

# ActualtestsQuiz



- ✓ Online Tool, Convenient, easy to study.
- ✓ Instant Online Access
- ✓ Supports All Web Browsers
- ✓ Practice Online Anytime
- ✓ Test History and Performance Review
- ✓ Supports Windows / Mac / Android / iOS, etc.



- ✓ Installable Software Application
- ✓ Simulates Real Exam Environment
- ✓ Builds Exam Confidence
- ✓ Supports MS Operating System
- ✓ Two Modes For Practice
- ✓ Practice Offline Anytime



- ✓ Printable PDF Format
- ✓ Prepared by IT Experts
- ✓ Instant Access to Download
- ✓ Study Anywhere, Anytime
- ✓ 365 Days Free Updates
- ✓ Free PDF Demo Available



## Security & Privacy

We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.



## 365 Days Free Updates

Free update is available within 365 days after your purchase. After 365 days, you will get 50% discounts for updating.



## Money Back Guarantee

Full refund if you fail the corresponding exam in 90 days after purchasing. And Free get any another product.



## Instant Download

After Payment, our system will send you the products you purchase in mailbox in a minute after payment. If not received within 2 hours, please contact us.

<http://www.actualtestsquiz.com/>

The best test Quiz materials platform for helping you to obtain your dreaming certification as soon as possible.

**Exam** : **API-SIEE**

**Title** : Source Inspector Electrical  
Equipment

**Vendor** : API

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** Any reports, such as Material Test Reports, that have been modified or corrected should be:

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

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because, in source inspection practice, a corrected or revised report is not automatically invalid if 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 obtain clarification, 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 on source inspection and quality surveillance activities rather 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 be accepted after clarification and verification, not rejected solely because they were revised.

**NO.2** What is an insulation resistance test?

- A.** A test that determines the adequacy of electrical insulation for the normally occurring over voltage transient
- B.** A test that determines the corrosive contaminants around the conductors, terminal spacing problems, and tolerance errors in cables
- C.** A spot overvoltage test which uses an applied DC voltage to measure ohms
- D.** A test that determines the voltage that electrical insulation can withstand during normal operation

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. An insulation resistance test is performed by applying a DC test voltage to the insulation system and then measuring the resulting resistance value, typically in ohms or megohms. In practical terms, it is often described as a spot test because the instrument, usually a megohmmeter, applies a selected DC voltage and checks the insulation's resistance to leakage current at that point in time. This makes it a widely used diagnostic test for cables, motors, switchgear, control panels, and other electrical equipment.

Option A is more closely related to insulation adequacy against transient overvoltage conditions, which is not the main definition of an insulation resistance test. Option B describes issues that may influence insulation condition, but not the definition of the test itself. Option D is closer to a dielectric withstand or hi-pot concept, where the concern is the voltage insulation can tolerate, not the resistance value measured during the test.

Therefore, the best and correct definition is a spot overvoltage test using applied DC voltage to

measure insulation resistance, which makes option C correct.

**NO.3** According to ANSI C57.12, the tank pressure under rated conditions of sealed transformers shall not exceed what value?

- A. One atmosphere
- B. Two atmospheres
- C. Three atmospheres
- D. Four atmospheres

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. For sealed transformers, ANSI C57.12 places limits on the pressure that can develop inside the tank during operation under rated conditions. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that normal thermal expansion of the insulating liquid and internal atmosphere does not create excessive mechanical stress on the tank, cover, gaskets, welds, or fittings. In practical terms, the standard intends that the sealed tank construction safely contain the internal pressure developed in service without distortion, leakage, or failure.

From an API source inspection standpoint, this requirement is important because the inspector must verify that the transformer design, fabrication, and routine testing demonstrate the integrity of the tank and sealing system. This includes reviewing vendor drawings, design data, pressure-related test records, weld quality, and evidence that the tank can withstand expected service conditions. If internal pressure were allowed to rise excessively, it could compromise gasket sealing, create oil leaks, or damage the enclosure, all of which would affect reliability and acceptance.

Therefore, among the listed choices, one atmosphere is the correct maximum value stated in this context.

**NO.4** When might a resident source inspector be required at a shop during manufacture and fabrication?

- A. When the risk assessment classifies the equipment item as highest risk
- B. When the item is procured from a foreign source
- 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:** A

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.

**NO.5** During the course of manufacturing the supplier/vendor may propose design changes that could impact cost, schedule and/or quality. In such cases, the source inspector should:

- A.** prepare a summary of the changes made for inclusion in their report and subsequent action by the purchaser.
- B.** request that the supplier/vendor develop a cost/benefit analysis for review and approval by the inspector.
- C.** prepare a cost/benefit analysis in order to justify their acceptance or rejection of the proposed changes.
- D.** request that the supplier/vendor propose such changes in writing for review by the purchaser.

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because the API source inspection approach makes a clear distinction between the responsibilities of the supplier, the source inspector, and the purchaser. The source inspector is not the design authority and does not have the authority to approve engineering changes that may affect cost, delivery, performance, code compliance, or quality. When a vendor proposes a change during manufacturing, the proper action is to ensure that the proposed deviation or revision is formally documented in writing and submitted to the purchaser for review and disposition.

This preserves document control, traceability, and contractual accountability. It also ensures that any effect on drawings, data sheets, inspection plans, certifications, testing requirements, and final acceptance is evaluated by the party with approval authority. Option A is incomplete because it implies the change may already have been made. Options B and C are incorrect because the inspector does not perform or approve cost-benefit justification for design changes. The inspector's role is to identify, document, report, and verify compliance with approved requirements, not to authorize modifications independently.

**NO.6** What is an inspection waiver?

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

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. In source inspection practice, an inspection waiver is the formal permission to proceed past an identified hold point without the source 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. Option A is 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 a specific inspection point. Options C and D describe situations involving nonconformance 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 of hold points, witness points, documentation, and release authority is a key part of the inspection process. Therefore, an inspection waiver is best defined as a permission to proceed without the source inspector present at a hold point, making option B the verified answer.

**NO.7** What is the purpose of an insulation resistance reading?

- A. To evaluate the insulation and condition of the grounding
- B. To determine the resistance of the conductors
- C. To evaluate the condition of the insulation between conductors and ground
- D. To determine if the conductors are properly terminated

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. An insulation resistance reading is performed to assess the integrity and condition of the electrical insulation system by measuring the resistance to current leakage between energized conductors and ground, and in many cases between conductors themselves. In practical source inspection and surveillance of electrical equipment, this test helps identify moisture contamination, deteriorated insulation, damage during manufacturing or handling, and possible weaknesses that could lead to tracking, leakage current, or premature failure when the equipment is energized.

From the API source inspection perspective, electrical testing is intended to verify that the equipment has been manufactured, assembled, and prepared in accordance with specifications and that the insulation system is sound prior to shipment or service. The test does not measure the normal DC resistance of the conductor itself, so option B is incorrect. It also does not primarily verify termination tightness, so option D is incorrect.

Option A is inaccurate because grounding condition is not the main purpose of an insulation resistance test.

The main purpose is to evaluate the insulation condition between conductors and ground, which makes C the best answer.

**NO.8** Inspections, examinations, and tests must be performed in accordance with the source Inspection Test Plan, project specification, applicable codes and standards and meet:

- A. published catalog data.
- B. manufacturer's standard.
- C. the applicable acceptance criteria.
- D. commonly accepted industry practice.

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because inspections, examinations, and tests are only meaningful when their results are evaluated against defined acceptance criteria. In source inspection, the Source Inspection

Test Plan, project specification, purchase order requirements, and applicable codes and standards establish not only what must be inspected or tested, but also the exact criteria that determine whether the item is acceptable. Without acceptance criteria, inspection results cannot be dispositioned objectively as pass, fail, conforming, or nonconforming.

The other options are not sufficient. Published catalog data may provide general product information, but it is not always the contractual or governing basis for acceptance. A manufacturer's standard may be used internally, but it cannot override purchaser requirements or applicable codes unless specifically approved.

Commonly accepted industry practice may guide methods, but acceptance decisions must still be based on the specified requirements and stated limits. The API guide emphasizes that it is focused on source inspection and quality surveillance activities and on verification against applicable requirements rather than informal judgment alone. Therefore, inspections and tests must meet the applicable acceptance criteria, making option C the verified answer.

**NO.9** Deviations from specifications must be approved by the:

- A. manufacturer's engineer.
- B. vendor's quality manager.
- C. inspection coordinator.
- D. responsible engineer.

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because any deviation from the approved specification, code requirement, purchase document, or design basis must be formally accepted by the responsible engineer, not simply by manufacturing, quality, or inspection personnel. In source inspection practice, the manufacturer's engineer may identify or propose a deviation, and the vendor's quality manager may document it within the nonconformance system, but neither of them has final authority to approve a change that affects design intent, technical compliance, or purchaser requirements. The inspection coordinator also manages logistics and communication, but is not the technical approval authority. This is a fundamental principle in API-aligned source inspection and surveillance. The source inspector verifies conformance to the approved drawings, specifications, and referenced standards. When a deviation is found, it must be handled through the formal deviation or concession process and resolved by the party with technical design responsibility. That is why the responsible engineer is the correct approving authority. This preserves engineering accountability, maintains traceability, and ensures that any departure from specification is technically evaluated before acceptance. Therefore, option D is the verified answer.

**NO.10** 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. measured through air between two conducting parts.
- D. a person can approach a live conductor without initiating a hazardous arcing incident.

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. In NEMA ICS 1, the term clearance refers to the shortest 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.

Option B describes a different concept known as creepage distance, which is the shortest path along the surface of an insulating material between conductive parts. Clearance and creepage are related but not the same, and inspectors must understand that distinction when reviewing equipment construction. Option A is not the NEMA definition of clearance, and option D refers more to personnel approach boundaries or electrical safety concepts, not insulation spacing requirements.

For API source inspection of control panels and similar assemblies, verifying proper air clearance is essential to confirming safe construction and compliance with specified electrical standards.

**NO.11** 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