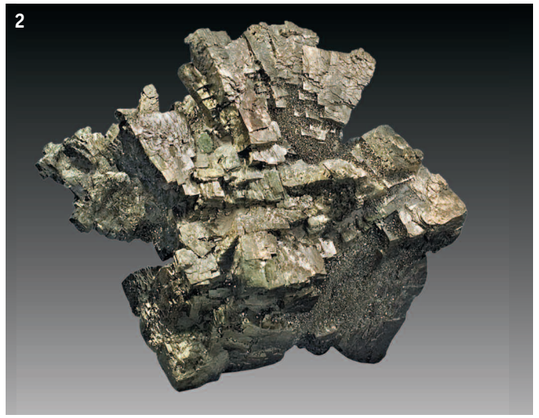


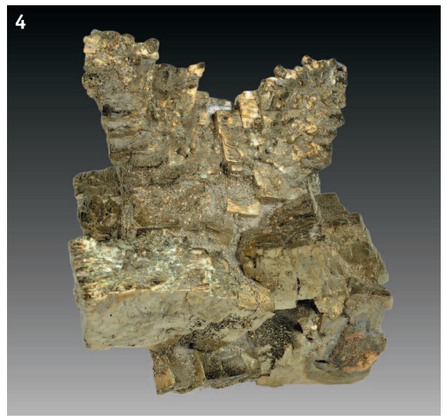
1. **Pyrite**: concretion formed by two blocky crystals with crust of small second generation crystals. 8 cm. Specimen: Fersman Mineralogical Museum RAS #OP2754, Mikhail V. Tsyganko donation. Photo: Mikhail M. Moiseev.

2. **Pyrite**: concretion formed by blocky crystals. 9 cm. Specimen: Fersman Mineralogical Museum RAS #OP2765. Photo: Mikhail M. Moiseev.

3. Dendrite like concretion of **pyrite**. 4 x 3 cm. Specimen: Fersman Mineralogical Museum RAS #OP2755. Photo: Mikhail M. Moiseev.

4. **Pyrite** concretion. 7.5 x 6 cm. Specimen: "Shtufnoi Kabinet" museum. Photo: Michael B. Leybov.

5. Concretion formed by **pyrite** split crystals. 5.5 x 4 cm. Specimen: "Shtufnoi Kabinet" museum. Photo: Michael B. Leybov.



PYRITE FROM THE PETROPAVLOVSKOE DEPOSIT, NORTHERN URALS

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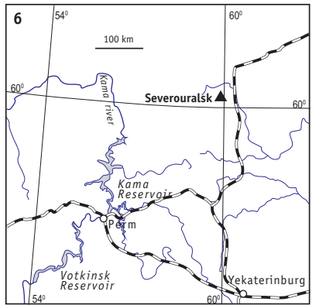

6. Petropavlovskoe deposit geographical location, Severouralsk, North Urals.

Specimens: Petropavlovskoe deposit, Severouralsk, Northern Urals, Russia.

The locals of the town of Severouralsk have long been used to powerful blasts in the Petropavlovskii open-pit mine: these blasts shake at times the outskirts of the town. The mine produces fluxing limestone and, situated within the limits of the town, is readily accessible for those interested in searches for collection-quality mineralogical specimens. Within 2 km of the mine, interesting limestone-hosted karst caves were found (Figs. 6, 7).

The Petropavlovskoe deposit of fluxing limestone is developed by the Severouralsk Bauxite mine starting in 1958. After follow-up exploration and a significant increment in its resources, this deposit was registered in the resource database of fluxing limestone in the Northern Urals. Limestone produced by the deposit was first supplied only to the Bogoslovskii aluminum plant and the Bauxitestroy company. After the follow-up exploration of the deposit, the Petropavlovskii mine started to provide its limestone to the metallurgical plants in the town of Serov, hydrolysis plants, and later, also to metallurgical works elsewhere in the country. This was made possible by the high quality of the limestone and its low contents of harmful admixtures (Report on 1962–1963 Geological Exploration..., 1965)

A visit to the quarry can be combined with going to nearby historical and natural sights of interest: the St. Peter and Paul church, Petrovaplovskii cave (its entrance is now blocked), and the site were the Petropavlovskii plant was situated. At a distance of 2 km northeast of the place, we find the natural monument of Grünwald Rocks, which is an outcrop of the same Devonian limestone that is produced by the Petropavlovskii mine. The rocks were named after the geologist and paleontologist M.O. Grünwald, who was

7. Petropavlovskiy open pit. Photo: Mikhail N. Borodin, 2014.