

Australian Standard®

AS 4969.6—2008

**Analysis of acid sulfate soil—Dried samples—
Methods of test****Method 6: Determination of acid extractable
sulfur in soil residue after peroxide oxidation
(S_{RAS})**

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand for 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 method for the determination of residual acid soluble sulfur (S_{RAS}) in acid sulfate soil after peroxide oxidation.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies a method for the determination of residual acid soluble sulfur (S_{RAS}) in acid sulfate soil after peroxide digestion (AS 4969.3) and the determination of peroxide sulfur (S_p) (AS 4969.5).

In order to perform this method, AS 4969.3 and AS 4969.5 shall have already been performed on the same test portion.

NOTES:

- 1 This extraction procedure recovers the relatively insoluble iron and aluminium hydroxy sulfate compounds (e.g. jarosite, natrojarosite, basaluminite) which are not measured to any significant extent in S_p .
- 2 S_{RAS} , unlike S_{NAS} , (AS 4969.11) does not measure significant sulfur from organic matter as this is removed during rinsing of the soil residue. Some laboratories may prefer to perform S_{NAS} analysis for operational reasons.
- 3 This procedure would normally only be performed on a soil with a potassium chloride pH < 4.5 (pH_{KCl} , (AS 4969.2) or where jarosite/natrojarosite and similar minerals have been identified in the soil when it was sampled.