

Corrosion Protection for Concrete Structures in Marine Environments

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\$182.3 billion

Koch, Brongers et al. 2001



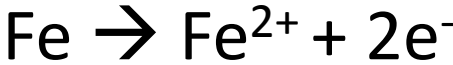
<http://www.fyfeco.com/images/projects/nassco-pier.jpg>

Electrochemistry

ELECTRICAL PATH

ALL
4 factors required
for corrosion to occur

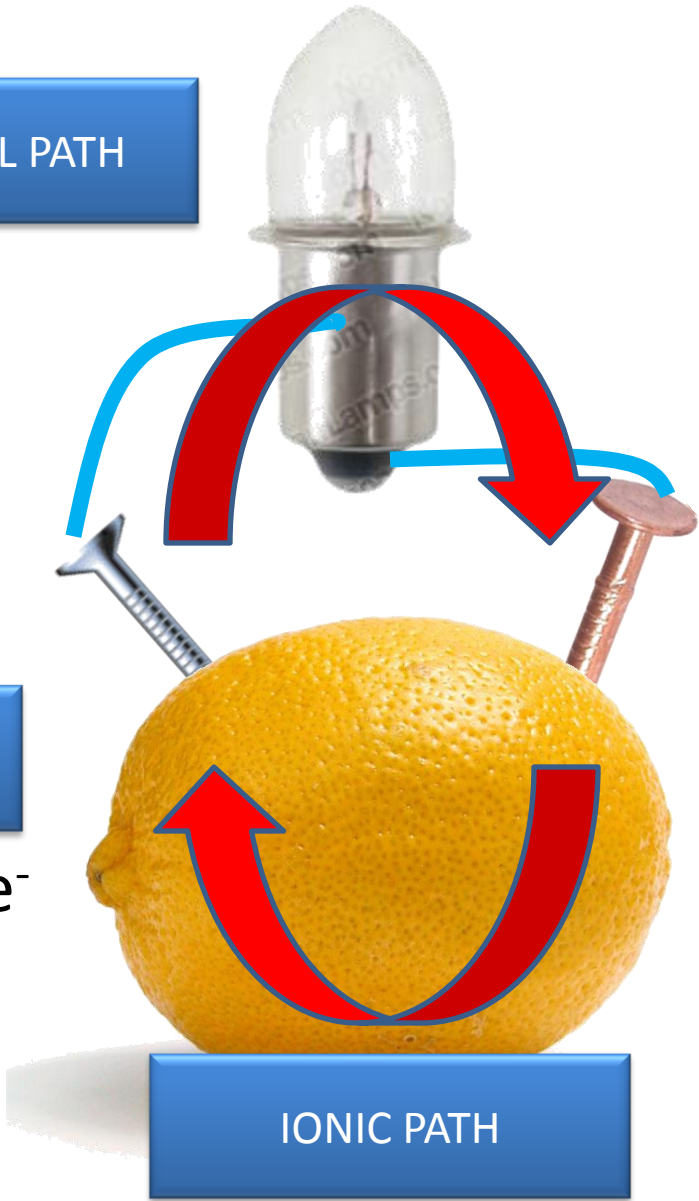
ANODE
Release electrons



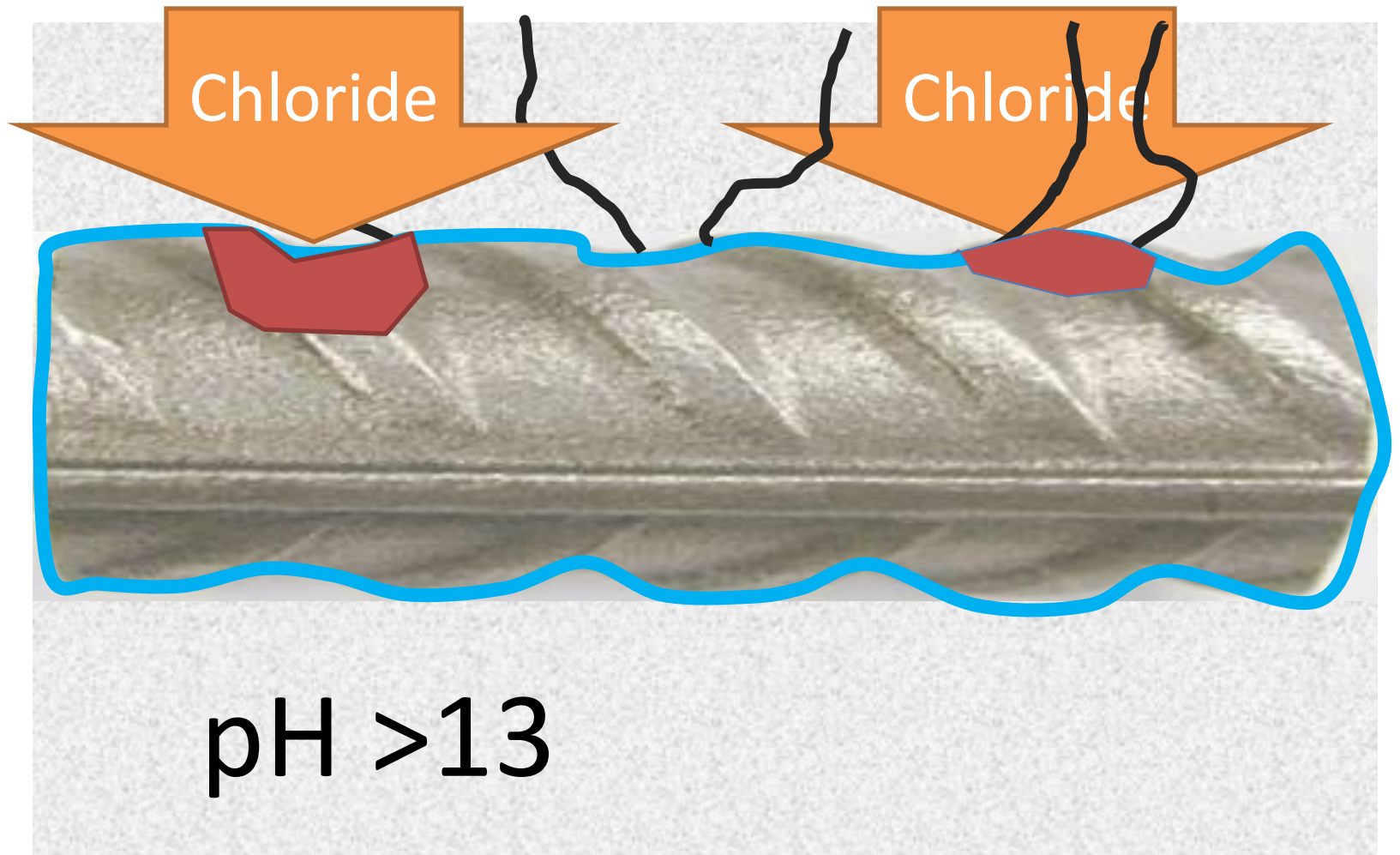
CATHODE
Accept electrons

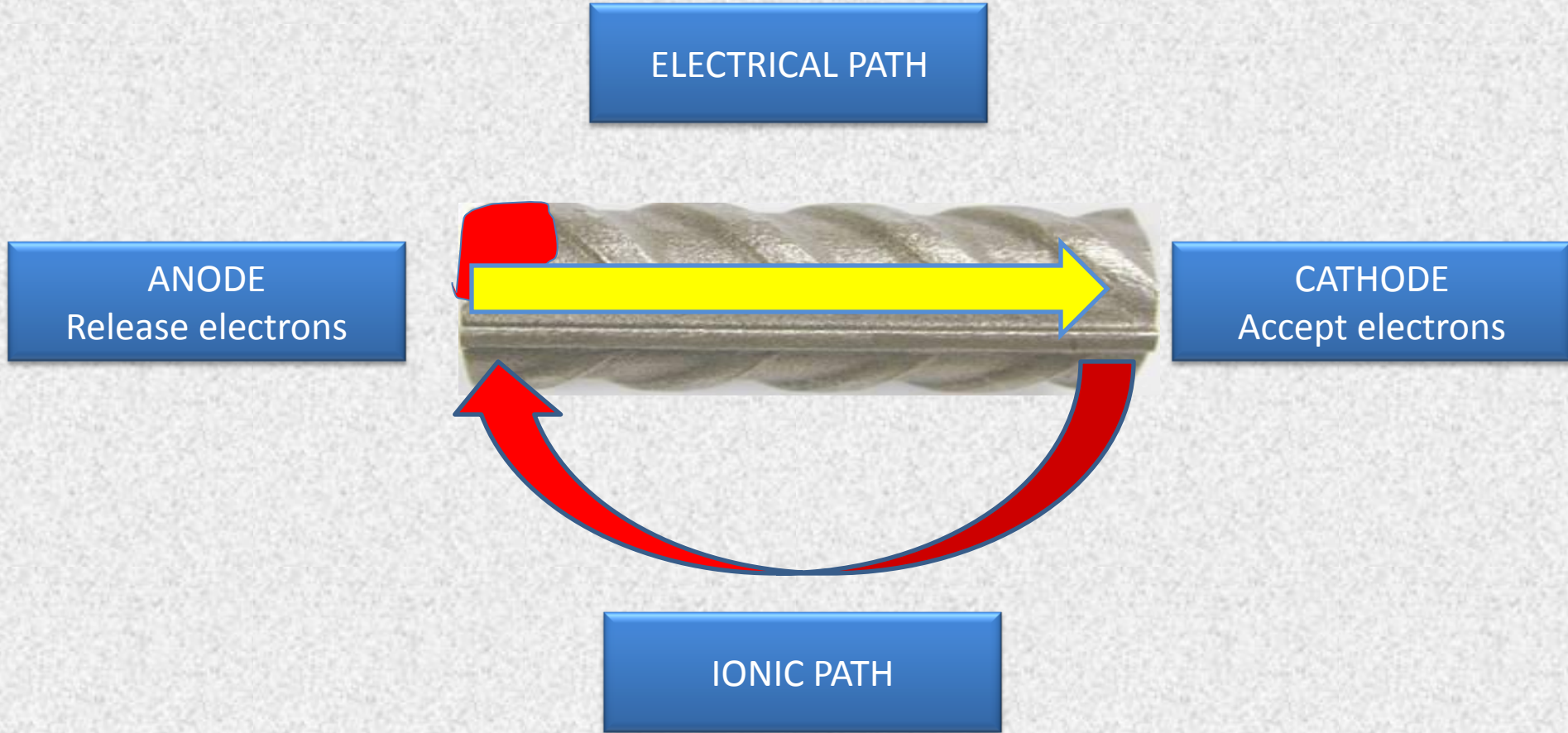


IONIC PATH



Rebar in Concrete





Carbonation

CO₂ reacts with cement



Chloride

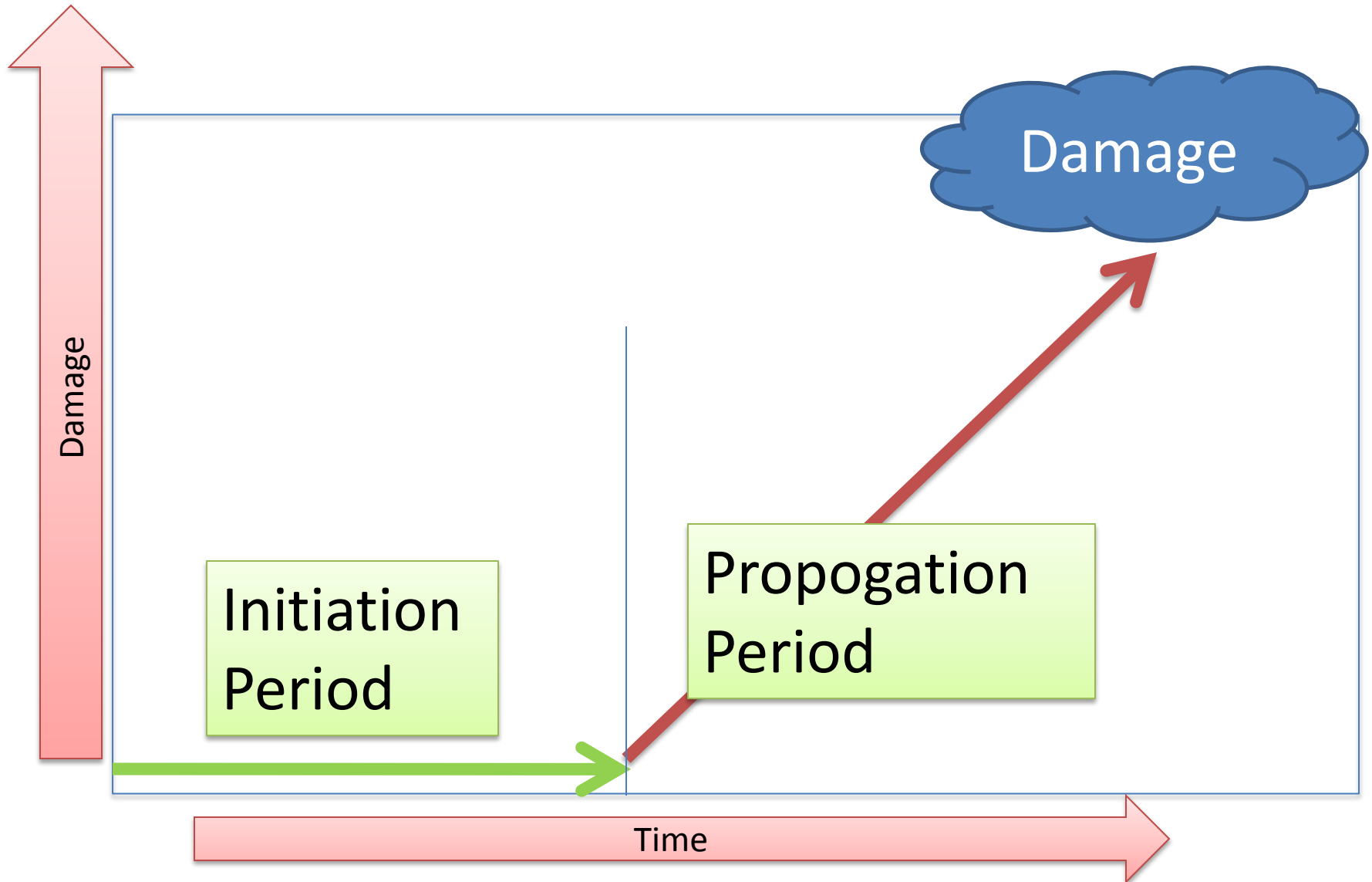
- Deicing salts
- Marine waters
 - iron chloro-complex
 - green rust
- Expansion occurs

Not well understood!

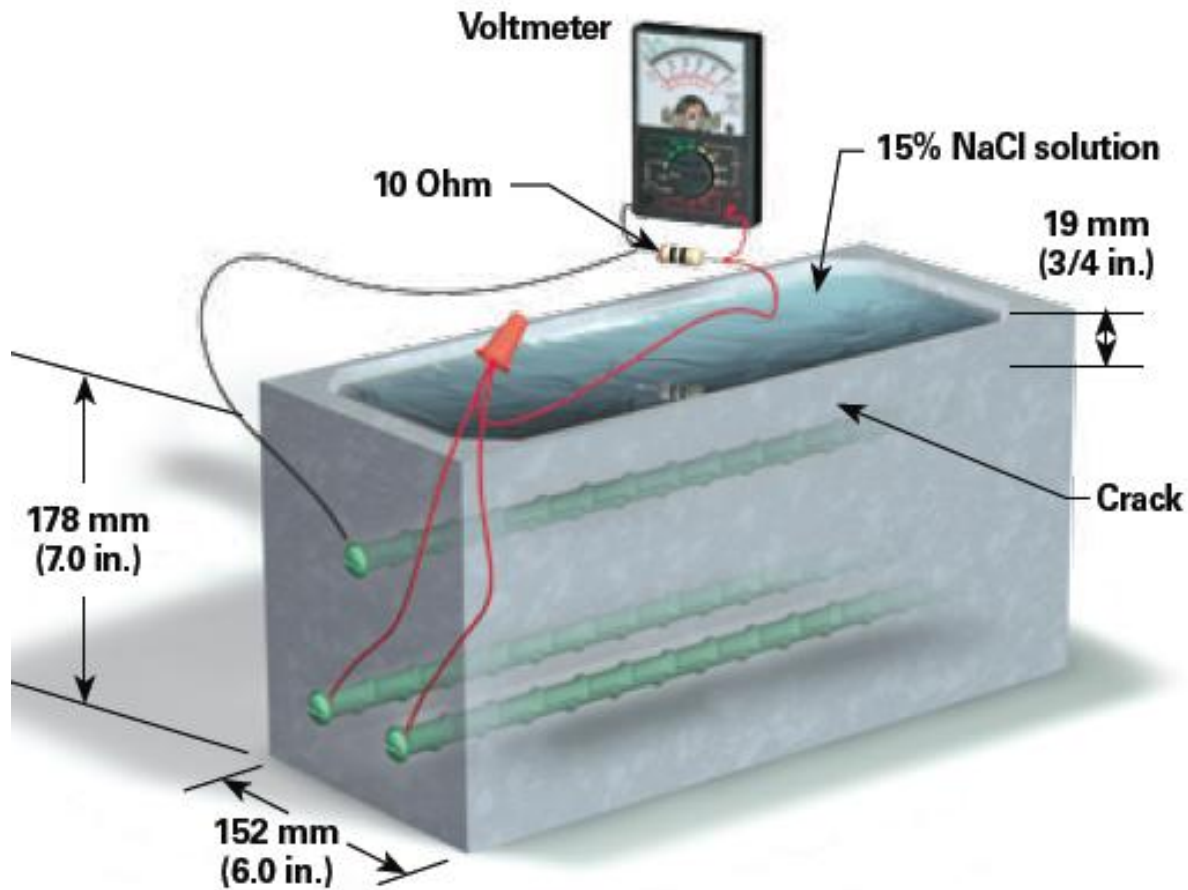


Courtesy W.R. Meadows

Tutti Model



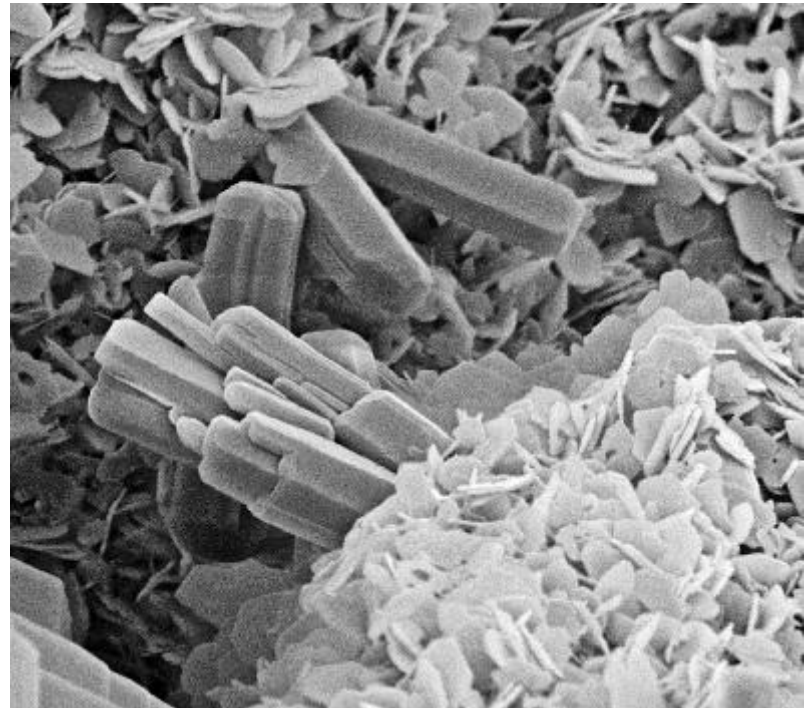
Chloride Threshold



Cracked Beam (CB) Specimen

Concrete Modification

- Reduce permeability
 - w/cm
 - Pozzolans
 - silica fume
 - fly ash
 - slag cement



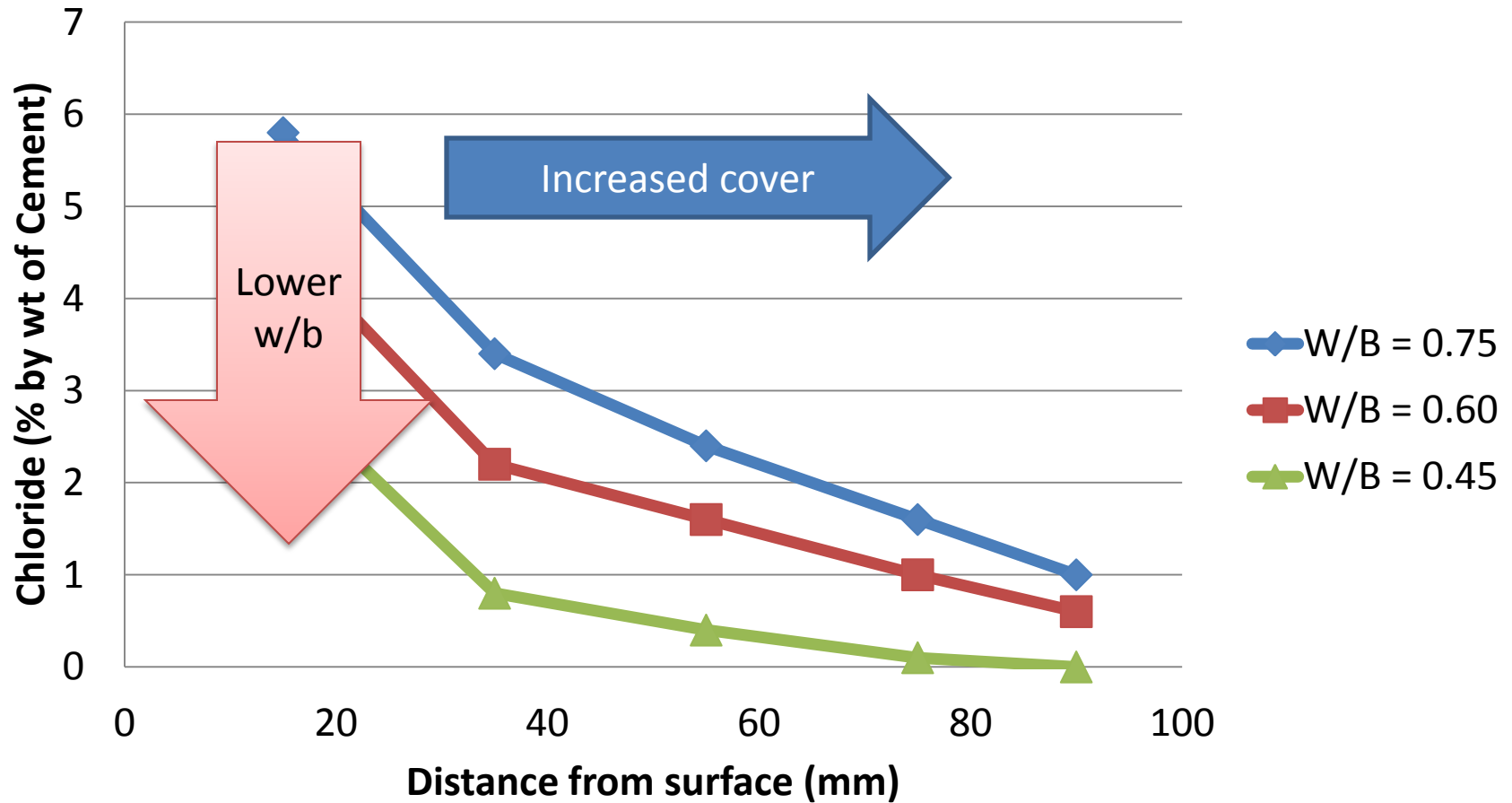
Increased risk of cracking

Concrete Cracking

- ASTM C1581
- Thermal and early age cracking
 - Curing
 - Placement
 - Form removal



Effect of w/b on chloride penetration



Corrosion Inhibitors

- ASTM C1582
- Dependent on the dosage
- “Report on Chemical Admixtures for Concrete.”
 - ACI Committee 212
- Do these leach?
- Performance in cracked concrete?



REINFORCING BAR

Types

- Epoxy-coated
 - ASTM A775, A934
- Galvanized
 - ASTM A767
- Stainless Steel
 - ASTM A955
- Others
 - ASTM A1035, A1055, Glass Fiber

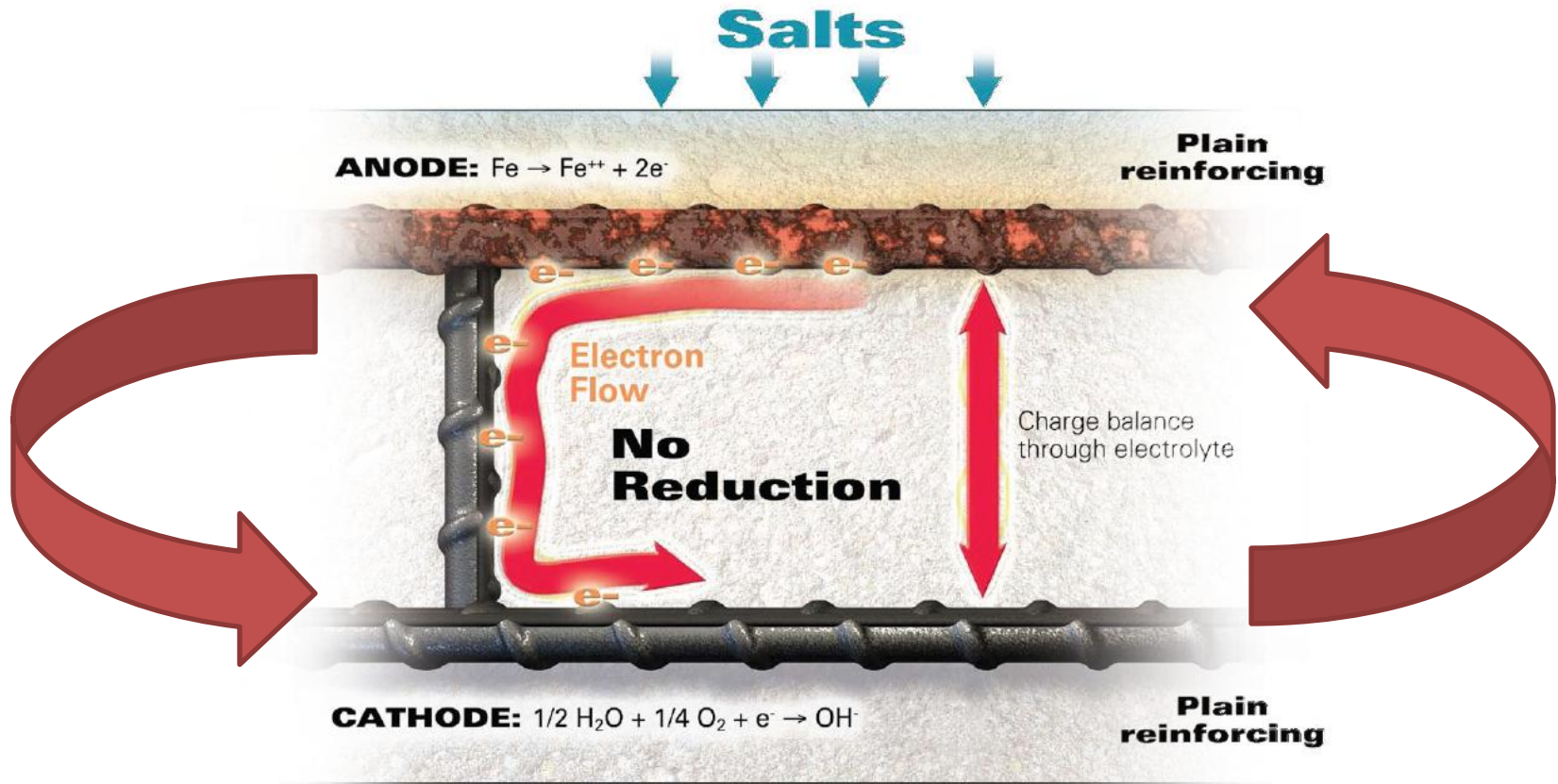


Epoxy-coated Reinforcing Steel

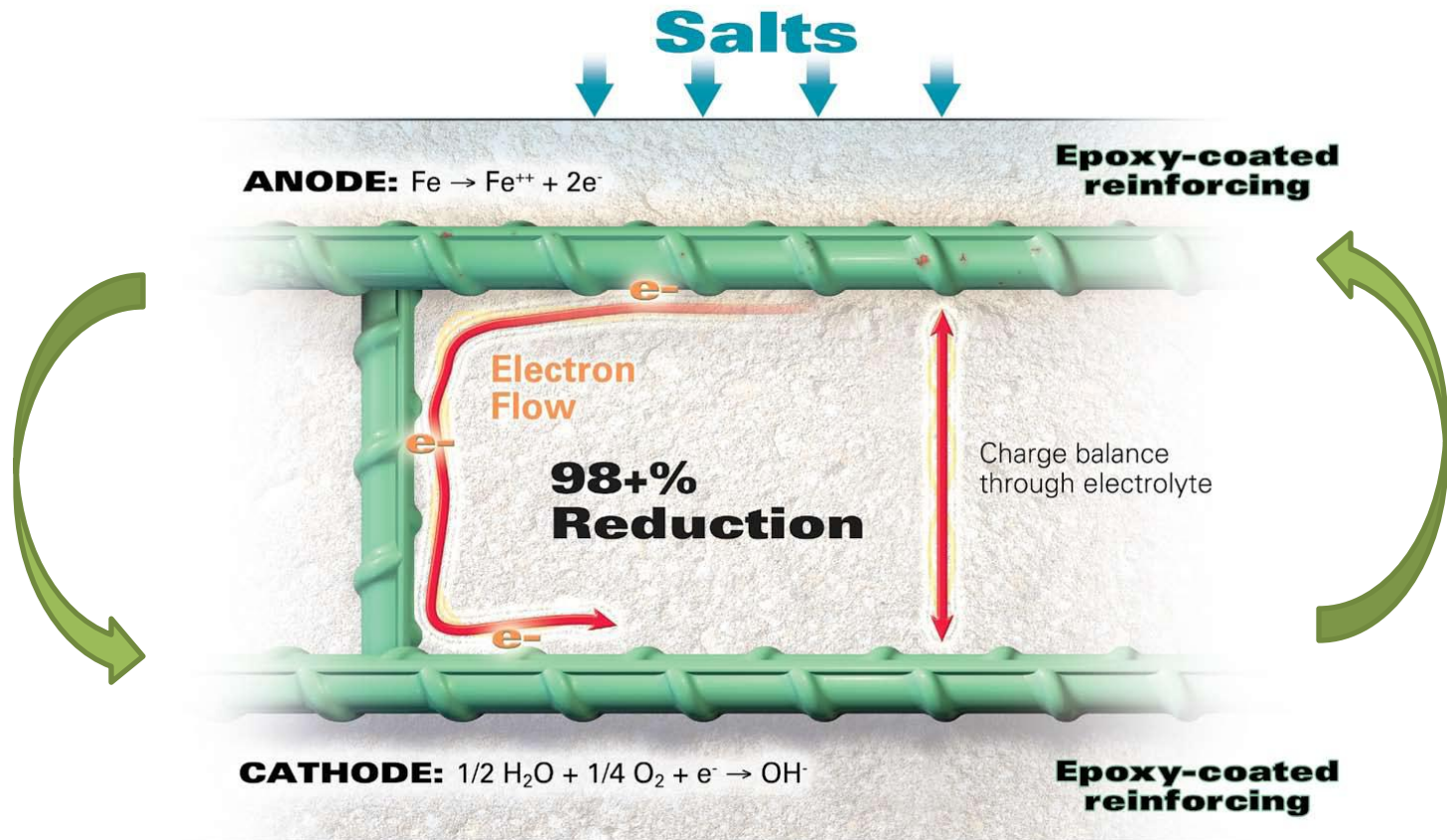
- ~600,000 ton/year
 - 10 to 15% of all reinforcing steel (USA/Canada)
- Over 100,000 structures
- Standards
 - A775 (Green)
 - A934 (purple/grey)



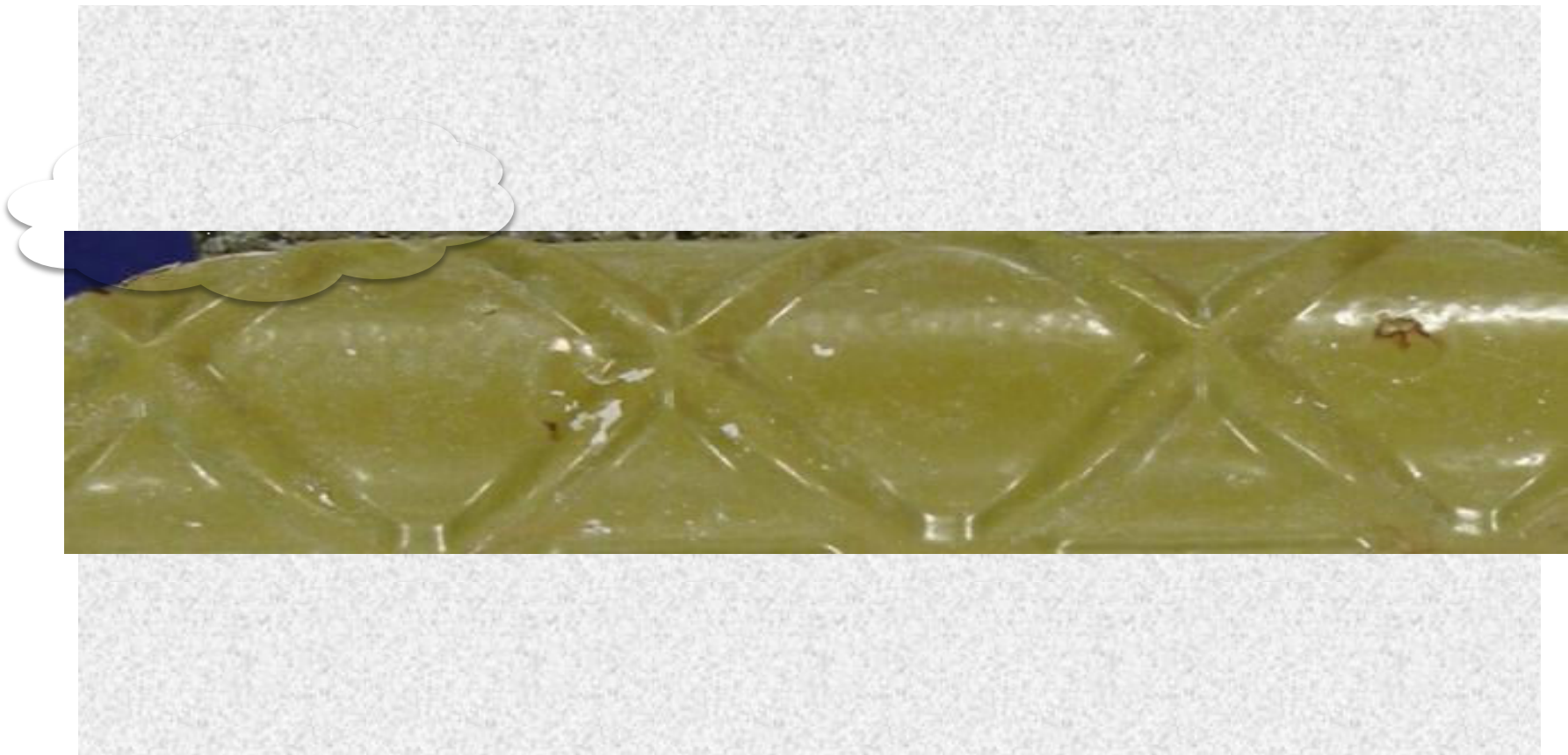
Black bars



Epoxy-coated Bars



98% reduction in corrosion rate
Substantially higher chloride threshold



Certification

- Only corrosion-resistant bars under an Independent certification program
- Certification required by over 25 Transportation Agencies



Marine Performance

- Florida DOT
- 2010 paper - most predicted to have 100 year life
- Few structures: Poor performance
 - Poor materials
 - Poor workmanship
 - Severe environment



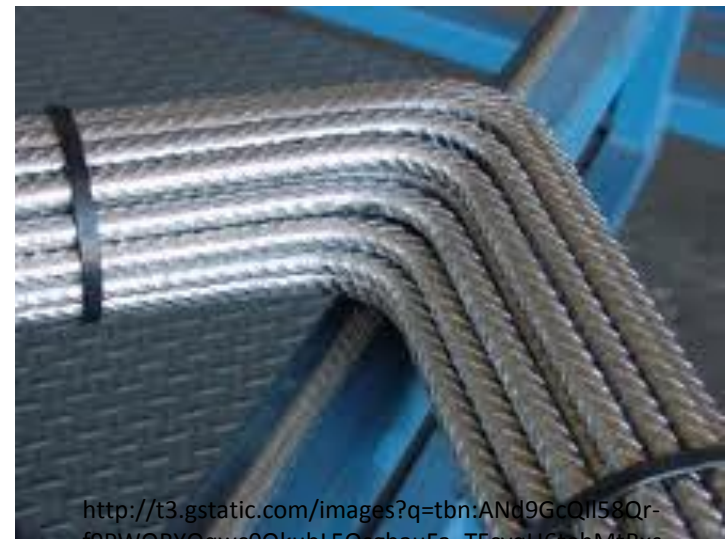
Galvanized Reinforcing

- ASTM A767
- Develop oxide layer for protection
 - Dependant on cement and zinc chemistry
 - Microstructure may significantly affect performance
- May galvanically corrode



Stainless Steel Reinforcing

- “Stainless steel isn’t”
 - Roper 1986
- ASTM A955
 - Contains corrosion tests
- Performance largely depends on the chemistry
 - Excellent: 316, 2205, 2304
 - Fair: 2201, 3Cr12



Progreso Pier (1940)

- Generally good performance
- “serious laminated corrosion on the visible reinforcement and the reinforcement area was reduced to approximately 60 – 70%.”



Naval Facilities Engineering Command

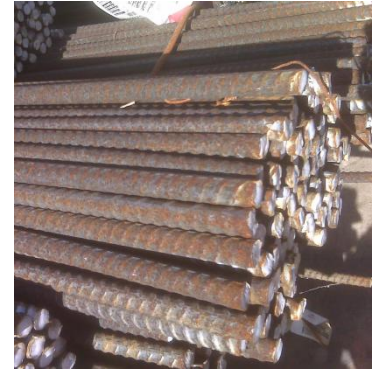
- Magnetic Silencing Facility, Point Loma



- Losses of stainless steel cross-section exceeded 50 percent
- *The reinforcement is inadequate for its environment*
 - *despite being of stainless steel composition, which has generally been considered superior in marine concrete*

Other Materials

- ASTM A1035/3CR12
 - Low grade stainless steels
- ASTM A1055
 - Epoxy and zinc layers
- Glass and Basalt fiber bars
 - largely considered experimental



OTHER FACTORS

Other Factors

- Sustainability
- Availability
- Cost

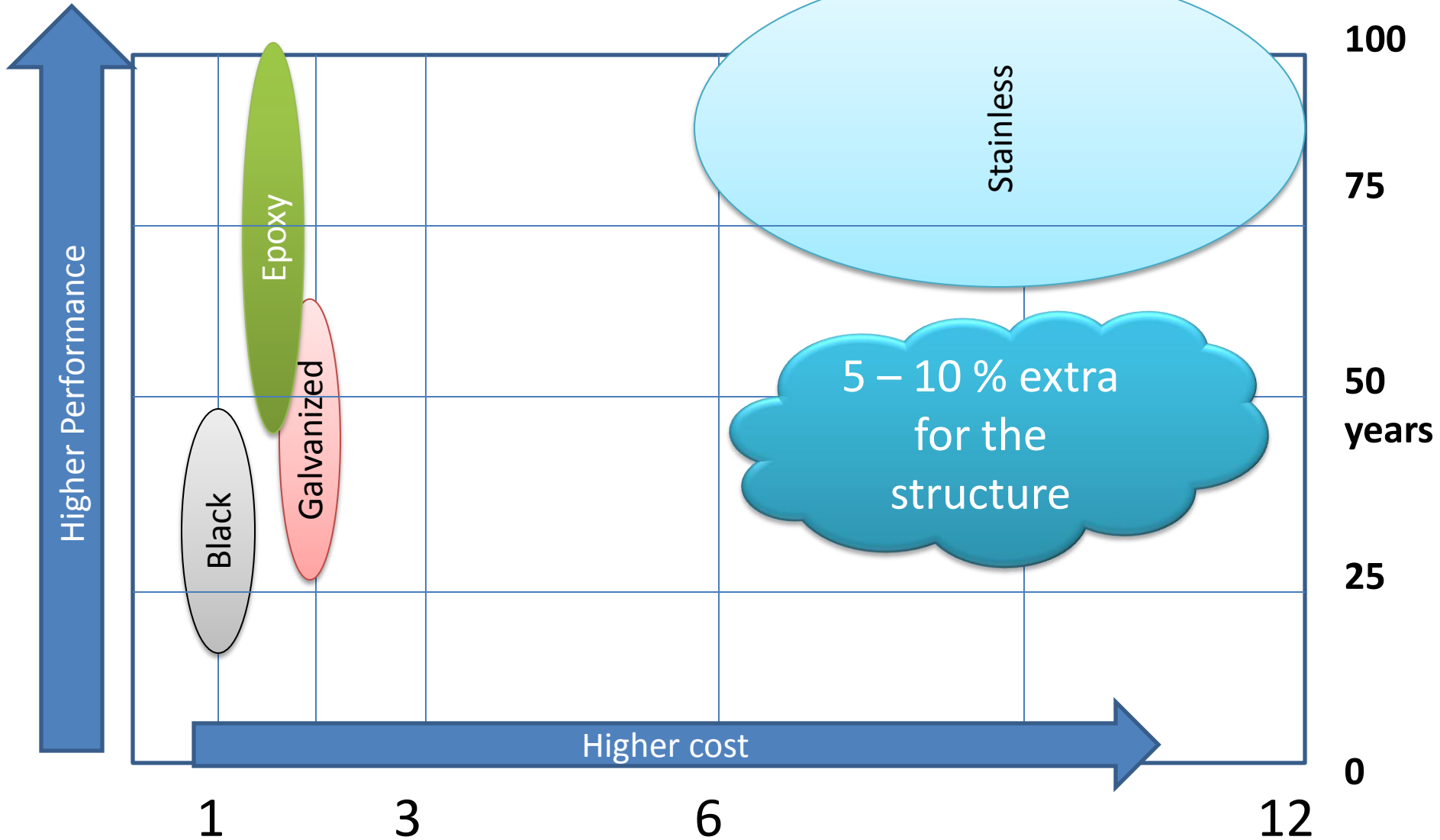


Sustainability

- Epoxy-coated and galvanized bars
 - over 95 percent of recycled materials
- Stainless
 - over 75 percent recycled materials
 - High processing energy



Performance vs. Cost



Availability

- Galvanizing
 - few have experience with reinforcing bars
 - Bar lengths
 - Chromate treatment
- Epoxy-coated reinforcing bars
 - widely available
- Stainless steel reinforcing
 - Lead times
 - Care during Fabrication



Summary And Conclusions

- Wide choice in the selection of materials for corrosion protection.
- Concretes with a low water-cement ratio and pozzolans should be chosen.
- Epoxy-coated bars
 - lowest cost method of meeting 100 year design in marine environments
- Overall performance is not the only criteria
 - Sustainability
 - Initial and Life-cycle Cost
 - Availability

