
**Soil quality - Acid-base accounting
procedure for acid sulfate soils —
Part 2:
Chromium reducible sulfur (CRS)
methodology**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
*Qualité de l'eau — Méthode de comptage acide-base pour les sols
sulfatés acides —
(standards.iteh.ai)
Partie 2: Méthode de sulfato réduction au chrome*

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Chemical methods and soil characteristics*.

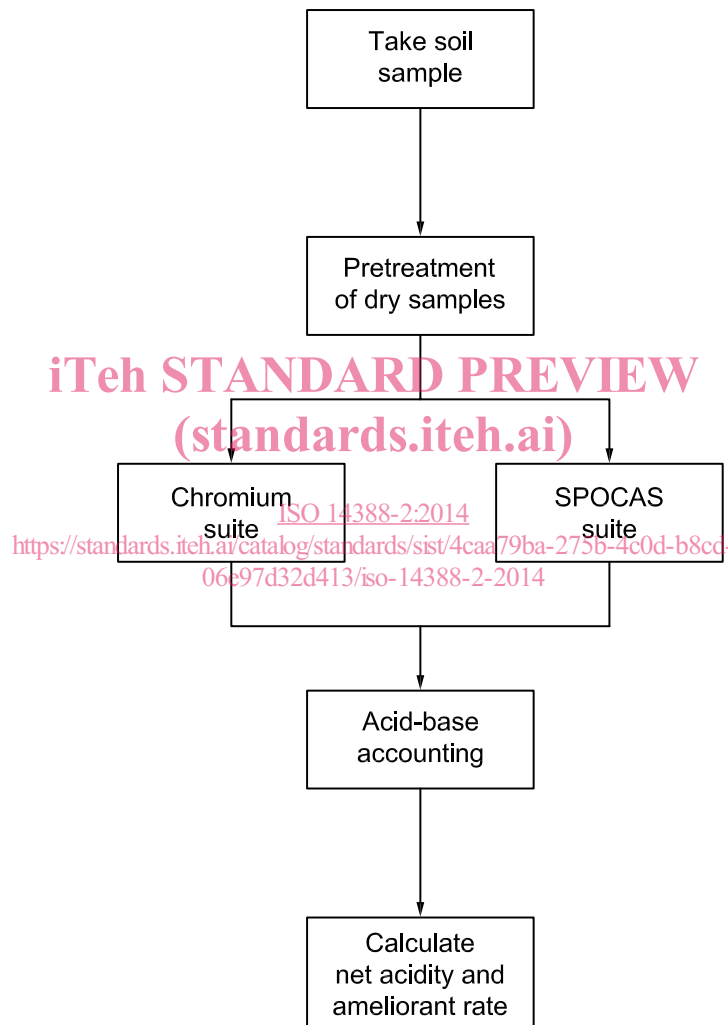
ISO 14388 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Soil quality — Acid-base accounting procedure for acid sulfate soils*:

- *Part 1: Introduction and definitions, symbols and acronyms, sampling and sample preparation*
- *Part 2: Chromium reducible sulfur (CRS) methodology*
- *Part 3: Suspension peroxide oxidation combined acidity and sulfur (SPOCAS) suite analysis*

Introduction

The objective of this part of ISO 14388 is to determine the net acidity (or alkalinity) of acid sulfate soils by providing a streamlined approach for determination of the various components of soil acidity and/or alkalinity, depending on pH. The chromium suite combines the measurement of chromium reducible sulfur (S_{CR}) with various measures of existing acidity and acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) using a decision-tree based on the value of pH_{KCl} (Figure 1) as the basis for determining an acid-base account for acid sulfate soils.

The results required to determine net acidity vary with the soil's actual acidity, as represented by pH_{KCl} . Table A.1 of ISO 14388-1 shows the analyses required for the Chromium suite. This table uses results reported in acidity units. Alternatively, results in sulfur units can be utilized.



Key

- a acidity titration
- b sulfur determination
- c acid neutralising determination
- d calculated parameter

Figure 1 — Chromium suite flow diagram

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Soil quality - Acid-base accounting procedure for acid sulfate soils —

Part 2: Chromium reducible sulfur (CRS) methodology

WARNING — Persons using this part of ISO 14388 should be familiar with usual laboratory practice. This part of ISO 14388 does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14388 specifies a suite of methods used to determine the net acidity in acid sulfate soils. This part of ISO 14388 specifies a method for measuring chromium reducible sulfur (S_{CR}) by iodimetric titration of distilled hydrogen sulfide trapped as zinc sulfide, following acidic chromous chloride digestion. This method determines inorganic sulfides (e.g. pyrite, marcasite, greigite, mackinawite) and elemental sulfur in acid sulfate soil without interferences from organic sulfur and oxidized forms of sulfur such as sulfate.

On a separate test portion of soil, the pH in a 1 mol/l KCl soil suspension (pH_{KCl}) is determined. When pH_{KCl} is $< 6,5$, titratable actual acidity (TAA) is then determined. Subsequently, potassium chloride extractable sulfur (S_{KCl}), calcium (Ca_{KCl}), and magnesium (Mg_{KCl}) can also be determined. Where jarosite is identified in the soil (or where pH_{KCl} is $< 4,5$), net acid-soluble sulfur (S_{NAS}) is determined by the difference between hydrochloric acid extractable sulfur (S_{HCl}) and potassium chloride extractable sulfur. On samples where pH_{KCl} is $< 6,5$, acid neutralizing capacity is determined by measuring either inorganic carbon (C_{IN}) by combustion furnace, or ANC_{BT} (ANC measured by back-titration of acid remaining following an acid digest).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 385-1, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — Single-volume pipettes*

ISO 835-1, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 835-2, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 2: Pipettes for which no waiting time is specified*

ISO 835-3, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 3: Pipettes for which a waiting time of 15 s is specified*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 1770, *Solid-stem general purpose thermometers*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 14388-2:2014(E)

ISO 8655-1, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 1: Terminology, general requirements and user recommendations*

ISO 8655-2, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 2: Piston pipettes*

ISO 8655-3, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 3: Piston burettes*

ISO 10694, *Soil quality — Determination of organic and total carbon after dry combustion (elementary analysis)*

ISO 14388, *Soil quality — Acid sulfate soil — Part 1: Introduction, terminology, soil preparation and acid-base accounting*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms, definitions, symbols, units and abbreviated terms given in ISO 14388-1 apply.

4 Principle

4.1 Potential sulfidic acidity

The **potential sulfidic acidity** is determined as chromium reducible sulfur (S_{CR}). In this method, sulfur is distilled as H_2S from acid sulfate soil digested in an acidic chromous chloride solution produced by the reaction of powdered chromium metal and hydrochloric acid. The evolved H_2S gas is precipitated as ZnS in a zinc acetate/ammonia trapping solution with the trapped sulfur, then quantified by iodimetric titration.

4.2 Actual acidity and retained acidity ISO 14388-2:2014 <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4caa79ba-275b-4c0d-b8cd-06e97d32d413/iso-14388-2-2014>

To determine **actual acidity**, a 1:40 suspension of soil in 1 mol/l KCl solution is shaken for 4 h and allowed to stand overnight. The suspension is then briefly shaken prior to determining pH (pH_{KCl}). If pH_{KCl} is less than 6,5, titratable actual acidity (TAA) is determined by titrating the soil suspension to pH 6,5. After appropriate dilution of the soil suspension, potassium chloride extractable sulfur (S_{KCl}), calcium (Ca_{KCl}) and magnesium (Mg_{KCl}) are measured by suitable analytical technique(s). Where pH_{KCl} is < 4,5 (or where the presence of jarosite has been noted in the submitted sample), **retained acidity** is determined as net acid-soluble sulfur (S_{NAS}). Net acid-soluble sulfur is the difference between 4 mol/l hydrochloric acid extractable sulfur (S_{HCl}) and potassium chloride extractable sulfur (S_{KCl}). In highly organic soils, S_{NAS} might overestimate retained acidity due to the inclusion of organic S in the result.

4.3 Acid neutralizing capacity

In soils where $pH_{KCl} > 6,5$, and hence where there is a chance of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) being present, ANC can be estimated by various methods such as inorganic carbon analysis (e. g. C_{IN} by combustion furnace according to ISO 10694), and ANC by back titration (ANC_{BT}). In this manner, a full acid-base account can be made of the soil.

5 Reagents for analysis of chromium reducible sulfur

All reagents shall be of analytical grade. Deionised or glass distilled water of grade 2 as defined in ISO 3696 shall be used throughout.

The purity of all reagents should be verified by performing a blank test for the presence of sulfur, calcium, and magnesium. Reagents should also be tested for the presence of these elements whenever a change in source is made (e. g. brand or batch).

Commercially available ampoules of standardized solutions can also be used where available.

5.1 Chromium powder.

NOTE Different sources or batches of chromium powder can yield different blank values.

CAUTION — CHROMIUM DUST CAN BE TOXIC IF INHALED AND CAN REPRESENT A COMBUSTION RISK. AVOID THE USE OF VERY FINE CHROMIUM POWDER.

5.2 Ethanol (C₂H₅OH), 95 % solution.

5.3 Hydrochloric acid (HCl), ρ 1,16 g/ml.

5.4 Hydrochloric acid solution, 6 mol/l.

Dilute concentrated hydrochloric acid (5.3) with water.

5.5 Iodine solution, 0,012 5 mol/l.

Dissolve 22,5 g \pm 0,1 g of potassium iodide in water and add 3,2 g \pm 0,01 g of iodine. After the iodine has dissolved, dilute to 1 l with water. Standardize iodine solution against the standardised 0,025 mol/l sodium thiosulfate solution (5.8) using the starch solution (5.9) as an indicator. Calculate the molarity (C) of the iodine solution, in moles per litre, according to Formula (1):

$$C_1 = \frac{F \times D}{2 \times E} \quad (1)$$

where

D is the titration volume of standard sodium thiosulfate solution, in millilitres (ml);

E is the volume of iodine solution titrated, in millilitres (ml);

F is the molarity of sodium thiosulfate solution used, in mole per litre (mol/l);

The iodine solution should be standardised on a daily basis, or immediately prior to use.

5.6 Nitrogen gas, high purity grade.

5.7 Sodium hydroxide solution (NaOH), 6 mol/l.

CAUTION — Solid sodium hydroxide is caustic and hygroscopic, and should be stored away from water.

Dissolve 240 g \pm 1 g of solid sodium hydroxide in water, then transfer quantitatively to a 1-l volumetric flask. Cool to room temperature and fill to the mark with water.

5.8 Sodium thiosulfate solution, 0,025 0 mol/l (standardized).

Accurately weigh 6,205 g \pm 0,001 g of Na₂S₂O₃ · 5 H₂O and dissolve in water. Transfer quantitatively to a 1-l volumetric flask. Add 1,5 ml \pm 0,01 ml of 6 mol/l sodium hydroxide solution (5.7) and fill to the mark with water. Standardize against potassium iodate or potassium dichromate solutions.

NOTE Commercially available ampoules of standardized sodium thiosulfate solution can also be used.

5.9 Starch indicator solution.

Dissolve 2,0 g \pm 0,1 g of arrowroot starch and 0,20 g \pm 0,01 g of salicylic acid in 100 ml of hot water. Allow to cool to room temperature before use.

5.10 Zinc acetate/2,8 % ammonia solution (trapping solution).

Dissolve 30 g \pm 0,5 g of zinc acetate dihydrate in 750 ml water. Add 100 ml of 28 % ammonia solution. Transfer to 1-l volumetric flask and fill to the mark with water.

6 Apparatus

Grade A volumetric glassware shall be used throughout. Volumetric flasks shall comply with ISO 1042 and pipettes shall comply with ISO 648 and ISO 835-1, ISO 835-2 and ISO 835-3. The use of volumetric glassware shall conform to ISO 8655-1, ISO 8655-2, and ISO 8655-3.

6.1 Automatic titration instrument or pH meter, with slope adjustment and temperature control capable of measuring to an accuracy of 0,01 pH units.

6.2 Beaker or other container, with capacity of at least 450 ml, made of polyethylene, glass, or similar inert material.

6.3 Burette, A-grade, 10 ml capacity, graduated at 0,02 ml intervals, complying with Class A according to ISO 385-1, or a similarly accurate digital burette or a suitably calibrated burette from an automatic titration instrument can be used.

6.4 Centrifuge, capable of centrifuging 80 ml and 400 ml of suspension.

6.5 Dispenser 1 (manual or automatic), capable of accurately dispensing 50 ml and 80 ml \pm 0,5 ml.

6.6 Double-necked digestion flask, of 250 ml capacity made of borosilicate glass, with ground-glass or quick-fit joints capable of forming a gas-tight seal. Use round-bottomed flask if employing a heating mantle, or flat-bottomed for hotplates.

6.7 Balance 1, capable of weighing to an accuracy of \pm 0,01 g.

6.8 Balance 2, capable of weighing to an accuracy of \pm 0,001 g.

6.9 Balance 3, capable of weighing to an accuracy of \pm 0,000 1 g.

6.10 Erlenmeyer flask, of 100 ml capacity made of borosilicate glass.

6.11 Filter paper, thick, medium speed, high retention.

6.12 Funnel, made of glass or plastic for supporting filter paper.

6.13 Glass beaker borosilicate (digestion beaker), a tall form and 250 ml capacity recommended.

6.14 Heating mantle or electric hotplate, with adjustable temperature control, capable of maintaining gentle boiling of the digestion solution.

6.15 pH electrodes, glass electrode and a reference electrode, or a combination pH electrode of equivalent performance.

NOTE In soil suspensions, the danger of deterioration of performance caused by breakage or contamination of the electrodes is increased.

6.16 Pasteur pipette, glass.

6.17 Pipettes, 25 ml pipettes or piston operated volumetric apparatus (POVA) can be used.

6.18 Pressure equalizing funnel, of 100 ml capacity made of borosilicate glass with ground-glass or quick-fit joints capable of forming a gas-tight seal.

6.19 Reflux condenser, straight-through type with conical ground-glass joints.

6.20 Sample bottle, of 100 ml to 250 ml capacity to allow efficient mixing and also to minimize the head space, made of polyethylene or other inert material, with a tightly fitting cap or stopper to prevent leakage.

Sample bottle and stopper should be made of material not containing sulfur.

6.21 Shaking or mixing machine, capable of keeping soil particles continuously in suspension.

NOTE For example, end-over-end shaker.

6.22 Steambath, or electric hotplate, with adjustable temperature control, capable of maintaining the digestion solution between 80 °C and 90 °C.

6.23 Stirrer, overhead propeller, or magnetic type with polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coated stirrer bar or stirring rod capable of stirring 400 ml of suspension.

6.24 Thermometer, capable of measuring to the nearest 1 °C and complying with Type C according to ISO 1770 is required, connected to an automatic titrator or pH meter.

6.25 Titration vessel, capacity of at least 100 ml, made of polyethylene or other inert material.

6.26 Wash bottle with narrow aperture, containing water.

7 Procedure for determining chromium reducible sulfur

Accurately weigh a test portion of 0,50 g ± 0,05 g (6.8) of the test sample prepared in accordance with ISO 14388-1, into a tared digestion flask (6.6) (see Figure 2) and record the mass (m_1). Subject at least one blank to the same extraction procedure as the test portion in each analytical run.

The optimum weight of soil material to digest depends on the reduced inorganic sulfur content. If analysing soil materials of known high sulfide content, use a smaller test portion. Where the reduced inorganic sulfur contents can be assessed, the following guidelines are useful for determining the optimum test portion to use.

- 1) For a test sample with an S_{CR} content of ≤ 0,5 %, a 3 g test portion is recommended.
- 2) For a test sample with an S_{CR} content of > 0,5 % but < 1 %, a 0,5 g test portion is recommended.
- 3) For a test sample with an S_{CR} content of ≥ 1 %, a 0,1 g test portion is recommended.
- 4) If the S_{CR} content is not known, then a test portion of at least 0,5 g should be used.
- 5) If a large quantity of reduced inorganic sulfur is digested, then this can exceed the capacity of the zinc acetate solution to trap the H_2S as ZnS or result in the use of excessive volumes of iodine titrant.
- 6) If too small a quantity of reduced inorganic sulfur is digested, then only very small quantities of H_2S is generated, which results in very small volumes of iodine titrant being used and therefore low analytical precision.