Australian Standard®

Analysis of acid sulfate soil—Dried samples—Methods of test

Method 2: Determination of pH_{KCl} and titratable actual acidity (*TAA*)

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EV-009, Sampling and Analysis of Soil and Biota, Working Group EV-009-02-01, Analysis of Acid Sulfate Soil.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a laboratory method for the determination of pH_{KCl} and titratable actual acidity (*TAA*) in acid sulfate soil.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies a method for the determination of pH in a 1 M KCl soil suspension and where required titratable actual acidity (*TAA*) in acid sulfate soil.

NOTES:

1 The *TAA* measurement does not quantitatively recover retained acidity held in iron and aluminium hydroxy-sulfate minerals, such as jarosite, $KFe_3(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$ and similar minerals. Methods to determine the retained acidity are given in AS 4969.6 and AS 4969.11.

2 The suspension from this method can be analysed subsequently to determine KCl extractable sulfur, calcium and magnesium (AS 4969.4).

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard.

AS		
1006	Solid-stem general purpose thermometers	
2162	Verification and use of volumetric apparatus	
2162.1	Part 1:	General—Volumetric glassware
2162.2	Part 2:	Guide to the use of piston-operated volumetric apparatus (POVA)
2164	Laboratory glassware—One-mark volumetric flasks	
2165	Laboratory glassware—Burettes	
4969	Analysis of acid sulfate soil—Dried samples—Methods of test	
4969.0	Part 0:	Introduction and definitions, symbols and acronyms
4969.1	Method 1:	Pre-treatment of samples