Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, DOT § 192.465

exposed portion (by visual examination, indirect method, or both) to
determine whether additional corrosion requiring remedial action exists in
the vicinity of the exposed portion.
[Amdt. 192-47, 64 FR 56981, Oct. 22, 1999]

§ 192.461 External corrosion control:
Protective coating.
(a) Each external protective coating, whether conductive or insulating, ap-
plied for the purpose of external corrosion control must—
(1) Be applied on a properly prepared
surface;
(2) Have sufficient adhesion to the
metal surface to effectively resist
underfilm migration of moisture;
(3) Be sufficiently ductile to resist
cracking;
(4) Have sufficient strength to resist
damage due to handling and soil stress;
and
(5) Have properties compatible with
any supplemental cathodic protection.
(b) Each external protective coating
which is an electrically insulating type
must also have low moisture absorp-
tion and high electrical resistance.
(c) Each external protective coating
must be inspected just prior to low-
ering the pipe into the ditch and back-
filling, and any damage detrimental to
effective corrosion control must be re-
paired.
(d) Each external protective coating
must be protected from damage result-
ing from adverse ditch conditions or
damage from supporting blocks.
(e) If coated pipe is installed by bor-
ing, driving, or other similar method,
precautions must be taken to minimize
damage to the coating during installa-
tion.

§ 192.463 External corrosion control:
Cathodic protection.
(a) Each cathodic protection system
required by this subpart must provide a
level of cathodic protection that com-
plies with one or more of the applicable
criteria contained in appendix D of this
part. If none of these criteria is appli-
cable, the cathodic protection system
must provide a level of cathodic pro-
tection at least equal to that provided
by compliance with one or more of
these criteria.
(b) If amphoteric metals are included
in a buried or submerged pipeline con-
taining a metal of different anodic po-
tential—
(1) The amphoteric metals must be
electrically isolated from the remain-
der of the pipeline and cathodically
protected; or
(2) The entire buried or submerged
pipeline must be cathodically pro-
tected at a cathodic potential that
meets the requirements of appendix D
of this part for amphoteric metals.
(c) The amount of cathodic protec-
tion must be controlled so as not to
damage the protective coating or the
pipe.

§ 192.465 External corrosion control:
Monitoring.
(a) Each pipeline that is under ca-
thodic protection must be tested at
least once each calendar year, but with
intervals not exceeding 15 months, to
determine whether the cathodic protec-
tion meets the requirements of
§ 192.463. However, if tests at those in-
tervals are impractical for separately
protected short sections of mains or
transmission lines, not in excess of 100
feet (30 meters), or separately pro-
tected service lines, these pipelines
may be surveyed on a sampling basis.
At least 10 percent of these protected
structures, distributed over the entire
system must be surveyed each calendar
year, with a different 10 percent
checked each subsequent year, so that
the entire system is tested in each 10-
year period.
(b) Each cathodic protection rectifier
or other impressed current power
source must be inspected six times
each calendar year, but with intervals
not exceeding 2½ months, to insure
that it is operating.
(c) Each reverse current switch, each
diode, and each interference bond
whose failure would jeopardize struc-
ture protection must be electrically
checked for proper performance six
times each calendar year, but with in-
tervals not exceeding 2½ months. Each
other interference bond must be
checked at least once each calendar
year, but with intervals not exceeding
15 months.