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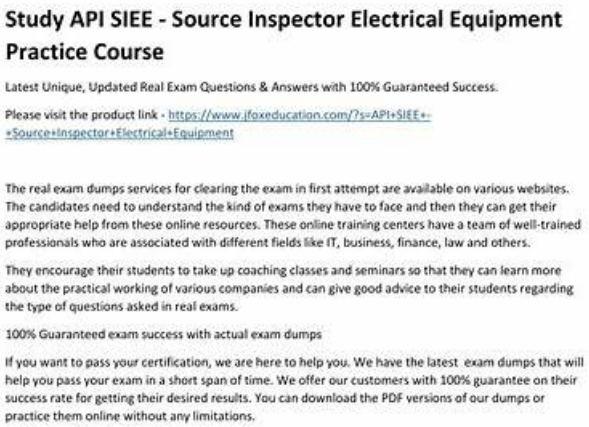

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API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Source Inspection Management Program: Addresses the organizational framework and management practices that govern source inspection programs.
Topic 2	• Electrical Induction Motors: Covers design and construction standards, materials of construction, and motor testing requirements for electrical induction motors.
Topic 3	• Examination Methods, Tools and Equipment: Covers the inspection techniques used in the field, including dimensional, visual, electrical testing, functional testing, and coatings inspections.

Topic 4	• Motor Control Centers (Low to Medium Voltage): Covers design standards, materials, enclosure types, breakers, amp capacity, cable entry, and grounding components for MCCs.
Topic 5	• Equipment Risk Assessment: Focuses on developing inspection project plans, inspection and test plans, and reviewing reports to assess equipment risk.
Topic 6	• Terms and Definitions: Covers the foundational terminology and definitions used throughout electrical source inspection work.
Topic 7	• Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers.
Topic 8	• Electrical Inspection Tools and Test Equipment: Covers the tools and test equipment used by inspectors to perform electrical source inspections.
Topic 9	• Electrical Skid Mounted Equipment: Addresses inspection of skid-mounted assemblies including hazardous location equipment, grounding, cable systems, control wiring, and applicable codes.

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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110
Areas where ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors are present continuously or for long periods of time are classified as:

- A. Class I Zone 0.
- B. Class I Zone 2.
- C. Class I Division 2.
- D. Class I Zone 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer isA, Class I Zone 0. In hazardous-area classification,Class Irefers to locations whereflammable gases or vaporsmay be present in the atmosphere. Under theZone system,Zone 0is the classification used where an ignitable concentration is presentcontinuously,for long periods, orfrequently enoughthat it must be assumed to exist during normal conditions. This is the most severe gas-vapor zone classification because the hazardous atmosphere is expected to be present as part of normal operation.
By contrast,Class I Zone 1applies where flammable gas or vapor is likely to be present in normal operation, but not continuously for long periods.Class I Zone 2applies where the hazardous atmosphere is not likely in normal operation and, if it does occur, it exists only for a short time.Class I Division 2is also a less severe classification under the Division system, not the continuous-presence category.
From an API source inspection perspective, correct hazardous-area classification is critical because it governs the acceptable protection methods, enclosure types, markings, and certification requirements for electrical equipment installed in those areas.

NEW QUESTION # 111

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isA. According toNFPA 70, when aconductorpasses throughmetal, protection must be provided so that theconductor insulationis not damaged by sharp edges, burrs, or vibration at the metal opening. The concern is not the conduit itself, but theinsulated 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 becauserigid conduitandsemi-rigid conduitare wiring methods, not the protected element identified in this rule.Secondary circuitsare 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 isconductor insulation.

NEW QUESTION # 112
Which of the following is identified in the guide as a key MCC design item?

- A. Buchholz relay
- B. Tap changer handle
- C. Ground bus
- D. Transformer conservator

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 113
What is the purpose of a clamp meter?

- A. To verify the process temperature and the equipment temperature have the same Class 1 rating
- B. To externally measure the sum of the current flowing through the cable
- C. To test that the electrical equipment maximum temperature does not exceed the ignition temperature of gases in the environment
- D. To measure the magnetic field around a conductor

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer isC. Aclamp meteris used to measureelectrical current externallywithout disconnecting the conductor or opening the circuit. It works by clamping around a conductor and sensing the magnetic field created by current flow, then converting that into a current reading. In practical inspection and test work, the instrument'spurposeis current measurement, not merely magnetic-field observation. That is why option C is the best answer.
Option A describes theoperating principlein a partial sense, but not the actual inspection purpose of the device. Options B and D are unrelated to clamp meters and instead refer to hazardous-area temperature classification concepts. In API-aligned source inspection and quality surveillance, proper use of electrical measuring instruments is essential when verifying test results, factory checkout activities, and equipment conformity. The guide emphasizes inspection and surveillance of electrical equipment categories such aselectrical systems, along with verification of testing and measurement activities as part of source inspection practice. Therefore, a clamp meter is correctly usedto externally measure current flowing through a conductor, makingoption Cthe verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 114
What is an inspection waiver?

- A. Permission to proceed with production or shipment without the source inspector present at a hold point
- B. Permission to proceed with manufacturing or fabrication pending resolution of a nonconformance report because of a critical schedule
- C. Permission to proceed with production or shipment without having a purchaser inspection representative present
- D. Permission to proceed with manufacturing or fabrication before a nonconformance release has been issued

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer isB. In source inspection practice, aninspection waiveris the formal permission to proceed past an identifiedhold pointwithout thesource inspector being present. A hold point is a stage in manufacturing, fabrication, testing, or final inspection where work is not supposed to proceed until the required witnessing or verification has been completed. If the inspector cannot attend, the purchaser or authorized party may issue a waiver so the manufacturer can continue without delaying production.
This is different from the other options. OptionAis too broad because an inspection waiver is not a blanket permission to proceed without any purchaser representative at any stage; it is usually tied to aspecific inspection point. OptionsCandDdescribe situations involvingnonconformance disposition or concession, not a waiver of inspection attendance. Those matters require technical review and authorization through the nonconformance process.
Within API-aligned source inspection, control ofhold points, witness points, documentation, and release authorityis a key part of the inspection process. Therefore, an inspection waiver is best defined aspermission to proceed without the source inspector present at a hold point, makingoption Bthe verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 115
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