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the permeability of concrete elements, lower the probabilities of entrance of injurious agents into the concrete elements and an overall growth in the service life of the structure is guaranteed. However, further research is needed to measure the optimized value of fly ash amount in order to arrest the maximum effects of fly ash on sulphate attack. It can also be concluded that fly ash shows the same trend of strength for both conditions of exposure. Moreover, replacement of bentonite is not satisfactory to achieve the target strength as well as to resist

sulphate attack because, due to addition of bentonite, inadequate bond is developed between constituents of concrete and in addition bentonite by itself is expansive. The compressive strength values acquired are fairly lower than those of the ordinary concrete specimens. Consequently, it is recommended to conduct a study on

optimization of bentonite measure in order to obtain the target strength for a given exposure state.

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