



Designation: D5819 – 22

Standard Guide for Selecting Test Methods for Experimental Evaluation of Geosynthetic Durability¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5819; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers a designer/specifier through a systematic determination of those factors of the appropriate application environment that may affect the post-construction service life of a geosynthetic. Subsequently, test methods are recommended to facilitate an experimental evaluation of the durability of geosynthetics in a specified environment so that the durability can be considered in the design process.

1.2 This guide is not intended to address durability issues associated with the manufacturing, handling, transportation, or installation environments.

1.3 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D1204 Test Method for Linear Dimensional Changes of Nonrigid Thermoplastic Sheeting or Film at Elevated Temperature
- D1987 Test Method for Biological Clogging of Geotextile or Soil/Geotextile Filters
- D2990 Test Methods for Tensile, Compressive, and Flexural Creep and Creep-Rupture of Plastics
- D4355/D4355M Test Method for Deterioration of Geotextiles by Exposure to Light, Moisture, and Heat in a Xenon Arc-Type Apparatus
- D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics
- D4594/D4594M Test Method for Effects of Temperature on Stability of Geotextiles

- D4716/D4716M Test Method for Determining the (In-plane) Flow Rate per Unit Width and Hydraulic Transmissivity of a Geosynthetic Using a Constant Head
- D4833/D4833M Test Method for Index Puncture Resistance of Geomembranes and Related Products
- D4886 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Geotextiles (Sandpaper/Sliding Block Method)
- D5101 Test Method for Measuring the Filtration Compatibility of Soil-Geotextile Systems
- D5262 Test Method for Determining the Unconfined Tension Creep and Creep Rupture Behavior of Planar Geosynthetics Used for Reinforcement Purposes
- D5322 Practice for Laboratory Immersion Procedures for Evaluating the Chemical Resistance of Geosynthetics to Liquids
- D5397 Test Method for Evaluation of Stress Crack Resistance of Polyolefin Geomembranes Using Notched Constant Tensile Load Test
- D5496 Practice for In-Field Immersion Testing of Geosynthetics
- D5567 Test Method for Hydraulic Conductivity Ratio (HCR) Testing of Soil/Geotextile Systems
- D5721 Practice for Air-Oven Aging of Polyolefin Geomembranes
- D5970/D5970M Test Method for Deterioration of Geotextiles from Outdoor Exposure
- D6992 Test Method for Accelerated Tensile Creep and Creep-Rupture of Geosynthetic Materials Based on Time-Temperature Superposition Using the Stepped Isothermal Method
- D7238 Test Method for Effect of Exposure of Unreinforced Polyolefin Geomembrane Using Fluorescent UV Condensation Apparatus
- D7361 Test Method for Accelerated Compressive Creep of Geosynthetic Materials Based on Time-Temperature Superposition Using the Stepped Isothermal Method
- D7406 Test Method for Time-Dependent Compressive Deformation Under Constant Pressure for Geosynthetic Drainage Products
- G160 Practice for Evaluating Microbial Susceptibility of Nonmetallic Materials By Laboratory Soil Burial

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.02 on Endurance Properties. Current edition approved May 1, 2022. Published May 2022. Originally approved in 1995. Last previous edition approved in 2021 as D5819 – 21. DOI: 10.1520/D5819-22.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions relating to geosynthetics used in this standard, refer to Terminology [D4439](#).

4. Summary of Guide

4.1 The effects of a given application environment on the durability of a geosynthetic must be determined through appropriate testing. Selection of appropriate tests requires a systematic determination of the primary function(s) to be performed and the associated degradation processes that should be considered. This guide provides a suitable systematic approach.

4.2 Primary functions of geosynthetics are listed and defined in [Table 1](#). With knowledge of the specific geosynthetic application area and end use, the corresponding primary function(s) is (are) identified. [Table 2](#) gives degradation concerns as they relate to geosynthetic functions. [Table 3](#) gives the environmental elements that relate to the various degradation processes and the currently available ASTM Committee D35 test method for the experimental evaluation of specific types of geosynthetic degradation. The following appendixes are included to provide background information:

- X1. Application / End Use / Primary Function Tables
- X2. Example of Test Method Selection Procedure

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Designers/specifiers of geosynthetics should evaluate geosynthetic durability as an integral part of the geosynthetic specification/selection process. This guide is intended to guide a designer/specifier through a systematic determination of degradation concerns based on the intended geosynthetic function or performance characteristic. This guide then provides a guide to select available test methods for experimentally evaluating geosynthetic durability and to identify areas where no suitable test exists.

5.2 This guide does not address the evaluation of degradation resulting from manufacturing, handling, transporting, or installing the geosynthetic.

6. Suggested Procedure

6.1 To utilize a structured procedure for selecting appropriate test methods, the geosynthetic designer/specifier must have knowledge of:

- 6.1.1 The intended geosynthetic application,
- 6.1.2 The end use of the geosynthetic via its primary function(s) or performance characteristic(s), or both,
- 6.1.3 The specific environment to which the geosynthetic will be exposed,
- 6.1.4 The types of geosynthetics that may or will be used, and
- 6.1.5 The duration or time of use (that is, service life).

6.2 With this knowledge, the designer/specifier follows the following procedure:

6.2.1 Identify the primary function(s) or performance characteristic(s), or both, to be performed by the geosynthetic in the specific application and end use intended. Functions and performance characteristics are defined in [Table 1](#). (Tables for guidance in identifying primary function(s) and performance characteristics are given in [Appendix X1](#).)

6.2.2 Using [Table 2](#), identify the potential degradation process(es) that will almost always (denoted as “A”) or sometimes (denoted as “S”) be of concern when a geosynthetic performs the primary function(s) or provides the performance characteristic(s), or both, which were identified in [6.2.1](#).

6.2.3 Using [Table 3](#), select the test method(s) that applies to the potential degradation process(es) identified in [6.2.2](#) as a concern(s) in the specific application environment expected.

NOTE 1—Guidance is given in [Table 3](#) to identify the most important elements or variables relating to each degradation process.

7. Keywords

7.1 aging; degradation; durability; environment; exposure; geosynthetic; long-term performance

TABLE 1 Functions^A and Other Performance Characteristics^B

<p>Containment^B (C)—A geosynthetic provides containment when it encapsulates or surrounds materials such as sand, rocks, and fresh concrete.^C</p> <p>Filtration^A (F)—A geosynthetic performs the filtration function when the equilibrium geotextile-to-soil system allows for adequate liquid flow with limited soil loss across the plane of the geotextile over a service lifetime compatible with the application under consideration.</p> <p>Fluid Barrier^A (FB)—A geosynthetic performs the fluid barrier function when it essentially eliminates the migration of fluids through it.</p> <p>Fluid Transmission^A (a.k.a. drainage)—A geosynthetic performs the fluid transmission function when the equilibrium geotextile-to-soil system allows for adequate flow with limited soil loss within the plane of the geotextile over a service lifetime compatible with the application under consideration.</p> <p>Insulation^B (I)—A geosynthetic provides insulation when it reduces the passage of heat, electricity, or sound.</p> <p>Protection^A (P)—A geosynthetic, placed between two materials, performs the protection function when it alleviates or distributes stresses and strains transmitted to the material to be protected.</p> <p>Reinforcement^A (R)—A geosynthetic performs the reinforcement function when it provides often synergistic improvement of a total system’s strength created by the introduction of a tensile force into a soil (good in compression but poor in tension) or other disjointed and separated material.</p> <p>Screening^B (Scr)—A geosynthetic, placed across the path of a flowing fluid (ground water, surface water, wind) carrying particles in suspension, provides screening when it retains some or all soil fine particles while allowing the fluid to pass through. After some period of time, particles accumulate against the screen which requires that the screen be able to withstand pressures generated by the accumulated particles and the increasing fluid pressure.</p> <p>Separation^A (S)—A geosynthetic placed between dissimilar materials so that the integrity and functioning of both materials can remain intact or be improved performs the separation function.</p> <p>Surface Stabilization^B (SS)—A geosynthetic, placed on a soil surface, provides surface stabilization when it restricts movement and prevents dispersion of surface soil particles subjected to erosion actions (rain, wind), often while allowing or promoting vegetative growth.</p> <p>Vegetative Reinforcement^B (VR)—A geosynthetic provides vegetative reinforcement when it extends the erosion control limits and performance of vegetation.</p>

^A Functions are used in the context of this guide as terms that can be quantitatively described by standard tests or design techniques, or both.

^B Other performance characteristics are qualitative descriptions that are not yet supported by standard tests or generally accepted design techniques.

Note—during the placement of fresh concrete in a geotextile flexible form, the geosynthetic functions temporarily as a filter to allow excess water to escape.

TABLE 2 Geosynthetic Function/Durability Assessment

 NOTE 1—Refer to **Appendix X1** for terminology relating to Table 2.

Function	Abbreviation	Potential Degradation Process ^A												Explanations of Primary Long-Term Concerns	
		Bio-logical Degradation	Chem-ical Degradation	Chem-ical Dissol-ution	Clog-ging/ Piping	Creep	Environ-mental Stress Crack-ing	Hydro-l-ysis	Mechan-ical Damage	Photo-Degrada-tion	Plastici-zation	Stress Relax-ation	Temper-ature Insta-bility		Thermal-Degrada-tion
Containment	C	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	S ^E	S ^F	N	S ^G	S ^H	S ^I	N	S ^F	N	S ^J	Remain intact and maintain filtration performance
Filtration	F	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	A ^K	S ^L	N	S ^G	S ^H	S ^I	N	S ^L	N	S ^J	Maintain design filtra-tion and resist defor-mation and intrusion
Fluid Barrier (geomembrane)	FB GM	S ^B	S ^D	S ^D	N	S ^F	A ^{M,N}	S ^G	S ^H	S ^I	N	S ^F	S ^O	S ^J	Maintain intended level of essential impermeability
Fluid Barrier (GCL)	FB GCL	N	A ^{P,Q}	N	A ^R	N	N	N	S ^S	N	N	N	S ^T	S ^U	Maintain intended level of essential impermeability
Fluid Barrier (multicomponent GCL)	FB MGCL	N	S ^{P,Q,V}	N	N	N	N	N	S ^S	N	N	N	S ^T	S ^U	Maintain intended level of essential impermeability
Fluid Transmission	FT	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	A ^W	A ^X	A ^N	S ^G	S ^H	S ^I	N	A ^X	N	S ^J	Maintain flow under compressive loads
Insulation	I	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Minimize temperature losses and gains across geosyn
Protection	P	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	N	S ^Y	N	S ^G	N	S ^I	N	S ^Y	N	S ^J	Maintain protective performance
Reinforcement	R	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D , P ^Z	N	A ^{AA}	P ^N	S ^G	P ^Z	S ^I	P ^{AB}	S ^{AA}	S ^{AA}	S ^J	Provide necessary strength, stiffness and soil interaction
Screening	Scr	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	S ^{AC}	N	N	S ^G	S ^H	S ^I	N	N	N	S ^J	Maintain filtration per-formance and resist deformation
Separation	S	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	N	N	N	S ^G	P ^{AD}	S ^I	N	N	N	S ^J	Remain intact
Surface Stabilization	SS	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	N	N	N	S ^G	A ^{AE}	A ^{AE}	N	N	N	S ^J	Remain intact to resist erosive forces until vegetation is estab-lished
Vegetative Reinforcement	VR	P ^{B,C}	S ^D	S ^D	N	N	N	S ^G	A ^{AE}	A ^{AE}	N	N	N	S ^J	Remain intact through-out vegetation

^A N = Not a generally recognized concern; S = Sometimes a concern; A = Almost always a concern; P = Potential concern being researched.

^B Microorganisms have been known to attack and digest additives (plasticizers, lubricants, emulsifiers) used to plasticize some base polymers. This attack will change physical and mechanical properties. Study is needed to determine relevance to polymers incorporated into geosynthetic products. Embrittlement of geosynthetic surfaces may influence interaction properties.

^C Microbial enzymes have been known to initiate and propagate reactions deteriorative to some base polymers. Study is needed to determine relevance to polymers used in geosynthetic products.

^D Chemical degradation or dissolution, or both, including the leaching of plasticizers or additives from the polymer structure, may be a concern for some geosynthetics exposed to liquids containing unusually high concentrations of metals, salts, or chemicals, especially at elevated temperatures.

^E If select fill is not available, then a clogging resistance test should be performed with the job-specific soil.

^F Geosynthetics in containment structures which require long-term strength characteristics should be designed using appropriate creep and stress relaxation criteria.

^G Hydrolysis may be a concern for polyester (PET) and polyamide (PA) geosynthetics exposed to extreme pH conditions, especially at elevated temperatures.

^H When subject to rocking (abrasion), puncture (floating or airborne debris), or cutting (equipment or vandalism).

^I When permanently exposed or in extended construction phases (>2 to 4 weeks) and in "wrap-around" construction, photo degradation may be a concern for the exposed geosynthetic.

^J Geosynthetics in applications such as dam facings and floating covers which results in exposure to temperatures at or above ambient must be stabilized to resist thermal oxidation.

^K Clogging resistance of geotextiles can only be assessed by testing with site-specific soil and (sometimes) liquid.

^L If a filter geotextile is used with a geonet, it is important to assess short-term extrusion and long-term intrusion into the net.

^M Residual stresses and surface damage may produce synergistic effects with other degradation processes.

^N Polyethylene geosynthetics may experience slow crack growth under long-term loading conditions in certain environmental conditions.

^O Excessive expansion and contraction resulting from temperature changes may be a concern for geosynthetics without fabric reinforcement.

- ^P Water containing significant amounts of leachable calcium, magnesium, or other polyvalent cations can reduce the swelling capacity, and potentially increase the hydraulic conductivity of bentonite.
- ^Q Chemical degradation or dissolution, or both, including the leaching or additives from the bentonite (if used), may be a concern for some products exposed to liquids containing unusually high concentrations of metals, salts, or chemicals, especially at elevated temperatures.
- ^R Bentonite piping is likely to occur if the subgrade is a coarse gravel material and the constant water head over the GCL has a gradient of >100.
- ^S When subject to rocking (abrasion), to coarse cover or subsoil aggregate, puncture, or cutting (equipment or vandalism).
- ^T Temperatures beyond 40 °C might cause a change in hydraulic conductivity performance.
- ^U GCL geosynthetics in applications which results in exposure to temperatures at or above ambient must be stabilized to resist thermal oxidation.
- ^V Not a concern if the attached GCL polymeric barrier is facing the critical liquid.
- ^W Composite drains must resist clogging due to soil retention problems and intrusion of filter medium.
- ^X Geosynthetics relying on a 3D structure to facilitate flow must demonstrate resistance to compression creep.
- ^Y Sufficient thickness must be maintained by a protective layer over an extended period of time.
- ^Z Chemical dissolution of, or mechanical damage to geosynthetic surfaces or coatings may affect their interaction properties, that is, lead to surface or joint slippage.
- ^{AA} Geosynthetics creep and stress relax at different rates depending primarily on manufacturing process, polymer type, load levels, temperature, and application.
- ^{AB} Plasticization may be a concern for polyester (PET) geosynthetics exposed to humid conditions or polypropylene and polyethylene geosynthetics exposed to hydrocarbons while under stress.
- ^{AC} If the screen is expected to operate indefinitely, then clogging should be assessed often. Commonly, screens are considered temporary.
- ^{AD} Holes resulting from mechanical damage may alter the effectiveness of separators.
- ^{AE} Always exposed, therefore resistance to photo oxidation and mechanical damage must be determined.

TABLE 3 Environmental Factors of Degradation

NOTE 1—This table provides the standard test methods current at the time of the writing of this guide. ASTM standards are in constant development, review, revision, and replacement. It is the responsibility of the geosynthetic specifier to identify the most current applicable standard test method.

Potential Degradation Process	Environmental Elements Relating to Degradation										Test Methods Relating to Geosynthetics	
	Air Chemistry	Fluid Content	Geometry of Exposure	Liquid Chemistry	Macro-Organisms	Micro-Organisms	Radiation	Soil Chemistry	Stress	Temperature of Exposure		Time of Exposure
Biological degradation	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	G160 Microbiological attack (in soil)
Chemical degradation				X				X		X	X	D5322 Chemical immersion
Chemical dissolution				X				X		X	X	D5496 <i>In-situ</i> immersion
Clogging/piping		X		X		X		X		X	X	None Effect of solvents
Creep			X						X	X	X	D5101 Gradient ratio D1987 Biological clogging None Precipitate clogging D5262 Tension D2990 Time-temperature superposition D6992 Accelerated tensile creep D7406 Compressive creep D73615 Accelerated compressive creep
Environmental stress cracking	X			X				X	X	X	X	D5397 Stress cracking and appendix
Hydrolysis		X		X				X		X	X	None Effect of water
Mechanical damage			X						X		X	D4886 Abrasion None Fatigue D4833/ D4833M Puncture
Photo-degradation	X						X			X	X	D4355/ D4355M D5970/ D5970M D7238 Fluorescent UV
Xenon arc												D4355/ D4355M D5970/ D5970M D7238 Fluorescent UV
Outdoor exposure												D5970/ D5970M D7238 Fluorescent UV
Plasticization		X		X						X	X	None Effect of liquids
Stress relaxation			X						X	X	X	None
Temperature instability										X	X	D4594/ D4594M D1204 Temperature instability
Thermal degradation	X						X			X	X	D5721 Effect of heat