STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 4969.14–2009
Analysis of acid sulfate soil–Dried samples–Methods of test
Method 14: Calculation of the acid-producing potential of acid sulfate soil using an acid base accounting method

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee EV-009 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 02 May 2018.

The following are represented on Technical Committee EV-009:

Australasian Land & Groundwater Association
Australian Contaminated Land Consultants Association
Chem Centre
Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (VIC)
Department of Environment and Science (QLD)
Environmental Laboratory Industry Group
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
National Measurement Institute
Soil Science Australia
The University of Sydney
University of South Australia

NOTES

AS 4969.14—2009
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Australian Standard®

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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 and Working Group EV-009-02-01, Analysis of Acid Sulfate Soil.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a method for the calculation of acid-producing potential in acid sulfate soil.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard provides an acid base accounting method to calculate the net acid-producing potential of acid sulfate soil materials by individually assessing the acid producing capacity due to oxidation of inorganic sulfides, the existing acidity and the effective acid consuming capacity.

NOTE: If the acid-producing capacity due to inorganic sulfide oxidation exceeds the effective acid consuming capacity then the soil material is termed an acid sulfate soil requiring careful management to avoid adverse environmental effects due to acidification.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard.

AS		
4969	Analysis of acid sulfate soil—Dried samples—Methods of test	
4969.0	Part 0:	Introduction and definitions, symbols and acronyms
4969.2	Method 2:	Determination of pH_{KCl} and titratable actual acidity (*TAA*)
4969.3	Method 3:	Determination of peroxide pH (pH_{OX}) and titratable peroxide acidity (*TPA*) and excess acid neutralizing capacity (ANC_E)

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