NTS: 92P/2W
Lat: 51 04 59N
Long: 120 52 06W
Elevation: 915 M

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE PUMICE PROPERTY

Clinton M.D, B.C.

BY

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November 2008

Fayz Yacoub P.Geo

Exp & Deve Event # 4235916

SUMMARY

The Pumice claim group is comprised of three contiguous mineral claims. The claim group lies approximately 60 kilometers northeast of the town of Cache Creek, in south-central British Columbia.

Geologically, the property is underlain by massive rhyolite ash of the Miocene Deadman River Formation (Chilctin Group). The Miocene volcanic ash occurs in flat-laying beds and is soft and poorly consolidated. The ash is composed of sandy-pebbly, whitish to buff colored fine to very fine- grained lapillii tuffs.

Sherwood Creek Ash was previously tested for its pozzolanic properties. All chemical and physical results met the American Society for Testing Metals (ASTM) specifications. The ash is proved to be pozzolanic and can be used as a mineral admixture in concrete.

Previous investigation indicated that the ash is a quality absorbent for oil and oil products.

In 2002, Sherwood Creek Ash was investigated as a Hi-Tech environmental product (Vitrolite).Such a product offers thermal conductivity and hardness value to all plastic products. Vitrolite can significantly reduce the mold cycle times, increase productivity and improve quality. Ultimate cost savings can be enormous in manufacturing plastic products.

The 2002 detailed work program has proved that the average glass content of the Sherwood Creek deposit is not high enough to be good source of Vitrolite. The average glass content of the lower unit is 61.1% and the average glass content of the upper unit is 34.7%. However, two layers of pure chalky ash hosted by the lower unit proved to be of top quality glassy ash. The glass content of the chalky ash within these two layers ranges between 85% and 90%, indicating high quality volcanic ash and a top quality source of Vitrolite.

A third layer of chalky ash was not tested during the 2002 field work due to the steepness of the west section of the deposit. This layer is located at the top of the upper unit. A sample collected from this layer returned a high glass content of 88.9%.

The property enjoys an excellent location in south-central British Columbia, with good road access and is a short distance from the Canadian National Railways.

The good potential expected for Vitrolite in three high quality ash layers, supported by the excellent road access suggests that the property has good potential for developing an economic Hi-Tech deposit of Vitrolite.

A second phase exploration program consisting of 200 meters of diamond drilling is highly recommended to test the extension of the glassy ash in order to determine the commercial value of the Vitrolite deposit. The drilling program will cost approximately $72,000

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8.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the 2008 fieldwork program completed on the Pumice property. The main purpose of this report is to study the physical and microscopic characteristics of the volcanic ash of the property. The report also describes the regional geology and the past exploration in the area and outlines a budget proposal for the next phase exploration program. The writer and a field geotechnician performed fieldwork on July 19th, 2008.

This report is based upon the spectrographic results of the 2008 exploration activities on the property, previous work, and on a review of the previous assessment reports and regional geological maps.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pumice Claim property is located in south-central British Columbia, approximately 60 kilometers northeast of the town of Cache Creek.

Access to the property is via the Trans-Canada Highway going east from Cache Creek, then follow the well maintained all weather Deadman Road going northeast for thirty-eight kilometers up to the property.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The Pumice property consists of three contiguous mineral claims: Pumice 1, Pumice 2 and Pumice 4, totaling three legacy claims. The property lies in the Clinton Mining Division and is wholly owned by Fayz Yacoub of Surrey, British Columbia.

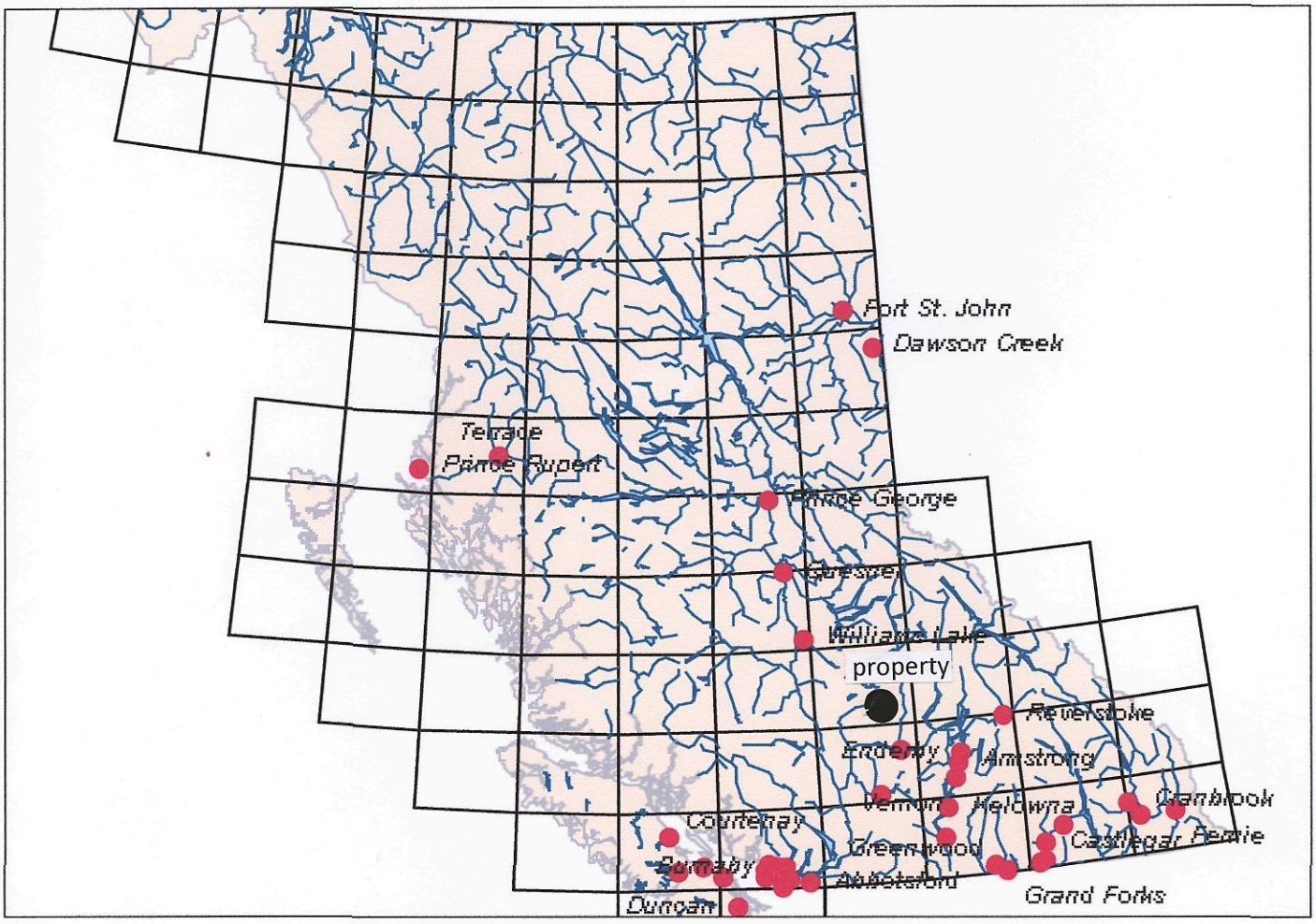
The pertinent claim data is as follows:

Claim Name	Record #	Type of Claim	Expiry Date
Pumice 1	370958	Legacy	Oct 02/2015*
Pumice 2	370959	Legacy	Oct 02/2014*
Pumice 4	380956	Legacy	Oct 02/2014*

* **Date up to which the 2008 assessment report is accepted by the Gold Commissioner and applicable to the claims.**

The total area of the claims is 0.75 square kilometers, 75 hectares, or 184.5 acres.

Sherwood Creek (General Location Map)



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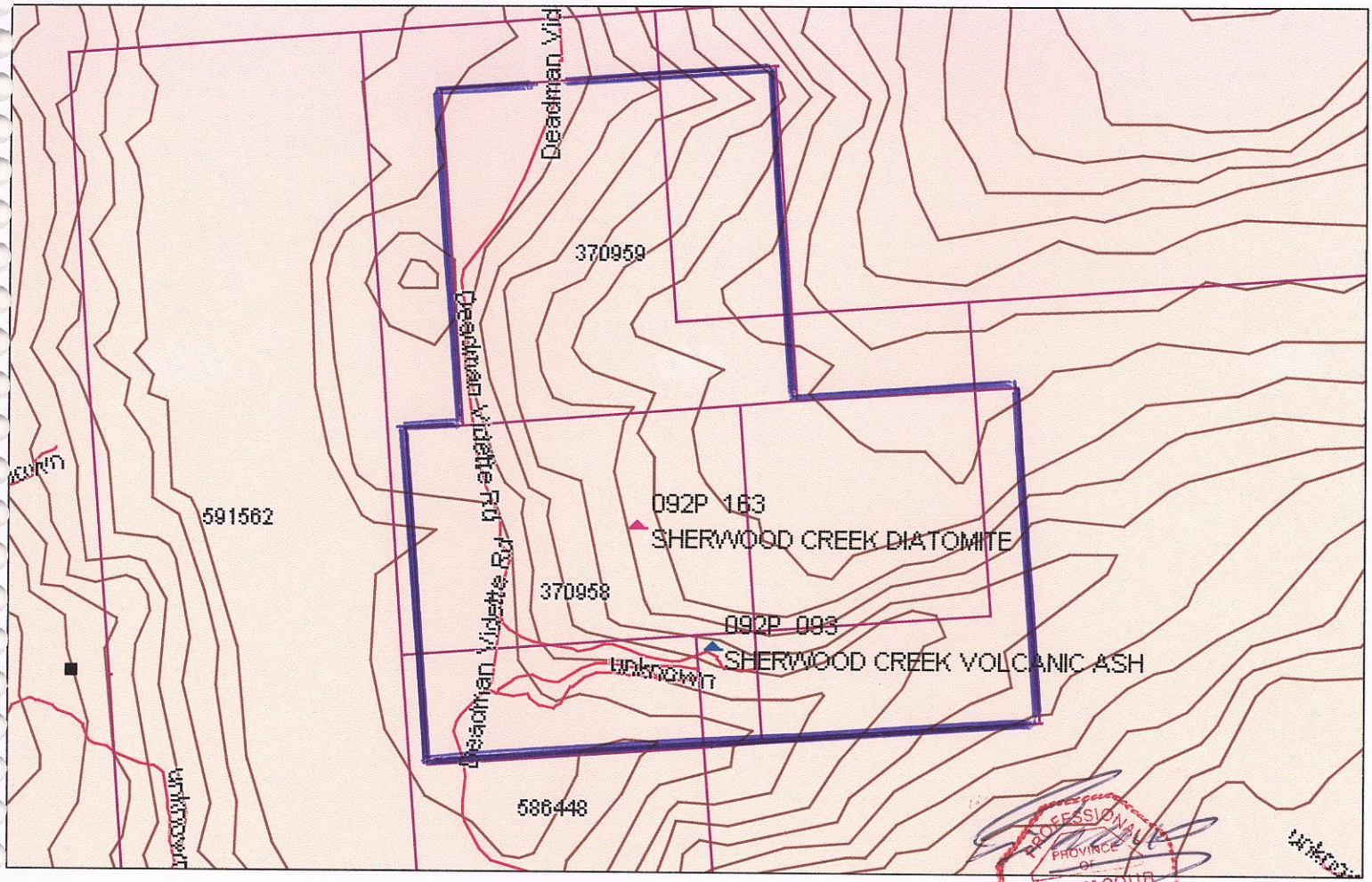
Sherwood Creek Deposit (Location Map)



4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Sherwood Creek occurrence was known for so many years as a good possible source of pozzolan. An attempt was made to exploit the deposit in 1959.

In June 1959, a little development work was done on the main exposure north of Sherwood Creek and a tractor road was put in for approximately 250 meters along the bottom exposure of the chalky white ash. Also, a shallow trench had been bulldozed northward up the slope. At approximately 90 meters west of the first trench a second trench was dug in horizontally for 60 meters and exposed 10 meters of white ash. At approximately three hundred meters north of the second trench a third trench was put in for thirty meters and exposed a buff colored ash. White ash was found extensively at the main deposit and in another outcrop approximately 1.5 kilometers south of the Sherwood Creek deposit by the main road. The ash is very uniform in color and extremely fine grained. Previous test showed that 83.6 % of the ash material passed through a 200 mesh screen.

The following shows a screen analysis of a sample from the white fine ash.

Retained on (mesh)	%
35	0
48	0.10
65	0.30
100	0.60
150	0.80
200	14.50
Through 200	83.60

Three representative samples were previously analyzed to determine the chemical composition of the ash. The results are as outlined below:

	(1) Wt %	(2) Wt %	(3) Wt%
SiO2	73.10	71.70	70.10
Al2O3	12.46	13.88	14.31

Fe2O3	1.74	1.82	2.69
CaO	nil	nil	1.60
K2O	3.46	3.09	2.66
Na2O	2.98	1.80	1.64
MgO	0.46	0.38	0.47
H2O	1.90	4.01	2.27
Organic matter	3.86		
Total	99.96	99.78	100.04

1. Finest material (80%-200 mesh)
2. Medium fine material
3. Coarsest bed

To test the pozzolanic reaction of the ash a channel sample was collected over 25 meters above the top white bed at the main outcrop of the Sherwood Creek deposit .

Chemical Analysis= $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b \ -4ac}}{2a}$

Test	A.S.T.M. Requirement	Sherwood Creek Deposit
SiO2+AlO2+Fe2O3	Min. Per cent, 70.0	84.80
MgO	Max .Per cent, 5.0	0.49
SO3	Max .Per cent, 3.0	0.10
Ignition loss	Max .Per cent, 10.0	7.25
Moisture content	Max .Per cent, 3.0	3.23

Physical Tests

Test	A.S.T.M. Requirement	Sherwood Creek Deposit
Specific gravity		2.44
Fineness: %	Max 12%	1.00
Activity index with cement % of control at 28 days	Min 75	84
Activity index with lime at 7 days	Min 600psi	709

Water requirement% of control	Max 115	97
Drying Shrinkage	Max.0.03	-.008
Autoclave expansion %	Max 0.5	0.06

The test results meet the chemical and the physical requirements to be used as a mineral admixture in concrete. Tests have also indicated that the white ash is suitable for cream glazes on ceramic ware and as an ingredient for certain ceramic bodies.

In 1987, Veto Resources Ltd completed a drilling program consisting of six drill holes to test the Sherwood Creek deposit. Reserves of 10,000,000 tons were indicated and more ground acquisition to the east was recommended.

In 1993, Mr. Michel Dickens conducted a limited prospecting program to test the quality of the ash to absorb oil and eliminate odor. His home testing results indicated that Sherwood Creek volcanic ash has a remarkable quality to absorb crude oil and to eliminate ammonia odor.

In 2001, a previous fieldwork program was conducted to test the capability of the ash to absorb oil and oil products. Results indicated that Sherwood Creek ash is a high quality absorbent for oil products.

In 2002, a detailed geologic investigation on the Sherwood Creek ash deposit located on the Pumice 1 claim was completed by the writer. The investigation focused on the quality of the ash to be used as Vitrolite and the program has proved that the average glass content of the lower unit of the deposit is 61.1% and the average glass content of the upper unit is 34.7%. The glass content of the ash deposit is not high enough to produce quality Vitrolite. However, the lower unit of the deposit is hosting two layers of high quality ash. The glass content of the ash of these two layers ranges between 85% and 90% indicating top quality ash to be used as a good source of Vitrolite.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

After P.B.Read

Basalts of the Miocene Chasm Formation (Chilcotin Group) are the most abundant rocks in the region. However, the massive rhyolite ash of the Miocene Deadman River Formation is exposed beneath the basalts as outcrops and cliffs on the east side of the Deadman Valley for a length of 6.5 kilometers.

The Miocene succession consists of up to 350 meters of fluviatile rhyolite ash and fine clastic sediments underlying a minimum thickness of 500 meters of olivine basalt flows. These rocks belong to the Chilcotin Group.

PUMICE CLAIM GROUP (REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP)

Mineral Titles Layers

- Mineral titles outline (<1M)
- All Others

Topographic Layers

- Lakes 1:50K (<300K)
- Lakes 1:20K (<100K)
- Rivers 1:20K (<100K)
- Border line 1:250K (<2M)

Grid Layers

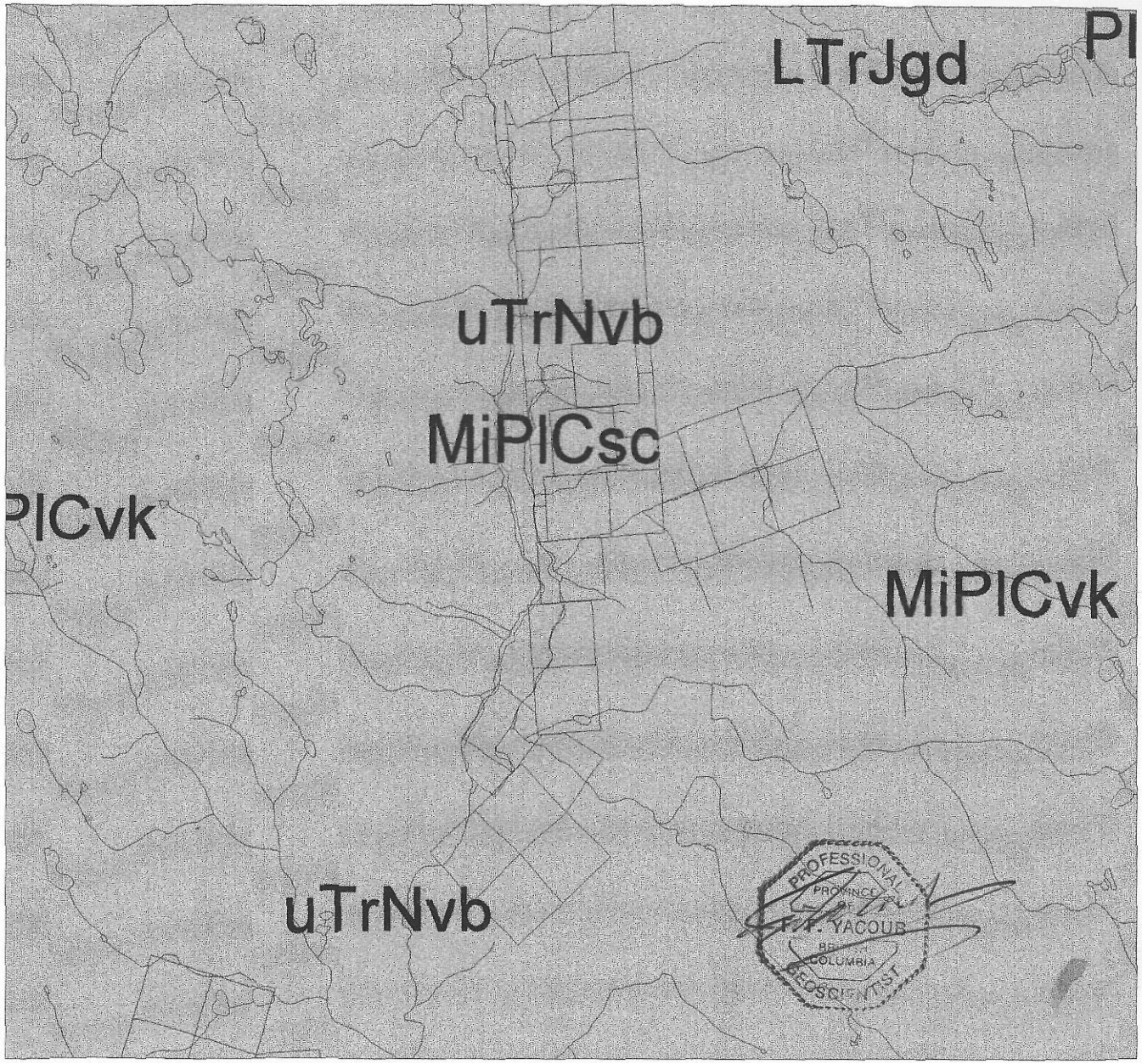
- Grid 1:250K maps - outline

BCGS Geology Layers

- Bedrock geology - map unit labels

BC Border Layers

- BC Border 1:50K (<200K)



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Rocks of the Deadman River Formation underlie parts of the valley walls of Deadman River. White to buff-weathering of massive rhyolite ash dominates and white tuffaceous sandstone and shale occur near the top of the sequence. In the Deadman River valley, Campbell and Tipper (1971) suggested that diatomaceous layers up to 4 meters thick occur near the bottom of the succession.

Cross-section of the Miocene Deadman channel (Mio-Deadman) is two kilometers wide and 380 meters deep with the lower 200 meters filled mainly with rhyolite ash of Deadman River Formation (Read, 1988).

Bevier (1983) noted that the present courses of the Fraser and Chilcotin Rivers were established during the late Miocene. The near coincidence of the Mio-Bonaparte channel and present Bonaparte River, Mio Deadman, present Deadman, and Mio-Snohoosh with Snohoosh Lake may have the same implication of the Late Miocene development.

6.0 THE 2008 FIELDWORK PROGRAM

6.1 Scope & Purpose

The 2008 prospecting program was conducted on the pumice property on July 19, 2008. The purpose of the limited program was to prospect and collect a representative sample from the lower layers of the high quality ash located on the property for petrographic study in order to determine the microscopic mineral composition of the ash.

6.2 Methods & Procedures

Limited prospecting and rock sampling was performed on several outcrops from the upper layer of the ash deposit previously not examined in 2002. One representative rock sample was collected from the high quality ash of Sherwood creek at G.P.S 614950 E-5648790 N. Garmin 12 was used to determine the sample's location (see Figure # 5 the sample location map)

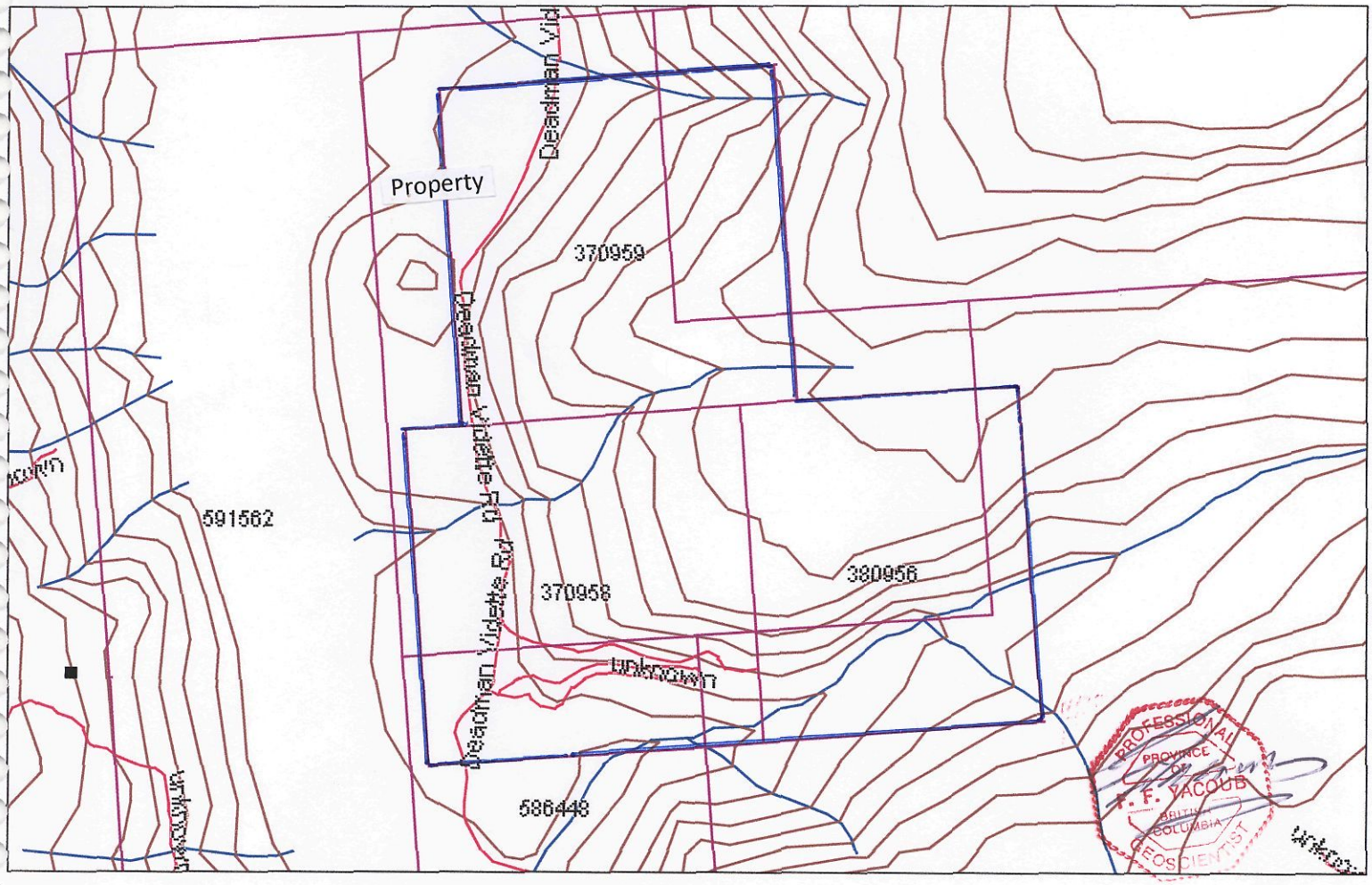
7.0 THE 2008 RESULTS

7.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area of the property is underlain by massive rhyolite ash of the Miocene Deadman River Formation (Chilctin Group). The Miocene volcanic ash occurs in flat-laying beds and is soft, poorly consolidated and composed of a sandy- pebbly, white-light gray to buff colored very fine to fine grained lapillii tuffs with varies size cavities.

The Sherwood Creek volcanic ash occurs as large, fairly well exposed outcrops located on the Pumice 1and Pumice 4 claims, 250-300 meters north of the Sherwood Creek and measures about 400 meters long, 250 meters wide and 100 meters in depth.

Sherwood Creek (Claim Map)



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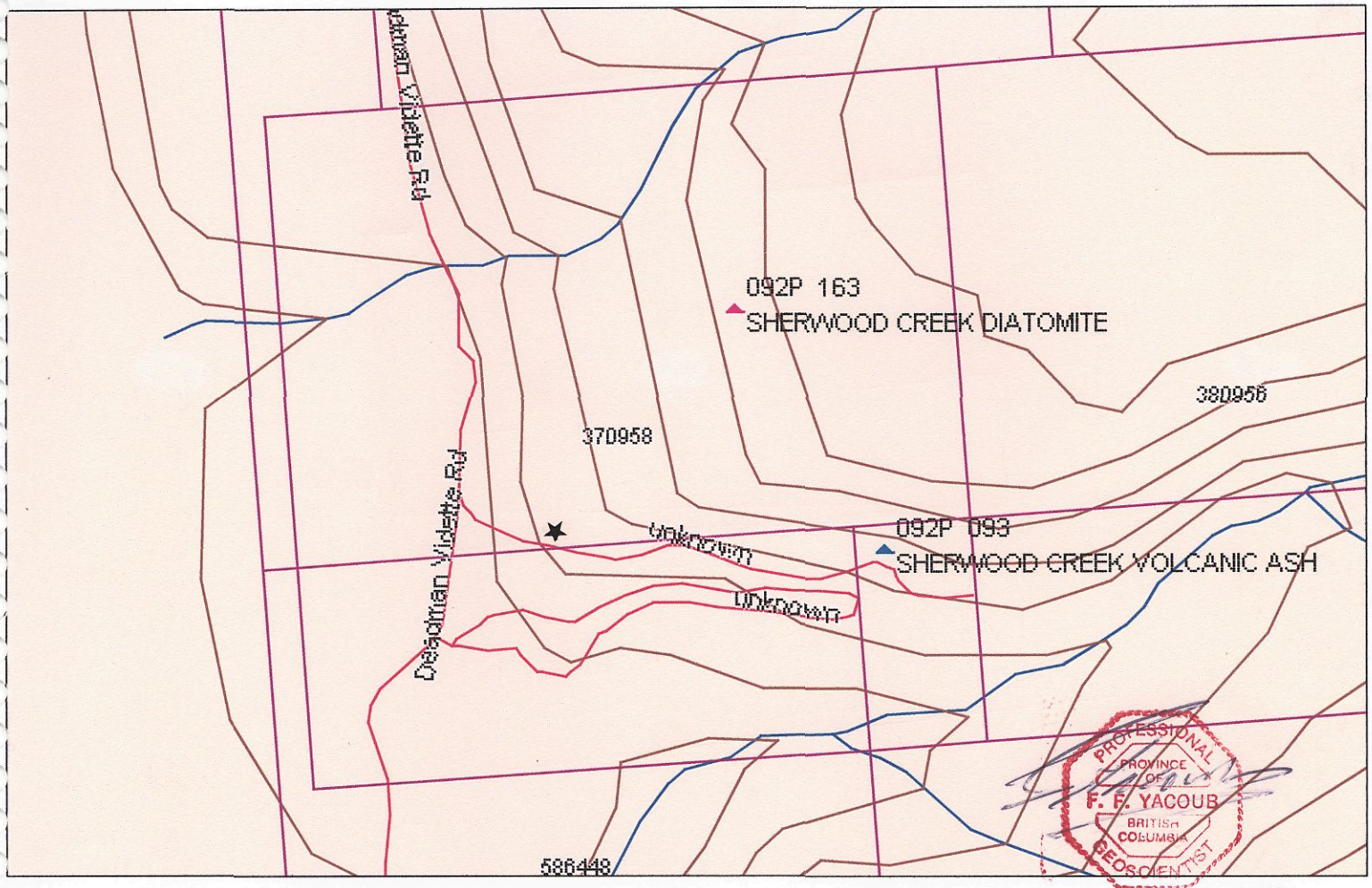
Sherwood Creek (Sample Location Map)



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★ Sample Location (petrographic analysis)

Exposures can be seen in an easterly direction for at least 400 meters. In some places the weathering of the tuffs has left isolated pinnacles 10 to 15 meters high. Within these tuffs are three horizontal beds of pure white, highly siliceous material, three to four meters thick and separated from one another by 10 to 30 meters of tuffs. The finest material, at the bottom of the section, is located along the old bulldozer road cut and has the appearance of pure white chalk.

The volcanic ash of Sherwood Creek is capped by olivine basalts of the Chasm Formation. The ash is typically tan-brown on both fresh and weathered surfaces. Although, two layers of white, friable ash is found within the exposed section. The ash forms steep slopes (inclination of 50°) that are covered by loose soil, small bushes, and scattered pine trees .Overall, exposure of the ash on the property is limited, but the Sherwood Creek Deposit has an excellent exposure on the north side of Sherwood Creek.

7.2 VISUAL DESCRIPTIONS OF ASH SAMPLE

Very light gray massive fine-grained, soft, poorly consolidated volcanic ash. The visual examination of the ash indicates an extensive alteration to clay and amorphous material account for well over 50% of the ash. Samples are contaminated by quartz and feldspar. The overall glass content of the ash exposed by the old road cut (glassy ash layer) is ranging between 85-90%. However samples collected from several other locations within the ash deposit have visual glass content that is generally lower than those of the glassy unit.

7.3 MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION

By *Kathryn Dunne, M.Sc. P.Geo.*

Polished Thin Section Description:

This sample is a very fine-grained massive to diffusely laminated crystal-bearing vitric tuff comprising a dominantly glassy groundmass and approximately 10% angular fragments of quartz and feldspar crystals,platy muscovite, carbonate aggregate and other indeterminate phases. In detail, the groundmass consists of undeformed curved or elongate glass shards with pale brown very fine ash between the shards. Locally microlites are likely, alkali feldspar (identification based on stained offcut) occur within the very fine ash. Diffuse planar lamination is defined by irregular fine discontinuous lenses of aphanitic dark brown material (possibly former pumice fragments) and alternating ratios of glass shards to crystals (some morecrystal-bearing, shard-poor layers). The X-ray diffraction powder method is recommended to identify aphanitic and indeterminate phases in this sample.

Sample: Pumice Ash

MAJOR MINERALS
Mineral % Distribution & Characteristics Optical
Volcanic glass 50 fine curved, cuspate and rod-shaped clear shards, undeformed isotropic. Pale brown ash 30 aphanitic fine ash, fills the interstices between glass shards isotropic. Dark brown material 7 aphanitic material, occurs as irregular aggregates, possible former pumice fragments, defines diffuse lamination.

MINOR MINERALS

Mineral % Distribution & Characteristics Optical
?Alkali feldspar ~3 microcrystalline, occurs in groundmass as microlites (identification based on stained offcut)

Quartz 3 very fine-grained, angular grains, occurs as broken crystal fragments

Feldspar 3 very fine-grained, tabular forms, occurs as broken crystal fragments
Indeterminate crystal fragments.

7.4 WHAT IS VITROLITE

Vitrolite is an inert off-white material used to improve the physical properties of all plastic polymers. It is produced by a proprietary process from a natural amorphous aluminosilicate glass (high quality volcanic ash with high glass content).

The advantages of using Vitrolite in plastics are unmatched by any other single processing aid on the market today.

Vitrolite

- Reduces costs by reducing cycle time and often reduces operating temperature.
- Achieves increased impact strength and other physical properties for higher quality products.
- Increased production throughout by 20% based upon the application.
- Lower viscosity for better mold fill, fewer short shots, and les rejects.
- Enhanced dispersion, increases effectiveness of additives and possibly reduces pigment load.

- Temperature and molding pressure are often lower, creating less energy consumption and more durable products.

Vitrolite is also a new product that contains special reinforcements which permit very rigid and light material widely used by the leading manufacturer of motorhomes in the USA with high success.

The market price for quality Vitrolite ranges from $7 to $8 per pound.

8- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The Sherwood Creek volcanic ash occur as large, fairly well exposed outcrops located on the Pumice 1 and Pumice 4 claims, 250-300 meters north of the Sherwood Creek and measures about 400 meters long, 250 meters wide, and possibly (not verified) 100 meters in depth.

According to the American Society of Testing Materials, the deposit meets the chemical and physical requirements for N class pozzolanic material and can be used as a mineral admixture in concrete

Previous work proved that the ash deposit is also a quality absorbent and can be used in several cleaning applications.

The 2002 detailed work program on the property has proved that the average glass content of the lower unit of the deposit is 61.1% and the average glass content of the upper unit is 34.7%. The glass content of the deposit is not high enough to produce quality Vitrolite (see 2003 report). However, the lower unit of the deposit is hosting two layers of high quality ash. The glass content of the ash of these two layers ranges between 85% and 90% indicating top quality ash to be used as a good source of Vitrolite.

The volcanic ash of Sherwood creek property is considered a natural commodity, environmentally friendly, and can be presented to the local and the international markets as a multi purpose Hi- Tech product of considerable value due to its high performance and high market price.

The 2008 limited sampling indicated that the volcanic ash of Sherwood creek deposit is an alteration product of light gray poorly consolidated volcanic rhyolite tuff with high glass content

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A resource evaluation program should be initiated on the property focusing on evaluating the mineral potential and the market value of the high quality ash in the three layers.

2. Test the extent of the first, second and third layers by diamond drilling.

3. A 400 meter diamond drilling program should be initiated to investigate the quality and the extension of the chalky ash of the Sherwood Creek Deposit.

Based on the drilling results, a reserves estimate of the high quality ash should be investigated by more drilling to determine the commercial value of the quality ash.

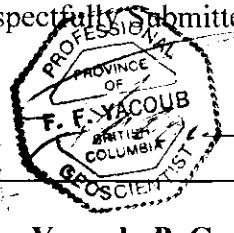
10.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase 2: 200 METERS OF DIAMOND DRILLING
(Four vertical holes 50 meters each)

(Project geologist and two geotecnicians-10 days).

Project Preparation		$2,500
Mob/Demob		8,000
Field Crew		15,000
Field Costs		6,500
200 meters of shallow diamond drilling (four holes 50 meters each)		24,000
Lab and x ray Analysis		6,000
Data compilation and report		6,000
	Subtotal	68,000
G.S.T@ 5%		3,400
	TOTAL	**71,400**
	APPROXIMATELY	**72,000**

Respectfully Submitted



Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo., F.G.A.C

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, FAYZ F. YACOUB, of 6498-128B Street, Surrey, British Columbia, V3W 9P4, do hereby declare that:

1) I am a graduate geologist with a bachelor degree from Assuit University, Egypt (B.Sc., 1967), and diploma in Mining Exploration Geology from the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (I.T.C.), Holland (Diploma 1978):

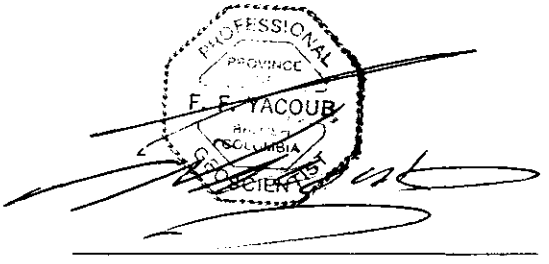
2) I am a fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada;

3) I am a professional geologist and a member of the Association of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for the past twenty-nine years;

5) The information, opinion, and recommendations in this report are based upon fieldwork carried out by myself, and on published literature. I was present on the subject property on July 19, 2008.

6) I am the registered owner and have 100% interest in the Pumice property.



Fayz Yacoub, P.Geo. F.G.A.C.

Fayz Yacoub, P.Geo 10/22/2008

The 2008 Fieldwork program on The Pumice claims

July 19/2008

COST STATEMENT

Mob/Demob, transportation,	
Car rental, and fuel (Vancouver -property and back)	$373.06
Food & Accommodation	
1 day @ $120/man (Geologist)	120.00
Field Crew	
Geologist @ $550/day x 1 day	550
Petrographic study	200
Report Writing includes: Report, plotting, Word-processing, photocopying, and binding	2,500
TOTAL COST	**3,683.06**

APPENDIX 1

2008 PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.
8080 GLOVER ROAD, LANGLEY, B.C. V1M 3S3
PHONE: 604-888-1323 • FAX: 604-888-3642
email: vanpetro@vanpetro.com
Website: www.vanpetro.com

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF 1 HAND SAMPLE

THE SHERWOOD CREEK PROPERTY (VOLCANIC ASH DEPOSIT),

B.C., CANADA

October 15, 2008

INVOICE #:
080930

Prepared for:
Fayz Yacoub, P.Geo.
On Track Exploration Ltd.
6498-128B Street
Surrey, B.C.
Canada V3W 9P4

Prepared by:
Kathryn Dunne, M.Sc. P.Geo.
Bag 9000, # 207
190B Trans Can Hwy NE
Salmon Arm, BC
Canada V1E 1S3

Background

One hand sample was received by Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. from Fayz Yacoub, P.Geo. on behalf of Ontrack Exploration Ltd. in September, 2008 for thin section production and petrographic description. The sample was taken from the Sherwood Creek property, B.C., Canada. One thin section was prepared from the rock sample at Vancouver Petrographics. Kathryn Dunne, P.Geo. carried out the petrographic analysis at her office in Salmon Arm, B.C. All percentages in the descriptions are approximate based on visual estimation.

Sample: Pumice Ash **1**

LITHOLOGY: Fine crystal-bearing vitric tuff
ALTERATION: Carbonate, muscovite

Hand Sample Description:
Very light gray-coloured, massive, fine-grained, soft, poorly consolidated rhyolite tuff. No reaction to cold, dilute HCl. No attraction to magnet. Reaction of alkali feldspar grains to etching of sample offcut and staining with sodium cobaltinitrite solution (pervasive yellow stain).

Polished Thin Section Description:
This sample is a very fine-grained massive to diffusely laminated crystal-bearing vitric tuff comprising a dominantly glassy groundmass and approximately 10% angular fragments of quartz and feldspar crystals, platy muscovite, carbonate aggregate and other indeterminate phases. In detail, the groundmass consists of undeformed curved or elongate glass shards with pale brown very fine ash between the shards. Locally microlites, likely ?alkali feldspar (identification based on stained offcut), occur within the very fine ash. Diffuse planar lamination is defined by irregular fine discontinuous lenses of aphanitic dark brown material (possibly former pumice fragments) and alternating ratios of glass shards to crystals (some more crystal-bearing, shard-poor layers).

The X-ray diffraction powder method is recommended to identify aphanitic and indeterminate phases in this sample.

Sample: Pumice Ash **1**

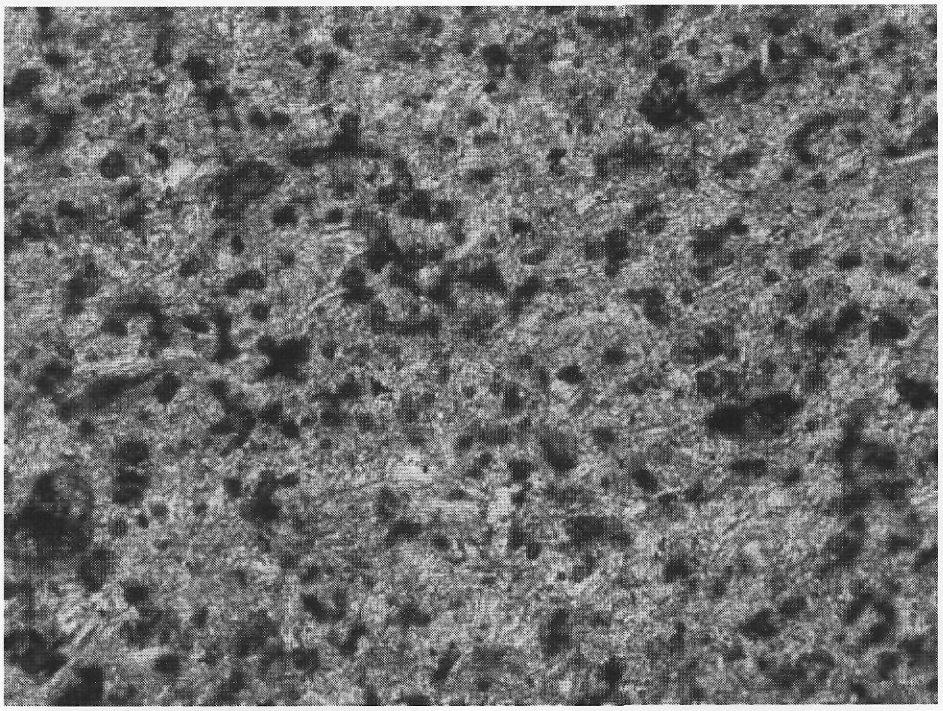
MAJOR MINERALS

Mineral	%	Distribution & Characteristics*	Optical
Volcanic glass	50	fine curved, cuspate and rod-shaped clear shards, undeformed	*isotropic*
Pale brown ash	30	aphanitic fine ash, fills the interstices between glass shards	*isotropic*
Dark brown material	7	aphanitic material, occurs as irregular aggregates, possible former pumice fragments, defines diffuse lamination	

MINOR MINERALS

Mineral	%	Distribution & Characteristics*	Optical
?Alkali feldspar	~3	microcrystalline, occurs in groundmass as microlites (identification based on stained offcut)	
Quartz	3	very fine-grained, angular grains, occurs as broken crystal fragments	
Feldspar	3	very fine-grained, tabular forms, occurs as broken crystal fragments	
Indeterminate crystal fragments	3	very fine-grained, occur as broken crystal fragments	
Carbonate	tr	very fine-grained, aggregates, occurs as fragments or replacement of fragments	*extreme birefringence*
Muscovite	tr	very fine-grained, flaky to platy, occurs disseminated	

*size ranges: coarse-grained > 5mm; medium-grained 1-5mm; fine-grained 0.1-1mm; very fine-grained < 0.1mm



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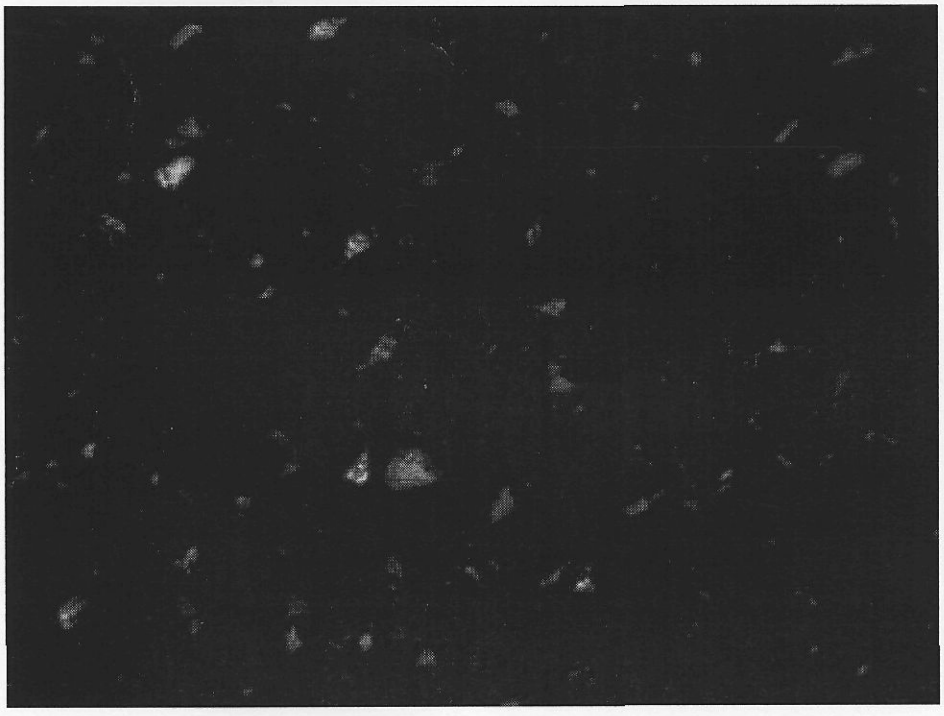


B

Pumice Ash:
A&B) Photograph of crystal-bearing vitric tuff comprising a dominantly glassy groundmass and numerous angular crystal fragments. A) PPL, B) XPL, FOV = ~ 1.2 mm.

Statement of qualifications: Kathryn P.E. Dunne

I, Kathryn P.E. Dunne, of the district of Salmon Arm, province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, with a business office at 4610 Lakeshore Road NE, Salmon Arm, B.C., Canada. My business mailing address is: Bag 9000, Suite 207, 190B Trans Can Hwy NE, Salmon Arm, BC, V1E 1S3.

2. I am a graduate in geology, with a BSc in geology from The University of British Columbia (1985).

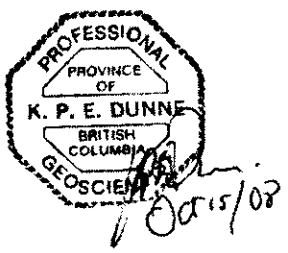
3. I received my Masters degree in geology from The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1988.

4. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (No. 18674).

5. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

6. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for approximately 19 years: 4 years as geologist with the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, 3 years as research coordinator at the Mineral Deposit Research Unit housed within the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences at the University of British Columbia, and 12 years as an independent consultant.

7. The petrographic data of this report was collected by me in October, 2008.



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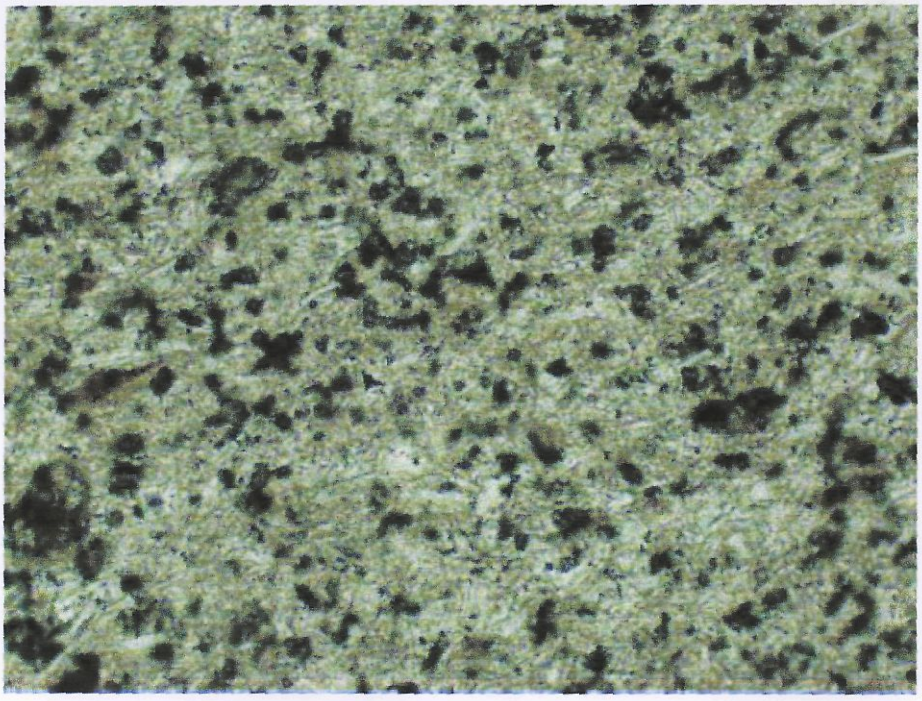
Kathryn P.E. Dunne, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist
October 15, 2008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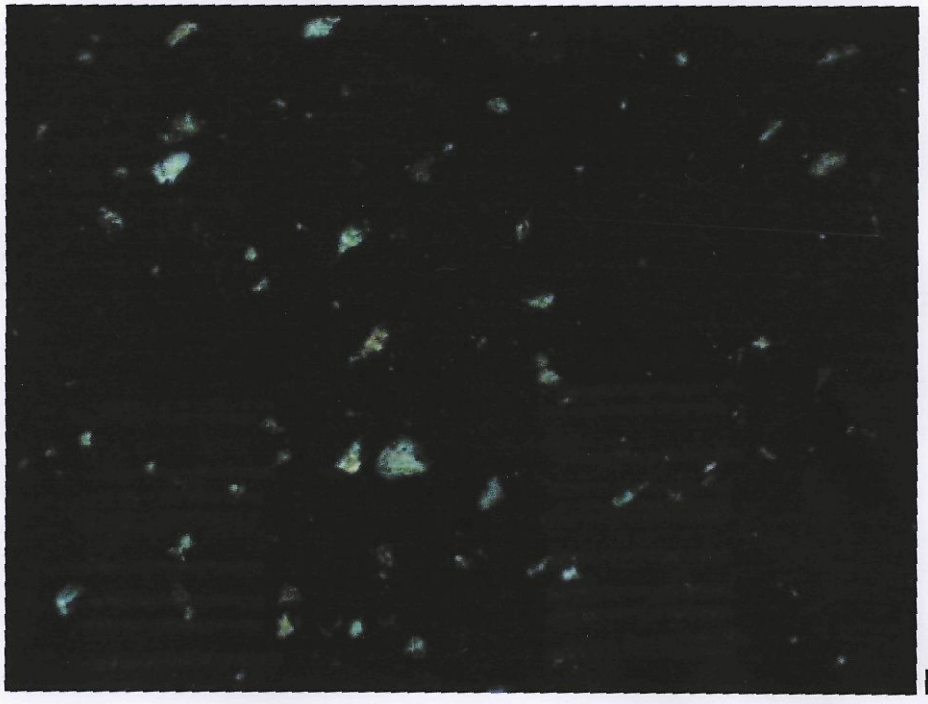
B

Pumice Ash:
A&B) Photograph of crystal-bearing vitric tuff comprising a dominantly glassy groundmass and numerous angular crystal fragments. A) PPL, B) XPL, FOV = ~ 1.2 mm.

15/10/08

Kathryn P.E. Dunne, P.Geo