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perform them as required by this subchapter.

- (d) A motor carrier or cargo tank owner who meets the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section may use an employee who is not a Registered Inspector to perform a portion of the pressure retest required by \$180.407(g). External and internal visual inspections must be accomplished by a Registered Inspector, but the hydrostatic or pneumatic pressure test, as set forth in \$180.407(g)(1)(viii) and (ix), respectively, may be done by an employee who is not a Registered Inspector provided that—
- (1) The employee is familiar with the cargo tank and is trained and experienced in the use of the inspection and testing equipment used;
- (2) The employer submits certification that such employee meets the qualification requirements to the Associate Administrator, Attn: (PHH-32), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, East Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590; and
- (3) The employer retains a copy of the tester's qualifications with the documents required by §180.417(b).

[Amdt. 180–2, 55 FR 37069, Sept. 7, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 180–3, 56 FR 66287, Dec. 20, 1991; 57 FR 45466, Oct. 1, 1992; Amdt. 180–11, 62 FR 1217, Jan. 8, 1997; 66 FR 45391, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 19288, Apr. 18, 2003; 70 FR 56100, Sept. 23, 2005; 72 FR 55697, Oct. 1, 2007]

§ 180.411 Acceptable results of tests and inspections.

- (a) Corroded or abraded areas. The minimum thickness may not be less than that prescribed in the applicable specification.
- (b) Dents, cuts, digs and gouges. For evaluation procedures, see CGA C-6 (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter).
- (1) For dents at welds or that include a weld, the maximum allowable depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. For dents away from welds, the maximum allowable depth is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the greatest dimension of the dent, but in no case may the depth exceed one inch.
- (2) The minimum thickness remaining beneath a cut, dig, or gouge may not be less than that prescribed in the applicable specification.

- (c) Weld or structural defects. Any cargo tank with a weld defect such as a crack, pinhole, or incomplete fusion, or a structural defect must be taken out of hazardous materials service until repaired.
- (d) Leakage. All sources of leakage must be properly repaired prior to returning a tank to hazardous materials service.
- (e) Relief valves. Any pressure relief valve that fails to open and reclose at the prescribed pressure must be repaired or replaced.
- (f) Liner integrity. Any defect shown by the test must be properly repaired.
- (g) Pressure test. Any tank that fails to meet the acceptance criteria found in the individual specification that applies must be properly repaired.

[Amdt. 180-2, 54 FR 25032, June 12, 1989, as amended at 68 FR 75764, Dec. 31, 2003]

§180.413 Repair, modification, stretching, rebarrelling, or mounting of specification cargo tanks.

- (a) *General*. Any repair, modification, stretching, rebarrelling, or mounting of a cargo tank must be performed in conformance with the requirements of this section.
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, each repair, modification, stretching, or rebarrelling of a specification cargo tank must be performed by a repair facility holding a valid National Board Certificate of Authorization for use of the National Board "R" stamp and must be made in accordance with the edition of the National Board Inspection Code in effect at the time the work is performed.
- (i) Repairs, modifications, stretchings, and rebarrellings performed on non-ASME stamped specification cargo tanks may be performed by:
- (A) A cargo tank manufacturer holding a valid ASME Certificate of Authorization for the use of the ASME "U" stamp using the quality control procedures used to obtain the Certificate of Authorization; or
- (B) A repair facility holding a valid National Board Certificate of Authorization for use of the National Board "R" stamp using the quality control procedures used to obtain the Certificate of Authorization.