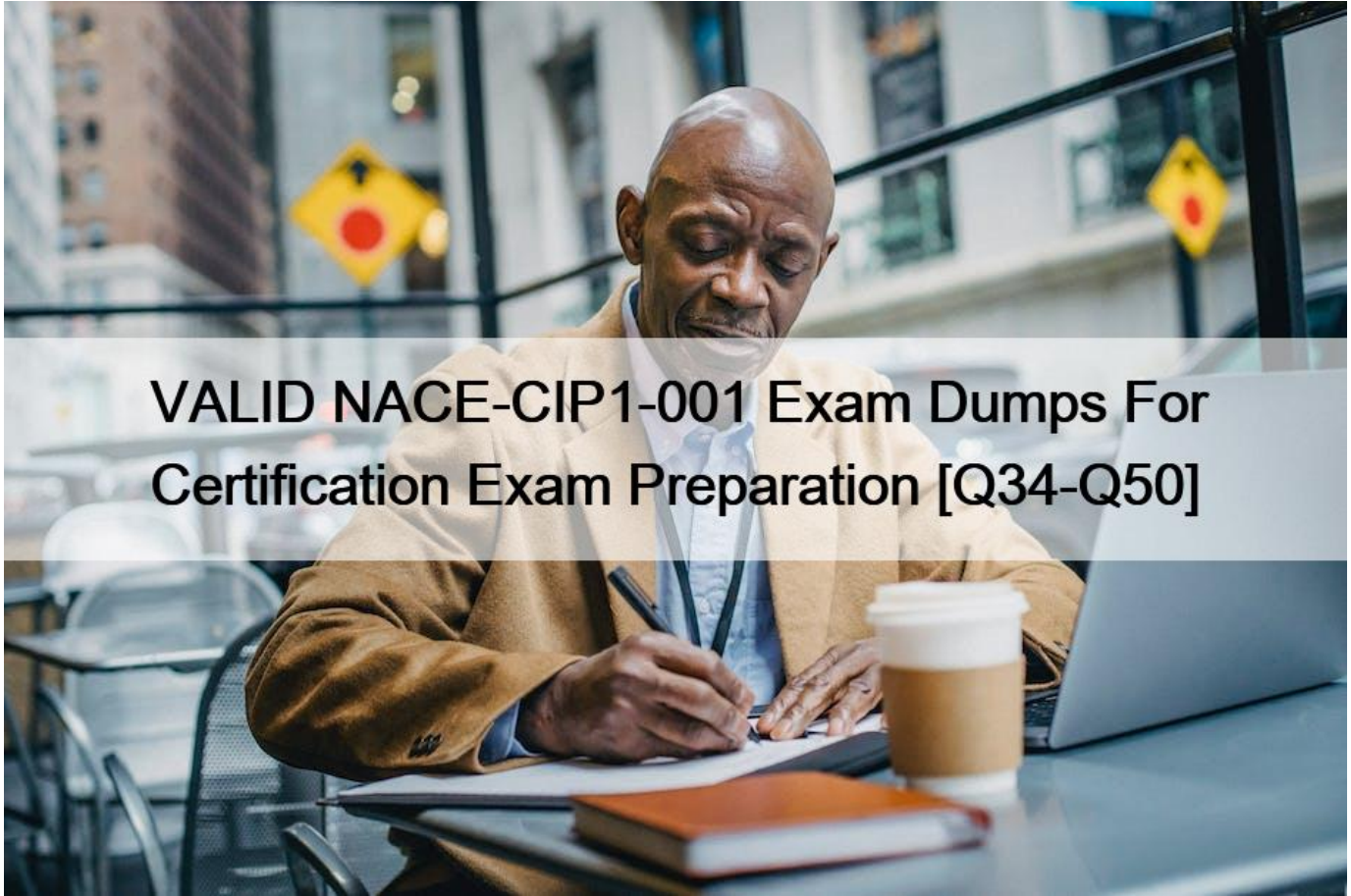


VALID NACE-CIP1-001 Exam Dumps For Certification Exam Preparation [Q34-Q50]



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Q34. The initial steel condition is important to the NACE Inspector because:

- * If the steel is pitted more coating will be required
- * Less abrasive is need if the mill Scale s gone
- * It affects the final appearance after blasting
- * The Inspector may have to reject the Steel

Q35. Osmotic blistering is most likely to occur as a result of

- * inadequate anchor pattern/surface profile.
- * overcoating a surface contaminated with chemical salts.
- * airless spray application
- * applying tine coating too thin.

Q36. 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)

Q37. The least effective method of surface cleaning is most likely

- * water blasting.
- * dry grit blasting.
- * hand tool cleaning.
- * power tool cleaning.

Q38. 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

Q39. You are the NACE Inspector on a job where the Owner's specification requires you to perform a twice daily check of blast pressure at the nozzle. It is now day 30 on the job and all of your readings have been within compliance. The Contractor complains that these checks taking up much time and in view of the compliant results they are unnecessary.

Your FIRST preferred course of action is to:

- * Skip the checks as you are confident the blast pressure is OK
- * Skip the checks and just record the same readings as you have been getting
- * Keep doing the checks regardless
- * Keep doing the checks and consult the Owner's representative for direction

Q40. Safety Data Sheets must be carefully reviewed by:

- * The Application personnel
- * The Inspection personnel
- * The Owner's personnel
- * All personnel involved in the job

Q41. ISO ST 3 is described as:

- * Thorough hand tool cleaning
- * Very Thorough power tool cleaning
- * Very Thorough hand or power tool cleaning
- * Thorough blast cleaning

Q42. When holiday testing is required the Inspector is always required to enforce NACE SP 0188:

- * True
- * False

Q43. You are an inspector on a project where SSPC SP 3 is specified.

What sort of tools should you expect the Contractor to use to achieve the standard?

- * Abrasive blast nozzles
- * Power tools
- * Hand tools
- * Airless spray equipment

Q44. The Inspector should record the serial numbers of inspection instruments:

- * Only if the specification requires it
- * Each time the instrument is used
- * Only if the instrument is suspected of not working properly
- * Only when verifying accuracy of the instrument

Q45. The most important factor resulting in improved job site safety is:

- * Personal Protective Equipment
- * Engineering Controls
- * Safety Enforcement
- * Situational Awareness

Q46. Galvanic corrosion occurs on which of the following substrates:

- * Concrete
- * Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
- * Metal
- * Wood

Q47. Surface profile describes:

- * The level of surface cleanliness required after abrasive blasting
- * The level of surface roughness required after abrasive blasting
- * The initial condition of the surface prior to abrasive blasting
- * The general condition of the surface required after abrasive blasting

Q48. Using SSPC Vis 1 as a guide when performing a visual inspection of a steel surface prior to surface preparation a NACE Inspector would assign which designations to the surface condition:

- * Rust Grades A-D
- * Surface Conditions E-G
- * Rust Grades 1-4
- * Surface Condition H

Q49. If the specifier does not identify a restriction level in accordance with SSPC PA 2, the default restriction level is:

- * Level 1
- * Level 2
- * Level 3
- * Level 4

Q50. Common errors that can produce inaccurate readings when using Wet Film Thickness (WFT) gauges include:

Select All That Apply

- * Using a damaged gauge
- * Dragging a gauge through wet coating
- * Placing the gauge along the longitudinal axis

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