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Foreword

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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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee for Project Committee]-ISO/TC for ISO/PC] ###, [name156, Corrosion of committee], Subcommittee SC. ##, [name of subcommittee].

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

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A list of all parts in the ISO ##### series can be found on the ISO website allows.

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Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Introduction

At present, the mainstream method of classifying environmental corrosion is that specified in ISO 9223. This is a method in which the corrosion rates of various metals are classified in 6six levels based on the results of direct exposure tests conducted around the world. However, the exposure sites were located only in Japan for the exposure tests in Asian Monsoon region, in which East-Asia, South-Asia and East-South Asia are included and the climates are affected by monsoons. Thus, standardization of an evaluation/classification method suited to the Asian Monsoon region has been strongly desired. Therefore, exposure tests were conducted in three counties including Japan, that is, Japan, Vietnam and Thailand, under the "e-Asia Project".

This reportdocument summarizes the exposure test results for carbon steel and galvanized steel sheet.

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Corrosion of metals and alloys—— Exposure test results in the Asian Monsoon region

1 Scope

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 8407: 2009, Corrosion of metals and alloys Removal of corrosion products from corrosion test

ISO 9223: <u>ISO 9223:</u>2012, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Corrosivity of atmospheres — Classification, determination and estimation

ISO-9225:-2012, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Corrosivity of atmospheres — Measurement of environmental parameters affecting corrosivity of atmospheres

HS 2382: 1998, Determination of pollution for evaluation of corrosivity of atmospheres

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9223, and ISO 9225 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological 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 http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Exposure Teststests

The coupons of carbon steel and galvanized steel sheet were exposed in outdoor environments at 16 exposure test sites in Japan, 13 sites in Vietnam and 7 sites in Thailand as shown in Figure 1. Specimens of 3-mm thickness and are 70-mm *× 150-mm of carbon steel and specimens of 1-mm thickness and 70-mm *× 150-mm of galvanized steel sheet were used for exposure tests. The specimens of carbon steel were exposed both sides. For the specimens of galvanized steel sheet, the backside and cut edge of the coupons were covered by polyethylene sheet after degreasing the specimen in acetone. The exposed surfaces of specimens were exposed to skyward and groundward as shown in Photo 4-Figure 2. The corrosion products on the exposed specimens were removed by using chemical solutions according to ISO 8407, and the weight losses were measured to determine the corrosion rate.

For the environmental factors, monthly amounts of airborne salinity and SO_2 were measured by "Dry gauze" and "PbO₂ cylinder", respectively, based on JIS Z 2382. The temperature, relative humidity, and ACM sensor output, I, were recorded in a microcomputer every 10-min.

For the annual average values of Cl⁻ deposition, S, and SO₂ deposition, P, those values based on JIS Z 2382, S(JIS) and P(JIS), respectively, -were converted to S and P based on ISO 9225 $\frac{1}{12}$ Annex-F)+2

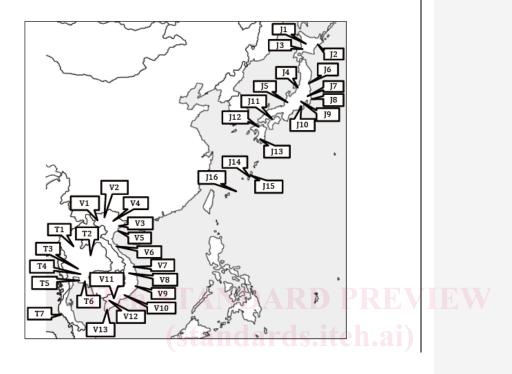
 $_S = 2_{-4} S(JIS)$

 $_{P} = 0_{-67P(JIS)}$

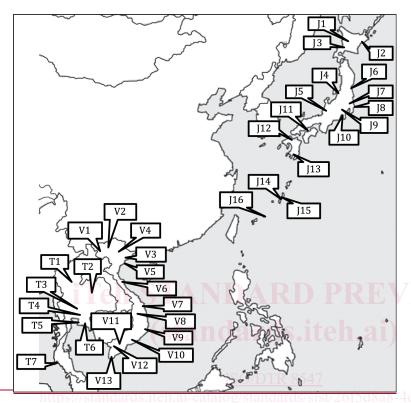
Note 1: NOTE Some of numerical data are available from data sources given in Annex A (informative). Annex A.

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Key						
	J1. Asahikawa	J14. Nishihara	V1. Sơn La	T1. Chaingmai		
	J2. Akkeshi	J15. Uruma,	V2. Yên Bai	T2. Khon-Kaen		
	J3. Sapporo	J16. Miyakojima	V3. Cua Ong	T3. Pathumthani		
	J4. Niigata		V4. Hà Nội	T4. Bangkok		
	J5. Fukui		V5. Con Vanh	T5. Chon Buri		
	J6. Sendai		V6. Đong Hoi	T6. Rayong		
	J7. Tsukuba		V7. Dung Quat	T7. Phang Nga		
	J8. Choshi		V8. Pleiku			
	J9. Yamanakako		V9. Phan Rang			
	J10. Shimizu		V10. Bien Hoa			
	J11. Fukuyama		V11. Can Tho			

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I12 Fukuoka	V12 Pach Cia
J12. I ukuoku	VIZ. Nacii dia
I12 Kagachima	V12 Ca Mau
	VID. Ga Mau

<u>J1</u>	<u>Asahikawa</u>	<u>J14</u>	<u>Nishihara</u>	<u>V1</u>	Sơn La	<u>T1</u>	<u>Chaingmai</u>
<u>J2</u>	<u>Akkeshi</u>	<u>J15</u>	<u>Uruma,</u>	<u>V2</u>	<u>Yên Bai</u>	<u>T2</u>	Khon-Kaen
<u>J3</u>	<u>Sapporo</u>	<u>J16</u>	<u>Miyakojima</u>	<u>V3</u>	Cua Ong	<u>T3</u>	<u>Pathumthani</u>
<u>J4</u>	<u>Niigata</u>			<u>V4</u>	<u>Hà Nội</u>	<u>T4</u>	<u>Bangkok</u>
<u>J5</u>	<u>Fukui</u>			<u>V5</u>	Con Vanh	<u>T5</u>	<u>Chon Buri</u>
<u>J6</u>	<u>Sendai</u>			<u>V6</u>	Đong Hoi	<u>T6</u>	Rayong
<u>J7</u>	<u>Tsukuba</u>			<u>V7</u>	<u>Dung Quat</u>	<u>T7</u>	Phang Nga
<u>18</u>	<u>Choshi</u>			<u>V8</u>	<u>Pleiku</u>		
<u>J9</u>	<u>Yamanakako</u>			<u>V9</u>	Phan Rang		
<u>J10</u>	<u>Shimizu</u>			<u>V10</u>	Bien Hoa		
<u>J11</u>	<u>Fukuyama</u>			<u>V11</u>	Can Tho		
<u>J12</u>	<u>Fukuoka</u>			<u>V12</u>	Rach Gia		
<u>J13</u>	<u>Kagoshima</u>			<u>V13</u>	<u>Ca Mau</u>		

Figure-1 — Exposure test sites in Japan, Vietnam and Thailand-

