

IT-Tests API-571 Test Study Guide, Answer API API-571 Practice Exam Questions

5/22/2021 API 571 Study Guide- Practice Questions for API 570 Exam- Caustic Corrosion (4.3.10) Flashcards | Quizlet

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API 571 Study Guide- Practice Questions for API 570 Exam- Caustic Corrosion (4.3.10)

Terms in this set (9)

Which of the following materials is not subjected to Caustic Corrosion? A. Carbon Steel B. Chromes C. 300-Series Stainless Steel D. Nickel Alloys	D
Which of the following is the most significant factor affecting Caustic Corrosion? A. Presence of Caustic B. Gravitation pull of the Moon C. The relative value of the Operating Unit D. The number of Corrosion Specialists that you can fit in VW Bug	A

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API-571 Exam topics

Candidates must know the exam topics before they start of preparation. Because it will really help them in hitting the core. Our **API-571 exam dumps** will include the following topics:

- Identify the various mechanical and metallurgical failure mechanisms such as brittle fracture, steam blanketing, stress rupture, cracking, thermal shock, fatigue and corrosion.
- Knowledge of general damage mechanisms applicable to the industry and be able to identify their features and functions.
- Explore damage mechanisms on high temperature corrosion including oxidation, sulfidation, carburization and metal dusting.
- Explore refining industry damage mechanisms for environment assisted cracking and be able to identify the other types of mechanisms.

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API Corrosion and Materials Professional Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the methods are effective for finding thermal fatigue cracks?

- A. PT
- B. VT
- C. All of the above
- D. MT

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 32

In a wet H₂S-type environment, what fluid material will significantly increase the probability of blistering?

- A. Cyanides
- B. Polythionic acid
- C. Carbonates
- D. Amines

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to API RP 571 Section 5.1.2.1 (Hydrogen-Induced Cracking) and Publ 939-A, blistering in carbon and low alloy steels exposed to wet H₂S environments can be exacerbated by the presence of cyanides

. These accelerate hydrogen entry into steel, increasing the chance of hydrogen blistering.

* API RP 571 states:

"HIC and blistering are forms of hydrogen damage that occur in wet H₂S environments. The presence of cyanides can significantly increase hydrogen entry and the risk of blistering."

* Publ 939-A (Research on Cracking in Wet H₂S Service) also notes:

"Cyanides act as catalytic agents in hydrogen charging, which promotes internal pressure build-up and increases blistering." Thus, cyanides (Option B) are the most critical in enhancing blistering in H₂S environments.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Improved resistance to erosion is usually achieved through increasing substrate _____ using harder alloys, hard facing or face-hardening treatment.

- A. Composition
- B. None of the above
- C. Stress
- D. Hardness

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 34

What test is used to determine a material's toughness?

- A. Tension test

