

## Australian Standard®

**Methods for sampling and testing aggregates****Method 26: Secondary minerals content in igneous rocks**

*This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (April 2016). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.*

## METHOD

**1 SCOPE**

This Standard sets out the method for determining the content of secondary or deuteritic minerals of rock spalls, bore cores and aggregates using a petrological microscope.

The method is applicable to igneous rocks, but not to rocks that have developed a clearly identifiable metamorphic texture or mineral assemblage.

As secondary minerals are not necessarily deleterious, the method should not be used alone to provide a measure of the quality of the source rock or product.

NOTE: The method does not attempt to outline the techniques of petrological work. The method can only be used by persons who are qualified by education and experience.

**2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS**

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

- 1141 Methods for sampling and testing aggregates
- 1141.1 Method 1: Definitions
- 1141.3.1 Method 3.1: Sampling—Aggregates
- 1141.3.2 Method 3.2: Sampling—Rock spalls, boulders and drill core

**3 DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions in AS 1141.1 and those below apply.

**3.1 Primary minerals**

Minerals that existed in the rock at the time of its formation. They are further divided into the following:

- (a) *Essential minerals* Minerals whose presence is implied in the definition or classification of the rock.
- (b) *Accessory minerals* Minerals whose presence or absence does not affect the definition or classification of the rock.

NOTE: Volcanic glass is classified as a primary mineral for the purpose of this Standard.