

# **API-571**<sup>Q&As</sup>

Corrosion and Materials Professional

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QUESTION 1
Corrosion in boiler feedwater and condensate return systems is usually the result of dissolved gases, oxygen and
A. Carbon monoxide
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Material properties
D. H <sup>2</sup> S
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 2
For galvanic corrosion to take place, three conditions must be met, presence of an electrolyte, two different materials or alloys and
A. A cathode
B. An anode
C. An electrical connection
D. None of the above
Correct Answer: C
QUESTION 3
significantly increases the probability and severity of blistering, HIC and SOHIC.
A. Hydrogen
B. Oxygen
C. Cyanide
D. Caustic
Correct Answer: C

### **QUESTION 4**

Steam blanketing is when the heat flow balance is disturbed; individual bubbles join to form a steam blanket, a condition



known as Departure from Nucleate Boiling (DNB). Once a steam blanket forms, tube rupture can occur rapidly, as a result of
A. Thermal fatigue
B. Short term overheating
C. Brittle fracture
D. Stress
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 5
Dew point corrosion can occur if the metal temperature is below the dew point. The dew point of sulfuric acid is
A. 280° F
B. 220° F
C. 310° F
D. 190° F
Correct Answer: A
QUESTION 6
Hydriding of titanium is a metallurgical phenomenon in which hydrogen diffuses into the titanium and reacts to form an embrittling phase. This can result in a complete loss of with no noticeable sign of corrosion or loss of thickness.
A. Strength
B. Ductility
C. Carbides
D. Hardness
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 7
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.
D. Carbon content in material and number of cycles.
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 8
is a mechanical form of degradation that occurs when a component is exposed to cyclical stresses for an extended period, often resulting in sudden, unexpected failure.
A. Stress fatigue
B. Mechanical fatigue
C. Thermal fatigue
D. Cyclic fatigue
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 9
A loss in ductility of high strength steels due to the penetration of atomic hydrogen can lead to brittle cracking called hydrogen embrittlement. Which of the following materials is susceptible to HE.
A. Carbon steel
B. 400 Series SS
C. Low alloy steel
D. All of the above
Correct Answer: D
QUESTION 10
A 6", A106 Gr B, flanged line carrying caustic wash water at 200?F has signs of atmospheric corrosion. Which of the following may have help accelerate the corrosion?
A. Sulfides
B. Fly ash
C. Caustic D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 11
Temper embrittlement is a metallurgical change that is not readily apparent and can be confirmed through
A. Metallographic examination
B. Impact testing
C. Metallography
D. None of the above
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 12
Nitriding is usually confined to the surface of most components and will have a dull, appearance. In more advanced stages, the material will exhibit very hard surface hardness.
A. Gray
B. Black
C. Brown
D. White
Correct Answer: A
QUESTION 13
For 5Cr-0.5Mo, what is the threshold temperature for creep?
A. 500° F
B. 800° F
C. 600° F
D. 700° F
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 14
SSC is a form of stress corrosion cracking.



A. Hydrogen		
B. Caustic		
C. Polythionic		
D. Alkaline		
Correct Answer: A		
QUESTION 15		
Titanium Hydriding damage occurs primarily exchanger tubes and other titanium equipme		e overhead condensers, heat
A. 300° F		
B. 270° F		
C. 210° F		
D. 165° F		
Correct Answer: D		
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