Pretest EWR Unit 28 Single-phase service
Unit 4 if Fourth Canadian Edition

1. How is the location of the meter determined? Contact utility.

2. What portion of a panelboard is considered part of the service entrance wiring? Main Switch.

3. What is the minimum clearance over roofs for the top of the mast? 915 mm

4. What is the minimum distance above grade over a sidewalk for the point of attachment? 3.5 m

5. When is a guy wire required for a mast? More than 1.5 m above roofline.

6. Who decides what the term “As close as practicable” means in regard to the mounting of a main service switch? The electrical inspector for the utility.

7. Why is the main service switch required to be as close as practicable to where the supply conductors enter the building? Main service conductors are not fused.

8. What does rule 2-100 (2) say? Maximum size for the overcurrent device must be marked on the service box.

9. What is the minimum ampacity of service for a single family dwelling with less than 80 m²? 60 A

10. What is the minimum ampacity of service for a single family dwelling with more than 80 m²? 100 A

11. What is the minimum number of branch circuit positions for a panelboard where the required ampacity of the service conductors exceeds 100 amps but not 125 amps? 30

12. Who has the responsibility of the consumer’s service? Electrician.

13. Who has the responsibility of the supply service? Utility
14. What does rule 10-624 (1) say about the grounded conductor? Neutral or grounded conductors shall not be used for bonding equipment on the load side of the main switch.

15. What does the CEC require of the brass grounding screw in load center? Be removed.

16. What are some of the advantages of installing a separate load center? Shorter panel runs and less line loss.

17. How are conductors sealed where they pass from outside to inside in a conduit? Packed with duct seal.

18. Why are the line terminals in a meter base identified? So it is not hooked up backwards.

19. What is a conductor’s short-time-withstand rating? The current that can flow in a conductor before the overcurrent device will open.

20. What is a grounding conductor? The conductor used to connect the service equipment or system to the grounding electrode.

21. What is a bonding conductor? Conductor which connects the non-current-carrying parts of electrical equipment, raceways, or enclosures to the service equipment or system grounding conductor.

22. What rule in the CEC deals with the requirements for artificial grounding electrodes? Rule 10-700

23. What is the minimum distance between rod electrodes? 3 m

24. The grounding electrode conductor may be spliced if a proper splicing method is employed? True or false?
25. What precaution must be taken if more than one grounding method is utilized?
   Must be connected together.

26. What is the minimum size grounding conductor for a system if it is run on the surface unprotected? No. 6 AWG

27. The grounding conductor may be aluminum if the size is increased? True or False?

28. What is the minimum size grounding conductor required for a 200 amp service? No. 6 AWG

29. Where is a grounding bushing required on a service? Service entrance equipment.

30. What table in the CEC is used to determine the size of the conductor from the grounding bushing to the casing of the main switch? Table 41

31. How many locknuts and bushings are required for a metallic conduit entering a box? Two locknuts and one bushing.

32. How many locknuts are required if a nonmetallic bushing is used? 2