If the electrician rejects the null hypothesis, the decision is consistent with the conclusion that the circuit is defective. However, it is important to remember that hypothesis testing carries a risk of error. Specifically, by rejecting the null hypothesis, there is a possibility of committing a Type I error, whereby a true null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected. Thus, the correct choice is:

(B) The electrician decides that the circuit is defective, but it could be good.