



MINERALS

Activity # 1 – Finding Minerals

Recommended for grades 3-6. This activity is passive and long term...takes a week to complete! Can be done inside or outside. Adult supervision is recommended.

We got the idea from this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=meEiToTMpFs>

Purpose: Discover hidden minerals and gems within a rock

Materials:

- 2-5 small rocks of interest
- A bucket or container (does not need a lid)
- Table vinegar
- Patience!

How it Works:

Step 1: Choose a couple of rocks that you like. Ideally, the rocks have a couple of different coloured streaks through them indicating a strong presence of multiple minerals. Small samples are ideal for using less vinegar.

Step 2: Place the rocks in your bucket or container and fill with vinegar until they are just covered. Any common table vinegar that has a 5% acidity level will work. The vinegar will dissolve the softer elements of the rock, exposing more of the hidden minerals within.

Step 3: Copy out the chart below:

Sample #:	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Step 4: Check on the rocks once every day or two. How much has dissolved? Can you see any more of a certain mineral compared to what you could see the day before? Are any minerals coming loose? Use the chart you created to record your findings.

Step 5: For best results, replenish the vinegar every two-three days. *(It is recommended to dump the vinegar through a strainer down the drain. Dumping it on the ground will kill plants, dumping it without the strainer could clog the pipes.)*

Note: *Rocks should stay submerged in the vinegar as much as possible so practice patience and don't take them out too often!*

Step 6: Check out your minerals! You can stop the experiment at any time when you are happy with the shape and appearance of the rocks, or with the amount of minerals you have exposed.

This is what it looked like when we tried it:

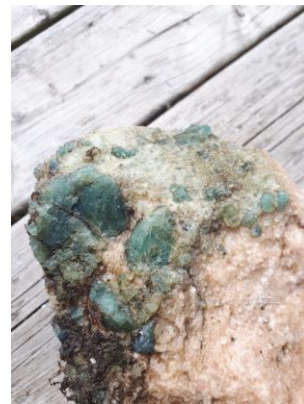
Day 1



Day 3



Day 6



*Note: some samples didn't show much change, others dissolved until bits of mineral were breaking off! It depends on the types of rock you try.

Conclusion:

Now that you have exposed different types of minerals that were in the rocks you chose, **try out the other 4 activities** to see if you can identify the type of minerals you have. The other activities are:

- Minerals 2 - Hardness
- Minerals 3 - Luster
- Minerals 4 - Breakage
- Minerals 5 – Streak test

Resources: Common Local Minerals



Minerals
at the
Gould Lake Mines



Mica

Electrical insulator
Light to dark brown,
lustrous sheen
2-3 on hardness scale
scratched by fingernail



Apatite

Used as fertilizer and
phosphorous chemicals
Green colour
5 on hardness scale scratched with knife



Calcite

Important rock-forming mineral
Used in cement and lime
Colour is white with a white streak
3 on hardness scale scratched with knife



Feldspar

Most abundant of all minerals in the Earth's crust
The feldspar found in Sydenham area was used as a
porcelain glaze for china and dentures
Colour is white to fleshy pink
6 on hardness scale scratched with knife



Pyrite

Pale yellow to brass yellow, often with
tarnished colours, metallic lustre with a
greenish black streak
6-6.5 on hardness scale, scratched with knife



Quartz

Used to produce
optical instruments
quartz sand is used in
construction colour is white or clear
(unless it has an impurity turning it rose, blue, green, red or smokey)
7 on hardness scale, can scratch glass

Hardness Scale: 1 softest to 10 hardest

SOME COMMON MINERALS

Mineral	Hardness	Colour(s)	Lustre	Transparency	Streak	Specific Gravity	Notes
Talc	1.0	white, gray, pale green	earthy, pearly	translucent to opaque	white	2.7-2.8	Feels greasy. Can be cut easily. Used for talcum powder, face powder, and carvings.
Gypsum	2.0	colourless, white, gray	glassy, silky	opaque	white	2.3	Used to make plaster of Paris and as a building material.
Biotite Mica	2.0-2.5	black, brown, green	glassy to pearly	transparent or translucent	white, gray	2.7-3.1	Thin, elastic sheets.
Muscovite Mica	2.0-2.5	colourless, gray, white, yellow	glassy to pearly	transparent	white	2.7-3.0	Thin, elastic sheets.
Halite (Rocksalt)	2.5	when pure, colourless or white; when impure, red, blue, or purple	glassy	transparent to translucent	white	2.1-2.6	Salty taste. Fractures.
Gold	2.5-3.0	yellow	metallic	opaque	yellow	16.0-19.0	Can be hammered flat or pulled out into thin strips. Excellent conductor of electricity.
Serpentine	2.4-4.0	green, white, brown, red, yellow	silky, waxy, greasy	translucent to opaque	greenish-black	2.2-2.6	No crystals. Fractures.
Calcite	3.0	usually colourless, tinted by impurities	glassy to earthy	transparent, opaque	colourless	2.7	Fizzes in acid (e.g. vinegar, lemon juice). Often chalky-white in rocks. Cleaves.
Apatite	5.0	white to brown, green, yellow, or violet	glassy	translucent to opaque	colourless	2.7	Looks like many other minerals. Human bones and teeth are made of apatite. Fractures.
Augite	5.0-6.0	dark green to black	glassy	opaque	grayish-green	3.2-3.4	Cleaves perfectly. Short, stubby crystals.
Diopside	5.0-6.0	white, light green, dark green, brown	glassy	translucent to transparent	white	3.0-3.5	Cleaves perfectly.
Hornblende	5.0-6.0	green, bluish-green to greenish-black	glassy	opaque, but translucent to transparent on thin edges	colourless, gray, gray-green, brown	2.0-3.4	Very common. Cleaves.
Orthoclase Feldspar	6.0	white, pink, gray, red	glassy to pearly	translucent	white	2.4-2.7	Large, hard. When found in rock, appears dull. Cleaves.
Pyroxene	6.0	olive green, brown, white, black, gray	glassy to pearly	translucent to opaque	grayish-green to white	3.1-3.5	Short, stubby crystals. Like Amphibole.
Amphibole	6.0	dark green, brown, black	glassy	translucent to opaque	dark green, brown	2.9-3.5	Long, narrow crystals. Like Pyroxene.
Pyrite	6.0-6.5	pale brass-yellow	metallic	opaque	greenish- or brownish-black	4.5-4.6	Also known as "fool's gold". Fractures. Often found with other metallic minerals (e.g. zinc, lead, gold).
Garnet	6.5-7.5	shades of red-brown to near black	glassy	transparent	colourless	3.5-4.3	Fractures.
Quartz	7.0	usually colourless, or any colour	glassy, waxy	transparent to opaque	white	2.7	Very common. Does not fizz in acid. Fractures.
Olivine	7.0	yellow-green to green-yellow	glassy	translucent	pale green, white	3.2-3.6	Granular, sugary, glassy grains. Weathers easily; leaves rock brown with iron oxide stains.