



2024 SPRING CONVENTION



APRIL 21-24, 2024
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Concrete's **SALTY SAGA**

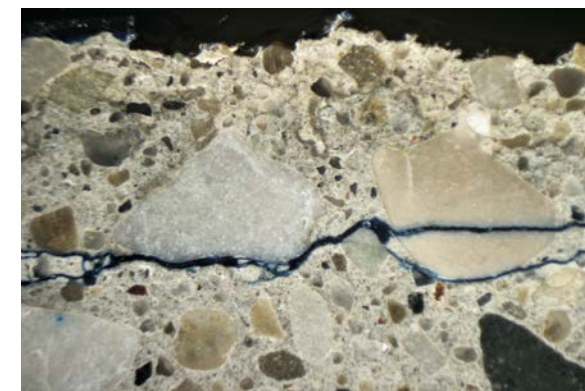
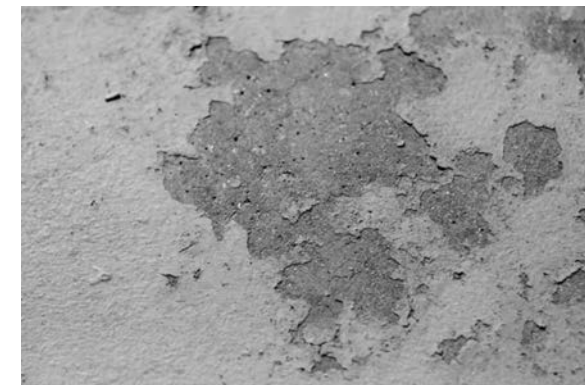
- Water-soluble vs. Acid-soluble Chlorides
- Method of Testing
- Guidance to Chloride Limits



➤ What's with all the salty drama?



WHY?!?!



➤ What's with all the salty drama?



➤ Deicers cause the snow to melt, and they mix to form a brine



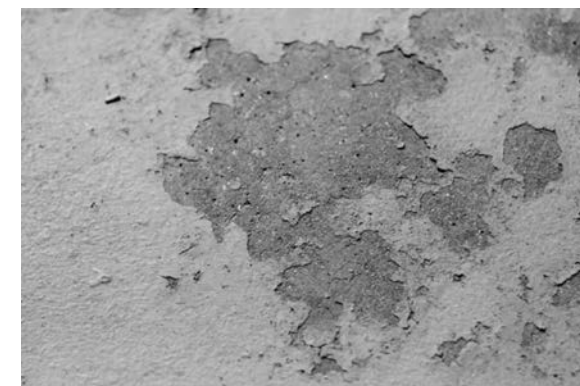
➤ The brine delays freezing but once it gets cold enough, ice will form



➤ When ice forms, it penetrates into the pores of the concrete so then the ice and concrete move together!



➤ As more ice forms, the concentration of brine gets even higher



WHY?!?!



➤ What's with all the salty drama?



➤ Another crazy thing about salt

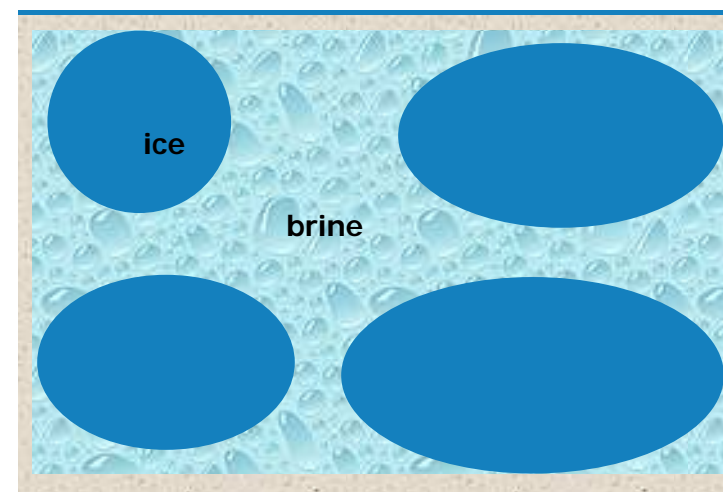
No Salt = no spalling

Moderate Salt = spalling

High Salt = no spalling

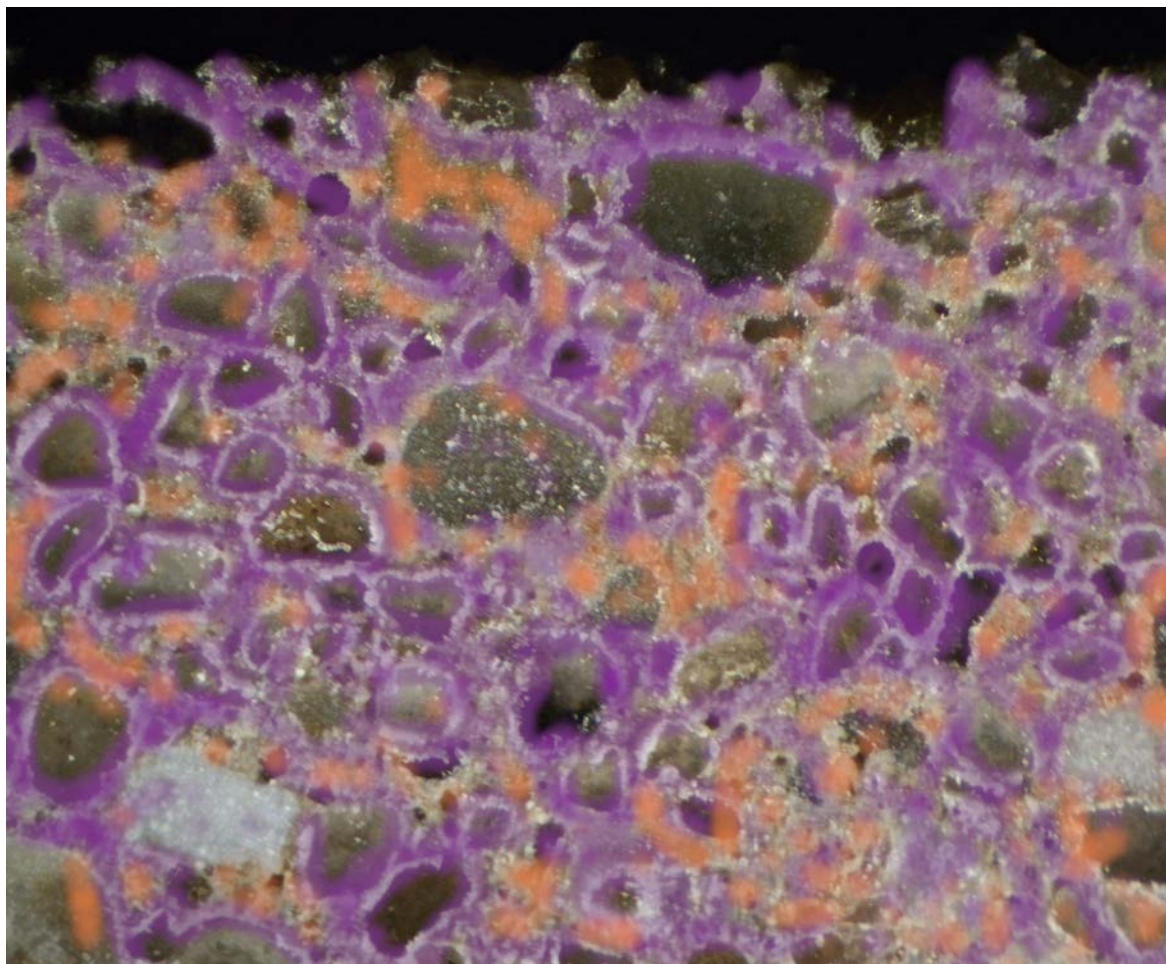
**It doesn't depend on
the type of salt!**

Moderate salt (2%-3%)
~~No salt~~ = no damage



Lots of salt (> 5%) =
no damage

➤ What's the difference?



Free (Water-soluble) chlorides
ASTM C1218

+ Bound chlorides

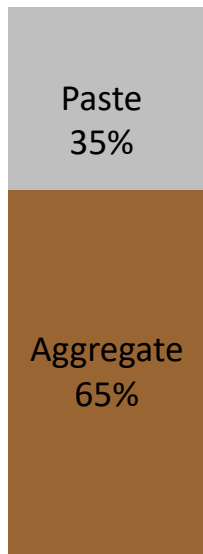
= Total (Acid-soluble) chlorides
ASTM C1152

➤ Sample Extraction



➤ Sampling [rotary impact drill]

Actual proportions



Chloride = 0.2%
by weight of
cement



Location 1



Chloride results = 0.09%
by weight of cement



Location 2



Chloride results = 0.4% by
weight of cement

➤ Sampling [rotary impact drill]



TIPS

- Try to determine the maximum aggregate size (MSA)
- Use a drill larger than the diameter of the MSA.
Example:
1 ¼" for ¾" MSA
- Collect dust from 4-6 holes closely spaced, combine into one sample.
- WASH your drill bit between locations/depths!
- Do not obtain samples via drilling when aggregates are greater than 1-inch nominal size.



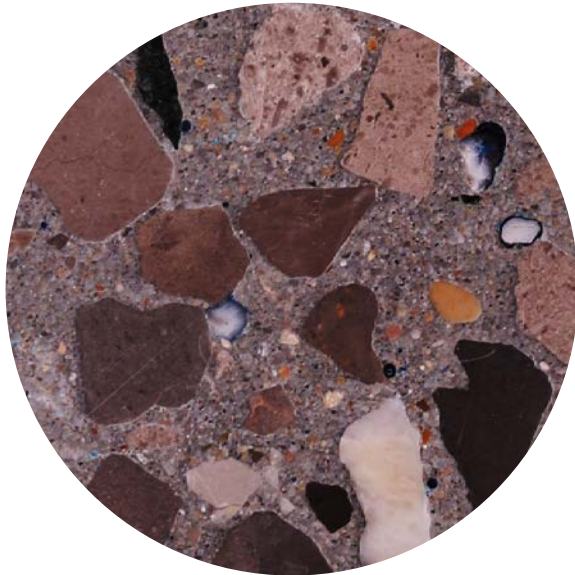
➤ Sampling [coring]



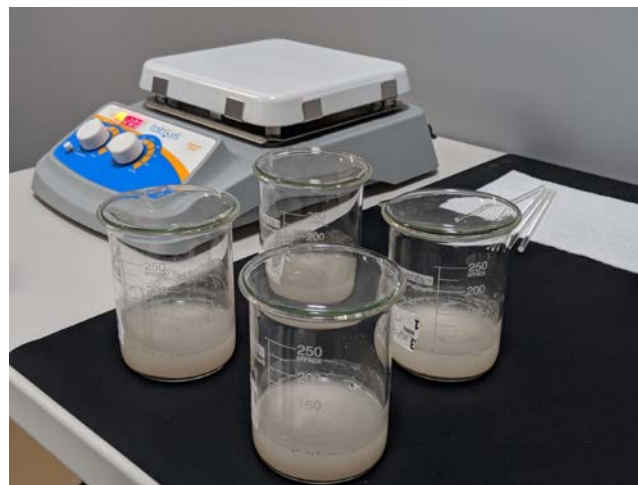
TIPS

- Follow ASTM C42, diameter of core should be 3x the MSA.
- Wet coring is OK.
- When testing profiles, try to obtain a full depth core to compare top and bottom (exposed vs unexposed) results.
- Thickness matters!
 - 1/2" slices typically do a good job obtaining a representative sample
 - Use a tile saw
- Obtain mix proportions (if possible) before pulverizing for sanity check. Does the paste/aggregate volume look right?

➤ Pulverizing



➤ Test Method



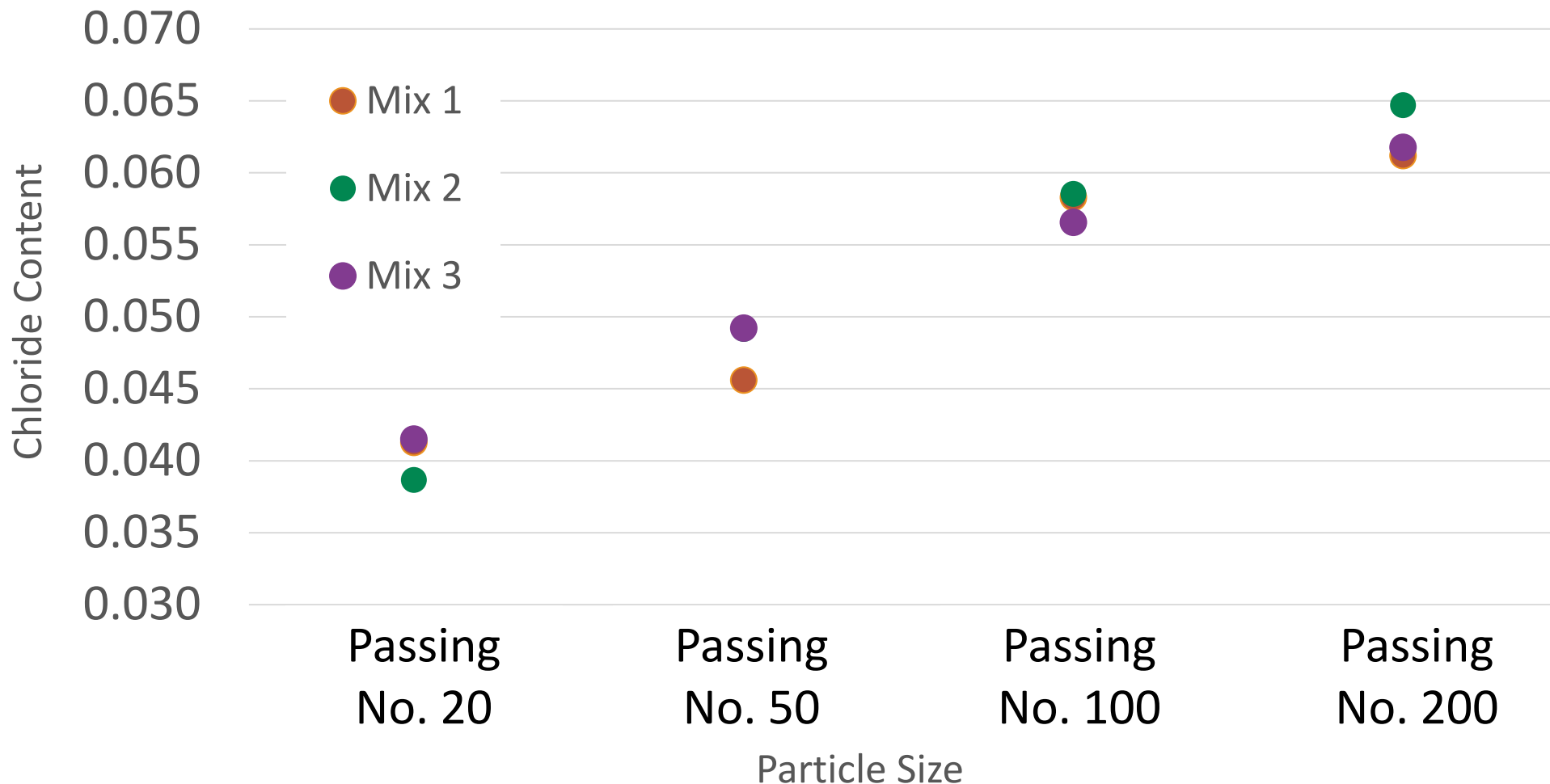
ASTM C1218 → water-soluble chlorides
10 g sample + water → boil for 5 minutes
→ stand for 24 hours

ASTM C1152 → acid-soluble chlorides
10 g sample + water + nitric acid
→ boil for 5 minutes

Filter out the residue
Then titrate the solution until the end point is reached.

The chloride content is based on the volume of titrant used.

➤ Factors that influence results Fineness



➤ ACI Guidelines/Documents



Document or Guide							
Category							
Water Soluble (ASTM C1218)							
Acid Soluble (ASTM C1152)							

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➤ ACI Guidelines/Documents



ACI 201.2R Guide to Durable Concrete

Document or Guide	ACI 201.2R						
Category	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions					
Water Soluble (ASTM C1218)	0.15	0.08					
Acid Soluble (ASTM C1152)	0.20	0.10					

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➤ ACI Guidelines/Documents



ACI 222 Guide to Protection of Reinforcing Steel in Concrete Against Corrosion

Document or Guide	ACI 201.2R		ACI 222				
	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions			
Water Soluble (ASTM C1218)	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.15			
Acid Soluble (ASTM C1152)	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.20			

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➤ ACI Guidelines/Documents



ACI 318 & 301 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Specifications for Concrete Construction

Document or Guide	ACI 201.2R		ACI 222		ACI 318 & ACI 301			
	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions	Corrosion protection of reinforcement			
Water Soluble (ASTM C1218)	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.15	C0	1.00		
					C1	0.30		
					C2	0.15		
Acid Soluble (ASTM C1152)	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.20	NA			

➤ ACI Guidelines/Documents



ACI 329 Report on Performance-Based Requirements for Concrete

Document or Guide	ACI 201.2R		ACI 222		ACI 318 & ACI 301		ACI 329	
Category	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions	Corrosion protection of reinforcement		Corrosion protection of reinforcement	
Water Soluble (ASTM C1218)	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.15	C0	1.00	C0	1.00
					C1	0.30	C1	0.30
					C2	0.15	C2	0.15
Acid Soluble (ASTM C1152)	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.20	NA		NA	

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➤ ACI Guidelines/Documents



ACI 350 Code Requirements for Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures

Document or Guide	ACI 201.2R		ACI 222		ACI 318 & ACI 301		ACI 329		ACI 350	
Category	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions	RC in dry or protected conditions	RC in wet conditions	Corrosion protection of reinforcement		Corrosion protection of reinforcement		Corrosion protection of metals	
Water Soluble (ASTM C1218)	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.15	C0	1.00	C0	1.00	EC0	0.10
					C1	0.30	C1	0.30	EC1	0.10
					C2	0.15	C2	0.15	EC2	0.10
Acid Soluble (ASTM C1152)	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.20	NA		NA		NA	

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True

or

False

??

Water-soluble chloride is less than acid soluble chloride.

True

Water-soluble chloride generally 75%-80% of the acid soluble chloride.

True...if

No SCMs (fly ash, slag, etc.)

Limits can be applied to any concrete mix design

True...but



Water-Soluble

vs.

Acid-Soluble



What is the likelihood of corrosion right now?

Determine initial chloride levels for mix design approvals (newly constructed concrete)



What is the likelihood of corrosion in the future?

Determine chloride contents at profile depths

Life cycle analysis

➤ **THANK YOU**



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