

API-SIEE Official Practice Test & Reliable API-SIEE Exam Guide

**API SIEE Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Practice Exam
2026 – 150 Questions with Answers, Detailed Explanations, Full
Coverage of Electrical Inspection, Testing, Compliance, and
Safety Standards for Oil, Gas, and Industrial Projects | INSTANT
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1. What is the primary role of a Source Inspector for electrical equipment?

A. To operate electrical machinery
B. To design electrical systems
C. To inspect and verify electrical equipment compliance with specifications
D. To train operators

Explanation: A Source Inspector ensures electrical equipment meets contractual, API, and safety requirements before dispatch.

2. Which API standard is commonly used for electrical equipment inspection?

A. API RP 500
B. API RP 14C
C. API Spec 6A
D. API RP 551

Explanation: API Spec 6A provides guidelines for materials, inspection, and verification in equipment used in oil and gas projects.

3. What must an inspector verify before accepting a transformer?

A. Paint color
B. Nameplate data, ratings, and compliance certificates
C. Office location
D. Cable labeling

Explanation: Transformers must match specified voltage, capacity, and standards; nameplate and documentation verification is crucial.

4. What is the purpose of insulation resistance testing?

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API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Testing & Diagnostic Methods	- Advanced diagnostic methods (e.g., thermography, high-pot testing) - Insulation resistance and continuity testing
Topic 2: Compliance & Regulatory Requirements	- Industry codes and regulatory requirements - API standards compliance
Topic 3: Documentation & Reporting	- Defect recording and compliance reporting - Inspection reporting standards
Topic 4: Equipment Condition Evaluation	- Visual inspection of electrical equipment - Condition assessment and defect classification
Topic 5: Inspection Planning & Procedures	- Documentation and quality surveillance procedures - Inspection scheduling and execution

Topic 6: Safety & Risk Assessment	- Risk mitigation and control measures - Electrical hazard identification
Topic 7: Electrical Equipment Classification & Standards	- Electrical equipment types and categories - Applicable API and industry standards

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API API-SIEE Exam Questions in Convenient PDF Format

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API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

When might a resident source inspector be required at a shop during manufacture and fabrication?

- A. When the item is procured from a foreign source
- **B. When the risk assessment classifies the equipment item as highest risk**
- C. When the source inspector would have to travel long distances each day to the shop
- D. When the shop is fully loaded with items to be fabricated and schedule is tight

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. In API source inspection practice, the decision to assign a resident source inspector is driven primarily by the risk level of the equipment or fabrication activity. When the risk assessment identifies an item as high or highest risk, increased surveillance may be necessary because the consequences of defects, missed hold points, schedule slippage, or nonconformance can be significant. A resident inspector provides continuous or frequent monitoring of manufacturing progress, verification of critical stages, review of records, and immediate reporting of issues that could affect quality, cost, or delivery.

Option B is not sufficient by itself. Being sourced from a foreign vendor may affect logistics or planning, but it does not automatically justify a resident inspector. Option C is based on convenience, not inspection need.

Option D may create project pressure, but a busy shop or tight schedule alone is not the primary criterion for resident assignment.

The API approach is risk-based: surveillance intensity, including the possible need for a resident inspector, is determined by the criticality and risk classification of the equipment and the potential impact of nonconformance during manufacture.

NEW QUESTION # 83

Which of the following is identified in the guide as a key MCC design item?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 84

The evaluation of a component for compliance with product specification and data sheet is known as:

- **A. inspection.**
- B. validation.
- C. standardization.
- D. documentation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because inspection is the activity used to evaluate whether a component, assembly, or finished item complies with the applicable product specification, approved drawings, purchase requirements, and data sheet. In API source inspection practice, the inspector compares the actual item against the defined technical requirements and verifies whether the equipment conforms before release, shipment, or acceptance.

This includes nameplate checks, dimensional checks, material or component verification, review of fabrication records, and witnessing of required tests.

Standardization refers to establishing uniform requirements or common practices, not checking a specific component against its purchase requirements. Validation is used more for confirming that a product or system fulfills its intended use under actual or simulated operating conditions, which is broader than routine source inspection. Documentation is only the recording of information and evidence; it does not itself perform the evaluation.

In source inspection and quality surveillance, the inspector's practical role is to determine compliance by direct observation, review, measurement, and witnessing. That activity is properly called inspection, making B the verified best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 85

According to ANSI/NETA ATS, the inspector should verify the fuse and circuit breaker sizes and types correspond to which of the following?

- A. Transformer nameplate
- **B. One-line drawing**
- C. Current transformer turns ratio
- D. Shutter installation operation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. One-line drawing. In switchgear inspection and acceptance testing practice, fuse ratings and circuit breaker sizes and types are verified against the approved one-line drawing, because that document defines the electrical distribution arrangement, protective device coordination, feeder identification, equipment ratings, and the intended relationship between upstream and downstream protection. During source inspection and quality surveillance, the inspector must confirm that the installed protective devices match the project design documents and purchase requirements. The one-line drawing is the key reference used to verify whether the correct breaker frame, trip rating, fuse class, and protective arrangement have been provided.

The other options do not serve as the primary verification basis for protective device size and type.

A transformer nameplate gives transformer data only, not the full protective scheme for the switchgear lineup.

Shutter installation operation relates to safety and mechanical function, not device sizing. A current transformer turns ratio is associated with metering and protection circuits, but it does not determine the required fuse or breaker type for the overall lineup. Therefore, the proper reference for verifying fuse and circuit breaker sizes and types is the one-line drawing.

NEW QUESTION # 86

According to the guide definitions, a junction box used within a control building or instrument enclosure may also be referred to as an:

- **A. interface box**
- B. breaker cubicle
- C. bus duct
- D. starter cell

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 87

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