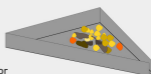


Canstrat's Sample Analysis Guide: Sandstone

Step 1: Observe Bulk Sample



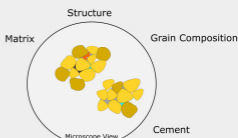
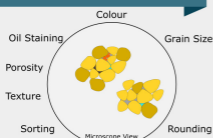
Transfer bulk sample to sample tray, observe dominant rock type and look for anything that stands out

Step 2: Examine and Select



Examine bulk sample and select several grains that represent the dominant rock type

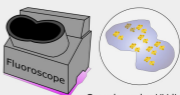
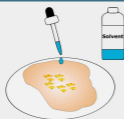
Step 3: Rock Properties



Examine drill cuttings dry, record rock properties

Examine drill cuttings wet, record rock properties

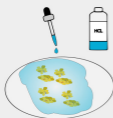
Step 4: Cut and Fluorescence



Select several chips for hydrocarbon testing and use a solvent to liberate hydrocarbons, examine and record the cut

Place sample under fluoroscope, examine and record fluorescences

Step 5: Test for Carbonate Cements



Apply HCL to fresh sample, watch for reaction (if any) to determine if cement (if any) is calcite or dolomite

If the reaction is slow, heat the sample. If it speeds up, this will indicate dolomitic cement. If the acid turns yellow, this will indicate sideritic cement.

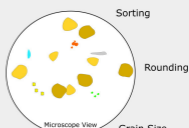
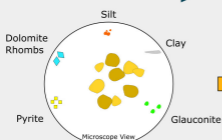
Step 6: Estimate Induration



Tip: crush samples in acid or water to prevent samples from shooting away

Crush sample to determine induration, if no/or little carbonate cement was found, estimate silica cement based on induration

Step 7: Insolubles and Final Check



Once sample has been broken apart, check for insoluble material

Re-examine key features that could have been obscured

