



Designation: D 4542 – 95 (Reapproved 2001)

Standard Test Method for Pore Water Extraction and Determination of the Soluble Salt Content of Soils by Refractometer¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 4542; 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 a rapid procedure for squeezing pore water from fine-grained soils for the purpose of determining the amount of soluble salts present in the extracted pore water.

1.2 This test method was developed for soils having a water content equal to or greater than approximately 14 %, for example, marine soils. An extensive summary of procedures for extracting pore water from soils has been presented by Kriukov and Manheim (1).²

1.3 This test method is not generally applicable for determining the soluble salt content of the pore water extracted from coarse-grained soils, such as clean sands and gravels.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 832 Specification for Laboratory Filter Papers³

2.2 Federal Document:

GG-S-945a Specification for Syringe and Needle, Disposable, Hypodermic, Sterile, Single Injection⁴

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The soluble salt content may be used to correct the index properties of soils (water content, void ratio, specific gravity, degree of saturation, and dry density).

3.2 It is necessary to minimize the time period between sampling and testing due to chemical changes which may occur within the soil sample.

NOTE 1—Hulbert and Brindle (2) and Torrance (3) have shown that prolonged storage should be avoided as unpredictable and nonreproducible chemical changes may occur.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Refractometer*—A temperature compensated refractometer scaled to either index of refraction or ppt (parts per thousand). A typical hand held refractometer is shown in Fig. 1.



FIG. 1 Typical Hand-Held Refractometer

4.2 *Soil Press*—The apparatus shall conform to the requirements shown in Fig. 2.

4.3 *Syringe*—A 25-cm³ syringe without needle, in accordance with Fed. Std. **GG-S-945a**.

4.4 *Balance*—A balance capable of weighing with a sensitivity of ± 0.01 g.

4.5 Filter Paper:

4.5.1 A general purpose quantitative filter paper in accordance with Specification **E 832**, Type II, Class F, for medium crystalline precipitates in the size range from 5 to 10 μm , with an ash content of 0.13 mg/12.5-cm circle. Cut filter paper to a diameter of 55 mm (2.25 in.).

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.06 on Physical-Chemical Interactions of Soil and Rock.

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² The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references appended to this standard.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁴ Available from Naval Publications and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Ave., Philadelphia, PA, 19120.

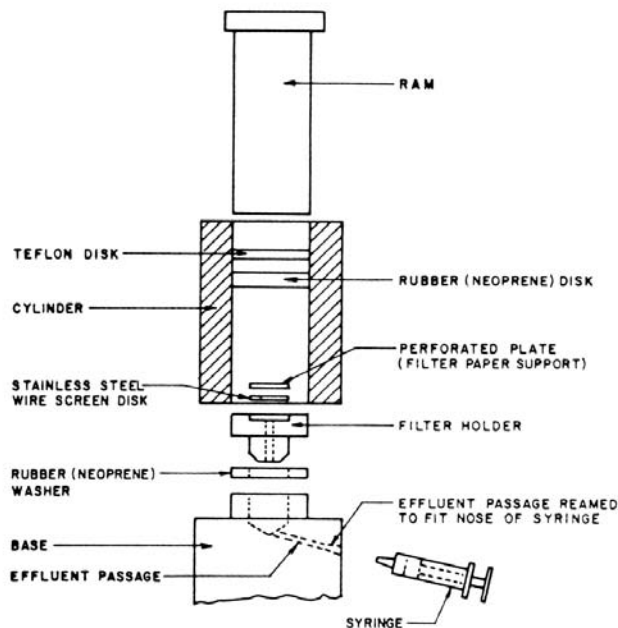


FIG. 2 Soil Press

4.5.2 A general purpose quantitative filter paper in accordance with Specification E 832, Type II, Class G, for fine crystalline precipitates in the size range from 0.45 μm , with an ash content of 0.13 mg/12.5-cm circle. Cut filter paper to a diameter of 25 mm (0.98 in.).

4.6 Refrigerator—Cooling unit capable of maintaining a uniform temperature between 1 and 5°C.

4.7 Micro-Syringe Filter Holder—A device to filter a liquid directly from a syringe.⁵

4.8 100-mL Polyethylene or Glass Bottle and Cap.

4.9 Miscellaneous Supplies—Distilled water, alcohol, diluted HCl (1:10), detergent, and optional sterile bags for sample storage (see 6.6).

5. Preparation of Apparatus

5.1 Wash all parts of the press thoroughly. Rinse twice with distilled water and dry. Normally, rust should not be present, but if it is to be removed, especially inside or around the top of the cylinder, scrub gently with steel wool and soap or chromic acid. Rinse well with tap water and then twice with distilled water and dry.

5.2 If the press parts have been coated with rust preventive, wash them with alcohol and rinse once with tap water and twice with distilled water.

5.3 Dry by a method that will not contaminate the press. Clean compressed air, oven or air drying, or rinsing with acetone followed by air drying are acceptable.

5.4 Assemble the press.

NOTE 2—To prevent mud from circumventing the stainless steel wire screen use flexible TFE-fluorocarbon gaskets on each side.

6. Sampling and Test Specimen Squeezing

6.1 Select a representative soil sample of approximately 50 g and place into the cylinder on top of a single sheet of 5 to 10- μm (55-mm) filter paper.

6.2 Apply pressure slowly until the first drops of water are expelled, then insert a clean, disposable, plastic syringe (25 mL) in the effluent passage shown in Fig. 2. This is done to minimize the amount of air in the syringe and therefore, the amount of evaporation.

6.3 Apply pressure gradually to a maximum of 80 MPa (11 520 psi), and hold until no more water is expelled or until the syringe is full (see Note 3 and Note 4).

6.4 Withdraw the syringe when the pressure is at a maximum and immediately expel the fluid from the syringe through a stainless steel micro-syringe holder, fitted with fresh 0.45- μm (25-mm) filter paper, into a clean 100-mL bottle (see Note 5). Cap the bottle. Expose the collected water to the atmosphere as little as possible.

6.5 Repeat 6.1-6.4, using the same syringe and filter if additional water is needed for experimentation and can be collected. Usually about 25 mL of pore water may be collected from 50 g of sediment (see Note 6 and Note 7). Store the water at a temperature between 1 and 5°C (see Note 8 and Sections 7 and 8).

6.6 Remove the soil from the press. If additional tests are anticipated, store soil in a sterile plastic bag at a temperature between 1 and 5°C (see Note 8).

NOTE 3—Only a few drops (0.05 mL) of pore fluid are required to

⁵ An apparatus such as the stainless steel Millipore Micro-Syringe Filter Holder XX30-025-00 is satisfactory for this purpose.