

# **CORROSION PROTECTION WITH FIELD APPLICABLE FLUOROSEAL<sup>®</sup> 100% PVDF COATINGS**



# **Oil and Chemical Above Ground Storage Tanks are exposed to one of the most corrosive environments Outside and Inside the Steel Walls**



- **Steel tanks outside wall suffers from UV damage to the protective coating and moisture-dissolved ions and corrosive gases corrosion**



- **Steel tanks inside wall suffer from direct salt-water-dissolved corrosive gases and salt ions along with microbial corrosion attacks**

# **Elements that Causes Exterior Corrosion of Storage Tank:**

- 1. Corrosive gases such as  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ , etc.**
- 2. Moisture**
- 3. Moisture laden with dissolved salt ions and corrosive gases**

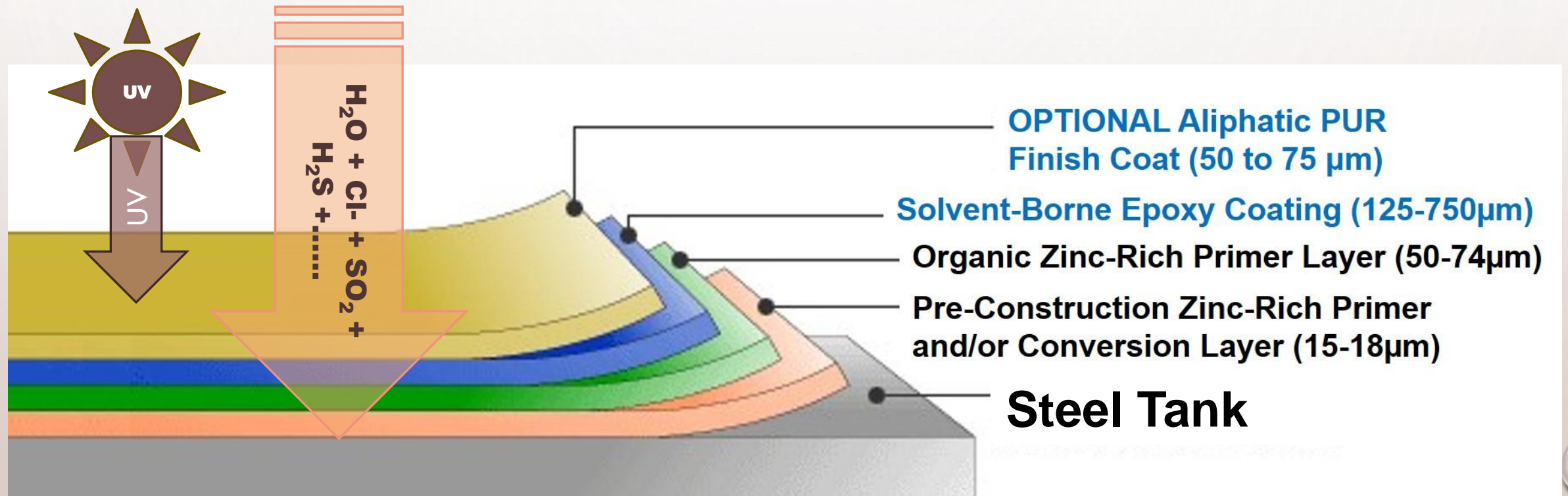


# FLUOROSEAL® Top Coating:

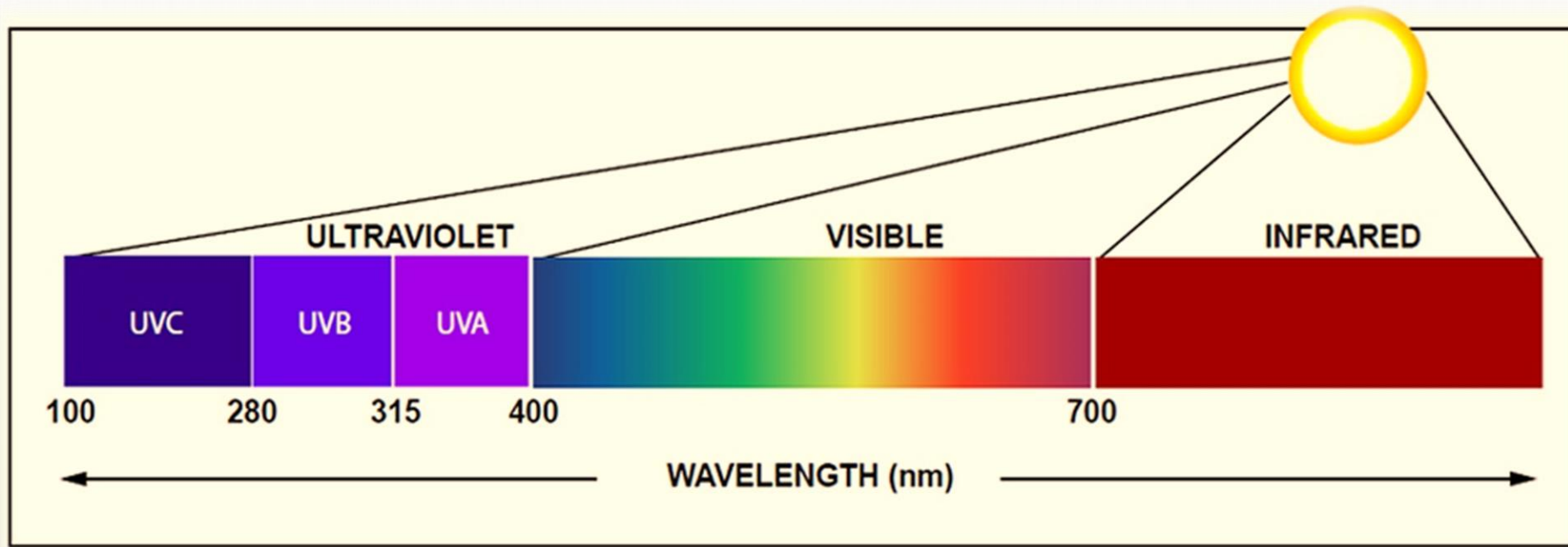
- **UV Resistance +UV Blocking**
- **>100X Less Moisture Permeability**
- **>1,000X Less Corrosive Gases Permeability**



# TYPICAL STORAGE STEEL TANK PROTECTIVE COATING STRUCTURE IS NOT SUFFICIENT IN UV RESISTANCE AND CORROSION PROTECTION



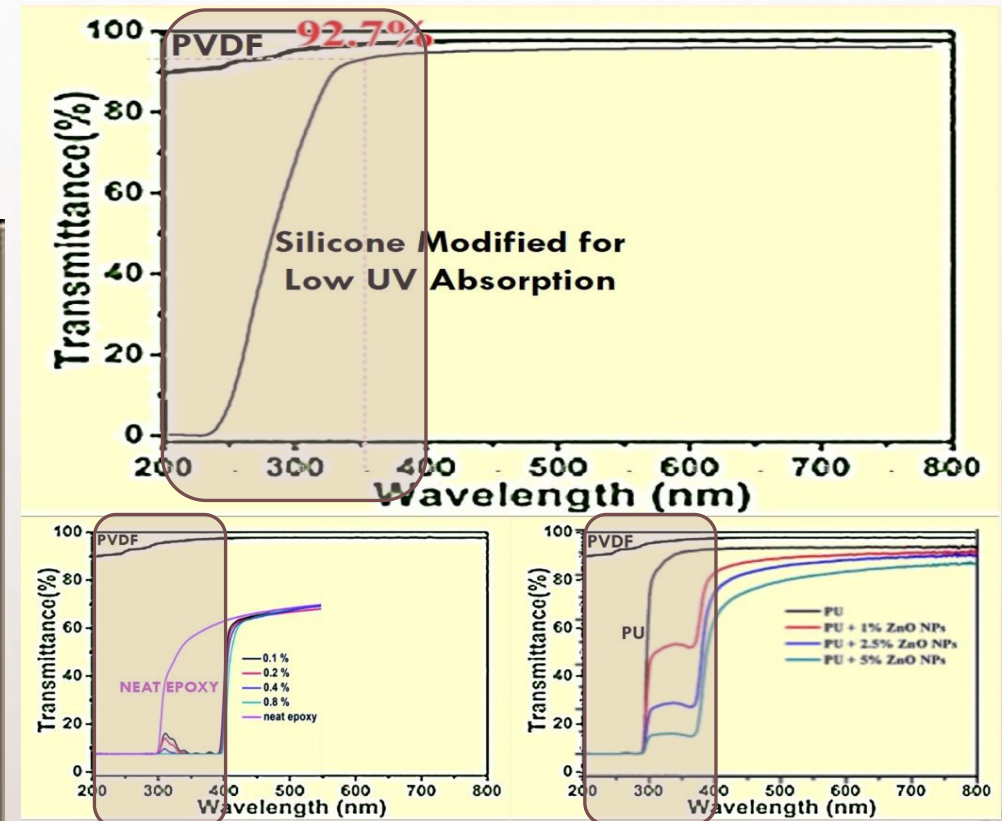
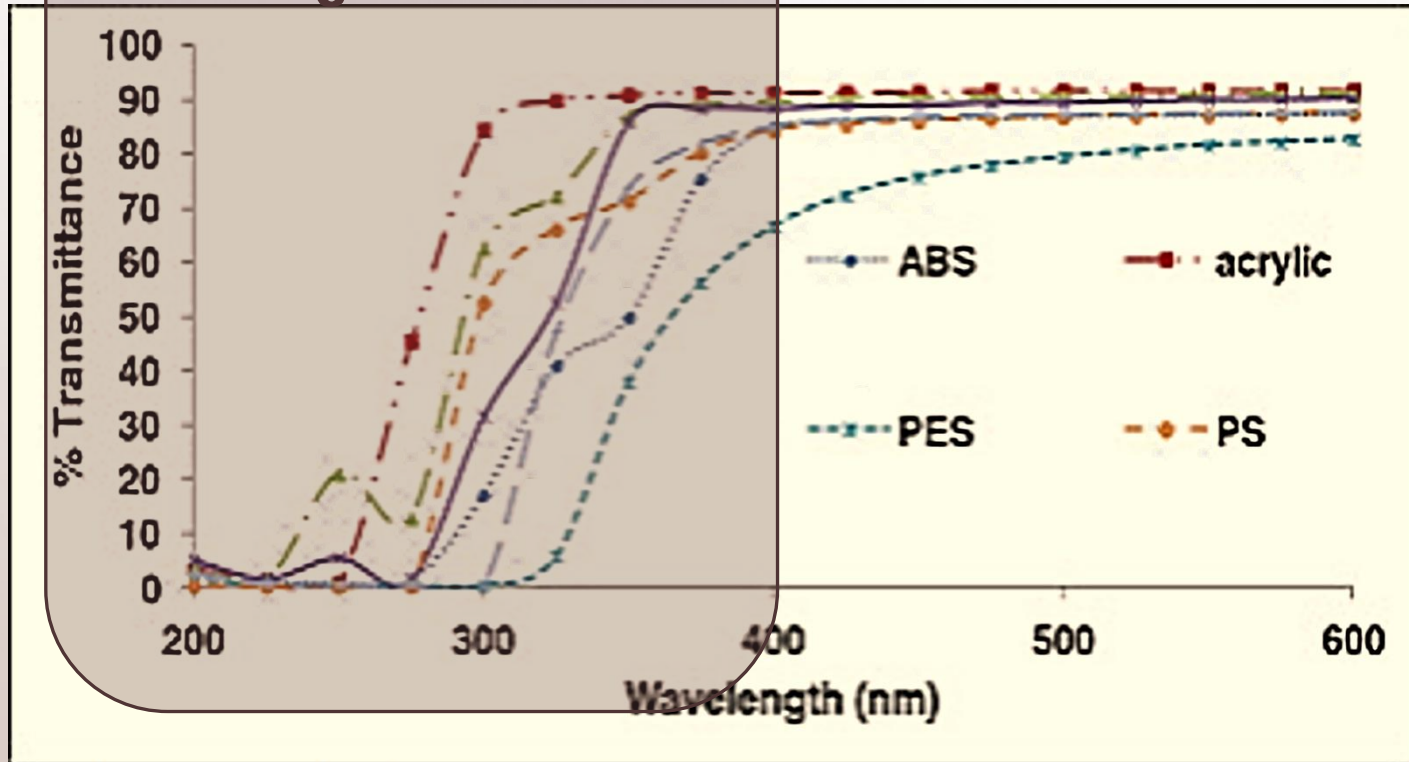
# UV RADIATION ABSORPTION CAUSES PLASTIC (POLYMERIC) MATERIAL DEGRADATION



**Exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation may cause the significant degradation of most plastic (polymeric) materials. UV radiation causes photooxidative degradation which results in breaking of the polymer chains, produces free radical and reduces the molecular weight, causing deterioration of mechanical properties and leading to useless materials, after an unpredictable time. (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4320144/>)**

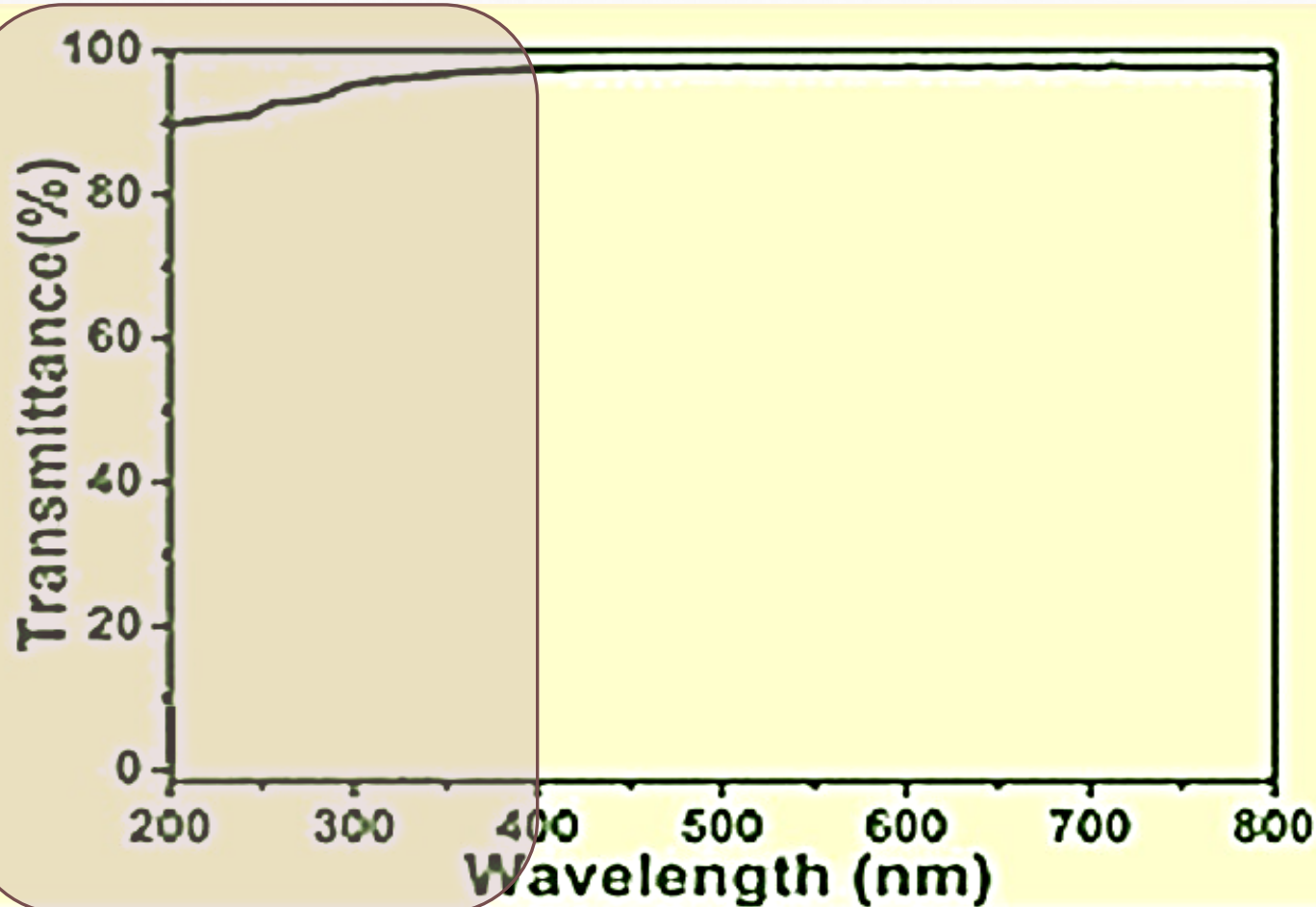
# Acrylic, Polyurethane, Silicone, and Epoxy coatings are known to be vulnerable to molecular damage by UV exposure

UV Absorption damages polymer bonds and caused degradation



**Silicones, epoxies, polyurethanes also absorb high amount of UV rays energy that induce the molecular degradation**

# PVDF MOLECULAR STRUCTURE HAS HIGHER BONDING ENERGY AND DOES NOT ABSORB MUCH UV RAYS ENERGY BUT LET THEM PASS THROUGH WITHOUT DAMAGE (UV RESISTANCE)



- **FLUOROSEAL® PVDF Coating is Specially Engineered with UV Blocking Capability**
- **FLUOROSEAL® is the only VOC-Exempt, Field Applicable Transparent PVDF Corrosion Protection Coatings today**

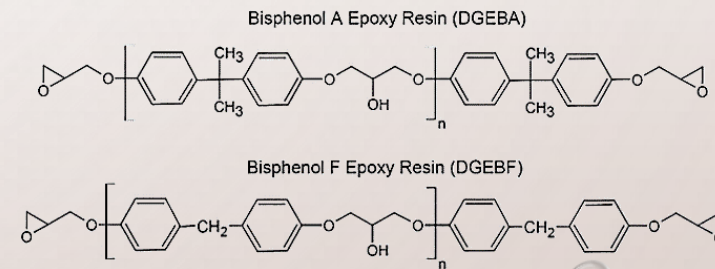
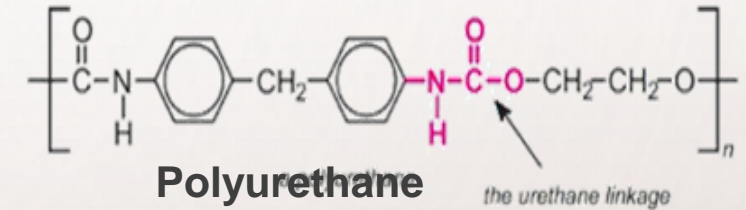
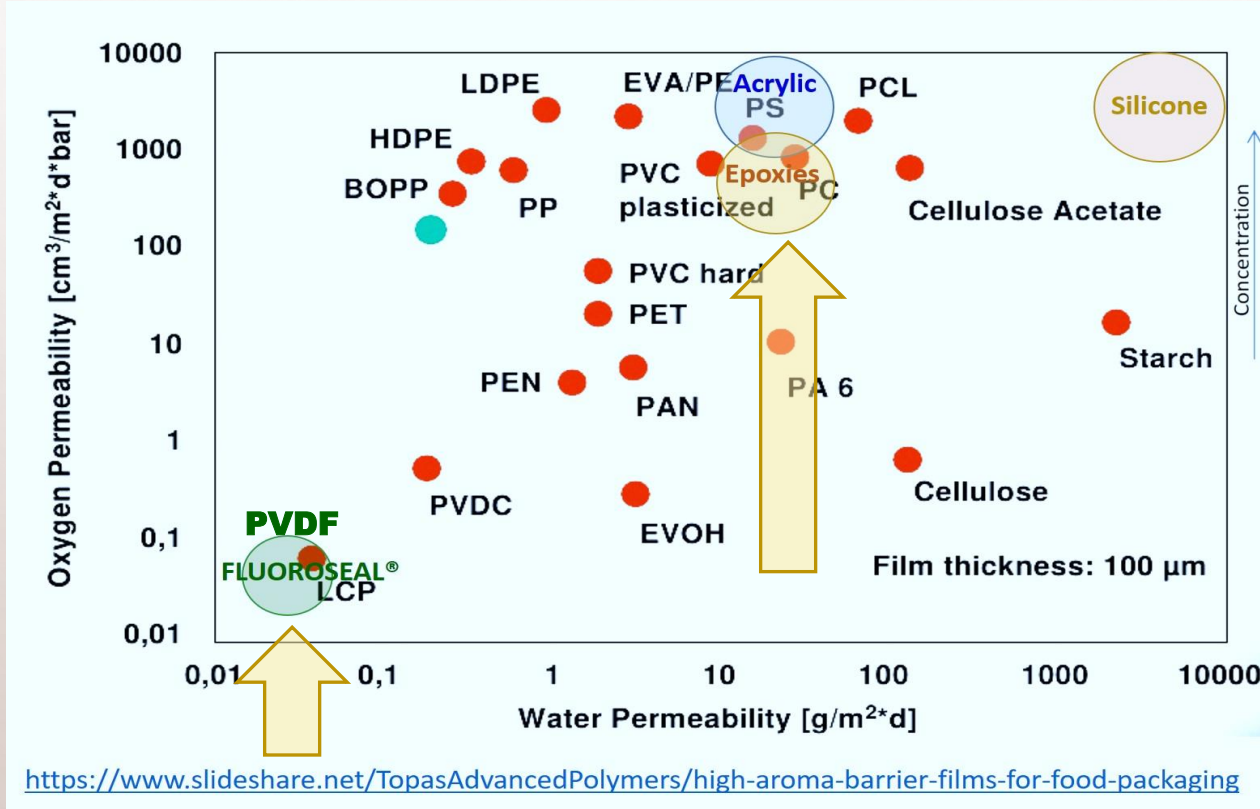
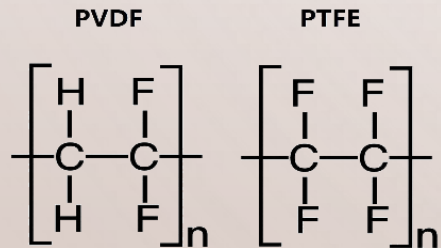
# FIELD APPLICABLE FLUOROSEAL® PVDF COATINGS ARE HYDROPHOBIC



**Field Applicable FLUOROSEAL® PVDF Coating**

# Corrosion Protection Coating-Sealant must be an Effective Barrier to Moisture-Water (and when Laden with Dissolved Salts and Acidic Gases):

- Acrylic, Epoxy, Polyurethane coatings are not good as moisture barrier
- **PVDF is 4-orders of magnitude better in moisture-water permeability than epoxy**
- **That is, at 1/10 of the thickness, PVDF will be 100 times more effective in blocking off moisture than epoxy coating**



# CORROSION PROTECTION WITH AND WITHOUT FLUOROSEAL® 100% PVDF COATING

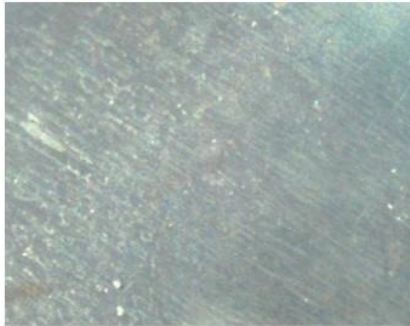


# FIELD APPLICABLE FLUOROSEAL® PVDF COATING IS ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE BETTER IN BLOCKING MOISTURE AND CORROSIVE GASES FROM PENETRATING AND INGRESS

## FIELD APPLICABLE PVDF COATING UNDER “FLOWER OF SULFUR TESTING

### Silver foil under microscope

Uncoated  
Before  
FoS Test



Coated with  
FLUOROSEAL®  
AFTER 10 day  
FoS Test



Same Bright Sheen



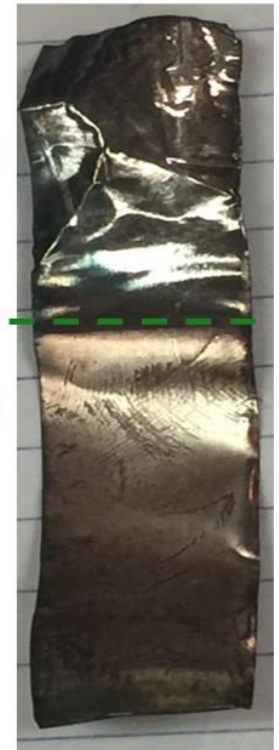
### Humid Sulfur Test at 60°C for 10 Days

Uncoated



Coated with  
FLUOROSEAL®

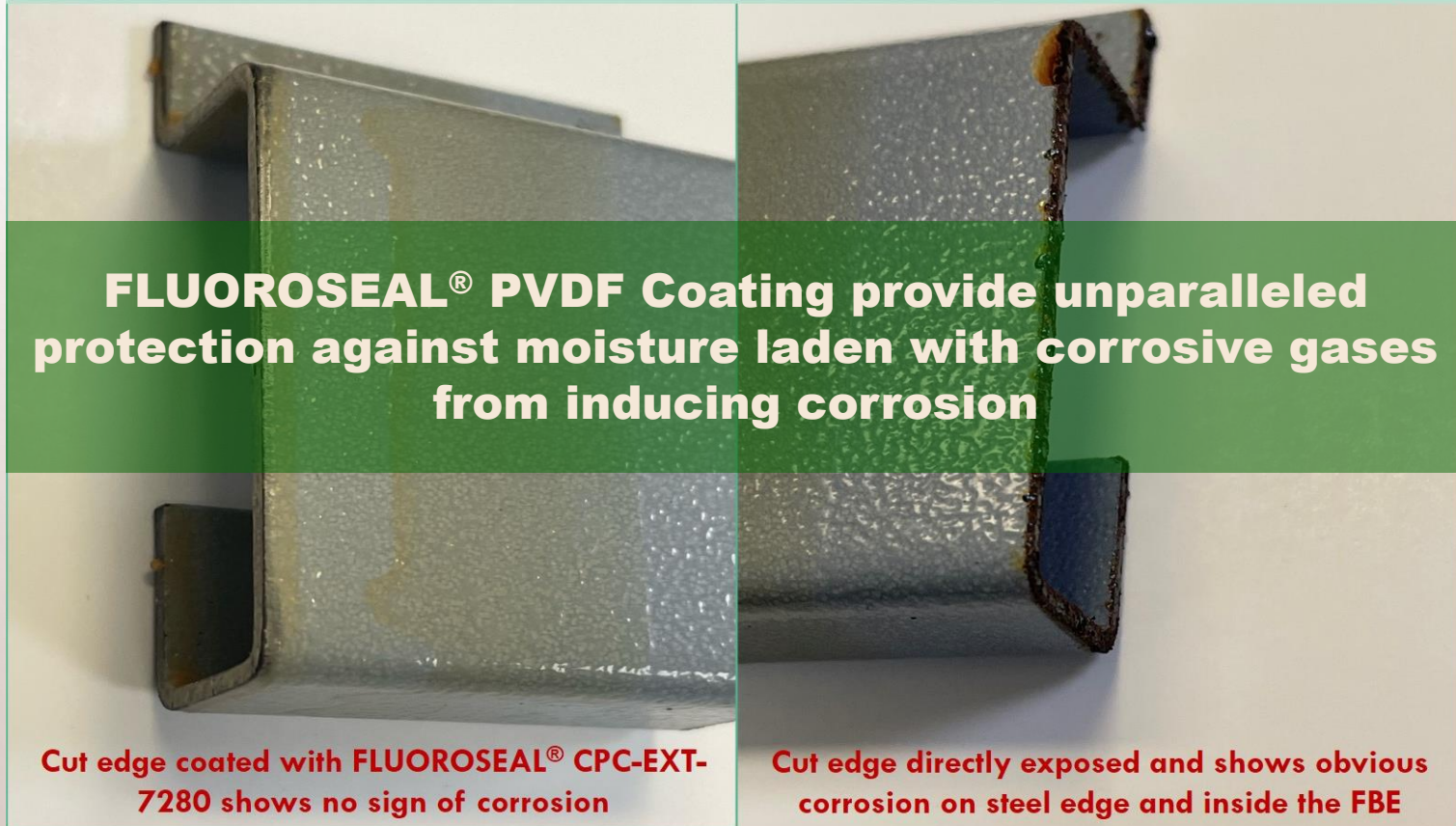
Uncoated



Coated with  
Other  
Conformal  
Coating  
Types

# **STEEL WITH FBE EPOXY COATING SUFFERED CORROSION FROM MOISTURE LADEN WITH CORROSIVE GASES QUICKLY WHEN ANY COATED SURFACES ARE SCRATCHED OR PEELED AWAY EXPOSING THE BARE STEEL SURFACES**

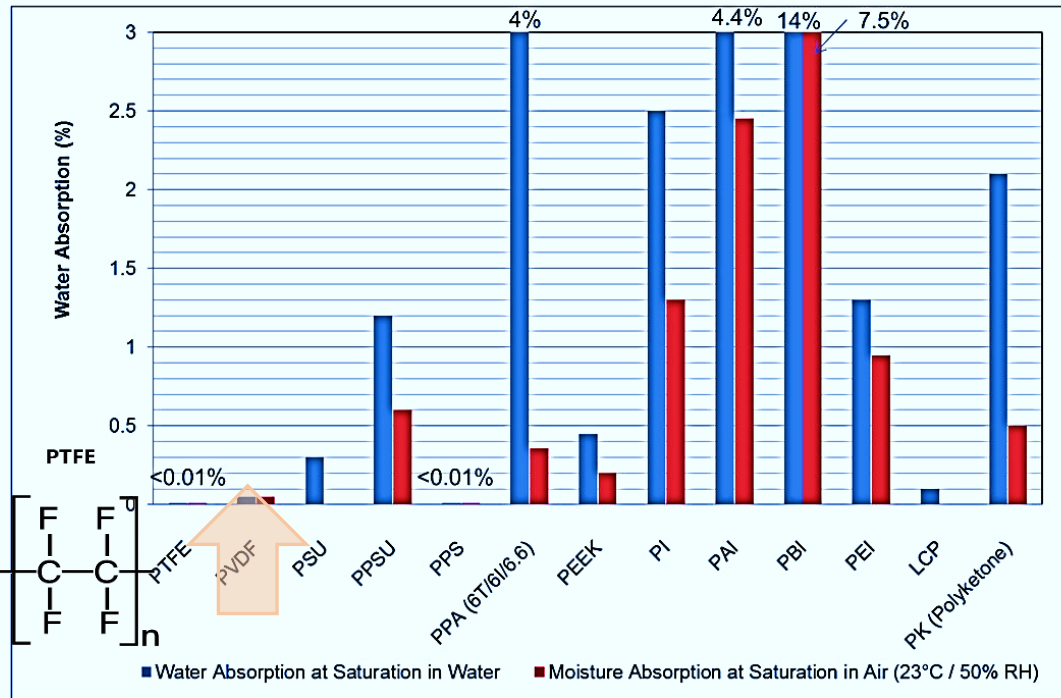
**FBE coated steel bar cut edge exposed to sulfur-chlorine-moisture at 60°C for 10 weeks**



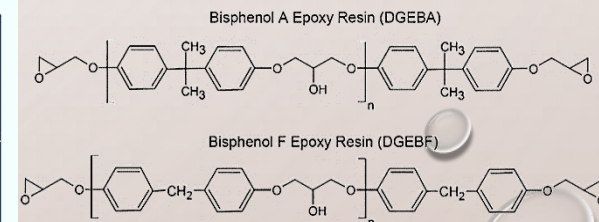
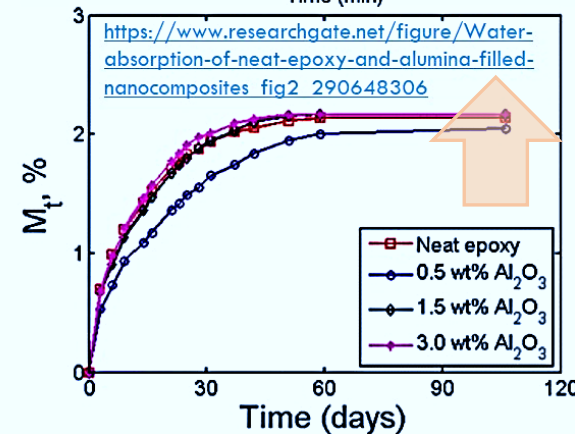
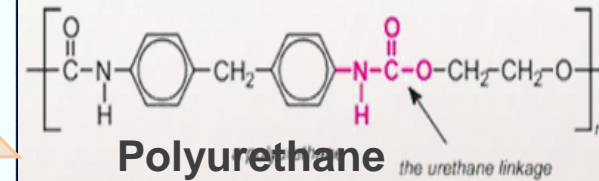
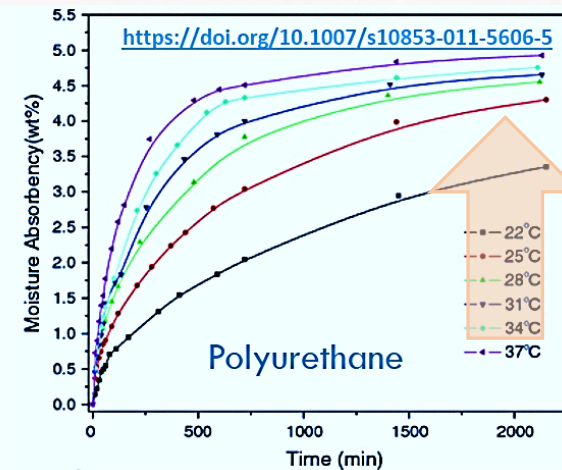
# Corrosion Protection Coating-Sealant must also be LOW in absorbing and retaining water and water laden with dissolved salts and corrosive acidic gases:

- Acrylic, Epoxy, Polyurethane coatings absorb and retain good amount of water
- **PVDF absorb and retain 100 times less than epoxy and polyurethane coating. That is, it 100 times more effective in preventing corrosion.**

Design Properties for Engineers: Water and Moisture Absorption of High Performance Polymers

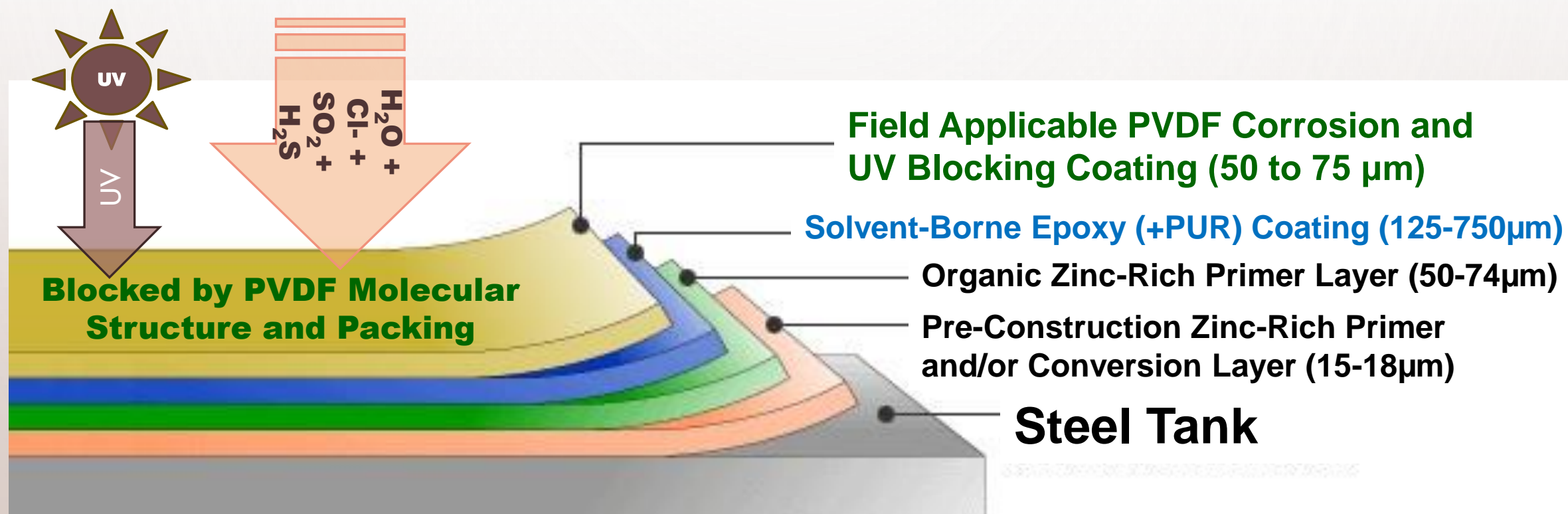


Findoutaboutplastics.com | Herwigjuster.com



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- The left plot is a scatter graph of Oxygen Permeability ( $\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d} \cdot \text{bar}$ ) on the y-axis (log scale, 0.01 to 10,000) versus Water Permeability ( $\text{g}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d}$ ) on the x-axis (log scale, 0.01 to 1000). It shows various polymers as red dots, with some labeled: LDPE, HDPE, BOPP, PP, EVA/PE, PS, PCL, PVC plasticized, PC, Epoxies, Cellulose Acetate, PVC hard, PET, PEN, PAN, PA 6, PVDC, EVOH, Cellulose, Starch, and FLUOROSEAL® LCP. A yellow arrow points from the top-left towards the bottom-right, indicating a trend. A green circle highlights FLUOROSEAL® LCP. A blue circle highlights PS and Epoxies. A yellow circle highlights PVC plasticized and PC. A purple circle highlights Silicone. The text 'Film thickness: 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ' is at the bottom right.
- The right plot is a scatter graph of Kinetic Diameter (m) on the y-axis (log scale,  $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$  to  $6.0 \times 10^{-10}$ ) versus Molecular Weight (g/mol) on the x-axis (linear scale, 0 to 140). It shows various gases as blue diamonds, with some labeled:  $\text{H}_2$ , He, Ne,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , Ar,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  (n-butane),  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{F}$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  (i-butane),  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{CF}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and Xe. A green circle highlights  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A yellow circle highlights  $\text{SO}_2$ . A blue circle highlights  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ . A purple circle highlights  $\text{C}_4\text{F}$ . A green circle highlights  $\text{CH}_4$ . A blue circle highlights  $\text{N}_2$ . A yellow circle highlights  $\text{CO}$ . A blue circle highlights  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ . A green circle highlights  $\text{O}_2$ . A blue circle highlights  $\text{Ar}$ . A yellow circle highlights  $\text{CO}_2$ . A blue circle highlights  $\text{NO}$ . A green circle highlights  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ . A blue circle highlights  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$ . A yellow circle highlights  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  (n-butane). A blue circle highlights  $\text{SO}_2$ . A green circle highlights  $\text{C}_4\text{F}$ . A blue circle highlights  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  (i-butane). A purple circle highlights  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ . A green circle highlights  $\text{CF}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . A blue circle highlights Xe.
- NOTES:
- Smaller molecular kinetic diameter is easier to penetrate the lid-sealing adhesives and/or barrier coatings
  - Barrier against  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is even better barrier against larger kinetic diameter of the more corrosive gases such as  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{SO}_2$
  - He molecule has similar kinetic diameter to that of water vapor molecules and thus a good media for leaks comparison
- [https://www.pnnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical\\_reports/PNNL-26070.pdf](https://www.pnnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical_reports/PNNL-26070.pdf)
- Comments and highlights of the specific molecular kinetic diameters are made by the authors

# **FIELD APPLICABLE PVDF CORROSION-UV BLOCKING STORAGE TANK PROTECTIVE COATING STRUCTURE**





**FLUOROSEAL® Epoxy Coating  
Combination Provides Life-Time  
External Protection**

# HOW DOES FLUOROSEAL® PVDF COATINGS PREVENT CORROSION INSIDE THE WALL OF THE STORAGE TANKS?





## **Elements that Causes Interior Corrosion of Storage Tank:**

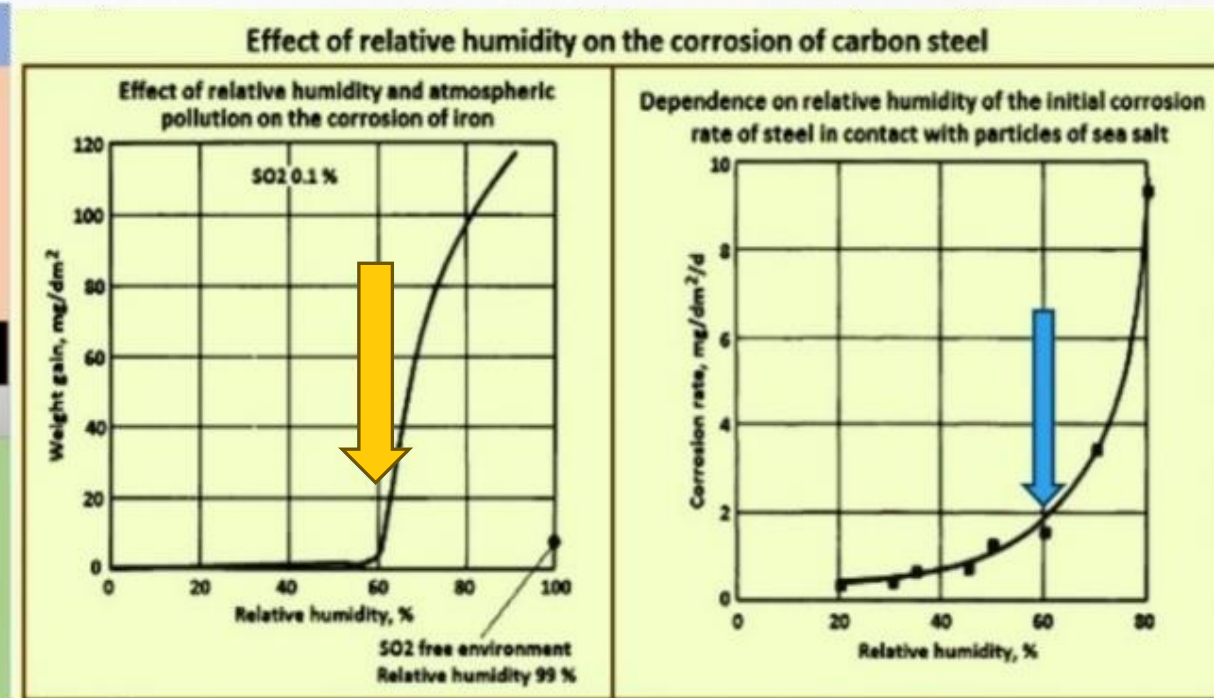
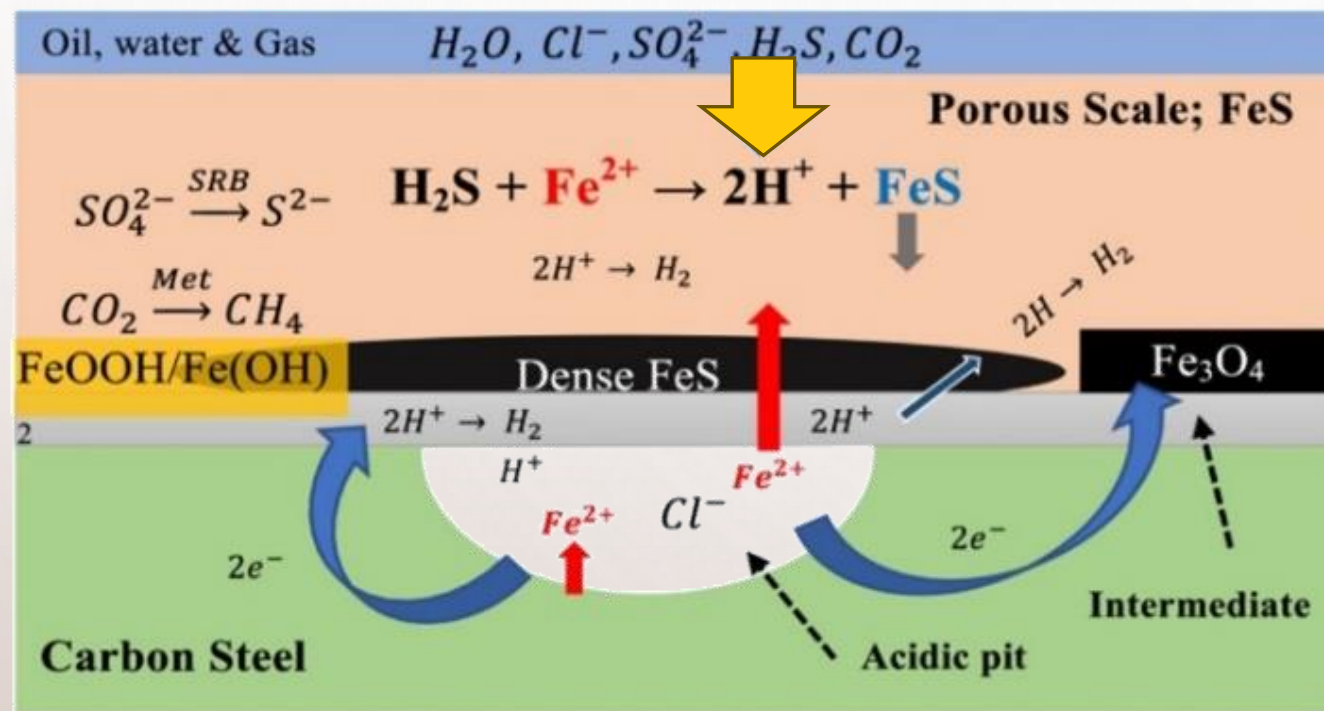
- 1. Impurities of contents that include corrosive gases such as  $H_2S$ ,  $NO$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $SO_2$ , etc., salt ions that are dissolved in water that settles at the bottom of storage tank**
- 2. Microbials that thrive in this environment that can cause pitting by “eating” away the steel at the bottom and bottom edge of the storage tank**

# Protecting inside and particularly the bottom of steel storage tank:

- 1. Corrosive gases such as  $H_2S$ ,  $NO$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $SO_2$ , etc.**
- 2. Moisture**
- 3. Moisture laden with dissolved salt ions & corrosive gases**



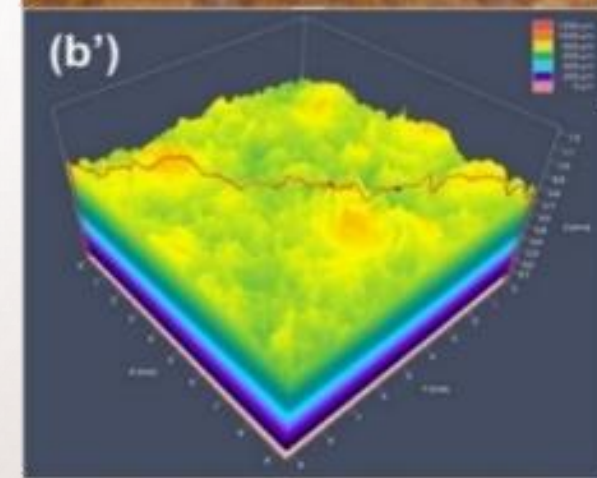
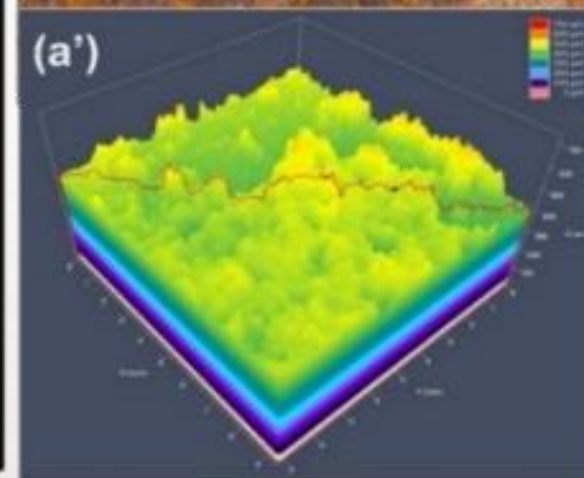
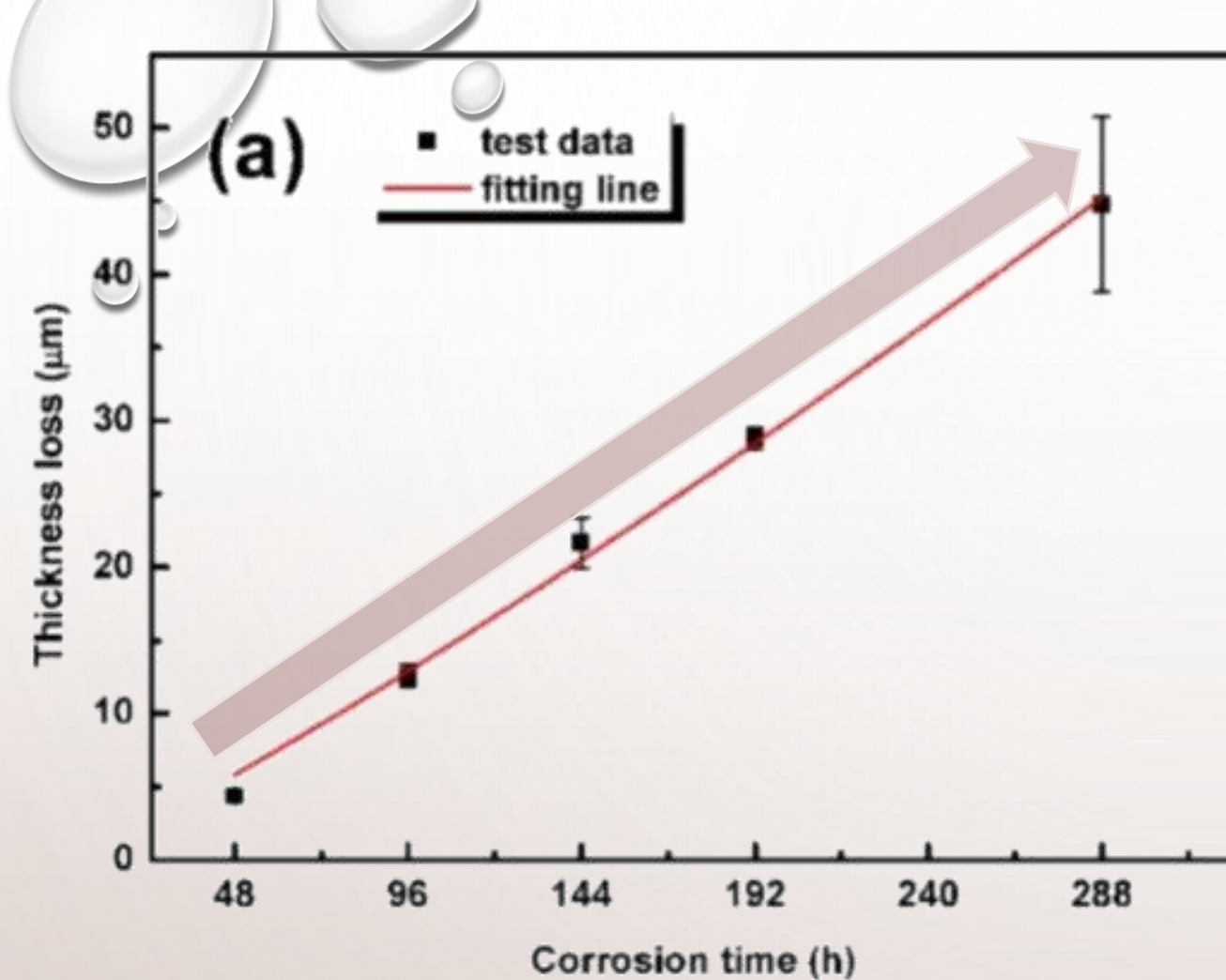
# STEEL CORROSION DEGRADATION REQUIREMENTS: MOISTURE-WATER + DISSOLVED SALT IONS, ACIDIC CORROSIVE GASES



Shokri, A., Sanavi Fard, M.; Under deposit corrosion failure: mitigation strategies and future roadmap. *Chem. Pap.* 77, 1773–1790 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11696-022-02601-6>

<https://www.ispatguru.com/corrosion-in-carbon-steels/>

Mechanism of corrosion with acidic gases and dissolved ions carried by moisture and water<sup>5</sup>. Higher concentration of water and moisture is one of the key criteria for the increasing rate of corrosion.



## Thickness loss of carbon steel samples as a function of corrosion time

*Influence of Seawater on the Carbon Steel Initial Corrosion Behavior; Yuwei Liu, Zhenyao Wang, Yinghua Wei;*

<http://www.electrochemsci.org/papers/vol14/140201147.pdf>

**EPOXY COATED STEEL BAR WITH  
FLUOROSEAL PVDF TOP COATING**



**EPOXY COATED STEEL BAR WITHOUT  
FLUOROSEAL PVDF TOP COATING**



# FLUOROSEAL® PVDF COATING IS A CORROSION PROTECTION COATING FOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS

1. Blocks UV light from damaging the molecules in epoxy and/or polyurethane paint causing the coating to peel off or delaminate from the ship's steel structure. The exposed steel surfaces and steel interfaces under the damaged coating are then directly exposed to salt-spray and other corrosive elements inducing rapid corrosion.
2. Blocking moisture laden with corrosive ionic salts and corrosive acidic gases, from passing through the more permeable epoxy-polyurethane coating layers and creating aqueous solutions at the coating-steel interfaces, resulting in corrosion weakening.
3. Blocking corrosive gases (e.g.,  $H_2S$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $NO$ ,  $Cl_2$ ) from passing through the more permeable epoxy-polyurethane coating, reaching the steel structure and causing corrosion.
4. Not supporting microbial growth and block off corrosive gases generated by the microbial growth from causing corruptions.

