

Supplementary Materials

Article

Multi-analytical approach on asbestos minerals and their non-asbestiform analogues: Inferences from host rock textural constraints

Gaia Maria Militello ^{1,*}, Andrea Bloise ², Laura Gaggero ¹, Gabriele Lanzafame ³ and Rosalda Punturo ⁴

¹ Department of Earth, Environment and Life Sciences – DISTAV, University of Genoa, Corso Europa 26, I-16132 Genoa, Italy; gaggero@dipteris.unige.it

² Department of Biology, Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of Calabria, Via Pietro Bucci, I-87036 Rende, CS, Italy; andrea.bloise@unical.it

³ Elettra - Sincrotrone Trieste S.C.p.A., I-34149 Trieste, Italy; gabriele.lanzafame@elettra.eu

⁴ Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences, University of Catania, Corso Italia 55, I-95129 Catania, CT, Italy; punturo@unict.it

* Correspondence: gaiamaria.militello@edu.unige.it; Tel.: +39-010-3538301

Received: 28 February 2019; Accepted: 3 May 2019; Published: 10 May 2019

This file includes the supporting information of the paper entitled: “Multi-analytical approach on asbestos minerals and their non-asbestiform analogues: inferences from host rock textural constraints”.

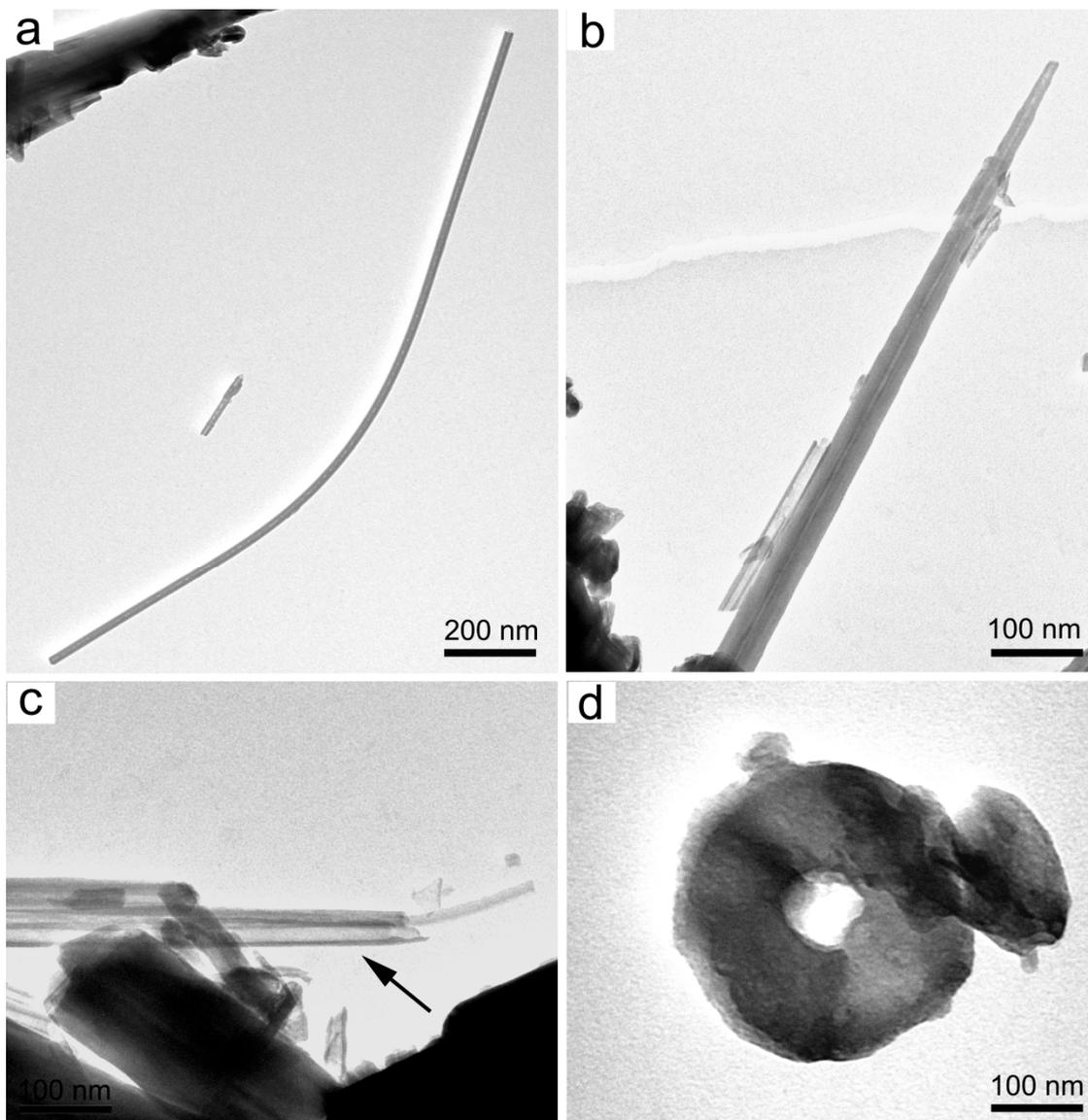


Figure S1. TEM image of: (a) a thin cylindrical chrysotile; (b) conical chrysotile with no-interrupted empty core; (c) poorly shaped proto-chrysotile indicated by black arrow; (d) polygonal serpentine as viewed along the fiber axis.

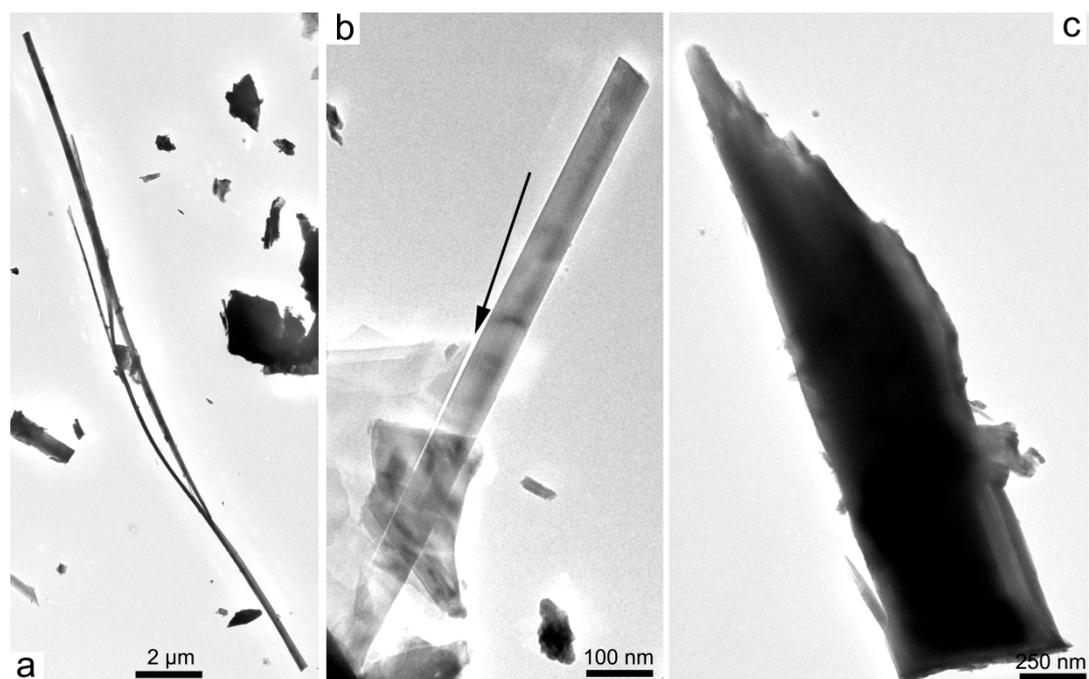


Figure S2. (a) TEM image of: tremolite asbestos as viewed perpendicular to the fibre axis; (b) flattened tremolite splitting longitudinally into thinner fibrils; (c) prismatic single crystals of tremolite (cleavage fragment).



Figure S3. TEM image of single crystals of tremolite (cleavage fragment) note the irregular sides.

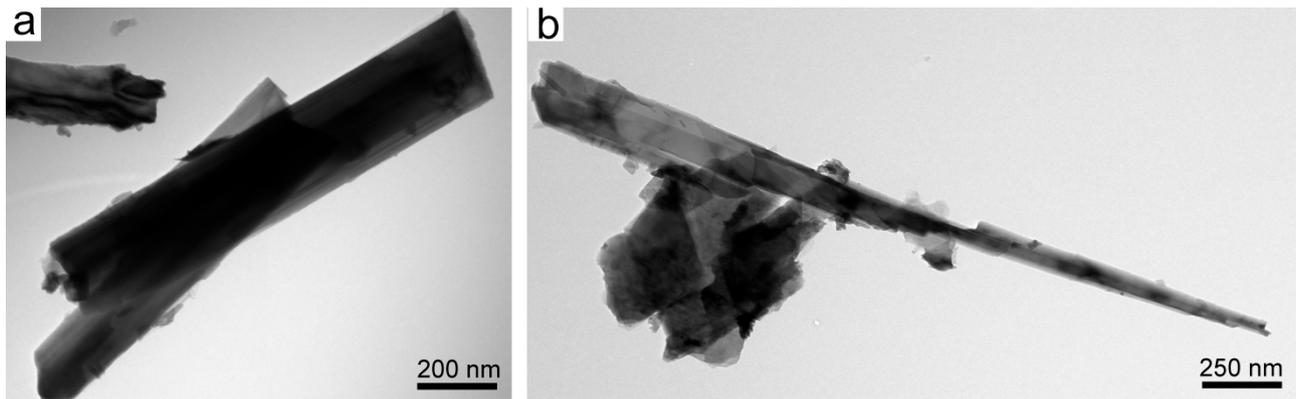


Figure S4. (a) TEM image of: tremolite asbestos as viewed perpendicular to the fiber axis; (b) prismatic single crystals of tremolite (cleavage fragment), note the irregular sides. The wider end displays an initial split into two-three fibrils.



© 2019 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).