

## Appendix 6

### 6.1 XRD analyses

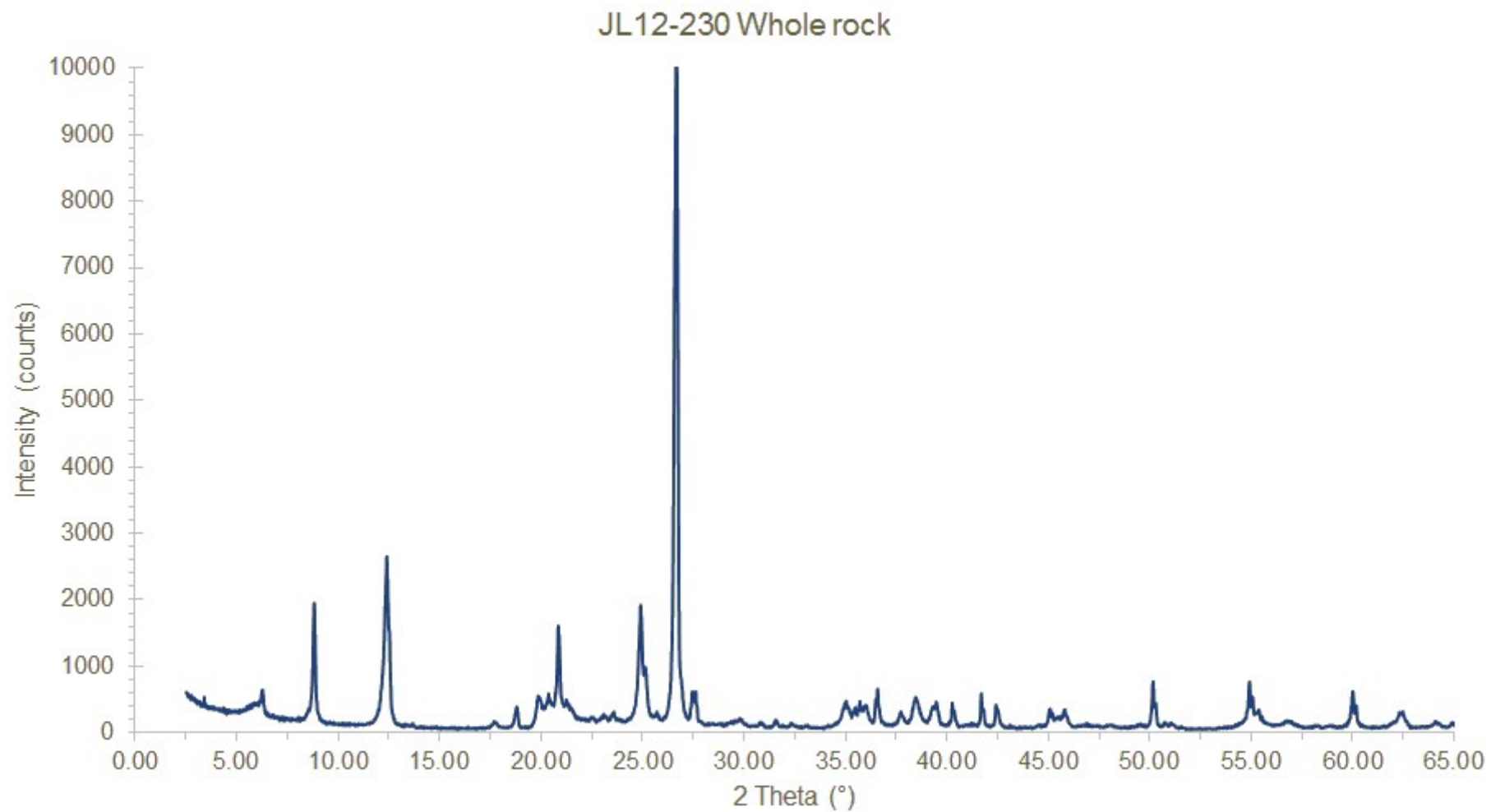
The reader is referred to Moore and Reynolds (1997) for the theory of X ray diffraction as applied to clay minerals. The XRD sample preparation are adopted from this source.

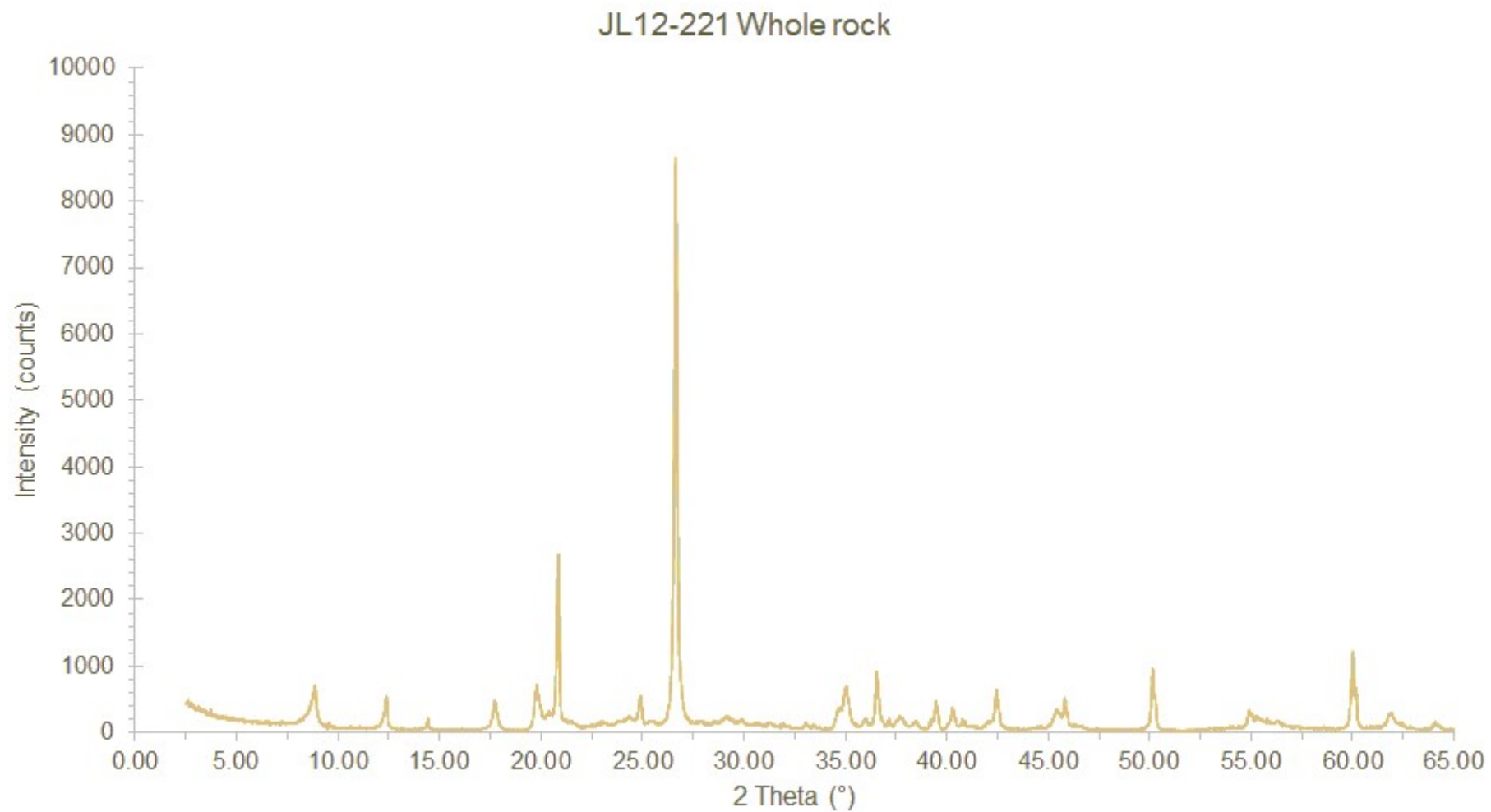
The XRD samples are run on a Philips PW1820 operated at 40 kV and 40 mA using Cu K-alpha radiation.

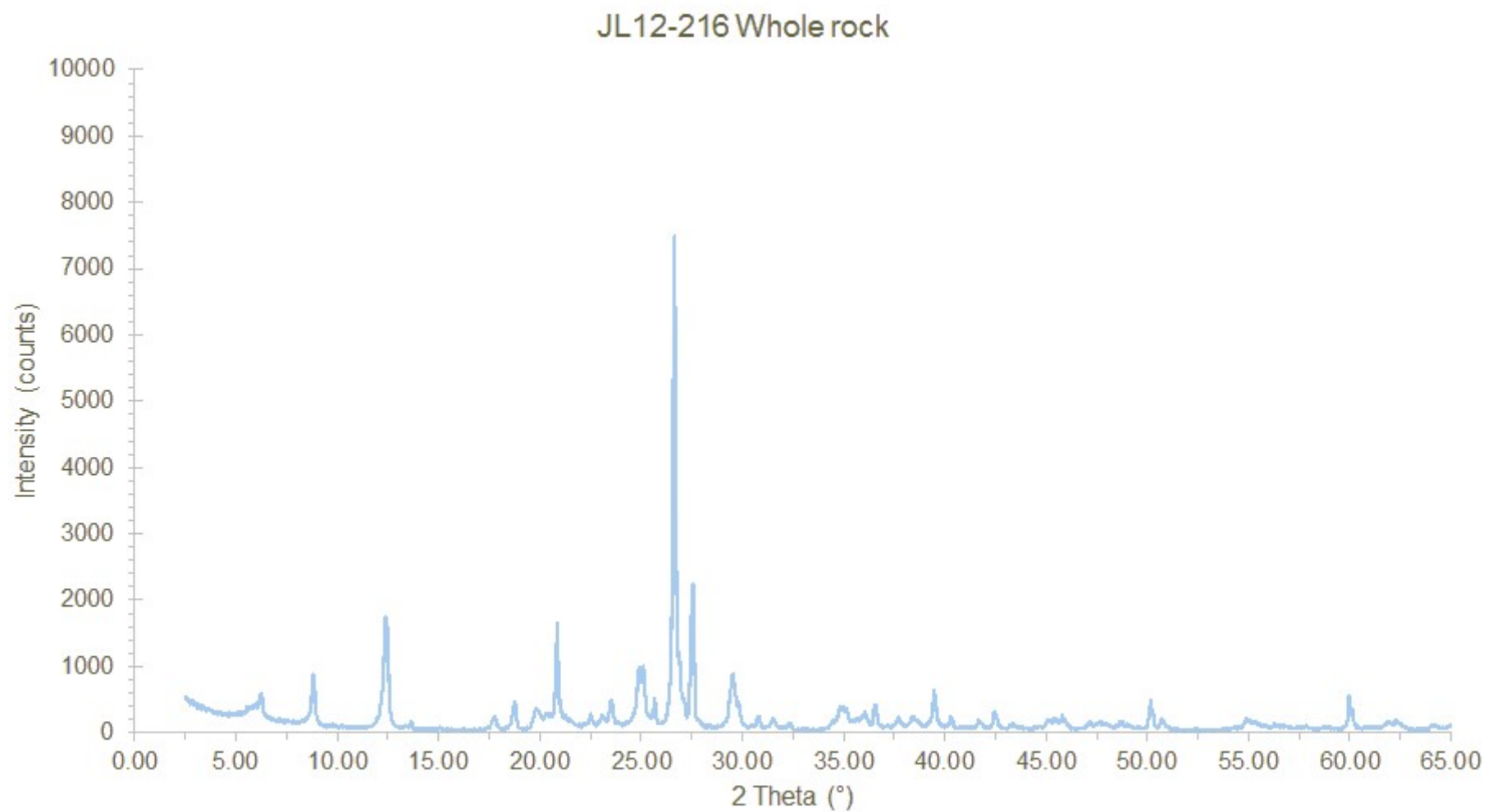
#### 6.1.1 Sample preparation

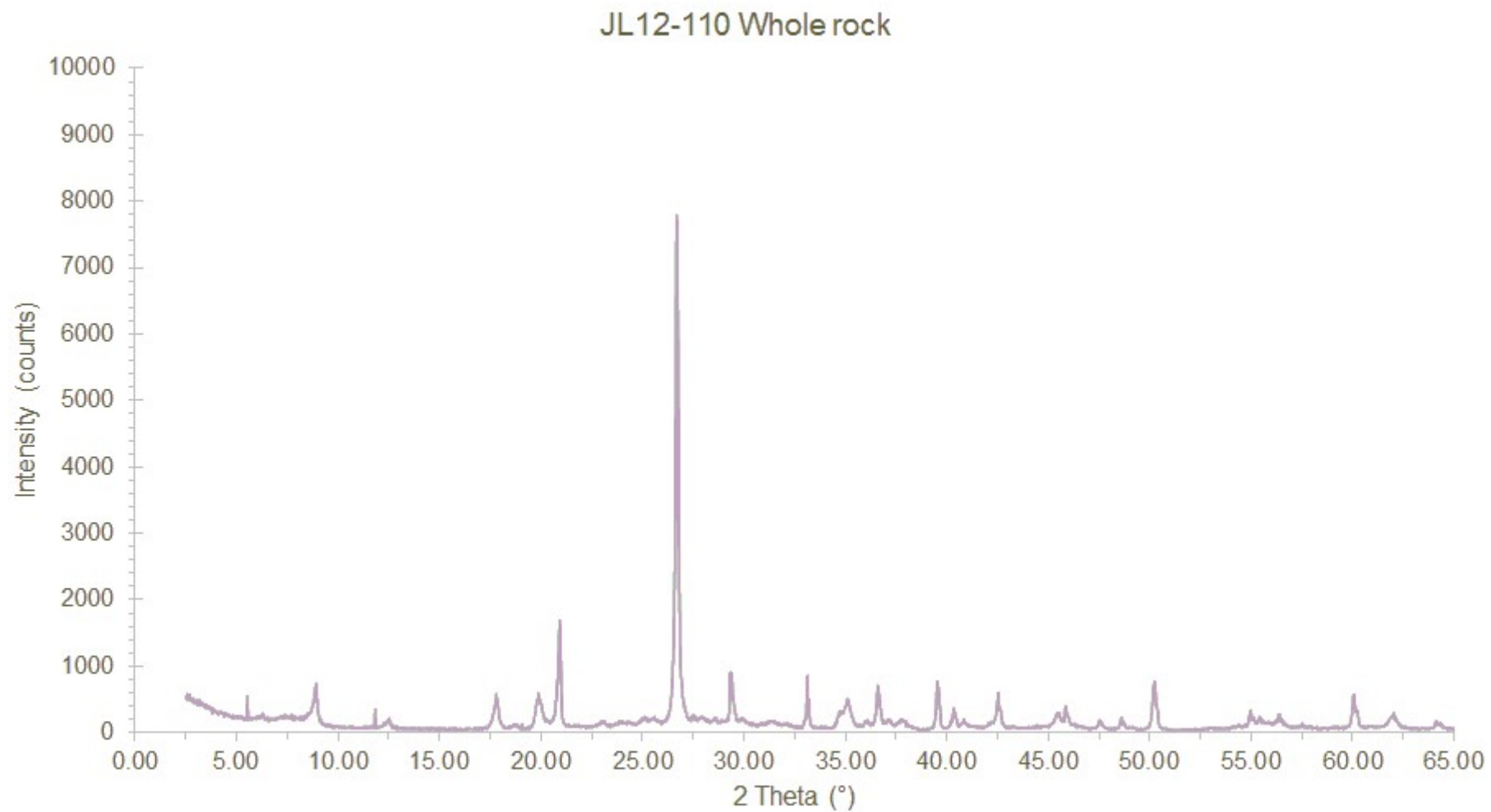
##### 6.1.1.1 Whole rock

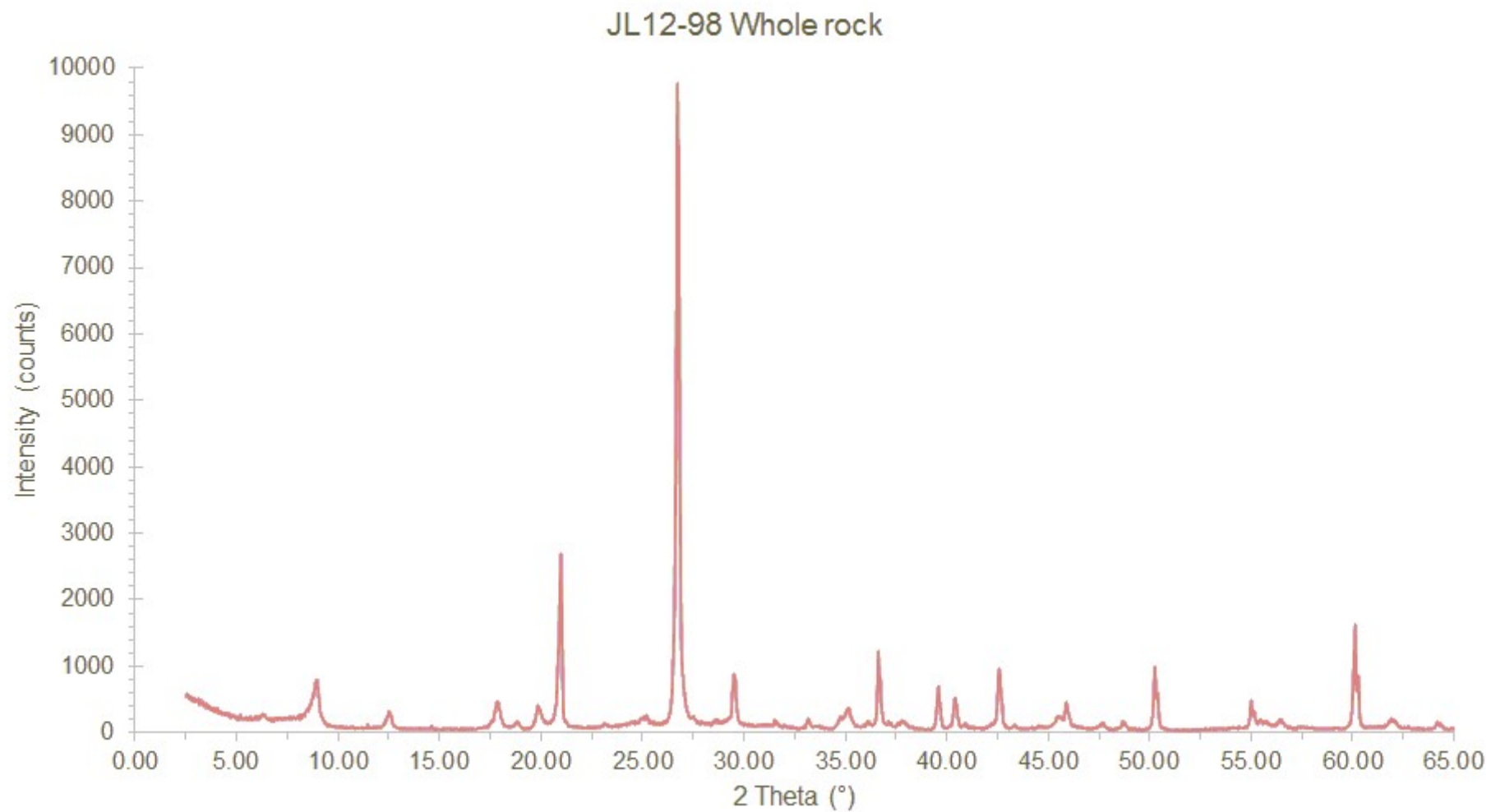
Whole rock samples were crushed with a jaw crusher to <2cm size. 37 samples were hand crushed by pestle and mortar until a talc-like consistency (i.e. approximately 5-35 $\mu$ m). This whole rock powder was side-stacked into a 1mm deep aluminium sample holder ensuring a random orientation of crystals, but a flat surface (i.e. low topography). The unorientated samples were scanned from 2.5-65° at 0.02° 2 $\theta$  with a counting time of 3 seconds per step. These samples are labelled JLxx.xxx WR, which corresponds to their original sample number. These whole rock XRD patterns revealed that quartz, feldspar and sulphides are the major phases, with the correct identification of clay phases present difficult due to peak dilution from these phases, thus clay separates were produced for better identification of clay minerals.

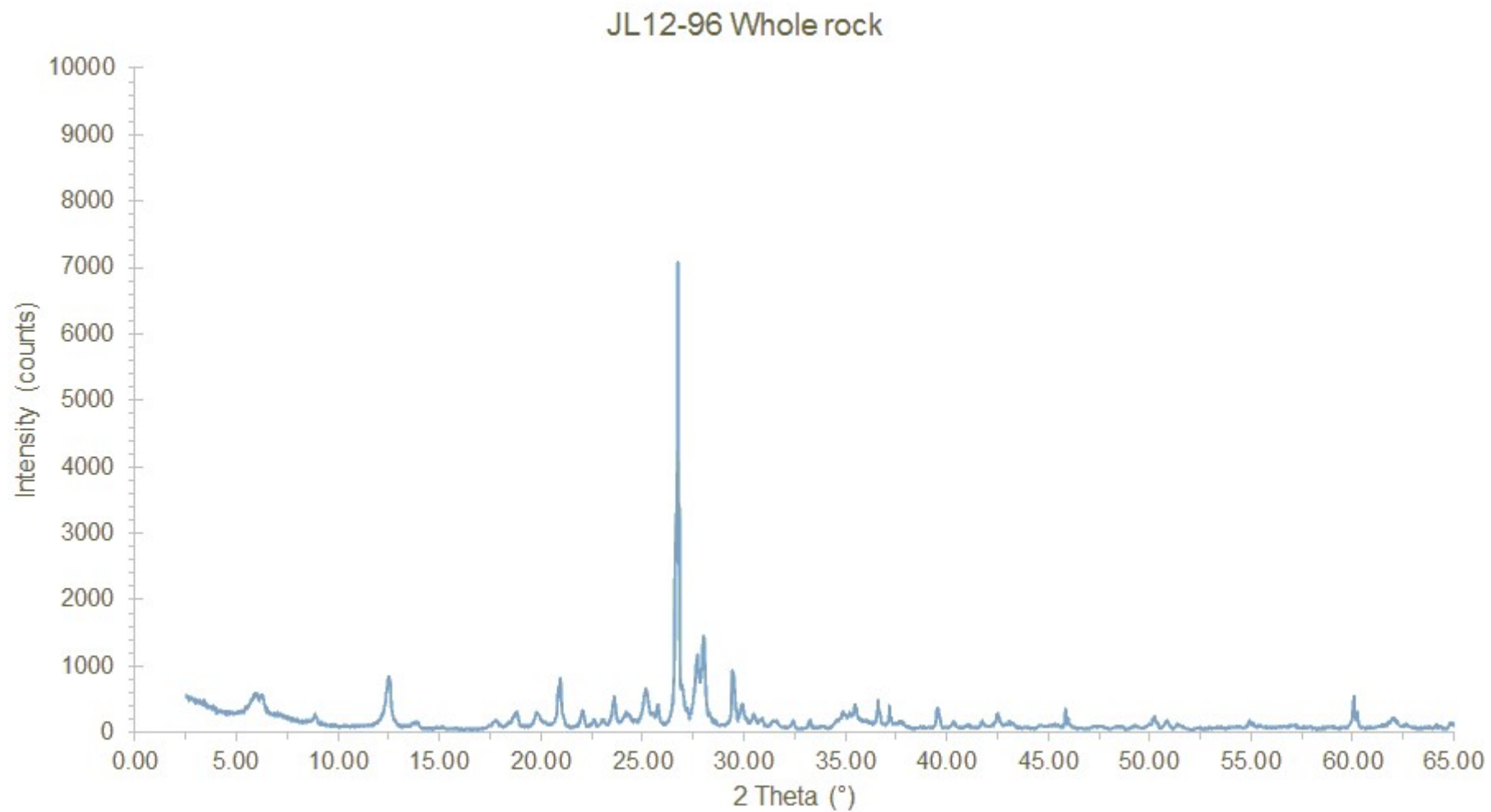


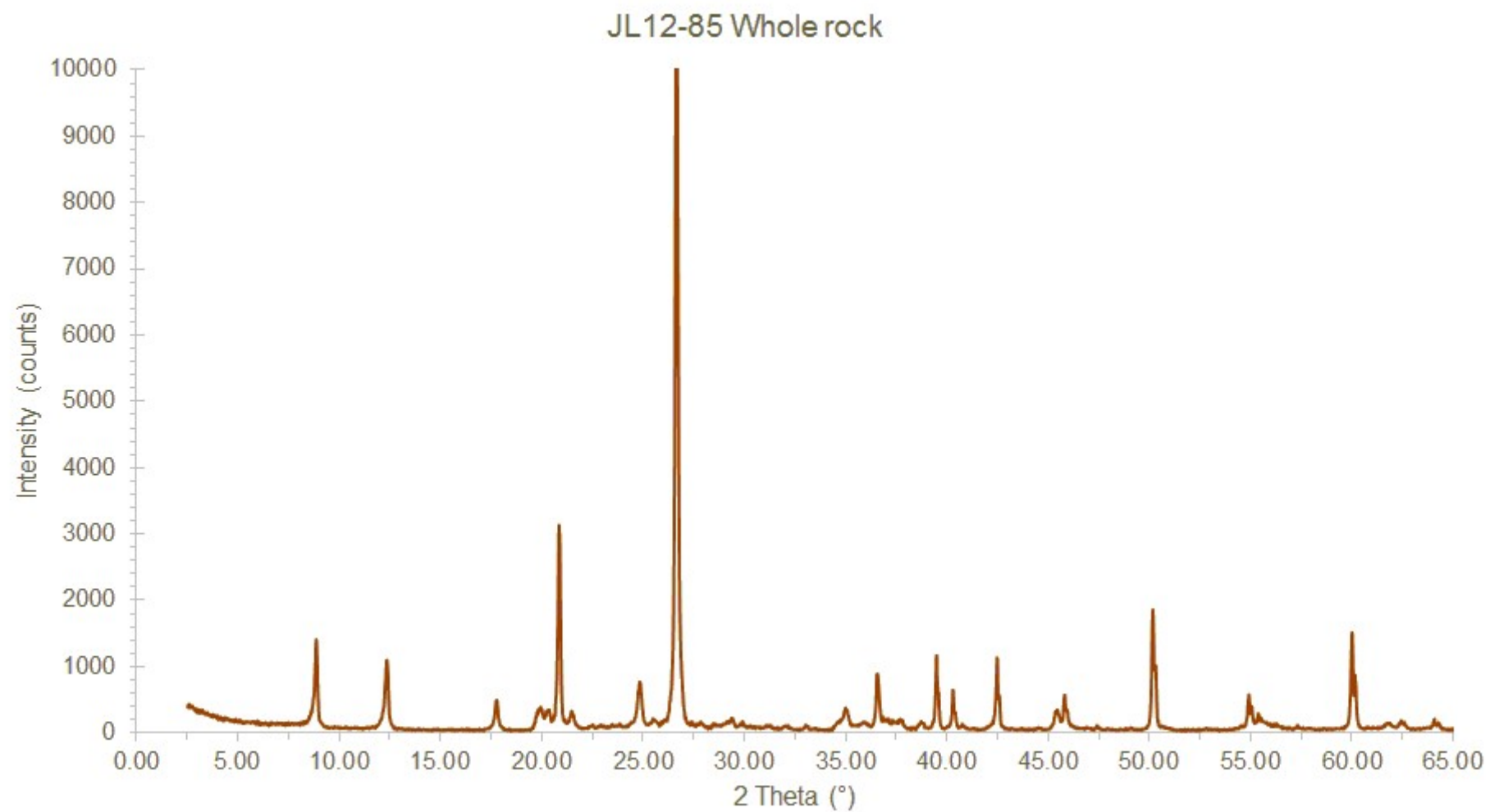






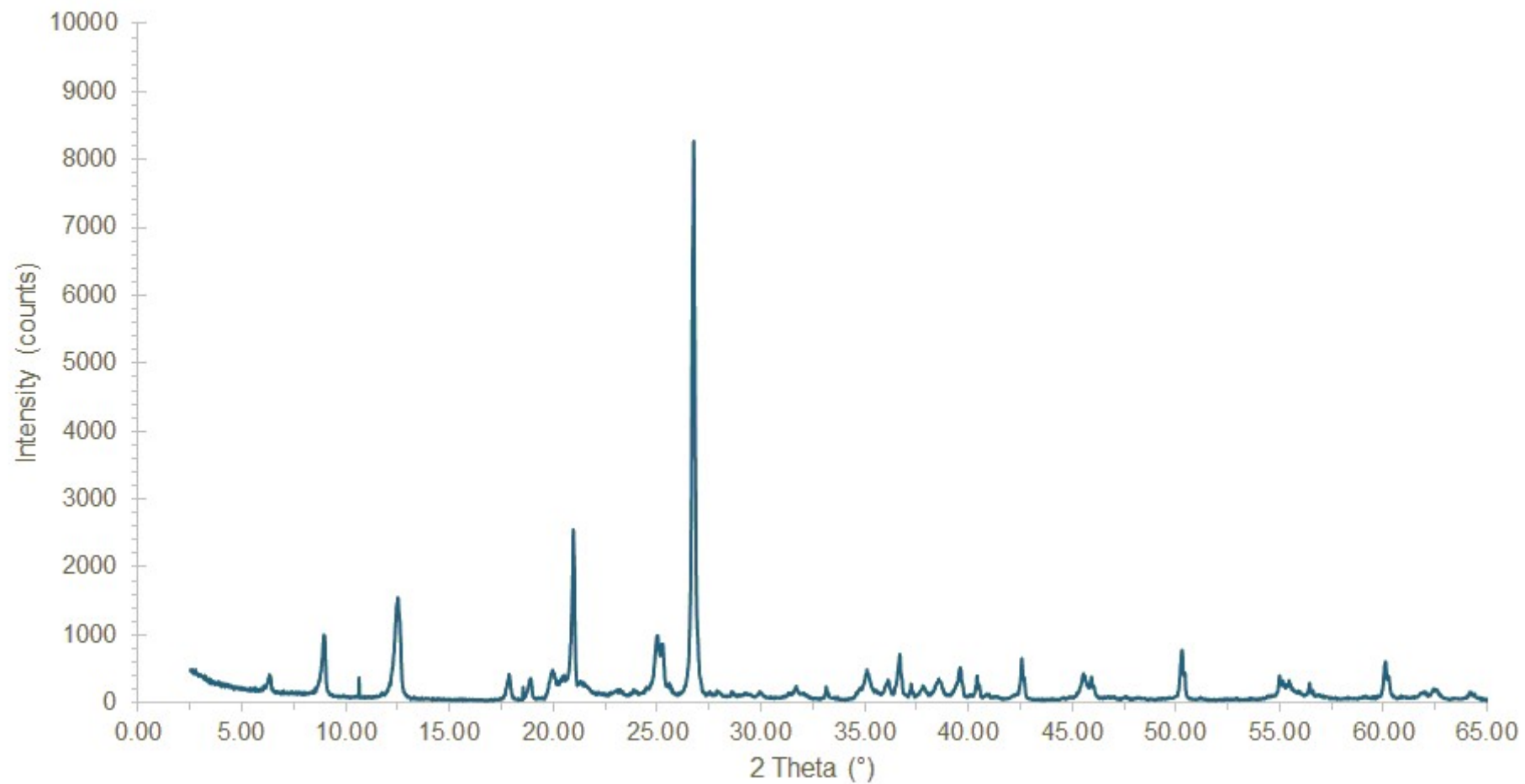


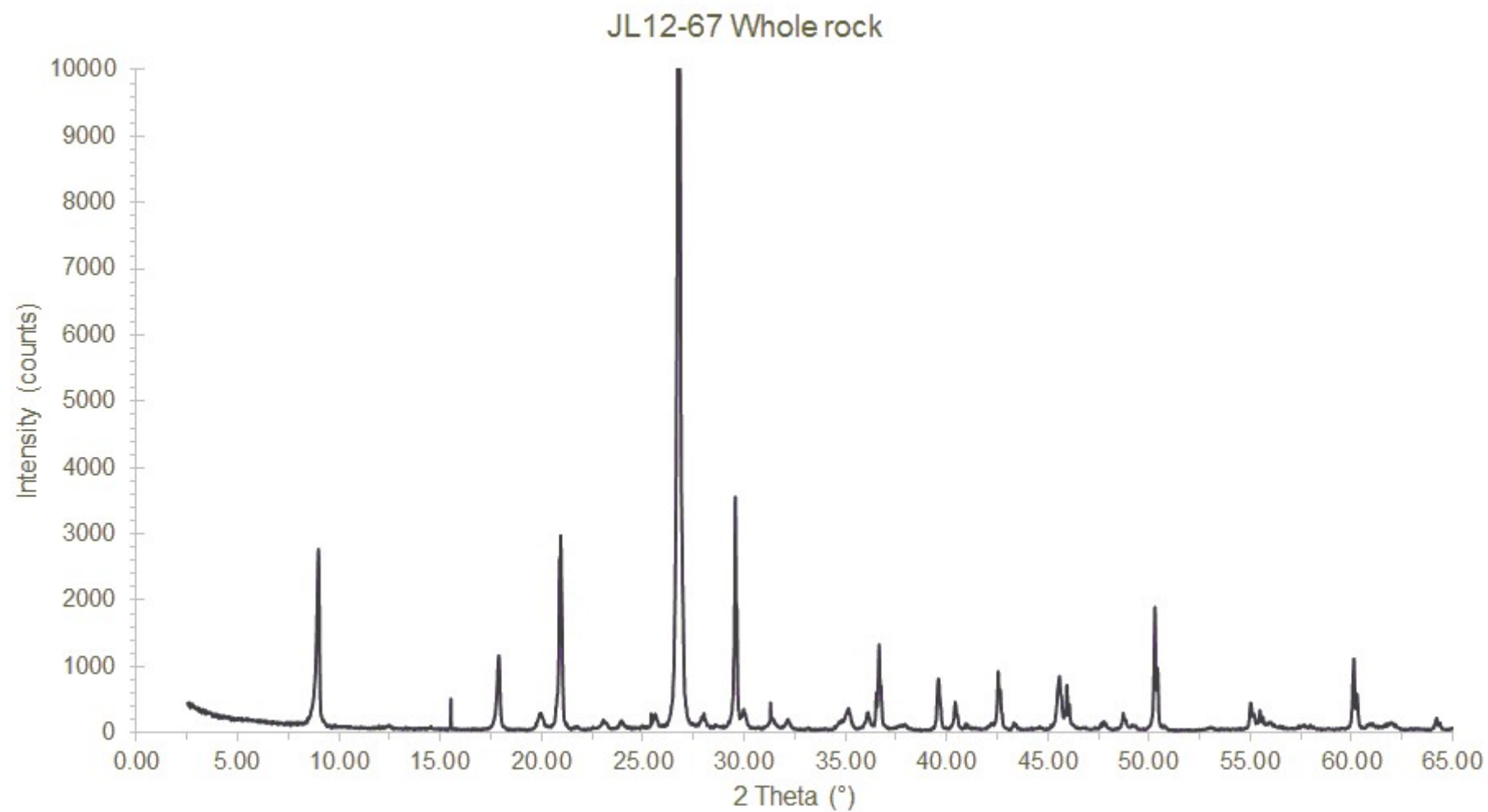


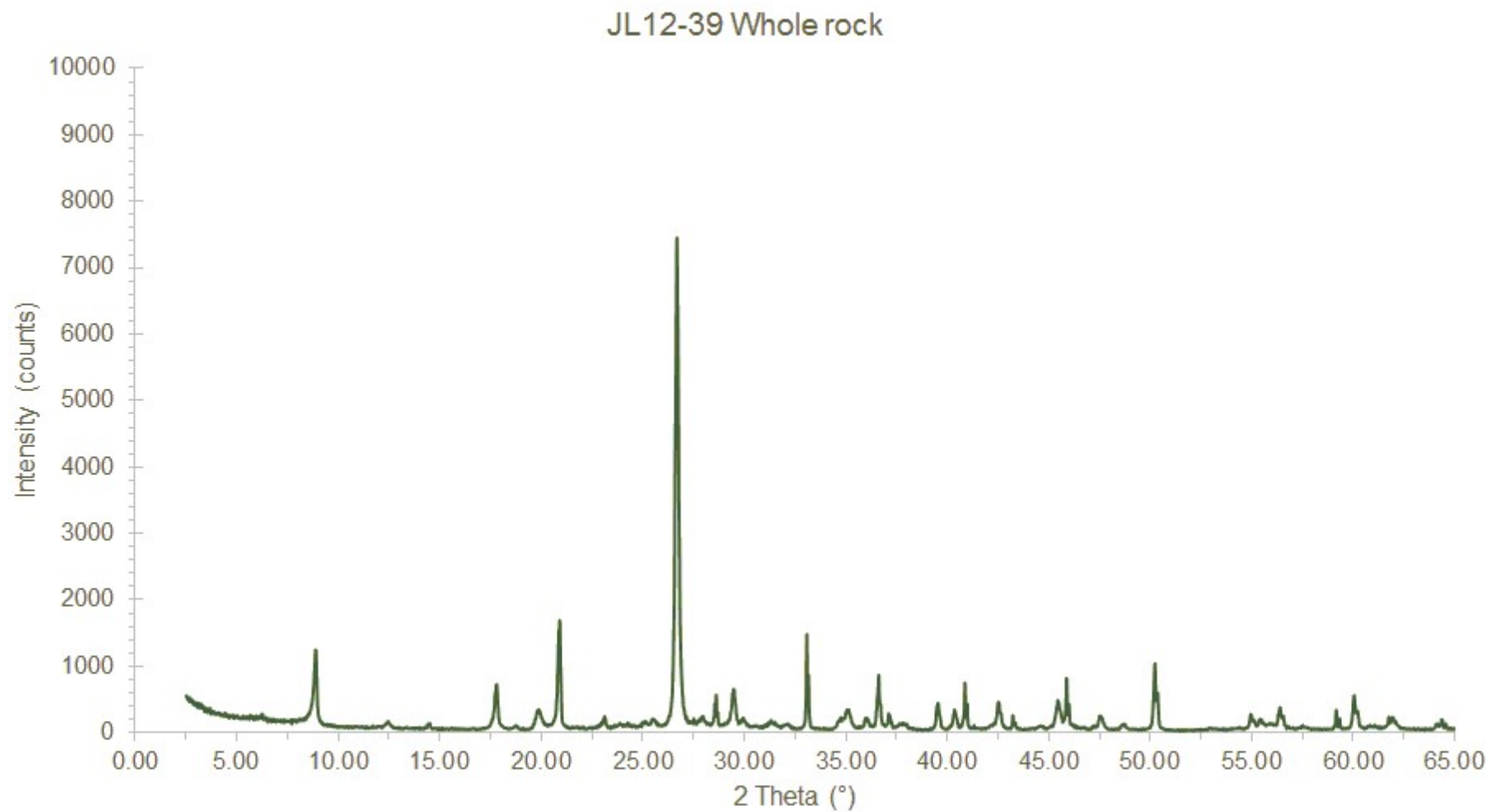


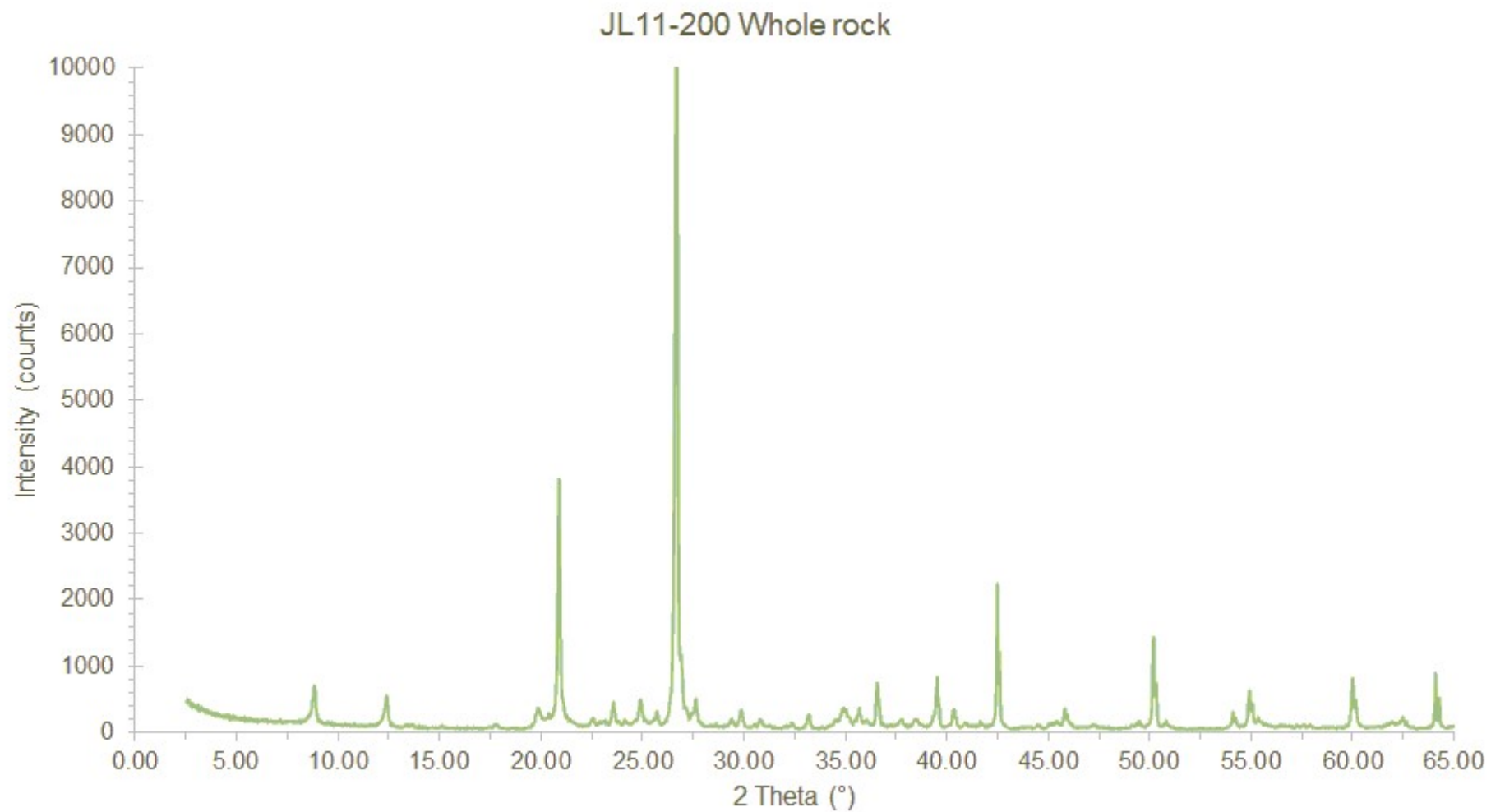


JL12-84 Whole rock

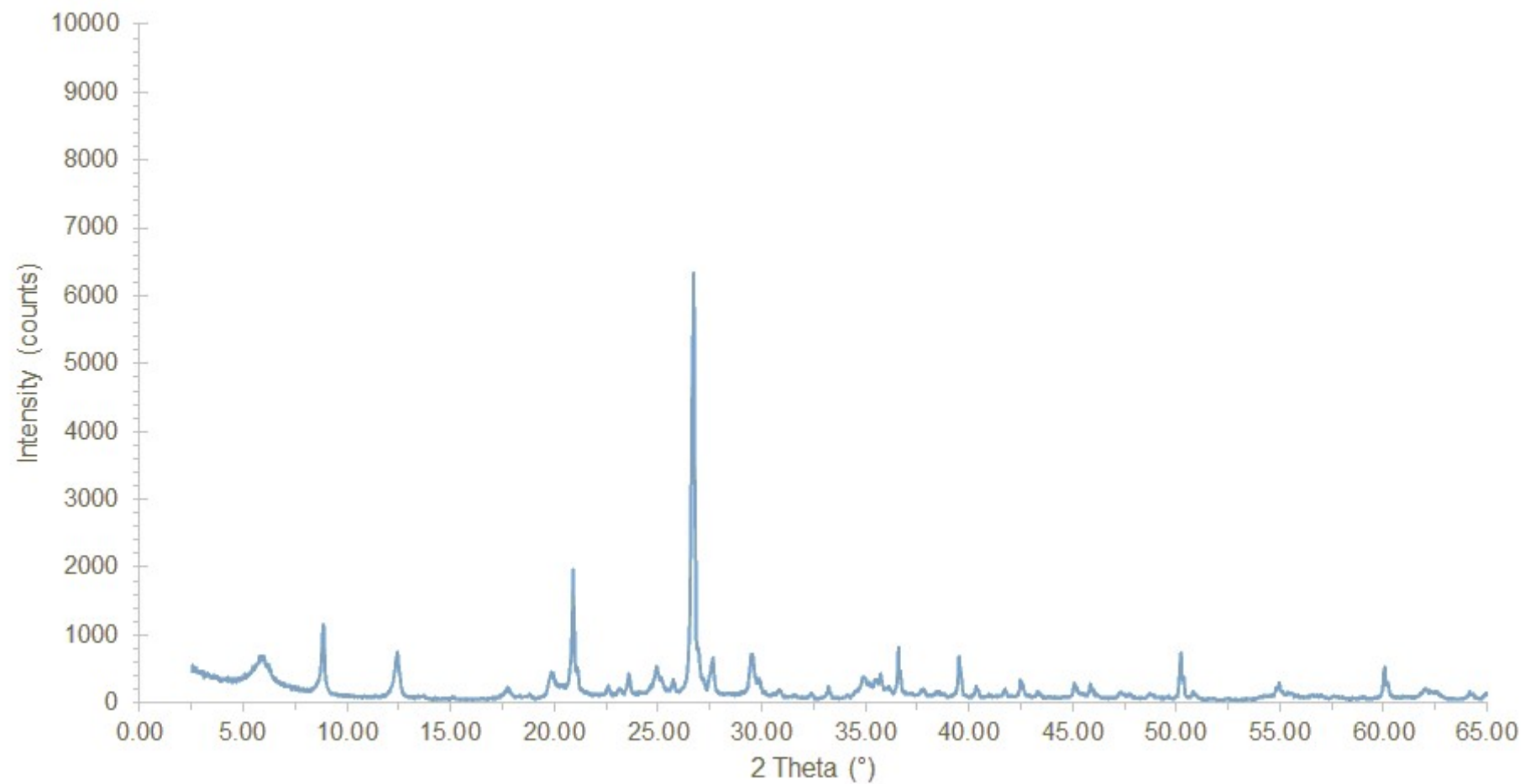


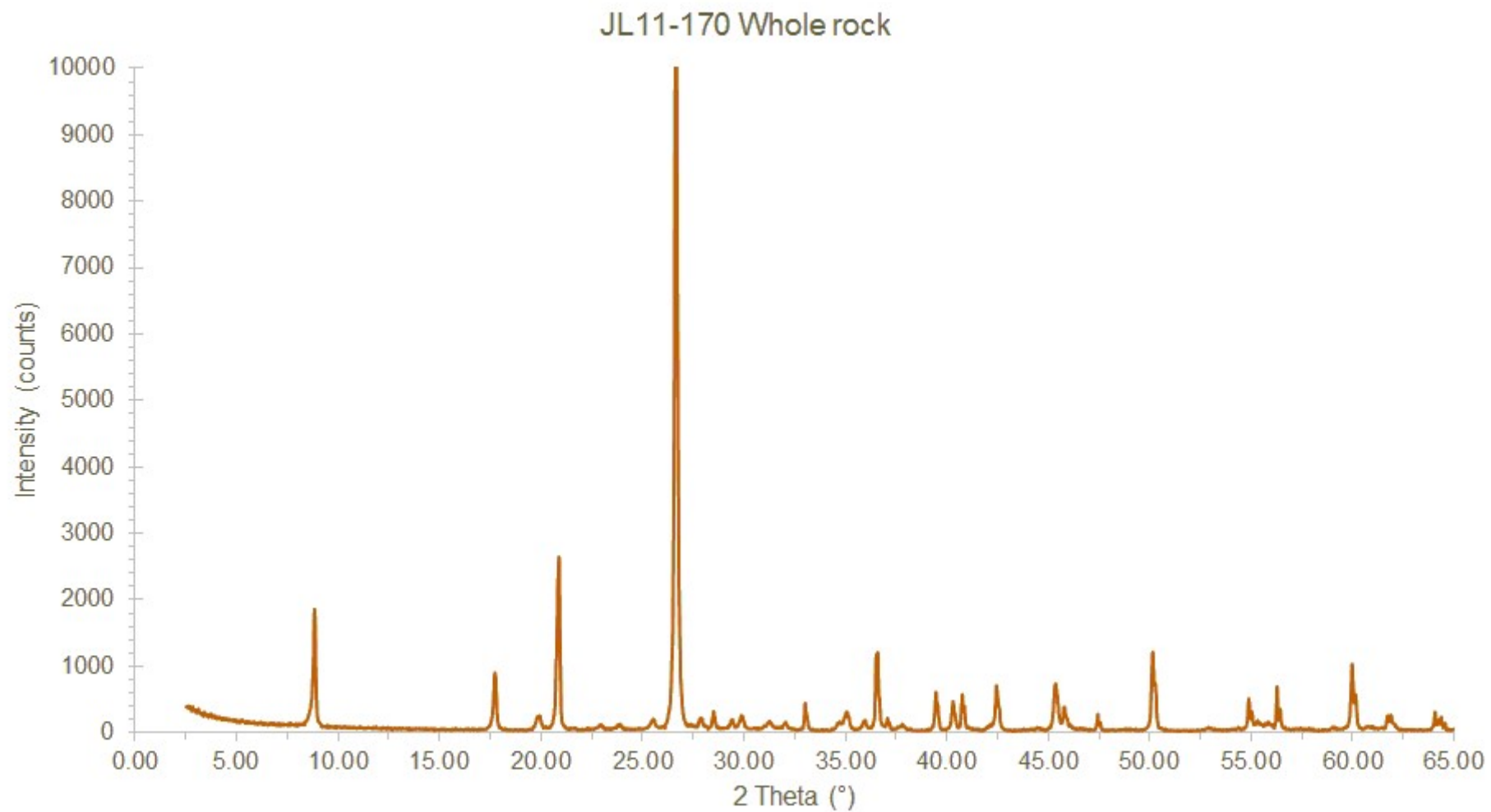


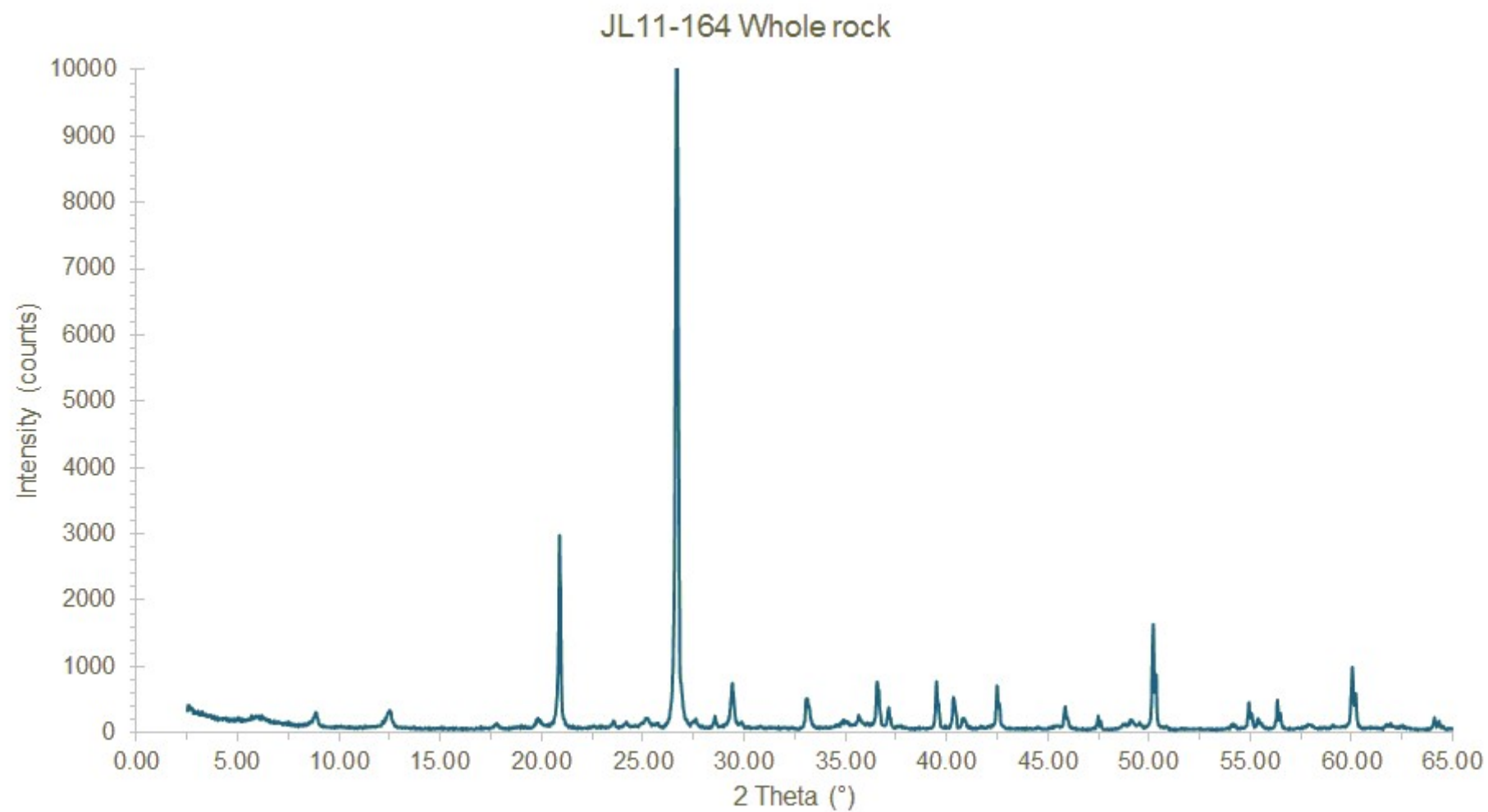


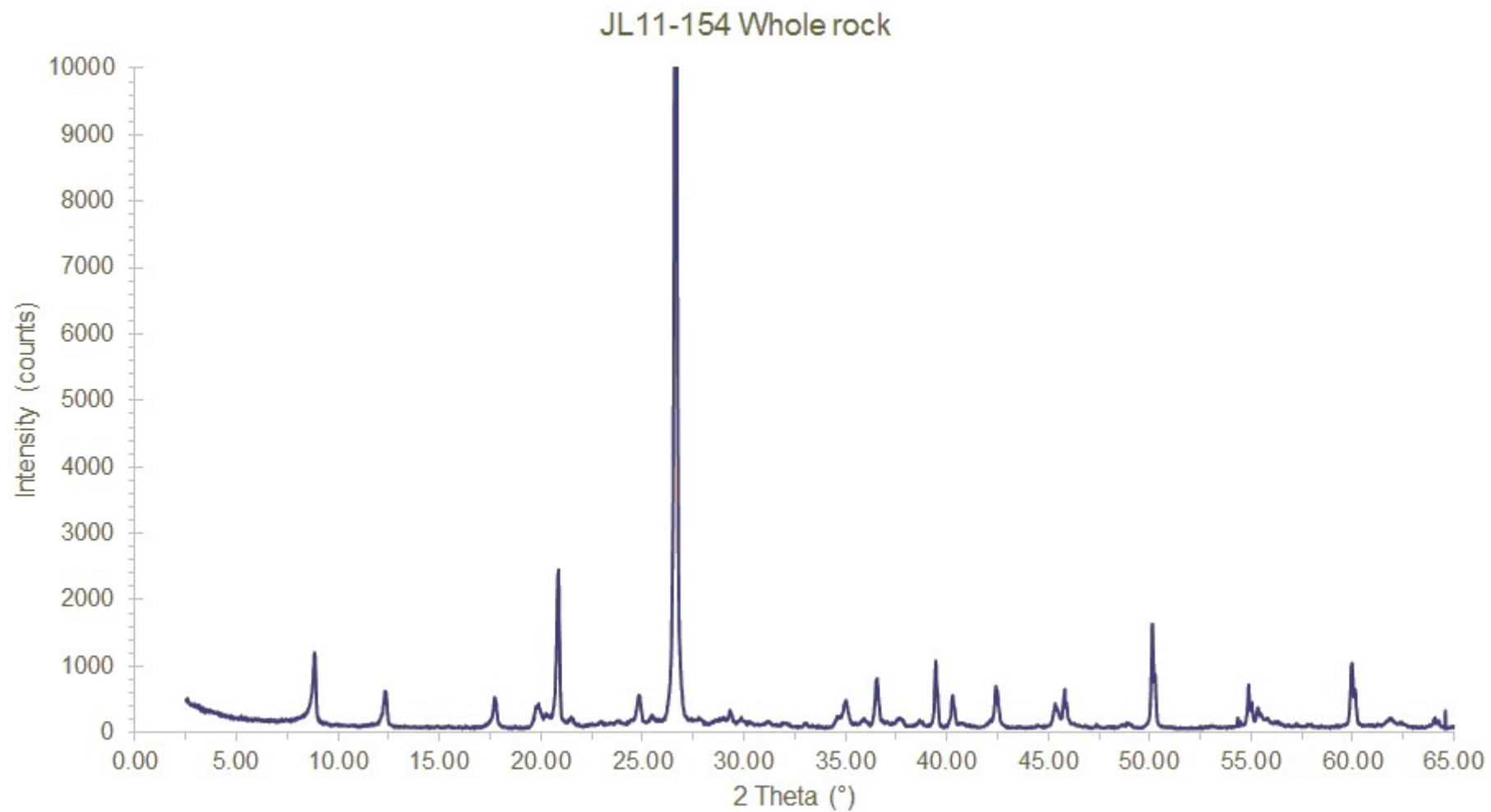


JL11-173 Whole rock

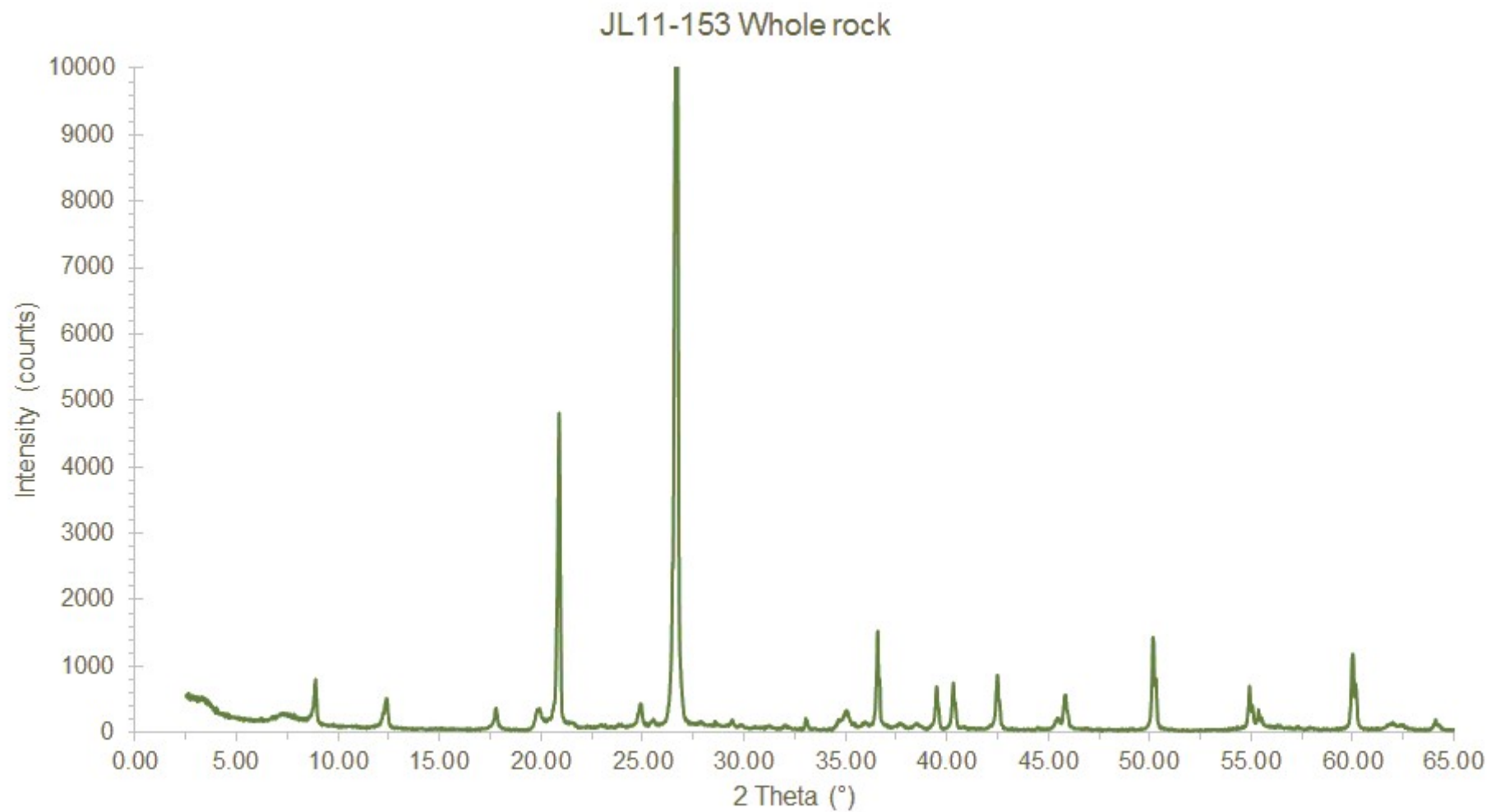


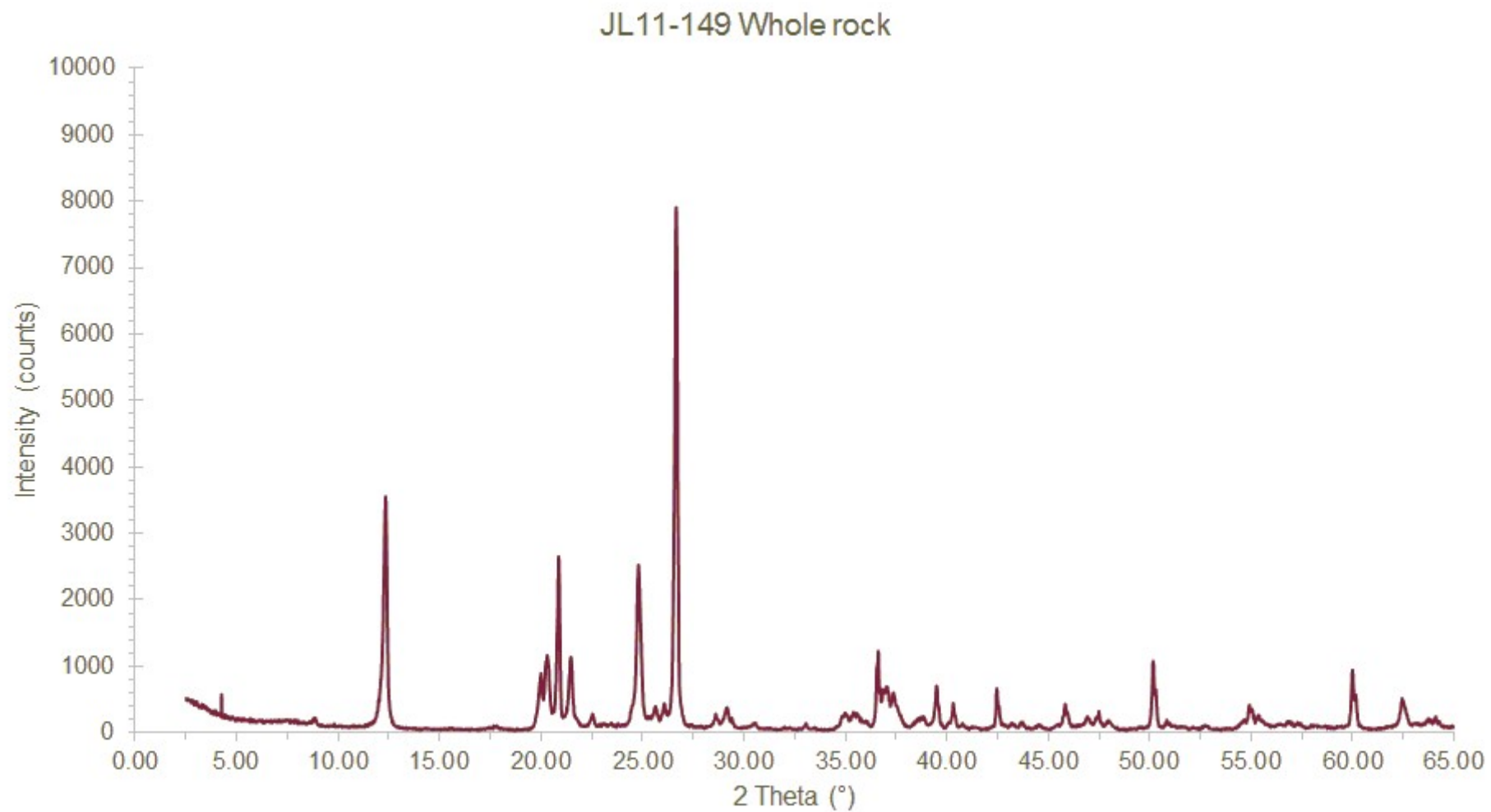


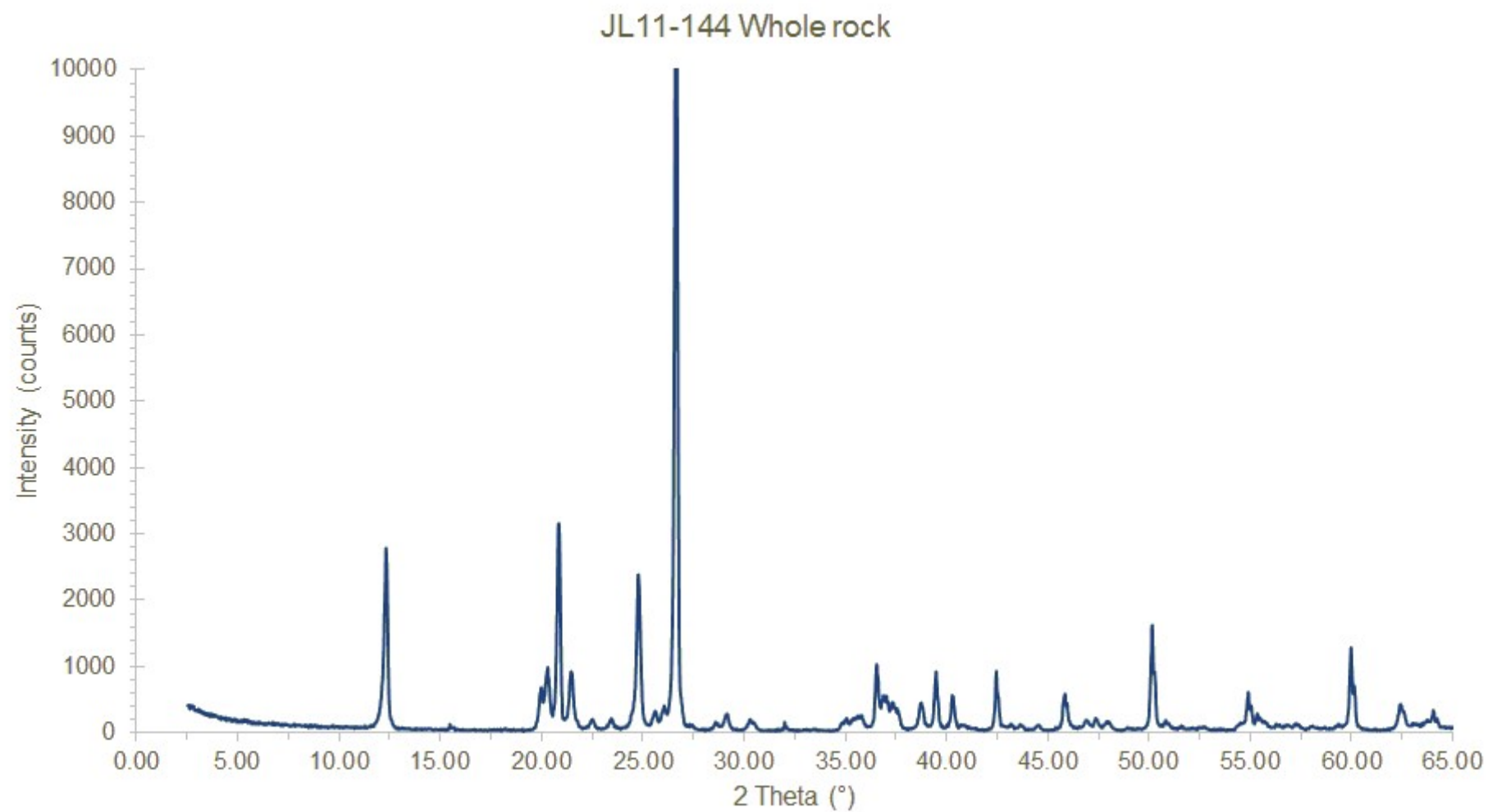


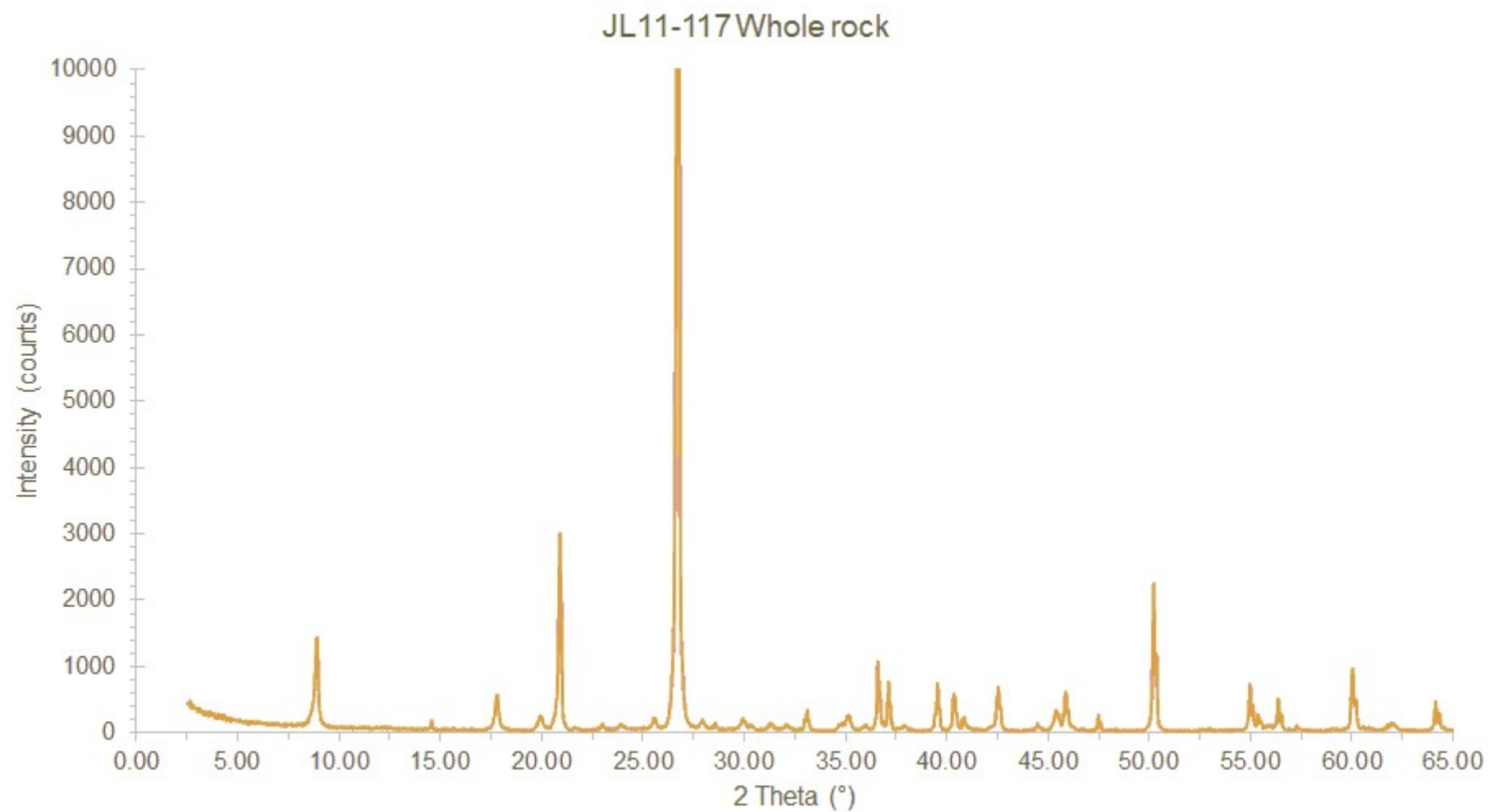


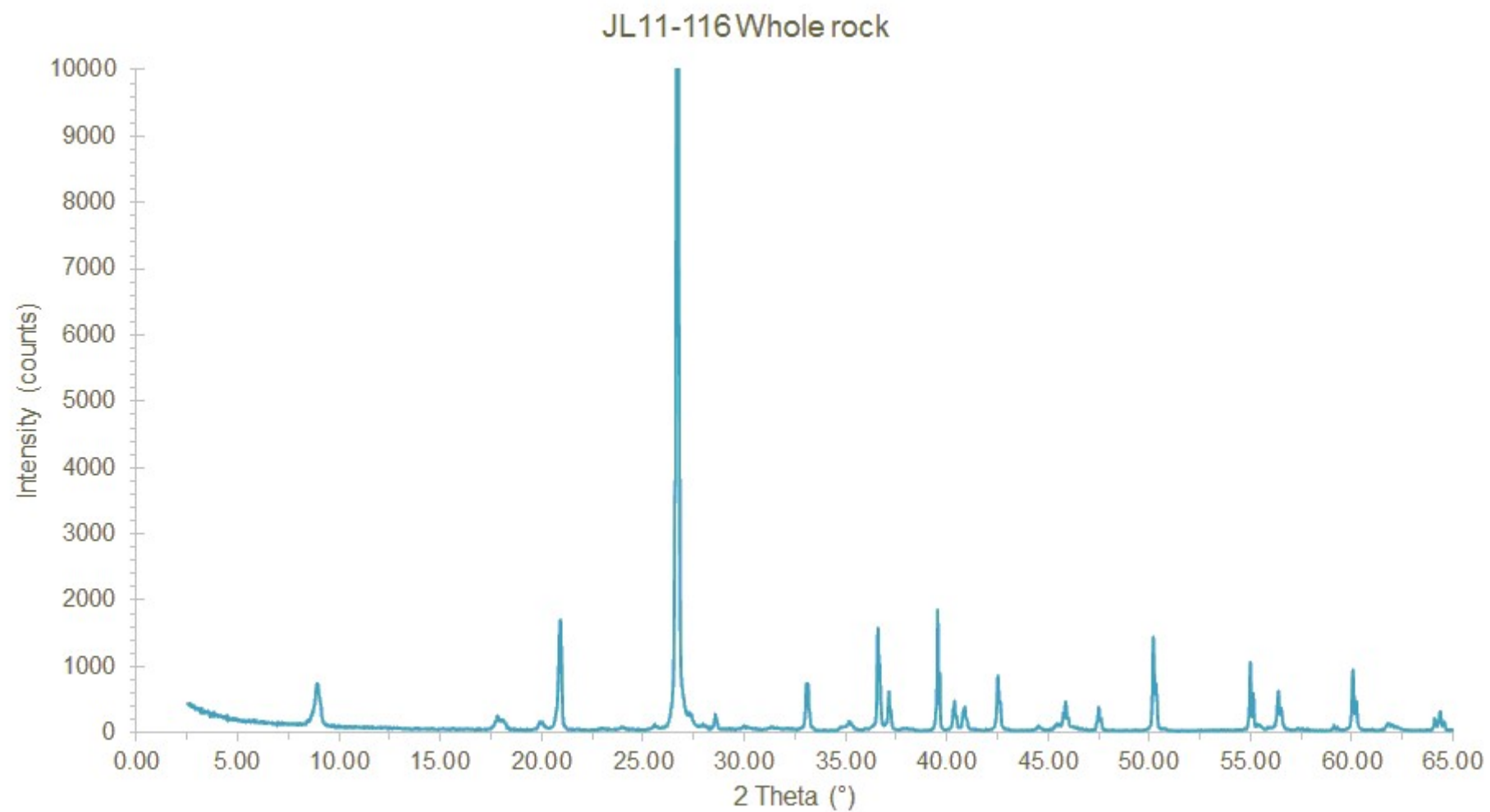


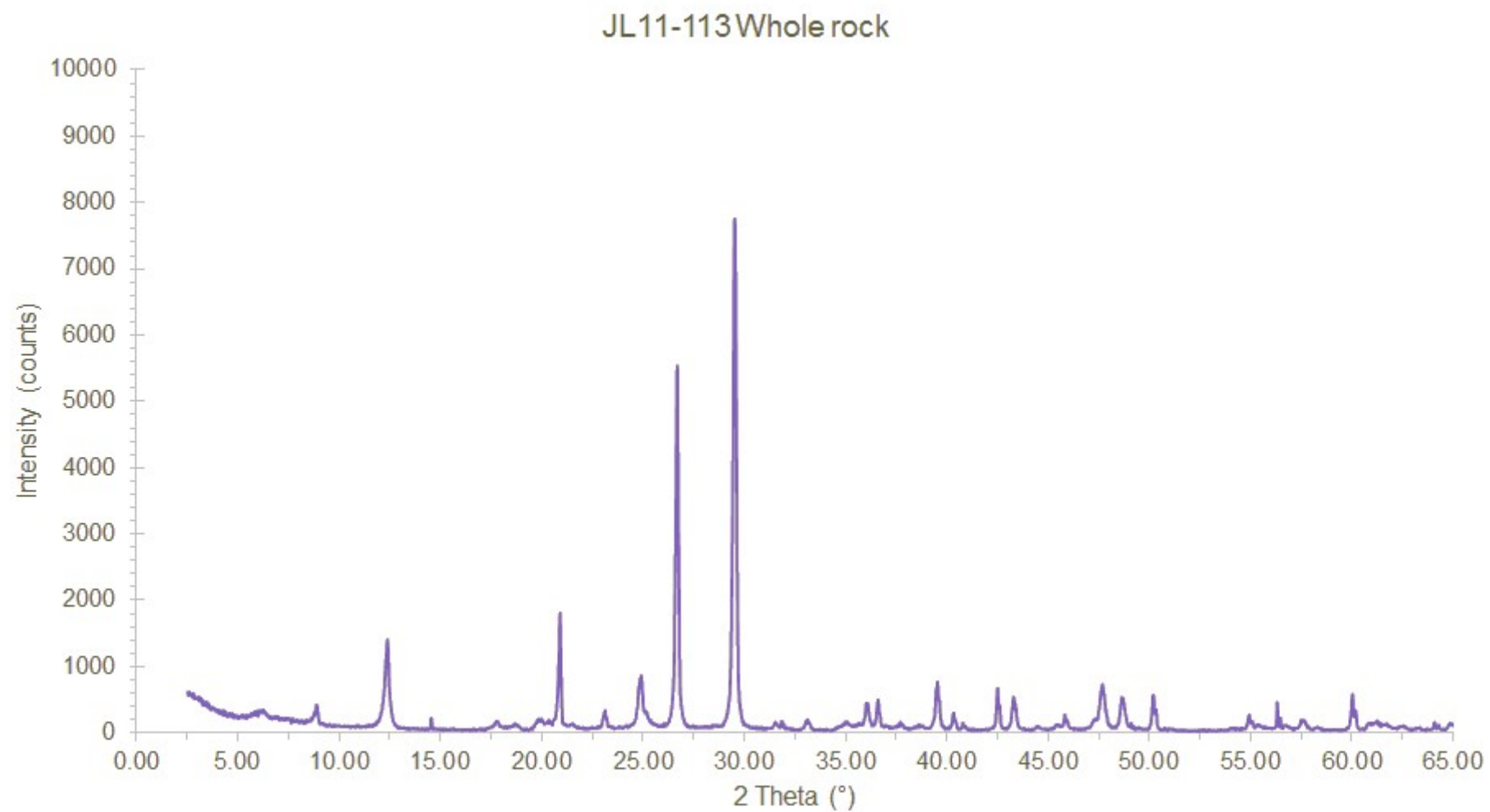




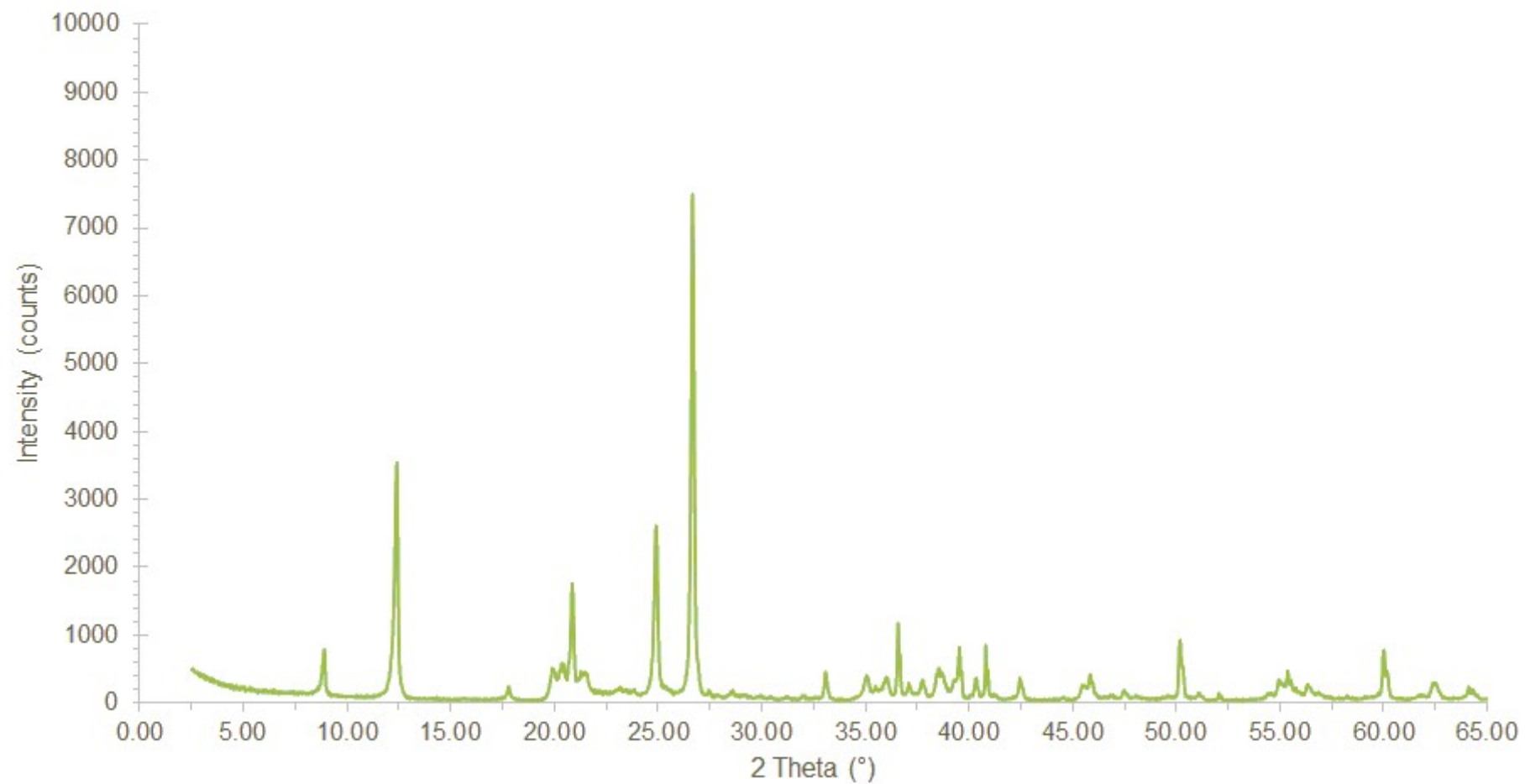




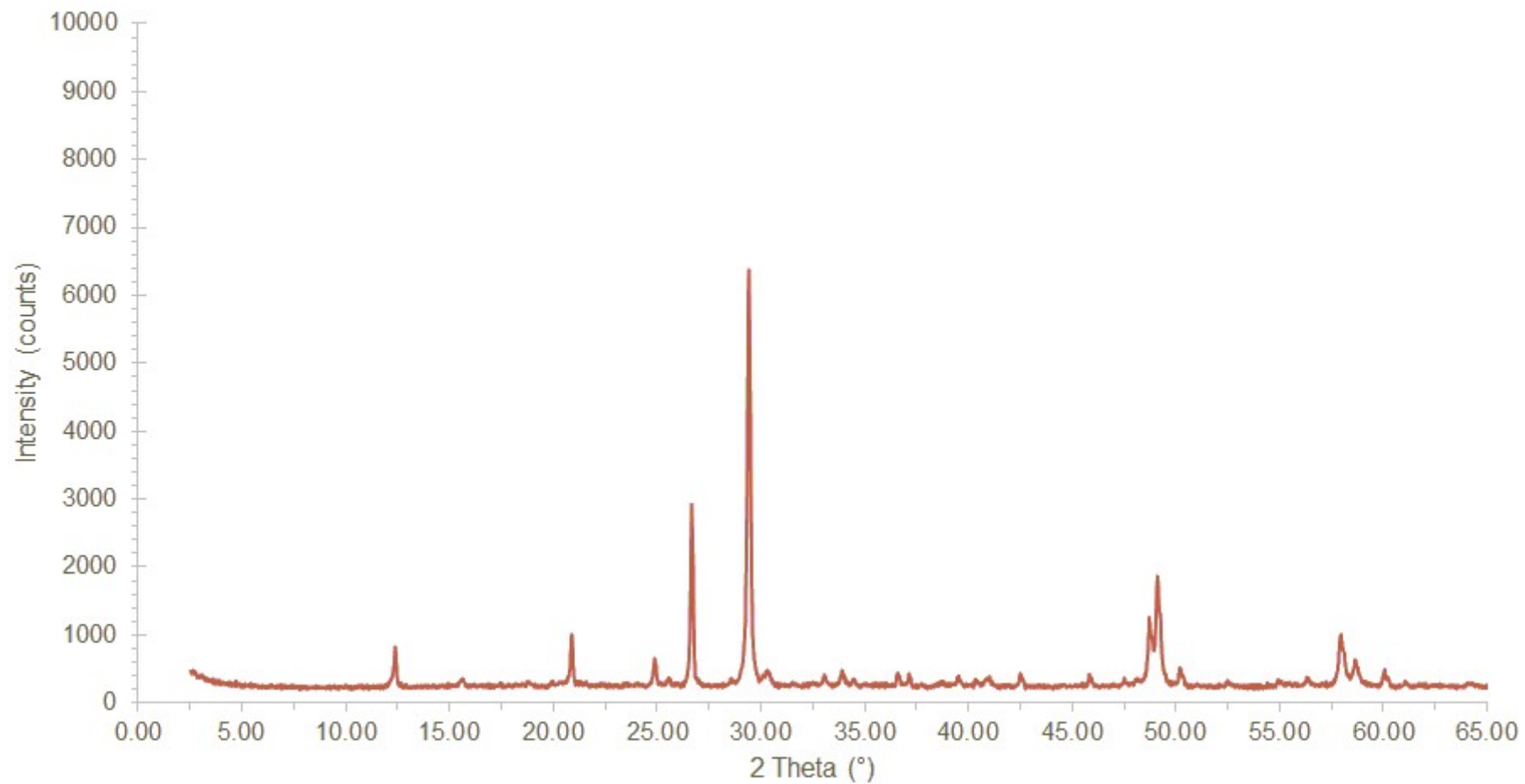




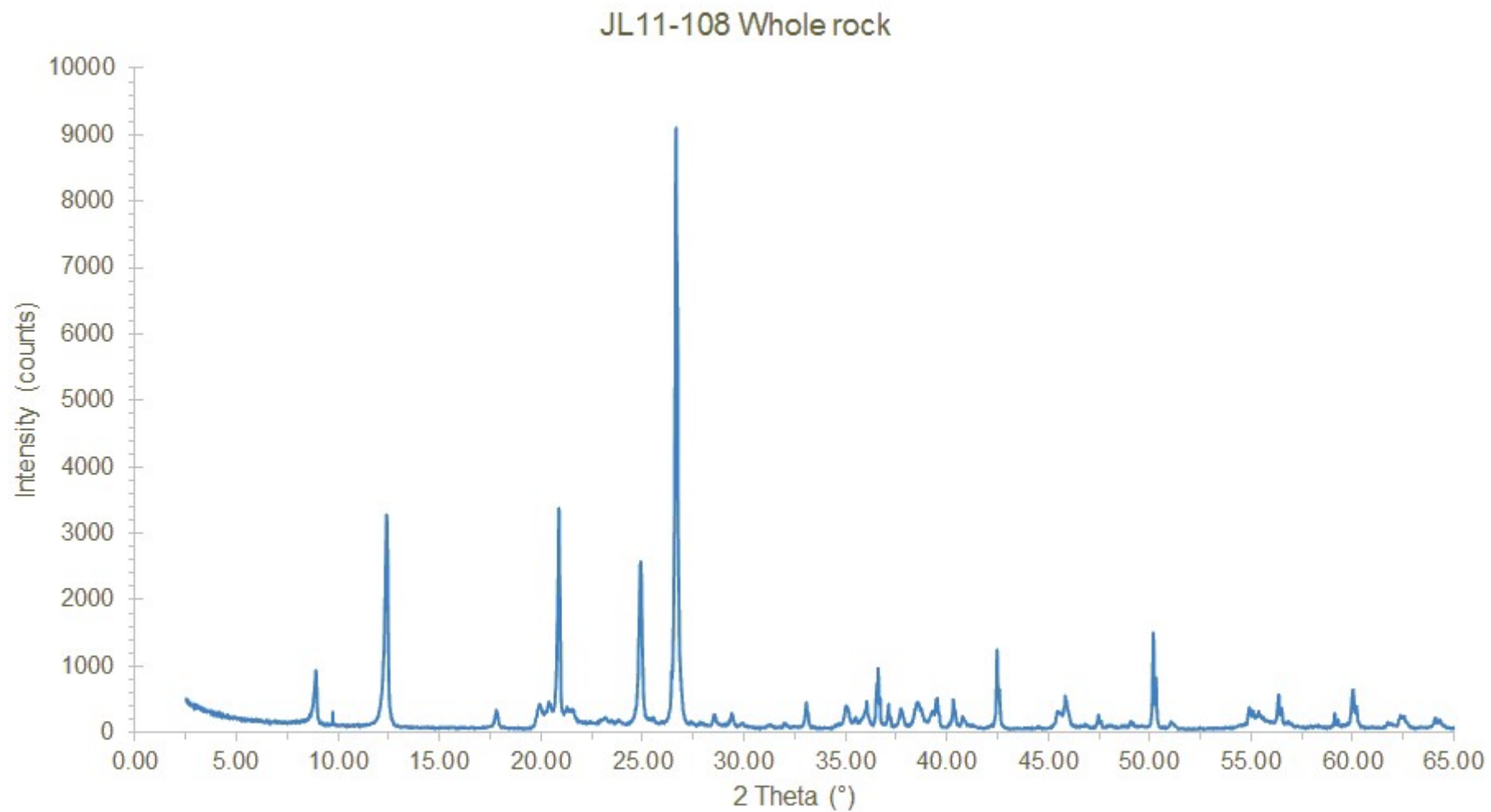
JL11-111 Whole rock

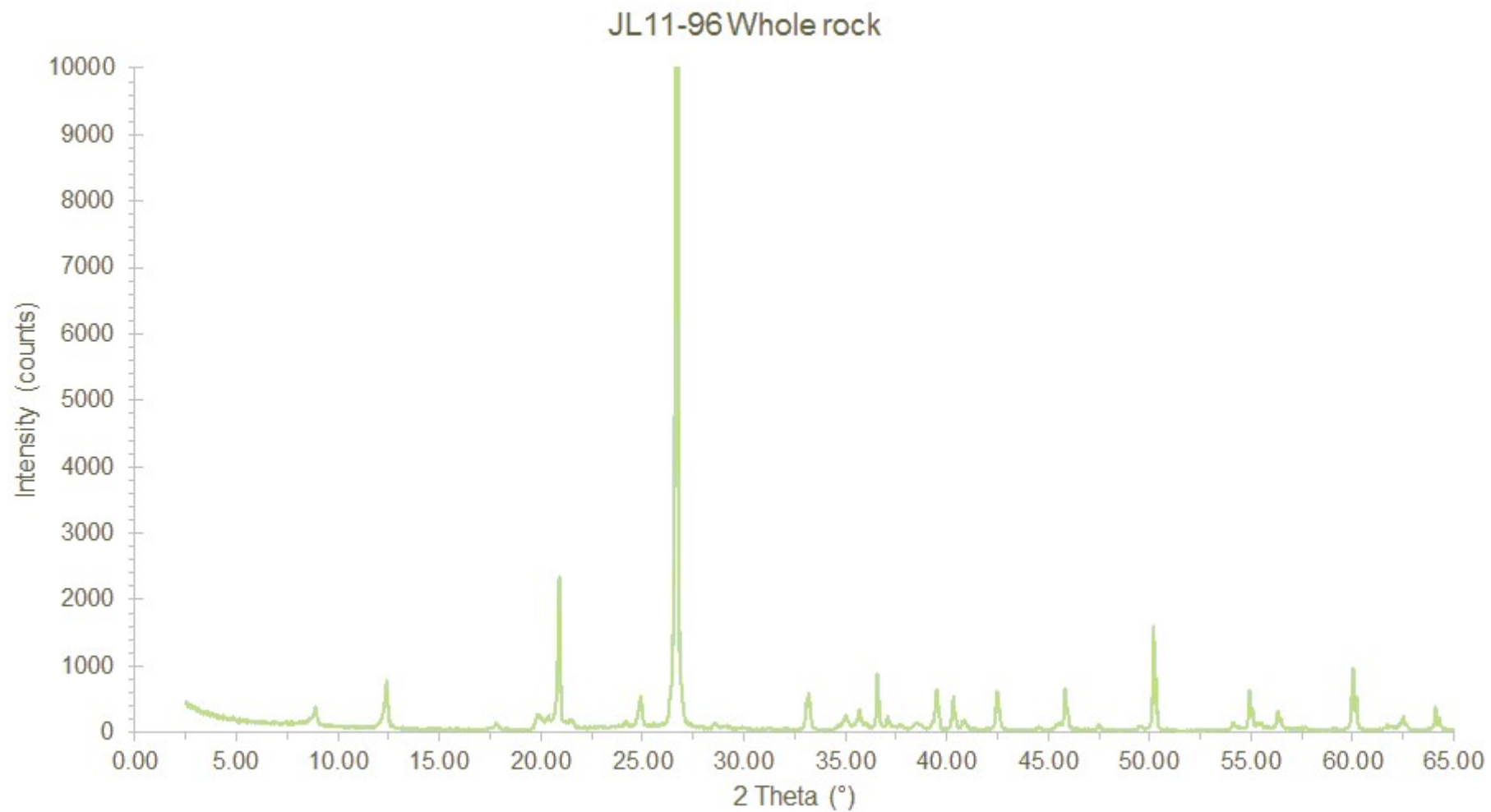


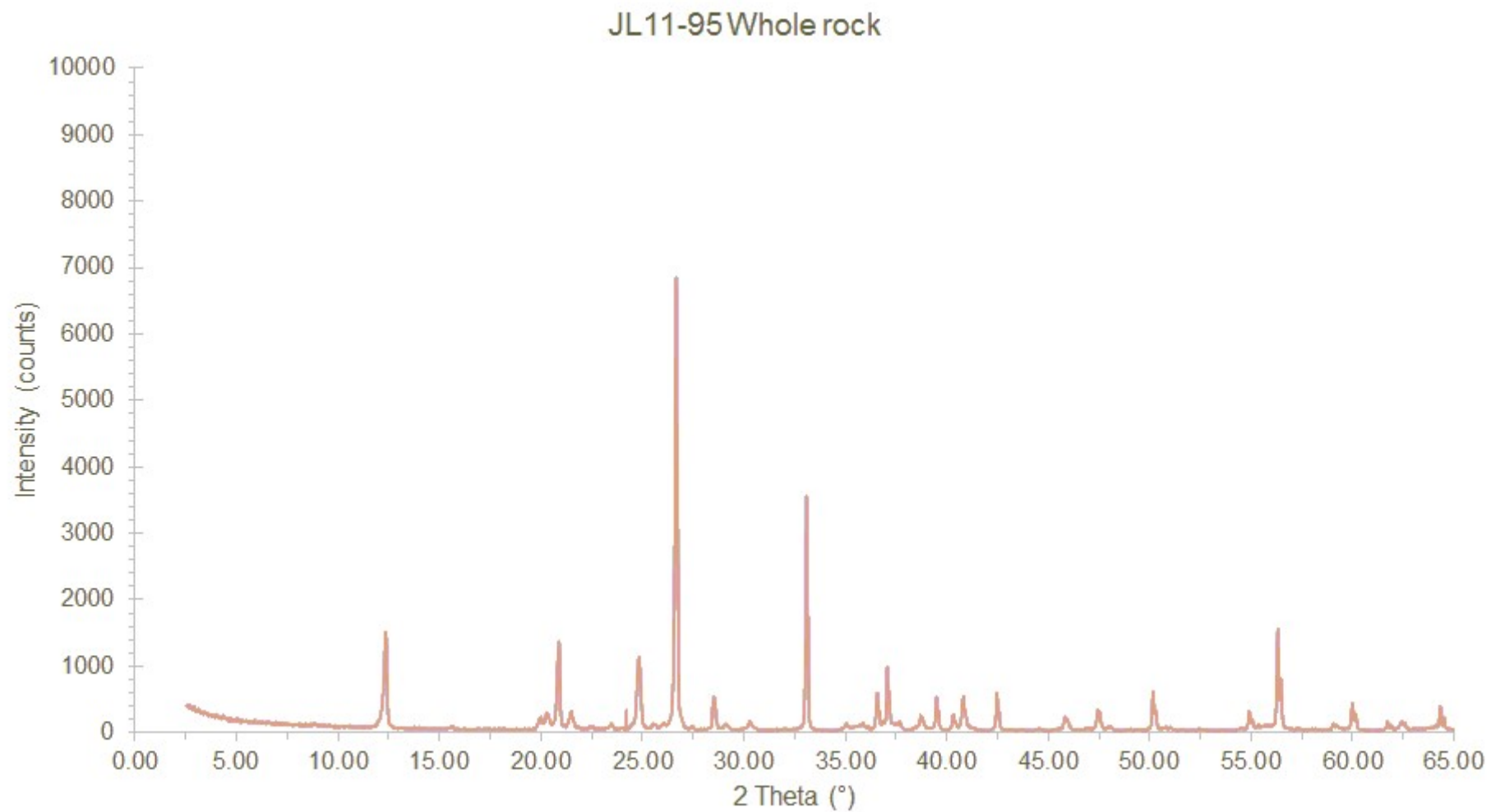
JL11-110 Whole rock

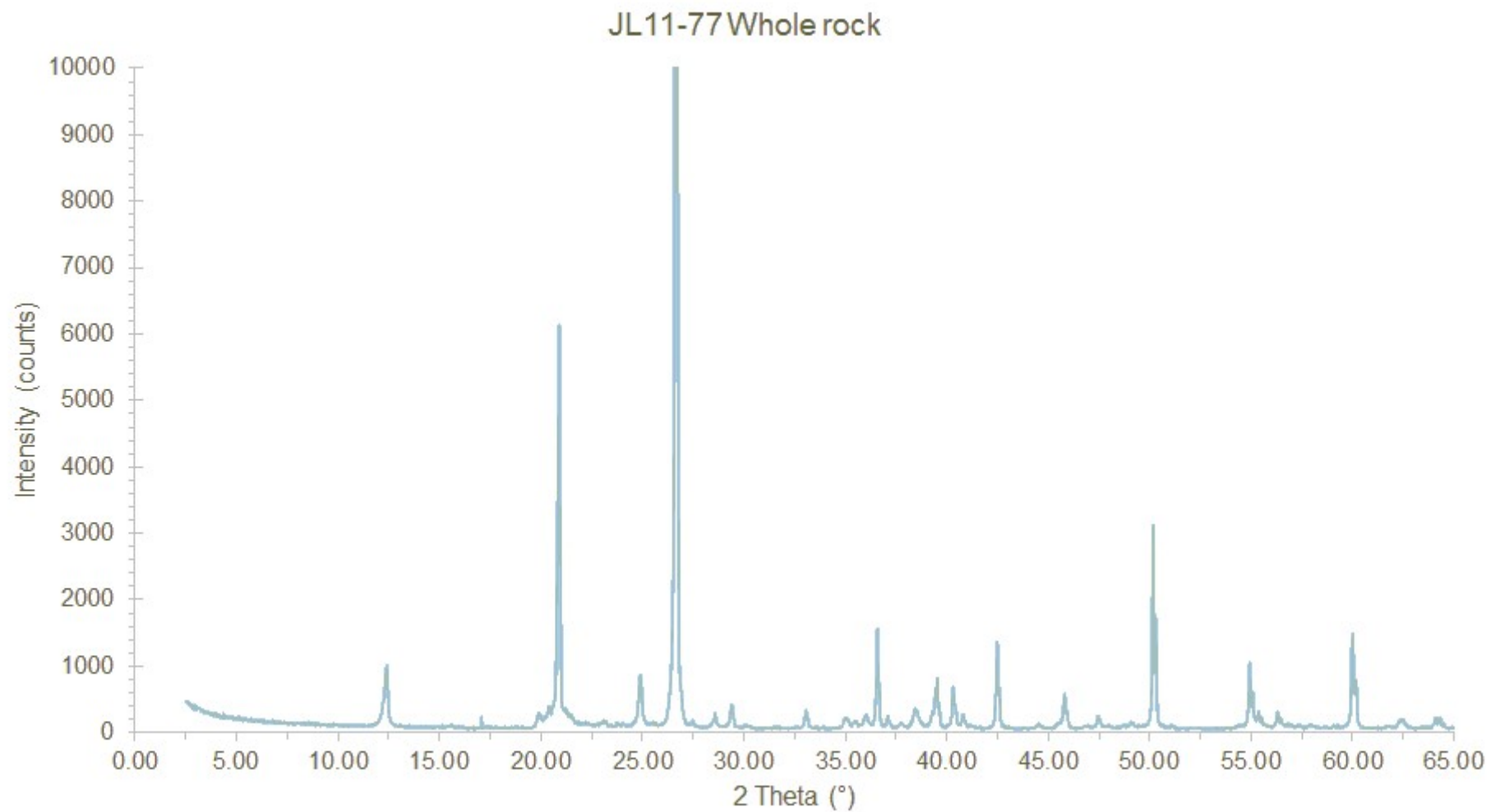


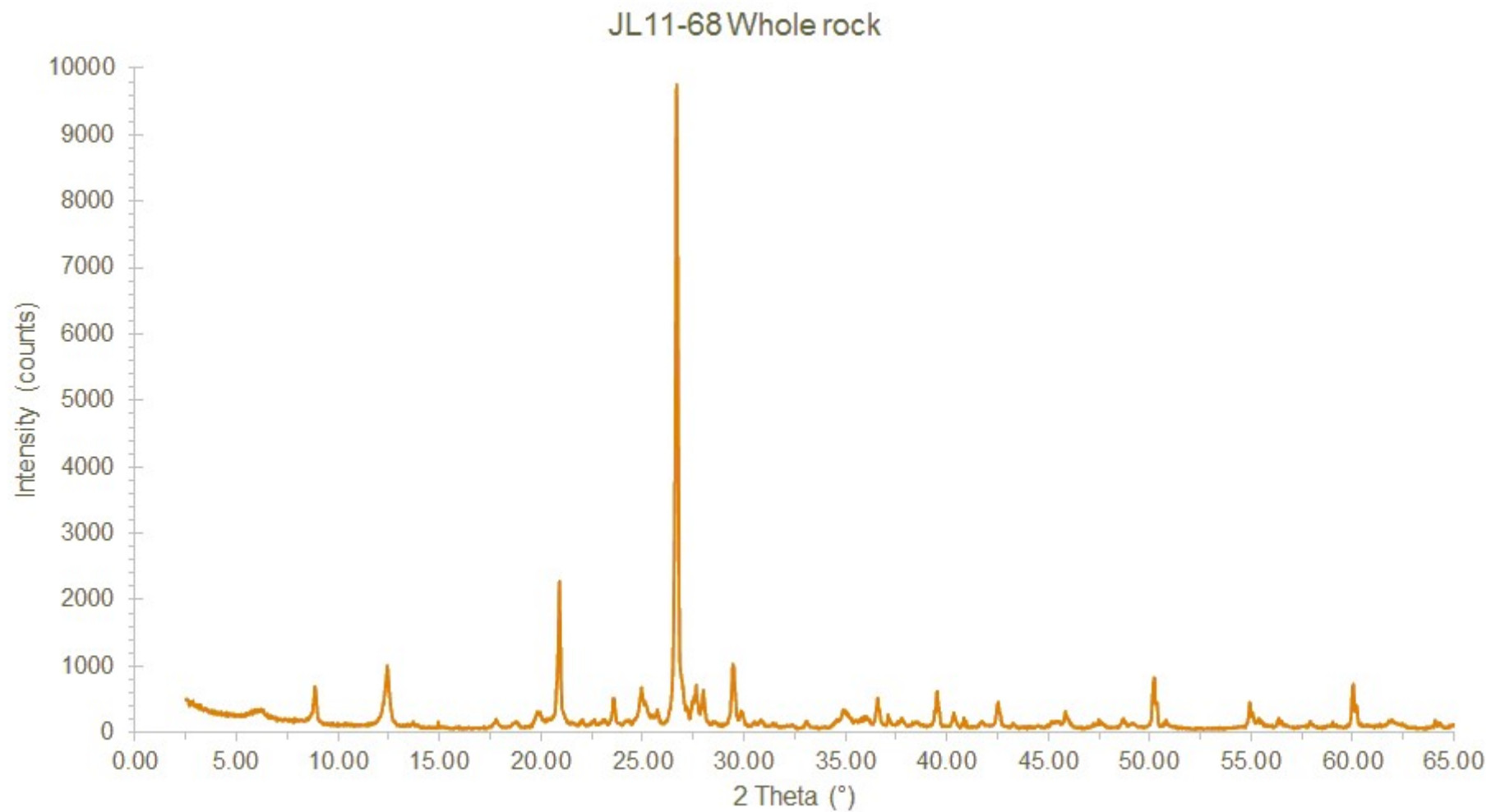


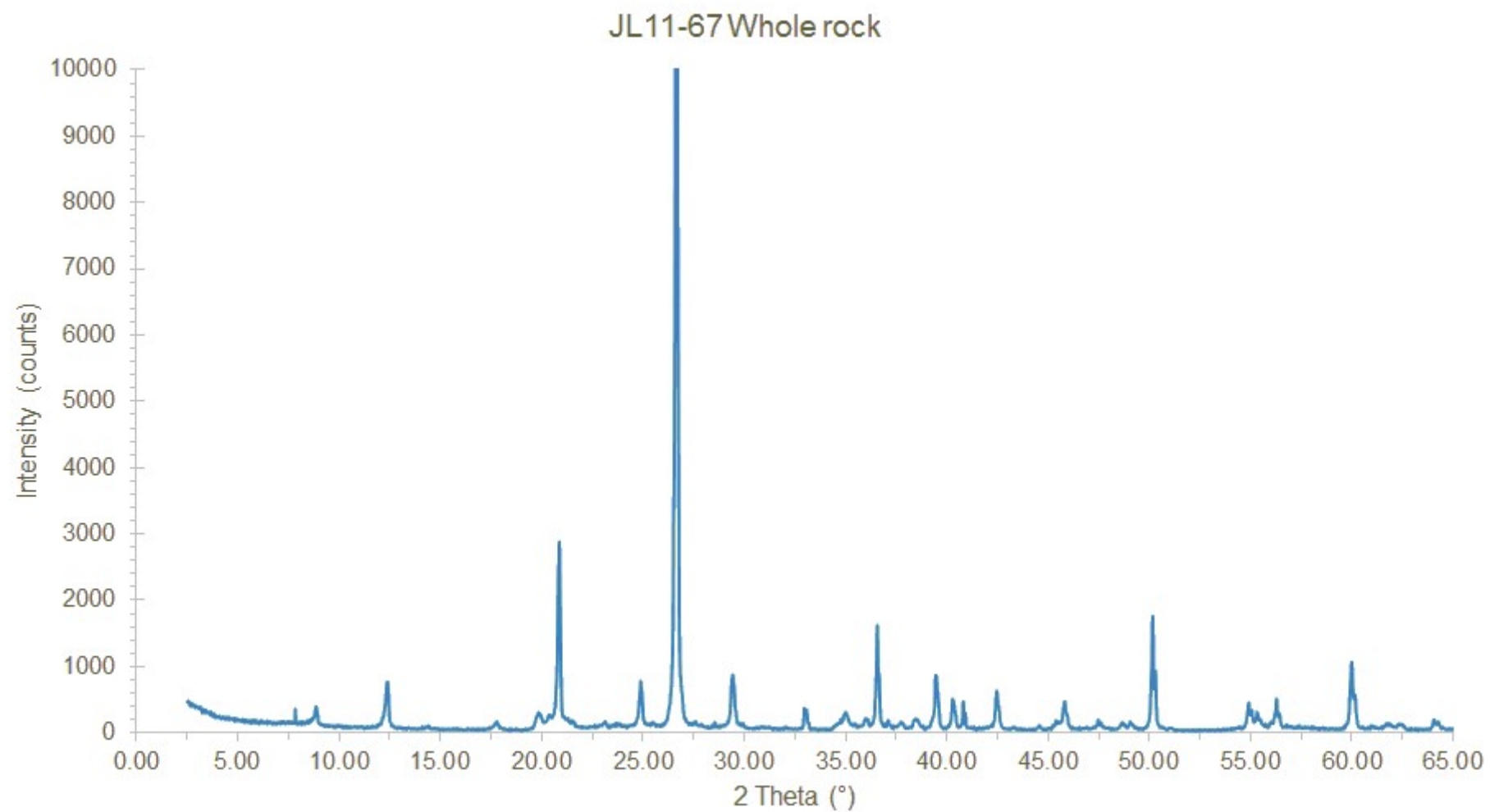




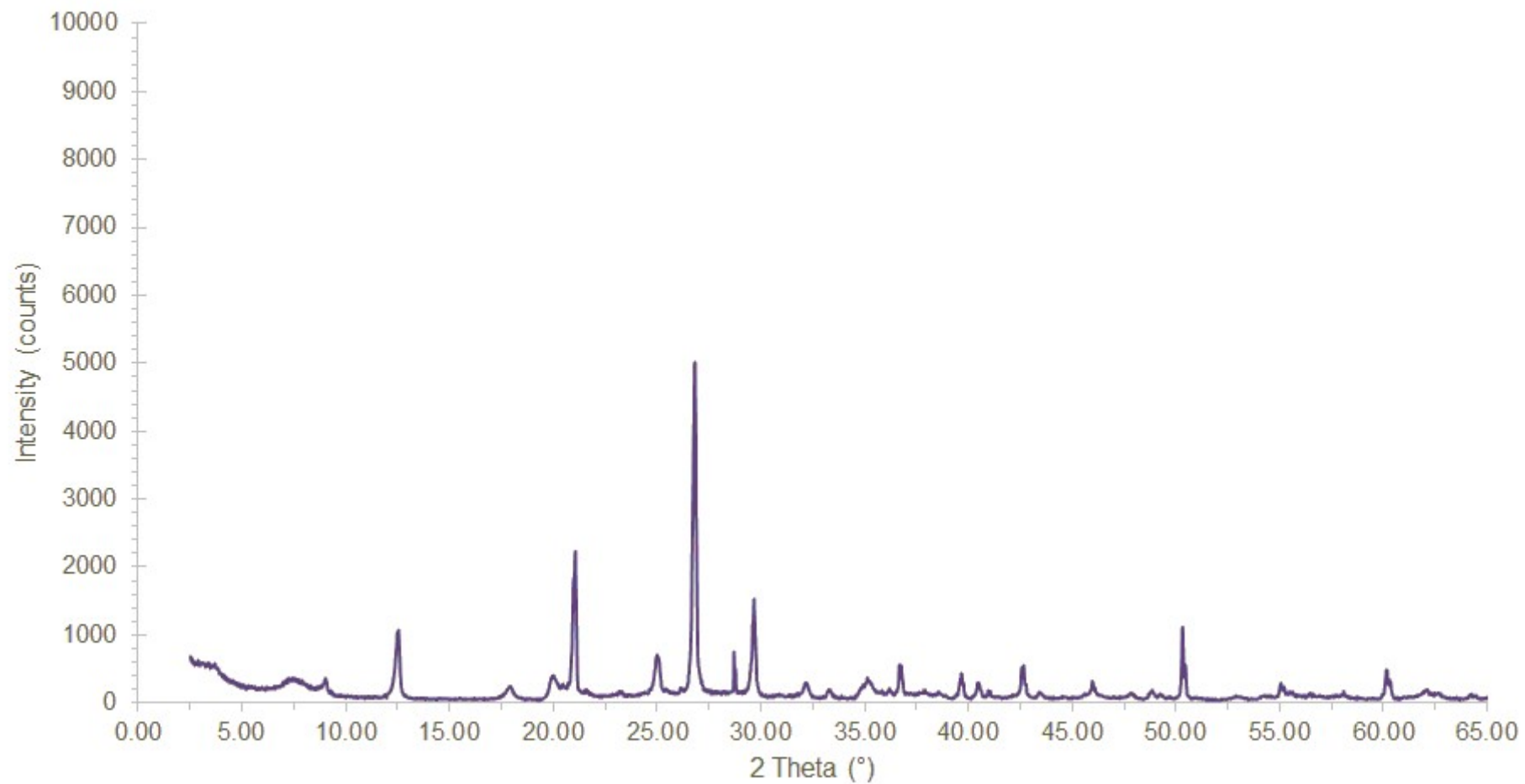


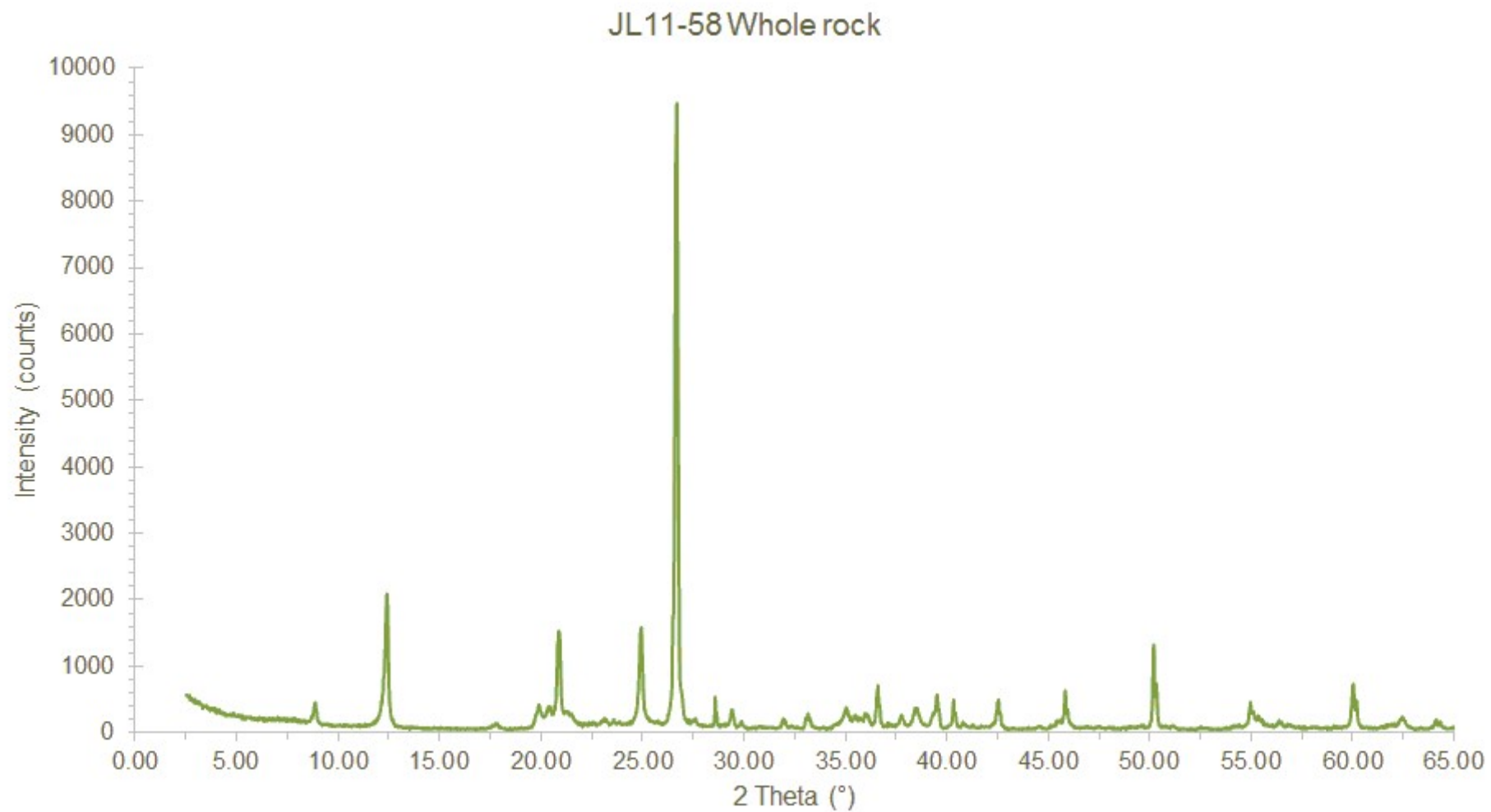




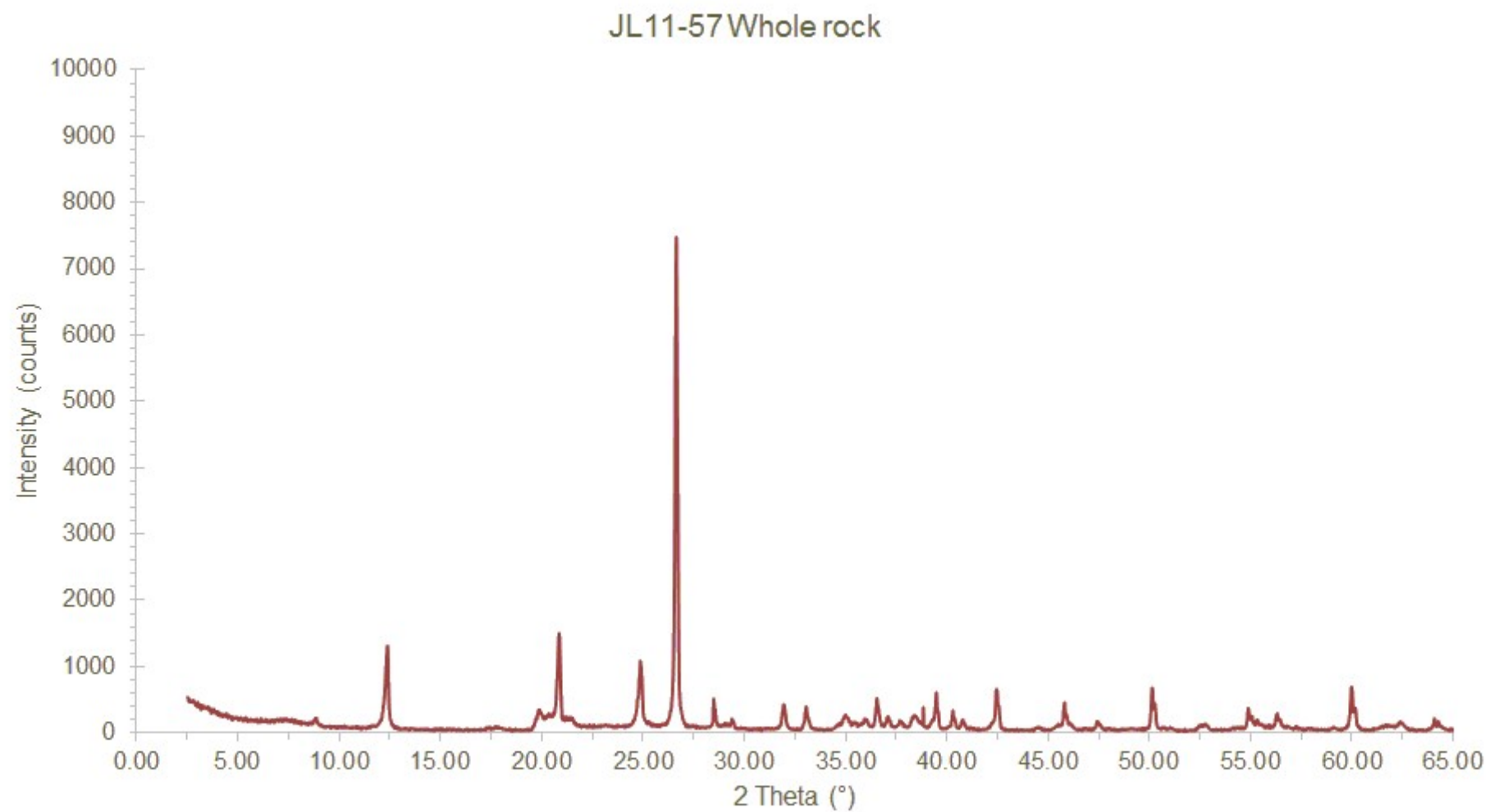


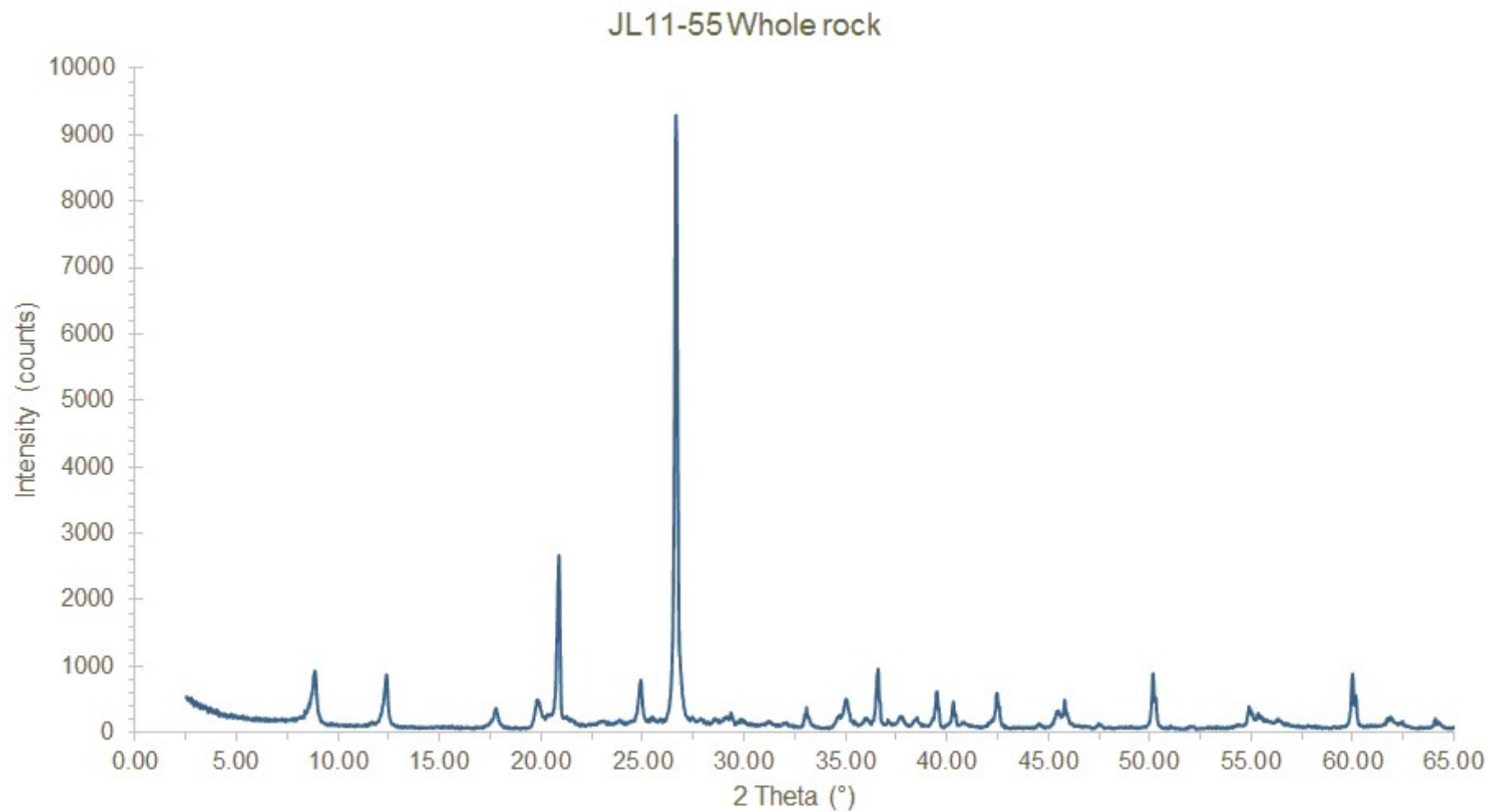
JL11-59 Whole rock

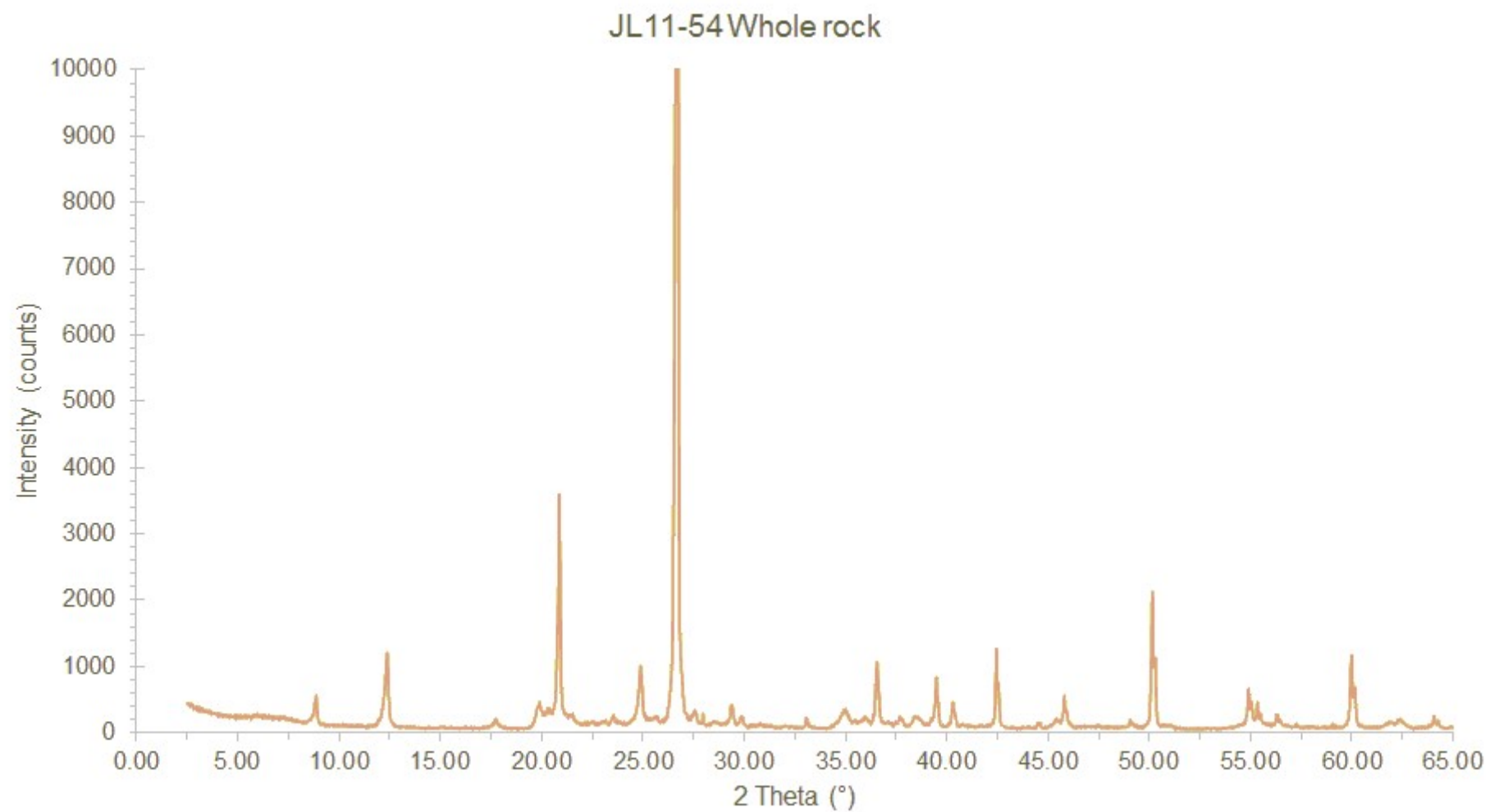


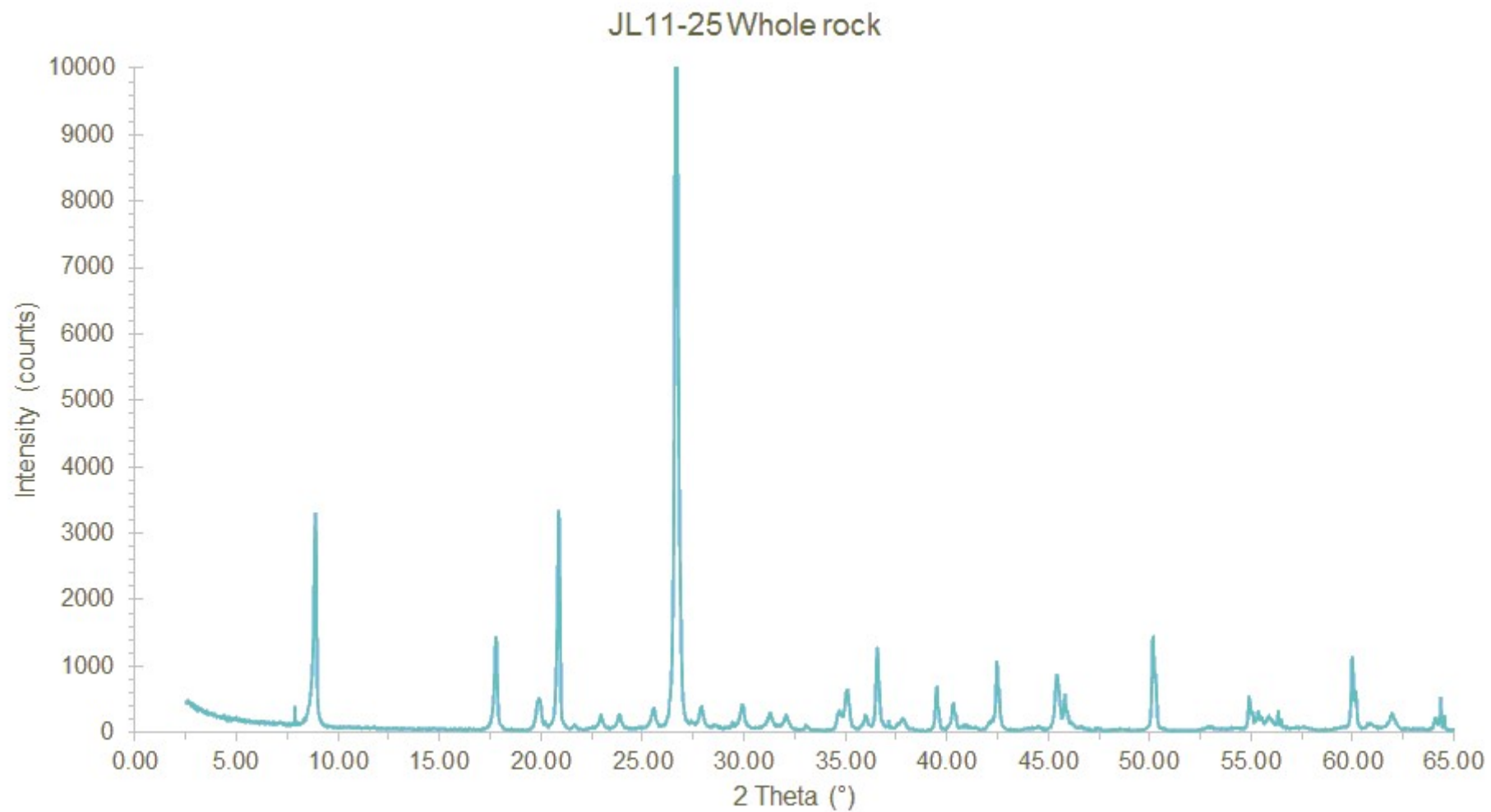


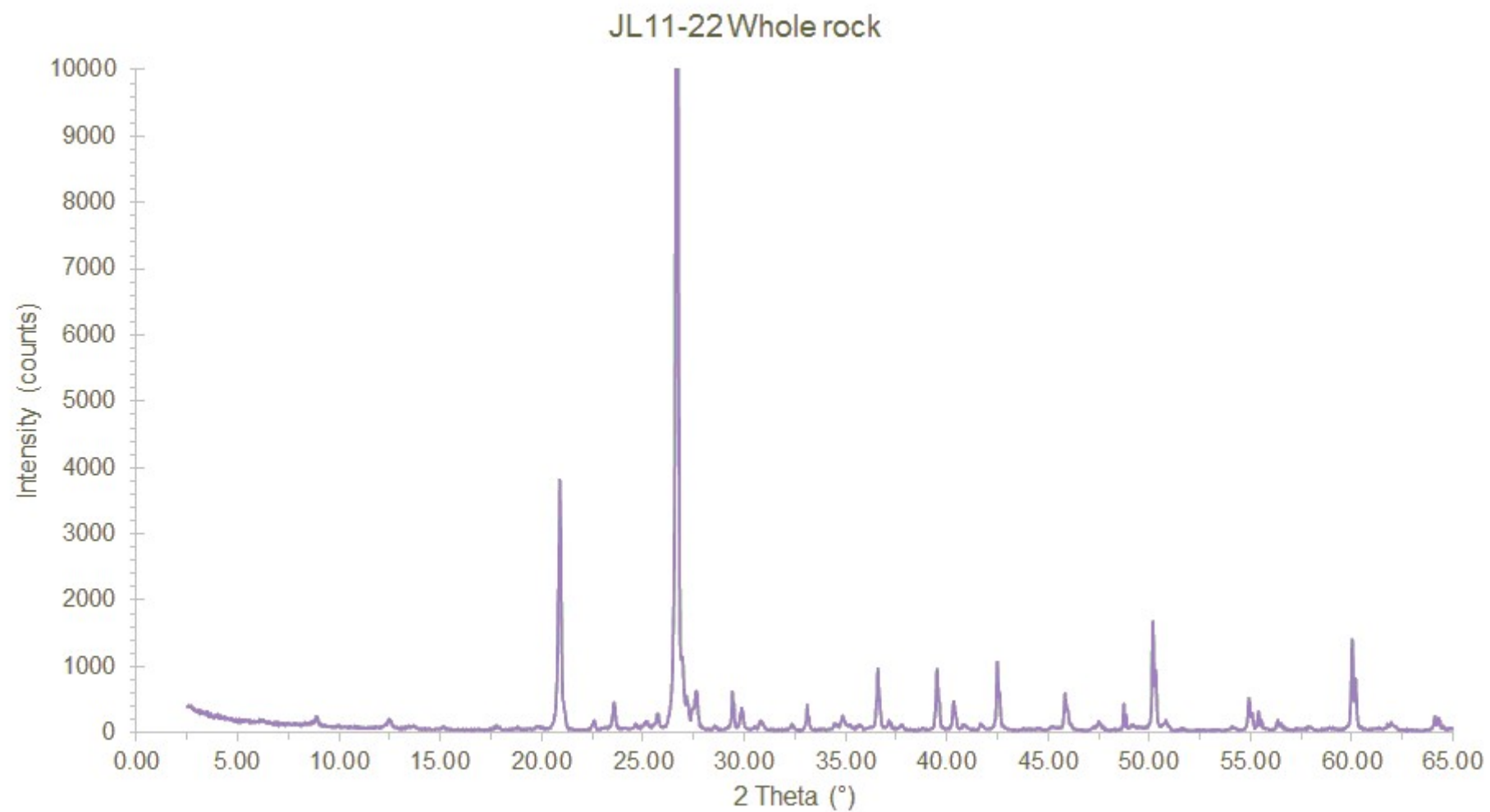


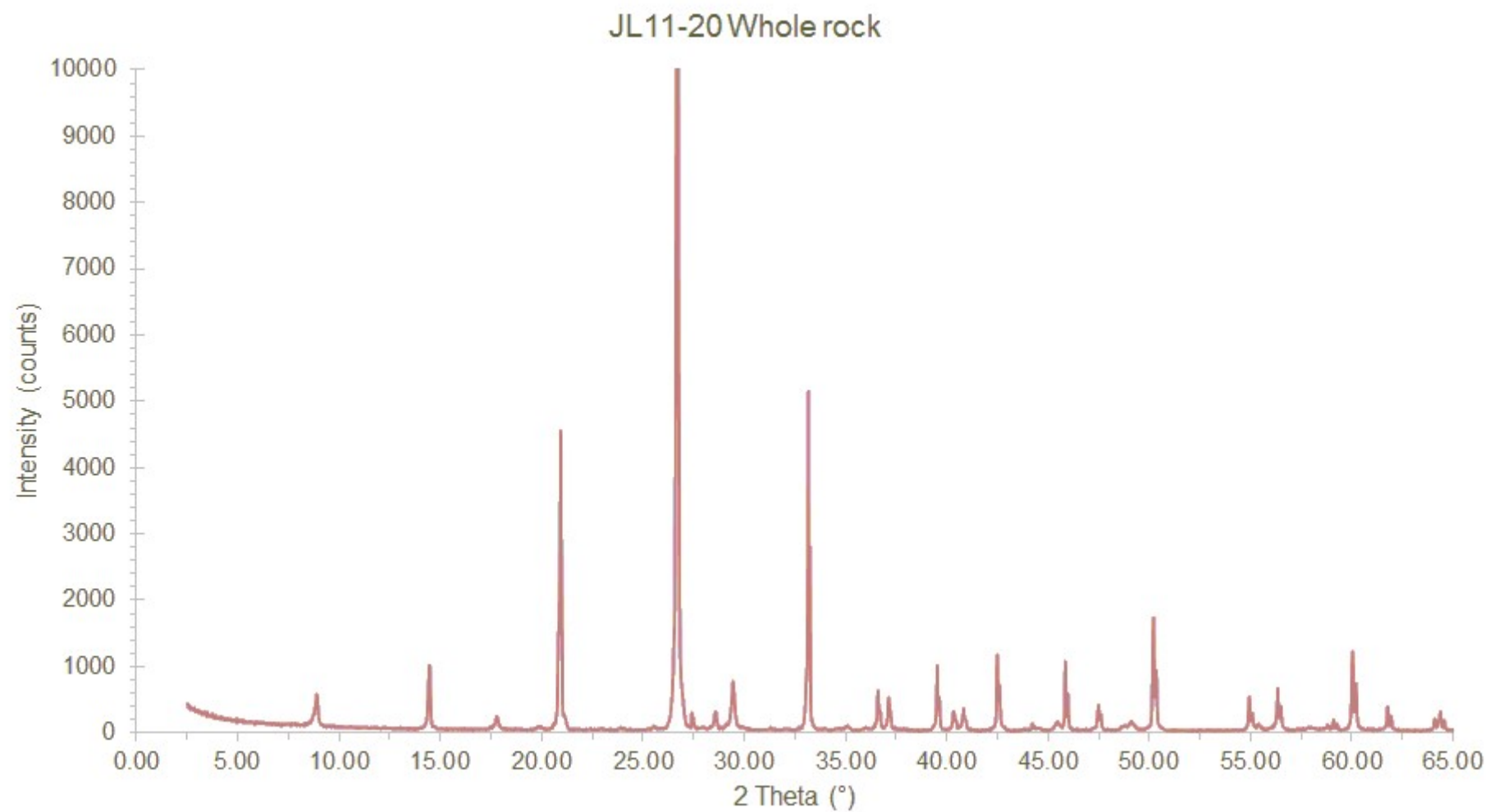












6.1.1.2 Clay separates

Orientated clay separates are scanned at two seconds per step with a step size of 0.015° from 2.5-27°. Each sample run equates to an hour and twenty minutes. The syntaxes are attributed to pre-treatments as defined in Table 6.1.

*Table 6.1: Significance of syntax and clay separate treatment.*

Syntax	Significance
A	<2µm clay separate, air dried
F	<1µm clay separate, air fried
G	Hydrated with ethylene glycol
H	Heated to 350°C for 1 hour
I	Heated to 550°C for 1 hour

A blank scan of the porcelain tile is measured (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and thus these peaks can be attributed to the feldspar and quartz within the porcelain tile, especially in thin clay separates.

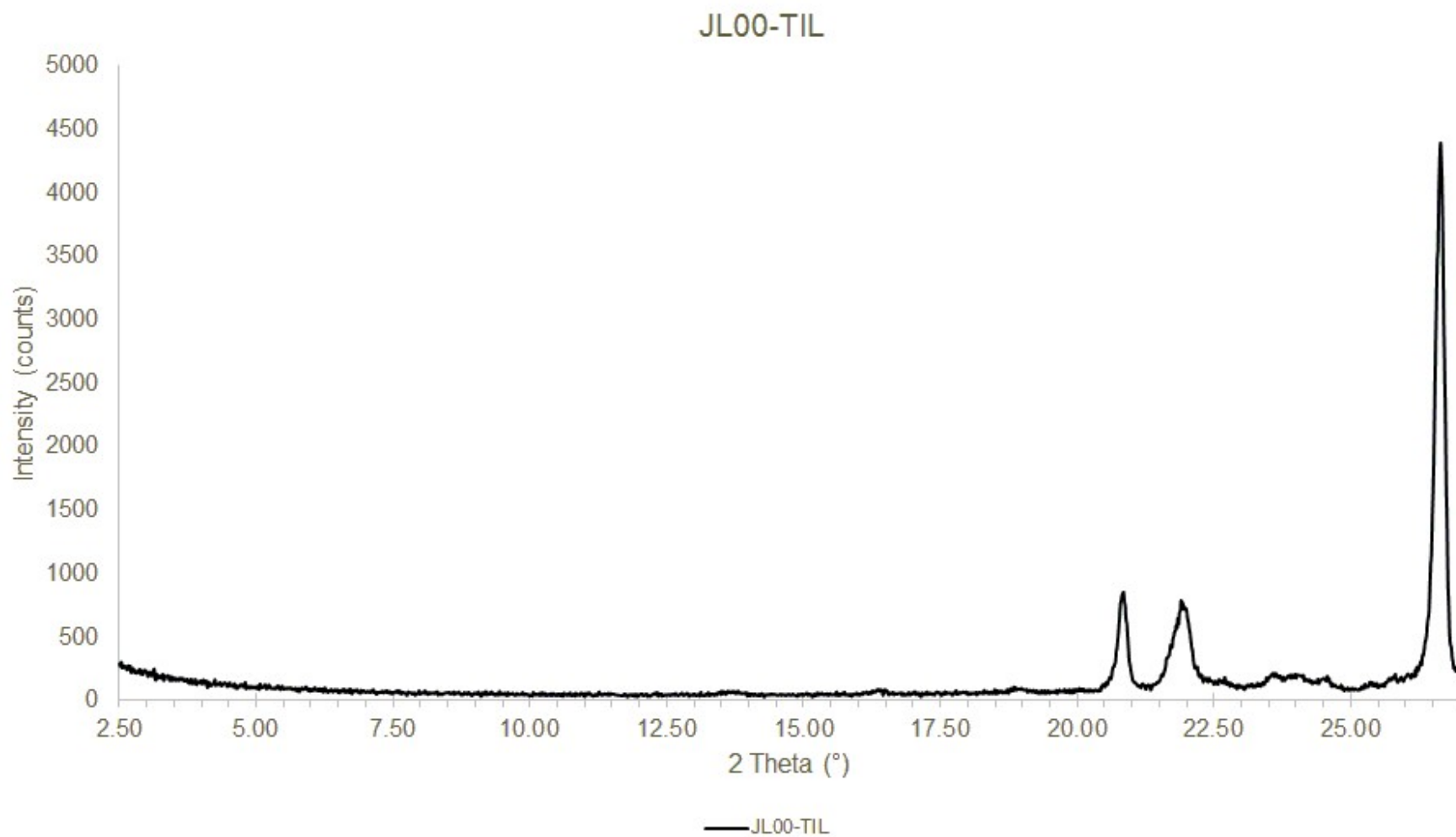
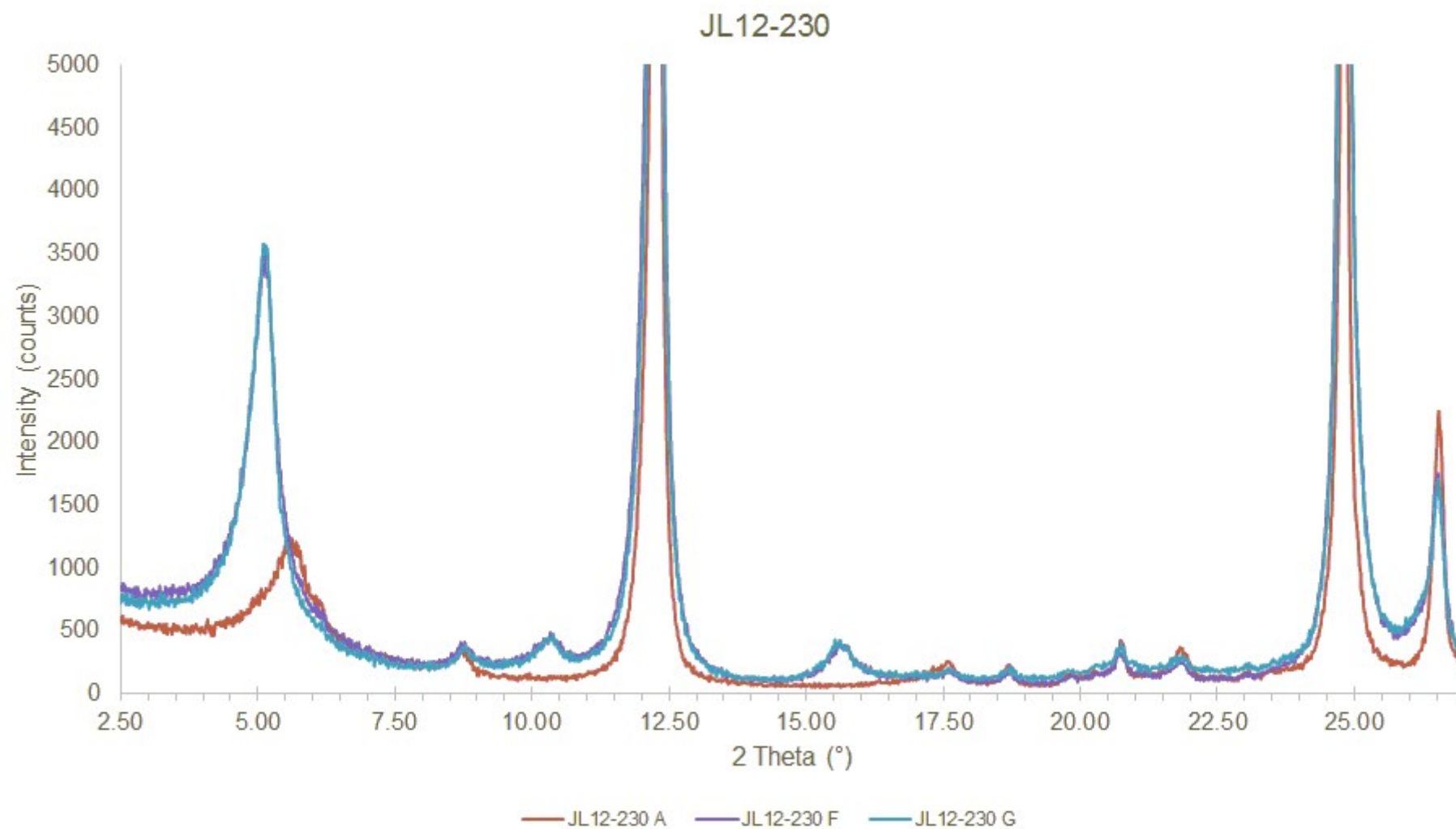
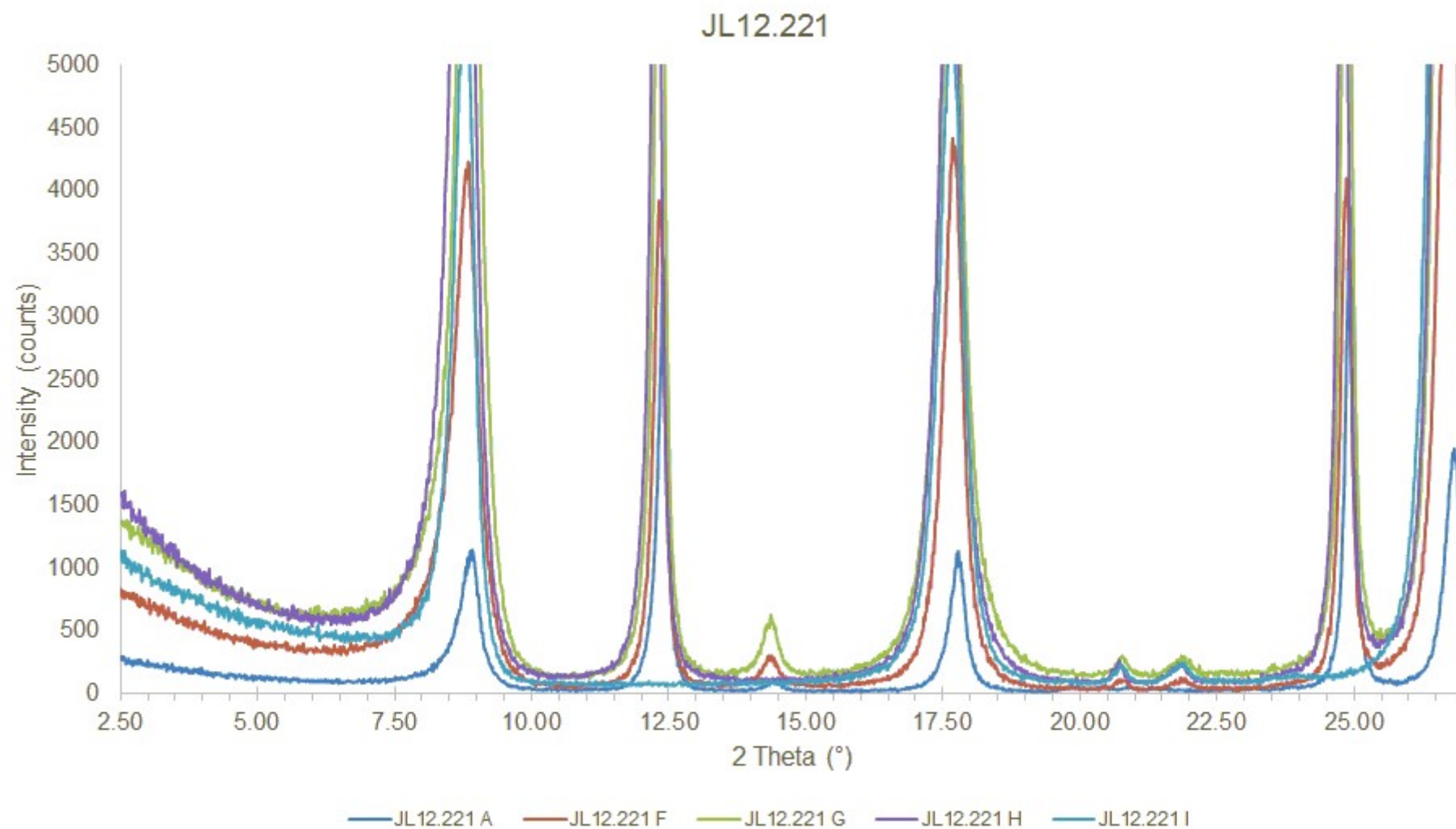
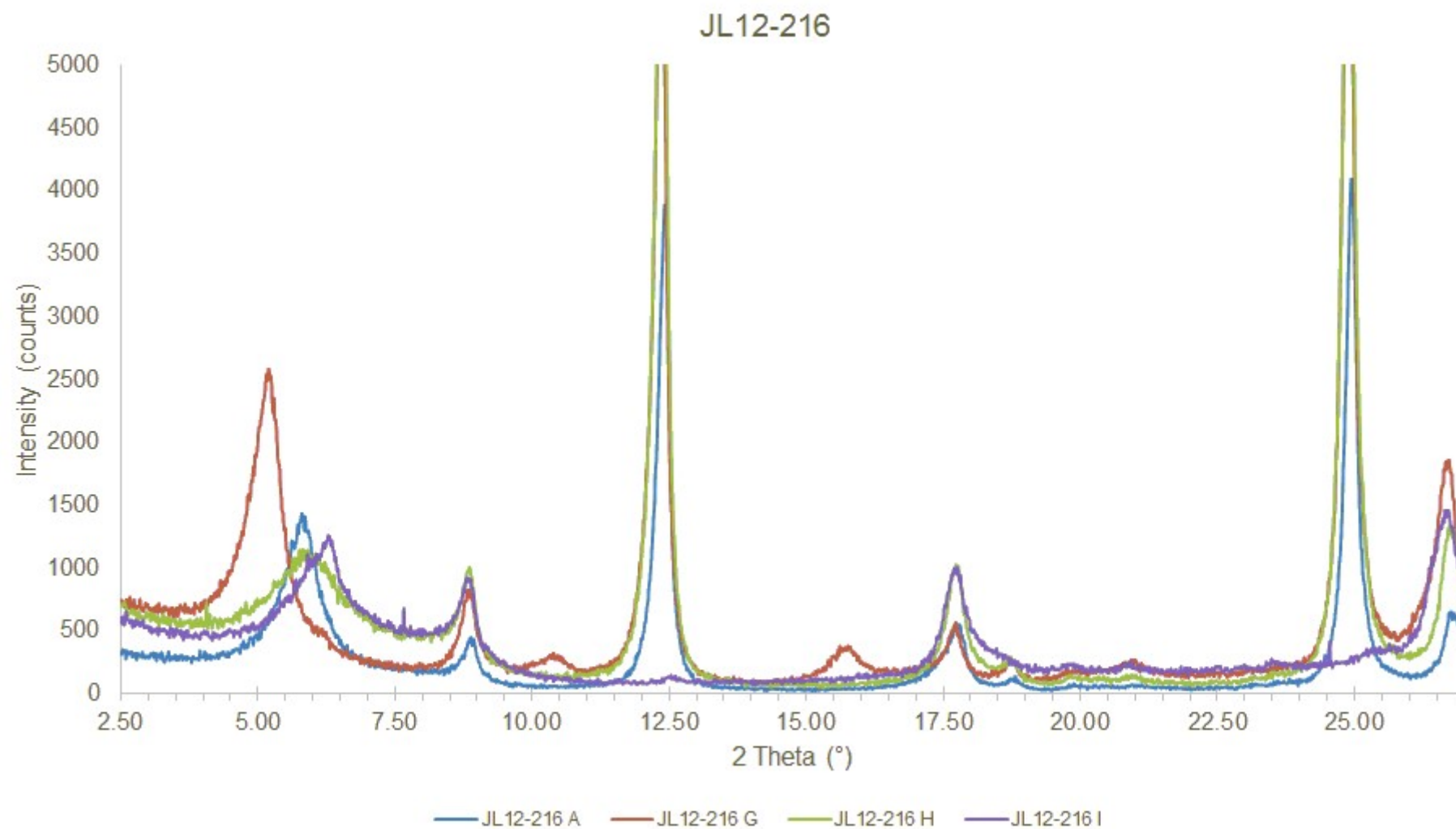


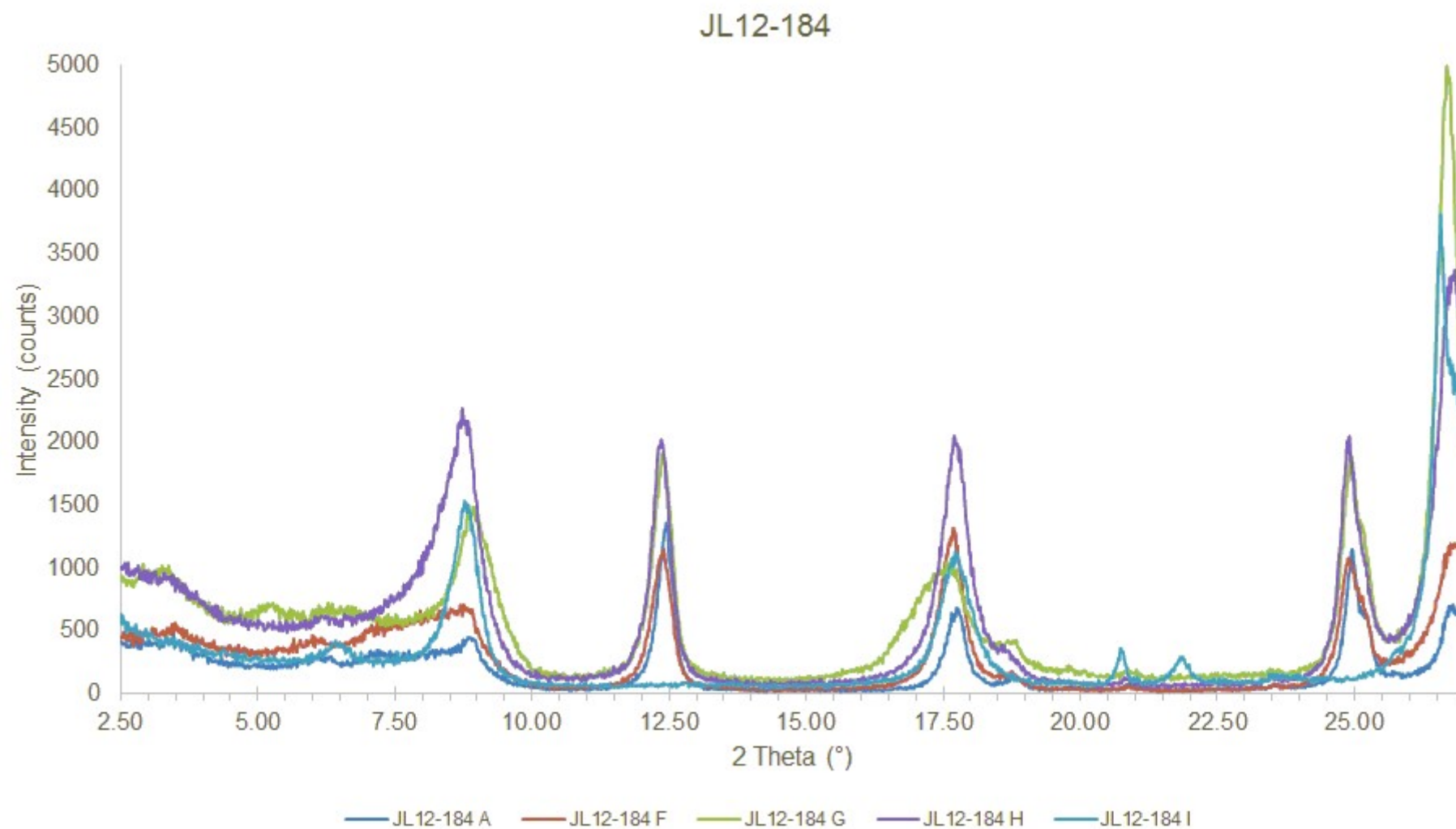
Figure 6.1.: XRD pattern of the porcelain tile on which clay mineral separates are mounted.

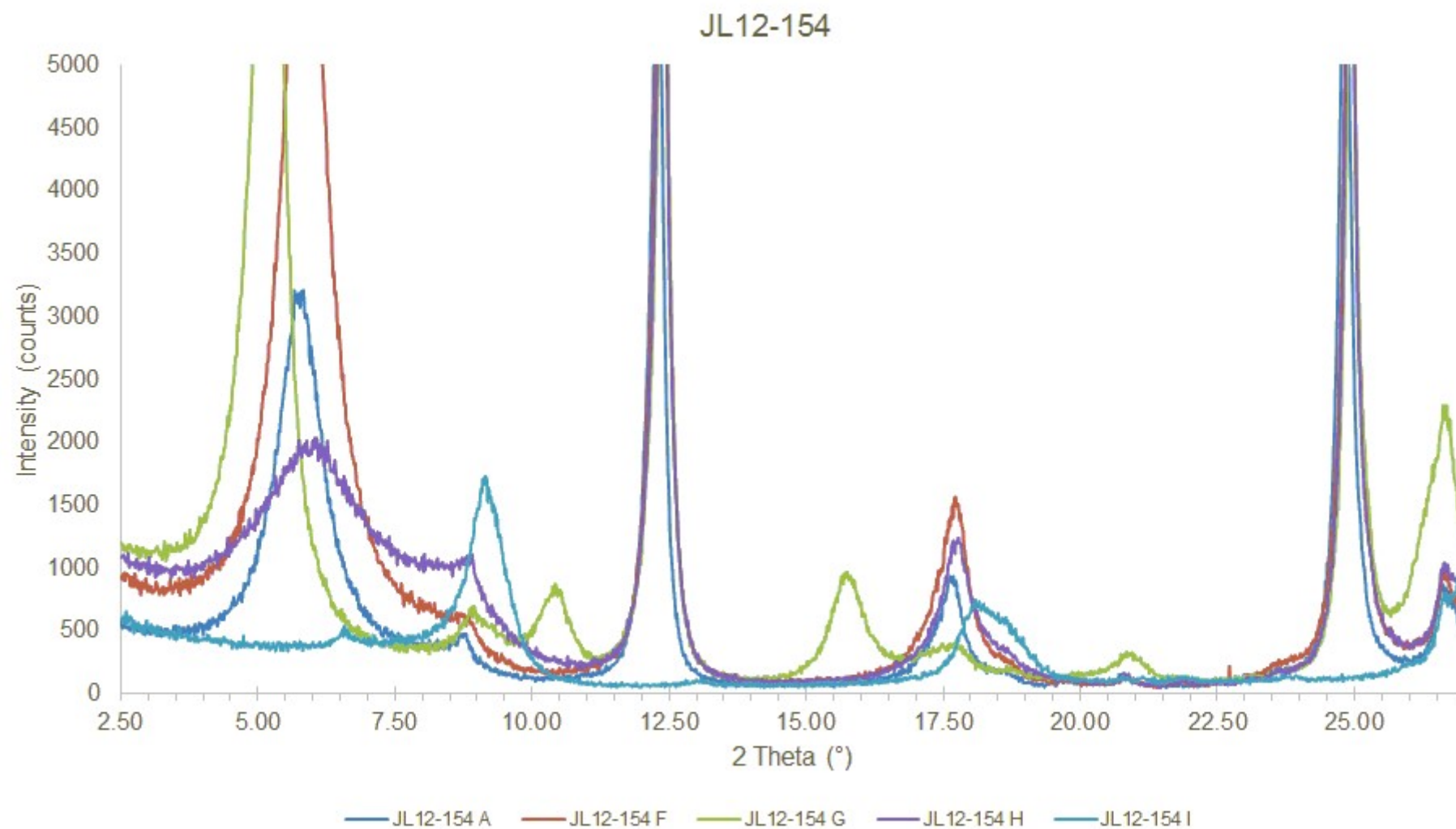


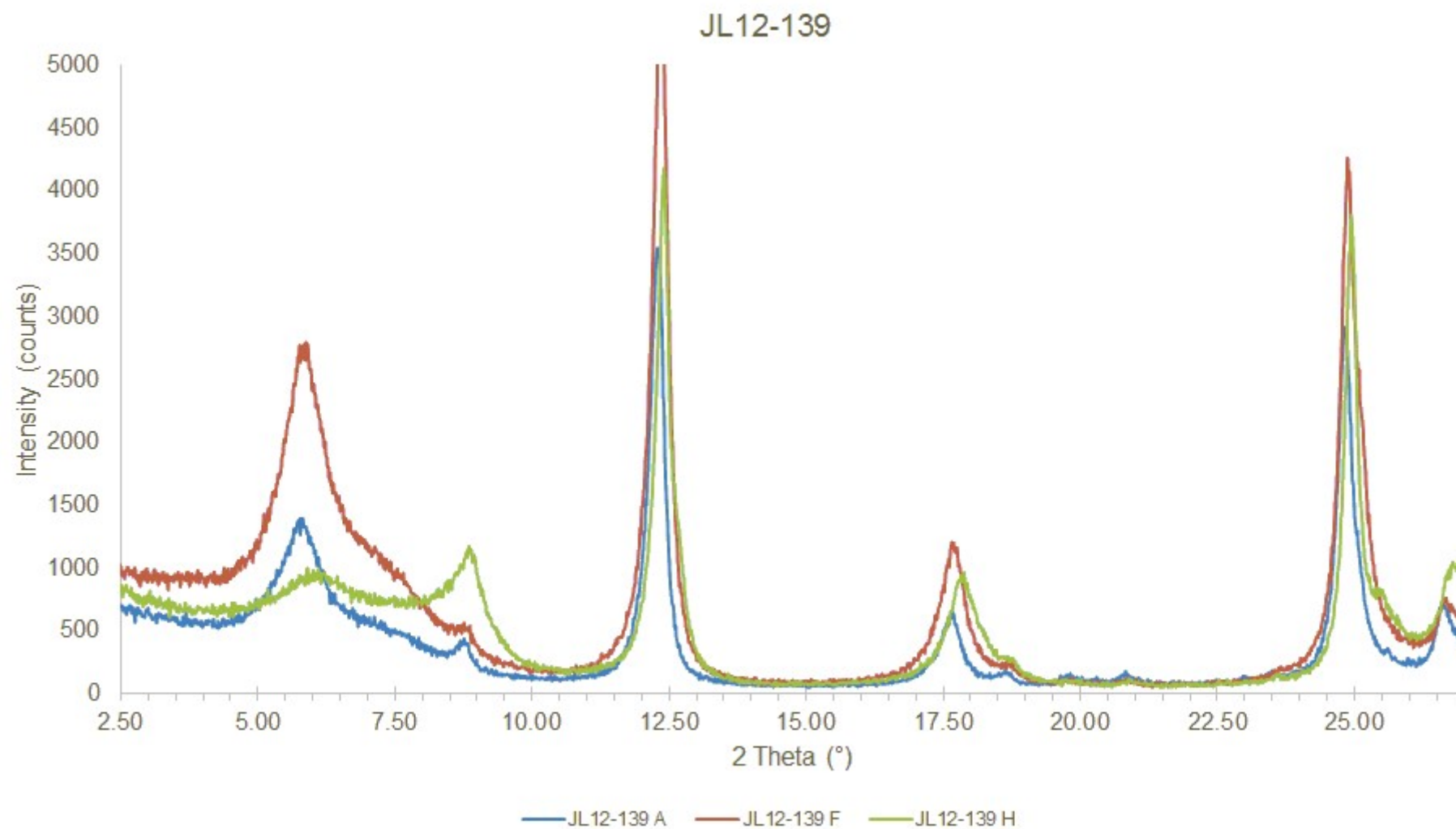




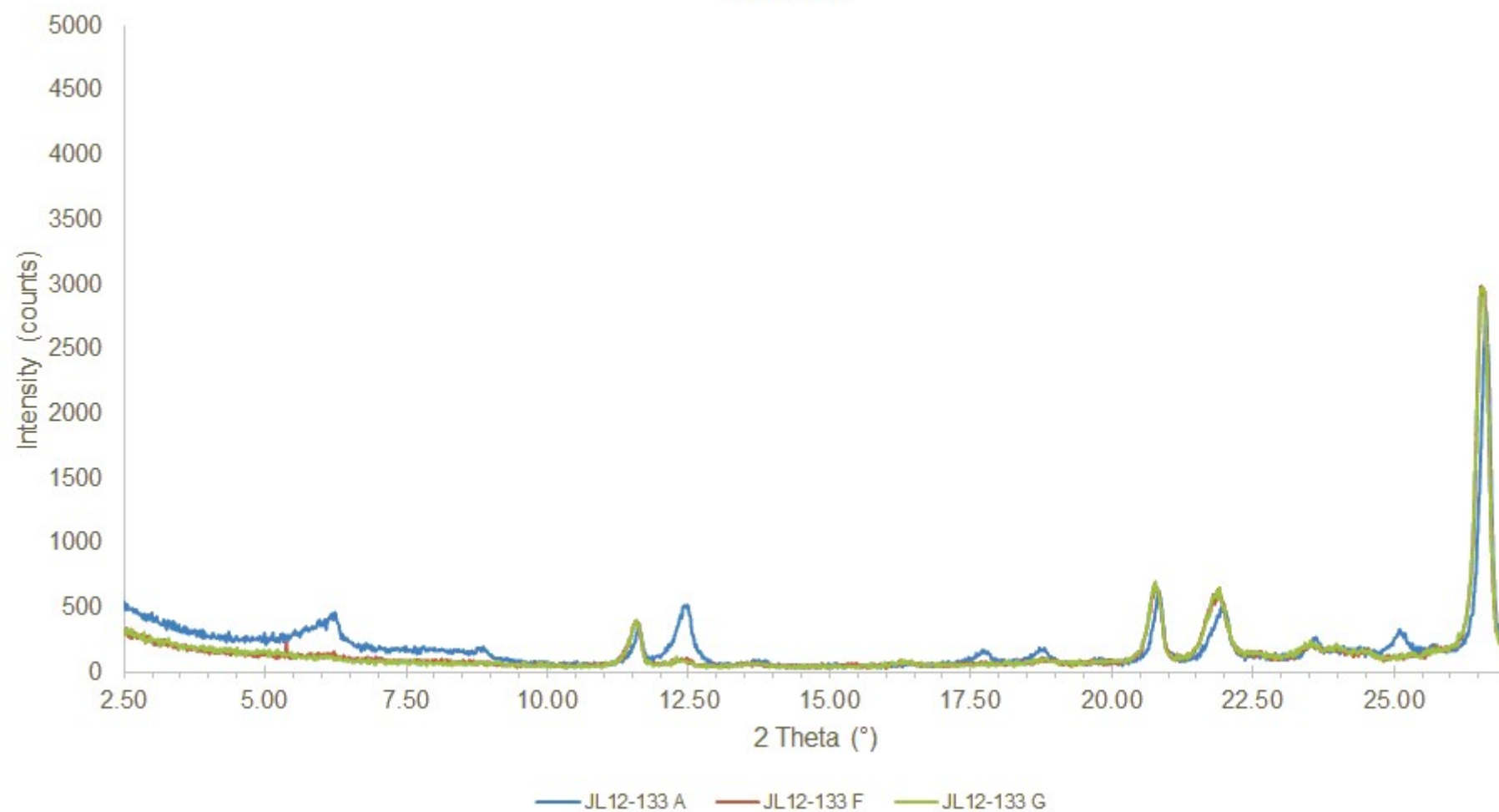




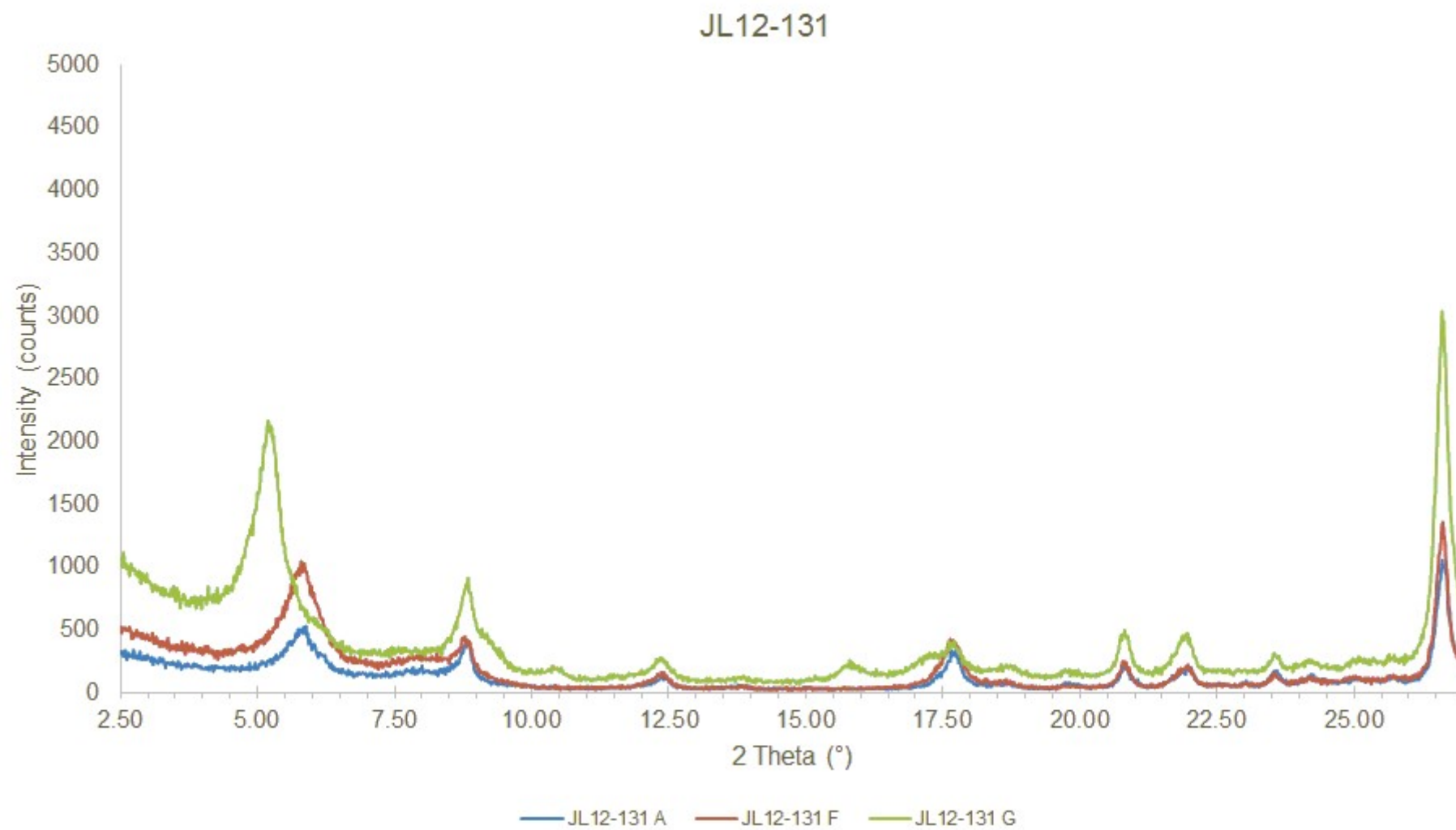




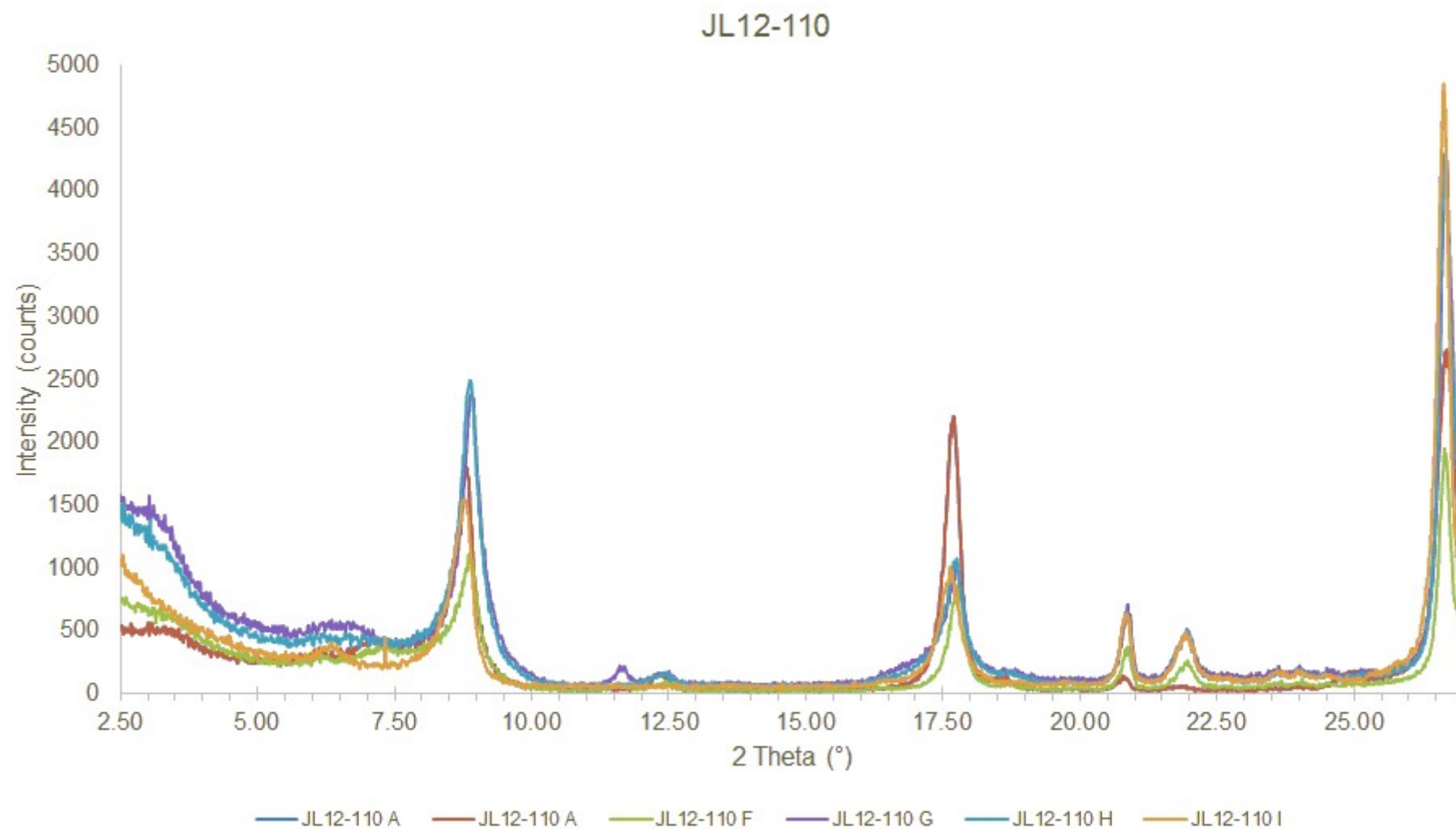
JL12-133

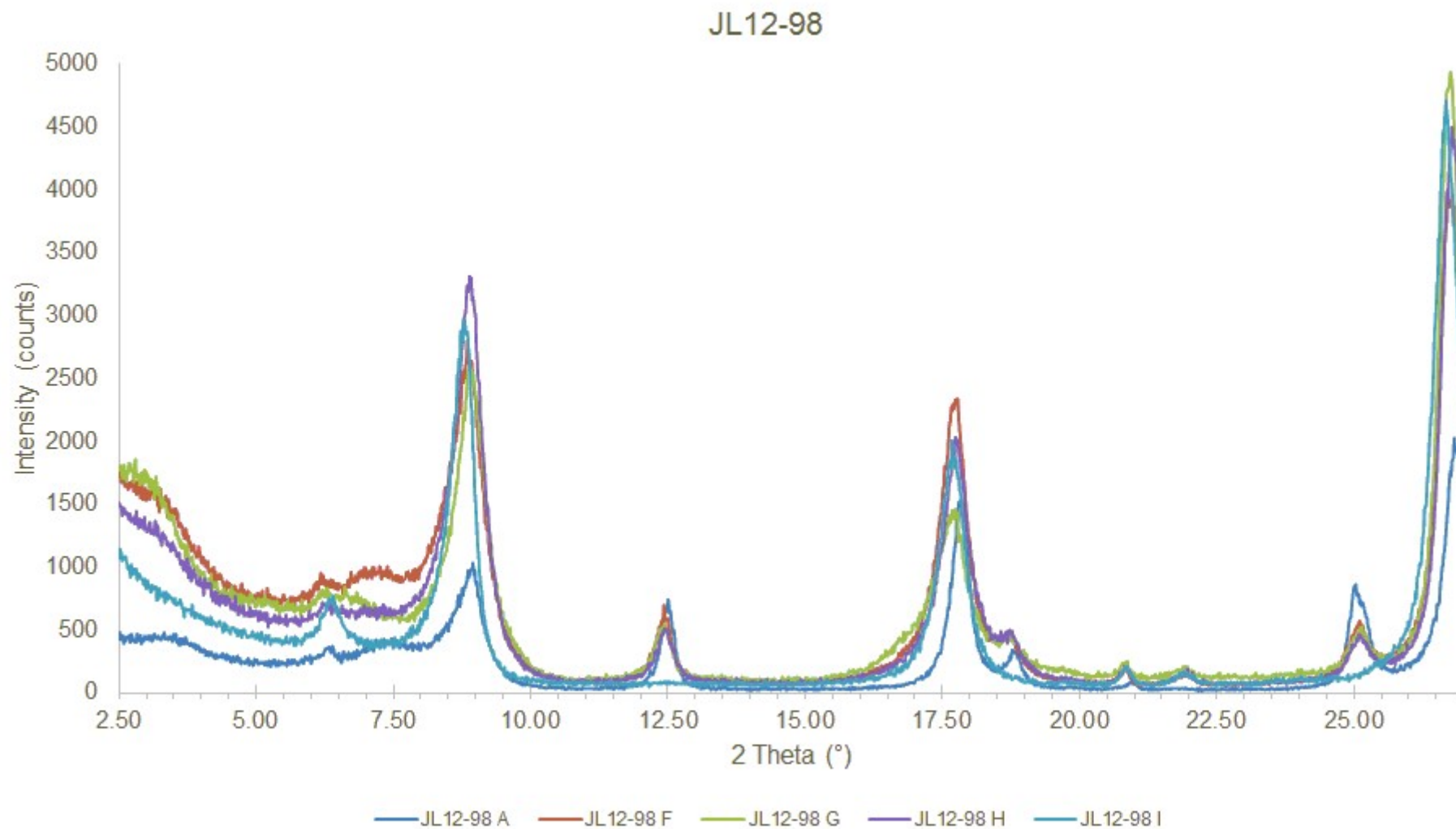


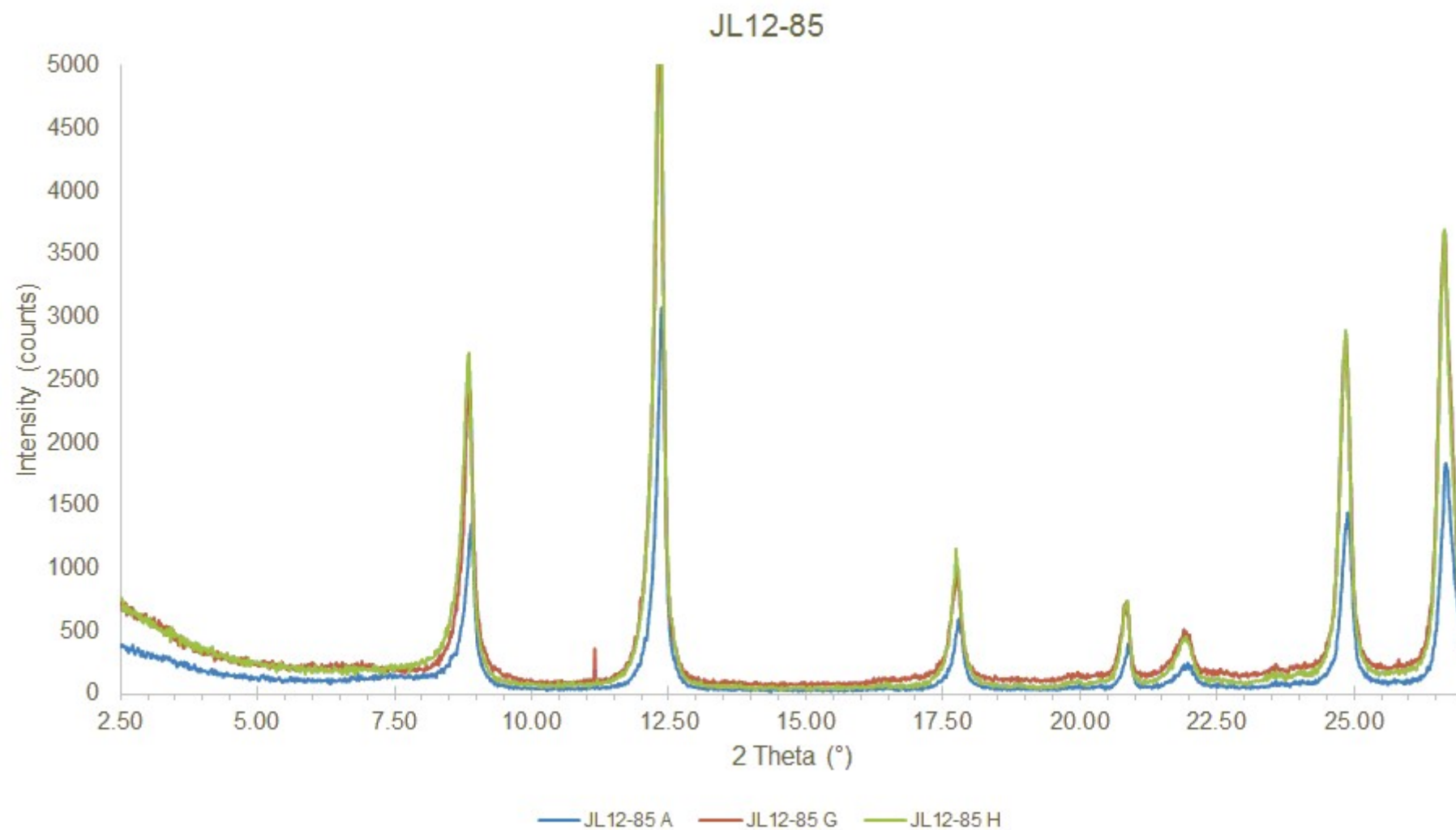


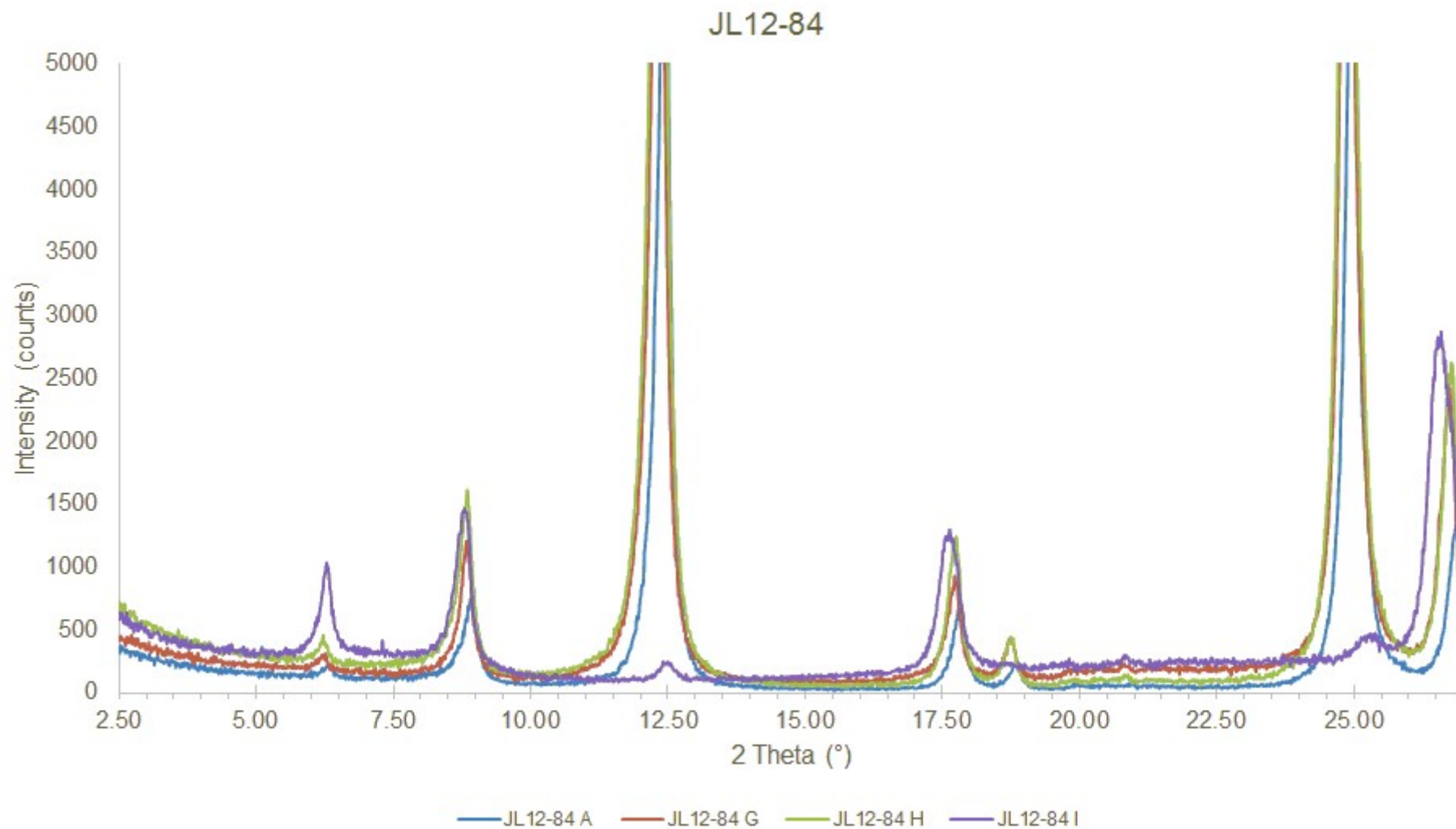


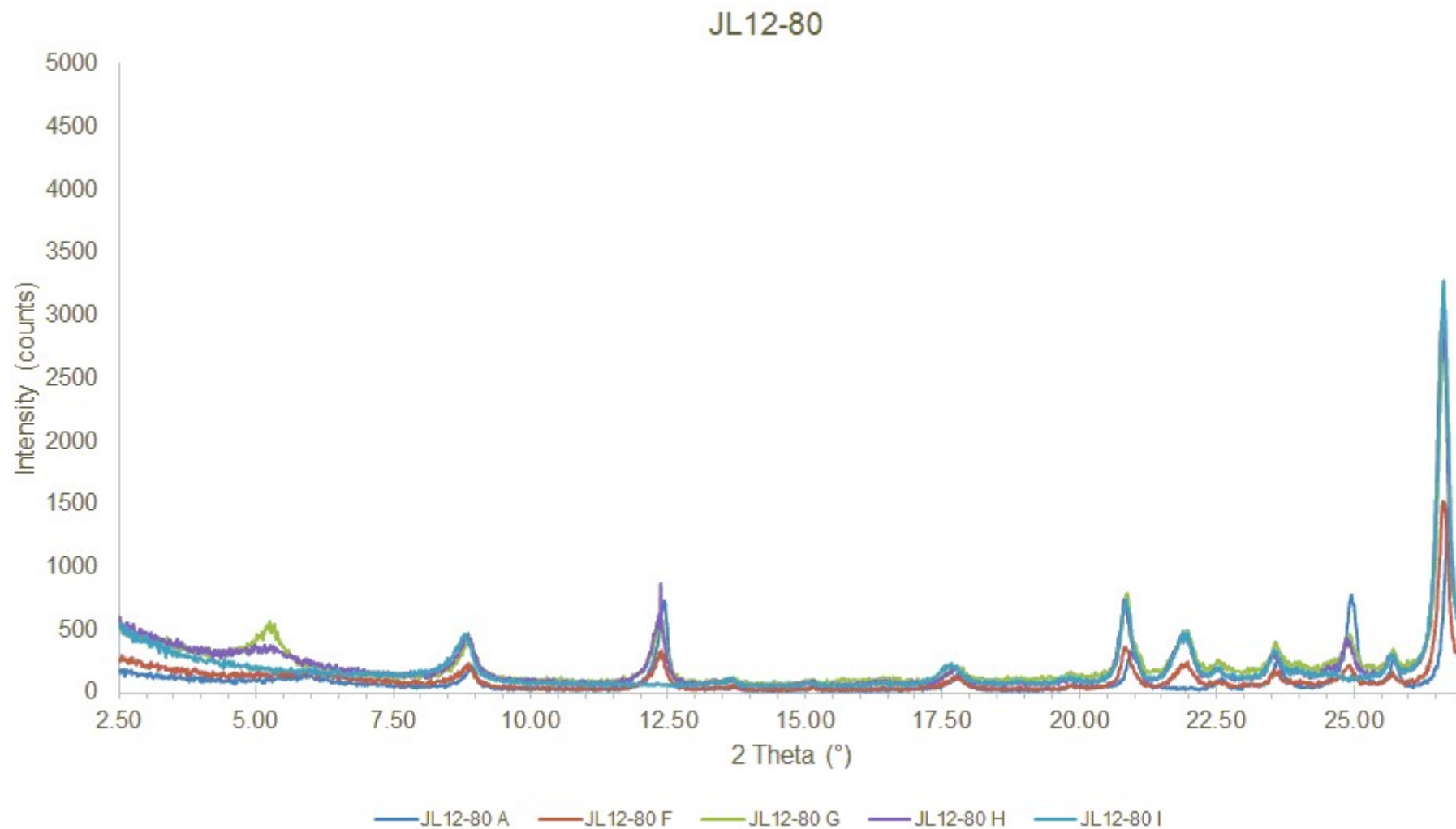


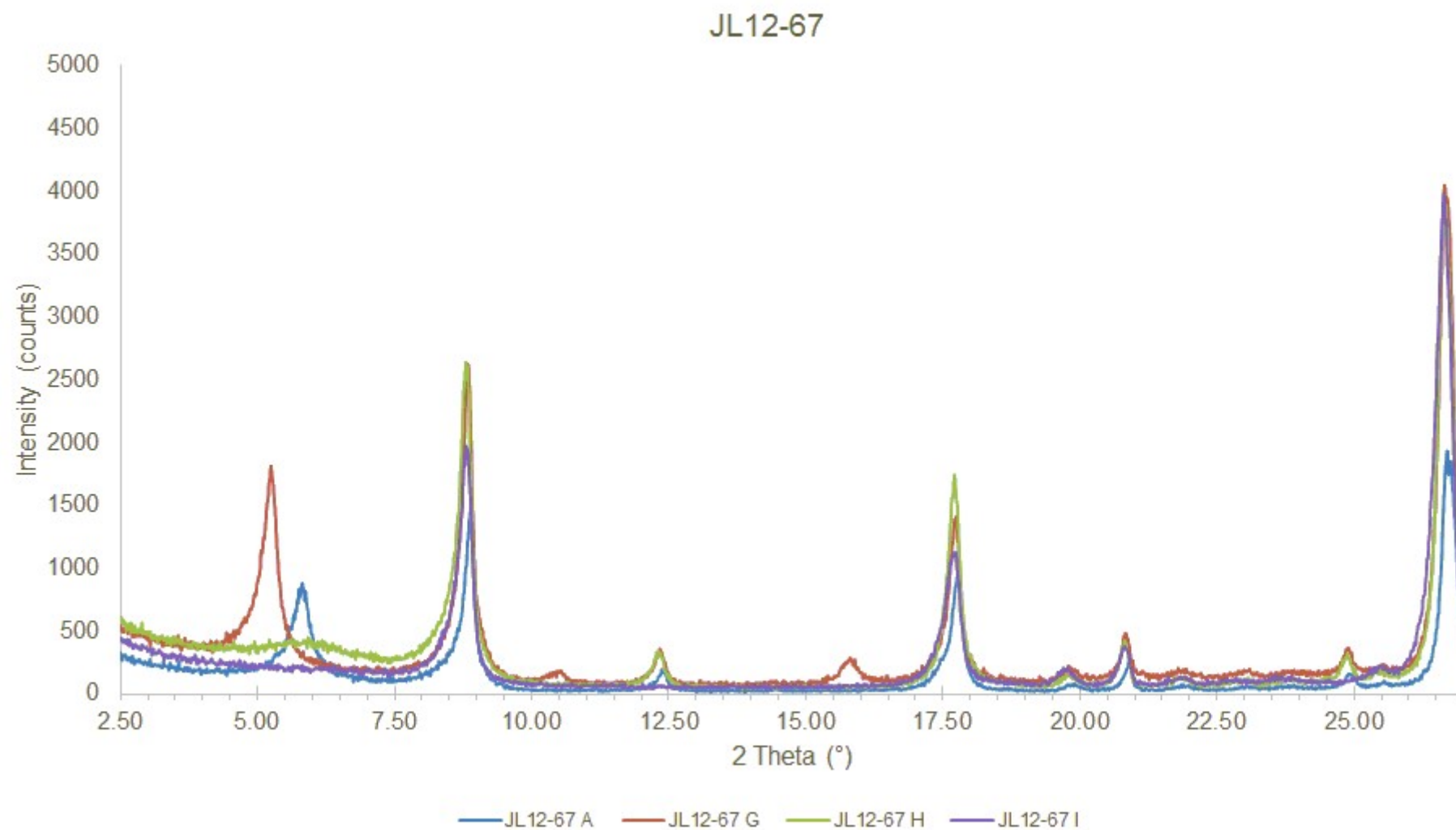


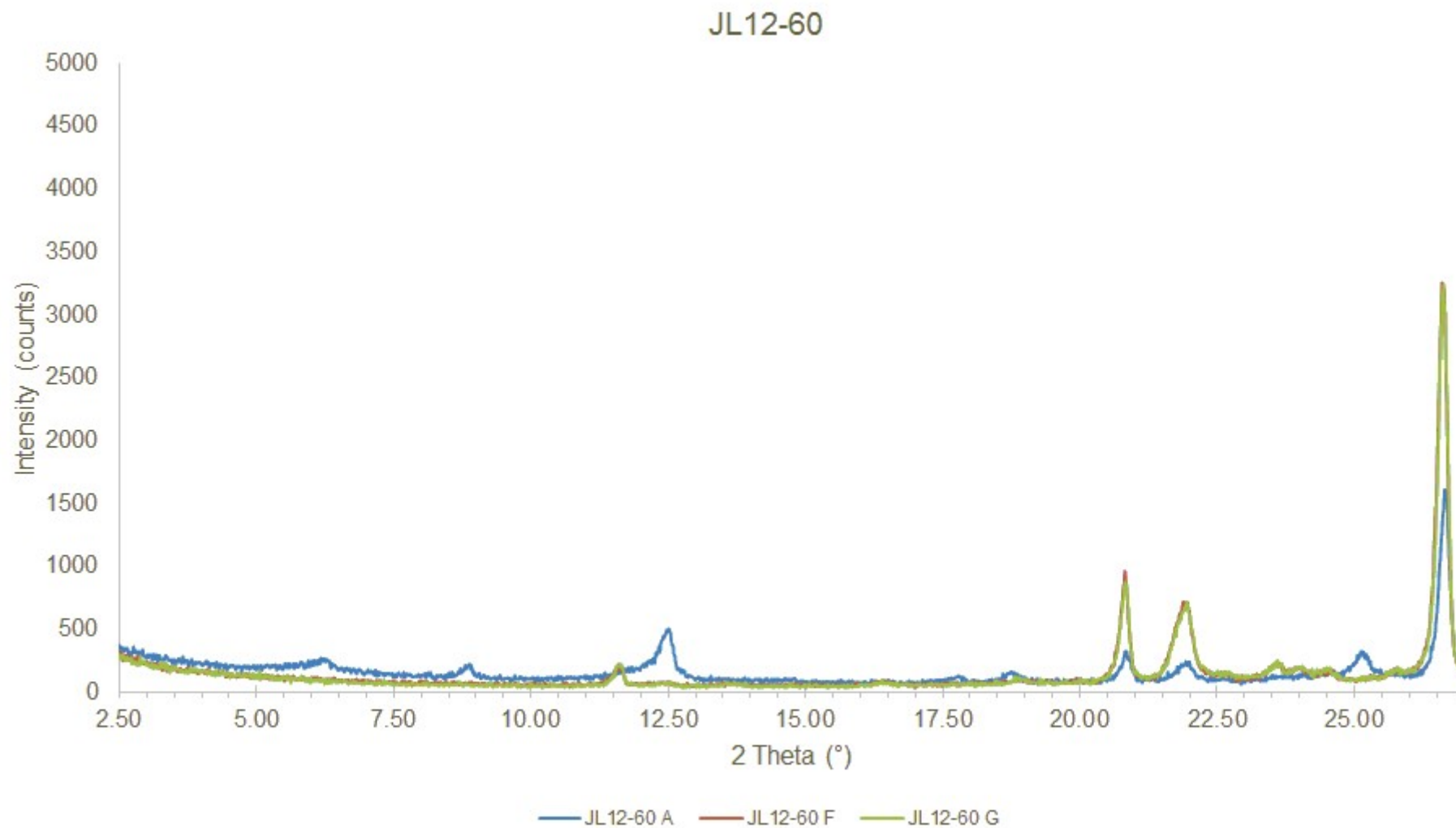


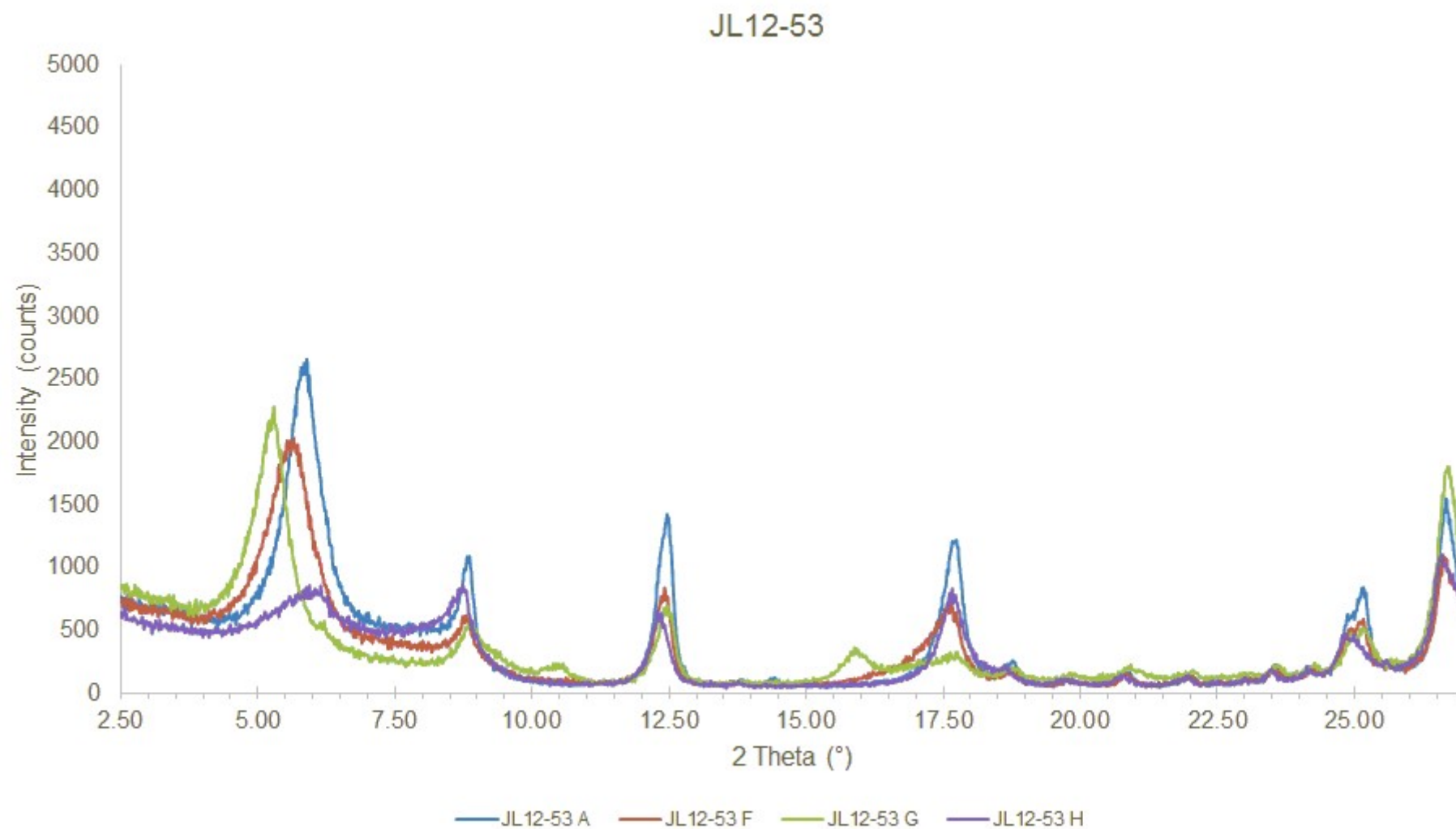




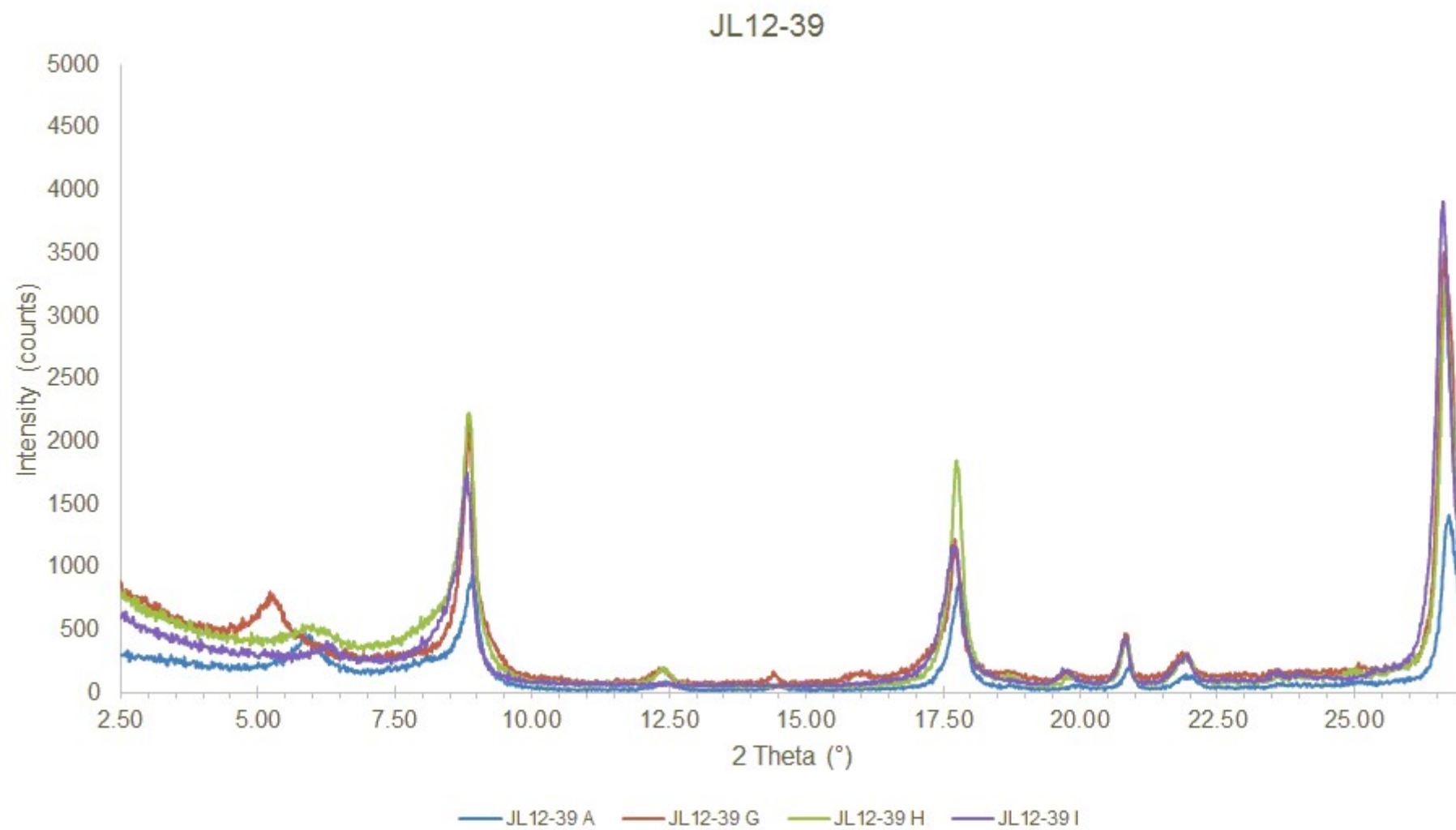


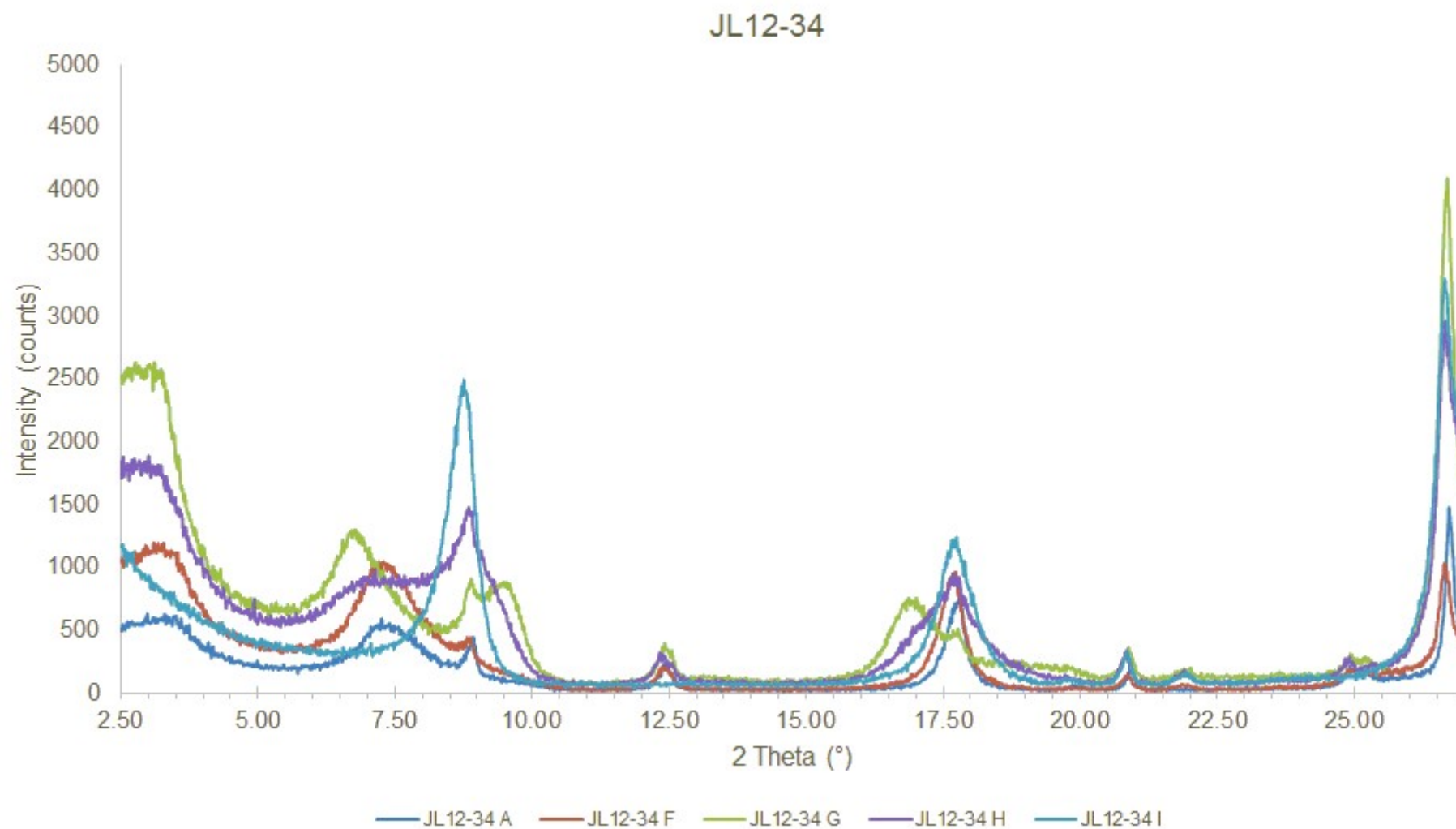




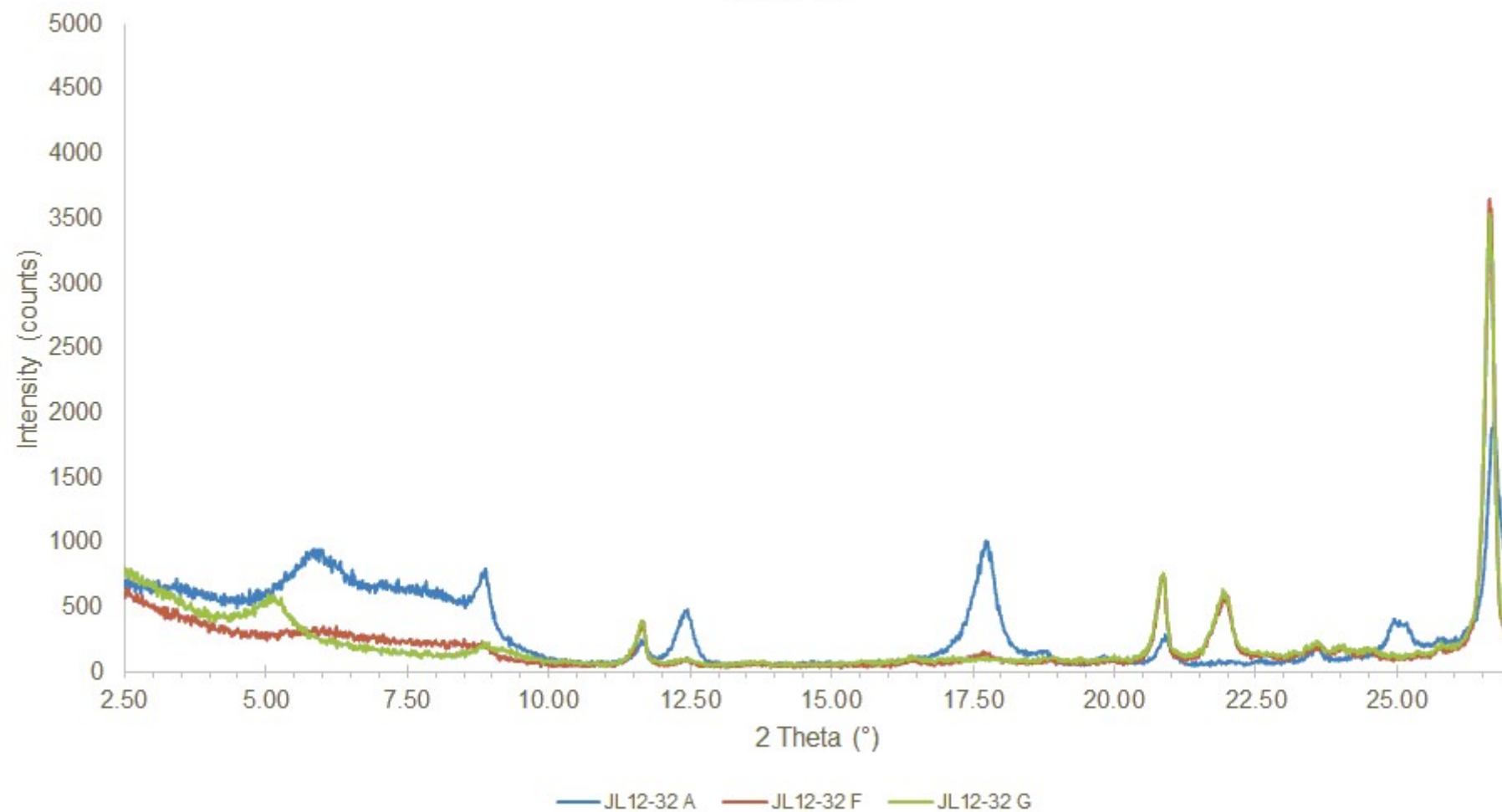


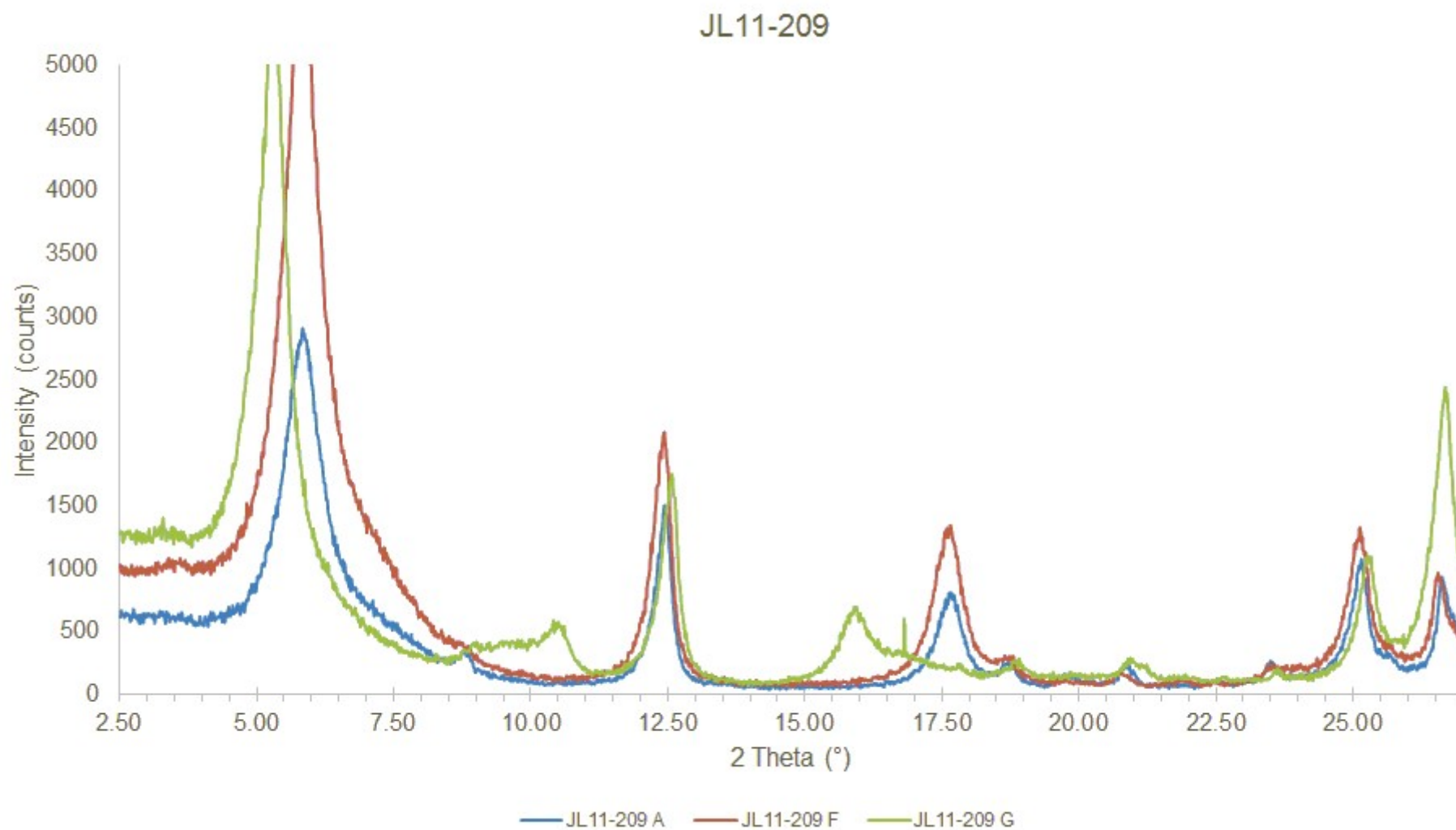




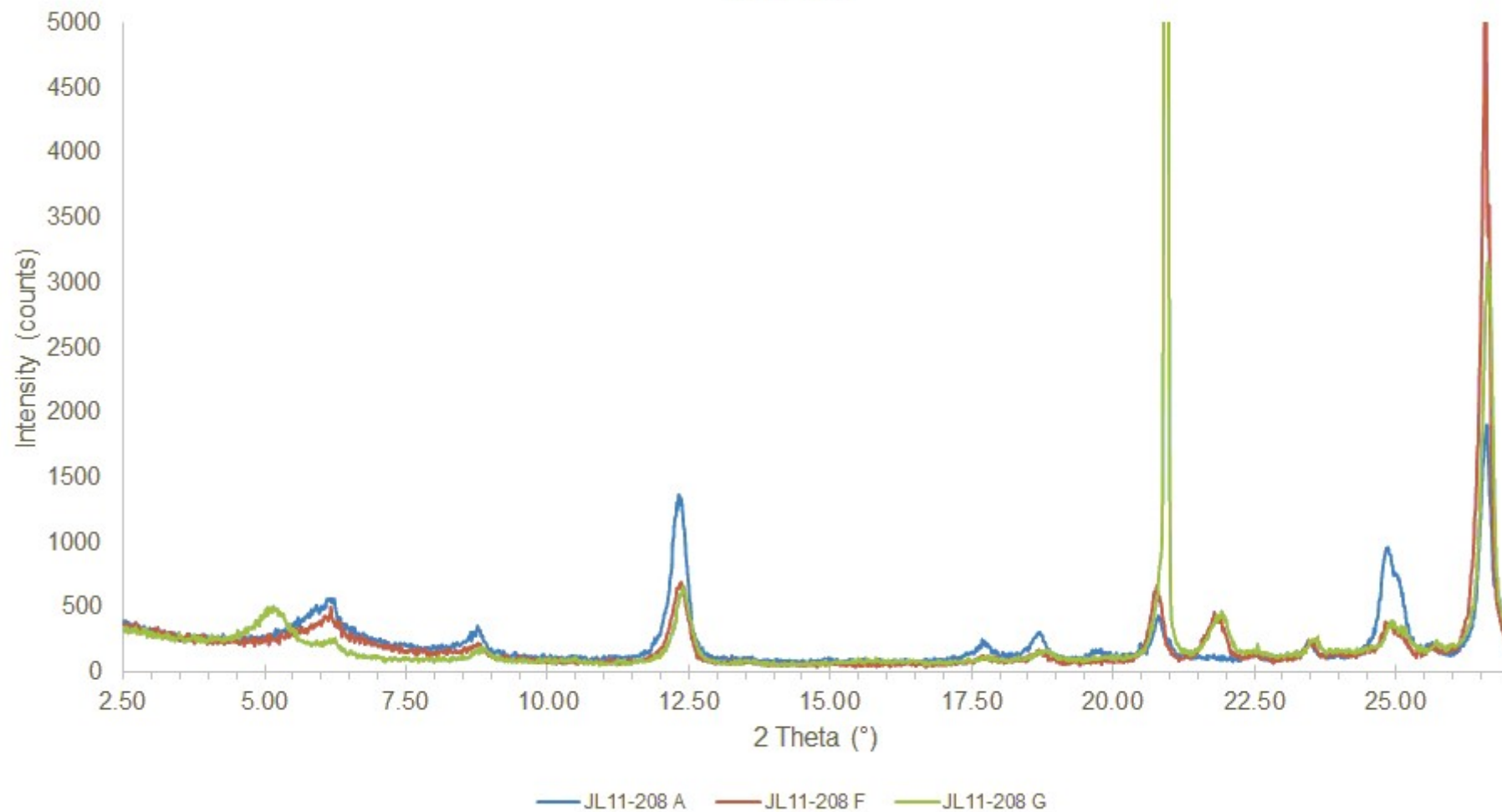


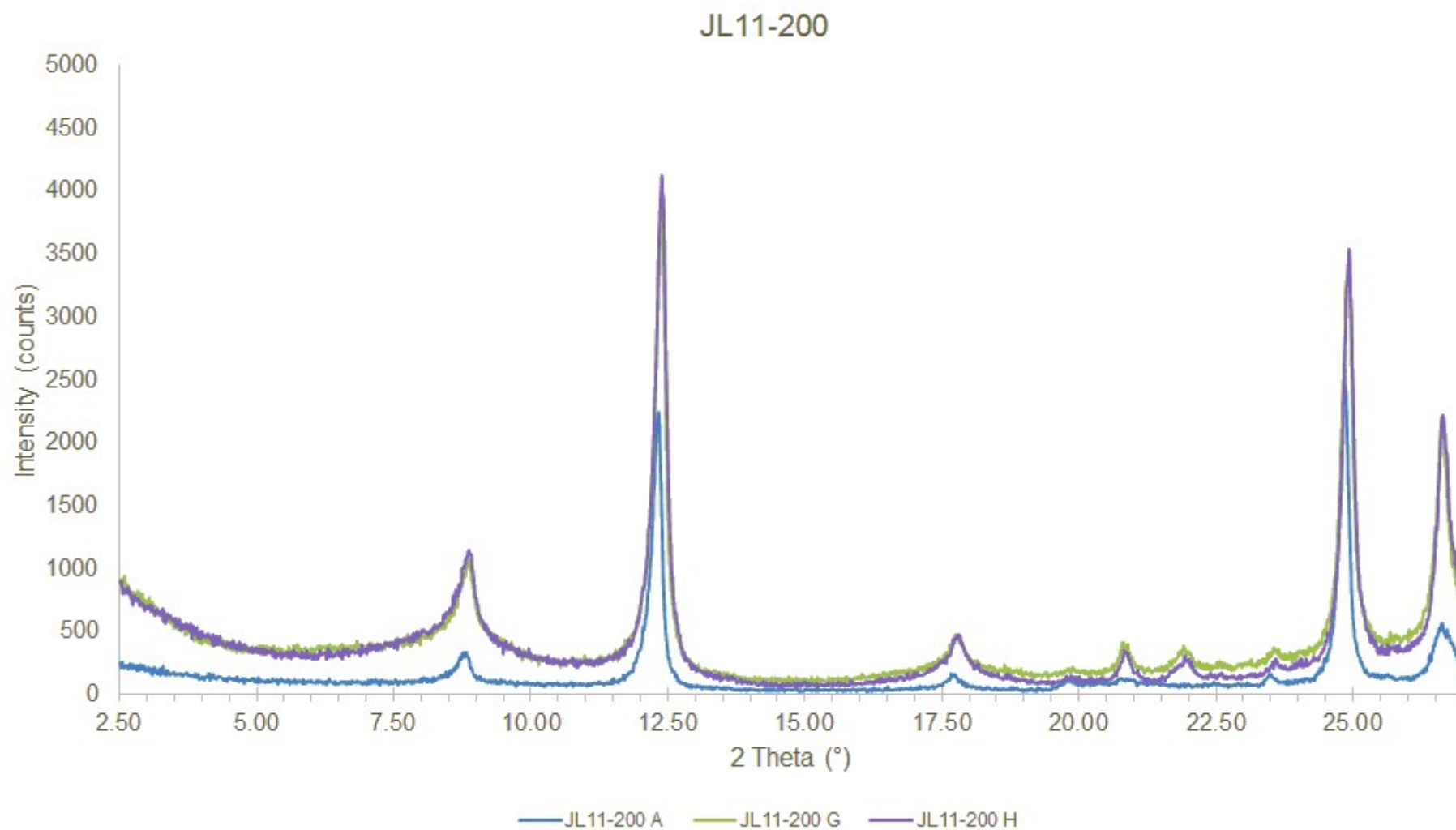
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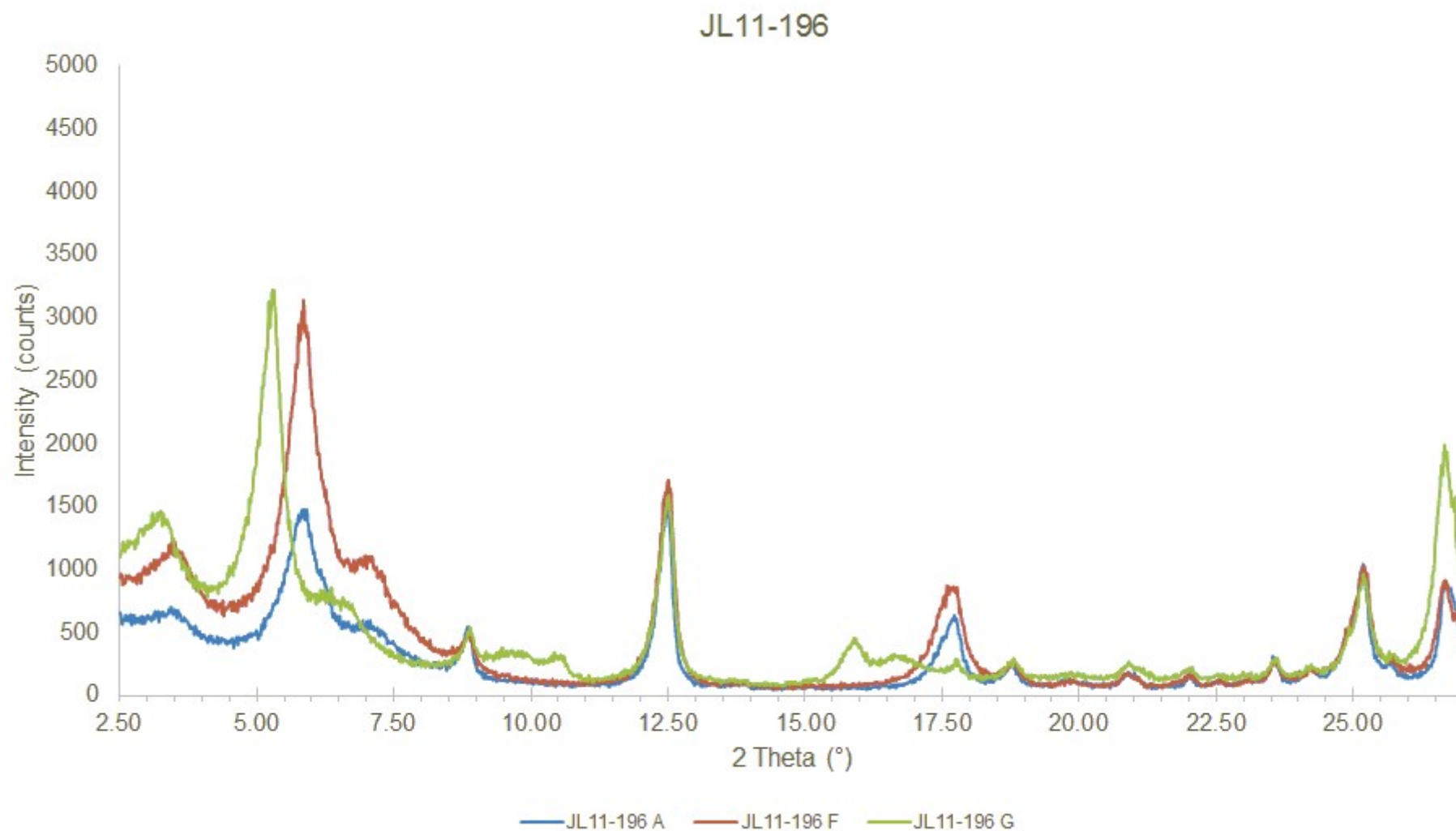


JL11-208

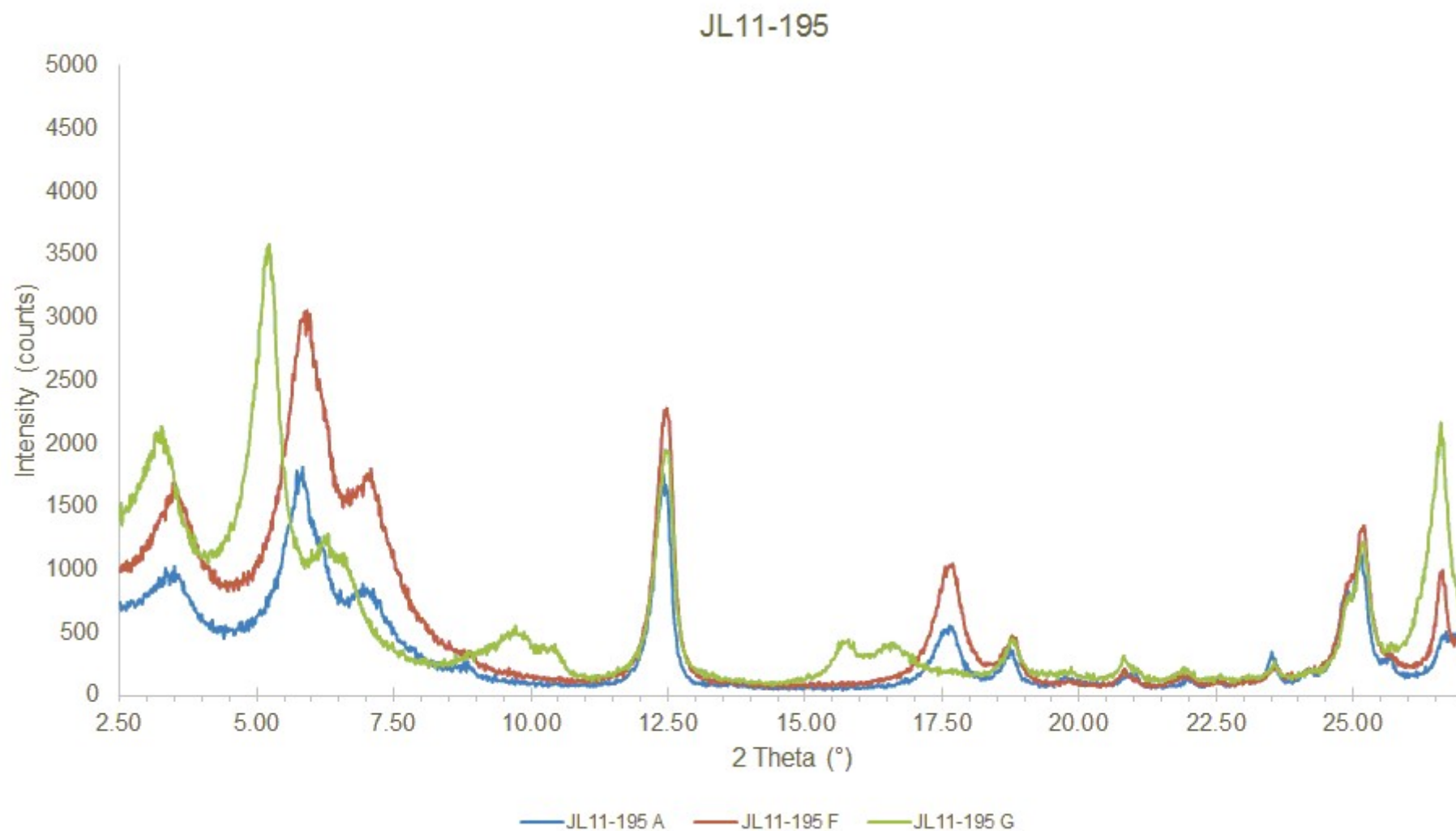




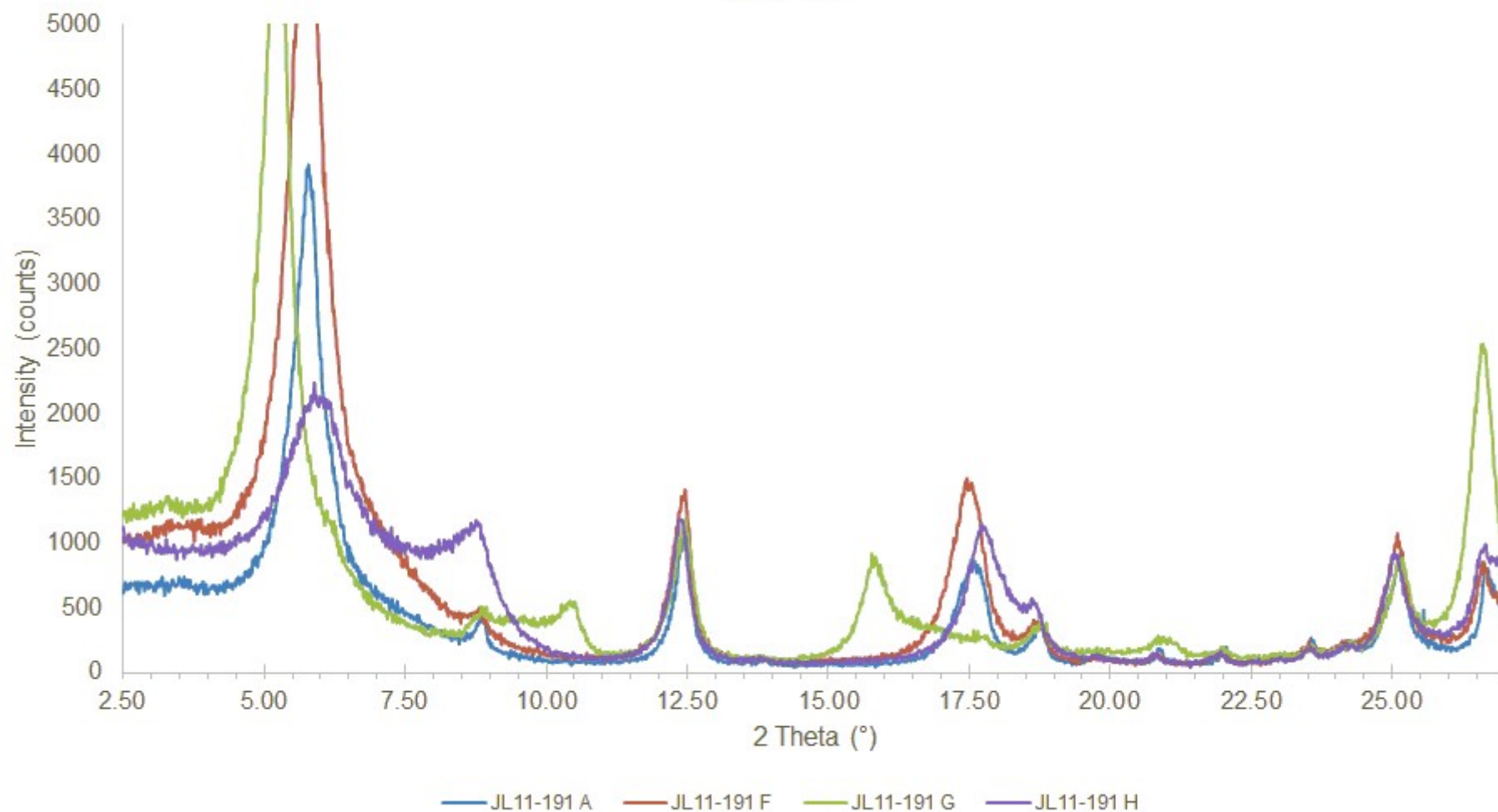


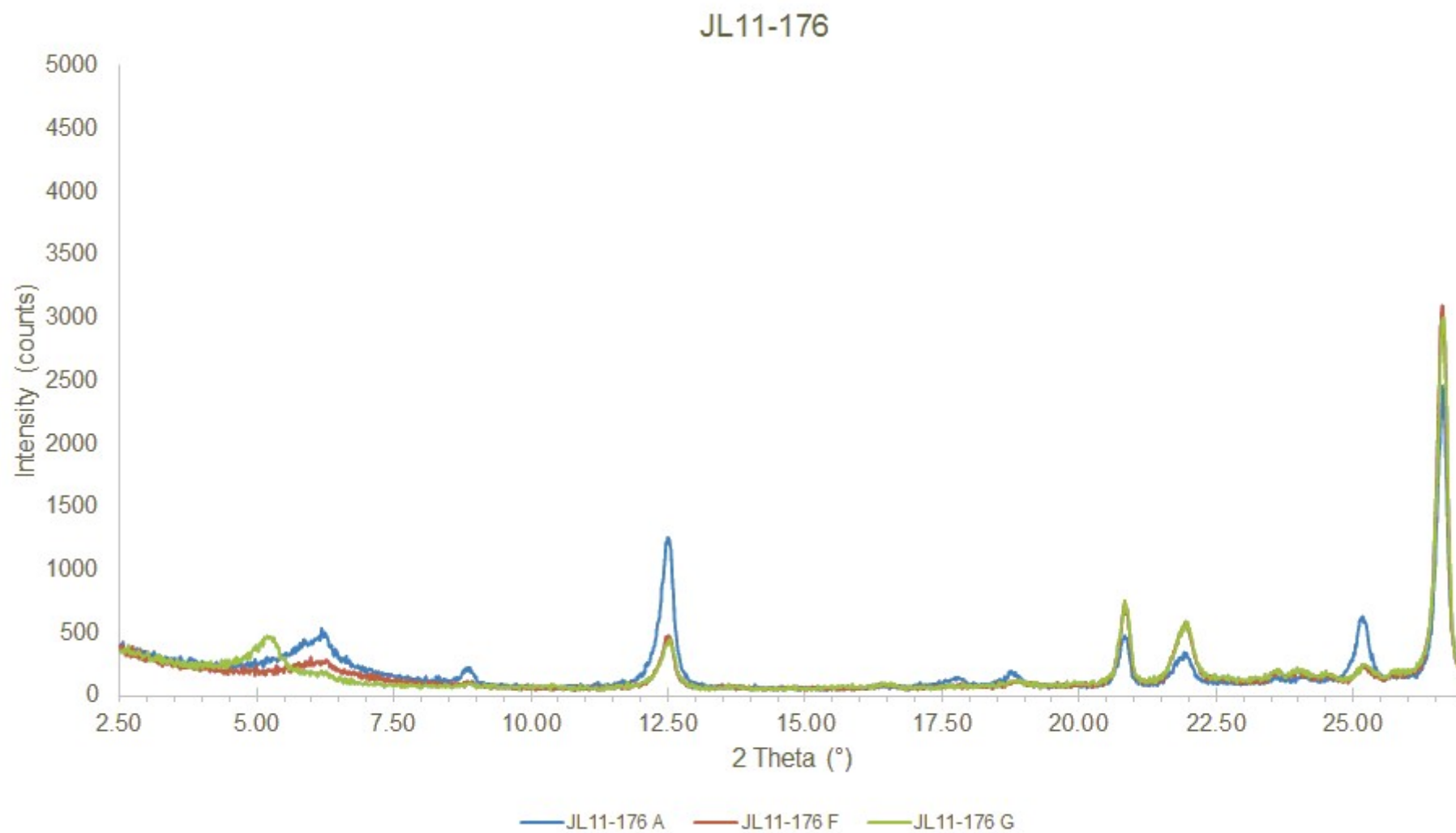


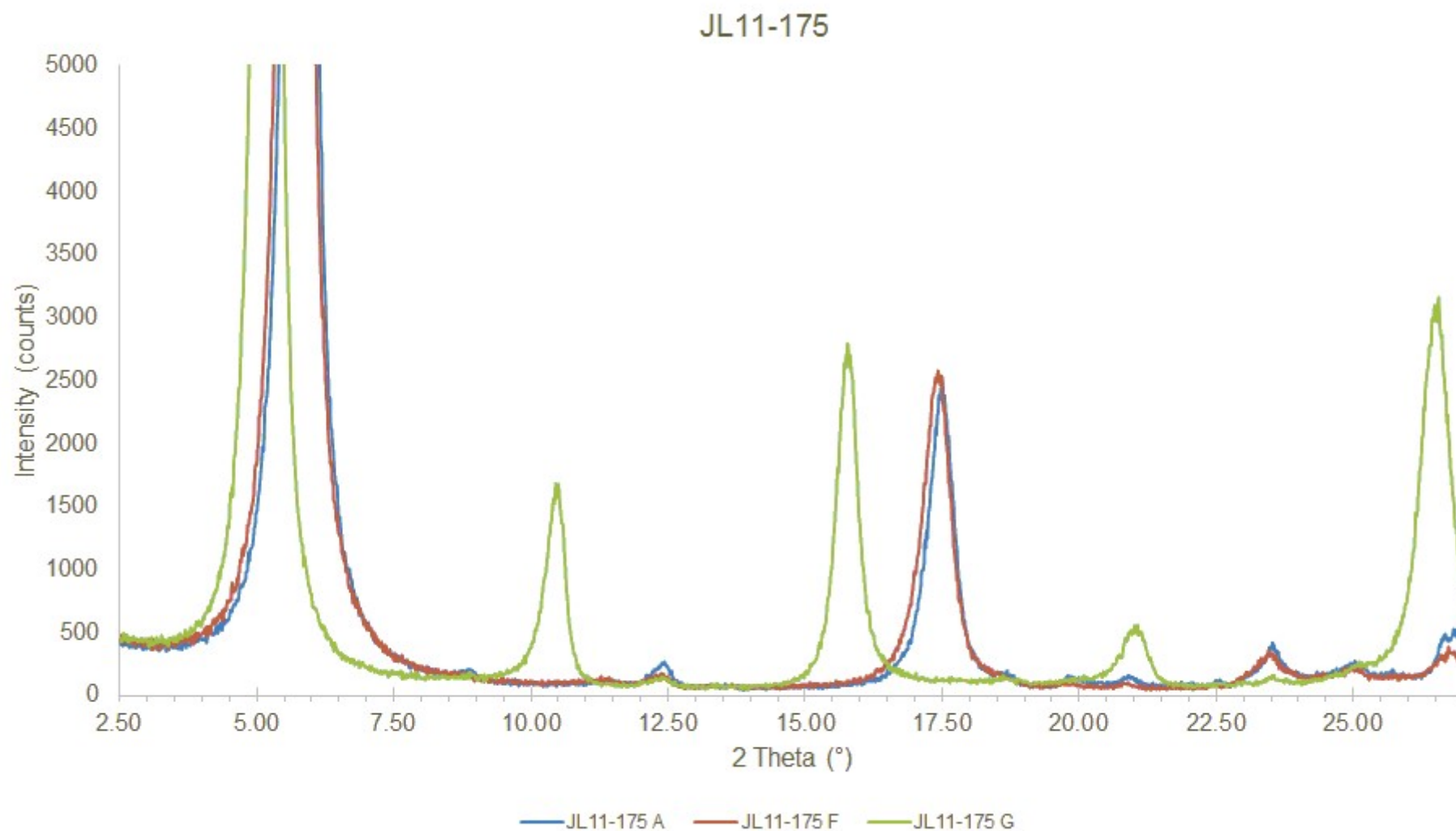


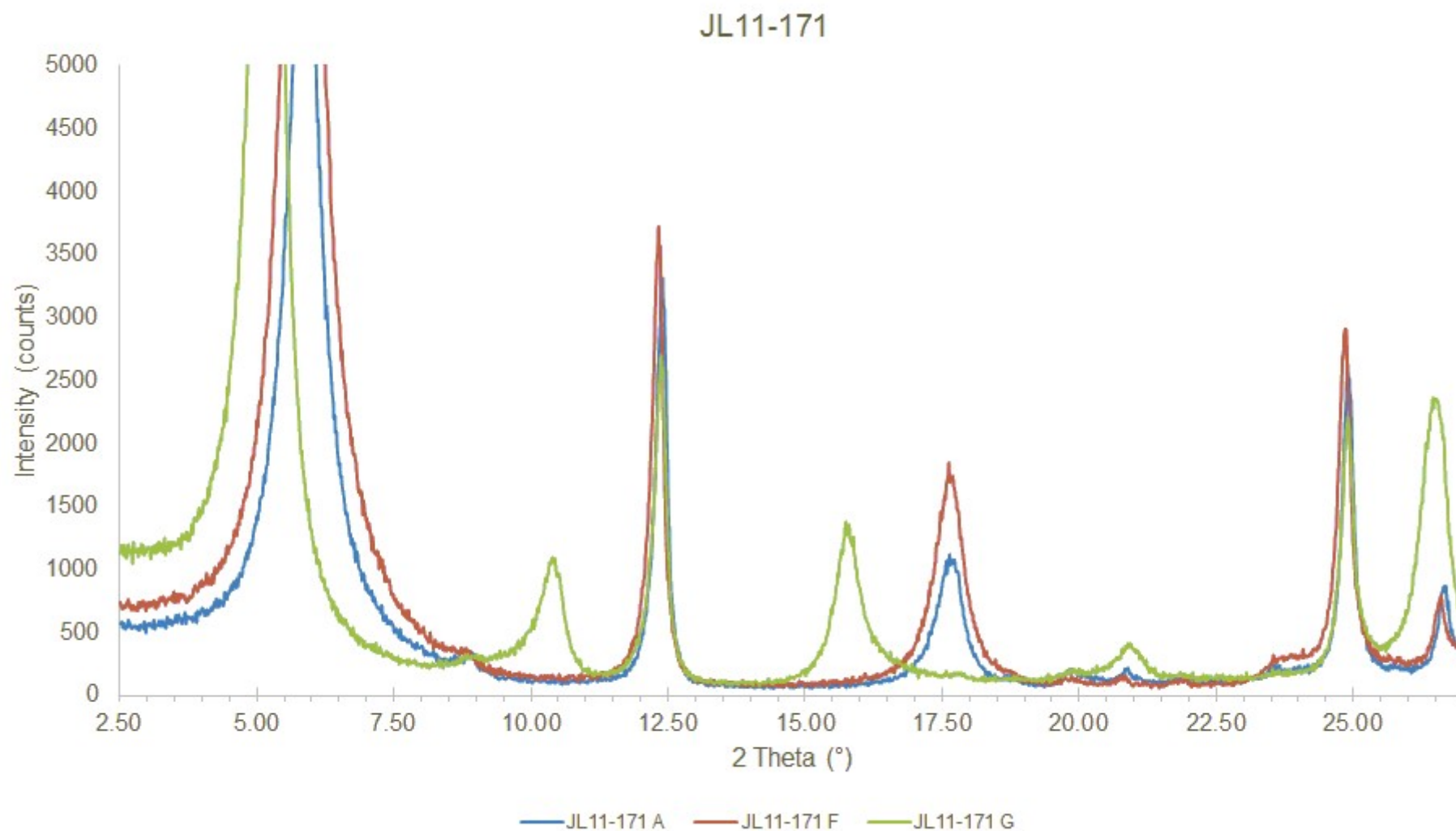


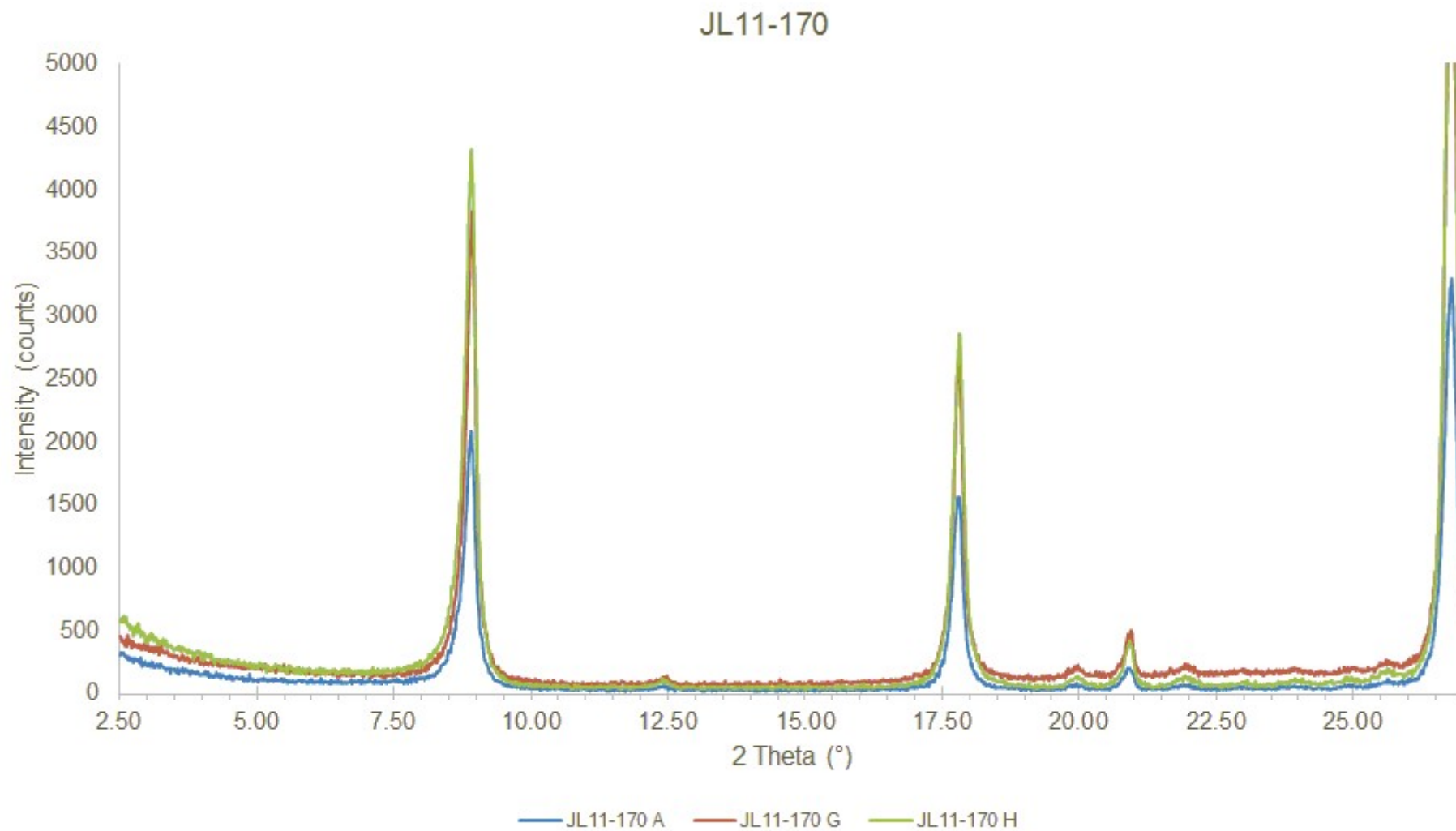
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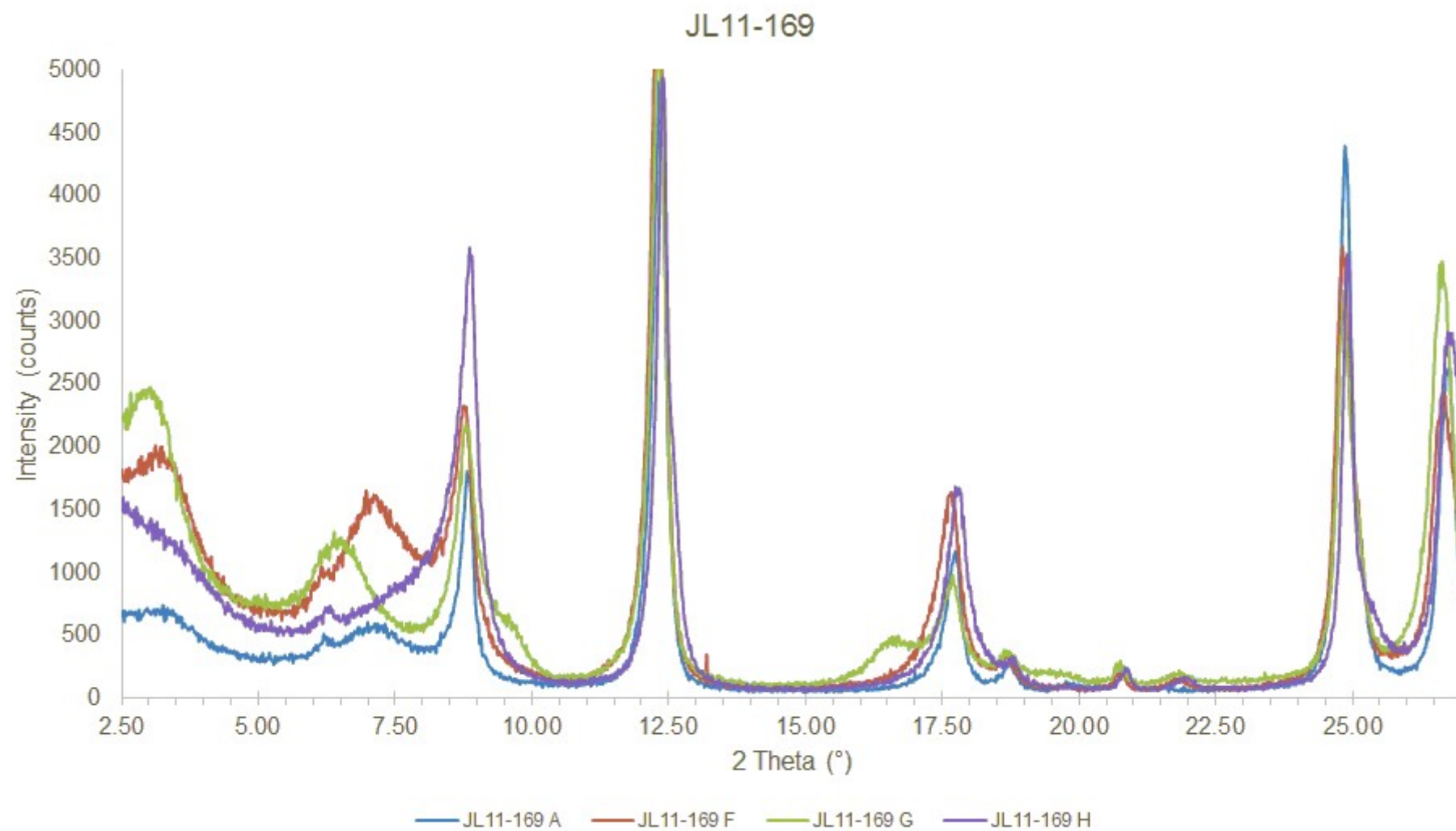


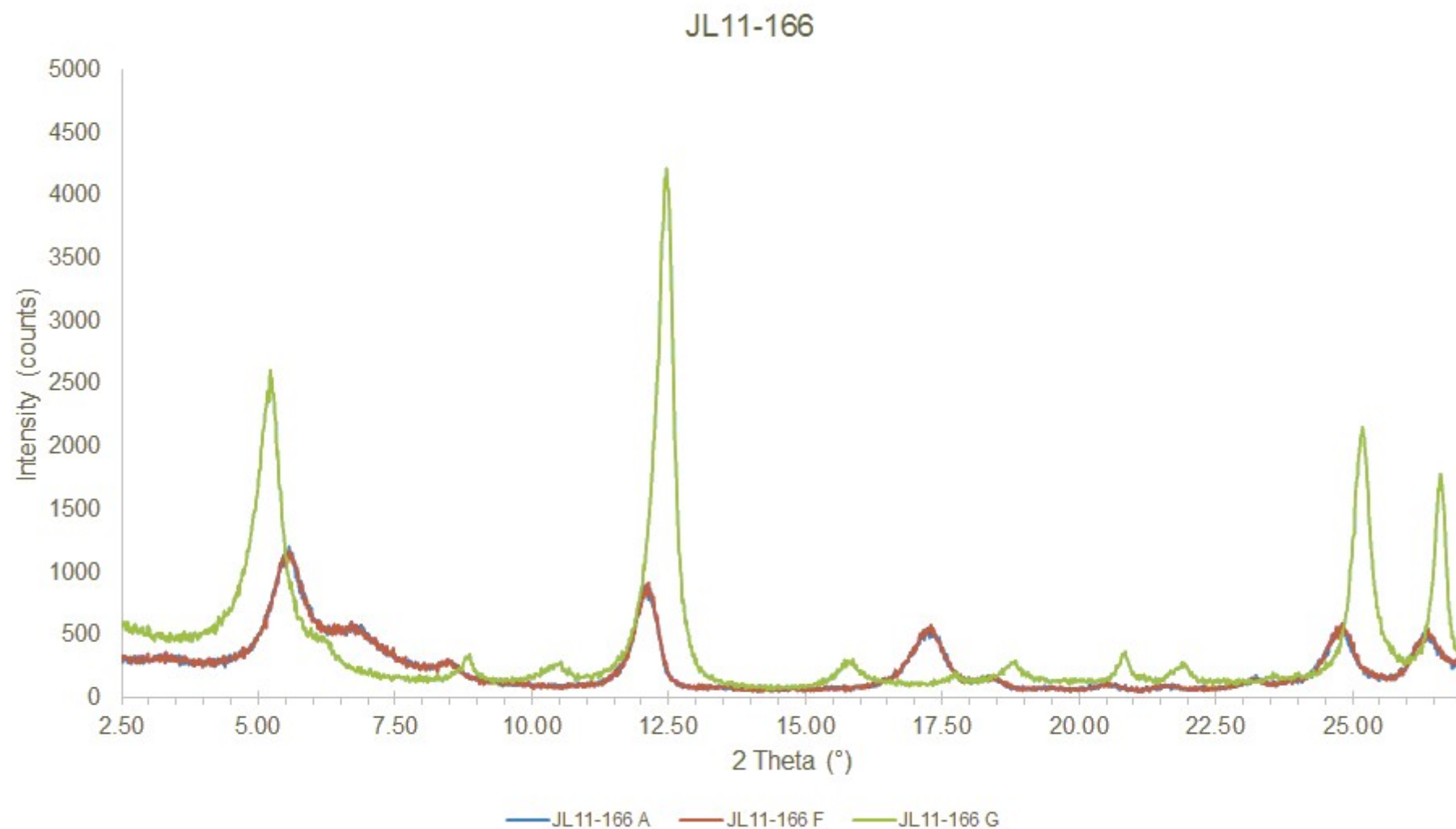




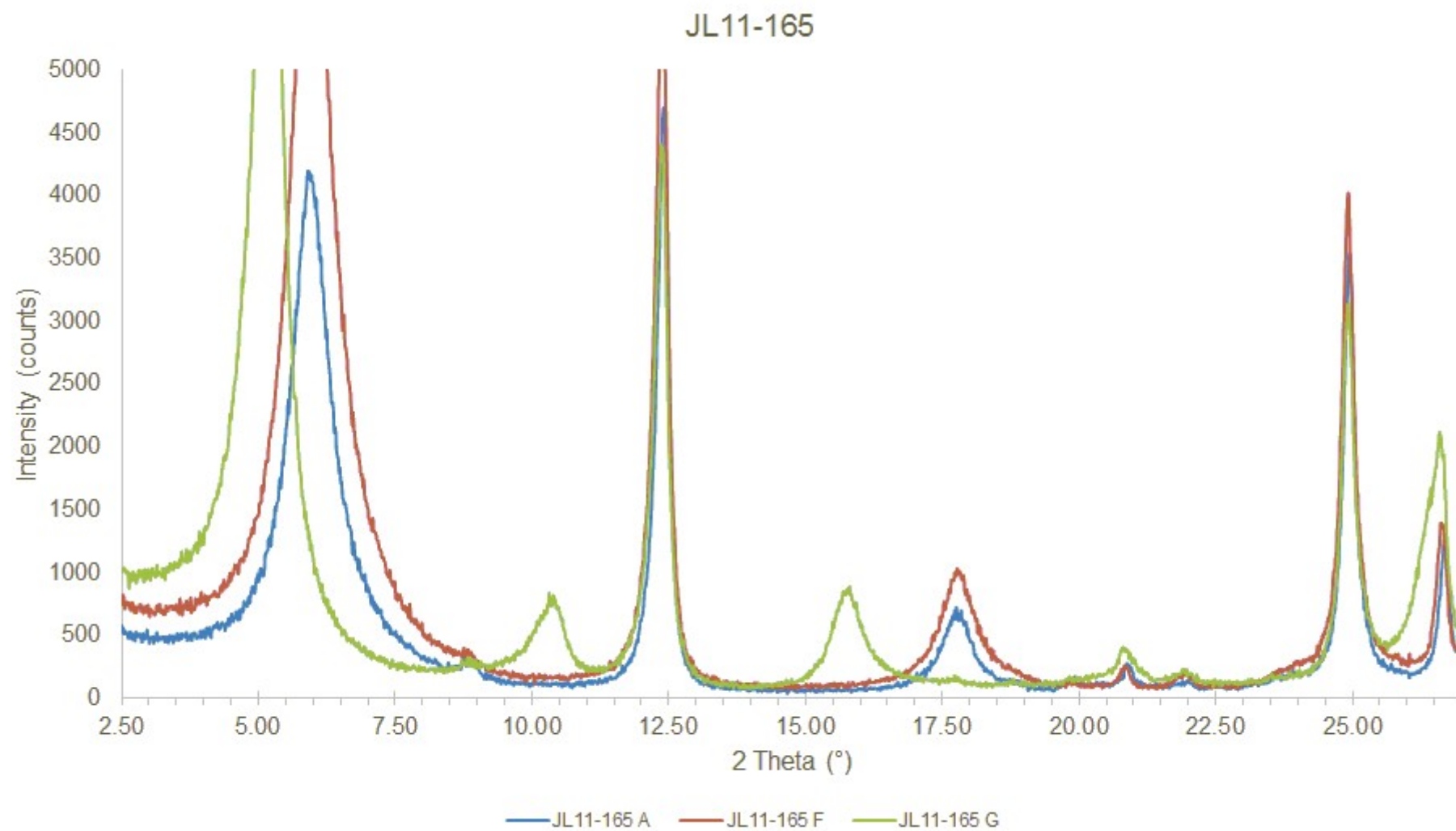


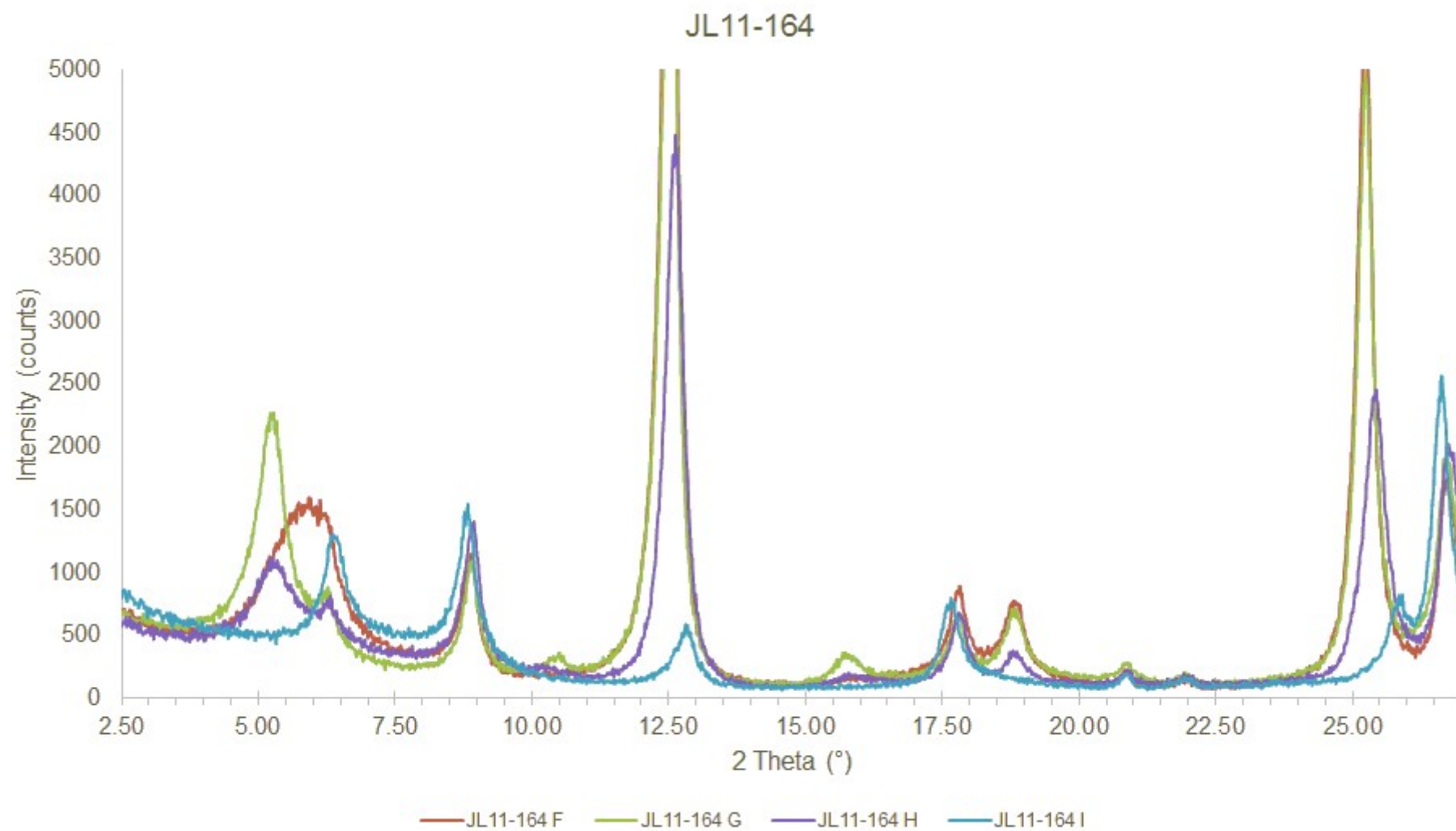




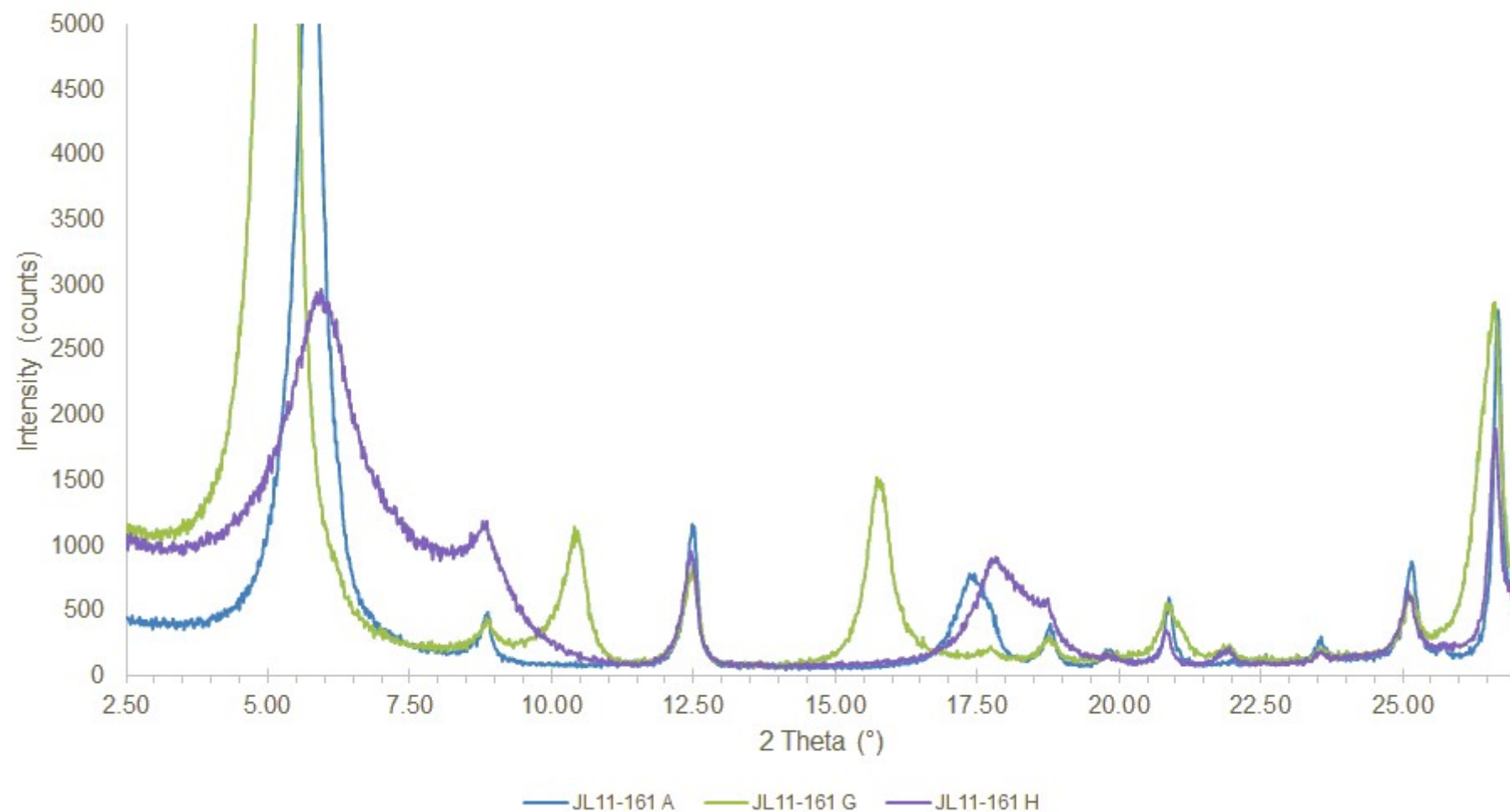




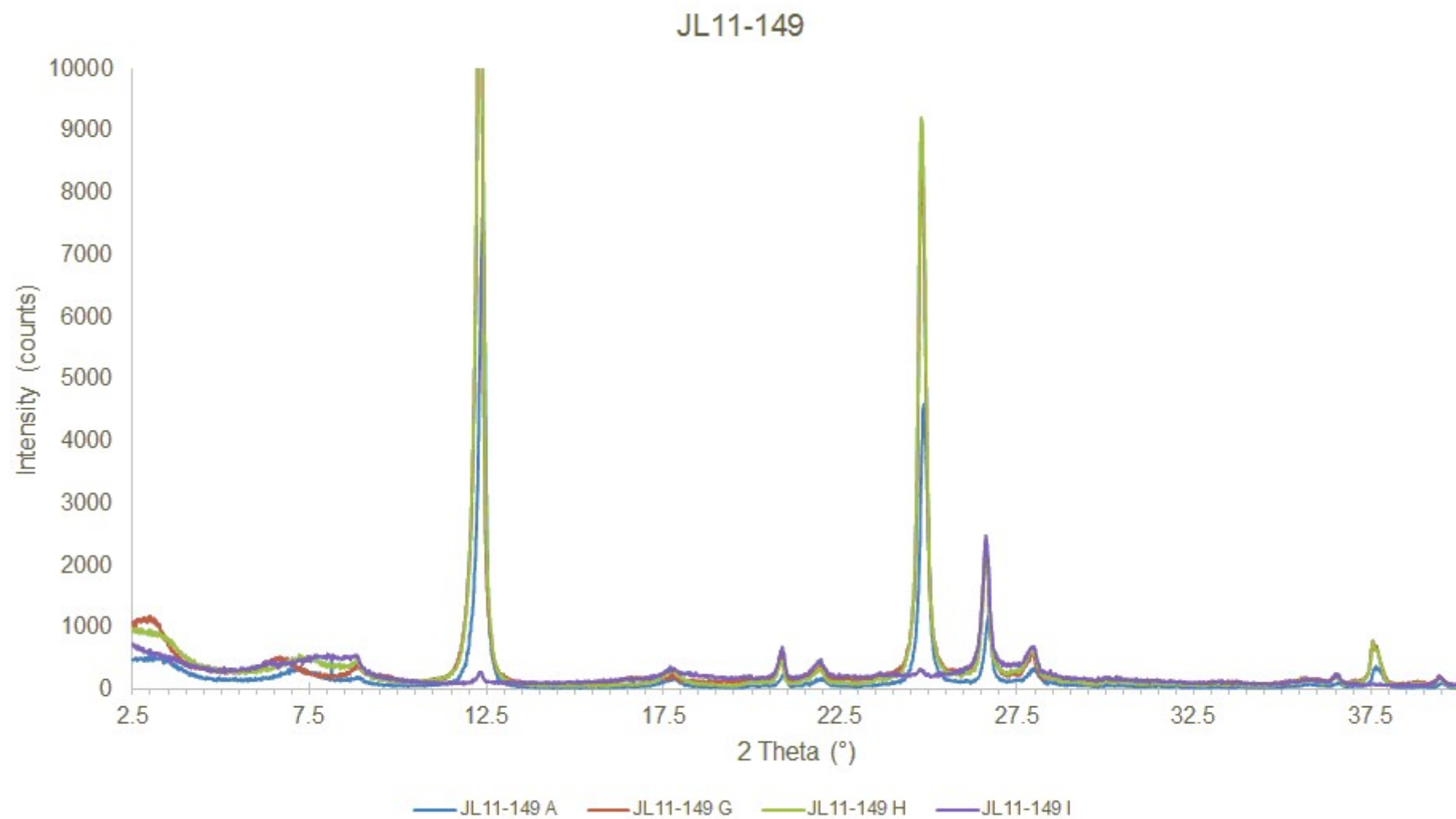




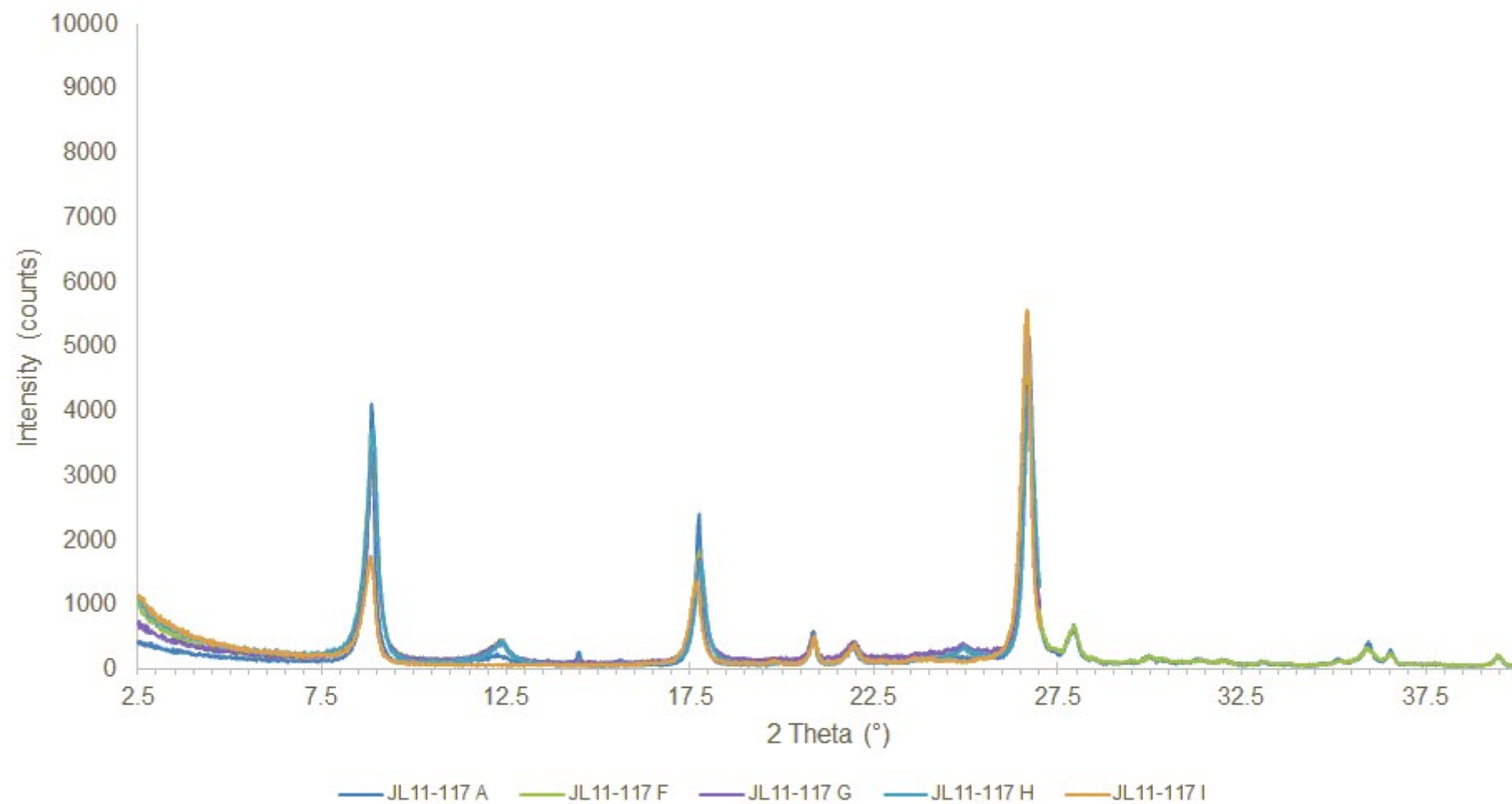
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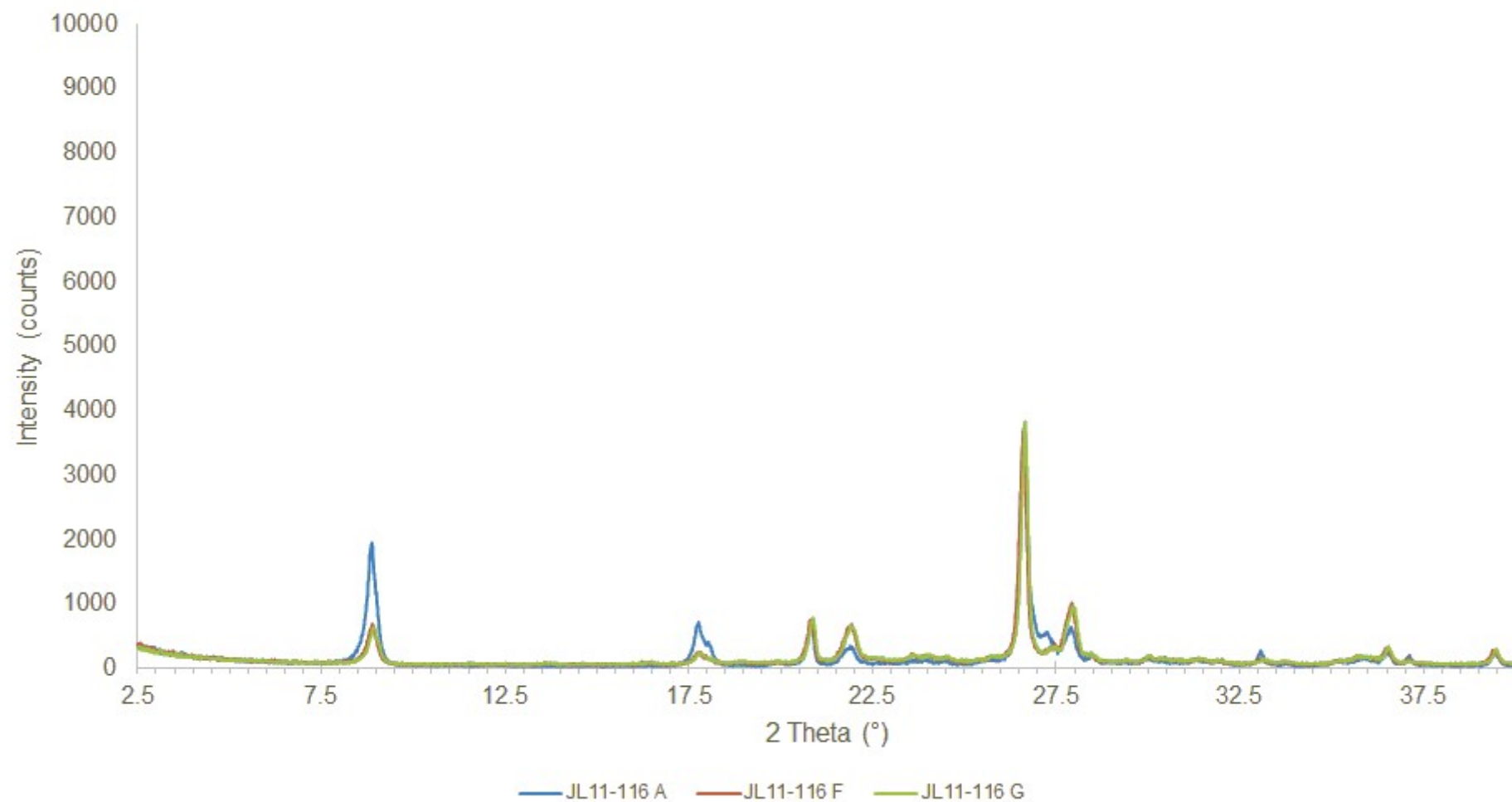


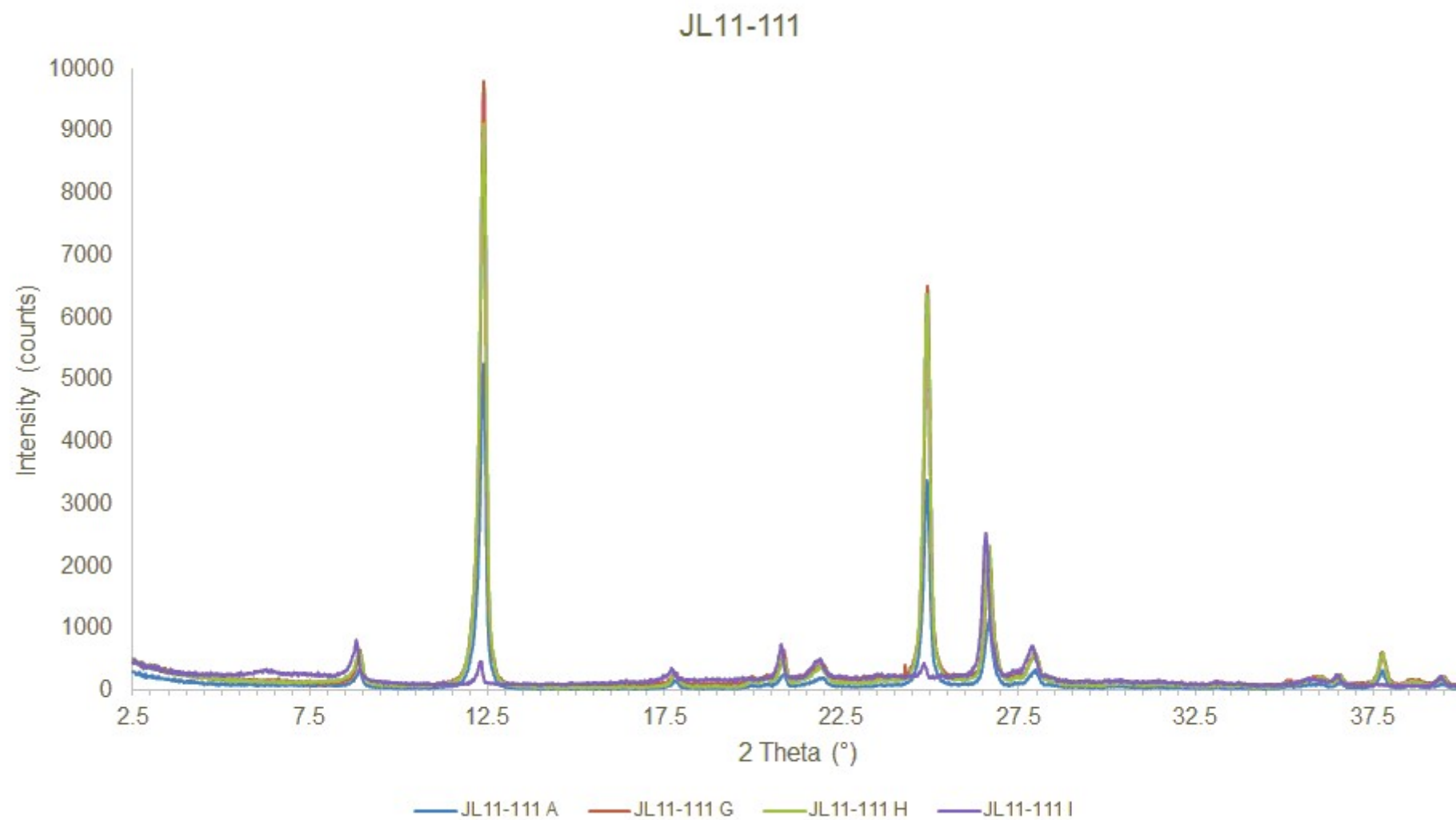


JL11-117

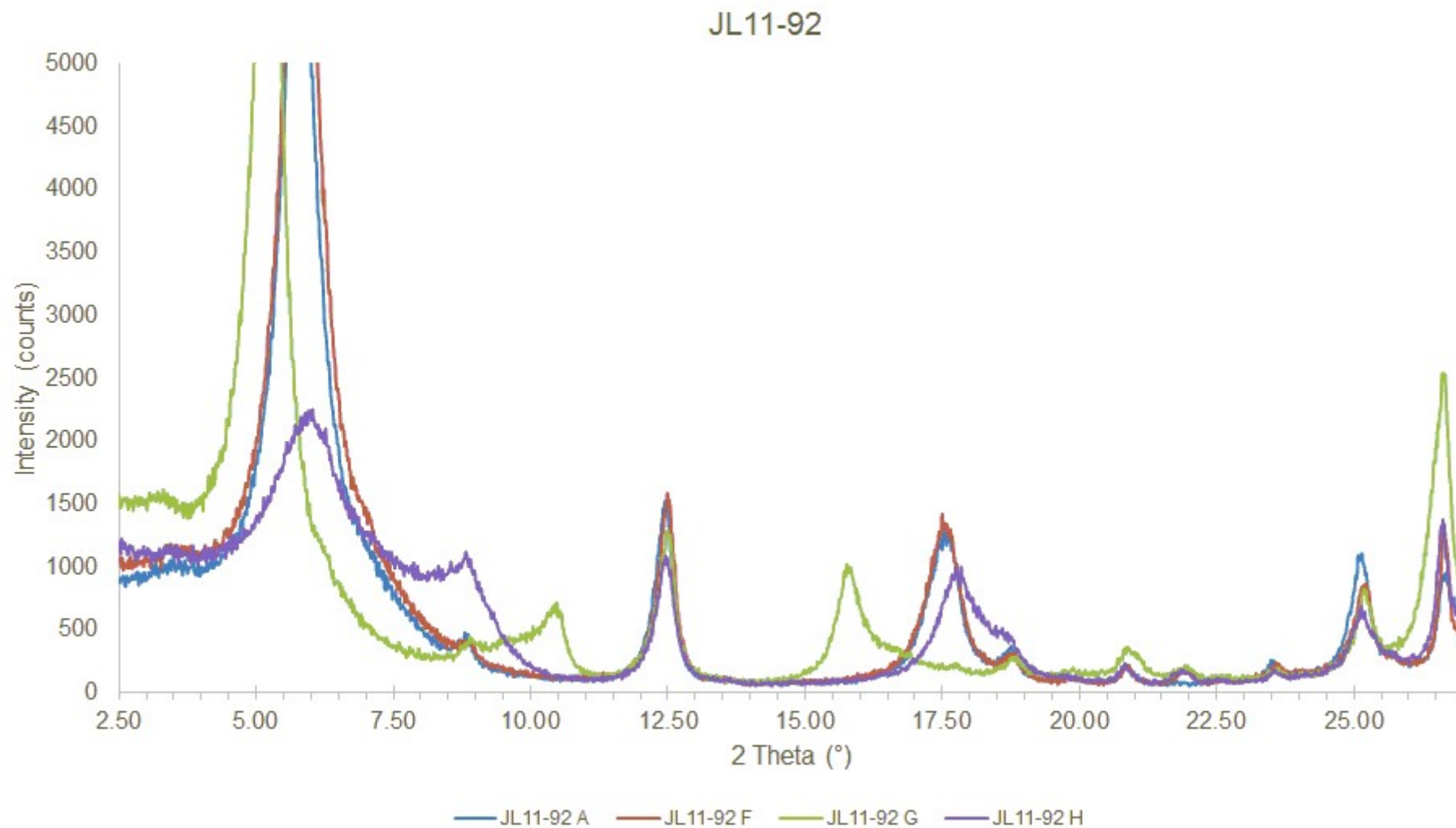


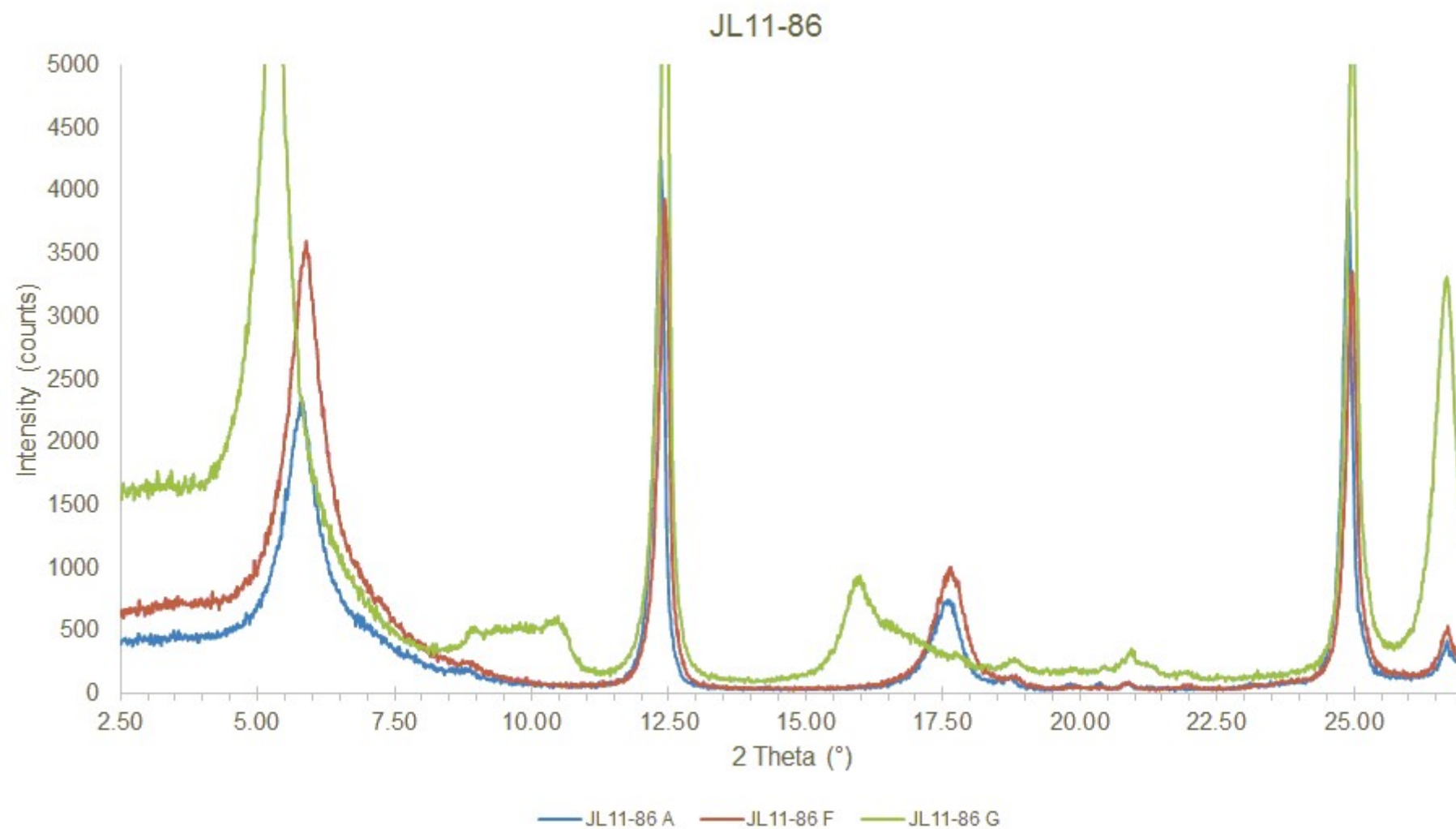
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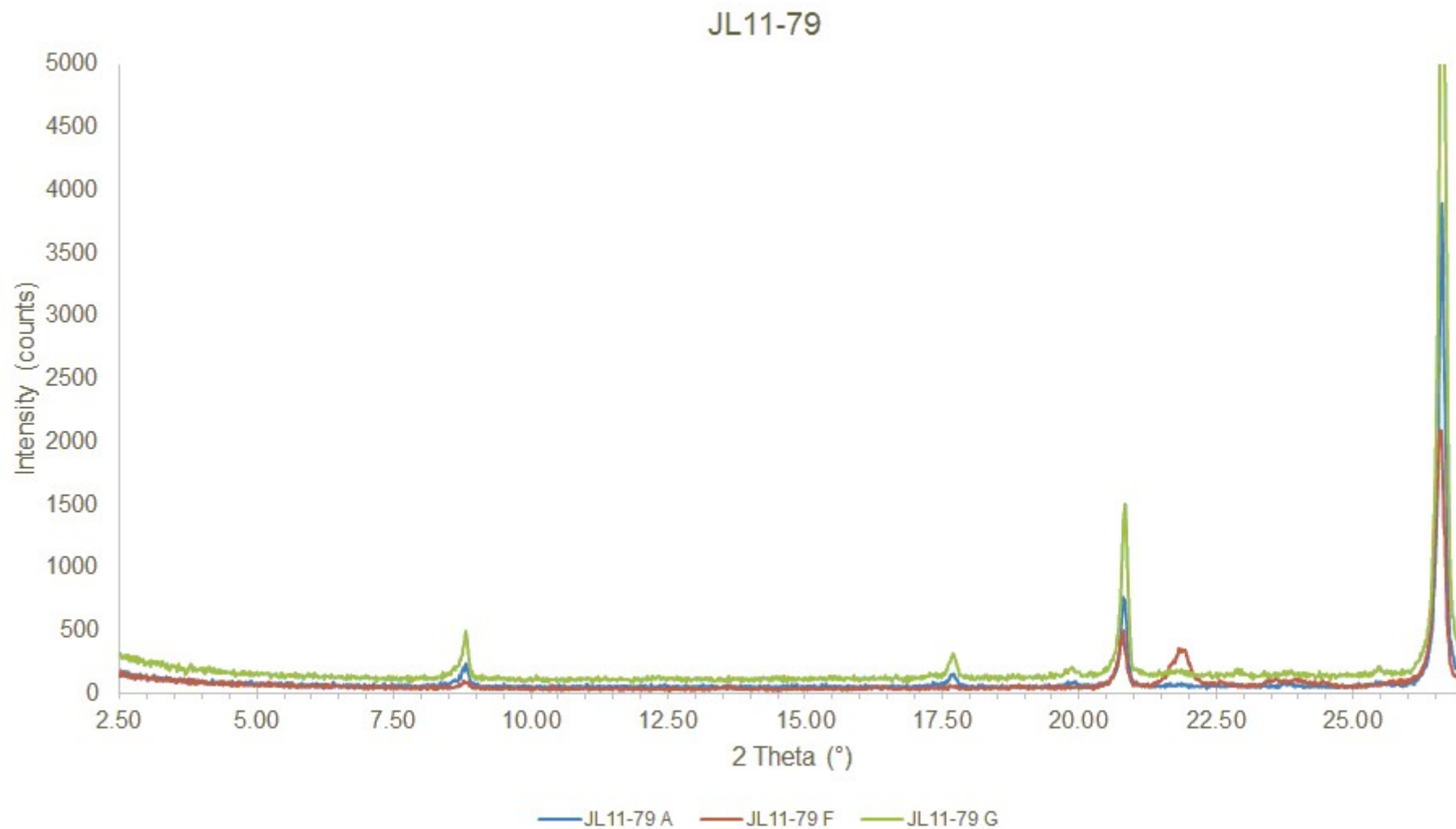


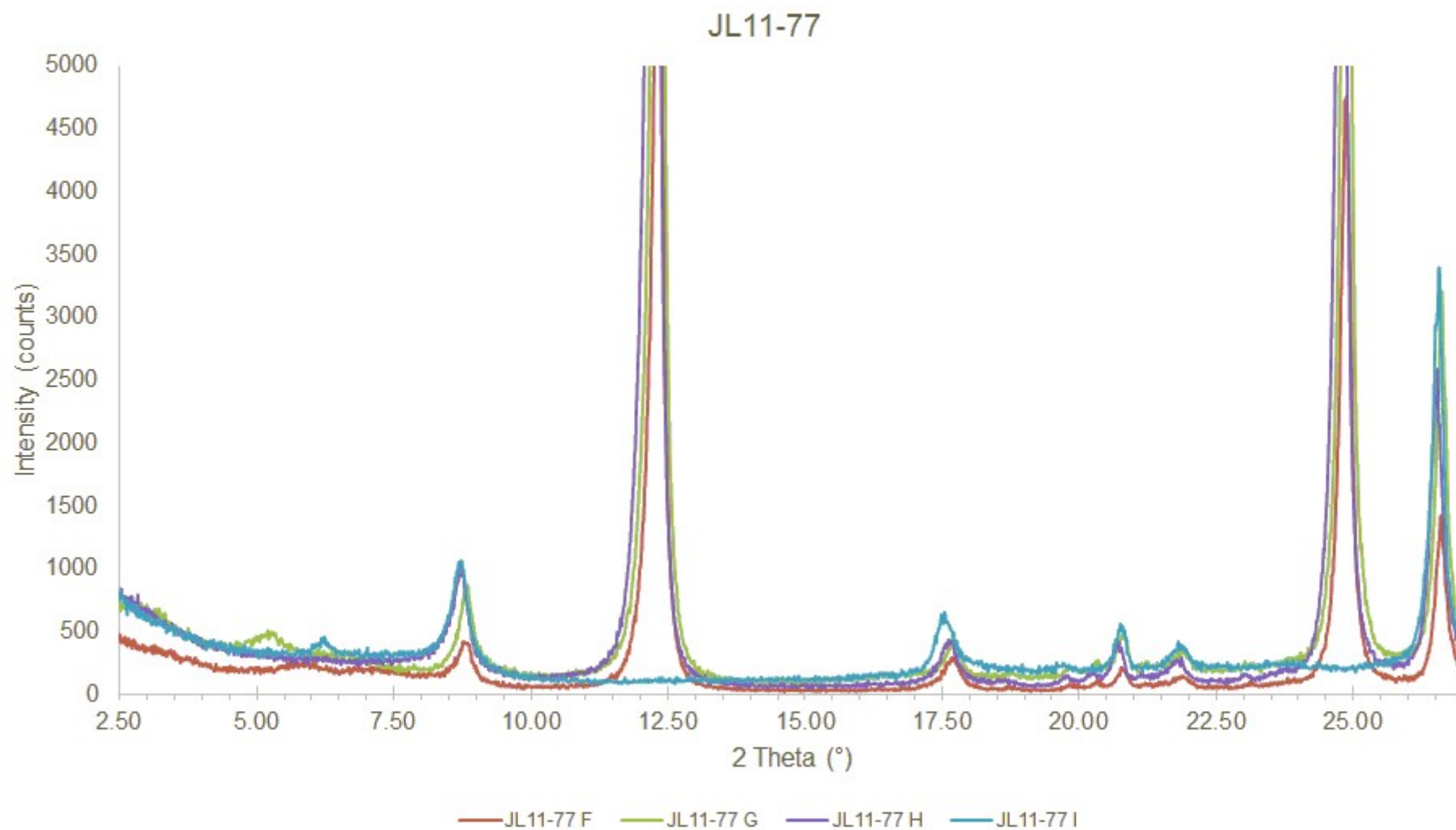


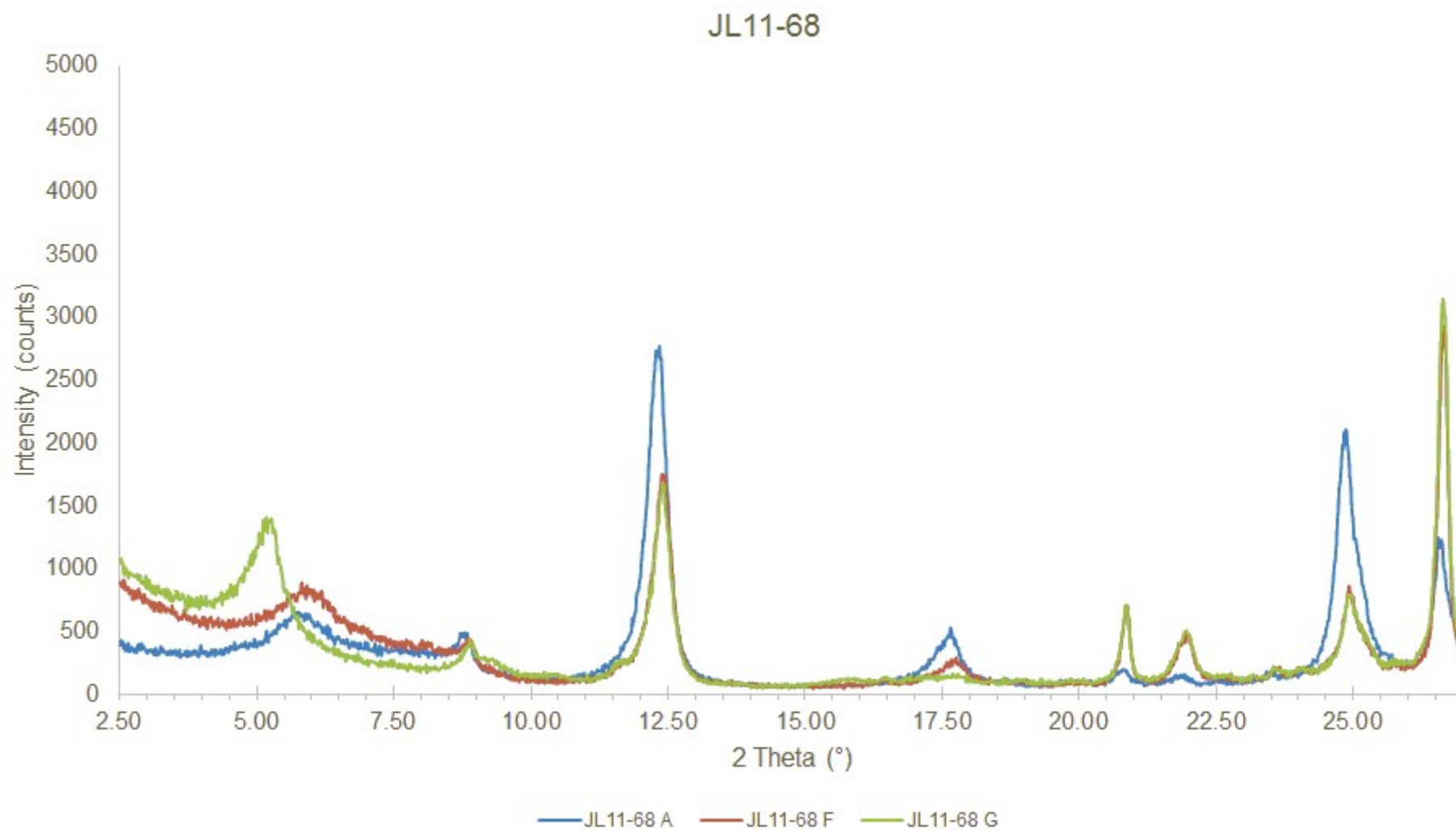


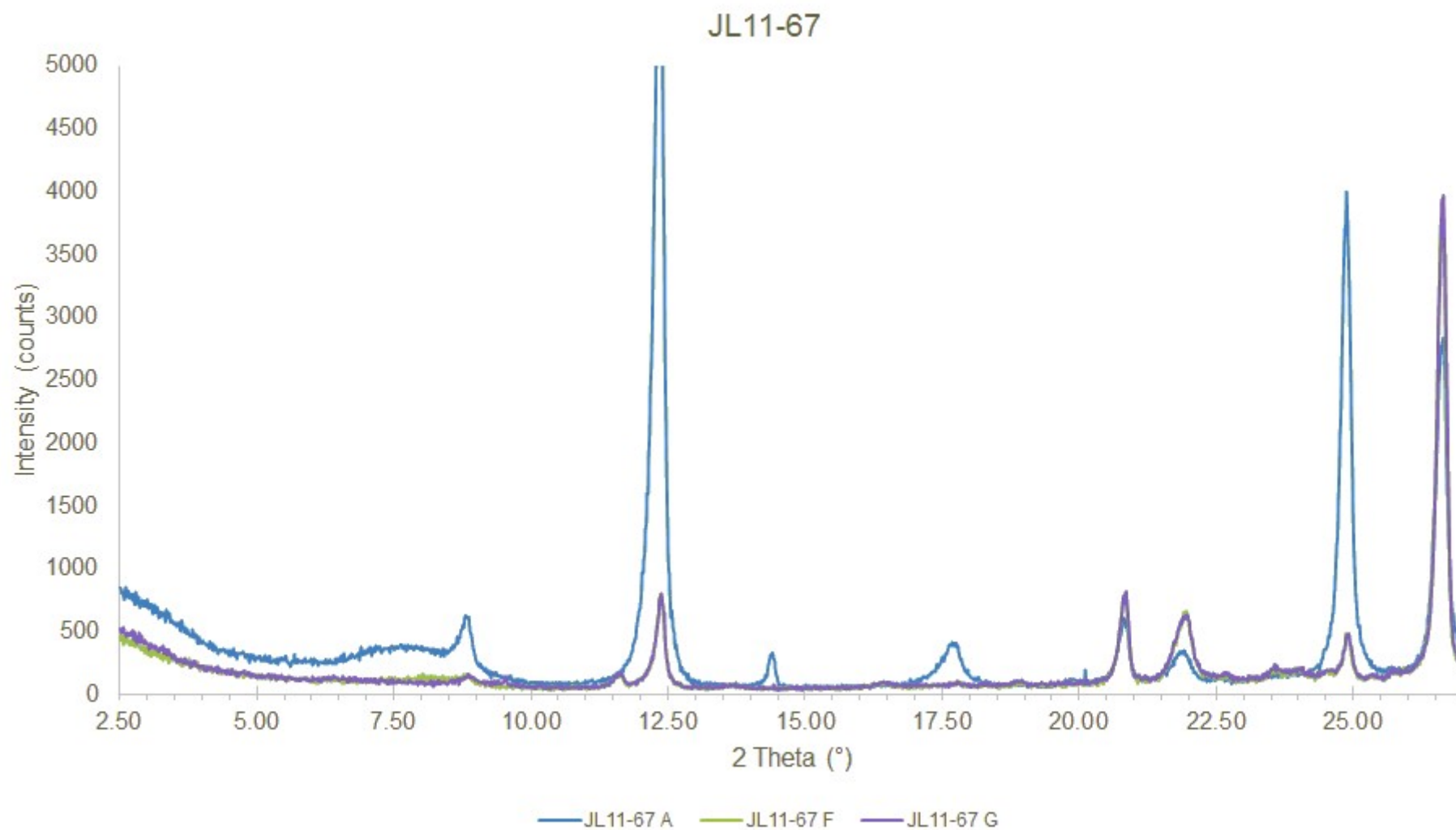


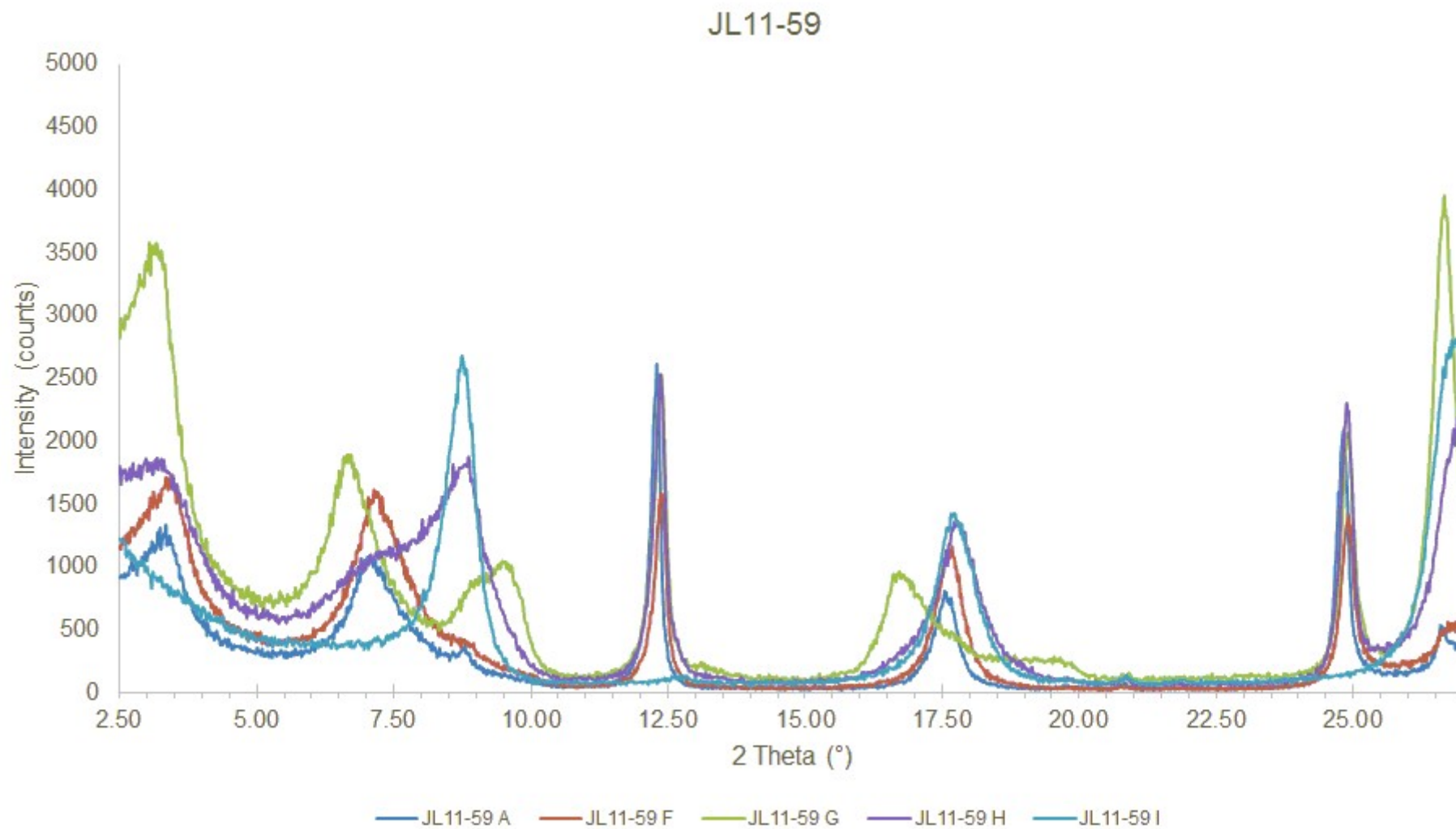


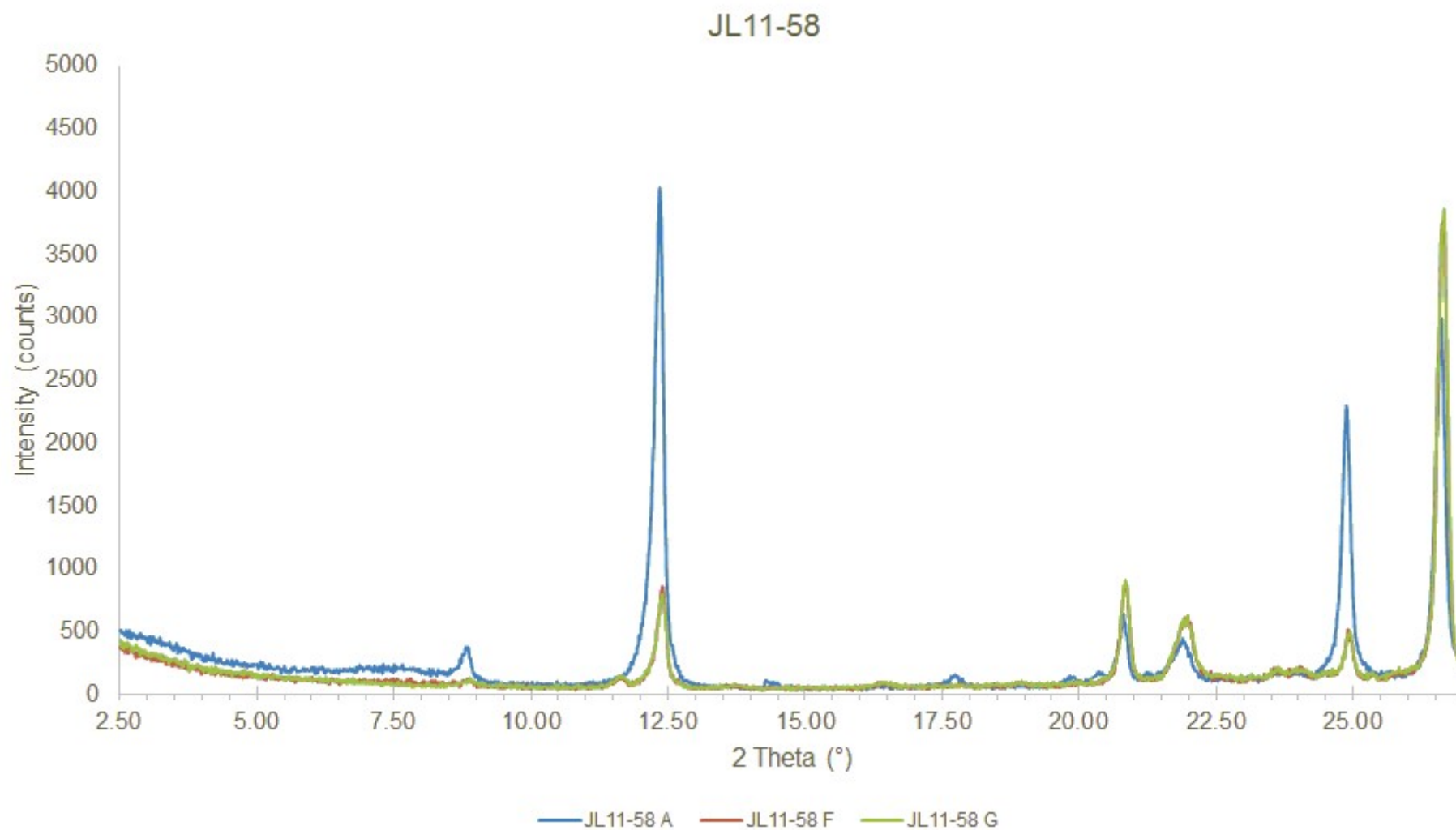




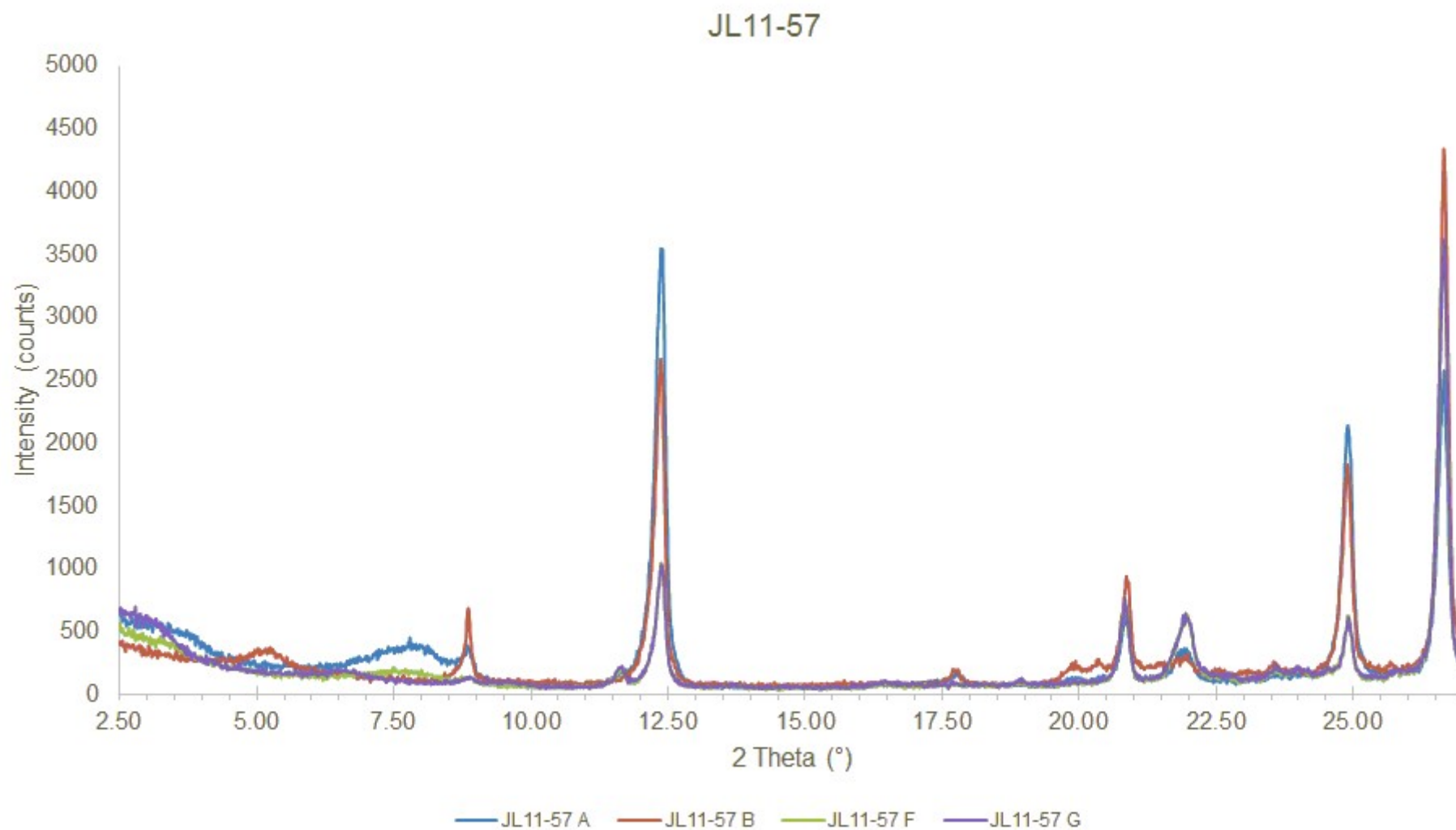


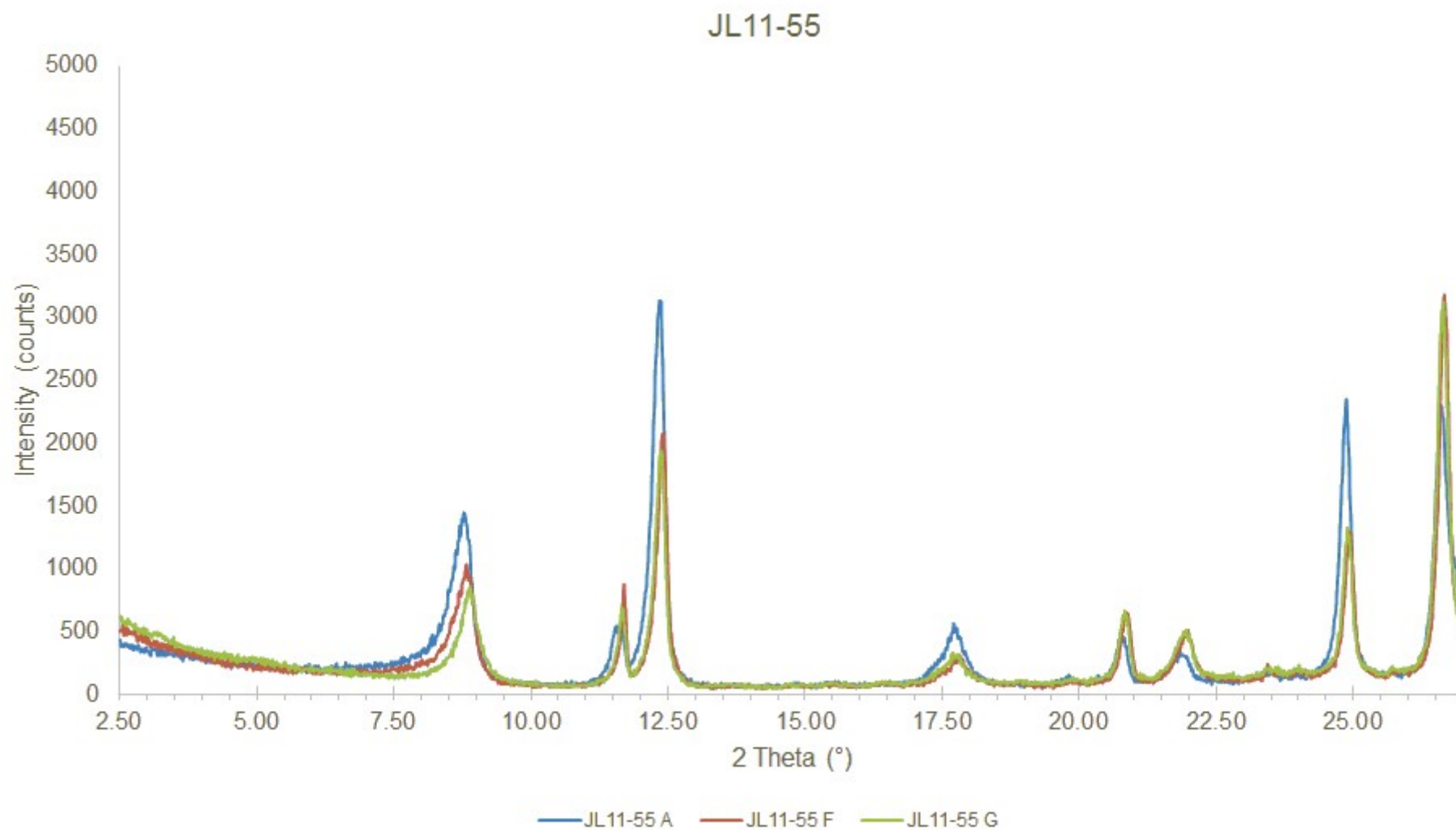


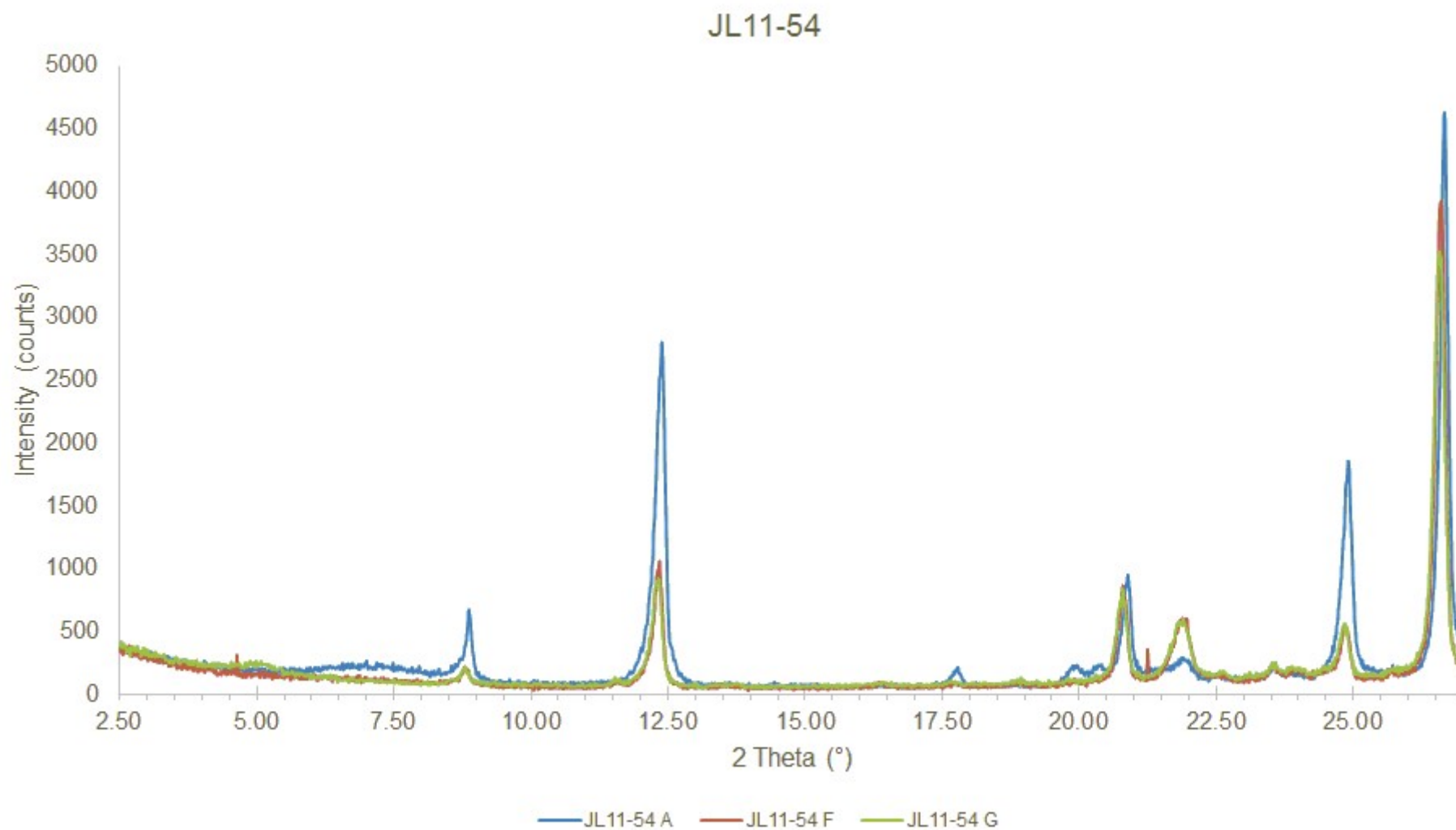


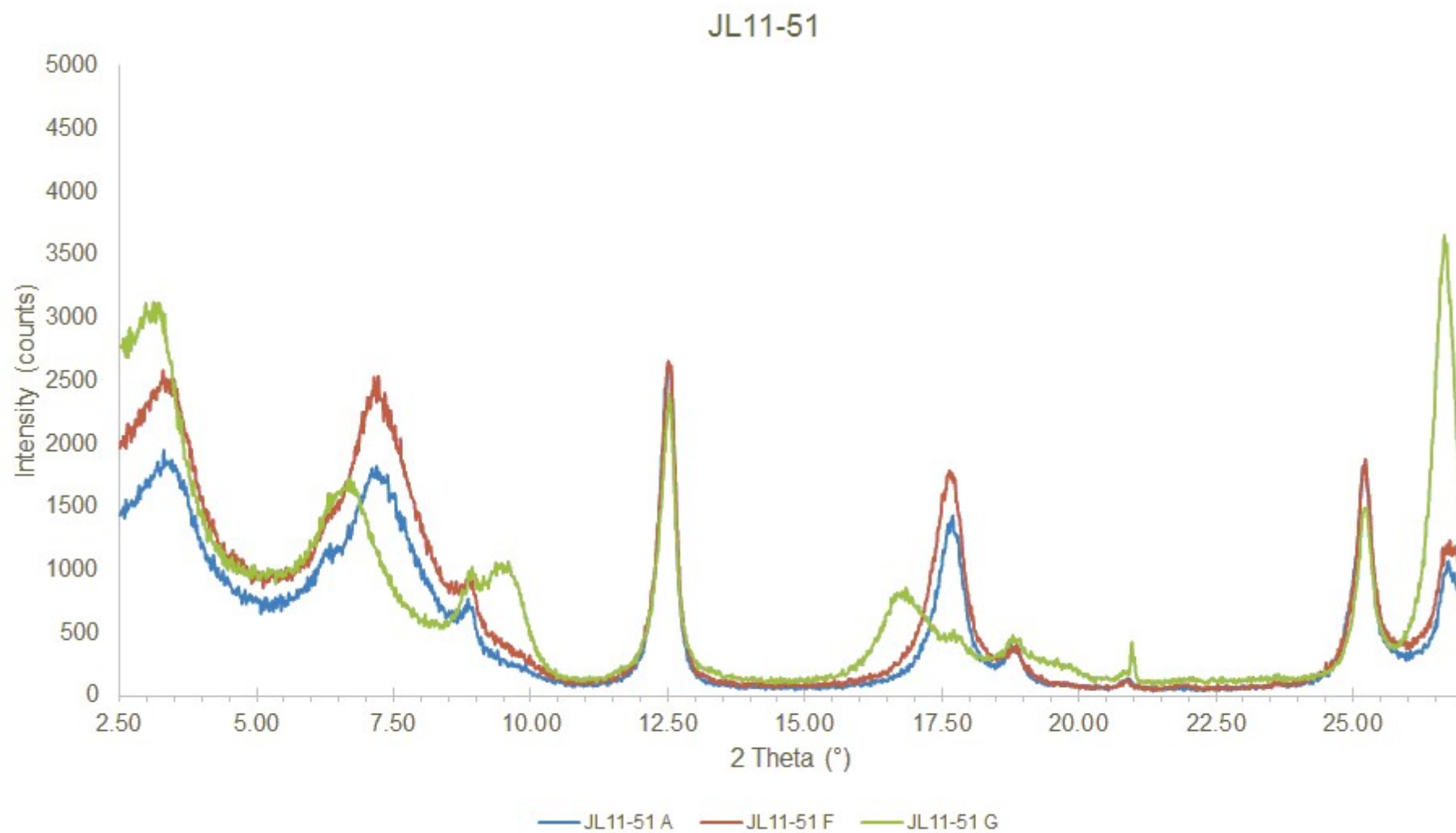


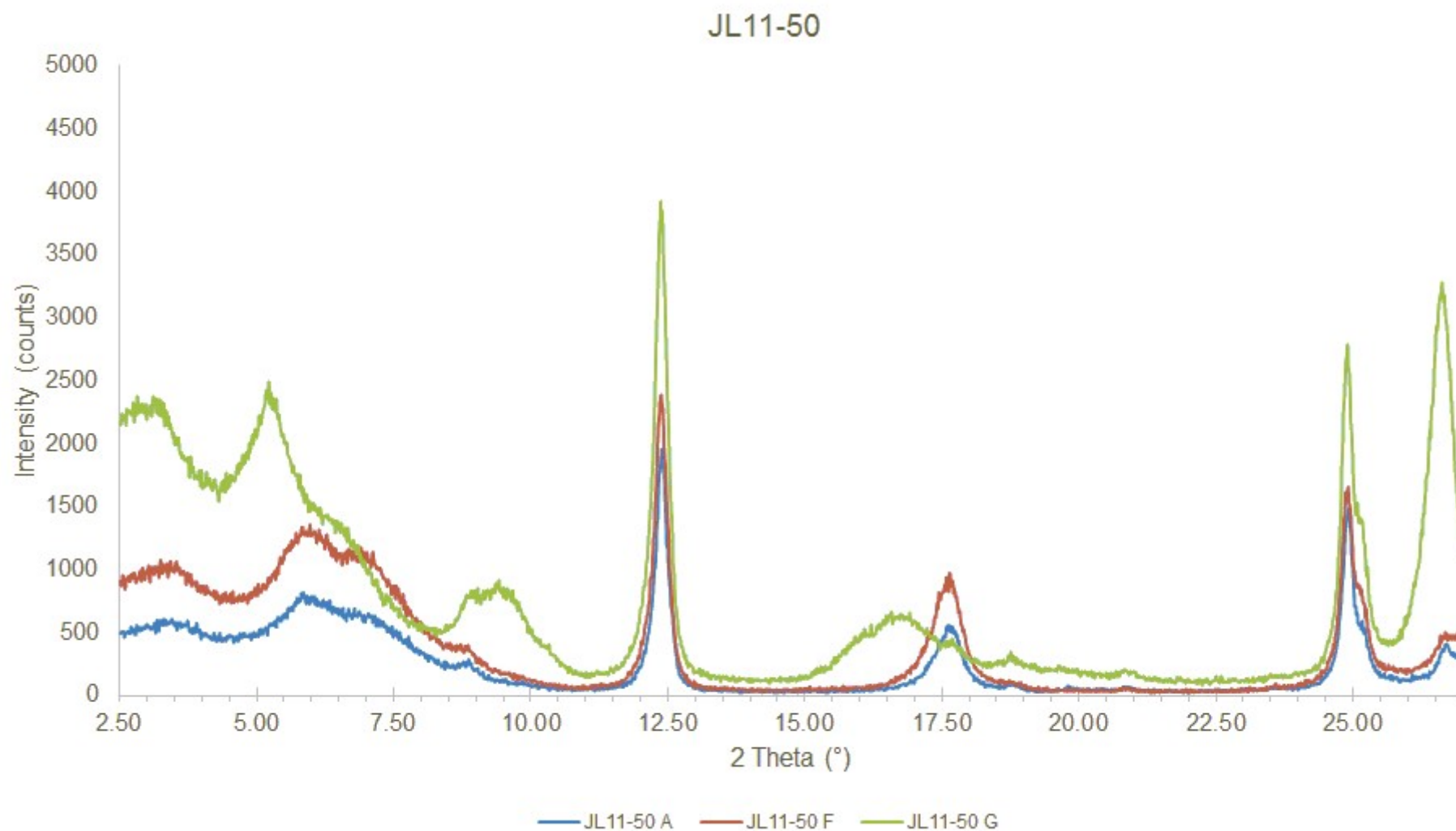


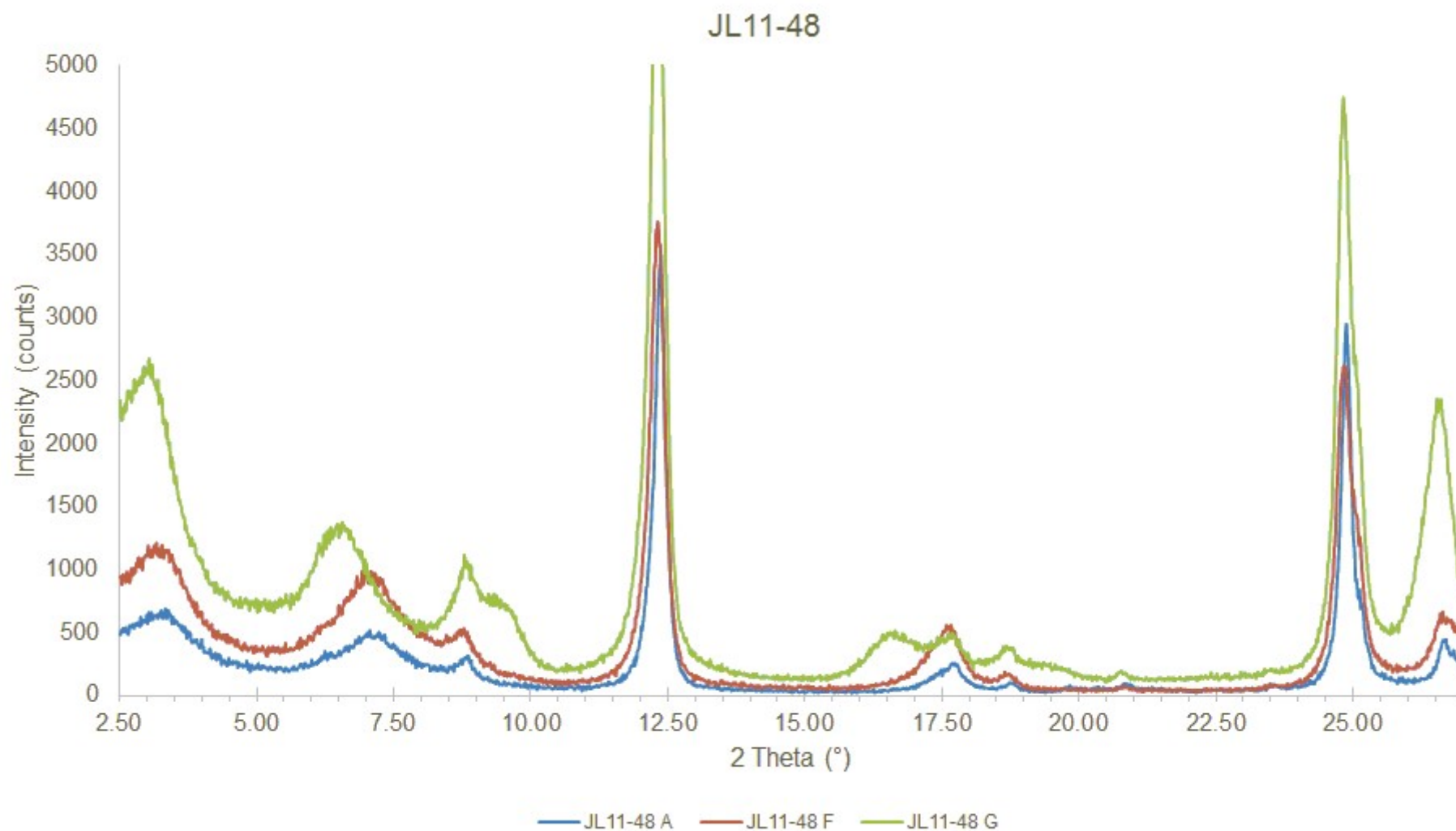




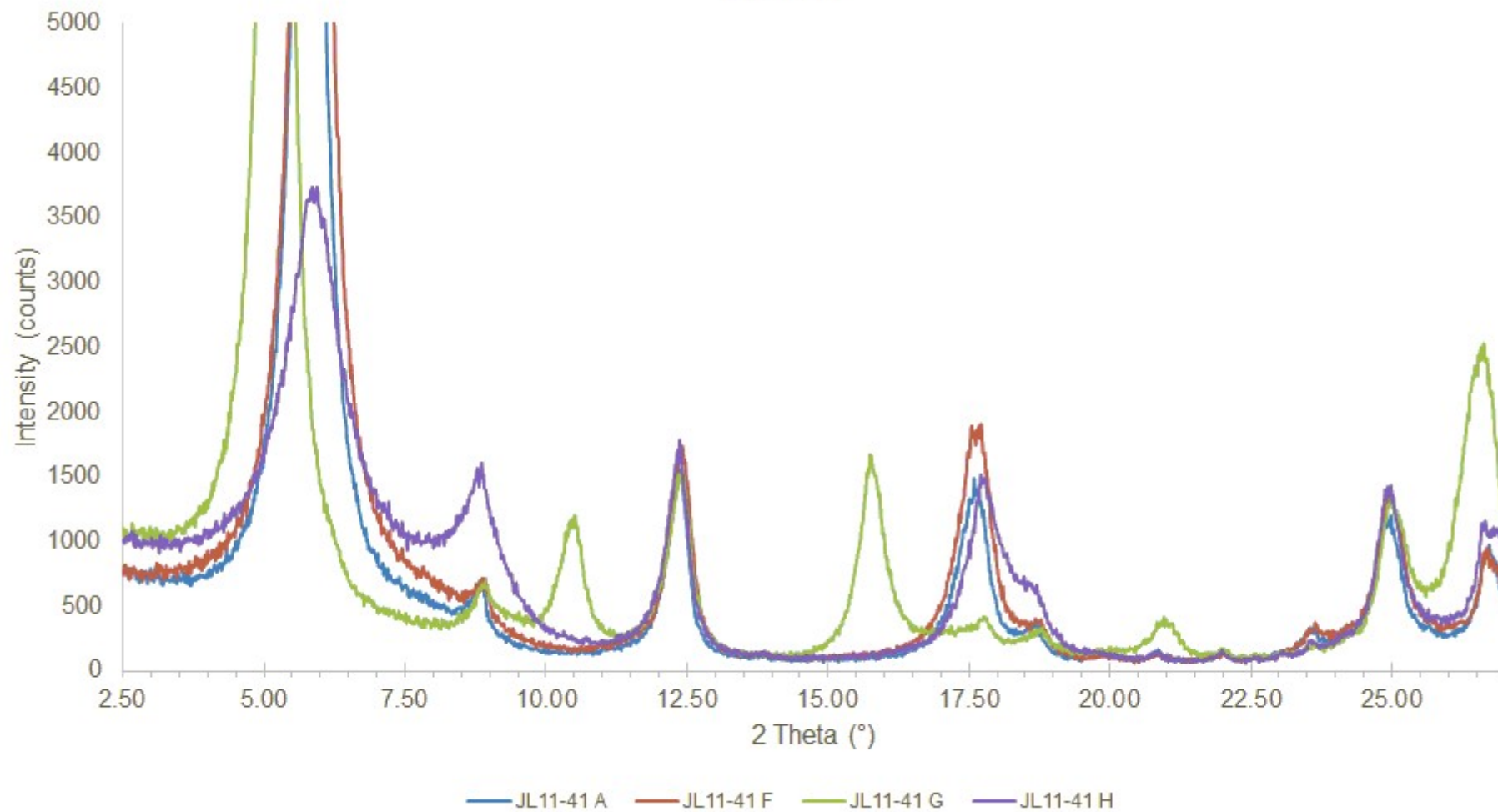


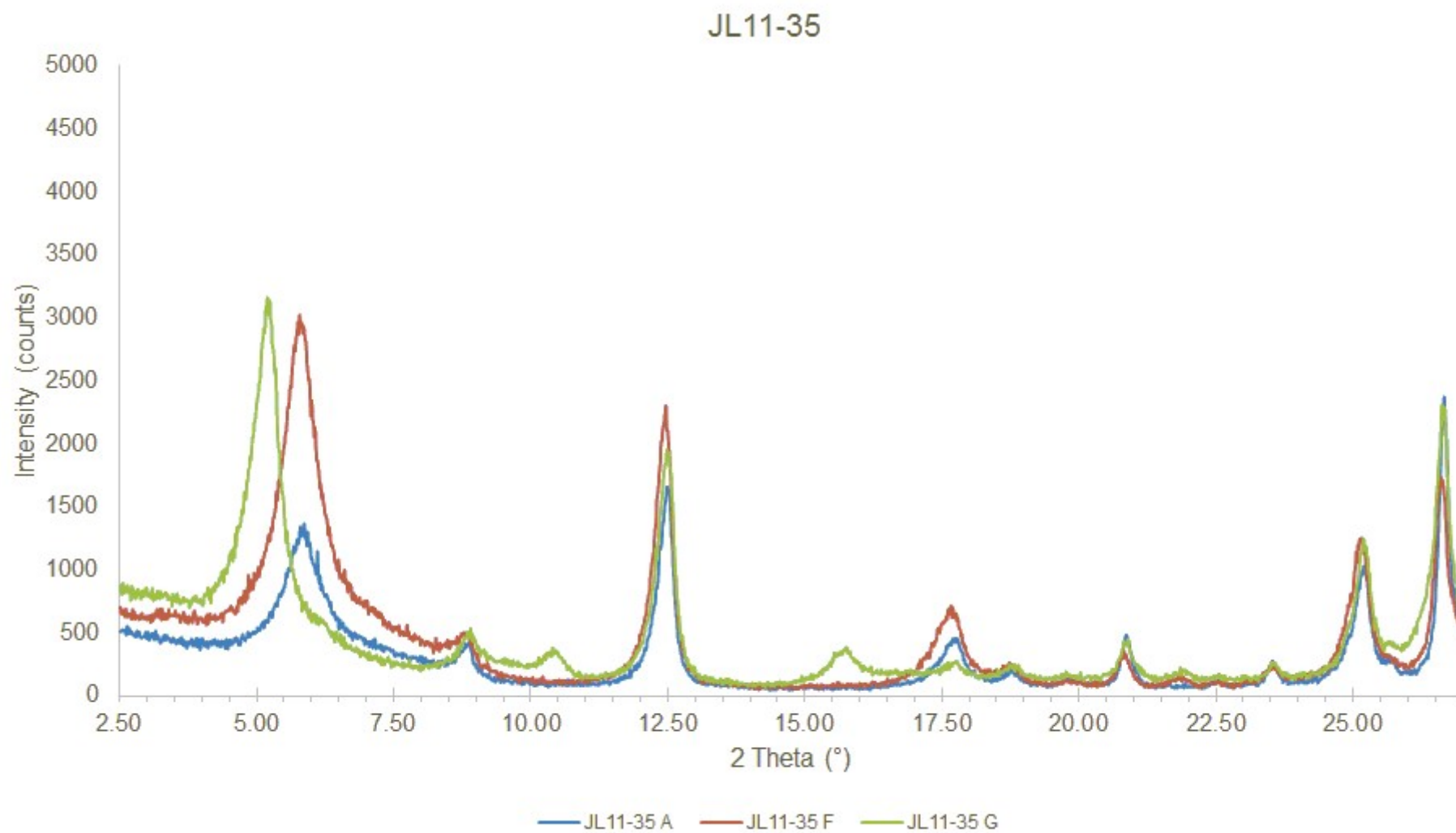




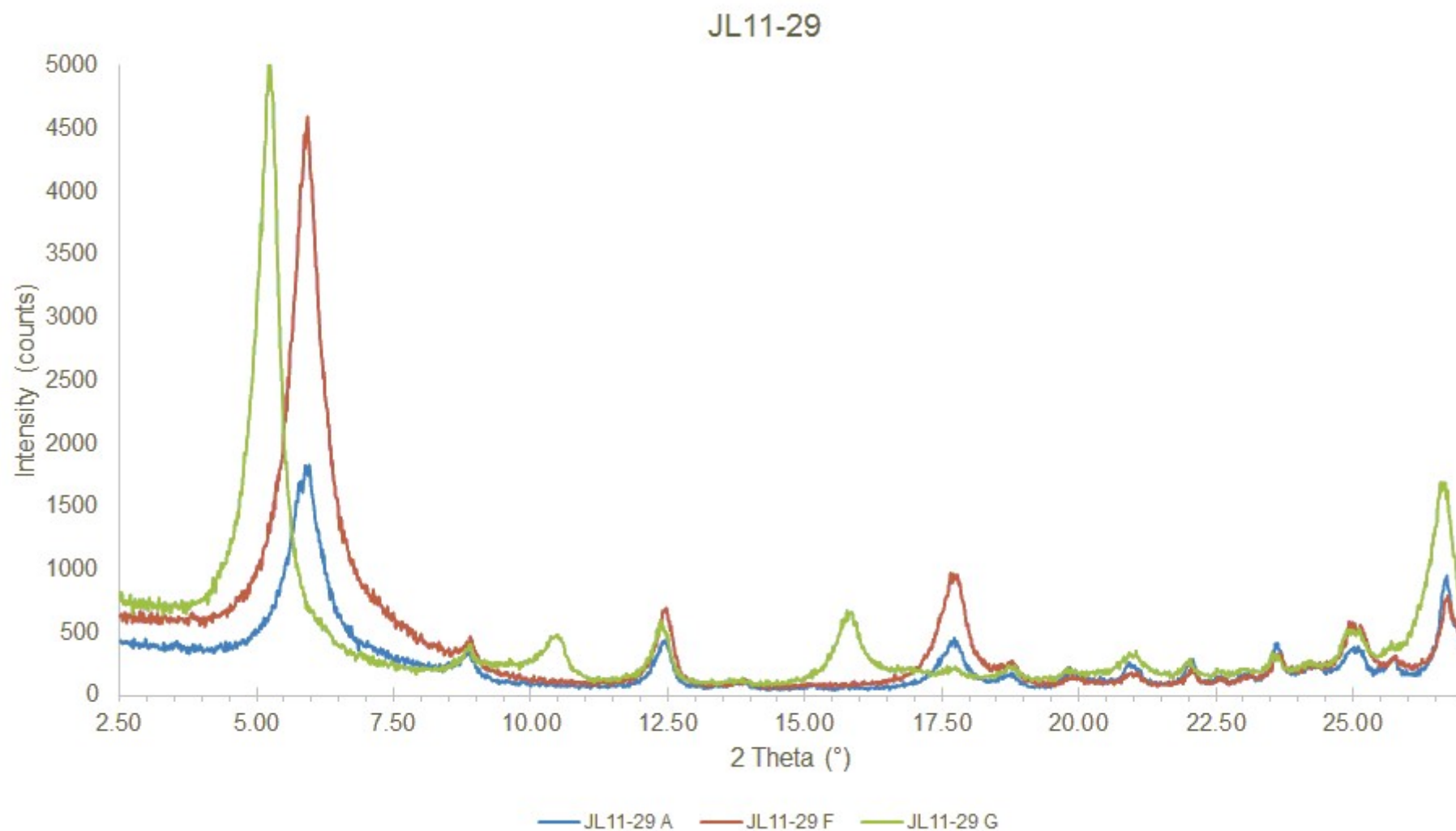


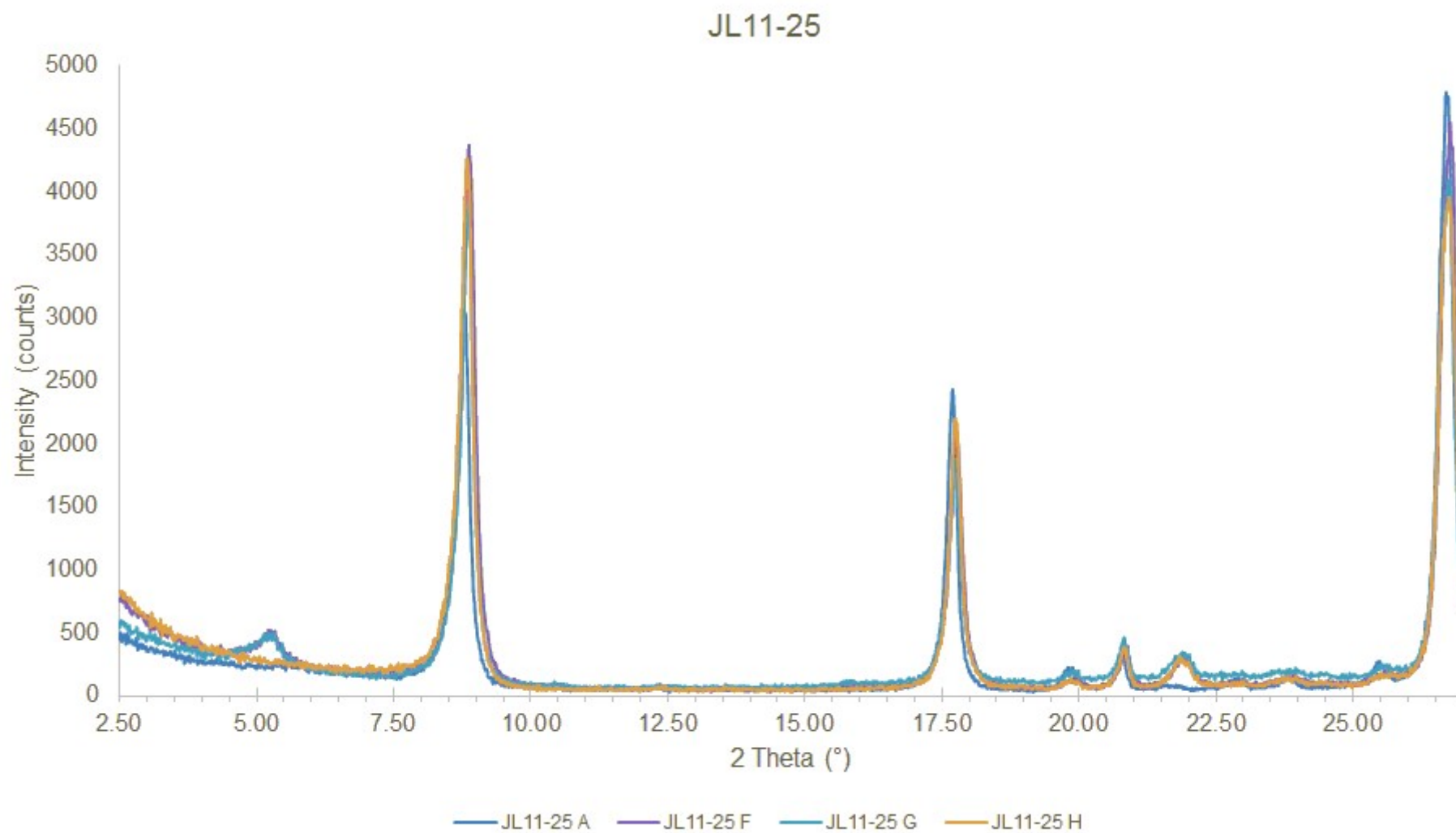
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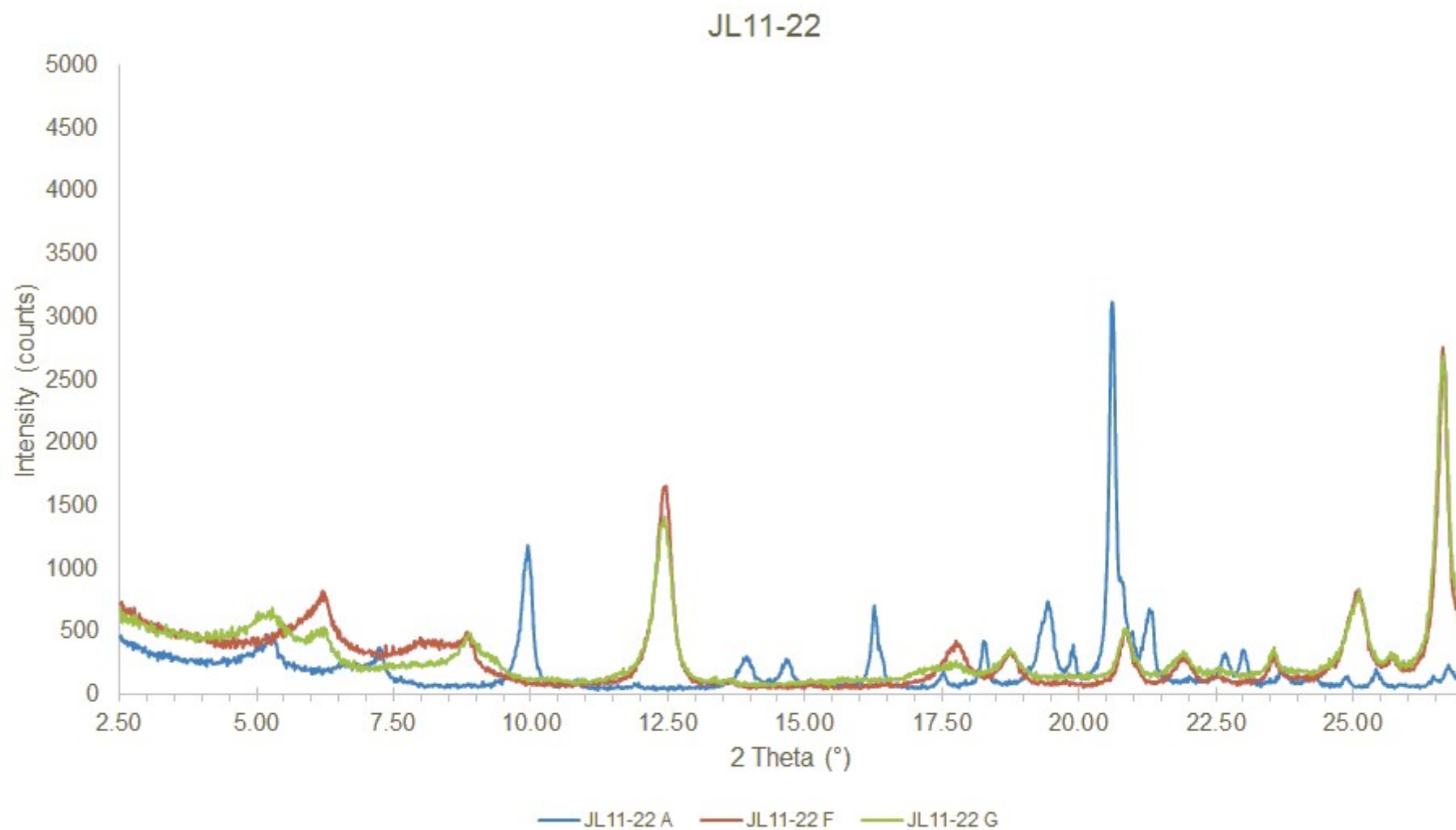


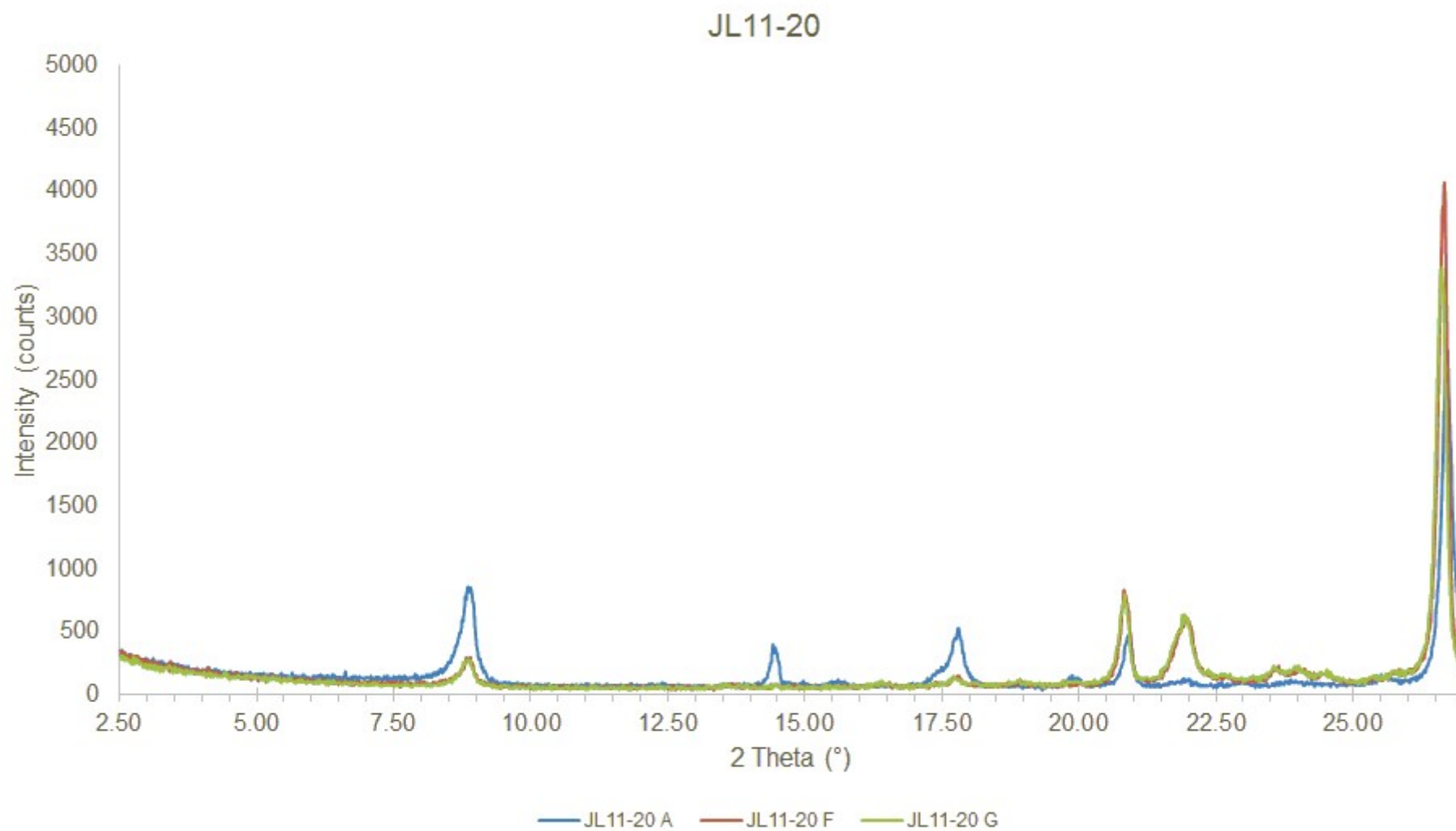




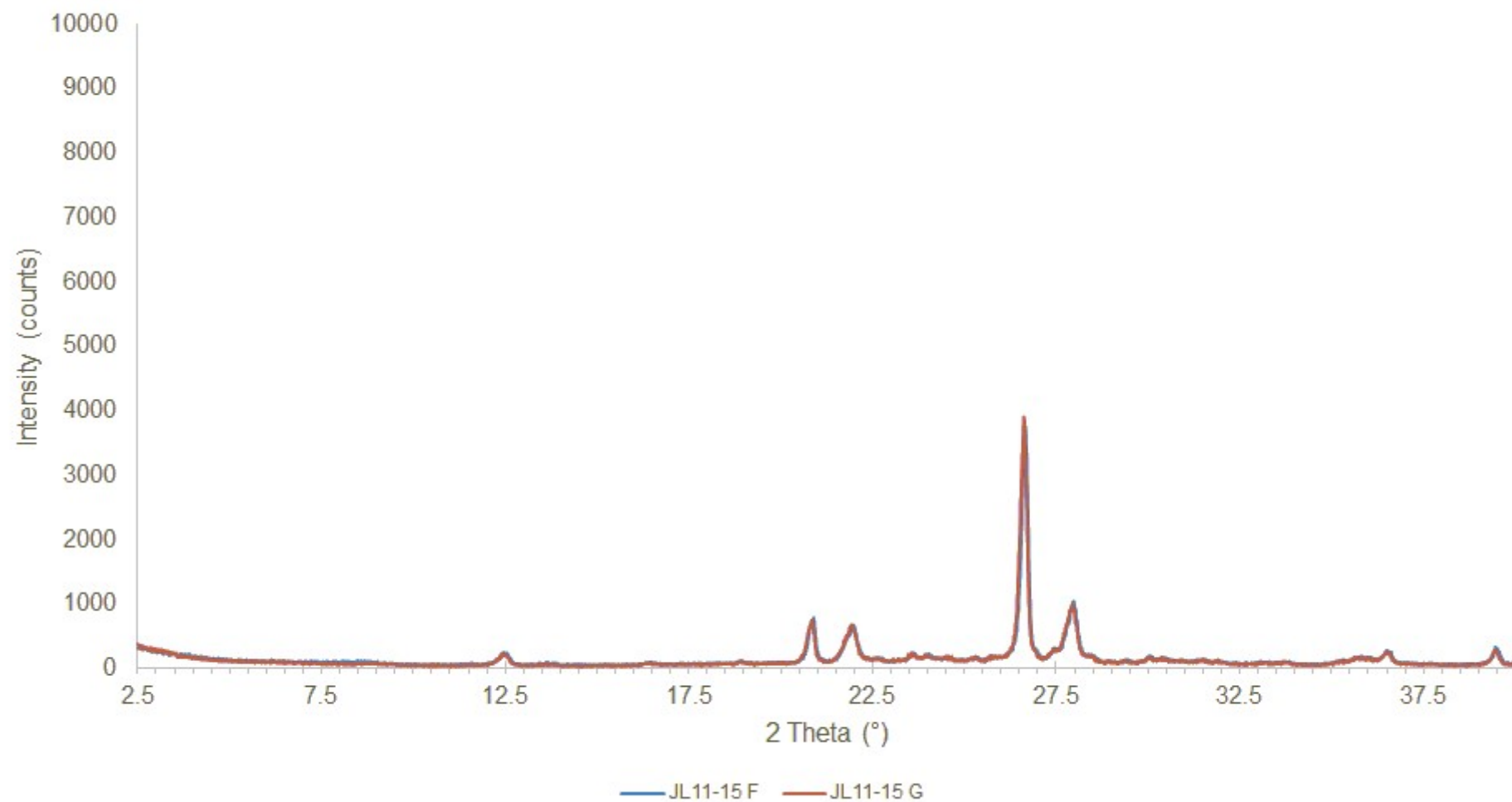


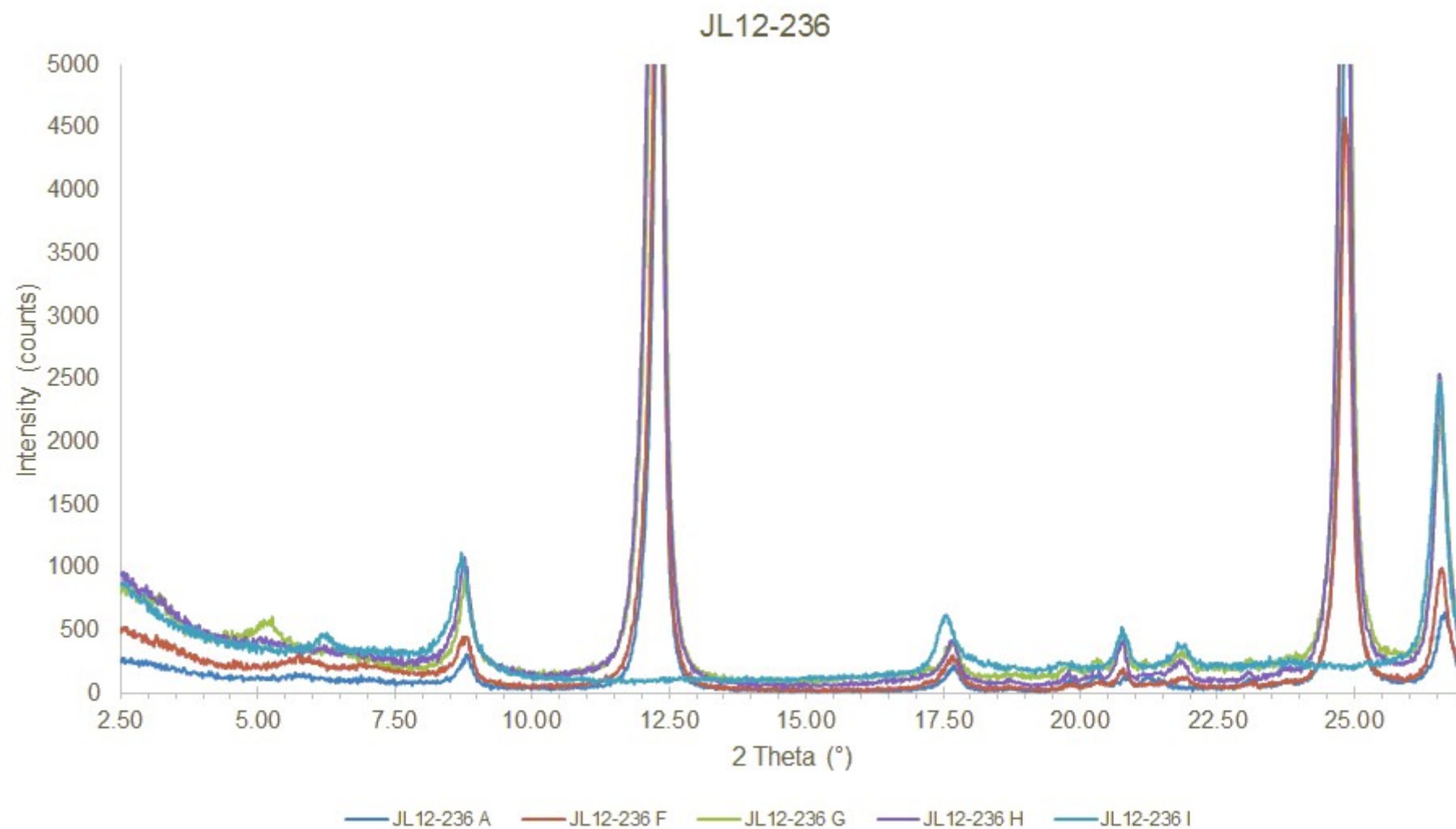






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## 6.2 References

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