EXHIBIT 240.1 An adjustable-trip circuit breaker with a transparent, removable, and sealable cover. *(Courtesy of Square D by Schneider Electric)*

(1) Connected directly through a local nonnetworked interface.
(2) Connected through a networked interface complying with one of the following methods:

   a. The circuit breaker and associated software for adjusting the settings are identified as being evaluated for cybersecurity.
   b. A cybersecurity assessment of the network is completed. Documentation of the assessment and certification shall be made available to those authorized to inspect, operate, and maintain the system.

Informational Note No. 1: See ANSI/ISA 62443, *Cybersecurity Standards series*, UL 2900 *Cybersecurity Standard series*, or the NIST *Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*, Version 1.1 for assessment requirements.

Informational Note No. 2: Examples of the commissioning certification used to demonstrate the system has been investigated for cybersecurity vulnerabilities could be one of the following:

(1) The ISA Security Compliance Institute (ISCI) conformity assessment program
(2) Certification of compliance by a nationally recognized test laboratory
(3) Manufacturer certification for the specific type and brand of system provided

Informational Note No. 3: Cybersecurity is a specialized field requiring constant, vigilant attention to security vulnerabilities that could arise due to software defects, system configuration changes, or user interactions. Installation of devices that can be secured is an important first step but not sufficient to guarantee a secure system.

N 240.7 Listing Requirements. The following shall be listed:

(1) Branch-circuit overcurrent protective devices
(2) Relays and circuit breakers providing ground-fault protection of equipment
(3) Ground-fault circuit interrupter devices

240.8 Fuses or Circuit Breakers in Parallel. Fuses and circuit breakers shall be permitted to be connected in parallel where they are factory assembled in parallel and listed as a unit. Individual fuses, circuit breakers, or combinations thereof shall not otherwise be connected in parallel.

240.9 Thermal Devices. Thermal relays and other devices not designed to open short circuits or ground faults shall not be used for the protection of conductors against overcurrent due to short circuits or ground faults, but the use of such devices shall be permitted to protect motor branch-circuit conductors from overload if protected in accordance with 430.40.

240.10 Supplementary Overcurrent Protection. Where supplementary overcurrent protection is used for luminaires, appliances, and other equipment or for internal circuits and components of equipment, it shall not be used as a substitute for required branch-circuit overcurrent devices or in place of the required branch-circuit protection. Supplementary overcurrent devices shall not be required to be readily accessible.

N 240.11 Selective Coordination. If one or more feeder overcurrent protective devices are required to be selectively coordinated with a service overcurrent protective device by other requirements in this *Code*, all feeder overcurrent protective devices supplied directly by the service overcurrent protective device shall be selectively coordinated with the service overcurrent protective device.

240.12 Orderly Shutdown. Where an orderly shutdown is required to minimize the hazard(s) to personnel or equipment, a system of coordination based on the following two conditions shall be permitted:

(1) Coordinated short-circuit protection
(2) Overload indication based on monitoring systems or devices

Informational Note: The monitoring system may cause the condition to go to alarm, allowing corrective action or an orderly shutdown, thereby minimizing personnel hazard and equipment damage.

With coordinated overcurrent protection, the faulted or overloaded circuit is isolated by the selective operation of only the OCPD closest to the overcurrent condition. This selective