**Corrosion and Materials Professional** 

**API API-571** 

**Version Demo** 

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QUESTION NO: 1
SCC generally occurs below about
<b>A.</b> 150° F
<b>B.</b> 180° F
<b>C.</b> 210° F
<b>D</b> . 240° F
ANSWER: B
QUESTION NO: 2
Time to failure by thermal fatigue is primarily affected by:
A. Magnitude of stress and operating temperature.
B. Magnitude of stress and number of cycles.
C. Carbon content in material and operating temperature.
<b>D.</b> Carbon content in material and number of cycles.
ANOMED. D
ANSWER: B
QUESTION NO: 3
Inspection for wet H2S damage generally focuses on and
A. Weld seams
B. Nozzles
C. Trays
D. Down comers
E. A and B
ANSWER: E
[
QUESTION NO: 4

A steam actuated soot blower has condensate in the first steam exiting the soot blower. What type of damage can be expected to be found when the furnace is brought down for maintenance and inspection?
A. Thermal fatigue
B. Steam blanketing
C. Creep
D. Stress rupture
ANSWER: A
QUESTION NO: 5
The graphitization rate with increasing temperature
A. Increases
B. Decreases
C. Stops
D. Proceeds
ANSWER: A
QUESTION NO: 6
Units where graphitization may be suspected are the FCCU and the unit.
A. Hydrotreater
B. Coker
C. Alky
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B
QUESTION NO: 7
Metallic components form a surface when exposed to sulfur compounds. This may react with air (oxygen) and moisture to form sulfur acids (polythionic acid).
A. Oxide
B. Sulfide scale

C. Sulfate scale
D. Caustic scale
ANSWER: B
QUESTION NO: 8 - (FILL BLANK)
Ways to prevent thermal fatigue include reducing stress concentrators by making transitions at places where the wall thickness changes.
ANSWER: Smooth
QUESTION NO: 9
For some materials such as titanium, carbon steel and low alloy steel, the number of cycles to fatigue fracture decreases with until an endurance limit is reached. Below this endurance limit, fatigue cracking will not occur, regardless the number of cycles.
A. Temperature increases
B. Stress endurance
C. Pressure decreases
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B
QUESTION NO: 10
To prevent hydrogen embrittlement, use lower strength steels and to temper the microstructure, improve duc and reduce residual stresses.
A. Alloys
B. Preheat
C. PWHT
D. All of the above
ANSWER: C
QUESTION NO: 11



is most likely found in hard welds and heat affected zones and in high strength components.	
A. SOHIC	
B. HIC	
C. Carburization	
D. SSC	
ANSWER: D	_