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**Copper and molybdenum distribution at  
Shap, Cumbria**

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Technical Report WF/89/16

Mineral Resources Series

**Copper and molybdenum distribution  
at Shap, Cumbria**

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*Cover illustration*

A banded carbonate/sphalerite/marcasite/galena vein from the Gwynfynydd Gold Mine, near Dolgellau in North Wales

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## SUMMARY

Examination of rock outcrops in and around the Shap Granite and percussion drilling behind the Pink Granite Quarry have confirmed that both copper and molybdenum are present over a wide area, though in amounts which everywhere are sub-economic. Surprisingly, chemical analytical results show a lack of strong correlation between these two metals. Induced polarisation surveys did not provide any evidence of anomalously high concentrations of sulphide mineralisation, although a VLF-EM anomaly indicates a possible northward extension of a fracture zone which is mineralised where exposed in the quarry face. A model suggesting a more deeply buried porphyry-type deposit is not wholly disproved but the evidence obtained from drillholes and geophysical surveys is far from encouraging.

## INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of molybdenite and chalcopyrite as scattered coatings on many joints in the Pink Granite Quarry [NY 558 084]\* at the foot of Shap Fell (Figure 1) has long been known to students of geology (see Harker and Marr, 1891). In the aureole rocks which surround the granite these minerals are found only at widely scattered localities and, even then, in only minor amounts. Rather less well publicised is the presence of accessory scheelite within the granite.

Little serious academic attention had been paid to the Shap mineralisation until it was examined by Kim (1973). From personal knowledge he drew favourable comparisons with the Climax porphyry molybdenum deposit in Colorado, U.S.A. Prior to this work, in 1970, Riofinex Ltd. carried out an augered soil geochemical survey over all the area underlain by granite and a sizeable tract of the northern and western aureole; their work failed to encourage further exploration.

MRP studies of the Shap Granite were proposed in late 1973 but were not begun until 1980.

Most of the granite is covered by bouldery glacial clay topped by a thick layer of wet peat and its agricultural value is restricted mainly to coarse summer grazing for hill stock. There are no all-weather tracks across the fell and in the depths of winter it commonly is totally cut off by deep snow. Immediately above the quarry a tall radio/television transmission mast forms a prominent landmark and is approached by a rough track starting from the quarry floor. This provides the most convenient access to the fell area, though vehicular right of way is reserved. The quarry is served by road connections to the M6 motorway and the granite works, on the A6 road towards Shap village [562 152], has its own rail freight sidings.

The area behind the Pink Granite Quarry belongs to the Shap Granite Company (Thos. W. Ward (Roadstone) Ltd.) and most of the surrounding land forms part of the Lowther Estate. Almost all of the

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\* All the localities mentioned in this report lie within the Ordnance Survey National Grid square designated by the letters NY.

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study area lies within the Lake District National Park (Fig. 1).

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Shap Granite has a mapped surface outcrop of some 8 km<sup>2</sup> and a crudely oval outline (Fig. 2). It is very poorly exposed and most of the published descriptions apply to material from the Pink Granite Quarry. Although not seen, the southern contact can be placed with some precision a short distance north of the derelict Wasdale Head farm buildings [550 082]. The northern contact, however, is exposed in a stream section [562 101] south of the so-called Blue Rock Quarry [564 106] and shows several tongues and veins of pink granite penetrating hornfelsed vesicular andesite. At neither locality is there any clear indication of the slope of the contact but the northern one may dip gently outwards.

The intrusion is emplaced at the junction of regionally metamorphosed Ordovician and Silurian successions. All of the northern half of the contact abuts against andesitic lavas and agglomerates of the Borrowdale Volcanic sequence. In its southwest quadrant the granite cuts across the ENE strike of the volcanic rocks, slates and limestones of the Coniston Limestone Group at the top of the Ordovician. Silurian slates and grits are in contact with the granite only along its extreme southern margin, between Wasdale Head and the A6 road.

Gravity modelling by Bott (1974) and Lee (1986) indicates that the Shap pluton is but one high-level expression of an underlying Lake District batholith. There are, however, significant density variations within this composite body; Lee (1986) assumes mean densities of 2.66 Mg m<sup>-3</sup> in the Shap region and 2.63 Mg m<sup>-3</sup> further west, for example around Skiddaw. Geochemically the Shap Granite differs in several significant respects from the Grainsgill Granite, one of the Skiddaw plutonic cusps (Beer et al., 1987): in particular its rare earth element profile suggests it to be a distinctly less evolved intrusion. These authors show that its apparent similarity to many of the Cornish granites is also somewhat illusory.

Universally the granite is both pink and coarsely porphyritic, the orthoclase phenocrysts commonly being more than 3cm in length. Around some of the joints the colour locally intensifies to a redder variant. The K-feldspar is set in a moderately coarse granular aggregate of oligoclase (mainly white), quartz and biotite. Accessory minerals include apatite, zircon, sphene, magnetite and scheelite, locally with fluorite. Its petrographic features have been reported in detail by Grantham (1928).

The plagioclase is preferentially altered to a mixture of quartz and sericite, and the biotite is commonly partially chloritised. Pyrite is unevenly distributed, being more abundant in proximity to biotite chloritisation.

Two conspicuous joint sets are seen in the granite quarry, both carry scattered mineralisation. A vertical, usually N-S trending set tends to be lined by a thin coating of chlorite and/or quartz and, in some parts of the quarry, develops into well defined shatter

zones and faults. This seems to be the more general plane for mineralisation and commonly bears molybdenite, chalcopyrite and abundant pyrite, sometimes with much fluorite (purple, green and colourless) or a little white barite. Traces of galena, sphalerite and bismuthinite are also found. The other joint direction has an E-W strike with a dip which may vary from 60N to 60S but is commonly near-vertical. Only some of this set are lined with chlorite-quartz layers, and these may be mineralised.

Sulphide veining is most prominently seen (in 1989) in the modern eastern bay of the quarry, particularly near its centre (Fig. 3), and is less conspicuously developed elsewhere. Kim (1973) describes five types of molybdenum mineralisation. He also recognises a series of hydrothermal alteration within the length of the quarry faces and he equates these to the standard model for porphyry deposits as defined by Lowell and Guilbert (1970).

### RIOFINEX GEOCHEMISTRY

The soil geochemical survey carried out by this company in 1970 was based on 13 N-S traverses 300m apart extending from the latitude of the Pink Granite Quarry northwards to Wet Sleddale Reservoir [550 114] and westwards and northwestwards to the Sleddale Beck and River Lowther; an area around the quarry was excepted (Fig. 6). The total area involved was 10.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Along each traverse samples were taken at 60m intervals.

Collection is presumed to have been made by auger sampling on foot - the only possible method in such terrain - but this raises doubts about its reliability. BGS attempts to auger to any depth in the boulder clay have proved totally unsuccessful and it seems likely that the Riofinex samples may have been derived from a wide variety of depths and that many may have contained large proportions of peaty material. As organic matter is an efficient scavenger of secondary molybdenum, there is a clear danger of outlining spurious anomalies.

In all, 635 samples were collected, and these were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo. Presumably the first three were determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS), but the analytical method for Mo is not known. A summary of the analytical results is given in Table 1 and log-probability plots for the four metals comprise Figures 4 and 5.

Table 1. Riofinex analytical summary (in ppm)

Element	Range	Mean	S.D.	Median	Anomalous values*
Cu	4-140	24.72	16.84	20	> 58 (5.5%)
Pb	10-500	71.47	51.43	60	> 140 (8.5%)
Zn	10-455	86.50	63.42	70	> 140 (14%)
Mo	<2-460	6.97	19.87	4	> 12.5 (8%)

\* Derived from log-probability plots; figures in parentheses indicate proportion of total samples.

Figures 6-9 show the locations of soils containing anomalous amounts of each of the four metals. In none of the plots is there any distinctive or meaningful distribution pattern. Although copper and molybdenum are closely associated in the visible mineralisation, there is no direct correlation in the distribution of these metals. Indeed, they seem almost to be antipathetic. Not unexpectedly, there is some degree of correlation between lead and zinc, but it is very limited. Copper and zinc correlate only poorly.

Many of the small groupings of anomalous metal values lie close to the drainage channels and may reflect deposition of these metals on emergence into an oxidising and iron-rich environment after movement through an acidic and organic reducing medium. Perhaps the most interesting grouping is a rather scattered concentration of anomalous Mo values the N and NE slopes of Wasdale Pike. Although the sampling did not closely approach the margins of the Pink Granite Quarry, it appears that there are no concentrations of Cu, Pb or Mo near the quarry top. However, Zn shows a cluster of anomalies immediately north of the face.

Because of the mobility of these four metals and the nature of the local surface media, the absolute elemental values are of little real significance but it must be noted that the anomalous Mo values all tend to be disappointingly low.

#### PERCUSSION DRILLING

The detailed studies by Kim (1973) suggested a more extensive mineralisation than was immediately evident in the granite quarry exposures, despite the somewhat unpromising anomaly levels determined by Riofinex. Unsupported by other evidence, such a concept was too uncertain to justify immediate deep drilling and, furthermore, failed to define a target. To remedy this situation a programme of base of drift and of outcrop sampling was proposed.

Attempts to penetrate the drift by hand auger and by Minuteman auger drill proved to be both laborious and commonly ineffectual. In consequence this approach was abandoned in favour of percussive air flush drilling which could penetrate the solid rock. Most of the holes were inclined at about 45 degrees but their azimuths varied; details are given in Table 2 and sites are plotted in Figure 3. Two different types of rig were employed. The Halco drill is a small rig mounted on a self propelling caterpillar tracked body and capable of at least 120 ft of inclined drilling, but the machine proved to be too heavy to successfully traverse the soft peat and underlying saturated boulder clay. It proved impossible to operate this equipment at any distance from the track edge. The larger Hymac rig was mounted on a lorry chassis and was equally unable to cross the soft peat but, being equipped with a jointed and extendable boom, it was able to reach out laterally for several feet. With its greater power the Hymac rig was capable of drilling to greater depths, though no hole exceeded 177 ft in length.

Samples were collected over lengths of 5 ft and each of these was submitted to a private analyst, Mather Research Ltd. of Rothbury, for determination of Cu and Mo by XRF. One small batch of samples

was analysed again by the Analytical Chemistry Unit of BGS, also using the XRF method but for a range of elements.

Table 2. Percussion drillhole data

Percussion Hole No.	Collar Grid Ref.	Azimuth degrees M	Inclination degrees	Length ft.
Halco H-1	55787 08542	007	vertical	120
2	55787 08566	007	vertical	140
3	55787 08592	007	vertical	70
4	Not drilled, replaced by HY-21			
5	55787 08620	007	vertical	40
6	55787 08628	007	vertical	125
7	55787 08654	007	vertical	130
8	55787 08680	007	vertical	40
9	55787 08689	007	vertical	30
10	55787 08695	007	vertical	20
11	55787 08692	007	vertical	110
12	55787 08706	007	vertical	???
13	55787 08716	007	vertical	50
14	55787 08726	007	vertical	70
Halco HA-1	55588 08593	007	-45	100
2	55588 08614	007	-45	100
3	55588 08634	007	-45	75
Hymac HY-1	55565 08404	275	-46	147
2	55565 08404	304	-44	177
3	55565 08404	001	-45	177
4	55587 08453	359	-47	177
5	55620 08488	012	-47	177
6	55671 08506	357	-44	177
7	55633 08522	007	-45	177
8	55633 08557	008	-45	177
9	55635 08592	007	-47	157
10	55588 08488	007	-45	177
11	55588 08523	007	-46	177
12	55588 08558	007	-46	177
13	55671 08541	007	-45	177
14	55671 08577	005	-45	177
15	55671 08611	007	-46	177
16	55677 08647	007	-45	177
17	55721 08508	007	-45	177
18	55720 08544	007	-45	177
19	55707 08578	007	-45	177
20	55707 08614	010	-45	177
21	55787 08605	007	-45	177
22	55850 08570	007	-46	137
23	55847 08546	---	vertical	57
24	55836 08542	---	vertical	177
25	55899 08568	000	-45	177

## DRILLHOLE GEOCHEMISTRY

A fully listed set of Cu and Mo contents determined by Mather is given in Appendix 1 and the statistical summary in Table 3. A rapid visual scan of the appendix shows that the majority of the Mo contents are less than the detectable level of 5ppm. It is apparent that the higher Mo values are only occasionally clustered and, therefore, that the mineralisation is in fact extremely scattered and tenuous.

Table 3. Statistical summary of Cu and Mo in drill pulps (in ppm)

Element	Range	Mean	St.Dev.	Median	Anomalous values
Mo	0*-120	3.05	13.12	0	> or = 12 (2%)
Cu	4-1000	58.42	63.79	40	> or = 185 (4%)

Analyses by Mather Research Ltd.

\* = Below detectable limit (5ppm); N = 999.

Table 4. Listing of metalliferous zones in percussion drillholes

Drill No.	Depth ft.	Samples XHM	ppm/length Cu or Mo	Drill No.	Depth ft.	Samples XHM	ppm/length Cu or Mo
H-2	95-100	38	370Cu/5	HY-13	37-42	792	200Cu/5
	115-125	42-43	16Mo/10			97-107	804-805
H-6	20-30	111-112	16Mo/10		152-157	815	210Cu/5
	95-100	126	24Mo/5		172-177	819	80Mo/5
H-14	10-25	204-206	67Mo/15				380Cu/5
	65-70	215	12Mo/5	HY-16	107-112	906	310Cu/5
HY-1	120-135	422-424	15Mo/15	HY-17	92-97	937	15Mo/5
HY-2	172-177	457	44Mo/5	HY-18	62-67	965	220Cu/5
HY-3	62-67	468	12Mo/5	HY-19	162-172	1017-1018	730Cu/10
HY-7	82-87	605	32Mo/5	HY-20	12-17	1020	15Mo/5
	97-102	608	40Mo/5	HY-21	57-82	1062-1066	248Cu/25
HY-8	102-112	642-643	30Mo/10	HY-23	42-47	1117	15Mo/5
	107-112	643	240Cu/5	HY-24	27-32	1124	15Mo/5
	122-127	646	24Mo/5		137-147	1146-1147	220Cu/10
	122-132	646-647	305Cu/10		162-167	1151	200Cu/5
	162-167	654	12Mo/5	HY-25	17-22	1155	20Mo/5
	172-177	656	12Mo/5				200Cu/5
HY-12	17-22	755	190Cu/5		27-32	1157	250Cu/5
	37-42	759	220Cu/5		32-37	1158	20Mo/5
	47-72	761-765	204Cu/25		122-127	1176	15Mo/5
	77-82	767	12Mo/5	HAL-3	35-40	2044	20Mo/5
	77-127	767-776	262Cu/50				
	147-152	781	250Cu/5				
	162-167	784	200Cu/5				

Log-probability distribution plots have been prepared for both metals (Figure 10) and these clearly define sets of anomalously high

values as indicated in Table 3. When applied to the results quoted in Appendix 1 it is possible to recognise the zones of metalliferous concentration listed drillhole by drillhole in Table 4 below.

No attempt has been made to quantify any correlation between these two metals; it is apparent from a cursory examination that it must be extremely poor.

A random group of samples taken from Hymac drillholes 23 and 24 was sent to the BGS laboratories for XRF analysis in order to establish a correlation between the Mather results and other Cu and Mo data held in BGS files. A full multi-element list of analytical results is given in Appendix 2, and is summarised in Table 5. Comparison between the Mather and BGS results is tabulated in Appendix 3 and presented graphically in Figures 11 and 12. The Mo plot is biased by so many contents below the Mather detectable limit.

Table 5. Multi-element statistical summary for drill pulps (in ppm)

Element	Range	Mean	St. Dev.	Median
Ba	529-647	591.81	22.46	592
Ca	6390-9900	8200	868.2	8460
Ce	99-149	123.19	12.61	122
Cu	4-202	71.12	52.71	57
Fe	19880-24520	21964	1111	21630
Mn	180-310	239.28	26.31	240
Mo	1-48	10.50	10.19	7
Nb	15-25	19.86	2.43	20
Ni	13-22	15.21	1.79	15
Pb	50-253	73.43	32.58	66
Rb	293-332	313.05	9.36	312
Sn	3-16	8.76	3.30	8
Sr	322-390	343.88	13.58	341
Th	31-69	45.02	7.81	43
Ti	2960-3330	3238	162.6	3220
U	1-17	10.40	3.84	10
Y	16-25	20.50	1.87	19
Zn	20-121	36.33	17.82	31
Zr	268-447	371.33	38.71	368

Analysis by BGS Analytical Chemistry Unit

Because these samples were not selected as a representative set no attempt has been made to prepare log-distribution plots. Results are quoted here solely to provide a guide to the trace element composition of the granite.

#### OUTCROP LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

Samples were collected from a broad selection of stream outcrops in the aureole around the Shap Granite; their descriptions are given in Appendix 4. These were submitted for multi-element XRF analysis by the BGS laboratories; the results are listed in Appendix 5 and a

statistical summary is provided in Table 6.

Table 6. Geochemical statistics for the Shap rocks (in ppm)\*

Element	Range	Mean	S.D.	Median	Anomalous values
Ag	0-5	1.04	1.22	1	> 3 (4%)
Ba	26-1783	600.9	342.9	533	> 1200 (4.5%)
Ce	9-104	53.01	19.62	54	> 75 (9%); > 100 (3%)
Cu	0-259	43.99	48.62	29	> 115 (8%)
Fe	4630-108600	52793	22196	53780	> 87000 (5%)
Mo	0-46	3.13	5.59	2	> 7 (3%)
Pb	4-721	38.72	86.54	21	> 54 (9%)
Sn	0-15	2.75	2.98	2	> 11.5 (3.5%)
Sr	48-762	250.2	129.0	219	> 380 (7.5%)
U	0-9	2.84	2.04	2	> 7.5 (3.5%)
Zn	5-773	88.32	91.87	77	> 155 (6%)
Zr	26-457	216.8	78.62	215	> 390 (4.5%)

\* XHR 324 omitted throughout

Further comparison can be made with the detailed analyses for the Shap Granite and its aureole rocks given in Beer et al. (1987).

#### GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Reconnaissance Very Low Frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM), magnetic, induced polarisation (IP) and resistivity surveys were undertaken on Long Fell. Only IP has the capability of detecting disseminated mineralisation, but the other methods were included for the additional structural information they can provide, and in particular for the identification of fracture zones. The base point of the survey grid (Figure 13) was at the centre of the smaller of the two radio masts above the Pink Granite Quarry.

VLF surveys. VLF-EM measurements were made at 10m intervals along the survey traverses using Geonics FM16 equipment tuned to the Rugby transmitter (GBR, 16.0 kHz). The in-phase VLF-EM data have been filtered by the method of Fraser (1969), which converts downward inflections across conductors to maxima, and the positive values plotted on the survey lines (Figure 13). The plot reveals four principal conductive zones which trend broadly north-south. The strongest anomalies occur towards the western and eastern ends of the traverses; the trend of the western feature is slightly east of north and that of the eastern feature is slightly west of north. Topographic correlations indicate that these anomalies are caused by a thickening of the conductive peat and drift layer on the flanks of Long Fell.

A linear conductive feature extends due north from the vicinity of the zone of Cu-Mo veining exposed in the eastern bay of the quarry. It appears likely, therefore, that a geophysical response has been

detected over the northward extension of the quarry vein zone. If this is the case, the conductive nature of the zone is more likely to be due to the fracturing and the higher water content than to the (low) concentrations of mineralisation present. It is possible that the anomaly is due to a local thickening of drift, although it could still provide an indirect indication of the fracture zone since the latter may control the position of a sub-drift gully.

A somewhat sinuous VLF-EM conductor crosses the base line around 350N (Fig. 13). In-fill traverses were carried out at 40N, 200N and 400N to confirm the course of this feature, which could be due either to a zone of fracturing within the granite or a sub-drift gully. The latter is perhaps more likely since extrapolation of this feature does not coincide with any of the main fracture zones observed in the quarry. Its course passes close to drillholes HY 13, 14, 15 and 16, and probably also HY 6, but these do not show any correlated zone of even minor metalliferous mineralisation.

Magnetic surveys. Total magnetic field measurements were made at 10m intervals along the principal traverses and the results are displayed in profile form in Figure 14. The data have been corrected for diurnal variation. The Shap Granite is moderately magnetic; the magnetisation is predominantly induced, with a susceptibility of the order of  $10^{-2}$  SI units (Locke and Brown, 1978; M.K. Lee, pers. comm.). The observed profiles show a broad northward decrease in magnetic field, which is due to regional structures not directly relevant to this investigation, and short wavelength variations with amplitudes of up to about 100nT. The latter may arise because of variations in either the depth to granite (thickness of drift) or the magnetite content of the granite.

There is a clear correlation between magnetic lows and the conductive features defined by VLF-EM surveys. Simple modelling shows that a thickening of drift in a north-south orientated gully does give rise to a magnetic low, with flanking minor highs. For example, with a bedrock susceptibility of  $10^{-2}$  SI units, a thickening of 10m will typically produce anomaly amplitudes of between 50 and 100nT. The magnetic and VLF-EM results are therefore compatible in those cases where drift thickening is inferred. Comparison of these two methods reveals that the eastern drift-filled trough is typically about 100m wide and also shows some local bedrock highs within the gully. The western zone of thickened drift is about 200m wide where it crosses the western end of line 300N, becoming broader to the north and apparently extending from just west of the base-line to around 300E on line 700N.

A magnetic low also occurs over the possible extension of the Cu-Mo veining. This may be due to alteration of magnetite within the zone of fracturing or to a thickening of the drift. There are slight differences between the shape of the theoretical magnetic anomaly due to superficial effects and that due to a zone in bedrock with greater vertical extent (there is a reduction in the magnitude of the flanking highs in the latter). Such distinctions are difficult to make with "noisy" profiles such as are observed here, although the anomaly associated with this feature on line 120N appears more characteristic of a source within bedrock.



IP/resistivity surveys. IP and resistivity data were collected along lines 35S, 120N and 300N using Hunttec Mk III time domain equipment. A dipole-dipole array was used, with the dipole length set at 50m and dipole-centre separations between 100m and 300m ( $n = 2$  to  $n = 6$ ). Chargeabilities were calculated from the time integral of the voltage decay curve between 240ms and 1140ms after the termination of a 2s current pulse.

The resistivity pseudosections (Figs. 15, 16 and 17) reveal very high apparent resistivities (typically 5000-10000 ohm/m, but up to almost 30000 ohm/m) associated with the Shap Granite. This is in accord with the results from borehole electrical logs recorded by Lee (1986). The conductive zones at the eastern and western ends of the pseudosections for 120N and 300N correlate with drift-filled gullies identified by other geophysical methods and confirm the more limited extent of the eastern feature. The chargeability data from lines 120N and 300N show no evidence of any zones of increased pyrite concentration which might be expected to occur in association with a porphyry deposit. The results are thus negative down to the maximum depth explored with the array used; this is estimated to be about 75m (Edwards, 1977).

Slightly higher chargeabilities are found on line 35S (Fig. 15), but it is unlikely that these are due to porphyry style mineralisation. There is a clear positive correlation between resistivity and chargeability, suggesting that the higher chargeabilities may simply be due to a larger portion of the applied current passing through the rock (as opposed to the fluid it contains) in the less fractured parts of the granite. There are no anomalous zones in the pseudosection of the specific capacitance parameter, which makes allowance for such effects. There is also the possibility that man-made structures influence the results on this line, as it passes close to the transmission masts and associated structures.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Kim (1973) reports that the vein zone in the centre of the eastern bay of the Pink Granite Quarry bears veinlets with 0.12-0.16% Mo, 0.1-0.2% Cu and 0.26-1.66% Bi. To the east of this zone the altered envelope contains 0.02% Mo and 0.02% Cu with narrow veinlets showing values up to 50% higher. Kim (op. cit.) summarises the tenors of other described deposits and, on the basis of that survey, suggests that the Shap Granite mineralised zone may be a low-grade hypogene indicator of richer ore at depth.

Although the drilling programme probably did not penetrate as deeply as would be needed to substantiate this proposition, it does show that the Cu and Mo mineralisation is much more patchy and of poorer tenor than in Kim's (1973) quarry model and on this basis it would seem to hold little promise for large tonnages of workable low-grade ore at acceptable sub-surface depths.

There is no direct correlation between the Cu and Mo contents of the bulk rock, even though they are obviously products of a single mineralising pulse. Because of analytical difficulties the samples were not determined for bismuth, which Kim (1973) shows to be ubiquitously present. It seems unlikely, however, that this metal would make any significant difference to the economic appeal of this area.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1. Cu and Mo analyses of drillhole pulps

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
H-1	0001	15-20	42	0	H-3	0047	15-20	108	0	
	0002	20-25	16	0		0048	20-25	150	0	
	0003	25-30	6	0		0049	25-30	160	0	
	0004	30-35	8	0		0050	30-35	130	0	
	0005	35-40	6	0		0051	35-40	170	0	
	0006	40-45	20	0		0052	40-45	160	0	
	0007	45-50	18	0		0053	45-50	130	0	
	0008	50-55	30	0		0054	50-55	70	0	
	0009	55-60	6	0		0055	55-60	66	0	
	0010	60-65	12	0		0056	60-65	58	0	
	0011	65-70	42	0		0057	65-70	50	0	
	0012	70-75	56	0		-----				
	0013	75-80	18	0		H-4	Not drilled			
	0014	80-85	10	0		-----				
	0015	85-90	66	0	H-5	0101	8-10	24	0	
	0016	90-95	120	0		0102	10-15	24	0	
	0017	95-100	10	0		0103	15-20	20	0	
	0018	100-105	12	0		0104	20-25	20	0	
	0019	105-110	24	0		0105	25-30	30	0	
	0020	110-115	10	0		0106	30-35	36	0	
	0021	115-120	10	0		0107	35-40	26	0	
-----					Encountered water					
H-2	0022	15-20	22	0	H-6	0108	5-10	52	0	
	0023	20-25	42	0		0109	10-15	30	0	
	0024	25-30	54	0		0110	15-20	8	0	
	0025	30-35	42	0		0111	20-25	130	12	
	0026	35-40	90	0		0112	25-30	140	20	
	0027	40-45	130	0		0113	30-35	102	0	
	0028	45-50	80	0		0114	35-40	74	0	
	0029	50-55	54	0		0115	40-45	40	0	
	0030	55-60	150	0		0116	45-50	60	0	
	0031	60-65	130	0		0117	50-55	120	0	
	0032	65-70	130	0		0118	55-60	130	0	
	0033	70-75	116	0		0119	60-65	46	0	
	0034	75-80	30	0		0120	65-70	48	0	
	0035	80-85	28	0	0121	70-75	98	0		
	0036	85-90	18	0	0122	75-80	58	0		
	0037	90-95	18	0	0123	80-85	42	0		
	0038	95-100	370	0	0124	85-90	40	0		
	0039	100-105	130	0	0125	90-95	104	0		
	0040	105-110	100	0	0126	95-100	76	24		
	0041	110-115	114	0	0127	100-105	72	8		
	0042	115-120	150	12	0128	105-110	50	0		
	0043	120-125	120	20	0129	110-115	36	0		
	0044	125-130	70	0	0130	115-120	20	0		
	0045	130-135	86	0	0131	120-125	40	8		
	0046	135-140	120	0	-----					
	Encountered water					Rod jammed				

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
H-7	0132	5-10	14	0	H-11 (cont)	0174	15-20	4	0	
	0133	10-15	4	0		0175	20-25	6	0	
	0134	15-20	6	0		0176	25-30	4	0	
	0135	20-25	6	0		0177	30-35	12	0	
	0136	25-30	6	0		0178	35-40	18	0	
	0137	30-35	64	0		0179	40-45	6	0	
	0138	35-40	18	0		0180	45-50	6	0	
	0139	40-45	12	0		0181	50-55	6	0	
	0140	45-50	12	0		0182	55-60	32	0	
	0141	50-55	14	0		0183	60-65	46	0	
	0142	55-60	18	0		0184	65-70	34	0	
	0143	60-65	12	0		0185	70-75	26	0	
	0144	65-70	8	0		0186	75-80	56	0	
	0145	70-75	8	0		0187	80-85	64	0	
	0146	75-80	16	0		0188	85-90	58	0	
	0147	80-85	36	0		0189	90-95	48	0	
	0148	85-90	18	0		0191	95-100	44	0	
	0149	90-95	30	0		0191	100-105	20	0	
	0150	95-100	50	0		0192	105-110	20	0	
0151	100-105	24	0	* = Overburden						
0152	105-110	24	0	-----						
0153	110-115	12	0	H-12	Hole started but too wet and abandoned					
0154	115-120	8	0	-----						
0155	120-125	14	0	H-13	0193	5-10	18	0		
0156	125-130	8	0		0194	10-15	24	0		
-----						0195	15-20	28	0	
H-8	0157	10-15	10	0		0196	20-25	40	0	
	0158	15-20	34	0		0197	25-30	78	0	
	0159	20-25	24	0		0198	30-35	50	0	
	0160	25-30	18	0		0199	35-40	34	0	
	0161	30-35	6	0		0200	40-45	24	8	
	0162	35-40	12	0		0201	45-50	20	0	
	Encountered water					-----				
-----						Encountered water				
H-9	0163	5-10	6	0	H-14	0202	2-5	8	0	
	0164	10-15	6	0		0203	5-10	28	0	
	0165	15-20	6	0		0204	10-15	10	120	
	0166	20-25	14	0		0205	15-20	12	32	
	0167	25-30	6	0		0206	20-25	10	48	
Encountered water							0207	25-30	6	0
-----							0208	30-35	4	0
H-10	0168	5-10	20	0			0209	35-40	6	0
	0169	10-15	20	0			0210	40-45	6	8
	0170	15-20	20	0			0211	45-50	24	0
Encountered water							0212	50-55	8	0
-----						0213	55-60	78	0	
H-11	0171	0-5*	12	0		0214	60-65	82	8	
	0172	5-10	6	0		0215	65-70	14	12	
	0173	10-15	4	0	-----					

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
HY-1	0400	10-15*	210	12	HY-2 (cont)	0447	122-127	18	0	
	0401	15-20	38	0		0448	127-132	14	0	
	0402	20-25	32	0		0449	132-137	8	0	
	0403	25-30	38	0		0450	137-142	74	8	
	0404	30-35	16	0		0451	142-147	10	0	
	0405	35-40	22	0		0452	147-152	10	0	
	0406	40-45	18	0		0453	152-157	14	0	
	0407	45-50	32	0		0454	157-162	140	0	
	0408	50-55	40	0		0455	162-167	50	0	
	0409	55-60	26	0		0456	167-172	34	0	
	0410	60-65	22	0		0457	172-177	42	44	
	0411	65-70	26	0		<hr/>				
	0412	70-75	24	0		HY-3	0458	15-17	24	0
	0413	75-80	64	8			0459	17-22	16	0
	0414	80-85	34	8			0460	22-27	20	0
	0415	85-90	66	0			0461	27-32	24	8
	0416	90-95	24	0			0462	32-37	18	8
	0417	95-100	24	0	0463		37-42	22	0	
	0418	100-105	24	0	0464		42-47	32	0	
	0419	105-110	34	0	0465		47-52	30	0	
	0420	110-115	24	0	0466		52-57	18	0	
	0421	115-120	14	0	0467		57-62	12	8	
	0422	120-125	18	20	0468		62-67	16	12	
	0423	125-130	46	12	0469		67-72	24	8	
	0424	130-135	28	12	0470		72-77	22	8	
	0425	135-140	22	8	0471		77-82	30	0	
0426	140-147	16	0	0472	82-87		24	0		
* = Overburden					0473		87-92	14	0	
<hr/>					0474		92-97	10	0	
HY-2	0427	22-27	44	0	0475		97-102	20	0	
	0428	27-32	16	0	0476		102-107	8	0	
	0429	32-37	56	0	0477	107-112	10	0		
	0430	37-42	56	0	0478	112-117	12	0		
	0431	42-47	26	0	0479	117-122	18	0		
	0432	47-52	30	8	0480	122-127	12	0		
	0433	52-57	42	8	0481	127-132	16	0		
	0434	57-62	60	8	0482	132-137	56	0		
	0435	62-67	34	8	0483	137-142	20	8		
	0436	67-72	32	0	0484	142-147	32	0		
	0437	72-77	26	0	0485	147-152	40	0		
	0438	77-82	20	0	0486	152-157	24	0		
	0439	82-87	20	8	0487	157-162	24	0		
	0440	87-92	20	8	0488	162-167	14	0		
	0441	92-97	20	8	0489	167-172	12	8		
	0442	97-102	20	8	0490	172-177	18	8		
	0443	102-107	20	8	<hr/>					
	0444	107-112	20	8						
	0445	112-117	14	0						
	0446	117-122	28	0						

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
HY-4	0491	0-17*	32	0	(cont)	0540	87-92	30	0	
	0492	17-22	36	0		0541	92-97	32	0	
	0493	22-27	50	0		0542	97-102	34	0	
	0494	27-32	54	0		0543	102-107	18	0	
	0495	32-37	48	0		0544	107-112	32	0	
	0496	37-42	26	0		0545	112-117	48	0	
	0497	42-47	10	0		0546	117-122	50	0	
	0498	47-52	12	0		0547	122-127	26	0	
	0499	52-57	26	0		0548	127-132	22	0	
	0500	57-62	30	0		0549	132-137	26	0	
	0501	62-67	10	0		0550	137-142	28	0	
	0502	67-72	18	0		0551	142-147	26	0	
	0503	72-77	14	0		0552	147-152	44	0	
	0504	77-82	26	0		0553	152-157	24	0	
	0505	82-87	18	0		0554	157-162	24	0	
	0506	87-92	14	0		0555	162-167	6	0	
	0507	92-97	26	0		0556	167-172	8	0	
	0508	97-102	10	0		0557	172-177	24	0	
	0509	102-107	12	0		* = Overburden				
	0510	107-112	8	0		-----				
	0511	112-117	8	0		HY-6	0558	12-17	22	0
	0512	117-122	6	0			0559	17-22	10	0
0513	122-127	6	0		0560	22-27	20	0		
0514	127-132	6	0		0561	27-32	20	0		
0515	132-137	8	0		0562	32-37	26	0		
0516	137-142	8	0		0563	37-42	24	0		
0517	142-147	10	0		0564	42-47	16	0		
0518	147-152	6	0		0565	47-52	16	0		
0519	152-157	8	0		0566	52-57	26	0		
0520	157-162	10	0		0567	57-62	46	0		
0521	162-167	12	0		0568	62-67	20	0		
0522	167-172	14	0		0569	67-72	14	0		
* = Overburden						0570	72-77	16	0	
-----						0571	77-82	20	0	
HY-5	0525	0-17*	26	0		0572	82-87	18	0	
	0526	17-22	24	0		0573	87-92	28	0	
	0527	22-27	32	0		0574	92-97	26	0	
	0528	27-32	32	0		0575	97-102	16	0	
	0529	32-37	26	0		0576	102-107	14	0	
	0530	37-42	16	0		0577	107-112	12	0	
	0531	42-47	30	0		0578	112-117	26	0	
	0532	47-52	14	0		0579	117-122	20	0	
	0533	52-57	24	0		0580	122-127	28	0	
	0534	57-62	26	0		0581	127-132	30	0	
	0535	62-67	34	0		0582	132-137	36	0	
	0536	67-72	20	0		0583	137-142	14	0	
	0537	72-77	14	0		0584	142-147	30	0	
	0538	77-82	32	0		0585	147-152	24	0	
	0539	82-87	34	0		0586	152-157	40	0	
-----					-----					

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
HY-6 (cont)	0587	157-162	20	0	HY-8 (cont)	0634	62-67	104	0
	0588	162-167	12	0		0635	67-72	106	8
	0589	167-172	8	0		0636	72-77	94	0
	0590	172-177	10	0		0637	77-82	120	0
-----						0638	82-87	84	0
HY-7	0591	8-17	70	0		0639	87-92	50	0
	0592	17-22	58	0		0640	92-97	88	0
	0593	22-27	48	0		0641	97-102	102	0
	0594	27-32	26	0		0642	102-107	106	20
	0595	32-37	40	0		0643	107-112	240	40
	0596	37-42	48	0		0644	112-117	94	0
	0597	42-47	40	0		0645	117-122	170	0
	0598	47-52	16	0		0646	122-127	340	24
	0599	52-57	10	0		0647	127-132	270	0
	0600	57-62	18	0		0648	132-137	160	0
	0601	62-67	24	0		0649	137-142	120	8
	0602	67-72	52	0		0650	142-147	130	0
	0603	72-77	26	0		0651	147-152	110	0
	0604	77-82	20	0		0652	152-157	116	0
	0605	82-87	24	32	0653	157-162	114	0	
	0606	87-92	66	0	0654	162-167	106	12	
	0607	92-97	50	0	0655	167-172	84	0	
	0608	97-102	32	40	0656	172-177	70	12	
	0609	102-107	36	0	-----				
	0610	107-112	24	0	HY-9	0657	0-7*	76	0
	0611	112-117	34	8	0658	7-12	100	0	
	0612	117-122	26	0	0659	12-17	70	0	
	0613	122-127	18	0	0660	17-22	100	0	
0614	127-132	36	0	0661	22-27	76	0		
0615	132-137	40	0	0662	27-32	120	0		
0616	137-142	58	0	0663	32-37	98	0		
0617	142-147	62	0	0664	37-42	94	8		
0618	147-152	52	0	0665	42-47	56	0		
0619	152-157	42	0	0666	47-52	40	0		
0620	157-162	30	0	0667	52-57	30	0		
0621	162-167	52	0	0668	57-62	30	8		
0622	167-172	40	0	0669	62-67	32	0		
0623	172-177	26	0	0670	67-72	68	0		
-----					0671	72-77	60	0	
HY-8	0624	11-17	56	0	0672	77-82	46	8	
	0625	17-22	36	0	0673	82-87	50	0	
	0626	22-27	50	0	0674	87-92	64	0	
	0627	27-32	38	0	0675	92-97	44	0	
	0628	32-37	58	12	0676	97-102	74	0	
	0629	37-42	72	0	0677	102-107	46	0	
	0630	42-47	82	0	0678	107-112	58	0	
	0631	47-52	84	0	0679	112-117	56	0	
	0632	52-57	98	0	0680	117-122	28	0	
	0633	57-62	70	0	0681	122-127	58	0	
	-----								



Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
HY-9 (cont)	0682	127-132	40	0	HY-11 (cont)	0726	37-42	10	0
	0683	132-137	40	0		0727	42-47	10	0
	0684	137-142	78	0		0728	47-52	16	0
	0685	142-147	104	8		0729	52-57	92	0
	0686	147-152	102	8		0730	57-62	42	0
	0687	152-157	80	8		0731	62-67	76	0
	* = Overburden Water encountered at 137'					0732	67-72	46	0
-----					0733	72-77	64	0	
HY-10	0688	0-17*	26	0	0734	77-82	58	0	
	0689	17-22	10	0	0735	82-87	58	0	
	0690	22-27	14	0	0736	87-92	28	0	
	0691	27-32	12	0	0737	92-97	36	0	
	0692	32-37	10	0	0738	97-102	54	0	
	0693	37-42	16	0	0739	102-107	22	0	
	0694	42-47	20	0	0740	107-112	68	0	
	0695	47-52	14	0	0741	112-117	30	0	
	0696	52-57	8	0	0742	117-122	48	0	
	0697	57-62	8	0	0743	122-127	20	0	
	0698	62-67	8	0	0744	127-132	22	0	
	0699	67-72	6	0	0745	132-137	26	0	
	0700	72-77	8	0	0746	137-142	26	0	
	0701	77-82	36	0	0747	142-147	34	0	
	0702	82-87	28	0	0748	147-152	28	0	
	0703	87-92	18	0	0749	152-157	22	0	
	0704	92-97	26	0	0750	157-162	24	0	
	0705	97-102	12	0	0751	162-167	30	0	
	0706	102-107	24	0	0752	167-172	58	0	
	0707	107-112	20	0	0753	172-177	56	0	
	0708	112-117	26	0	-----				
0709	117-122	10	0	HY-12	0754	12-17	160	0	
0710	122-127	10	0	0755	17-22	190	0		
0711	127-132	26	0	0756	22-27	180	0		
0712	132-137	22	0	0757	27-32	118	0		
0713	137-142	24	0	0758	32-37	170	0		
0714	142-147	20	0	0759	37-42	220	0		
0715	147-152	78	0	0760	42-47	96	0		
0716	152-157	30	0	0761	47-52	200	0		
0717	157-162	12	0	0762	52-57	240	0		
0718	162-167	14	0	0763	57-62	200	0		
0719	167-172	10	0	0764	62-67	190	0		
0720	172-177	24	0	0765	67-72	190	0		
* = Overburden					0766	72-77	160	0	
-----					0767	77-82	370	12	
HY-11	0721	12-17	24	0	0768	82-87	190	0	
	0722	17-22	30	0	0769	87-92	220	0	
	0723	22-27	30	0	0770	92-97	230	0	
	0724	27-32	16	0	0771	97-102	270	0	
	0725	32-37	18	0	0772	102-107	340	0	
-----					0773	107-112	280	0	

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
HY-12 (cont)	0774	112-117	240	0	HY-14	0820	12-17	84	5
	0775	117-122	250	0		0821	17-22	160	0
	0776	122-127	230	0		0822	22-27	78	0
	0777	127-132	84	0		0823	27-32	74	0
	0778	132-137	88	0		0824	32-37	80	0
	0779	137-142	120	0		0825	37-42	60	0
	0780	142-147	90	0		0826	42-47	34	0
	0781	147-152	250	0		0827	47-52	46	10
	0782	152-157	140	0		0828	52-57	34	0
	0783	157-162	180	0		0829	57-62	70	0
	0784	162-167	200	0		0830	62-67	64	0
	0785	167-172	104	0		0831	67-72	44	0
	0786	172-177	104	0		0832	72-77	52	5
						0833	77-82	52	0
	HY-13	0787	10-17	26		0	0834	82-87	72
0788		17-22	34	0	0835	87-92	44	0	
0789		22-27	34	0	0836	92-97	54	0	
0790		27-32	16	0	0837	97-102	70	0	
0791		32-37	32	0	0838	102-107	84	0	
0792		37-42	200	0	0839	107-112	50	0	
0793		42-47	44	0	0840	112-117	64	0	
0794		47-52	66	0	0841	117-122	72	0	
0795		52-57	68	0	0842	122-127	76	0	
0796		57-62	30	0	0843	127-132	68	0	
0797		62-67	30	0	0844	132-137	62	5	
0798		67-72	22	0	0845	137-142	66	0	
0799		72-77	40	0	0846	142-147	58	0	
0800		77-82	52	0	0847	147-152	64	10	
0801		82-87	68	0	0848	152-157	52	5	
0802		87-92	52	0	0849	157-162	56	5	
0803		92-97	114	0	0850	162-167	66	0	
0804		97-102	190	0	0851	167-172	80	0	
0805		102-107	290	0	0852	172-177	130	0	
			107-112	No sample					
			112-117	No sample	HY-15	0853	12-17	74	0
0808	117-122	76	0	0854		17-22	58	0	
0809	122-127	86	0	0855		22-27	60	10	
0810	127-132	74	0	0856		27-32	32	0	
0811	132-137	64	0	0857		32-37	28	0	
0812	137-142	114	0	0858		37-42	22	0	
0813	142-147	120	0	0859		42-47	30	0	
0814	147-152	106	0	0860		47-52	32	0	
0815	152-157	250	0	0861		52-57	88	0	
0816	157-162	210	0	0862		57-62	28	5	
0817	162-167	106	0	0863		62-67	18	0	
0818	167-172	112	0	0864		67-72	60	0	
0819	172-177	380	80	0865		72-77	40	5	
Encountered water at 107						0866	77-82	38	0
						0867	82-87	50	0

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
HY-15 (cont)	0868	87-92	64	0	HY-16 (cont)	0917	162-167	40	10
	0869	92-97	38	0		0918	167-172	42	10
	0870	97-102	130	0		0919	172-177	32	0
	0871	102-107	80	0	<hr/>				
	0872	107-112	54	0	HY-17	0920	7-12	10	0
	0873	112-117	56	0		0921	12-17	24	0
	0874	117-122	18	0		0922	17-22	36	0
	0875	122-127	14	0		0923	22-27	12	0
	0876	127-132	52	5		0924	27-32	12	0
	0877	132-137	58	5		0925	32-37	20	0
	0878	137-142	28	0		0926	37-42	18	5
	0879	142-147	28	0		0927	42-47	26	5
	0880	147-152	14	0		0928	47-52	26	0
	0881	152-157	22	0		0929	52-57	20	0
	0882	157-162	30	5		0930	57-62	10	0
	0883	162-167	34	0		0931	62-67	6	5
	0884	167-172	100	0		0932	67-72	6	0
0885	172-177	80	0	0933		72-77	38	0	
<hr/>						0934	77-82	78	0
HY-16	0887	12-17	30	0		0935	82-87	22	0
	0888	17-22	26	5		0936	87-92	46	0
	0889	22-27	16	0	0937	92-97	66	15	
	0890	27-32	22	0	0938	97-102	58	5	
	0891	32-37	64	0	0939	102-107	40	5	
	0892	37-42	66	0	0940	107-112	58	0	
	0893	42-47	48	0	0941	112-117	62	0	
	0894	47-52	40	5	0942	117-122	68	5	
	0895	52-57	44	0	0943	122-127	90	5	
	0896	57-62	14	5	0944	127-132	56	0	
	0897	62-67	16	0	0945	132-137	130	0	
	0898	67-72	14	0	0946	137-142	180	0	
	0899	72-77	20	0	0947	142-147	90	0	
	0900	77-82	10	0	0948	147-152	84	0	
	0901	82-87	18	5	0949	152-157	88	5	
	0902	87-92	24	0	0950	157-162	100	0	
	0903	92-97	32	5	0951	162-167	88	0	
0904	97-102	22	5	0952	167-172	36	0		
0905	102-107	22	5	0953	172-177	74	5		
0906	107-112	310	10	<hr/>					
0907	112-117	16	5	HY-18	0955	12-17	90	0	
0908	117-122	12	5		0956	17-22	86	0	
0909	122-127	18	5		0957	22-27	58	0	
0910	127-132	14	0		0958	27-32	68	0	
0911	132-137	26	0		0959	32-37	86	0	
0912	137-142	10	0		0960	37-42	100	0	
0913	142-147	18	5		0961	42-47	88	0	
0914	147-152	12	5		0962	47-52	170	0	
0915	152-157	24	5		0963	52-57	116	0	
0916	157-162	40	0		0964	57-62	140	0	

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm
HY-18	0965	62-67	220	0	HY-19	1011	132-137	38	0
(cont)	0966	67-72	98	0	(cont)	1012	137-142	28	0
	0967	72-77	96	5		1013	142-147	34	0
	0968	77-82	130	10		1014	147-152	100	0
	0969	82-87	88	10		1015	152-157	68	0
	0970	87-92	82	5		1016	157-162	110	0
	0971	92-97	54	5		1017	162-167	1000	0
		97-102	No sample			1018	167-172	460	10
		102-107	No sample			1019	172-177	110	5
	0974	107-112	60	5	<hr/>				
	0975	112-117	84	5	HY-20	1020	12-17	150	15
	0976	117-122	54	0		1021	17-22	180	5
	0977	122-127	36	0		1022	22-27	44	0
	0978	127-132	42	0		1023	27-32	28	0
	0979	132-137	46	0		1024	32-37	32	0
	0980	137-142	62	0		1025	37-42	58	0
	0981	142-147	92	0		1026	42-47	44	0
	0982	147-152	56	0		1027	47-52	44	5
	0983	152-157	44	5		1028	52-57	34	5
	0984	157-162	30	5		1029	57-62	22	0
		162-167	No sample			1030	62-67	34	0
	0986	167-172	48	5		1031	67-72	48	5
	0987	172-177	36	5		1032	72-77	18	10
	Encountered water at 97					1033	77-82	16	5
<hr/>						1034	82-87	14	0
HY-19	0333	12-17	160	0		1035	87-92	30	0
	0988	17-22	120	0		1036	92-97	22	0
	0989	22-27	72	0		1037	97-102	14	0
	0990	27-32	72	0		1038	102-107	68	0
	0991	32-37	60	0		1039	107-112	52	5
	0992	37-42	66	0		1040	112-117	52	5
	0993	42-47	38	0		1041	117-122	38	5
	0994	47-52	34	0		1042	122-127	40	5
	0995	52-57	36	0		1043	127-132	66	10
	0996	57-62	38	0		1044	132-137	84	5
	0997	62-67	54	0		1045	137-142	54	5
	0998	67-72	48	0		1046	142-147	36	10
	0999	72-77	62	0		1047	147-152	38	5
	1000	77-82	44	0		1048	152-157	26	5
	1001	82-87	38	0		1049	157-162	26	0
	1002	87-92	34	5		1050	162-167	24	0
	1003	92-97	60	5		1051	167-172	12	0
	1004	97-102	30	0		1052	172-177	18	5
	1005	102-107	14	0	<hr/>				
	1006	107-112	16	0	HY-21	1053	12-17	38	5
	1007	112-117	36	5		1054	17-22	118	0
	1008	117-122	32	0		1055	22-27	68	0
	1009	122-127	24	0		1056	27-32	108	5
	1010	127-132	28	5		1057	32-37	54	0

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
HY-21 (cont)	1058	37-42	160	0	HY-22 (cont)	1106	112-117	100	10	
	1059	42-47	74	0		1107	117-122	108	5	
	1060	47-52	66	0		1108	122-127	90	0	
	1061	52-57	82	0		1109	127-132	86	0	
	1062	57-62	220	0		1110	132-137	84	10	
	1063	62-67	240	0		Encountered water				
	1064	67-72	280	5		-----				
	1065	72-77	200	0		HY-23	1111	0-17*	16	0
	1066	77-82	300	0			1112	17-22	18	0
	1067	82-87	140	0			1113	22-27	36	0
	1068	87-92	68	0			1114	27-32	24	0
	1069	92-97	180	5			1115	32-37	46	0
	1070	97-102	100	0			1116	37-42	36	0
	1071	102-107	30	0			1117	42-47	38	15
	1072	107-112	26	0			1118	47-52	90	0
	1073	112-117	34	0			1119	52-57	86	10
	1074	117-122	26	0		Encountered water				
	1075	122-127	68	0		* = Overburden				
	1076	127-132	62	0		-----				
	1077	132-137	118	0		HY-24	1120	0-10*	12	0
1078	137-142	50	0		1121	10-17	6	0		
	142-147	No sample			1122	17-22	6	0		
1080	147-152	110	0		1123	22-27	6	0		
1081	152-157	42	0		1124	27-32	52	15		
1082	157-162	66	0		1125	32-37	32	0		
1083	162-167	76	0		1126	37-42	12	0		
1084	167-172	170	0		1127	42-47	8	0		
1085	172-177	64	0		1128	47-52	64	0		
-----						1129	52-57	28	0	
HY-22	1086	12-17	28	5		1130	57-62	106	5	
	1087	17-22	64	0		1131	62-67	140	0	
	1088	22-27	90	0		1132	67-72	70	0	
	1089	27-32	78	10		1133	72-77	40	5	
	1090	32-37	78	5		1134	77-82	70	5	
	1091	37-42	68	0		1135	82-87	48	10	
	1092	42-47	90	0		1136	87-92	82	10	
	1093	47-52	70	0		1137	92-97	60	10	
	1094	52-57	64	0		1138	97-102	84	10	
	1095	57-62	54	0		1139	102-107	150	5	
	1096	62-67	66	5		1140	107-112	140	5	
	1097	67-72	70	0		1141	112-117	68	10	
	1098	72-77	66	0		1142	117-122	56	0	
	1099	77-82	68	0		1143	122-127	96	0	
	1100	82-87	28	0		1144	127-132	150	0	
	1101	87-92	42	5		1145	132-137	160	5	
	1102	92-97	68	0		1146	137-142	210	10	
	1103	97-102	108	5		1147	142-147	230	10	
	1104	102-107	108	5		1148	147-152	108	0	
	1105	107-112	80	5		1149	152-157	88	5	

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Drill hole	Sample XHM	Depth ft.	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	
HY-24 (cont)	1150	157-162	94	10	HA-1 (cont)	2007	40-45	80	0	
	1151	162-167	200	10		2008	45-50	86	5	
	1152	167-172	160	0		2009	50-55	64	0	
	1153	172-177	170	10		2010	55-60	42	0	
* = Overburden						2011	60-65	104	5	
-----						2012	65-70	114	5	
HY-25	1154	12-17	114	10		2013	70-75	94	5	
	1155	17-22	200	20		2014	75-80	60	0	
	1156	22-27	106	10		2015	80-85	80	0	
	1157	27-32	250	10		2016	85-90	96	0	
	1158	32-37	118	20		Encountered water				
	1159	37-42	34	0		-----				
	1160	42-47	44	5		HA-2	2019	5-10	52	5
	1161	47-52	50	5			2020	10-15	40	0
	1162	52-57	54	5			2021	15-20	28	0
	1163	57-62	72	0			2022	20-25	28	0
	1164	62-67	108	0	2023		25-30	60	0	
	1165	67-72	26	0	2024		30-35	74	5	
	1166	72-77	50	0	2025		35-40	120	0	
	1167	77-82	114	0	2026		40-45	82	10	
	1168	82-87	108	0	2027		45-50	94	5	
	1169	87-92	60	0	2028		50-55	50	0	
	1170	92-97	40	0	2029		55-60	76	0	
	1171	97-102	38	0	2030		60-65	52	0	
	1172	102-107	30	0	2031		65-70	24	0	
	1173	107-112	16	0	2032		70-75	56	0	
1174	112-117	42	5	2033	75-80		40	0		
1175	117-122	58	5	2034	80-85		34	0		
1176	122-127	54	15	2035	85-90		18	0		
1177	127-132	34	10	2036	90-95	30	0			
1178	132-137	42	0	2037	95-100	32	0			
1179	137-142	34	0	-----						
1180	142-147	60	5	HA-3	2038	5-10	22	0		
1181	147-152	34	5		2039	10-15	30	0		
1182	152-157	66	5		2040	15-20	10	5		
1183	157-162	104	5		2041	20-25	22	0		
1184	162-167	104	0		2042	25-30	28	0		
1185	167-172	104	5		2043	30-35	44	5		
1186	172-177	102	5		2044	35-40	24	20		
-----					2045	40-45	34	5		
HA-1	2001	10-15	78		5	2046	45-50	18	0	
	2002	15-20	48		5	2047	50-55	16	0	
	2003	20-25	30	10	2048	55-60	40	5		
	2004	25-30	56	0	2049	60-65	16	0		
	2005	30-35	106	0	2050	65-70	12	5		
	2006	35-40	140	0	2051	70-75	20	5		

APPENDIX 2. Multi-element XRF analyses of percussion drill samples

XHR	Ce	Ba	Sn	Pb	Zn	Cu	Ca	Ni	Fe	Mn
1112	134	625	6	68	36	18	6520	14	21900	250
1113	123	555	6	68	43	34	6580	14	21450	190
1114	113	601	10	64	27	18	7490	13	19880	210
1115	139	573	8	69	30	35	6740	15	21020	260
1116	138	604	15	75	34	35	7270	17	20830	260
1117	122	591	6	136	75	35	7520	16	21590	240
1118	118	581	11	108	60	77	7660	17	21680	250
1119	149	625	11	117	69	82	7910	22	24520	280
1120	99	554	13	70	45	11	6390	15	23420	240
1121	111	598	3	61	31	5	6980	13	23050	310
1122	146	586	8	61	26	4	7700	15	21100	280
1123	117	631	6	53	27	4	8020	14	21610	220
1124	105	569	8	253	121	52	6750	14	23100	180
1125	108	593	7	64	33	29	7440	13	19880	230
1126	115	647	9	70	32	12	8060	14	20270	270
1127	143	610	5	57	33	8	9690	17	23890	290
1128	105	529	5	78	41	58	7420	13	20960	260
1129	125	592	6	71	43	24	7780	15	20720	260
1130	135	608	7	79	39	78	8280	15	21200	260
1131	115	590	9	80	51	135	8570	16	21560	260
1132	136	590	6	72	53	77	8760	16	22150	260
1133	138	608	9	61	31	42	8610	15	22190	250
1134	110	571	12	72	32	62	8690	17	23600	250
1135	113	608	7	58	25	43	8490	15	22500	220
1136	138	578	8	66	26	80	8900	15	22850	230
1137	131	598	5	52	31	52	9900	17	23590	240
1138	118	584	13	62	33	53	9230	15	22970	240
1139	118	599	10	64	28	116	8680	16	22310	220
1140	123	584	4	81	34	113	9110	17	23580	230
1141	137	593	14	52	29	57	9110	16	23230	240
1142	125	600	15	61	30	47	8810	18	22210	240
1143	116	579	13	56	25	85	8290	16	21530	220
1144	136	576	8	50	20	114	8120	13	20620	200
1145	132	565	8	56	22	130	8840	13	20790	200
1146	107	577	5	69	28	192	8490	14	21630	220
1147	118	564	16	74	34	202	8900	15	22990	220
1148	125	596	13	58	25	96	8910	13	21550	230
1149	108	611	4	58	24	78	8540	13	21220	220
1150	127	583	8	58	24	100	8630	16	21390	220
1151	107	595	11	76	25	177	8950	15	22130	230
1152	134	632	9	66	24	167	8460	14	21170	220
1153	117	603	11	60	27	150	9200	18	22640	250

APPENDIX 2 (cont.)

XHR	Ti	U	Rb	Th	Nb	Sr	Zr	Y	Mo
1112	3380	6	330	42	19	343	343	21	3
1113	3380	10	328	43	20	337	268	17	4
1114	3000	9	324	38	16	347	299	19	6
1115	3220	14	312	37	18	325	307	19	2
1116	3190	17	325	46	20	330	320	20	3
1117	3330	15	311	42	19	334	310	16	16
1118	3260	14	321	52	21	330	306	21	7
1119	3620	17	326	59	25	341	355	20	21
1120	3500	12	323	45	20	344	398	20	3
1121	3370	5	307	49	20	354	447	20	4
1122	3190	6	332	44	20	361	410	21	3
1123	3170	7	306	41	20	384	401	19	5
1124	3250	16	307	45	16	322	351	16	25
1125	3090	6	312	44	19	353	381	23	3
1126	3170	7	302	36	19	370	375	21	1
1127	3600	4	293	31	21	390	390	22	3
1128	3090	6	314	33	20	327	380	19	3
1129	3130	7	319	38	18	342	345	20	4
1130	3120	1	322	40	20	334	361	22	8
1131	3240	10	321	47	19	332	391	23	14
1132	3300	14	311	41	23	338	410	23	13
1133	3260	10	316	38	20	344	366	20	8
1134	3390	12	320	60	24	341	369	22	6
1135	3190	12	312	41	15	335	371	20	9
1136	3440	7	295	43	24	337	444	25	10
1137	3460	15	305	43	21	336	401	21	48
1138	3370	9	303	42	21	344	364	24	47
1139	3280	11	306	48	22	349	412	21	11
1140	3330	13	298	63	23	341	398	21	16
1141	3400	11	295	41	24	349	422	23	6
1142	3360	15	310	44	19	351	363	20	5
1143	3190	9	317	39	20	338	345	21	3
1144	2960	13	320	37	18	347	368	21	1
1145	2980	4	308	46	17	344	401	20	12
1146	3040	10	308	69	21	342	362	19	23
1147	3110	10	306	55	22	330	367	19	13
1148	3150	11	313	42	22	350	386	20	7
1149	2990	10	319	46	16	355	356	20	14
1150	3070	11	316	45	16	347	350	23	11
1151	3060	11	311	56	16	338	410	19	12
1152	3060	16	312	47	22	352	429	21	10
1153	3320	14	312	53	18	335	364	19	18



APPENDIX 3. Comparison of BGS and Mather analyses

Sample No.	Mo BGS	Mo Mather	Ratio BGS/Mather	Cu BGS	Cu Mather	Ratio Mather/BGS
XHM 1112	3	0	----	18	18	1.00
1113	4	0	----	34	36	1.06
1114	6	0	----	18	24	1.33
1115	2	0	----	35	46	1.31
1116	3	0	----	35	36	1.03
1117	16	15	1.07	35	38	1.09
1118	7	0	----	77	90	1.17
1119	21	10	2.10	82	86	1.05
1120	3	0	----	11	12	1.09
1121	4	0	----	5	6	1.20
1122	3	0	----	4	6	1.25
1123	5	0	----	4	6	1.25
1124	25	15	1.67	52	52	1.00
1125	3	0	----	29	32	1.10
1126	1	0	----	12	12	1.00
1127	3	0	----	8	8	1.00
1128	3	0	----	58	64	1.10
1129	4	0	----	24	28	1.17
1130	8	5	1.60	78	106	1.36
1131	14	0	----	135	140	1.04
1132	13	0	----	77	70	0.91
1133	8	5	1.60	42	40	0.95
1134	6	5	1.20	62	70	1.13
1135	9	10	0.90	43	48	1.12
1136	10	10	1.00	80	82	1.03
1137	48	10	4.80	52	60	1.15
1138	47	10	4.70	53	84	1.58
1139	11	5	2.20	116	150	1.29
1140	16	5	3.20	113	140	1.24
1141	6	10	0.60	57	68	1.19
1142	5	0	----	47	56	1.19
1143	3	0	----	85	96	1.13
1144	1	0	----	114	150	1.32
1145	12	5	2.40	130	160	1.23
1146	23	10	2.30	192	210	1.09
1147	13	10	1.30	202	230	1.14
1148	7	0	----	96	108	1.13
1149	14	5	2.80	78	88	1.13
1150	11	10	1.10	100	94	0.94
1151	12	10	1.20	177	200	1.13
1152	10	0	----	167	160	0.96
1153	18	10	1.80	150	170	1.13
Mean	10.5	4.166	1.98	70.69	80.48	1.14
Correlation Coefficient	0.639			0.986		

APPENDIX 4. Rock samples analysed from Shap

XHR	Description or Remarks
301	Slate hornfels, streaked with fine pyrite.
302	Black slate hornfels.
303	Slate hornfels with very finely disseminated mineralisation and occasional bands of tuff. Banding strikes 270, dips vertical.
304	Blue-black slate hornfels with weak foliation which strikes 085. Vertical veinlets strike 002.
305	Blue-black andesite with a little mineralisation and E-W banding.
306	Almost identical to XHR 305.
307	Black garnetiferous andesite with good foliation.
308	Almost identical to XHR 306.
309	Andesite heavily banded (strike 075) with chlorite and pyrite.
310	Andesite, banding strikes 075 and dips 70N.
311	Massive blue-grey andesite. Strike 070.
312	Andesite cut by large quartz vein with chlorite and sulphides.
313	Similar to XHR 311; strike 090.
314	Similar to XHR 311; strike 095.
315	Spotted grey andesite. Sulphides (mainly pyrite) associated with crosscutting interleaved intrusive contact between granite and andesite.
316	Blue-black andesite, strike 095.
317	As XHR 316.
318	Well foliated andesite; foliation strikes 080.
319	Massive greenish-grey andesite with abundant chlorite; strike 065.
320	Massive dark grey andesite; foliation strikes 050, dips 80N. Cut by granite fingers.
321	Dark grey andesite with traces of pyrite; the foliation strikes 060. Some quartz-chlorite veinlets
322	Dark grey pyritic andesite with foliation striking 040. Veins containing quartz, epidote, chlorite and sulphides strike 050.
323	Grey-black andesite with some pyrite-chlorite veins and thin aplitic intrusions.
324	Barite vein from the andesite of XHR 323.
325	Greyish black andesite; streaky texture with quartz blebs strikes at 020.
326	Grey andesite, chloritic and pyritic.
327	Greyish black, biotitic mica-schist.
328	Massive greyish black andesite; subdued foliation strikes 020.
329	As for XHR 328.
330	Grey andesite with some pyrite.
331	Grey andesite, containing chlorite and pyrite, in contact with granite.
332	Dark grey andesite with many fine chlorite-filled fissures which strike at 090. Also a vertical N-S joint pattern.
333	Massive, dark grey, chloritic andesite.
334	Rather granular, spotty, bluish black andesite.
335	Ignimbritic tuff; banding strikes 335 and dips 60W.
337	Greyish black, massive andesite adjacent to the granite contact. Some fine pyrite veinlets.

APPENDIX 4 (cont.)

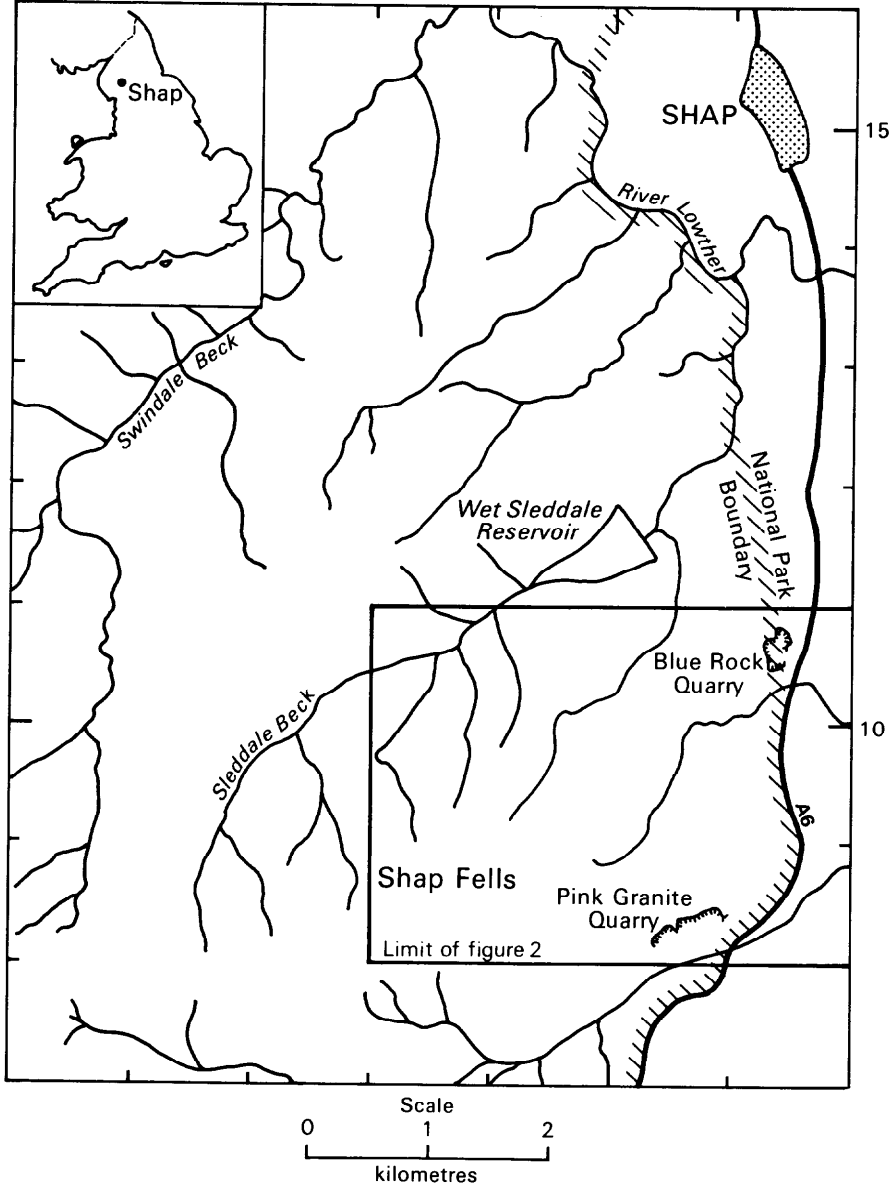
XHR	Description or Remarks
338	Finely mottled grey andesite; foliation strike 290.
339	Massive grey-black andesite, foliation strike 255.
340	As for XHR 339, but foliation strikes 100 and dips 55S.
341	Banded, greyish, siliceous rhyolite?
342	Pale pinkish grey rhyolite; foliation strikes 110.
343	Pale bluish grey, siliceous crystalline limestone; strike 090 and dip 80S.
344	Very pale greyish green, siliceous crystalline limestone; strike 070 and dip 80S.
345	Grey andesite; strike 100, dip vertical.
346	Light bluish grey streaky andesite with foliation striking 100.
347	Pink and blue streaky hornfels with disseminated pyrite; cut by joint surfaces coated with pyrite, molybdenite and K-feldspar.
348	Similar to XHR 347 but with chlorite banding.
349	Somewhat weathered granite with pyrite.
350	Grey, banded slate with dip 10SE.
351	Similar to XHR 350 with heavy veining; probably cut by fault. Banding strikes 065.
352	Similar to XHR 350 but with pronounced lamination which strikes at 0&0 and dips 60S.
353	Similar to XHR 352 but shallow dip.
355	Pale greenish grey crystalline limestone with dark grey calc-silicate patches; strike 060 and dip 70SE.
356	Dark grey slates strike 045 and dip 50SE.
357	Dark grey slates strike 055 and dip 55SE.
358	Dark grey slates, banded, strike at 055 and dip at 60SE. There is a small amount of pyrite.
359	Dark grey slate strikes 070 and dips 60S.
360	Massive dark grey slate with small amounts of pyrite; strikes at 060 and dips at 60SE.
361	Massive grey andesite with pyrite; strikes 060.
362	Massive grey andesite with pyrite.
363	Light grey, massive, crystalline limestone with a little pyrite.
364	Light grey andesite with disseminated pyrite.
365	Spotted grey, recrystallised andesite. Much pyrite especially with K-feldspar veining.
366	Dark bluish grey and reddish pink, massive, crystalline rock (limestone?). Spotty and streaky texture with disseminated pyrite; strike 050-060.
367	As for XHR 366 but with molybdenite and pyrite.
368	Streaky blue-grey andesite.
369	Greyish blue recrystallised andesite with a small pyrite vein.
370	Greenish grey andesite, with chlorite-sulphide veins. Rock strike is 070 with veins parallel and at right angles to this.

APPENDIX 5. XRF analyses of Shap rocks

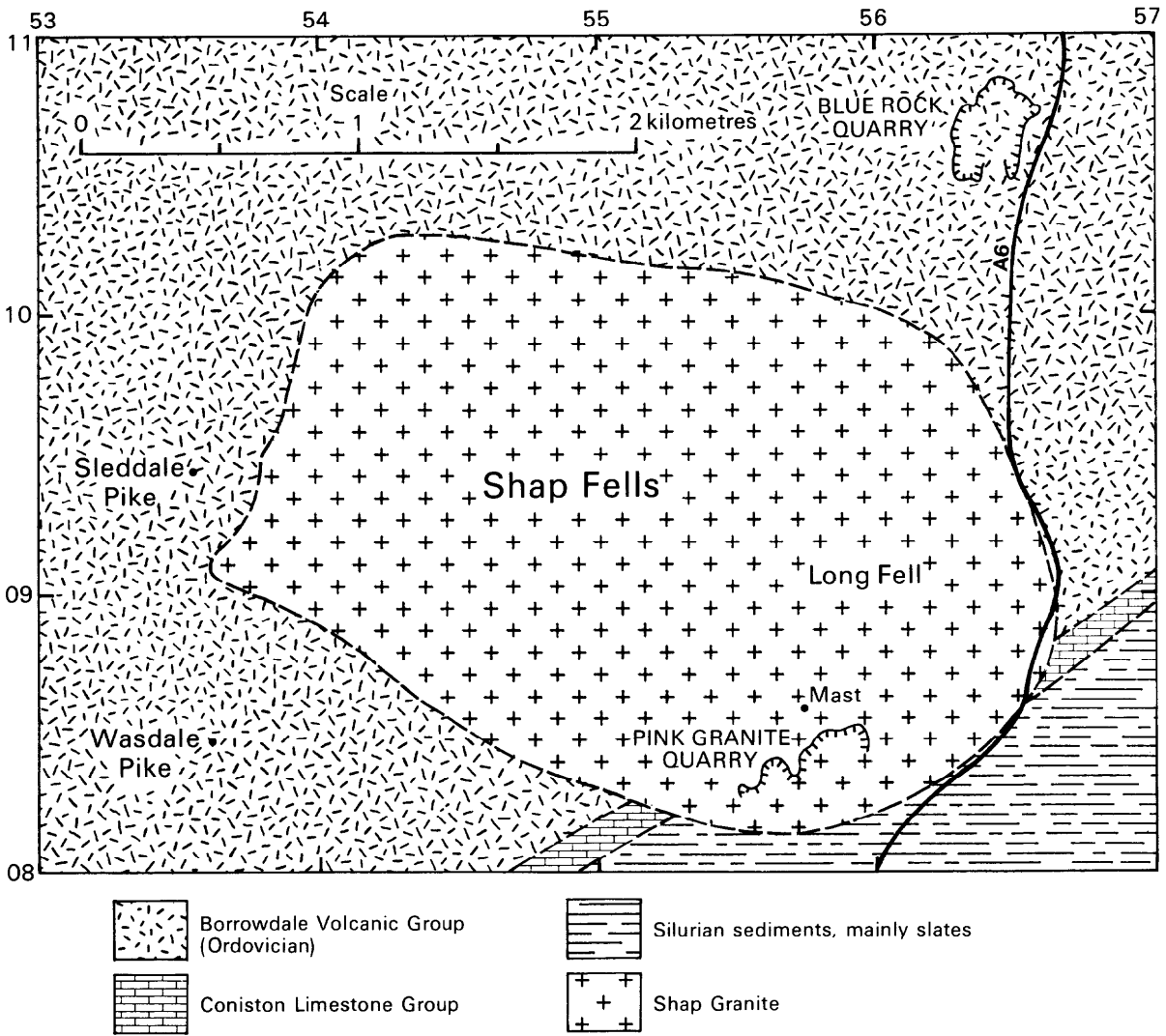
XHR	Ce	Ba	Sn	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ag	U	Sr	Zr	Mo
301	51	681	0	104	65	61	53370	2	0	168	164	4
302	45	462	1	721	773	109	87200	3	1	172	169	2
303	44	434	2	18	106	81	70540	1	1	302	169	0
304	38	850	2	18	161	127	90770	2	3	484	160	2
305	86	745	2	11	78	92	69230	2	2	302	246	1
306	36	634	0	39	49	49	33300	0	3	334	213	0
307	38	434	2	30	173	52	108600	4	3	202	195	1
308	11	474	0	30	132	55	81920	3	1	308	162	1
309	55	389	3	26	102	47	64050	0	1	338	186	2
310	54	904	0	23	103	29	61000	2	1	317	196	0
311	45	558	1	9	83	47	70070	2	2	355	180	0
312	13	91	4	8	52	5	40000	0	1	71	45	4
313	47	815	0	21	77	31	56980	1	2	367	190	2
314	59	1042	0	52	58	31	56650	1	2	196	223	0
315	44	528	2	38	58	43	60710	0	5	201	296	3
316	41	407	0	9	114	6	68570	4	1	537	152	1
317	33	910	2	11	91	206	74850	2	1	675	148	3
318	46	757	4	17	101	25	69910	1	1	362	207	1
319	39	34	4	4	99	7	68790	3	0	297	141	6
320	52	765	4	20	93	34	61140	0	2	407	215	2
321	75	360	6	12	98	125	79880	2	2	371	194	2
322	58	1060	2	40	48	19	34320	0	2	179	282	4
323	51	747	1	44	132	66	63800	0	2	762	235	0
324	0	495900	0	2616	27	0	400	0	0	10727	105	56
325	104	578	2	30	74	8	48160	1	4	259	280	2
326	37	464	2	6	61	104	45640	1	1	180	217	1
327	42	645	4	55	102	17	57180	0	1	177	274	7
328	48	475	3	15	48	136	52410	1	3	271	261	1
329	57	766	1	68	102	117	55450	2	2	239	283	3
330	44	507	3	16	85	49	57470	0	1	367	195	1
331	60	710	1	28	54	100	52830	1	3	244	227	2
332	62	855	2	14	45	85	43120	0	5	219	270	1
333	46	912	3	34	74	34	52400	2	2	222	183	3
334	35	614	0	17	114	1	80300	0	2	143	153	1
335	69	612	2	29	43	6	53400	0	3	48	393	2
336	70	1752	8	46	18	4	16590	0	3	171	402	11
337	46	440	5	24	47	50	60610	1	0	249	204	2
338	54	952	2	24	27	0	23260	0	1	132	161	1
339	20	649	0	8	80	8	66760	0	1	148	150	3
340	56	479	2	17	110	30	76000	2	1	183	252	2
341	36	176	15	41	44	0	8570	0	9	75	131	3
342	9	26	4	9	5	0	4630	0	4	89	79	1
343	56	177	11	42	17	0	6350	0	1	167	150	1
344	69	300	13	62	155	0	17410	0	2	376	181	2
345	58	418	2	52	60	8	26890	0	4	349	316	4
346	69	265	1	47	50	12	33940	0	7	183	241	3
347	67	275	2	47	50	12	33940	0	8	182	242	3
348	63	364	4	26	69	28	84520	1	5	148	236	7
349	81	587	1	50	48	1	24510	1	8	370	244	2

APPENDIX 5 (cont.)

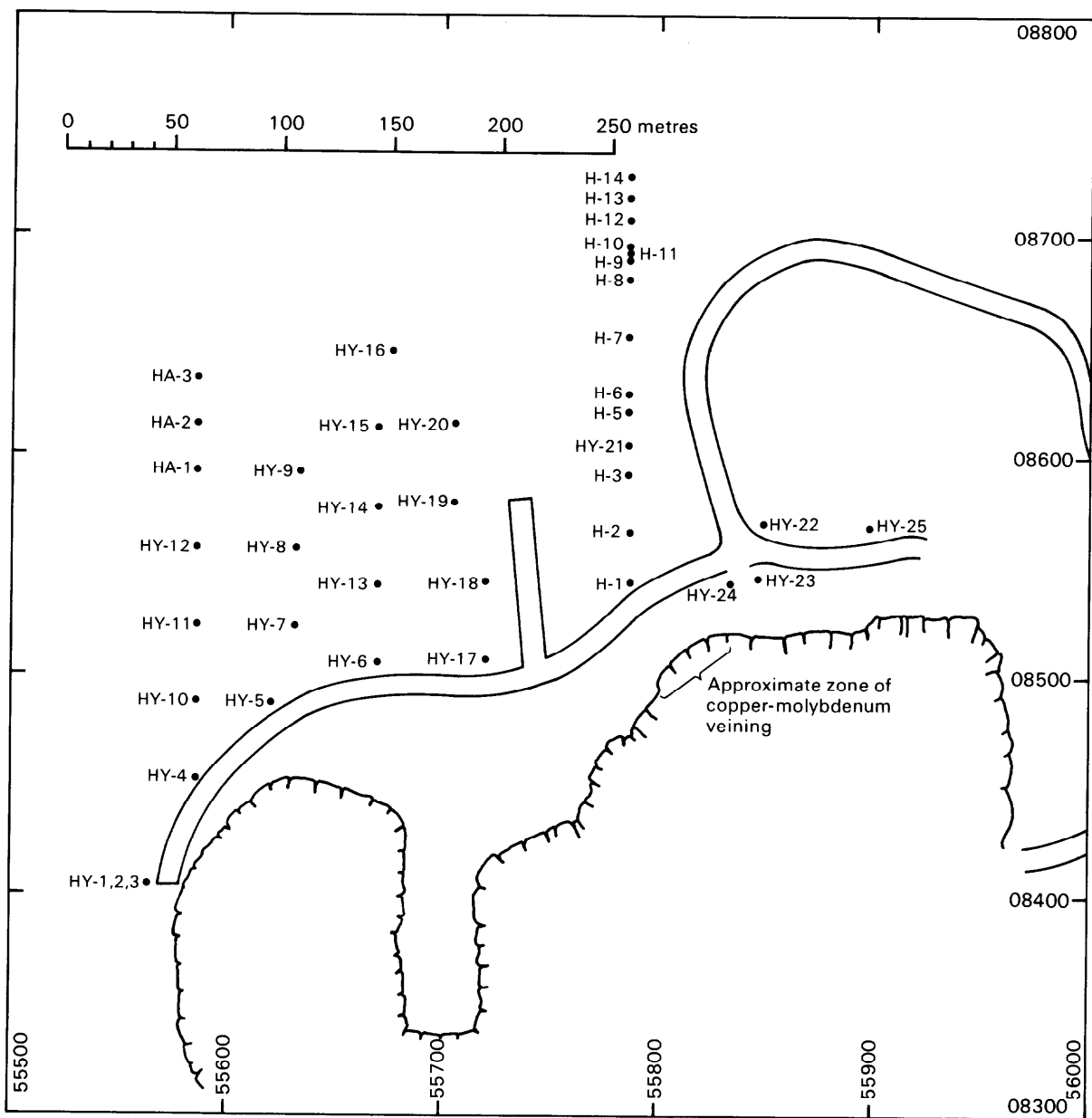
XHR	Ce	Ba	Sn	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ag	U	Sr	Zr	Mo
350	61	543	4	14	83	36	44650	1	6	233	242	2
351	42	421	5	16	85	29	44210	0	3	254	247	1
352	68	448	1	19	90	26	49070	0	3	177	252	4
353	60	481	0	15	77	28	44980	0	6	240	236	4
355	53	132	11	24	19	28	7000	0	5	380	142	5
356	89	948	0	11	139	13	62740	0	2	76	276	0
357	66	1504	0	82	123	7	104720	3	3	153	163	2
358	54	674	3	16	90	56	55760	0	5	162	216	4
359	64	712	4	11	77	93	46500	2	4	288	230	6
360	58	698	3	13	77	38	54030	1	5	176	221	5
361	48	526	2	14	58	22	50510	0	5	187	212	3
362	60	533	4	141	206	39	46000	1	6	195	295	1
363	9	28	1	8	8	3	9760	5	1	278	26	4
364	54	293	1	9	66	28	53780	4	3	147	168	3
365	103	590	0	10	52	8	65610	2	3	70	326	46
366	53	510	4	14	44	19	50640	1	4	187	284	1
367	66	450	2	20	70	259	61750	1	1	158	220	5
368	99	1783	4	35	57	11	33070	0	4	183	457	1
369	61	1191	0	26	65	10	43050	1	4	245	420	3
370	18	319	3	23	92	81	54400	1	0	326	77	3



**Figure 1** Location map

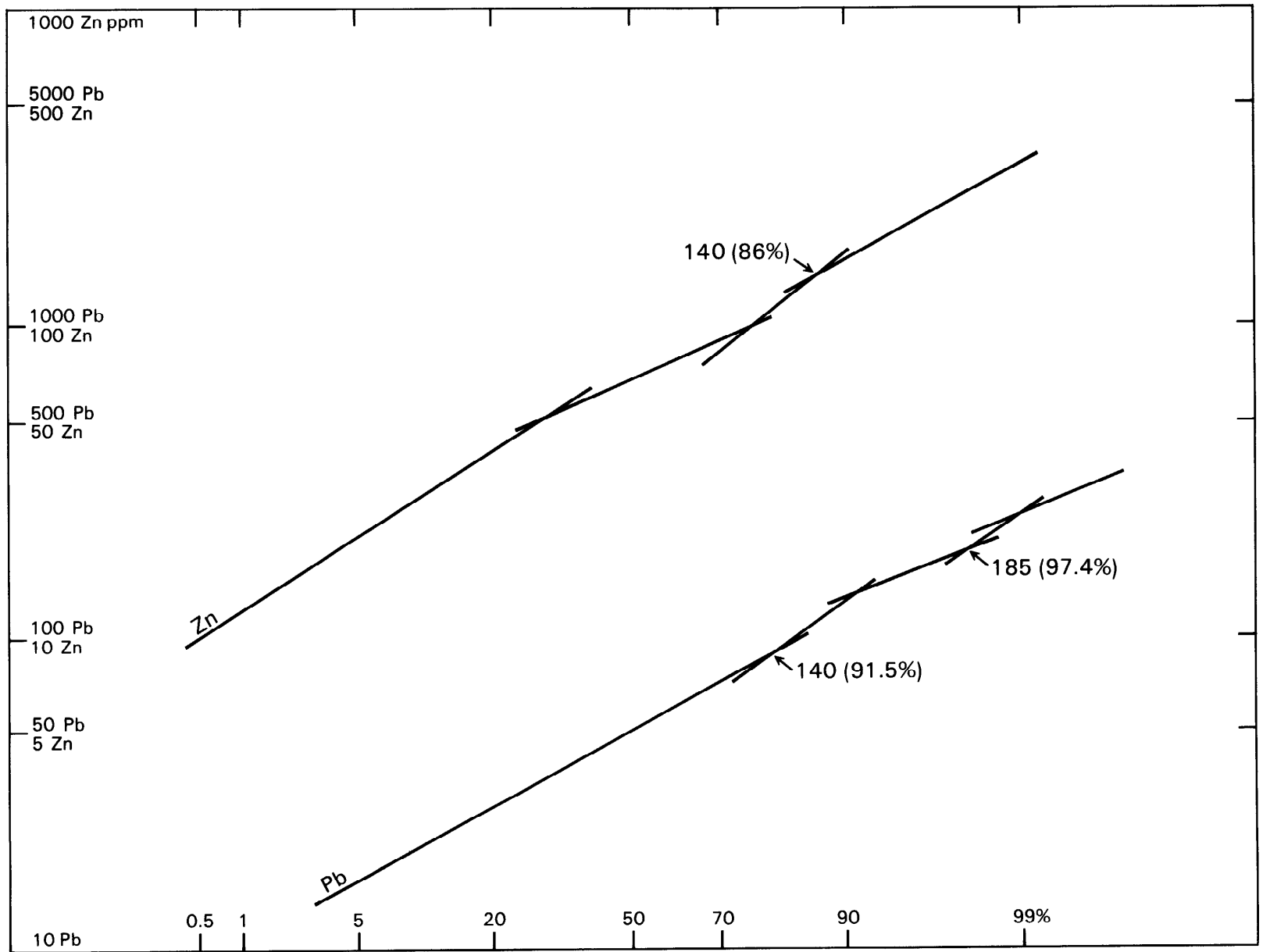


**Figure 2** Generalised geology of the Shap area

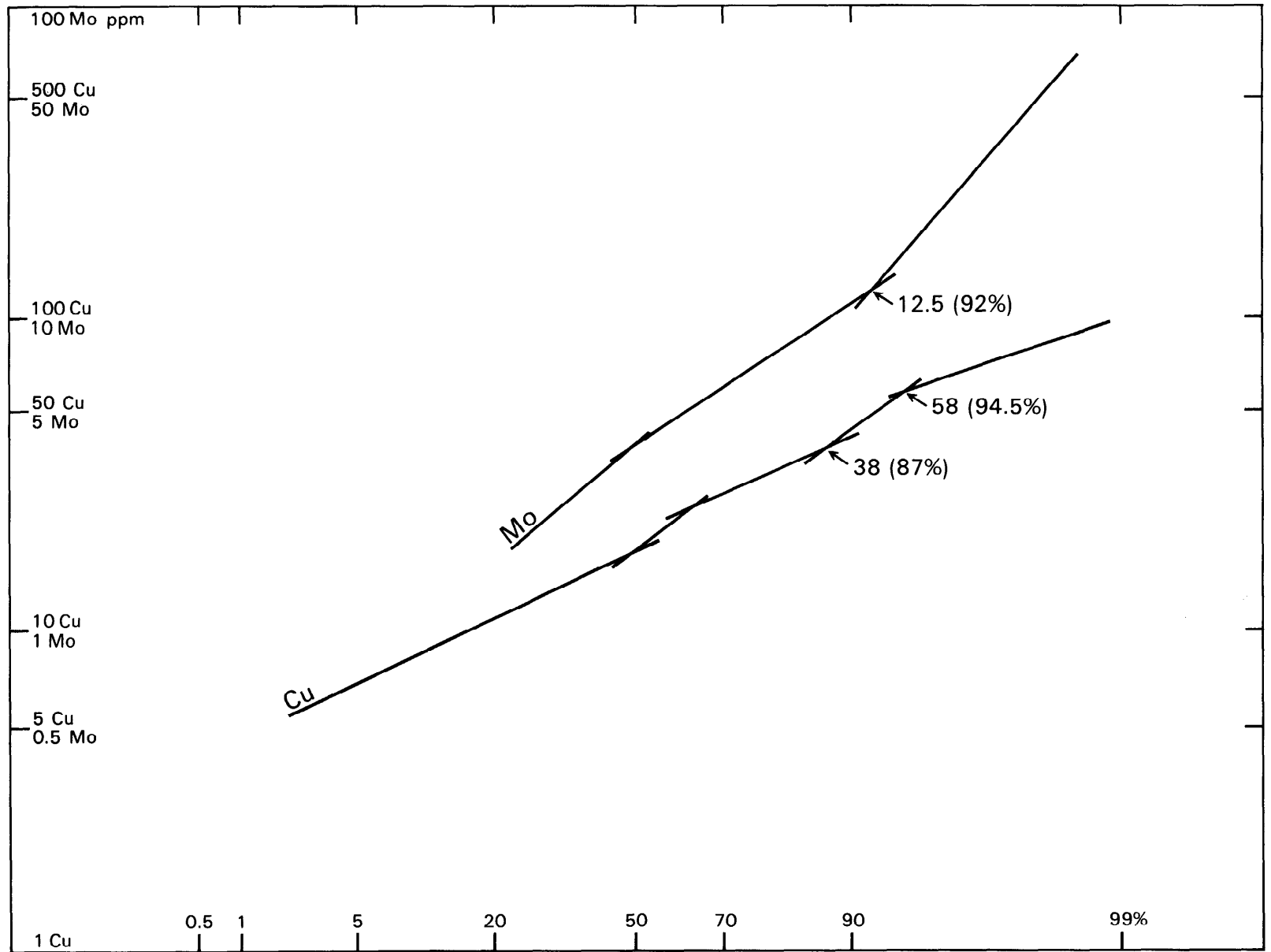


**Figure 3** The Pink Granite Quarry and drilling sites



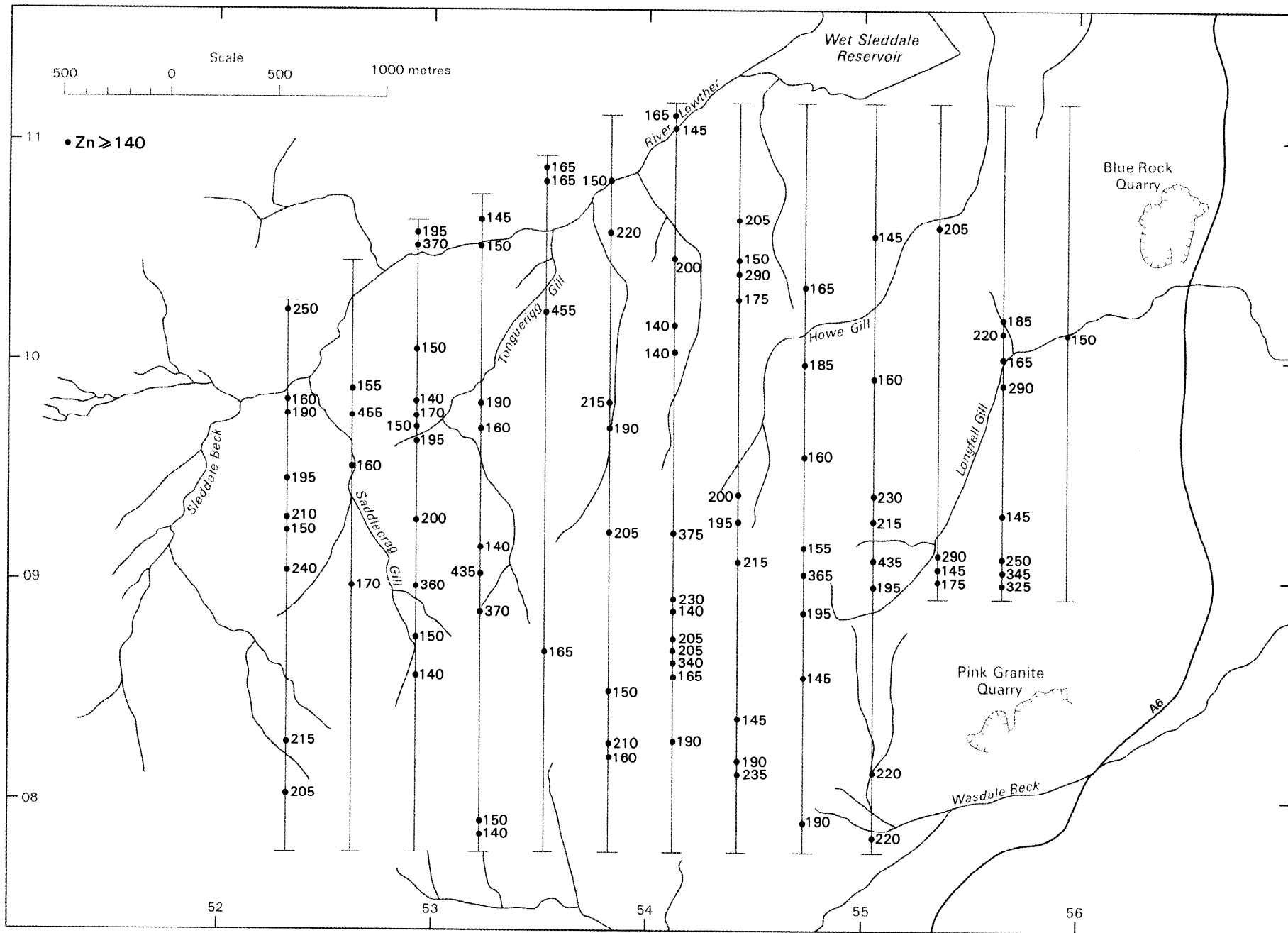


**Figure 4** Log-probability plot for Pb and Zn

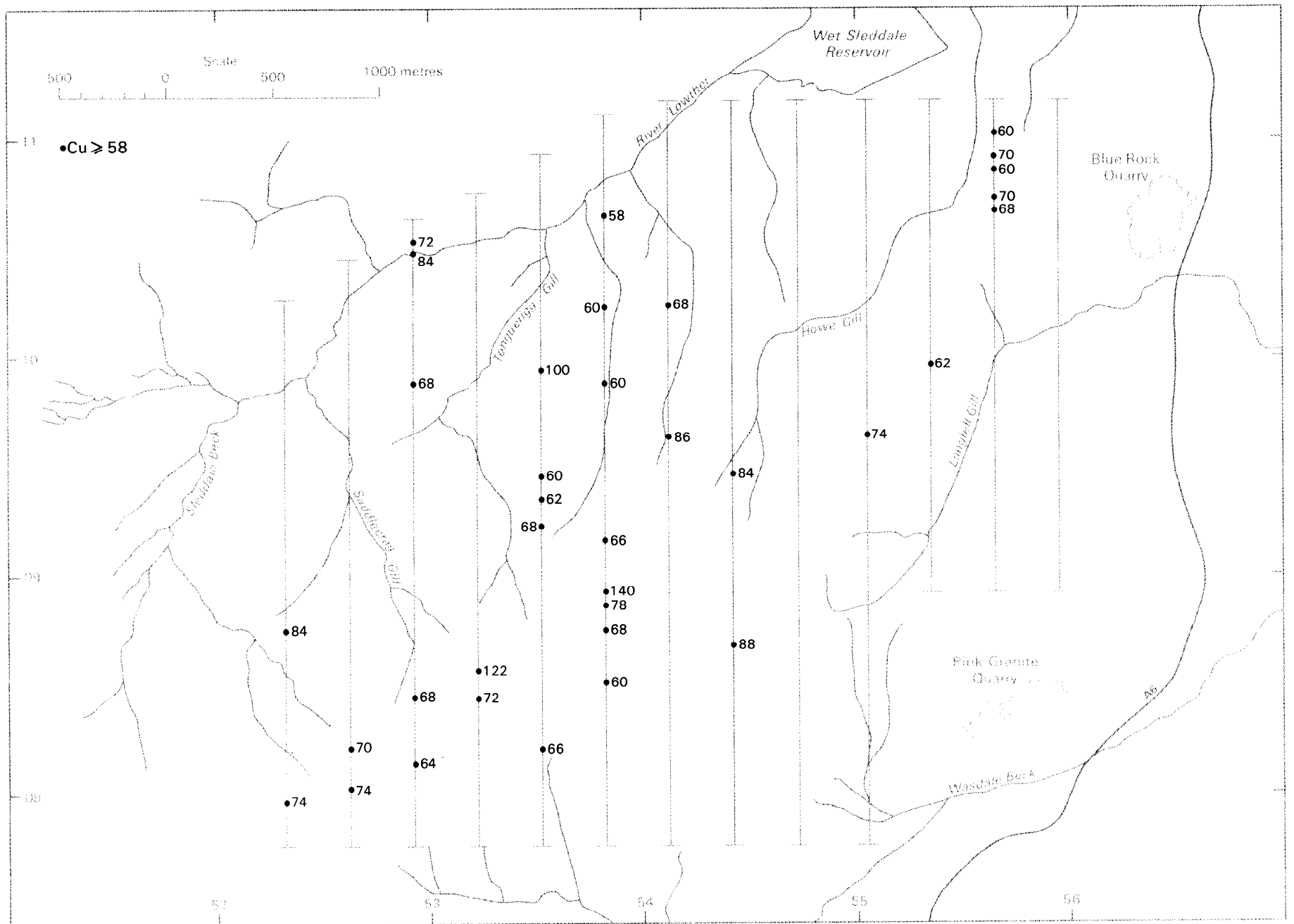


**Figure 5** Log-probability plot for Cu and Mo





**Figure 7** Distribution of anomalous Zn values



**Figure 8** Distribution of anomalous Cu values

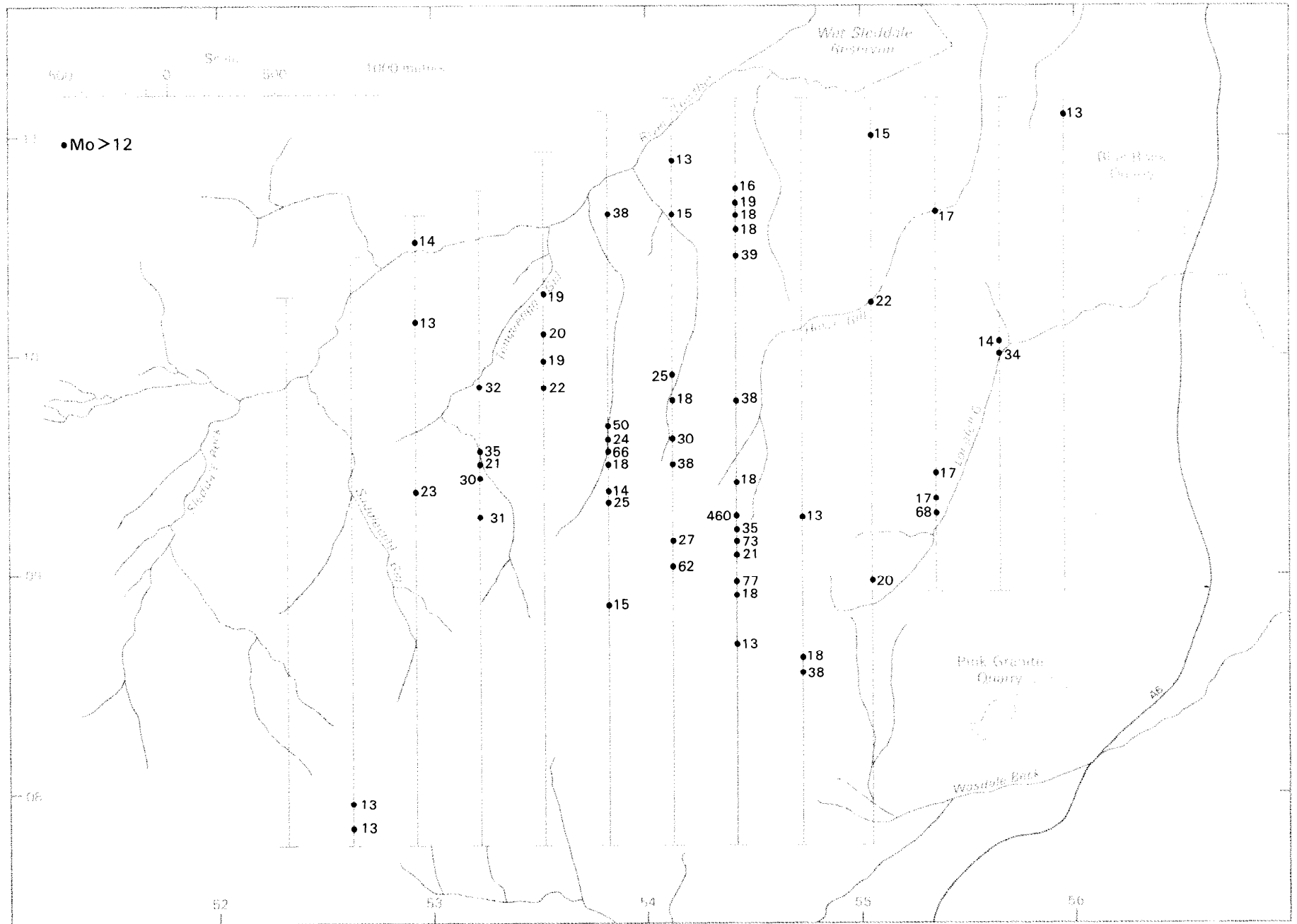
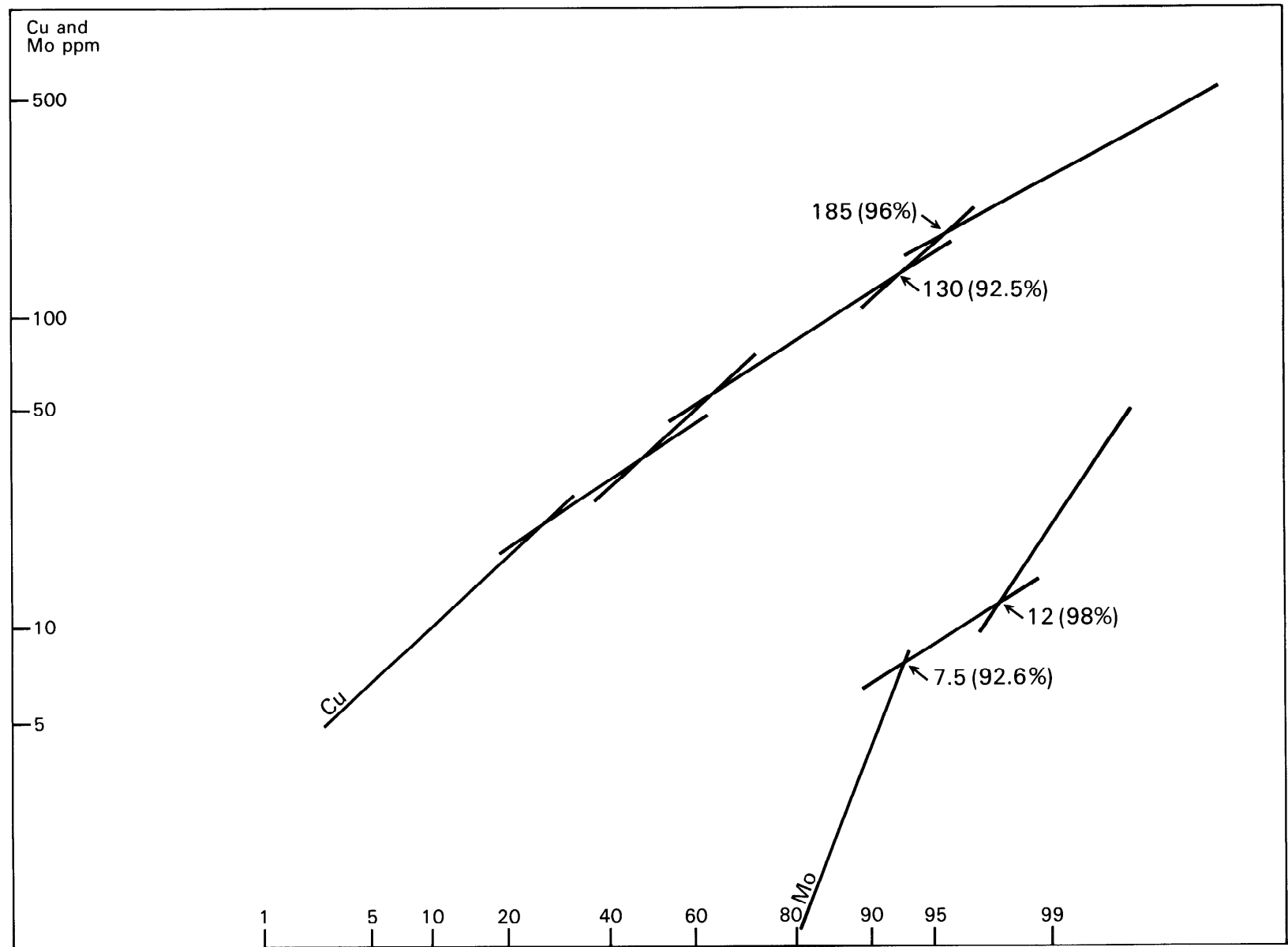
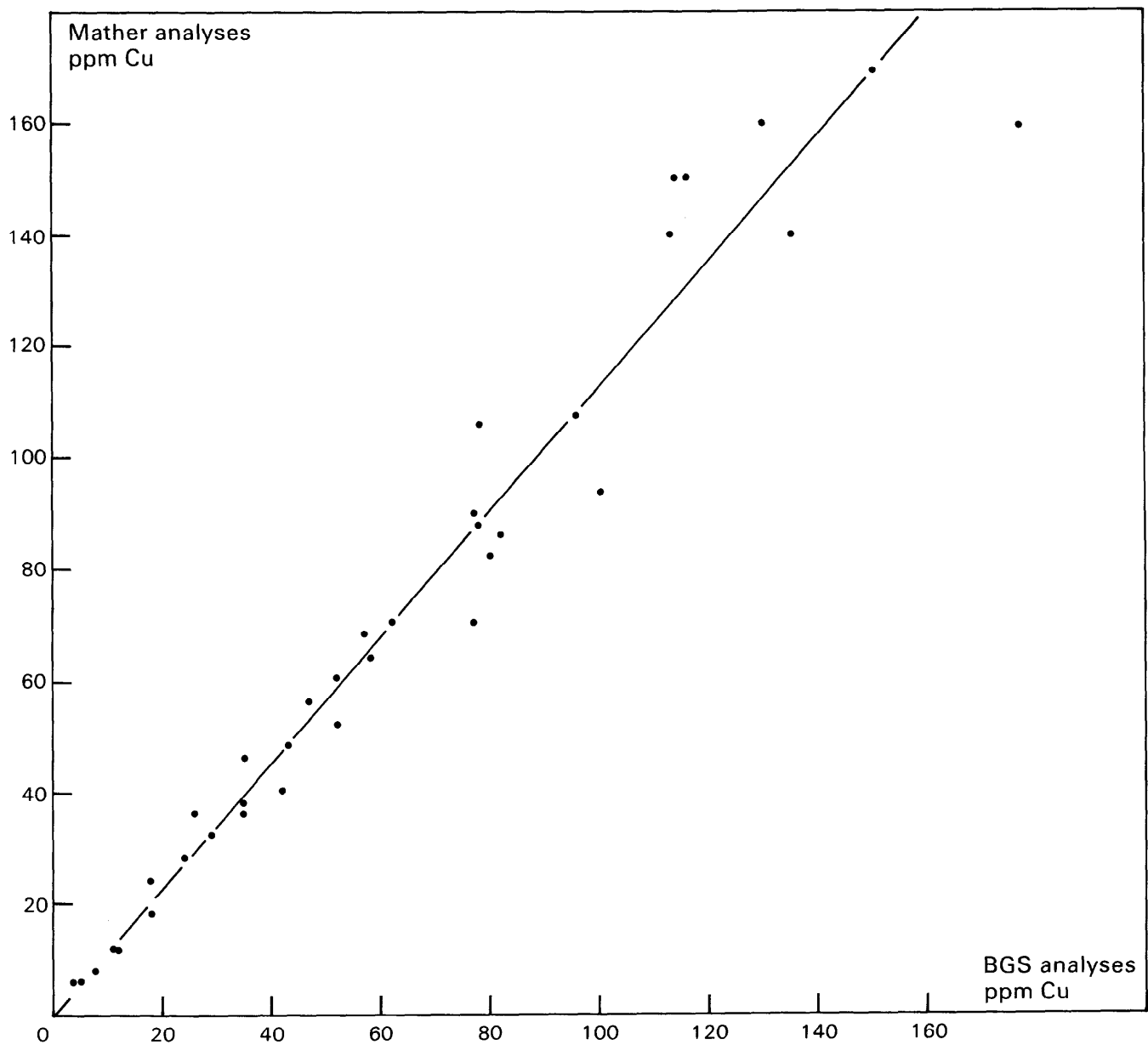


Figure 9 Distribution of anomalous Mo values



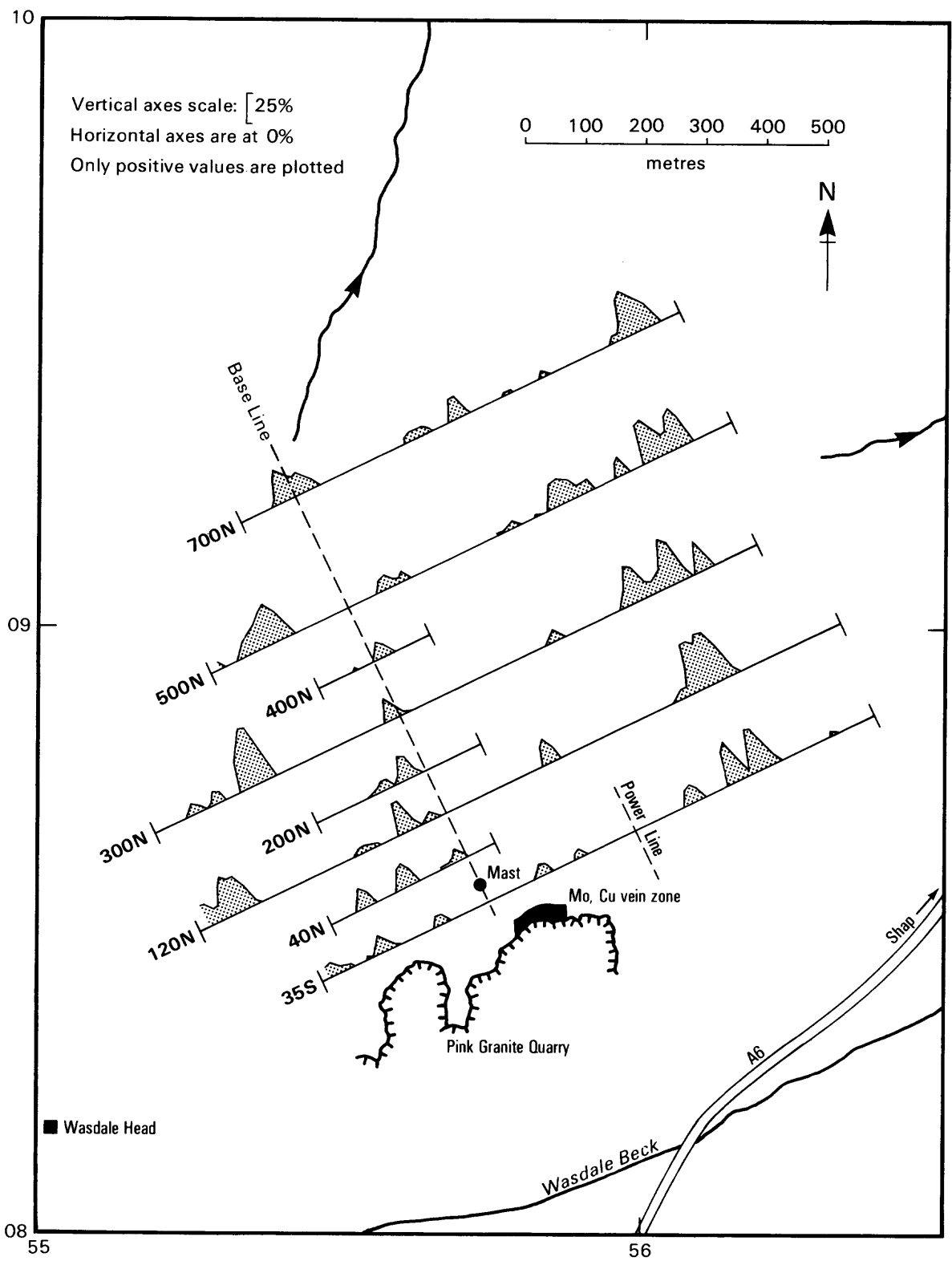
**Figure 10** Log-probability plot for Cu and Mo in drill pulps



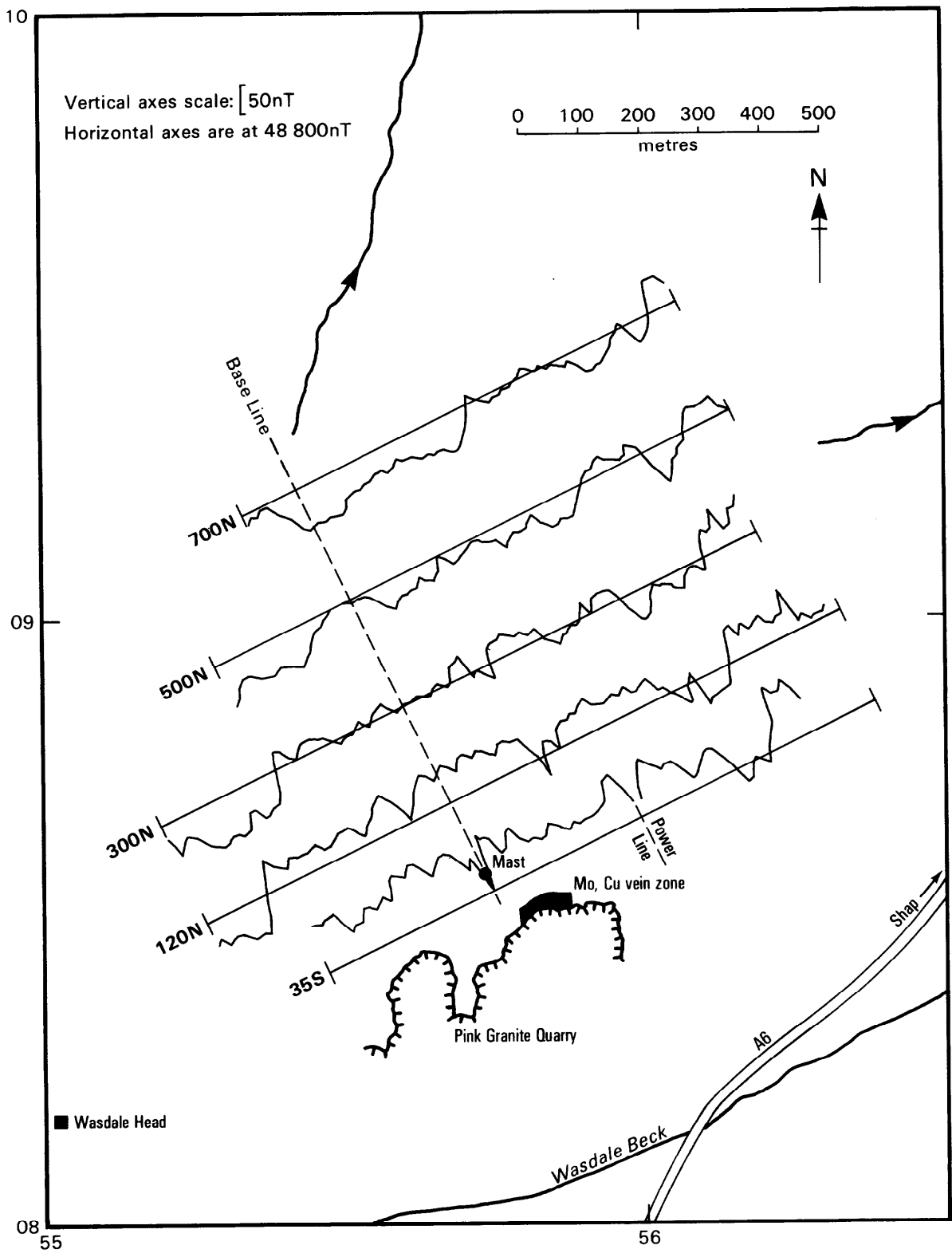
**Figure 11** Comparison of analyses for Cu





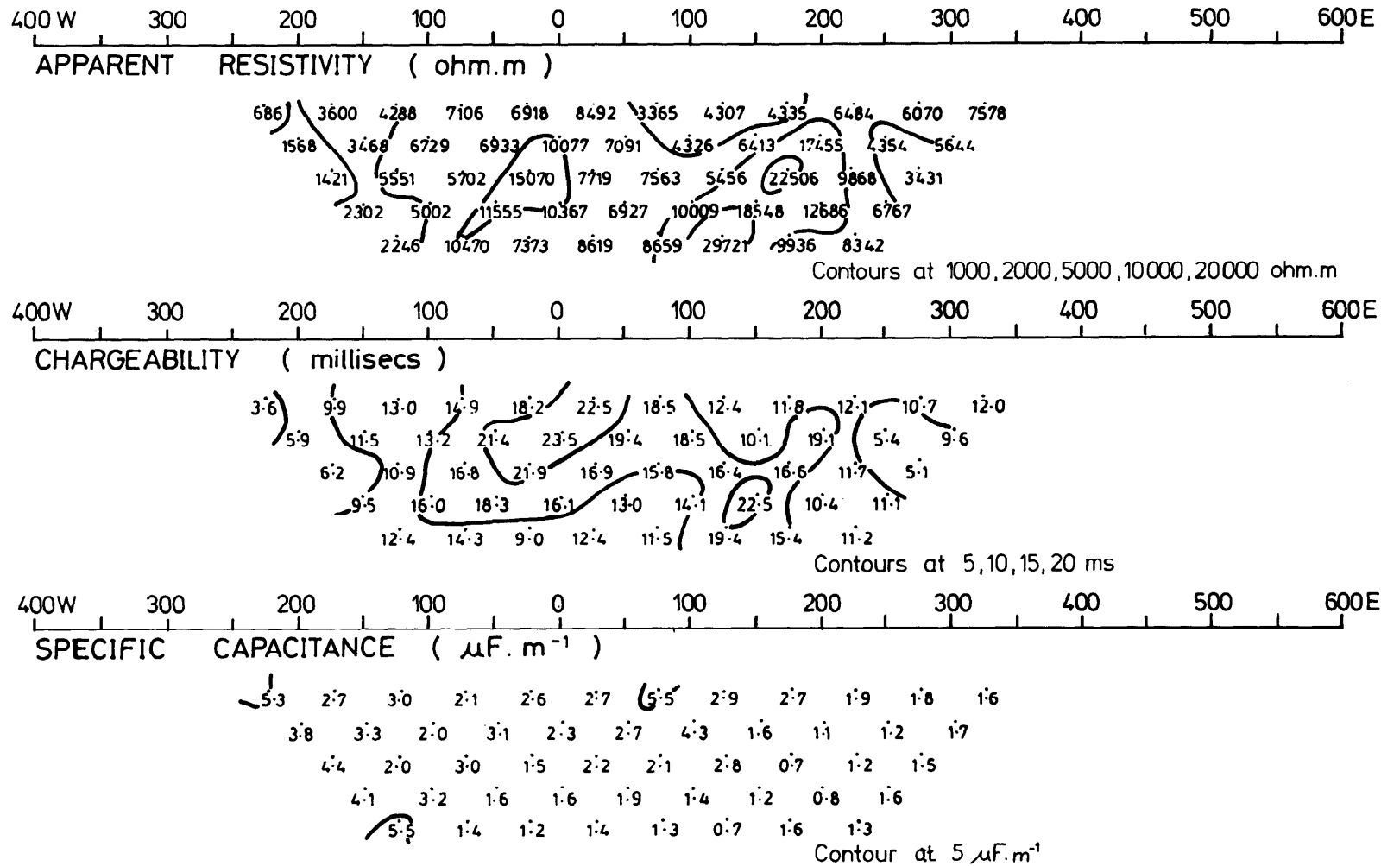


**Figure 13** Geophysical traverses and Fraser filtered in-phase VLF-EM profiles



**Figure 14** Total magnetic field profiles

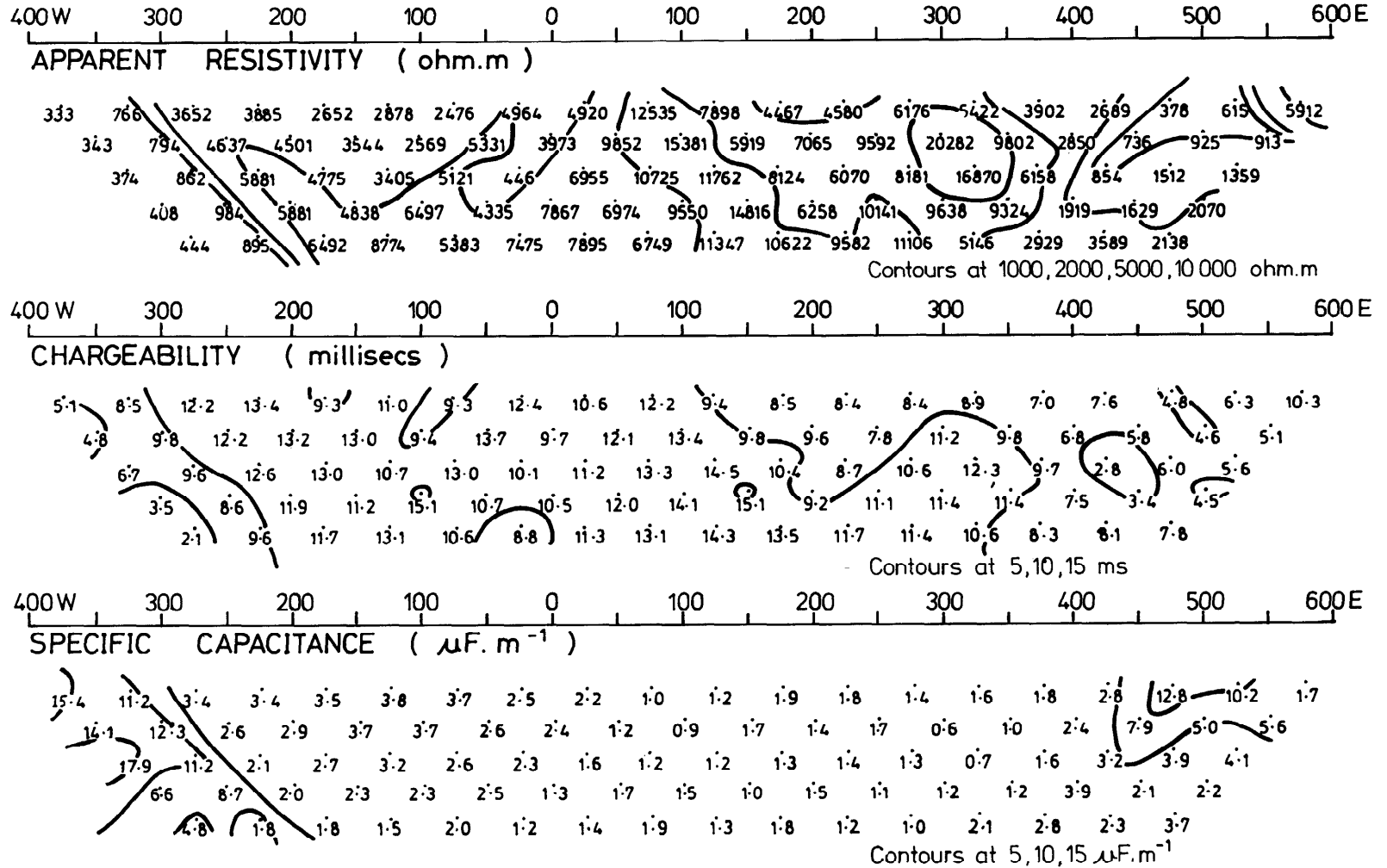
# LINE 35S



45

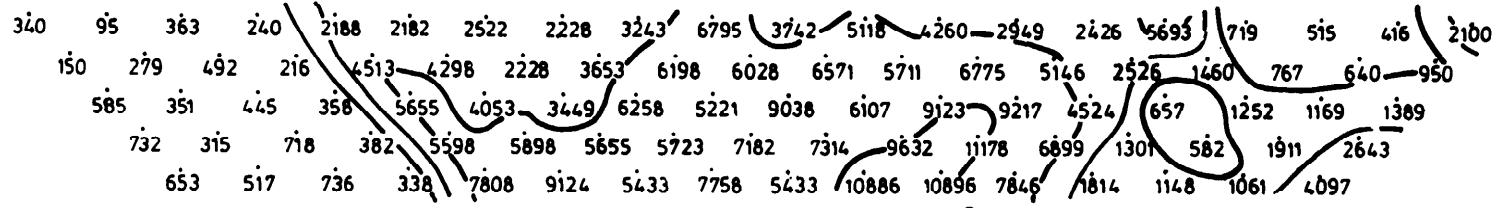
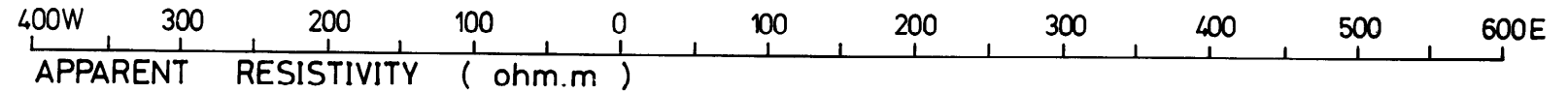
**Figure 15** Line 35S: IP and resistivity pseudosections

# LINE 120 N

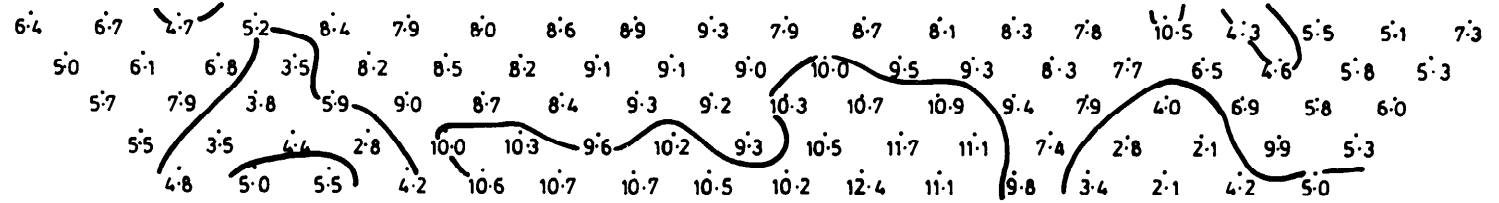
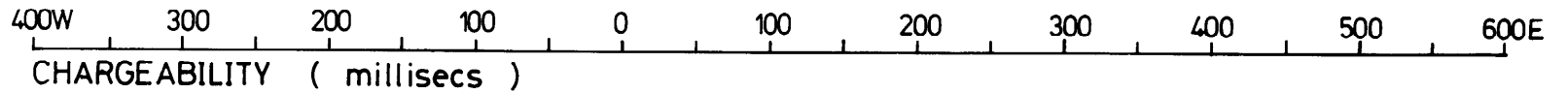


**Figure 16** Line 120N: IP and resistivity pseudosections

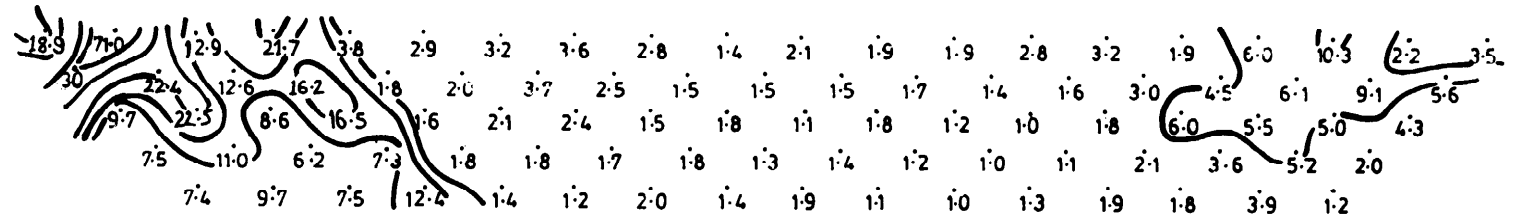
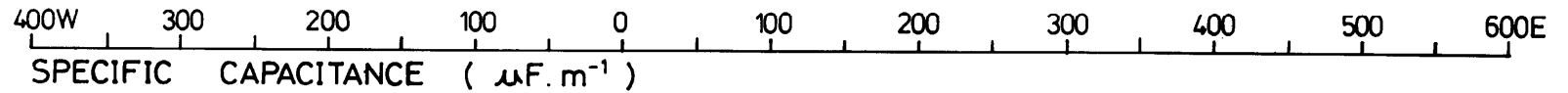
# LINE 300N



Contours at 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000 ohm.m



Contours at 5, 10 ms



Contours at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30  $\mu\text{F.m}^{-1}$

**Figure 17** Line 300N: IP and resistivity pseudosections







