ERRATA
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**Chapter 7: Deleterious Reactions of Aggregate
With Alkalis in Concrete**

Pages 279-364

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Several instances throughout this chapter, the unit "square micrometer" (µm) was inadvertently printed as "square millimeter" (mm). The locations with the corrected units are indicated below:

PAGE 302, last paragraph, line 2:
"(i.e., hollow, enclosed). Individual α-quartz grains smaller than ~0.1 µm have a measurably"

PAGE 303, first paragraph, line 6:
"a consequence, α-quartz particles <0.1 µm will dissolve, whereas at the same time, dissolved"

PAGE 303, fifth paragraph, line 9:
"grained quartz <60 µm, chalcedony, opal. Very fine grained silica <10 µm, and/or different"

PAGE 313, second paragraph, line 7:
"ground to ~70 µm or finer rather behaves as an expansion inhibitor (also see Figg 1981; Hudec"

PAGE 314, seventh paragraph, line 4:
"0.25 µm diamond renders (thin) sections suitable for EPMA analysis, it does inflict damage"

PAGE 326, first paragraph, line 3:
"desired thickness, for concrete with its fine-grained paste typically 20 µm. The thin section is"

PAGE 336, fourth paragraph, line 5:
"beam current (pA), spot diameter (µm), acquisition time (s), EDS dead time (percentage of real"

PAGE 338, fifth paragraph, lines 6-8:
"to 20 µm (to spread the incident energy over a sufficiently large area), beam current should not exceed 2 nA, and counting time limited to 30-40 s. This practically limits current density per unit surface to ~6.4 pA·µm^{-2}."

PAGE 338, seventh paragraph, lines 1-4:
"Katayama (2010a) uses 15 kV, 0.12 nA, beam diameter 0.4 µm as verified by the imprint left on the 15 nm thick carbon coating, with a resulting current density of ~950 pA·µm^{-2}, i.e., about 150× greater than recommended by Morgan and London (1996). With the actual beam surface area (0.126 µm^2), maximum beam current should rather have been 8 pA, which is still"