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**Korozija kovin in zlitin - Preskušanje vodne korozije cirkonijevih zlitin za uporabo v jedrskih reaktorjih (ISO/DIS 10270:2020)**

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Aqueous corrosion testing of zirconium alloys for use in nuclear power reactors (ISO/DIS 10270:2020)

Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Korrosionsprüfung in wässrigen Lösungen für in Kernreaktoren angewendete Zirkoniumlegierungen (ISO/DIS 10270:2020)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Essais de corrosion aqueuse des alliages de zirconium utilisés dans les réacteurs nucléaires (ISO/DIS 10270:2020)

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 10270**

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**ICS:**

27.120.99	Drugi standardi v zvezi z jedrsko energijo	Other standards related to nuclear energy
77.060	Korozija kovin	Corrosion of metals

**oSIST prEN ISO 10270:2020**

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# DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## ISO/DIS 10270

ISO/TC 156

Secretariat: SAC

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## Corrosion of metals and alloys — Aqueous corrosion testing of zirconium alloys for use in nuclear power reactors

*Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Essais de corrosion aqueuse des alliages de zirconium utilisés dans les réacteurs nucléaires*

ICS: 77.060; 27.120.10

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# Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	v
Introduction.....	vii
<b>1 Scope (mandatory).....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references (mandatory).....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions (mandatory).....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Significance.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>6 Interference.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>7 Reagents and materials.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>8 Apparatus.....</b>	<b>3</b>
8.1 General.....	3
<b>9 Hazards.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>10 Sampling, test specimens and test units.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>11 Preparation of apparatus.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>12 Calibration and standardization.....</b>	<b>4</b>
12.1 High mass gain coupon preparation.....	4
12.2 Autoclaves.....	4
12.3 Use of control coupons.....	5
12.4 Calibration.....	6
<b>13 Conditioning.....</b>	<b>6</b>
13.1 Test water quality.....	6
13.2 Autoclave load restrictions.....	6
13.3 Test conditions.....	6
13.3.1 Temperature.....	6
13.3.2 Pressure.....	6
13.3.3 Time.....	6
13.3.4 Tests.....	6
13.4 Specimen preparation.....	7
13.4.1 Etched specimens.....	7
13.4.2 As-manufacturer specimens.....	7
<b>14 Procedure.....</b>	<b>7</b>
14.1 Inspection of specimens.....	7
14.2 Dimensions, weight and inspection.....	7
14.3 Autoclaving.....	7
14.3.1 Placing of test specimens.....	7
14.3.2 Venting method A.....	7
14.3.3 Venting method B.....	8
14.3.4 Closed system method C.....	9
14.3.5 Refreshed autoclaving, method D.....	9
14.4 Post-test measurements and inspection.....	9
<b>15 Calculation or interpretation of results.....</b>	<b>10</b>
15.1 Calculation of mass gain.....	10
15.2 Visual interpretation of surface appearance.....	10
15.3 Invalid tests.....	10
<b>16 Test report.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Guide to specimen preparation.....</b>	<b>12</b>

**Bibliography** ..... **15**

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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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*.

This second edition ~~cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10270:1995)~~, which has been technically revised.

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

- Chapter 2 The first paragraph is replaced by “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.” And “1990” is replaced by “2012” for the latest vision of ISO 5814.
- Chapter 3 The title of “Definitions” is replaced by “Terms and definitions”. And the first paragraph is replaced by:

“For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

*The list below is always included after each option:*

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>”.
- Chapter 4 Two sentence are added that “the tests in water shall be performed at 18.6 MPa (2 697 psi)” and “The pressure should also be determined by the contractor requirements” in the end.
- Chapter 5.2 The word of “ internal” is added before “cladding” .
- Chapter 7.1 The words of “ welding grade” is replaced by “purity is 99.99 % or higher”.
- Chapter 7.3 The word of “ dissolved” is added before “oxygen”.

**ISO/DIS 10270:2020(E)**

- Chapter [8.1](#) The bracket is added for the superscript number “1”.
- Chapter [11.1.2](#) The unit of “1 day” is replaced by “24 h”; and the words of “at 18.6 MPa” is added after “at 360 °C in water”.
- Chapter [12.1](#) The word of “Zircalloy” is replaced by “Zircaloy”.
- Chapter [12.3.4](#) It is added that “However, for product acceptance test, it is better to keep control coupons as evidence of test effectiveness.” in the end.
- Chapter [14.3.2.1](#) The title of “The Relationship between Temperature and the Specific Volumes of Water” is added for [Table 1](#).
- Annex [A.3.1](#) “3 % (m/m) of hydrofluoric acid ([7.7](#)), 39 % (m/m) of nitric acid ([7.8](#))” is instead by “4 % (m/m) ± 2 % (m/m) of hydrofluoric acid ([7.7](#)), 45 % (m/m) ± 5 % (m/m) of nitric acid ([7.8](#))”. And the sentence is added that “If the different acid ratio is chose to satisfy the requirement of smooth and shining surface as mentioned in [13.4.1](#), it is acceptable” in the end.
- Annex [A.6](#) It is added that “ or be placed into the oven, the condition of 60 - 70 °C for one hour is recommended at the oven ”after “dust and acid fumes”. The sentence is added that “The specimens need to be cooled to room temperature after removing from the oven” in the end.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## Introduction

The nuclear industry has been developed in recent years, but the latest standard was published in 1997, and not revised until now. There are some problems in the standard after 22 years. The revised standard is more suitable for the application in Nuclear Industry. The revised standard will be more professional and precise, the customers will understand the standard very well and avoid the misunderstanding.

The problems are :

- 1) Pressure: There is no pressure in water at 360 °C. In general, saturated vapor pressure of water is 18.6 MPa 360 °C. In the world, the pressure in water at 360 °C is only 18.6 MPa for the corrosion of zirconium alloys. Many references also prove that the pressure is 18.6 MPa for water at 360 °C. The pressure shall be added in the text.
- 2) Re-use: In Chapter 12.3.4, Control coupons may be re-used after mechanical removal of oxide film followed by etching as described in 13.4.1. Actually, the oxide is very dense and hard to be removed. The weight gain is not real if metal oxides were still on the surface of the control coupons. To ensure the experiment effective, it is added that “however, for product acceptance test, it is better to keep control coupons as evidence of test effectiveness” at the end of the paragraph.
- 3) Unit: The unit is hour in Chapter 4, but the unit is days in Chapter 13.3.3. Both sentences express the same meaning, but the unit is different. The unit of hour is applied for the whole text.
- 4) The range of acid: 3 % (m/m) of hydrofluoric acid and 39 % (m/m) of nitric acid are mentioned in Appendix 3.1. But 9 % (m/m) ± 1 % (m/m) of hydrofluoric acid, 30 % (m/m) ± 5 % (m/m) nitric acid are mentioned in Appendix 3.2. So 4 % (m/m) ± 2 % (m/m) of hydrofluoric acid, 45 % (m/m) ± 5 % (m/m) of nitric acid are chosen for the range of acid bases on the experiments in Appendix 3.1.
- 5) Dry method: The oven is often applied for drying the samples besides lint-free cloth or dry air. The oven is more efficiency for the treatment of lots of samples.

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# Corrosion of metals and alloys — Aqueous corrosion testing of zirconium alloys for use in nuclear power reactors

**WARNING** — — This International Standard may involve the use of hazardous materials, operations and equipment (see [clause 9](#)). It is the responsibility of whoever uses this International Standard to consult and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

## 1 Scope (mandatory)

This International Standard specifies:

- a) the determination of mass gain;
- b) the surface inspection of products of zirconium and its alloys when corrosion tested in water at 360 °C or in steam at or above 400 °C;
- c) that the tests in steam shall be performed at 10.3 MPa (1 500 psi);

This International Standard is applicable to wrought products, castings, powder metallurgy products and weld metals.

This method has been widely used in the development of new alloys, heat treating practices and for the evaluation of welding techniques, and should be utilized in its entirety to the extent specified for a product acceptance test, rather than merely a means of assessing performance in service.

## 2 Normative references (mandatory)

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.

Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5813:1983, *Water quality — Determination of dissolved oxygen — Iodometric method*.

ISO 5814:2012, *Water quality — Determination of dissolved oxygen — Electrochemical probe method*.

## 3 Terms and definitions (mandatory)

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

*The list below is always included after each option:*

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
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### 3.1 etching

A process for removal of surface metal by action of acids in water.