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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)

570I

570 - Piping Inspector Certification (Translated)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Petroleum Institute: Individual Certification Programs (API) 570I, 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, 570I
- 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 documents are typically reviewed by the piping inspector prior to the start of an inspection? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Piping material specifications and material test reports (MTRs)
- ☐ **B** The plant's annual financial audit report
- ☒ **C** Applicable sections of ASME B31.3 and the project's piping class specification
- ☐ **D** Marketing brochures for the piping components

ANSWER A • C

WHY Before inspection begins, the piping inspector must review material specifications, MTRs, and the applicable ASME B31.3 sections together with the project piping class specification to confirm materials and design intent. Financial audits and marketing brochures are not inspection-relevant documents.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following items are typically verified by the piping inspector to confirm that piping materials conform to the specified requirements? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Heat number traceability from the component back to the material test report
- ☒ **B** Wall thickness of the pipe and conformance to the specified schedule or thickness
- ☐ **C** The brand of the supplier's delivery truck
- ☐ **D** The marketing price of the pipe at the time of delivery

ANSWER A • B

WHY The inspector confirms positive material identification (PMI/traceability) using heat numbers linked to MTRs and verifies pipe dimensions including wall thickness against the piping class specification. The supplier's delivery truck brand and the market price of the pipe are not inspection concerns.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

According to ASME B31.3, which document defines the piping class, including material, pressure rating, and joint type, for a specific service?

- ☒ **A** The piping line class specification
- ☐ **B** The piping isometric drawing only
- ☐ **C** The bill of materials (BOM) for the plant
- ☐ **D** The project master schedule

ANSWER A

WHY The piping line class specification is the document that groups piping components by service conditions and defines materials, pressure ratings, corrosion allowances, and joint types. An isometric only shows a specific line, a BOM is a parts list, and a master schedule is a project management document.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Before allowing welding to begin on a B31.3 piping system, the inspector must verify that the Welding Procedure Specification (WPS) has been supported by what document?

- ☒ **A** A Procedure Qualification Record (PQR)
- ☐ **B** A purchase order
- ☐ **C** A radiographic interpretation report
- ☐ **D** A hydrostatic test report

ANSWER A

WHY ASME B31.3 requires that each WPS be qualified by a Procedure Qualification Record (PQR), which documents the test results that demonstrate the procedure can produce sound welds. Purchase orders, RT interpretation reports, and hydrostatic test reports do not qualify a WPS.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which nondestructive examination method is most commonly used to detect surface-breaking defects in ferromagnetic piping welds during in-service inspection?

- ☒ **A** Magnetic particle examination (MT)
- ☐ B Radiographic examination (RT)
- ☐ C Eddy current examination (ET)
- ☐ D Positive material identification (PMI)

ANSWER A

WHY Magnetic particle examination (MT) is the standard surface NDE method for ferromagnetic welds because it readily reveals surface and slightly sub-surface cracks. RT detects volumetric flaws but not surface-breaking defects as well as MT, ET is used primarily on non-ferromagnetic materials, and PMI is a materials verification method, not a defect-detection method.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When performing a hydrostatic test on a new B31.3 piping system, the test pressure is typically held for a minimum of how long?

- ☐ A 10 minutes
- ☒ **B** As required by the applicable code section, typically at least 30 minutes to 4 hours depending on the code edition and service
- ☐ C Exactly 24 hours
- ☐ D 5 seconds

ANSWER B

WHY ASME B31.3 requires the test pressure to be held for a sufficient time to allow thorough inspection for leaks, with the duration specified by the applicable code paragraph (commonly a minimum of 30 minutes for many services, and longer for certain services such as gas). 10 minutes, exactly 24 hours, or 5 seconds are not the general code requirements.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

When performing external visual inspection of insulated piping, the inspector should be aware that corrosion under insulation (CUI) is most likely to occur where?

- ☐ A In dry, hot ambient areas with no temperature cycling
- ☒ B At locations exposed to atmospheric moisture, cooling water splash, or areas of frequent temperature cycling between wet and dry conditions
- ☐ C Only on piping carrying gases at ambient temperature
- ☐ D Only at flanged connections

ANSWER B

WHY CUI is most prevalent in locations where moisture can penetrate insulation, such as areas exposed to atmospheric moisture, splash from cooling water, or piping that cycles through the dew point between wet and dry conditions. Dry, hot ambient areas and ambient-temperature gas lines are not the typical CUI hotspots.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A welder's performance qualification record expires, requiring requalification, when what occurs?

- ☐ A The welder changes jobs
- ☒ B There is a change in the WPS essential variable outside the range supported by the welder's qualification, or the welder has not welded with the process for an extended period as defined by the code
- ☐ C The welder paints over their weld
- ☐ D The welder takes a vacation

ANSWER B

WHY Per ASME B31.3 / ASME Section IX, welder qualification is tied to essential variables of the WPS. If essential variables change beyond the qualified range, or the welder has not used the process for a period exceeding the code's allowance, requalification is required. Job changes, vacation, or paint are not qualification expiry triggers.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Under ASME B31.3, which condition generally permits a piping component with a localized defect to be repaired rather than replaced?

- ☒ **A** The defect is beyond the limits of the applicable code but a qualified engineer has evaluated it and determined that a recognized repair procedure (e.g., weld deposit, grinding) will restore the component to an acceptable condition
- ☐ **B** The defect is so severe that the component has already ruptured
- ☐ **C** The component is no longer in service
- ☐ **D** The inspector decides based on the day of the week

ANSWER A

WHY ASME B31.3 allows repairs when a qualified engineering assessment confirms that a recognized repair method will restore the component to a code-compliant condition. A ruptured component or a decision based on the day of the week are not valid bases for approving a repair.