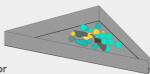


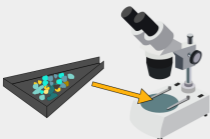
Canstrat's Sample Analysis Guide: Limestone

Step 1: Choose Sample



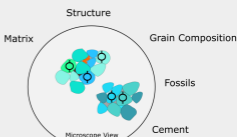
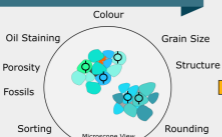
Transfer bulk sample to sample tray, observe dominant rock type and look for anything that stands out

Step 2: Examine and Select



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

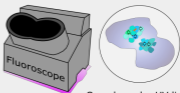
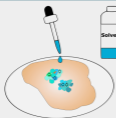
Step 3: Rock Properties



Examine drill cuttings dry, record rock properties and percentages

Examine drill cuttings wet, record rock properties, sometimes fossils and structures are only visible wet

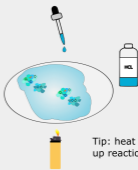
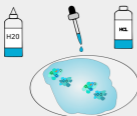
Step 4: Cut and Fluorescences



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

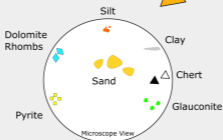
Place sample under fluoroscope, examine and record fluorescences

Step 5: Etching and Insolubles



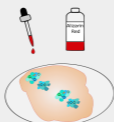
Apply HCL to fresh sample, etch sample for a few seconds, apply water to stop reaction, examine structures, textures, fossils, and porosity

Remove liquid from etching test, reapply fresh HCL, dissolve sample completely looking for dolomite rhombs and insolubles (silt, sand, argillaceous material, anhydrite, chert etc)



Once sample has been broken apart, check for insoluble material

Step 6: Alizarin Red (optional)



Tip: Alizarin Red has HCL in it, apply water to stop reaction

Apply Alizarin Red to fresh sample to etch and help distinguish between limestone and dolomite

