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API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Safety & Risk Assessment	- Electrical hazard identification - Risk mitigation and control measures
Electrical Equipment Classification & Standards	- Applicable API and industry standards - Electrical equipment types and categories
Testing & Diagnostic Methods	- Insulation resistance and continuity testing - Advanced diagnostic methods (e.g., thermography, high-pot testing)
Compliance & Regulatory Requirements	- API standards compliance - Industry codes and regulatory requirements
Documentation & Reporting	- Inspection reporting standards - Defect recording and compliance reporting
Equipment Condition Evaluation	- Condition assessment and defect classification - Visual inspection of electrical equipment
Inspection Planning & Procedures	- Documentation and quality surveillance procedures - Inspection scheduling and execution

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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102

According to IEEE 841, terminal boxes for voltages above 1000 V or for frame sizes exceeding 449T at 1000 V shall be provided with:

- A. permanent locking mechanism.
- B. integrally designed grounding lugs.
- C. corrosion-resistant non-sparking coating.
- D. corrosion-resistant replaceable automatic drainage fitting.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. For medium-voltage motor terminal boxes, IEEE 841 requires an added safety provision because these enclosures contain higher-energy terminations and present a more serious shock and arc-flash hazard than standard low-voltage terminal boxes. A permanent locking mechanism is therefore required for terminal boxes used on motors above 1000 V, and also for certain large frame motors at 1000 V, to prevent unauthorized or accidental access while the motor is energized. This requirement supports safe operation, maintenance control, and electrical isolation practices.

From an API source-inspection perspective, this falls under verification of electrical safety features, enclosure construction, and compliance with the applicable motor standard during shop inspection and surveillance. The API guide includes electric motors over 500 HP among the covered equipment categories and emphasizes checking conformance to applicable codes, referenced standards, drawings, and purchase specifications during manufacture and inspection. A drain fitting may be required on some terminal boxes for moisture control, and grounding provisions are also important, but those are not the specific IEEE 841 requirement identified in this question. The distinctive requirement here is the permanent locking mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 103

What document provides information on design and installation of electrical systems for fixed and floating offshore petroleum facilities for unclassified and Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1 and Zone 2 locations?

- A. API RP 14F
- B. IEEE 841
- C. API RP 14FZ
- D. NFPA 70

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. API RP 14FZ. This document is specifically intended for the design and installation of electrical systems on fixed and floating offshore petroleum facilities where equipment may be located in unclassified areas and hazardous classified areas identified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, and Zone 2. The key clue in the question is the use of the Zone classification system. In API and offshore electrical practice, API RP

14FZ addresses the offshore application of the zone-based hazardous area approach.

By contrast, API RP 14F is associated with offshore electrical system guidance using the older division-based classification approach rather than the zone terminology. NFPA 70 is the National Electrical Code and is broader in scope; it is not the specific offshore petroleum recommended practice asked here. IEEE 841 relates to severe-duty squirrel-cage induction motors and does not cover complete offshore electrical system design and installation requirements.

For source inspectors, recognizing the correct governing document is important because inspection and surveillance activities must verify compliance against the applicable design basis, hazardous-area classification method, and purchaser specification.

NEW QUESTION # 104

According to ANSI/IEEE C37.20.2, wiring across a hinge shall be all of the following except:

- A. a formed loop as it crosses the hinge and secured to the equipment at both ends in such a manner that negligible strain is transmitted to wire beyond the securements.
- B. installed in a flexible non-metallic conduit with a separate ground terminated at the door and at the switchgear ground bus and chosen per the minimum wire size table.
- C. No. 14 AWG and larger, and C or D stranding.
- D. sufficiently flexible to withstand repeated door movement without sustaining damage to wire strands or insulation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because ANSI and IEEE requirements for control wiring that passes across hinged doors or panels in metal-enclosed switchgear emphasize mechanical flexibility, proper looping, securement, and suitable conductor stranding, not installation in a flexible non-metallic conduit with a separate grounding conductor as described in option B. The standard intent is to ensure that repeated opening and closing of doors does not damage the conductor strands or insulation, and that stress is not transmitted beyond the supported points. That is why options A and C reflect accepted requirements: the wiring must be flexible enough for repeated motion and arranged in a formed loop with proper securement. Option D is also consistent with switchgear wiring practice, where conductor size and stranding class are specified to provide durability under mechanical movement.

Option B adds conditions that are not the stated requirement for wiring across a hinge in ANSI/IEEE C37.20.2.

In source inspection, this distinction matters because inspectors must verify wiring methods against the actual standard requirement rather than accept added but non-required installation details.

NEW QUESTION # 105

Which of the following is primarily concerned with providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled rather than detection and curing of problems?

- A. Quality assurance
- B. Quality planning
- C. Inspection
- D. Quality control

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because quality assurance is the function that focuses on giving confidence that the required level of quality will be achieved through planned and systematic activities. It is preventive in nature.

Rather than waiting for defects to appear and then detecting or correcting them, quality assurance establishes the framework of procedures, controls, audits, document management, qualification practices, and surveillance methods that help ensure the work is done correctly from the start.

By contrast, quality control is more directly associated with detection of defects and nonconformities through inspection, examination, and testing of the product or process output. Inspection is one part of quality control, not the broader confidence-building system. Quality planning is the activity of defining what standards, resources, acceptance criteria, and methods will be used, but it is not itself the ongoing function primarily described in the question.

In API-aligned source inspection practice, the inspector works within a quality system that relies on both assurance and control. However, when the emphasis is on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled, the correct term is quality assurance, making option D the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 106

A qualified person, as defined by NFPA 70E, is a person:

- A. who has demonstrated skills related to the operation of electrical equipment and received safety training to identify and avoid the hazards.
- B. who has taken the national electrical safety certification and received the certificate.
- C. with a 2 year associate degree in electrical technology or electrical engineer or the IBEW equivalent.
- D. designated by the authority having jurisdiction as an electrician, electrical technician, electrical supervisor or electrical engineer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Under NFPA 70E, a qualified person is not defined by job title, academic degree, union equivalency, or simply being appointed by an authority. Instead, the person must have demonstrated skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of electrical equipment and installations, and must also have received safety training to identify and avoid the hazards involved. This definition is especially important in source inspection and quality surveillance because inspectors may observe energized testing, equipment verification, or manufacturing activities where electrical hazards are present. In such cases, qualification is based on competence plus hazard-recognition training, not on position alone.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect because they describe credentials, titles, or formal recognition that may support a person's background, but they do not satisfy the full NFPA 70E definition by themselves. A source inspector working around electrical equipment must understand that only personnel who can both perform the task competently and recognize the associated electrical risks are considered qualified. That is why option D is the best and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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