

# Washington State Journeyman Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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

- 1. How often should service disconnects be accessible for use?**
  - A. Only when needed in emergencies**
  - B. They should always be accessible and within sight**
  - C. They can be ignored after installation**
  - D. Only during regular inspections**
- 2. What are load centers used for in electrical systems?**
  - A. To store excess energy**
  - B. For connecting appliances to the grid**
  - C. To distribute electrical power and connect circuits**
  - D. To monitor electrical consumption**
- 3. When is it necessary to use a junction box in electrical work?**
  - A. Only when the circuit is over 240 volts**
  - B. Whenever two or more wires are spliced together**
  - C. Only in outdoor wiring projects**
  - D. When wiring to a light fixture**
- 4. In healthcare facilities, to what do the GFPE protection requirements apply?**
  - A. Residential electrical systems**
  - B. Exterior lighting systems**
  - C. Essential electrical systems**
  - D. Temporary structures**
- 5. What is the role of an electrical inspector?**
  - A. To install electrical systems**
  - B. To verify compliance with electrical codes**
  - C. To oversee electrical subcontractors**
  - D. To design residential electrical layouts**

- 6. What might be a consequence of lying to the department?**
- A. A minor penalty fee**
  - B. Criminal prosecution**
  - C. Loss of benefits**
  - D. Extended training hours**
- 7. Within how many days must a party appeal a penalty issued by the department?**
- A. 10 days**
  - B. 15 days**
  - C. 20 days**
  - D. 30 days**
- 8. According to regulations, motors are exempt from being what?**
- A. Individually listed or field evaluated**
  - B. Labeled for indoor use only**
  - C. Manufactured in the USA**
  - D. Equipped with thermal overload protection**
- 9. What type of alarm must on-site sewage disposal systems with pumps have?**
- A. A visual only alarm**
  - B. A manual reset alarm**
  - C. An audible and visual alarm**
  - D. A silent alarm**
- 10. What color must device and junction boxes for fire alarm systems be?**
- A. Blue**
  - B. Green**
  - C. Yellow**
  - D. Red**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How often should service disconnects be accessible for use?**

- A. Only when needed in emergencies**
- B. They should always be accessible and within sight**
- C. They can be ignored after installation**
- D. Only during regular inspections**

Service disconnects should always be accessible and within sight for a number of important reasons. The primary purpose of a service disconnect is to quickly cut off power to an electrical system in case of an emergency, maintenance, or repair. In situations where an immediate shutdown is necessary—such as a fire, electrical malfunction, or when someone is working on a circuit—having the disconnect easily accessible can prevent delays that could lead to further hazards or damage. Accessibility also supports compliance with electrical codes and regulations, which typically specify that all electrical equipment must be readily accessible for both safety and operational reasons. This ensures that those responding to emergencies, as well as maintenance personnel, can quickly and effectively manage the power supply to the system. In contrast, options advocating for limited accessibility, such as only needing access during emergencies, regular inspections, or suggesting that accessibility can be ignored after installation, would compromise safety and go against best practices for electrical safety and maintenance standards. Ensuring that service disconnects are always accessible is a fundamental aspect of electrical safety protocols.

**2. What are load centers used for in electrical systems?**

- A. To store excess energy**
- B. For connecting appliances to the grid**
- C. To distribute electrical power and connect circuits**
- D. To monitor electrical consumption**

Load centers play a crucial role in electrical systems by serving as the main hub for power distribution within a building or structure. Their primary function is to distribute electrical power from the utility supply or a generator to various circuits throughout the premises. This distribution is facilitated through a network of circuit breakers or fuses, which protect individual circuits from overloads and manage the flow of electricity to different areas and devices. The load center ensures that power is safely and efficiently allocated to multiple circuits, allowing for the use of various electrical loads without risking damage to the system. It also provides a central point for circuit management, where electricians can easily access and maintain circuit protection devices. Monitoring electrical consumption, managing excess energy, or directly connecting appliances to the grid are functions that might occur in the broader context of electrical systems but do not define the primary purpose of a load center.

**3. When is it necessary to use a junction box in electrical work?**

- A. Only when the circuit is over 240 volts**
- B. Whenever two or more wires are spliced together**
- C. Only in outdoor wiring projects**
- D. When wiring to a light fixture**

The need to use a junction box in electrical work arises primarily from the requirement for safety and code compliance, particularly when two or more wires are spliced together. Junction boxes serve as an enclosure for electrical connections, providing a means to connect wires while ensuring they are protected from environmental factors and accidental contact. When multiple wires are spliced together, utilizing a junction box helps to contain the splices, allowing for easier access for maintenance or modifications in the future, while also minimizing the risk of electrical shorts, overheating, or fire hazards. Electrical codes often mandate the use of junction boxes in these scenarios to provide safe and organized management of electrical connections. Other situations mentioned, such as wiring to a light fixture or outdoor wiring projects, may or may not require a junction box depending on specific circumstances, but they do not inherently necessitate one. Likewise, handling circuits over 240 volts also does not automatically dictate the need for a junction box; careful attention to all electrical work is essential regardless of voltage. Thus, the correct usage of junction boxes is crucial whenever splices are involved to maintain safety and compliance with electrical codes.

**4. In healthcare facilities, to what do the GFPE protection requirements apply?**

- A. Residential electrical systems**
- B. Exterior lighting systems**
- C. Essential electrical systems**
- D. Temporary structures**

The GFPE, or Ground Fault Protection for Equipment, protection requirements specifically apply to essential electrical systems in healthcare facilities due to their critical role in maintaining safety and operational integrity. Essential electrical systems are designed to provide a reliable source of power for life-sustaining equipment, emergency lighting, and other critical functions that are vital to patient care. Ensuring that these systems have ground fault protection is essential to minimize the risk of electrical shock and equipment failure, which could endanger patient lives or disrupt essential operations. In contrast, while the other options deal with different aspects of electrical systems, they do not necessarily require the same level of stringent GFPE protection. Residential electrical systems, exterior lighting, and temporary structures may have different regulations and are not typically subjected to the same critical safety standards as essential electrical systems in healthcare environments.

## 5. What is the role of an electrical inspector?

- A. To install electrical systems
- B. To verify compliance with electrical codes**
- C. To oversee electrical subcontractors
- D. To design residential electrical layouts

The role of an electrical inspector is primarily focused on verifying compliance with electrical codes. This involves examining electrical installations, wiring, and equipment to ensure they meet established safety standards and regulations. Inspectors conduct thorough assessments during various stages of construction and installation to identify any potential hazards or violations that could compromise safety or functionality. This function is critical to maintaining safe electrical practices within the community and protecting the welfare of both workers and residents. By ensuring that electrical systems are installed correctly and adhere to local and national codes, inspectors help prevent electrical fires, shock hazards, and other dangerous situations. The other roles mentioned, such as installing electrical systems, overseeing subcontractors, or designing layouts, involve hands-on work and management rather than the regulatory and evaluative responsibilities that define an inspector's job.

## 6. What might be a consequence of lying to the department?

- A. A minor penalty fee
- B. Criminal prosecution**
- C. Loss of benefits
- D. Extended training hours

Lying to the department can lead to criminal prosecution because providing false information can be seen as a form of fraud or misrepresentation, which is a serious offense under the law. When individuals provide false statements, especially in situations involving licensing or regulatory compliance, they can be charged with crimes that carry significant legal consequences, including fines and potential jail time. Moreover, regulatory bodies often have strict policies to ensure the integrity of their operations, and lying undermines public trust. Depending on the severity of the lie, the department would be mandated to take legal action and pursue prosecution to enforce compliance and uphold the law. Consequences like minor penalty fees, loss of benefits, or extended training hours might be more administrative in nature but would not necessarily carry the same level of severity as criminal prosecution, which is often reserved for more egregious actions like dishonesty.

**7. Within how many days must a party appeal a penalty issued by the department?**

- A. 10 days**
- B. 15 days**
- C. 20 days**
- D. 30 days**

The correct answer is based on Washington State law, which states that a party has 20 days to appeal a penalty issued by the department. This timeframe is designed to ensure that the appeals process is conducted in a timely manner, allowing individuals or entities impacted by a penalty to contest it while ensuring that the department can move forward with enforcement actions as necessary. In this context, the 20-day period is important as it provides a clear guideline for both parties involved. It establishes a standard expectation of how long an individual has to prepare their case or respond to the department's action, which is essential for maintaining fairness and order within the regulatory framework. Understanding this timeline is crucial for anyone involved in the regulatory or compliance side in Washington State, as adhering to it could affect the outcome of an appeal. The other timeframes provided in the options do not align with the established legal process, reflecting either too short or too long a period for the appeals process as defined by state regulations.

**8. According to regulations, motors are exempt from being what?**

- A. Individually listed or field evaluated**
- B. Labeled for indoor use only**
- C. Manufactured in the USA**
- D. Equipped with thermal overload protection**

The regulation states that motors do not need to be individually listed or field evaluated to be compliant. This exemption exists because motors often meet standardized safety requirements and performance standards established by organizations such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). Therefore, as long as they comply with the appropriate standards and regulations, they can be installed without the need for unique labeling or separate evaluations for each individual unit. The other options involve specific requirements that motors typically must meet. For instance, labeling for indoor use indicates the environment for which the motor is suitable, while the requirement for thermal overload protection is crucial to prevent overheating and potential fire hazards. The origin of manufacture, whether USA or otherwise, can also be relevant for compliance under certain regulatory standards, but it is primarily safety and performance standards that govern motor usage.

**9. What type of alarm must on-site sewage disposal systems with pumps have?**

- A. A visual only alarm**
- B. A manual reset alarm**
- C. An audible and visual alarm**
- D. A silent alarm**

On-site sewage disposal systems that utilize pumps require an alarm system to alert users of potential issues, such as a pump failure or a high water level in the tank. An audible and visual alarm is essential because it provides immediate and clear notifications through both sound and visual signals, ensuring that any problems can be addressed promptly. This dual alert system is crucial for preventing possible backups or overflows, which could lead to environmental hazards or health risks. A visual-only alarm may not be sufficient as it could easily go unnoticed, especially if the system is located in a low-traffic area. A manual reset alarm requires the user to be present to reset it after an incident, which can delay response times in critical situations. A silent alarm would not serve the purpose of alerting anyone to the issue, making it ineffective for preventing potential problems with the sewage system. The combination of both audible and visual alerts provides a comprehensive approach to monitoring and maintaining safe operation of the disposal system.

**10. What color must device and junction boxes for fire alarm systems be?**

- A. Blue**
- B. Green**
- C. Yellow**
- D. Red**

Device and junction boxes for fire alarm systems must be red to ensure they are easily identifiable in an emergency situation. The red color is universally recognized as a signal for alarms and emergency equipment, promoting quick recognition by first responders and occupants of a building. This color coding is critical in maintaining safety protocols, as it helps in the swift location of fire alarm system components during emergencies. Using other colors, such as blue, green, or yellow, does not provide the same immediate visual cue associated with fire safety, potentially causing confusion or delays in reacting to a fire alarm. The red color specifically signifies urgency and helps to maintain clear standards across various locations and applications, adhering to the National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code and enhancing overall safety measures within buildings.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://wastatejourneyman.examzify.com>**

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