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**Natural stone test methods —
Determination of petrographic information**

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Requests for permission to reproduce this document should be addressed to:

Rwanda Standards Board

P.O Box 7099 Kigali-Rwanda

KK 15 Rd, 49

Tel. +250 788303492

Toll Free: 3250

E-mail: info@rsb.gov.rw

Website: www.rsb.gov.rw

ePortal: www.portal.rsb.gov.rw

Contents		Page
Foreword		iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Principal	1
4	Terms and definitions	1
5	Apparatus	1
6	Preparation of thin and polished sections	2
6.1	General	2
6.2	Staining	3
6.3	Feldspar staining	3
6.4	Carbonate staining	3
7	Macroscopic description	4
7.1	General	4
8	Microscopic description	4
9	Petrographic definition	6
10	Test report	6
Annex A (informative) Template for the petrographic description of rocks		8

Foreword

Rwanda Standards are prepared by Technical Committees and approved by Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) Board of Directors in accordance with the procedures of RSB, in compliance with Annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement on the preparation, adoption and application of standards.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare national standards. Final Draft Rwanda Standards adopted by technical committees are ratified by members of RSB Board of Directors for publication and gazettment as Rwanda Standards.

DRS527 was prepared by Technical Committee RSB/TC 9, *Civil engineering and building materials*.

In the preparation of this standard, reference was made to the following standard:

BS EN12407:2007, Natural stone test method — Petrographic examination

The assistance derived from the above source is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

Committee membership

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee on *Civil engineering and building materials* (RSB/TC 9) in the preparation of this standard.

A+Construction Group Ltd

Africeramics Ltd

Consultants Engineers Group (CEG) Ltd

D&D Resources Ltd

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Introduction

A petrographic description of natural stone is important not only for the purposes of petrographic classification but also in order to highlight features influencing its chemical, physical and mechanical behaviour. In the same way the determination of the stone's origin could be necessary (e.g. in the case of restoration of historical monuments). It is therefore essential to characterize the natural stones not only from the point of view of their mineral components and of their fabric and structure but also in terms of any features as: colour, presence of veins, of fossils, of discontinuities, etc.

To ensure that the petrographic classification is objective, it is essential that the characterization of the material be, as far as possible, quantitative.

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Natural stone test methods — Determination of petrographic information

1 Scope

This Draft Rwanda Standard specifies methods for making technical petrographic descriptions of natural stone. This standard will not discuss the chemical and physical methods of analysis for petrographic classification. This standard does not apply to roofing slates, for this product, the method for the petrographic examination is defined in DRS 527.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

DRS 515, *Natural stones— Terminology*

DRS 528, *Natural stones— Denomination criteria*

3 Principal

A First a macroscopic description of the sample is undertaken. The macroscopic description may involve a visual inspection aided by a hand lens or a stereoscopic microscope. Then one or more thin sections prepared from the sample are examined using a petrographic microscope in order to give a microscopic description of the sample; where appropriate an additional polished section shall be prepared.

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in DRS 515, apply.

5 Apparatus

4.1 Hand lens or stereoscopic microscope (if required)

4.2 Rock cutter with sliding guide, water cooled and with a vertical diamond disk 3 mm thick

4.3 Electrical heating plate

4.4 Glass plate 300 mm x 400 mm x 10 mm

4.5 Bristle brush

4.6 Multiple rectifier for thin slides for 16 slides, water cooled and semiautomatic stop. Thin sections can also be prepared by hand by a thin slides preparation expert

4.7 Electric solder

4.8 Multi Form mold 40 mm and plastic cup

4.9 Grinding and polishing machine

4.10 Petrographic microscope

4.11 Point counter or image analysis (if required).

4.12 A Rock Colour Chart or another colour reference chart (if required)

4.13 Reactives and products: Canada Balsam, Thermoplastic cement, Epoxy resin, Epoxy hardener, Carborundum (F220, F400, F600, F800), Supporting glass (28 mm x 48 mm x 1,8 mm), cover glass (24 mm x 32 mm), diamond disks, xylene & ethanol, sodium cobalt nitrite, hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphosodic alizarine solution.

6 Preparation of thin and polished sections

6.1 General

The sampling is not responsibility of the test laboratory except where specially requested.

The dimensions of the sample shall be large enough to be representative of the petrographic characteristics of the stone being examined.

One or more thin sections are then prepared.

A thin section is a portion of material mounted on a slide and mechanically reduced to a thin sheet measuring $(0,030 \pm 0,005)$ mm in thickness, and normally protected by a slide cover. For special purposes (observations with reflected light microscope for the determination of opaque minerals or microprobe analysis) polished sections or polished thin sections shall be prepared. Polished sections and polished thin sections have one side polished with alumina polishing paste (5 μ m to 12 μ m grade) and diamond paste (6 μ m, 3 μ m and 1 μ m). The polished side remains uncovered.

The section normally measures about 44 mm x 28 mm, but in the case of larger grain size stones, larger dimensions may be used (e.g. 75 mm x 50 mm) or several sections of normal dimensions can be prepared. If the rock is anisotropic it is necessary to prepare at least two sections with different orientation with respect to the anisotropy (e.g. parallel and perpendicular to bedding planes, cleavage planes).

6.2 Preparation of thick samples

The sample shall be sufficiently coherent so as not to disintegrate when cut. If the stone is brittle or fragile, it will be necessary to strengthen it by means of impregnation, preferably in a vacuum, with resins with an index of refraction approximately 1,54 (e.g. epoxy resins).

Using the rock cutter several small blocks are cut of 44 mm x 32 mm and 3 to 4 mm thick. In case of porous samples pores are filled with Canada balsam, heated on the plate to approximately 100 °C and then cooled.

Blocks are then successfully ground using diamond discs between 1 and 2 min depending on the type and hardness of the stone.

6.3 Preparation of thin samples

Blocks are cleaned placed on the plate and then treated with Canada balsam until caramel colour. After cooling and scratching the balsam off the surface, they are grinded dry in the glass plate with carborundum avoiding the appearance of pores. The blocks are then cleaned with the bristle brush to eliminate all carborundum particles. They are later heated in the plate with the adhesive mounting them on the supporting glass with thermoplastic adhesive. The samples are then mounted in the rectifying machine until sample thickness is 1 mm. Then they are subjected to another wet grinding process on the glass plates with the different carborundum sizes, checking the thickness every now and then controlling polarizing colours of one reference mineral existing in the sample, ending the process once the stipulated colours have been achieved (first order white and grey for quartz and feldspar for example). Thin slides are then washed with water and dried with a cloth. Samples are then cut by the edges with a cutter up until the measures of the cover glass (generally 24 mm x 32 mm). Then a volume of balsam of approximately 0,5 ml is poured over the samples and heated on the plate to 60 °C, exerting pressure on the cover plate to favour a thorough cover of the balsam over the sample avoiding the formation of bubbles.

Balsam residues remaining between cover and supporting glass can be eliminated burning them with the solder. Finally, the thin slides are washed with xilene, water and soap, are left to dry in open air and are labelled with a permanent marker on the cover glass.

To facilitate the identification of some minerals with similar colours or optical properties it might be necessary in many cases to use selective staining methods of its mineral components. Out of the many existing techniques two are so common that are always carried out in all samples unless otherwise stated; these are feldspar staining methods and carbonate staining methods which are described below. Any other staining method different from those mentioned shall be clearly stated in the working order.

6.4 Staining

6.5 Feldspar staining

In order to carry out the feldspar staining, the thin section shall be subjected to HF acid vapour under the extracting hood and during one minute, using a plastic recipient of the same size of the cover glass. Then three drops of a solution of sodium cobaltonitrite are dropped over the section and left to act during 4 to 5 min. Then the section is washed with water: the K-feldspar is stained with yellow tones whereas the other feldspars and quartz show no change.

6.6 Carbonate staining

If samples are suspected of containing carbonates, their selective staining can be carried out. Samples are attacked with a HCl solution 1:20 and then immersed in a alizarine solution during 3 min. Then samples are washed with water and are left to dry in open air. Calcite will then stain with a dark red colour, dolomite will maintain its original colour and other carbonates will be stained between rose and violet colour depending on the case. It is possible to discriminate other carbonates than calcite using other chemical attacks, but this is not frequent.

7 Macroscopic description

7.1 General

Macroscopic description shall be carried out both on fresh cut samples and on polished samples.

The following items shall be included in the macroscopic description.

6.2 The general colour or range of colours of the hand specimen. The colour can be estimated by visual impression or defined using a colour reference chart (Rock Colour Chart is recommended).

6.3 Fabric

6.4 Grain size (e.g. coarse, medium or fine)

6.5 Open and refilled macroscopic cracks, pores and cavities (when relevant)

6.6 Evidence of weathering and alteration: staining by sulphide alteration, diffusion of iron hydroxides, alteration of feldspars etc. (when relevant)

6.7 Presence of macrofossils (when relevant)

6.8 Presence of xenolithic and mafic intrusions (when relevant)

8 Microscopic description

The following items shall be included in the microscopic description:

8.1 Fabric

8.2 Constituents

8.1.1 Minerals/Grains

NOTE For the determination of the opaque minerals polished sections should be used.

For each mineral or grain identified, the characteristics listed below shall be specified (when relevant).

8.2.1.1 Percentage by volume, specifying the method used (e.g. estimate, point counter).

8.2.1.2 Dimensions: mean value and range of variation (if necessary for the groundmass and also for the larger crystals or grains). The range of sizes to be used will be: Very coarse (> 10 mm), Coarse (4 mm -10 mm), Medium (1 mm - 4 mm), Fine (< 1 mm). Degree of sorting (in clastic rocks): very well sorted, well sorted, moderately sorted, poorly sorted, very poorly sorted.

8.2.1.3 Habit (e.g. idiomorphic, anhedral).

8.2.1.4 Shape (e.g. isometric, anisometric, flattened, elongated). Detrital grains in sedimentary rocks shall be described in terms of sphericity and roundness.

8.2.1.5 Boundaries (e.g. straight, lobate, dentate).

8.2.1.6 Distribution (e.g. homogeneous, heterogeneous, in layers, in patches).

8.2.1.7 Orientation (e.g. isotropic, shape preferred orientation, dimensional preferred orientation, isorientation of lamellar or tabular grains, isorientation of elongated, prismatic grains).

8.2.1.8 Evidence of weathering and alteration: staining by sulphide alteration, diffusion of iron hydroxides, chloritization of biotite; sericization of feldspars, radioactive decay of minerals such as zircon or allanite etc.

8.2.2 Groundmass:

8.2.2.1 In volcanic rocks mesostasis which can be glassy, ipocrystalline, microcrystalline, devitrified

8.2.2.2 In sedimentary rocks have to be distinguished matrix (microcrystalline pelitic, carbonatic or silicic mud which includes grains when present, or fills the interstices) and cement (amorphous to crystalline materials partially or completely filling cavities)

8.2.3 Organogenic remains: e.g. organic or replaced (pyrite, apatite etc.) organogenic remains

8.3 Discontinuities

8.3.1 Pores, microcavities (size, shape, relative abundance and filling material if present)

8.3.2 Cracks and open fractures

8.3.2.1 Width (most frequent value, minimum and maximum)

8.3.2.2 Length (most frequent value, minimum and maximum)

8.3.2.3 Type (intergranular, intragranular, transgranular)

8.3.2.4 Orientation

8.3.2.5 Distribution

8.3.3 Filled fractures and veins

8.3.3.1 Width (most frequent value, minimum and maximum)

8.3.3.2 Length (most frequent value, minimum and maximum)

8.3.3.3 Type (intergranular, intragranular, transgranular)

8.3.3.4 Orientation

8.3.3.5 Distribution

8.3.3.6 Filling (extent, nature, structure)

8.3.3.7 Nature (e.g. stylolites, late veins)

8.4 Alterations.

8.4.1 Description of the minerals with alterations

8.4.2 Alteration grade of the rock

Templates for the petrographic description of the various types of rocks are given in Annex A (informative).

9 Petrographic definition

On the basis of the data generated from the macroscopic and microscopic examination relating to grain size, fabric and mineralogical composition a petrographic definition shall be assigned to the stone sample, using DRS 515 and fixing at least the rock family.

If the petrographic description provides insufficient data to assign a petrographic definition, further testing may be necessary, namely chemical or X-ray diffraction determinations.

10 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

- a) unique identification number for the report;
- b) number, title and date of issue of this European Standard;
- c) name and address of the test laboratory and the address of where the examination was carried out if different from the test laboratory;
- e) name and address of the client;
- f) it is the responsibility of the client to supply the following information:

1. commercial name of the stone, in accordance with DRS 528;
 2. country and region of extraction;
 3. name of the supplier;
 4. direction of any existing plane of anisotropy (if relevant to the test) to be clearly indicated on the sample by means of two parallel lines;
 5. name of the person or organization which carried out the sampling;
- g) date of delivery of the sample;
- h) date of preparation of the thin sections and the date of the examination;
- i) number and dimensions of the thin sections;
- j) macroscopic and microscopic description of the stone;
- k) photography of the thin section under the following light conditions: crossed polarizers and plain light;
- l) petrographic definition of the stone, in accordance with DRS 515;
- m) any deviation from this standard and the reasons for any such deviation;
- n) remarks.

The test report shall contain the signature(s) and role(s) of the competent(s) geologist(s) responsible(s) for the testing and the date of issue of the report. It shall also state that the report shall not be partially reproduced without the written consent of the laboratory.

Annex A
(informative)

Template for the petrographic description of rocks

The user of this form is allowed to copy this present form.

TEMPLATE FOR PIROCLASTIC ROCKS

	SAMPLE N°	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMERCIAL NAME	
IDENTIFICATION					

HAND SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

POLISHED PLATE DESCRIPTION

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION

Texture:

Composition Main components and vitroclasts

Accessory components: Lithoclasts of piroclastic and related volcanic rocks

Accidental components: Cristaloblasts and lithoclasts

Porosity: Degree:

Alterations:

Remarks:

CLASSIFICATION

COMPLEMENTARY DATA

Type ()	Plutonic.....P	QAPF	Chemical analysis	Main components...M
	Hipoabisal.....H	Modal analysis	CIPW norm	Minor/traces.....T
	Volcanic.....V			Other.....O

TEMPLATE FOR CLASTIC ROCKS

	SAMPLE N ⁰	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMERCIAL NAME	
IDENTIFICATION					

HAND SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

POLISHED PLATE DESCRIPTION

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION

	%		
Quartz		Matrix	
FK			
F Ca Na			
Volcanic rock fragments		Cements	
Metamorphic rock fragments			
Limestone fragments			
Sandstone fragments		Accessories	
Slate fragments			
Chert fragments			

Porosity	Primary:	Secondary:	Degree:
----------	----------	------------	---------

Granulometry	Maximum	Minimum	Predominant	Selection

Alterations:

Remarks

CLASSIFICATION

Textural:

Descriptive:

TEMPLATE FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

	SAMPLE N ⁰	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMERCIAL NAME	
IDENTIFICATION					

HAND SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

POLISHED PLATE DESCRIPTION

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION

	%	Textural components	
Clay		Intraclasts	
Quartz		Oolites	
Feldspar		Fossils	
Rock fragments		Pellets	

	%	Accessories	%
Allochemical			
Orthochemical			

Porosity	Primary:	Secondary:	Degree:
----------	----------	------------	---------

Granulometry		Maximum	Predominant	Selection
	Terrigenous			
	Alochemical			

Diagenesis		Intensity	Mineralogy
	Recrystallization		
	Dolomitization		
	Silicification		

Textural:

Descriptive:

CLASSIFICATION

Textural:

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TEMPLATE FOR IGNEOUS ROCKS

	SAMPLE N ⁰	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMERCIAL NAME	
IDENTIFICATION					

HAND SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

POLISHED PLATE DESCRIPTION

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION

Texture:

Composition: Main components/Fenocrystals

Accidental components / matrix:

Porosity: Degree:

Alterations:

Remarks:

CLASSIFICATION

COMPLEMENTARY DATA

Type ()	Plutonic.....P	QAPF	Chemical analysis	Main components...M
	Hipoabisal.....H	Modal analysis	CIPW norm	Minor/traces.....T
	Volcanic.....V			Other.....O

TEMPLATE FOR METAMORPHIC ROCKS

	SAMPLE N ^o	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMERCIAL NAME	
IDENTIFICATION					

HAND SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

POLISHED PLATE DESCRIPTION

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION

Texture:

Composition: Main components

Metamorphism:

Type: Degree:

Facies:

Porosity: Degree:

Alterations:

Remarks:

CLASSIFICATION

COMPLEMENTARY DATA

Chemical analysis	Main components...M
	Minor/traces.....T
	Other.....O

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