

Immersion

BlueScope are world renowned leaders in technical excellence when it comes to corrosion resistant coatings on steel. This excellence is demonstrated by BlueScope products such as ZINCALUME® steel, COLORBOND® steel and the wide range of galvanised steel strip products.

However, there are special considerations of which the user should be aware when the optimum performance is to be gained from these products. These considerations, which are generic in nature, are not confined to BlueScope products.

Immersion, in the context of this bulletin, occurs when the steel is covered or buried by liquid, soils, vegetable matter or any material which will inhibit normal exposure of the coating to the atmosphere. The major factors influencing corrosion are the continual retention of moisture and the differential concentration of oxygen at the material surface.

Moisture or moisture retaining materials should not be permitted to remain in intimate contact with ZINCALUME® steel, COLORBOND® steel or galvanised steel. Such contact will ultimately result in perforation of the material.

In roofing applications immersion problems are usually associated with bad design, with low to negative pitch contributing to ponding of water and consequent perforation of the roof sheeting.

Gutters are frequent victims of insufficient fall leading to ponding of water. Some fascia style gutters are designed to be installed with absolute minimal fall and lead to rapid failure of the gutter at ponded areas. The accumulation of debris (leaf matter, dirt, etc.) which results in continual immersion, is the most common reason for unsatisfactory performance of guttering.

Paraphet and soffit panels are often retained by a sill type trim. The trim should be shaped to provide clearance at the bottom of the sheet to allow drainage and to create fall away from the panel to ensure that the cladding is not sitting in retained water.

Coolroom panels in food processing applications are subject to very aggressive conditions due to the frequency of high pressure cleaning, often with hot water and strong detergent solutions. This treatment can force water into crevices within the panels and surrounding trims which, being retained by capillary action, constitutes immersion with detrimental results. Not only does the water remain at the point of contact but it is drawn up into the panel, saturating the panel insulation.

Many of these problems can be avoided at the design stage by detailing the base retaining channel to allow for free drainage of water prior to contact with the foam insulation and using suitable sealants which will resist the force of the water cleaning jets.

In typical garden applications such as fence panels, garden sheds and walling the build up of grass cuttings, leaves, soil from gardens, mulch, compost, sand and ashes must be avoided. Failure to prevent this build up will cause premature corrosion of ZINCALUME® steel, COLORBOND® steel or galvanised steels are a direct result of mechanisms associated with the wet poultice held against the coated steel surface.

CONCRETE

Uncured concrete (cement), mortar and plaster cause some initial attack of galvanised steels. This etching or attack ceases rapidly and the slight amount of attack is just sufficient to achieve a good bond. Because zinc, unlike aluminium, is very resistant to mild alkaline conditions such as those that exist with uncured concrete, mortar and plaster, it is the preferred material for such situations. ZINCALUME® steel (and COLORBOND® steel manufactured with a ZINCALUME® steel substrate) is **NOT** recommended for immersion in wet cement as rapid corrosion and degradation of the alloy structure will quickly occur.

Mortar splashes arising from adjacent bricklaying operations are a rarely a direct cause for concern when considering ZINCALUME® steel building frames. This appears to be associated with the low volume of mortar splash. However it is imperative to prevent the inundation of uncured mortar arising from substandard bricklaying procedures.

Therefore the recommended BlueScope product for use with uncured concrete and highly alkaline bonding material is galvanised steel.

In composite structures there is often a requirement to achieve a suitable performance life. Steel fencing typically uses COLORBOND® steel infill panels because of their superior atmospheric corrosion resistance and pre-painted galvanised posts to take advantage of superior performance in contact with wet concrete that galvanised coatings offer.

BlueScope therefore regard any construction practice which intentionally utilises ZINCALUME® steel based product for concrete form-work, such as in the case of garage/shed walling to retain concrete floors or external pathways which are post poured, as sub-standard building practice.

Figure 1: Immersed Shed Wall**SOIL**

The construction of gardens adjacent to buildings or fencing by placing soil directly against ZINCALUME® steel or COLORBOND® steel is specifically not recommended as corrosion and perforation of the steel will rapidly occur about the point of immersion.

Where poor detailing or subsequent low standards or maintenance lead to soil or dirt remaining in contact with bare or prepainted galvanised steel fence posts above the concrete footing, corrosion will occur. This will lead to mechanical failure as a result of section loss.

WATER

Water storage tanks are particularly prone to aggressive immersion conditions which arise from a wide range of catchment and water quality mechanisms, resulting in variable performance when either bare galvanised or ZINCALUME® steel is used.

BlueScope only recommend AQUAPLATE® polymer coated steel, a food grade polymer laminated galvanised steel for the purpose of water storage.

See **Technical Bulletin TB-03 AQUAPLATE steel for water tanks**.

PONDING

Ponding occurs when water is allowed to pool on the surface of low-pitched roofing, rainwater goods and other surfaces. Accelerated corrosion or metallic coated products and prepainted products will occur as a result of ponding.

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