This map is one of a series of six maps comprising the Mineral Resource Map of Northern Ireland.

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Superficial deposits

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGNATIONS (as at 23.03.12)

The principal metals found in County Fermanagh are lead, zinc and copper, variably associated with barytes, principally along the southern edge of the highly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks between Keenaghan Lough and Lough Scolban.

Good quality HSA resources occur in the north of Co. Fermanagh in the form of Carboniferous-age gritty sandstones and basalts.

Colton Quarry, in the north of Co. Fermanagh, is the only active operation exploiting these meta-basalts.

Suitability for different applications depends upon physical characteristics, such as crushing strength and resistance to impact.

HSA resources are potentially available within the current licensing system for road/rail base with predictable, uniform properties.

Historically been an important source of building stone within Co. Fermanagh, they are currently not exploited.

The thicker sandstone formations, lend themselves to being used as a freestone or dimension stone as they can be worked in

Allow economic recovery of gas. Unlike conventional gas, which collects in porous 'reservoir' rocks (such as sandstone) and

Rich towards the east, thus reducing their source rock quality. The Bundoran Shale Formation also has shale gas potential

In west Co. Fermanagh, Carboniferous-age sedimentary rocks were deposited in the Lough Allen Basin. Extending across

The principal rocks are gritstone, siltstone, coal and limestone. The gritstone generally has good engineering properties and has been used for roadmaking and as a base material. The siltstone is suitable for use as a general fill material, while the coal is of low quality and generally not suitable for use as a fuel. The limestone is suitable for use as a building stone, but the quality is variable and the thickness is limited.