

05 NEC quiz 101

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Instructions:

1. Print these pages.
2. Circle the correct answers
3. Use the 2005 NEC Code book.
4. Page down to the last page for the verification forms and mailing instructions.

1. The minimum point of attachment of the service-drop conductors to a building must in no case be less than _____ above finished grade.

- a) 8 ft.
- b) 10 ft.
- c) 12 ft.
- d) 15 ft.

230.26

2. Service-lateral conductors are required to be insulated except for the grounded conductor when it is _____.

- a) bare copper used in a raceway
- b) bare copper and part of a cable assembly that is identified for underground use
- c) copper-clad aluminum
- d) a or b

230.30 Ex

3. Underground copper service conductors must not be smaller than _____AWG copper.

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

230.31(B)

4. When two to six service disconnecting means in separate enclosures are grouped at one location and supply separate loads from one service drop or lateral, _____ set(s) of service-entrance conductors are permitted to supply each or several such service equipment enclosures.

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) four

230.40 Ex 2

5. Service conductors must be sized no less than _____ percent of the continuous load, plus 100 percent of the noncontinuous load.

- a) 100
- b) 115
- c) 125
- d) 150

230.42(A)

6. Cable tray systems are permitted to support service-entrance conductors. Cable trays used to support service-entrance conductors can contain only service-entrance conductors _____.

- a) unless a solid fixed barrier separates the service-entrance conductors
- b) only for under 300V

- c) only in industrial locations
- d) only for over 600V

230.44 Ex

7. Service-entrance conductors can be spliced or tapped by clamped or bolted connections at any time as long as _____.

- a) the free ends of conductors are covered with an insulation that is equivalent to that of the conductors or with an insulating device identified for the purpose
- b) wire connectors or other splicing means installed on conductors that are buried in the earth are listed for direct burial
- c) no splice is made in a raceway
- d) all of these

230.46

8. Service cables that are subject to physical damage must be protected by _____.

- a) rigid metal conduit
- b) intermediate metal conduit
- c) schedule 80 rigid nonmetallic conduit
- d) any of these

230.50(A)(1), (2), and (3)

9. Service cable mounted in contact with a building must be supported at intervals not exceeding _____.

- a) 4 ft.
- b) 3 ft.
- c) 30 in.
- d) 24 in.

230.51(A)

10. Where individual open conductors are not exposed to the weather, the conductors must be mounted on _____ knobs.

- a) door
- b) insulated metal
- c) glass or porcelain
- d) none of these

230.51(C)

11. Where individual open conductors enter a building or other structure, they must enter through roof bushings or through the wall in an upward slant through individual, nonabsorbent insulating _____.

- a) tubes
- b) raceways
- c) chases
- d) standoffs

230.52

12. Service cables must be equipped with a raintight _____.

- a) raceway
- b) service head
- c) cover
- d) all of these

230.54(B)

13. Service heads must be located _____.

- a) above the point of attachment
- b) below the point of attachment
- c) even with the point of attachment

d) none of these

230.54(C)

14. Service-drop conductors and service-entrance conductors must be arranged so that ____ will not enter the service raceway or equipment.

a) dust

b) vapor

c) water

d) none of these

230.54(G)

15. The service disconnecting means must be installed at a(n) _____ location.

a) dry

b) readily accessible

c) outdoor

d) indoor

230.70(A)(1)

16. Each service disconnecting means must be permanently marked to identify it as a service disconnecting means.

a) True

b) False

230.70(B)

17. Each service disconnecting means must be suitable for ____.

a) hazardous locations

b) wet locations

c) dry locations

d) the prevailing conditions

230.70(C)

18. Disconnecting means used solely for power monitoring equipment, transient voltage surge suppressors, or the control circuit of the ground-fault protection system or power-operable service disconnecting means, installed as part of the listed equipment, are not considered a service disconnecting means.

a) true

b) false

230.71(A)

19. The additional service disconnecting means for the fire pumps or for emergency, legally required standby, or optional standby services permitted by 230.2, must be installed remote from the one to six service disconnecting means for normal service to minimize the possibility of ____ interruption of supply.

a) accidental

b) intermittent

c) simultaneous

d) prolonged

230.72(B)

20. In a multiple-occupancy building where electric service and electrical maintenance are provided by the provided by the building management under continuous building management supervision, the service disconnecting means supplying more than one occupancy can be accessible to authorized ____ only.

a) inspectors

b) tenants

c) management personnel

d) none of these

230.72(C) Ex

21. The service disconnecting means must plainly indicate whether it is in the ____ positions.

- a) open or closed
- b) tripped
- c) up or down
- d) correct

230.77

22. For installations consisting of not more than two 2-wire branch circuits, the service disconnecting means must have a rating of not less than _____.

- a) 15A
- b) 20A
- c) 25A
- d) 30A

230.81

23. The service conductors must be connected to the service disconnecting means by _____ or other approved means.

- a) pressure connectors
- b) clamps
- c) solder
- d) a or b

230.81

24. _____ for power-operable service disconnects can be connected on the supply side of the service disconnecting means, if suitable overcurrent protection and disconnecting means are provided.

- a) Control circuits
- b) Distribution panels
- c) Grounding conductors
- d) none of these

230.82(7)

25. In a service, overcurrent protection devices must never be placed in the grounded service conductor with the exception of a circuit breaker that simultaneously opens all conductors of the circuit.

- a) True
- b) False

230.90(B) also see 240.22 (1)

26. Where necessary to prevent tampering, an automatic overcurrent protection device that protects service conductors supplying only a specific load, such as a water heater, are permitted to be _____ where located so as to be accessible.

- a) locked
- b) sealed
- c) a or b
- d) none of these

230.93

27. As defined by 230.95, the rating of the service disconnect is considered to be the rating of the largest _____ that can be installed or the highest continuous-current trip setting for which the actual overcurrent protection device installed in a circuit breaker is rated or can be adjusted.

- a) fuse
- b) circuit
- c) wire
- d) all of these

230.95

28. The maximum setting of the ground-fault protection in a service disconnecting means must be _____.

- a) 800A
- b) 1,000A
- c) 1,200A
- d) all of these

230.95 (A)

29. Ground-fault protection that functions to open the service disconnect _____ protect(s) service conductors or the service equipment on the line side.

- a) will
- b) will not
- c) adequately
- d) totally

230.95(C) FPN No.1

30. Where ground-fault protection is provided for the _____ disconnect and interconnection is made with another supply system by a transfer device, means or devices may be needed to ensure proper ground-fault sensing by the ground-fault protection equipment.

- a) circuit
- b) service
- c) switch and fuse combination
- d) b and c

230.95(C) FPN N). 3

31. Over current protection for conductors and equipment is designed to _____ the circuit if the current reaches a value that will cause an excessive or dangerous temperature in conductors or conductor insulation.

- a) open
- b) close
- c) monitor
- d) record

240.1 FPN

32. Conductor overload protection is not required where the interruption of the _____ would create a hazard, such as in a material- handling magnet circuit or fire-pump circuit. However, short-circuit protection is required.

- a) circuit
- b) line
- c) phase
- d) system

240.4(A)

33. 240.4(E) allows tap conductors to be protected against overcurrent in accordance with other Code sections that deal with the specific situation outside Article 240.

- a) True
- b) False

240.4(E)

34. Where flexible cord is used in listed extension cord sets, the conductors are considered protected against overcurrent when used within _____.

- a) indoor installations
- b) non hazardous locations
- c) the extension cord's listing requirements

d) 50 ft of the branch-circuit panelboard

240.5(B)(3)

35. The standard ampere ratings for fuses and inverse-time circuit breakers are listed in 240.6(a). Additional standard ratings for fuses include _____.

a) 1A

b) 6A

c) 601A

d) all of these

240.6(A)

36. Supplementary overcurrent protection _____.

a) must not be used in luminaries

b) may be used as a substitute for a branch-circuit overcurrent protection device

c) may be used to protect internal circuits of equipment

d) must be readily accessible

240.10

37. When an orderly shut down is required to minimize hazard(s) to personnel and equipment, a system of coordination based on two conditions is permitted. Those two conditions are _____ short-circuit protection, and _____ indication base on monitoring systems or devices.

a) uncoordinated, overcurrent

b) coordinated, overcurrent

c) coordinated, overload

d) none of these

240.12(1) and (2)

38. A(n) _____ is considered equivalent to an overcurrent trip unit.

a) current transformer

b) overcurrent relay

c) a and b

d) a or b

240.20(A)

39. Circuit breakers must _____ al ungrounded conductors of the circuit.

a) open

b) close

c) isolate

d) inhibit

240.20(B)

40. Single-pole breakers with identified handle ties can be used to protect each ungrounded conductor for line-to-line connected loads.

a) True

b) False

240.20(B)(2) and (3)

41. A feeder tap of 10 ft or less can be made without overcurrent protection at the tap when the rating of the overcurrent device on the line side of the tap conductors does not exceed _____ times the ampacity of the tap conductor.

a) 10

b) 5

c) 125

d) 25

240.21(B)(1)(4)

42. One of the requirements that permit conductors supplying a transformer to be tapped, without overcurrent protection at the tap, is that the conductors supplied by the _____ of a transformer must have an ampacity, when multiplied by the ratio of the primary-to-secondary voltage, of at least one-third the rating of the overcurrent device protecting the feeder conductors.

- a) primary
- b) secondary
- c) tertiary
- d) none of these

240.21(B)(3)(2)

43. The “next size up protection rule” of 240.4(B) is permitted for transformer secondary tap conductors.

- a) True
- b) False

240.21(C)

44. No overcurrent protection device can be connected in series with any conductor that is intentionally grounded except where the overcurrent protection device opens all conductors of the circuit, including the _____ conductor, and is designed so that no pole can operate independently (except as allowed for motor overload protection in 430.36 or 430.37).

- a) ungrounded
- b) grounding
- c) grounded
- d) none of these

240.22(1) and (2)

45. Overcurrent protection devices must be _____.

- a) accessible (as applied to wiring methods)
- b) accessible (as applied to equipment)
- c) readily accessible
- d) inaccessible to unauthorized personnel

240.24(A)

46. Overcurrent protection devices are not permitted to be located _____.

- a) where exposed to physical damage
- b) near easily ignitable materials, such as in clothes closets
- c) in bathrooms of dwelling units
- d) all of these

240.24(C), (D), and (E)

47. Handles or levers of circuit breakers, and similar parts that may move suddenly in such a way that persons in the vicinity are likely to be injured by being struck by them, must be _____.

- a) guarded
- b) isolated
- c) a and b
- d) a or b

240.41(B)

48. Plug fuses of the Edison-base type have a maximum rating of _____.

- a) 20A
- b) 30A
- c) 40A
- d) 50A

240.51(A)

49. Fuse holders of the Edison-base type must be installed only where they are made to accept _____ fuses by the use of adapters.

- a) Edison-base
- b) medium-base
- c) heavy-duty base
- d) Type S

240.52

50. Type _____ fuse adapters must be designed so that once inserted in a fuseholder they cannot be removed.

- a) A
- b) E
- c) S
- d) P

240.54(C)

51. Dimensions of Type S fuses, fuseholders, and adapters must be standardized to permit interchangeability regardless of the _____.

- a) model
- b) manufacturer
- c) amperage
- d) voltage

240.54(E)

52. Fuse holders for cartridge fuses must be so designed that it is difficult to put a fuse of any given class into a fuseholder that is designed for a _____ lower or a _____ higher than that of the class to which the fuse belongs.

- a) voltage, wattage
- b) wattage, voltage
- c) voltage, current
- d) current, voltage

240.60(B)

53. Cartridge fuses and fuseholders must be classified according to _____ ranges.

- a) voltage
- b) amperage
- c) voltage or amperage
- d) voltage and amperage

240.61

54. Circuit breakers must be capable of being closed and opened by manual operation. Their normal method of operation by other means, such as electrical or pneumatic must be permitted if means for _____ operation are also provided.

- a) automated
- b) timed
- c) manual
- d) shunt trip

240.80

55. A(n) _____ must be of such design that any alteration of its trip point (calibration) or the time required for its operation will require dismantling of the device or breaking of a seal for other than intended adjustments.

- a) Type S fuse
- b) Edison-base fuse

- c) circuit breakers
- d) fuse holder

240.82

56. Circuit breakers must be marked with their ampere rating in a manner that will be durable and visible after installation. Such marking can be made visible by removal of a _____.

- a) trim
- b) cover
- c) box
- d) a or b

240.83(A)

57. Circuit breakers having an interrupting current rating of other than _____ must have their interrupting rating marked on the circuit breaker.

- a) 50,000A
- b) 10,000A
- c) 15,000A
- d) 5,000A

240.83(C)

58. Circuit breakers used to switch high intensity discharge lighting circuits must be listed and marked as _____.

- a) SWD
- b) HID
- c) a or b
- d) a and b

240.83(D)

59. A circuit breaker with a straight voltage rating (240Vr 480V) can be used on a circuit where the nominal voltage between any two conductors does not exceed the circuit breaker's voltage rating.

- a) True
- b) False

60. A ground-fault current path is an electrically conductive path from the point of a line-to-case fault extending to the _____.

- a) ground
- b) earth
- c) electrical supply source
- d) none of these

250.2

61. An effective ground-fault current path is an electrically conductive path from the point of a line-to-case fault extending to the _____.

- a) ground
- b) earth
- c) the electrical supply source
- d) none of these

250.2

62. Electrical systems that are grounded must be connected to earth in a manner that will _____.

- a) limit voltages due to lightning, line surges, or unintentional contact with higher voltage lines.
- b) stabilize the voltage-to-ground during normal operation
- c) facilitate overcurrent protection device operation in case of ground faults
- d) a and b

250.4(A)(1)

63. Electrical systems are grounded to the _____ to stabilize the system voltage.

- a) ground
- b) earth
- c) electrical supply source
- d) none of these

250.4(A)(1)

64. For grounded systems, the metal parts of electrical equipment in a building or structure must be connected to the _____ for the purpose of limiting the voltage to ground on these materials.

- a) ground
- b) earth
- c) electrical supply source
- d) none of these

250.4(A)(2)

65. For grounded systems, the electrical equipment and wiring, and other electrically conductive material likely to become energized, are installed in a manner that creates a permanent, low-impedance circuit capable of safely carrying the maximum ground-fault current likely to be imposed on it from where a ground fault may occur to the _____.

- a) ground
- b) earth
- c) electrical supply source
- d) none of these

250.4(A)(5)

66. For grounded systems, the earth can be considered as an effective ground-fault current path.

- a) true
- b) false

250.4(A)(5)

67. The grounding of electrical systems, circuit conductors, surge arresters, and conductive non-current-carrying materials and equipment must be installed and arranged in a manner that will prevent objectionable current over the grounding conductors or grounding paths.

- a) true
- b) false

250.6(A)

68. Currents that introduce noise or data errors in electronic equipment are considered objectionable currents.

- a) true
- b) false

250.6(D)

69. Sheet-metal screws can be used to connect grounding (or bonding) conductors or connection devices to enclosures.

- a) true
- b) false

250.8

70. _____ on equipment to be grounded must be removed from contact surfaces to ensure good electrical continuity.

- a) Paint
- b) Lacquer
- c) enamel
- d) any of these

250.12

71. AC systems of 50 to 1,000V that supply premises wiring systems must be grounded where the system can be grounded so that the maximum voltage-to-ground on the ungrounded conductors does not exceed _____.

- a) 1,000V
- b) 300V
- c) 150V
- d) 50V

250.20(B)(1)

72. AC systems of 50 to 1,000V that supply premises wiring systems must be grounded where supplied by a 3-phase, 4-wire, delta connected system.

- a) true
- b) false

250.20(B)(3)

73. When grounding service-supplied alternating-current systems, the grounding electrode conductor must be connected (bonded) to the grounded service conductor (neutral) at _____.

- a) the load end of the service drop
- b) the meter equipment
- c) the service disconnect
- d) any of these

250.24(A)(1)

74. A grounding connection must not be made to any grounded circuit conductor on the _____ side of the service disconnecting means except as permitted for separately derived systems or separate buildings.

- a) supply
- b) power
- c) line
- d) load

250.24(A)(5)

75. The grounded conductor brought to service equipment must be routed with the phase conductors and must not be smaller than specified in Table _____ when the service-entrance conductors are not larger than 1,100 kcmil copper.

- a) 250.66
- b) 250.122
- c) 310.16
- d) 430.52

250.24(C)(1)

76. Where the service-entrance phase conductors are installed in parallel, the size of the grounded conductor in each raceway must be based on the size of the ungrounded-service-entrance conductor in the raceway, but not smaller than _____ AWG.

- a) 6
- b) 1
- c) 1/0
- d) none of these

250.24(C)(2)

77. A main bonding jumper must be a _____ or similar conductor.

- a) wire
- b) bus
- c) screw
- d) any of these

250.28(A)

78. The grounding electrode conductor for a single separately derived system must connect the grounded conductor of the derived system to the grounding electrode.

- a) true
- b) false

250.30(A)(3)

79. Grounding electrode taps from a separately derived system to a common grounding electrode conductor are permitted when a building or structure has multiple separately derived systems.

- a) true
- b) false

250.30(A)(4)

80. Where a grounded conductor is installed and the neutral-to-case bond is not at the source of the separately derived system, the grounded conductor must be routed with the derived phase conductors and must not be smaller than the required grounding electrode conductor specified in Table 250.66, but must not be required to be larger than the largest ungrounded derived phase conductor.

- a) true
- b) false

250.30(A)(8)(a)

81. A grounding electrode at a separate building or structure is required where one multiwire branch circuit serves the building or structure.

- a) true
- b) false

250.32(A) Ex

82. When supplying a grounded system at a separate building or structure, if the equipment grounding conductor is not run with the supply conductors and there are no continuous metallic paths bonded to the grounding system in both buildings involved, and ground fault protection of equipment has not been installed on the common ac service, then the grounded circuit conductor must be connected to the building disconnecting means and to the grounding electrode at the separate building.

- a) true
- b) false

250.32(B)(2)

83. The frame of a portable generator is not required to be grounded and is not to be connected to a(n) _____ for a system supplied by cord and plug using receptacles mounted on the generator with the grounding terminals of the receptacles bonded to the generator frame.

- a) grounding electrode
- b) grounded conductor
- c) ungrounded conductor
- d) equipment grounding conductor

250.34(A)

84. Where none of the items in 250.52(A)(1) through (A)(6) are present for use as a grounding electrode, one or more of the following must be installed and used as the grounding electrode: _____.

- a) a ground ring
- b) rod and pipe electrodes or plate electrodes
- c) local metal underground systems or structures
- d) any of these

250.50

85. Interior metal water piping located more than _____ from the point of entrance to the building cannot be used as a part of the grounding electrode system, or as a conductor to interconnect electrodes that are part of the grounding electrode system.

- a) 2 ft.
- b) 4 ft.
- c) 5 ft.
- d) 6 ft.

250.52(A)(1)

86. A bare 4 AWG copper conductor installed near the bottom of a concrete foundation or footing that is in direct contact with the earth may be used as a grounding electrode when the conductor is at least _____ in length.

- a) 25 ft.
- b) 15 ft.
- c) 10 ft.
- d) 20 ft.

250.52(A)(3)

87. Electrodes of pipe or conduit must not be smaller than _____ and _____, where of iron or steel, must have the outer surface galvanized or otherwise metal-coated for corrosion protection.

- a) ½ in.
- b) ¾ in.
- c) 1 in.
- d) none of these

250.52(A)(5)(a)

88. A metal underground water pipe must be supplemented by an additional electrode of a type specified in 250.52(A)(2) through (A)(7). Where the supplemental electrode is a rod, pipe, or plate electrode, that portion of the bonding jumper that is the sole connection to the supplemental grounding electrode is not required to be larger than _____ AWG copper wire.

- a) 8
- b) 6
- c) 4
- d) 1

250.53(D)(2) and (E)

89. Ground rod electrodes must be installed so that at least _____ of the length is in contact with the soil. Where rock bottom is encountered, the rod must be driven at an angle not to exceed 45 degrees.

- a) 8 ft.
- b) 5 ft.
- c) ½
- d) 80 percent

250.53(G)

90. When driving a ground rod electrode, if rock bottom is encountered, the rod is allowed to be bent over in a trench and buried or shortened with a hack saw.

- a) true
- b) false

250.53(G)

91. The supplementary electrode allowed by the *Code* is different from a supplemental electrode, and is allowed to be connected to the equipment grounding conductors but cannot be used in place of an effective ground-fault current path for electrical equipment.

- a) true
- b) false

250.54

92. When multiple ground rods are used for a grounding electrode, they must be separated not less than _____ apart.

- a) 6 ft.
- b) 8 ft.
- c) 20 ft.
- d) 12 ft.

250.56

93. Where separate services supply a building and are required to be connected to a grounding electrode, the same grounding electrode must be used. Two or more grounding electrodes that are _____ are considered as a single grounding electrode system in this sense.

- a) effectively bonded together
- b) spaced no more than 6 ft. apart
- c) a and b
- d) none of these

250.58

94. The grounding electrode conductor must be made of which of the following materials?

- a) copper
- b) aluminum
- c) copper-clad aluminum
- d) any of these

250.62

95. Grounding electrode conductors smaller than _____ must be rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, electrical metallic tubing, or cable armor.

- a) 6 AWG
- b) 8 AWG
- c) 10 AWG
- d) 4 AWG

250.64(B)

96. The grounding electrode conductor must be in one continuous length without a splice or joint, unless spliced _____.

- a) by connecting to a busbar
- b) by irreversible compression-type connectors listed as a grounding and bonding
- c) by the exothermic welding process
- d) any of these

250.64(C)

97. The grounding electrode conductor can be run to any convenient grounding electrode available in the grounding electrode system or to one or more grounding electrodes individually.

- a) true
- b) false

250.64

98. The largest size grounding electrode conductor required for any service is a _____ copper.

- a) 6 AWG
- b) 1/0 AWG
- c) 3/0 AWG
- d) 250 kcmil

Table 250.66

99. In an ac system, the size of the grounding electrode conductor to a concrete-encase electrode conductor to a concrete-encased electrode is not required to be larger than _____ copper wire.

- a) 4 AWG
- b) 6 AWG
- c) 8AWG

d)10 AWG

250.66(B)

100. Grounding electrode conductor connections to a concrete-encased or buried grounding electrode are required to be readily accessible.

a) true

b) false

250.68(A) Ex 1

05 Nec Quiz 101 -Answer Sheet

1	a b c d	31	a b c d	61	a b c d	91	a b c d
2	a b c d	32	a b c d	62	a b c d	92	a b c d
3	a b c d	33	a b c d	63	a b c d	93	a b c d
4	a b c d	34	a b c d	64	a b c d	94	a b c d
5	a b c d	35	a b c d	65	a b c d	95	a b c d
6	a b c d	36	a b c d	66	a b c d	96	a b c d
7	a b c d	37	a b c d	67	a b c d	97	a b c d
8	a b c d	38	a b c d	68	a b c d	98	a b c d
9	a b c d	39	a b c d	69	a b c d	99	a b c d
10	a b c d	40	a b c d	70	a b c d	100	a b c d
11	a b c d	41	a b c d	71	a b c d		
12	a b c d	42	a b c d	72	a b c d		
13	a b c d	43	a b c d	73	a b c d		
14	a b c d	44	a b c d	74	a b c d		
15	a b c d	45	a b c d	75	a b c d		
16	a b c d	46	a b c d	76	a b c d		
17	a b c d	47	a b c d	77	a b c d		
18	a b c d	48	a b c d	78	a b c d		
19	a b c d	49	a b c d	79	a b c d		
20	a b c d	50	a b c d	80	a b c d		
21	a b c d	51	a b c d	81	a b c d		
22	a b c d	52	a b c d	82	a b c d		
23	a b c d	53	a b c d	83	a b c d		
24	a b c d	54	a b c d	84	a b c d		
25	a b c d	55	a b c d	85	a b c d		
26	a b c d	56	a b c d	86	a b c d		
27	a b c d	57	a b c d	87	a b c d		
28	a b c d	58	a b c d	88	a b c d		
29	a b c d	59	a b c d	89	a b c d		
30	a b c d	60	a b c d	90	a b c d		

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4. Mail to: **GaryKlinka.com** at 1316 Cardinal Circle, Neenah, WI 54956

Live Support at 920-381-6714 or tmklinka@hotmail.com

-----Educational Course Attendance Verification Form -----

Attendee's name _____ Date _____

Address _____

Credential Number _____ Phone# _____

Course Title and Name 05 Nec Quiz 101 Course ID# 8543

List the name of each credential held by attendee _____

_____ Credited 3 hrs

Email address _____

Fax# _____ Course Fee \$30

To be completed by GaryKlinka.com

Attendee passed the course with a greater than 70% score on date _____

Instructor Signature _____