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# AMPP-CAS-L2

*Coating Application Specialist*


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## Question: 1574

What is the relationship between "ZPP" (Zinc Protoporphyrin) and lead exposure in medical surveillance?

**A.** ZPP measures the purity of the zinc primer being applied
**B.** ZPP measures the effect of lead on heme synthesis over the last 3-4 months
**C.** ZPP measures the amount of lead currently in the lungs
**D.** ZPP is a measure of the effectiveness of the HEPA vacuum

**Answer:** B
Explanation: ZPP is a blood test used alongside BLL. While BLL shows current absorption, ZPP indicates the long-term biological effect of lead on the body's ability to produce blood, reflecting exposure over the previous several months.

## Question: 1575

Dry spray from electrostatic application increases with what parameter imbalance?

**A.** High airflow exceeding fluid rate
**B.** Excessive gun-to-object distance
**C.** Low KV charging voltage
**D.** Faraday cage penetration failure

**Answer:** A
Explanation: High airflow exceeding fluid rate dries particles mid-air, creating sandy dry spray despite electrostatic wrap. Low KV reduces charge, distance affects deposition, Faraday issues cause holidays. CAS Level 2 balances CFM to GPM ratios.

## Question: 1576

Final inspection checkpoint before applying the topcoat in a three-coat system: verify intercoat cleanliness, cure, and absence of contamination. After epoxy intermediate, amine blush is suspected at high humidity. The polyurethane topcoat requires clean, recoatable surface. What test and remediation ensure compatibility?

**A.** Solvent wipe and visual check; if blush present, light abrasion or water wash and dry
**B.** Proceed as blush is cosmetic
**C.** Sand heavily
**D.** Apply tie-coat

**Answer:** A
Explanation: Amine blush on epoxy intermediates (common in humid conditions) forms a waxy layer that impairs

intercoat adhesion with polyurethanes, potentially causing delamination. A solvent wipe test or adhesion tape test detects it; remediation involves mild abrasion or washing to restore a clean, slightly rough surface without damaging the intermediate film thickness. Proper timing between coats per manufacturer data (recoat window) prevents issues. This checkpoint maintains the multi-coat system's barrier properties in the specified environment.

## Question: 1577

Replica tape measurement challenges in verifying a 38–115 µm X-Coarse grade profile include which technical considerations? (Select three)

**A.** Multiple readings (minimum two per location) averaged, with rejection if any single reading falls outside the specified range by more than 0.5 mil.
**B.** Automatic equivalence to depth micrometer readings, eliminating the need for method cross-verification on pitted surfaces.
**C.** Proper burnishing technique with a blunt tool at consistent pressure to fully compress the foam without tearing the tape.
**D.** Use of a calibrated micrometer reading to 0.1 mil accuracy, subtracting the nominal 2.0 mil backing thickness from the total reading.

**Answer:** A,C,D
Explanation: Consistent burnishing ensures accurate foam impression. Micrometer calibration and backing subtraction are fundamental to Method C. Statistical sampling and range compliance are required for acceptance. Replica tape and micrometer differ systematically on complex profiles and require reconciliation.

## Question: 1578

Fisheyes (cratering) in applied coatings are primarily linked to which surface-related issues? (Select two)

**A.** Proper use of compatible cleaners and tie coats over previously coated surfaces
**B.** Inadequate surface profile or residual blast dust that creates localized poor adhesion points
**C.** Low-surface-energy contaminants such as silicone oils, grease, or incompatible residues preventing wetting
**D.** Excessive film thickness applied in a single pass on vertical surfaces

**Answer:** B,C
Explanation: Fisheyes manifest as small circular depressions where the coating retracts due to localized surface tension differences caused by silicone, oils, or waxes. Residual contaminants or insufficient anchor pattern from blasting reduce wetting and mechanical bonding. Thickness issues more commonly cause sags. Proper cleaning and tie coats mitigate rather than cause fisheyes.

## Question: 1579

Particulate monitoring: TEOM in overspray zone 120 µg/m³ PM2.5 during polyurea spray. Silo storage RH control?

**A.** <50%
**B.** <70%
**C.** No limit
**D.** 40-60%

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Coating material spec 40-60% RH prevents clumping/moisture absorption.

## Question: 1580

Shelf life versus pot life for a moisture-sensitive isocyanate hardener stored in partially used containers. (Select two)

**A.** Shelf life applies to unopened containers and is reduced once opened due to moisture ingress reacting with the isocyanate
**B.** Pot life begins only after mixing the hardener with the resin and is independent of prior storage conditions
**C.** Use the hardener beyond its shelf life if it appears clear and free of crystals since visual inspection confirms usability
**D.** Re-seal partial containers with nitrogen purge to extend remaining shelf life of the hardener

**Answer:** A,B
Explanation: Isocyanates are highly moisture-reactive; opening containers shortens shelf life through contamination. Pot life is a post-mixing parameter. Nitrogen purging helps but does not fully restore original shelf life. Visual checks miss chemical changes affecting reactivity.

## Question: 1581

When checking a plural-component spray system for "pressure balance," what is the maximum allowable pressure differential between Part A and Part B according to most equipment manufacturers?

**A.** 200psi
**B.** 1,000psi
**C.** 50psi
**D.** 500psi

**Answer:** A
Explanation: While specific tolerances vary by manufacturer, a pressure differential of more than 200psi is generally considered a sign of an off-ratio condition. Such a difference suggests that one component is meeting

more resistance (due to cold material, a clog, or a smaller tip) than the other, which can compromise the chemical integrity of the mixed coating.

## Question: 1582

Salt contamination testing on a bridge girder after SP 10 preparation shows 4 µg/cm² chlorides via Bresle in most areas but 22 µg/cm² near a weld seam. The specification threshold is ≤5 µg/cm² for the full system. The area is atmospheric exposure C4. Determine the localized remediation and overall acceptance criteria.

**A.** Apply a salt-tolerant primer
**B.** Average all readings; if below 10 µg/cm², acceptable
**C.** Localized high-pressure washing and retesting of affected zones; re-blast if profile altered, ensuring all individual readings meet ≤5 µg/cm²
**D.** No action as welds are common high areas

**Answer:** C
Explanation: Weld seams and crevices trap salts that Bresle testing may miss in general areas; localized exceedances can initiate filiform or under-film corrosion despite overall low averages. Targeted washing removes concentrated contaminants, followed by drying and profile restoration via light abrasive if needed. Project specifications typically require individual test compliance rather than averages for critical applications. This prevents premature failure in C4 (high) corrosivity where moisture and pollutants accelerate salt-induced degradation of the coating system.

## Question: 1583

1910.1025 housekeeping: HEPA vac Pb dust 500 µg/ft² floor. Frequency?

**A.** End project
**B.** When exceeds 100 µg/ft²
**C.** Weekly
**D.** Daily

**Answer:** B
Explanation: Prompt cleanup when visible accumulation could exceed PEL; quantitative trigger 100-400 µg/ft² action levels.

## Question: 1584

An SDS for an acrylic coating lists in Section 2: Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4 ("Warning," exclamation mark) and in Section 11 an LD50 of 1,500 mg/kg. The label correctly shows the pictogram. If an applicator ingests a small amount during improper handling, which SDS section provides the detailed first-aid response, and how

does it relate to label precautionary statements?

**A.** Section 16 only; no direct link
**B.** Section 5 (fire-fighting); label statements are secondary
**C.** Section 3 (composition); determines antidote based on ingredients
**D.** Section 4 (first-aid measures); label precautionary statements (response) provide initial guidance supplemented by detailed SDS instructions

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Section 4 details first-aid by exposure route (e.g., "Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting"). Label precautionary statements offer concise response actions. Training emphasizes using both for effective emergency response.

## Question: 1585

During a conventional spray application, if the "Fan Adjustment Valve" on the gun is turned clockwise (closed), what happens to the spray pattern?

**A.** It becomes a round, concentrated spot.
**B.** It becomes wider and flatter.
**C.** The air pressure increases.
**D.** It stops the flow of paint entirely.

**Answer:** A
Explanation: The fan adjustment valve controls the air flowing to the "horns" of the air cap. Closing this valve cuts off the air that flattens the spray into a fan, resulting in a narrow, round pattern.

## Question: 1586

Nonskid coatings are typically "High-Solids" materials. What is a common challenge when measuring the WFT of these materials?

**A.** The heavy aggregate prevents the WFT comb from touching the base liquid accurately
**B.** They are only applied in a vacuum
**C.** The solvent evaporates before the gauge can be read
**D.** The gauge sinks into the metal

**Answer:** A
Explanation: Because nonskid coatings contain large, jagged aggregates (like aluminum oxide), a standard WFT comb may rest on top of the grit rather than the liquid resin. Specialists must often find a "clear" spot or use specialized techniques to ensure the resin thickness is sufficient to hold the aggregate in place.

## Question: 1587

When calculating the nozzle pressure drop in an abrasive blast system, if the hose length is doubled from 50ft to 100ft, what happens to the pressure at the nozzle, assuming the compressor output and hose diameter remain constant?

**A.** The pressure will increase due to the volume accumulation
**B.** The pressure will decrease due to increased friction loss
**C.** The pressure remains identical due to the Venturi effect
**D.** The pressure will triple due to the laminar flow transition

**Answer:** B
Explanation: Air pressure decreases as it travels through a hose due to internal friction against the hose walls. Longer hoses or hoses with smaller internal diameters increase this friction, resulting in a significant pressure drop at the nozzle. For every 50ft of 1inch ID hose, a pressure drop of several PSI is expected; doubling the length increases this loss proportionally.

## Question: 1588

Dry spray rough sandpaper texture airless epoxy 3000 psi 0.019" tip. Surface SP 10 clean. Spray parameter causing dry spray?

**A.** Spray speed too slow holidays
**B.** Tip orifice oversized 0.025"
**C.** Fluid pressure inadequate 2200 psi
**D.** Spray distance excessive 20"

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Excessive 20" distance partial atomization droplets dry before impact; 12-14" optimum coalescence. 3000 psi adequate atomization; oversized tip heavy spray. Slow speed sags opposite. Pattern overlap 60% corrects.

## Question: 1589

What is the minimum distance that a ladder must extend above the landing surface it is providing access to?

**A.** 3 feet
**B.** 1 foot
**C.** 5 feet
**D.** 2 feet

**Answer:** A

Explanation: Safety standards require the side rails of a ladder to extend at least 3 feet above the landing point to provide a handhold for workers stepping onto or off the ladder.

## Question: 1590

Which abrasive media will produce the highest "Dust Concentration" during the blasting process?

**A.** Garnet
**B.** Sintered Bauxite
**C.** Steel Grit
**D.** Coal Slag

**Answer:** D

Explanation: Coal slag is a byproduct that is very friable. It breaks apart almost completely upon the first impact, creating huge volumes of dust. Steel grit and Garnet are much tougher and generate significantly less dust, making them better for visibility and environmental control.

## Question: 1591

Before mechanical cleaning begins, SSPC-SP 1 requires the removal of "drawing compounds." What are these?

**A.** Chalk marks from inspectors
**B.** Pencil sketches from the engineer
**C.** Lubricants used in the metal forming/milling process
**D.** Water-based acrylic primers

**Answer:** C

Explanation: Drawing compounds are oil or wax-based lubricants used when steel is shaped or pulled through dies. These are deep-seated contaminants that must be removed via solvent cleaning (SP 1) to prevent them from interfering with coating adhesion.

## Question: 1592

What is the primary safety function of a deadman switch on airless spray equipment used in industrial coating application?

**A.** Monitors fluid temperature to prevent overheating
**B.** Immediately stops pump and material flow when released
**C.** Regulates air supply to the spray gun atomizer
**D.** Maintains constant fluid pressure during spraying

**Answer:** B

Explanation: The deadman switch immediately stops pump and material flow when released, providing emergency shutdown to prevent accidental spraying and injury during operation or equipment failure. Constant pressure maintenance is handled by regulators, air supply regulation applies to conventional spray systems, and temperature monitoring uses separate sensors without halting flow. For CAS Level 2 certification, daily verification of deadman functionality is required per manufacturer specifications to ensure operator safety.

## Question: 1593

When applying a high-solids coating via brush and roller, what technique is essential to ensure the proper Dry Film Thickness (DFT) and avoid "holidays"?

**A.** Adding 25% thinner to every gallon to improve flow
**B.** Using only natural bristle brushes for water-based coatings
**C.** Vigorously shaking the can to introduce air bubbles for easier spreading
**D.** Applying the coating in a "cross-hatch" pattern (lay-on and lay-off)

**Answer:** D

Explanation: For brush and roller application, the "cross-hatch" technique involves applying the paint in one direction (lay-on) and then lightly smoothing it out at a 90-degree angle (lay-off). This ensures uniform distribution and helps fill in low spots or "holidays" that occur due to the texture of the brush or roller.

## Question: 1594

Which statements accurately describe the differences between SSPC-SP 10/NACE No. 2 (Near-White) and SSPC-SP 5/NACE No. 1 (White Metal) blast cleaning standards? (Select All that Apply)

**A.** SSPC-SP 10 permits staining, light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discolorations limited to no more than 5% of each 9 $in^2$ (58 $cm^2$) unit area, while SP 5 allows none.
**B.** Near-white cleaning is often specified for high-humidity, chemical, or marine environments where the extra cost of white metal is not justified, yet near-white still demands rigorous abrasive blasting.
**C.** Both standards require the surface to be free of all visible oil, grease, dust, dirt, mill scale, rust, coating, and foreign matter except for the specified staining tolerance in SP 10.
**D.** White metal blast cleaning mandates a uniform gray/white appearance with no visible residues whatsoever, making it suitable for nuclear, submarine, or high-pressure vessel linings.

**Answer:** A,B,C,D

Explanation: SSPC-SP 10/NACE No. 2 allows up to 5% staining per unit area (approximately 3 in. × 3 in.), consisting of light shadows/streaks/discolorations from rust/mill scale/coatings, while SP 5/NACE No. 1 prohibits any such staining for a fully uniform clean appearance. Both follow solvent cleaning and remove essentially all visible contaminants except for the staining difference. Near-white is cost-effective for severe but not ultra-critical

service; white metal is reserved for applications where coating failure has catastrophic consequences. Profile requirements are similar and specified separately by the coating manufacturer.

## Question: 1595

Orange peel texture in sprayed coatings results from which equipment and material conditions? (Select two)

**A.** Application of thixotropic coatings without adjustment for shear during pumping
**B.** High material viscosity combined with insufficient atomizing air pressure or excessive gun distance
**C.** Worn airless tip orifices that enlarge flow rate while reducing droplet velocity for proper coalescence
**D.** Over-thinning the coating to very low viscosity in hot conditions

**Answer:** B,C
Explanation: Orange peel appears as a bumpy surface when sprayed droplets fail to flow and level; high viscosity (cold material or inadequate thinning) or low atomizing energy (low air pressure, far gun distance) prevents coalescence. Worn airless tips increase output but lower velocity, leading to poor atomization and textured finish. Over-thinning typically causes sags/runs. Thixotropic materials shear-thin during spraying but recover viscosity for anti-sag properties when properly adjusted.

## Question: 1596

When must a "Near Miss" incident be reported according to best practices and most safety management systems?

**A.** Only when the near miss results in more than $500 in property damage
**B.** Within the week, during the next scheduled Toolbox Talk
**C.** Only if the project is behind schedule
**D.** Within the same shift or 24 hours of the occurrence

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Near misses are leading indicators of future accidents. They should be reported immediately (same shift/24 hours) to ensure the hazard is mitigated before an actual injury occurs. Waiting for a weekly talk or a financial threshold allows the danger to persist.

## Question: 1597

Conventional spray air cap #2100 produces 10" fan inadequate wall coverage. Air cap change?

**A.** #2100 correct 10-12" pattern
**B.** #2150 wider 14-16" coverage
**C.** #2060 narrow 6-8" edges

**D.** #2200 maximum 18-20"

**Answer:** B
Explanation: #2150 air cap 14-16" fan width optimum walls/ceilings; #2100 10" structural steel. Atomization pressure independent pattern; fluid tip matches solids. Spray distance 10-12" verifies.

## Question: 1598

In an abrasive blast pot, the "pop-up valve" serves what primary function?

**A.** It meters the amount of abrasive falling into the air stream
**B.** It vents the pot during an emergency shutdown
**C.** It seals the pot during pressurization to allow blasting to begin
**D.** It regulates the air pressure entering the pot

**Answer:** C
Explanation: The pop-up valve is an internal seal located at the top of the blast pot. When the operator activates the deadman control and air enters the pot, the pressure forces the pop-up valve against its seat (an O-ring), sealing the tank. This allows the internal pressure of the pot to equalize with the blast line, facilitating the flow of abrasive.

## Question: 1599

A specification for an offshore platform deck requires "edge preparation" to a 2mm radius. Why is this mechanical preparation performed before coating application?

**A.** To prevent "edge-thinning" and provide a rounded surface that supports a uniform film build.
**B.** To satisfy aesthetic requirements for the final inspection.
**C.** To allow for easier cleaning of the deck during service.
**D.** To decrease the wind resistance of the structure.

**Answer:** A
Explanation: Coatings naturally pull away from sharp 90-degree edges due to surface tension, leading to a film that is significantly thinner than the surrounding flat areas. By grinding or radiusing the edges to 2mm, the "sharpness" is removed, allowing the coating to flow and settle in a more uniform thickness across the transition, significantly delaying the onset of edge corrosion.

## Question: 1600

During a bridge coating project, a worker is exposed to a chemical with a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of

$50\text{ppm}$ as an 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA). If the worker is exposed to $150\text{ppm}$ for 2 hours and $0\text{ppm}$ for the remaining 6 hours, what is their calculated 8-hour TWA, and does it exceed the OSHA limit?

**A.** $100.0\text{ppm}$; Yes

**B.** $37.5\text{ppm}$; No

**C.** $50.0\text{ppm}$; No

**D.** $75.0\text{ppm}$; Yes

**Answer:** B

Explanation: The TWA is calculated using the formula $\frac{\sum(C_i \times T_i)}{8}$, where $C$ is concentration and $T$ is time. Here, $(150\text{ppm} \times 2\text{hr} + 0\text{ppm} \times 6\text{hr})/8\text{hr} = 300/8 = 37.5\text{ppm}$. Since $37.5 < 50$, the TWA does not exceed the OSHA PEL.

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