase**
  - C. Delayed**
  - D. Divided**
- 4. Safety is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_, therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ all safety considerations.**
  - A. Company, Monitor**
  - B. Individual, Review**
  - C. Team, Implement**
  - D. Supervisor, Ignore**
- 5. How does lubrication affect substation equipment maintenance?**
  - A. It increases the weight of the equipment**
  - B. It reduces friction and wear, ensuring smooth operation of mechanical parts**
  - C. It only helps with visual aesthetics**
  - D. It has no significant effect**

- 6. What does the term "busbar" refer to in substations?**
- A. A type of electrical generator**
  - B. A metallic strip or bar that conducts electricity within a substation**
  - C. A device for measuring electrical resistance**
  - D. A circuit protection device**
- 7. What are common materials used for busbars?**
- A. Steel and plastic, favored for insulation**
  - B. Copper and aluminum, selected based on conducting properties and application**
  - C. Gold and silver due to their superior conductivity**
  - D. Graphite and bronze to withstand high temperatures**
- 8. How do risk assessments impact the maintenance schedule?**
- A. They are only performed after maintenance is completed**
  - B. They inform the frequency and priority of maintenance tasks**
  - C. They are irrelevant to the operational status of the substation**
  - D. They only affect budget allocations for maintenance**
- 9. Why is visual inspection important in substation maintenance?**
- A. It identifies visible signs of wear, corrosion, or damage**
  - B. It determines the overall equipment cost**
  - C. It inspects the staff's performance**
  - D. It assures that no equipment is out of stock**
- 10. What is one of the risks associated with poor insulation in substations?**
- A. Increased operating temperature**
  - B. Higher electricity tariffs**
  - C. Electrical faults**
  - D. Reduced employee productivity**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How often should infrared testing be conducted in substations?**

**A. Monthly**

**B. Annually or biannually, depending on the equipment and conditions**

**C. Every five years**

**D. Only after equipment has been replaced**

Infrared testing, or thermography, is a critical component of substation maintenance as it identifies hot spots and potential failure points in electrical equipment. Conducting infrared testing annually or biannually, depending on specific equipment and environmental conditions, helps in proactively managing equipment health and avoiding unexpected failures. The frequency of testing is influenced by various factors such as the age of the equipment, its operational conditions, and past performance. For example, older equipment or equipment that has previously shown signs of thermal issues may require more frequent testing. Conversely, newly installed or well-maintained equipment might not need as frequent assessments. Performing these tests regularly allows for timely detection of issues before they develop into more significant problems, ultimately leading to increased reliability and reduced downtime in substations. Regular infrared testing aligns with best practices in predictive maintenance, ensuring that the equipment operates efficiently and safely. By responding to findings from these tests, maintenance teams can prioritize repairs and replacements based on the severity of the issues detected, which further enhances operational reliability.

**2. In insulation testing, what mode should the test set be placed in to test from the high voltage side?**

**A. GSTg-RB**

**B. High-Voltage**

**C. Low-Voltage**

**D. Grounded**

In insulation testing, selecting the appropriate mode for testing is crucial, especially when performing tests from the high voltage side. The mode labeled GSTg-RB is specifically designed for high voltage testing scenarios. This mode allows the test equipment to accurately apply a high voltage to the insulation and monitor its performance under these conditions. Insulation testing from the high voltage side is important because it ensures that the insulation can handle the operational voltages and conditions it will experience in normal service. This not only tests the integrity of the insulation but also helps identify any potential weaknesses that could lead to failures or safety hazards. In contrast, the other modes such as High-Voltage, Low-Voltage, and Grounded serve different purposes. High-Voltage generally indicates that the test set can apply high voltage, but it may not have the specific configurations or parameters in place that are tailored for high voltage insulation testing as required in this case. Low-Voltage is used for testing at lower stress levels, which would not be applicable for high voltage evaluations. Grounded pertains to configurations where the test system is connected to ground, which doesn't apply in situations where insulation resistance is being evaluated from the high voltage side, as it may produce erroneous readings or affect the validity of the test results.

**3. When an AC voltage is applied to insulation, the charging current is in which phase with the applied voltage?**

**A. Out-of-phase**

**B. In-phase**

**C. Delayed**

**D. Divided**

When an AC voltage is applied to insulation, the charging current is in-phase with the applied voltage. This means that the current reaches its peak value at the same time as the applied voltage does. In the context of capacitive behavior, the insulation acts like a capacitor where the applied voltage causes the insulation to become charged and establishes an electric field. The charging current during this process flows during the same cycle as the voltage, aligning in such a way that they are at their peak values simultaneously. This in-phase relationship is characteristic of ideal capacitive circuits, where the current produced due to a voltage source can be expressed as a function of the voltage applied. As the insulation charges, it essentially takes on a capacitive nature, resulting in the current and voltage being synchronously aligned. Other options present different relationships between voltage and current: out-of-phase would imply a phase shift that does not occur under ideal conditions for charging insulation, delayed suggests a phase difference where current lags voltage, and divided does not conform to the definitions related to phase relationships in electrical circuits.

**4. Safety is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_, therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ all safety considerations.**

**A. Company, Monitor**

**B. Individual, Review**

**C. Team, Implement**

**D. Supervisor, Ignore**

The answer focuses on the individual's responsibility when it comes to safety in a work environment, particularly in areas like substation maintenance where the risks can be significant. Each person is expected to take personal ownership of their safety and the safety of those around them. Reviewing all safety considerations implies that individuals need to be proactive in understanding the potential hazards they may encounter and ensure they are taking the necessary precautions to mitigate such risks. This active involvement fosters a culture of safety where everyone is diligent about following guidelines, protocols, and best practices designed to enhance workplace safety standards. In contexts where their roles may overlap with team dynamics or involve oversight, the responsibility of individuals remains paramount. In contrast, the other options do not emphasize the importance of personal accountability or promote a constructive approach towards safety, particularly the option suggesting ignoring safety considerations. This contradicts fundamental safety protocols and is fundamentally unsafe. In an environment where safety is critical, each individual's commitment to reviewing and adhering to safety measures is essential for reducing risks and promoting a safe working atmosphere.

**5. How does lubrication affect substation equipment maintenance?**

- A. It increases the weight of the equipment**
- B. It reduces friction and wear, ensuring smooth operation of mechanical parts**
- C. It only helps with visual aesthetics**
- D. It has no significant effect**

Lubrication plays a crucial role in the maintenance of substation equipment by reducing friction and wear on mechanical parts. When lubricants are applied appropriately, they create a protective film between surfaces in motion, significantly decreasing the friction that can lead to excessive wear and tear. This smooth operation is vital for the reliability and efficiency of equipment such as breakers, transformers, and motors. Additionally, proper lubrication helps to dissipate heat generated during operation, further protecting components from overheating and extending their operational lifespan. By ensuring that mechanical parts function smoothly, lubrication not only enhances performance but also contributes to the overall safety and reliability of the substation. Thus, the statement that lubrication reduces friction and wear, ensuring smooth operation of mechanical parts, accurately reflects its fundamental importance in equipment maintenance within substations.

**6. What does the term "busbar" refer to in substations?**

- A. A type of electrical generator**
- B. A metallic strip or bar that conducts electricity within a substation**
- C. A device for measuring electrical resistance**
- D. A circuit protection device**

The term "busbar" refers to a metallic strip or bar that conducts electricity within a substation. Busbars serve as a crucial component in power distribution, allowing for efficient electrical connectivity among various circuits and equipment. They provide a common point where multiple electrical feeders can connect and distribute power effectively throughout the substation. The design of busbars enables them to carry a large amount of current, and they are typically constructed from materials like aluminum or copper due to their excellent conductivity. Properly designed busbars facilitate the routing of electricity from transformers to various outgoing lines, ensuring that the power distribution system operates smoothly. In the context of a substation, busbars contribute significantly to the reliability and efficiency of the electrical system, making them vital in the infrastructure that supports power transmission and distribution.

## 7. What are common materials used for busbars?

- A. Steel and plastic, favored for insulation
- B. Copper and aluminum, selected based on conducting properties and application**
- C. Gold and silver due to their superior conductivity
- D. Graphite and bronze to withstand high temperatures

Busbars are critical components in electrical distribution systems, serving as conductors that transport electricity. The most common materials used for busbars are copper and aluminum, primarily due to their excellent electrical conductivity, which is essential for efficient power transmission. Copper is often considered the superior conductor, having a higher conductivity than aluminum, which makes it a popular choice for busbars in environments where space is limited and higher current-carrying capacity is necessary. Aluminum, while having lower conductivity than copper, is lighter and more cost-effective, making it suitable for applications where weight and budget constraints are significant factors. In many instances, the choice between these two materials is influenced by the specific application requirements, including load capacity, installation environment, and associated costs. Thus, the selection of copper and aluminum as busbar materials is grounded in their conductive properties and the practical considerations of their applications in electrical distribution systems.

## 8. How do risk assessments impact the maintenance schedule?

- A. They are only performed after maintenance is completed
- B. They inform the frequency and priority of maintenance tasks**
- C. They are irrelevant to the operational status of the substation
- D. They only affect budget allocations for maintenance

Risk assessments play a critical role in shaping the maintenance schedule by determining both the frequency and priority of maintenance tasks. Conducting a risk assessment involves identifying potential risks and hazards that could affect the operation of the substation. This evaluation allows maintenance personnel to focus on high-risk areas that may pose significant threats to system reliability and safety. By understanding the likelihood of failure and the potential consequences of those failures, maintenance schedules can be tailored to ensure that the most critical components receive attention when necessary. For example, if a risk assessment identifies a particular equipment failure as likely and potentially impactful, it prompts the maintenance team to schedule more frequent inspections or repairs for that equipment. This proactive approach not only helps in maintaining the operational efficiency of the substation but also enhances safety by mitigating risks before they lead to failures that could result in costly downtime or hazardous situations. In summary, the integration of risk assessments into the maintenance schedule allows for a more strategic allocation of resources and prioritization of tasks based on potential risk factors, ultimately improving the overall management of the substation.

**9. Why is visual inspection important in substation maintenance?**

- A. It identifies visible signs of wear, corrosion, or damage**
- B. It determines the overall equipment cost**
- C. It inspects the staff's performance**
- D. It assures that no equipment is out of stock**

Visual inspection is crucial in substation maintenance primarily because it allows maintenance personnel to identify visible signs of wear, corrosion, or damage on equipment and infrastructure. This proactive approach is essential for the following reasons: 1. **\*\*Early Detection of Issues\*\***: By regularly conducting visual inspections, maintenance teams can spot deterioration or potential failures before they escalate into serious problems. For instance, spotting rust on a transformer or fraying insulation on cables can prevent more extensive damage and costly repairs. 2. **\*\*Safety Considerations\*\***: Visual inspections play a vital role in ensuring the safety of the equipment and the personnel working in the substation. Detecting issues such as leaks, overheating components, or improperly secured connections helps maintain a safe operating environment. 3. **\*\*Maintenance Planning\*\***: Identifying damage or wear allows for better planning of maintenance activities. If a visual inspection reveals that certain components are nearing the end of their lifespan or require immediate attention, maintenance can be scheduled effectively to minimize downtime. 4. **\*\*Regulatory Compliance\*\***: Many regulatory standards mandate regular visual inspections as part of safety and operational protocols. Complying with these standards not only ensures the reliability of the substation but also protects the organization from legal or financial repercussions. Thus, the primary purpose of visual inspection

**10. What is one of the risks associated with poor insulation in substations?**

- A. Increased operating temperature**
- B. Higher electricity tariffs**
- C. Electrical faults**
- D. Reduced employee productivity**

Poor insulation in substations significantly increases the risk of electrical faults. Insulation serves as a critical barrier that prevents unwanted electrical currents from escaping their designated paths. When insulation degrades, it can lead to short circuits, arcing, and grounding issues, all of which pose substantial risks not only to equipment but also to the safety of personnel working in or near the substation. Electrical faults can result in power outages, equipment damage, and potentially hazardous conditions, making proper insulation a key factor in substation reliability and safety. Ensuring effective insulation maintenance helps to mitigate these risks and maintain safe operational conditions within substations.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://avosubstationmaint2.examzify.com>**

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