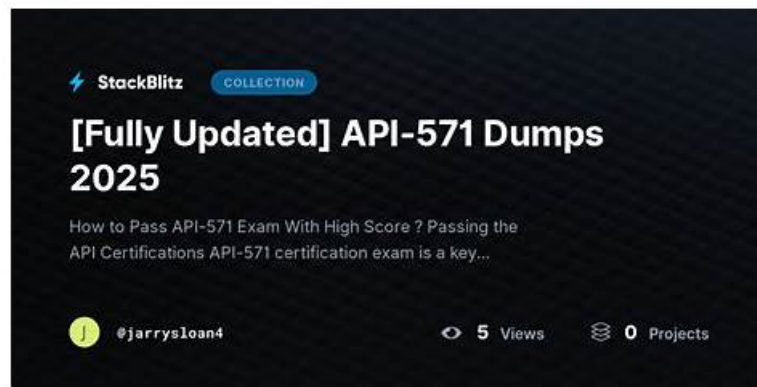


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API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examination Methods, Tools and Equipment: Covers the inspection techniques used in the field, including dimensional, visual, electrical testing, functional testing, and coatings inspections.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Switchgear (Low & Medium Voltage): Covers design, construction, ratings, interlocks, wiring, enclosures, bus compartments, breakers, transformers, and metering for LV and MV switchgear.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Source Inspection Management Program: Addresses the organizational framework and management practices that govern source inspection programs.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Electrical Inspection Tools and Test Equipment: Covers the tools and test equipment used by inspectors to perform electrical source inspections.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Electrical Skid Mounted Equipment: Addresses inspection of skid-mounted assemblies including hazardous location equipment, grounding, cable systems, control wiring, and applicable codes.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Electrical Induction Motors: Covers design and construction standards, materials of construction, and motor testing requirements for electrical induction motors.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Source Inspection Performance: Covers inspector conduct, safety, project document review, report writing, and handling nonconformances and deviations during inspections.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Terms and Definitions: Covers the foundational terminology and definitions used throughout electrical source inspection work.

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API API-SIEE Questions: Pass Exam With Good Scores [2026]

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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107

Who should the Source Inspector notify if they believe that product quality may be compromised by schedule pressures?

- A. Project Manager
- B. The shop QA Manager
- C. The inspection coordinator
- D. Master Scheduler

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The inspection coordinator. In the API source inspection framework, the inspector's role is to independently observe, verify, document, and communicate quality-related concerns through the established inspection reporting chain. When schedule pressure appears likely to compromise product quality, the issue must be escalated to the inspection coordinator, because that person manages inspection execution, communication flow, and coordination between the purchaser, supplier, and inspection function. This keeps the inspector independent and ensures the concern is addressed formally rather than informally.

The other options are less appropriate. The Master Scheduler is responsible for planning and timing, not for controlling inspection escalation. The shop QA Manager belongs to the supplier's organization, so reporting directly there could weaken the inspector's independent reporting path. The Project Manager may ultimately need awareness, but the normal and correct first notification route in source inspection administration is through the inspection coordinator. This approach aligns with API source inspection practice, where quality threats, deviations, and risks are communicated through designated inspection channels so that corrective action, hold points, and surveillance priorities can be managed properly.

NEW QUESTION # 108

According to NFPA 70, abrasion protection shall be applied to what component where it passes through metal?

- A. Secondary circuits
- B. Semi-rigid conduit
- C. Rigid conduit
- D. Conductor insulation

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. According to NFPA 70, when a conductor passes through metal, protection must be provided so that the conductor insulation is not damaged by sharp edges, burrs, or vibration at the metal opening. The concern is not the conduit itself, but the insulated conductor surface, because abrasion at the point of entry can wear through the insulation and create a risk of short circuit, ground fault, arcing, or shock hazard. This is why bushings, grommets, insulated fittings, or other approved protective means are commonly required wherever insulated conductors pass through sheet metal, boxes, cabinets, gutters, or similar metallic openings.

The other options are incorrect because rigid conduit and semi-rigid conduit are wiring methods, not the protected element identified in this rule. Secondary circuits are a circuit classification, not the physical component being protected from abrasion. In API-aligned source inspection and quality surveillance, this requirement is important when verifying panel wiring, junction boxes, control panels, and other electrical assemblies to ensure conductor routing and entry points comply with code and do not damage the insulation during service. Therefore, the correct answer is conductor insulation.

NEW QUESTION # 109

According to API 541, for the bearing temperature rise test, motor bearing stable temperature is defined:

- A. as a rise of not more than 1°C in one hour.
- B. as a change of not more than 1°C in 30 minutes.
- C. by the manufacturer's FAT procedure.

- D. as a rise of not more than 2°C in one hour.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. In API 541, during the bearing temperature rise test, a motor bearing is considered to have reached stable temperature when the temperature rise does not increase by more than 1°C over a period of one hour. This definition is important because the acceptance of the test depends on showing that the bearing temperature has effectively leveled off under the test conditions rather than still trending upward. If temperature continues to rise beyond that limit, the test has not yet reached thermal stability and the result cannot be treated as final.

This criterion is used in factory testing of large motors to confirm acceptable bearing thermal performance, lubrication condition, mechanical fit, and overall operating behavior at the test load and speed. In source inspection, the inspector verifies not only the final measured bearing temperatures, but also that the test duration, stabilization criterion, instrumentation, and recorded results comply with the governing standard and approved procedures. A 30-minute interval is not the API 541 stability definition, and a 2°C rise in one hour is too permissive. Therefore, the correct API 541 requirement is a rise of not more than 1°C in one hour, which makes option C the verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 110

According to ANSI C57.12, the tank pressure under rated conditions of sealed transformers shall not exceed what value?

- A. Four atmospheres
- B. Three atmospheres
- **C. One atmosphere**
- D. Two atmospheres

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. For sealed transformers, ANSI C57.12 places limits on the pressure that can develop inside the tank during operation under rated conditions. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that normal thermal expansion of the insulating liquid and internal atmosphere does not create excessive mechanical stress on the tank, cover, gaskets, welds, or fittings. In practical terms, the standard intends that the sealed tank construction safely contain the internal pressure developed in service without distortion, leakage, or failure.

From an API source inspection standpoint, this requirement is important because the inspector must verify that the transformer design, fabrication, and routine testing demonstrate the integrity of the tank and sealing system. This includes reviewing vendor drawings, design data, pressure-related test records, weld quality, and evidence that the tank can withstand expected service conditions. If internal pressure were allowed to rise excessively, it could compromise gasket sealing, create oil leaks, or damage the enclosure, all of which would affect reliability and acceptance.

Therefore, among the listed choices, one atmosphere is the correct maximum value stated in this context.

NEW QUESTION # 111

What document is used for petroleum and chemical industry premium-efficiency, severe-duty, totally enclosed fan-cooled TEFC squirrel cage induction motors up to and including 370 kW 500 hp?

- A. NFPA 70
- B. API 546
- C. IEEE 141
- **D. IEEE 841**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. IEEE 841 is the recognized standard for premium-efficiency, severe-duty, totally enclosed fan-cooled TEFC squirrel cage induction motors intended for the petroleum and chemical industry, specifically for motors up to and including 370 kW 500 hp. This standard is widely used for horizontal and vertical low-voltage severe-duty motors where high reliability, corrosion resistance, vibration control, and robust construction are required for demanding industrial service.

The other options do not fit this scope. API 546 applies to brushless synchronous machines, not TEFC squirrel cage induction motors in this size range. IEEE 141 is the Red Book related to electrical power distribution system design, not a motor construction standard. NFPA 70 is the National Electrical Code, which governs installation requirements rather than the detailed design and

