

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
07	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
08	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
09	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
10	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
11	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
12	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
13	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

14	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
15	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
16	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
17	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
18	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
19	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
20	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
21	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
22	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
23	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
25	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
26	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
29	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Petroleum Institute: Individual Certification Programs (API)

1169I

1169 - Pipeline Inspector Certification (Translated)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Petroleum Institute: Individual Certification Programs (API) 1169I, 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, 1169I
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

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QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which document is the API 1169 Pipeline Inspector Certification exam designed around as the primary reference for the construction inspection of new onshore pipelines?

- ☐ A API Spec 5L – Specification for Line Pipe
- ☒ B API 1104 – Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities
- ☐ C ASME B31.4 – Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquids and Slurries
- ☐ D API 1110 – Pressure Testing of Liquid Petroleum Pipelines

ANSWER B

WHY The API 1169 exam content is based primarily on API 1104, which covers welding of pipelines and related facilities, the most heavily referenced standard for construction inspection. While other standards are referenced in the exam body of knowledge, API 1104 is the central construction standard for new pipeline construction inspection.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

During a visual examination of a completed field girth weld, the inspector notes the weld was made by a welder whose qualification test record cannot be located. According to API 1104, what is the correct inspector action?

- ☐ A Accept the weld because the welder produced an acceptable radiograph.
- ☒ B Reject the weld and stop the welding operation of that welder until qualification is verified.
- ☐ C Accept the weld but issue a non-conformance report (NCR).
- ☐ D Allow the weld to remain pending a hydrostatic test of the pipeline section.

ANSWER B

WHY API 1104 requires that welders be qualified and that records be available. If a welder's qualification record cannot be produced, the welder is considered unqualified and welding performed by that welder cannot be accepted; the welder must stop work until qualification is verified. Visual quality of a single weld does not override qualification requirements.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which nondestructive examination (NDE) method is most commonly used to detect volumetric defects such as porosity and slag inclusions in pipeline girth welds during construction?

- ☐ A Magnetic particle examination (MT)
- ☐ B Liquid penetrant examination (PT)
- ☒ C Radiographic examination (RT)
- ☐ D Visual examination (VT) only

ANSWER C

WHY Radiographic examination (RT) is the primary volumetric NDE method for pipeline girth welds and reliably detects internal volumetric flaws such as porosity and slag inclusions. MT and PT are surface methods; VT cannot detect internal volumetric defects.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

For a new pipeline constructed under liquid service, the minimum required hydrostatic test pressure per ASME B31.4 is what factor times the design pressure at the lowest point of the test section?

- ☐ A 1.10
- ☒ B 1.25
- ☐ C 1.50
- ☐ D 2.00

ANSWER B

WHY ASME B31.4 requires a minimum hydrostatic test pressure of 1.25 times the design internal pressure at the highest elevation in the section for liquid pipelines. Test pressures above this minimum are typically used; the 1.25 factor is the documented minimum for liquid service.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which marking on line pipe delivered to a pipeline right-of-way provides traceability back to the pipe manufacturer's heat and product specification?

- ☐ A Stencilled length marks at each joint
- ☒ B The API monogram and heat number stenciled on the pipe
- ☐ C Theod nail and surveyor's tape
- ☐ D Color-coded tape wrap

ANSWER B

WHY Line pipe manufactured to API 5L is marked with the API monogram, manufacturer identification, heat number, and other traceability data stenciled on each joint. Heat number traceability is essential to confirm material properties and is verified by the inspector during materials inspection.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

During field application of a fusion-bonded epoxy (FBE) coating to a girth weld area, the inspector notes the substrate temperature is below the minimum specified by the coating manufacturer's application procedure. What is the correct inspector action?

- ☐ A Approve application as long as ambient air temperature is acceptable.
- ☒ B Stop the coating application until substrate temperature is within the qualified procedure range.
- ☐ C Continue application but increase the post-cure time by 50%.
- ☐ D Accept the coating if visual appearance after cure looks uniform.

ANSWER B

WHY Coating application procedures specify minimum substrate (pipe) temperature, not only ambient temperature. Applying FBE below qualified substrate temperatures can result in poor adhesion and inadequate cure. The inspector must halt application until conditions conform to the qualified procedure.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Prior to lowering a coated pipeline section into the trench, the inspector should verify which of the following?

- ☒ **A** The ditch is dewatered, free of rocks/sharp objects at the bottom, and supports the pipe uniformly along its length.
- ☐ **B** Only that the ditch is the correct depth shown on the alignment sheet.
- ☐ **C** Only that the pipe is coated and the ditch is dry.
- ☐ **D** That the backfill material has been stockpiled beside the trench.

ANSWER A

WHY Before lowering-in, the inspector must verify that the ditch bottom is free of rock/sharp debris that could damage the coating, that the ditch is dewatered where required, and that the pipe will be supported uniformly (rock shields, padding, etc.). Depth alone is not sufficient to protect the coating.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which item on an alignment sheet must the inspector verify in the field when the pipeline crosses a wetland area?

- ☐ **A** The pipe color matches the alignment sheet color code.
- ☒ **B** The crossing is constructed at the location and elevation shown on the alignment sheet and permits.
- ☐ **C** The welder's helper is certified for wetland work.
- ☐ **D** The contractor has stock-piled enough rock for the river bank.

ANSWER B

WHY Crossings (wetlands, roads, railroads, rivers) are shown at specific stations, elevations, and construction methods on the alignment sheet and are typically governed by permit conditions. The inspector verifies that the crossing is built at the documented location, depth, and method shown on the alignment sheet and required by permits.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are typically considered primary reference documents for pipeline construction inspection under the API 1169 body of knowledge? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** ASME B31.4 / B31.8
- ☒ **B** API 1104
- ☐ **C** ASME Section IX Boiler Code
- ☐ **D** NFPA 13

ANSWER A • B

WHY API 1169 expects inspectors to be familiar with ASME B31.4 (liquid pipelines) and B31.8 (gas pipelines) as well as API 1104 (welding of pipelines and related facilities). ASME Section IX is a welding qualification standard referenced indirectly but is not itself a primary pipeline construction reference. NFPA 13 is a sprinkler standard and is unrelated to pipeline construction inspection.