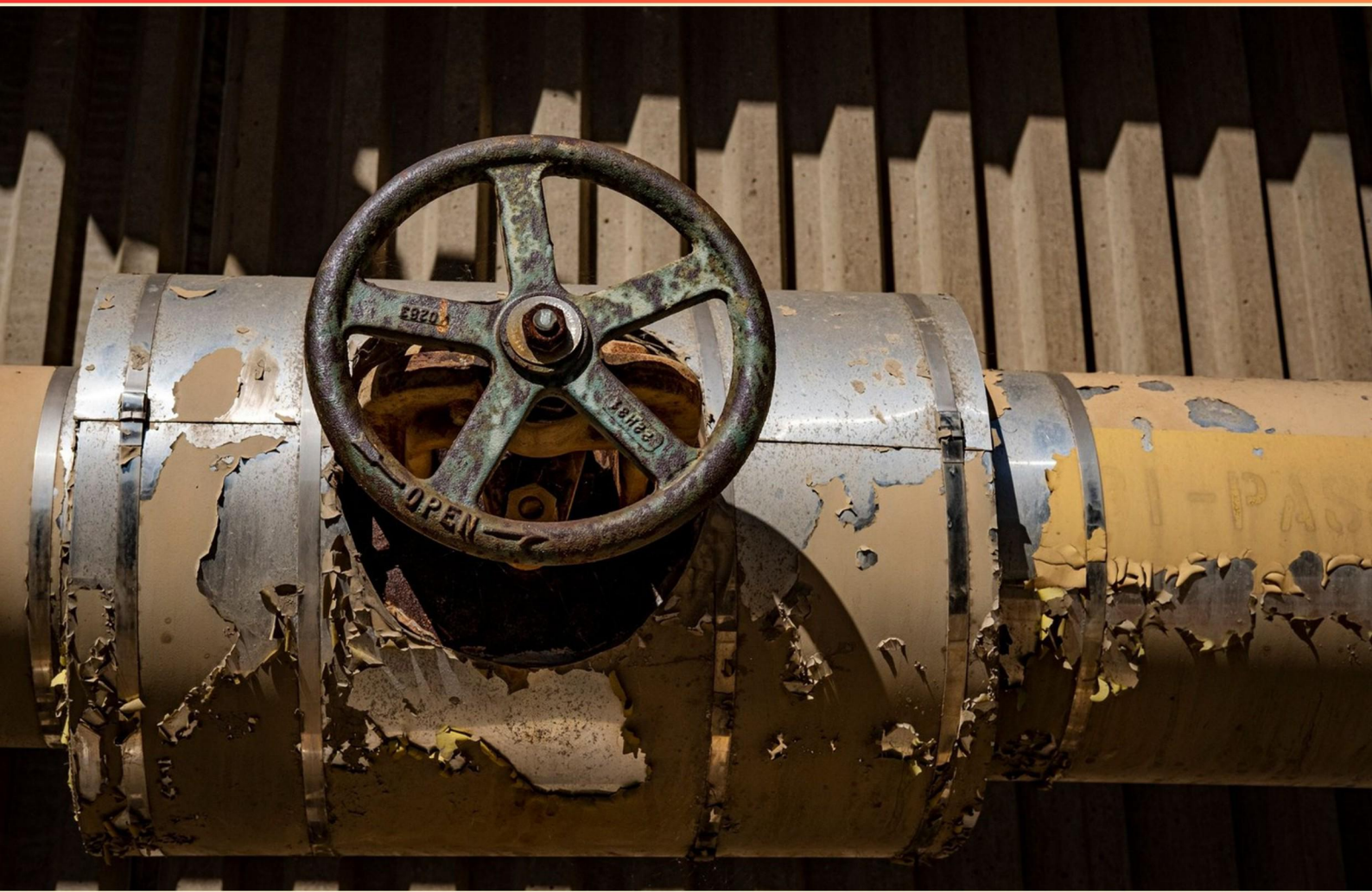


API 570 PIPING INSPECTOR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which test is used to determine a material's toughness?**
 - A. Brinell Hardness Test
 - B. Charpy Impact Test
 - C. Rockwell Hardness Test
 - D. Tensile Test
- 2. Which material is typically susceptible to chloride SCC under CUI conditions?**
 - A. Copper alloys
 - B. Carbon steel
 - C. Aluminum
 - D. Austenitic stainless steels
- 3. In facilities with very harsh service conditions, which pipe material is commonly specified for primary lines?**
 - A. Seamless pipe
 - B. Welded pipe
 - C. ERW pipe
 - D. Cast iron pipe
- 4. What is the maximum external inspection interval for Class 3 piping?**
 - A. 8 years
 - B. 12 years
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 10 years
- 5. Which stainless steel series is Martensitic?**
 - A. 316 series Stainless Steel
 - B. 300 series Stainless Steel
 - C. 405 series Stainless Steel
 - D. 410 series Stainless Steel

- 6. What type of records is the owner/user required to maintain according to API 570?**
- A. Temporary records
 - B. Permanent and progressive records
 - C. Summary records
 - D. Electronic records only
- 7. Which external piping interval is commonly used for Class 3 piping?**
- A. 10 years
 - B. 8 years
 - C. 12 years
 - D. 15 years
- 8. Prior to authorization for alteration work, the inspector must consult with which party?**
- A. The owner.
 - B. The piping engineer.
 - C. The project manager.
 - D. The inspector's supervisor.
- 9. Which material is subject to stress corrosion cracking in sensitized form?**
- A. Sensitized 300 SS
 - B. 304 SS
 - C. 316 SS
 - D. 500 Series Stainless
- 10. Which of the following is the maximum external inspection interval for Class 1 & 2 piping?**
- A. 5 years
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 7 years
 - D. 10 years

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which test is used to determine a material's toughness?

- A. Brinell Hardness Test
- B. Charpy Impact Test**
- C. Rockwell Hardness Test
- D. Tensile Test

Toughness is the ability of a material to absorb energy and deform without fracturing when exposed to sudden or sharp loads. The Charpy Impact Test directly measures this property by using a notched specimen struck by a pendulum hammer. As the hammer breaks the sample, the machine records the energy absorbed in fracturing the material. More absorbed energy means the material can withstand impact better, while less energy indicates brittleness. The other tests focus on different properties. Hardness tests like Brinell and Rockwell gauge resistance to surface indentation, not how much energy the material can absorb during fracture. The tensile test determines strength and ductility under a steadily applied load, giving yield strength, ultimate tensile strength, and elongation, but it does not directly quantify impact toughness. Hence, the Charpy Impact Test is the standard choice for assessing toughness.

2. Which material is typically susceptible to chloride SCC under CUI conditions?

- A. Copper alloys
- B. Carbon steel
- C. Aluminum
- D. Austenitic stainless steels**

Chloride-induced stress corrosion cracking happens when chloride ions disrupt the protective passive film on stainless steels, allowing cracks to grow in a humid, warm environment like what forms under insulation in CUI conditions. Austenitic stainless steels have a high chromium-nickel content that gives them excellent corrosion resistance in many environments, but that same protective film can be attacked by chlorides when there is tensile stress and moisture under insulation. In these conditions, cracking can initiate and propagate along grain boundaries or through the grain structure, often without noticeable overall metal loss, making it a common failure mode for austenitic stainless steels in CUI. Copper alloys, aluminum, and carbon steel don't exhibit chloride SCC as routinely or predictably under CUI. Copper alloys may suffer other chloride-related effects, aluminum can pit or corrode, and carbon steel is more prone to general corrosion or hydrogen-related issues rather than classic chloride SCC, especially under insulation.

3. In facilities with very harsh service conditions, which pipe material is commonly specified for primary lines?

- A. Seamless pipe**
- B. Welded pipe
- C. ERW pipe
- D. Cast iron pipe

In harsh service conditions, primary lines are built for maximum reliability, so seamless pipe is preferred. It is produced without a welded seam, eliminating the weld bead and heat-affected zone that can become initiation points for cracks or corrosion under high pressure, temperature, or aggressive fluids. This gives more uniform strength, better toughness, and higher resistance to failure, which is crucial for critical piping. Welded pipes, including ERW, have seams that can be vulnerable in demanding service, and cast iron is brittle and generally not suitable for high pressure primary lines. For these reasons, seamless pipe is commonly specified for primary lines.

4. What is the maximum external inspection interval for Class 3 piping?

- A. 8 years
- B. 12 years
- C. 15 years
- D. 10 years**

The main idea here is how often you should schedule external inspections based on the pipe class. API 570 uses a risk-based framework that assigns longer intervals to lower-risk classes. For Class 3 piping, the upper limit for external inspections is 10 years. This reflects that Class 3 piping is considered less critical than Class 1 or 2, so the external inspection interval can be longer, provided there are no other factors driving a shorter schedule (like prior corrosion, coating damage, harsh service, or elevated corrosion rates). In practice, if everything is in normal condition, you would not exceed a 10-year external inspection interval for Class 3. If any adverse conditions are present, the interval should be shortened accordingly.

5. Which stainless steel series is Martensitic?

- A. 316 series Stainless Steel
- B. 300 series Stainless Steel
- C. 405 series Stainless Steel
- D. 410 series Stainless Steel**

Martensitic stainless steels are the heat-treatable part of the stainless family. They contain enough carbon that, when quenched, the structure transforms to martensite, giving high hardness and strength while offering moderate corrosion resistance. This group sits in the 400-series, and a well-known example is the martensitic grade used for valve trim and cutlery. In contrast, the 300-series (like 316) are austenitic and cannot be hardened by heat treatment, and some 400-series grades are ferritic rather than martensitic. Therefore, the martensitic subset is represented by the 410-series.

6. What type of records is the owner/user required to maintain according to API 570?

- A. Temporary records
- B. Permanent and progressive records**
- C. Summary records
- D. Electronic records only

The main idea being tested is how records must be kept for piping under API 570. The owner or user is required to maintain both permanent and progressive records for the piping system. Permanent records form the baseline, capturing essential information at a point in time—things like the as-built configuration, original design data, material specifications, and key certificates. Progressive records, on the other hand, are living, updating documents that track what happens over the life of the system: inspection results, NDE findings, test outcomes, repairs, modifications, and ongoing corrosion or condition data. Having both types ensures there is a stable reference plus a current history that supports integrity management, planning of future inspections, and compliance with regulatory requirements. This approach is necessary because relying on temporary, summary, or electronic-only formats could miss critical details or the ongoing changes that affect remaining life and safety. For example, a detailed history of wall thickness measurements, material changes, or repair actions provides the data needed to assess fitness-for-service and to plan any needed maintenance. In practice, you'll see a combination of detailed drawings, material certificates, inspection and test records, and modification histories maintained as permanent records, with updates added as work is performed to form the progressive record.

7. Which external piping interval is commonly used for Class 3 piping?

A. 10 years

B. 8 years

C. 12 years

D. 15 years

For Class 3 piping, the external piping interval refers to how often you perform external corrosion inspections. Because Class 3 is the lower-risk category, the standard/default interval you'll commonly see is ten years, assuming coatings are in good condition and there's no history of concerning corrosion or damage. This cadence balances safety with practicality, letting you detect external corrosion before it becomes a problem while not overburdening maintenance with too frequent checks. If the service environment is more aggressive, coatings are damaged, or prior inspections showed corrosion, you would shorten the interval. Conversely, under very favorable conditions with excellent coatings and consistently low corrosion, you might justify extending the interval, but the typical practice for Class 3 remains around ten years.

8. Prior to authorization for alteration work, the inspector must consult with which party?

A. The owner.

B. The piping engineer.

C. The project manager.

D. The inspector's supervisor.

The key idea is that changes to piping require an engineering review before they're allowed. Before authorizing alteration work, the inspector must seek input from the piping engineer because only the engineer is equipped to evaluate the technical implications of changes—ensuring the modification meets design criteria, material compatibility, pressure and temperature limits, welding and fabrication requirements, and overall system integrity under API 570 and relevant codes. This engineering sign-off ensures the alteration won't introduce new safety or reliability risks. The other roles are important for coordination and oversight, but they don't provide the engineering assessment needed for alterations: the owner authorizes funding or ownership decisions, the project manager handles scope and timeline, and the supervisor provides supervision, not the technical authorization.

9. Which material is subject to stress corrosion cracking in sensitized form?

A. Sensitized 300 SS

B. 304 SS

C. 316 SS

D. 500 Series Stainless

Stress corrosion cracking in stainless steels occurs most riskily when austenitic grades become sensitized. Sensitization happens when chromium carbides precipitate at grain boundaries due to exposure to elevated temperatures, which depletes chromium at the boundaries and makes the material prone to intergranular cracking under tensile stress in corrosive environments. The material that fits this condition is the sensitized 300-series stainless steel, because in its sensitized state it is susceptible to intergranular stress corrosion cracking. The other options either refer to stainless grades not typically prone to this mode of cracking in sensitized form (ferritic/martensitic types) or are not specified as sensitized, so they don't describe the same failure mechanism.

10. Which of the following is the maximum external inspection interval for Class 1 & 2 piping?

A. 5 years

B. 3 years

C. 7 years

D. 10 years

Inspection intervals for piping are set by the risk category of the piping and the service conditions. Higher-risk classes need more frequent checks to catch degradation early. For external inspection of Class 1 and Class 2 piping, the maximum interval is five years. This limit reflects the need to monitor corrosion, coating condition, and other damage in the most critical systems, while still being practical for maintenance planning. If conditions are harsher or corrosion progresses faster, inspections can be more frequent, but they should not exceed five years for these classes. Shorter intervals, like every three years, may be used when concerns are present, while intervals like seven or ten years would go beyond the allowable maximum for external inspection of these classes.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://api570.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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