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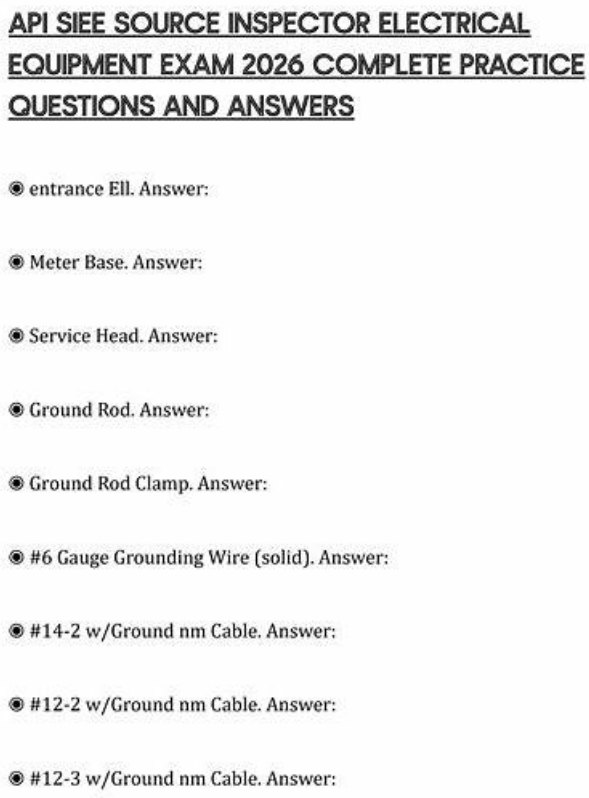
API SIEE SOURCE INSPECTOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT EXAM 2026 COMPLETE PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

◉ entrance Ell. Answer:

◉ Meter Base. Answer:

◉ Service Head. Answer:

◉ Ground Rod. Answer:

◉ Ground Rod Clamp. Answer:

◉ #6 Gauge Grounding Wire (solid). Answer:

◉ #14-2 w/Ground nm Cable. Answer:

◉ #12-2 w/Ground nm Cable. Answer:

◉ #12-3 w/Ground nm Cable. Answer:

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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	• 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	• Terms and Definitions: Covers the foundational terminology and definitions used throughout electrical source inspection work.
Topic 4	• Switchgear (Low & Medium Voltage): Covers design, construction, ratings, interlocks, wiring, enclosures, bus compartments, breakers, transformers, and metering for LV and MV switchgear.

Topic 5	• Motor Control Centers (Low to Medium Voltage): Covers design standards, materials, enclosure types, breakers, amp capacity, cable entry, and grounding components for MCCs.
Topic 6	• Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers.
Topic 7	• Electrical Induction Motors: Covers design and construction standards, materials of construction, and motor testing requirements for electrical induction motors.

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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
What is the purpose of an equipment risk assessment in the source inspection process?

- A. To identify which shops will be able to bid on certain types of equipment i.e. to identify the shops that can supply equipment critical to project success
- B. To identify the level of effort for source inspection activities during the manufacture/fabrication phase of a project at the supplier/vendor facility
- C. To determine the level of business insurance required in the event the supplier/vendor is unable to deliver the product on time while meeting contractual agreements
- D. To identify the level of risk associated with failure of the supplier/vendor's quality system

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer isB. In the API source inspection process, anequipment risk assessmentis used to determinehow much source inspection and surveillance effort is neededfor a particular item during themanufacture and fabrication phaseat the supplier or vendor facility. The assessment helps establish the inspection strategy by identifying the degree of surveillance, the need for hold or witness points, the frequency of shop visits, and whether increased oversight such as resident inspection may be justified. In other words, the risk assessment is a planning tool that aligns inspection effort with the potential impact of failure, nonconformance, schedule delay, or critical service requirements.
OptionAis too narrow because the assessment is not limited to failure of the vendor's quality system.
OptionCrelates more to supplier qualification or procurement selection, not source inspection planning.
OptionDis unrelated to the technical purpose of inspection risk assessment.
From an API perspective, the practical value of the equipment risk assessment is that it ensures inspection resources are applied where they are most needed so that critical equipment receives the proper level of surveillance and verification before release.

NEW QUESTION # 112
Metallic shielding components such as tapes, wires, or braids shall be connected to a:

- A. equipment grounding busbar.
- B. low voltage ceramic insulator.
- C. center tap of a transformer.
- D. low voltage connector.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer isA. Metallic shielding components in cables, such asshield tapes, drain wires, metallic braids, or similar conductive shielding layers, are connected to theequipment grounding system, commonly through anequipment grounding busbaror other approved grounding termination point. The purpose of this connection is to provide a low-impedance path for induced voltages, capacitive charging current, noise, and fault-related currents, while also helping reduce electromagnetic interference and maintaining personnel safety.
In source inspection and quality surveillance of electrical systems, correct shield termination is important because improper grounding can lead to noise problems, unreliable signal performance, unsafe touch potentials, or ineffective fault-current control. The inspector therefore checks that cable shields and associated metallic components are terminated in accordance with the approved drawings, cable schedules, and project grounding requirements.
The other options are incorrect. Aceramic insulatordoes not provide the required grounding path. Alow voltage connectoris too generic and is not the intended grounding termination. Atransformer center tapis a system neutral point, not the correct destination for cable metallic shielding. Therefore, the proper connection point is theequipment grounding busbar.

NEW QUESTION # 113
The cosine of the difference in phase angle between voltage and current is:

- A. real power.
- B. apparent power.
- C. mho.
- D. power factor.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isA, power factor. In AC electrical systems, the phase relationship betweenvoltageandcurrentis an important indicator of how effectively electrical power is being used.
Thecosine of the phase angle differencebetween voltage and current is called thepower factor.
Mathematically, power factor expresses the ratio ofreal power, which performs useful work, toapparent power, which is the total power supplied to the circuit. When voltage and current are in phase, the cosine value is 1 and the power factor is unity. When they are out of phase due to inductive or capacitive effects, the power factor becomes less than 1.
From a source inspection and quality surveillance standpoint, understanding power factor is important when reviewing electrical test data, motor performance, transformer loading characteristics, and system efficiency information.Real poweris measured in watts,apparent powerin volt-amperes, andmhois a unit of conductance, so none of those terms define the cosine of the phase angle itself. Therefore, the correct technical term for this cosine relationship ispower factor.

NEW QUESTION # 114
What is the common industry term used for the dielectric withstand test?

- A. Voltage test
- B. Capacitor microfarad dielectric test
- C. Current test
- D. Hipot test

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isAbecause thecommon industry termfor adielectric withstand testis theHipot test, short forhigh-potential test. This test is used to verify that the insulation system of electrical equipment can withstand an applied voltage higher than its normal operating voltage for a specified period without breakdown, flashover, or excessive leakage current. It is widely used during factory testing and acceptance testing for equipment such as switchgear, control panels, transformers, motors, and cables.
In inspection practice, the dielectric withstand or Hipot test is an important confirmation of insulation integrity after assembly or manufacture. It is different from an insulation resistance test, which measures resistance in ohms using DC voltage. A Hipot test instead stresses the insulation at a specified elevated voltage to demonstrate that the insulation system is sound. The other options are incorrect becausevoltage testis too generic,current testdoes not describe the purpose, andcapacitor microfarad dielectric testis not a recognized common industry name. Therefore, the standard industry term for the dielectric withstand test isHipot test, makingoption Athe verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 115
According to ANSI C57.12, each line terminal of a winding shall be tested to what maximum value?

- A. Basic Lightning Impulse Insulation Level
- B. Wye-Winding Insulation Level
- C. Switching Impulse Insulation Level
- D. Chopped Wave Insulation Level

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer isD. In ANSI transformer standards under theC57.12 series, the impulse withstand capability assigned to transformer line terminals is expressed in terms of theBasic Lightning Impulse Insulation Level, commonly calledBIL. This value represents the crest value of a standard lightning impulse wave that the transformer insulation system must be able to withstand without failure. It is used to establish the insulation coordination of the transformer and to verify that external terminals and associated winding insulation can tolerate expected surge conditions on the system.
From a source inspection perspective, this requirement is important because the inspector must verify that the transformer design data, nameplate information, and test documentation match the specified insulation class and impulse withstand ratings. The BIL rating is a fundamental acceptance characteristic for transformers because it confirms the equipment's ability to survive transient overvoltage events such as lightning surges.
Switching impulseis a different category used more commonly on higher voltage equipment under certain system conditions.Chopped waveis a special test application, not the primary maximum insulation level designation asked here. Therefore, the correct maximum value is theBasic Lightning Impulse Insulation Level.

NEW QUESTION # 116
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