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Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service and Other Applications with Required Notch Toughness¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A333/A333M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification² covers nominal (average) wall seamless and welded carbon and alloy steel pipe intended for use at low temperatures and in other applications requiring notch toughness. Several grades of ferritic steel are included as listed in **Table 1**. Some product sizes may not be available under this specification because heavier wall thicknesses have an adverse effect on impact properties.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text, the SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard. The inch-pound units shall apply unless the “M” designation of this specification is specified in the order.

NOTE 1—The dimensionless designator NPS (nominal pipe size) has been substituted in this standard for such traditional terms as “nominal diameter,” “size,” and “nominal size.”

1.3 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

[A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products](#)

[A999/A999M Specification for General Requirements for Alloy and Stainless Steel Pipe](#)

[A671/A671M Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for Atmospheric and Lower Temperatures](#)

[E23 Test Methods for Notched Bar Impact Testing of Metallic Materials](#)

[E165/E165M Practice for Liquid Penetrant Examination for General Industry](#)

[E709 Guide for Magnetic Particle Testing](#)

2.2 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code:⁴

[Section VIII](#)

[Section IX](#)

3. Ordering Information

3.1 Orders for material under this specification should include the following, as required, to describe the material adequately:

3.1.1 Quantity (feet, centimetres, or number of lengths),

3.1.2 Name of material (seamless or welded pipe),

3.1.3 Grade (**Table 1**),

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.10 on Stainless and Alloy Steel Tubular Products.

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² For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Specification SA-333 in Section II of that Code.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

⁴ Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements^B

Element	Composition, %								
	Grade 1	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11
Carbon, max	0.30	0.19	0.12	0.30	0.19	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.10
Manganese	0.40–1.06 ^A	0.31–0.64	0.50–1.05	0.29–1.06 ^A	0.90 max	0.90 max	0.40–1.06	1.15–1.50	0.60 max
Phosphorus, max	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.035	0.025
Sulfur, max	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.015	0.025
Silicon	...	0.18–0.37	0.08–0.37	0.10 min	0.13–0.32	0.13–0.32	...	0.10–0.35	0.35 max
Nickel	...	3.18–3.82	0.47–0.98	0.40 max	2.03–2.57	8.40–9.60	1.60–2.24	0.25 max	35.0–37.0
Chromium	...	...	0.44–1.01	0.30 max	...	...	...	0.15 max	0.50 max
Copper	...	...	0.40–0.75	0.40 max	...	...	0.75–1.25	0.15 max	...
Aluminum	...	...	0.04–0.30	...	...	...	...	0.06 max	...
Vanadium, max	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	0.12	...
Columbium, max	...	...	...	0.02 ^C	...	...	...	0.05	...
Niobium ^D , max	...	...	...	0.02 ^C	...	...	...	0.05	...
Molybdenum, max	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	0.05	0.50 max
Cobalt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50 max

^A For each reduction of 0.01 % carbon below 0.30 %, an increase of 0.05 % manganese above 1.06 % would be permitted to a maximum of 1.35 % manganese.

^B Where an ellipsis (...) appears in this table, there is no requirement and analysis for the element need not to be determined or reported.

^C By agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser, the limit for columbium/niobium may be increased up to 0.05 % on heat analysis and 0.06 % on product analysis.

^D The terms Niobium (Nb) and Columbian (Cb) are alternate names for the same element.

3.1.4 Size (NPS or outside diameter and schedule number of average wall thickness),

3.1.5 Lengths (specific or random) (Section 9), (see the Permissible Variations in Length section of Specification A999/A999M),

3.1.6 End finish (see the Ends section of Specification A999/A999M),

3.1.7 Optional requirements, (see the Heat Analysis requirement in the Chemical Composition section of A999/A999M, the Repair by Welding section, and the section on Nondestructive Test Requirements),

3.1.8 Test report required, (see the Certification section of Specification A999/A999M),

3.1.9 Specification designation, and

3.1.10 Special requirements or exceptions to this specification.

3.1.11 Supplementary requirements, if any (subsize impact specimens, pipe for hydrofluoric acid alkylation service).

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1.1 *Manufacture*—Except as provided in paragraph 4.2, the pipe shall be made by the seamless or welding process with the addition of no filler metal in the welding operation. Grade 4 shall be made by the seamless process.

NOTE 2—For electric-fusion-welded pipe, with filler metal added, fabricated of pressure vessel quality plates, see Specification A671/A671M/A671M.

4.2 Grade 11 pipe may be produced by welding with or without the addition of filler metal. The following requirements shall apply for Grade 11 welded with the addition of filler metal.

4.2.1 The joints shall be full-penetration, full fusion double-welded or single-welded butt joints employing fusion welding processes as defined in “Definitions,” ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX. This specification makes no provision for any difference in weld quality requirements regardless of the weld joint type employed (single or double) in making the weld. Where backing strips are employed, the ring or strip material shall be the same as the plate being joined. Backing rings or strips shall be completely removed after welding, prior to any required radiography, and the exposed weld surface shall be examined visually for conformance to the requirements of 4.2.2. Welds made by procedures employing backing strips or rings which remain in place are prohibited. Welding procedures and welding operators shall be qualified in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX.

4.2.2 The weld surface on either side of the weld may be flush with the base plate or may have a reasonably uniform crown, not to exceed 1/8 in. [3 mm]. Any weld reinforcement may be removed at the manufacturer’s option or by agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser. The contour of the reinforcement shall be reasonably smooth and free from irregularities. The deposited metal shall be fused uniformly into the plate surface. No concavity of contour is permitted unless the resulting thickness of weld metal is equal to or greater than the minimum thickness of the adjacent base metal.

4.2.3 *Radiographic Examination*—All welded joints shall be fully radiographed in accordance with the requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1, latest edition, paragraph UW-51.

4.2.3.1 As an alternative, the welded joints may be ultrasonically examined in accordance with Appendix 12 of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1.

4.2.4 *Repair Welding*—Weld metal defects shall be repaired by removal to sound metal and repair welding if approved by the purchaser.



4.2.4.1 The repair shall be blended smoothly into the surrounding base metal surface and examined by the magnetic particle examination in accordance with Practice E709, or by the liquid penetrant method in accordance with Practice E165E165/E165M.

4.2.4.2 Each repair weld of a cavity where the cavity, before repair welding, has a depth exceeding the lesser of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. [9.5 mm] or 10.5 % of the nominal thickness shall be radiographically examined as required for the original welds.

4.2.5 *Transverse Tension Test*—One test shall be made to represent each lot (Note 3) of finished pipe. The test specimens shall be taken across the welded joint. The tension test results of the welded joints shall conform to the tensile properties for Grade 11 in Table 2.

4.2.5.1 The test specimens shall be taken from the end of the finished pipe. As an alternative, the tension test specimens may be taken from a welded prolongation of the same material as the pipe, which is attached to the end of the pipe and welded as a prolongation of the pipe longitudinal seam.

4.2.5.2 The test specimens shall be in accordance with Section IX, Part QW, paragraph QW-150 of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and shall be one of the types shown in QW-462.1 of that code. The tension test specimen may be flattened cold before final machining to size.

4.2.6 *Transverse Guided-Bend Weld Test*—One transverse guided bend test (two specimens) shall be made to represent each lot (Note 3) of finished pipe.

4.2.6.1 The two bend test specimens shall be taken from the weld at the end of the finished pipe. As an alternative, by agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer, the test specimens may be taken from a test plate of the same material as the pipe, the test plate being attached to the end of the pipe and welded as a prolongation of the pipe longitudinal seam.

4.2.6.2 The bend test shall be in accordance with QW-160 of Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

4.2.7 *Charpy V-notch Impact Tests*—Impact tests on welded joints shall include tests on weld metal and heat affected zones and shall meet the same requirements as the base metal. (See Tables 3 and 4).

4.2.7.1 Each set of weld metal impact test specimens shall be taken across the weld with the notch in the weld metal. Each test specimen shall be oriented so that the notch is normal to the surface of the material and one face of the specimen shall be within $\frac{1}{16}$ in. [1.5 mm] of the surface of the material.

4.2.7.2 Each set of heat affected zone impact test specimens shall be taken across the weld and of sufficient length to locate, after etching, the notch in the heat affected zone. The notch shall be cut approximately normal to the surface of the material in such a manner as to include as much heat affected zone material as possible in the resulting fracture.

NOTE 3—The term “lot” applies to all pipe (may include more than one heat of steel) within a $\frac{3}{16}$ in. [4.7 mm] range of thickness and welded to the weld procedure, and when heat treated, done to the same heat-treating procedure and in the same furnace. The maximum lot size shall be 200 linear ft [60 m] of pipe.

4.3 Heat Treatment:

4.3.1 All seamless and welded pipe, other than Grades 8 and 11, shall be treated to control their microstructure in accordance with one of the following methods:

4.3.1.1 Normalize by heating to a uniform temperature of not less than 1500 °F [815 °C] and cool in air or in the cooling chamber of an atmosphere controlled furnace.

4.3.1.2 Normalize as in 4.3.1.1, and, at the discretion of the manufacturer, reheat to a suitable tempering temperature.

4.3.1.3 For the seamless process only, reheat and control hot working and the temperature of the hot-finishing operation to a finishing temperature range from 1550 to 1750 °F [845 to 945 °C] and cool in air or in a controlled atmosphere furnace from an initial temperature of not less than 1550 °F [845 °C].

4.3.1.4 Treat as in 4.3.1.3 and, at the discretion of the manufacturer, reheat to a suitable tempering temperature.

4.3.1.5 Seamless pipe of Grades 1, 6, and 10 may be heat treated by heating to a uniform temperature of not less than 1500 °F [815 °C], followed by quenching in liquid and reheating to a suitable tempering temperature, in place of any of the other heat treatments provided for in 4.3.1.

4.3.2 Grade 8 pipe shall be heat treated by the manufacturer by either of the following methods:

4.3.2.1 *Quenched and Tempered*—Heat to a uniform temperature of 1475 ± 25 °F [800 ± 15 °C]; hold at this temperature for a minimum time in the ratio of 1 h/in. [2 min/mm] of thickness, but in no case less than 15 min; quench by immersion in circulating water. Reheat until the pipe attains a uniform temperature within the range from 1050 to 1125 °F [565 to 605 °C]; hold at this temperature for a minimum time in the ratio of 1 h/in. [2 min/mm] of thickness, but in no case less than 15 min; cool in air or water quench at a rate no less than 300 °F [165 °C]/h.

4.3.2.2 *Double Normalized and Tempered*—Heat to a uniform temperature of 1650 ± 25 °F [900 ± 15 °C]; hold at this temperature for a minimum time in the ratio of 1 h/in. [2 min/mm] of thickness, but in no case less than 15 min; cool in air. Reheat until the pipe attains a uniform temperature of 1450 ± 25 °F [790 ± 15 °C]; hold at this temperature for a minimum time in the ratio of 1 h/in. [2 min/mm] of thickness, but in no case less than 15 min; cool in air. Reheat to a uniform temperature within the range from 1050 to 1125 °F [565 to 605 °C]; hold at this temperature for a minimum time of 1 h/in. [2 min/mm] of thickness but in no case less than 15 min; cool in air or water quench at a rate not less than 300 °F [165 °C]/h.

4.3.3 Whether to anneal Grade 11 pipe is per agreement between purchaser and supplier. When Grade 11 pipe is annealed, it shall be normalized in the range of 1400 to 1600 °F [760 to 870 °C].

4.3.4 Material from which test specimens are obtained shall be in the same condition of heat treatment as the pipe furnished. Material from which specimens are to be taken shall be heat treated prior to preparation of the specimens.



TABLE 2 Tensile Requirements

	Grade 1		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 6		Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11	
	psi	MPa	psi	MPa	psi	MPa	psi	MPa	psi	MPa	psi	MPa	psi	MPa	psi	MPa	psi	MPa
Tensile strength, min	55 000	380	65 000	450	60 000	415	60 000	415	65 000	450	100 000	690	63 000	435	80 000	550	65 000	450
Yield strength, min	30 000	205	35 000	240	35 000	240	35 000	240	35 000	240	75 000	515	46 000	315	65 000	450	35 000	240
	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	
Elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, (or 4D), min, %: Basic minimum elongation for walls 5/16 in. [8 mm] and over in thickness, strip tests, and for all small sizes tested in full section When standard round 2-in. or 50-mm gage length or proportionally smaller size test specimen with the gage length equal to 4D (4 times the diameter) is used For strip tests, a deduction for each 1/32 in. [0.8 mm] decrease in wall thickness below 5/16 in. [8 mm] from the basic minimum elongation of the following percentage	35	25	30	20	30	16.5	30	16.5	30	22	22	...	28	...	22	...	18 ^A	
	28	20	22	14	22	12	22	12	22	14	16	...	...	...	16	...	...
	1.75 ^B	1.25 ^B	1.50 ^B	1.00 ^B	1.50 ^B	1.00 ^B	1.50 ^B	1.00 ^B	1.50 ^B	1.00 ^B	1.25 ^B	...	1.50 ^B	...	1.25 ^B	...	...

Wall Thickness		Elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, min, % ^C															
		Grade 1		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 6		Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10	
in.	mm	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse	Longi- tudinal	Trans- verse
5/16 (0.312)	8	35	25	30	20	30	16	30	16	30	22	22	...	28	...	22	...
3/32 (0.281)	7.2	33	24	28	19	28	15	28	15	28	21	21	...	26	...	21	...
1/4 (0.250)	6.4	32	23	27	18	27	15	27	15	27	20	20	...	25	...	20	...
7/32 (0.219)	5.6	30	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	18	...	24	...	18	...
3/16 (0.188)	4.8	28	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	17	...	22	...	17	...
5/32 (0.156)	4	26	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	16	...	20	...	16	...
1/8 (0.125)	3.2	25	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	15	...	19	...	15	...
3/32 (0.094)	2.4	23	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	13	...	18	...	13	...
1/16 (0.062)	1.6	21	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	12	...	16	...	12	...

^A Elongation of Grade 11 is for all walls and small sizes tested in full section.

^B The following table gives the calculated minimum values.

^C Calculated elongation requirements shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Note—The preceding table gives the computed minimum elongation values for each 1/32-in. [0.80-mm] decrease in wall thickness. Where the wall thickness lies between two values shown above, the minimum elongation value is determined by the following equation:

Grade	Direction of Test	Equation
1	Longitudinal	$E = 56 t + 17.50$ [$E = 2.19 t + 17.50$]
	Transverse	$E = 40 t + 12.50$ [$E = 1.56 t + 12.50$]
3	Longitudinal	$E = 48 t + 15.00$ [$E = 1.87 t + 15.00$]
	Transverse	$E = 32 t + 10.00$ [$E = 1.25 t + 10.00$]
4	Longitudinal	$E = 48 t + 15.00$ [$E = 1.87 t + 15.00$]
	Transverse	$E = 32 t + 6.50$ [$E = 1.25 t + 6.50$]
6	Longitudinal	$E = 48 t + 15.00$ [$E = 1.87 t + 15.00$]
	Transverse	$E = 32 t + 6.50$ [$E = 1.25 t + 6.50$]
7	Longitudinal	$E = 48 t + 15.00$ [$E = 1.87 t + 15.00$]
	Transverse	$E = 32 t + 11.00$ [$E = 1.25 t + 11.00$]
8 and 10	Longitudinal	$E = 40 t + 9.50$ [$E = 1.56 t + 9.50$]
	Longitudinal	$E = 48 t + 13.00$ [$E = 1.87 t + 13.00$]

where:

E = elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, in %, and

t = actual thickness of specimen, in. [mm].

4.3.5 When specified in the order the test specimens shall be taken from full thickness test pieces which have been stress relieved after having been removed from the heat-treated pipe. The test pieces shall be gradually and uniformly heated to the prescribed temperature, held at that temperature for a period of time in accordance with Table 5, and then furnace cooled at a

**TABLE 3 Impact Requirements for Grades 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11**

Size of Specimen, mm	Minimum Average Notched Bar Impact Value of Each Set of Three Specimens ^A		Minimum Notched Bar Impact Value of One Specimen Only of a Set ^A	
	ft-lbf	J	ft-lbf	J
10 by 10	13	18	10	14
10 by 7.5	10	14	8	11
10 by 6.67	9	12	7	9
10 by 5	7	9	5	7
10 by 3.33	5	7	3	4
10 by 2.5	4	5	3	4

^A Straight line interpolation for intermediate values is permitted.

TABLE 4 Impact Temperature

Grade	Minimum Impact Test Temperature	
	°F	°C
1	-50	-45
3	-150	-100
4	-150	-100
6	-50	-45
7	-100	-75
8	-320	-195
9	-100	-75
10	-75	-60
11	-320	-195

TABLE 5 Stress Relieving of Test Pieces

Metal Temperature ^{A,B}				Minimum Holding Time, h/in. [min/mm] of Thickness
Grades 1, 3, 6, 7, and 10		Grade 4 ^C		
°F	°C	°F	°C	
1100	600	1150	620	1 [2.4]
1050	565	1100	600	2 [4.7]
1000	540	1050	565	3 [7.1]

^A For intermediate temperatures, the holding time shall be determined by straight-line interpolation.

^B Grade 8 shall be stress relieved at 1025 to 1085 °F, [550 to 585 °C], held for a minimum time of 2 h for thickness up to 1.0 in. [25.4 mm], plus a minimum of 1 h for each additional inch [25.4 mm] of thickness and cooled at a minimum rate of 300 °F [165 °C]/h in air or water to a temperature not exceeding 600 °F [315 °C].

^C Unless otherwise specified, Grade 4 shall be stress relieved at 1150 °F [620 °C].

temperature not exceeding 600 °F [315 °C]. Grade 8 shall be cooled at a minimum rate of 300 °F [165 °C]/h in air or water to a temperature not exceeding 600 °F [315 °C].

5. Chemical Composition

5.1 The steel shall conform to the requirements as to chemical composition prescribed in **Table 1**.

5.2 When Grades 1, 6, or 10 are ordered under this specification, supplying an alloy grade that specifically requires the addition of any element other than those listed for the ordered grade in **Table 1** is not permitted. However, the addition of elements required for the deoxidation of the steel is permitted.

6. Product Analysis

6.1 At the request of the purchaser, an analysis of one billet or two samples of flat-rolled stock from each heat or of two pipes from each lot shall be made by the manufacturer. A lot of pipe shall consist of the following:

NPS Designator	Length of Pipe in Lot
Under 2	400 or fraction thereof
2 to 6	200 or fraction thereof
Over 6	100 or fraction thereof

6.2 The results of these analyses shall be reported to the purchaser or the purchaser's representative and shall conform to the requirements specified.

6.3 If the analysis of one of the tests specified in 6.1 does not conform to the requirements specified, an analysis of each billet or pipe from the same heat or lot may be made, and all billets or pipe conforming to the requirements shall be accepted.

7. Tensile Requirements

7.1 The material shall conform to the requirements as to tensile properties prescribed in Table 2.

8. Impact Requirements

8.1 For Grades 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11, the notched-bar impact properties of each set of three impact specimens, including specimens for the welded joint in welded pipe with wall thicknesses of 0.120 in. [3 mm] and larger, when tested at temperatures in conformance with 14.1 shall be not less than the values prescribed in Table 3.

8.1.1 If the impact value of one specimen is below the minimum value, or the impact values of two specimens are less than the minimum average value but not below the minimum value permitted on a single specimen, a retest shall be allowed. The retest shall consist of breaking three additional specimens and each specimen must equal or exceed the required average value. When an erratic result is caused by a defective specimen, or there is uncertainty in test procedures, a retest will be allowed.

8.2 For Grade 8 each of the notched bar impact specimens shall display a lateral expansion opposite the notch of not less than 0.015 in. [0.38 mm].

8.2.1 When the average lateral expansion value for the three impact specimens equals or exceeds 0.015 in. [0.38 mm] and the value for one specimen is below 0.015 in. [0.38 mm] but not below 0.010 in. [0.25 mm], a retest of three additional specimens may be made. The lateral expansion of each of the retest specimens must equal or exceed 0.015 in. [0.38 mm].

8.2.2 Lateral expansion values shall be determined by the procedure in Test Methods and Definitions A370.

8.2.3 The values of absorbed energy in foot-pounds [joule] and the fracture appearance in percentage shear shall be recorded for information. A record of these values shall be retained for a period of at least 2 years.

9. Lengths

9.1 If definite lengths are not required, pipe may be ordered either in single random lengths of 16 to 22 ft (Note 4) with maximum 5 % of the lengths between 12 and 16 ft (Note 4), or in double random lengths with a minimum average of 35 ft (Note 4) and an absolute minimum length of 22 ft (Note 4) with maximum 5 % of the lengths between 16 and 22 ft (Note 4).

NOTE 4—This value(s) applies when the inch-pound designation of this specification is the basis of purchase. When the “M” designation of this specification is the basis of purchase, the corresponding metric value(s) shall be agreed upon between the manufacturer and purchaser.

10. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

10.1 The pipe manufacturer shall explore a sufficient number of visual surface imperfections to provide reasonable assurance that they have been properly evaluated with respect to depth. Exploration of all surface imperfections is not required but may be necessary to ensure compliance with 10.2.

10.2 Surface imperfections that penetrate more than 12½ % of the nominal wall thickness or encroach on the minimum wall thickness shall be considered defects. Pipe with such defects shall be given one of the following dispositions:

10.2.1 The defect may be removed by grinding provided that the remaining wall thickness is within specified limits.

10.2.2 Repaired in accordance with the repair welding provisions of 10.5.

10.2.3 The section of pipe containing the defect may be cut off within the limits of requirements on length.

10.2.4 The defective pipe may be rejected.

10.3 To provide a workmanlike finish and basis for evaluating conformance with 10.2, the pipe manufacturer shall remove by grinding the following:

10.3.1 Mechanical marks, abrasions and pits, any of which imperfections are deeper than 1/16 in. [1.6 mm], and

10.3.2 Visual imperfections commonly referred to as scabs, seams, laps, tears, or slivers found by exploration in accordance with 10.1 to be deeper than 5 % of the nominal wall thickness.

10.4 At the purchaser’s discretion, pipe shall be subject to rejection if surface imperfections acceptable under 10.2 are not scattered, but appear over a large area in excess of what is considered a workmanlike finish. Disposition of such pipe shall be a matter of agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

10.5 When imperfections or defects are removed by grinding, a smooth curved surface shall be maintained, and the wall thickness shall not be decreased below that permitted by this specification. The outside diameter at the point of grinding may be reduced by the amount so removed.

10.5.1 Wall thickness measurements shall be made with a mechanical caliper or with a properly calibrated nondestructive testing device of appropriate accuracy. In case of dispute, the measurement determined by use of the mechanical caliper shall govern.

10.6 Weld repair shall be permitted only subject to the approval of the purchaser and in accordance with Specification A999/A999M.