

Integrated Optical, Micro-Raman, and Compositional Analysis of Rock Samples from Former Talc Mines in the Gouverneur Mining District, New York

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Gouverneur Talc District

- Talc mined since 1948 primarily for fillers in ceramics, paper, and paint.
- Metamorphosed dolomite marbles and quartzites with Ca-Mg silicates.
- Purported asbestos particles found in children's crayons in 2000.

Project Goals

- Characterize minerals of interest:

- tremolite $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ $\text{SiO}_2/\text{MgO} = 2.4$
- anthophyllite $\text{Mg}_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ $\text{SiO}_2/\text{MgO} = 1.7$
- talc $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ $\text{SiO}_2/\text{MgO} = 2.0$

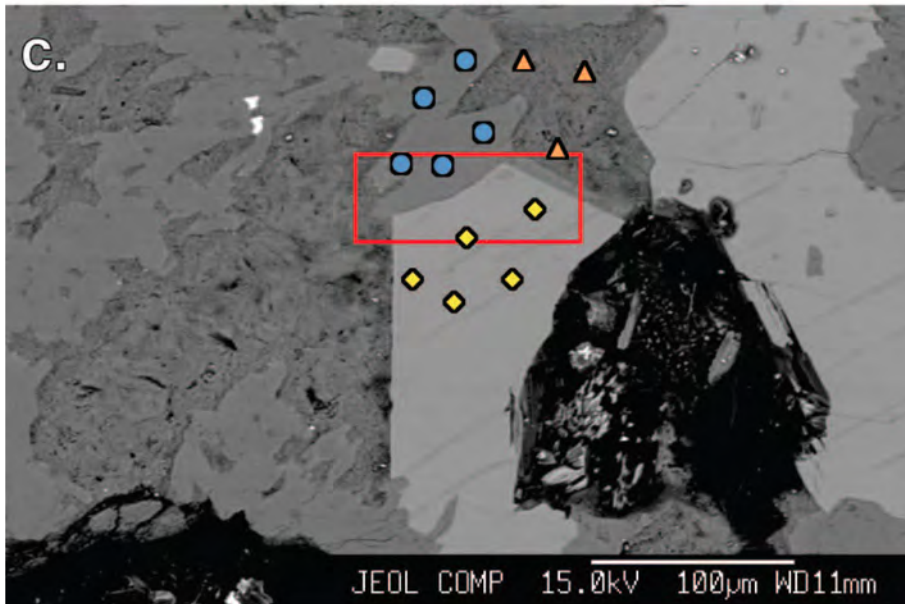
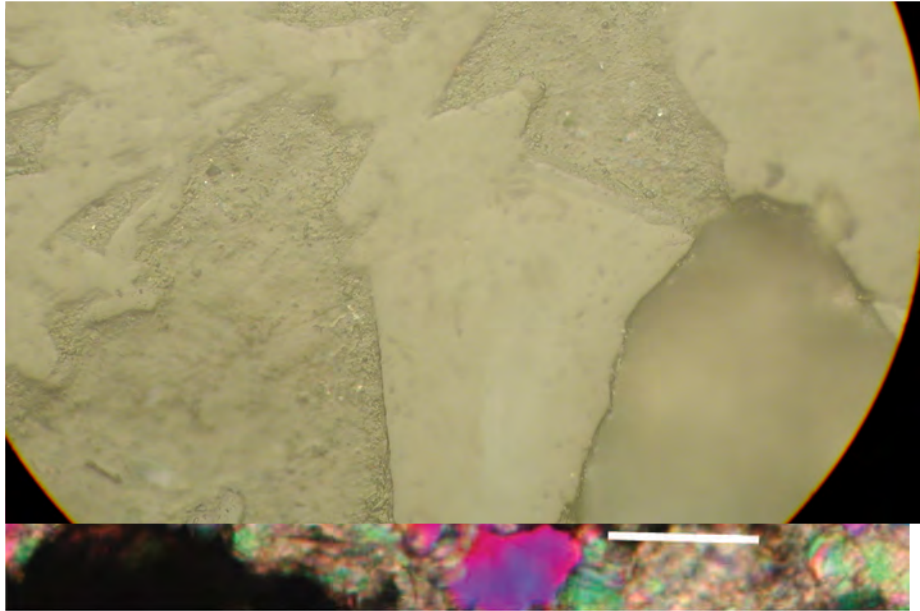
- Compare electron microprobe analyses with Micro-Raman of the same polished thin section and both methods have been used with similar mineral samples.



Talcville mine
"Ouch" tremolite schist

Arnold Pit
"Wood" talc schist

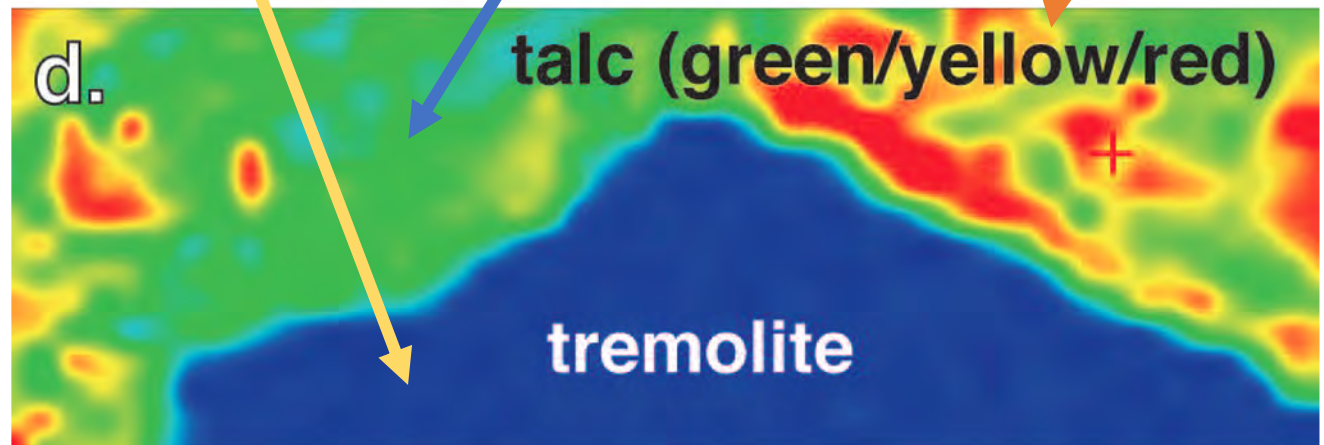
"Wood" C1



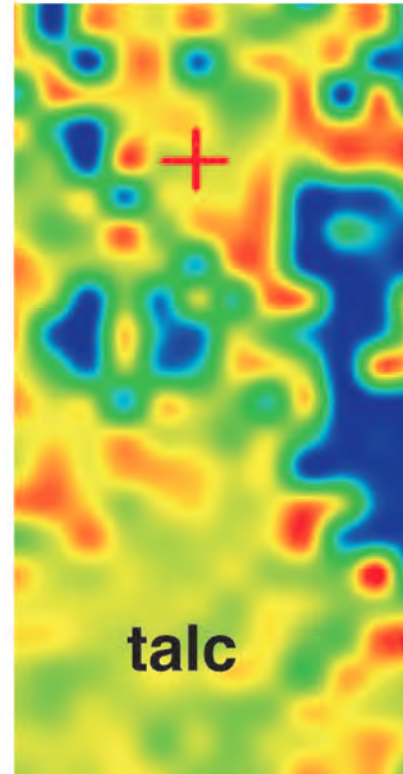
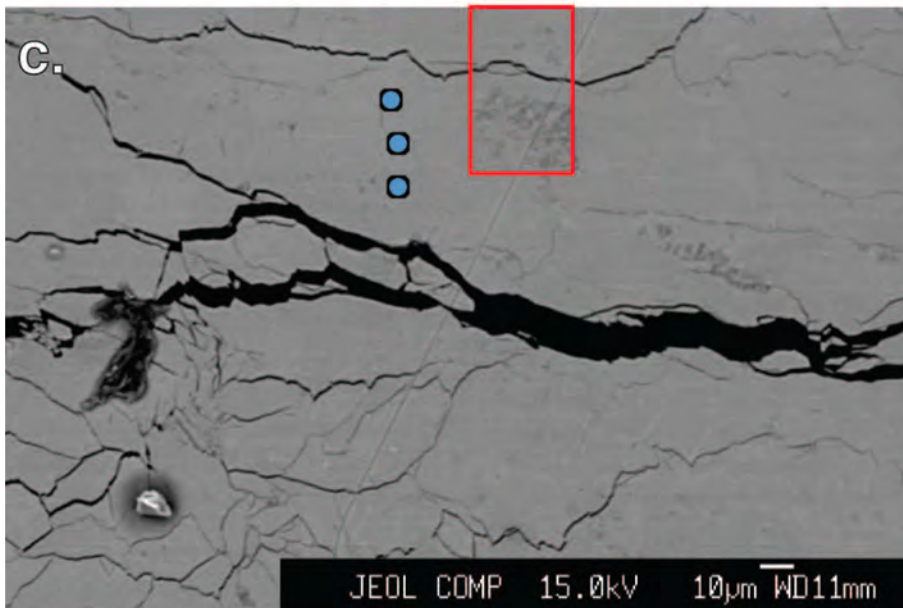
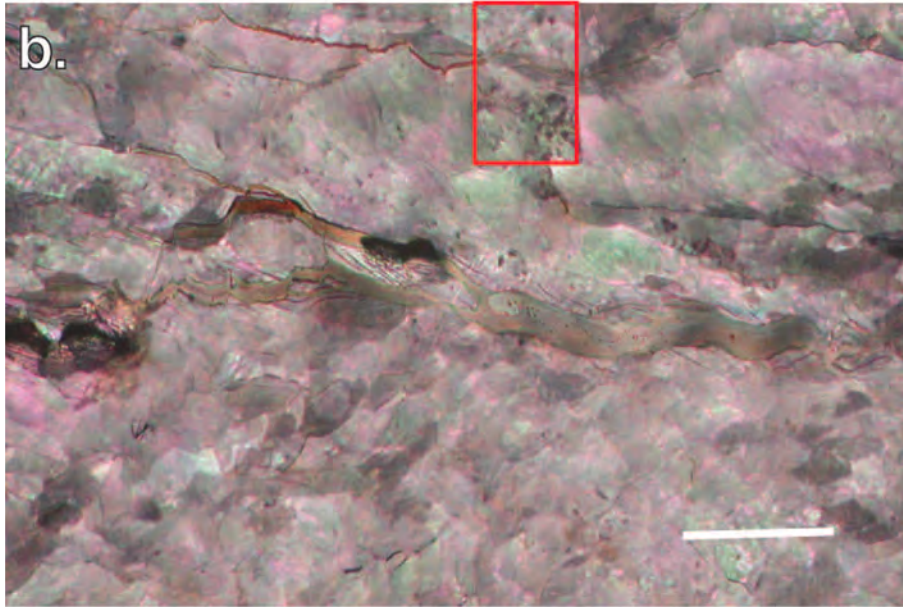
fine-grained talc
SiO₂/MgO 1.96
MnO 0.02; CaO 0.12

platy talc
SiO₂/MgO 1.80
MnO 0.48; CaO 0.56

tremolite
SiO₂/MgO 2.25
MnO 0.05



"Wood" C2



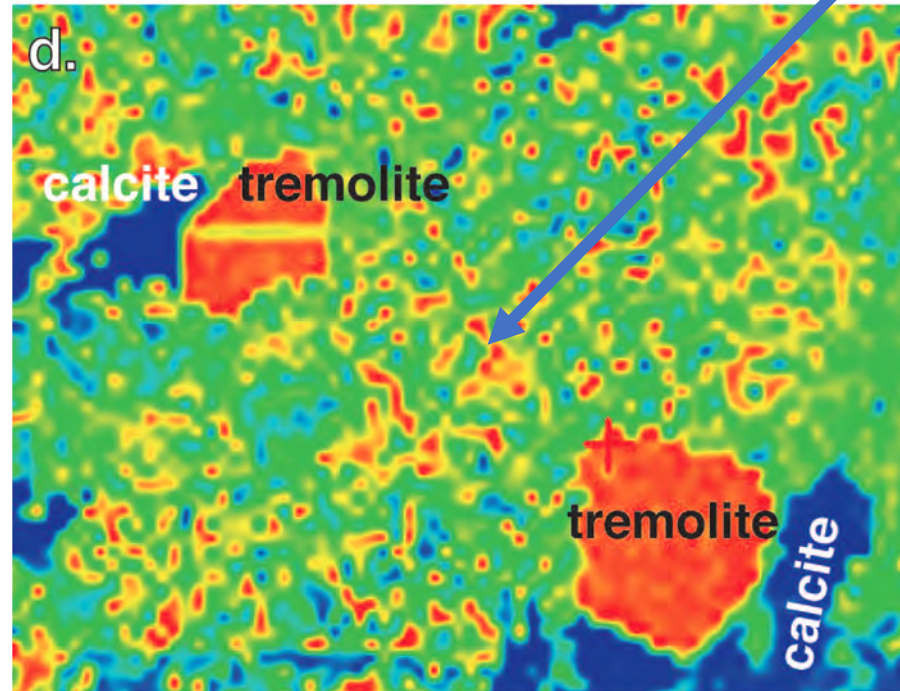
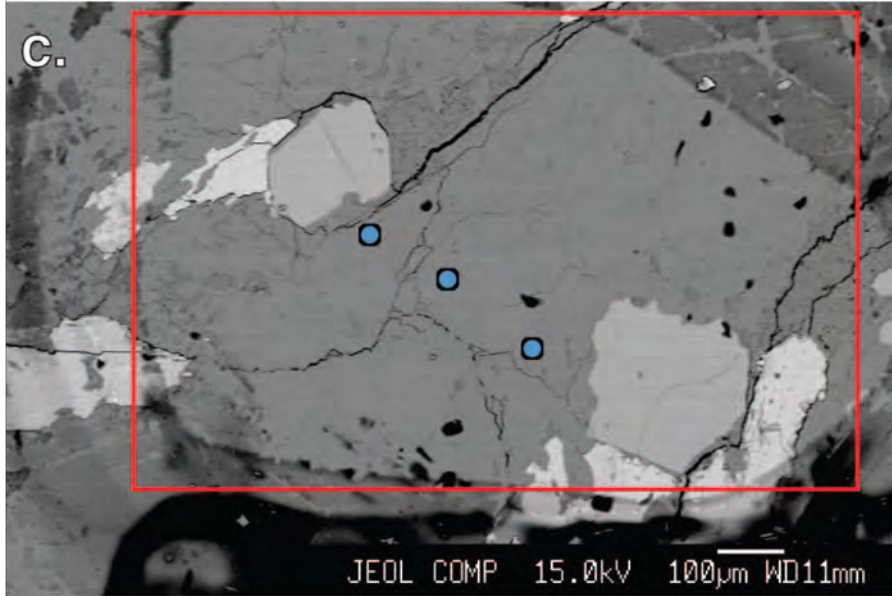
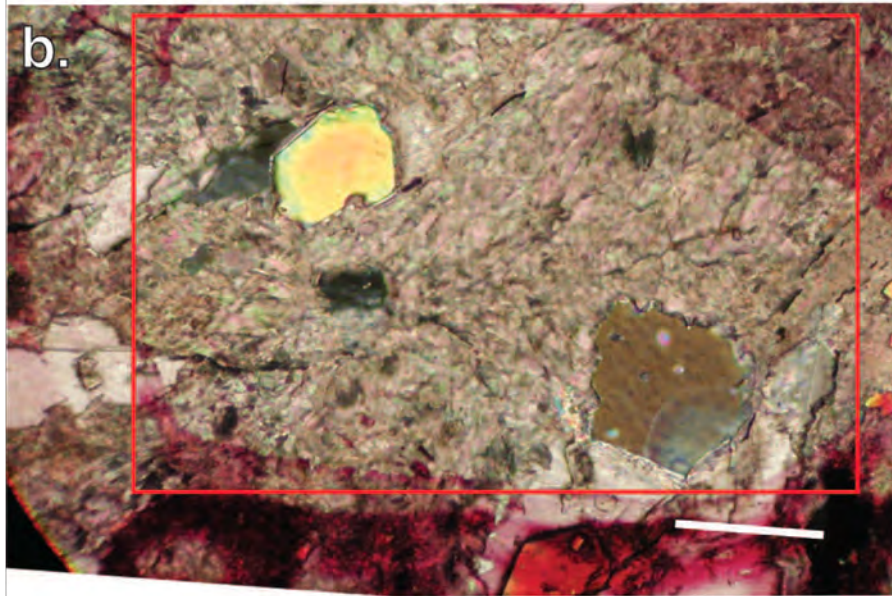
platy talc
 SiO_2/MgO 1.82
MnO 0.50; CaO 0.56

talc
(w/ poor polish)

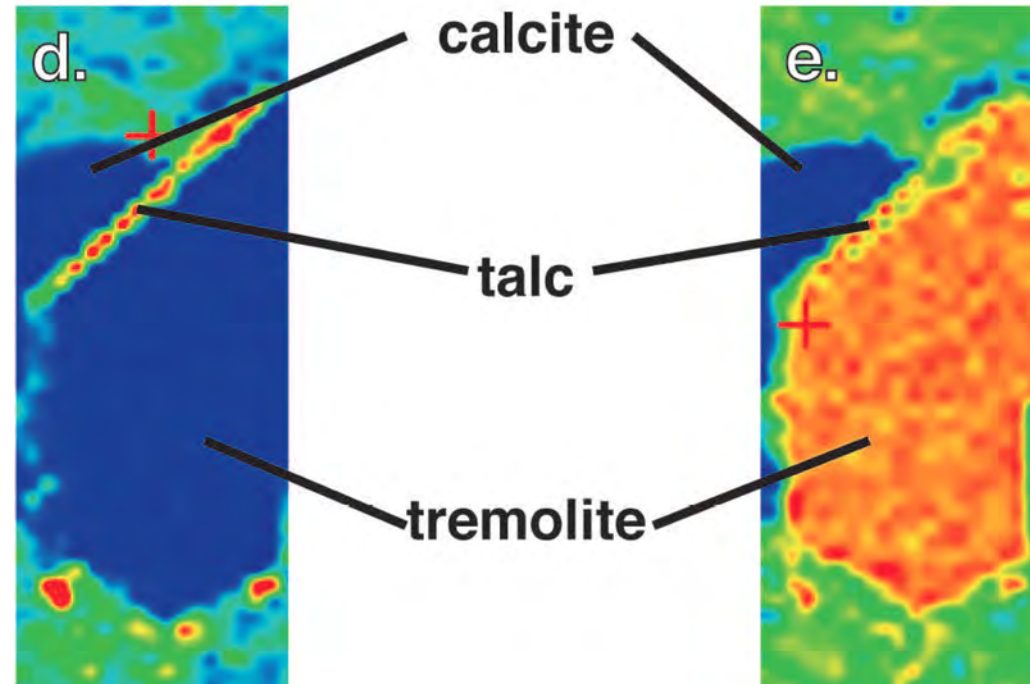
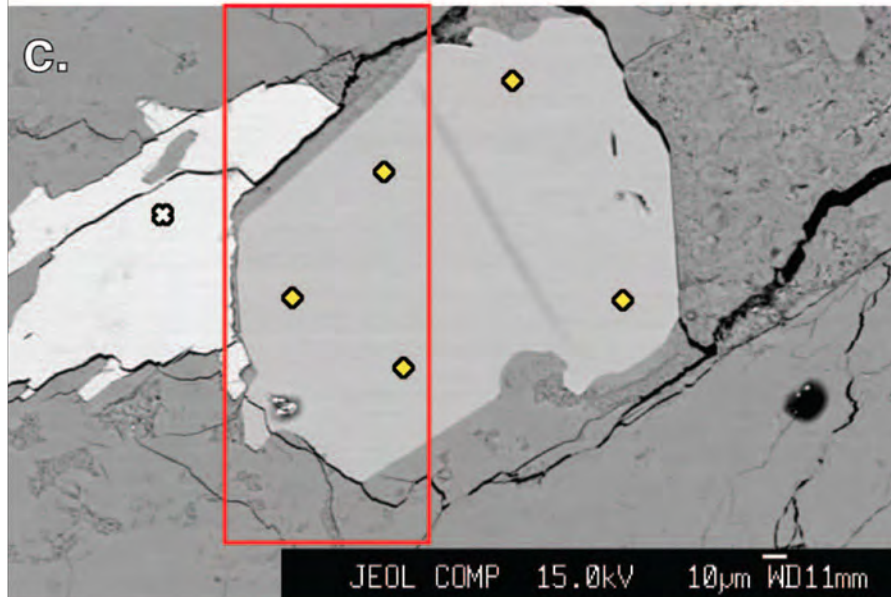
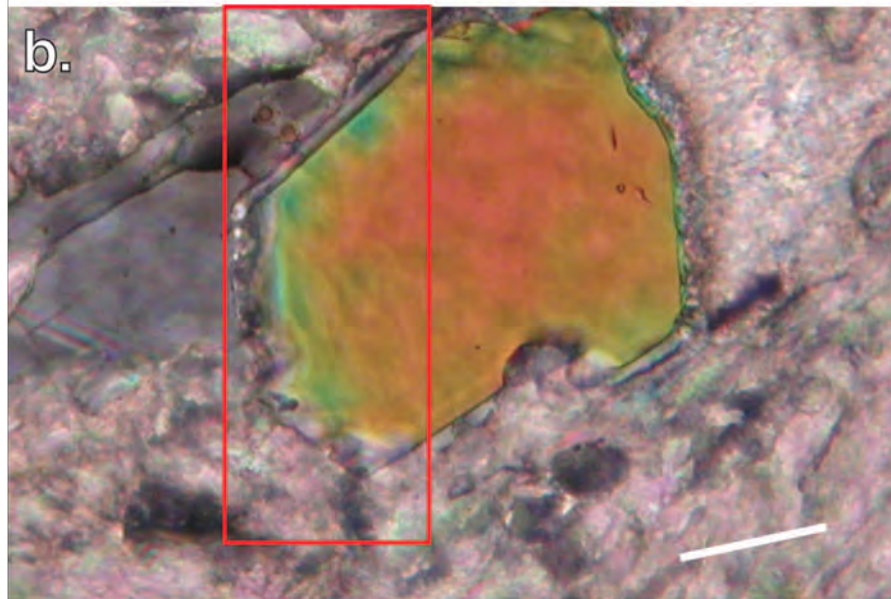
talc

"Wood" C3

platy talc
SiO₂/MgO 1.82
MnO 0.43; CaO 0.39

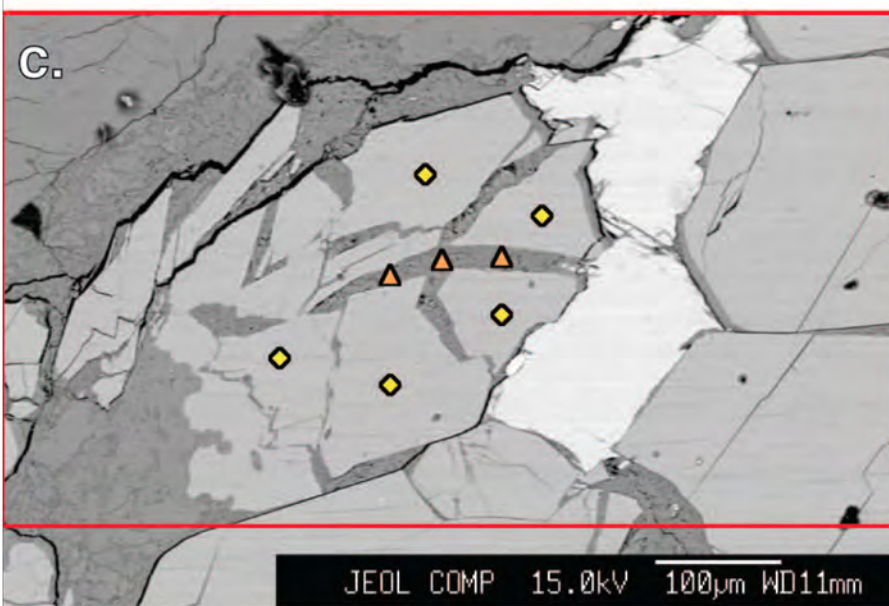
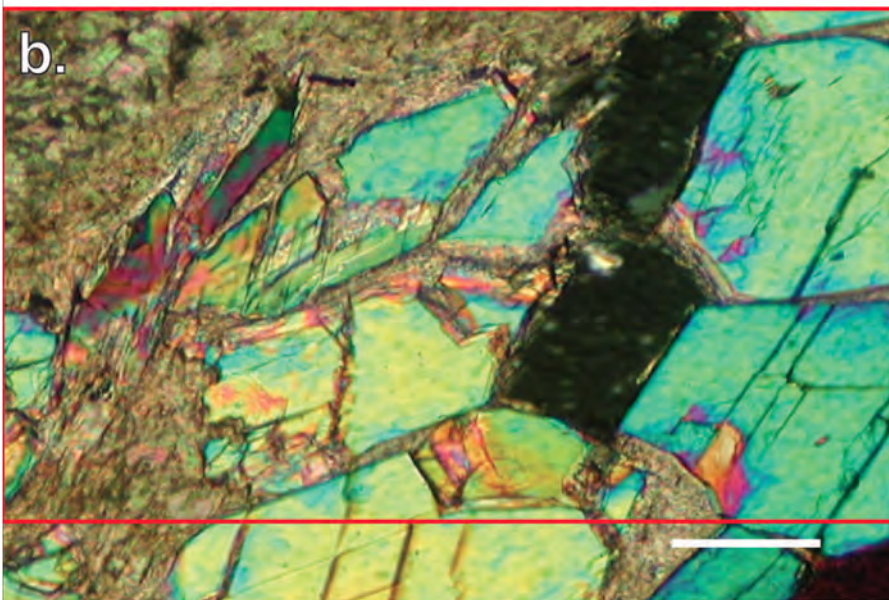


“Wood” C3 close up on the tremolite



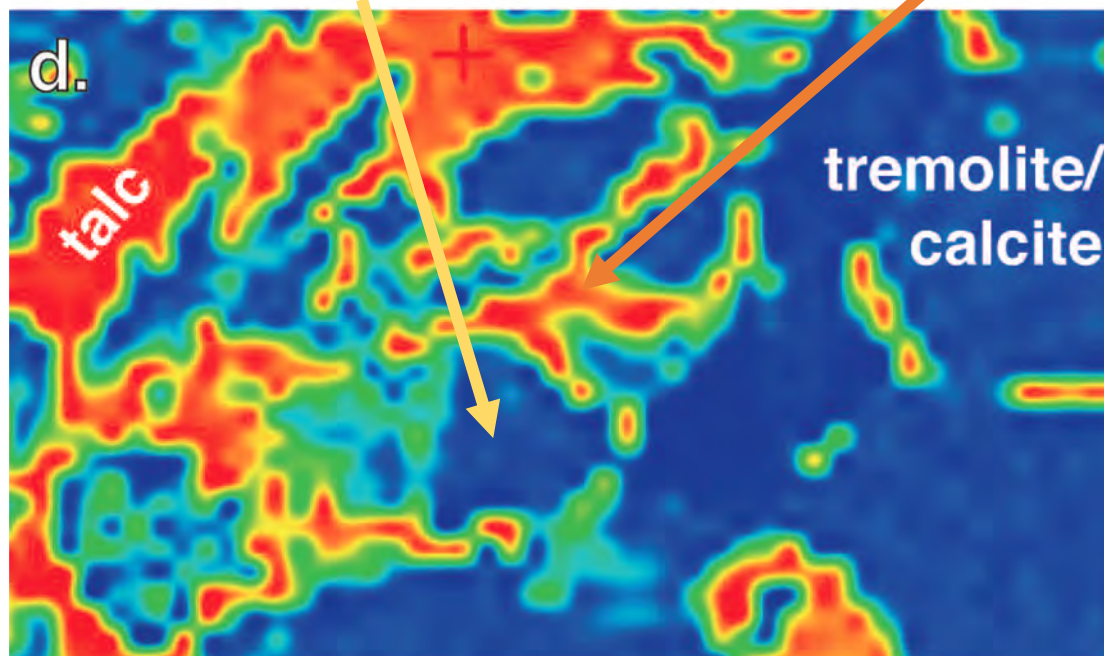
tremolite
SiO₂/MgO 2.24
MnO 0.05

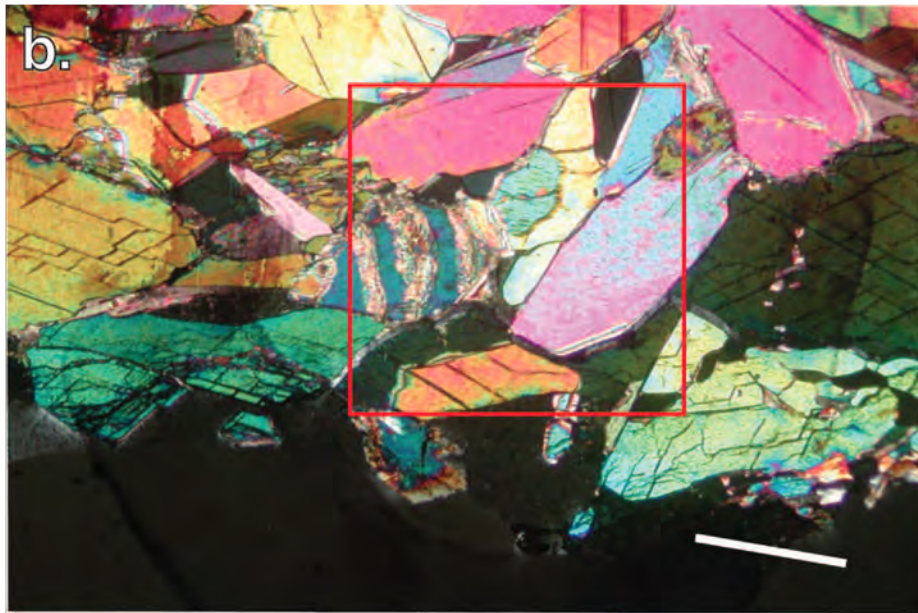
"Wood" C4



tremolite
 SiO_2/MgO 2.22
MnO 0.06

fine-grained talc
 SiO_2/MgO 1.88
MnO 0.02; CaO 0.19



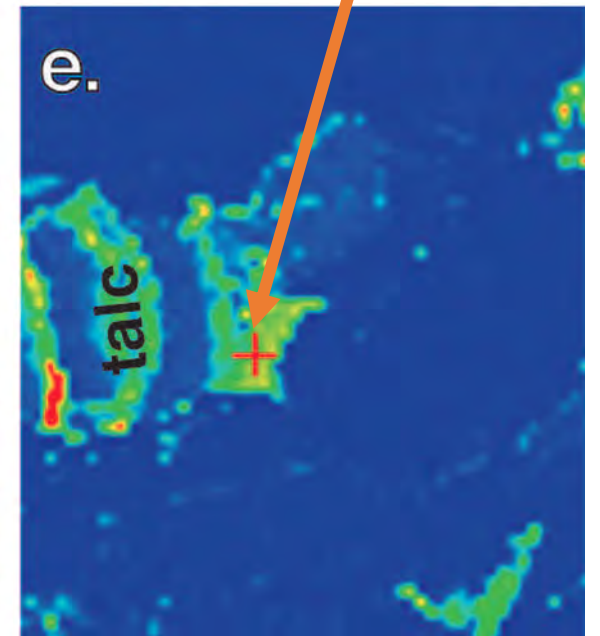
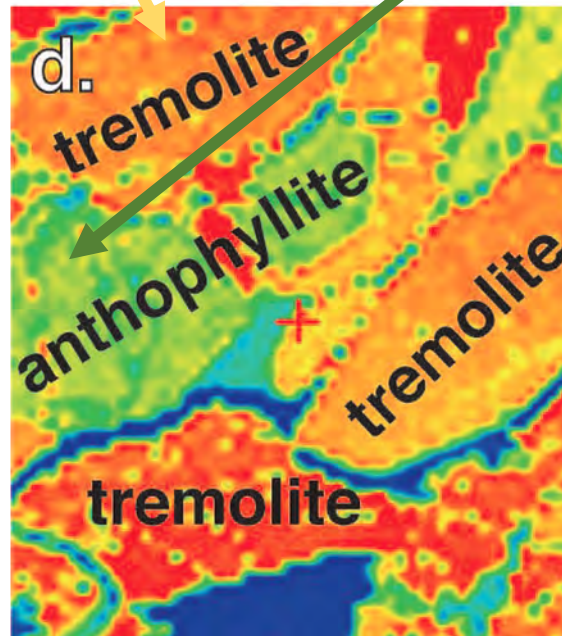
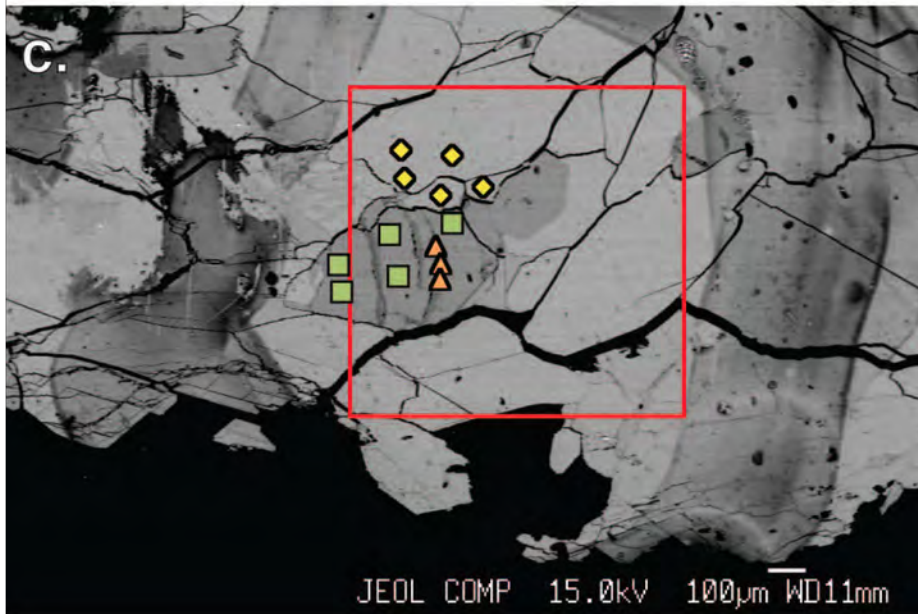


"Ouch" C3

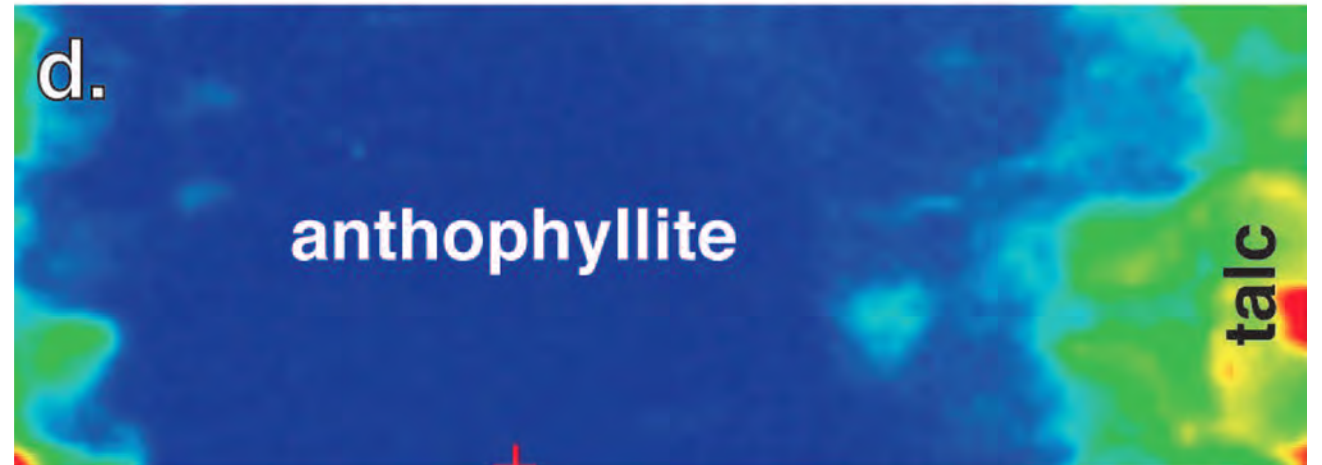
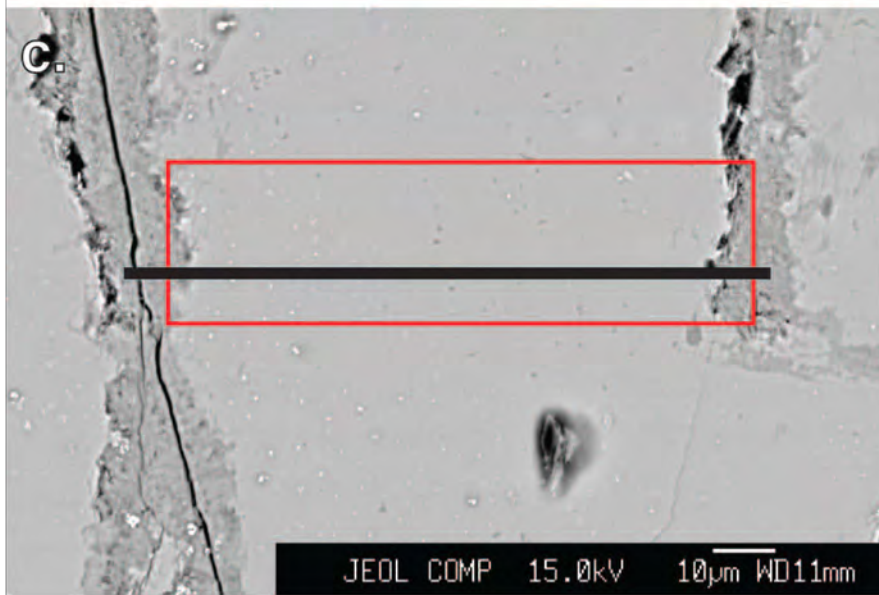
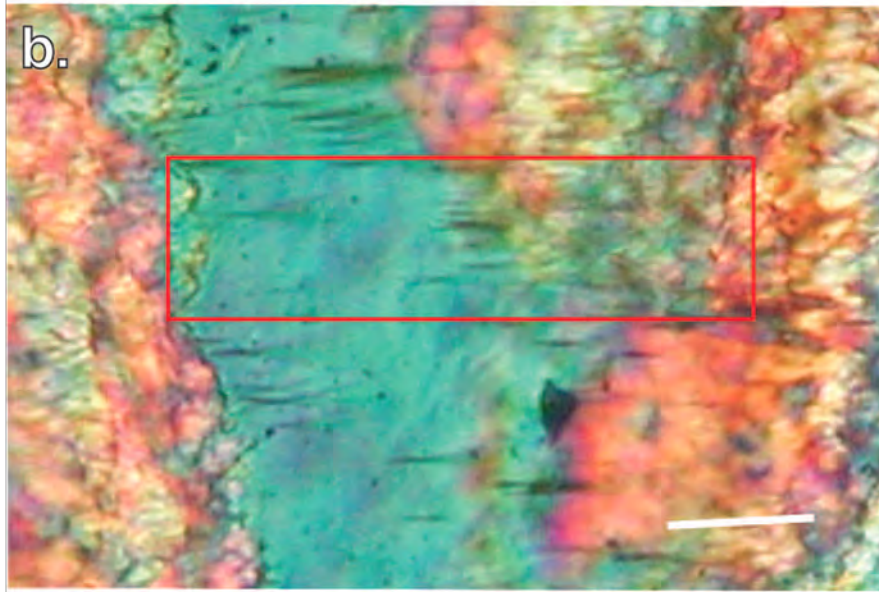
tremolite
 SiO_2/MgO 2.25
 MnO 0.53

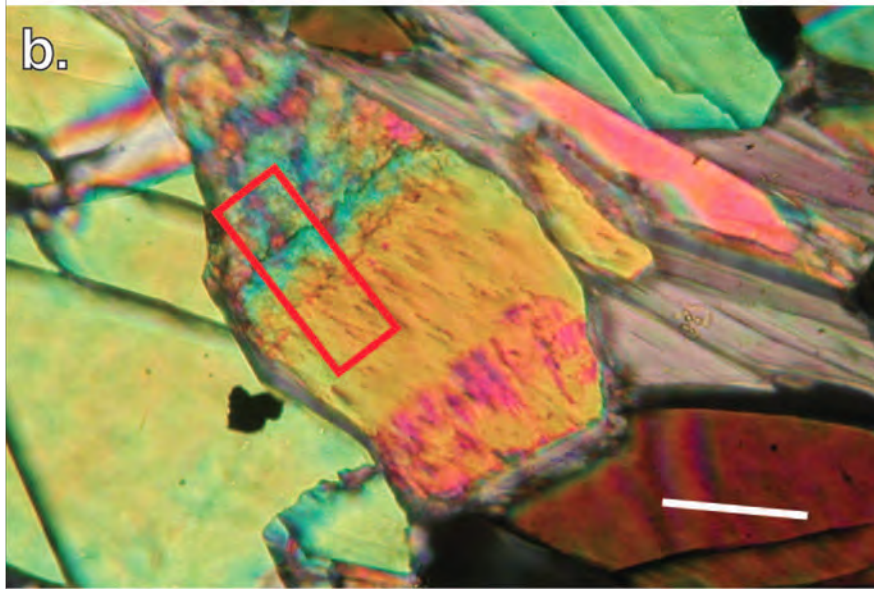
anthophyllite
 SiO_2/MgO 1.73
 MnO 1.50; CaO 0.45

fine-grained talc
 SiO_2/MgO 2.25
 MnO 0.40; CaO 0.11

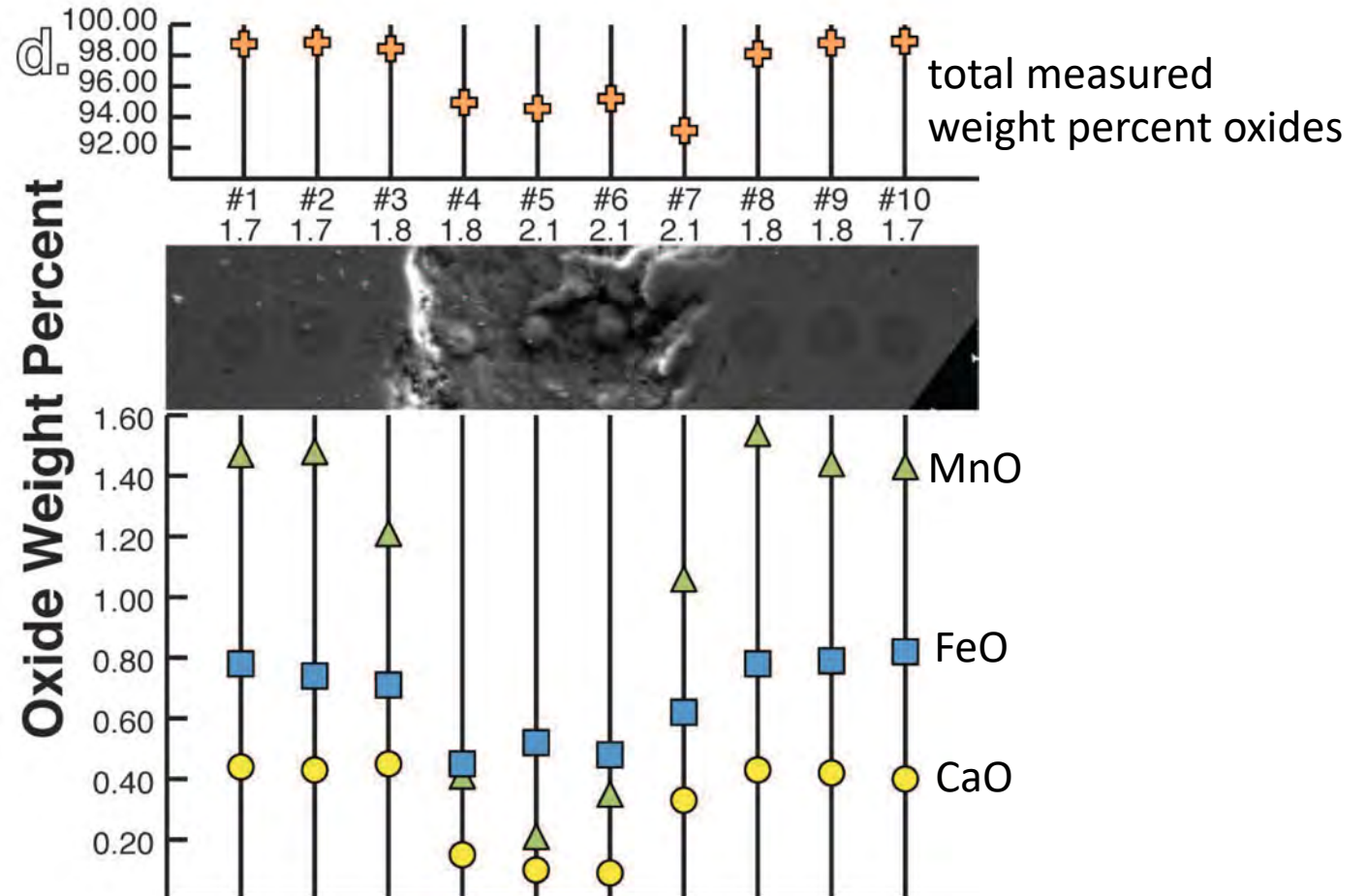


“Ouch” C3 anth fracture

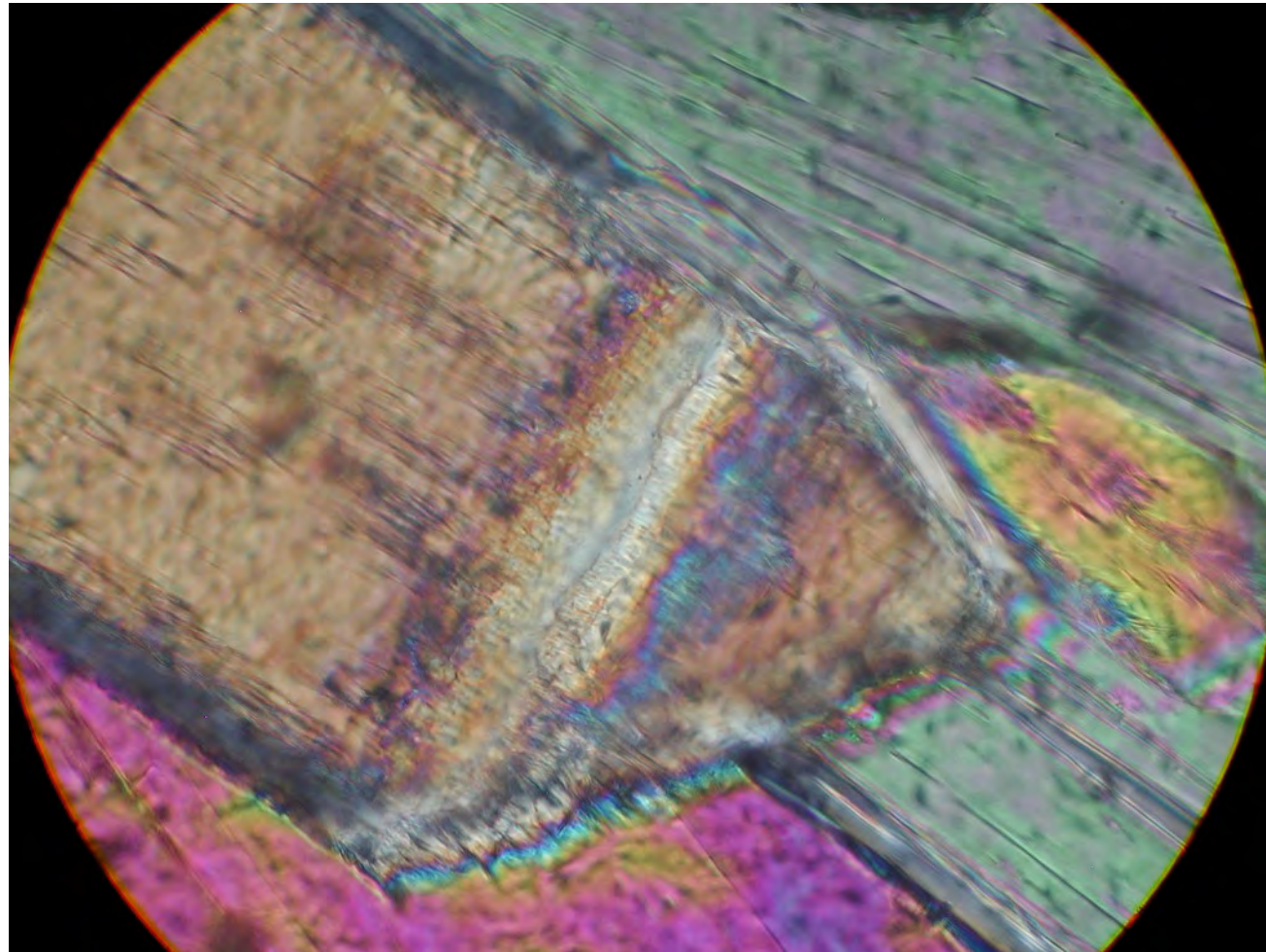




“Ouch” outside C2



“Ouch” tlc fracture in ath



Conclusions: Mineral Characterizations

- Asbestiform talc forms from acicular anthophyllite. No other asbestiform minerals found.
- Subtle differences in trace elements found in different talc morphologies suggests multiple formations of talc.
- Interactions between talc and anthophyllite occur at such fine scales, both phases could be included in WDS analyses.

Conclusions: Micro-Raman

- Allows for comparison of microprobe analyses and Raman spectroscopy of the sample polished thin section.
- Varying intensities of Raman peaks may be due to multiple orientations, especially with fine-grained talc.
- No matter the orientation, the peaks in the Raman spectra collected for talc grains still plotted in the same position, just with varying intensities.

Thank you!
Questions?

