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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION

X65XZY4R

AL Special Coatings and Waterproofing Contractor

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION X65XZY4R , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, X65XZY4R
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following conditions must typically be addressed before applying a coating or waterproofing membrane to a concrete substrate? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Removal of curing compounds, laitance, and bond-inhibiting contaminants
- ☐ **B** Painting over active moisture leaks to seal them in place
- ☒ **C** Repair of spalls, honeycombs, and surface defects
- ☐ **D** Leaving form-release residue in place to improve adhesion

ANSWER A - C

WHY Successful coatings and waterproofing systems require a clean, sound substrate. Curing compounds, laitance, and form-release residue must be removed because they inhibit bond, and spalls/honeycombs must be repaired so the membrane has a uniform surface. Active leaks must be stopped (not sealed over), and residue should be removed rather than left in place.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are common categories of below-grade waterproofing systems used on commercial construction projects? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Sheet membrane waterproofing
- ☐ **B** Hot-applied built-up roofing only
- ☒ **C** Fluid-applied membrane waterproofing
- ☐ **D** Untreated structural steel framing

ANSWER A - C

WHY Common below-grade waterproofing categories include sheet membranes (e.g., self-adhered rubberized asphalt, HDPE, PVC) and fluid-applied membranes (e.g., elastomeric, polyurethane, or rubberized coatings troweled or sprayed on). Built-up roofing is a roofing system, not waterproofing, and untreated steel framing is not a waterproofing category.

QUESTION 3

TRUE FALSE

Many coating and waterproofing products contain solvents or isocyanates that require the use of appropriate respiratory protection, ventilation, and skin protection as specified on the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

☒ **A** True☐ **B** False**ANSWER A**

WHY True. Solvent-based coatings, epoxies, polyurethanes, and similar waterproofing products often contain hazardous chemicals. The SDS identifies required PPE, ventilation, and exposure controls, and contractors are expected to follow these requirements to protect workers.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

SSPC-SP 6/NACE No. 3 defines which level of surface preparation for steel?

☐ **A** White Metal Blast Cleaning☐ **B** Near-White Metal Blast Cleaning☒ **C** Commercial Blast Cleaning☐ **D** Hand Tool Cleaning**ANSWER C**

WHY SSPC-SP 6/NACE No. 3 is Commercial Blast Cleaning, which removes most mill scale, rust, paint, and contaminants, leaving staining limited to no more than 33% of each unit area. SP 5/SP 10 correspond to white/near-white, and SP 2 is hand tool cleaning.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When applying a high-build epoxy coating to steel, which factor most directly affects the published dry film thickness (DFT) on the project?

- ☐ A The ambient color of the surrounding structure
- ☒ B The number of coats applied and the coverage rate per coat specified by the manufacturer
- ☐ C The brand of the contractor's pickup truck
- ☐ D The phase of the moon during application

ANSWER B

WHY DFT is controlled by the number of coats and the coverage rate (mils per gallon or square feet per gallon) the manufacturer specifies. The other options are unrelated to actual film build. QA/QC on coatings projects typically verifies wet and dry film thickness against these specifications.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

At a construction joint in a concrete foundation wall, the primary purpose of a waterstop or joint-sealing detail is to:

- ☐ A Decorate the joint
- ☒ B Prevent or control the passage of water through the joint
- ☐ C Increase the compressive strength of the concrete
- ☐ D Replace the need for formwork

ANSWER B

WHY Waterstops (PVC, rubber, hydrophilic, or bentonite) and joint sealant details are installed at construction and expansion joints to prevent or control water migration through the joint. They are not decorative, do not add compressive strength, and do not replace formwork.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most common cause of premature coating failure on structural steel?

- ☒ **A** Improper surface preparation
- ☐ **B** Use of the wrong paint color
- ☐ **C** Painting in the dark with no lights
- ☐ **D** Storing the steel indoors

ANSWER A

WHY Industry studies consistently identify inadequate surface preparation (e.g., residual mill scale, rust, salts, oil, or moisture) as the leading cause of premature coating failure on steel. The other options are either irrelevant or not a typical primary failure cause.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Why must two-component coatings such as epoxies be mixed and used within the manufacturer's stated pot life?

- ☒ **A** Because the mixed material begins to chemically cure and will become unworkable, resulting in poor film formation if applied late
- ☐ **B** Because the cans become too heavy after the pot life expires
- ☐ **C** Because the color fades if the coating sits too long in the bucket
- ☐ **D** Because the manufacturer wants to sell more product

ANSWER A

WHY Two-component coatings cure by chemical reaction once Part A and Part B are combined. After the pot life elapses, viscosity rises and the material can no longer be properly applied, leading to poor adhesion, voids, and incomplete cure. Cans don't get heavier, color stability is not the limiting factor, and pot life is a real chemical limitation, not a marketing tactic.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Most manufacturers specify that coatings should NOT be applied when the substrate temperature is below approximately:

- ☒ **A** 50°F (10°C), unless the product is specifically formulated for lower temperatures
- ☐ **B** 200°F (93°C)
- ☐ **C** 0°F (-18°C) for any coating
- ☐ **D** There is no minimum temperature requirement

ANSWER A

WHY Conventional coatings typically require substrate and ambient temperatures above roughly 50°F (10°C) for proper curing and adhesion, unless the product is a special cold-weather formulation. The other values are not standard manufacturer limits.