WASHINGTON STATE JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://wastatejourneyman.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. 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

2. If a worker commits a serious violation of the RCW, what can happen to their certification?

A. It may be upgraded

B. It will remain valid

C. It can be revoked

D. They may receive a warning

3. Who is responsible for inspecting mobile homes for modifications of electrical circuits?

A. The electrical contractor

B. The local building department

C. Factory assembled structures

D. The homeowner

4. How close must multiple outside feeder disconnecting means be grouped from each other?

A. 5 feet

B. 10 feet

C. 15 feet

D. 20 feet

5. Which is a common cause of electrical fires?

A. Using energy-efficient light bulbs

B. Overloaded circuits and faulty wiring

C. Frequent use of power strips

D. Properly installed smoke detectors

SAMPLE

6. For projects larger than what capacity must an installer provide a one-line diagram before inspection approval?

A. 200 amperes or 400 volts

B. 300 amperes or 500 volts

C. 400 amperes or 600 volts

D. 600 amperes or 900 volts

7. If cited for a violation, what is the maximum amount you need to send for an appeal, according to RCW?

A. $100

B. $200 or 10% of the fine

C. 25% of the initial fine

D. $500

8. What type of grounding electrode must be used at each new building or structure on a permanent concrete foundation?

A. Steel grounding rod

B. Concrete encased grounding electrode

C. Copper plate grounding

D. Direct burial grounding wire

9. For electrical plans, what is NOT required to be shown?

A. Electrician's license number

B. Changes where circuits are moved within the same panelboard

C. Details on emergency power sources

D. Electrical loading calculations

10. What must the emergency disconnecting means or operator simultaneously disconnect when serving gasoline or volatile flammable liquids?

A. All conductors circuit supplying all station dispensers

B. The main power source only

C. The local ventilation system

D. The monitoring systems

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. 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.

2. If a worker commits a serious violation of the RCW, what can happen to their certification?

A. It may be upgraded

B. It will remain valid

C. It can be revoked

D. They may receive a warning

If a worker commits a serious violation of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), their certification can be revoked as a consequence of such misconduct. This reflects the seriousness with which Washington State treats violations that compromise safety, health, or the integrity of professional conduct in various industries. Revocation of certification serves as a regulatory measure intended to protect public safety and ensure that only qualified and compliant individuals are permitted to operate within their professional capacity. This accountability discourages violations and upholds industry standards, thereby promoting a safer working environment for both workers and the public. Other options, such as the possibility of upgrading the certification or having it remain valid, would not align with the principle of accountability following a serious breach. A warning may also not suffice in serious cases where the violation indicates a significant risk or negligence. Thus, revocation is a clear and appropriate response to ensure that only those fit to maintain the responsibilities associated with their certification continue to do so.

SAMPLE

3. Who is responsible for inspecting mobile homes for modifications of electrical circuits?

A. The electrical contractor

B. The local building department

C. Factory assembled structures

D. The homeowner

The responsibility for inspecting mobile homes for modifications of electrical circuits primarily rests with factory assembled structures. This means that the manufacturer of these structures must adhere to specific codes and standards during construction, which include proper electrical installations. When alterations or modifications are made to the electrical systems of these homes, inspection is necessary to ensure safety and compliance with local codes. This process is particularly essential given the unique construction and installation methods used for mobile homes, as they often have different guidelines compared to traditional site-built homes. Factory assembled structures are tasked with ensuring that any electrical modifications meet the necessary safety standards, ultimately protecting homeowners and occupants. In this context, while electrical contractors and local building departments play important roles in electrical work and safety inspections in general, it is the manufacturers and those who operate in conjunction with factory assembly that have the foremost obligation for inspection when it comes to modifications to electrical systems in mobile homes.

4. How close must multiple outside feeder disconnecting means be grouped from each other?

A. 5 feet

B. 10 feet

C. 15 feet

D. 20 feet

In Washington State, the National Electrical Code (NEC) requires that multiple outside feeder disconnecting means be grouped together within a maximum distance of 10 feet from each other. This requirement is in place to ensure safety and accessibility for maintenance personnel or in the case of an emergency. By keeping the disconnecting means within this specified distance, it reduces the chance that a worker would have to travel excessively far or struggle to locate the various disconnects when needed, which is crucial for minimizing hazards. The grouping is intended to provide a unified approach to isolation and disconnection of power sources, ensuring efficient operation and safety protocols in electrical installations. This is particularly relevant for outdoor settings where multiple feeds may power different buildings or areas, enhancing logical organization and ease of access. The other options suggest distances greater than 10 feet, which do not meet the NEC standards, thus highlighting the importance of adhering to the established codes for safe electrical practices.

SAMPLE

5. Which is a common cause of electrical fires?

A. Using energy-efficient light bulbs

B. Overloaded circuits and faulty wiring

C. Frequent use of power strips

D. Properly installed smoke detectors

Overloaded circuits and faulty wiring are recognized as common causes of electrical fires due to their potential to generate excessive heat or sparks. When circuits are overloaded, the electrical current exceeds the safe capacity for the wiring, leading to overheating. This situation can cause insulation to melt, or even ignite flammable materials nearby, resulting in a fire. Additionally, faulty wiring can arise from improper installations, wear and tear, or damage, and can introduce risks such as short circuits and arcing—both of which significantly heighten the likelihood of a fire occurring. Effective preventative measures like regularly checking the condition of wiring, using breakers, and avoiding the use of multiple high-wattage devices on a single circuit can mitigate these risks and enhance electrical safety.

6. For projects larger than what capacity must an installer provide a one-line diagram before inspection approval?

A. 200 amperes or 400 volts

B. 300 amperes or 500 volts

C. 400 amperes or 600 volts

D. 600 amperes or 900 volts

To understand why the choice of 400 amperes or 600 volts is correct, it's essential to recognize the regulations that govern electrical installations in Washington State. The requirement for providing a one-line diagram before inspection approval is generally tied to the complexity and potential safety implications of larger electrical systems. Projects that exceed a capacity of 400 amperes or 600 volts are classified as larger installations, which necessitate a detailed one-line diagram. This diagram serves as a crucial tool for inspectors and electricians, as it provides a simplified representation of the electrical system. It outlines how various components are interconnected and helps ensure compliance with safety standards. The specific thresholds of 400 amperes and 600 volts were established to maintain higher safety regulations for larger systems, where the increased electrical load and voltage can elevate risks. Proper documentation, like a one-line diagram, is essential to verify that the installation has been designed and is set to operate within safety parameters, ensuring both the integrity of the electrical system and the safety of those who interact with it. In summary, the requirement for a one-line diagram at these specific capacities aligns with the safety measures needed for complex electrical systems, making the choice of 400 amperes or 600 volts the correct one.

SAMPLE

7. If cited for a violation, what is the maximum amount you need to send for an appeal, according to RCW?

A. $100

B. $200 or 10% of the fine

C. 25% of the initial fine

D. $500

The correct answer is based on the specific regulations outlined in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) regarding appeals for violations. According to the RCW, when an individual wishes to appeal a citation or fine, they are required to submit a monetary amount that is either $200 or 10% of the imposed fine, whichever is greater. This approach ensures that those appealing a decision are financially committed to the process, while still providing a cap to keep the costs manageable. In this context, having a clear understanding of the appeal process, including the required monetary submission, helps ensure compliance with state regulations and provides a structured method for handling disputes related to citations. The other options do not align with the RCW requirements and would not be considered valid amounts for an appeal.

8. What type of grounding electrode must be used at each new building or structure on a permanent concrete foundation?

A. Steel grounding rod

B. Concrete encased grounding electrode

C. Copper plate grounding

D. Direct burial grounding wire

The correct answer is a concrete encased grounding electrode. In Washington State, and according to the National Electrical Code (NEC), structures that have a permanent concrete foundation should utilize an encased grounding electrode system. This grounding method typically involves using a rebar or a wire mesh that is embedded within the concrete of the foundation. The rationale for this requirement lies in the relatively high level of effectiveness that a concrete encased electrode provides in terms of safety and reliability. Such an electrode is directly in contact with the earth due to its placement within the concrete, which helps to ensure adequate grounding and bonding of electrical systems to protect against electrical faults and surges. Other grounding methods, like a steel grounding rod, copper plate grounding, or direct burial grounding wire, do not fulfill the specific requirement for new buildings with concrete foundations as effectively as the encased grounding electrode. These methods may be suitable in other contexts or as supplementary systems, but they do not meet the specific code requirements for structures on permanent concrete foundations, which prioritize durability and long-term performance.

SAMPLE

9. For electrical plans, what is NOT required to be shown?

A. Electrician's license number

B. Changes where circuits are moved within the same panelboard

C. Details on emergency power sources

D. Electrical loading calculations

In electrical plans, details regarding changes where circuits are moved within the same panelboard are not explicitly required to be shown. While it is important for an electrician to keep track of circuit configurations and any modifications made to the electrical system, this specific information is typically documented within the electrician's records rather than being mandated on the plans submitted for review. The other elements mentioned in the question are indeed necessary for complete and compliant electrical plans. For instance, showing the electrician's license number ensures that the plans are prepared by a qualified individual. Including details on emergency power sources is vital for safety and compliance with regulations, as these systems play a critical role in building functionality during power outages. Additionally, electrical loading calculations are necessary to ensure that the system is designed to safely handle the expected electrical load, thereby preventing overheating and potential fire hazards.

10. What must the emergency disconnecting means or operator simultaneously disconnect when serving gasoline or volatile flammable liquids?

A. All conductors circuit supplying all station dispensers

B. The main power source only

C. The local ventilation system

D. The monitoring systems

The emergency disconnecting means or operator must simultaneously disconnect all conductors circuit supplying all station dispensers when serving gasoline or volatile flammable liquids. This requirement is in place to enhance safety during emergencies, ensuring that all electrical connections to dispensers that could become a source of ignition are immediately cut off. By disconnecting all circuits, it minimizes the risk of electrical sparks or current that could ignite flammable vapors, which is particularly important in environments where combustible materials are present. This comprehensive disconnection addresses potential hazards associated with all equipment that dispenses fuel, thereby effectively reducing the risk of fire or explosion. In contrast, focusing only on the main power source would leave local circuits connected, potentially creating hazards. Disconnecting just the local ventilation system or monitoring systems does not provide the necessary safety measures as those components can still interact with the fuel dispensing units and create risks. Hence, the overall approach of ensuring that all conductors connected to the dispensers are disconnected is the most prudent and safest measure for handling these volatile substances.

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://wastatejourneyman.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE