Supplementary Material

Effect of wetting and drying processes on ultramafic and mafic tailing minerals amended with topsoil

Lewis Fausak^{A,*}, Anne Joseph^A, Ana C. Reinesch^A, Skylar Kylstra^A, Fernanda Diaz Osorio^A, Autumn Watkinson^A and Les Lavkulich^A

^AFaculty of Land and Food Systems, University of British Columbia, Office 112A, H.R. MacMillan Building, 2357 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4, Canada.

*Correspondence to: Email: lewis.fausak@ubc.ca

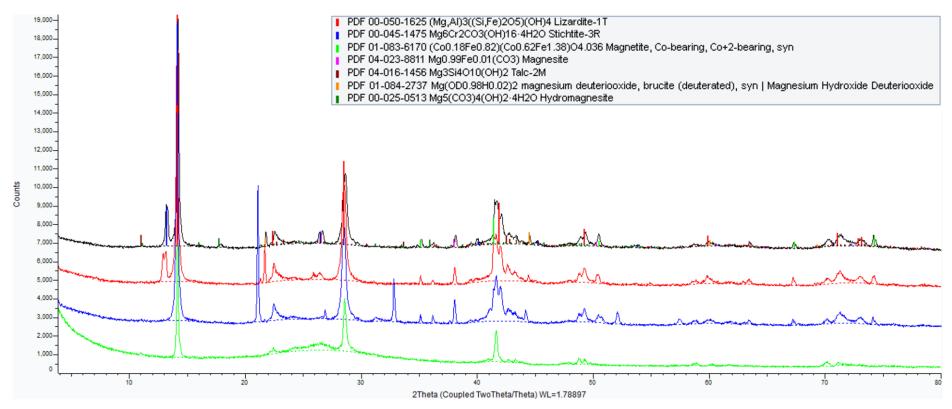


Fig. S1. X-Ray diffraction results for serpentinite (MKKNi) sample with tailings in black, hydrochloric acid extraction in red, acid ammonium oxalate extraction in blue and aqua regia extraction in red.

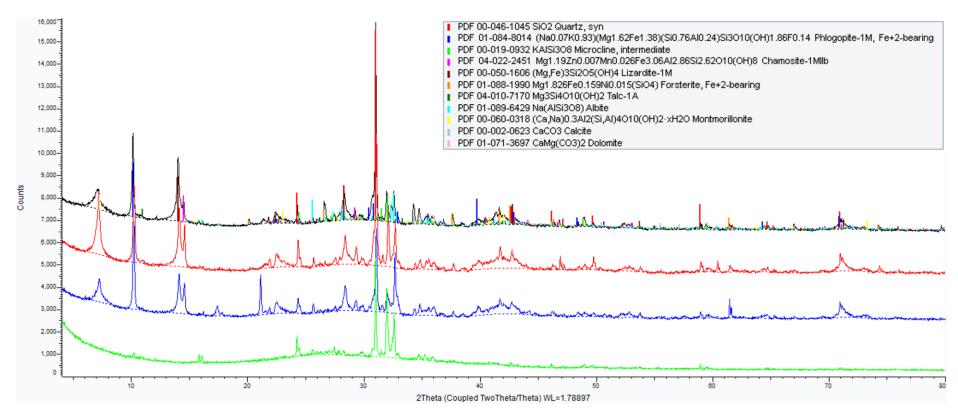


Fig. S2. X-Ray diffraction results for fine processed kimberlite diamond (FPK) sample with tailings in black, hydrochloric acid extraction in red, acid ammonium oxalate extraction in blue and aqua reqia extraction in red.

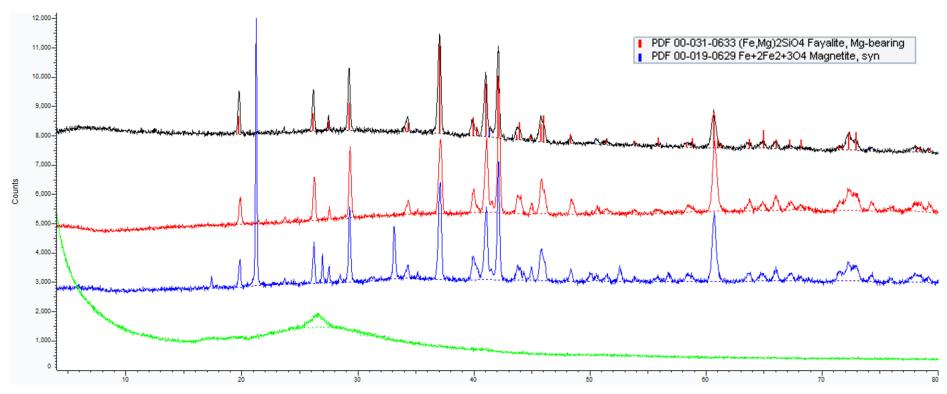


Fig. S3. X-Ray diffraction results for nickel smelter granulated slag (SS) sample with tailings in black, hydrochloric acid extraction in red, acid ammonium oxalate extraction in blue and aqua reqia extraction in red.

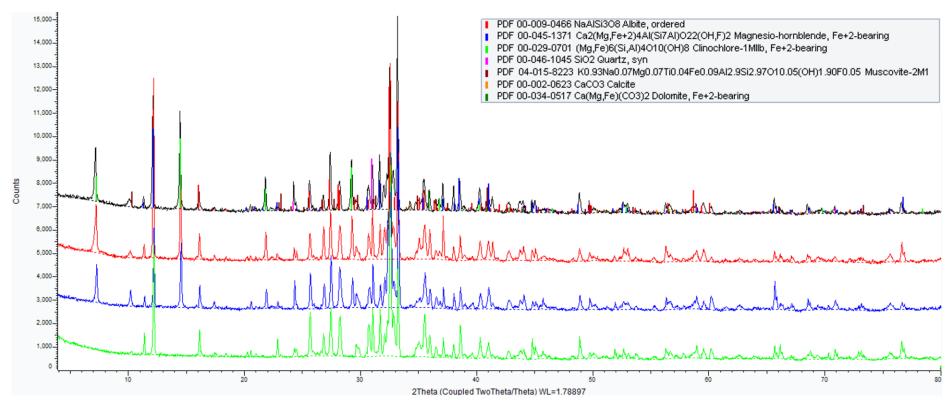


Fig. S4. X-Ray diffraction results for gabbro deposit (GT) sample with tailings in black, hydrochloric acid extraction in red, acid ammonium oxalate extraction in blue and aqua regia extraction in red.

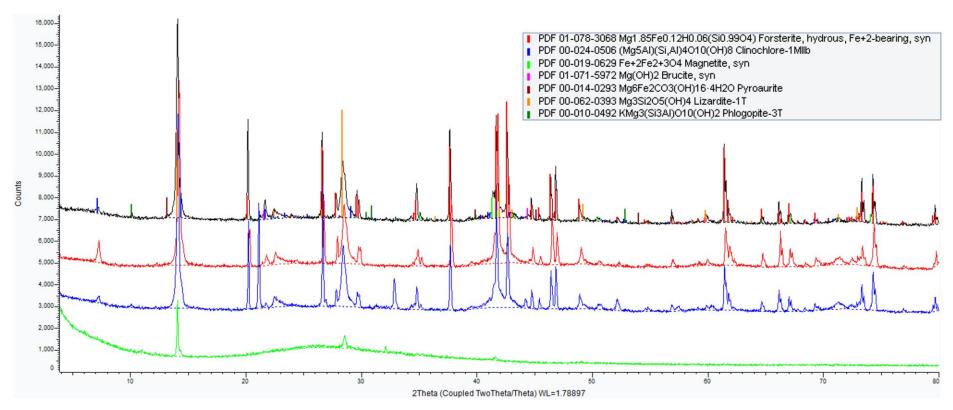


Fig. S5. X-Ray diffraction results for serpentinised intrusive (GlNi) sample with tailings in black, hydrochloric acid extraction in red, acid ammonium oxalate extraction in blue and aqua regia extraction in red.