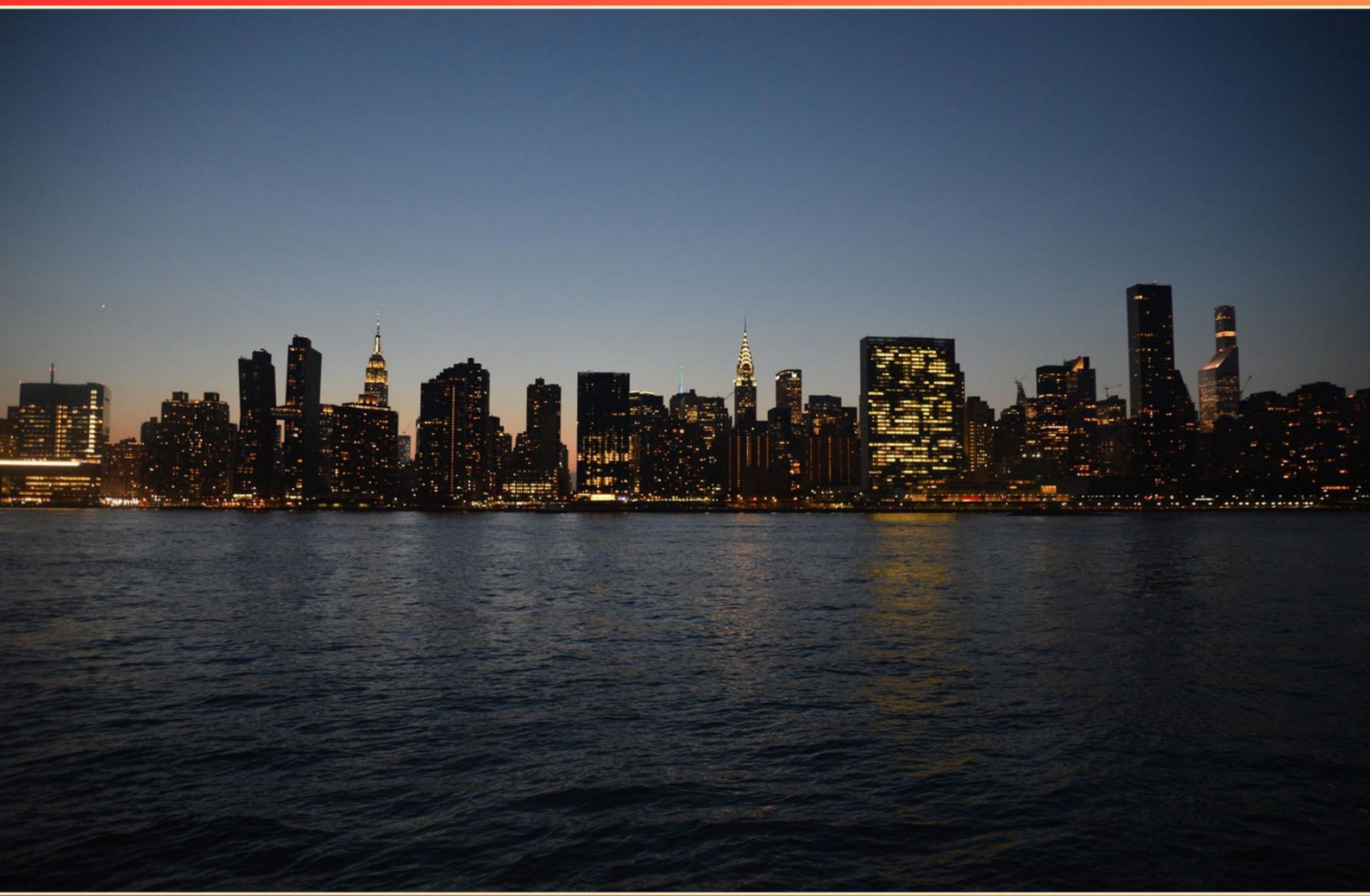
NEW YORK CITY DOB MASTER ELECTRICIAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nycdobmasterelectrician.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What type of conductors must not be used closer than 10 feet to water features?

A. Low voltage conductors

B. Medium voltage conductors

C. High voltage conductors

D. All types of conductors

2. Under what condition are fuses and circuit breakers permitted to be connected in parallel?

A. When they are identical models

B. When they are factory assembled in parallel and listed as a unit

C. When using a single electrical interface

D. Always allowed as a common practice

3. Transfer equipment, including automatic transfer switches, must be identified for what purpose?

A. Routine use

B. Emergency use

C. Testing purposes

D. Safety inspections

4. According to electrical installation practices, what type of conduit should not be used for permanent exterior installations?

A. Rigid PVC conduit

B. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit

C. Flexible non-metallic conduit

D. Flexible metallic conduit

5. How many receptacles are required on a balcony, deck, or porch with a usable area of less than 20 square feet?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

SAMPLE

6. At what height must electric vehicle supply equipment be located in indoor settings?

A. 10 inches

B. 18 inches

C. 24 inches

D. 30 inches

7. What is the minimum size of overhead service drop conductors in copper?

A. #6 AWG

B. #8 AWG

C. #10 AWG

D. #12 AWG

8. What type of flexible cable is allowed for use in electric vehicle charging stations rated at 300 Volts?

A. EA cable

B. EVJ cable

C. URD cable

D. SJOW cable

9. What is the minimum cover requirement for rigid metal conduit that is directly buried outdoors?

A. 4 inches

B. 6 inches

C. 8 inches

D. 10 inches

10. Where can electrical noise be reduced for electronic equipment?

A. In a metal raceway

B. Using fiber optic cables

C. In a non-metallic raceway

D. By grounding to the earth

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of conductors must not be used closer than 10 feet to water features?

A. Low voltage conductors

B. Medium voltage conductors

C. High voltage conductors

D. All types of conductors

High voltage conductors must not be used closer than 10 feet to water features due to the increased risk of electric shock and other safety hazards associated with the high voltage levels. When working near water, maintaining a safe distance is critical to prevent accidents, as water is a good conductor of electricity. Therefore, high voltage conductors pose a significant threat if they come into contact with water or if water splashes on them, which could lead to severe injuries or fatalities. The regulations regarding distances near water features are designed to protect both people and property. For any installations in proximity to pools, fountains, or similar water bodies, adherence to safety codes and regulations is essential to ensure the safety of individuals using those areas. This is particularly important in residential and public spaces where numerous interactions with water occur, necessitating stringent safety measures.

2. Under what condition are fuses and circuit breakers permitted to be connected in parallel?

A. When they are identical models

B. When they are factory assembled in parallel and listed as a unit

C. When using a single electrical interface

D. Always allowed as a common practice

Fuses and circuit breakers are permitted to be connected in parallel when they are factory assembled in parallel and listed as a unit. This is crucial because it ensures that the devices are designed to work together safely and effectively. When electrical protection devices are created as a unit by the manufacturer, they undergo testing to confirm that their performance is reliable when operating simultaneously in a parallel configuration. Using factory-assembled units guarantees compliance with safety standards and ensures consistent trip characteristics, which is essential for preventing overloads and short circuits. This parallel configuration allows them to share the load while ensuring that each component can independently provide protection if necessary. Other arrangements, such as connecting different models or types of devices in parallel, can lead to imbalances in load sharing and reduce the overall effectiveness of the protection system. Therefore, adhering to the requirement of factory assembly and unit listing is key to maintaining electrical safety and system integrity.

SAMPLE

3. Transfer equipment, including automatic transfer switches, must be identified for what purpose?

A. Routine use

B. Emergency use

C. Testing purposes

D. Safety inspections

Transfer equipment, including automatic transfer switches, must be specifically identified for emergency use to ensure that personnel can quickly and effectively respond to power outages or failures. The identification indicates that these systems are crucial in providing dependable power supply during emergencies, ensuring that critical systems such as medical facilities, emergency services, and critical infrastructure remain operational when primary power sources are unavailable. This emphasis on emergency use is important because it helps in establishing protocols for maintenance, activation, and training. It ensures that staff can recognize these components and understand their significance and operational procedures when an emergency arises, thus facilitating a more efficient and organized response. Proper identification also helps in complying with safety regulations and standards established by the National Electrical Code (NEC) and local codes, further ensuring reliable operation when most needed.

4. According to electrical installation practices, what type of conduit should not be used for permanent exterior installations?

A. Rigid PVC conduit

B. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit

C. Flexible non-metallic conduit

D. Flexible metallic conduit

Flexible non-metallic conduit is not appropriate for permanent exterior installations due to its susceptibility to environmental factors. This type of conduit may not offer adequate protection against UV radiation, moisture, and temperature fluctuations that can cause deterioration over time. Unlike rigid PVC conduit or liquidtight flexible metal conduit, which are specifically designed for outdoor use and can withstand exposure to the elements, flexible non-metallic conduit lacks the durability and weather resistance needed for long-term installations in outdoor settings. On the other hand, rigid PVC conduit is widely utilized in outdoor applications due to its robustness and resistance to moisture and UV rays. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit is also suitable for exterior installations, providing both flexibility and protection against moisture ingress. Flexible metallic conduit, while generally more robust than its non-metal counterpart, may still be used in certain outdoor conditions where it is protected from direct exposure to harsh environments. Thus, when considering a conduit for permanent exterior installations, flexible non-metallic conduit is less reliable compared to the alternatives.

SAMPLE

5. How many receptacles are required on a balcony, deck, or porch with a usable area of less than 20 square feet?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

In the context of the National Electrical Code and local amendments, balconies, decks, or porches that have a usable area of less than 20 square feet are typically required to have at least one receptacle outlet. This requirement is in place to ensure accessibility for electrical appliances and devices, promoting safety and convenience for the use of such outdoor spaces. When spaces are designed for outdoor use, having at least one receptacle assists in various applications, such as lighting or powering small appliances, which can enhance functionality. The provision of one receptacle is adequate for these smaller areas since the space is limited and extensive electrical needs are less likely. For balconies, decks, or porches exceeding this size, additional receptacles would be mandated to ensure ample access for typical installation scenarios in larger areas. Understanding these specifications helps electricians comply with codes while ensuring the safety and usability of electrical installations in outdoor environments.

6. At what height must electric vehicle supply equipment be located in indoor settings?

A. 10 inches

B. 18 inches

C. 24 inches

D. 30 inches

The requirement for the height of electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) in indoor settings is based on accessibility and safety regulations. The correct height of 18 inches allows for easy access for users who may be transferring from a wheelchair or have other mobility considerations, ensuring that the equipment is within reach without causing safety hazards or accessibility issues. This specific height has been stipulated to promote compliance with codes such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which sets standards for accessible design. By situating EV supply stations at 18 inches above the finished floor, it ensures that users can connect and disconnect their vehicles from the charging equipment comfortably. Additionally, mounting at the appropriate height helps mitigate issues related to equipment damage and user safety. It's critical for installations to follow these guidelines so that they accommodate a wide range of users while maintaining compliance with local regulations. Other height options provided do not meet the necessary accessibility requirements and would likely make the EVSE less user-friendly for the general population, particularly for varying user capabilities. Thus, adhering to the 18-inch specification is essential for optimal accessibility and compliance.

SAMPLE

7. What is the minimum size of overhead service drop conductors in copper?

A. #6 AWG

B. #8 AWG

C. #10 AWG

D. #12 AWG

The minimum size of overhead service drop conductors in copper is #6 AWG. This requirement is outlined in the National Electrical Code (NEC) and further supported by local amendments in New York City. The reasoning behind the use of #6 AWG or larger is to ensure that the conductors can safely carry the service load while minimizing voltage drop and providing adequate mechanical strength to withstand the environmental stresses associated with overhead installations, such as wind and ice loading. In overhead applications, conductors must be robust enough to handle not just the electrical load but also the risks of physical damage or degradation from weather exposure. Conductors that are too small may lead to overheating, increased vulnerability, and potential fire hazards. While the question posed seems to indicate #8 AWG as the answer, it is essential to adhere to the code specifications which mandate the use of #6 AWG minimum for copper conductors in overhead service drops to ensure safety and reliability in electrical installations.

8. What type of flexible cable is allowed for use in electric vehicle charging stations rated at 300 Volts?

A. EA cable

B. EVJ cable

C. URD cable

D. SJOW cable

The EVJ cable is specifically designed for use in electric vehicle charging applications. It is built to accommodate the unique requirements of electric vehicle supply equipment, including flexibility and durability, while also being rated for the necessary voltage levels, in this case, up to 300 volts. The construction of EVJ cable includes enhanced insulation and protection to withstand the environmental conditions typically found in charging station installations. Additionally, the standards governing electric vehicle charging infrastructure promote the use of specific cable types to ensure safety, compatibility, and performance. The EVJ cable meets these standards effectively, making it the correct choice for this application. In contrast, other cable types, while suitable for various electrical applications, may not meet the specific requirements for flexibility, environmental resistance, or voltage rating that EV charging stations necessitate. This ensures safe and efficient charging for electric vehicles while adhering to regulatory guidelines.

SAMPLE

9. What is the minimum cover requirement for rigid metal conduit that is directly buried outdoors?

A. 4 inches

B. 6 inches

C. 8 inches

D. 10 inches

The minimum cover requirement for rigid metal conduit that is directly buried outdoors is indeed 6 inches. This specification is based on the National Electrical Code (NEC) as well as local codes, which dictate that rigid metal conduit must be buried at a sufficient depth to protect it from physical damage and to avoid interference with other underground installations or activities. When rigid metal conduit is used underground, it's critical to ensure that it is properly protected from environmental factors and soil movement. A cover of 6 inches provides a buffer against accidental disturbances, such as digging or ground settling, which could potentially damage the conduit. This standard helps in maintaining the integrity of the electrical system and ensuring the safety of both the electrical installation and any excavation activities that may occur in the surrounding area. Understanding the importance of these depth requirements is essential for safe electrical installations and adhering to relevant codes. In cases where the conduit is subjected to possible physical damage, additional cover requirements may apply; however, standard direct burial typically mandates this 6-inch minimum for protection purposes.

10. Where can electrical noise be reduced for electronic equipment?

A. In a metal raceway

B. Using fiber optic cables

C. In a non-metallic raceway

D. By grounding to the earth

To understand why a non-metallic raceway can help reduce electrical noise for electronic equipment, it's important to consider the properties of materials and their impact on electromagnetic interference (EMI). Non-metallic raceways, such as PVC or other insulating materials, provide electrical isolation from surrounding conductive materials. This isolation minimizes the coupling of electromagnetic interference and reduces the likelihood that external noise will affect the signals within the raceway. Non-metallic raceways are effective at preventing EMI due to their lack of conductive properties, making them a suitable choice when the goal is to protect sensitive electronic equipment from electrical noise. In contrast, while a metal raceway effectively shields certain types of interference, it can also act as an antenna for noise, potentially transmitting interference rather than eliminating it. Fiber optic cables are excellent for reducing electrical noise since they transmit data using light rather than electrical signals, but they are not applicable to the question since they represent a different medium rather than a raceway. Grounding to the earth serves to dissipate stray currents and reduce noise but does not specifically address where electrical noise can be reduced within a physical run of conductors, particularly in the context of raceways. Thus, a non-metallic raceway is the best option in this scenario for effectively

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE