

## Mineralogy of accessory and rare minerals associated with chromite deposits in the khoy area

A. Emamalipour

*Department of Mining engineering, Urmia University  
Email: a.imamalipour@urmia.ac.ir*

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**Abstract:** The chromite deposits in the khoy area have lenticular, tubular and vein-like shapes which are found in serpentinized hurzburgite. Chromite and serpentine are major minerals and hematite and magnetite are minor phases in the chromitic ores. Furthermore, Fe, Ni, Cu, Co, Zn, Ru, Os, Ir, La, Ce, Gd and S elements are found as base metal sulfides (BMS), sulfides of platinum group elements (PGE), metal oxides, native elements, natural alloys and solid inclusions in chromite grains and or in serpentinic groundmass. These minerals have very fine grain sizes and recognitions of them by ore microscopic method was limited, so the investigations were continued by EMPA. The majority of these minerals have secondary origin and are related with serpentinization processes and only a few of them have primary origin. Among sulfide minerals bravoite, pyrotite, milerite, linaite and pyrite have secondary origin, whereas pentlandite has primary one. Chalcopyrite has been formed in two generations, as both primary and secondary origins. Among primary PGE minerals lourite ((Ru, Os, Ir)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>) is considerable, which was found as a solid inclusion in the chromite grain and has primary origin. Native metals and natural alloys such as nickel, copper, iron and josephinite (Ni<sub>3</sub>Fe) have been formed in microfractures of chromite grains filled by serpentine. A few REE-rich compositions were found in microfractures also and have secondary origin.

**Keywords:** *Khoy, Chromite, Serpentine, PGE, Solid Inclusions, Base metal, sulfides, Natural metals and alloys, Josephinite, Lourite.*