

Galvanic Corrosion Information

| Noble (Least Corrosive) |
|-------------------------------------|
| Platinum |
| Gold |
| Graphite |
| Silver |
| Stainless steel, type 316 (passive) |
| Stainless steel, type 304 (passive) |
| Titanium |
| Stainless steel, type 410 (passive) |
| 7Ni-33Cu alloy |
| 75Ni-16Cr-7Fe alloy (passive) |
| Nickel (passive) |
| Silver solder |
| M-Bronze |
| G-Bronze |
| 70-30 cupro-nickel |
| Silicon bronze |
| Copper |
| Red brass |
| Aluminum bronze |
| Admiralty brass |
| Yellow brass |
| 76Ni-16Cr-7Fe alloy (active) |
| Nickel (active) |
| Naval brass |
| Manganese bronze |
| Muntz metal |
| Tin |
| Lead |
| Stainless steel, type 316 (active) |
| Stainless steel, type 304 (active) |
| Stainless steel, type 410 (active) |
| Cast iron |
| Mild steel |

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| Aluminum 2017, 2024, 2117 |
| Cadmium |
| Alclad |
| Aluminum 1100, 3003, 3004, 5052, 6063 |
| Galvanized steel |
| Zinc |
| Magnesium alloys |
| Magnesium |
| Anodic (Most Corrosive) |

- The Galvanic Corrosion table is a measure of how dissimilar metals will react in sea water.
- Generally, the further apart items are on the table the greater the galvanic corrosion that will result.
- The material closest to the anodic end will corrode more rapidly.