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Standard Practice for Petrographic Examination of Hardened Concrete¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This practice outlines procedures for the petrographic examination of samples of hardened concrete. The samples examined may be taken from concrete constructions, they may be concrete products or portions thereof, or they may be concrete or mortar specimens that have been exposed in natural environments, or to simulated service conditions, or subjected to laboratory tests. The phrase “concrete constructions” is intended to include all sorts of objects, units, or structures that have been built of hydraulic cement concrete.

1.2 The petrographic procedures outlined herein are applicable to the examination of samples of all types of hardened mixtures, including concrete, mortar, grout, plaster, stucco, terrazzo, and the like. In this practice, the material for examination is designated as “concrete,” even though the commentary may be applicable to the other mixtures, unless the reference is specifically to media other than concrete.

1.3 The purposes of and procedures for petrographic examination of hardened concrete are given in the following sections:

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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 are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

NOTE 1—Sieve size is identified by its standard designation in Speci-

¹ This practice 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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fication E11. The alternative designation given in parentheses is for information only and does not represent a different standard sieve size.

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* A specific hazard statement is given in 6.2.10.1.

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates
- C215 Test Method for Fundamental Transverse, Longitudinal, and Torsional Resonant Frequencies of Concrete Specimens
- C452 Test Method for Potential Expansion of Portland-Cement Mortars Exposed to Sulfate
- C457 Test Method for Microscopical Determination of Parameters of the Air-Void System in Hardened Concrete
- C597 Test Method for Pulse Velocity Through Concrete
- C803/C803M Test Method for Penetration Resistance of Hardened Concrete
- C805 Test Method for Rebound Number of Hardened Concrete
- C823 Practice for Examination and Sampling of Hardened Concrete in Constructions
- C1012 Test Method for Length Change of Hydraulic-Cement Mortars Exposed to a Sulfate Solution
- C1723 Guide for Examination of Hardened Concrete Using Scanning Electron Microscopy
- E3 Guide for Preparation of Metallographic Specimens
- E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

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.

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



E883 Guide for Reflected-Light Photomicrography

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology C125.

4. Qualifications of Petrographers and Use of Technicians

4.1 All petrographic examinations of hardened concrete described in this practice shall be performed by or under the technical direction of a full time supervising petrographer with at least five years experience in petrographic examinations of concrete and concrete-making materials. The supervising concrete petrographer shall have college level courses that include petrography, mineralogy, and optical mineralogy, or five years of documented equivalent experience, and experience in their application to evaluations of concrete-making materials and concrete products in which they are used and in cementitious-based materials. A resume of the professional background and qualifications of all concrete petrographers shall be available.

4.2 A concrete petrographer shall be knowledgeable about the following: concrete-making materials; processes of batching, mixing, handling, placing, and finishing of concrete; the composition and microstructure of cementitious paste; the interaction of constituents of concrete; and the effects of exposure of such concrete to a wide variety of conditions of service.

4.3 Sample preparation shall be performed by concrete petrographers or trained technicians pursuant to instructions from and under the guidance of a qualified concrete petrographer. Aspects of the petrographic examination, such as the measurement of sample dimensions, photography of as-received samples, staining of sample surfaces, that do not require the education and skills outlined in 4.1, shall be performed by concrete petrographers or by trained technicians pursuant to instructions and under the guidance of a qualified concrete petrographer. The analysis and interpretation of the features that are relevant to the investigation and evaluation of the performance of the materials represented by the sample shall be made solely by concrete petrographers with qualifications consistent with those outlined in 4.1.

4.4 A concrete petrographer shall be prepared to provide an oral statement, written report, or both that includes a description of the observations and examinations made during the petrographic examinations, and interpretation of the findings insofar as they relate to the concerns of the person or agency for whom the examination was performed. Supplementary information provided to the petrographer on the concrete and concrete materials, conditions of service, or other features of the concrete construction may be helpful in interpreting the data obtained during the petrographic examinations.

4.5 This practice may form the basis for establishing arrangements between a purchaser of the consulting service and the consulting petrographer. In such cases, the purchaser of the consulting service and the consulting petrographer should together determine the kind, extent, and objectives of the examinations and analyses to be made, and may 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 and other conditions.

5. Purposes of Examination

5.1 Examples of purposes for which petrographic examination of concrete is used are given in 5.2 – 5.5. The probable usefulness of petrographic examination in specific instances may be determined by discussion with an experienced petrographer of the objectives of the investigation proposed or underway.

5.2 *Concrete from Constructions:*

5.2.1 Determination in detail of the condition of concrete in a construction.

5.2.2 Determination of the causes of inferior quality, distress, or deterioration of concrete in a construction.

5.2.3 Determination of the probable future performance of the concrete.

5.2.4 Determination whether the concrete in a construction was or was not as specified. In this case, other tests may be required in conjunction with petrographic examination.

5.2.5 Description of the cementitious matrix, including qualitative determination of the kind of binder used, degree of hydration, degree of carbonation if present, evidence of unsoundness of the cement, presence of supplementary cementitious materials, the nature of the hydration products, adequacy of curing, and unusually high water–cement ratio of the paste.

5.2.6 Determination whether alkali–silica or alkali–carbonate reactions, or cement–aggregate reactions, or reactions between contaminants and the matrix have taken place, and their effects upon the concrete.

5.2.7 Determination whether the concrete has been subjected to and affected by sulfate attack, or other chemical attack, or early freezing, or to other harmful effects of freezing and thawing.

5.2.8 Part of a survey of the safety of a structure for a present or proposed use.

5.2.9 Determination whether concrete subjected to fire is essentially undamaged or moderately or seriously damaged.

5.2.10 Investigation of the performance of the coarse or fine aggregate in the structure, or determination of the composition of the aggregate for comparison with aggregate from approved or specified sources.

5.2.11 Determination of the factors that caused a given concrete to serve satisfactorily in the environment in which it was exposed.

5.2.12 Determination of the presence and nature of surface treatments, such as dry shake applications on concrete floors.

5.3 *Test Specimens from Actual or Simulated Service—*Concrete or mortar specimens that have been subjected to actual or simulated service conditions may be examined for most of the purposes listed under Concrete from Constructions.

5.4 *Concrete Products:*

5.4.1 Petrographic examination can be used in investigation of concrete products of any kind, including masonry units, precast structural units, piling, pipe, and building modules. The products or samples of those submitted for examination may be either from current production, from elements in service in

constructions, or from elements that have been subjected to tests or to actual or simulated service conditions.

5.4.2 Determination of features like those listed under concrete from constructions.

5.4.3 Determination of effects of manufacturing processes and variables such as procedures for mixing, molding, demolding, consolidation, curing, and handling.

5.4.4 Determination of effects of use of different concrete-making materials, forming and molding procedures, types and amounts of reinforcement, embedded hardware, and so forth.

5.5 *Laboratory Specimens*—The purposes of petrographic examination of laboratory specimens of concrete, mortar, or cement paste are, in general, to investigate the effects of the test on the test piece or on one or more of its constituents, to provide examples of the effects of a process, and to provide the petrographer with visual evidence of examples of reactions in paste or mortar or concrete of known materials, proportions, age, and history. Specific purposes include:

5.5.1 To establish whether alkali–silica reaction has taken place, what aggregate constituents were affected, what evidence of the reaction exists, and what were the effects of the reaction on the concrete.

5.5.2 To establish whether one or more alkali–carbonate reactions have taken place, which aggregate constituents were affected and what evidence of the reaction or reactions exists, and the effects of the reaction on the concrete properties.

5.5.3 To establish whether any other cement– aggregate reaction has taken place. In addition to alkali–silica and alkali–carbonate reactions, these include hydration of anhydrous sulfates, rehydration of zeolites, wetting of clays and reactions involving solubility, oxidation, sulfates, and sulfides (see Refs (1-3)).³

5.5.4 To establish whether an aggregate used in a test has been contaminated by a reactive constituent when in fact the aggregate was not reactive.

5.5.5 To establish the effects of a freezing and thawing test or other physical or mechanical exposure of concrete on the aggregate and the matrix.

5.5.6 To establish the extent of reaction, the nature of reaction products, and effects of reaction produced in exposure to a chemically aggressive environment such as in Test Method C452 or Test Method C1012.

5.5.7 To determine the characteristics of moist-cured concrete that has not been subjected to chemical attack or cement–aggregate reaction or freezing and thawing.

5.5.8 By comparison with appropriate laboratory specimens, a petrographer may be able to substantiate the existence of a particular reaction in concrete or determine that the reaction cannot be detected.

6. Apparatus

6.1 The apparatus and supplies employed in making petrographic examinations of hardened concrete depend on the procedures required. The following list includes the equipment

generally used. Equipment required for field sampling is not listed. Any other useful equipment may be added.

6.2 For Specimen Preparation:

6.2.1 *Diamond Saw*—Slabbing saw with an automatic feed and blade large enough to make at least a 175-mm [7-in.] cut in one pass.

6.2.2 *Cutting Lubricant*, for diamond saw.

6.2.3 *Horizontal Lap Wheel or Wheels*, steel, cast iron, or other metal lap, preferably at least 400 mm [16 in.] in diameter, large enough to grind at least a 100 by 150-mm [4 by 6-in.] area.

6.2.4 *Free Abrasive Machine*, using abrasive grit in lubricant, with sample holders rotating on a rotating table. This type of grinding machine greatly increases the speed of preparation of finely ground surfaces.

6.2.5 *Polishing Wheel*, at least 200 mm [8 in.] in diameter and preferably two-speed, or a vibratory polisher.

6.2.6 *Hot Plate or Oven*, thermostatically controlled, to permit drying and impregnating specimens with resin or wax for preparing thin sections, ground surfaces, and polished sections.

6.2.7 *Prospector's Pick or Bricklayer's Hammer*, or both.

6.2.8 *Abrasives*—Silicon carbide grits, No. 100 (150- μ m), No. 220 (63- μ m), No. 320 (31- μ m), No. 600 (16- μ m), No. 800 (12- μ m); optical finishing powders, such as M-303, M-204, M-309; polishing powders as needed.

6.2.9 *Plate-glass Squares*, 300 to 450 mm [12 to 18 in.] on an edge and at least 10 mm [$\frac{3}{8}$ in.] thick for hand-finishing specimens.

6.2.10 *Suitable Medium or Media*, for impregnating concrete and mounting thin sections plus appropriate solvent. Canada balsam, Lakeside 70 cement, and flexibilized epoxy formulations have been used.

6.2.10.1 **Warning**—Flexibilized epoxies form strong bonds but have higher indexes of refraction than Canada balsam or Lakeside 70 and are toxic. Do not allow to touch the skin; plastic gloves shall be worn, and the work shall be done under a hood so as not to breathe the fumes.

6.2.11 *Microscope Slides*—Clear, noncorrosive, glass approximately 24 mm [$1\frac{5}{16}$ in.] wide and at least 45 mm [$1\frac{3}{4}$ in.] long. Thickness may need to be specified to fit some thin section machines.

6.2.12 *Cover Glasses*, noncorrosive and preferably No. 1 (0.18-mm) thickness.

6.3 For Specimen Examination:

6.3.1 *Stereomicroscope*, providing magnifications in the range from 7 \times to 70 \times or more.

6.3.2 *Dollies*—Small, wheeled dollies with flat tops and with tops curved to hold a section of core assist in manipulating concrete specimens under the stereomicroscope.

6.3.3 *Petrographic Microscope or Polarizing Microscope*, for examinations in transmitted light, with mechanical stage; low-, medium-, and high-power objectives such as 3.5 \times , 10 \times , and 20 to 25 \times ; 43 to 50 \times with numerical aperture 0.85 or more; assorted eyepieces having appropriate corrections and magnifications for use with each of the objectives; micrometer eyepiece; condenser adjustable to match numerical aperture of

³ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.