

# ELECTRICAL SAFETY LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://electricalsafetylevel2.examzify.com>



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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. What information is typically required to perform a detailed calculation of the 3-phase available fault current?**
  - A. The impedance values of various components in the electrical system
  - B. The color coding of wires
  - C. The date of installation
  - D. The manufacturer's warranty
  
- 2. 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.
  
- 3. Which statement best describes the purpose of barricades and warning signs around an electrical hazard work area?**
  - A. To prevent unauthorized access and communicate hazards to workers.
  - B. To decorate the site.
  - C. To provide shade for workers.
  - D. To indicate breaks.
  
- 4. Adding line-side barriers to the service overcurrent protective device impacts which component of risk?**
  - A. Likelihood
  - B. Severity
  - C. Both
  - D. None
  
- 5. 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

**6. What is the primary focus of NFPA 70E?**

- A. Electrical safety in the workplace
- B. Building code compliance
- C. Product safety certification
- D. Environmental health

**7. Differentiate between the restricted approach boundary and the limited approach boundary.**

- A. The restricted boundary is the closest safe distance to live parts that only qualified personnel with protection can approach; the limited boundary is a larger distance that unqualified personnel must stay beyond unless properly protected.
- B. The restricted boundary is larger distance; the limited boundary is the closest safe distance.
- C. The restricted boundary is outside the building; the limited boundary is inside the control room.
- D. The restricted boundary and limited boundary are the same.

**8. Which statement is most accurate about NFPA 70E Chapter 2 requirements for maintenance of personal protective equipment (PPE)?**

- A. PPE shall be used without inspection if it looks fine
- B. PPE shall be sanitized after use
- C. PPE shall be visually inspected for damage and defects before initial use
- D. PPE maintenance is optional

**9. A 600-volt, current-limiting fuse with a 200-kA interrupting rating when arcing currents are in the current limiting region can impact which components of risk?**

- A. Likelihood
- B. Both - Likelihood and Severity
- C. Severity
- D. None

**10. Which statement best describes when electrical equipment should be inspected and what inspectors look for?**

- A. Inspections are only needed after a failure; inspectors look for cosmetic issues.
- B. Electrical equipment should be inspected at intervals defined by the safety program or per manufacturer; inspectors look for damage, wear, insulation integrity, corrosion, and proper labeling.
- C. Inspections are optional for all equipment; inspectors look for color matching.
- D. Inspections should occur daily; inspectors look for brand freshness.

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## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What information is typically required to perform a detailed calculation of the 3-phase available fault current?**

- A. The impedance values of various components in the electrical system**
- B. The color coding of wires
- C. The date of installation
- D. The manufacturer's warranty

*Understanding available fault current in a three-phase system relies on the impedances along the fault path. The amount of current that can flow when a short occurs is determined by the total impedance seen by the fault, which includes the source impedance, transformer impedance, feeders, cables, and any other circuit elements in series with the fault. Since the fault current is governed by the circuit's impedance (and the system voltage), you must know the impedance values of all components to compute it accurately. Other information, like wire color coding, installation date, or manufacturer warranty, does not affect the electrical impedance or how the fault current flows, so it doesn't enter into the calculation.*

**2. 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<sup>2</sup> 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.*

**3. Which statement best describes the purpose of barricades and warning signs around an electrical hazard work area?**

- A. To prevent unauthorized access and communicate hazards to workers.**
- B. To decorate the site.
- C. To provide shade for workers.
- D. To indicate breaks.

*Barricades and warning signs are there to manage safety around a real electrical hazard. They create a clear boundary that prevents unauthorized or untrained people from entering the danger zone and alert workers to the presence of electrical energy that could cause shock, arc flash, or burns. By signaling the limits of the hazard and the need for appropriate training, authorization, and protective measures, these controls help ensure that only prepared personnel approach the area and that everyone nearby stays aware of the risks. They aren't about decoration, shade, or marking breaks; their purpose is to communicate hazards and restrict access to protect people from serious harm.*

**4. Adding line-side barriers to the service overcurrent protective device impacts which component of risk?**

**A. Likelihood**

B. Severity

C. Both

D. None

*Line-side barriers mainly reduce the chance of accidental contact with live parts. In risk terms, risk equals likelihood of an incident times the severity if it occurs. By adding barriers, you create a physical obstacle that makes it far harder for someone to reach energized conductors, so the likelihood of an electrical incident is reduced. The severity is determined by the energy that could be released during a fault (fault current, duration, arc energy) and is not primarily changed by the presence of barriers. So the main impact is lowering likelihood rather than reducing the potential consequences.*

**5. 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.*

**6. What is the primary focus of NFPA 70E?**

A. Electrical safety in the workplace

B. Building code compliance

C. Product safety certification

**D. Environmental health**

*NFPA 70E focuses on electrical safety in the workplace. It provides guidance for protecting workers from electrical hazards encountered during maintenance and installation, including shock, arc flash, and arc blast. The standard outlines safe work practices, training, and requirements for de-energizing equipment, lockout/tagout, and the proper use of personal protective equipment and arc-rated clothing. A key part is the arc flash hazard analysis, which helps determine the level of PPE and other protective measures before working on energized equipment. This differs from building code compliance, product safety certification, or environmental health, which cover other regulatory areas.*

**7. Differentiate between the restricted approach boundary and the limited approach boundary.**

- A. The restricted boundary is the closest safe distance to live parts that only qualified personnel with protection can approach; the limited boundary is a larger distance that unqualified personnel must stay beyond unless properly protected.**
- B. The restricted boundary is larger distance; the limited boundary is the closest safe distance.
- C. The restricted boundary is outside the building; the limited boundary is inside the control room.
- D. The restricted boundary and limited boundary are the same.

*The concept here is how close you can get to exposed energized parts and who is allowed there. The restricted approach boundary is the closest safe distance to live parts. Within this zone, only qualified personnel who have received the proper training and are equipped with the required protective measures can approach or work. The arc—and shock—hazards are highest here, so access is tightly controlled. The limited approach boundary is farther out. It marks a larger zone where access is still restricted, and unqualified personnel should stay outside unless they are properly protected and procedures are in place. This boundary provides a second layer of protection, ensuring that anyone who does enter has the appropriate PPE and safety controls for the hazard level. In short, the restricted boundary is the nearest zone and is for trained, protected workers; the limited boundary is a larger zone that requires proper protection to enter.*

**8. Which statement is most accurate about NFPA 70E Chapter 2 requirements for maintenance of personal protective equipment (PPE)?**

- A. PPE shall be used without inspection if it looks fine
- B. PPE shall be sanitized after use
- C. PPE shall be visually inspected for damage and defects before initial use**
- D. PPE maintenance is optional

*A key requirement is that PPE is checked visually for damage and defects before it is used. This pre-use inspection helps confirm that the protective barrier is intact and capable of providing the intended arc protection. Damage such as tears, cracks, worn seams, or broken fasteners can compromise safety, so any found issues mean the equipment should not be used and must be repaired or replaced. NFPA 70E emphasizes keeping PPE in a safe, serviceable condition and mandates inspection by the user before use. The other statements are not correct because PPE should not be used without inspection, sanitizing after use is not the mandated maintenance focus, and maintenance of PPE is not optional.*

9. A 600-volt, current-limiting fuse with a 200-kA interrupting rating when arcing currents are in the current limiting region can impact which components of risk?

- A. Likelihood
- B. Both - Likelihood and Severity**
- C. Severity
- D. None

*Current-limiting fuses reduce the energy released during a fault by quenching the arc quickly while the arcing current is still high. This fast interruption shortens the arc duration and caps the current, so the total incident energy reaching a worker is much lower. Lower energy directly reduces the severity of an arc flash. At the same time, the arc is extinguished sooner, which also shortens the exposure window and lowers the chance that a worker experiences a dangerous dose of energy. A 600-volt device with a 200 kA interrupting rating is capable of handling large faults and still interrupt quickly, which helps achieve both a lower likelihood of a high-energy exposure and a lower severity if a fault occurs.*

10. Which statement best describes when electrical equipment should be inspected and what inspectors look for?

- A. Inspections are only needed after a failure; inspectors look for cosmetic issues.
- B. Electrical equipment should be inspected at intervals defined by the safety program or per manufacturer; inspectors look for damage, wear, insulation integrity, corrosion, and proper labeling.**
- C. Inspections are optional for all equipment; inspectors look for color matching.
- D. Inspections should occur daily; inspectors look for brand freshness.

*Regular, scheduled inspections are needed to keep electrical equipment safe. Inspections are performed at intervals defined by the safety program or the manufacturer, ensuring issues are found before they cause problems. Inspectors look for damage such as cracks or breaks, wear on cords and components, insulation integrity to prevent shocks or fires, corrosion that can weaken connections, and proper labeling to confirm warnings, ratings, and service information are correct and visible. This approach is preventive, not reactive. Waiting until something fails, treating inspections as optional, or inspecting daily for cosmetic or marketing aspects misses the real safety risks and can allow hazards to go unnoticed.*

## 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://electricalsafetylevel2.examzify.com>

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

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