Australian Standard®

Geotextiles—Methods of test

Method 13: Determination of durability—Resistance to certain microbiological agents

FOREWORD

This Method was prepared after consideration of various similar procedures in ISO, Australian and American (AATCC)* Standards. The fungal mixture from the AATCC method is believed to be the most appropriate, as other agencies, while suitable for testing normal textiles such as carpets, do not have the strength to attack geotextiles, which are synthetic fabrics designed for in-ground service.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the resistance of geotextiles to microbiological agents that are present in certain soils.

2 APPLICATION

This method is applicable to all geotextiles.

NOTE: Experience and exhumation of geotextiles and geotextile-related products that had performed successfully, in some cases for more than two decades, indicate that geotextiles and geotextile-related products made out of plastic materials are generally resistant against microbiologically initiated decay. Therefore, it can be expected that most of these products, commercially available at the present time, will pass the soil burial test successfully and, therefore, it is not necessary to submit them all to this test, independent of their function. If the requirements for appropriate functioning of the geotextiles and geotextile-related products demand proof of microbiological resistance or if they are manufactured from newly developed polymers whose resistance is in any doubt, the soil burial test should be performed.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
1193	Method of calibration and grading of force-measuring systems of testing machines
2243	Safety in laboratories
2243.3	Part 3: Microbiological safety in containment

* AATCC = American Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists.