Carbonate Class

These chemically divers mineral are treated together because they contain anion complex, which can be recognized as strongly bonded units in their structures. The bond strengths within such anionic complexes are always stronger than those between the anionic complex and other ions of structure.

Carbonate: The carbonates include some very common and widespred minerals. The fundamental anionic unit is $(CO_3)^{-2}$, which a planar group with C at the center of an equilateral triangle of three O atoms.

Carbonate, Nitrate, and Borates Class	
Name	**Chemical Composition**
Calcite	$CaCO_3$
Magnesite	$MgCO_3$
Siderite	$FeCO_3$
Rhodochrosite	$MnCO_3$
Dolomite	$CaMg(CO_3)_2$
Aragonite	$CaCO_3$
Witherite	$BaCO_3$
Malachite	$Cu_2 (CO_3)(OH)_2$
Azurite	$Cu_3 (CO_3)_2(OH)_2$
Soda-Niter	$NaNO_3$
Borax	$Na_2B_4O_5(OH)_4.8H_2O$

Sulphate Class

The halide mineral class include those minerals with a dominant halide anion (F^-, Cl^-, Br^- and I^-). Complex halide minerals may also have polyatomic anions in addition to or that include halides

Halides Class	
Name	**Chemical Composition**
Halite	NaCl
Sylvite	KCl
Flourite	CaF_2