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Standard Specification for Agricultural Liming Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C602; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers agricultural liming materials, such as quicklime (burnt lime), hydrated lime, ~~limestone, (calcitic-
elimestone (calcareous and dolomitic), marl, shells, and by-products including slag, lime kiln dust and other materials.~~

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *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.*

1.4 *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

- C25 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Limestone, Quicklime, and Hydrated Lime
- C50/C50M Practice for Sampling, Sample Preparation, Packaging, and Marking of Lime and Limestone Products
- C51 Terminology Relating to Lime and Limestone (as Used by the Industry)
- C110 Test Methods for Physical Testing of Quicklime, Hydrated Lime, and Limestone
- C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates
- C1271 Test Method for X-ray Spectrometric Analysis of Lime and Limestone
- C1301 Test Method for Major and Trace Elements in Limestone and Lime by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP) and Atomic Absorption (AA)
- E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology C51.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C07 on Lime and Limestone and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C07.02 on Specifications and Guidelines.

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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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

3.2.1 *agricultural-liming material, agricultural, n*—a product whose calcium and magnesium compounds are capable of neutralizing soil acidity.

3.2.2 *air-cooled blast-furnace slag and granulated blast-furnace slag, n*—see Terminology **C125**.

4. Chemical Classifications

4.1 Agricultural liming materials shall be classified in terms of calcium carbonate equivalent (C.C.E.), as shown in **Table 1**.

NOTE 1—Marl and some by-product liming materials are used for neutralizing soil acidity, but due to their varying composition, their chemical limits are not included. In some economic circumstances limestone, lime kiln dust, slag, and shells of less than 80 % C.C.E. may be used.

5. Sieve Analysis Classifications for Agricultural Limestone

5.1 Agricultural limestone shall be classified in accordance with the minimum percentages passing the 2.36 mm (No. 8) and 250 μm (No. 60) sieves conforming to Specification **E11**, as shown in **Table 2**.

NOTE 2—These classifications apply where the agricultural limestone is obtained by the normal crushing procedure and the product contains the fines of fracture. In some economic circumstances, coarser products are used. The 250 μm (No. 60) sieve was selected because research has shown that this sieve gives a more accurate representation of the particle size distribution of most agricultural limestones presently produced than a finer or coarser sieve. The 2.36 mm (No. 8) sieve is used to control the upper limit on the amount of coarse limestone particles that may be in the product.

6. Sieve Analysis Classifications for Agricultural Slag

6.1 *Air-Cooled Blast-furnace Slag*—Air-cooled blast-furnace slag shall be classified the same as agricultural limestone as described in Section 5.

6.2 *Granulated Blast-furnace Slag*—Granulated blast-furnace slag shall be classified the same as agricultural limestone as described in Section 5.

7. Sieve Analysis Classifications for Agricultural Lime Kiln Dust

7.1 Lime kiln dust sieve analysis shall be classified the same as agricultural limestone as described in Section 5.

8. Particle Size Requirements for Hydrated Lime and Quicklime

8.1 Hydrated lime and quicklime for agricultural use shall be classified in accordance with the minimum percentages passing the 2.36 mm (No. 8) and 250 μm (No. 60) sieves, as follows:

Passing Sieve No.	Hydrated Lime	Min. %	Quicklime
2.36 mm (No. 8)	100		95
250 μm (No. 60)	97		35

9. Regulatory Requirements

9.1 Agricultural liming materials shall be evaluated for the regulatory considerations using the required local, state, and federal test methods in effect at the time of use.

TABLE 1 Agricultural Liming Materials

Material	Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (C.C.E.), %
quicklime	not less than 140
hydrated lime	not less than 110
limestone	not less than 80
slag	not less than 80
shells	not less than 80