



Standard Guide for Petrographic Examination of Aggregates for Concrete¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C295/C295M; 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 Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This guide outlines procedures for the petrographic examination of samples representative of materials proposed for use as aggregates in cementitious mixtures or as raw materials for use in production of such aggregates. This guide is based on Ref (1).²

1.2 This guide outlines the extent to which petrographic techniques should be used, the selection of properties that should be looked for, and the manner in which such techniques may be employed in the examination of samples of aggregates for concrete.

1.3 The rock and mineral names given in Descriptive Nomenclature C294 should be used, insofar as they are appropriate, in reports prepared in accordance with this guide.

1.4 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the 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:*³

C33 Specification for Concrete Aggregates

C117 Test Method for Materials Finer than 75- μ m (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing

C136 Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates

C294 Descriptive Nomenclature for Constituents of Concrete Aggregates

C702 Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size

D75 Practice for Sampling Aggregates

E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

E883 Guide for Reflected-Light Photomicrography

3. Qualifications of Petrographers

3.1 All petrographic examinations of aggregate for use in concrete as described in this guide should be performed by a petrographer with at least 5 years experience in petrographic examination of concrete or concrete-making materials. The petrographer should have completed college-level course work pertaining to basic geology, mineralogy, petrography, and optical mineralogy or have obtained equivalent knowledge through experience and on-the-job training. Completion of course work in concrete materials is also advantageous. The petrographer should have experience evaluating the effects of aggregates on the physical and chemical properties of hardened concrete. Identification of individual minerals in aggregate particles, classification of rock types, and categorizing the physical and chemical properties of rocks and minerals should also be included in the petrographer's experience. The petrographer should have expertise to properly use the equipment and apparatus described in Section 6 and provide detailed interpretations of the petrographic examination. If the petrographer does not meet these qualifications, the individual may perform such examinations under the technical direction of a full-time supervising petrographer who meets these qualifications. A resume of the professional experience and education of the petrographer shall be available.

3.1.1 Licensing, certification, or other accreditation by a governmental agency or other organization stating the individual is a professional geologist should not, by itself, constitute sufficient qualification for examination of aggregates for concrete.

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.65 on Petrography.

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

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

4. Summary of Method

4.1 The specific procedures employed in the petrographic examination of any sample will depend to a large extent on the purpose of the examination and the nature of the sample. In most cases the examination will require the use of optical microscopy. Complete petrographic examinations for particular purposes and to investigate particular problems may require examination of aggregates or of selected constituents by means of additional procedures, such as X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis, differential thermal analysis (DTA), infrared spectroscopy, or other scanning electron microscopy (SEM) energy-dispersive x-ray analysis (EDX). In some instances, such procedures are more rapid and more definitive than are microscopical methods.

4.2 Identification of the constituents of a sample is usually a necessary step towards recognition of the properties that may be expected to influence the behavior of the material in its intended use, but identification is not an end in itself. The value of any petrographic examination will depend to a large extent on the representativeness of the samples examined, the completeness and accuracy of the information provided to the petrographer concerning the source and proposed use of the material, and the petrographer's ability to correlate these data with the findings of the examination.

4.3 This guide does not attempt to describe the techniques of petrographic work since it is assumed that the guide will be used by persons who are qualified by education and experience to employ such techniques for the recognition of the characteristic properties of rocks and minerals and to describe and classify the constituents of an aggregate sample. In some cases, the petrographer will have had experience adequate to provide detailed interpretation of the results. In others, the interpretation will be made in part by engineers or others qualified to relate the observations to the questions to be answered.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Petrographic examinations are made for the following purposes:

5.1.1 To determine the physical and chemical characteristics of the material that may be observed by petrographic methods and that have a bearing on the performance of the material in its intended use.

5.1.2 To describe and classify the constituents of the sample,

5.1.3 To determine the relative amounts of the constituents of the sample that are essential for proper evaluation of the sample when the constituents differ significantly in properties that have a bearing on the performance of the material in its intended use, and

5.1.4 To compare samples of aggregate from new sources with samples of aggregate from one or more sources, for which test data or performance records are available.

5.2 This guide may be used by a petrographer employed directly by those for whom the examination is made. The employer should tell the petrographer, in as much detail as necessary, the purposes and objectives of the examination, the kind of information needed, and the extent of examination

desired. Pertinent background information, including results of prior testing, should be made available. The petrographer's advice and judgment should be sought regarding the extent of the examination.

5.3 This guide may form the basis for establishing arrangements between a purchaser of consulting petrographic service and the petrographer. In such a case, the purchaser and the consultant should together determine the kind, extent, and objectives of the examination and analyses to be made, and should record their agreement in writing. The agreement may stipulate specific determinations to be made, observations to be reported, funds to be obligated, or a combination of these or other conditions.

5.4 Petrographic examination of aggregate considered for use in hydraulic-cement concrete is one aspect of the evaluation of aggregate, but petrographic examination is also used for many other purposes. Petrographic examinations provide identification of types and varieties of rocks present in potential aggregates. However, as noted above, identification of every rock and mineral present in an aggregate source is not required.

5.5 The petrographic examination should establish whether the aggregate contains chemically unstable minerals such as soluble sulfates, unstable sulfides that may form sulfuric acid or create distress in concrete exposed to high temperatures during service, or volumetrically unstable materials such as smectites (formerly known as the montmorillonite-saponite group of minerals or swelling clays). Specifications may limit the quartz content of aggregates for use in concrete that may be subject to high temperature (purposefully or accidentally) because of the conversion to beta-quartz at 573 °C [1063 °F], with accompanying volume increase.

5.6 Petrographic examination should identify the portion of each coarse aggregate that is composed of weathered or otherwise altered particles and the extent of that weathering or alteration, whether it is severe, moderate, or slight, and should determine the proportion of each rock type in each condition. If the concrete in which the aggregate may be used will be exposed to freezing and thawing in a critically saturated condition, finely porous and highly weathered or otherwise altered rocks should be identified because they will be especially susceptible to damage by freezing and thawing and will cause the aggregate portion of the concrete to fail in freezing and thawing. This will ultimately destroy the concrete because such aggregates cannot be protected by adequately air-entrained mortar. Finely porous aggregates near the concrete surface are also likely to form popouts, which are blemishes on pavements and walls.

5.7 Petrographic examinations may also be used to determine the proportions of cubic, spherical, ellipsoidal, pyramidal, tabular, flat, and elongated particles in an aggregate sample or samples. Flat, elongated, and thin chip-like particles in aggregate increase the mixing water requirement and hence decrease concrete strength.

5.8 Petrographic examination should identify and call attention to potentially alkali-silica reactive and alkali-carbonate reactive constituents, determine such constituents

quantitatively, and recommend additional tests to confirm or refute the presence in significant amounts of aggregate constituents capable of alkali reaction in concrete. See Specification C33. Alkali-silica reactive constituents found in aggregates include: opal, chalcedony, cristobalite, tridymite, highly strained quartz, microcrystalline quartz, volcanic glass, and synthetic siliceous glass. Aggregate materials containing these constituents include: glassy to cryptocrystalline intermediate to acidic volcanic rocks, some argillites, phyllites, graywacke, gneiss, schist, gneissic granite, vein quartz, quartzite, sandstone, and chert. Criteria are available for identifying the minerals in the list above by their optical properties or by XRD (2),(3). Criteria are available for identifying rocks by their mineral composition and texture (4). Examination in both reflected and transmitted light may be necessary to provide data for these identifications. X-ray microanalysis using energy-dispersive x-ray spectrometers with scanning electron microscopy (SEM/EDX) or wavelength-dispersive x-ray spectrometers in electron microprobes (EMPA/WDX) may provide useful information on the chemical composition of minerals and rocks. Potentially deleterious alkali-carbonate reactive rocks are usually calcareous dolomites or dolomitic limestones with clayey insoluble residues. Some dolomites essentially free of clay and some very fine-grained limestones free of clay and with minor insoluble residue, mostly quartz, are also capable of some alkali-carbonate reactions, however, such reactions are not necessarily deleterious.

5.9 Petrographic examination may be directed specifically at the possible presence of contaminants in aggregates, such as synthetic glass, cinders, clinker, or coal ash, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, or both, gypsum, soil, hydrocarbons, chemicals that may affect the setting behavior of concrete or the properties of the aggregate, animal excrement, plants or rotten vegetation, and any other contaminant that may prove undesirable in concrete.

5.10 These objectives, for which this guide was prepared, will have been attained if those involved with the evaluation of aggregate materials for use in concrete construction have reasonable assurance that the petrographic examination results wherever and whenever obtained may confidently be compared.

6. Apparatus and Supplies

6.1 The apparatus and supplies listed as follows comprise a selection that will permit the use of the procedures described in this guide. All specific items listed have been used, in connection with the performance of petrographic examinations, by the procedures described herein; it is not, however, intended to imply that other items cannot be substituted to serve similar functions. Whenever possible the selection of particular apparatus and supplies should be left to the judgment of the petrographer who is to perform the work so that the items obtained will be those with the use of which the petrographer has the greatest experience and familiarity. The minimum equipment regarded as essential to the making of petrographic examinations of aggregate samples are those items, or equivalent apparatus or supplies that will serve the same purpose, that are indicated by asterisks in the lists given as follows.

6.1.1 *Apparatus and Supplies for Preparation of Specimens:*
6.1.1.1 *Rock-Cutting Saw*, * preferably with 350-mm [14-in.] diameter or larger diamond blade, and automatic feed.

6.1.1.2 *Horizontal Grinding Wheel*, * preferably 400-mm [16-in.] diameter.

6.1.1.3 *Polishing Wheel*, preferably 200- to 300-mm [8 to 12-in.] diameter.

6.1.1.4 *Abrasives**, Silicon carbide grit No. 100 [122 μm], 220 [63 μm], 320 [31 μm], 600 [16 μm], and 800 [12 μm]; alumina M-305 [5 μm].⁴

6.1.1.5 *Geologist's Pick or Hammer*.

6.1.1.6 *Microscope Slides**, clear, noncorrosive, 25 by 45 mm [1 by 2 in.] in size.

6.1.1.7 *Mounting Medium for Powder Mounts**—Canada balsam, neutral, in xylene; suitable low-viscosity epoxy resins; or Lakeside 70.

6.1.1.8 *Xylene**.

6.1.1.9 *Mounting Medium**, suitable for mounting rock slices for thin sections.

6.1.1.10 *Laboratory Oven**.

6.1.1.11 *Plate-Glass Squares**, about 300 mm [12 in.] on an edge for thin-section grinding.

6.1.1.12 *Sample Splitter* with pans.*

6.1.1.13 *Micro Cover Glasses*, * noncorrosive, square, 12 to 18 mm, 25 mm, [0.5 to 0.75 in., 1.0 in.] etc.

6.1.1.14 *Plattner Mortar*.

6.1.2 *Apparatus and Supplies for Examination of Specimens:*

6.1.2.1 *Petrographic Microscope**, with mechanical stage; oculars and objective lenses that will allow magnifications of up to 600 x, and objective-centering devices; full- and quarter-wave compensators; quartz wedge; micrometer eyepiece; Bertrand lens.

6.1.2.2 *Microscope Lamps**

6.1.2.3 *Stereoscopic Microscope**, with objectives and oculars to give final magnifications from about 6x to about 150x.

6.1.2.4 *Magnet**, preferably Alnico, or an electromagnet.

6.1.2.5 *Needleholder and Points**.

6.1.2.6 *Dropping Bottle*, 60-mL [2 oz.] capacity.

6.1.2.7 *Petri Culture Dishes*.

6.1.2.8 *Forceps*, smooth, straightpointed.

6.1.2.9 *Lens Paper**.

6.1.2.10 *Immersion Media**, $n = 1.410$ to $n = 1.785$ in steps of no more than 0.005.

6.1.2.11 *Counter*.

6.1.2.12 *Photomicrographic Camera* and accessories.

6.2 The items under Apparatus and Supplies include those used to make thin sections. Semiautomatic thin section machines are available, and there are several thin-section makers who advertise in *Geotimes*, the *American Mineralogist*, and other mineralogical or geological journals. Laboratories may find it reasonable to buy a thin-section machine or use a commercial thin-section maker. Remotely located laboratories have more need to be able to make their own thin sections.

⁴ The values given in micrometres are the approximate average grain size of commercial silicon carbide grit in the designated size classification.