Case	Application	Limit values for concrete composition according to SIA 262.051 (EN-206) 2021 edition (Table NA.6) or other recommendations						What other parameters or data on the concrete composition should still be determined?
		Cement type	Cement Dosage (kg/m³)	W/C (W/C <sub>eq</sub> )	Water dosage (L/m³)	D <sub>max</sub> (mm)	Minimum fines content (kg/m³)	If so, what steps would be needed to do this?
1	Administrative building slab  (prestressed concrete, thickness 0.25 m, concrete placed by crane)	CEM II/B-M (T- LL) 42.5 N or CEM II/A-LL 42,5 N	a) >280 b) >300	< 0.65 < 0.50	<182 <150	32 32	> 350	<ul> <li>a) superplasticizer not required for exposure class XC1, but shrinkage and risk of cracking under restraint are high because W/C =0.65 is high</li> <li>b) for a concrete with moderate shrinkage → enforce expos. Class XC4 (virtual here) – imposes W/C&lt;=0.5 – Sort C → Superplasticizer required*.</li> </ul>
2	Covered trench road (L=1.5 km) walls and top slab in reinforced concrete pumped concrete, elements thickness of 0.50 to 1 m.  Switzerland, alt. 700 m.  Surveys indicate the presence of sulfated water in the soil, measured sulfates content = 1'150 mg/L	CEM I 42.5 N HS (old terminology) SR0 or SR3 (new terminology) or CEM III/B 32.5 N SR (HS: old terminology)	> 320  (probably 350 to 375 required depending on needed workability and fines in aggregates *)	< 0.45	<144	32	> 350 + (30 à 50 for pumping) → > 380 to 400	Variant possible without air entrainer  Superplasticizer admixture: dosage to be determined on the basis of preliminary tests*.  Preliminary tests essential (to check performance required)  NB: SCC variant possible (casting everything at once) with limited number of concreting steps and no more issues of restrained thermal shrinkage between concreting steps.

<sup>\*</sup> For any concrete with high and/or special performance requirements, it is essential to carry out preliminary tests in order to define more precisely and optimize the mix-design, depending on the quality of the aggregates available, and to ensure that all requirements are met (on fresh concrete and on hardened concrete). **Note that there** are always several possible responses to the composition of a specified concrete.