



Designation: C289 – 07

Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali-Silica Reactivity of Aggregates (Chemical Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C289; 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 test method covers chemical determination of the potential reactivity of an aggregate with alkalis in portland-cement concrete as indicated by the amount of reaction during 24 h at 80 °C between 1 N sodium hydroxide solution and aggregate that has been crushed and sieved to pass a 300- μ m sieve and be retained on a 150- μ m sieve.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* A specific precautionary statement is given in 5.7.1.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- C114 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement
- C227 Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Cement-Aggregate Combinations (Mortar-Bar Method)
- C295 Guide for Petrographic Examination of Aggregates for Concrete
- C702 Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size
- C1005 Specification for Reference Masses and Devices for Determining Mass and Volume for Use in the Physical Testing of Hydraulic Cements
- C1260 Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.26 on Chemical Reactions.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2007. Published December 2007. Originally approved in 1952. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as C289 – 03. DOI: 10.1520/C0289-07.

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.

- C1293 Test Method for Determination of Length Change of Concrete Due to Alkali-Silica Reaction
- D75 Practice for Sampling Aggregates
- D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- D1248 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Extrusion Materials for Wire and Cable
- E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
- E60 Practice for Analysis of Metals, Ores, and Related Materials by Spectrophotometry

2.2 American Chemical Society Documents:

Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications

NOTE 1—For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see “Reagent Chemicals and Standards,” by Joseph Rosin, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, NY, and the “United States Pharmacopeia.”

3. Significance and Use

3.1 When this test method is used to evaluate the potential reactivity of siliceous components in the aggregate with alkalis in hydraulic-cement concrete, it must be used in combination with other methods. Do not use the results of tests by this test method as the sole basis for acceptance or rejection for sources with regard to ASR.

3.2 Reactions between a sodium hydroxide solution and siliceous components in the aggregate have been shown to correlate with the performance of some aggregates in concrete structures. The results from this test method can be obtained quickly, and, while not completely reliable in all cases, they can provide useful data.

3.3 This test method can be employed as a quality control tool to periodically check samples from an existing source with an acceptable service history.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Scales*—The scales and weights used for weighing materials shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Specification C1005.

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

4.2 *Balances*—The analytical balance and weights used for determining dissolved silica by the gravimetric method shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Test Methods C114.

4.3 *Crushing and Grinding Equipment*—A small jaw crusher and disk pulverizer or other suitable equipment capable of crushing and grinding aggregate to pass a 300- μm sieve.

4.4 *Sieves*:

4.4.1 300- μm and 150- μm square-hole, woven wire-cloth sieves conforming to Specification E11.

4.4.2 A 4.75-mm (No. 4) sieve.

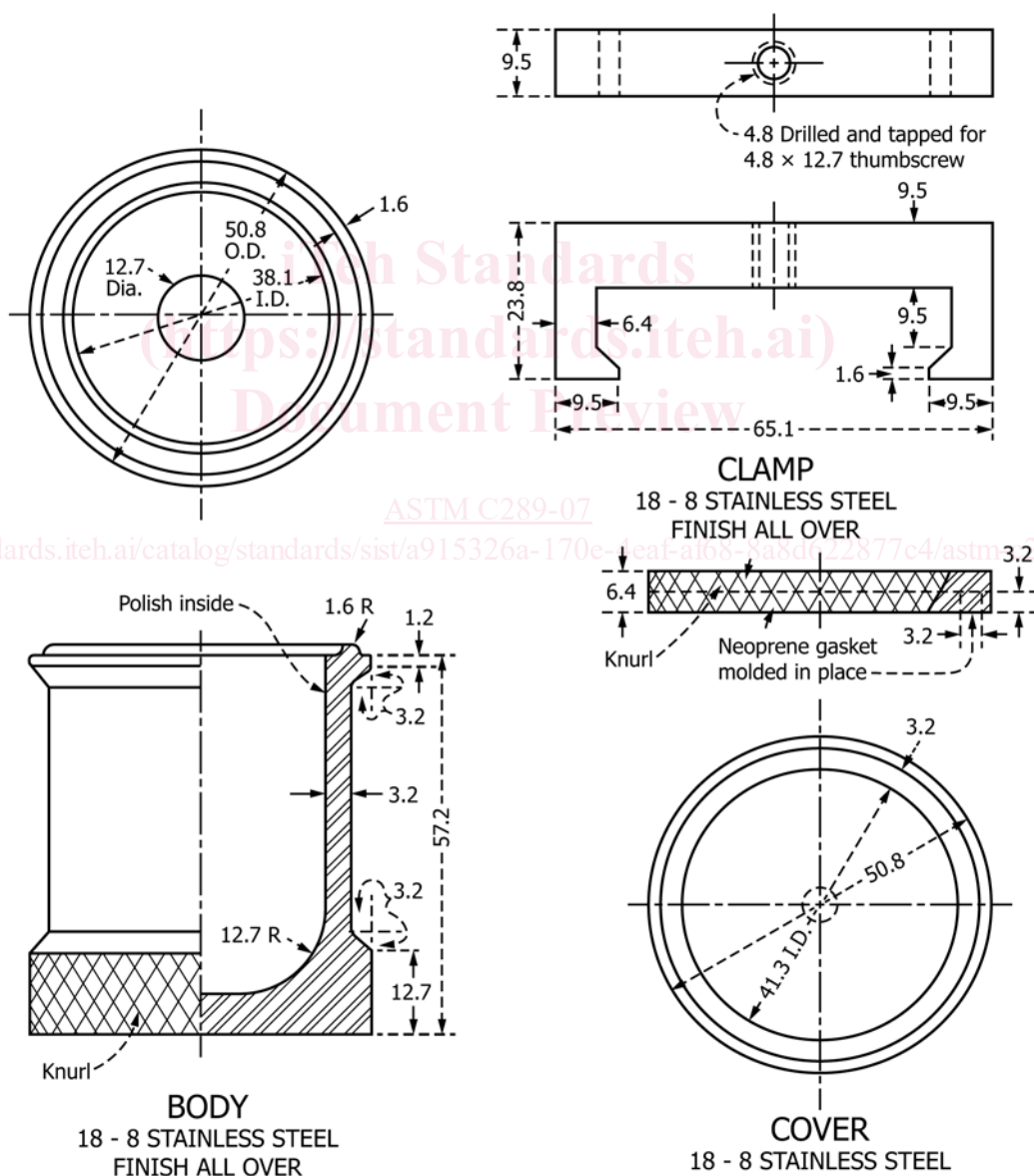
4.5 *Containers*—Reaction containers of 50 to 75-mL capacity, made of corrosion-resistant steel or other corrosion-resistant material, and fitted with airtight covers. A container that has been found suitable is shown in Fig. 1. Other containers, made of corrosion-resistant material such as

polyethylene, may be suitable. Such suitability can be demonstrated by a change in the alkalinity of the sodium hydroxide solution (R_c , Section on Reduction in Alkalinity) when used alone as a blank in the container in question, of less than 10 mmol/L.

4.6 *Constant-Temperature Bath*—A liquid bath capable of maintaining a temperature of 80 ± 1 °C for 24 h.

4.7 *Spectrophotometer or Photometer*—A spectrophotometer or photoelectric photometer capable of measuring the transmission of light at a constant wavelength of approximately 410 nm (see Practice E60).

4.8 *Glassware*—All glass apparatus and vessels should be carefully selected to meet the particular requirements for each operation. Standard volumetric flasks, burets, and pipets should be of precision grade.



NOTE 1—All dimensions are in mm.

FIG. 1 Reaction Container

5. Reagents

5.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents shall conform to Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications. Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Type IV of Specification D1193.

5.3 *Ammonium Molybdate Solution*—Dissolve 10 g of ammonium molybdate ($(\text{NH}_4)_6 \text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in 100 mL of water. If the solution is not clear, filter through a fine-texture paper. Store the solution in a polyethylene container (see Note 2).

5.4 *Hydrochloric Acid (1.19 kg/L)*—Concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl). Store the solution in a chemically resistant glass or suitable plastic container (see Note 2).

5.5 *Hydrochloric Acid, Standard (0.05 N)*—Prepare approximately 0.05 N HCl and standardize to ± 0.0001 N. Store the solution in a chemically resistant glass or suitable plastic container (see Note 2).

5.6 *Hydrochloric Acid (1 + 1)*—Mix equal volumes of concentrated HCl (1.19 kg/L) and water. Store the solution in a chemically resistant glass or suitable plastic container (see Note 2).

5.7 *Hydrofluoric Acid (approximately 50 % HF)*—Concentrated hydrofluoric acid. Store in a polyethylene bottle (see Note 2).

5.7.1 **Warning**—Before using HF, review (1) the safety precautions for using HF, (2) first aid for burns, and (3) the emergency response to spills, as described in the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet or other reliable safety literature. HF can cause very severe burns and injury to unprotected skin and eyes. Suitable personal protective equipment should always be used. These should include full-face shields, rubber aprons, and gloves impervious to HF. Gloves should be checked periodically for pin holes.

5.8 *Oxalic Acid Solution*—Dissolve 10 g of oxalic acid dihydrate in 100 mL of water. Store the solution in a chemically resistant glass or suitable plastic container (see Note 2).

5.9 *Phenolphthalein Indicator Solution*—Dissolve 1 g of phenolphthalein in 100 mL of ethanol (1 + 1). Store the solution in a chemically resistant glass or suitable plastic container (see Note 2).

5.10 *Silica Standard Solution*—Prepare a standard silica solution containing approximately 10 mmol of silica (SiO_2)/L by dissolving sodium metasilicate in water. Store the solution in a polyethylene bottle. Use a 100-mL aliquot of the solution to determine its SiO_2 content by the procedure described in 8.2. Do not use a standard silica solution older than 1 year, since dissolved ionic silica in such a solution slowly polymerizes, causing spuriously low photometric readings (see Note 2).

5.11 *Sodium Hydroxide, Standard Solution (1.000 \pm 0.010 N)*—Prepare a 1.000 \pm 0.010 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution and standardize to ± 0.001 N. Store the solution in a polyethylene bottle (Note 2). Protect the dry reagent and solution from contamination by carbon dioxide.

5.12 *Sulfuric Acid (sp gr 1.84)*—Concentrated sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). Store the solution in a chemically resistant glass container (see Note 2).

NOTE 2—In selecting the container, take care to ensure that the reagent will not be modified by reaction with the material composing the container, including pigments or other additives, or by transpiration of phases through the walls of the container. Containers with wall thickness not less than 0.51 mm and composed of high-density polyethylene meeting the requirements of Specification D1248, for materials of Type III, Class A, are suitable.

6. Selection and Preparation of Test Samples

6.1 The test can be used for either fine or coarse aggregate, and when the fine and coarse aggregate are of the same material it can be used for the total aggregate.

6.2 Obtain the aggregate sample in accordance with Practice D75. Use the sample sizes given in Table number 1 of Practice D75.

6.2.1 For samples of aggregate with a nominal maximum size less than 19.0 mm, split the sample in half in accordance with Practice C702. Crush one half as described in 6.2.3. Retain the other half for further testing if desired.

6.2.2 For samples of aggregate with a nominal maximum size 19.0 mm or larger, mix and quarter the sample in accordance with Practice C702. Crush one quarter as described in 6.2.3. Retain the other three quarters of the sample for further testing if desired.

6.2.3 Crush the sample in a jaw-crusher using small portions at a time, retaining all fractions, until the sample passes a 4.75-mm (No. 4) sieve. Reduce the crushed sample to 300 ± 5 g by splitting in accordance with Practice C702.

6.3 Sieve the 300-g sample, discarding all material that passes the 150- μm (No. 100) sieve. Crush or grind the sample in small portions using a disk pulverizer, rotary mill (rotating-puck) device, or mortar and pestle. To minimize the production of material passing the 150- μm (No.100) sieve, use several passes of the portion through the equipment, removing material passing the 300- μm (No. 50) sieve before regrinding the remainder. If the amount of material retained on the 150- μm (No. 100) sieve is less than 100 g after pulverizing the entire 300-g sample, discard the sample and pulverize a new 300-g sample (Note 3).

NOTE 3—An over-pulverized sample may not produce the correct chemical test results. A properly pulverized sample will have about 110 to 150 g of material remaining on the 150- μm (No. 100) sieve after washing.

6.4 To ensure that all material finer than the 150- μm sieve has been removed, wash the sample over a 150- μm sieve. Do not wash more than 100 g over a 203-mm diameter sieve at one time. Dry the washed sample at 105 ± 5 °C for 20 ± 4 h. Cool the sample and again sieve on the 150- μm sieve. If inspection of the sample indicates the presence of silty or clayey coatings on particles, repeat the washing and drying procedure, and