



Designation: D6213 – 97 (Reapproved 2009)

Standard Practice for Tests to Evaluate the Chemical Resistance of Geogrids to Liquids¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6213; 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 practice covers the procedures for testing of geogrids for chemical resistance to liquids.

1.2 This practice describes methods for measuring changes in physical and mechanical properties caused by immersion in test solutions that may be representative of anticipated end-use conditions.

1.3 This practice describes procedures for required and recommended testing of geogrids.

1.4 Evaluation or interpretation of test data is beyond the scope of this practice.

1.5 This practice is intended to be used in conjunction with [D5322](#), or [D5496](#), or both. The scope of this practice is limited to testing and reporting procedures for unexposed and exposed geogrid coupons.

1.6 *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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 7.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D16 Terminology for Paint, Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications](#)

[D76 Specification for Tensile Testing Machines for Textiles](#)

[D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles](#)

[D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics](#)

[D1238 Test Method for Melt Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer](#)

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.02 on Endurance Properties.

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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.

[D1695 Terminology of Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives](#)

[D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics](#)

[D4595 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Geotextiles by the Wide-Width Strip Method](#)

[D4603 Test Method for Determining Inherent Viscosity of Poly\(Ethylene Terephthalate\) \(PET\) by Glass Capillary Viscometer](#)

[D5322 Practice for Laboratory Immersion Procedures for Evaluating the Chemical Resistance of Geosynthetics to Liquids](#)

[D5496 Practice for In Field Immersion Testing of Geosynthetics](#)

[D5747 Practice for Tests to Evaluate the Chemical Resistance of Geomembranes to Liquids](#)

[E375 Definitions of Terms Relating to Resinography](#) (Withdrawn 1992)³

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *chemical resistance, n*—for geosynthetics, the extent to which a material or product retains its original physical and chemical characteristics as a function of immersion in, or contact with, a foreign substance. ([D5747](#), [D35](#))

3.1.2 *coating, n*—a liquid, liquefiable or mastic composition that is converted to a solid protected, decorative, or functional adherent film after application as a thin layer. ([D16](#), [D01](#))

3.1.3 *coupon, n*—a portion of a material or laboratory sample, from which multiple specimens can be taken for testing. ([D5747](#), [D35](#))

3.1.4 *composite, n*—a material made up of distinct parts which contribute, either proportionately, or synergistically, to the properties of the combination. ([E375](#), [D20](#))

3.1.5 *geogrid, n*—a reinforcing geosynthetic comprised of integrally connected elements with in-plane apertures between elements. ([D4439](#), [D35](#))

3.1.6 *geosynthetic, n*—a planar product manufactured from polymeric material used with soil, rock, earth, or other geotechnical engineering related material as an integral part of a man made project, structure, or system. ([D4439](#), [D35](#))

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

3.1.7 *inherent viscosity*—the quotient of the natural logarithm of relative viscosity by the concentration, that is in η_{rel}/c . **(D1695, D01)**

3.1.8 *integral, adj*—in geosynthetics, forming a necessary part of the whole; a constituent. **(D4439, D35)**

3.1.9 *relative viscosity*—the ratio of the viscosity of a solution to that of the pure solvent. **(D1695, D01)**

3.1.10 *melt index, n*—the flow rate of PE material when measured in accordance with Test Method **D1238**.

3.1.11 *polyester, n*—a polymer in which the repeated structural unit in the chain is of the ester type. **(D883, D20)**

3.1.12 *polyolefin, n*—a polymer prepared by the polymerization of an olefin(s) as the sole monomer(s). **(D883, D20)**

3.1.13 *sample, n*—a portion of a lot of material that is taken for incubation, testing, or for record purposes. **(D123, D13)**

3.1.14 *specimen, n*—a specific portion of a material or laboratory sample upon which a test is performed or which is taken for that purpose. **(D4439, D35)**

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice defines test methods and procedures for evaluating the resistance of geogrids to liquid exposure by monitoring physical and chemical properties of geogrid coupons after immersion in a test liquid. The physical condition of the geogrid is monitored as a function of cumulative exposure time by means of visual observations, and mechanical and chemical property tests.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice is intended to provide a list of standard procedures for test programs investigating the chemical resistance of a geogrid to a liquid. This practice should be used in the absence of other specifications required for the particular situation being addressed.

5.2 This practice is intended to provide a basis of standardization for those wishing to compare or investigate the chemical resistance of a geogrid. It should be recognized that chemical resistance is a user judgment evaluation and that this practice does not offer procedures for interpreting the results obtained from test procedures contained in this practice. As a practice, this does not produce a test result.

5.3 This practice is for the chemical resistance assessment of geogrids and is written in parallel to similar practices for geomembranes, geotextiles, geonets, and geopipes. Each practice is to be considered individually for the geosynthetic under investigation and collectively for all geosynthetics exposed to the potentially harsh chemical environment under consideration.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Tensile Testing Machine*—A constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) or constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT) type with autographic recorder conforming to the requirements of Specification **D76** shall be used.

6.2 *Testing Clamps*—These clamps shall be sufficiently wide to grip the entire rib specimen and with appropriate

clamping power to prevent slipping or crushing (damage). The suggested style of clamp is wedge action type, commonly available from the manufacturer of the tensile testing machine.

6.3 All other required equipment is specified in the referenced test method standards. Refer to the appropriate standards for a description of the apparatus necessary to perform those tests.

7. Hazards

7.1 Geogrids may be exposed to liquids that may contain hazardous chemicals. Appropriate precautions must be taken when handling hazardous waste, chemicals, and the immersion solutions. Protective equipment suitable for the chemicals being used must be worn by all personnel handling or exposed to the chemicals. Particular care should be taken when opening storage vessels at elevated temperatures due to the increased volatility of organics and the increased activity of acids and bases. Care must also be taken to prevent the spilling of hazardous materials and provisions must be made to clean up any accidental spills that do occur.

7.2 Before carrying out any test, safety precautions and disposal procedures for hazardous waste, chemicals or immersion liquids, and any contaminated geogrid materials should be identified and implemented to provide full protection to all personnel and to comply with applicable disposal regulations.

8. Sample Preparation

8.1 Sample product as received.

9. Sampling

9.1 *Geogrid*:

9.1.1 Determine the number and dimensions of the test specimens according to the requirements of property tests, listed in Section 14, to be performed, the duration of the immersion, and the number of test intervals.

9.1.2 *Sample*—Sample in accordance with the respective test methods selected for the geogrid.

9.1.3 *Coupons*—Cut coupons from geogrid sample representative of the geogrids being evaluated so as to provide a sufficient number of specimens for each chosen property test and test interval. Discard any coupons that contain scratches or other imperfections that might affect the test results, and cut replacement coupons.

9.1.4 Mix the selected coupons in a random fashion and re-select coupons for the immersion and baseline testing.

9.1.5 *Specimens*—After exposure, test specimens are cut from the coupons.

9.1.6 Interrelationship between product, sample, coupon, and specimen is illustrated in **Fig. 1**.

9.2 *Test Liquid*—Follow procedures established in Practice **D5322**, Section 6.

10. Conditioning Before Immersion

10.1 *Geogrids*—Condition samples at $21 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($70 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}$) and a relative humidity between 50 and 70 % for not less than 40 h prior to weighing or baseline testing and immersion, or all of these.