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Crystal Data: Cubic. Point Group: 23. As equant grains, to 0.015 mm; typically as crusts.

Physical Properties: Fracture: Uneven. Hardness = ~ 2 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 2.52 Readily hygroscopic, altering to boussingaultite.

Optical Properties: Transparent to nearly opaque. *Color:* White, gray; colorless to pale brown in transmitted light. *Luster:* Vitreous. *Optical Class:* Isotropic. n = 1.550(1)

Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_13$. a = 9.99(1) Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Chelyabinsk coal basin, Russia.

3.15(10), 4.07(7), 4.33(6), 2.668(4), 5.76(3.5), 3.00(3.5), 1.620(2.5)

Chemistry:

	(1)
SO_3	38.37
FeO	0.72
MnO	0.25
MgO	11.47
CaO	0.35
Na_2O	0.13
K_2O	0.50
$(NH_4)_2O$	8.31
insol.	39.97
Total	100.07

(1) Chelyabinsk coal basin, Russia; K by flame photometry, insoluble is organic matter and quartz; corresponds to $[(NH_4)_{2.00}K_{0.06}Na_{0.02}]_{\Sigma=2.08}(Mg_{1.79}Fe_{0.06}Ca_{0.04}Mn_{0.02})_{\Sigma=1.91}(SO_4)_{3.00}$.

Occurrence: As crusts on burning coal mine dumps, formed by the reaction of combustion gases with carbonate rocks.

Association: Sulfur, kladnoite, mascagnite, boussingultite.

Distribution: From near Kopeysk, in the Chelyabinsk coal basin, Southern Ural Mountains, Russia. At the Scholler mine, near Kladno, Czech Republic.

Name: Honors Dr. Ivan Antonovich Yefremov (1907–1972), Russian geologist and science fiction writer.

Type Material: Il'menskii Preserve Museum, Miass, 5895; A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

References: (1) Shcherbakova, Y.P. and L.F. Bazhenova (1989) Efremovite $(NH_4)_2Mg_2(SO_4)_3$ – ammonium analogue of langbeinite – a new mineral. Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch., 118, 84–87 (in Russian). (2) (1991) Amer. Mineral., 76, 299–300 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Ocean Pictures, Moscow, 78.