### STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURE

### Faculty of Biosciences, NMBU

Method name: AIA (Acid Insoluble Ash)

BIOVIT No.: Arb1034

### 1. Introduction

AIA indicates the proportion of silica and silicates (silica is the main constituent of sand) in a sample and can be used as a marker for digestibility of different types of feed. The analysis is based on the combustion of organic material, boiling in HCl and re-ashing of the sample, before gravimetric measurement (1).

# 2. Reagents

- Concentrated HCl (37%)
- RO water

### 3M HCl

- Have about 700 mL RO water in 1 L volumetric flask
- Add 250 mL HCl (concentrated 12 M)
- Top up to the mark with RO water

#### 3. Risk assessment

<u>HCl:</u> Harmful in contact with skin (corrosive/irritating), eye contact (corrosive/irritating) and if swallowed.

- Wear gloves and goggles and work in the exhaust.
- In case of skin contact: Wash with water and remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Call a doctor if necessary.
- In case of eye contact: Rinse with water, call a doctor.

The furnace must **not** be opened at 550 °C. If there is still organic material left, a <u>flame</u> will go out when the door is opened!

- Wait until the temperature is around 200 °C or lower.
- Use pliers and gloves when taking the samples from the furnace.
- Should you burn yourself; use running cold water for the first few minutes. Then use temperate running water so that frost damage does not occur.

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# 4. Equipment

- Crucible (telleglass)
- Weight
- Steel tray
- Drying cabinet
- Desiccators
- Hotplate/sand bath
- Ash-free filter (Folding filter black band 589-1 ½ 150mm).
- Muffle furnace (550 °C)

## 5. Sample material

The method can be used for feed, feed ingredients and feces. For mineral samples/mixtures, an alternative procedure must be used (see procedure B in ISO 5985 (2)). About 2 grams of sample are weighed.

### 6. Special remarks

At the first incineration only one tray with crucibles should be inserted (because of the large amount of organic matter in the furnace) (step 6 in the section below).

# 7. Work procedure

- 1. Weigh the crucible and register the weight  $(W_0)$ .
- 2. Tare the weight and weigh in about 2 g of sample  $(W_1)$ .
- 3. The samples are placed in a drying cabinet at 103 °C  $\pm$  2 °C for a minimum of 4 hours or overnight.
- 4. Dried samples are placed in a desiccator to cool.
- 5. When the temperature of the samples has become stable (room temperature), the samples are weighed (W<sub>2</sub>).
- 6. The samples are then placed in the muffle furnace (550 ° C) and incinerated for 16 hours.
- 7. The ashed samples are placed in a desiccator to cool.
- 8. When the temperature of the samples has become stable (room temperature), the samples are weighed (W<sub>3</sub>).
- 9. Mark the samples and put on the screw cap.

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- 10. Transfer sample to 100 mL beaker and add 30 mL of 3M HCl.
- 11. Boil the samples on a hot plate for 7 min.
- 12. Rinse the crucible with boiling water (to remove acid residues).
- 13. Filter solution through an ash-free folding filter.
- 14. Clean the filter with boiling RO water (3-4 times).
- 15. Carefully remove the filter with the acid-insoluble ash and return it to the rinsed crucible.
- 16. Ash the filter for 8 hours (overnight) at 550 ° C.
- 17. Hold the crucible with "acid-insoluble ash" in the desiccator for cooling and weigh the crucible (W<sub>4</sub>).

### 8. Calculation

$$\frac{(W_4 - W_0)}{W_1} \times 100 = amount of AIA in the sample (\%)$$

#### Reference

- (1) Sales, J, and G. Janssens. 2003. "Acid-insoluble Ash as a Marker in Digestibility Studies: a Review." *Journal of Animal and Feed Sciences* 12 (3): 383–401.
- (2) ISO 5985: Animal feeding stuff- Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

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