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# Standard Guide for Acceptance Testing Requirements for Geosynthetic Clay Liners<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6495/D6495M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers guidelines for the acceptance testing requirements for geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) materials, describing types of tests, test methods, and recommended verifications.

1.2 This guide is intended to aid purchasers, installers, contractors, owners, operators, designers, and agencies in establishing a minimum level of effort for product acceptance testing and verification. This is intended to ensure that the supplied GCL rolls meet accepted material specifications.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

1.4 *This guide offers an organized collection of information or a series of options and does not recommend a specific course of action. This guide cannot replace education or experience and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment. Not all aspects of this guide may be applicable in all circumstances. This guide is not intended to represent or replace the standard of care by which the adequacy of a given professional service must be judged, nor should this guide be applied without consideration of a project's many unique aspects. The word "Standard" in the title of this guide means only that the guide has been approved through the ASTM consensus process.*

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standard-*

*ization 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:<sup>2</sup>

- D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
- D882 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Thin Plastic Sheeting
- D1505 Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique
- D5199 Test Method for Measuring the Nominal Thickness of Geosynthetics
- D5887/D5887M Test Method for Measurement of Index Flux Through Saturated Geosynthetic Clay Liner Specimens Using a Flexible Wall Permeameter
- D5888 Guide for Storage and Handling of Geosynthetic Clay Liners
- D5889/D5889M Practice for Quality Control of Geosynthetic Clay Liners
- D5890 Test Method for Swell Index of Clay Mineral Component of Geosynthetic Clay Liners
- D5891/D5891M Test Method for Fluid Loss of Clay Component of Geosynthetic Clay Liners
- D5993 Test Method for Measuring Mass per Unit Area of Geosynthetic Clay Liners
- D5994/D5994M Test Method for Measuring Core Thickness of Textured Geomembranes
- D6072/D6072M Practice for Obtaining Samples of Geosynthetic Clay Liners
- D6243/D6243M Test Method for Determining the Internal and Interface Shear Strength of Geosynthetic Clay Liner by the Direct Shear Method
- D6496/D6496M Test Method for Determining Average Bonding Peel Strength Between Top and Bottom Layers of Needle-Punched Geosynthetic Clay Liners

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.04 on Geosynthetic Clay Liners.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

**D6693/D6693M Test Method for Determining Tensile Properties of Nonreinforced Polyethylene and Nonreinforced Flexible Polypropylene Geomembranes**

**D6768/D6768M Test Method for Tensile Strength of Geosynthetic Clay Liners**

2.2 *United States EPA Document*.<sup>3</sup>

**EPA/600/R-93/182 Technical Guidance Document Quality Assurance and Quality Control for Waste Containment Facilities**

2.3 *ISO Standard*.<sup>4</sup>

**ISO 10318 Geosynthetics—Terms and Definitions**

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 *Geosynthetic Definitions*:

3.1.1 *adhered geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)*, *n*—GCL product in which the clay component is bonded to a film or membrane by adhesion.

3.1.2 *coated GCL*, *n*—GCL product with at least one layer of a synthetic substance applied to the GCL as a fluid and allowed to solidify.

3.1.3 *geomembrane*, *n*—an essentially impermeable geosynthetic composed of one or more synthetic sheets.

3.1.4 *geosynthetic clay liner, GCL*, *n*—factory-manufactured geosynthetic hydraulic barrier consisting of clay supported by geotextiles or geomembranes, or both, that are held together by needling, stitching, or a chemical adhesive clay geosynthetic barrier. (1) The ISO 10318 definition of a clay geosynthetic barrier (GBR-C), which is a GCL according to ASTM definitions, is: A GBR-C is a factory-assembled structure of geosynthetic materials in the form of a sheet that acts as a barrier. The barrier function is essentially fulfilled by clay. It is used in contact with soil or other materials, or both, in geotechnical and civil engineering applications.

3.1.5 *geotextile*, *n*—a permeable geosynthetic comprised solely of textiles.

3.1.6 *laminated GCL*, *n*—GCL product with at least one film or membrane layer superimposed and bonded to the GCL by an adhesive, usually under heat and pressure.

3.1.7 *multicomponent GCL*, *n*—GCL with an attached film, coating, or membrane decreasing the hydraulic conductivity or protecting the clay core, or both.

3.1.8 *needle-punched GCL*, *n*—reinforced GCL manufactured using needles that punch fibers from a nonwoven through the cover and carrier geotextile as well as the clay core to bond the components together to increase internal shear strength.

3.1.9 *reinforced GCL*, *n*—GCL that has a discrete component to increase internal shear strength.

3.1.10 *stitch-bonded GCL*, *n*—reinforced GCL manufactured by stitching in which yarns or threads are passed through the cover geosynthetic, the clay core, and the carrier geosyn-

thetic creating a directional orientation; therefore, the direction of allowable shear transfer is predetermined.

3.1.11 *unreinforced GCL*, *n*—GCL that does not have a discrete component to increase internal shear strength.

#### 3.2 *Organizational Definitions*:

3.2.1 *agency*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the organization that reviews the permit application for compliance with the agency's regulation and all quality assurance documentation before and after construction.

3.2.2 *contractor*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the party or organization who has the responsibility for the construction of the man-made project, structure, or system.

3.2.3 *designer*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the person or organization who designs a man-made project, structure, or system that fulfills the owner/operator's requirements and meets or exceeds the minimum requirements of the agency.

3.2.4 *installer*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the party who installs, or facilitates installation of, any materials purchased from manufacturers or suppliers.

3.2.5 *manufacturer*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the group, corporation, partnership, or individual that manufactures a product.

3.2.6 *operator*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the person or organization who operates the man-made project, structure, or system.

3.2.7 *owner*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the person or organization who owns the man-made project, structure, or system.

3.2.8 *purchaser*, *n*—in geosynthetics, the person, company, or organization that purchases any materials or work to be performed.

#### 3.3 *Quality Definitions*:

3.3.1 *acceptance testing*, *n*—testing performed on a product to determine whether or not an individual lot of the product conforms with specified requirements.

3.3.2 *machine direction (MD)*, *n*—the direction in the plane of the fabric parallel to the direction of manufacture.

3.3.3 *manufacturing quality control (MQC)*, *n*—a planned system of activities by the manufacturer whose purpose is to provide a level of quality that meets the needs of product requirements; also, the use of such a system.

3.3.4 *quality assurance (QA)*, *n*—all those planned or systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a material, product, system, or service will satisfy given needs.

### 4. Specifications and Use

4.1 This guide suggests the types of tests, the methods of the testing, and verification requirements for acceptance testing of GCL materials.

4.2 It should be recognized that parties, organizations, or representatives may perform additional tests or at other frequencies than required in this guide, or both. In this case, the project-specific acceptance plan will then take precedence over this standard guide.

<sup>3</sup> Available from U.S. Government Publishing Office, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001, <http://www.gpo.gov>.

<sup>4</sup> Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, CP 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

MD = machine direction.  
 CD = cross-machine direction.  
 MARV = minimum average roll value.  
 n/a = not applicable.

**TABLE 1 Types of Acceptance Tests and Methods for GCL Materials<sup>A,G</sup>**

Test Designation	Test Method	reinforced			unreinforced		
		Single Component	Multi-component		Single component	Multi-component	
			with coating	with film or membrane		with coating	with film or membrane
Frequency of Testing <sup>A</sup>							
<b>Bentonite Clay</b>		project specific					
Clay mass per unit area (dried)	D5993	project specific					
Swell index	D5890	project specific					
Fluid loss	D5891/D5891M	project specific					
<b>Geomembrane, membrane, film backing</b>							
Density of geomembrane, membrane, film backing <sup>B</sup>	D792 (other resins) or D1505 (PE)	n/a	n/a	project specific	n/a	n/a	project specific
Thickness of geomembrane <sup>B</sup>	D5199 (smooth), D5994/D5994M (textured)	n/a	n/a	project specific	n/a	n/a	project specific
Tensile strength at break and yield (MD and CD) <sup>C,B,D</sup>	D882 (film or membrane), D6693/D6693M (geomembrane)	n/a	n/a	project specific	n/a	n/a	project specific
<b>Finished GCL:</b>		project specific					
Total mass per unit area	D5993	project specific					
Tensile Strength	D6768/D6768M	project specific					
Bonding peel strength <sup>E</sup>	D6496/D6496M	project specific			n/a		
GCL index flux <sup>F</sup> resp. base bentonite for multi-component GCLs	D5887/D5887M	project specific					

<sup>A</sup> Frequencies may change on the size or sensitivity of the project. On small projects, tests may be replaced by a letter of certification. Example for project (size 50 000 m<sup>2</sup> [500 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]) specific acceptance testing:

Clay mass per unit area (dried) every 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> [100 000 ft<sup>2</sup>] [D6495/D6495M-18\(2022\)](https://standards.iteh.ai/document/astm-d6495-d6495m-18-2022)

Free swell every 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> [100 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]

Fluid loss every 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> [100 000 ft<sup>2</sup>] <https://standards.iteh.ai/document/astm-d6495-d6495m-18-2022>

Tensile properties every 25 000 m<sup>2</sup> [250 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]

Tensile strength of geomembrane support/backing every 25 000 m<sup>2</sup> [250 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]

Thickness of geomembrane support/backing every 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> [100 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]

Density of geomembrane support/backing every 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> [100 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]

Bonding peel strength every 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> [100 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]

Index flux every 25 000 m<sup>2</sup> [250 000 ft<sup>2</sup>]

<sup>B</sup> Recommended MQC testing for backing if considered as a geomembrane carrier component only. If backing is considered as additional barrier, for example, improves the flux value of the clay component (bentonite), additional test may be applicable.

<sup>C</sup> The correct test method should be agreed on between the responsible parties prior to testing.

<sup>D</sup> Applicable only for geomembrane-supported and geomembrane-backed GCLs.

<sup>E</sup> Internal shear testing (Test Method D6243/D6243M) may be applicable to quality control the bonding strength of non-needle-punched reinforced or stitch-bonded GCLs, or both.

<sup>F</sup> This test may not be applicable to GCL products with geomembrane backing(s), geofilm backing(s), or polymer coating backing(s).

<sup>G</sup> The reported values should be as stated in the relevant test method.

## 5. Procedure

5.1 The clay components, geosynthetic components, and finished GCLs are typically tested during MQC (Practice D5889/D5889M) and are typically documented by means of a letter of certification or summarized MQC test data, or both. These components should be verified to be in conformance with the accepted material specifications. This can be done by reviewing the letter of certification, or MQC test data, or both, or by additional quality assurance testing, or both, and accep-

tance testing. Acceptance testing can be done prior to GCL shipment, directly after arrival of the GCL on site, or prior to GCL installation, or both. Irregularities should be noted and reported.

NOTE 1—Some GCL producers add polymers to the clay component during the manufacturing process. However, clay component testing according to Test Methods D5890 and D5891/D5891M is done on the bentonite without polymer modification. Acceptance testing on site is carried out on the finished GCL, so that clay component testing on site