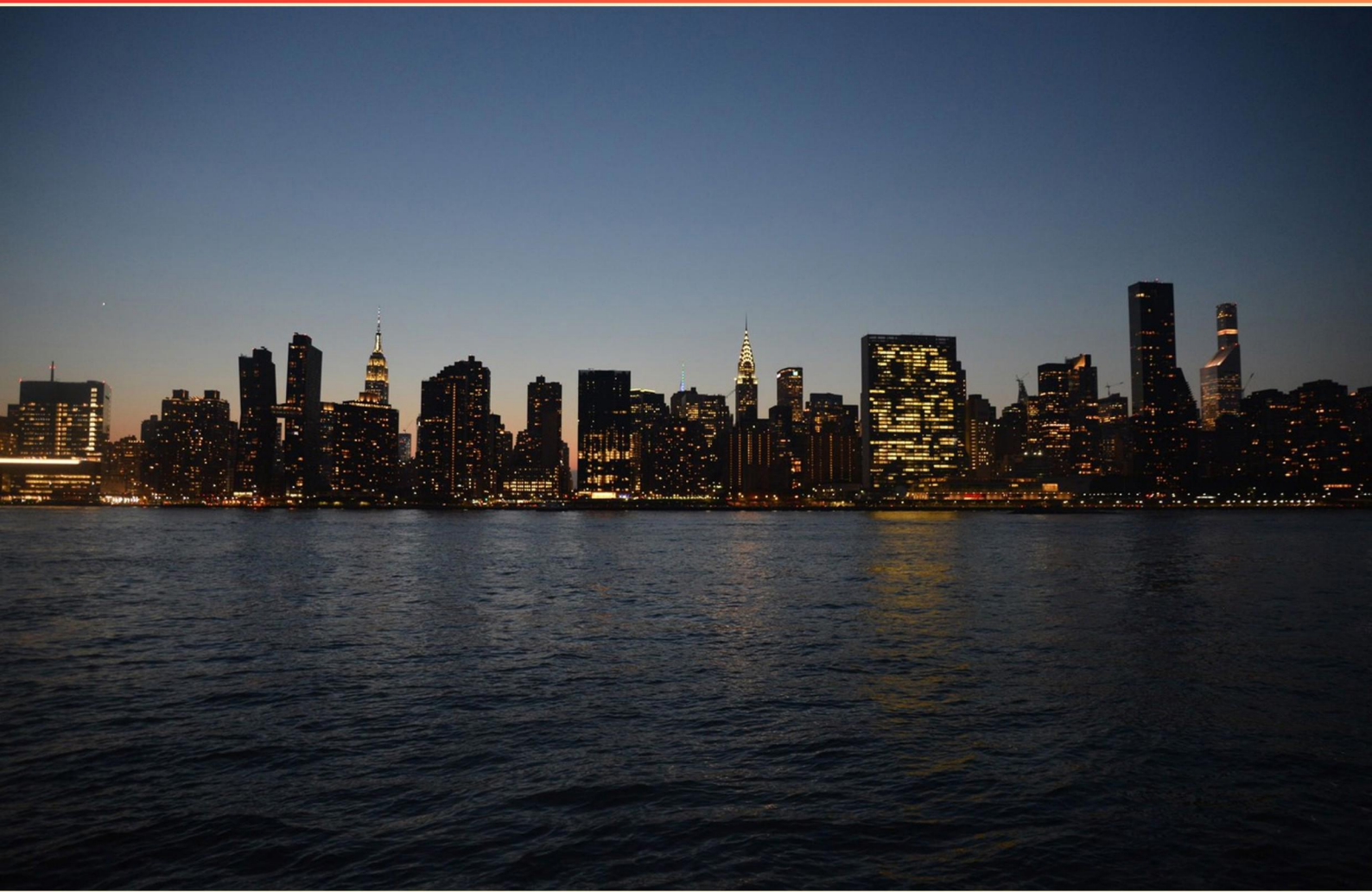


NEW YORK CITY DOB MASTER ELECTRICIAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://nycdobmasterelectrician.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 is the significance of a space less than 1/2 inch from the rooftop in conduit installations?**
 - A. It requires no additional temperature adjustment
 - B. It requires a 30°F temperature increase
 - C. It requires a 60°F temperature increase
 - D. It prohibits usage
- 2. What is the height requirement for working space entry for equipment that is over 6 feet wide?**
 - A. 5 feet
 - B. 6 feet
 - C. 7 feet
 - D. 8 feet
- 3. What is the minimum width of an entrance to electrical enclosures for equipment over 600V nominal?**
 - A. 24 inches
 - B. 30 inches
 - C. 36 inches
 - D. 42 inches
- 4. Where should dry-type transformers rated over 35kV be installed when indoors?**
 - A. In an open area
 - B. In a separate room
 - C. In a vault
 - D. On the roof
- 5. What is required for ENT and fitting encased in poured concrete?**
 - A. Standard fittings without specifications
 - B. Fittings identified for this purpose
 - C. Flexible fittings
 - D. None are required

6. For a service switchboard rated over 5000A, what is the ampacity requirement for copper bus bars?
- A. 300 ft per square inch
 - B. 500 ft per square inch
 - C. 600 ft per square inch
 - D. 700 ft per square inch
7. What is the required clearance in front of switchboards installed facing each other?
- A. 5 feet
 - B. 6 feet
 - C. 7 feet
 - D. 8 feet
8. How many receptacles must each general care area patient bed location be provided with at a minimum?
- A. 2 receptacles
 - B. 3 receptacles
 - C. 4 receptacles
 - D. 5 receptacles
9. Which equipment does not require special measurement approval when outdoors?
- A. Electric vehicle charging supplies
 - B. Power generators
 - C. Ground wires
 - D. Household appliances
10. What is the minimum number of branch circuits required for patient bed locations in critical care areas?
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the significance of a space less than 1/2 inch from the rooftop in conduit installations?

- A. It requires no additional temperature adjustment
- B. It requires a 30°F temperature increase
- C. It requires a 60°F temperature increase**
- D. It prohibits usage

The significance of a space less than 1/2 inch from the rooftop in conduit installations is primarily concerned with the potential effect of temperature on the conductors within the conduit. When conduit is installed in such close proximity to a rooftop, it can be subjected to higher ambient temperatures due to heat radiating from the surface of the roof. This situation necessitates a temperature adjustment to account for the increased heat that the conductors will experience. Specifically, a 60°F temperature increase is mandated in the National Electrical Code (NEC) for conductors enclosed in conduit that is located in direct contact or very close to heat sources, such as a rooftop. This adjustment is critical to ensure that the conductors remain within their operational limits and maintain safety standards. Allowing for this increased temperature ensures that the conductors do not overheat, which could lead to insulation breakdown and pose safety hazards, such as electrical fires. This understanding highlights the importance of adhering to installation guidelines that account for environmental factors, particularly in rooftop settings where heat exposure can significantly alter the performance and safety of electrical installations.

2. What is the height requirement for working space entry for equipment that is over 6 feet wide?

- A. 5 feet
- B. 6 feet**
- C. 7 feet
- D. 8 feet

The height requirement for working space entry for equipment that is over 6 feet wide is 6 feet. This is consistent with electrical codes and safety standards that dictate the headroom necessary to safely and effectively perform work around such equipment. The minimum height of 6 feet ensures that individuals can operate safely without the risk of head injury or obstruction when accessing or servicing equipment. Understanding the dimensions for working space is crucial for maintaining safety standards in electrical installations and maintenance, particularly in commercial and industrial settings. Compliance with these standards ensures not only the safety of electricians but also facilitates efficient access to equipment that may require routine checks or repairs.

3. What is the minimum width of an entrance to electrical enclosures for equipment over 600V nominal?

- A. 24 inches
- B. 30 inches**
- C. 36 inches
- D. 42 inches

The minimum width of an entrance to electrical enclosures for equipment operating over 600V nominal is 30 inches. This requirement is crucial for ensuring safety and accessibility when performing maintenance or repairs on high-voltage equipment. The wider entrance facilitates safe entry and exit for personnel, as they may need to maneuver equipment or use larger tools inside the enclosure. In addition to safety considerations, the 30-inch minimum is also aligned with the National Electrical Code (NEC) guidelines, which are designed to promote safe electrical installations and maintenance practices. This dimension helps to ensure that there is sufficient space for individuals to work comfortably without the risk of electrical hazards. The other options do not meet the NEC requirements for high-voltage ingress, making 30 inches the correct standard as it strikes a balance between sufficient clearance and practical application in the field. Understanding these requirements is fundamental for anyone involved in electrical installation and maintenance, particularly at higher voltage levels where risks can be significant.

4. Where should dry-type transformers rated over 35kV be installed when indoors?

- A. In an open area
- B. In a separate room
- C. In a vault**
- D. On the roof

Dry-type transformers rated over 35kV are classified as high-voltage equipment, which necessitates specific installation considerations to ensure safety and compliance with building codes. The requirement for such transformers to be installed in a vault stems from the need to contain any potential electrical faults, manage heat dissipation, and protect personnel and property from high voltage hazards. A vault provides a controlled environment specifically designed for high voltage equipment, including appropriate ventilation, fire-resistant barriers, and other safety features that mitigate risks associated with high voltage operation. This isolated setting reduces the likelihood of electrical hazards impacting building occupants and allows for secure maintenance access. While options like being in an open area or on a roof might seem practical, they do not offer the necessary protections and control required for high-voltage installations. A separate room could provide some containment, but it likely lacks the robust features that a designated vault would have. Therefore, installing these transformers in a vault is the most effective and compliant option for ensuring safety and reliability in indoor settings.

5. What is required for ENT and fitting encased in poured concrete?

- A. Standard fittings without specifications
- B. Fittings identified for this purpose**
- C. Flexible fittings
- D. None are required

For Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing (ENT) and fittings that are encased in poured concrete, it is essential to use fittings specifically identified for this purpose. These fittings are designed to ensure that they can withstand the potential stresses and environmental conditions posed by being embedded in concrete, which may include moisture, pressure, and thermal expansion. Using properly identified fittings helps maintain the integrity and safety of the electrical installation, as they are tested and rated for such applications. This ensures compliance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) and local regulations, providing both safety and reliability for electrical systems installed in these environments. The other options do not meet the critical safety and compliance standards needed for installations encased in concrete, which is why they are not appropriate choices for this particular situation.

6. For a service switchboard rated over 5000A, what is the ampacity requirement for copper bus bars?

- A. 300 ft per square inch
- B. 500 ft per square inch
- C. 600 ft per square inch
- D. 700 ft per square inch**

In accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) and related standards, the ampacity requirement for copper bus bars becomes increasingly specific as the service switchboard's rating rises. For service switchboards rated over 5000A, the ampacity requirement is established to ensure effective heat dissipation and reliable performance. The correct ampacity for copper bus bars for such high capacities is 700 ft per square inch. This value is crucial for maintaining efficiency and safety, as it accounts for the higher current-carrying requirements and the thermal management necessary for operations at elevated amperage levels. Using this standard, engineers and electricians can properly design and install service boards that will safely handle the expected electrical load while minimizing the risk of overheating or failure, which is paramount in high-demand electrical environments. Therefore, the specification of 700 ft per square inch aligns with industry practices aimed at ensuring safe and reliable electrical installations for substantial loads.

7. What is the required clearance in front of switchboards installed facing each other?

- A. 5 feet
- B. 6 feet
- C. 7 feet**
- D. 8 feet

The requirement for clearance in front of switchboards installed facing each other is determined by safety regulations and is primarily intended to ensure that personnel can safely operate equipment and perform maintenance without the risk of injury or difficulty accessing the apparatus. In New York City, as outlined by the National Electrical Code (NEC) and local amendments, the acceptable clearance in front of switchboards facing each other must be a minimum of 7 feet. This distance allows for safe access to both switchboards and facilitates adequate working space around electrical equipment. It is also important to maintain this clearance to comply with safety standards that prevent electrical hazards. The significance of this requirement is emphasized in operational scenarios where technicians or electricians may need to work on one or both switchboards simultaneously. A minimum clearance of 7 feet ensures that there is enough room to maneuver safely and reduces the likelihood of accidents related to electrical work. Thus, this dimension is crucial for maintaining standards of safety in electrical installations.

8. How many receptacles must each general care area patient bed location be provided with at a minimum?

- A. 2 receptacles
- B. 3 receptacles
- C. 4 receptacles**
- D. 5 receptacles

In healthcare facilities, particularly in general care areas, it is critical to ensure that patient bed locations are adequately supplied with electrical outlets to support medical equipment, personal devices, and emergency needs. The minimum requirement for receptacles at each patient bed location is four. This specification ensures that there is sufficient power available for essential medical equipment like monitors and intravenous systems, as well as for additional devices such as personal chargers or medical devices that patients or care providers may need. The requirement for four receptacles is designed to promote safety and convenience, reducing the risk of overloading any single outlet and ensuring that there are enough outlets to accommodate the various needs of both patients and healthcare personnel. This standard reflects both the operational necessities of healthcare settings and safety codes established by governing bodies, ensuring a reliable power supply in critical areas.

9. Which equipment does not require special measurement approval when outdoors?

- A. Electric vehicle charging supplies**
- B. Power generators
- C. Ground wires
- D. Household appliances

Electric vehicle charging supplies do not require special measurement approval when used outdoors because they are designed to meet standard safety and regulatory codes specific to their function. These charging stations are subject to specific installation guidelines and standards that ensure they can be operated safely in outdoor environments without needing additional approvals. On the other hand, equipment like power generators, ground wires, and household appliances may have various regulations regarding installation and usage, often requiring specific approvals or permits to ensure compliance with local electrical codes and safety standards. For instance, power generators must adhere to certain emission and safety regulations due to their potential environmental impact and the risks associated with their operation. Ground wires must conform to grounding standards that help prevent electrical hazards. Household appliances, although typically used indoors, may still be subject to regulations when installed or used outdoors, especially considering factors like exposure to weather. Understanding these distinctions helps ensure compliance with safety protocols and local electrical codes when working with different types of electrical equipment.

10. What is the minimum number of branch circuits required for patient bed locations in critical care areas?

- A. One
- B. Two**
- C. Three
- D. Four

The answer regarding the minimum number of branch circuits required for patient bed locations in critical care areas is two. This requirement is outlined in the National Electrical Code (NEC) and is based on the need for ensuring both redundancy and reliability in critical care environments, where power is vital for medical equipment and patient safety. Having two branch circuits allows for one circuit to serve as a backup in case the other circuit fails. This is particularly important in critical care areas where patients may be reliant on life-support systems or other essential medical devices that must remain operational at all times. The two circuits ensure that if one experiences a fault or outage, the other can still provide the necessary power, thereby enhancing safety and reliability in healthcare settings. This specific requirement recognizes the importance of dependable electrical systems in critical care areas, where interruptions in power can lead to significant risks for patients. Thus, the regulations are designed to safeguard patient health and support the functioning of healthcare technology.

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.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nycdobmasterelectrician.examzify.com>

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

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