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API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers.
Topic 2	• Switchgear (Low & Medium Voltage): Covers design, construction, ratings, interlocks, wiring, enclosures, bus compartments, breakers, transformers, and metering for LV and MV switchgear.
Topic 3	• Source Inspection Performance: Covers inspector conduct, safety, project document review, report writing, and handling nonconformances and deviations during inspections.
Topic 4	• Electrical Inspection Tools and Test Equipment: Covers the tools and test equipment used by inspectors to perform electrical source inspections.

Topic 5	• Source Inspection Management Program: Addresses the organizational framework and management practices that govern source inspection programs.
Topic 6	• Motor Control Centers (Low to Medium Voltage): Covers design standards, materials, enclosure types, breakers, amp capacity, cable entry, and grounding components for MCCs.
Topic 7	• Equipment Risk Assessment: Focuses on developing inspection project plans, inspection and test plans, and reviewing reports to assess equipment risk.

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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
According to API 541, prior to mechanical running test, each mounting foot shall be checked for "soft feet." How is this check conducted?

- A. Feeler gauges are used at the foot to base interface to verify gap tolerance has not been exceeded
- B. A dial indicator is oriented vertically and zeroed prior to base bolt tightening with a reading taken after tightening to confirm movement is within tolerance
- C. Mounting bolt torque is verified with a calibrated torque wrench with no visible gaps observed between the foot and base interface
- D. After torquing mounting bolts, a vertically oriented, zeroed, dial indicator is attached to each foot and a reading taken after loosening of the bolt torque to verify movement is within tolerance

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isB. In large motor inspection practice underAPI 541, asoft footcheck is performed to confirm that all motor mounting feet sit properly on the base and that tightening or loosening the hold-down bolts does not distort the motor frame. The accepted method is to first have the mounting bolts tightened, then place adial indicator verticallyat the foot,zero the indicator, and observe the movement when the bolt torque isrelieved or loosened. If the foot lifts or the frame shifts beyond the permitted tolerance, the condition indicates soft foot and must be corrected before the mechanical running test.
This matters because soft foot can introduce frame strain, misalignment, elevated vibration, bearing loading, and unreliable mechanical test results. In source inspection, the purpose is not merely to verify bolt tightness or visible fit-up, but to confirm that the machine is mounted without distortion under actual installed clamping conditions. Option A may reveal a gap but does not fully assess frame movement under bolt load. Option C reverses the usual verification sequence. Option D is inadequate because torque and visual appearance alone do not confirm absence of soft foot.

NEW QUESTION # 21
According to API RP 540, threaded conduit joints for explosionproof connections should be made with at least how many fully engaged threads?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isD. Forexplosionproof threaded conduit joints,API RP 540requires a minimum offive fully engaged threads. This requirement is critical because explosionproof joints are intended tocontain an internal explosionand prevent flame propagation into the surrounding hazardous atmosphere. The threaded path acts as a controlled flame path, cooling and quenching hot gases before they can exit the enclosure or conduit system at an ignition-capable temperature.
If too few threads are engaged, the flame path may be inadequate, reducing the joint's mechanical strength and compromising its ability to contain pressure and hot gases generated by an internal fault or ignition event.
In hazardous locations, this becomes a major safety issue, especially for conduit-connected equipment such asjunction boxes, motors, control panels, and other Class I installations. During source inspection and quality surveillance, the inspector should verify not only that the correct explosionproof fittings are used, but also that the conduit joints are properly assembled with the required thread engagement and in accordance with the governing hazardous-area standard and approved drawings. Therefore, the minimum required number of fully engaged threads isfive, makingoption Dthe verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 22
According to API 541, subsequent to completion of manufacture and testing, the vendor shall revise and resubmit the previously supplied purchase data including all the following except:

- A. as-built data sheet.
- B. shop test data.
- C. operating manual.
- D. rotor-balance report.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isA. UnderAPI 541, after manufacture and testing are complete, the vendor is required torevise and resubmit previously supplied purchase datato reflect the final delivered motor configuration and verified test results. This normally includes items such as theoperating manual, theas-built data sheet, and theshop test data, because these documents are part of the final turnover package needed by the purchaser for installation, operation, maintenance, and records of compliance.
Arotor-balance reportmay certainly exist as part of manufacturing quality records or internal test documentation, and it can be important for vibration and mechanical integrity. However, it isnot typically identified as part of the revised and resubmitted purchase data setin the same way as the operating manual, as- built data sheet, and shop test data. In source inspection practice, this distinction matters because not every internal manufacturing record becomes part of the formal purchaser data resubmittal package. Therefore, among the listed options, the item that is the exception is therotor-balance report, makingoption Athe verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 23
What would the equipment pictured below be used for?

- A. Precise measurement of machined equipment requiring close tolerances
- B. Calibration of precision measuring equipment
- C. Verification of proper spacing between motor and gearbox
- D. Precise measurement of shaft alignment

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer isC. Calibration of precision measuring equipment. The pictured item is agauge block set, also calledJo blocksorslip gauges. These are precision-ground blocks manufactured to extremely accurate dimensions and are primarily used as a reference standard forchecking and calibrating measuring instrumentssuch as micrometers, calipers, dial indicators, height gauges, and other dimensional inspection tools. In manufacturing and fabrication processes, source inspectors must be confident that the instruments used by the supplier are properly calibrated and traceable, because reliable measurement is essential for verifying tolerances, fit-up, machining accuracy, and component acceptability.
OptionBis close, but gauge blocks are generally not the direct tool used to measure the equipment itself during routine production inspection. Instead, they serve as areference standardto confirm the accuracy of the measuring devices that will perform those inspections. OptionAis incorrect because shaft alignment is typically checked using dial indicators, laser alignment tools, or similar methods. OptionDis also incorrect because spacing verification would use other dimensional tools, not this reference block set.

NEW QUESTION # 24
According to NFPA 70, the number of bends permitted between pull points for rigid metal conduits RMC shall not be more than:

- A. four bends provided the bend radii is at least 10 times the conduit diameter for conduit greater than 3/4 inch 19 mm.
- B. the equivalent of six quarter bends.
- C. four bends provided the radii is less than 5 times the conduit diameter.
- D. the equivalent of four quarter bends 360 degrees total.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isB. NFPA 70, which governs installation requirements for electrical raceway systems, limits conduit runs between pull points such as outlet boxes, junction boxes, conduit bodies, or pull boxes tono more than the equivalent of four quarter bends, or 360 degrees total. This rule applies to rigid metal conduit and is intended to ensure that conductors can be installed, pulled, and replaced without excessive mechanical stress or insulation damage.
From a source inspection and quality surveillance perspective, this requirement is important because conduit routing directly affects installation quality, conductor integrity, and maintainability. Excessive bends increase pulling tension and sidewall pressure, making conductor damage more likely during installation. Too many bends can also complicate future maintenance and cable replacement. During inspection of electrical systems, the source inspector verifies that conduit design, fabrication details, and installation-related drawings align with code requirements and do not introduce nonconforming field conditions.
Option A exceeds the code limit. Options C and D introduce bend-radius conditions that do not replace the fundamental NFPA 70 maximum of360 degrees between pull points. Therefore,Bis the verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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