Table F.1 — Recommended limiting values for composition and properties of concrete

									Exposur	e classe	s							
	No risk	Carbonation-induced corrosion				Chloride-induced corrosion						VIII						
	of corro- sion or attack					Sea water			Chloride other than from sea water			Freeze/thaw attack				Aggressive chemical environments		
	X0	XC 1	XC 2	XC 3	XC 4	XS 1	XS 2	XS 3	XD 1	XD 2	XD 3	XF 1	XF 2	XF 3	XF 4	XA 1	XA 2	XA 3
Maximum w/c^c	-	0,65	0,60	0,55	0,50	0,50	0,45	0,45	0,55	0,55	0,45	0,55	0,55	0,50	0,45	0,55	0,50	0,45
Minimum strength class	C12/15	C20/25	C25/30	C30/37	C30/37	C30/37	C35/45	C35/45	C30/37	C30/37	C35/45	C30/37	C25/30	C30/37	C30/37	C30/37	C30/37	C35/45
Minimum cement content ^c (kg/m ³)	-	260	280	280	300	300	320	340	300	300	320	300	300	320	340	300	320	360
Minimum air content (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	4,0ª	4,0ª	4,0ª	-	-	-
Other require- ments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aggregate in accordance with EN 12620 with sufficient freeze/thaw resistance			-	Sulfate-resisting cement ^b		

Where the concrete is not air entrained, the performance of concrete should be tested according to an appropriate test method in comparison with a concrete for which freeze/thaw resistance for the relevant exposure class is proven.

b Where sulfate in the environment leads to exposure classes XA2 and XA3, it is essential to use sulfate-resisting cement conforming to EN 197-1 or complementary national standards.

Where the k-value concept is applied the maximum w/c ratio and the minimum cement content are modified in accordance with 5.2.5.2.