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Incorporating corrigendum May 2014



BSI Standards Publication

Concrete — Specification, performance, production and conformity

bsi.

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 206:2013+A1:2016. It supersedes BS EN 206:2013, which is withdrawn.

The CEN Correction Notice 12 March 2014 provided a revised English language text, incorporating the following editorial corrections:

- In the Foreword, add after the 3rd paragraph,
“Based on a CEN/BT Decision (DECISION BT 42/2013) EN 12620:2013 was withdrawn. Therefore, this document has been aligned with the specifications given in EN 12620:2002+A1:2008. As soon as CEN/TC 154 publishes a new version of EN 12620, CEN/TC 104 intends to amend EN 206.”
- In Clause 2, replace “EN 12620:2013” with “EN 12620:2002+A1:2008”.
- In 3.1, Terms and definitions, delete in 3.1.2.5, 3.1.2.6, 3.1.2.7, “[SOURCE: EN 12620:2013, 3.x]”.
- In 5.1.3, (2), delete “listed in EN 12620 with identified history of use,”.
- In 5.1.3, delete the last paragraph (3).
- In Table E.1, 2nd column, replace “EN 12620:2013” with “EN 12620:2002+A1:2008” and update all cross references.
- In Table E.1, 3rd column, 4th row, delete “≤”.
- In Table E.1, 3rd column, 5th row, replace “SZ₃₈” with “SZ₃₂”.
- In Table E.1, 3rd column, 9th row, replace “S₁” with “1 % by mass” and “S₂” with “2 % by mass”.
- In E.3, note after Table E.2, replace “EN 12620:2013”, C.3” with “EN 12620:2002+A1:2008, G.3.2”.
- In Table E.3, 2nd column, replace “EN 12620:2013” with “EN 12620:2002+A1:2008” and update all cross references.
- In Table E.3, 4th column, 4th row, replace “SZ₃₈” with “SZ₃₂”.
- In Table E.3, 4th column, 10th row, replace “≤ SS_{0,7}” with “SS_{0,2}”.
- In Annex M, row 5.1.3, last column, replace “(1), (2) and (3)” with “(1) and (2)”.

It is intended that this British Standard be used in conjunction with the complementary standards BS 8500-1 and BS 8500-2, which give national provisions where they are permitted in EN 206:2013. Additionally, the UK committee draws particular attention to subclause 10.1, which recommends “the inspection and certification of the production control by accredited inspection and certification bodies”.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to CEN text carry the number of the CEN amendment. For example, text altered by CEN amendment A1 is indicated by A1 A1.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/517, Concrete to Subcommittee B/517/1, Concrete production and testing.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Date	Text affected
31 May 2014	Implementation of CEN correction notice 12 March 2014. National foreword updated.
30 November 2016	Implementation of CEN amendment A1:2016

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Supersedes EN 206:2013

English Version

Concrete - Specification, performance, production and conformity

Béton - Spécification, performances, production et conformité

Beton - Festlegung, Eigenschaften, Herstellung und Konformität

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 September 2013 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 27 July 2016.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	6
Introduction	8
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations.....	12
3.1 Terms and definitions	12
3.1.1 General.....	12
3.1.2 Constituents	15
3.1.3 Fresh concrete.....	17
3.1.4 Hardened concrete	19
3.1.5 Conformity and production control	20
3.2 Symbols and abbreviations	21
4 Classification.....	23
4.1 Exposure classes related to environmental actions.....	23
4.2 Classes for properties of fresh concrete	26
4.2.1 Consistence classes.....	26
4.2.2 Classes for additional properties of SCC	28
4.3 Classes for properties of hardened concrete	29
4.3.1 Compressive strength classes.....	29
4.3.2 Density classes for lightweight concrete	31
5 Requirements for concrete and methods of verification.....	32
5.1 Basic requirements for constituents.....	32
5.1.1 General.....	32
5.1.2 Cement	32
5.1.3 Aggregates	32
5.1.4 Mixing water	33
5.1.5 Admixtures	33
5.1.6 Additions (including mineral fillers and pigments).....	33
5.1.7 Fibres.....	33
5.2 Basic requirements for composition of concrete	33
5.2.1 General.....	33
5.2.2 Selection of cement.....	34
5.2.3 Selection of aggregates.....	34
5.2.4 Use of mixing water	35
5.2.5 Use of additions.....	35
5.2.6 Use of admixtures	37
5.2.7 Use of fibres.....	38
5.2.8 Chloride content.....	38
5.2.9 Concrete temperature	39
5.3 Requirements related to exposure classes.....	39
5.3.1 General.....	39
5.3.2 Limiting values for concrete composition.....	39
5.3.3 Performance-related methods.....	40
5.4 Requirements for fresh concrete	40
5.4.1 Consistence, viscosity, passing ability and resistance to segregation	40

This is a preview of "BS EN 206:2013+A1:20...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

5.4.2	Cement content and water/cement ratio.....	41
5.4.3	Air content.....	41
5.4.4	Fibre content.....	41
5.5	Requirements for hardened concrete.....	42
5.5.1	Strength.....	42
5.5.2	Density.....	42
5.5.3	Resistance to water penetration.....	43
5.5.4	Reaction to fire.....	43
6	Specification of concrete.....	43
6.1	General.....	43
6.2	Specification for designed concrete.....	44
6.2.1	General.....	44
6.2.2	Basic requirements.....	44
6.2.3	Additional requirements.....	45
6.3	Specification for prescribed concrete.....	45
6.3.1	General.....	45
6.3.2	Basic requirements.....	45
6.3.3	Additional requirements.....	46
6.4	Specification of standardized prescribed concrete.....	46
7	Delivery of fresh concrete.....	46
7.1	Information from the user of the concrete to the producer.....	46
7.2	Information from the producer of the concrete to the user.....	47
7.3	Delivery ticket for ready-mixed concrete.....	48
7.4	Delivery information for site-mixed concrete.....	49
7.5	Mix adjustments after the main mixing process and prior to discharge.....	49
8	Conformity control and conformity criteria.....	49
8.1	General.....	49
8.2	Conformity control for designed concrete.....	50
8.2.1	Conformity control for compressive strength.....	50
8.2.2	Conformity control for tensile splitting strength.....	55
8.2.3	Conformity control for properties other than strength.....	55
8.3	Conformity control of prescribed concrete including standardized prescribed concrete.....	60
8.4	Actions in the case of non-conformity of the product.....	60
9	Production control.....	61
9.1	General.....	61
9.2	Production control systems.....	61
9.3	Recorded data and other documents.....	62
9.4	Testing.....	64
9.5	Concrete composition and initial testing.....	64
9.6	Personnel, equipment and installation.....	64
9.6.1	Personnel.....	64
9.6.2	Equipment and installation.....	64
9.7	Batching of constituents.....	65
9.8	Mixing of concrete.....	66
9.9	Production control procedures.....	66
10	Evaluation of conformity.....	70
10.1	General.....	70
10.2	Assessment, surveillance and certification of production control.....	71
11	Designation for designed concrete.....	71

This is a preview of "BS EN 206:2013+A1:20...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Annex A (normative) Initial test	72
A.1 General	72
A.2 Party responsible for initial tests	72
A.3 Frequency of initial tests	72
A.4 Test conditions	72
A.5 Criteria for adoption of initial tests	73
Annex B (normative) Identity testing	74
B.1 General	74
B.2 Sampling and testing plan	74
B.3 Identity criteria for compressive strength	74
B.3.1 Concrete under production control certification	74
B.3.2 Concrete not under production control certification	75
B.4 Identity criteria for consistence and air content	75
B.5 Identity criteria for fibre content and homogeneity of fresh concrete	75
Annex C (normative) Provisions for assessment, surveillance and certification of production control	76
C.1 General	76
C.2 Tasks for the inspection body	76
C.2.1 Initial assessment of the production control	76
C.2.2 Continuous surveillance of the production control	77
C.3 Tasks for the certification body	78
C.3.1 Certification of production control	78
C.3.2 Measures in case of non-conformity	78
Annex D (normative) Additional requirements for specification and conformity of concrete for special geotechnical works	80
D.1 General	80
D.2 Constituents	80
D.2.1 Cement	80
D.2.2 Aggregates	81
D.3 Concrete	81
D.3.1 General requirements for specification and acceptance of the mix design	81
D.3.2 Minimum fines content and minimum cement content	82
D.3.3 Water/cement ratio	82
D.3.4 Fresh concrete	83
Annex E (informative) Recommendation for the use of aggregates	84
E.1 General	84
E.2 Natural normal-weight and heavy-weight aggregates and air-cooled blast furnace slag	84
E.3 Recommendation for the use of coarse recycled aggregates	85
E.4 Recommendation for the use of lightweight aggregates	86
Annex F (informative) Recommendation for limiting values of concrete composition	88
Annex G (informative) Guidelines for self-compacting concrete requirements in the fresh state	90
G.1 General	90
G.2 Recommendations on classification of self-compacting concrete	91
G.2.1 Consistence	91
G.2.2 Viscosity	91
G.2.3 Passing ability	91
G.2.4 Segregation resistance	91
Annex H (informative) Rules of application for 8.2.1.3, Method C	92

This is a preview of "BS EN 206:2013+A1:20...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

H.1	Introduction	92
H.2	Control based on the cusum system	92
H.3	Control based on Shewhart charts with modified limits by variables	93
	Annex J (informative) Deviation to accommodate a notified Spanish Regulation	94
	Annex K (informative) Concrete families	95
K.1	General	95
K.2	Selection of the concrete family	95
K.3	Flow chart for the assessment of membership and conformity of a concrete family	96
	Annex L (informative) Further information regarding specific paragraphs	97
	Annex M (informative) Guidance on provisions valid in the place of use	99
	Bibliography	101

This is a preview of "BS EN 206:2013+A1:20...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

European foreword

This document (EN 206:2013+A1:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104 "Concrete and related products", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2017 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Based on a CEN/BT Decision (T 42/2013) EN 12620:2013 was withdrawn. Therefore, this document has been aligned with the specifications given in EN 12620:2002+A1:2008. As soon as CEN/TC 154 publishes a new version of EN 12620, CEN/TC 104 intends to amend EN 206.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 27 July 2016.

This document supersedes $\boxed{A_1}$ EN 206:2013 $\boxed{A_1}$.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags $\boxed{A_1}$ $\boxed{A_1}$.

$\boxed{A_1}$ In particular, the following main items had been subject to revision when preparing EN 206:2013: $\boxed{A_1}$

- a) adding application rules for fibre concrete and concrete with recycled aggregates;
- b) revising k -value concept for fly ash and silica fume and adding new rules for ground granulated blast furnace slag;
- c) introduction of principles for the performance concepts for the use of additions, e.g. equivalent concrete performance concept and equivalent performance of combinations concept;
- d) revising and adding new concepts for the conformity assessment;
- e) including EN 206-9 "Additional rules for self-compacting concrete (SCC)";
- f) including additional requirements for concrete for special geotechnical works (Annex D).

NOTE Annex D was jointly prepared by CEN/TC 104 and CEN/TC 288.

Figure 1 illustrates the relationships between EN 206 and standards for design and execution, standards for constituents and test standards.

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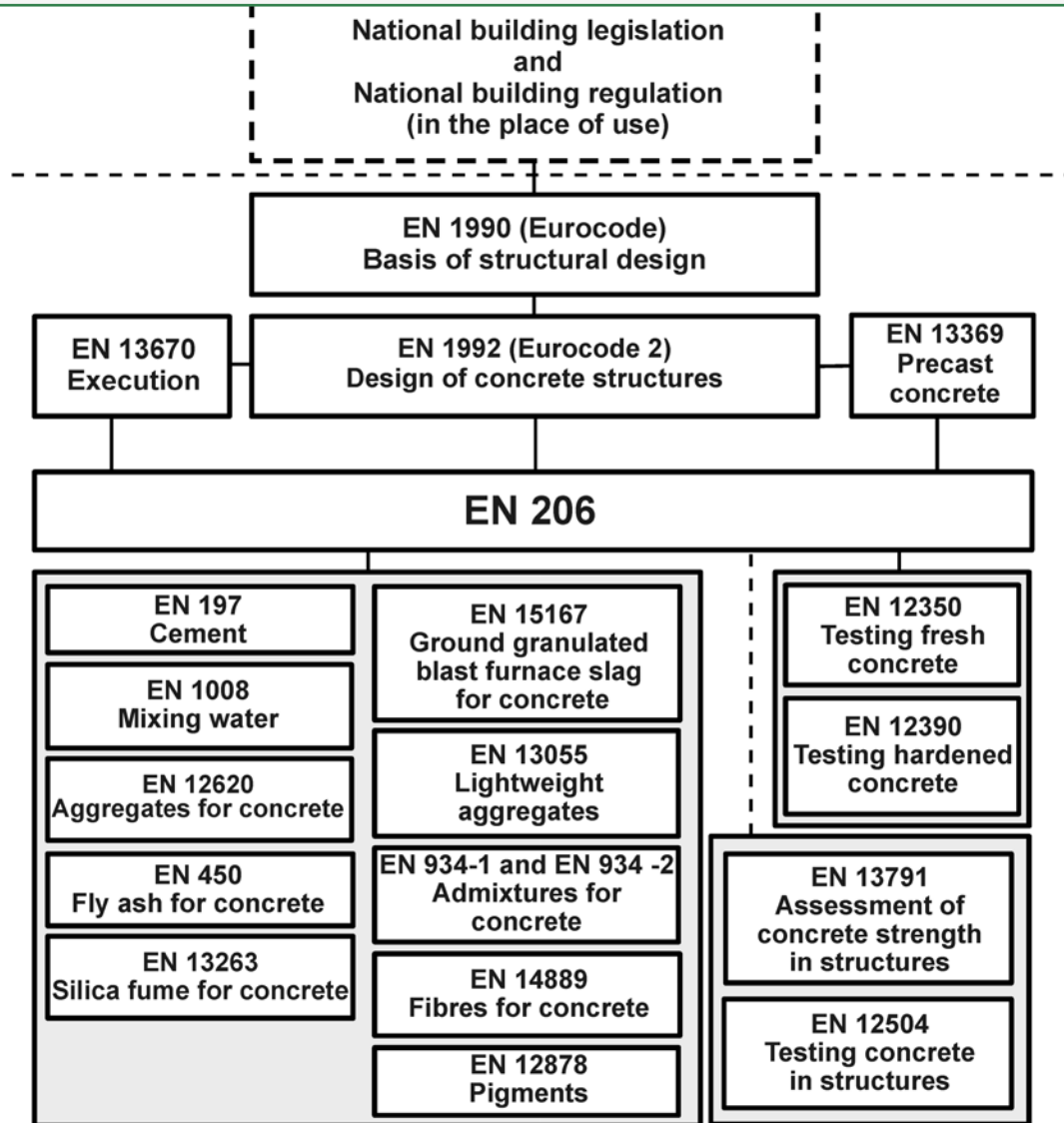


Figure 1 — Relationships between EN 206 and standards for design and execution, standards for constituents and test standards

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

This European Standard will be applied under different climatic and geographical conditions, different levels of protection and under different, well established, regional traditions and experience. Classes for concrete properties have been introduced to cover these situations. Where such general solutions were not possible, the relevant clauses contain permission for the application of provisions valid in the place of use of the concrete.

This European Standard incorporates rules for the use of constituents that are covered by European Standards. Constituents not covered by European Standards may be used in accordance with provisions valid in the place of use of the concrete.

If the concrete is in conformity with the limiting values, the concrete in the structure is deemed to satisfy the durability requirements for the intended use in the specific environmental condition, provided:

- the appropriate exposure classes were selected;
- the concrete has the minimum cover to reinforcement in accordance with the relevant design standard required for the specific environmental condition, e.g. EN 1992-1-1;
- the concrete is properly placed, compacted and cured, e.g. in accordance with EN 13670 or other relevant standards;
- the appropriate maintenance is applied during the working life.

Performance based concepts as alternatives to the concept of limiting values are under development.

Concrete conforming to this European Standard may be assumed to satisfy the basic requirements for materials to be used in all three Execution Classes as defined in EN 13670.

This European Standard defines tasks for the specifier, producer and user. For example, the specifier is responsible for the specification of concrete, Clause 6, and the producer is responsible for conformity and production control, Clauses 8 and 9. The user is responsible for placing the concrete in the structure. In practice there may be several different parties specifying requirements at various stages of the design and construction process, e.g. the client, the designer, the contractor, the concreting sub-contractor. Each is responsible for passing the specified requirements, together with any additional requirements, to the next party in the chain until they reach the producer. In the terms of this European Standard, this final compilation is known as the "specification of concrete". Conversely, the specifier, producer and user may be the same party (e.g. a precast concrete manufacturer or a contractor doing design and build). In the case of ready-mixed concrete, the purchaser of the fresh concrete is the specifier who gives the specification of concrete to the producer.

This European Standard also covers the necessary exchange of information between the different parties. Contractual matters are not addressed. Where responsibilities are given for parties involved, these are technical responsibilities.

Notes and footnotes in tables of this standard are normative unless stated otherwise; other notes and footnotes are informative.

Further explanations and guidance on the application of this standard are given in other documents, such as CEN Technical Reports.

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1 Scope

(1) This European Standard applies to concrete for structures cast in situ, precast structures, and structural precast products for buildings and civil engineering structures.

(2) The concrete under this European Standard can be:

- normal-weight, heavy-weight and light-weight;
- mixed on site, ready-mixed or produced in a plant for precast concrete products;
- compacted or self-compacting to retain no appreciable amount of entrapped air other than entrained air.

(3) This standard specifies requirements for:

- the constituents of concrete;
- the properties of fresh and hardened concrete and their verification;
- the limitations for concrete composition;
- the specification of concrete;
- the delivery of fresh concrete;
- the production control procedures;
- the conformity criteria and evaluation of conformity.

(4) Other European Standards for specific products e.g. precast products or for processes within the field of the scope of this standard may require or permit deviations.

(5) Additional or different requirements may be given for specific applications in other European Standards, for example:

- concrete to be used in roads and other trafficked areas (e.g. concrete pavements according to EN 13877-1);
- special technologies (e.g. sprayed concrete according to EN 14487).

(6) Supplementing requirements or different testing procedures may be specified for specific types of concrete and applications, for example:

- concrete for massive structures (e.g. dams);
- dry mixed concrete;
- concrete with a D_{\max} of 4 mm or less (mortar);
- self-compacting concretes (SCC) containing lightweight or heavy-weight aggregates or fibres;
- concrete with open structure (e. g. pervious concrete for drainage).

(7) This standard does not apply to:

- aerated concrete;