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Concrete Coating Inspector (Level 2)

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Question: 1458

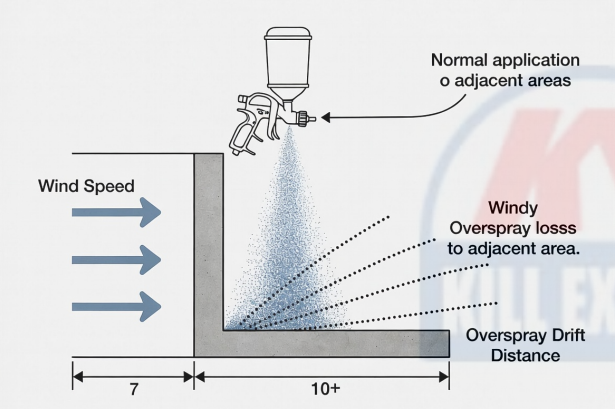
Conventional spray zinc primer concrete repair: oil separator fails blotter (dirty). Command?

A. Use airless instead
B. Halt, replace separator/filter
C. Continue, monitor fisheyes
D. Drain pot, restart

Answer: B
Explanation: Dirty air contaminates zinc suspension, causing fisheyes/pinholes on concrete; mandatory halt/replace per protocols before spray. Pot drain secondary.

Question: 1459

During outdoor spray application of concrete coating, wind speed is 12 m/s.



What is the predominant impact on the application process?

A. Stable relative humidity within enclosure
B. Enhanced evaporation improving cure time
C. Excessive overspray and uneven film thickness
D. Reduced risk of condensation on substrate

Answer: C
Explanation: High wind speed disrupts spray pattern, carrying fine droplets away as overspray, resulting in material loss, uneven dry film thickness on the substrate, and potential contamination of surroundings. For concrete coatings, this complicates achieving specified mil thickness and uniformity; standards recommend

limiting application to winds below 10-15 km/h or using enclosures/shields to minimize drift and ensure proper atomization and deposition.

Question: 1460

Non-destructive electrical impedance spectroscopy on coated concrete indicates high moisture. Implication for destructive testing?

A. No action needed
B. Thickness only
C. Holiday test immediately
D. Proceed to core for moisture gradient confirmation

Answer: D
Explanation: EIS detects moisture non-destructively; destructive coring with gravimetric analysis confirms levels risking coating failure in moisture-sensitive systems.

Question: 1461

You are developing an inspection plan for a multi-coat epoxy system on concrete secondary containment. The plan must include hold points for visual uniformity assessment. At which stage is visual inspection for color and gloss uniformity most critical?

A. Prior to intermediate coat application
B. Following the final topcoat cure
C. Immediately after primer application
D. After surface preparation only

Answer: B
Explanation: Visual standards for gloss, color, and uniformity are evaluated on the completed coating system after full cure of the topcoat, as intermediate coats may be overcoated and final appearance is determined by the finish layer. Including a hold point post-final topcoat allows verification against specification requirements before release for service, aligning with advanced inspection planning in AMPP concrete coating protocols.

Question: 1462

Environmental controls include temporary enclosure with dehumidification and heating for winter concrete coating. Inspector verifies setpoint for RH at?

A. Above 70% for moisture-cure
B. Below 40% for polyaspartic
C. 50-60% general
D. No specific if ventilated

Answer: B
Explanation: Fast-reacting coatings like polyaspartics require low RH (<40-50%) to prevent amine blush or defects; controls tailored to system sensitivity.

Question: 1463

You receive a new shipment of polyurea coating material for concrete floors, and the supplier provides an updated SDS reflecting the 2024 HazCom revisions. What new requirement might appear in Section 9 regarding physical properties?

A. Flash point classification under desensitized explosives if applicable
B. Storage instructions for non-flammable categories only
C. Particle characteristics for aerosols or powders
D. Specific concentration ranges for all ingredients

Answer: C
Explanation: The 2024 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard update, aligning with GHS Rev. 7, clarified and added requirements in Section 9 of the SDS to include particle characteristics when relevant (e.g., for sprays or dust-generating coatings), improving hazard assessment for concrete application safety.

Question: 1464

When conducting a holiday detection test, what is the ideal voltage range for a high-voltage spark test on a coating?

A. 2,000 to 5,000 volts
B. 5,000 to 10,000 volts
C. 10,000 to 15,000 volts
D. 1,000 to 2,000 volts

Answer: B
Explanation: The ideal voltage range for a high-voltage spark test on a coating is typically between 5,000 to 10,000 volts, as this range is effective for detecting holidays in coatings.

Question: 1465

In the context of concrete repair, what does ACI 562 emphasize regarding the assessment of existing conditions?

A. Environmental impact
B. Aesthetic considerations
C. Cost-effectiveness of repairs
D. Structural integrity and load-bearing capacity

Answer: D
Explanation: ACI 562 emphasizes the importance of assessing structural integrity and load-bearing capacity when evaluating existing conditions for concrete repair. This ensures that any repairs made will not compromise the overall safety and performance of the structure.

Question: 1466

During the inspection of a post-tensioned slab, you notice that the tendons are exposed due to concrete spalling. What immediate action should be taken?

A. Cover the tendons with a waterproof membrane
B. Apply a sealant over the exposed tendons
C. Ignore it if the slab is performing well
D. Document the condition and schedule repairs

Answer: D
Explanation: Documenting the condition and scheduling repairs is the immediate action that should be taken. Exposed tendons pose a risk of corrosion and structural failure, making timely repairs essential to maintain the integrity of the slab.

Question: 1467

The specification mandates hold point approval before applying stripe coat on concrete edges and crevices. The applicator completes striping without notification. As CCI2 inspector, your action includes:

A. Inspect retroactively and approve if visually acceptable
B. Waive as stripe coats are optional
C. Document and release for full coating
D. Issue NCR requiring exposure for verification if possible

Answer: D
Explanation: Stripe coats on complex geometries ensure coverage in hard-to-reach areas. Skipping hold

point prevents verification of proper application, constituting non-conformance. NCR requires assessing feasibility of non-destructive testing or partial exposure to confirm thickness and holidays, with remediation if deficient.

Question: 1468

For plural-component spray application of a fast-set polyaspartic coating on concrete in a high-humidity environment (85% RH), the inspector observes off-ratio mixing indicated by soft cure in test patches. Which equipment check and adjustment is the priority?

A. Increase heated hose temperatures to compensate for humidity effects
B. Switch to a static mixer with longer length for better blending
C. Reduce spray pressure to slow material delivery rate
D. Calibrate and synchronize the proportioner pumps to ensure exact mix ratio

Answer: D
Explanation: Off-ratio mixing in plural-component systems, especially fast-set materials, directly results from pump desynchronization or calibration drift. Accurate proportioning is essential for proper chemical reaction and cure; humidity primarily affects surface condensation, not internal mix ratio, making pump calibration the priority verification and correction.

Question: 1469

During a hazard communication training session for concrete coating applicators, an employee asks about trade secret claims on the SDS for a proprietary accelerator. Under the revised 2024 standard, what information must still be disclosed?

A. Generic class but prescribed concentration ranges in Section 3
B. Full identity if requested by medical personnel in emergencies
C. Only hazard classifications without composition
D. Exact percentage of the trade secret substance

Answer: A
Explanation: The 2024 HazCom revisions require that for trade secrets, SDS Section 3 must include prescribed concentration ranges or range percentages, ensuring workers receive sufficient hazard information while protecting proprietary data during concrete coating handling.

Question: 1470

Pre-execution review of concrete tank coating plan reveals no gloss standard. Inspector adds ASTM D523

protocol. During run, variation exceeds 15 GU. What reporting command?

A. Log variance trend
B. Test holidays priority
C. Change spec post-facto
D. Accept per visual only
E. Halt, calibrate, remeasure, NCR if persist

Answer: E
Explanation: Plan execution commands halt for recalibration per ASTM D523, remeasurement, then NCR if gloss variation persists on concrete, upholding uniformity standards. Visual acceptance risks warranty voids in Level 2 oversight.

Question: 1471

ASTM D4258 4% pass on acid-etched W-AE tank interior, but pH 10.5. Coating amine epoxy. Command?

A. Dry longer
B. Re-etch
C. Profile adequate overrides
D. Rinse neutralize to pH 9 max

Answer: D
Explanation: Residual alkalinity from etching attacks amine cures; mandatory neutralization step.

Question: 1472

In a scenario where a control joint is improperly placed in a concrete slab, what is the potential consequence?

A. Reduced maintenance requirements
B. Enhanced aesthetic appeal
C. Improved load distribution
D. Increased likelihood of random cracking

Answer: D
Explanation: Improperly placed control joints can lead to increased likelihood of random cracking in the concrete slab. Control joints are strategically placed to guide cracking; if they are mislocated, the concrete may crack in unintended areas, compromising its structural integrity.

Question: 1473

Hold point inspection reveals surface profile below minimum on concrete beams. Contractor requests proceed with higher DFT compensation. Response:

A. Approve deviation on beams only
B. Allow with increased thickness monitoring
C. Reject and require re-profiling
D. Test adhesion on trial area

Answer: C
Explanation: Insufficient profile compromises mechanical bond. Compensation via extra thickness is unreliable and not standard practice; re-profiling to specification ensures adhesion, preventing delamination in structural elements.

Question: 1474

High wind disperses abrasive dust during concrete surface prep, contaminating wet coating applied nearby. What pre-planning control prevents this?

A. Sequential phasing with hold points
B. Higher pressure blasting
C. Wet abrasive methods
D. Increased ventilation

Answer: A
Explanation: Staging prep and coating with environmental separation and hold points avoids cross-contamination; current complex project protocols emphasize sequencing in windy conditions.

Question: 1475

Spec holds at submittal of mix design with 400 kg/m³ cement min. Submitted design at 390 kg/m³ cites silica fume offset. CCI review action?

A. Approve if total binder >450 kg/m³ equivalent
B. Trial batch waiver pending 56-day breaks
C. Deviation request with heat evolution and strength curve data
D. Reject for direct non-match to prescriptive limit

Answer: C

Explanation: Prescriptive specs demand deviations for substitutions, supported by performance data (e.g., isothermal calorimetry, maturity-strength models) proving equivalence. Binders differ in hydration; trials post-approval.

Question: 1476

Monitoring centrifugal blast cleaning for concrete surface preparation, you measure profile using replica putty per ASTM D7682 yielding average 85 microns. Specification requires ICRI CSP 6 (75-100 microns). Visual comparator confirms CSP 6. Action?

A. Use depth micrometer for verification
B. Accept based on quantitative measurement within range
C. Require coarser abrasive for deeper profile
D. Reject as below minimum

Answer: B
Explanation: Quantitative replica putty provides precise profile depth, overriding subjective CSP chip comparison when in range. 85 microns falls within CSP 6 tolerances, meeting requirements for enhanced mechanical adhesion in high-build systems. Both methods per SSPC-SP 13 ensure conformance.

Question: 1477

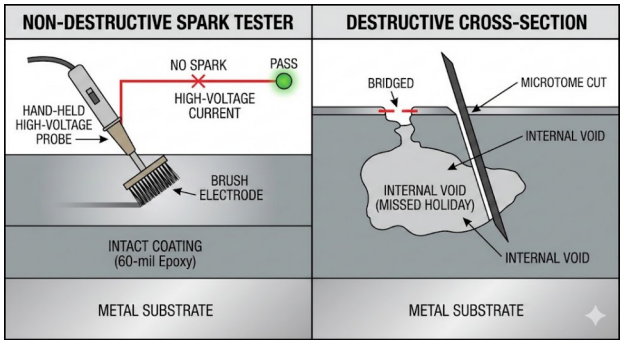
In a scenario where a wastewater treatment plant's concrete channel is prepared using wet abrasive blasting per SSPC-SP 13/NACE No. 6 Class M-ABW, post-preparation testing reveals residual chloride levels at 15 µg/cm². The coating manufacturer specifies a maximum of 10 µg/cm². What command must the Level 2 inspector issue?

A. Proceed with coating as chlorides below 20 µg/cm² are acceptable per ICRI guidelines
B. Ignore chlorides and focus on tensile pull-off strength exceeding 200 psi
C. Switch to dry blasting to evaporate residuals without rinsing
D. Apply a chloride-extraction rinse followed by pH and moisture re-verification

Answer: D
Explanation: SSPC-SP 13/NACE No. 6 mandates quantitative testing for soluble salts like chlorides after wet methods, requiring removal if exceeding project limits to prevent osmotic blistering under coatings. The specified rinse with neutralization, drying, and re-testing ensures compliance before coating application in immersed service.

Question: 1478

For a thick-film epoxy system in immersion service on concrete, you must choose between tests.



A previous holiday test passed, but core sample reveals internal void. Why was it undetected?

A. Non-destructive tests cannot detect subsurface voids
B. Incorrect voltage setting too low
C. Coating conductivity masked the defect
D. Tester grounding inadequate on concrete

Answer: A
Explanation: Non-destructive holiday detection identifies through-discontinuities to substrate but misses internal voids or delaminations not breaching surface; destructive testing like coring or microscopy reveals such defects in high-build immersion systems, highlighting limitations—NDT preferred for production efficiency while destructive validates critical areas or resolves disputes, balancing quality control (routine verification) vs. assurance (system validation).

Question: 1479

Spec interpretation: "Deviation requests within 24 hrs of detection." Field thickness variance noted Day 3. Valid?

A. No, time-barred; direct NCR escalation
B. Yes, if causals same as initial submission
C. Client discretion overrides timeline
D. Reset clock per batch continuity

Answer: A
Explanation: Timely deviations prevent drift; lapsed detections default to non-conformance with potential rework penalties. Batches independent; client can't retroactively validate.

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