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THE NDE SOLUTION

NDE

CORROSION RESISTANT MATERIALS AND SOLUTIONS

SERVICE ACCESSIBILITY • EXPERTISE

Stainless Steel in Marine Environments



Overview

- Composition
- Corrosion resistance and corrosion
- Families of stainless steel
- Fabrication
- Care
- Cost savings

This presentation is drawn from over 70 years of NDE company experience and relationships with local and international suppliers including Outokumpu



Moisture

- A conductive electrolyte is required for atmospheric corrosion to occur
- One factor is called Time of Wetness (TOM)
- High moisture dissolves dried salt and creates a corrosive electrolyte



Aggressive Contaminants

- Salt spray deposits on the surface and evaporates leaving salt on surface. Sea salt stays wet for longer than pure salt and is therefore more damaging
- Sulphur containing environments cause acidic environments which make pitting worse



Microclimate

- Sheltered areas can often be more susceptible than open ones. Rain, for example, often cleans the surface
- High temperature together with high humidity and a protected area can make the corrosion worse
- Underside of sloping roofs can have high corrosion rates



Protected and Unprotected Areas



Stainless Steel for Engineers



Chloride Induced Corrosion

Chloride ingress does not cause a reduction in the background pH. It inhibits the mechanism by which the protective oxide layer is maintained.

Main source of chlorides: Sea water

"The most serious process affecting maritime structures is that of chloride-induced corrosion of reinforcement or prestressing steel, with consequent cracking and bursting of the concrete cover and loss of steel cross-section due to corrosion."



Chloride induced corrosion in a coastal environment

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