



Designation: D6141 – 14

Standard Guide for Screening Clay Portion and Index Flux of Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) for Chemical Compatibility to Liquids¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6141; 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 guide covers procedures and test methods that can be used in the evaluation of the ability of the clay portion of a geosynthetic clay liner to resist change due to exposure to liquids. These liquids may come from a site, or be generated in a laboratory from a site-specific soil.

1.2 The scope of this guide is limited to short-term screening and is not intended to replace evaluation procedures that measure a performance property such as EPA 9100, Test Method D6766, or *other* suitable ASTM standards as they become available. This guide does not address potential adverse effects of wet-dry cycling.

1.3 This guide applies to the clay component of a GCL. The synthetic carrier components are covered independently as described in Practice D5322.

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

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:²

D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids

D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics

D5322 Practice for Laboratory Immersion Procedures for Evaluating the Chemical Resistance of Geosynthetics to Liquids

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.04 on Geosynthetic Clay Liners.

Current edition approved July 1, 2014. Published July 2014. Originally approved in 1997. Last previous edition approved in 2009 as D6141 - 09. DOI: 10.1520/D6141-14.

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.

D5887 Test Method for Measurement of Index Flux Through Saturated Geosynthetic Clay Liner Specimens Using a Flexible Wall Permeameter

D5890 Test Method for Swell Index of Clay Mineral Component of Geosynthetic Clay Liners

D5891 Test Method for Fluid Loss of Clay Component of Geosynthetic Clay Liners

D6072/D6072M Practice for Obtaining Samples of Geosynthetic Clay Liners

D6766 Test Method for Evaluation of Hydraulic Properties of Geosynthetic Clay Liners Permeated with Potentially Incompatible Aqueous Solutions

2.2 EPA Document:³

EPA Test Method 9100 Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity, Saturated Leachate Conductivity, and Intrinsic Permeability

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *geosynthetic clay liner (GCL), n*—a manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of clay bonded to a layer or layers of geosynthetics.

3.2 For definitions of other terms used in this guide refer to Terminologies D4439 and D653.

3.3 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.3.1 *test liquid, n*—within this guide, a liquid either supplied to, or obtained by the testing laboratory, or generated by the testing laboratory through prolonged contact of a reagent with a test soil or other solid material.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide is intended as a starting place for those wishing to investigate the chemical compatibility of the clay portion of a geosynthetic clay liner to test liquids. Within the scope of this guide, the clay portion of a geosynthetic clay liner that is chemically compatible with a test liquid may be expected to maintain its swelling characteristics. Conversely, the clay portion of a geosynthetic clay liner that is incompatible

³ Available from United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20004, <http://www.epa.gov>.