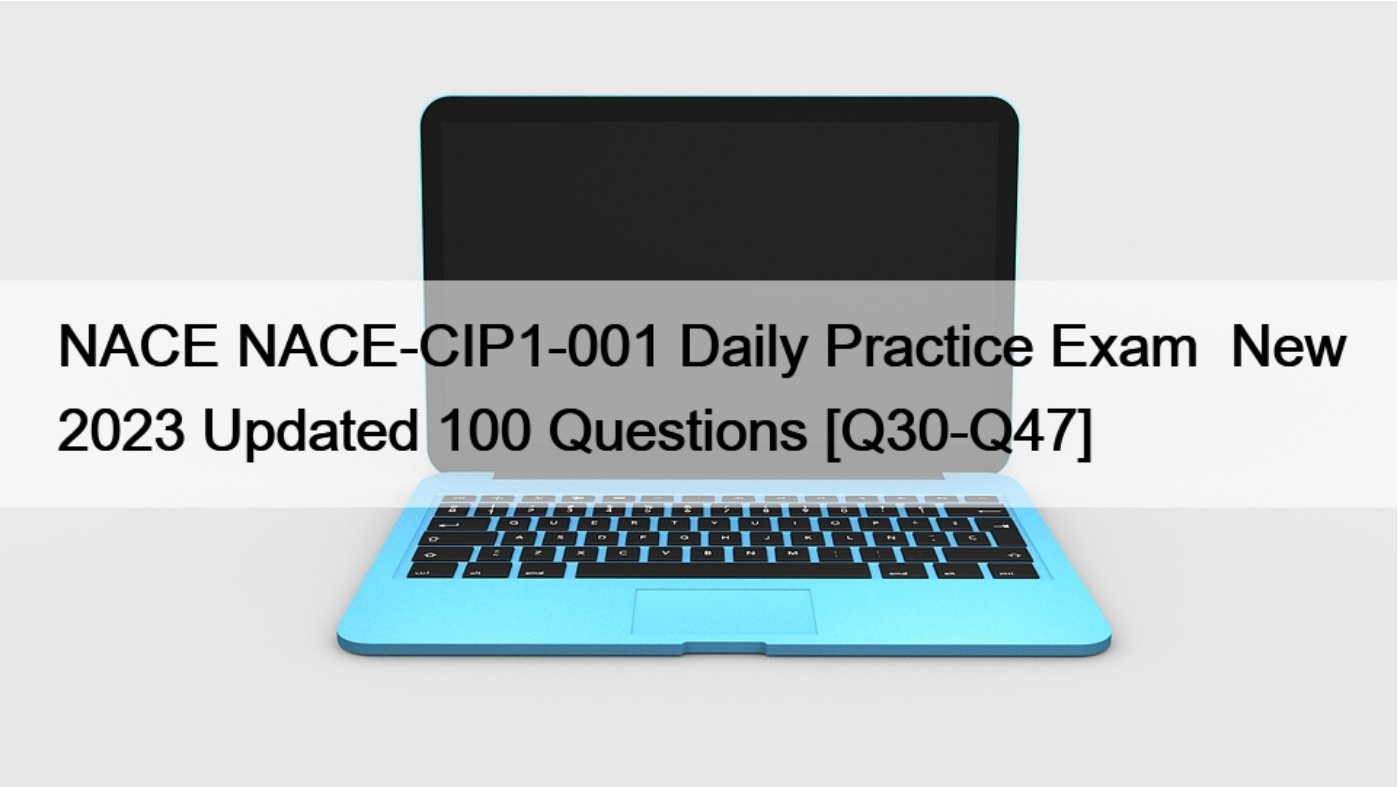
NACE NACE-CIP1-001 Daily Practice Exam New 2023 Updated 100 Questions [Q30-Q47



NACE NACE-CIP1-001 Daily Practice Exam New 2023 Updated 100 Questions
Use Valid NACE-CIP1-001 Exam - Actual Exam Question & Answer

The examination covers a wide range of topics, including surface preparation, coating application, inspection techniques, testing methods, and safety procedures. It is a rigorous exam that requires candidates to have a comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of coating inspection. To be eligible for the exam, candidates must have a minimum of six months of experience in the field and must have completed a NACE-approved training course. Passing the exam requires a score of 70% or higher, and certification is valid for five years. The NACE-CIP1-001 certification is essential for individuals who are seeking to advance their careers in the coating inspection industry and gain recognition for their knowledge and expertise.

NO.30 Digital hygrometers
* consist of a bimetallic sensing element protected from wind gusts.
* are used to measure temperature from a distance.
* use a thermocouple in contact with the surface to measure temperature
* determine relative humidity, air temperature, and dew point temperature:

NO.31 Prior to using Inspection Tools the inspector must:
* Ensure the instrument is within calibration parameters
* Be trained on how to use the instrument

* Read the manufactures’ instructions
* a), b) & c)

NO.32 You are the NACE Inspector on a 5000 sq. ft. job where SSPC PA 2 has been specified.

Assuming all areas are in compliance, how many gauge readings and spot measurements are required?
* 105 Gauge Readings resulting in 35 Spot Measurements
* 75 Gauge Readings resulting in 25 Spot Measurements
* 225 Gauge Readings resulting in 75 Spot Measurements
* 45 Gauge readings resulting in 15 Spot Measurements

NO.33 Corrosion generally occurs at which of the following sites:
* Cathode
* Metallic pathway
* Electrolyte
* Anode

NO.34 Prior to the pre-job conference you notice that the Inspection and Test Plan does not require a hold point after surface preparation and coating application. In speaking with the owners’ representative in advance of the meeting you sense he/she does not understand the importance of the hold point.

As a NACE CIP Level 1 Inspector your preferred course of action is to:
* Gather data and attempt to meet with the owner’s representative in advance of the pre-job conference
* Bring the matter up at the pre-job conference
* Default to the owner’s Inspection and Test Plan
* Meet separately with the coating manufactures’ representative and coating application company in advance of the pre-job conference

NO.35 Owners hire NACE Inspectors’ with the expectation that:
* The inspection cost will be offset by an improvement in service life
* The Inspector will improve job flow and schedule
* The Inspector will make a meaningful technical contribution to the job
* a) and c)

NO.36 To be of value the Inspector’s documentation must be:
* Always handwritten
* Always typewritten
* Timely, accurate and concise
* Submitted before the end of the job

NO.37 A magnetic pull-off type gauge is a good choice when:
* Accuracy is not required
* When an intrinsically safe tool is required
* Performing an adhesion test
* When working on non-ferrous metals

NO.38 What is the minimum spot measurement value allowed by SSPC-PA 2 in each 10 m2 (100 ft2) area?
* 70% of the specified maximum thickness
* 80% of the specified minimum thickness
* 90% of the specified maximum thickness

* 100% of the specified maximum thickness

NO.39 It is good practice for the NACE Inspector to have instrument calibration certificates available:
* At all times
* In the office only
* In the field only
* Only if the specification requires it

NO.40 Inspection documentation is important because:
* It is the only deliverable item provided by the inspector
* Owners use the documentation for a variety of purposes
* a) only
* a) & b)

NO.41 If the project specification DOES NOT state the specific DFT measurement standards, the inspector should use
* a recognized industry standard like SSPC-PA 2 that is broadly accepted
* NACE 2/SSPC SP10
* their best judgment based on similar projects and specifications.
* a detailed checklist and document the lack of a standard.

NO.42 Inspector’s daily reports are used:

Select All That Apply
* By the contractor to estimate the amount of work done that day
* To provide continuity between inspectors
* To aid in arbitration between the contractor and client
* To help in cases of a coating failure

NO.43 A single application coating film has a measured dry film thickness (DFT) between 4 and 5 mils (between 100 and 125 microns). The volume solids of the coating immediately before application were 67%, What wet film thickness (WFT) was applied?
* 5 to 6 mils (125 to 150 microns)
* 10 to 12 mils (250 to 300 microns)
* 8 to 10 mils (200 to 250 microns)
* 6 to 7 mils (150 to 175 microns)

NO.44 When applying Thermal Spray Coatings the specification is most likely to refence:
* SSPC PA 2
* NACE SP 0178
* NACE SP 0188
* SSPC-CS 23.00/AWS C2.23/NACE No. 12

NO.45 Excess moisture during holiday testing can cause erroneous indications by creating a path across the surface of the coating to pinholes previously detected, or directly to the signal return connection.

This is often referred to as:
* telegraphing.
* monitoring
* juxtaposing.
* transitioning.

NO.46 ISO SA 2.5 is defined as:
* Near White Metal Blasting
* Thorough Blast Cleaning
* Very Thorough Blast Cleaning
* Light Blast Cleaning

NO.47 You are the NACE Inspector on a tank lining project where a 50% solids epoxy tank lining is being applied. After application of the 19 coat you notice small blisters in some areas of the applied lining.

Your FIRST preferred course of action is to:
* Break the blisters to see what’s inside
* Document the problem and advise the Contractor and Owner’s representative
* Document the problem and advise the Contractor
* Extract any liquid that may be inside the blister and send it to the lab for further analysis