

DOLOMITE

Description: Dolomite is a carbonate mineral. It is generally formed from the combination of the same minerals as limestone or calcite. The formation of these rocks is known to occur under the influence of magnesium-rich waters on limestones, rather than through direct chemical precipitation of dolomite.

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| 1. Chemical Name | Dolomite |
| 2. Chemical formula | $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ |
| 3. CAS No. | 16389-88-1 |
| 5. Hardness | Mohs Scale 3,5 - 4 |
| 6. Transparency: | It is usually opaque or semi-transparent. |
| 7. Density | 2,8 - 2,9 gr/cm ³ |
| 8. Crystal System | Dolomite crystallizes in the trigonal crystal system, forming rhombohedral crystals. This crystal system gives dolomite its distinct crystal shapes and symmetry. |
| 9. Luster | Dolomite typically exhibits a vitreous to pearly luster on cleavage surfaces. |
| 10. Color | Can be white, gray, yellowish, brown, or green |



SPECIFICATION TABLE				ANALYSIS TABLE	
Parameters	Unit	Specifications	Unit	Analysis Results	Method
Parametreler	Birim	Spesifikasyonlar	Birim	Sonuçları	Metod
SiO ₂	%		%	0,01	
Al ₂ O ₃	%		%	0,01	
Fe ₂ O ₃	%		%	0,01	
TiO ₂	%		%	0,01	
CaO	%		%	33,82	
MgO	%		%	19,36	
Na ₂ O	%		%	0,04	
K ₂ O	%		%	0,01	
Kızdırma Kaybı	%		%	45,94	

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| 12. Applications | To obtain magnesium and in the production of refractory bricks, used in construction, agriculture, glass, paint, ceramics, in the iron & steel industries, Agricultural Applications, Fertilizer Additive, Heat-Resistant Materials, Water Treatment |
| 13. Packaging | Big bags, 25 Kg bags, 50 Kg bags or bulk |
| 14. Health & Safety | While in its natural form is generally safe, it is important to use such products carefully and adhere to health regulations. |
| 15. Geo.Location | Eskisehir / Türkiye (Middle Anatolia) |
| 16. Reactivity | A distinguishing feature of dolomite is its reactivity with acids. When exposed to weak acids such as hydrochloric acid, dolomite will react and release carbon dioxide gas, causing it to effervesce. |
| 17. Particle Size | 45 - 150 micron |