



Designation: ~~C1293—20a~~ C1293/C1293M – 23

Standard Test Method for Determination of Length Change of Concrete Due to Alkali-Silica Reaction¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation ~~C1293~~; C1293/C1293M; 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 test method covers the determination of the susceptibility of an aggregate or combination of an aggregate with pozzolan or slag for participation in expansive alkali-silica reaction by measurement of length change of concrete prisms.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as the standard. ~~No other units of measurement are included in this standard. When combined standards are cited, the selection of measurement system is at the user's discretion subject to the requirements of the referenced 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.~~

NOTE 1—Sieve size is identified by its standard designation in Specification E11. The alternative designation given in parentheses is for information only and does not represent a different standard sieve size.

1.3 The text of this standard refers to notes and footnotes that provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

1.4 *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. (Warning—Fresh hydraulic cementitious mixtures are caustic and may cause chemical burns to skin and tissue upon prolonged exposure.²)*

1.5 *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:³

[C29/C29M Test Method for Bulk Density \(“Unit Weight”\) and Voids in Aggregate](#)

[C33/C33M Specification for Concrete Aggregates](#)

[C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates](#)

[C138/C138M Test Method for Density \(Unit Weight\), Yield, and Air Content \(Gravimetric\) of Concrete](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.50 on Aggregate Reactions in Concrete.

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² Section on Safety Precautions, “Manual of Aggregate and Concrete Testing,” *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.02.

³ 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

C143/C143M Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
C150/C150M Specification for Portland Cement
C157/C157M Test Method for Length Change of Hardened Hydraulic-Cement Mortar and Concrete
C192/C192M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
C294 Descriptive Nomenclature for Constituents of Concrete Aggregates
C295/C295M Guide for Petrographic Examination of Aggregates for Concrete
C490/C490M Practice for Use of Apparatus for the Determination of Length Change of Hardened Cement Paste, Mortar, and Concrete
C494/C494M Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
C618 Specification for Coal Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
C702/C702M Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size
C856/C856M Practice for Petrographic Examination of Hardened Concrete
C989/C989M Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
C1240 Specification for Silica Fume Used in Cementitious Mixtures
C1260 Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)
C1778 Guide for Reducing the Risk of Deleterious Alkali-Aggregate Reaction in Concrete
D75/D75M Practice for Sampling Aggregates
E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
2.2 *CSA Standards*:⁴
CSA A23.2-14A Potential Expansivity of Aggregates (Procedure for Length Change due to Alkali-Aggregate Reaction in Concrete Prisms at 38 °C)
CSA A23.2-27A Standard Practice to Identify Degree of Alkali-Reactivity of Aggregates and to Identify Measures to Avoid Deleterious Expansion in Concrete
CSA A23.2-28A Standard Practice for Laboratory Testing to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supplementary Cementing Materials and Lithium-Based Admixtures to Prevent Alkali-Silica Reaction in Concrete

3. Terminology

3.1 Terminology used in this standard is as given in Terminology C125 or Descriptive Nomenclature C294.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Alkali-silica reaction is a chemical interaction between some siliceous constituents of concrete aggregates and hydroxyl ions (1).⁵ The concentration of hydroxyl ion within the concrete is predominantly controlled by the concentration of sodium and potassium (2).

4.2 This test method is intended to evaluate the potential of an aggregate or combination of an aggregate with pozzolan or slag to expand deleteriously due to any form of alkali-silica reactivity (3, 4).

4.3 ~~When~~ If testing an aggregate with pozzolan or slag, the results are used to establish minimum amounts of the specific pozzolan or slag needed to prevent deleterious expansion. Pozzolan or slag from a specific source can be tested individually or in combination with pozzolan or slag from other sources.

4.4 When selecting a sample or deciding on the number of samples for test, it is important to recognize the variability in lithology of material from a given source, whether a deposit of sand, gravel, or a rock formation of any origin. For specific advice, see Guide C295/C295M.

4.5 This test method is intended for evaluating the behavior of aggregates in portland cement in concrete with an alkali (alkali metal oxide) content of 5.25 kg/m³ or [8.85 lb/yd³] or in concrete containing pozzolan or slag with an alkali content proportionally reduced from 5.25 kg/m³ ~~to~~ [8.85 lb/yd³] Na₂O equivalent by the amount of pozzolan or slag replacing portland cement. This test method assesses the potential for deleterious expansion of concrete caused by alkali-silica reaction, of either coarse or fine aggregates, from tests performed under prescribed laboratory curing conditions that will probably differ from field conditions. Thus, actual field performance will not be duplicated due to differences in concrete alkali content, wetting and drying, temperature, other factors, or combinations of these (5).

⁴ Available from Canadian Standards Association (CSA), 5060 Spectrum Way, Mississauga, ON L4W 5N6, Canada, <http://www.csa.ca>.

⁵ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

4.6 Results of tests conducted on an aggregate as described herein should form a part of the basis for a decision as to whether precautions should be taken against excessive expansion due to alkali-silica reaction. For interpretation of test results, refer to Guide **C1778**.

4.7 ~~When~~^{If} the expansions in this test method are greater than the limit shown in Guide **C1778**, the aggregate or combination of aggregate with the tested amount of pozzolan or slag is potentially alkali-reactive. Supplemental information should be developed to confirm that the expansion is actually due to alkali-silica reaction. Petrographic examination of the concrete prisms should be conducted after the test using Practice **C856/C856M** to confirm that known reactive constituents are present and to identify the products of alkali-silica reactivity. Confirmation of alkali-silica reaction is also derived from the results of the test methods this procedure supplements (see Guide **C1778**).

4.8 This test method does not address the general suitability of pozzolans or slag for use in concrete. These materials should comply with Specification **C618**, Specification **C989/C989M**, or Specification **C1240**.

5. Apparatus

5.1 The molds, the associated items for molding test specimens, and the length comparator for measuring length change shall conform to the applicable requirements of Test Method **C157/C157M** and Practice **C490/C490M**, and the molds shall have nominal ~~75-mm~~ 75 mm [3 in.] square cross sections.

5.2 The storage container options required to maintain the prisms at a high relative humidity are described in **5.2.1**.

5.2.1 *Recommended Container*—The recommended containers are ~~19 to 22-L~~ 19 L to 22 L [5 gal to 6 gal] polyethylene pails with airtight lids and approximate dimensions of ~~250 to 270 mm~~ 250 mm to 270 mm [9¾ in. to 10¾ in.] diameter at bottom, ~~290~~ 290 mm to 310 mm [11¼ in. to 12¼ in.] at top, by ~~355~~ 355 mm to 480 mm [14 in. to 19 in.] high. Prevent significant loss of enclosed moisture due to evaporation with airtight lid seal. Place a perforated rack in the bottom of the storage container so that the prisms are ~~30~~ 30 mm to 40 mm [1½ in. to 1⅝ in.] above the bottom. Fill the container with water to a depth of ~~20~~ 20 mm ± 5 mm [¾ in. ± ¼ in.] above the bottom. A significant moisture loss is defined as a loss greater than 3 % of the original amount of water placed at the bottom of the pail. Place a wick of absorbent material around the inside wall of the container from the top so that the bottom of the wick extends into the water (see **Note 2**).

5.2.2 *Alternative Containers*—Alternative storage containers may be used. Confirm the efficiency of the alternative storage container with an alkali-reactive aggregate of known expansion characteristics.⁶ The expansion efficiency is confirmed when expansions at one year obtained using the alternative container are within 10 % of those obtained using the recommended container. Alternative storage containers must contain the required depth of water. When reporting results, note the use of an alternative container, if one is used, together with documentation proving compliance with the above.

NOTE 2—Polypropylene geotextile fabric or blotting paper are suitable materials for use as the wick.

5.3 The storage environment necessary to maintain the 38.0 °C [100.5 °F] reaction accelerating storage temperature consistently and homogeneously is described in **5.3.1**.

5.3.1 *Recommended Environment*—The recommended storage environment is a sealed space insulated so as to minimize heat loss. Provide a fan for air circulation so the maximum variation in temperature measured within 250 mm [10 in.] of the top and bottom of the space does not exceed ~~2.0 °C~~ 2.0 °C [3.5 °F]. Provide an insulated entry door with adequate seals so as to minimize heat loss. Racks for storing containers within the space are not to be closer than 30 mm [1¼ in.] to the sides of the enclosure and are to be perforated so as to provide air flow. Provide an automatically controlled heat source to maintain the temperature at ~~38.0~~ 38.0 °C ± 2.0 °C [100.5 °F ± 3.5 °F] (see **Note 23**). Record the ambient temperature and its variation within the space to ensure compliance.

⁶ The sole source of supply of non-reactive aggregates and alkali-silica reactive aggregates of known expansion characteristics (6) known to the committee at this time is The Petrographer, Engineering Materials Office, Ministry of Transportation, 1201 Wilson Ave., Downsview, Ontario, Canada, M3M1J8.. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee¹, which you may attend.

NOTE 3—It has been found to be good practice to monitor the efficiency of the storage environment by placing thermocouples inside dummy concrete specimens inside a dummy container within the storage area.

5.3.2 *Alternative Storage Environment*—Use of an alternative storage environment is permitted. Confirm the efficiency of the alternative storage container with an alkali-reactive aggregate of known expansion characteristics.⁶ The expansion efficiency is confirmed when expansions at one year obtained using the alternative storage environment are within 10 % of those obtained using the recommended environment. When reporting the results, note the use of an alternative storage environment, if one is utilized, together with documentation proving compliance with the above.

6. Reagents

6.1 *Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH)*—USP or technical grade may be used. (**Warning**—Before using NaOH, review: (1) the safety precautions for using NaOH; (2) first aid for burns; and (3) the emergency response to spills as described in the manufacturers Material Safety Data Sheet or other reliable safety literature. NaOH can cause severe burns and injury to unprotected skin and eyes. Always use suitable personal protective equipment including: full-face shields, rubber aprons, and gloves impervious to NaOH. (Check periodically for pinholes.))

6.2 Water:

6.2.1 Use potable tap water for mixing and storage.

7. Materials

7.1 *Cement*—Use a cement meeting the requirements for a Type I Portland cement as specified in Specification **C150/C150M**. The cement must have a total alkali content of 0.9 ± 0.1 % Na₂O equivalent (Na₂O equivalent is calculated as percent Na₂O + 0.658 × percent K₂O). Determine the total alkali content of the cement either by analysis or by obtaining a mill run certificate from the cement manufacturer. Add NaOH to the concrete mixing water so as to increase the alkali content of the mixture, expressed as Na₂O equivalent, to 1.25 % by mass of cement (see **Note 34**).

NOTE 4—The value of 1.25 % Na₂O equivalent by mass of cement has been chosen to accelerate the process of expansion rather than to reproduce field conditions. At the 420 kg/m³ [710 lb/yd³] cement content, this corresponds to an alkali level of 5.25 kg/m³ [8.85 lb/yd³].

7.2 Aggregates:

7.2.1 To evaluate the reactivity of a coarse aggregate, use a nonreactive fine aggregate. A nonreactive fine aggregate is defined as an aggregate that develops an expansion in the accelerated mortar bar, (see Test Method **C1260**) of less than 0.10 % at 14 days (see Guide **C1778** for interpretation of expansion data). Use a fine aggregate meeting Specification **C33/C33M** with a fineness modulus of 2.7 ± 0.2 .

7.2.2 To evaluate the reactivity of a fine aggregate, use a nonreactive coarse aggregate. Prepare the nonreactive coarse aggregate according to **7.2.3**.⁶ A nonreactive coarse aggregate is defined as an aggregate that develops an expansion in the accelerated mortar bar (see Test Method **C1260**) of less than 0.10 % at 14 days (see Guide **C1778** for interpretation of expansion data). Use a coarse aggregate meeting Specification **C33/C33M**. Test the fine aggregate using the grading as delivered to the laboratory.

7.2.3 Sieve the coarse aggregate and recombine in accordance with the requirements in **Table 1**. Select the **Table 1** grading based on the as-received grading of the sample. Coarse aggregate fractions larger than ~~19.0-mm~~ 19.0 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) sieve are not to be tested as such. ~~When~~ If petrographic examination using Guide **C295/C295M** reveals that the material making up the size fraction larger than the ~~19.0-mm~~ 19.0 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) sieve is of such a composition and lithology that no difference should be expected compared with the smaller size material, then no further attention need be paid to the larger sizes. If petrographic examination suggests the larger size material to have a different reactivity, the material should be studied for its effect in concrete according to one of the other alternative procedures described herein:

7.2.3.1 *Proportional Testing*—Crush material larger than the ~~19.0-mm~~ 19.0 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) sieve to pass the ~~19.0-mm~~ 19.0 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) sieve. The crushing operation shall be performed in a manner that minimizes production of material passing the ~~4.75-mm~~ 4.75 mm (No.4) sieve. Grade this crushed material in accordance with the **Table 1** grading, and add to the original mass of graded aggregate produced in **7.2.3** such that the ratio of crushed, graded, oversize aggregate to total graded aggregate equals the ratio of material retained on the ~~19.0-mm~~ 19.0 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) sieve to the total material retained above the ~~4.75-mm~~ 4.75 mm (No.4) sieve (see **Note 45**).