

Hot Dip Galvanizing and corrosion categories

In which corrosion categories could galvanized steel be used? This question is frequently asked when only a specific corrosion category is specified. Such a specification is insufficient, since corrosion categories only indicate fairly wide limits for the environment where the construction will be exposed, but without specifying the type of protection or life time for the construction. A more detailed specification for the corrosion protection is needed, considering the requirements regarding durability and time to first maintenance.

This information sheet is intended to provide information about the possibilities to use hot-dip galvanizing in different corrosion categories.



Corrosion rates

EN ISO 12944-2 specifies the corrosion categories C1 to CX. The corrosion categories show the corrosion loss on zinc and steel as shown in table 2. Table 3 provides examples of related corrosion environments. Corrosion rates of common structural steel and zinc are based partly on results from field exposure, partly on practical experience from galvanized steel structures.

Table 4 presents the life time of the zinc coating with layer thicknesses according to standard EN ISO 1461:2009. The table also includes thicknesses of at least 115, 165 and 215 microns, that can be achieved on steel with specified silicon content and thickness above 6 mm. Some comments on the different corrosion categories are given below:

Corrosion category C1, C2 and C3

Hot dip galvanizing results in a corrosion protection which normally has a very long life in these corrosion categories and can be used without any problems.

Corrosion Category C4

The lowest coating thicknesses of 45 microns, which are created on thin parts, result in a moderate life span in this corrosion category. However, this does not lead to any problems if the steel parts are interchangeable, so that regalvanizing is possible, or if the parts are accessible for maintenance with other anti-corrosion treatment.

If replacement or maintenance is not possible, it may be desirable to have a corrosion protection with a very long durability. This can be achieved with coating thicknesses of 115, 165 or 215 microns, as shown in Table 4. These large thicknesses can be reached only if previously agreed with the galvanizer, and when reactive steel has been chosen.

Coating thickness (µm)	Optimal silicon level (%)	Silicon range (%)
Fe/Zn 115	0,18	0,15-0,21
Fe/Zn 165	0,25	0,22-0,28
Fe/Zn 215	0,32	0,29-0,35

Table 1. Optimal and range values for silicon when higher coating thicknesses are required.

Requirements of a minimum of 115 microns in local coating thickness can also be met on steel with low silicon content when the steel before galvanizing is sandblasted so the surface roughness is minimum R_a 12_{1/2} microns.

Corrosion category C5

This category includes very corrosive atmospheric conditions that may occur locally at the western coasts or at particularly polluted industrial and urban areas. The thinnest zinc coatings will have shorter life under these conditions, and duplex treatment (=galvanizing + paint) might be needed.

In water and soil

EN ISO 12944-2 also contains corrosion categories for steel structures which are immersed in water (Im1, Im2) or buried in soil (Im3), but it is here difficult to give general guidelines for when hot dip galvanizing can be used alone, or when it is necessary to use duplex treatment. The corrosion conditions should be evaluated in each separate case.

It will usually be necessary to use duplex to achieve long-term protection in the following environments:

- In almost constantly moist environment
- In highly acidic or highly alkaline environments
- In more corrosive soils as loamy soil and peat and peat soil

By proper pre-treatment of zinc surfaces prior to coating, as described in Nordic Galvanizers "Galvanizing Handbook", it is possible to obtain adequate durability for most conditions.

Corrosion category	Mass loss for surface unit and thickness reduction (1 year of exposure)			
	Steel		Zinc	
	Mass loss (g/m ²)	Thickness reduction (µm)	Mass loss (g/m ²)	Thickness reduction (µm)
C1	≤ 10	≤ 1,3	≤ 0,7	≤ 0,1
C2	> 10-200	>1,3-25	> 0,7-5	> 0,1-0,7
C3	> 200-400	> 25-50	> 5-15	> 0,7-2,1
C4	> 400-650	> 50-80	>15-30	> 2,1-4,2
C5	> 650-1500	> 80-200	> 30-60	> 4,2-8,4
CX	> 1500-5500	200-700	> 60-180	> 8,4-25

Table 2. Atmospheric corrosion categories

Corrosion category	Examples of typical corrosion environments
C1 Very low	Heated buildings with clean atmospheres, e.g. offices, shops, schools, hotels.
C2 Low	Unheated buildings where condensation may occur, e.g. depots, sports halls. Atmospheres with low level of pollution. Mostly rural areas.
C3 Middle	Production rooms with high humidity and some air pollution e.g. food-processing plants, laundries, breweries and dairies. Urban and industrial atmospheres, moderate sulfur dioxide pollution. Coastal areas with low salinity.
C4 High	Chemical plants, swimming pools, coastal ship- and boatyards. Industrial areas and coastal areas with moderate salinity.
C5 Very high	Buildings or areas with almost permanent condensation and with high pollution. Coastal and offshore areas with high salinity.
CX Extreme	Industrial buildings with extreme humidity and aggressive atmosphere. Industrial areas with extreme humidity and aggressive tropical or sub-tropical atmosphere. Offshore areas with a large amount salt in the air.

Table 3. Examples of typical corrosion environments according to EN ISO 12944-2.

Coating thicknesses according to EN ISO 1461 ¹		Life time of zinc coating in different corrosion categories				
Steel thickness mm	(Local coating thickness ³) Mean thickness ⁴ µm	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5 ⁵
Steel > 6 mm	(70) 85	100+	100-100+	40-100+	20-40	10-20
Steel > 3 - ≤ 6 mm	(55) 70	100+	100-100+	33-100	17-33	8-17
Steel ≥ 1,5 - ≤ 3 mm	(45) 55	100+	78-100+	26-78	13-26	6-13
Steel < 1,5 mm	(35) 45	100+	64-100+	21-64	11-21	5-11
Castings ≥ 6 mm	(70) 80	100+	100-100+	38-100+	19-38	10-19
Castings < 6 mm	(60) 70	100+	100-100+	33-100	17-33	8-17
Steel > 6 mm Special ²	(100) 115	100+	100+	55-100+	27-55	14-27
Steel > 6 mm Special ²	(145) 165	100+	100+	78-100+	39-78	20-39
Steel > 6 mm Special ²	(190) 215	100+	100+	100-100+	39-100+	25-51

Notes:

- 1) Minimum coating thickness on samples that are not centrifuged.
- 2) Larger coating thicknesses can only be achieved when the steel has a specified silicon content.
- 3) Minimum local coating thickness according to EN ISO 1461:2009.
- 4) Mean coating thickness according to EN ISO 1461:2009.
- 5) In category C5 it may be necessary to use duplex (galvanizing + painting) to reach longer life times.

Table 4. The life in years for galvanized coatings used in corrosion categories C1 -C5. The lifetimes are based on mean coating thickness according to EN ISO 1461:2009.

Corrosion category	Coating thickness
C3	Fe/Zn according to EN ISO 1461:2009
C4	Fe/Zn 115 µm according to "Steels suitable for galvanizing"
C5	Fe/Zn 215 µm according to "Steels suitable for galvanizing" or Duplex (galvanizing + painting)

Table 5. Suitable corrosion protection for exposure in different corrosivity classes.

More information is provided by:



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