API AUTHORIZED PIPING INSPECTOR PREPARATION COURSE FOR CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION FINAL EXAMINATION #3

NAME	 	 	
DATE		 	
COMPANY			

AUTHORED BY: T. SCHINDLER

API 570 FINAL EXAMINATION #3

OPEN BOOK QUESTIONS (1 - 45)

1.	A welded repair will be made to a piping system operating at -20°F. The pipe is API 5L, X-46 and a "scab patch" will be applied over a thinned area. The "scab" patch is also API 5L X-46. The patch is 1/4" thick and the pipe is 1/2" thick. Both the scab patch material and welding procedure will be impact tested per B31.3. This patch is:							
	 A. Unacceptable to API 570 B. Acceptable to API 570, without any further conditions. C. Is acceptable with a hydrotest per API 570. D. Is acceptable with full RT per API 570. 							
2.	A repair weld is radiographed to normal fluid service. The longitudinal weld is in an NPS 6 Sch. 80 (6.625" o.d.) groove weld made with GTAW. The radiograph shows 7 locations of incomplete penetration, each 1/16" long and 1/64" deep. The disposition of this repair weld should be:							
	A. Accept							
	B. Reject							
	C. Accept - provided porosity is not included with the inclusions.							
	D. Not enough information given.							
3.	After a valve has been reassembled, what should the Inspector require?							
	A. Full RT of the body							
	B. Full UT of the stem							
	C. A "s" test of the Seat and disk							
	D. A test per API 598							
4.	An MT yoke is used to find only indications.							
	A. Crack-like							
	B. Linear							
	C. Rejectable							
	D. Surface							
5.	What is the minimum thickness of a pipe that is A 369 FP7 that is 6.97" i.d. and installed in system operating at 787 psi @ 1000°F? the butt welds are all randomly radiographed per A B31.3, and impact tests have not been done.	n a ASME						
	A375"							
	B71"							
	C60"							
	D49"							
6.	When ultrasonically measuring a material with a new and cold thickness of .750", this thick will show (approximately) when measuring at 700°F.	ness						
	A772"							
	B748"							
	C710"							
	D788"							

- 7. Who establishes inspection intervals for piping, per API 570?
 - A. The Inspector
 - B. The Engineer
 - C. Either A or D
 - D. The Owner/User
- 8. RBI assessments may be used:
 - A. In lieu of inspection
 - B. As a supplement to inspections
 - C. At intervals exceeding Table 1 limits
 - D. To ensure failure of piping will not occur
- 9. A GTAW welder is qualified with ER 70-S6 (F-6, A-1) carbon steel welding rod. The welder will be using ER 308 stainless wire (F-6, A-8) to make a repair weld. Assuming a qualified WPS is used and all other performance essential variables (as qualified) are met, this welder would:
 - A. Be allowed to make this weld, per ASME IX
 - B. Be disallowed from making this weld per ASME IX
 - C. Be allowed, only if a gas was used to prevent "sugaring"
 - D. Be allowed, only if bend tests were used in lieu of RT
- 10. A branch connection is added to a header. The branch pipe is NPS 6 SCH 160 and the header is NPS 12 Sch. 160. The pipe is inserted into the header with a full penetration weld and a 3/16" size fillet weld. Both the header and branch are A-426 CP12 material. This connection:
 - A. Would require PWHT
 - B. Would not require PWHT
 - C. Would require full RT
 - D. Would require a 500° preheat be applied
- 11. An A-335 P5 pipe will be repaired using a welding procedure that was qualified using A335 P21 base material. Per ASME IX, this procedure will be:
 - A. Disallowed
 - B. Allowed
 - C. Allowed with heat treatment
 - D. Allowed with full RT, per B31.3
- 12. A flanged fitting will be replaced in a line operating at 960 psi @ 1050°F. The engineering specification calls for a 5CR 1/2 MO material. Of the following, which fitting would you allow for this replacement?
 - A. A217 GR. WC9, Class 2500
 - B. A-182 F 304, Class 1500
 - C. A-217 GR WC6, Class 2500
 - D. A 217 GR. C5 (normalized/tempered) Class 2500
- 13. An A-351 cast material is to be penetrant tested per B31.3 to increase the allowable quality factor, the acceptance criteria for this test would come from:
 - A. ASME V
 - B. Table 341.2.3.2 (severe cyclic)
 - C. MSS SP 53
 - D. ASME VIII

	OF FROM 1998 - 1. SOUNDEEN AND SOBERED 1 - ALEXANDER AND SOBERED 1
14.	A P5A piping material (2.5% chrome and .10% C) has been repaired to API 570 using a GMAW short arc groove weld that is .375" thick. This weld:
	A. Must be PWHT'd B. Must be pre-heated C. Must be bend-tested D. Both A & B, above
15.	A piping circuit was installed new and cold in 1954. The P&ID's reflect a pressure of 375 psi an 400°F. The pipe is Schedule 80, API 5L X42 ERW, and is NPS 4, in HF acid service. The piping is first inspected in 1991 and found to be .306" at the thinnest location on a bend. This same area is checked in 1995 and is 250" thick. Per API 570 when should the next thickness inspection of this piping be conducted if a corrosion allowance of 1/8" must be maintained?
	A. 5 years B. 2.71 years C. 5.42 years D. 1.5 years
16.	A welding operator qualifies in an automatic process using carbon steel A-106 pipe that is NPS 10. This operator is then qualified to weld which of the following diameters, per ASME IX?
	A. Over 2 7/8 o.d. B. Under 2 7/8 o.d. C. Down to NPS 1 o.d. D. All of the above are acceptable
17.	What is the calculated rated working pressure of a flanged fitting that is Class 900, material stress of 20 KSI and operating at 1400°F?
	A. 2,250 psi B. 225 psi C. 175 psi D. 2057 psi
18.	What is the required gamma density range of a weld that has a shimmed hole penetrameter that is measured at 2.4 H&D density through the body of the IQI?
	A. 2.0 - 4.0 B. 1.8 - 3.12 C. 2.04 - 4.0 D. 2.04 - 3.12
19.	Selection of materials to resist deterioration in service:
	 A. Is not within the Scope of B31.3 B. Is a decision that should be made by the Purchasing Agent C. Is required to be made by a degreed Metallurgist D. Is covered by API 570 for new construction materials
20.	Underground piping that is not protected by cathodic protection may be assessed by RBI. If used, RBI assessments on Class I underground piping in soil that is 10,000 OHM/CM should be conducted at least every years per API 570.
	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15

D. 2.5

21.	The Inspector should conduct CUI inspections at suspect areas, which does not include:
	 A. Penetrations or breaches in the insulation jacket B. Low points in piping systems that have damaged insulation C. Damaged or missing insulation jacketing D. All the above
22.	An NPS 24 pipe is B337 Grade 1 (fusion welded, double butt seam). The pipe has been inservice since 1993 and was originally .730" thick. The pressure is 300 psi @ 400°F. If the piping is checked in 1998 and found to be .700" thick, what is the latest date should the piping should be retired from service?
	A. 3.33 years B. 6.66 years C. 9.99 years D. Should be retired immediately
23.	An ultrasonic thickness test on piping utilizes a "delay line" single element transducer. This means:
	A. The technician has to wait for the machine to warm up before taking readings B. The equipment compensates for the time passing through the transducer C. It corrects for material velocity D. It corrects for payer-diameter transducers
24.	The addition or deletion of backing gas in a carbon steel material using the GMAW process is a(n) variable.
	A. Essential B. Non-essential C. Supplementary essential D. Non-applicable
25.	What is the correct gasket contact width for an NPS 24 slip-on raised face width gasket, without edges extending to the bolt?
	A. 1.62" B. 1.50" C. 24.00" D. 20.00"
26.	What is the difference between X and Gamma Rays?
	 A. X is a longer ray than Gamma B. Gamma is a harder ray than X C. The origination of the ray (source vs. machine) D. X is only used in alloy analysis
27.	Tension tests may be used to:
	 A. Qualify a welder B. Qualify a welding operator C. Prove the ductility of a proposed welding procedure D. Qualify a welding procedure

- 28. When is a quench-cracked aluminum block used?
 - A. For PT procedure qualification when temperatures are outside 60 125°F
 - B. For PT procedure qualification when temperatures are within 60 125°F
 - C. For MT procedure qualification when temperatures are above 500°F
 - D. For UT procedure qualification when aluminum will be checked in production.
- A gate valve is installed in a SRU vapor condensing line with pressure at 375 psig @ 500°F. The valve is NPS 10, and is thinned between the seats to .569" thick. The Maintenance Manager asks you (as the 570 Inspector) if this valve should be replaced or if it will be safe for a 3 year run. If the valve material is unknown and a conservative quality factor of .80 is used, what would be the best answer to give the Maintenance Manager, per API 570 if a corrosion rate of .01" per year is assumed?
 - A. Yes, the valve will meet the rules for a 3 year period.
 - B. No, the valve will not meet the rules for a 3 year period.
 - C. The valve can be used provided a hydrotest at 1.5 x design pressure is conducted.
 - D. The valve should not be used because gate valves are prohibited in this service.
- 30. An ASME B16.5, NPS 16, 600 Class blind flange is installed in a piping system. The blind is 16.75" i.d. (gasket surface) and is installed in a system operating at 550 psi @ 600°F. It is made from a 516-70 plate with no weld seam. What is the minimum thickness of this blind?
 - A. 3.00"
 - B. 1.188"
 - C. 2.37"
 - D. .650"
- 31. An ASTM wire penetrameter with a "set B" designation has a large wire diameter of:
 - A. .010"
 - B. .005"
 - C. .025"
 - D. .032"
- 32. Welders may qualify by radiography utilizing the SMAW process of which of the following materials:
 - A. Nickel base alloys
 - B. Zirconium
 - C. Titanium (with SMAW)
 - D. Aluminum (with GMAW)
- 33. One type of environmental cracking commonly found in carbon steel is?
 - A. Napthenic
 - B. Polythionic
 - C. Amine
 - D. Chloride
- 34. A portable X-ray fluorescence machine is normally used for what type of testing on piping systems?
 - A. Profile RT
 - B. Materials identification
 - C. Flaw detection
 - D. Sorting different grades of carbon steel

- 35. A 4" square insert patch is used to repair an NPS 8 piping system. The material is API X-56, and the rules of API 570 for NDE will be met. A 1/8" diameter SMAW electrode will be used; and the corners will have a 1" radius. An Engineer will not be consulted (because he is in Hawaii, fishing or something). A full 1.5 x design pressure hydrotest will be completed. As the Inspector, you would ______.
 - A. Allow this patch, provided all other rules of 570 are followed.
 - B. Disallow this patch, because the SMYS is greater than 40 PSI
 - C. Disallow this patch, because the Engineer must be consulted and the radius is too large.
 - D. Disallow this patch, because the patch is too large.

WELDING PROCEDURE QUESTIONS

Questions #36 - 45 apply to WPS and PQR # GMAW-SP-1 (attached)

- 36. The P# range shown on the WPS is:
 - A. correct as shown
 - B. should be P5A to P5A only
 - C. should be P5A to P5A, P4, P3, or P1
 - D. should be P5A to P5A, 5B, 5C
- 37. The D.W.M. thickness range shown on the WPS is:
 - A. acceptable
 - B. unacceptable should be .116" .499"
 - C. unacceptable should be .547" max.
 - D. unacceptable should be 1/16" .500"
- 38. The base metal thickness range shown on the WPS:
 - A. is acceptable
 - B. should be 3/16" .547"
 - C. should be 1/16" .500"
 - D. should be 3/16" 2"
- 39. The preheat temperature shown on the WPS:
 - A. is acceptable
 - B. should be increased to 250°F
 - C. should be decreased to 50°F
 - D. should be increased to 150°F
- 40. The tension tests shown on the PQR:
 - A. are acceptable as shown
 - B. are dimensionally unacceptable to the Code
 - C. must be "dog-bone" specimens
 - D. need to be changed to full size specimens
- 41. The bend tests shown on the PQR:
 - A. are acceptable as shown
 - B. should be all side bends
 - C. are unacceptable because the root bend has a comer crack
 - D. none of the above

- 42. The ultimate stress shown on the PQR:
 - A. is unacceptable for T-2
 - B. is unacceptable for T-1
 - C. is too high for both specimens
 - D. should be at least 75,000 PSI for both specimens
- 43. The joint design specified on the WPS is:
 - A. acceptable as shown
 - B. should show only a single vee groove weld
 - C. should not address backing
 - D. should be drawn on the WPS as a sketch
- 44. The PQR is unacceptable because:
 - A. the position of welding does not match the test coupon welded
 - B. the gas backing mixture does not match the WPS
 - C. the joint design is not shown as a sketch on the PQR
 - D. the travel speed is too fast
- 45. The A# shown on the WPS and PQR:
 - a. is acceptable as shown
 - b. is unacceptable because it does not correlate to chrome filler metal
 - c. is unacceptable because air should have been used
 - d. is unacceptable because A-1 filler metal requires PWHT per ASME IX

QW-482 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR WELDING (See QW-200.1, Section IX, ASME Bo	
Company Name: XYZ COMPANY	By: JOE BLOW SR
Company Name: XYZ COMPANY Welding Procedure Spec. No.: GMAW-SP-1 Date: 2-29	9-92 Supporting PQR No. (s): GMAW-SP-1
Revision No.: 0 Date: 2-29-92	
	e(s): SEMI-AUTO
	(Automatic, Manual, Machine, or Semi-Auto)
JOINTS (QW-402)	Details
Joint Design: SEE PRODUCTION DRAWINGS	
Backing: (Yes) X (No) X	-
Backing Material: (Type): WELD METAL, IF USED (Refer to both backing & retainers)	
X Metal • Nonfusing Metal • Other	
Sketches, Production Drawings, Weld Symbols or Written Description should show the general arrangement of the parts to be welded. Where applicable, the root spacing and the details of weld groove may be specified.	
(At the option of the Mfgr., Sketches may be attached to illustrate joint design, weld layers, and the bead sequence, e.g. for notch toughness procedures, for multiple process procedures, etc.)	
*BASE METALS (QW-403)	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
P-No. <u>5A</u> Group No. <u>1</u> to P-No OR Specification type and grade <u>SA 387 CL 1 GR 22</u> to Specification type and grade <u>ANY P 5, 4, 3, OR 1</u> OR Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop.	
to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop.	
Thickness range: Base Metal: Groove: 1/16"998" Pipe Dia. Range: Groove: ALL Other: NO PASS GREATER THAN 1/2" IN THICKNESS	Fillet: ALL Fillet: ALL
* FILLER METALS (QW-404)	
Spec. No. (SFA): 5.9	
AWS No. (Class): ER 90 S B2	
Filler Metal F-No.: 6	
Chem. Comp A No.:1 Size of Filler Metals:	
Weld Metal	
Thickness range:	
Groove:	
Fillet: <u>ALL</u> Electrode-Flux (Class):	
Flux Trade Name:	
Consumable Insert:	
Other: SOLID WIRE ONLY, NO SUPPLEMENTAL POWDER, FILLERS, OR FLUX WILL BE	
<u>USED</u> * Each base metal-filler metal combination should b	pe recorded individually.

			QW-	-482 (Back)	W	PS No.:	Rev. No	o.:	
Welding Prog	(QW-405) Groove: gression: Up of Fillet	ALL X Down	X	Tem	perature l	Range	ATMENT (QW NONE		_
PREHEAT (Q Preheat Temp Interpass Ten Preheat Maint	Perce	GAS ((QW-408) Percent Composition Gas(es) (Mixture) Flow Rate Shielding: YES 100% AR 10-15 CFH Trailing: NONE							
				Bac	ailing: oking:	YES	75AR/25CO	2 20	CFH
Continuous or special heating where applicable should be recorded.) ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (QW-409) Current AC or DC DC Polarity REVERSE Amps Range 100-120 Volts (Range) 24-27 (Amps and volts range should be recorded for each electrode size, position, and thickness, etc. This information may be listed in a tabular form similar to that shown below.) Tungsten Electrode Size and Type (Pure Tungsten, 2% Thorialed, etc.) Mode of metal Transfer for GMAW SPRAY OR SHORT ARC (Spray arc, short circuiting arc, etc.) Electrode Wire feed speed range TECHNIQUE (QW-410) String or Weave Bead STRING Orifice or Gas Cup Size 1/2" Initial and Interpass Cleaning (Brushing, Grinding, etc.) BRUSHING AND GRINDING Method of Back Gouging AIR ARC Oscillation REVERSE Contact Tube to Work Distance 1/4" - 1/2" Multiple or Single Pass (per side) MULTIPLE Multiple or Single Electrodes SINGLE Travel Speed (Range) 15 IPM - 30 IPM Peening NONE Other 2 1/4% Chrome filler metal, only									
			Filler I	Metal	<u> </u>	Current			<u> </u>
Weld Layer(s)	Process	Class	Dia.	Type Polar.	Am Ran			Travel Speed Range	Other (e.g., Remarks, Comments, Hot Wire Addition, Technique, Torch Angle, Etc.)
ALL	GMAW SPRAY	ER90S B2	1/16 - 3/32	DCRP	100-	120	24-27 16	5-30 IPM	
					1				

QW-483 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORDS (PQR) (See QW-200.2, Section IX, ASME Boiler and Pressure vessel Code) Record Actual Conditions Used to Weld Test Coupon

Company Name: XYZ COMPANY Procedure Qualification Record No.: GMAW-SP-1	Date: 2-29-92
WPS No.:GMAW-SP-1	Date, E-20-02
Welding Process(s): GMAW (SHORT ARC)	
Types (Manual, Automatic, Semi-Auto.): SEMI-	AUTO
JOINTS (QW-402)	
Groove Design	of Test Coupon
(For combination qualifications, the deposited weld metal thick	
SE METALS (QW-403)	POSTWELD HEAT TREATMENT (QW-407)
aterial Spec.: SA 387 CL 1	Temperature:
pe or Grade: <u>GR 22</u>	Time: NONE
No.: <u>5 A</u> to P-No.: <u>5A</u>	Other:
ickness of Test Coupon:	
ameter of Test Coupon: N/A	
her: <u>COMPOSITION - 2 1/4% CHROME, 1% MOLY</u>	
PASS THICKNESS 1/8"	
	GAS (QW-408)
LER METALS (QW-404)	Percent Composition
A Specification: 5.9	Gas(es) (Mixture) Flow Rate
VS Classification: ER 90SB2	Shielding: YES 100% ARGON 20-30 CFH
ler Metal F No.: 6	Trailing: NONE
eld metal Analysis No.: 1	Backing: YES 100% ARGON 10-15 CFH
e of Filler metal: 1/8	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (QW-409)
her: 2 1/4% CHROME	Current: DC
FILLER METAL	Polarity: REVERSE
eld Metal Thickness:499"	Amps.: 125 Volts: 24
SITION (OW 405)	Tungsten Electrode Size: N/A
SITION (QW-405)	Other:
sition of Groove: 6 G	TEOLINIOLIE (OW 440)
eld Progression (Uphill, Downhill): <u>UPHILL</u>	TECHNIQUE (QW-410)
her:	Travel Speed: 12 IPM
	String or Weave Bead: STRING
EHEAT (QW-406)	Oscillation: REVERSE
eheat Temp.: 250°	Multipass or Single Pass (per side): MULTIPASS
erpass temp.: 650° MAX	Single or Multiple Electrodes: SINGLE
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
ner: SOLID WIRE ONLY, NO SUPPLEMENTAL OWDER, FILLER, OR FLUX USED	Other:

					QW-	483 (Bac	k)	_				
					Tensile 1	Test (QV	V-150)	P	QR No.	: <u>GM</u>	AW-SP-1	
Ultimate Ultimate Type of												
Specimen	1	,,,,		_				Total L	1	Uni	t Stress	Failure &
No.		Wic			hickness		rea	Lb.			psi 7.724	Location
T-1 T-2		N/			498 DIA.		94 94	11,20 12,00			7,731 1,855	DF-WM DF-HAZ
1-2		IN/	<u> </u>		498 DIA.		94	12,00	, <u>u</u>		1,033	Dr-naz.
				-								
		Type a	and Figur	re No	Guided Ben	d Tests (QW-16	0)		Result	•	
FACE		1,7000	ma rigar				1/16"	CRACK OK				
ROOT								IER CRACK	ок			
FACE	•							DICATION C				
ROOT								RACK OK				
					T	T4- 11	2144 470					
			<u> </u>		Toughness	lests (C) mpact Values	S		l	
Specimen No.		Notch ocation	Specin Size		Test Temp.	Ft. L		% Shear	М	ils		Veight Break (Y/N)
						+						(17/4)
						1						
									<u> </u>			
						┼	-		ļ		<u> </u>	
			\vdash			 			ļ			
						 						
						<u> </u>			1			
Comments:												
					Fillet Weld	i Test (Q	W-180)					
Result Sa	tisfa	ıctory: Ye	s:	N	lo:	Penetra	tion Int	o Parent Met	tal: Yes	:	No:	
Macro Re												
						er Tests						
Type of Test	:											
Deposit Ana	lysis	3:										
Other:												
Welder's Nar	me:	JOE BLO	OW JR				Cloc	k No.:	S	tamp N	lo.:	
Tests conduc	cted	by: XY	Z COMP	ANY				Labor	ratory 1	est No	o.: <u>1234</u>	
Tests conducted by: XYZ COMPANY Laboratory Test No.: 1234 We certify that the statements in this record are correct and that the test welds were prepared, welded, and tested in accordance with the requirements of Section IX of the ASME Code.												
				N	Manufacturer	: <u>XYZ</u>	COMP	ANY				
Date:					-	Ву:	JOE E	LOW SR.				

CLOSED BOOK QUESTIONS #46 - 150

D.

46.	Buried pipe should be excavated to a depth of when corrosion is suspected at soil-to air interfaces.						
	A. 6" B. 8 - 12" C. 12" D. 18"						
4 7.	Essential variables must be addressed on:						
	A. WPS B. PQR C. WPQ D. All of the above						
48.	What NDE method or methods do not require a written procedure, per ASME B31.3.						
	A. RT B. MT C. UT D. None of the above						
4 9.	Intelligent pigging may be used on NPS 6 piping that has bends that are normally greater t approximately, because less bend radii may not "pass a pig" (ouch).	nan					
	A. 24" B. 30" C. 48" D. 60"						
50.	Piping in soil with a resistivity of 2,000 ohm/cm should be leak tested at which of the follow intervals, if no other testing/inspection is performed and no cathodic protection is applied?	ving					
	A. 2.5 B. 7.5 C. 10 D. 5						
51.	When joining new pipe to existing pipe and a pressure test of the existing piping will not be performed, a socket-weld connection may be used. Which of the following is not a require of API 570 when using this attachment?						
	 A. NPS 2 or less in size B. Class 150 or less and 500°F or less C. 1/16" gap and two weld passes, minimum D. None of the above 						
52.	A pressure test with steam will be completed on a Class 3 piping system that has been alte The system design pressure is 600 psi. What should the pneumatic test pressure be on thi piping?						
	A. 660 psi B. 900 psi C. Cannot be determined because stress values are not given						

Steam testing is only permitted for Cat. D fluid service

53.	What is the test position for plate groove welds in the overhead position?						
	A. 1G B. 6G C. 4G D. 5G						
54.	A #35 penetrameter has a 2T hole diameter of:						
	A035" B070" C130" D007"						
55.	The "1" in 7018 means that?						
	 A. The electrode has a yield strength of 70 KSI B. The electrode has an elastic load strength of 70 KSI C. The electrode has been qualified at low temperature D. None of the above 						
56.	An individual without a high school education must have a minimum of years of experience in inspecting the installation of piping to quality as an Inspector.						
	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. None of the above						
57.	The recommended downstream limit of an injection point circuit on an NPS 4 pipe will be						
	 A. 12" B. 25' past the 1st flow change or 2nd flow change whichever is less C. 25' past the 1st flow change or 2nd flow change whichever is greater D. 13.5" 						
58.	Leaks can be safety or fire hazards, but they often result in						
	A. Shutdowns B. Explosions C. Economic loss D. Serious pollution						
59.	Piping systems operating at which of the following temperatures are not susceptible to CUI?						
	A. Carbon steel @ -4 to -10° C B. Carbon steel @ 25°F to 250°F C. Stainless steel @ 65°C to 240°C D. Carbon steel @ 450°F in intermittent service						
60.	Excavation of buried piping at soil-to-air interfaces is only required if?						
	 A. Cathodic protection is adequate B. Erosion is suspected C. Coating or wrapping damage is evident D. The piping is in hazardous service 						

- A new piping system was installed in January 1993 using carbon steel in hydrogen chloride service. A corrosion rate is not known and cannot be estimated. The initial thickness readings are taken in January 1998. The next thickness readings are scheduled for January 2003. As the API 570 Inspector, the best course of action would be to:
 - A. Accept this situation as meeting the Code.
 - B. Accept this situation, but require the next thickness readings to be done in 2001
 - C. Calculate the corrosion rate based on the original nominal thickness of the piping and note that the initial thickness readings were not done within 570 time frames.
 - D. Note that the situation is unacceptable, and require immediate removal from service.
- 62. Insulation holes are cut for access to take thickness readings. The size of the hole will be the test point. Which of the following hole diameters should not be used for an NPS 10 pipe?
 - A. 3"
 - B. 4"
 - C. 2"
 - D Both A & B above
- 63. If a pipe for a repair must be impact tested per B31.3, what is the applicable testing specification that should be used to conduct the tests?
 - A. ASTM A-106
 - B. ASTM A-307
 - C. ASTM A-370
 - D. ASME IX
- 64. Per ASME V, what ASTM Class of radiography film is not permitted to be used on piping repair welds?
 - A. ASTM Type I
 - B. ASTM Type II
 - C. ASTM Type III
 - D. None of the above
- 65. Which of the following is not a non-essential variable for the SMAW process?
 - A. A change in PWHT
 - B. A decrease in preheat temperature by more than 100 degrees from that qualified
 - C. A change in F #s from that qualified
 - D. All of the above
- 66. What is the remaining life of a Class 1 piping circuit that was originally inspected in 1990 and was .627" thick. The circuit was inspected again in 1994 and was found to be .602" thick. The piping was originally installed in 1980, and was .750" nominal thickness. The calculated minimum thickness is .531" thick.
 - A. 14.2 years
 - B. 7.1 years
 - C. 5 years
 - D. 3.1 years
- 67. When should a pressure gage used for leak testing be calibrated?
 - A. Semi-annually
 - B. Bi-annually
 - C. Annually
 - D. When required by the Inspector

- 68. Which one of the following specifies a legitimate reason why a welding operators qualifications may be questioned by the Inspector?
 - A. Qualified by production RT and not bend testing
 - B. No evidence to show he used the process within the last 4 months
 - C. Was originally qualified on pipe in 6G is now welding plate in 2G
 - D. None of the above are legitimate reasons to question the operator's qualifications
- 69. Radiography profile is used on an NPS 6 carbon steel pipe. The pipe is measured to be .333" thick at ambient temperature. The pipe is then heated to approximately 700 degrees F. If all other conditions remain the same, what thickness should the pipe show if radiography profile is done at this elevated temperature?
 - A. .349"
 - B. .333"
 - C. .339"
 - D. .291"
- 70. Low soil resistivity will normally cause :
 - A. Higher potential corrosivity
 - B. Lower potential corrosivity
 - C. Indeterminate potential corrosivity
 - D. Higher cathodic reactions at the pipe surface
- An NPS 24 pipe is classified as a Class 3 and is underground without cathodic protection in soil with resistivity of 12,000 ohms/cm. The pipe is excavated in 1998 and found to be .150" thick due to external corrosion. The calculated minimum thickness is .093". The pipe was installed in 1959, but was pigged in 1978 and found to be .238" thick (average). Based on this information, when should the next inspection of this pipe be conducted.
 - A. 12.95 years
 - B. 10 years
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 5 years
- 72. Which of the following is not a minimum defined area of a preheat zone, per B31.3?
 - A. 25 mm beyond each edge of the weld
 - B. 1" beyond each edge of the weld
 - C. 36 centimeters beyond the toe of the weld
 - D. None of the above
- 73. What types of materials are more susceptible to inadvertent substitution than others, unless a detailed verification program is applied to ensure proper identification prior to use?
 - A. Low alloy materials
 - B. High alloy materials
 - C. Carbon steel materials
 - D. Both A & B, above
- 74. What examination is recommended for gate valves that are susceptible to corrosive or erosive service?
 - A. Hydrotest to API 598
 - B. Thickness readings between the seats
 - C. RT profile
 - D. Heat treatment after repairs

75.	Why is steam sometimes preferred as a test medium when conducting a pressure test?						
	Α.	It may loosen tightly held flux from welds that could otherwise mask a hidden leak.					
	B.	It is safer than conducting a hydrostatic test					
	C.	It is easier to introduce steam into pipe than water					
	D.	NDE can be waived on piping that has been steam tested					
76.	Poly	thionic cracking would probably be more prevalent in which of the following conditions:					
	A.	Ferritic stainless steel in a hydrocracker at 900 degrees F.					
	B.	Carbon steel in an FCCU at 800 degrees F.					
	C.	Austenitic stainless steel in a cumene service at 400 degrees F.					
	D.	Austenitic stainless steel in sulfur recovery service at 1000 degrees F.					
77.	NPS	2 piping in Class 1 secondary service should be visually inspected at intervals.					
	a.	10 year					
	b.	5 year					
	C.	3 year					
	d.	no specific intervals - Class 1 secondary piping is inspected at the owners option					
78.	Wha	t specific defects can MT be used to find on austenitic stainless steel welds:					
	Α.	surface defects, only					
	B.	surface and slightly sub-surface defects, only					
	C.	no defects can be detected					
	D.	only linear indications can be detected that are parallel to stress					
79.	What considerations are not issues on threaded connections to determine if they should be renewed or replaced?						
	Α.	Classification of piping					
	В.	Corrosion rate					
	C.	Size of connection					
	D.	Intermittent service					
	٥.	monnikom sorvise					
80.	Identifying and evaluating degradation methods is an assessment if						
	Α.	Likelihood of failure					
	В.	Consequence of failure					
	C.	Total risk					
	D.	Owner's commitment					
81.	The i	ndividual responsible for the functions of an Authorized Piping Inspection Agency is:					
	A.	The Inspector					
	В.	The Lead Inspector					
	C.	The Piping Engineer					
	D.	An "individual" is not responsible - the owner/user is responsible					
82.	Whic	h of the following is not considered to be a form of corrosion or cracking, per API 570?					
	A.	CUI					
	B.	Fatigue					
	C.	Creep					
	D.	None of the above					

83.	Aust betw	enitic stainless steel piping systems are susceptible toeen 150° and 400°F.	when they operate						
	Α.	CUI							
	В.	Chloride stress corrosion cracking							
	C.	Polythionic acid cracking							
	D.	Caustic embrittlement							
84.	Per / pene	ASME V, a radiograph that exhibits a density of 3.0 through the bo	dy of a shimless hole ough the weld.						
	Α.	2.55 - 3.9							
	В.	2.0 - 4.0							
	C.	1.8 - 4.0							
	D.	2.55 - 4.0							
85.		API 570, after removal of insulation plugs to permit ultrasonic thick ld be	ness readings, the plugs						
	A.	Replaced							
	В.	Welded in							
	C.	Replaced and sealed							
	D.	Caulked							
86.	Fatig	Fatigue cracking may result from all of the below, except:							
	A.	Stress reversals from operating equipment (fans, blowers, etc.)							
	B.	Cyclic stresses from compressors/pumps							
	C.	Flow induced vibration							
	D.	None of the above							
87.	to ins	A piping hot tap is to be performed on 9% chrome material. The maintenance department wants to install the hot tap utilizing austenitic stainless steel weld metal so that post-weld heat treatment can be waived. As the API 570 Inspector, this condition should be							
	—— А.	Allowed							
	В.	Dis-allowed							
	C.	Allowed, if radiography is performed							
	D.	Allowed, if hardness tests are completed after welding							
88.	Whe	n welding with ER 90S-B3 filler metal, the welding process will pro	bably be						
	<u> </u>	GTAW							
	B.	FCAW							
	C.	SMAW							
	D.	Stud welding							
89.	aia A	ing system is made from Type 347 stainless steel and is re-rated.	A hydro-test will be						
	perfo	rmed using potable water with an analyzed chloride content of 245							
	Δ	Allowed							
	A. B.	Dis-allowed							
	Б. С.	Changed to a hydrocarbon testing medium							
	D.	Changed to a pneumatic test per B31.3 rules							
	٠.	onangou to a prioditiado tost por Do 1.0 falos							

90.	A Class 3 system is UT inspected in 1991 and is found to be .378" thick. The pipe is then checked in 1995 and is found to be .309" thick. The pipe is checked again in 1998 and is found to be .280" thick. If the minimum thickness is .236" and the pipe was originally .432" in nominal thickness (new and cold) in 1980, when should the next UT inspection be conducted?					
	A. 2.44 years B. 4.88 years C. 5 years D. 10 years					
91.	Which surface NDE method is the most ideal for locating SCC in austenitic stainless steel?					
	A. WFMT B. UT Shear Wave C. Fluorescent PT D. DFMT					
92.	Per ASME V, eye examinations must be administered on a routine basis. Which of the following represents the frequency required?					
	A. Every 6 months B. Annually C. Semi-annually D. Bi-annually					
93.	Normalizing is defined as:					
	 A. Heating above the transformation temperature and cooling in still air. B. Heating below the transformation temperature and cooling in still air. C. Heating above the transformation temperature and cooling in a furnace. D. Heating above the transformation temperature, quenching, and then reheating in a furnace. 					
94.	A radiograph of a benzene piping longitudinal groove weld shows a line of slag inclusions that are 1/16" in length. This radiograph should be interpreted to the rules of, unless noted otherwise by the owner/user.					
	A. B31.3 Cat. M B. B31.3 100% C. B31.3 Severe Cyclic Service D. B31.3 Normal Fluid Service					
95.	When remote visual examination of piping is conducted using fiber-optics, ASME V requires that the resolution be equivalent to:					
	 A. ASME III B. Direct visual observation C. A J-2 standard D. A 1/32" wide line on an 18% neutral-gray background 					
96.	All on-stream welding repairs shall be conducted to the rules of					
	A. B31.3 B. API 570 C. API Publication 2201 D. ASME IX					

97.	Per de	finition, an injection point would not include which of the following?					
	A. B. C. D.	Reformer chlorine lines Anti-foam injectors Mixing tees Polysulfide in cat cracking wet gas					
98.		e interval soil "Hot Spot" survey shows an area of500 volts which climbs to a maximum) volts. the anodic area of this pipe will be:					
	A. B. C. D.	Closer to the500 volt area Closer to the .600 volt area Directly centered over the .600 volt area Determined by a holiday test, and not this test					
99.	The single most frequent reason that plants replace piping is:						
	A. B. C. D.	Corrosion thinning Environmental cracking Stress-corrosion cracking Flange leaks					
100.	When it is not practical to perform a pressure test on a final closure weld that joins a replacement section to a new section of pipe, API 570 requires all of the following be met, except:						
	A. B. C. D.	The replacement piping can be fully radiographed in lieu of pressure testing. The closure is a miter joint between two pieces of pipe. Socket welds must be one pass, minimum. All of the above					
101.	Which of the following would not cause an increase in operating pressure in a piping system?						
	A. B. C. D.	Hydraulic hammer Increase in ambient temperature Failure of control devices None of the above					
102.	inspec .190" t	lit was originally inspected in 1980 and was found to be .306" thick. The pipe was again ted in 1990 and found to be .197" thick. It was last inspected in 1994 and found to be hick. Per API 570, at what latest date should the next thickness inspection of this Class 3 be scheduled, if the calculated tmin is .187"?					
	A. B. C. D.	3 years 10 years Approximately 2.25 months Approximately 3 months					
103.	The se	rvice classes of piping (1, 2, 3) are based on?					
	A. B. C. D.	Operating experience and history Consequence of failure Likelihood of failure Process Hazard Analysis (PHA's)					

- 104. On a typical isometric sketch, a circled number will normally indicate:
 - A. Points where thicknesses should be monitored
 - B. Areas of suspect corrosion
 - C. The identification of the assigned Inspector or examiner
 - D. The number of thickness readings to be taken at that TML
- During a Wenner (or Werner) test, the API 570 Inspector notices that the pins are inserted into the soil approximately 4". The pins are all spaced evenly 40" apart. The Inspector should:
 - A. Question the test setup regarding the ratio of depth-to-spacing
 - B. Accept the test setup regarding the ratio of depth-to-spacing
 - C. Ignore the test setup no criteria is provided
 - D. Disallow the test because the required ohm/cm factor of 191.5 has not been applied
- 106. A WFMT is conducted on E309 piping system welds looking for possible sub-surface cracking. Because this is an internal test, DC yokes are used to conduct the test. The yokes were last calibrated 3 years ago. Which of the following is not a reason that you, as the Inspector, would disallow this test?
 - A. E309 cannot be effectively WFMT tested
 - B. Yokes can only be used for surface examination
 - C. MT equipment must be calibrated annually
 - D. None of the above
- 107. When looking for CUI on a Class 1 piping system, the approximate amount of follow-up examination with NDE or insulation removal at areas of damaged insulation should be:
 - A. 50%
 - B. 35%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 10%
- A pneumatic leak test will be applied to a repaired piping system, per API 570. The design pressure is 100 PSI, and the operating stress value of the material is 16,200. the test will be run at ambient, with the stress of the material listed at 17,000. What is the test pressure of this piping system?
 - A. 115 PSI
 - B. 110 PSI
 - C. 157 PSI
 - D. 150 PSI
- 109. Piping systems normally subject to pressure testing include all of the following, except:
 - A. Water and non-hazardous utility lines
 - B. Underground piping
 - C. Small piping and tubing
 - D. Simple manifold systems
- 110. An imperfection is the same as a:
 - A. Flaw
 - B. Defect
 - C. Discontinuity
 - D. Either A or C, above

111.	SNT-1	ГС-1A is?					
	A. B. C. D.	A required minimum standard for qualification/certification of NDE personnel. A recommended practice for qualification/certification of NDE procedures and personnel. A recommended practice for qualification/certification of NDE personnel. A mandatory document required by B31.3 and 570 to establish an NDE written practice.					
112.	year.	der is qualified by a repair contractor in SMAW using NPS 2 pipe in January of a given The welder does not weld with SMAW until a piping repair job in October of the same This welder?					
	A. B. C. D.	Must be requalified with small diameter pipe prior to the October job. Must be requalified by bend tests prior to the October job. May be requalified by RT or bend tests on plate prior to the October job. None of the above.					
113.	The ex	cternal visual inspection for CUI on bare pipe includes all of the following, except:					
	A. B. C. D.	Condition of the paint or coating. Check for external corrosion. Check for other forms of deterioration. None of the above.					
114.	When completing a longitudinal weld on a full encirclement sleeve repair on NPS 12 pipe, the maximum welding rod diameter recommended by API 570 is:						
	A. B. C. D.	5/32 3/16 1/4 3/8					
115.	Per AF	PI 570, external visual inspection of insulated piping systems for CUI must include at least% of Class 2 piping?					
	A. B. C. D.	50% 33% 10% None of the above					
116.		conducting an ultrasonic examination of a piping butt weld on a NPS 10 pipe, the basic tion block shall be:					
	A. B. C. D.	Flat Curved Flat or curved NPS 10 pipe					
117.	The al	lowable thickness tolerance for A358 welded piping is:					
	A. B. C. D.	-12.5% 01" 018" 0"					

- 118. Inspection records should contain all of the following, except:
 - A. Calculated retirement thickness
 - B. Original date of installation
 - C. Change in service
 - D. Original NDE records and reports
- 119. Per ASME B16.5, when the term "nominal" is used it means:
 - A. Average size
 - B. A little bigger than "normal"
 - C. Approximate o.d., i.d. and thickness
 - D. Stated size is for designation, not for measurement
- 120. One of the duties of a Piping Inspector include:
 - A. Maintaining a record of piping process fluids handled
 - B. Performing design review or analysis of piping re-rating calculations
 - C. Overall responsibility for compliance with API 570
 - D. None of the above
- 121. Which of the following is not commonly used as a pressure testing medium?
 - A. Hydrogen
 - B. Steam
 - C. Nitrogen
 - D. Water
- 122. The effective throat of a fillet weld is:
 - A. The distance from the face to the root.
 - B. The distance from the root to any penetration into the base metal.
 - C. The distance from the face to the root, minus any convexity.
 - D. The distance from the face to the root, minus any concavity.
- 123. The term "imperfection" is associated with all of the following terms except:
 - A. "Flaws"
 - B. "Discontinuities"
 - C. "Defects"
 - D. None of the above
- 124. A .650" thick (measured thickness) NPS 14 pipe is longitudinal seam-welded. The pipe has a locally corroded area that is .270" thick, and the edge of this corroded area is 1.200" away from the toe of the longitudinal weld. If a calculation was to be performed to determine the minimum thickness of the corroded area, what weld joint efficiency should be used?
 - A. The original efficiency pertaining to the circumferential weld
 - B. The original efficiency pertaining to the longitudinal weld
 - C. .7, because a default must be used
 - D. 1.00, because the area is far enough away from the weld

125.	Valve wall thickness shown on Table 3 of ASME B16.34 are approximately thicker than calculated values?							
	Α.	12.5%						
	В.	.1"						
	C.	. · .01"						
	D.	1.5 times						
126		h of the following pipe joints are normally not used for cast iron?						
126.	Willest of the following pipe Joints are normally not used for east non-							
	Α.	Threaded						
	B.	Flanged						
	C.	Packed						
	D.	Hub-and-plain-end						
127.	On a 400°F (constant operating temperature) NPS 16 carbon steel piping circuit that is installed in Class 3 Service,% of suspect areas should be inspected by NDE for CUI.							
	A.	10%						
	B.	33%						
	C.	50%						
	D.	0%						
128.	An ASTM wire IQI has wires, and the smallest wire is always on the							
	Α.	6, left						
	B.	5, left						
	C.	8, right						
	D.	6, right						
129.	Metal cored electrode differs from flux-cored electrode mainly in that:							
	Α.	Flux cored electrode is used only for non-pressure parts						
	B.	Metal cored electrode is only allowed for thicknesses less than 1/2" thick						
	C.	Metal core contains primarily alloying agents, flux core contains primarily shielding						
	D.	agents Metal core is not described or allowed in ASME IX, flux-core is allowed.						
130.	An NPS 1.5 primary process circuit has been classified as a Class 3 piping circuit. this means that the usual inspection of the pipe?							
	A.	Is optional, at the owner/users discretion						
	B.	Should be conducted every 10 years						
	C.	Should be conducted every 5 years						
	D.	Is required only on deadlegs, where corrosion is anticipated						
131.	Hammer testing can be used to locate thin areas of a pipe wall by "ringing" the pipe, and listening for the sound. This method should not be used on all of the following, except:							
	Α.	Cast iron						
	B.	Stress-relieving caustic lines						
	C.	Internally coated lines						
	D.	None of the above						

132.	Which of the following film artifacts are not allowed by ASME V, if they appear in the area of interest?						
	Α.	Fogging					
	B.	Scratches					
	C.	Finger marks					
	D.	All of the above					
133.	Fatigue cracking can often be detected (or is highly probable) at which of the following locations:						
	Α.	Areas above 900°F					
	В.	Stainless steel welded and normalized					
	C. D.	At points of high stress intensification At low areas where moisture can accumulate					
134.	If a certified API 570 Inspector has not been actively engaged as a Piping Inspector for over						
		years, recertification by written test will be required.					
	A.	3					
	В.	5					
	C.	6					
	D.	9					
135.	Which of the following thermal affects must be considered when designing, repairing, or re-rating a piping system?						
	A.	Loads due to restraints					
	B.	Loads due to temperature gradients					
	C.	Loads due to differences in expansion characteristics					
	D.	All of the above					
136.	A "deadleg", per API 570, can include all of the following, except:						
	Α.	Closed block valves					
	B.	Spare pump piping					
	C.	High point vents					
	D.	None of the above					
137.	The difference between A-53 piping and A-106 piping is that						
	Α.	A-106 is made for temperatures over 800°F, A-53 is made for 600°F.					
	B.	A-106 is fully silicon killed, A-53 is not.					
	C.	A-53 is welded, A-106 is seamless					
	D.	A-106 is good for high erosion areas, A-53 is not.					
138.	In ASME IX, some materials are shown with an "S" number designation instead of a P# designation. This "S" number is						
	A.	A mandatory essential variable					
	В.	Only used for B31 piping materials					
	C.	A designation that stands for "Schindler" number					
	D.	Essentially used the same as UNS numbers					
139.	The p	urpose of conducting a piping stress-analysis includes all of the following, except:					
	A.	Assess system flexibility					
	В.	Solve observed piping vibration problems					
	C.	Establish corrosion/erosion rates					
	ח	Roth A & R shove					

140.	of the following is usually not suitable for intelligent pigging?					
	Α.	Most plant piping systems				
	В.	Large diameter pipe				
	C.	Small diameter pipe				
	D.	Aboveground pipe with 10 diameter bends				
141.	When the inte	When using the pressure decay method of pressure testing, one of the conditions that may affect be interpretation of the results is?				
	A. B.	The lack of volumetric measuring meters The addition of chemical tracers				
	C.	Line pack				
	D.	Sensor spacing				
142.	For sevex	vere cyclic service, B31.3 requires that% of fabrication and erection be visually ned.				
	A.	5				
	B.	10				
	C.	50				
	D.	100				
143.	Most brittle fractures occur:					
	A.	On thin materials				
	В.	On first operating stress				
	C.	On the first application of stress, such as hydrotest or overload				
	D.	In high alloy steels				
144.	A DWE	E/DWV technique for radiography on piping can only be used when the piping is NPS or less.				
	A.	6				
	B.	3.5				
	C.	4				
	D.	2				
145.	On a ty least _	prical pressure gauge used in a sensitive leak test, the upper gage range should be at to for a test pressure of 100 psig.				
	A.	0 - 600				
	B.	250 - 400				
	C.	150 - 400				
	D.	0 - 150				
146.	The frequency of inspection intervals may be increased or decreased beyond the target dates in API 570 by					
	A.	Approval of the Engineer				
	B.	Approval of the Inspector				
	C.	Conducting an RBI Assessment				
	D.	Complete hydrotesting and stress analysis				

147.	An area enclosed by a circle having a diameter not greater than 2" or 3" on certain pipe diameters describes a						
	Α.	TML					
	В.	Test point					
	C.	Reporting point					
	D.	Radiography profile location					
148.	When radiographic profile inspections are conducted, it is important that						
	Α.	A comparator be used to determine radiographic expansion					
	B.	That operators be informed because of the potential affect on controls					
	C.	The pipe wall is measured with accurate caliper readings					
	D.	All of the above					
149.	An ultrasonic transducer may not reflect an accurate reading on lightly pitted surfaces because:						
	A.	The sound beam may not reflect back to the transducer					
	B.	Ultrasonics will not penetrate a surface at an angle					
	C.	Multiple reflectors will cause loss of back signal					
	D.	The sound path will be disguised by the attenuation of the lamb wave					
150.	A welding operator is being qualified to ASME IX by welding production butt welds on NPS 6 pipe with SAW. This operator must weld at least welds to attain the total weld length required by ASME IX.						
	Α.	1					
	B.	2					
	C.	3					
	D.	4					

CODEWEST API-570 ANSWER SHEET FOR FINAL EXAMINATION #3

FILL IN THE BLOCK TO THE RIGHT OF THE CORRECT ANSWER

OPEN BOOK ANSWERS	51.	A	103. 104.	A
1.	52. 53. 55. 56. 57. 58. 50. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 91. 92. 94. 95. 61. 102. 93. 94. 95. 97. 98. 99. 99. 99. 99. 99. 99. 99. 99. 99	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 113. 114. 115. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 149.	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD

API 570 FINAL 3 ANSWERS

1.	A - 570, 6.1.3	49.	B - 570, 7.1.6	99.	A - 574, 6.2
2.	B - B31.3, Table	50.	D - 570, 7.2.7	100.	D - 570, 6.2.6
	341.3.2	51.	D - 570, 6.2.6	101.	D - B31.3, 301.2.2
3.	D - 574, 10.2.1.4	52.	A - 574/B31.3	102.	C - 570, 5.1
4.	D - V, T-776	53.	C - IX, 121	103.	B - 570, 4.1
5.	D - B31.3, 304.1.2	54.	B - V, T-233.1	104.	A - 574, Fig 33
6.	D - 574, 10.1.2.1	55.	D - IX, QW-432	105.	A - 574, Fig 30
7.	C - 570, 4.3	56.	D - 570, 2.2	106.	D - V, Art 7
8.	B - 570, 4.1	57.	B - 570, 3.3.1	107.	C - 570, Table 2
9.	A - IX, QW-356	58.	C - 574, 10.1.1.1	108.	B - B31.3, 345.5.4
	A - B31.3, Table	59.	A - 570, 3.3.3.1	109.	D - 574, 10.2.3
10.	331.1.1	60.	C - 570, 3.3.4	110.	D - 574, 3.6
44		61.	C - 570, 5.1.3	111.	C - B31.3, 342.1
11.	A - IX, QW-424	62.	D - 570, App. A	112.	C - IX, QW-322
12.	D - B16.5, Table	62. 63.	C - B31.3, 323.3.2	113.	D - 570, 4.4
40	2.1.13			114.	B - 570, D-1
13.	C - B31.3,Table	64.	D - V, T-231.1	115.	D - 570, 4.4
4.4	302.3.3(c)	65.	D - X, 253	116.	B - V, T542.3.5
14.	B - B31.3, 330.1.1	66.	B - 570, 5.1.1	117.	B - 574, Table 3
15.	B - B31.3/ 570	67.	C - V, T-1061	118.	D - 574, 12.1
16.	D - IX, QW-361.1	68.	D - IX, 322.1(b)		
17.	B - B16.5, D.1	69.	B - 574, 10.1.2.2	119.	D - 16.5, 3.1
18.	C - V, Art. 2	70.	A - 574, 10.3.1.4	120.	D - 570, 3.4
19.	A - B31.3, F323	71.	C - 570, 7.2.6	121.	A - B31.3, 345.5
20.	A - 570, 4.1	72.	C - B31.3, 330.1.4	122.	C - B31.3, 300.2
21.	D - 570, 4.4	73 .	D - 570, 3.8	123.	D - 570, App A
22.	B - 570/ 31.3	74.	B- 570, 3.9	124.	B - 570, 5.4
23.	B - V, SE 797	75.	A - 574, 10.2.3	125.	B - 574, 11.2
24.	B - IX, QW-250	76.	D - 570, 6.3.7	126.	A - 574, 4.5.5
25.	A - 16.5, Table E-1	77.	B - 574, Table 1	127.	D - 570, 4.4
26.	C - V, SE1316	78.	C - V, T-720	128.	A - V, SE 747
27.	D - IX, QW-451.1	79.	C - 570, 4.6.3	129.	C - IX, QW 492
28.	A - V, T-653	80.	A - 570, 3.1	130.	B - 570, 4.6.1
29.	A - 574, 11.2	81.	D - 570, 2.1	131.	D - 574, 10.2.4
30.	A - B16.5, Table 18	82.	D - 570, 3.3	132.	D V, T-281
31.	D - V, Table T-233.2	83.	B - 570, 3.3.3.1	133.	C - 574, 6.3.9
32	A - IX, QW-304	84.	A - V, T-2	134.	A - 570, B 6.1
33.	C - 570, 3.3.7	85.	C - 570, 3.3.3.2	135.	D - B31.3, 301.7
34.	B - 570, 3.8	86.	D - 570, 3.3.9	136.	D - 574, 3.3
35 .	A - 570, 6.1.3.1	87.	B - B31.3, Table	137.	B - 570, 3.3.5
36.	C - IX, 403.11		331.1.1	138.	B - IX, QW 420.2
37 .	C - IX, 404.32	88.	A - No Reference	139.	C - 570, 5.5
38.	B - IX, 403.10	89.	A - 570, 3.7	140.	A - 574, 10.3.2.1
39 .	D - IX, 406.1	90.	A - 570, 5.1.1	141.	C - 574, 10.3.3
40.	B - IX, 462.1(d)	91.	C - 570, 3.3.7	142.	D - B31.3, 341.4.3
41.	D - IX, 451.1	92.	B - V, T-942	143.	C - 570, 3.3.11
42 .	B - IX, 153	93.	A - B31.3, 300.2	144.	B - V, T-271.2
43 .	A - IX, 402.1	94.	D - B31.3, Table	145.	C - V, T-1031
44.	A - IX, 122		341.3.2	146.	C - 570, 4.1
45 .	B - IX, 442	95.	B - V, T-953	147.	B - 570, App.A
4 6.	C - 570, 3.3.4	96.	C - 570, 6.2	148.	D - 574, 10.1.2.2
4 7.	D - IX - Intro.	97.	C - 574, 3.7	149.	A - 574, 10.1.2.1
48.	D - B31.3, 343	98.	C - 574, Fig 28	150.	B - IX, 305.1