



SSPC/NACE JOINT STANDARD PRACTICE SSPC CPC-1/NACE SP21412-2020

Corrosion Prevention and Control Planning

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Foreword

Corrosion costs the United States of America an estimated \$451B annually.¹ While guidance existed for corrosion prevention and control (CPC) planning, there wasn't a published standard that defined the key elements/composition of CPC planning for all public and private sector users as well as the suppliers of products (all equipment, systems, platforms, vehicles, support equipment and items necessary to perform a specific function or mission including all components of such items) and facilities (all buildings, structures, airfields, port facilities, surface and subterranean utility systems, heating and cooling systems, fuel tanks, pavements and bridges). This standard on CPC planning is needed to support future CPC improvements to procurement/contracting and sustainability of products and facilities at an acceptable cost. Inclusion of the appropriate levels of CPC requirements in individual statements of work (SOW), contracts and agreements is inconsistent across the enormous number of products and facilities projects acquired and sustained in both the public and private sectors. Referencing an approved standard that defines deterioration of materials, CPC planning characteristics and the appropriate application of CPC technologies and practices provides uniformity; is a more practical and reliable method to influence acquisition and sustainability programs; and is of benefit to all stakeholders.

SSPC and NACE have developed this joint standard for CPC planning. This document provides a standardized framework for a supplier's plan to prevent and control corrosion on products and facilities. The standard is intended for use by public and private owners and purchasing agencies that require their suppliers or facility owners to address CPC as an aspect of their purchased product or facility deliverable. The standard includes such items as:

- Attributes that impact planning for CPC
- Considerations for material selection and design to minimize corrosion
- Items or topics that should be addressed in corrosion prevention and control planning which affect CPC in design, fabrication and construction, operation and use, and maintenance and sustainability
- Characteristics of the key elements of CPC planning
- Approaches to CPC assessment

This standard was prepared in 2016 and revised in 2020 by Joint Task Group (JTG) 527, Corrosion Prevention and Control Planning Standard, a task group comprised of representatives from SSPC and NACE. Within NACE, JTG 527 is administered by Specific Technology Group (STG) 08 on Corrosion Management and sponsored by STG 40 on Military and Aerospace Systems and Facilities. Within SSPC, JTG 527 is administered as a task group within the SSPC C.4.11 committee on Corrosion Prevention and Control Planning. This standard is published by SSPC under Committee C.4.11 and by NACE under the auspices of STG 08.

In SSPC/NACE standards, the terms *shall*, *must*, *should*, and *may* are used in accordance with Paragraph 2.2.1.8 of the Agreement between NACE International and SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings. The terms *shall* and *must* are used to state mandatory requirements. The term *should* is used to state something that is considered good and is recommended but is not mandatory. The term *may* is used to state something that is considered optional.

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Section 1: General

1.1 Background

Corrosion costs the United States an estimated \$451B annually;¹ and specifically for the Department of Defense (DoD), this cost exceeds \$20B annually.² For the purpose of this standard, the Congressional definition of corrosion cited in Title 10 United States Code (USC) §2228 will be used, which states that *“Corrosion is the deterioration of a material or its properties due to a reaction of that material with its chemical environment.”*³

The most efficient method to address this staggering impact is to execute corrosion prevention and control (CPC) planning as a fundamental management tool for effectively addressing and reducing the impact of corrosion at every succeeding stage throughout the product’s or facility’s life. Program and Project Managers should tailor their CPC approach to fit the needs of their specific program or project across its life cycle. CPC planning requires the participation of all stakeholders including the end user. Cost effective material sustainability is best accomplished through inclusion of CPC during requirements development and initial design, rather than re-engineering or retro-fitting fielded products and constructed facilities, so it is especially important to ensure that CPC is addressed as early in the cycle as possible.

This joint standard for CPC planning provides a uniform, efficient and cost-effective application of CPC principles, technologies and best practices over the lifespan of a product or facility and leads to lower life cycle costs.

1.2 Scope and Limitations

This standard was developed at the request of the U.S. Department of Defense to define the key elements/composition of what CPC planning encompasses for design, manufacturing, construction, operation and sustainability of products and facilities. While products and facilities follow different processes and requirements, this standard attempts to provide both areas with assistance in determining the best approach for CPC planning with the desired outcome of realizing the useable service life consistent with the investment and expectations.

1.3 Overview of Topics Covered by this Standard

- CPC Planning Checklists
- Elements of CPC Planning and their characteristics
- Attributes that contribute to or affect CPC Planning considerations for material selection and design
- Miscellaneous issues that affect CPC in the design, fabrication and construction, operation and use, and maintenance and sustainability
- Definitions relevant to this standard
- Approaches to CPC assessment

Section 2: Checklists for Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPC) Planning

CPC planning consists of the application of various elements and aspects that can be used to establish a standardized approach towards managing CPC for products and facilities across their life cycle. CPC planning should include program management, engineering (including systems engineering), logistics, test and evaluation, budget/funding, end users and procurement/contracting. The following checklists (Tables 1 and 2) provide a listing of the basic elements of CPC planning which should be considered during any program/project and should be tailored to meet the requirements of the specific need. The user may select some or all of the elements for the specific program/project using this standard. For example, if warranties are not part of the subject program/project, don’t include that as part of the checklist. These checklist tables include a hot link for each element to its corresponding requirement statement. Each requirement statement is subsequently hot linked to details and guidance specific to that element contained in Appendix A (nonmandatory).

Table 1
Products Checklist

CPC Planning Area	Requirement	Guidance	CPC Planning Element
Strategy	3.1	A3.1	Strategy
	3.1.1	A3.1.1	Requirements
	3.1.2	A3.1.2	CPC Assessment
Design	3.2.1	A3.2.1	Mission, Usage, Location and Operational Environment
	3.2.2	A3.2.2	Design/Useful Life
	3.2.3	A3.2.3	Legacy Best Practices and Lessons Learned
	3.2.4	A3.2.4	Material Selection
	3.2.5	A3.2.5	Finishing Specification
	3.2.6	A3.2.6	Protective/Preservation Measures
	3.2.7	A3.2.7	Durability
	3.2.8	A3.2.8	Costs
	3.2.9	A3.2.9	Risk Assessment
	3.2.10	A3.2.10	Design Geometries
	3.2.11	A3.2.11	Design Concept (New/Commercial Derivative/etc.)
	3.2.12	A3.2.12	Miscellaneous Design Considerations
Management	3.3.1	A3.3.1	Organizational Structure
	3.3.2	A3.3.2	Liaison with Internal/External Organizations
	3.3.3	A3.3.3	Contracting Requirements
	3.3.4	A3.3.4	Resourcing
	3.3.5	A3.3.5	Configuration Management
	3.3.6	A3.3.6	Issue Identification and Resolution Processes
	3.3.7	A3.3.7	Data Management/Intellectual Property
	3.3.8	A3.3.8	Inventory Management
Sustainability	3.4.1	A3.4.1	Storage Environments
	3.4.2	A3.4.2	Operations and Maintenance Data
	3.4.3	A3.4.3	Miscellaneous Product/Facility Aspects
Other Considerations	3.5.1	A3.5.1	HazMat/EPA/Federal Laws/Local Rules Affecting CPC
	3.5.2	A3.5.2	Prohibited Materials
	3.5.3	A3.5.3	Training
	3.5.4	A3.5.4	Warranties
Supportability	4.1.1	A4.1.1	Sustainability
	4.1.2	A4.1.2	Maintenance Planning
	4.1.3	A4.1.3	Monitoring/Inspections/Periodic Assessments
Product Qualification	4.2.1	A4.2.1	Fabrication & Production Processes
	4.2.2	A4.2.2	Manufacturing Quality Assurance Program/Quality Control Plan
	4.2.3	A4.2.3	Performance Demonstration
	4.2.4	A4.2.4	Test Methodology

CPC Planning Area	Requirement	Guidance	CPC Planning Element
	4.2.5	A4.2.5	Component/Assembly Testing
	4.2.6	A4.2.6	Operational Testing
	4.2.7	A4.2.7	Verification/Validation/Acceptance Criteria
Life Extension Strategy	4.3	A4.3	Life Extension Strategy

Table 2
Facilities Checklist

CPC Planning Area	Requirement	Guidance	CPC Planning Element
Strategy	3.1	A3.1	Strategy
	3.1.1	A3.1.1	Requirements
	3.1.2	A3.1.2	CPC Assessment
Design	3.2.1	A3.2.1	Mission Usage, Location and Operational Environment
	3.2.2	A3.2.2	Design/Useful Life
	3.2.3	A3.2.3	Legacy Best Practices and Lessons Learned
	3.2.4	A3.2.4	Material Selection
	3.2.5	A3.2.5	Finishing Specification
	3.2.6	A3.2.6	Protective/Preservation Measures
	3.2.7	A3.2.7	Durability
	3.2.8	A3.2.8	Costs
	3.2.9	A3.2.9	Risk Assessment
	3.2.10	A3.2.10	Design Geometries
	3.2.11	A3.2.11	Design Concept (New/Commercial Derivative/etc.)
	3.2.12	A3.2.12	Miscellaneous Design Considerations
Management	3.3.1	A3.3.1	Organizational Structure
	3.3.2	A3.3.2	Liaison with Internal/External Organizations
	3.3.3	A3.3.3	Contracting Requirements
	3.3.4	A3.3.4	Resourcing
	3.3.5	A3.3.5	Configuration Management
	3.3.6	A3.3.6	Issue Identification and/Resolution Processes
	3.3.7	A3.3.7	Data Management/Intellectual Property
	3.3.8	A3.3.8	Inventory Management
Sustainability	3.4.1	A3.4.1	Storage Environments
	3.4.2	A3.4.2	Operations and Maintenance Data
	3.4.3	A3.4.3	Miscellaneous Product/Facility Aspects
Other Considerations	3.5.1	A3.5.1	HazMat/EPA/Federal Laws/Local Rules Affecting CPC
	3.5.2	A3.5.2	Prohibited Materials
	3.5.3	A3.5.3	Training
	3.5.4	A3.5.4	Warranties

CPC Planning Area	Requirement	Guidance	CPC Planning Element
Planning and Programming	5.1	A5.1	Planning and Programming
Project Development	5.2	A5.2	Identify CPC Requirements
	5.2.1	A5.2.1	Procurement/Contract Management
	5.2.2	A5.2.2	Technical Reviews
Design Considerations for CPC	5.3	A5.3	CPC Requirements in Design Kickoff
	5.3.1	A5.3.1	Environmental Severity
	5.3.2	A5.3.2	CPC Features and Materials
	5.3.3	A5.3.3	New CPC Technologies
Construction	5.4	A5.4	CPC Requirements in Construction Kickoff
	5.4.1	A5.4.1	CPC in Design and Drawings
	5.4.2	A5.4.2	Facility Turnover & Training
	5.4.3	A5.4.3	Quality Assurance (QA), Quality Control (QC) & Commissioning (Cx) processes
Sustainability	5.5.1	A5.5.1	Preventive Maintenance Strategy
	5.5.2	A5.5.2	Maintenance Program

Section 3: Elements of Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPC) Planning

The following section identifies the key CPC planning elements that should be considered to establish a standardized approach towards managing CPC of a product or facility across its life cycle. Managers should tailor the use of these elements or further specify additional requirements as needed for their specific program or project. Additional details supporting the elements of CPC planning are included in Appendix A.

3.1 Strategy

Develop a strategy that defines the approach being taken to address CPC for the targeted product or facility.

3.1.1 Requirements: Identify and assess the product's or facility's requirements based on its function, usage location / environment, intended life, interactions with other products or facilities, etc. in order to develop an effective CPC strategy.

3.1.2 CPC Assessment: Establish and utilize a methodology to assess the effectiveness of the CPC strategy/approach for the product's or facility's design, development, production/construction, usage/operation and maintenance/sustainment on a regular basis. Apply this methodology to all program/project documentation as well as all contractor prepared documentation.

3.2 CPC Design Considerations

3.2.1 Mission Usage, Location and Operational Environment: Incorporate the product's or facility's intended usage, location and operational environment into the programs/projects CPC planning strategy and design process.

3.2.2 Design/Useful Life: Assess the original intended design life of the product or facility as a factor in the development of the new design.

3.2.3 Legacy Best Practices and Lessons Learned: Leverage lessons learned from similar products and facilities and best practices from government and industry in the development of the design.

[3.2.4 Material Selection](#): Use materials that are resistant to corrosion to the extent practical in the design, construction, and maintenance to minimize the rate of deterioration for the usage as defined in Paragraph 3.2.1.

[3.2.5 Finishing Specification](#): Develop a finish specification that defines the requirements for the materials and processes used for protection against environmental degradation.

[3.2.6 Protective/Preservation Measures](#): Incorporate active and passive protection methodologies to help resist degradation by corrosion.

[3.2.7 Durability](#): Ensure materials, finishes, design geometries, and protective measures provide a design capable of functioning to the component's/assembly's expected service life, while avoiding requirements for difficult or resource-intensive sustainability activities.

[3.2.8 Costs](#): Assess the impact of CPC on product or facility cost, with the focus on life cycle costs.

[3.2.9 Risk Assessment](#): Include corrosion risk assessment as part of the CPC approach.

[3.2.10 Design Geometries](#): Include best CPC practices related to geometries in the design, such as effects of lap joints, sharp angles and bends, corners, dead ends, location of drain holes, fluid entrapment/drainage and inverted angles.

[3.2.11 Design Concept \(New/Commercial Derivative/etc.\)](#): Incorporate the design concept/approach into the CPC strategy.

[3.2.12 Miscellaneous Design Considerations](#):

- Describe the specifications and standards used to provide the details of materials, processes and procedures and identify any verification required to be incorporated into the Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) processes.
- Describe the evaluation of CPC technical options impacting cost, schedule, availability and performance.
- Describe the non-deviation assembly factors that are necessary for CPC, including: bonding, sealing, gasketing, and purging.
- Describe the reliance on or interdependence of new/different technologies through the design-build (DB) process.
- Describe how maintenance/repairability is considered in the design phase

3.3 CPC Management Considerations

[3.3.1 Organizational Structure](#): Describe the organizational structure that will be used to address corrosion issues, risks and CPC, including how proposed CPC solutions will be reviewed and adjudicated.

[3.3.2 Liaison with Internal/External Organizations](#): Describe how CPC activities will be coordinated with other teams/organizations both internally and externally.

[3.3.3 Contracting Requirements](#): Incorporate the CPC strategy into the contract performance requirements in the procurement process and associated documentation (e.g. Request for Proposal [RFP], Statements of Work [SOWs], Statement of Objectives [SOO] and Performance Work Statement [PWS]).

[3.3.4 Resourcing](#): Ensure the availability of adequate resources to implement, maintain, and improve CPC planning. Resources should include, but are not limited to, human resources with specialized skills, organizational infrastructure, technology, and financial resources sufficient to provide the project-specific CPC planning needs that are described, in general, in this document.

[3.3.5 Configuration Management](#): Identify how configuration management for CPC materials and processes will be maintained across the life cycle to ensure their effectiveness and supportability.

[3.3.6 Issue Identification and Resolution Processes](#): Identify the process for how corrosion issues are to be planned for, identified, documented and resolved throughout the life cycle.

[3.3.7 Data Management/Intellectual Property](#): Address how corrosion data and the intellectual property rights for this data are managed and incorporated into the program or project documentation.

[3.3.8 Inventory Management](#): Identify how inventory management will affect CPC for the product or facility.

3.4 CPC Sustainability Considerations

[3.4.1 Storage Environments](#): Assess the environment in which materials are stored as part of the program/project efforts to minimize corrosion effects.

[3.4.2 Operations and Maintenance Data](#): Describe how corrosion related operations and maintenance data will be captured, maintained and used/assessed throughout the service life. Identify the feedback loop that will be used to address operational corrosion issues in new designs.

[3.4.3 Miscellaneous Product/Facility Aspects](#):

- Describe the Maintenance/Repair Strategy that will be used to provide increased readiness and reduced repair cycle times through a disciplined application of CPC and continuous process improvement techniques.
- Describe how cleaning and maintenance are a part of CPC to prevent accumulation of debris, blocking of drains, defer painting in lieu of cleaning, and enhance monitoring of CPC system health.
- Identify any support equipment required to assist in either performing the function or logistic supportability.

3.5 Other Considerations

[3.5.1 HazMat/EPA/Federal Laws/Local Rules Affecting CPC](#): Describe safety, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA),⁽¹⁾ environmental laws and/or regulations that influence the CPC characteristics of the design, manufacture/construction, sustainability/maintenance or disposal of the product or facility.

[3.5.2 Prohibited Materials](#): Identify prohibited materials that impact CPC planning in the design, development, manufacture/construction, operation/use, maintenance, sustainability and/or disposal of the product or facility.

[3.5.3 Training](#): Identify training for CPC required by personnel involved in the design, development, manufacture/construction, operation/use, maintenance and sustainability of the product or facility.

⁽¹⁾ U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 200 Constitution Ave. NW Washington, DC 20210.

[3.5.4 Warranties](#): Identify any warranties that will be provided that would cover corrosion damage and its mitigation for the product or facility.

Section 4: Product-Specific CPC Planning Elements

Products such as weapon systems, ships, aircraft, ground vehicles, construction equipment, petroleum exploration equipment, extraction equipment, and processing equipment typically have a very long service life (decades) and require maintenance/repair to sustain operations. These products also represent a large capital investment to produce/build and are expected to have a high operational availability. Therefore, it is particularly important to use proper CPC design, corrosion risk analysis and trade studies for sustainability support.

4.1 Supportability:

[4.1.1 Sustainability](#):

Identify the key elements of sustainability that would be impacted by corrosion and how CPC would be addressed in each relevant element.

[4.1.2 Maintenance Planning](#):

Identify what maintenance approach (time based, condition based, etc.) will be used for the product.

[4.1.3 Monitoring/Inspection/Periodic Assessments](#):

Describe what CPC monitoring, inspections and assessments will be performed in the maintenance of the product.

4.2 Product Qualification:

Evaluate the adequacy of the design, manufacturing and testing to verify that the CPC requirements have been met.

[4.2.1 Fabrication & Production Processes](#):

Describe any constraints of factory, shop and on-site assembly and application of CPC.

[4.2.2 Manufacturing Quality Assurance Program/Quality Control Plan](#):

Describe the requirements for a quality assurance program and quality control plan including roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in the inspection and verification process defined in the management, CPC or production processes. This should also describe individual and organizational training and certification requirements, as well as any specific details for inspection, acceptance and remediation processes.

[4.2.3 Performance Demonstration](#):

Describe the minimum CPC performance parameters and how they will be demonstrated.

4.2.4 Test Methodology:

Describe the test methodologies to be used by the provider to prove achievement of minimum acceptable performance.

4.2.5 Component/Assembly Testing:

Describe the shop/factory testing of components/assemblies prior to delivery at the work site.

4.2.6 Operational Testing:

Identify and confirm the operational testing requirements to be used to verify that the CPC planning/process resulted in a corrosion resistant material solution before entering into the targeted full rate production of the product.

4.2.7 Verification/Validation/Acceptance Criteria:

Define what procedures and metrics will be used during the development stages to assure that a CPC product or solution fulfills the customer-specific requirements and that the product design is in accordance with applicable standards and meets requirements for operational, safety and environmental performance.

4.3 Life Extension Strategy:

Identify, assess and address any CPC challenges resulting from changes made to the product during its life.

Section 5: Facilities-Specific CPC Planning Elements

For facilities, this CPC Planning standard provides engineers, architects and sustainment professionals CPC insights affecting the entire life cycle. By using this standard and considering the completed facility over its entire life cycle, the following will be achieved: improved durability, life cycle and sustainment cost reductions, and improved mission effectiveness.

5.1 Planning and Programming:

Identify what level of CPC planning is required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the facility and incorporate into the project plan, budget and associated documentation.

5.2 Project Development:

Identify CPC requirements for inclusion in all appropriate project documentation, i.e., Statement of Work (SOW), Request for Proposal (RFP), Testing, Quality Assurance (QA), Quality Control (QC) and Commissioning (Cx) Plans, etc. and include CPC details in the appropriate justification, scope and estimate sections provided in the approval forms (e.g., DD-1391 Military Construction Project Data document, private and public sector project submission documents).

5.2.1 Procurement/Contract Management: Select the contract type or approach most appropriate to achieving the project objectives. Ensure that the RFP and associated designs and specification documents for Design-Build (DB), Design Bid Build (DBB) or Simplified Acquisition include CPC features where required, and leverage approved CPC standards and criteria.

5.2.2 Technical Reviews: Ensure that technical review requirements are established in the contractor's proposal to assess the adequacy of the CPC in the design.

5.3 Design Considerations for CPC:

Include discussion of CPC requirements as part of the design kickoff discussion.

5.3.1 Environmental Severity: Identify and address environmental severity issues where the facility is located for use in driving CPC decisions (e.g. humidity, temperature, salt spray in aggressive coastal or marine environments, caustic desert locales where wind-blown sand and particulates penetrate every crevice and erode surface materials).

5.3.2 CPC Features and Materials: Address CPC features having high maintenance requirements in the design and select the best Life Cycle Cost (LCC) material, coatings, active CPC systems and design geometries appropriate to budget and desired service life.

5.3.3 New CPC Technologies: Consider new, approved CPC technologies during selection and editing of criteria and specifications to include in CPC requirements.

5.4 Construction:

Discuss CPC requirements and expectations during construction kickoff meeting.

5.4.1 CPC in Design and Drawings: Ensure CPC requirements survive design and construction modifications and document CPC installed features in as-built drawings and project data.

5.4.2 Facility Turnover and Training: Ensure facility turnover includes discussion of constructed CPC features, and conduct CPC operator training for sustainment of constructed specific features.

5.4.3 Quality Assurance (QA), Quality Control (QC) and Commissioning (Cx) Processes: Delineate and execute oversight requirements in QA, QC and Cx processes.

5.5 Sustainability:

5.5.1 Preventive Maintenance Strategy: Develop a CPC preventive maintenance strategy consistent with organizational objectives and requirements and include appropriate long-term maintenance documentation/manuals.

5.5.2 Maintenance Program: Create and execute a maintenance program which includes regular inspections with associated data capture to include type and extent of corrosion, component, materials, coatings, warranties, age and maintenance history.

5.6 Facilities CPC Procedure Example:

Table A1 provides a Life Cycle Checklist for the Facility under consideration. CPC is addressed at key points during project development, acquisition, design, construction, turn-over and into sustainment. This progression provides insights into CPC and how it should be addressed to ensure that the desired life cycle is achieved.

Section 6: CPC Planning Assessment

6.1 CPC Planning Key Element Assessment:

A methodology has been developed to assess the effectiveness of a program's or project's use of any of the key CPC planning elements contained in the body of this standard. This methodology is described in Appendix B (nonmandatory). Once the level of CPC planning (including key elements) required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the product or facility is identified, the method in Appendix B can be applied to these key elements using the critical and desired characteristics for the specific element listed in Appendix A. Critical characteristics are those aspects of a specific CPC planning element that are essential for its successful execution/implementation. Without these characteristics, the risk of corrosion failure increases. Desired characteristics of specific CPC planning elements, while not essential, enhance their CPC effectiveness. A numeric graded scale can be used to assess the effectiveness of their use and can be tailored to apply to the specific product or facility being evaluated.

6.2 Overall CPC Planning Effectiveness:

To assess the overall effectiveness of the CPC planning for a program or project, the methodology in Appendix B can be used in a cumulative manner. Summing the effectiveness of each element can give an overall assessment and again, this can be tailored to the specific program or project needs. This tailoring of the assessment methodology can include modifications such as: eliminating unused key elements, adding a weighting factor to categories or specific key elements, adjusting the individual characteristic values, etc. See Appendix B for more information.

References

1. G. Koch, J. Varney, N. Thompson, O. Moghissi, M. Gould, J. Payer, "International Measures of Prevention, Application, and Economics of Corrosion Technology Study," NACE International, March 1, 2016.
2. LMI DoD Impact of Corrosion Studies
3. United States Code (USC) Title 10 "Armed Forces," Sec. 2228, "Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight" (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office, 2006) pp. 1111-1113.
4. MIL-STD-882 (latest revision), "System Safety" (Philadelphia, PA: Defense Logistics Agency).
5. Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), Part 46, "Quality Assurance," Subpart 46.7, "Warranties." (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office, 2016).
6. Integrated Product Support (IPS) Element Guidebook, Defense Acquisition University, December 2011.
7. ASTM⁽²⁾ B117 (latest revision), "Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus" (West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM).
8. United States Code (USC) Title 10 "Armed Forces," Sec. 2801(a). (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office, 2006).
9. MIL-STD-889 (latest revision), "Department of Defense Standard Practice: Dissimilar Metals" (Philadelphia, PA: Defense Logistics Agency).
10. ASTM G85 Annex 4(latest revision), "Salt/SO₂ Spray (Fog) Testing" (West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM).

The following are references pertaining to CPC planning that were used in the development of this industry standard.

Resources for CPC Facilities Design – Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG)

- CPC Resource Page <https://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/cpc-source>
- Unified Facilities Criteria <https://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-criteria-ufc>
- Unified Facilities Guide Specifications <https://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs>

Sources of Industry Specifications, Standards and Design Criteria:

- NACE International (The Corrosion Society) <https://www.nace.org>
- SSPC (The Society for Protective Coatings) <https://www.sspc.org>

⁽²⁾ ASTM International (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.