Stray & Galvanaic Corrosion Attack on Water & Wastewater Systems





Presented By:
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Corrosion









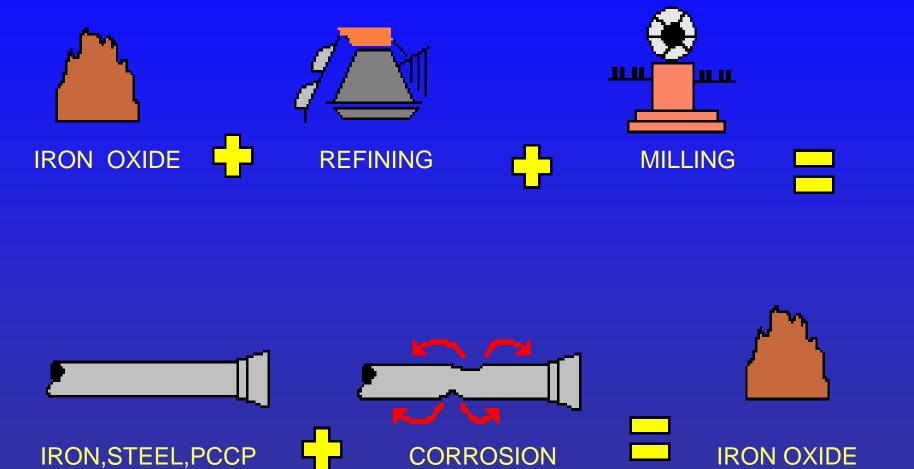
Temporary Fix?



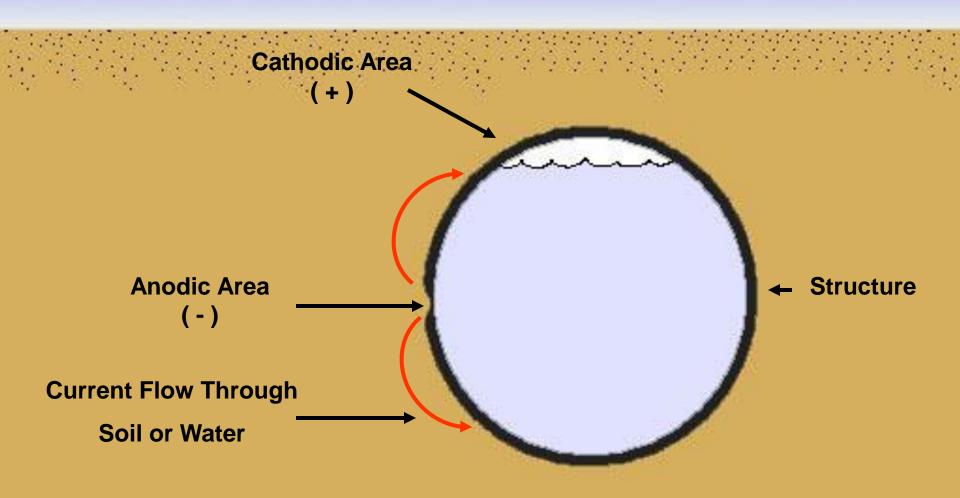




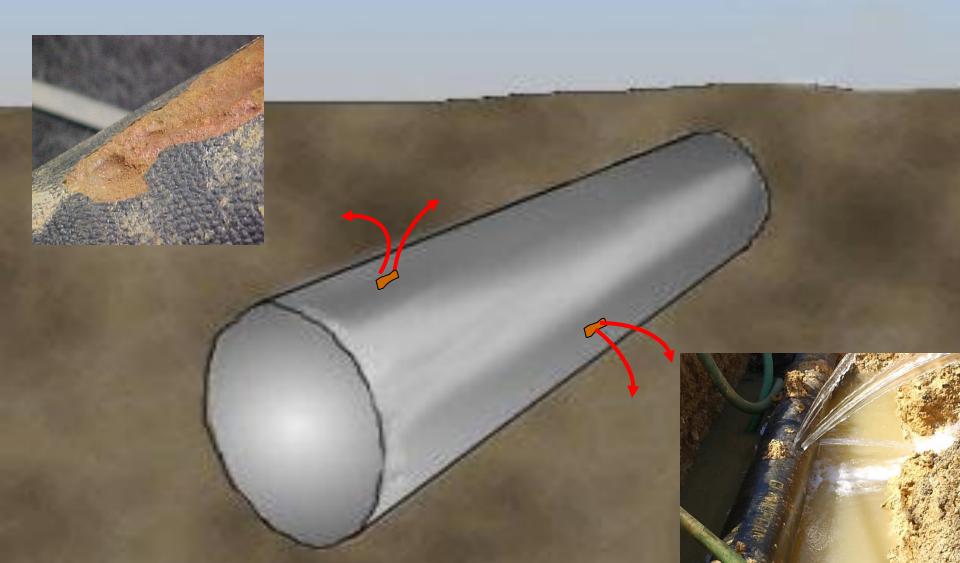
Corrosion - A Natural Process



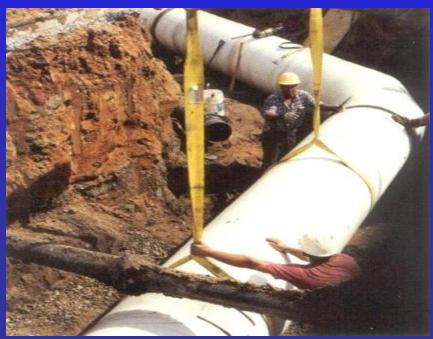
Galvanic Corrosion Cell on Buried Piping



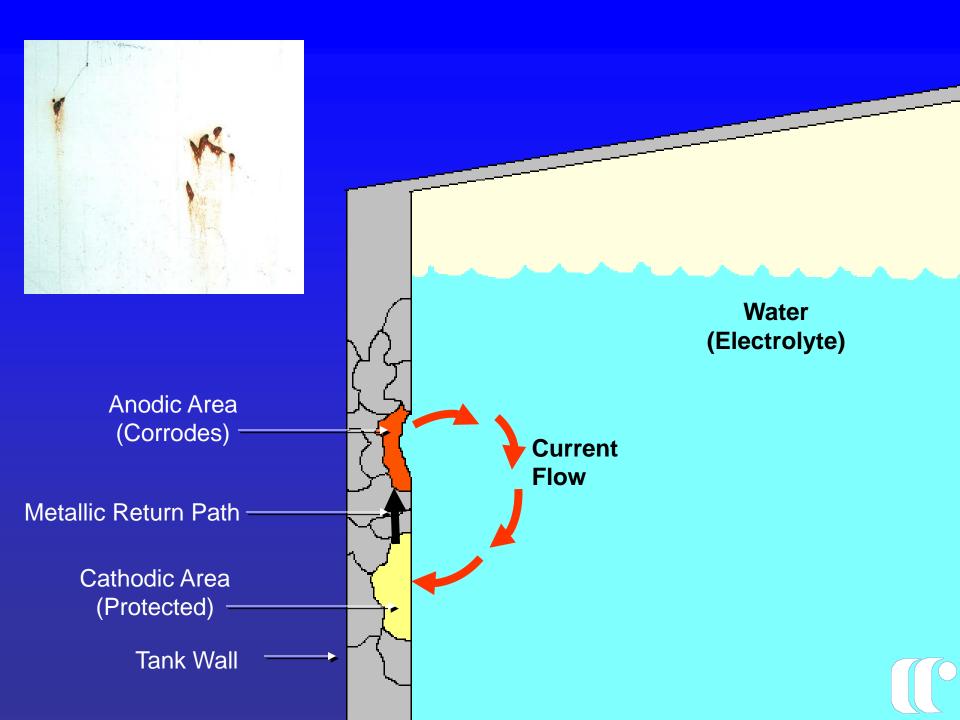
Corrosion of Metallic Structure





















History of Iron Pipe

Cast Iron

- Introduced to North America during the 1800's and installed till the 1970's.
- Early on, statically cast process produced a thick walled, heavy pipe.
- No longer produced in North America.

Ductile Iron

- Introduced in 1955 as an improvement to cast iron.
- Centrifugal casting process produces a thinner walled, lighter pipe which is stronger and more ductile than cast iron.





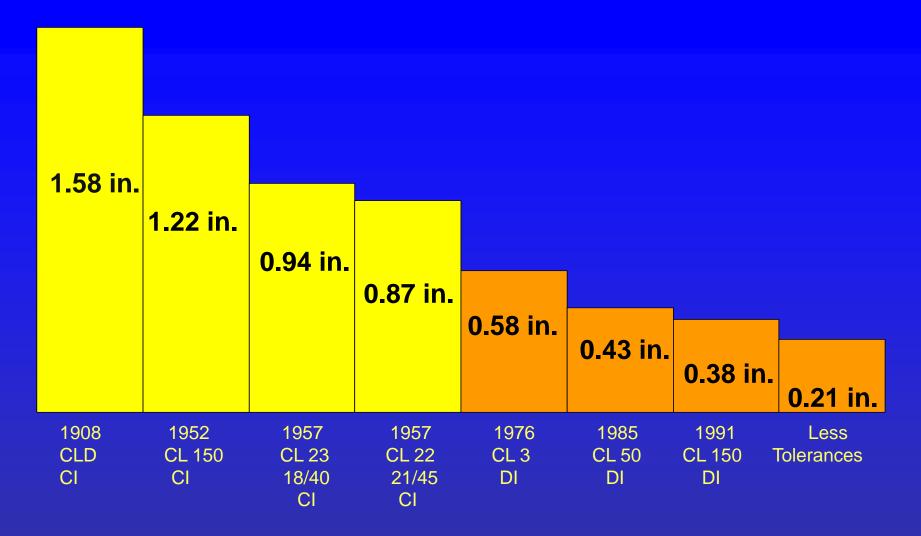
Cast (Grey) Iron Failures





Graphitization leaves pipe brittle and weakened.





Actual size of AWWA Specification Thickness Reductions for 36-inch Diameter Cast and Ductile Iron Pipe - 1908 to Present (150 PSI Operating pressure)

Ductile Iron







Pitting (concentrated) corrosion attack on ductile iron pipe.

Adverse Conditions for Metallic Pipe

- High Chlorides
- Low Soil/Water Resistivity
- High Sulfates
- Acidic Soils
- Wet/Dry Fluctuations
- Bimetallic Couplings
- Stray Current Interference



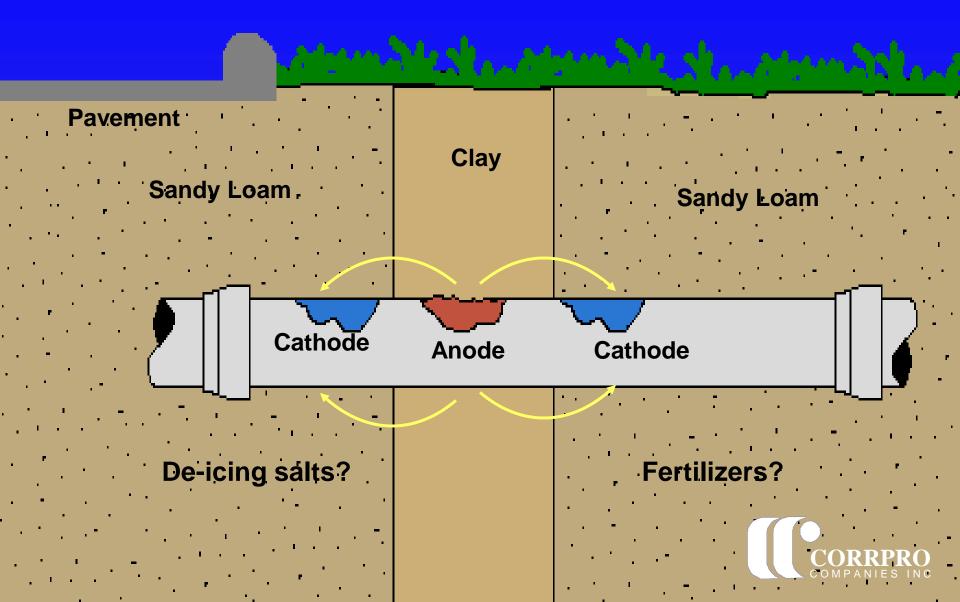




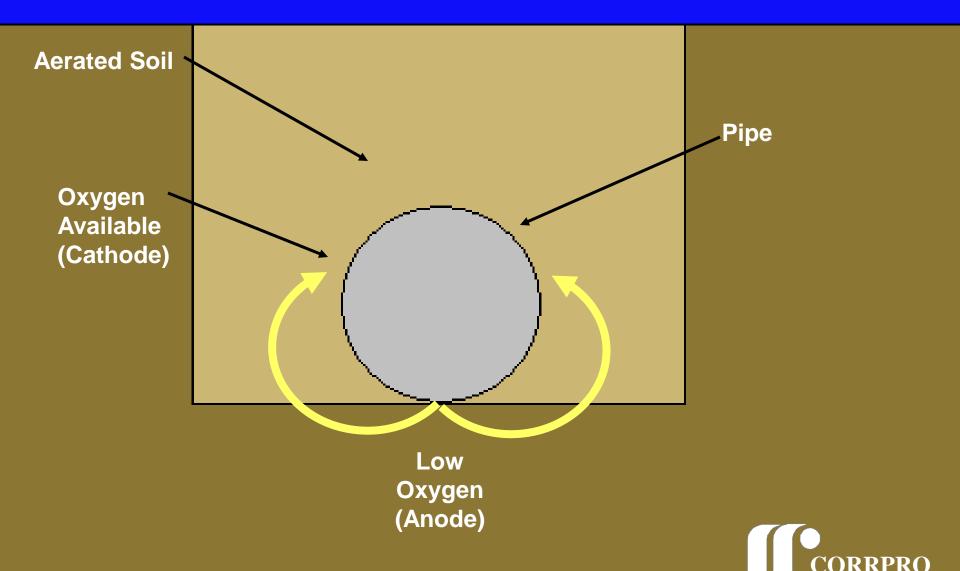




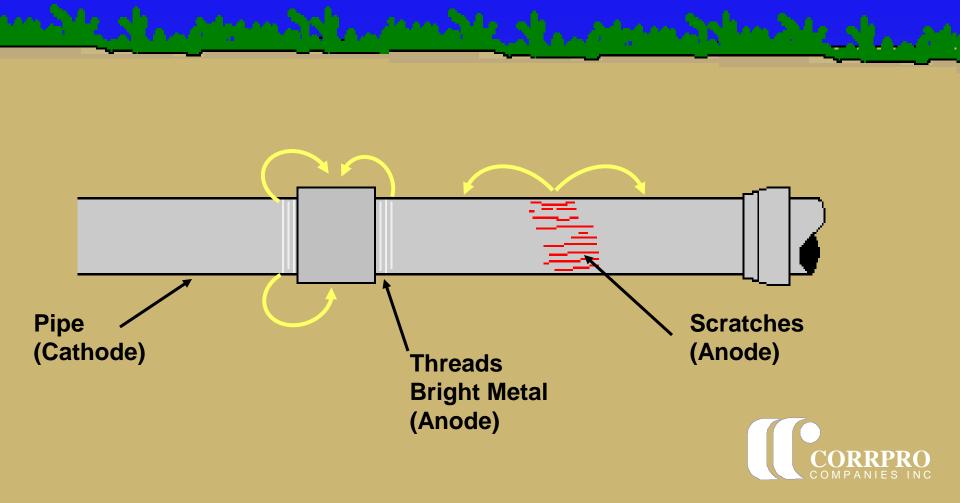
Dissimilar Soils



Corrosion Caused by Differential Aeration



Dissimilar Surface Conditions

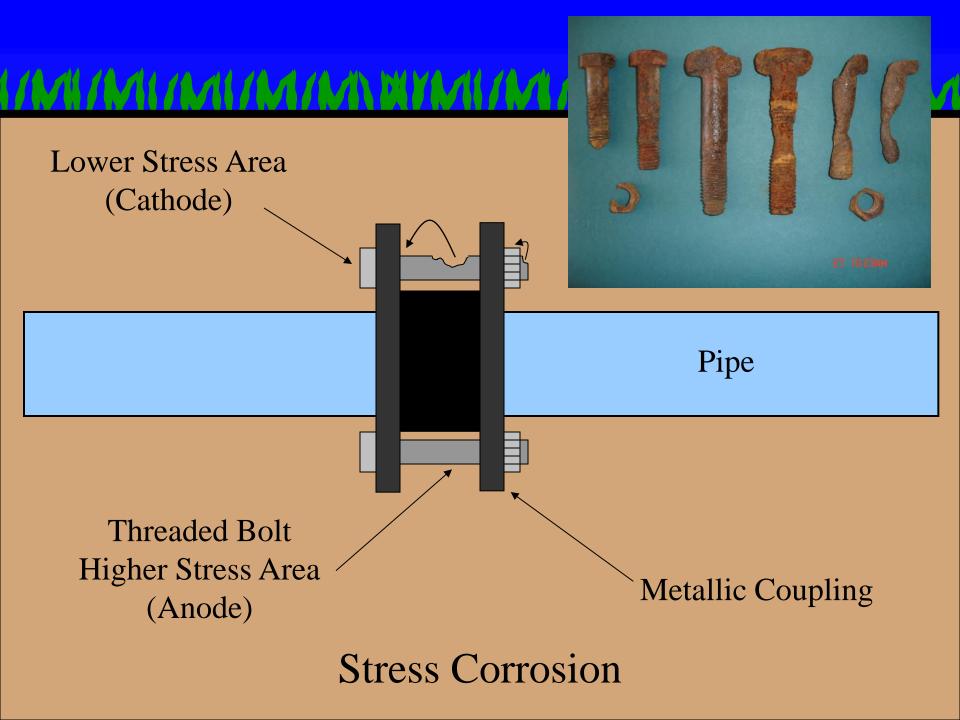


Gate Valve Corrosion

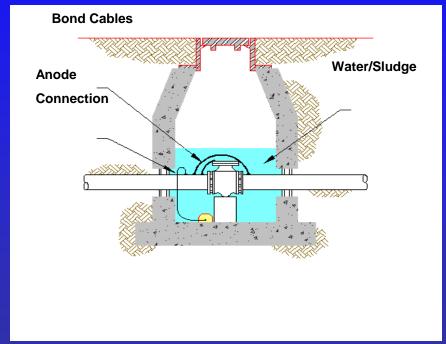












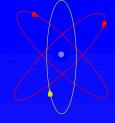
Meter Vault Corrosion

Meter Vault with Anode

Stainless Steel Corrosion





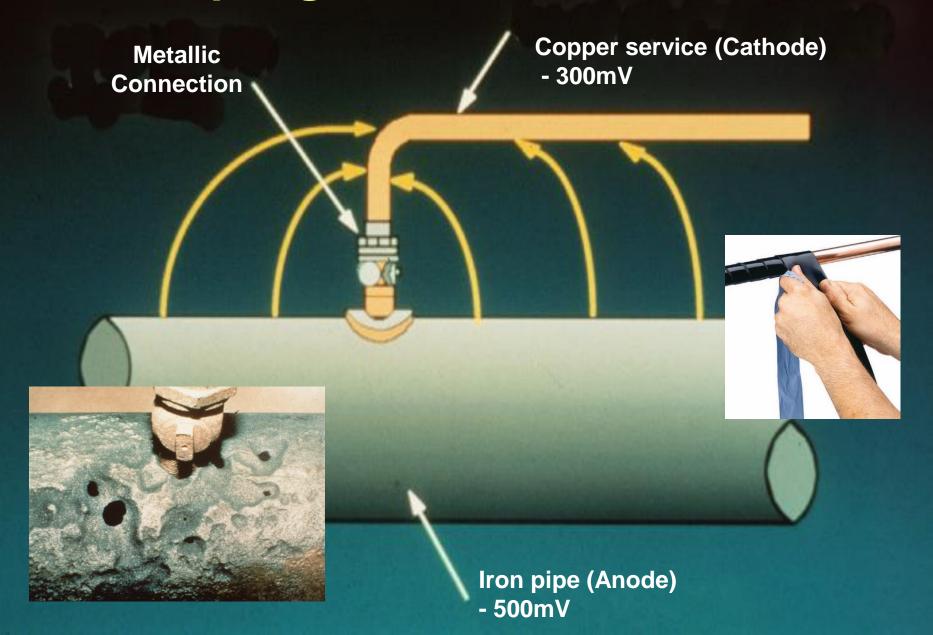


PRACTICAL GALVANIC SERIES

Material	Potential*	
Pure Magnesium	-1.75	
Zinc	-1.10	
Aluminum Alloy	-1.00	
Cadmium	-0.80	
Mild Steel (New)	-0.70	
Mild Steel (Old)	-0.50	
Cast/Ductile Iron	-0.50	
Stainless Steel	-0.50 to + 0.10	
Copper, Brass, Bronze	-0.20	
Gold	+0.20	
Carbon, Graphite, Coke	+0.30	

^{*} Potentials With Respect to Saturated Cu-CuSO₄ Electrode

Coupling to Dissimilar Metals



Stray Current

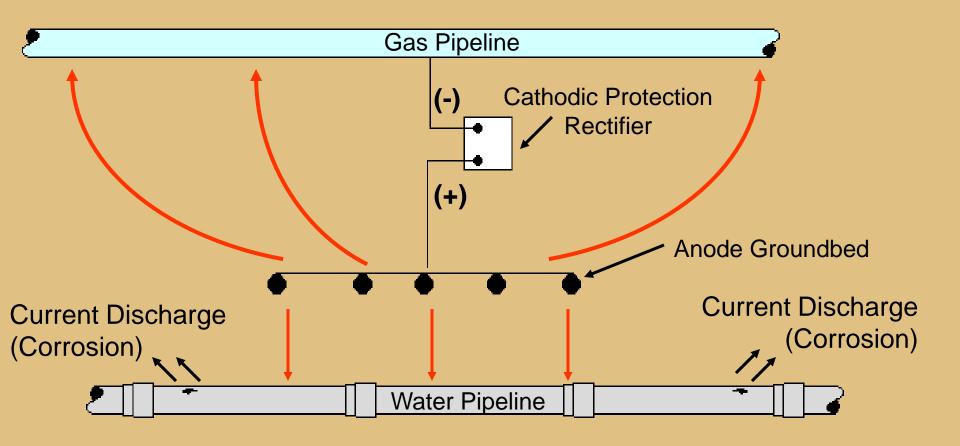












Stray Current Due to Impressed Current Cathodic Protection System



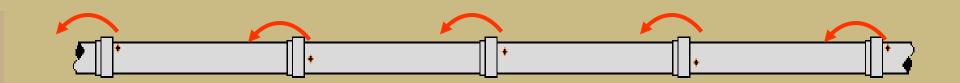
Impressed Current CP System on Oil/Gas Lines can Create Stray Current Problem on Water Lines



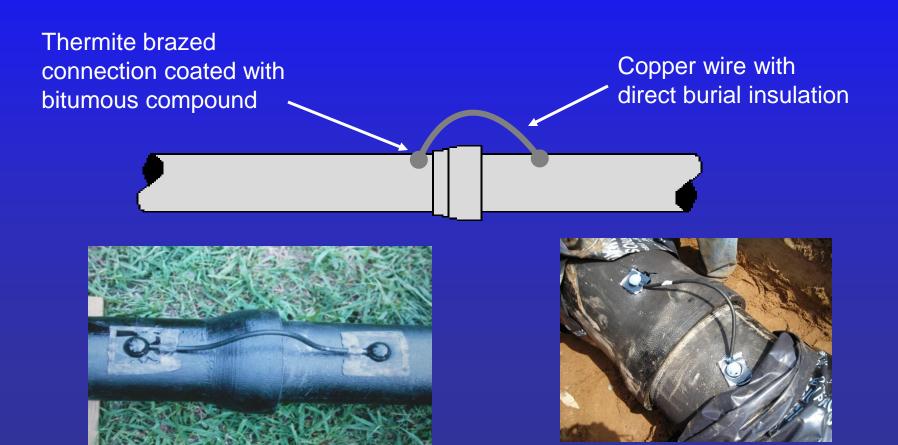
Stray Current



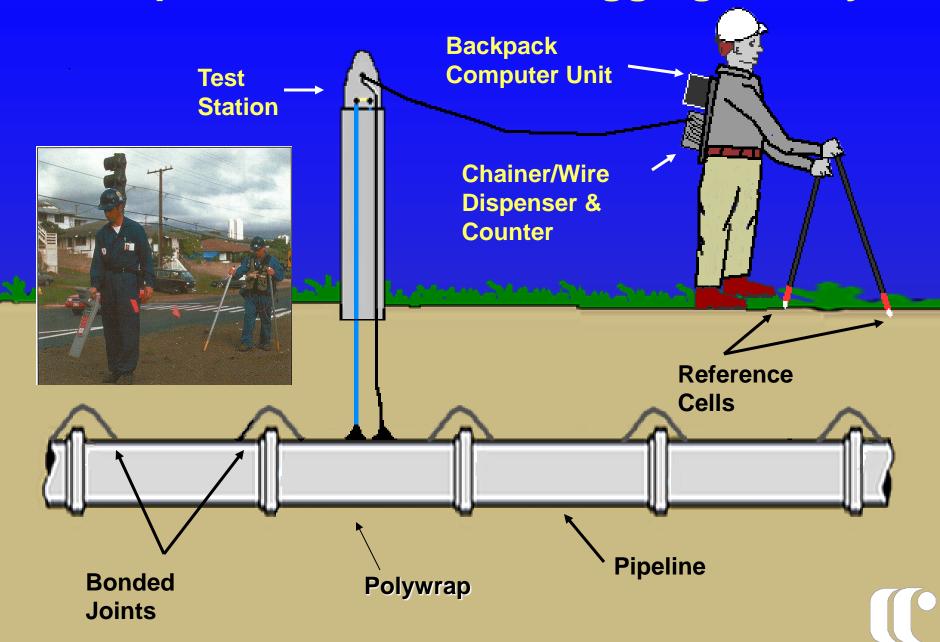




Bonding Across a Bell and Spigot or Slip-joint



Computerized Potential Logging Survey



AC Mitigation





Proper Handling & Installation of Polyethylene Ductile Iron Pipe

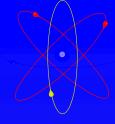


Polyethylene Encasement of Ductile Iron Pipe





- -Follow DIPRA installation procedures
- -Clean pipe before installing polywrap
- -Repair tears or damage to encasement
- -Engage an inspector to oversee installation



PRACTICAL GALVANIC SERIES

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	terial	Poten	tis	11 ^
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Pure Magnesium	-1.75	
Zinc	-1.10	
Aluminum Alloy	-1.00	
Cadmium	-0.80	
Mild Steel (New)	-0.70	
Mild Steel (Old)	-0.50	



Cast/Ductile Iron

Stainless Steel

Gold

Carbon, Graphite, Coke

-0.50 to + 0.10

-0.20

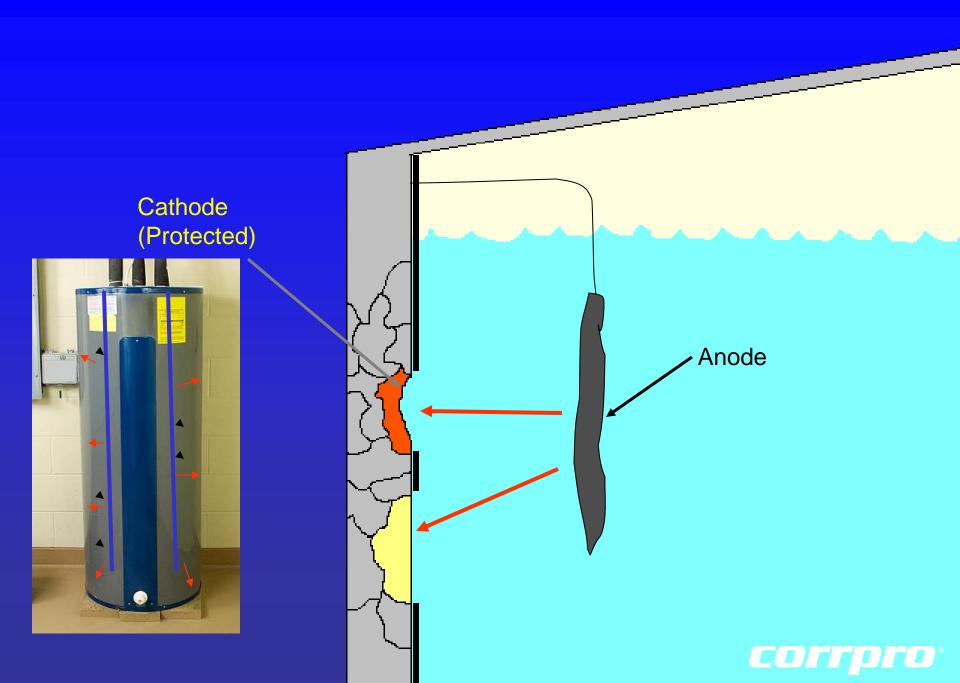
-0.50

+0.20

+0.30

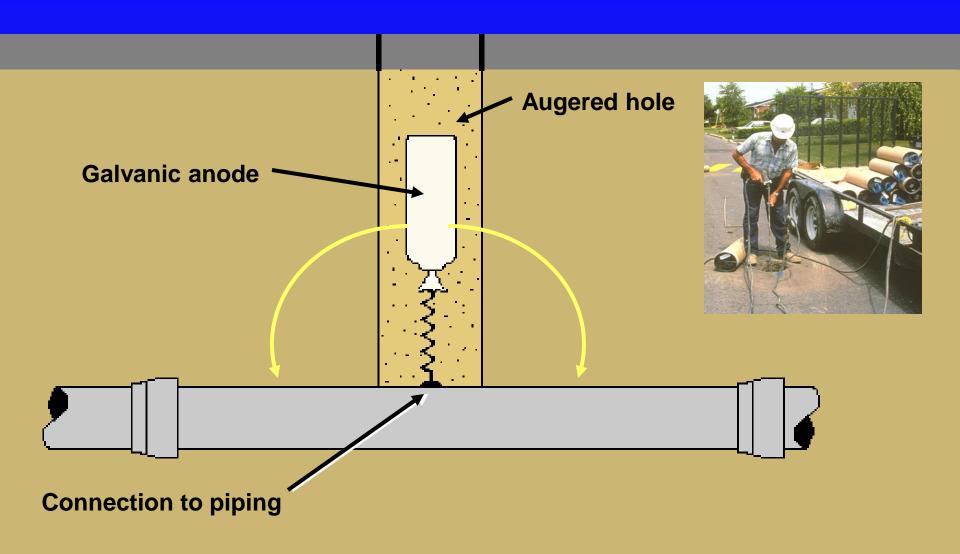
Copper, Brass, Bronze

^{*} Potentials With Respect to Saturated Cu-CuSO₄ Electrode

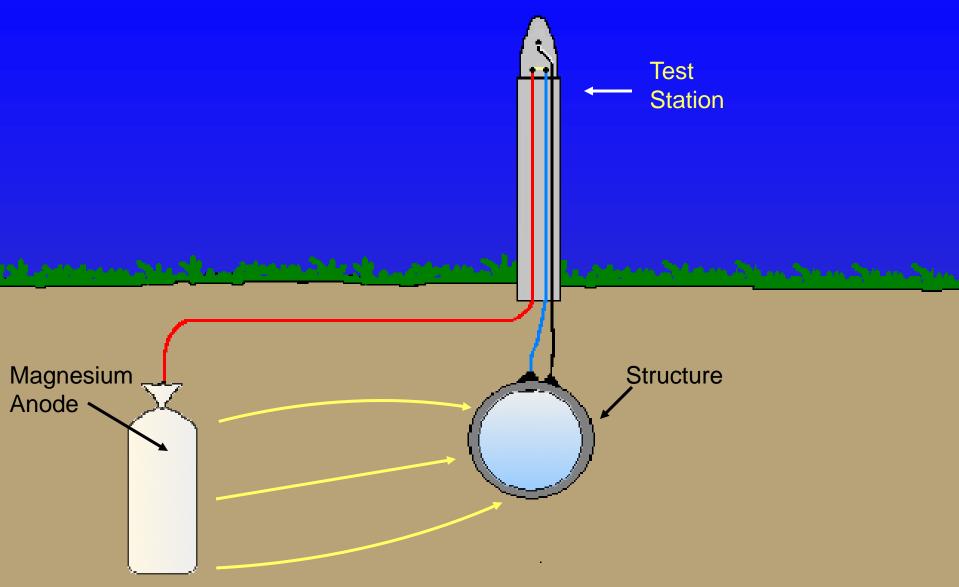


Galvanic Anode Structure Magnesium Anode < **Current Flow**

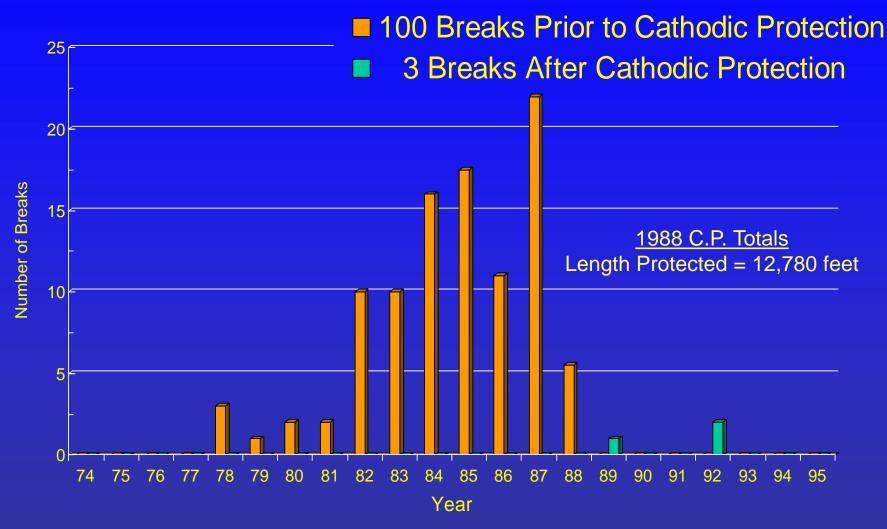
Anode Installation



Cathodic Protection Test Station







Break Records for Water Mains Cathodically Protected in 1988

Temporary Fix?







corrpro[®]

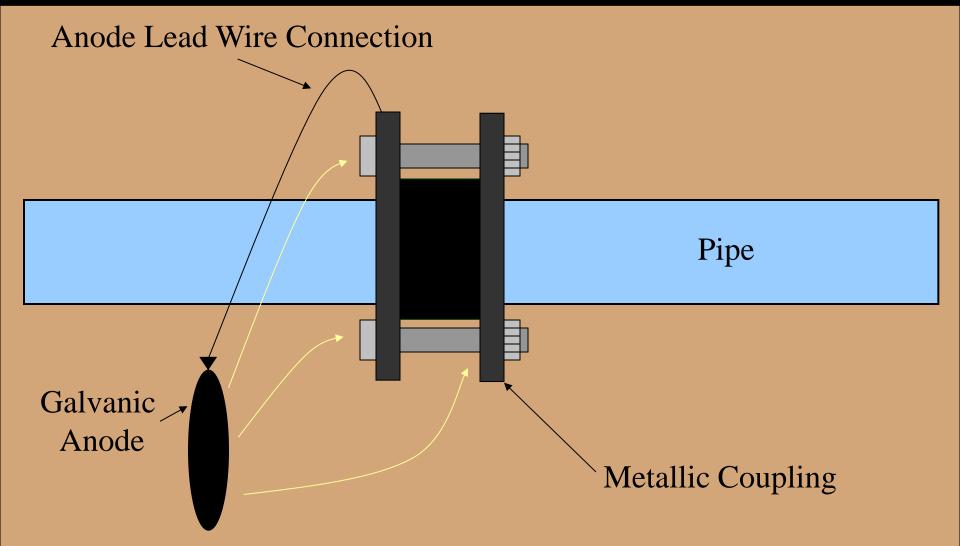
Repair of Break Should Include Anode Installation





Incomplete

Complete



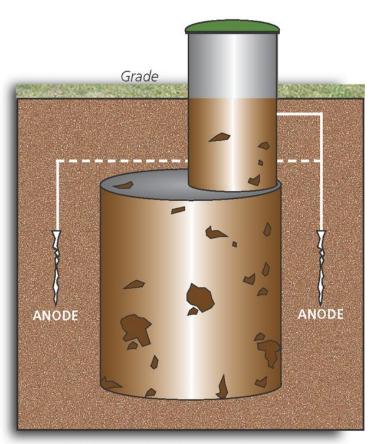
Cathodic Protection of Metallic Fitting

Anode Installed on Metallic Fitting

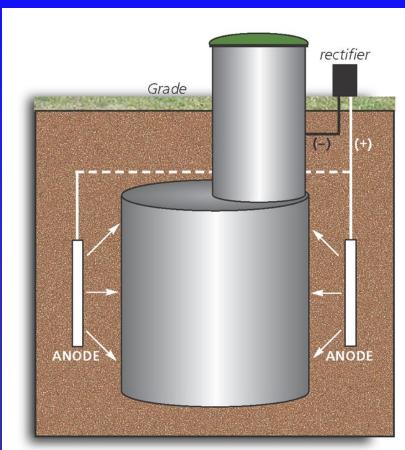




Depleted & Refurbished Cathodic Protection for Lift Stations



Depleted cathodic protection system allows corrosion to occur.

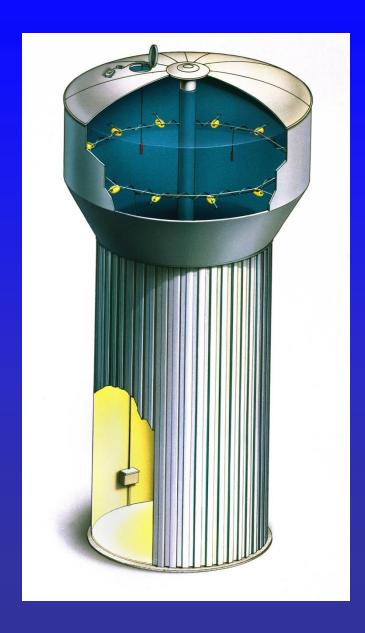


Effective cathodic protection system prevents corrosion and extends life of lift station.



For New or Refurbished Tanks



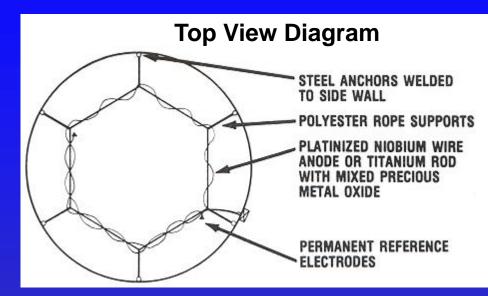


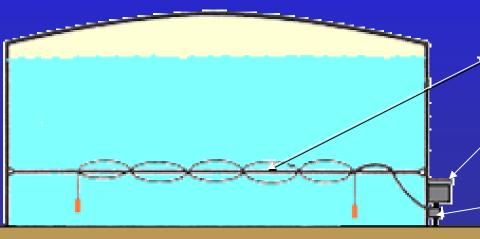


CP Benefits: - Triple life of coating

- Reduce maintenance cost

Suspended Horizontal Anode System





Submerged Anode Support System

Automatic Potential Control Rectifier

Pressure Entrance Fitting



Corrosion of Clarifier Center Well



Annual Maintenance

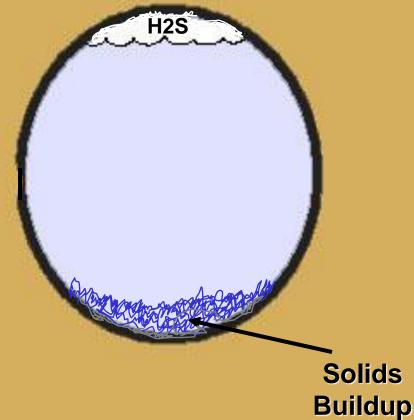




Internal Corrosion of Force Mains....







Force Main Inspections











36" Above Ground Crossing

- Failure of force main at above ground crossing
- Crown of pipe attacked by hydrogen sulfide gas





24" Ductile Iron Force Main





- Internal failure following loss of internal mortar lining
- Failure was along top of pipe due to formation of hydrogen sulfide gas

Dual 26" Force Mains





- Internal failures at bottom of pipe
- Failure following loss of internal mortar lining
- Failures concentrated at low areas (dips) in pipeline alignment
- Cause is corrosion under accumulated solids

Rehabilitation Options









Investigative Structure (Existing)

Corrosion Assessment

- Review of General Characteristics of Water System
 - Age
 - Material Type
 - Wall Thickness
 - Construction Practices
- Review Break / Leak History
- Field Survey
 - Soil Conditions (Resistivity, Moisture Content, Chemical Analysis)
 - Electrical Test
- Data Analysis & Risk Management
- Priority Index (Identification of Opportunities to Reduce Replacement / Repair Costs)





New Piping

PHASE I

- Obtain drawings of proposed route
- Conduct independent field investigation:
 - a) Soil resistivity study
 - b) Identify foreign pipeline crossing
 - d) Identify AC potential influence
 - e) Collect soil samples (moisture content, chlorides, pH, sulfate ions concentration, conductivity)
- Stray current investigation



Corrosion Protection Design Phase II

Prepare Bid Quality Specifications for:

- Coatings or Polyethylene Encasement
- Test Stations (Monitor Corrosion Rates)
- Bonded Joints
- Stray DC/AC Mitigation
- Cathodic Protection
- Combination of Multiple Items
- Review Submittals/Onsite Periodic Inspection

Summary

Reducing corrosion rates on existing water distribution piping will result in a reduction of the number of breaks and also extend the operational life.

Corrosion control measures should be considered during the design stage for any new metallic piping ans storage tank installations.



QUESTIONS?

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330-241-6615
email jlary@corrpro.com



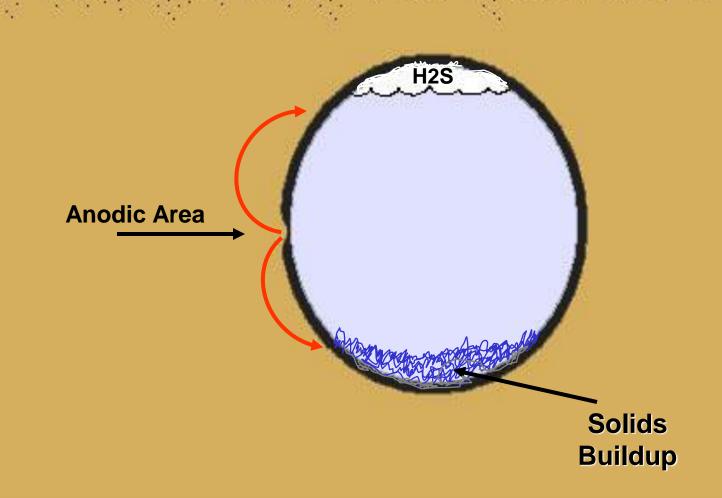
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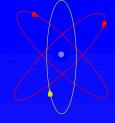
Internal & External Corrosion of Force Mains....



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Thermit Weld to Pipe





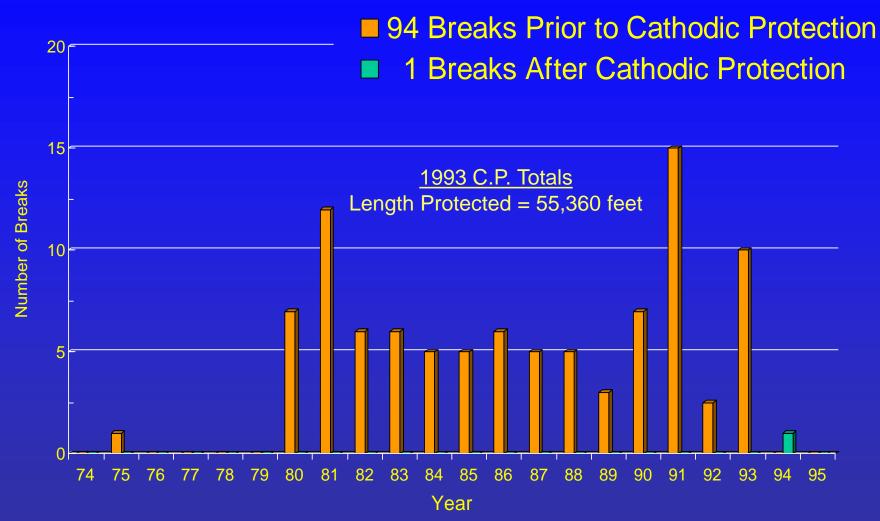








Access to Pipe



Break Records for Water Mains Cathodically Protected in 1993

Water Leak Repair Kit



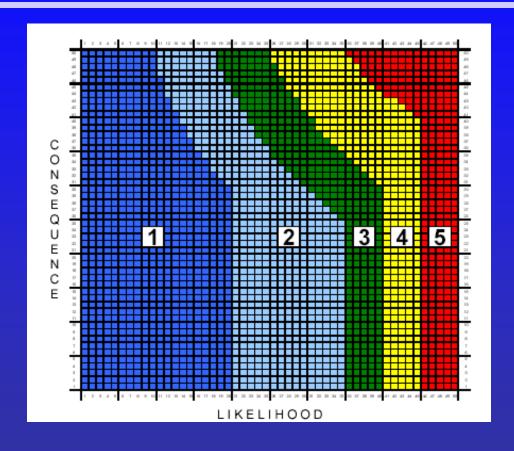
Includes:

Installation instructions.

One day onsite technical assistance.

Cathodic protection components/connection materials suitable for 10 repairs.

Design Decision Model



For Ductile Iron Pipe

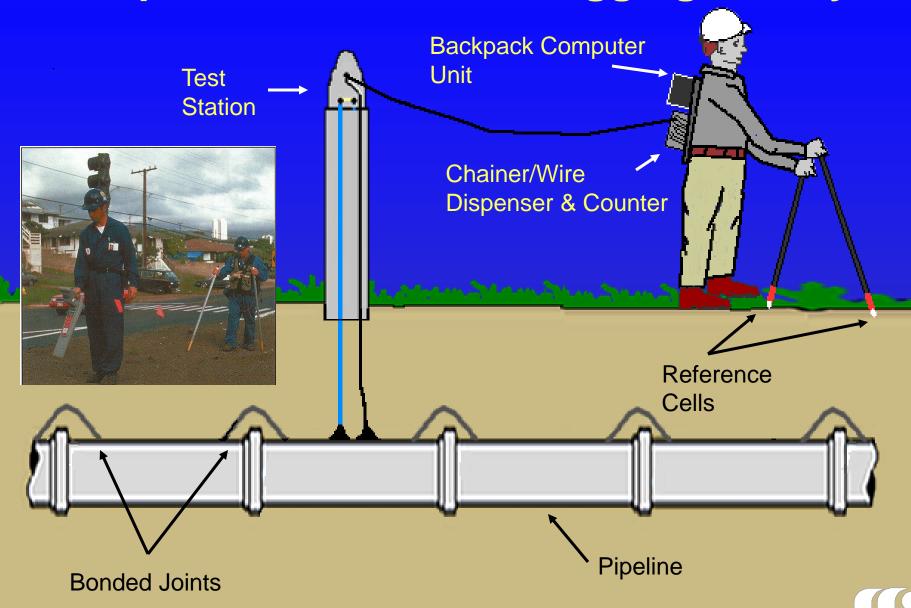
Insituform



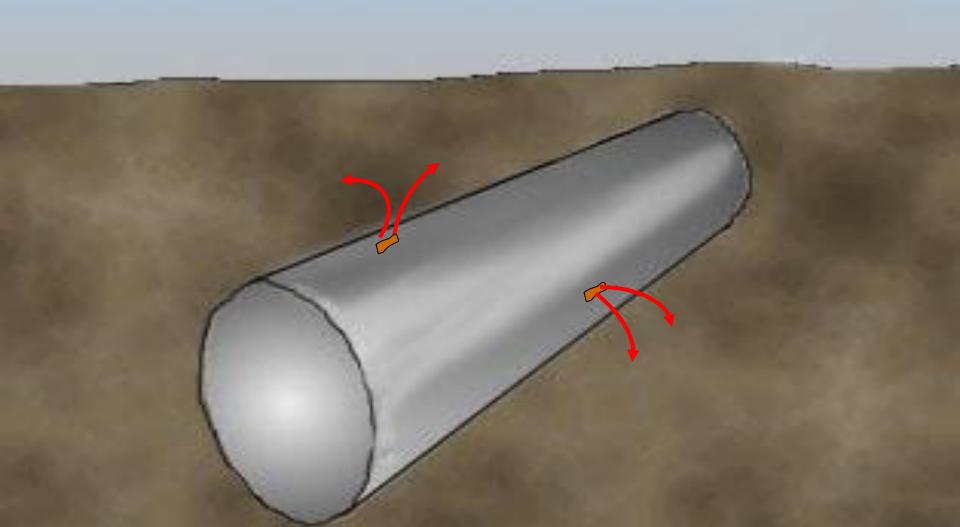
Anode Lead Wire Connection Pipe Galvanic , Anode Metallic Coupling

Cathodic Protection of Metallic Fitting

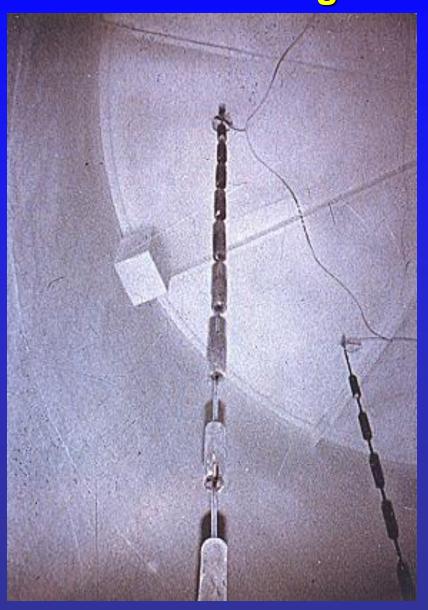
Computerized Potential Logging Survey



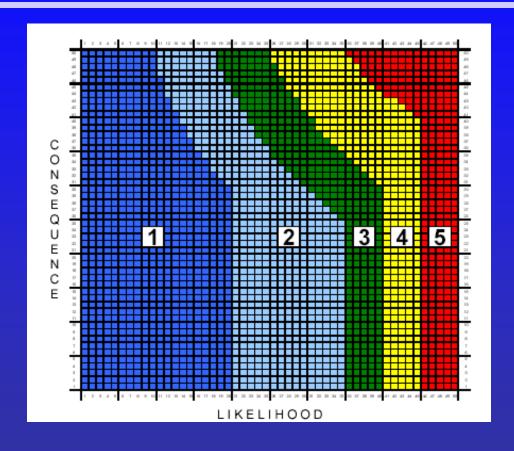
Corrosion of Metallic Structure



Vertically Suspended High Silicon Cast Iron Anode String



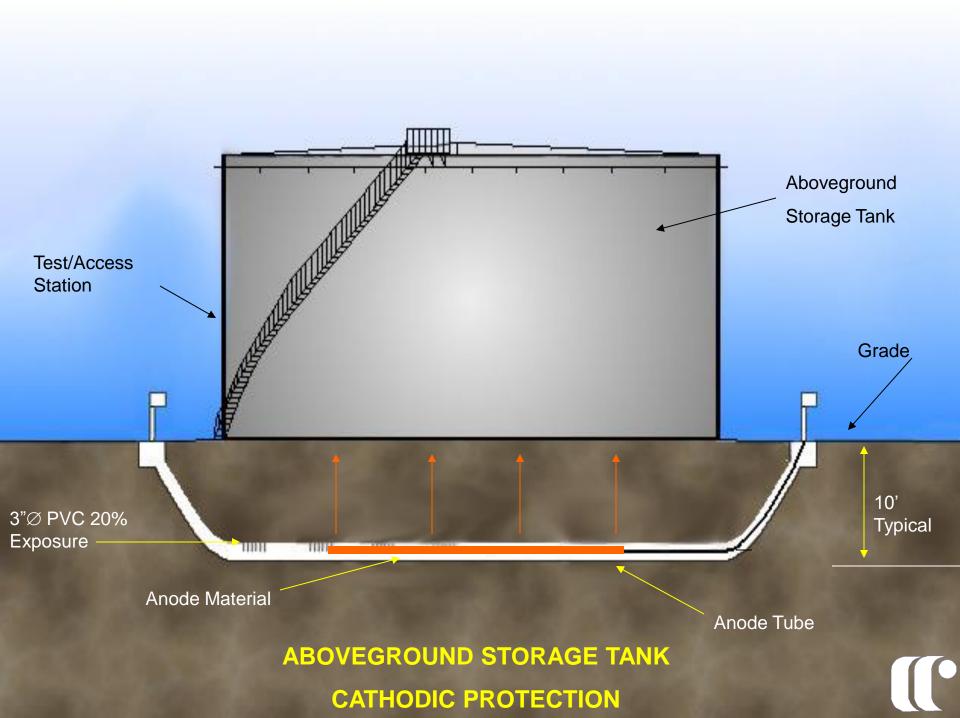
Design Decision Model



For Ductile Iron Pipe







The estimated annual cost to repair water piping breaks in North America alone is estimated to be*:



& based on 250,000 breaks at a repair cost of \$5,875.00 U.S.D. each

Budget Estimate for Complete Cathodic Protection System for 1MMG Water Tank

\$12,000

Lower Stress Area (Cathode) Pipe Threaded Bolt Higher Stress Area Metallic Coupling (Anode) **Stress Corrosion**

Insituform



Corrosion Can be Defined as Either:

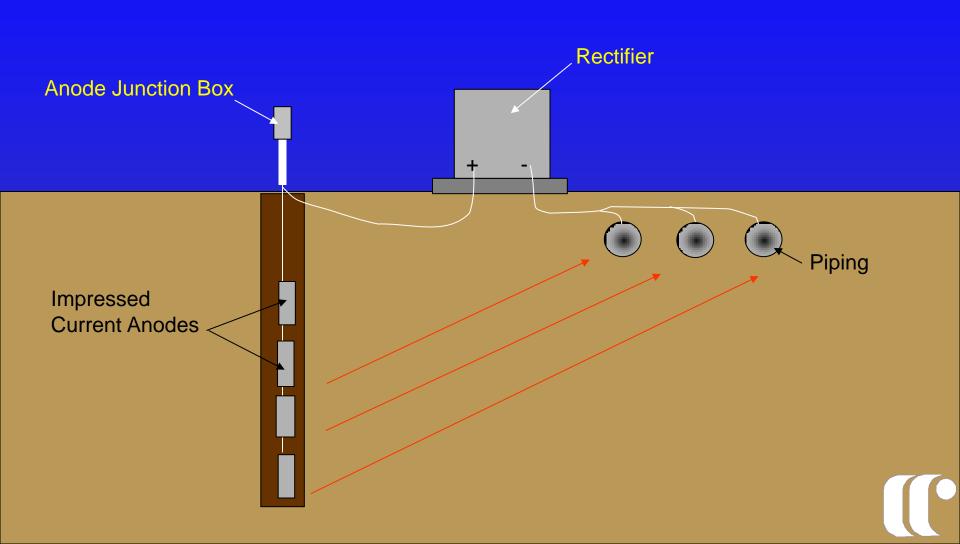
Practical

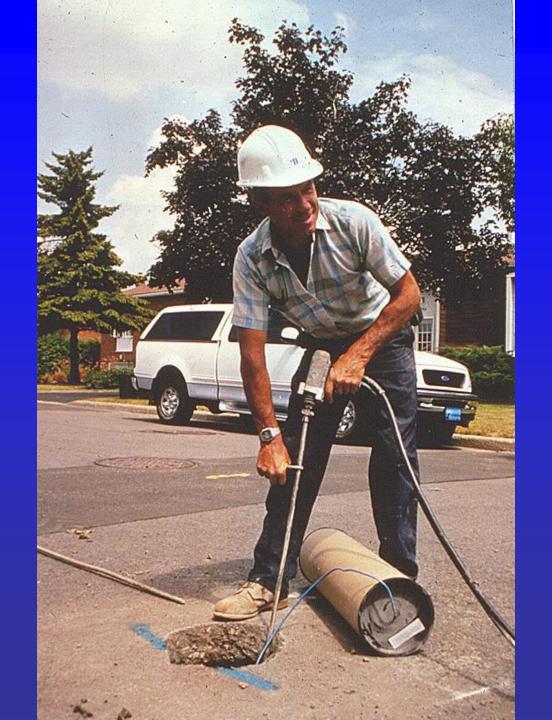
Tendency of a Metal to Revert to its Native State

Scientific

Electrochemical Degradation of Metal as a Result of a Reaction with its Environment

Yard Piping Deep Anode Groundbed Impressed Current System



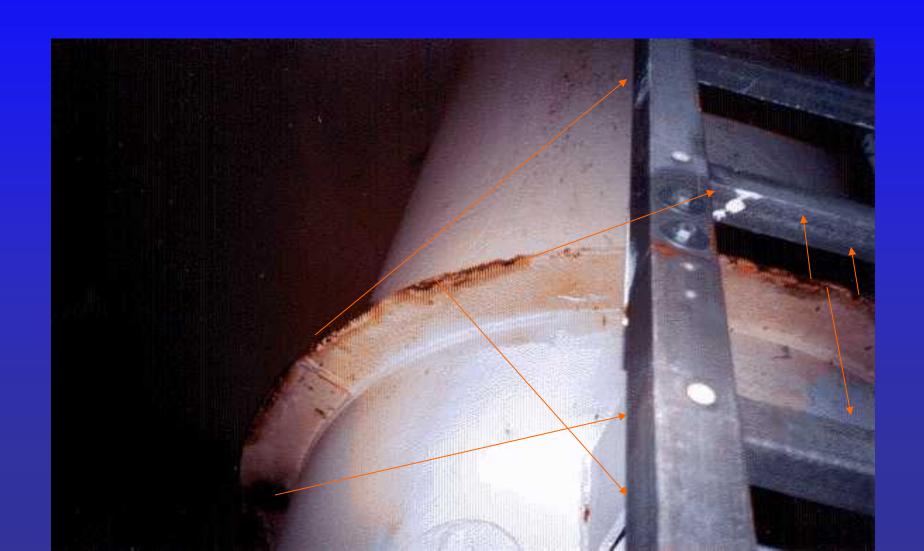






Factory Installed Cathodic Protection Systems

Bi-Metallic Corrosion Between Carbon Steel Tank & Stainless Steel Ladder



Corrosion Control for Water System Piping Results in Reduction of Water Loss

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Repair of Break Should Include Anode Installation



Incomplete



Complete



Annual Cathodic Protection Survey



Corrosion Control for Water & Wastewater Systems

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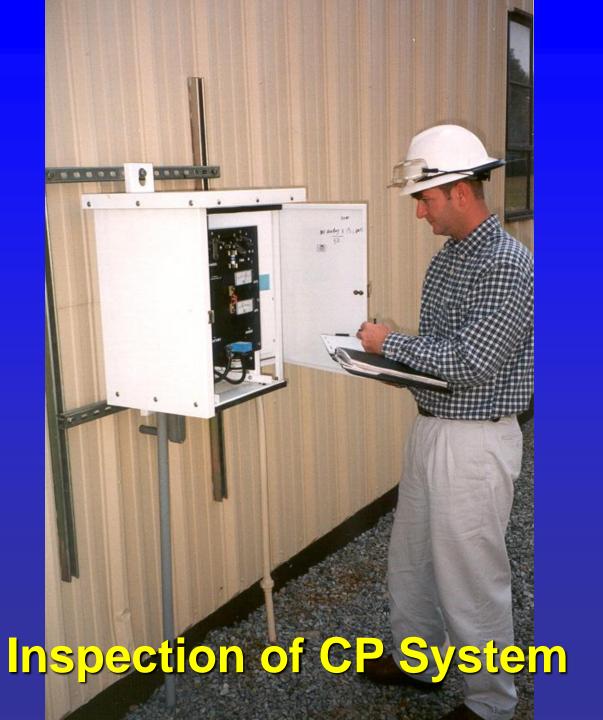




Corrosion is the leading contributor to cast and ductile iron water system breaks!



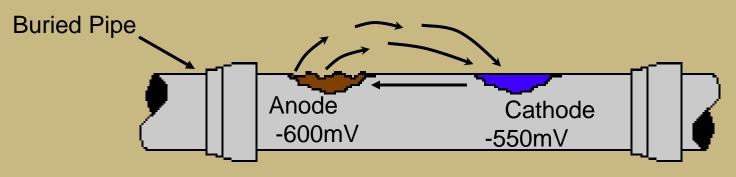
Bolt & Nut Corrosion





Basic Corrosion Cell

Ground Surface



- 1) Anode
- 2) Cathode
- 3) Electrolyte
- 4) Electrical Connection



Structures

- Piping (Distribution/Transmission)
- Metallic Fittings
- Water Storage Tanks
- Clarifier Units
- Lift Stations

Corrosion Can be Defined as Either:

Practical

Tendency of a Metal to Revert to its Native State

Scientific

Electrochemical Degradation of Metal as a Result of a Reaction with its Environment







Copper Service Connections







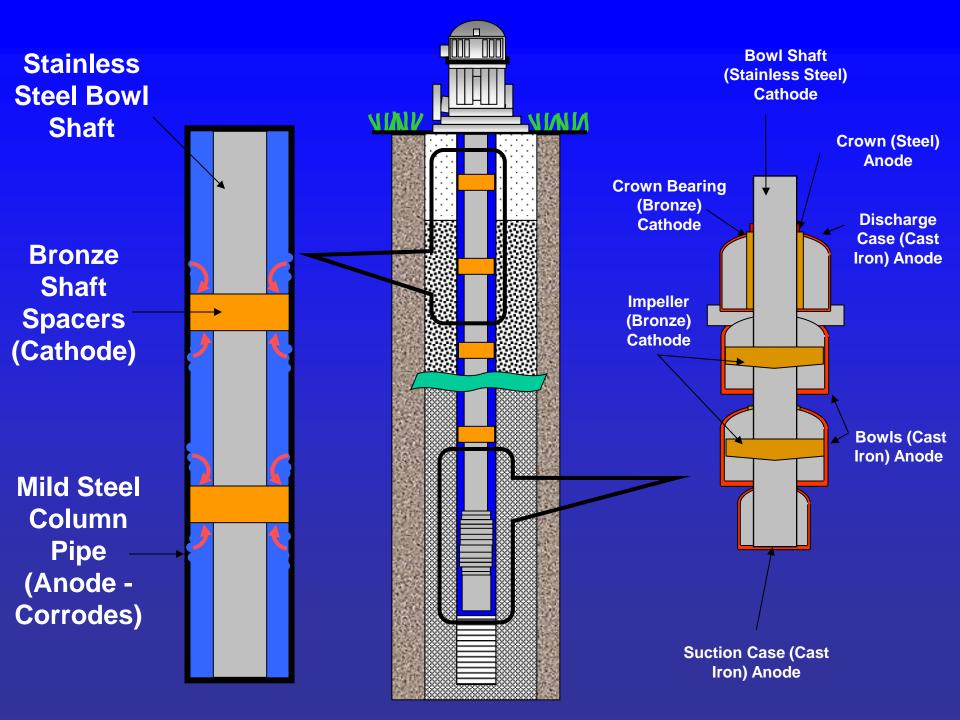
Anode Installation Prevents Corrosion on Copper Service Line

Non metallic or Polyethylene Encased Ductile Iron Main

Anode Connection to Line

Anode





Water Wells







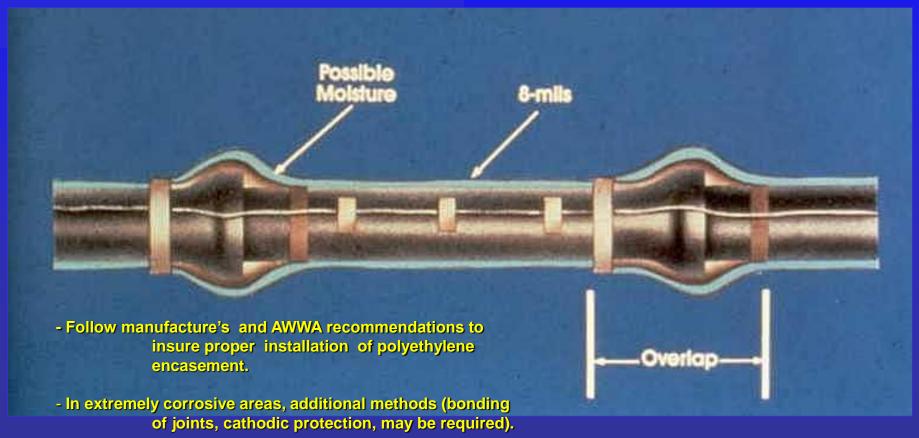
Stainless Steel Corrosion





Polyethylene Encasement









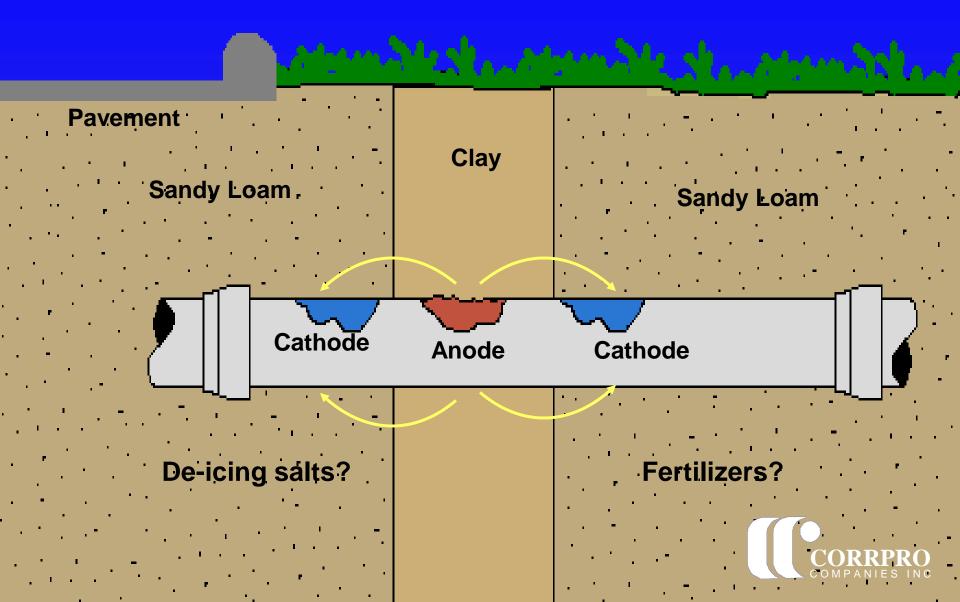
History of Iron Pipe

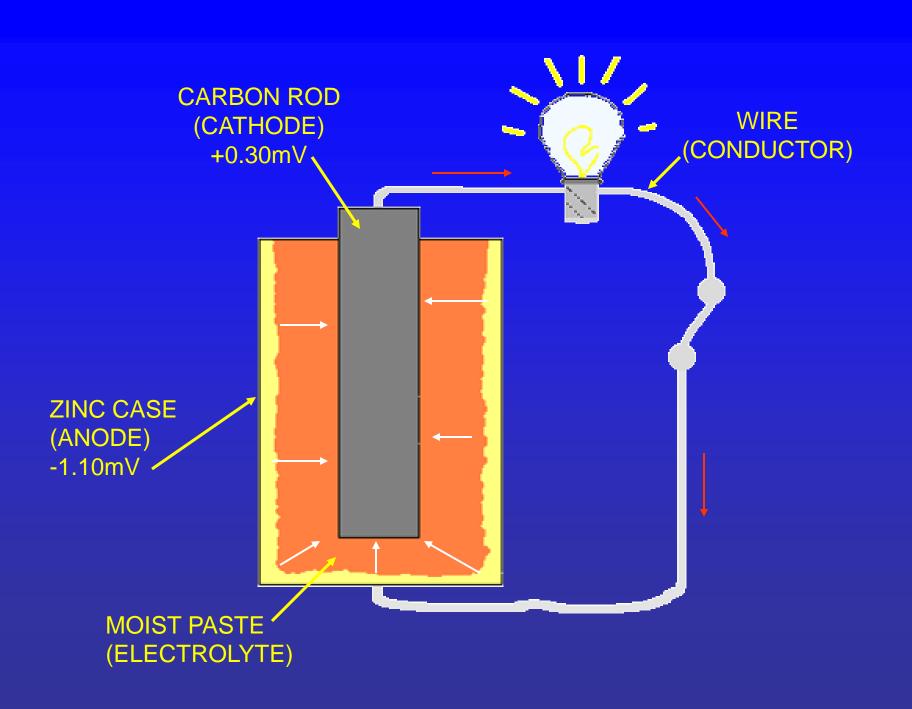
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Dissimilar Soils







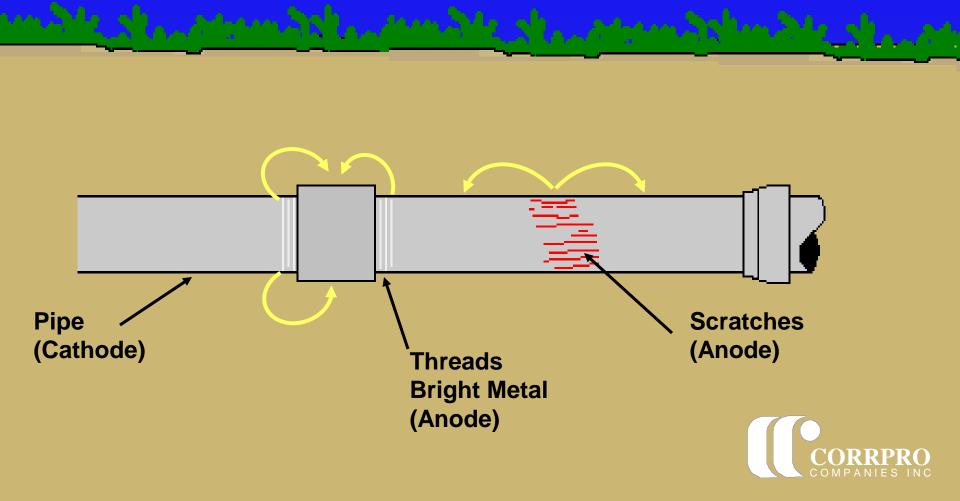
Corrosion of iron when coupled to copper service line.

Corrosion Pitting

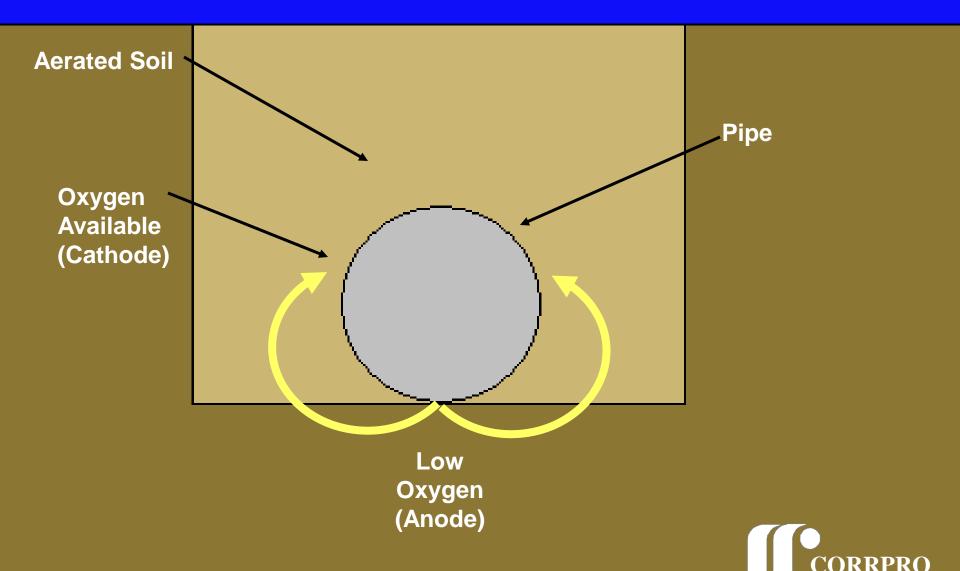




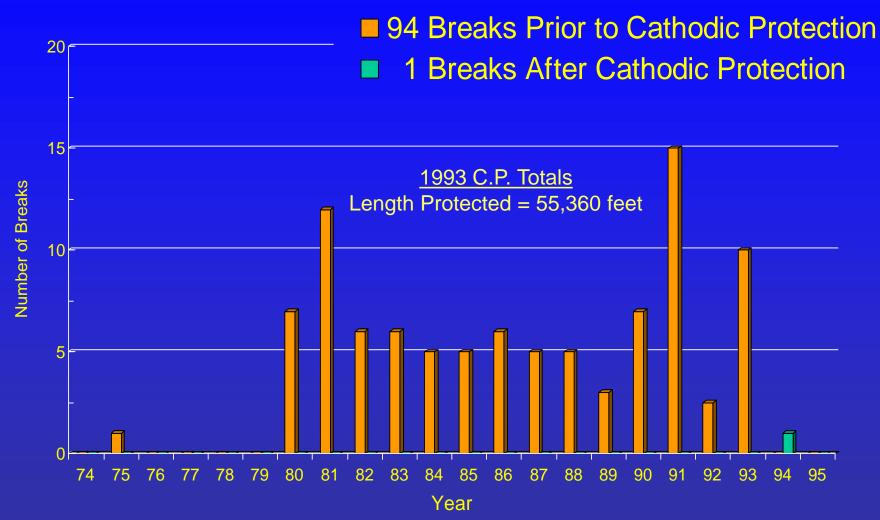
Dissimilar Surface Conditions



Corrosion Caused by Differential Aeration







Break Records for Water Mains Cathodically Protected in 1993





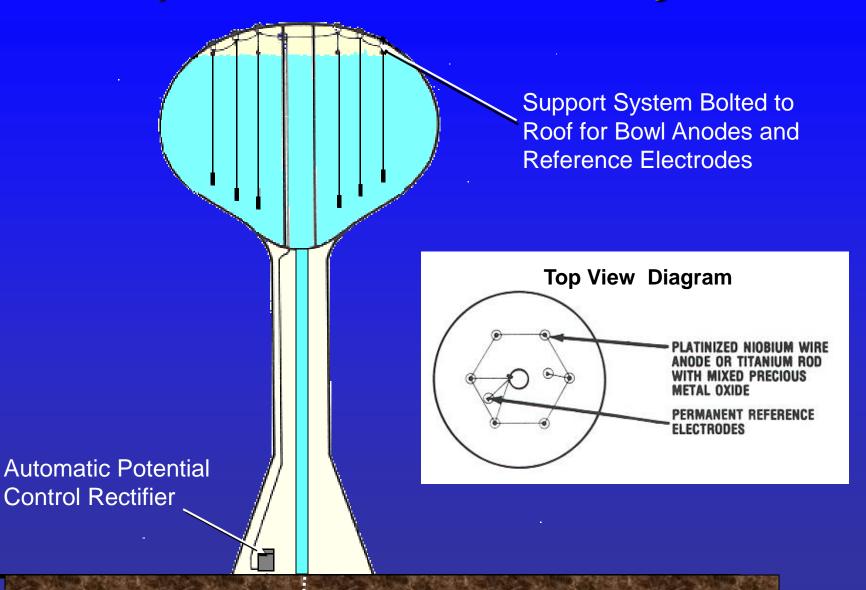


Corrosion on damaged polyethylene encased pipe.



Corrosion of pre-stressed concrete cylinder pipe (P.C.C.P.).

Suspended Vertical Anode System











Corrosion

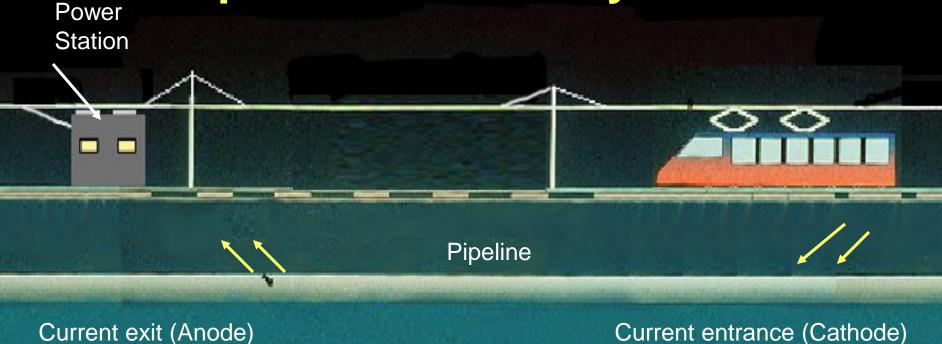




PCCP Failure



Stray Current by DC Operated Transit Systems



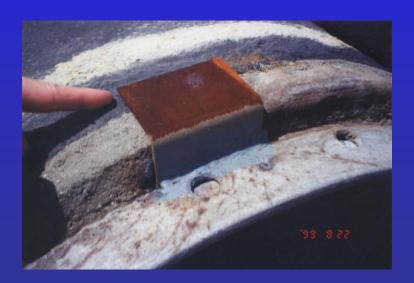






Pre-stressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe (PCCP)





Give Me a Break Fundamentals of Pipeline Corrosion



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Corrosion Control & Cathodic Protection of Water & Wastewater Systems



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Coating Flaws (Holidays)









Pipeline Inspection Report

Inspector name	Date Address of pipeline inspection				Leak? Yes_	No F	ile Number:
1) Type of Pipe: cast iron	ductile iron	carbon steel	copper	_ carbon steel_	non metallic_	other	
2) Diameter of pipe" Pi	peline Name	Service Type:	Water Wa	astewater	Estimated date of	oipe installation_	Depth of pipe
3) Type of Pipe: Distribution_	Transmission	Service	_ Hydrant	Mechanical j	oint Fastene	rs Other_	Unknown
4) Type of Coating: Polyethylene Encased Shop applied coating No Coating Tape Wrap Unable to determine							
5) External Pipe Condition: Very Good Good Poor comments:							
6) Is corrosion pitting evident? Yes No Number of Pits Typical Size of Pits Quantity of pits:							
7) Is graphitization evident (longitudinal or circumferential breaks)Yes No							
8) Is the pipe installed in (check off appropriate items): Industrial area Residential area Rural area Near street or road Near creek or waterway In reclaimed land Near oil or gas pipelines Near high voltage lines							
8) Describe soil conditions wh	nere inspection occur	red: wet c	dry clay s	oil rocky s	soil cinders	other	
9) Where soil samples obtained, sealed and analyzed for chlorides, moisture content, pH, sulfides, resistivity? If yes results were:							
10) Were previous repairs made on the pipeline (leak clamps, etc) Yes No Was new pipe installed Yes No.							
11) Was a repair clamp installed on the pipe during inspection Yes No							
12) Was a galvanic anode installed as part of the inspection process? Yes No, if yes size and quantity							
13) Please relay additional comments:							

14) Plan of Action_____

15) Insert digital photos below:

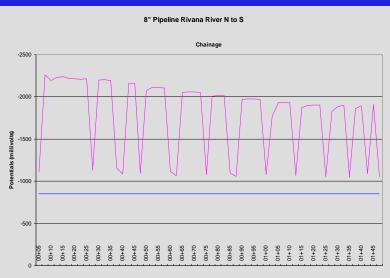


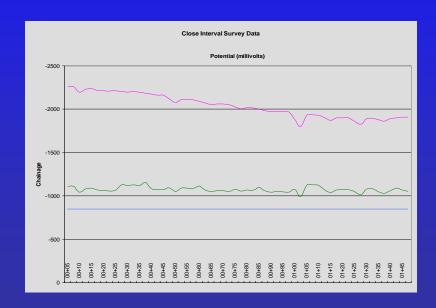




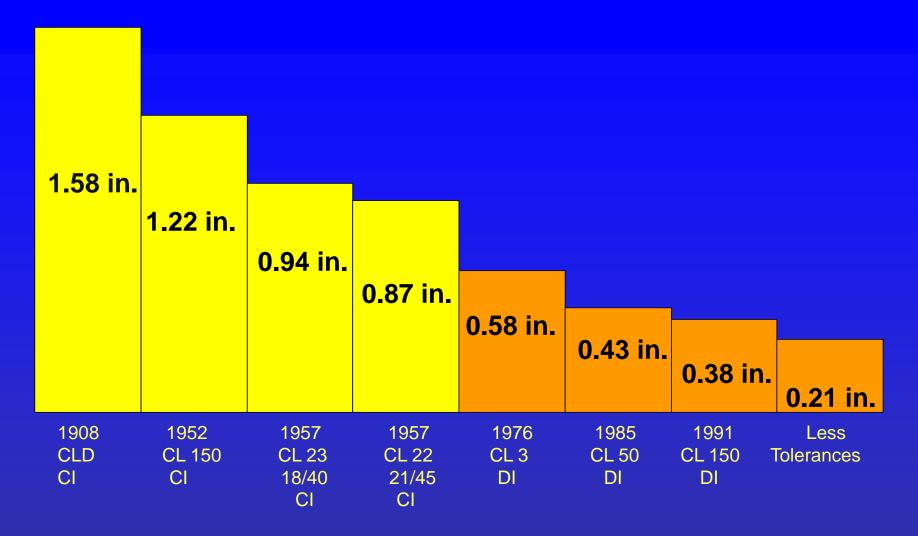


CIS Survey



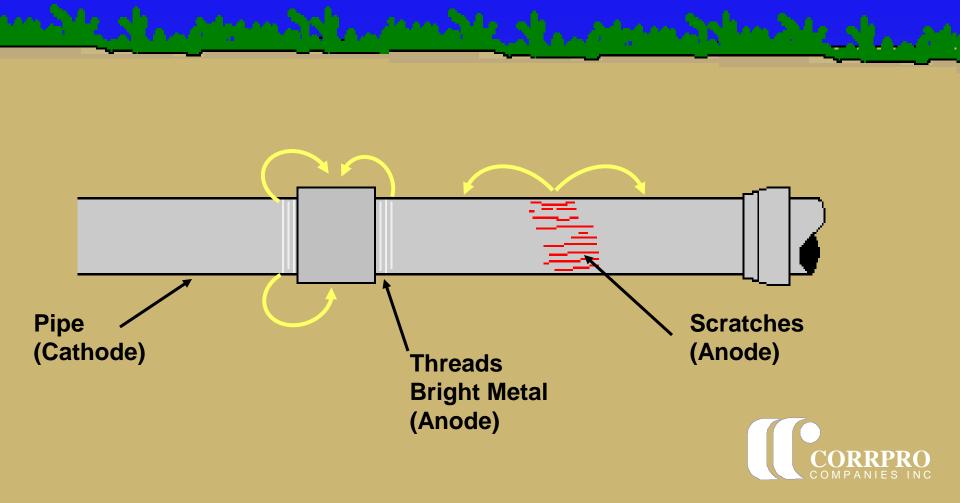


Close Interval Data Interrupted Survey Close Interval Data PG/WFA Survey

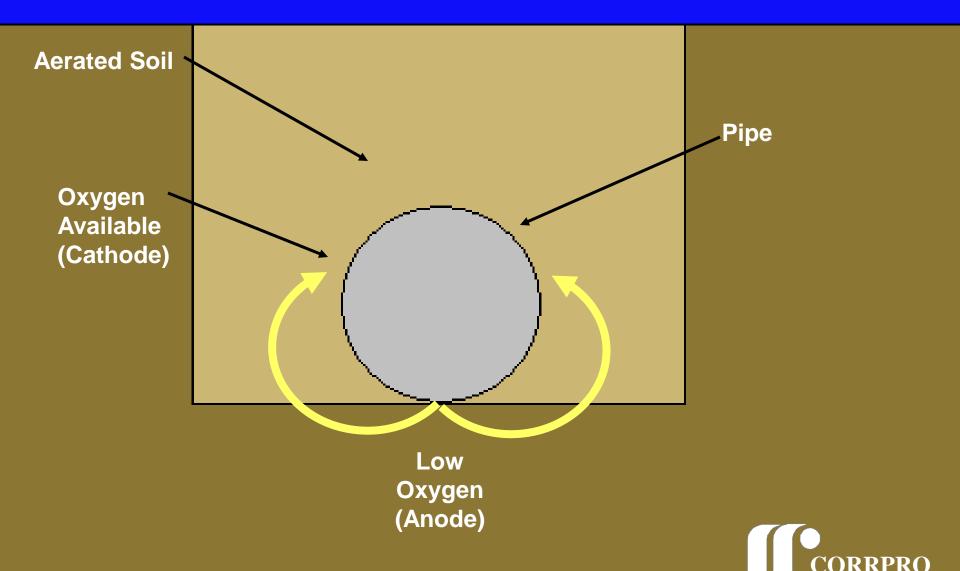


Actual size of AWWA Specification Thickness Reductions for 36-inch Diameter Cast and Ductile Iron Pipe - 1908 to Present (150 PSI Operating pressure)

Dissimilar Surface Conditions



Corrosion Caused by Differential Aeration



Coating Flaws (Holidays)









Meter Vaults



(Keep dry if possible)

Water Wells







Galvanic Anode on Polyethylene Encased Ductile Iron Pipe

