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# **ISA**

## **ISA-CCST-LEVEL-1**

**Certified Control Systems Technician - Level 1 (CCST)**



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### **Product Version**

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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

While auditing a temperature control loop, the technician identifies a consistent high reading compared to the standard reference. What instrument error explains this bias?

- A. Calibration drift
- B. Zero offset
- C. Span error
- D. Hysteresis

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Zero offset is a constant error that shifts all readings in one direction, causing consistent bias. This can result from improper zero setting or sensor degradation.

## Question: 2

A nuclear power plant's feedwater temperature loop employs a Type K thermocouple in a thermowell, calibrated quarterly using a Fluke 9142 furnace at 300°C. Recent data shows 2°C cold junction error during ramp-up. Per ISA-MC96.1-2026 updates, what is the corrective action involving the reference junction simulator?

- A. Verify CJC accuracy with precision RTD and apply software offset
- B. Replace thermowell and recalibrate in ice bath only
- C. Perform fixed-point calibration at copper-freezing point
- D. Upgrade to wireless transmitter with auto-CJC compensation

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

ISA-MC96.1-2026 mandates verifying cold junction compensation by comparing against a traceable RTD in the same bath, then programming the offset in the transmitter; this addresses transient errors without hardware changes, maintaining  $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$  accuracy in dynamic processes.

## Question: 3

A technician in a wastewater treatment plant's sludge digester area (Class I, Division 2, Group D for methane/H<sub>2</sub>S, SDS: H<sub>2</sub>S IDLH 100 ppm) must calibrate a DO probe. What permit/tag sequence and PPE counters the SDS-noted synergistic toxicity?

- A. General calibration tag, safety glasses for splashes
- B. Toxic gas permit with H2S monitors, Level B with combo cartridges, and "Poison Gas – SCBA Required" tags
- C. Confined space permit only, dust masks for odors
- D. LOTO tag on pumps, rubber boots for wet floors

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Synergistic methane/H2S toxicity in Division 2 requires dedicated permits with real-time monitoring, as SDS IDLH indicates rapid incapacitation. Level B with specific cartridges protects against both, per ANSI/ISA-60079-10-1 and OSHA 1910.146 confined spaces.

### Question: 4

In a poorly documented control system, how would ISO 9000 recommend improving process consistency?

- A. Allow technicians to document only key steps
- B. Develop and implement standardized operating procedures with clear documentation
- C. Use verbal instructions to save time
- D. Avoid documentation changes until failures occur

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

ISO 9000 focuses on consistent, documented processes to reduce variability and ensure quality.

### Question: 5

A field device is showing erratic signal during process control testing. What initial step should a CCST take based on troubleshooting protocols?

- A. Calibrate the device immediately
- B. Replace the device on suspected failure
- C. Adjust controller setpoint
- D. Check wiring and power supply integrity

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Checking wiring and power supply is the fundamental initial diagnostic step to eliminate common failure causes before other troubleshooting actions.

### Question: 6

During performance qualification of a vaccine storage freezer, the reverse-acting temperature PID shows slow recovery (15 min) from door openings. Using AMIGO tuning rules for  $\tau/\theta=5$ , what  $K_c$  formula yields balanced settings if  $K_p=2$ ?

- A.  $K_c = (\tau/\theta) / (4 K_p)$
- B.  $K_c = 0.5 / K_p * (\tau/\theta)$
- C.  $K_c = (1/K_p) * (\tau/\theta + 1) / (1.3 + 0.68/\sqrt{\tau/\theta}) \approx 0.58$
- D.  $K_c = 2 / (\tau/\theta * K_p)$

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

AMIGO rules for PI:  $K_c = (1/K_p) * ((\tau/\theta + 1) / (1.3 + 0.68 / \sqrt{\tau/\theta})) \approx 0.58$  for  $\tau/\theta=5$ , providing robust recovery in reverse-acting temperature control without excessive aggressiveness for door disturbances.

### Question: 7

During a fieldbus system configuration, an engineer must assign device addresses. What rule should be followed to avoid network conflicts?

- A. Addresses are only relevant to the control system and do not affect network communication
- B. Devices can share the same address if they perform different functions
- C. Use the default device address assigned by the manufacturer without modification
- D. Each device must have a unique address within the fieldbus segment

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Unique addresses are mandatory for proper fieldbus communication, ensuring the master can identify and communicate with each device individually.

### Question: 8

In a control system using multiple vendors for instruments, what does ISO 9000 require to maintain quality consistency?

- A. Using new vendors without qualification to reduce downtime
- B. Accepting any vendor with low price regardless of quality
- C. Informal communication with vendors without contracts
- D. Evaluation and selection of vendors based on documented criteria

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

ISO 9000 requires organizations to evaluate and select suppliers through documented criteria to ensure purchased products meet quality requirements, maintaining system reliability.

### Question: 9

An ultrasonic level transmitter's output drifts slowly over weeks in a storage tank with foam on the surface. What is the best corrective action?

- A. Increase the gain setting of the ultrasonic transmitter
- B. Use a radar level transmitter to eliminate foam interference
- C. Clean the tank surface daily to remove foam
- D. Cover the tank to prevent foam formation

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Foam causes signal scattering and reflection, leading to drifting measurements. A radar level transmitter uses microwave pulses less affected by foam and is a better solution than adjusting the ultrasonic device, cleaning, or covering the tank.

### Question: 10

In troubleshooting a 10 VDC excitation RTD circuit showing erratic readings, what procedure uses a precision decade box per ISA MC1.1-2026?

- A. Set to 100  $\Omega$  and measure voltage drop across leads
- B. Cycle to 138.5  $\Omega$  (100°C) and monitor for 0.385  $\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$
- C. Inject 1 mA and verify resistance with Kelvin clips
- D. Parallel 1000  $\Omega$  and check for half-scale deflection

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

ISA MC1.1-2026 specifies simulating operating resistance (e.g., 138.5  $\Omega$  for Pt100 at 100°C) with a decade box and verifying linear voltage response, confirming lead wire integrity and excitation stability.

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