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API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment Risk Assessment: Focuses on developing inspection project plans, inspection and test plans, and reviewing reports to assess equipment risk.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms and Definitions: Covers the foundational terminology and definitions used throughout electrical source inspection work.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Inspection Management Program: Addresses the organizational framework and management practices that govern source inspection programs.
Topic 7	<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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor Control Centers (Low to Medium Voltage): Covers design standards, materials, enclosure types, breakers, amp capacity, cable entry, and grounding components for MCCs.
Topic 9	<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.

100% Pass API-SIEE - Useful Latest Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Exam Discount

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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 56

What is the purpose of labeling the temperature range on electrical equipment used in a Class I hazardous area?

- A. To ensure the equipment is compatible with the other Class I devices
- B. To ensure that the equipment maximum temperature does not exceed the autoignition temperature of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered
- C. To verify the process temperature and the equipment temperature have the same Class I rating
- D. To verify the maximum process temperature does not exceed high levels

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. In a Class I hazardous location, flammable gases or vapors may be present. The purpose of the equipment temperature marking, often expressed through a temperature class or temperature code, is to ensure that under normal operation and specified abnormal conditions the equipment's maximum surface temperature will remain below the autoignition temperature of the hazardous atmosphere present. This prevents the electrical equipment itself from becoming an ignition source. This is a fundamental hazardous-area protection concept used when inspecting electrical equipment nameplates, certifications, and compliance markings. The inspector must verify that the marked temperature classification is suitable for the gas group and ignition characteristics of the service environment. The marking is not intended simply to match process temperature, compare with other Class I devices, or confirm general high-temperature limits. Instead, it is specifically about ignition prevention in the presence of flammable vapors.

Within API-aligned source inspection practice, this falls under verification of equipment markings, nameplates, code compliance, and hazardous-area suitability during manufacturing review and inspection.

Therefore, the temperature range or temperature classification label is used to ensure the equipment will not exceed the autoignition

temperature of the gas or vapor present, making option B the verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. 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 to no 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 of 360 degrees between pull points. Therefore, B is the verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

- A. No. 14 AWG and larger, and C or D stranding.
- **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. sufficiently flexible to withstand repeated door movement without sustaining damage to wire strands or insulation.
- D. 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.

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 # 59

As part of a purchase order, what type of documents typically supplement industry standards?

- A. Manufacturing Standards
- **B. Client Standards**
- C. Supplier Quality Standards
- D. Material Test Reports

Answer: B

