SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 12696:2022

01-julij-2022

Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 12696:2017

Katodna zaščita jekla v betonu (ISO 12696:2022)

Cathodic protection of steel in concrete (ISO 12696:2022)

Kathodischer Korrosionsschutz von Stahl in Beton (ISO 12696:2022)

Protection cathodique de l’acier dans le béton (ISO 12696:2022)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 12696:2022**

ICS:

77.060	Korozija kovin	Corrosion of metals
77.140.15	Jekla za armiranje betona	Steels for reinforcement of concrete
91.080.40	Betonske konstrukcije	Concrete structures

SIST EN ISO 12696:2022 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 12696

May 2022

ICS 77.060; 77.140.15

Supersedes EN ISO 12696:2016

English Version

Cathodic protection of steel in concrete (ISO 12696:2022)

Protection cathodique de l'acier dans le béton (ISO 12696:2022)

Kathodischer Korrosionsschutz von Stahl in Beton (ISO 12696:2022)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 May 2022.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 12696:2022 E

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 12696:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 219 “Cathodic protection” the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 12696:2016.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 12696:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 12696:2022 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12696

Third edition
2022-05

Cathodic protection of steel in concrete

Protection cathodique de l'acier dans le béton

Reference number
ISO 12696:2022(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 219, Cathodic *protection of steel in concrete,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 12696:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the scope has been revised to clarify that, in order to comply with this document, it is necessary for the cathodic protection system to have sufficient monitoring provisions to demonstrate that the system meets the criteria of protection specified in 8.6;

— subclause 8.6 has been revised;

— Annex A has been revised and its figures have been updated;

— Clause A.7 has been moved to the new Annex D and a new Clause A.7 “Benefits of cathodic protection current when criteria in 8.6 are not fully met” has been added;

— Annex B has been revised completely;

— a new clause, Clause C.5 “Hybrid anodes”, has been added;

— a new annex, Annex D “Notes on reference electrodes”, has been added;

— the references in the whole document have been revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document applies to cathodic protection of steel in concrete, with the concrete atmospherically exposed, buried or immersed.

As the criteria of protection for steel in buried or immersed concrete are those applicable to cathodic protection of steel in atmospherically exposed concrete, this revision of ISO 12696:2016 incorporates cathodic protection of steel in buried and immersed concrete. The provision of cathodic protection current can often be more economically provided to steel in buried and immersed concrete by using buried or immersed anode systems detailed in International Standards for buried and immersed steel structures, rather than the anode systems that are suitable for applications to steel in atmospherically exposed concrete. Therefore, reference is made to other International Standards in this respect while the cathodic protection performance criteria for steel in concrete are specified in this document for all exposures.

There are other electrochemical treatments intended to provide corrosion control for steel in concrete. These techniques include re-alkalization and chloride extraction and are not incorporated in this document. See EN 14038-1:2016[10] and EN 14038-2:2020[11] for information on electrochemical treatments.

Cathodic protection of steel in concrete is a technique that has been demonstrated to be successful in appropriate applications in providing cost effective long-term corrosion control for steel in concrete. It is a technique that requires specific design calculations and definition of installation procedures in order to be successfully implemented. This document does not represent a design code for cathodic protection of steel in concrete, but represents a performance standard for which it is anticipated that a detailed design and specification for materials, installation, commissioning and operation will be prepared by experts and experienced persons.

Cathodic protection of steel in concrete

1 Scope

This document specifies performance requirements for cathodic protection of steel in cement-based concrete, in both new and existing structures. It covers building and civil engineering structures, including carbon steel reinforcement and prestressed reinforcement embedded in the concrete. It is applicable to uncoated steel reinforcement and to organic-coated steel reinforcement. It is not applicable to reinforced concrete containing electrically conductive fibres (e.g. carbon or steel).

This document applies to steel embedded in atmospherically exposed, buried, immersed and tidal elements of buildings or structures.

This document is only applicable to the applications of cathodic protection to steel in concrete which are designed with the intention to, and can be demonstrated to, meet the criteria of protection specified in 8.6. This requires the provision of sufficient performance monitoring systems as specified in 6.3 to all parts of the structure intended to be protected, in order to assess the extent to which the criteria in 8.6 are met.

This document does not apply to galvanic anodes or systems applied into patch repairs to reduce the effects of 'incipient anodes'. This document does also not apply to any form of cathodic protection systems or other electrochemical treatments that either cannot meet the requirements of 8.6 or are not provided with the performance monitoring systems (see 6.3) that are necessary to assess whether the criteria of protection specified in 8.6 are met.

NOTE 1 Annex A gives guidance on the principles of cathodic protection and its application to steel in concrete.

NOTE 2 This document, while not specifically intended to address cathodic protection of steel in any electrolyte except concrete, can be applied to cathodic protection of steel in other cementitious materials such as are found, for example, in early 20th century steel-framed masonry, brick and terracotta clad buildings. In such applications, additional considerations specific to these structures are required in respect of design, materials and installation of cathodic protection; however, the requirements of this document can be applied to these systems.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8044, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Vocabulary*

ISO 15257, *Cathodic protection — Competence levels of cathodic protection persons — Basis for a certification scheme*

IEC 60502-1, *Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1,2 kV) to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) — Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV (Um = 1,2 kV) and 3 kV (Um = 3,6 kV)*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 61558-1, *Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 61558-2-1, *Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 2-1: Particular requirements and tests for separating transformers and power supplies incorporating separating transformers for general applications*

IEC 61558-2-2, *Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 2-2: Particular requirements and tests for control transformers and power supplies incorporating control transformers*

IEC 61558-2-4, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V — Part 2-4: Particular requirements and tests for isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating isolating transformers*

IEC 61558-2-13, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V — Part 2-13: Particular requirements and tests for auto transformers and power supply units incorporating auto transformers*

IEC 61558-2-16, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V — Part 2-16: Particular requirements and tests for switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units*

IEC 62262, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external mechanical impacts (IK code)*

EN 1504 (all parts), *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity*

EN 14629, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Test methods — Determination of chloride content in hardened concrete*

EN 14630, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Test methods — Determination of carbonation depth in hardened concrete by the phenolphthalein method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8044 and EN 1504 (all parts) and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
zone
part of a cathodic protection system

Note 1 to entry: Anode systems can be divided into separate zones to supply current to a fully continuous reinforcement mesh. Alternatively, a single anode zone can supply current to separate, electrically isolated, zones within the reinforcement system. Zones can comprise an individual anode zone for each reinforcement zone or exposure condition. As the current provision to each of the zones in each of these alternatives can be separately measured, all of them are generically called “cathodic protection zones” and specifically “anode zones” or “cathode zones”.

3.2
humectant
hygroscopic material that promotes the retention of moisture

Note 1 to entry: It can be applied to the surface of a galvanic anode to keep the concrete-anode interface moist.

4 General

4.1 Quality management

The design, the installation, the energizing, the commissioning and the long-term operation of all of the elements of cathodic protection systems for steel in concrete shall be fully documented. For further information, see Annex B.

NOTE ISO 9001 constitutes a suitable quality management systems standard which can be utilized.

Each element of the work shall be undertaken in accordance with a fully documented quality plan.

Each stage of the design shall be checked and the checking shall be documented.

Each stage of the installation, energizing, commissioning and operation shall be the subject of either appropriate visual, mechanical or electrical testing, or all, and all testing shall be documented.

All test instrumentation shall have valid calibration certificates traceable to National or International standards concerning calibration.

The documentation shall constitute part of the permanent records for the works.

4.2 Persons

Each aspect of the cathodic protection system design, installation, testing of the installation, energizing, commissioning and long-term operational control shall be under the supervision of persons with appropriate qualifications, training, expertise and experience in the particular element of the work for which they are responsible.

NOTE Cathodic protection of steel in concrete is a specialist multidiscipline activity. Expertise is required in either the fields of electrochemistry, concrete technology, civil or structural engineering and cathodic protection engineering, or all.

Persons who undertake the design, supervision of installation, commissioning, supervision of operation, measurements, monitoring and supervision of maintenance of cathodic protection systems shall have the appropriate level of competence for the tasks undertaken. ISO 15257 specifies a suitable method which may be utilized in the assessement of the competence of cathodic protection persons.

The competence of cathodic protection persons to the appropriate level for tasks undertaken should be demonstrated by certification in accordance with ISO 15257 or by another equivalent prequalification procedure.

4.3 Design

This document does not represent a design code, but is a performance standard.

Cathodic protection systems for steel in concrete shall be the subject of detailed design.

The design shall, as a minimum, include and document the following:

a) detailed calculations;

b) detailed installation drawings;

c) detailed material and equipment specifications;

d) detailed method statements or specifications for installation, testing, energizing, commissioning and operation;

e) structures containing prestressing shall be assessed for their susceptibility to hydrogen embrittlement and for risk of stray currents.