

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 deuteric 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

Mineral 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.