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Asbestiform sepiolite coated by aliphatic hydrocarbons from Perletoa, Aosta Valley Region (Western Alps, Italy): characterization, genesis and possible hazards

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Abstract

An atypical asbestiform sepiolite occurrence with exceptionally long fibres wrapped by a sheath of aliphatic hydrocarbons was found in the Gressoney Valley (Italian Western Alps) while monitoring asbestos presence in outcropping serpentinite rocks. Microscopic and FT-IR analyses proved that these fibres, apparently up to several cm long, are formed by bundles of thinner fibrils (average length: 150 μm) potentially dispersible in the environment. When observed with TEM these fibrils show a rhomboidal to parallelogram cross section (< 1 μm), whose surfaces are mostly covered by an aliphatic hydrocarbons film – an association never reported in literature. The sepiolite fibrils and their organic coating probably originated in sequential steps from precipitation of Si/Mg rich hydrothermal fluids, resulting from serpentinization of olivine and clinopyroxene, and Fischer-Tropsch-type reaction. Presence of hydrocarbons implies serious consequences on the sepiolite habit, as the organic wrap interacts with the fibrils surface reducing the amount of adsorbed water and favouring fragmentation of thicker units into thinner ones, due to an ‘opening’ process implying separation along z and cleavage on (110). This defibrillation mechanism, coupled to the extraordinary length, further increases these fibrils aspect ratio (length/width >> 3) thus amplifying their potential danger for human health when air dispersed and breathed.
Keywords: sepiolite, aliphatic hydrocarbons, Fischer-Tropsch-type reaction, hydrothermal system, noxiousness hazard.

1. Introduction

Sepiolite is a fibrous, trioctahedral philllosilicate clay mineral belonging to the palygorskite-sepiolite group. Its natural deposits occur as chemical sediments or reconstituted former sedimentary clays in epicontinental and inland seas and lakes, where somewhat saline groundwater discharges under semi-arid climatic conditions (Eugster and Hardie, 1975; Mayayo et al., 1998). Other sepiolite occurrences form by hydrothermal alteration of basaltic glass, volcanoclastic sediments or previous clays in the open ocean (in association with fore-arc basins and ocean ridges) or in calcareous soils by direct crystallization (Galán and Pozo, 2011). An authigenic clay mineral, sepiolite can form in situ through direct precipitation from solutions containing dissolved ionic species (namely Si and Mg; Trauth, 1977; Jones and Galan, 1988; Weaver, 1984) either in lacustrine (Chahi et al., 1997) or perimarine (Veld, 1985) environments in conditions of high alkalinity (pH: 8 - 9.5) and medium salinity. Direct precipitation from low-temperature hydrothermal solutions in continental environments were described (Imai and Otsuka, 1984) as well as precipitation, on or below the sea floor, from Mg/Si enriched low T (< 100°C) solutions formed by the interaction of ultramafic rocks with seawater circulating in the crust, particularly in transform zones (Bonatti et al., 1983). Other peculiar findings included possible biogenic origin induced by microorganisms (Leguey et al., 2010; Cuevas et al., 2012). Although not a common mineral, sepiolite deposits can be found worldwide – especially in Spain (Neogene
lacustrine sequences of the Madrid basin; Brell et al., 1985; Ordoñez et al., 1991) and Turkey (continental lacustrine deposits of the Etkisehir Basin; Ece and Çoban, 1994), but also USA (Amargosa Desert deposit), Kenya and Tanzania (Amboseli deposit), China (Guanshan deposit), Greece (Ventzia basin deposit) and Somalia (El Bur deposit) (Galán and Pozo, 2011).

Sepiolite has various and useful industrial applications such as lubricant, catalyst, adsorbent, cleaning compress for restoration and cat litter (Álvarez et al., 2011; López-Galindo et al., 2011). In addition sepiolite may be used as an asbestos substitute in building and seal materials, friction compounds for automotive brakes and high temperature insulators (Noda et al., 2009; Solebello, 2009) due to its habit and modest fibre length. Almost all commercially sold specimens have fibres < 5 μm long – the threshold of non-carcinogenicity accepted by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Organization (1997) – sometimes as the result of preliminary grinding. However, sepiolite occurrences from all over the world show high variability in cristallinity, fibre length and texture (Suárez and García-Romero, 2012; García-Romero and Suárez, 2013); samples with unusually long fibres (> 10 μm) were seldom identified and signalled for their carcinogenic potential (Pott et al., 1990; Pott et al., 1991; Bellman et al., 1997).

The structure of sepiolite [crystal-chemical formula Mg₈Si₁₂O₃₀(OH)₄(OH₂)₄•8H₂O, s.g. Pbmnn], first discussed by Preisinger (1959, 1963) and Brindley (1959), show a continuous waving tetrahedral sheet (T) alternated (along X) to a discontinuous octahedral one (O) forming ribbons elongated in the Z-axis direction. Such an arrangement, described as a framework of chessboard connected TOT ribbons (Ferraris et al., 2008), causes the structure to be crossed by Z-elongated tunnels (10.6 x 3.7 Å).
filled by weakly bound zeolitic H$_2$O and exchangeable ions. Tightly bound structural OH$_2$ (Bailey et al., 1980; Guggenheim and Krekeler, 2011) completes the coordination of Mg ions at the borders of the O ribbons. The structure of sepiolite differs from that of palygorskite, although recently intermediate forms were described which suggest the possible existence of a continuous compositional variation between the end-members of the group (Garcia-Romero et al., 2007; Garcia-Romero and Suarez, 2010).

This study describes an atypical occurrence of sepiolite from Perletoa village, in the Gressoney Valley near the town of Aosta (Western Alps, Italy), showing unusually long fibres wrapped by a sheath of aliphatic hydrocarbons. The finding of asbestiform sepiolite in NW Italian outcropping rocks is not a novelty. Long fibre samples were detected in specific areas of the Valle d'Aosta, Piemonte and Liguria Regions (Belluso and Sandrone, 1989; Belluso et al., 1995). The genesis of organic matter (OM)-bearing clays (i.e. black shales or bituminous rocks) was reported from different sedimentary settings (Emeis and Weissert, 2009) or by weathering of mafic to ultramafic lithologies (Dos Anjos et al., 2010). Besides, hydrocarbon bearing clays were discovered in some metasomatized oxide-rich gabbros (Ciliberto et al., 2009) or in a diapiric intrusion in a diatremic tuff-breccia deposit, precipitated from a mixture of hot Si-rich hydrothermal fluids (350-400°C) and cold seawater (Manuella et al., 2012). Though sepiolite traces were detected in the latter study, no mention of its coupling to aliphatic hydrocarbons has ever been made so far. This work focuses therefore on such a peculiar association and consequent interaction, which affects the clay mineral habit possibly increasing its potential noxiousness for human health in case its fibres are airborne and breathed in large amounts.
2. Experimental

1.1 Materials and geological setting

The site of collection of the investigated sepiolite is located near Perletoa village, in the Gressoney Valley near the town of Aosta (Aosta Valley Region, Western Alps, Italy; 45° 48’ 5” N, 7° 49’ 25” E) (Fig. 1). This clay mineral was noted during systematic sampling to evaluate presence of asbestos and asbestiform minerals in massive to foliated serpentinite rocks from the main ultramafic bodies of the Italian Western Alps (Belluso et al., 1995). The analyzed sepiolite specimen was collected in the area of the Combin Zone (Geological Map of Aosta Valley, available at http://geonavsct.partout.it/pub/GeoNavSCT/index.html?repertorio=carta_geologica_100k), from a small serpentinitic lens outcropping (as peridotite, prasinite, amphibolite and eclogite lenses) in dominant calcschists.

(INSERT FIGURE 1)

2.2 Methods

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) observations were obtained with a FEG SEM JEOL JSM6320F instrument and a SEM Stereoscan 360, Cambridge Instrument. The samples, coated by a 50 Å thick Au layer to allow conductivity, were attached to step brass stubs to allow examination of the fibres. Chemical characterization was performed by electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) using an EDS Link Pentafet, Oxford instrument. Due to the difficulties in analyzing fibrous samples, analyses were collected
on 10 x 10 μm² areas on a pressed, sintered and carbon-coated sepiolite pellet obtained with a press designed to prepare samples for infrared spectroscopy (operating conditions: 50 s counting time, 15 kV accelerating voltage, 25 mm working distance, 300 pA beam current). Collected data were processed with the Microanalysis Suite Issue 12, INCA Suite Version 4.01 and calibrated on natural mineral standards using the ZAF correction method. The weight% sums of oxides, showing no relevant heterogeneity, were averaged to obtain a reliable crystal-chemical formula.

A 120 kV transmission electron microscopy (TEM Philips CM12 working at 120 kV, LaB₆ filament, double tilt holder, equipped with an energy dispersive spectrometer EDAX Genesis 2000 System, TEM Quant Software PV8206/31 procession system) was used to examine crushed and ion thinned samples. Only medium to high TEM magnification can be performed at higher electron energy (lower ionisation), owing to the high instability of the fibrous sepiolite specimen under the electron beam. A TEM JEOL 2000FX (200 kV accelerating voltage, side entry, double-tilt ±30°, point-to-point resolution of 2.8 Å), equipped with a low-light camera (LHESA EM LH4086) with a YAG converter, was used. TEM specimens, cut perpendicular and parallel to the elongation of the fibres, were extracted from standard petrographic, uncovered thin sections (30-40 μm thick) embedded with epoxy resin and attached by Lakeside resin onto a glass slide. The microdrilled disks (attached to single-hole copper TEM slots) were thinned by ion beam milling (GATAN 600 Duomill working with Ar at room temperature, 5 kV and 0.50 mA per gun, 15° and finish angle of 12°). A powdered sample was ground in an agate and pestle mortar with isopropyl alcohol and then sonicated; two drops of the resulting suspension were deposited on a copper mesh grid previously coated with a 200 Å carbon film. At medium to high magnification, several
morphological and structural pictures were obtained. Selected area electron diffraction (SAED) were displayed but not photographed owing to very rapid fibres amorphization.

Thermogravimetric data were collected on a 15 mg sample with a simultaneous TGA/DSC SDT Q600, TA Instruments, in air flow with a heating rate of 10 °C min\(^{-1}\) from room temperature to 900 °C. DSC heat flow data were dynamically normalized using the instantaneous sample weight at any given temperature.

For infrared (IR) spectroscopy, the sepiolite was preliminarily activated in vacuum (pressure below 5*10\(^{-4}\) mbar) at room temperature, 120 and 150 °C for 1.5 hours each to progressively (and reversibly) remove the zeolitic H\(_2\)O. The resulting powder was used to make a pellet that was inserted in an IR cell and further heated in vacuum (pressure < 5*10\(^{-4}\) mbar) at 120 °C and 150 °C. IR absorption spectra were collected on a FTIR Bruker Vector 70, with a resolution of 2 cm\(^{-1}\) and collecting 64 scans for each spectrum. Data were collected at the different investigated T steps (room T, 120 and 150 °C) under controlled atmosphere.

For synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) and Rietveld refinement, the sepiolite specimen was initially purified by mechanically removing incidental macroscopic contaminants (serpentine, calcite and incidental pollutants) under the binocular stereo-microscope. The resulting fraction was dispersed in deionized water, thus possibly isolating the lighter suspended fraction from the heavier impurities [i.e. quartz and/or calcite] (Giustetto and Chiari, 2004). Massive purified samples were hand-ground in an agate mortar and crushed to powder. Conventional XRPD showed sepiolite to be the only detectable phase.

Synchrotron XRPD data were collected at room T at the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF) in Grénoble (France), on the GILDA (General-purpose
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Italian beam-Line for X-ray Diffraction and Absorption) beamline, using a wavelength of $\lambda = 0.6530$ Å and Debye-Scherrer geometry. The specimen was loaded into a 1 mm diameter quartz-glass capillary to avoid preferred orientation. Collection time was 120 sec. Diffracted beams were collected with an area detector (MAR345) accessing d-values from 0.8 to 80 Å.

The GSAS software package (Larson and Von Dreele, 2007) and the EXPGUI graphical user interface (Toby, 2001) were used for Rietveld refinement. Background was fitted using a 14-term shifted-Chebyshev function and peak profiles modelled with a pseudo-Voigt function as parameterized by Thompson et al. (1987), with asymmetry corrections according to Finger et al. (1994). Initially, only the background, scale factor, zero and unit-cell parameters were refined. Later, fractional coordinates and occupancy factors for all atoms were refined, at first in alternate cycles (to minimize correlations) and then simultaneously. Soft constraints were imposed on tetrahedral and octahedral bond lengths and angles and progressively reduced. Isotropic displacement parameters (Uiso) for all atoms were adjusted using overall constraints for each chemical species. Preferred orientation for the (110) reflection (attenuated by data collection in capillary) was treated with the March-Dollase model (March, 1932; Dollase, 1986). Consistency of the refined structure was constantly checked through screening of the GOF (Goodness-Of-Fit) parameters, graphical fit between observed and calculated profiles and graphical representation of the refined model (Moldraw: Ugliengo et al., 1993). The lower soft-constraint weighting factor yielding reasonable bonds in tetrahedrons (F = 10) was kept to avoid unrealistic bond distances and polyhedrons distortions (Post et al., 2007; Post and Heaney, 2008; Giustetto et al., 2011a; Giustetto and Compagnoni, 2011).
3. **Results and discussion**

3.1 *Macroscopic and stereomicroscopic observation*

Even at the macroscopic scale, the asbestiform habit of the Perletoa sepiolite is evident. Long and apparently thick fibres (from 5 mm up to 7 cm), often grouped in bundles, can be observed even with the naked eye (V group: macroscopic fibres, after García-Romero and Suárez, 2013; Fig. 2).

(INSERT FIGURE 2)

These fibres are usually flexible (Fig. 2), with a cream to light brown colour, and readily split to thinner fibrils if manipulated. They usually crystallize parallel to the vein selvages (slip type), with thickness from < 1 mm to 1 cm. This morphology is common in the palygorskite-sepiolite group minerals, although massive, cardboard-like felts or ‘mountain leather’ (Grim, 1968; Frost *et al*., 1998; Imai and Otsuka, 2000) of tangled fibres forming an apparently continuous mat are also typical. Observations under the stereo-microscope showed that these long macroscopic fibres are bundles composed of many thinner fibrils, intricately intergrown and separable by mechanic stress.

3.2 *Scanning, Transmission and Analytical Electron microscopy*

SEM investigation showed that the bundles observed at the macroscopic scale or by optical stereomicroscope are composed of entangled, elongated and mainly parallel thinner fibrils, < 0.1 µm width and > 150 µm long (IV group: very long fibres, García-
Romero and Suárez, 2013). When mechanically stressed, these thinner units show great flexibility (Fig. 3).

(OINSERT FIGURE 3)

Owing to their sensitivity to the electron beam after a few seconds of exposure these fibres degrade by losing crystallinity and habit. Thus, high-magnification images were impossible to obtain by TEM. SAED images from fibre sections showed rings relating to the different relative rotations of the fibres along their axis lengths. The brightness of the diffraction spots comes out in favour of at least a medium crystallinity degree, although other experimental parameters may also play a role. Low magnification TEM images of the sample thinned perpendicular to [001] (lengthening axis of the fibre bundle) show a large open texture, with spaces among the fibre bundles and sometimes even among the single primary units – or laths (interfibre or open porosity: García-Romero and Suárez, 2013; Fig. 4.a).

(OINSERT FIGURE 4)

Fibre sections cut perpendicular to the bundle axis show nearly regular rhomboidal (thinner fibres) to parallelogram-like cross-sections (larger units, ‘parallelograms’ hereafter). Similarly oriented parallelograms are grouped in clusters; separate clusters show different orientations (Fig. 4.b). The parallelogram dimensions vary approximately between 150-750 (base) and 80-250 Å (height). Parallelograms with dimensions larger than those given above show an incipient ‘opening’ process (fibre separation), similar to the defibrillation observed in several sections of amphibole asbestos (e.g. Gunter et al., 2007). This ‘opening’ process causes fragmentation of larger into smaller parallelograms and occurs mainly along the traces of the (110) preferential cleavage plane (dashed white lines in Fig. 4.b). The separation starts mainly
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from the fibre rim, deepening inside the core along a crankshaft direction which forms near $120^\circ$ and $60^\circ$ angles (Fig. 5). These parallelograms are not tightly aggregated as the global texture is characterized by medium to large interstitial spaces, sometimes larger than the parallelograms themselves, filled by an almost continuous thin film which, in some cases, apparently link the fibres. The film could not be characterized by electron probe microanalysis because of the very low analytical electron microscopy X-ray counts. This result suggests the presence of possible organic material, an assumption supported by FT-IR investigation (see paragraph 3.4). The film, located even in the smaller interstices (indicated by arrows in Fig. 4.b) suggests that it may be involved in the ‘opening’ process, favouring defibrillation and fibre separation of larger bundles into thinner fibrils (rods and/or laths: García-Romero and Suárez, 2013). These interstitial spaces, however, are not a consequence of beam damage to the sepiolite crystals because the parallelogram edges are clearly defined. A similar mechanism was recently described by Sciré et al. (2011), who observed how aliphatic hydrocarbons associated to flexible fibrous phyllosilicates (such as “serpentine”) trigger defibrillation of bundles into primary units, producing an atypical foam-like texture.

(INsert figure 5)

TEM observations performed on sections parallel to the fibre axis are less significant, owing to the large number of fibrils along the thickness of the section (consequent to their small width) and their rapid damage under the electron beam. This observation indicates also the high degree of parallelism among fibrils.

The open channel defects (OCD) described by Krekeler and Guggenheim (2009) in a sepiolite specimen from Helsinki are less common here. These defects involve the
omission of single to multiple polysomes in a fibre (commonly four); sometimes multiple OCD appear in the same fibre, especially in the larger units (Fig. 4.b). The chemical composition measured by SEM-EDS (Table 1) is consistent with previously published data (Suàrez and García-Romero, 2011) and shows Si and Mg as the main components (as well as O and H), together with small amounts of Fe and Al substituting for Mg in octahedral coordination; Ca was also sporadically detected.

On an anhydrous basis, the following crystal chemical formula was obtained:

\[ \text{Si}_{12.18}\text{O}_{32}(\text{Mg}_{7.18}\text{,Fe}_{0.29})_{\Sigma 7.47} \] (total iron as \( \text{Fe}^{3+} \)). The slight Si excess in tetrahedrons with respect to the ideal value (12) may be a result of small disseminated quantities of amorphous silica, sometimes reported in literature (Karakaya et al., 2011). This silica, undetected by XRPD and FT-IR, is probably a result of excess SiO\(_2\) content dissolved in the circulating low-T hydrothermal fluids which presumably precipitated this sepiolite (see paragraph 3.6). A low octahedral content (i.e. < 8) is not uncommon in sepiolite owing to any trivalent iron and vacancies (Suàrez and García-Romero, 2011).

3.3 Thermogravimetric analysis

Thermogravimetric (TGA) and heat flow (DSC) data collected on the Perletoa sepiolite (Fig. 6) are consistent with previous works (Nagy and Bradley, 1955; Brauner and Preisinger, 1956; Martin Vivaldi and Cano Ruiz, 1956; Caillère and Hénin, 1957; Preisinger, 1959; Hayashi et al., 1969; Nagata et al., 1974; Rautureau and Mifsud, 1977; Ruiz et al., 1996; Weir et al., 2002; Hubbard et al., 2003; Ovarlez et al., 2006,
2009). Although in sepiolite correlations between TGA features and structural changes are not straightforward nor partitioning among different kinds of water so strict (Mifsud et al., 1987), reasonable interpretations can be sketched. All main events and related attributions are detailed in Table 2.

(INsert Table 2)

The weight loss recorded between room $T$ and 110 °C (6.5 %), related to the release of superficially adsorbed water and less severely bound zeolitic H$_2$O, is slightly lower than that recorded in literature (i.e. about 10-11 %: Jones and Galan, 1988; Frost and Ding, 2003). This deficiency affects the hygroscopic rather than zeolitic H$_2$O content, as the roughly continuous organic film covering the fibres surface (see paragraph 3.2) probably limits the adsorption of physisorbed water. Loss of the 2$^{nd}$ half of structural OH$_2$, extending from 320 to 620 °C, is marked by no apparent signal in the derivative weight nor heat flow profiles (contrarily to Martin Vivaldi and Fenoll Hach-Ali, 1970 and Giustetto et al., 2011c) thus certifying the slow progression of such an event.

Combustion of hydrocarbons should give rise to an exothermic peak around 500° C (Sciré et al., 2011). Although a careful examination of the DSC profile reveals a weak exothermic hump around 470-480° C, no such an event is clearly observed here possibly due to the limited amounts of organic material forming the coating. The overall recorded weight loss (± 16.5 %) is slightly lower than that of other sepiolites (i.e. 18.5-19.5 %: Frost et al., 2009; Giustetto et al., 2011c), possibly as the result of the ascertained deficiencies in the hygroscopic H$_2$O content.

3.4 Fourier Transform IR spectroscopy
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(INSERT FIGURE 7)

FT-IR spectra were collected on the Perletoa sepiolite in air at room T and in vacuum (P < 5*10^{-4} mbar) upon heating at 120 and 150 °C, to eliminate contribution of the broad signals related to zeolitic H$_2$O. Data are consistent with previous works (Cannings, 1968; Hayashi et al., 1969; Mendelovici, 1973; Nagata et al., 1974; Prost, 1975; Mendelovici and Portillo, 1976; Post, 1978; Myriam et al., 1998; Frost et al., 2001; Jung and Grange, 2004; Ovarlez et al., 2009; Giustetto et al., 2010; Giustetto et al., 2011b; Bukas et al., 2013). Attribution of vibrational modes and related evolution with T rise are summarized in Table 3.

(INSERT TABLE 3)

The FT-IR spectrum collected in air at room T (pattern 1 in Figg. 7 and 8) is dominated by the broad signals related to both physisorbed and zeolitic H$_2$O, which mask the narrower bands of hydroxyls having stronger interactions. Weak but clearly visible vibrational modes can be appreciated in the 1350-1550 cm$^{-1}$ region (at 1384 and 1509 cm$^{-1}$, separated by a broader hump at 1444 cm$^{-1}$; pattern 1 in Fig. 8, magnification; Table 3), where no bands of sepiolite should appear. These bands are consistent with those sometimes observed in literature on gabbroid or serpentinized/carbonated mantle-derived ultramafic xenoliths as well as saponite-rich clays originated from hydrothermal serpentinitic systems (Ciliberto et al., 2009; Sciré et al., 2011; Manuella et al., 2012) and attributed to δ(C–H) of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Their presence can therefore be related to the organic film which fills the interstices among different fibres, possibly inducing the ‘opening’ of bigger parallelograms into thinner units as hinted by TEM (see Fig. 4.b, paragraph 3.2).

(INSERT FIGURE 8)
Evacuation at room $T$ (pattern 2 in Figg. 7 and 8) causes loss of physisorbed and most zeolitic $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with disappearance of all related modes; conversely, all structural $\text{OH}_2$ is still preserved. This allows detection of weaker features at 3205, 2960, 2930 and 2854 cm$^{-1}$ which represent the counterpart, in the stretching region, of those C–H modes related to aliphatic hydrocarbons (Silverstein et al., 2005; Sciré et al., 2011). The high intensity ratio between the 2930-2854 cm$^{-1}$ signals [asymmetric and symmetric stretching of methylene ($\text{CH}_2$) groups respectively] and that at 2960 cm$^{-1}$ [asymmetric stretching of methyl ($\text{CH}_3$) groups] indicates presence of hydrocarbons with long aliphatic chains (Coelho et al., 2006).

When evacuation is coupled to temperature rise, release of $\text{OH}_2$ is due to happen at lower $T$ than in air. In the adopted vacuum conditions, loss of the 1st $\text{OH}_2$ half starts at 120 °C and proceeds until 175-200 °C (Serna et al., 1975; Giustetto et al., 2011b), causing structure folding (Preisinger, 1963; Serna et al., 1975, Post et al., 2007), reduction of the tunnel width and transformation from tetra- to di-hydrated sepiolite (SEP4$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and SEP2$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ respectively; Ovarlez et al., 2011). Recent studies showed that these processes can be affected by incorporation of guest molecules in the tunnels, which prevents structure folding (Ovarlez et al., 2009, 2011; Giustetto et al., 2011b, 2012). Presence of the 3680 and 3674 cm$^{-1}$ modes in the outgassed spectrum at 150 °C (pattern 4 in Fig. 7; Table 3) accounts for coexistence of folded and unfolded portions of the structure (Jung and Grange, 2004; Ovarlez et al., 2009). Furthermore, a broad signal appears at 3423 cm$^{-1}$ which merits further discussion. A similar mode (3420 cm$^{-1}$) was reported by Giustetto et al. (2011b) in a sepiolite + indigo (2 wt %) composite heated at 150 °C in vacuum, and attributed to structural $\text{OH}_2$ perturbed by H-bonds with the incorporated dye. In the present study, the band tentatively result from unspecific
interactions existing between structural OH$_2$ at the tunnel edges and superficial grooves (Benli et al., 2012) and the almost continuous hydrocarbons film covering most fibrils. This suggestion is supported by the a similar signal in spectra collected on composite films between xylan-type hemicelluloses (polysaccharides) and fibrous sepiolite, indicative of H-bonding interactions (Sárossy et al., 2012).

Bands related to the hydrocarbons film covering the sepiolite fibres are basically unaltered by $T$ rise, but tend to sharpen (curves 3 and 4 in Fig. 7). In the bending region a broad hump is observed at 1455 cm$^{-1}$ bounded by sharper signals at 1509 and 1384 cm$^{-1}$ (Fig. 8, magnification; Table 3).

3.5. Crystal structure refinement

Despite all inevitable limits due to fine grain size, modest crystallinity and fibrous habit, which cause the refinement of this highly defective clay mineral to be troublesome (Guggenheim and Krekeler, 2011), a structural model for the Perletoa sepiolite was proposed using the Rietveld method on powder synchrotron XRD data consistently with previous studies (Post et al., 2007; Giustetto et al., 2011a). Recently pioneering single-crystal XRD data were presented by Sanchez del Rio et al. (2011).

Initial fractional coordinates were taken from Giustetto et al. (2011a); only Mg was located in octahedral sites and small quantities of Ca in the tunnels were neglected. The low-angular position and asymmetry of the strong (110) reflection ($d_{110} \approx 12.2$ Å), bringing information about the channel content (Ovarlez et al., 2009), prevent its adequate fit so that in Rietveld procedures it is generally excluded (Chiari et al., 2003; Post et al., 2007; Post and Heaney, 2008; Giustetto et al., 2011a). The refinement was
first carried out in the 1.5–41.5° 20 range, including the strong (110) reflection, which was later excluded by maintaining the structural model refined so far.

(INSERT FIGURE 9)

(INSERT TABLE 4)

Fig. 9 shows the observed and calculated XRPD patterns of the Perletoa sepiolite and the related difference curve [magnification: patterns after exclusion of the (110) reflection]. Final refinement data, agreement factors and unit-cell parameters are listed in Table 4. Fractional coordinates, occupancy factors and displacement parameters for all atoms are reported in Table 5; the refined model is shown in Fig. 10.

(INSERT TABLE 5)

(INSERT FIGURE 10)

The goodness of fit is inevitably influenced by the disorder and multiple defects typical of these clay minerals (Giustetto and Chiari, 2004; Krekeler and Guggenheim, 2009), but the quality of the refined model is consistent with previous works (Artioli and Galli, 1994; Chiari et al., 2003; Post et al., 2007; Post and Heaney, 2008, Giustetto et al., 2011a). Although the relatively high standard deviations prevent an accurate discussion of the finer structural details, the unit cell shows an increase (0.03–0.05 Å) in the length of all parameters with respect to previous models (i.e. Post et al., 2007; Giustetto et al., 2011a), mostly along y, with consequent increase in the cell volume (≥1%). The number of zeolitic H2O molecules per unit cell (15.97) is in agreement with the ideal formula (16; Preisinger, 1959). Despite uncertainties remain about their sharp locations, these molecules are in sites consistent with those of Giustetto et al. (2011a); mutual O···O distances imply existence of a H-bond network (Jeffrey, 1997). The low
occupancy of ZW14 (Table 5) suggests that this molecule may alternatively occupy two close and equivalent sites.

3.6. Origin of aliphatic hydrocarbons and sepiolite genesis

The presence of hydrocarbons hosted in mafic to ultramafic, serpentinitic or gabbroic complexes involved in hydrothermal systems is well-known in literature (Charlou et al., 1998; Sciré et al., 2011). Hydrocarbons genesis can be either biotic or abiotic: the former involves biological processes including bacteriogenesis and thermogenesis (Schoell, 1988) whereas the latter is attributed to the Fischer-Tropsch-type (FT-t) reaction occurring in serpentinite-hosted hydrothermal systems (MacDonald and Fyfe, 1985; Konn et al., 2009). The FT-t reaction is an exothermic reduction of CO and CO2 by gaseous H2 catalyzed by group VIII metal ions (such as Fe, Co, Ni) or their oxides. The reactant C oxides mainly derive from mantle CO2 dissolved in hydrothermal fluids (Charlou et al., 2002), whose concentration range from 3 to 20 mM. Furthermore, according to Ciliberto et al. (2009) CO2 may be liberated during serpentinization of peridotitic olivine. In contrast, gaseous H2 may be derived from the hydration of primary mafic minerals of peridotites (Marcaillou et al., 2011). Initially the FT-t reaction implies dissociation of the adsorbed CO with formation of an intermediate carbide, whose presence was detected in the early serpentinization products of peridotites (Pikovskii et al., 2004). Such an intermediate compound reacts with dissociated H2 thus forming methane or higher hydrocarbons via insertion of –CH2– monomers in a growing Fischer-Tropsch chain (Schultz, 1999).
The collection site of the studied sepiolite specimen plots in the area of the Combin Zone, formed by dominant calcshists which locally contain clasts of metabasites, Mn-rich quartzites and massive to foliated serpentinite bodies locally occurring as metabreccias containing magnetite- or carbonate-rich levels (Gasco and Gattiglio, 2011). The Combin Zone is one of the two units – along with the Zermatt-Saas Zone – belonging to the Piedmont Zone which is part of the Piedmont-Ligurian basin of the Neo-Tethys ocean (Mahlen et al., 2005). This ocean spread during the Late Jurassic-Cretaceous (Piccardo et al., 2001), when its closure started and completed during the early Tertiary as a result of the European and African plates collision.

The Piedmont-Ligurian oceanic basin is represented by ophiolites exposed along the Western Alpine-Northern Appennine orogenic chain (Piccardo et al., 2001). A series of petrologic evidences supports the strong similarity of the Neo-Tethys ocean with ultra-spreading oceanic basins (e.g., Bach and Früh-Green, 2010) rather than with the traditional Penrose ophiolite model (Lagabrielle and Lemoine, 1997), such as:

i) the abundance of serpentinized spinel lherzolites intruded by gabbros;

ii) the MORB affinity of gabbros and basaltic vulcanites (Piccardo et al., 2001; Piccardo, 2008);

iii) the lack of sheeted dykes and gabbroic layer 3 and the very low volumes of gabbros and basalts.

Furthermore, Tethys ophiolites bear mineralogical assemblages attributed to hydrothermal processes (Manatschal and Müntener, 2009), including high-temperature (HT) hydrothermal alteration observed in mylonitized gabbros and serpentinization with formation of ophicalcites in serpentinitized peridotites. Both processes resemble those observed in modern slow-spreading oceanic basin (e.g., Mid-Atlantic Ridge; Boschi et
Serpentinization primarily involves the complete alteration of olivine grains, whereas ortho- and clinopyroxenes are only occasionally preserved (Manatschal and Müntener, 2009). Ophicalcites, representing the in situ replacement of serpentine by calcite (Klein and Garrido, 2011), consist of clast- or matrix-supported breccias (Manatschal and Müntener, 2009) in which fragments of serpentinized peridotites are immersed in a matrix of red limestones and/or cemented by sparry calcite. The presence of ophicalcites provides evidence for hydrothermal activity at the Neo-Tethys seafloor at temperatures of 100-150 °C (Früh-Green et al., 1990). Carbonate precipitation occurs in modern seafloor due to circulation of alkaline (pH = 9-11) and Ca-rich fluids in serpentinite-hosted hydrothermal systems (Schroeder et al., 2002; Ribeiro da Costa et al., 2008; Bach and Früh-Green, 2010; Lavoie and Chi, 2010) or by oxidation of abiotic methane (Schwarzenbach et al., 2012). In addition, the finding of Mn-rich quartzites in the Tethys ophiolites has been interpreted by Tumiati et al. (2010) as a clear evidence for an oceanic hydrothermal origin of manganese ore deposits.

Serpentinite-hosted hydrothermal systems – analogous to those of the Combin Zone where the investigated sepiolite was collected – are ideal sites for the production of abiogenic hydrocarbons via the FT-t reaction, by means of progressive polymerization and polycondensation reactions (Konn et al., 2009; Taran et al., 2007). Since a widely accepted hypothesis for sepiolite genesis involves direct precipitation from an aqueous solution saturated with Mg and silica (Jones and Galán, 1988; Galán and Pozo, 2011) and with an insignificant Al activity (Birsoy, 2002), the Perletoa sepiolite probably originated from a similar process.

The absence of evident dolostones or dolomitic limestones sources in the area under study suggests that aqueous, low temperature (150-300 °C) hydrothermal fluids
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

probably derived Mg required to produce sepiolite by the weathering of surrounding serpentinized ultramafic rocks belonging to the nearby ocean-derived Piemonte Zone (Fig. 1). Si, Fe and Al were possibly provided by circulation of fluids extracted from serpentinites, as due to serpentinization of olivine and clinopyroxene (Augustin et al., 2008). Very small quantities of amorphous silica, whose presence can be assumed following crystal chemical formula calculations (see paragraph 3.2) and possibly due to a SiO₂ excess in these aqueous solutions, are expected to favour sepiolite precipitation (Birsoy, 2002).

The intimate association of the Perletoa sepiolite fibres with their aliphatic hydrocarbons sheaths of presumed abiogenic origin (an occurrence never reported before in literature) has therefore to be considered as the result of a complex hydrothermal process, which possibly generated both components in separate but sequential steps. The sheath of hydrocarbons, which occupies even the smaller interstitial spaces, limits the amount of adsorbable hygroscopic water and probably interacts with the fibres surface via specific bonds. These interactions, both mechanical and chemical, are expected to play a key-role in favouring defibrillation (‘opening’ process schematized in Fig. 5) of thicker bundles into thinner fibrous units (rods and/or laths). Consistently with the chronology proposed by Sciré et al. (2011) formation of sepiolite probably came first, due to crystal growth through the oriented aggregation of smaller subunits (laths) precipitated from Si/Mg rich fluids which gradually grouped into thicker bundles (García-Romero and Suárez, 2013). The abiotic genesis of hydrocarbons via FT-t reaction started later, thus allowing the covering of the bundles with a thin organic sheath. Mutual interactions between the hydrocarbon coating and the sepiolite fibres surface slowly but inexorably opened new interstices among the
different units, exposing new surfaces and promoting the beginning of the defibrillation process. The continuous production of hydrocarbons brought new organic matter to further slip into the formerly opened spaces, thus endorsing reiteration of the mechanism until discharge of primary sepiolite laths was reached.

The described phenomenon shows several analogies with Sherman (1970), who patented a protocol for defibrillating asbestos. An insoluble ethylenically unsaturated monomer was added to primary activated fibres dispersed in water (pH 4-5); its consequent polymerization formed an *in situ* organic coating on the surface of the asbestos fibrils. Such a method was aimed at obtaining a large number of primary fibrils, each coated by a polymer film, thus facilitating their dispersion in synthetic plastic compositions and reducing the tendency of such materials to crack or degrade after asbestos addition and mixing. It is curious to notice how such an artificial process, devised more than 40 years ago, has been mimicked by nature on an analogous material (this sepiolite occurrence, a potential asbestos substitute: see e.g., Kavas et al., 2004) by exploiting the coexistence of peculiar environmental conditions in a specific geological context.

4. Conclusions

The progressive defibrillation of the Perletoa sepiolite, triggered by the hydrocarbons sheath, not only causes a significant increase in the inter fibre porosity (open texture) but also affects the fibre morphology enhancing its aspect ratio (length vs. thickness) from ‘high’ to ‘very high’. The thinner and exceptionally long fibrils
(rods and/or laths), therefore, potentially become more dangerous for human health due to their carcinogenic potential if dispersed in air and breathed in high doses.

However, it cannot be excluded that the hydrocarbons sheath could affect the surface reactivity of the sepiolite fibrils altering their chances of interacting with the pulmonary epithelium. For example, only the breathing of quartz particles with fresh surfaces increases the risk of lung damages due to their enhanced reactivity, whereas old and contaminated grains appear to be less dangerous (thus explaining why miners tend to be affected most; Schins et al., 2002; Albrecht et al., 2005). Besides, the toxicity of occasional exposure to aliphatic hydrocarbons per se (inhaled, skin absorbed or ingested) has already been acknowledged in literature (Farinha et al., 2011). Though the fibrous habit supposedly increases the risk, if the analogy holds then presence of this organic coating may enhance or else reduce this sepiolite noxiousness.

In the most recent report on the carcinogenic risks for humans caused by some silicates, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 1997) stated that there is an “inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of sepiolite”; despite this, a “limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of long sepiolite fibres” (length > 5 µm) was suggested. Fibres shorter than 5 µm, on the contrary, were considered harmless. On the whole, sepiolite fibres were included by IARC in “Group 3”, meaning that further investigations are needed to evaluate their possible carcinogenicity or noxiousness (IARC, 2012). However, no data on sepiolite carcinogenicity for humans were available to the IARC working group in 1997, when the report was published. Data on the toxic effects for humans were concerned mostly for fibres < 4 µm. Realistically, the possible health issues of fibres characterized by exceptional lengths, such as those observed here, are not known.
Acknowledgements

The authors are indebted to Gabriele Ricchiardi for his precious help in collecting TGA data and to Silvia Bordiga for her invaluable hints about identification of aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Special thanks go to Simona Quartieri and Rossella Arletti for their support in collecting synchrotron XRPD diffraction patterns and to Alain Baronnet and Serge Nitsche for their valuable cooperation in collecting TEM data.

References


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Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons


Ti(OH)$_4$ and investigation of new properties generated over physical mixture of Ti(OH)$_4$-sepiolite. 

Karakaya, M.C., Karakaya, N., Temel, A. (2011) Mineralogical and geochemical characteristics and 
286–314.

*Cement and Concrete Research*, **34**(11), 2135-2139.


oxidized organic compounds in hydrothermal fluids from Rainbow and Lost City ultramafic-hosted 


Sciences*, **325**, 909-920.

National Laboratory Report No. LAUR 86-748.
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Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons


Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons


Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons


Table Captions

Table 1. Chemical composition (weight % oxides and mean value) and cations number calculated on anhydrous basis (32 oxygens) of the studied Perletoa sepiolite.

Table 2. TGA weight losses and related attributions for the Perletoa sepiolite.

Table 3. FT-IR active vibrational modes and related attributions at different temperatures and vacuum conditions for the Perletoa sepiolite and the superficial hydrocarbons sheath.

Table 4. Crystal-chemical formula, space group, cell parameters and refinement data for the Perletoa sepiolite.

Table 5. Refined fractional atomic coordinates, occupancy factors and isotropic displacement parameters for the Perletoa sepiolite.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

Tables

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<tr>
<th>Oxides (wt%)</th>
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<th>4</th>
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<th>6</th>
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<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
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<th>11</th>
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<td>56.69</td>
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<td>Fe³⁺</td>
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<th>Temperature range (°C)</th>
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<td>25 – 110</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>endothermic (110° C)</td>
<td>Loss of physisorbed water and less severely bound zeolitic H₂O (tetra-hydrated sepiolite; SEP4H₂O)</td>
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<td>endothermic (310° C)</td>
<td>Loss of residual zeolitic H₂O and 1st fraction of structural OH₂ (di-hydrated sepiolite; SEP2H₂O)</td>
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<td>320 – 620</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>endothermic (810° C)</td>
<td>Loss of 2nd fraction of structural OH₂ (anhydrous sepiolite) (Possible) decarbonation of calcite traces</td>
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<td>650 – 820</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>endothermic (830° C)</td>
<td>Loss of framework OH (dehydroxylation) and transformation to clinoenstatite (or an amorphous phase)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.5</strong></td>
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Table 1.

Table 2.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Room $T$ in air (°C)</th>
<th>Room $T$ in vacuum (5*10⁻⁴ mbar)</th>
<th>120° C in vacuum (5*10⁻⁴ mbar)</th>
<th>150° C in vacuum (5*10⁻⁴ mbar)</th>
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<tr>
<td>3246</td>
<td>=</td>
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<td>=</td>
<td>v(OH) of physisorbed water, lost by evacuating at room $T$</td>
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<td>3358</td>
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<td>v(OH) of zeolitic H₂O, lost by evacuating at room $T$</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3423</td>
<td>Unspecif. interactions of structural OH₂ (possibly with the aliphatic hydrocarbons sheath)</td>
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<td>3568</td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>3531</td>
<td>v(OH) of structural OH₂; red-shift at 3550 and 3531 cm⁻¹ are due to H-bond and symmetric ν(OH₂) variations</td>
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<td>3623</td>
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<td>3644-3603</td>
<td>v(OH) of structural OH₂; splitting at 150° is due to variations in the antisymmetric and symmetric ν(OH₂)</td>
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<td>3690</td>
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<td>H-H repulsion of framework hydroxyls (Mg-OH) due to approaching of residual OH₂ dislocated by structural folding</td>
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<td>v(Si-OH); gradual intensity decay with $T$ rise</td>
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<td>3738</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>v(OH); perturbation of superficial silanols; Si-OH liberation at the edge of the O ribbons due to structure folding</td>
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<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>1623-1613</td>
<td>1623-1613</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>δ(H₂O) phys./zeolitic (room $T$) - δ(OH₂) (vacuum/heat); intensity decay with $T$ rise accounts for gradual OH₂ loss</td>
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<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1198</td>
<td>δ(Si-O)</td>
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<th>Aliphatic hydrocarbons</th>
<th>Room $T$ in air (°C)</th>
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<th>120° C in vacuum (5*10⁻⁴ mbar)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>=</td>
<td>3205</td>
<td>3205</td>
<td>3213</td>
<td>v(C-H); slightly blue-shifts at 150° C</td>
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<td>2960</td>
<td>2960</td>
<td>v(CH₃)</td>
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<td>v(CH₂)</td>
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<td>1384</td>
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<td>δ(CH₃) symmetric</td>
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<td>1403</td>
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<td>δ(C-H); appears at 120° C</td>
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<td>1444</td>
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<td>1455</td>
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<td>δ(CH₂) scissoring, δ(CH₃) asymmetric; blue-shifts at 120° C</td>
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Table 3.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

Table 4.

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<td>0.027(1)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<td>Mg</td>
<td>Mg2</td>
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<td>0.089(1)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.008(2)</td>
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<td>Mg</td>
<td>Mg3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.143(1)</td>
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<td>Mg4</td>
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<td>0.204(1)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O1</td>
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<td>0.024(1)</td>
<td>0.549(6)</td>
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<td>0.082(2)</td>
<td>0.096(7)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.016(3)</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O3</td>
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<td>0.139(1)</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
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<td>0.578(4)</td>
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Table 5.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

**Figure captions**

Figure 1. Simplified tectonic sketch-map of the Western Alps. Helvetic Domain: Mont Blanc-Aiguilles-Rouges (MB); Penninic Domain: Grand Saint Bernard Zone (SB) and Internal Crystalline Massifs of Monte Rosa (MR), Gran Paradiso (GP), Dora-Maira (DM) and Valosio (V); Piemonte Zone of calcschists (light green) with meta-ophiolites (dark green): Lanzo Ultramafic Massif (LM); Austro-alpine Domain: Dent-Blanche nappe (DB), M. Emilius nappe (ME) and Sesia Zone (SZ); Southalpine Domain (SA); Nappe of Embrunais-Ubaye Flysch (EU); Canavese Line (CL); Sestri-Voltaggio Line (SVL); PF: Penninic Thrust Front. BAL = chrysotile asbestos Balangero mine (Province of Torino). The star indicates the recovery position of the studied sepiolite specimen, near Perletoa village.

Figure 2. Visual appearance of the Perletoa sepiolite: (a) thick bundles of fibres still attached to the serpentine substrate and (b) isolated. Notice how the fibrous habit is well evident even at the macroscopic scale.

Figure 3. Secondary electron SEM image showing several bundles of thinner fibrils orientated approximately in the same direction. The flexibility of the Perletoa sepiolite is evidenced by the accentuated bending shown by some fibres.

Figure 4. TEM micrographs of sepiolite fibres in cross section, observed along the [001] direction. At medium magnification the fibrils show a rhomboidal to parallelogram-like contour and quite a large open texture (a). At high magnification the incipient ‘opening’ process undergone by the central thick fibre, which causes subdivision in thinner units, can be better appreciated (split surfaces shown as dashed white lines). A roughly continuous and scarcely electron-dense film (possibly organic matter) surrounding the fibre contours and filling the interstices is indicated by arrows (b).

Figure 5. Simplified scheme of the ‘opening’ process which splits thick and elongated rhombic prismatic fibres into thinner ones. Preferential cleavage on the (110) crystal plane causes progressive fragmentation of a thicker sepiolite fibre (a) and consequent partition in some (4) thinner fibrils, maintaining the same rhomboidal contour and elongated in the [001] direction (b). Evolution of the same process causes the thinner fibrils to progressively get far from each other (c). The actual process, as a matter of fact, forms less regular smaller units. (100) and (010) faces, corresponding to minor cleavage planes, are also indicated for sake of clarity.

Figure 6: Observed TGA/derivative weight and heat flow/derivative heat flow curves for the Perletoa sepiolite. Vertical scale for the TGA curve is weight loss %.
Figure 7. FTIR spectra in the stretching region of the Perletoa sepiolite in air (1) and evacuated at room temperature (2), 120 °C (3) and 150 °C (4) respectively. Spectra are shifted on the Y axis for sake of clarity.

Figure 8. FTIR spectra in the bending region of the Perletoa sepiolite in air (1) and evacuated at room temperature (2), 120 °C (3) and 150 °C (4) respectively. Spectra are shifted on the Y axis for sake of clarity.

Figure 9. Observed (crosses) and calculated (solid line) patterns for the Rietveld refinement of the Perletoa sepiolite, together with the related difference (lower line).

Figure 10. Refined structure of the Perletoa sepiolite as resulting from the Rietveld procedure (crystal cell outlined in solid bars; H atoms arbitrarily added to both zeolitic H₂O and structural OH₂).
Figures

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

Fig 3.

Fig. 4.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.
Asbestiform sepiolite coated by hydrocarbons

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.