Washington State Journeyman Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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1. What aspect does the electrical Plan Review NOT concern itself with?

A. Classification of hazardous locations

B. Size of the electrical installation

C. Design of emergency systems

D. Standard color for switches

2. What indicates that a product was produced in compliance with appropriate standards?

A. Quality mark

B. Certification mark

C. Compliance label

D. Testing symbol

3. What is a requirement for labeling an emergency disconnect button?

A. Must be in green color

B. Must be illuminated

C. Must have a unique code

D. Must be substantially red in color

4. Is it required for interconnected electrical power production sources to be grouped with service disconnecting means?

A. Yes, always

B. No, it is not required

C. Only if specified

D. Only in residential buildings

5. What is the minimum size for U-bolts on a Service Mast that is not over 26" high?

A. 1/4 inch

B. 3/8 inch

C. 5/16 inch

D. 1/2 inch

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6. What is one requirement to obtain an original administrator certificate?

A. Completion of a hands-on skill evaluation

B. Filing an application with proof of prior experience

C. Successful completion of the administrator exam

D. Passing a background check

7. How is a circuit used for construction classified?

A. Permanent

B. Temporary

C. Commercial

D. Residential

8. What is the minimum distance a flammable-liquid or oil-filled transformer must be installed from a non-combustible surface?

A. 2 feet

B. 4 feet

C. 6 feet

D. 8 feet

9. What is necessary for a receptacle located near swimming pools?

A. Standard weatherproof rating

B. GFCI protection

C. Indoor wiring specifications

D. High voltage rating

10. When may a trainee work without direct supervision, according to RCW standards?

A. After completing all technical training

B. When they have 1000 hours of experience

C. They cannot work without supervision

D. Only in emergencies

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What aspect does the electrical Plan Review NOT concern itself with?

A. Classification of hazardous locations

B. Size of the electrical installation

C. Design of emergency systems

D. Standard color for switches

The electrical plan review primarily focuses on ensuring compliance with regulations and safety standards pertaining to electrical installations. This includes aspects like the classification of hazardous locations, which involves assessing the safety risks associated with areas where flammable gases or vapors may be present. Additionally, the size of the electrical installation is critical, as it must comply with load calculations and ensure that the system can handle the electrical demand safely. The design of emergency systems is also a significant concern, as these systems must be effective and reliable to protect lives and property during emergencies. In contrast, the standard color for switches does not impact the safety, functionality, or compliance of an electrical installation. While there may be color codes in place for identification purposes, this aspect does not fall under the critical safety and regulatory concerns addressed during an electrical plan review. Thus, it is not a focus of the review process.

2. What indicates that a product was produced in compliance with appropriate standards?

A. Quality mark

B. Certification mark

C. Compliance label

D. Testing symbol

The selection of a certification mark is significant because it serves as a recognized confirmation that a product has been evaluated and meets established safety, performance, or quality standards set by a reputable organization. These organizations often have rigorous testing and inspection processes to ensure that the product adheres to specific criteria relevant to its category. A certification mark provides consumers with assurance that the product has undergone the necessary evaluations and has earned the right to display the mark, thus indicating compliance with industry regulations or government standards. This helps in building trust in the product among consumers, as they can be more confident in its reliability and safety. While other options like a quality mark, compliance label, and testing symbol might also suggest some level of standards or adherence, they do not necessarily ensure that an independent evaluation has occurred to the degree that a certification mark does. A quality mark may indicate good quality but not necessarily compliance with safety standards, and testing symbols might reflect that a product has been tested but do not confirm that it meets specific standards comprehensively. Compliance labels indicate that a product meets particular requirements, but again, they may not imply independent verification. Thus, the certification mark is the most accurate indicator of compliance produced through a thorough, credible process.

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3. What is a requirement for labeling an emergency disconnect button?

A. Must be in green color

B. Must be illuminated

C. Must have a unique code

D. Must be substantially red in color

The requirement for labeling an emergency disconnect button being substantially red in color is associated with universally recognized safety practices. Red is typically used in safety equipment and emergency contexts to grab attention and signal caution or the need for immediate action. This color coding is crucial because it helps workers quickly identify the emergency disconnect button during a crisis or an emergency situation, thereby facilitating prompt response to prevent accidents or injuries. In the context of safety standards, using a clear and distinct color like red ensures that there is minimal confusion regarding what the button represents, especially in high-stress situations. Other colors, such as green, may have different meanings in safety contexts—usually indicating 'go' or safe conditions—and would not effectively convey the urgency required for an emergency disconnect function. Illumination can be beneficial for visibility, but it is not a mandatory requirement across all regulations. Additionally, having a unique code for the button does not align with standard practices for emergency equipment labeling, where clear visual signals are prioritized to ensure immediate recognition.

4. Is it required for interconnected electrical power production sources to be grouped with service disconnecting means?

A. Yes, always

B. No, it is not required

C. Only if specified

D. Only in residential buildings

In Washington State, it is not required for interconnected electrical power production sources to be grouped with service disconnecting means. This means that while having the disconnect means together could provide convenience for operations and maintenance, it is not a code requirement. Interconnected power sources, such as solar panels or wind turbines, can indeed have their disconnecting means separate from the main service disconnect. This flexibility allows for a variety of system configurations to accommodate site-specific needs and compliance with local codes and regulations. Grouping power production sources with service disconnecting means could lead to complicated or unwieldy installations in scenarios where the locations of power sources do not allow for efficient grouping. For these reasons, the absence of a requirement for them to be grouped ensures that systems can be configured in a way that is most beneficial to the operational characteristics of the installations.

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5. What is the minimum size for U-bolts on a Service Mast that is not over 26" high?

A. 1/4 inch

B. 3/8 inch

C. 5/16 inch

D. 1/2 inch

The minimum size for U-bolts on a service mast that is not over 26 inches high is 5/16 inch. This specification is critical because U-bolts must provide adequate support and stability for the service mast, ensuring that it can safely handle the loads and stresses it may encounter, including wind forces and the weight of the conductors. The 5/16 inch size strikes a balance between providing sufficient strength without being overly bulky or complicating the installation process. If the U-bolts were smaller than this size, they might not provide the necessary support and could fail under stress, which could lead to safety issues. Conversely, using a larger size than required can lead to unnecessary costs and challenges during installation. Thus, adhering to the minimum size requirements specified in the relevant electrical codes ensures safety, reliability, and compliance with local regulations.

6. What is one requirement to obtain an original administrator certificate?

A. Completion of a hands-on skill evaluation

B. Filing an application with proof of prior experience

C. Successful completion of the administrator exam

D. Passing a background check

To obtain an original administrator certificate, one key requirement is the successful completion of the administrator exam. This exam is designed to assess an applicant's knowledge and understanding of the principles and practices necessary for effective administration within their specific field. Passing this exam demonstrates that the individual possesses the competencies needed to fulfill the responsibilities and challenges that come with the role of an administrator. While other elements could be part of the certification process, such as prior experience or background checks, the prerequisite of successfully completing the exam stands out as a critical measure of an applicant's readiness to serve as an administrator. The exam serves to ensure that candidates not only meet educational requirements but also have an adequate grasp of the regulatory, ethical, and practical aspects of administration relevant to their role.

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7. How is a circuit used for construction classified?

A. Permanent

B. Temporary

C. Commercial

D. Residential

A circuit used for construction is classified as temporary because it is typically set up to provide power during the construction phase of a project and is not intended to be permanent. Temporary power circuits are utilized to support construction activities such as lighting, tools, and equipment used on the job site. These circuits are installed according to specific safety standards, ensuring that they can handle the demands of construction while also being safe for the workers on-site. Once the construction is complete, these circuits are usually dismantled or replaced by permanent wiring and systems designed for long-term use. The other classifications mentioned, such as permanent, commercial, and residential, are more aligned with stable electrical systems that serve ongoing structural needs. Permanent circuits provide a lasting electrical supply to structures, while commercial and residential classifications refer to the types of buildings and their intended use rather than the temporary nature of power used during construction.

8. What is the minimum distance a flammable-liquid or oil-filled transformer must be installed from a non-combustible surface?

A. 2 feet

B. 4 feet

C. 6 feet

D. 8 feet

The minimum distance a flammable-liquid or oil-filled transformer must be installed from a non-combustible surface is 2 feet. This regulation is in place to minimize the risk of fire hazards associated with the petroleum-based fluids used in such transformers. By maintaining this distance, it ensures that in the event of a leak or spill, the risk of ignition from nearby surfaces is reduced, thereby contributing to safer operational environments. The choice of 2 feet aligns with codes designed to mitigate risks associated with the storage and use of potentially flammable materials. This distance allows for adequate ventilation and space for installing safety barriers if required. Understanding this specification is crucial for compliance with safety regulations and for ensuring that installations meet industry standards to protect both property and personnel.

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9. What is necessary for a receptacle located near swimming pools?

A. Standard weatherproof rating

B. GFCI protection

C. Indoor wiring specifications

D. High voltage rating

GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter) protection is essential for receptacles located near swimming pools due to safety concerns related to electrical shock hazards in wet environments. Swimming pools pose a significant risk for electrical accidents because water is a good conductor of electricity. The GFCI device is designed to quickly cut off the electrical supply if it detects any imbalance between the outgoing and incoming current, which may indicate a leakage current through a person who has come into contact with water and electricity. This protective measure is mandated by the National Electrical Code (NEC) for areas where electricity and water are in closer proximity, ensuring increased safety for pool users. It is specifically required for receptacles that are located within certain distances of the pool, promoting a safer environment for swimming and other water-related activities. While weatherproof ratings and certain voltage specifications may be relevant for outdoor installations, they do not address the critical safety aspect of protecting individuals from electric shock, which is the primary consideration for receptacles near pools.

10. When may a trainee work without direct supervision, according to RCW standards?

A. After completing all technical training

B. When they have 1000 hours of experience

C. They cannot work without supervision

D. Only in emergencies

A trainee may work without direct supervision only after meeting certain criteria set by the Washington State regulations. The regulations are designed to ensure that trainees gain adequate knowledge and skills under the guidance of a qualified individual before they can operate independently. The correct understanding is that trainees cannot work without supervision until they have fulfilled specific requirements, including completing a certain amount of technical training and work experience. This is critical for maintaining safety standards and ensuring that trainees are fully prepared for independent work. The direct supervision helps prevent accidents and ensures quality work during the learning phase. The incorrect options suggest different scenarios that do not align with the intent of maintaining a safe and regulated work environment, emphasizing the significance of supervision during the training period. Understanding the necessity of supervision underscores its role in professional development and safety in various trades within Washington State.

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