SELECTION TESTS FOR RECYCLED RADIOACTIVE SAND OBTAINING METHOD

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APPENDIX: Technical data regarding European Standards referenced in paper

SR EN 196-1:2006 - Methods of testing cement - Part 1: Determination of strength
This European Standard describes the method for the determination of the compressive and, optionally, the flexural strength of cement mortar. The method applies to common cements and to other cements and materials, the standards for which call up this method. It may not apply to other cement types that have, for example, a very short initial setting time. The method is used for assessing whether the compressive strength of cement is in conformity with its specification and for validation testing of a CEN Standard sand, EN 196-1, or alternative compaction equipment.

SR EN 196-3+A1:2009 - Methods of testing cement - Part 3: Determination of setting times and soundness
This European Standard specifies the methods for determining standard consistence, setting times and soundness of cements. The method applies to common cements and to other cements and materials, the standards for which call up this method. It may not apply to other cement types that have, for example, a very short initial setting time.

SR EN 196-6:2010 - Methods of testing cement - Part 6: Determination of fineness
This European Standard describes three methods of determining the fineness of cement. The air-jet sieving method measures the retention on sieving and is suitable for particles which substantially pass a 2,0 mm test sieve. It may be used to determine the particle size distribution of agglomerates of very fine particles. This method may be used with test sieves in a range of aperture sizes, e.g. 63 µm and 90 µm. The air permeability method (Blaine) measures the specific surface (mass related surface) by comparison with a reference cement sample.

SR EN 197-1: 2011 - Cement - Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements
This European Standard defines and gives the specifications of 27 distinct common cements, 7 sulfate resisting common cements as well as 3 distinct low early strength blast furnace cements and 2 sulfate resisting low early strength blast furnace cements and their constituents. Furthermore, this standard states the conformity criteria and the related rules. Necessary durability requirements are also given.

SR EN 933-1:2002 - Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates - Part 1: Determination of particle size distribution - Sieving method
This European Standard describes the reference washing and dry sieving method used for type testing and in case of dispute, for determination of the particle size distribution of aggregates. It
applies to all aggregates, including lightweight aggregates, up to 90 mm nominal size, but excluding filler.


This European Standard specifies nominal aperture sizes and shape for woven wire cloth and perforated plate in test sieves used for test methods for aggregates. It applies to aggregates of natural or artificial origin including lightweight aggregates.

**SR EN 933-3:2002 - Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates - Part 3: Determination of particle shape - Flakiness index**

This European Standard describes the reference method, used for type testing and in case of dispute, for determination of the flakiness index of aggregates. This standard applies to natural, manufactured or recycled aggregates. The test procedure specified in this part of this standard is not applicable to particle sizes less than 4 mm or greater than 100 mm.

**SR EN 933-4:2002 - Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates - Part 4: Determination of particle shape - Shape index**

This European Standard describes the reference method used for type testing in cases of dispute, for the determination of the shape index of coarse aggregates. The test method is applicable to particle size fractions \( d/D \), where \( D = 63 \) mm and \( d = 4 \) mm.

**SR EN 933-8:2001 - Test for geometrical properties of aggregates - Part 8: Assessment of fines - Sand equivalent test**

This European Standard describes the reference method used for type testing and in case of dispute for the determination of the sand equivalent value of 0/2 mm fraction (for 0/4 mm, see Annex A) in fine aggregates or all-in aggregates.

**SR EN 1097-2:2002 - Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates - Part 2: Methods for the determination of resistance to fragmentation**

This European Standard describes the reference method, the Los Angeles test, used for type testing and in case of dispute (and an alternative method, the impact test) for determining the resistance to fragmentation of coarse aggregates and aggregates for railway ballast. This standard applies to natural, manufactured or recycled aggregates.

**SR EN 1097-6: 2002 - Test for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates. Part 6: Determination of particle density and water absorption.**

This European Standard specifies methods for the determination of the particle density and water absorption of aggregates. The methods are applicable to normal aggregates and for lightweight aggregates. The principal methods specified are: a) a wire basket method for aggregates passing a 63 mm sieve but retained on a 31.5 mm sieve; b) pyknometer methods for aggregates passing a 31.5 mm sieve but retained on a 0.063 mm sieve.

**SR EN 12390-2:2009 - Testing hardened concrete - Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strength tests**

This European Standard specifies methods for making and curing test specimens for strength tests. It covers the preparation and filling of moulds, compaction of the concrete, levelling the surface, curing of test specimens and transporting test specimens.


This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the compressive strength of test specimens of hardened concrete.

**SR EN 12390-4:2010 - Testing hardened concrete - Part 4: Compressive strength - Specification for testing machines**

This standard specifies the requirements for the performance of compression testing machines for the measurement of the compressive strength of concrete.