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APEGS NPPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Regulation of Members & Discipline Processes: This domain examines member regulation through discipline procedures, complaint processes, practice reviews for individuals and firms, and continuing professional development requirements.
Topic 2	Professional Law: This domain focuses on legislation governing the professions, including acts and regulations establishing self-regulation and licensure. It covers admission requirements, mobility agreements, and enforcement against illegal practice.
Topic 3	Professionalism: This domain defines professional engineers and geoscientists through their advanced knowledge, self-regulation, and ethical obligations. It covers regulatory authority, scope of practice in Canada, and the professions' value to society.
Topic 4	Professional Practice: This domain addresses accountability for work, responsibilities to employers and clients versus public duty, and professional collaboration. It covers standards, risk management, environmental responsibilities, software use, document control, and communication.
Topic 5	Ethics: This domain examines ethical theories and their application to professional dilemmas. It covers Canadian codes of ethics and common ethical challenges like conflicts of interest, whistleblowing, and balancing competing obligations.

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APEGS National Professional Practice Examination (NPPE) Exam Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

According to the Code of Ethics, a professional member's duties include all of the following except

- A. developing natural resources sensibly
- B. managing risk to protect the public
- C. achieving the lowest cost outcomes as the highest priority
- D. working with due diligence

Answer: C

Explanation:

Canadian engineering/geoscience Codes of Ethics emphasize diligence, competence, integrity, and a paramount duty to the public interest (including safety, health, welfare, and environmental protection).

Working with due diligence (A) is a standard professional obligation, as is identifying, managing, and communicating risks to protect the public (B). Many regulators' ethical expectations also include environmental stewardship and responsible, sustainable development—often expressed as conserving resources, considering environmental impacts, and supporting responsible resource development (C).

However, making "lowest cost outcomes" the highest priority (D) conflicts with core ethical principles. Cost efficiency is a legitimate project objective, but it must never override safety, quality, regulatory compliance, or professional judgment. NPPE materials consistently stress that professionals must not compromise public welfare or sound engineering/geoscience practice to meet cost, schedule, or client pressure. Accordingly, D is the statement that does not align with ethical duties.

NEW QUESTION # 66

A professional member employed by Company A is leaving soon to work for Company B, a competitor in the same industry. The member has submitted his resignation and a departure date has been agreed upon. After submitting his resignation, the member is asked by Company A to attend an industry conference, which will occur prior to the agreed departure date. In order to promote its products, Company B will also send representatives to this conference to promote its own products.

If the member agrees to attend but then promotes his upcoming association with Company B, which of the common codes of ethical principles listed below will the member breach?

1. Professionals shall, in their areas of practice, hold paramount the health, safety, and welfare of the public and have regard for the environment.
2. Professionals shall undertake only work that they are competent to perform by virtue of their training and experience.
3. Professionals shall conduct themselves with integrity, honesty, fairness, and objectivity in their professional activities.
4. Professionals shall comply with applicable statutes, regulations, and bylaws in their professional practices.
5. Professionals shall uphold and enhance the honour, dignity, and reputation of their professions and thus the ability of the professions to serve the public interest.

- A. 4, 5
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 1, 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the member agrees to attend the conference for Company A but promotes his upcoming association with Company B, he breaches the ethical principle that professionals shall conduct themselves with integrity, honesty, fairness, and objectivity in their professional activities (Option 3). By promoting his future employer while still employed and representing Company A, the member demonstrates a conflict of interest and a lack of loyalty, undermining the trust placed in him by his current employer.

NEW QUESTION # 67

The purpose of licensing is to protect the public against the possible incompetence, negligence, and professional misconduct. Which

of the following statements explains how the public is protected when a licensed corporation is engaged in engineering or geoscience?

- A. The governing act for professional associations in almost every province and territory in Canada mandates each corporation to obtain a Permit to Practise, wherein the corporation must employ a licensed professional member to act in a supervisory capacity and assume personal responsibility for the services provided by the corporation.
- B. A corporation is a legal entity that cannot be held responsible for professional misconduct; its 'affairs' are restricted to the relationships among its affiliates and shareholders, directors, and officers, and therefore, the concept of violating public safety does not apply to the activities of a corporation, so the public is protected.
- C. The government is obligated to step in from time to time to coordinate the engineering and geoscience activities of each corporation because Public Safety Canada is responsible for ensuring the national security and safety of Canadians.
- D. The provincial courts can intervene at any time and direct a corporation to make its records public if it is suspected by a judge of committing a misdemeanour or misconduct.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The protection of the public in the context of a licensed corporation engaged in engineering or geoscience is ensured by the requirement for these corporations to obtain a Permit to Practice. This permit mandates that the corporation must employ a licensed professional member who acts in a supervisory capacity and assumes personal responsibility for the services provided by the corporation (Option D). This requirement is part of the governance acts for professional associations across most provinces and territories in Canada, ensuring that professional standards are upheld in corporate practice.

NEW QUESTION # 68

To prevent whistleblowing scandals from occurring, employers should not

- A. prevent employees from disclosing issues
- B. enable employees to disclose issues within the company
- C. protect employees who bring issues forward
- D. encourage transparency for investigating issues

Answer: A

Explanation:

To prevent whistleblowing scandals, employers should encourage transparency and protect employees who bring issues forward, thus enabling them to disclose issues within the company. Therefore, employers should not prevent employees from disclosing issues as this action would go against fostering an open and accountable organizational culture. Preventing disclosures can lead to unethical practices going unchecked, potentially causing greater harm to the organization and stakeholders.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Company ABC is bidding on a large petrochemical study. They submit their bid based on the assumption that they can use a simple, straightforward method with inexpensive equipment. The bidders competing against Company ABC make the assumption that a complicated method that requires expensive equipment will have to be used. After Company ABC wins the bid, they discover that an error in their proposed method means that it will not work. Which of the following statements best applies to this situation?

- A. Company ABC must wait until the award of the contract to inform the buyer.
- B. Company ABC must prove obvious and material error in order to avoid the formation of a contract.
- C. Company ABC does not have any choice and must form a contract with the buyer based on the new assumptions.
- D. Company ABC can revoke its bid without having to forfeit any bid bond or bid deposit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario concerns bid mistakes and whether a binding contract is formed when an owner accepts a tender. Under tendering principles commonly tested on the NPPE, a bidder may be relieved from its tender obligations only in limited circumstances, typically where there is a clear, material (fundamental) mistake and the owner either knew or ought reasonably to have known of the error at the time of acceptance. In practice, the bidder must demonstrate that the mistake is obvious and significant enough that enforcing the tender would be unfair because there was no true "meeting of the minds" on the essential terms. Option B best reflects that the bidder bears a heavy burden to prove an obvious and material error to avoid contract formation or to seek relief from forfeiture.

/acceptance is generally not permitted without consequences, especially where bid security exists. Option C is too absolute; relief may be possible if the legal test for a fundamental/obvious error is met. Option D is incorrect because the bidder should notify the owner promptly upon discovering the mistake; waiting can worsen liability.

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