

AMPP

AMPP-CCI2

Concrete Coating Inspector (Level 2) - CBT

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Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

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

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

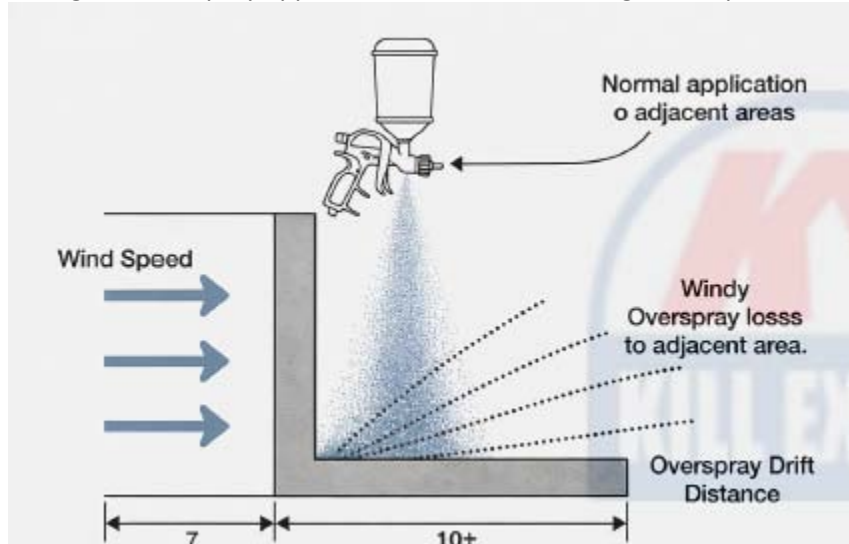
Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Question: 2

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



What is the predominant impact on the application process?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

High wind speed disrupts spray pattern, carrying fine droplets away as overspray, resulting in material loss, uneven dry film thickness on the substrate, and potential contamination of surroundings. For concrete coatings, this complicates achieving specified mil thickness and uniformity; standards recommend limiting application to winds below 10-15 km/h or using enclosures/shields to minimize drift and ensure proper atomization and deposition.

Question: 3

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Question: 4

You are developing an inspection plan for a multi-coat epoxy system on concrete secondary containment.

The plan must include hold points for visual uniformity assessment. At which stage is visual inspection for color and gloss uniformity most critical?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Question: 5

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Question: 6

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Question: 7

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Question: 8

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Question: 9

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Question: 10

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Stripe coats on complex geometries ensure coverage in hard-to-reach areas. Skipping hold point prevents verification of proper application, constituting non-conformance. NCR requires assessing feasibility of non-destructive testing or partial exposure to confirm thickness and holidays, with remediation if deficient.

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