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API API-SIEE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Equipment Risk Assessment: Focuses on developing inspection project plans, inspection and test plans, and reviewing reports to assess equipment risk.
Topic 2	• Terms and Definitions: Covers the foundational terminology and definitions used throughout electrical source inspection work.
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	• Electrical Induction Motors: Covers design and construction standards, materials of construction, and motor testing requirements for electrical induction motors.
Topic 5	• Liquid-Immersed Transformers: Covers the design, construction, and applicable industry codes and standards for liquid-immersed transformers.
Topic 6	• Electrical Inspection Tools and Test Equipment: Covers the tools and test equipment used by inspectors to perform electrical source inspections.

Topic 7	• Motor Control Centers (Low to Medium Voltage): Covers design standards, materials, enclosure types, breakers, amp capacity, cable entry, and grounding components for MCCs.
Topic 8	• Switchgear (Low & Medium Voltage): Covers design, construction, ratings, interlocks, wiring, enclosures, bus compartments, breakers, transformers, and metering for LV and MV switchgear.
Topic 9	• Source Inspection Performance: Covers inspector conduct, safety, project document review, report writing, and handling nonconformances and deviations during inspections.

API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
Positive-pressurization and purging are based on the principle that an enclosure or room located in a classified location can:

- A. be supplied with clean air or inert gas at sufficient level.
- B. have concentrations of flammable gas or vapor.
- C. contain low levels of ignitable liquid gas.
- D. have arcing low voltage relays operating normally.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer isC. In hazardous or classified locations, positive pressurization and purging protect electrical equipment by preventing the surrounding flammable atmosphere from entering the enclosure. The operating principle is that the enclosure, cabinet, or room is supplied withclean air or an inert gasat a pressure and flow rate high enough to keep hazardous gas or vapor out before and during equipment operation. This allows equipment that might otherwise not be suitable for direct exposure to a classified atmosphere to operate safely when the purge and pressure conditions are maintained.
From an API source-inspection perspective, this aligns with the guide's emphasis on verifying compliance with thespecified protection method, nameplate data, project drawings, and applicable hazardous-area requirements during inspection and surveillance. The inspector's concern is not simply whether the enclosure exists, but whether the correct protective concept has been applied and supported by proper fabrication, testing, and documentation. Options A and B describe the hazardous atmosphere itself, not the protection principle. Option D is incorrect because normal arcing devices still require a suitable protection method; pressurization does not rely on relays arcing normally.

NEW QUESTION # 71
Apparent power is measured in:

- A. mhos.
- B. volt-amperes.
- C. vars.
- D. watts.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer isCbecauseapparent powerin an AC electrical system is measured involt-amperes VA.
Apparent power represents the total electrical power supplied to a circuit and is the combination ofreal powerandreactive power. Real power, which performs useful work such as turning a motor shaft or producing heat, is measured inwatts. Reactive power, which supports magnetic and electric fields in inductive or capacitive equipment, is measured invars. Apparent power is therefore the vector sum of these two and is expressed inVAor larger units such askVAandMVA.
The other options are incorrect for this reason.Mhosis a unit of conductance, not power.Varsmeasure reactive power only.Wattsmeasure true or active power only. In source inspection and quality surveillance of electrical equipment, understanding these distinctions is important when reviewing motor data sheets, transformer ratings, switchgear load data, and electrical test reports. Equipment such as transformers and generators are commonly rated inkVA or MVAbecause their thermal and current-carrying capability is tied toapparent power, makingvolt-amperesthe correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 72
The insulation requirement referred to in NEMA ICS 1 defines clearance as the shortest distance:

- A. between the ground plane and the neutral conductor.
- B. over the surface of an insulating material between two conducting parts.
- C. a person can approach a live conductor without initiating a hazardous arcing incident.
- D. measured through air between two conducting parts.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isC. InNEMA ICS 1, the termclearancerefers to theshortest distance through air between two conductive parts. This is an important insulation concept used in industrial control and electrical equipment because adequate air spacing helps prevent dielectric breakdown, flashover, and unintended arcing when equipment operates at its rated voltage. During source inspection, this matters when verifying control panels, terminals, bus arrangements, relays, and other energized components where spacing must conform to design standards and applicable codes.
OptionBdescribes a different concept known ascreepage distance, which is the shortest pathalong the surface of an insulating materialbetween conductive parts. Clearance and creepage are related but not the same, and inspectors must understand that distinction when reviewing equipment construction. OptionAis not the NEMA definition of clearance, and optionDrefers more to personnel approach boundaries or electrical safety concepts, not insulation spacing requirements.
For API source inspection of control panels and similar assemblies, verifying properair clearancesis essential to confirming safe construction and compliance with specified electrical standards.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Any reports, such as Material Test Reports, that have been modified or corrected should be:

- A. accepted after signatures are verified.
- B. rejected at the discretion of the source inspector.
- C. cause for immediate rejection.
- D. accepted after clarification.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer isAbecause, in source inspection practice, a corrected or revised report isnot automatically invalidif the change is properly explained, traceable, and supported by the manufacturer's quality system. The source inspector's role is to review documentation for accuracy, traceability, consistency with specifications, and objective evidence of compliance. If a Material Test Report or similar record has been modified, the proper action is to obtainclarification, verify the reason for the correction, and confirm that the revised record remains authentic and controlled. Immediate rejection is too extreme unless there is evidence of falsification, loss of traceability, or unauthorized alteration.
This aligns with the API guide's emphasis onsource inspection and quality surveillance activitiesrather than arbitrary dispositioning, and on verifying compliance through documented evidence and surveillance of the manufacturer's process. The guide is intended as a resource for the API Source Inspector Electrical Equipment body of knowledge, which includes document review, inspection planning, surveillance, and record verification as part of the overall source inspection process. Therefore, corrected reports should beaccepted after clarification and verification, not rejected solely because they were revised.

NEW QUESTION # 74
What does the second letter of the four-letter cooling code on liquid-immersed transformers identify?

- A. Circulation mechanism for internal cooling medium
- B. Internal cooling medium in contact with the windings
- C. External cooling medium
- D. Circulation mechanism for external cooling medium

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer isB. Forliquid-immersed transformers, the four-letter cooling code is used to describe both thecooling mediaand themethod of circulationfor the internal and external cooling systems. In this code structure, thefirst letteridentifies theinternal cooling

mediumthat is in contact with the windings, while thesecond letteridentifieshow that internal cooling medium circulates. This may be by natural circulation or by forced circulation, depending on the transformer design. Thethird letterthen identifies theexternal cooling medium, and thefourth letterindicates thecirculation method of that external medium.
This coding is important in source inspection because the cooling class affects transformer rating, heat dissipation capability, accessories, and verification of nameplate data. During inspection and surveillance, the source inspector checks that the specified cooling class on the nameplate, drawings, and test documentation matches the purchase requirements and transformer design. Misidentifying the cooling code can lead to misunderstanding of the transformer's thermal performance and service suitability. Therefore, thesecond letterspecifically represents thecirculation mechanism for the internal cooling medium.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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