

TECHNICIAN I CORROSION TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://tech1corrosiontraining.examzify.com>



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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 Cat indicates extensive corrosion or coating damage repair above organizational level?**
 - A. Cat 1
 - B. Cat 4
 - C. Cat 2
 - D. Cat 3

- 2. Before mixing paint, which action is recommended?**
 - A. Inspect the spray gun and nozzle
 - B. Clean around surface prepped area with Acetone and mask any stenciling
 - C. Open the paint can and stir vigorously
 - D. Ventilate the room for 5 minutes

- 3. Which document describes the CPAC program policy and responsibilities?**
 - A. Tm 4795
 - B. Mco 4790
 - C. Tm 4750
 - D. Cat 1

- 4. Policy Letter 1-09 covers which requirement?**
 - A. Policy Letter 5-08
 - B. Policy Letter 2-09
 - C. Policy Letter 3-07
 - D. CPAC Training requirements

- 5. Define pitting factor.**
 - A. The ratio of the deepest pit depth to the total surface area affected.
 - B. The difference between the deepest pit depth and the average pit depth.
 - C. The ratio of the deepest pit depth to the average pit depth.
 - D. The ratio of the deepest pit depth to the average metal loss; higher values indicate more severe pitting.

- 6. Hydrogen embrittlement is associated with which effect?**
- A. Increased ductility
 - B. Reduced ductility due to hydrogen diffusing into metal lattice
 - C. Elevated electrical conductivity
 - D. Passive film formation
- 7. What grit sandpaper should be used for initial surface prep?**
- A. 60 grit
 - B. 100 grit
 - C. 80 grit
 - D. 120 grit
- 8. Which product is restricted to MTR and LVSR and may void asset warranty if not used?**
- A. Anti- seize
 - B. Tef-gel
 - C. RTV 3145
 - D. 3M Super 33+
- 9. The Wet Film Thickness Gauge must be used when?**
- A. Before painting
 - B. During cleanup
 - C. During application process
 - D. After curing
- 10. How can you evaluate CP effectiveness on buried or submerged structures?**
- A. Visual inspection only
 - B. Thermal imaging
 - C. Potential surveys with a reference electrode and monitoring CP current output and coating condition against standards
 - D. X-ray scanning

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which Cat indicates extensive corrosion or coating damage repair above organizational level?

- A. Cat 1
- B. Cat 4
- C. Cat 2
- D. Cat 3**

Understanding how corrosion repair categories are used helps you see why this choice fits. The categories define how widespread the damage is and who has the authority and capability to perform the repair. Repairs that are described as needing to be done above the organizational level signal that the damage is extensive and cannot be handled at the local unit with routine methods. They require higher-level maintenance facilities, additional oversight, or specialized procedures. This option matches that scenario: it describes extensive corrosion or coating damage and the need for repairs beyond the local organizational level, which is exactly the situation that triggers escalation to a higher maintenance level. The other descriptions refer to less severe damage that can be managed locally or at lower maintenance levels, and therefore do not indicate the need for higher-level intervention.

2. Before mixing paint, which action is recommended?

- A. Inspect the spray gun and nozzle
- B. Clean around surface prepped area with Acetone and mask any stenciling**
- C. Open the paint can and stir vigorously
- D. Ventilate the room for 5 minutes

Preparing the surface and protecting areas not meant to be painted are the actions that most directly influence how well the paint will behave once mixed and applied. Wiping the prepared area with acetone removes oils, grease, waxes, and other contaminants that can prevent adhesion or cause defects like fish-eyes. Acetone also evaporates quickly, leaving a clean surface without residue that could interfere with the coating. Masking any stencil areas ensures those patterns stay sharp and protected from overspray, so you don't have to spend extra time cleaning up edges after painting. Other options relate to steps that occur either during equipment setup or during the actual mixing and painting process. Checking the spray gun and nozzle is important for application quality, but it's not the surface prep step. Opening and stirring the paint pertains to mixing the paint itself, not prepping the surface. Ventilating the room is a safety practice during painting, but five minutes may be insufficient and it's not the specific preparatory action targeted by this question.

3. Which document describes the CPAC program policy and responsibilities?

- A. Tm 4795
- B. Mco 4790**
- C. Tm 4750
- D. Cat 1

Policy and responsibilities for a program like CPAC are set in an official Marine Corps Order. Such an order provides the authoritative governance, assigns roles, and establishes requirements that apply across commands, ensuring consistent implementation of the CPAC program. Technical manuals, on the other hand, focus on how to perform tasks or maintain equipment and do not establish who is responsible or what policy applies. Therefore, the document that best describes CPAC program policy and responsibilities is the Marine Corps Order.

4. Policy Letter 1-09 covers which requirement?

- A. Policy Letter 5-08
- B. Policy Letter 2-09
- C. Policy Letter 3-07
- D. CPAC Training requirements**

Policy letters set mandatory training and program requirements, and CPAC stands for Corrosion Prevention and Control. Policy Letter 1-09 is the one that outlines CPAC training requirements—the specifics of what training is needed, who must complete it, and how often it should be done. Because the question asks which requirement is covered by this policy letter, the option that describes CPAC training requirements is the best match. The other policy letters point to different topics, so they don't align with what 1-09 covers.

5. Define pitting factor.

- A. The ratio of the deepest pit depth to the total surface area affected.
- B. The difference between the deepest pit depth and the average pit depth.
- C. The ratio of the deepest pit depth to the average pit depth.
- D. The ratio of the deepest pit depth to the average metal loss; higher values indicate more severe pitting.**

Pitting factor measures how severe a pitting corrosion attack is by comparing the deepest pit to the overall material loss. It's defined as the depth of the deepest pit divided by the average metal loss over the exposed surface. When corrosion is uniform, the deepest pit isn't much deeper than the average loss, so the factor is about 1.0. If one pit becomes much deeper than the rest, the deepest pit depth grows relative to the average loss, and the factor increases. This directly quantifies how localized the damage is, which is why the ratio of deepest pit depth to average metal loss is the best way to describe pitting severity.

6. Hydrogen embrittlement is associated with which effect?

- A. Increased ductility
- B. Reduced ductility due to hydrogen diffusing into metal lattice**
- C. Elevated electrical conductivity
- D. Passive film formation

Hydrogen embrittlement occurs when hydrogen atoms diffuse into the metal lattice, especially at defects and grain boundaries, weakening metallic bonds and reducing the material's ability to deform plastically. Under stress, this leads to crack initiation and brittle fracture, so ductility is markedly reduced. The other options don't fit because embrittlement does not increase ductility, is not about higher electrical conductivity, and is not primarily about passive film formation.

7. What grit sandpaper should be used for initial surface prep?

- A. 60 grit
- B. 100 grit
- C. 80 grit**
- D. 120 grit

The main idea is to create a surface texture that lets coatings grip well while removing the stuff that can interfere with adhesion. For initial surface prep, you want a mid-range grit. It's abrasive enough to remove loose paint, rust, and scale and to form good anchor points for the coating, but it's not so aggressive that it will gouge the substrate or create deep scratches that require extra repair. Using a too-coarse grit can damage the metal, while using a too-fine grit won't remove the old coating or corrosion effectively. After this first roughing pass, you'd switch to progressively finer grits to smooth the surface before applying primer.

8. Which product is restricted to MTRV and LVSR and may void asset warranty if not used?

- A. Anti- seize
- B. Tef-gel**
- C. RTV 3145
- D. 3M Super 33+

In this case the focus is on protecting electrical connections in rugged military vehicles. Tef-Gel is a PTFE-based dielectric gel applied to electrical connectors to prevent moisture and corrosion from degrading the connection, and it also helps the connections survive vibration and repeated mating and unmating. For MTRV and LVSR, the maintenance guidance specifies using this gel as part of the approved procedure; not using it can be viewed as not following the required maintenance steps, which may void the asset warranty. Other items shown serve different purposes—anti-seize is meant for threaded fasteners to prevent galling, RTV 3145 is a silicone sealant for gaskets and joints, and 3M Super 33+ is an insulating tape. They don't provide the same electrical connector protection or carry the same warranty-directed requirement for these vehicles.

9. The Wet Film Thickness Gauge must be used when?

- A. Before painting
- B. During cleanup
- C. During application process**
- D. After curing

Measuring the wet film thickness during the application process helps ensure the coating is laid down with the correct amount of material while it's still wet. This real-time check lets you adjust how you spray or brush, the number of passes, or the amount of coating being applied so it meets the specified wet film thickness. That control is crucial because the thickness you apply wet will change as the coating dries and cures, affecting the final performance. If you waited until after curing, you'd be assessing dry film thickness, which isn't the same as the amount applied initially and won't help you control the coating quantity during application. Using the gauge before painting doesn't capture the actual applied thickness, and during cleanup there's typically no wet coating to measure.

10. How can you evaluate CP effectiveness on buried or submerged structures?

- A. Visual inspection only
- B. Thermal imaging
- C. Potential surveys with a reference electrode and monitoring CP current output and coating condition against standards**
- D. X-ray scanning

Measuring how well a cathodic protection (CP) system is working on buried or submerged structures requires a real, in-situ assessment of protective conditions. The best way to do this is to combine three pieces of information: the structure's electrical potential relative to a reference electrode, the actual current being supplied by the CP system, and the coating's condition compared to accepted standards. First, perform potential surveys using a reference electrode placed in contact with the soil or water near the structure. This tells you whether the structure is polarized to a protective level—what potential it is sitting at relative to the reference. If the potential is sufficiently negative, the metal is considered protected against corrosion in that environment. Second, monitor the CP current output from the rectifier and anodes. Adequate current is needed to maintain that protective potential, especially as environmental conditions change or as coatings age or are damaged. Third, evaluate the coating condition and the presence of any holidays or disbondment, and compare these findings to standard criteria. Damaged coating can create pathways that bypass CP or alter current distribution, so understanding coating integrity is essential to interpreting potential and current data. Together, these elements provide a practical, comprehensive picture of CP effectiveness for buried or submerged structures. Visual inspection alone isn't feasible for these cases, thermal imaging has limited ability to confirm protection along the entire structure, and X-ray scanning isn't practical for large underground or underwater assets.

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!

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