Technician I Corrosion Training Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

Copyright **1**

Table of Contents **2**

Introduction **3**

How to Use This Guide **4**

Questions **5**

Answers **8**

Explanations **10**

Next Steps **16**

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

1. Correlation of Stage 3 and Stage 4 corresponds to which category codes?

A. Category Code 2 and 3 (Metal Sound)

B. Category Code 4 and 5 (Metal Unsound)

C. Category Code 1 and 2 (Surface Prep)

D. Category Code 3 and 4 (Pitting & Scaling)

2. Policy Letter 5-08 addresses which topic?

A. Policy Letter 1-09

B. Policy Letter 2-09

C. Organizational Level Surface Prep and Touch Up Procedures

D. Policy Letter 3-07

3. What is the recommended thickness for applying the topcoat?

A. 2-4 mils

B. 4-8 mils

C. 6-12 mils

D. 8-10 mils

4. If additional time beyond 5 hours is needed to return CAT 3 items to CAT 1/2, what is required?

A. Approval from FSR/QAR

B. No approval

C. Approval from QA

D. Immediate disposal

5. What approval is required before performing the intervention?

A. Approval from Safety Officer

B. Approval from Maintenance Supervisor

C. Approval from Quality Assurance

D. Approval from FSR/QAR

6. Which statement about item categorization is correct?

A. CAT 4 items should be returned to CAT 1 or CAT 2.

B. CAT 2 items that stay should be moved to CAT 3.

C. CAT 3 items that stay require no approval to remain CAT 3.

D. CAT 1 items are discarded after processing.

7. Which document addresses corrosion assessments on all USMC tactical ground and support equipment?

A. Tm 4750

B. Mco 4790

C. Cat 2

D. Tm 4795

8. Which product is used to encapsulate pipe fittings and connectors for hydraulic, brake, fuel and air systems?

A. 3M Super 33+ Vinyl Electrical Tape

B. High Temp Grease

C. Type II

D. RTV 3140

9. What grit sandpaper should not be used on aluminum areas?

A. 36 grit

B. 24 grit

C. 40 grit

D. 60 grit

10. Which statement is true about the required maintenance on CAT 4 items?

A. No approval is needed for any intervention.

B. Approval from the FSR/QAR is required before surface prep and touch up.

C. Surface prep and touch up is optional.

D. A full teardown is required before any touch-up.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Correlation of Stage 3 and Stage 4 corresponds to which category codes?

A. Category Code 2 and 3 (Metal Sound)

B. Category Code 4 and 5 (Metal Unsound)

C. Category Code 1 and 2 (Surface Prep)

D. Category Code 3 and 4 (Pitting & Scaling)

Stage 3 and Stage 4 signal more advanced deterioration where the metal itself is compromised, not just surface conditions. In this framework, the category codes that describe Metal Unsound cover exactly those levels of severity, indicating significant metal loss or damage that affects integrity. So pairing Stage 3 and Stage 4 with the Metal Unsound codes makes sense, since both stages reflect conditions where the metal is no longer in a sound state. The other groupings describe either the surface condition or particular types of defects, rather than the overall unsound metal condition indicated by stages 3 and 4.

2. Policy Letter 5-08 addresses which topic?

A. Policy Letter 1-09

B. Policy Letter 2-09

C. Organizational Level Surface Prep and Touch Up Procedures

D. Policy Letter 3-07

This item tests your ability to map a policy letter number to its topic. Policy Letter 5-08 focuses on organizational level surface prep and touch up procedures. It matches the standard maintenance workflow where minor coating repairs and surface preparation are done at the organizational level to maintain corrosion protection between larger coating cycles. The other policy letters cover different subjects, so they don't describe what 5-08 addresses.

3. What is the recommended thickness for applying the topcoat?

A. 2-4 mils

B. 4-8 mils

C. 6-12 mils

D. 8-10 mils

Applying the topcoat in a four-to-eight mils range gives a solid barrier without inviting application defects. This thickness is enough to cover surface imperfections and provide good resistance to moisture and chemicals, while still flowing smoothly to a uniform finish as it cures. If you go thinner, like two to four mils, the film may not fully seal or protect the substrate, leaving gaps in coverage and reducing corrosion resistance. If you go thicker, especially beyond eight mils, the coating is more prone to runs, sagging, and longer cure times, and it may trap solvents or develop an uneven surface. In practice, follow the coating's data sheet, but four to eight mils is the balance that works well for most topcoats.

4. If additional time beyond 5 hours is needed to return CAT 3 items to CAT 1/2, what is required?

A. Approval from FSR/QAR

B. No approval

C. Approval from QA

D. Immediate disposal

Extending processing time for CAT 3 items to reach CAT 1/2 requires formal approval to keep safety and regulatory controls intact. In maintenance workflows, any deviation from the standard time window is reviewed by the designated oversight authorities. The FAA Safety Representative (FSR) or Quality Assurance Representative (QAR) has the authority to authorize such extensions, assess the risk, ensure proper documentation, and coordinate the steps needed. Without their approval, the extension would bypass established controls, which isn't acceptable. Immediate disposal isn't appropriate because the item can still be addressed with proper authorization, and relying solely on QA approval isn't the specified pathway in this scenario.

5. What approval is required before performing the intervention?

A. Approval from Safety Officer

B. Approval from Maintenance Supervisor

C. Approval from Quality Assurance

D. Approval from FSR/QAR

Before performing an intervention, the work must have formal authorization from the Field Service Representative/Quality Assurance Representative. This person combines field oversight with QA authority to confirm that the task has a valid procedure, all safety and quality requirements are addressed, and the work is traceable. They verify the scope, ensure the correct tools and materials are ready, and sign off so there's clear accountability that the intervention meets established standards. Other roles may be involved in safety or logistics, but the specific on-site authorization for performing the intervention comes from the FSR/QAR, who ensures both practical readiness and adherence to quality and safety expectations.

6. Which statement about item categorization is correct?

A. CAT 4 items should be returned to CAT 1 or CAT 2.

B. CAT 2 items that stay should be moved to CAT 3.

C. CAT 3 items that stay require no approval to remain CAT 3.

D. CAT 1 items are discarded after processing.

When evaluating item categorization, higher categories indicate a greater need for rework or additional review. If an item lands in the highest category, it signals that fundamental issues exist and the item should be sent back to earlier categories for reprocessing and reclassification. Returning a CAT 4 item to CAT 1 or CAT 2 ensures those underlying problems are addressed at a simpler, more controllable level before attempting to reclassify or reuse the item. This keeps the process safe, consistent, and traceable. Escalating a CAT 2 item to a higher category simply because it "stays" isn't a universal rule, and not every item that remains in its category should automatically move up. Likewise, a CAT 3 item staying in CAT 3 generally requires some form of approval or verification to confirm it should remain there; the notion that no approval is needed is not typically accurate. Finally, discarding CAT 1 items after processing isn't standard practice, since items at the lowest category are usually finished, archived, or otherwise retained rather than discarded.

7. Which document addresses corrosion assessments on all USMC tactical ground and support equipment?

A. Tm 4750

B. Mco 4790

C. Cat 2

D. Tm 4795

Corrosion assessment in the Marine Corps relies on a dedicated reference that lays out how to inspect, classify, and treat corrosion across every piece of tactical ground and support equipment. The technical manual assigned to this task provides the standardized procedures, inspection intervals, severity criteria, and repair or mitigation actions needed to keep equipment combat-ready. Because it specifically targets corrosion prevention and control for all Marine Corps tactical gear, it serves as the authoritative guide for these assessments. This is why the manual focused on corrosion (the one with the corrosion prevention and control scope) is the best answer. The other documents cover different topics or broader maintenance areas and do not provide the same comprehensive, corrosion-specific guidance across all equipment.

8. Which product is used to encapsulate pipe fittings and connectors for hydraulic, brake, fuel and air systems?

A. 3M Super 33+ Vinyl Electrical Tape

B. High Temp Grease

C. Type II

D. RTV 3140

When sealing and protecting pipe fittings and connectors in hydraulic, brake, fuel, and air systems, you need a sealant that bonds well to metals and plastics, remains flexible over a wide temperature range, and resists fuels, oils, and moisture. RTV 3140 is a one-part silicone sealant designed for that purpose. It cures at room temperature to a flexible elastomer that encapsulates joints and connectors, forming a durable barrier against leaks and environmental exposure while withstanding the heat and chemical exposure typical of these systems. This makes it the appropriate choice for encapsulating fittings in fluid systems. The other options don't fit as well: vinyl electrical tape is intended for electrical insulation, not long-term fuel and oil resistance; high-temperature grease is a lubricant, not a sealant; Type II doesn't describe a suitable encapsulating sealant.

9. What grit sandpaper should not be used on aluminum areas?

A. 36 grit

B. 24 grit

C. 40 grit

D. 60 grit

Aluminum surfaces are relatively soft and scratch-prone, so using very coarse abrasive paper can gouge the metal and damage the protective oxide layer. A 36-grit sandpaper is rough enough to leave deep scratches and ridges, which can compromise corrosion resistance and make coating adhesion unreliable. For aluminum, you want to avoid such coarse grits and instead prepare the surface with finer grits, gradually smoothing it to a uniform finish before any coating. This is why a 36-grit paper should not be used on aluminum areas.

10. Which statement is true about the required maintenance on CAT 4 items?

A. No approval is needed for any intervention.

B. Approval from the FSR/QAR is required before surface prep and touch up.

C. Surface prep and touch up is optional.

D. A full teardown is required before any touch-up.

A CAT 4 item requires a check and authorization step before any surface restoration work. Specifically, you must obtain approval from the Field Service Representative (FSR) or Quality Assurance Representative (QAR) before doing surface prep and touch-up. This is to ensure the repair is within the approved methods, the corrosion assessment is valid, and the correct materials and procedures are used. It also keeps proper documentation and confirms the work won't mask a more serious underlying issue. Other approaches—bypassing approval, making surface prep optional, or requiring a full teardown before touch-up—don't align with the controlled process for CAT 4 items, where QA oversight and formal authorization govern these corrective actions.

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://tech1corrosiontraining.examzify.com

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