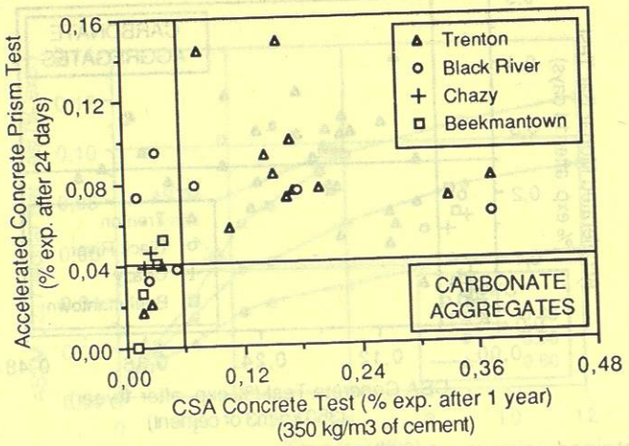

Fig. 9 - Results obtained using the Accelerated Concrete Prism Method on a series of quarried carbonate aggregates from Quebec. When using the 24-day, 0.04% propo expansion limit, all the 14 expansive aggregates, which exceeded the 1-year, 0.0 concrete expansion limit used in that study, are classed reactive, while only 62% of 13 non-expansive aggregates are evaluated correctly. This is worse than when using equivalent accelerated method on mortar bars ASTM C 9 - Proposal - P 214 (see Fig

Figure B1
Concrete Aggregate Investigation Flow Chart
For Coarse and Fine Aggregates

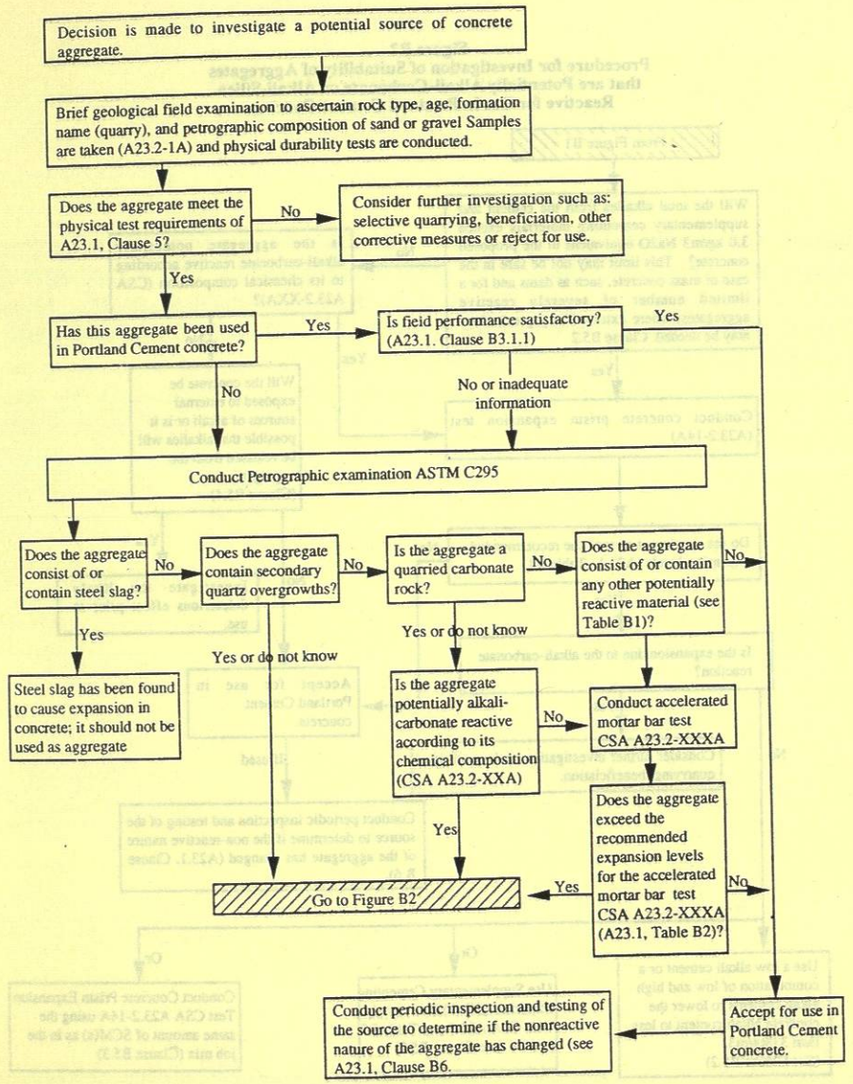

Fig. 10 - Decision chart proposed in Appendix B of the revised version of the CSA A23.1 standard for determining the potential alkali-reactivity of concrete aggregates (1). This chart is based on Canadian experience.

Figure B2
Procedure for Investigation of Suitability of Aggregates that are Potentially Alkali-Carbonate or Alkali-Silica Reactive for Use in Portland Cement Concrete

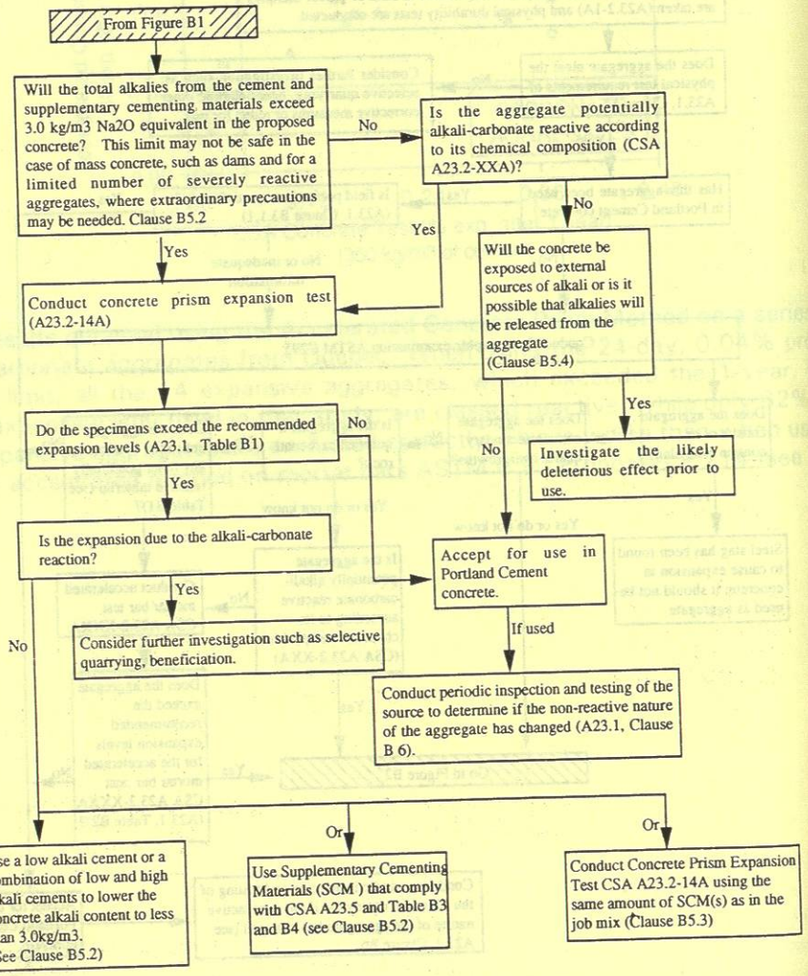

Fig. 10 (cont'd) - Decision chart proposed in Appendix B of the revised version of the C A23.1 standard for determining the potential alkali-reactivity of concrete aggregates This chart is based on Canadian experience.