

Code Standards and Practices Level 6 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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- 1. Which table is cited for the sizing values comparing circuit breakers to time-delay fuses in motor circuits?**
 - A. 430.52 (C) (1)**
 - B. 430.52 (B) (2)**
 - C. 430.52 (A) (3)**
 - D. 430.52 (D) (4)**

- 2. Which subsection specifies that tested series-rated combinations must be identified on end-use equipment, such as Panelboard and Switchboard?**
 - A. 240.86(B)**
 - B. 240.86(A)**
 - C. 240.86(C)**
 - D. 240.86(D)**

- 3. 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**

- 4. In a series-rated system, the line-side protective device can be in combination with a load-side circuit breaker. Which of the following describes the line-side device options?**
 - A. A circuit breaker**
 - B. A fuse**
 - C. A circuit breaker or a fuse**
 - D. A transformer**

- 5. What is the maximum ground-fault protection setting (in amperes) for fault currents equal to or greater than 3,000 A?**
 - A. 1200 A**
 - B. 3600 A**
 - C. 600 A**
 - D. 2400 A**

- 6. Determine the maximum primary fuse for installation in a 250-kva, 3-phase, 13.2- kv to 480/277-volt transformer with an impedance of 3.25% installed in an unsupervised location.**
- A. 35 A**
 - B. 25 A**
 - C. 50 A**
 - D. 75 A**
- 7. For a 7.5 horsepower induction-type squirrel cage motor with nameplate current rating of 23 amperes operating at 3-phase, 208 volts, what is the full-load current used in calculations for motor branch-circuit conductor ampacity, short-circuit and ground-fault protective device ampere rating, and motor branch-circuit switch ampere rating?**
- A. 24.2**
 - B. 23**
 - C. 28**
 - D. 25.6**
- 8. 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**
- 9. Where is the motor branch-circuit disconnect typically located in relation to the motor control center?**
- A. Inside the motor control center**
 - B. In a separate enclosure away from the MCC**
 - C. At the main service disconnect**
 - D. In the motor itself**

10. Which article covers the general installation requirements of transformers?

- A. 450**
- B. 110**
- C. 240**
- D. 695**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which table is cited for the sizing values comparing circuit breakers to time-delay fuses in motor circuits?

- A. 430.52 (C) (1)**
- B. 430.52 (B) (2)**
- C. 430.52 (A) (3)**
- D. 430.52 (D) (4)**

In motor circuit protection, the sizing values for choosing between a circuit breaker and a time-delay fuse are found in the table referenced by 430.52(C)(1). This table is specifically designed to provide the sizing guidance when you're comparing or substituting circuit breakers with time-delay fuses, based on the motor's full-load current. It accounts for the start-up inrush of motors by allowing the time-delay characteristic to prevent nuisance tripping, while still ensuring adequate protection. Other parts of 430.52 cover different protection scenarios or device types, so they don't address this particular comparison.

2. Which subsection specifies that tested series-rated combinations must be identified on end-use equipment, such as Panelboard and Switchboard?

- A. 240.86(B)**
- B. 240.86(A)**
- C. 240.86(C)**
- D. 240.86(D)**

When a series-rated combination is used, it's essential that the actual tested configuration is clearly identified on the equipment so field personnel know exactly which combination is approved and can verify it matches the equipment's rating. This labeling prevents installing untested or inappropriate pairings that could exceed the device's safe operating limits, keeping the short-circuit current rating accurate and the installation safe. The subsection 240.86(B) is the one that requires this identification on end-use equipment like panelboards and switchboards. It makes sure panels carry the necessary markings or labels showing which tested series-rated combinations are permitted, so replacements or maintenance don't introduce unapproved configurations. Other subsections in the same section address related but different requirements—such as other labeling, testing, or rating details—not this specific mandate to identify tested series-rated combinations on the equipment itself.

3. 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.

4. In a series-rated system, the line-side protective device can be in combination with a load-side circuit breaker. Which of the following describes the line-side device options?

- A. A circuit breaker**
- B. A fuse**
- C. A circuit breaker or a fuse**
- D. A transformer**

In a series-rated protection setup, the line-side protective device is chosen to work in concert with the downstream protection and can be either a circuit breaker or a fuse. Both options provide overcurrent protection on the line side while allowing the load-side circuit breaker to handle coordination and selective tripping downstream. A transformer is not a protective device, so it doesn't describe line-side protection options. Using either a circuit breaker or a fuse on the line side gives the flexibility needed to meet coordination and protection requirements in a series-rated arrangement.

5. What is the maximum ground-fault protection setting (in amperes) for fault currents equal to or greater than 3,000 A?

- A. 1200 A**
- B. 3600 A**
- C. 600 A**
- D. 2400 A**

Ground-fault protection settings are chosen as a fraction of the available fault current at the protected location so the protective device will operate reliably on a fault without nuisance trips. When the fault current is at least 3,000 A, the guideline is to set GFPE to about 40% of the minimum available fault current. Forty percent of 3,000 A is 1,200 A, so the maximum setting that still follows this rule is 1,200 A. This ensures a 3,000 A fault will trigger the device, while higher settings would not align with the recommended fraction and could fail to trip appropriately. The other options either exceed the recommended fraction (for example, 2,400 A is 80% of 3,000 A) or are not appropriate given the available fault current.

6. Determine the maximum primary fuse for installation in a 250-kva, 3-phase, 13.2- kv to 480/277-volt transformer with an impedance of 3.25% installed in an unsupervised location.

- A. 35 A**
- B. 25 A**
- C. 50 A**
- D. 75 A**

The key idea is protection coordination on the transformer's primary: use the transformer's rated current and its impedance to pick a fuse size that carries normal load and startup inrush but will still clear a fault without letting dangerous damage occur. First, find the primary full-load current: $I_{\text{primary,FL}} = S / (\sqrt{3} \times V_{\text{primary}}) = 250 \text{ kVA} / (1.732 \times 13.2 \text{ kV}) \approx 10.9 \text{ A}$. The transformer impedance is 3.25%. That means the available fault current on the primary is quite high, roughly $I_{\text{sc}} \approx I_{\text{primary,FL}} / Z\% \approx 10.9 \text{ A} / 0.0325 \approx 336 \text{ A}$. So the protective device must be able to interrupt faults well before this level, yet not trip during normal energization inrush. For an unsupervised location, a practical sizing approach is to select a primary fuse rating around a few times the full-load current to tolerate startup inrush while still providing protection. A factor around $3 \times I_{\text{fl}}$ gives about 32-33 A, so the next standard size is 35 A. Among the choices, 35 A provides the needed balance: it carries the normal 11 A load, tolerates typical startup surge, and will clear faults, whereas a smaller option could nuisance-trip, and larger options would reduce protection.

7. For a 7.5 horsepower induction-type squirrel cage motor with nameplate current rating of 23 amperes operating at 3-phase, 208 volts, what is the full-load current used in calculations for motor branch-circuit conductor ampacity, short-circuit and ground-fault protective device ampere rating, and motor branch-circuit switch ampere rating?

A. 24.2

B. 23

C. 28

D. 25.6

In motor calculations, the value used to size conductors, protective devices, and motor switches comes from the motor's full-load current (FLC) as specified in the NEC motor tables for the given horsepower and voltage, not simply the nameplate current. Those tables provide standardized FLC values that reflect typical operating conditions and rounding used for design. For this motor—7.5 horsepower, 208 volts, three-phase—the NEC table lists a full-load current of 24.2 amperes. That is the current used in calculations for conductor ampacity, short-circuit/ground-fault protective device ratings, and the motor branch-circuit switch rating. The nameplate current of 23 A is the actual rated current, but the code requires using the table value, which is why 24.2 A is the correct choice. The other figures (like 23 A or numbers like 28 or 25.6) don't align with the NEC's designated full-load current value for this exact motor rating.

8. 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.

9. Where is the motor branch-circuit disconnect typically located in relation to the motor control center?

- A. Inside the motor control center**
- B. In a separate enclosure away from the MCC**
- C. At the main service disconnect**
- D. In the motor itself**

The main idea is that the motor branch-circuit disconnect is placed inside the motor control center so you can isolate a motor from a single, readily accessible location that also houses the motor starters and protection devices. This keeps all control and protection for that motor in one enclosure, making maintenance, lockout/tagout, and troubleshooting safer and more straightforward. It also minimizes extra wiring and potential points of failure by centralizing the isolation point with the motor controllers. If the disconnect were outside the MCC or in a separate enclosure, you'd need additional access and wiring to achieve the same level of de-energization, which adds complexity and can slow or complicate safe servicing.

10. Which article covers the general installation requirements of transformers?

- A. 450**
- B. 110**
- C. 240**
- D. 695**

Transformers have a dedicated article in the code that specifically covers how they should be installed. This article lays out the general installation requirements, including where and how to mount transformers, the required clearances for cooling and service access, ventilation considerations, enclosure or protection from physical damage, proper wiring methods and terminations, insulation, grounding and bonding, and how the unit should be protected within the overall electrical system. It's the reference you'd consult whenever the question is about how transformers are to be installed rather than about general electrical installation rules or other, more specialized topics. The other options refer to different parts of the code that address broader installation practices or other topics (like overcurrent protection or equipment-specific rules), not the transformer-specific installation guidance.

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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