

Accessory Rare Metal Mineralization in the Coldwell Alkaline Complex,
Northwest Ontario.

by

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degree of Master of Science

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Abstract

Accessory rare metal mineralization has been investigated in seven lithologies in intrusive Centres I and III of the Coldwell alkaline complex. All units contain minerals that are enriched in a suite of granitophile elements, which typically include Nb, REE, Y, Th, U and Zr. Mineral abundances, composition, and mode of occurrence differ between units.

Centre III is characterized by crystallization of subhedral-to-euhedral chevkinite, pyrochlore and monazite from late-stage melts or residual pore fluids in the more-evolved quartz and ferro-edenite syenites. These minerals are invariably altered to fluorocarbonate or recrystallized by later F^- and CO_3^{2-} -bearing deuteric fluids. The Centre I, ferroaugite syenite minerals exhibit similar morphological and replacement textures to those present in Centre III. In contrast, the Craddock Cove syenite is mildly K and Fe-metasomatized with incipient replacement of plagioclase and amphibole by K-feldspar, zircon, fluorocarbonate, Nb-rutile (?), allanite, and rare chevkinite. Fe-rich fluids under oxidizing conditions are believed to have precipitated Fe^{3+} -bearing fluorocarbonate in which one third of the (REE)F layers are replaced by Fe^{3+} layers.

Most Centre I rare earth minerals are enriched in the HREE relative to those from centre III, in particular pyrochlore, fluorocarbonate, allanite in the eastern contact pegmatites and the quartz syenite dykes. Compositional data for adjacent syntaxial intergrown domains of bastnaesite, synchysite, and parisite indicate that HREE-enrichment may, in part, be influenced by the Ca content of the species.

The highest contents of Ce (4193 ppm), Zr (1613 ppm), Y (650 ppm), Th (223 ppm) and U (428 ppm) were found in the quartz syenite dykes intruding the Craddock Cove syenite and Port Munroe megaxenolith. The emplacement of the quartz syenite dykes and the introduction of the metasomatizing fluids of the Craddock Cove syenite may be temporally related to the differentiation of residual fluids in the apical zone of the Centre I magma chamber. Complexing of F^- and CO_3^{2-} with rare metals may have permitted their concentration, transportation and precipitation in structurally favourable settings. The megaxenoliths have been susceptible to brittle fracturing and should be considered primary targets for further exploration. The Craddock Cove syenites, although intruded by the dykes, may have been hot during dyke emplacement and therefore not as prone to brittle fracturing.

Acknowledgments

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Regional Geology

The Coldwell alkaline complex, located on the north shore of Lake Superior, intrudes the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Schreiber-White Lake Archean Belt. It is situated at the bifurcation of two tholeiitic volcanic belts, the Osler volcanics to the west, and the Mameinse-Michipicoten volcanics to the east and is the southern most member of a series of north-south trending alkaline-carbonatite intrusions (Killala Lake, Prairie Lake, Chipman Lake). To the east another belt of alkali intrusives follows the Kapuskasing gravity high (Fig 1.1).

The type of regional igneous activity - intrusion and extrusion of large volumes of basic magma and emplacement of alkaline and carbonatitic melts is believed to reflect mantle plume generated intracratonic rifting. Such tectonic settings, as found in the Gregory- Kavirondo rifts of east Africa and the Kangedlugssuaq area of east Greenland, create triple junctions of failure (Brooks, 1973). The intrusion of the alkaline rocks during the Keweenaw rifting probably occurred along the failed arms of the rift centre with the Coldwell complex being emplaced at the triple junction (Mitchell and Platt, 1978).

1.2 The Coldwell Complex

The complex, having a diameter of 25 Km, is the largest alkaline intrusion in North America. The alkaline rocks of Neohelikian age are believed to be products of three intrusive events, each defined by a distinct differentiation trend. The magmatic activity commenced with the intrusion of the border gabbro in Centre I and progressed in a westerly direction. The order of emplacement

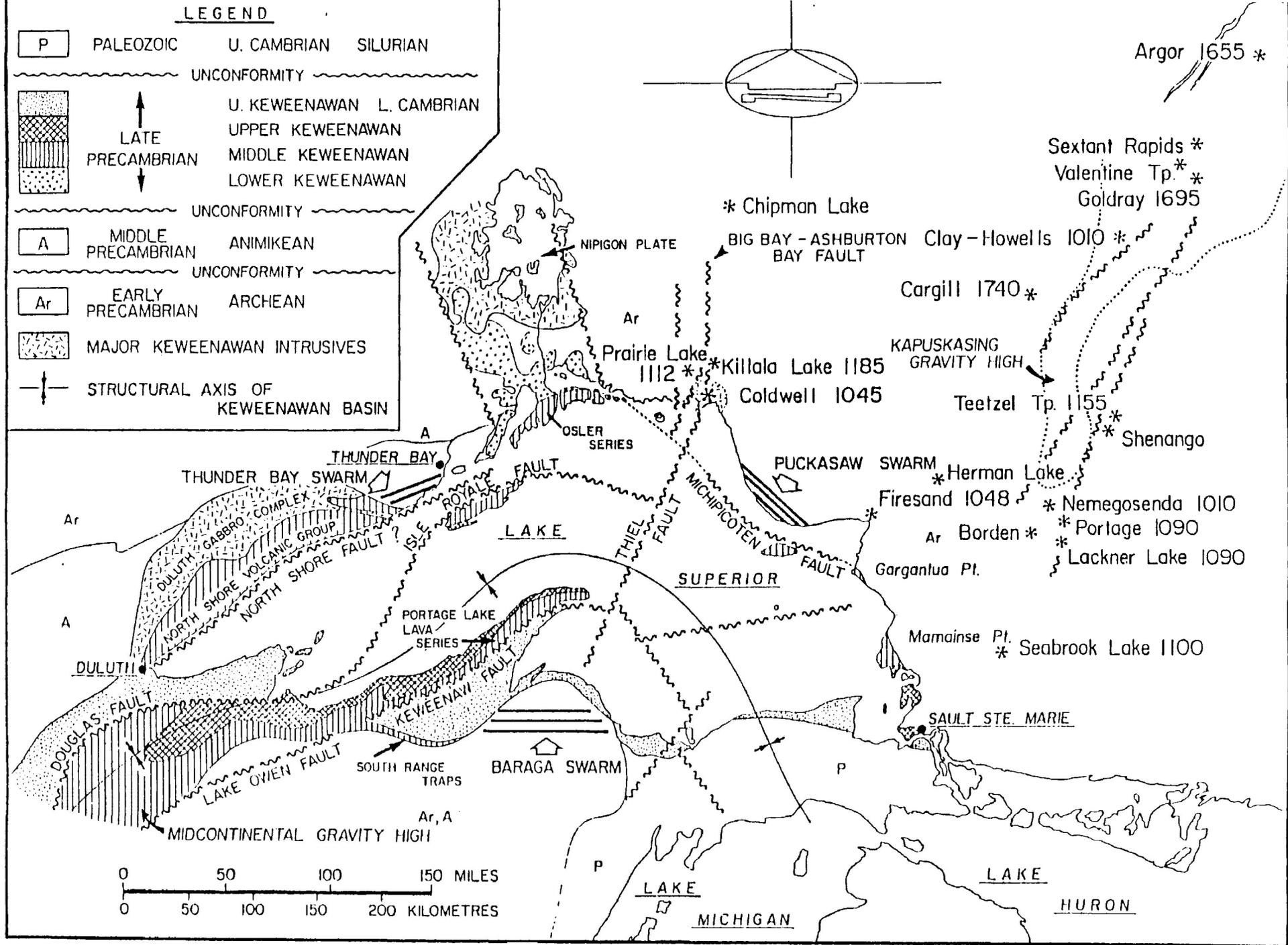
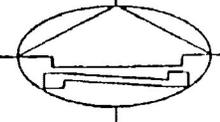
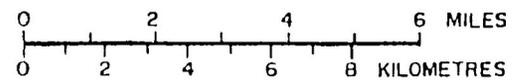


Figure 1.1 - Tectonic setting of the Lake Superior Basin (from Mitchell and Plott, 1978).

GEOLOGICAL MAP

COLDWELL COMPLEX & VICINITY

MARATHON AREA



LEGEND

- | | | |
|-------|--|---------|
| | Granite, Quartz-Syenite, Hybrid Syenites | C III |
| | Nepheline Syenite | |
| | Biotite - Gabbro | C II |
| | Syenite - Syenodiorite | |
| | Ferroaugite Syenite | C I |
| | Gabbro | |
| <hr/> | | |
| | Basic Xenoliths (metavolcanics) | |
| | Granite Gneisses | Archean |
| | Ultrabasic Intrusives | |
| | Basic Volcanics & Metasediments | |
| | Acid Metavolcanics & Metasediments | |

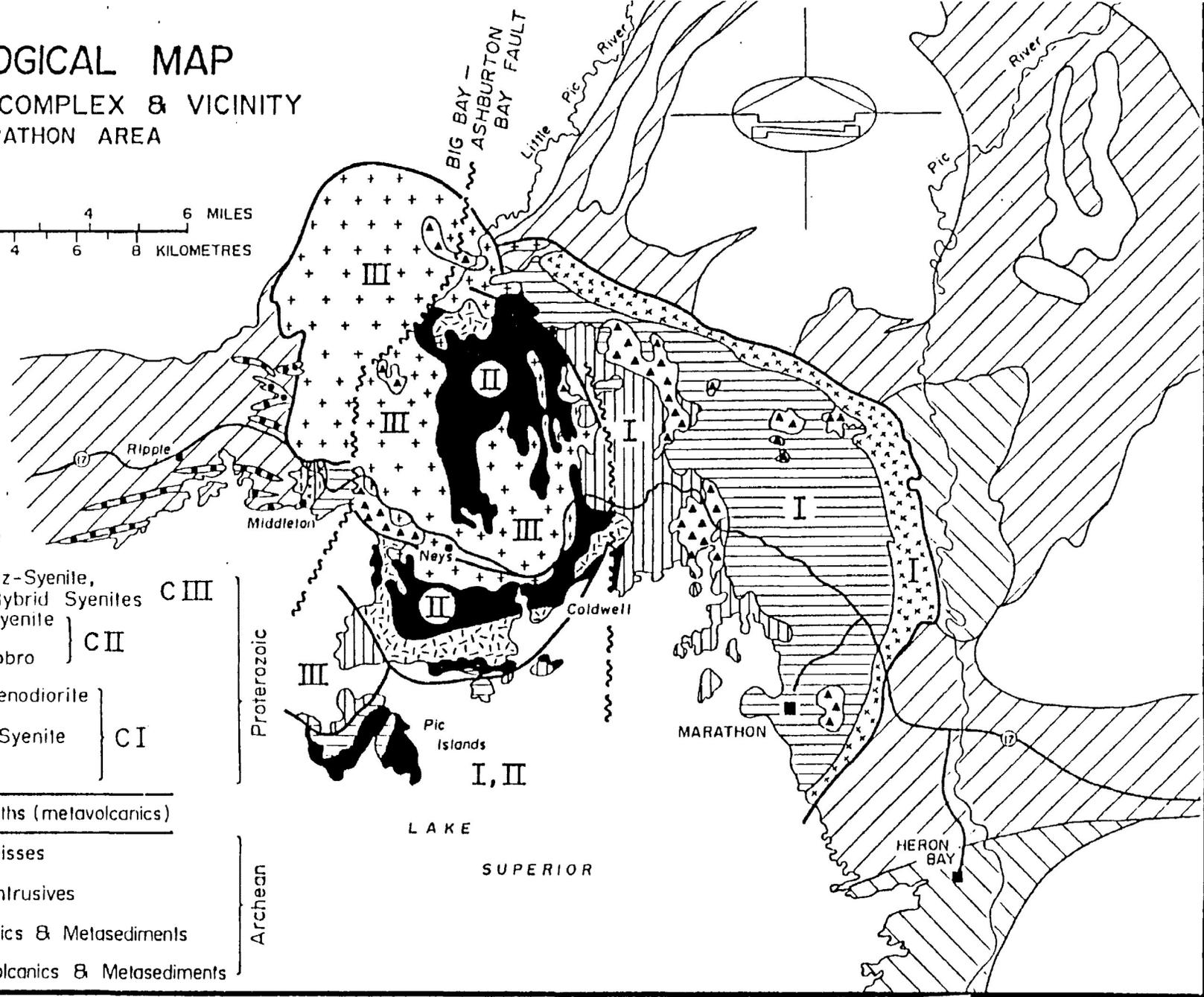


Figure 1.2 - Geological map of the Coldwell Alkaline Complex (from Mitchell and Platt, 1978).

of magmatic centres are as follows.

Centre I: Saturated alkaline rocks with peralkaline oversaturated residua.

Centre II: Miassicitic, undersaturated alkaline rocks.

Centre III: Alkaline rocks with oversaturated residua.

It is believed that the magmas were emplaced by cauldron subsidence, as evidenced by the occurrence of concentric marginal intrusions and down-faulted, partially-assimilated remnants of the capping lavas. The central portion of the complex, mainly Centre II lithologies, may be a down-faulted block and therefore, may represent a higher stratigraphic level (Mitchell and Platt, 1978, 1982)(Fig 1.2).

1.2.1 Centre I

The original form of the centre I intrusion has been complicated by post-intrusive block faulting, particularly in the western portion of the body. These rocks are characterized by extensive metasomatism, brecciation and the inclusion of basalt xenoliths along brecciated lithologies. K-metasomatism is present in the north western syenites (highway 17 syenites adjacent to the Redsucker Cove breccia zone) and Na-metasomatism and albitization in the south west (Currie, 1980; Kent, 1981). The formation of these rocks is unclear. Currie, (1980) classified the western syenites as fenites formed by the infusion of metasomatising fluids during the emplacement of the adjacent nepheline syenite melt. A second hypothesis suggests that the western syenites of Centre I represent volatile-rich rocks originally close to the roof of the complex (Mitchell and Platt, 1978). This is supported by the presence of

complex pegmatites in the region and abundant basaltic enclaves, which may in fact be capping lavas down-faulted into the apex of the magma chamber during cauldron subsidence.

The border gabbro is the oldest unit of the complex and occurs as a ring shaped body forming the eastern and northern margin of the intrusion. Intruding the gabbro is a ferroaugite syenite which forms the bulk of the Centre l rocks. This red to dark green syenite can be massive or layered. Mitchell and Platt, (1978) studied the southeastern ferroaugite syenite and determined that the body crystallized from the base upwards (east to west) with simultaneous crystallization at the roof, trapping residual fluids in the upper portions of the sequence. Distinctive differentiation trends towards iron enrichment is evidenced by the formation of acmite and ferrichterite and increased peralkalinity by the crystallization of aenigmatite and sodic amphiboles in the trapped intercumulus liquids of the upper syenites. The eastern contact patch pegmatites, containing ferrichterite, alkali-feldspar, aenigmatite, acmite pyroxene, quartz, zircon, and calcite, are considered final differentiates and are the only rocks which are wholly peralkaline (Mitchell and Platt 1978).

The southwestern syenite in the Craddock Cove - Port Munroe localities is complex. A large, hundred of metres in size, basalt xenolith is exposed west of port Munro. Brittle fracturing has occurred within the basalt allowing for the injection of numerous syenite and quartz syenite dykes. Tinguaitite, quartz syenite and lamprophyre dykes also cross cut the syenite. Thin veins of epidote and fluorite mineralization fill fractures in the west. The southwestern syenites (red syenites) are intensely Na-metasomatized along the Redsucker Cove breccia zone with the degree of alteration decreasing to the east (Kent, 1981).

Near vertically-dipping syenitoid dykes vein and permeate both the western syenites and basalt xenoliths and are composed of an assemblage of albite, calcite, magnetite, quartz, andradite, and chalcopyrite. Kent,(1981) described staurolite as a common phase in these dykes. Based on semi-quantitative analysis and x-ray diffraction data, it is believed that the mineral referred to as staurolite was mis-identified and that it is in fact anisotropic garnet (andradite).

The mineralogy and petrography of the quartz syenite dykes are similar with the exception of the most easterly dyke C2925. It has, in addition to the assemblage described above, green aegirine-augite and strongly pleochroic dark green amphibole filling thin (< 10 mm) fractures in the dyke.

1.2.2 Centre II

Centre II is composed of a biotite-bearing gabbro body exposed on the Coldwell Peninsula which is intruded and metasomatised by a natrolite-bearing nepheline syenite.

Mineral compositions in Centre II nepheline syenite display moderate iron enrichment. Amphiboles in the syenites are aluminous and range from magnesian hastingsitic hornblende to hastingsite, while the pyroxenes exhibit Na and Fe³⁺ trends from aegirine-augite towards acmite (Mitchell and Platt, 1982).The rare metal mineralogy of Centre II rocks was not examined in this study.

1.2.3 Centre III

Rocks of this magmatic episode are exposed in three main areas: Pic Island - Guse point, north of the Coldwell Peninsula between Killala Lake road and the Little Pic River, and in the western contact zone. The syenites of centre III are

a complex composite group of rocks ranging mineralogically from quartz bearing syenites to granites. The syenites and quartz syenites are characterized by the presence of sodic amphiboles, fluorite, zircon and braided perthites. Earlier syenites are veined and brecciated by later syenites, indicating several episodes of intrusion. Lukosius-Sanders, (1988) has distinguished four separate intrusive phases defined on mineralogical and textural considerations. The chronological order of intrusion is as follows: Magnesio-hornblende syenite, ferro-edenite syenite, contaminated ferro-edenite syenite, and quartz syenite.

Magnesio-hornblende syenites have limited distribution. They are characterized by a synneusis texture and the constituents include patch antiperthite, albite, magnesio-hornblende, aluminous pyroxene, biotite, apatite, quartz, zircon, magnetite, ilmenite, and fluorite.

Multiple intrusions of ferro-edenite syenite constitute the predominant Centre III lithology. Generally it is a porphyritic rock with braided antiperthite, calcic to alkali amphibole, annite, aluminous hedenbergitic pyroxene to acmitic hedenbergite, quartz, zircon, apatite, fluorite, magnetite, and ilmenite.

Alkaline basalts and Archean country rocks were brecciated by, and incorporated into, the ferro-edenite syenites. The repetitious nature of ferro-edenite syenite injection has resulted in brecciation of early syenites by later ones. This suite is hybridized by assimilation of autoliths of ferro-edenite syenite and xenoliths of basalt and metasediments forming a compositionally distinct contaminated ferro-edenite syenite.

The quartz syenites are coarse grained, massive rocks containing braided antiperthite, abundant quartz, calcic to alkali amphibole, hedenbergite, annite, magnetite, ilmenite, fluorite, apatite, sphene.

The majority of Centre III syenites crystallized under relatively dry, hypersolvus conditions. However, rocks situated at the periphery of the exposed

centre III intrusions, particularly the Guse Point-Pic Island area have undergone alteration by hydrothermal fluids, introduced along zones of weakness.

1.3 Uranium and Niobium Exploration

Uranium and niobium occurrences in the Port Munro area have encouraged sporadic claim staking by prospectors and mining companies since 1932. Exploration activity has focused primarily on 2 structures, the numerous quartz syenite dykes cross cutting the basalt xenoliths and red syenites, and on the xenolith - syenite contacts. Although assays showed significant rare metal abundances in both environments, the highest grades were obtained from quartz syenite dykes. They have been found along the east shore of Port Munro, Mons Point, Ypres Point, and north of highway 17 near Craddock and Johnson lakes (Marathon Columbian Property, Noranda Mines, 1954) and are easily identifiable by exhibiting radioactivity 2 -3 times above background levels. The highest grade dyke, located along the C.P.R. tracks just west of Port Munro, was staked by Tor Gustafson in 1949. Pye (1954, p. 2) described this showing in some detail; " The dyke rock is pink and fine-grained, and contains numerous irregular cracks which are filled by a coarse-grained green pyroxene, and where this pyroxene is most abundant the radioactivity is such as to give readings anywhere from 30 to 60 times above background throughout the length of the dyke. Assays of grab samples indicate up to 1.35 % Nb₂O₅, 0.08 % UO₂, 3.00 % ThO₂, and 0.12 % Ce₂O₃". Samples coded C2925 in this study were obtained from the Tor Gustafson occurrence.

1.4 Study Area

. The study has attempted to document and describe rare metal

mineralization in specific lithologies and localities in Centre I and Centre III syenites. To prevent confusion, names of lithologies and localities used in past reports, theses, and papers have been retained, while new ones have been added only where necessary. With the exception of the 2900 series (Fig 1.3), rock specimens used in this thesis were collected during previous petrological investigations of the Coldwell complex. In Centre III, samples of magnesio-hornblende, ferro-edenite, contaminated ferro-edenite, and quartz syenites from the western contact, the Ashburton Lookout and Neys Lookout are mainly those collected by Lukosius-Sanders, (1988).

Five separate localities and lithologies have been investigated in the southern part of Centre I. 1) The Craddock Cove (red) syenites are located along highway 17 between the Redsucker Cove breccia zone and Wolf Camp Lake. 2) The southeastern ferroaugite syenite including those samples (C30-C70) obtained approximately 4 km west of Marathon. Sample localities are given in Mitchell and Platt, (1978). 3) The eastern contact pegmatites found at the eastern margin ferroaugite intrusion, along highway 17. 4) The Angler Creek ferroaugite syenite, samples C2905 - C2910, adjacent to the Craddock Cove syenite. 5) The quartz syenite dykes intruding the basalt xenolith and red syenites of the Port Munro and Craddock Cove area (Kent, 1981).

Compositional data for the rare metal minerals were obtained using an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer in conjunction with an Hitachi 570 Scanning Electron Microscope. Analytical precision, accuracy and methods of acquisition are outlined in appendix 1.1.

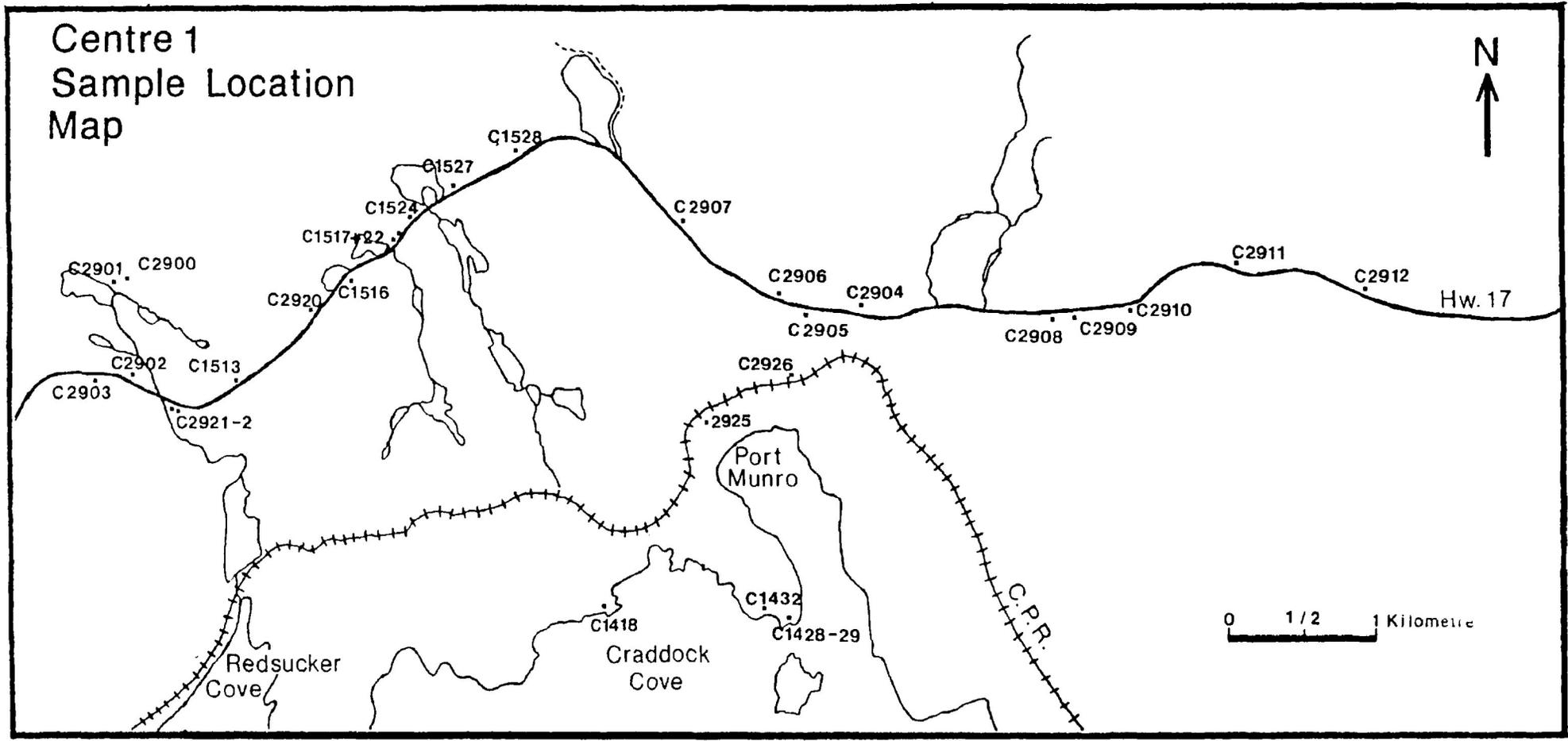


Fig 1.3. Sample location map for Centre 1 ferroaugite syenite, Craddock Cove syenite, and quartz syenite dykes.

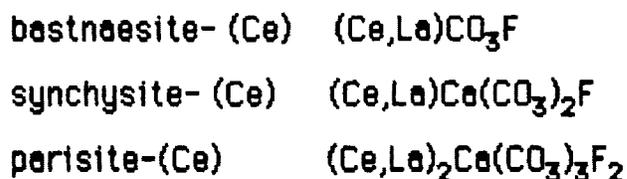
2.0 Fluorocarbonates

The bastnaesite group of fluorocarbonates has four main members: bastnaesite $(La, Ce, Nd)(CO_3)F$, parisite $(La, Ce, Nd)_2Ca(CO_3)_3F_2$, roentgenite $(La, Ce, Nd)_3Ca_2(CO_3)_5F_3$, and synchysite $(La, Ce, Nd)Ca(CO_3)_2F$. They are strongly LREE-selective with the rare exception of bastnaesite-(Y), bastnaesite-(Nd), and synchysite-(Y). The structure of the family can be described in terms of layers of (REE)F, Ca ions, and CO_3 (Van Landuyt et al, 1975). The composition of the various species is dependant on the periodicity of each layer within a mixed layer compound. In this respect, the intermediate members, parisite and roentgenite can be viewed as being composed of alternating layers of the Ca absent member (bastnaesite), and the Ca-bearing member (synchysite).

Fluorocarbonates are commonly found as deuteric alteration products of other rare earth bearing minerals, such as allanite (Meintzer et al, 1988; Littlejohn, 1981a, 1981b; and Cerny et al, 1972) and chevkinite (Segalstad and Larsen, 1978). The replacement minerals are attributed to postmagmatic fluid activity involving F and CO_3 enriched hydrothermal solutions. These processes commonly result in the development of intergrowth textures between fluorocarbonate and other rare earth fluorides and oxides (Lahti et al, 1988). The fluorocarbonates may form pseudomorphs, e.g. bastnaesite after okenogonite in the Golden Horn Batholith (Boggs, 1984).

One or more fluorocarbonate species have been identified in all lithologic units studied in the Coldwell complex and are the dominant REE mineral in the Centre I Craddock Cove syenites and eastern contact pegmatities. Occurrences are unevenly distributed within units and abundances fluctuate greatly between samples. The fluorocarbonates occur as individual crystals and, more

commonly, as syntaxial intergrown polycrystals of the type described by Donnay et al (1953), Boggs (1984), de St Jorre (1986). The species positively identified using x-ray diffraction (Fig 2.1 and Table 2.1) and /or quantitative chemical analysis are :



The largest grains of fluorocarbonates are typically intergrowths of bastnaesite-parisite, bastnaesite-synchysite, or more rarely bastnaesite-synchysite-parisite. Though most grains are of micron size and not large enough for macroscopic identification or extraction, aggregates consisting of the three carbonate species and Nb-rutile were obtained from the eastern contact pegmatites. Macroscopically these show a range in colour from grey-to-orange to brick red. Colouration appears to be a function of the species content with grey aggregates being bastnaesite-rich, and the red grains containing synchysite. In thin section, the syntaxial intergrowths are visible as alternating bands of colourless bastnaesite and translucent blood red synchysite and parisite. The bastnaesite shows moderate-to-high birefringence, whereas Ca-fluorocarbonate birefringence is masked by its intense colour. Fluorocarbonates from the other lithologic units were too small for macroscopic or optical study, therefore their morphology and paragenesis were investigated using SEM back-scattered electron imagery.

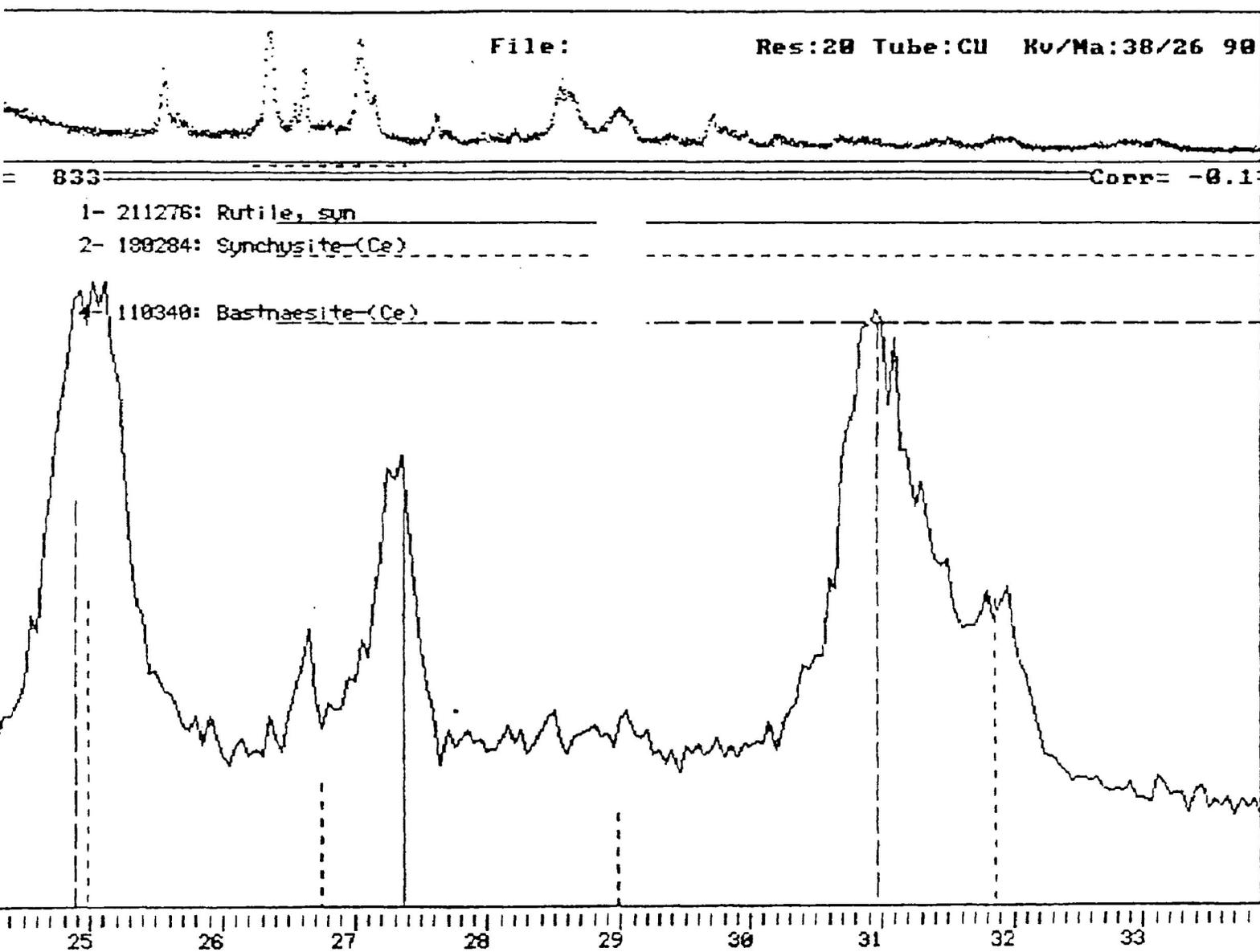


Fig 2.1. X-ray diffractometer scan of fluorocarbonate polycrystal with Nb-rutile over the region from 24-34°. Peaks at 2.877 Å and 2.793 Å signify bastnaesite and synchysite. Intensities are proportional to their relative abundance. Peak at 3.245 Å denotes the presence of Nb-rutile. Sample (C1A) is from the eastern contact pegmatites.

Rutile		Synchysite		Bastnaesite		CIA Eastern contact pegmatite	
d A	Int.	d A	Int.	d A	Int.	d A	Int.
		9.1	60			4.88	72 B
				4.88	40	4.66	36
		4.53	50			4.54	31 S
						4.43	26
						3.96	98
		3.55	100	3.564	70	3.54	100 B,S
						3.53	100
3.247	100	3.32	40			3.33	44 S
						3.245	72 R
						3.117	31
		3.07	30			3.059	31 S
				2.879	100	2.877	95 B
						2.863	91
		2.80	100			2.793	48 S
				2.610	1		
2.487	50			2.445	9	2.409	36 R
						2.449	23 B
						2.430	22
2.297	8	2.30	20			2.304	20 S, R
		2.28	20	2.273	3	2.274	20 B, S
						2.249	20
				2.238	3		
2.188	25					2.192	23 R
2.054	10	2.06	50	2.057	40	2.047	63 B,S
				2.016	40	2.019	53 S
		2.01	20				
		1.934	50	1.898	40	1.898	41 B, S
		1.873	40			1.866	31 S
		1.821	5				
		1.777	10	1.783	9	1.776	21 B, S
		1.749	10				
1.687	60	1.704	10	1.674	21	1.688	36 B, S, R
		1.661	30			1.664	25 S
						1.653	23
1.624	20			1.629	1	1.626	22 B, R
				1.573	15	1.572	17 B
		1.528	30			1.529	14 S
1.480	10			1.481	9	1.482	18 B, R
1.453	10					1.452	14 R
1.424	2			1.439	11		
		1.401	30			1.390	9 S
1.360	20					1.366	15 R
1.347	12	1.345	10	1.347	7	1.349	16 B, S, R
		1.329	10				
1.304	2			1.298	15	1.299	19 B,R
		1.290	30				
				1.277	7	1.281	17 B
1.244	4	1.230	10				
1.201	2			1.223	2		
				1.204	6		
1.170	6			1.190	3		
1.148	4	1.189	10				
1.114	2						
1.094	8			1.180	9		
1.083	4	1.160	30				
				1.156	11		
1.043	6			1.068	4		
1.036	6						
1.027	4						
0.970	2						
0.964	2						

Table 2.1. X-ray powder data for fluorocarbonates and Nb-rutile.
B-bastnaesite, S-synchysite, R- nb-rutile.

2.1 Textural Relationships

2.1.1 C 1, Ferroaugite Syenite

All three members of the fluorocarbonate family are found in the central ferro-augite syenites and usually occur replacing apatite, amphibole and earlier formed REE bearing minerals. Apatite exhibits extensive marginal replacement by assemblages of coarse monazite, fluorocarbonate (70 μ m) (bastnaesite-to-synchysite) and calcite. The largest fluorocarbonate grains consist of syntaxial intergrowths, while finer grains (<4 μ m) replace the mafic phases along fractures. In rare cases, small grains of bastnaesite, zircon, chlorite, fergusonite, elpidite, pyrochlore, quartz, and a REE-silicate tentatively identified as britholite form aggregates interstitial to feldspar grains.

Fluorocarbonates in the southeastern ferro-augite syenite also replace apatite with syntaxial intergrowths of bastnaesite and parisite or anhedral intergrowths of bastnaesite and monazite.

2.1.2 C 1, Eastern Contact Pegmatites

In the eastern contact pegmatites the fluorocarbonates occur as anhedral polycrystalline aggregates intimately intergrown with anhedral-to-acicular Nb-rutile, and rarely Nb-bearing ilmenite, forming complete pseudomorphs after a large primary mineral. The nearly-opaque pseudomorphs can be as large as 4.0 mm but usually do not exceed 1.0 mm, and are euhedral stubby prisms and skeletal form grains. They are commonly found partially-included in K-feldspar and as inclusions in amphibole, suggesting a rather early stage of formation for the precursor mineral. Rutile and columbite are present in concentrations high

enough to result in near-complete opacity of the assemblage, leaving only small irregular translucent-to-transparent patches of pure fluorocarbonate. Backscattered electron imagery reveals a complex polycrystalline intergrowth of Nb-rutile and the fluorocarbonates composed of approximately 60% fluorocarbonate and 40% fine grained rutile together with traces of columbite (Fig 2.2 & 2.3). Of the fluorocarbonates, bastnaesite is the dominant replacement mineral and parisite is more abundant than synchysite.

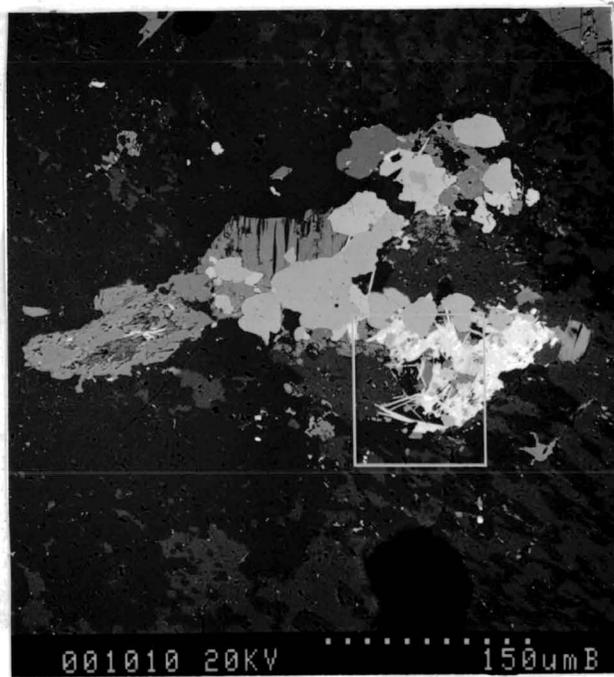
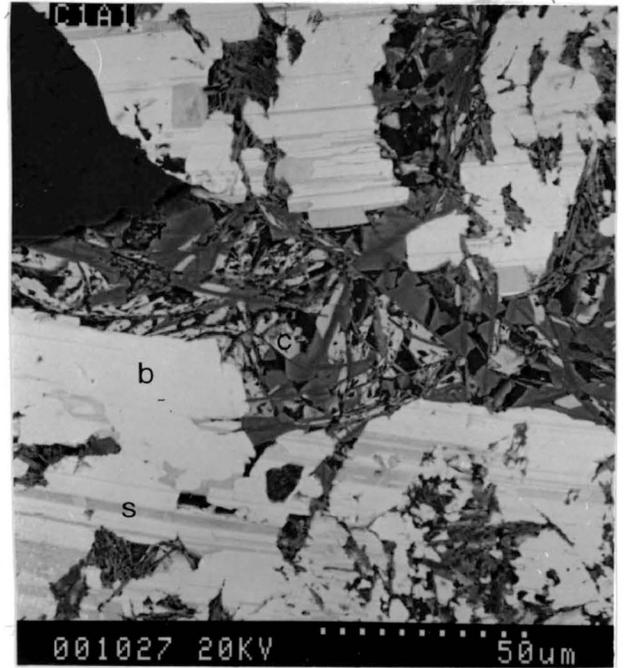
The thickness of the fluorocarbonate domains in syntaxial intergrowths may range from $1\mu\text{m}$ to $30\mu\text{m}$. The syntaxy is complex with crystal interfaces being distinct and planar to gradational (Fig 2.2), the latter is probably due to orientation edge effects. Donnay et al (1953) describe similar syntaxial polycrystalline aggregates with planar interfaces parallel to (0001). They suggest that syntaxy of the fluorocarbonate species reflects the lack of solid solution in the $(\text{REE})\text{FCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$ system and conclude that the periodicity of the phase may be a function of pH fluctuation in the mineralizing fluid.

Because of the similar morphology of the pseudomorph to chevkinite and its replacement phases, found in the Ashburton Lookout syenites, as well as its replacement phases, it is suggested that chevkinite is a probable precursor mineral. However, relict chevkinite is not been found, and therefore other REE minerals cannot be excluded as possible predecessors (allanite ?).

A similar intergrowth of bastnaesite and Fe-Ti minerals has been identified in a peralkaline granite from Mulanje in the Chilwa alkaline province, Malawi. The bastnaesite phase of a monazite, fluocerite, and bastnaesite intergrowth, is itself, intergrown with an unidentified Fe, Ti, Nb-oxide (Platt et al, 1987).

Fig 2.2 and 2.3. [Centre 1, pegmatite eastern Contact]. 2.2) Backscattered micrograph of a skeletal pseudomorph of bastnaesite, synchysite, Nb-rutile and columbite. 2.3) One aggregate domain of bastnaesite (b) - synchysite (s) shows syntaxial intergrowths and a second domain is composed of acicular and anhedral Nb-rutile (rt) and interstitial columbite (c) (sample - C1A).

Fig 2.4 and 2.5. [Centre 1, Craddock Cove syenite]. 2.4) Backscattered micrograph of acicular synchysite, ilmenite, magnetite, biotite and quartz assemblage. 2.5) Acicular synchysite (s) and bastnaesite (b) show syntaxial as well as irregular intergrowths. Other minerals include ilmenite (il) and magnetite (m) (sample - C1A).



2.1.3 C I. Craddock Cove Syenites

The Craddock cove syenites include the southern syenites located between Redsucker Cove and Port Munroe as defined by Kent, (1981.) together with the red syenites found along highway 17 between the Redsucker breccia zone and the ferro-augite syenite contact. Most samples obtained from this region contained minor amounts of fluorocarbonates, with the exception of the synchysite-rich sample C1513.

The southern Craddock Cove syenites are characterized by extensive Na-Metasomatism, in which the degree of albitization increases towards the west. Secondary albite (An_{0-5}) is the dominant alkali feldspar and forms up to 80 % of the mode in altered specimens. In highly-altered samples near Redsucker Cove, albite is the only feldspar in the rock and is stained and pseudomorphed by hematite (Kent ,1981). In these western samples bastnaesite occurs as small anhedral blebs ($<4\ \mu\text{m}$) in the secondary albite. Samples obtained near Craddock Cove show little fluorocarbonate mineralization.

The northern Craddock Cove rocks encompass syenites and syenitic pegmatites composed mainly of large subhedral perthite and minor amounts of fluorite. These rocks are characterized by low grade K-metasomatism, as K-feldspar replaces early euhedral and interstitial amphibole. Western syenite samples C1513-C1524 show an apparent trend of decreasing fluorocarbonate mineralization and K-metasomatism towards the east. The eastern syenitic pegmatites have little fluorocarbonate mineralization.

Western mineralization is dominated by synchysite, to a lesser extent bastnaesite, and rarely parisite. The fluorocarbonate phases exhibit two

morphological types of intergrowths.

- 1) tabular crystals of synchysite or bastnaesite-synchysite syntaxial intergrowths.
- 2) intimate, non-syntaxial intergrowths of synchysite and bastnaesite with Nb-rutile (?).

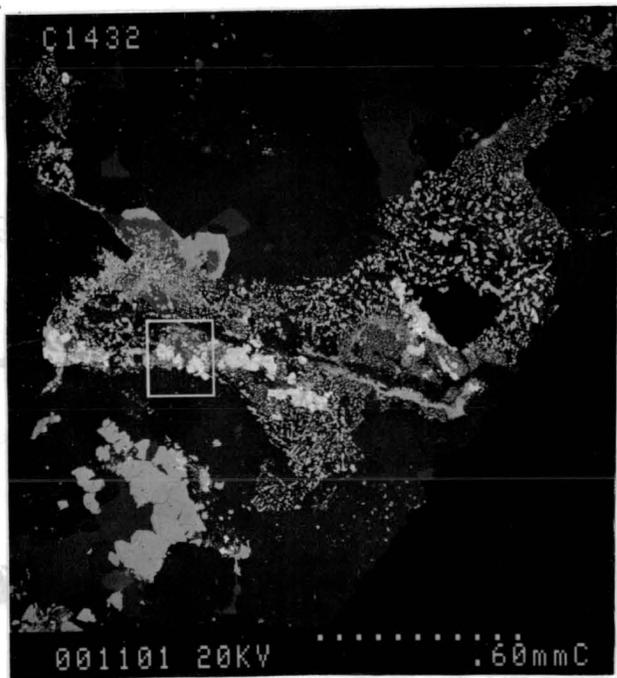
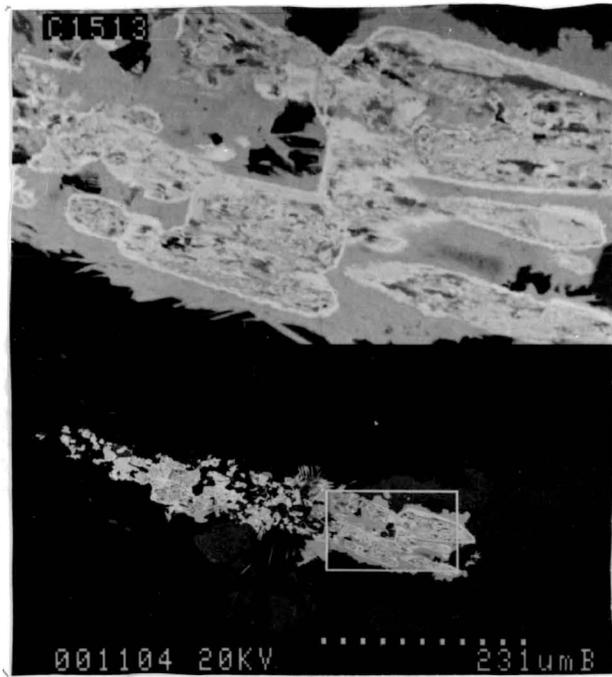
Both intergrowths replace mafic phases and form partial replacement aggregates with K-feldspar, zircon, quartz, calcite, and niobium rutile. The textural relationships and the close association with K-feldspar indicate that the fluorocarbonate precipitation may be contemporaneous with the K-metasomatism.

Tabular grains replace amphibole along their rims and form mixtures of K-feldspar, quartz, calcite, magnetite or, less commonly, zircon, and Nb-rutile. Coarse fluorocarbonates are commonly present as syntaxial intergrowths or isolated tabular-to-acicular synchysite (Fig 2.4 and 2.5). Associated with the coarser fluorocarbonate is a chaotic intimately intergrown fluorocarbonate, that is possibly a dissolution of the coarser fluorocarbonate. Unusual textures consisting of synchysite, bastnaesite, and Nb-rutile occur as replacements of an early euhedral mineral. Intergrowths of synchysite bastnaesite and Nb-rutile form ovoids (upto 20 μ m) in the longitudinal direction of the pseudomorph. Ovoids are typically rimmed by a thin bastnaesite coating which in turn is enclosed in homogeneous synchysite (Fig 2.6). The origin of this morphology is unknown.

The Nb-rutile and fluorocarbonate mixture also completely pseudomorph euhedral minerals (chevkinite ?). Due to the fine grained nature of the intergrowths it proved impossible to obtain accurate compositional data for

Fig 2.6. [Centre I, Craddock Cove syenite]. BSE image of an unusual texture showing replacement "ovoids" of Nb-rutile (?) and fluorocarbonate coated with thin bastnaesite rims and encapsulated in homogeneous synchysite (sample C1513).

Fig 2.7 and 2.8. [Centre I, quartz syenite dyke - C1432]. BSE micrograph of tabular fluorocarbonate species (parisite, synchysite, and bastnaesite) with clusters of anhedral zircon inclusions. Both rare metal minerals are embedded in chlorite and quartz.



the fluorocarbonate phases present.

2.1.4 C I, Quartz Syenite Dykes

Only one quartz syenite dyke (C1432) contains significant quantities of fluorocarbonate. In this dyke large (100 μ) tabular fluorocarbonate grains occur as discrete one species grains or as syntaxial intergrowths of two or more species. The dominant member is parisite, followed by bastnaesite and then synchysite. The intergrowths are usually broad, with grains rarely composed of more than 3 syntaxial domains. They are interstitial to the k-feldspar grains and commonly embedded in quartz and chlorite together with other rare-metal minerals, i.e. pyrochlore, columbite, allanite and zircon (Fig 2.7 and 2.8). Inclusions of zircon (upto 15 μ m) in the fluorocarbonate are common. Samples C1428, C1429, and C1418 contain extremely rare Ca- fluorocarbonate as minute grains (<3 μ m) bordering allanite.

2.1.5 C III, Ferro-edenite Syenite

In the western contact zone, rare bastnaesite occurs as small (10 μ m) anhedral isolated grains bordered by interstitial secondary albite and rarely quartz, and may be seen interstitially between perthite grains. The bulk of the bastnaesite is associated with albite. Small anhedral grains of monazite and /or ilmenite form aggregates with the fluorocarbonate.

Lukosius-Sanders (1988) suggested that the secondary plagioclase is a product of deformation recrystallization due to the influx of water of possibly meteoric origin. However, due to the strong association of plagioclase and bastnaesite it is likely that REE- bearing carbothermal fluids and not ground water were the source of both the bastnaesite and plagioclase.

The Ferro-edenite syenite from the Ashburton lookout area contains rare

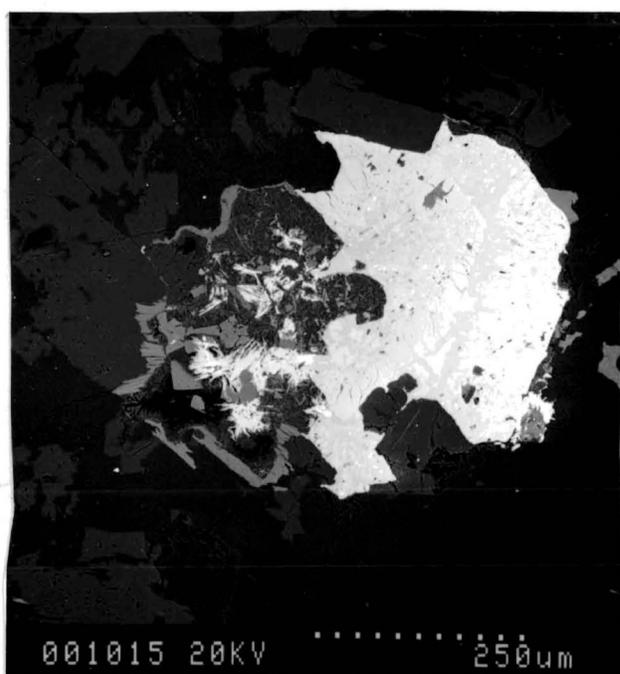
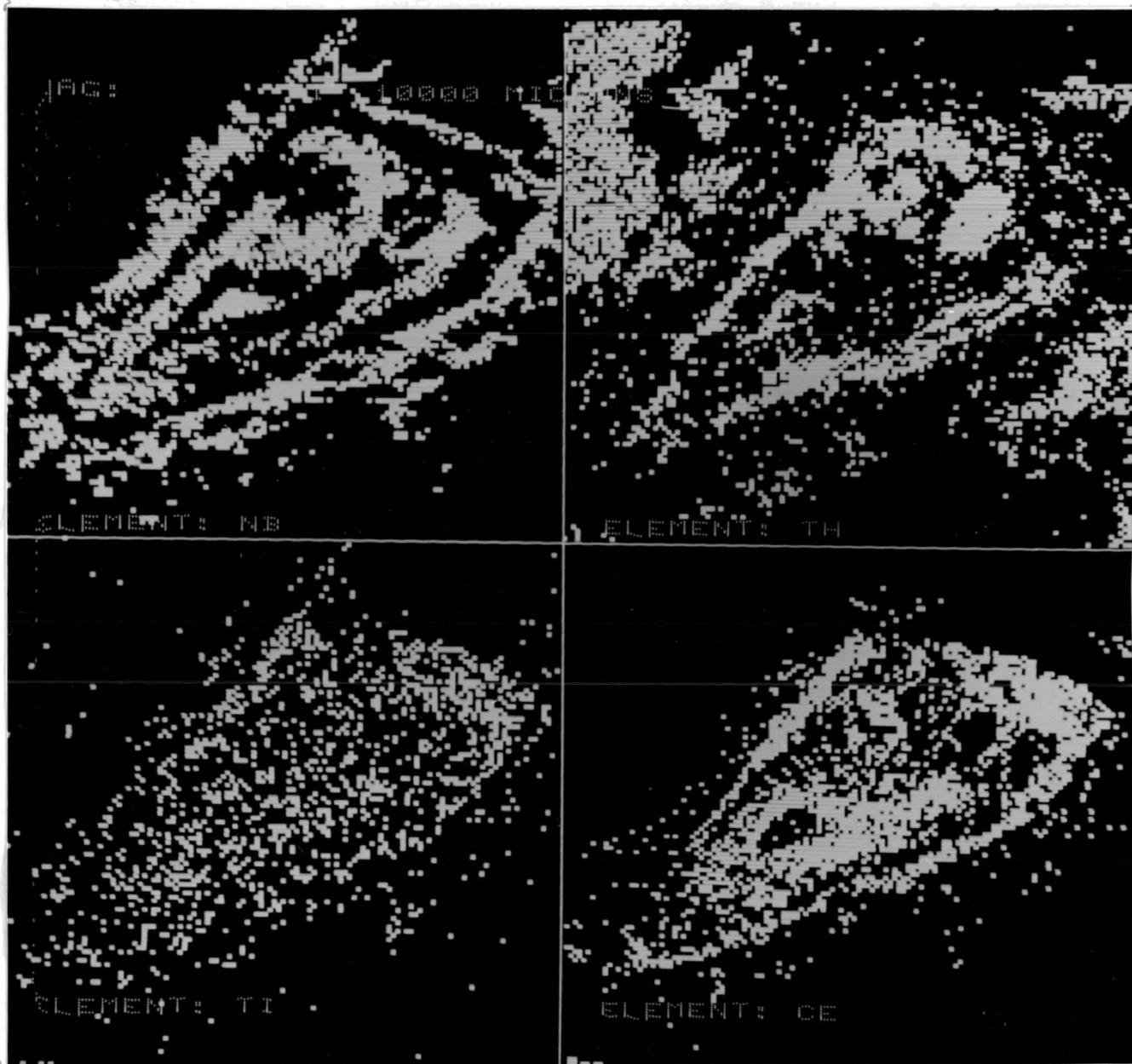
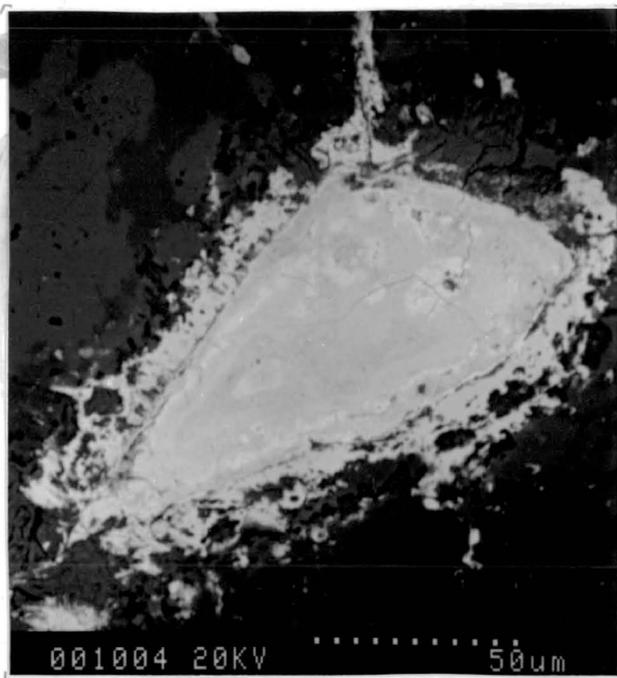


Fig 2.9 and 2.10. [Centre III, ferro-edenite syenite, Neys - Ashburton Lookout area]. Acicular synchysite (s) surrounding ilmenite (il) replaces alteration silicate (as). Synchysite rarely nucleates on bastnaesite (b) (sample # C2122).

Fig 2.11 and 2.12. [Centre III, quartz syenite]. BSE image of a pyrochlore (?) altered to fluorocarbonate, thorite and a Nb-Ti-bearing mineral. Stringers of Nb-REE mineraloid penetrate into surrounding phases. 2.12) X-ray maps of Th, Nb, Ce (REE), and Ti defining replacement phases. High Th and Ce concentrations denote thorite (thorogummite ?) and fluorocarbonate replacement respectively (sample # C2155).



small acicular crystals intergrown with secondary chlorite. Bastnaesite may or may not occur as nucleation points for the Ca-bearing fluorocarbonates (Fig 2.9 and 2.10). Ca-fluorocarbonate rarely occurs with anhedral ilmenite and monazite. The monazite and fluorocarbonate boundary is usually distinct, but in some cases monazite and bastnaesite may be intimately intergrown.

Samples examined from ferro-edenite syenites have rare fluorocarbonate as small anhedral grains of bastnaesite or synchysite bordering large LREE bearing apatites.

2.1.6 C III, Quartz Syenite

The quartz syenite from the western contact zone contains rare acicular Ca-fluorocarbonate intergrown with iddingsite-bowlingite, Ti-Nb-bearing oxides and thorite. The small size of the Ti-Nb-mineral precluded identification, but it is possibly Nb-rutile, which is rarely seen partially-rimming other alteration silicates. Fluorocarbonate is present in fractures in amphibole grains, within cleavage traces and along grain boundaries in biotite.

The textural relationships in the quartz syenite from the Ashburton region are similar to those seen in the western contact zone. Rare fluorocarbonate is associated with thorite, Nb-oxides (pyrochlore?), and secondary silicates. Grains composed of multiple phases of fluorocarbonate, Nb-oxide, and thorite replace a primary precursor - pyrochlore (Fig 2.11 and 2.12). Two chevkinite rich samples taken from Ashburton lookout area show replacement by acicular Nb-bearing ilmenite embedded in anhedral bastnaesite (Fig 2.13).

One quartz syenite sample was examined from the Radio Tower Hill area and showed no fluorocarbonate mineralization.



Fig 2.13. Relatively large chevkinite showing both mottled alteration and partial replacement features. Acicular niobium bearing ilmenite (dark) is embedded in bastnaesite (light) (sample # 2454).

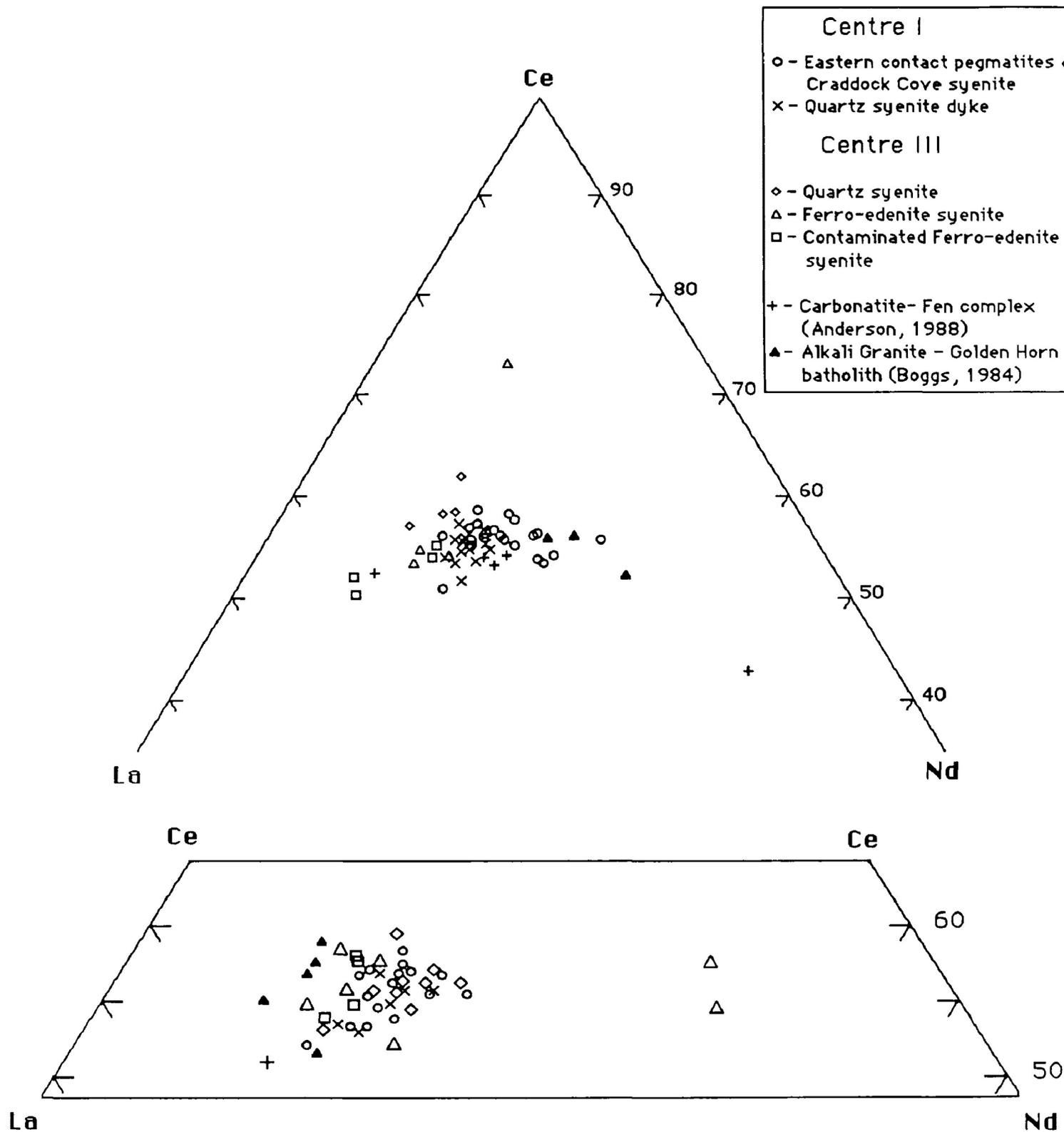


Fig 2.14 La - Ce - Nd plots of Ca-fluorocarbonate (top) and bastnaesite (bottom). The Ca - bearing fluorocarbonates plot in a larger compositional field than the bastnaesites. For both species Centre I compositions are apparently enriched in Nd than Centre III.

2.1.7 C. III, Magnesio-hornblende Syenite

Fluorocarbonate is rare in the magnesio-hornblende syenites from the Neys-Ashburton lookout area and is present only as small grains along fractures in amphibole.

2.2 Fluorocarbonate Compositional Variation

Compositions of fluorocarbonates determined in this work are listed in Appendix 1.1. Analysis of the fluorocarbonates from both centres show the carbonates to be La, Ce and Nd-enriched bastnaesite, parisite and synchysite. Several compositions, especially those from Centre III, have CaO wt % ranging from 1.00 wt% to 4.00 wt %. These samples have Ca and REE proportions intermediate between the ideal stoichiometry of the four fluorocarbonate endmembers. Electron probe studies of fluorocarbonates from an arfvedsonite granite in the Golden Horn Batholith (Boggs, 1984) and from an ankeritic ferro-carbonatite in the Fen complex, SE Norway (Anderson, 1986) also have compositions intermediate to the four endmembers. This could be due to the presence of additional members suggested by Van Landuyt et al. (1975). However, it is assumed that the intermediate compositional values of the Coldwell complex fluorocarbonates are a result of electron beam overlap of intergrowths of more than one identified species and not due to the presence of intermediate compounds.

Bastnaesite and Ca-fluorocarbonate are plotted on separate La-Ce-Nd ternary diagrams (Fig 2.14). Coldwell bastnaesites, as a group, plot in a narrow range, between 50-60% Ce and 20-30% La with only subtle differences between those from Centre I and Centre III. The Centre I bastnaesite grains are Nd-rich compared to those from Centre III, with the eastern contact pegmatite minerals exhibiting the greatest Nd-enrichment. The bastnaesites from the

western contact zone and Ashburton lookout areas of Centre III show no distinct differences in composition.

The Coldwell bastnaesites are relatively more Nd and Ce-rich than the Fen complex bastnaesite (Andersen, 1986) and more Nd-rich than those from the Fjalskar granite, Finland (Lahti et al, 1988).

Because of the variable Ca content and the problem of determining species, all calcium-bearing fluorocarbonates were plotted on a single La-Ce-Nd ternary diagram. Comparisons between the two ternary diagrams indicate that the Ca-fluorocarbonates REE proportions are more diverse and are slightly more Nd-rich and Ce-poor than the bastnaesites.

The centre III minerals show a broader distribution of Ce-La content ranging from 51% Ce (contaminated ferro-edenite syenite) to 74% Ce (ferro-edenite syenite) relative to centre I. With the exception of the one Ce-enriched Ca-fluorocarbonates from the ferro-edenite syenite, those from the quartz syenite are Ce-rich in comparison to Ca-fluorocarbonates from the ferro-edenite and contaminated ferro-edenite syenites. The Ca-fluorocarbonates are, in general, more Ce-rich than fluorocarbonates from the Fen Complex (Fig 2.14).

Fluorocarbonates occurring in various rock types increase in light lanthanide content in the series; granite and granite pegmatite, alkaline rocks, carbonatites. The degree of increase is different for each endmember (Fleischer, 1978). In the same rock type, bastnaesite is LREE-enriched relative to Ca-bearing members, this relative enrichment increasing with Ca-content. The difference in relative enrichment increases from granite and granite pegmatites through to alkaline rocks. Fluorocarbonate data from several centre I samples are plotted on a La/Nd vs. Ce/REE diagram (Fig 2.15). The eastern contact pegmatite and quartz syenite dyke C1432 fluorocarbonates

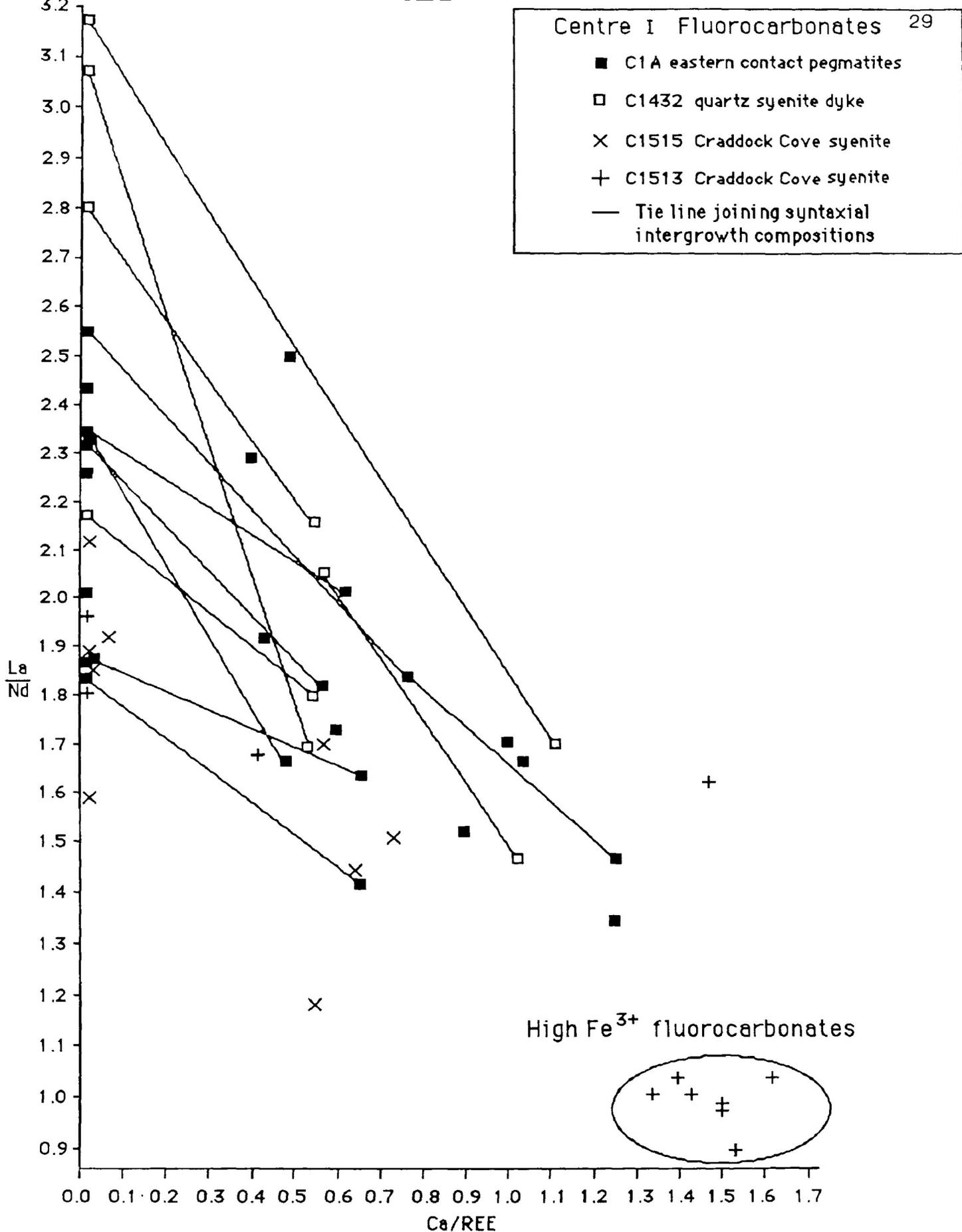


Fig 2.15. La-Nd enrichment vs Ca/REE plot for various compositions of fluorocarbonate from centre I. The ideal Ca/REE for bastnaesite is 0.0, for parisite is 0.5, and synchysite is 1.0. Adjacent syntaxial domain compositions are signified by tie lines. There is a distinct trend of HREE enrichment for the Ca-bearing members from bastnaesite through synchysite

polycrystals are the coarsest grained in the complex and show syntaxial intergrowths of bastnaesite and various Ca-fluorocarbonates. On the diagram tie lines join adjacent intergrowths. A similar trend of decreasing La/Nd as well as La/Ce from bastnaesite through the group to synchysite was qualitatively described in the Thor Lake fluorocarbonates (St. de Jorre, 1985). This relationship holds true for fluorocarbonates from the same sample and for adjacent fluorocarbonate intergrowths.

By definition the adjacent intergrowths formed in one precipitory event (Donnay and Donnay, 1953), therefore it can be assumed that major fluctuations in pressure, temperature, and REE proportions would not occur during genesis. It may be concluded that LREE-enrichment of bastnaesite relative to an adjacent Ca-fluorocarbonate is a result of crystal lattice differences between the mixed compounds. One is composed of (REE)F and CO_3 layers, the other has additional Ca ion layers. The presence of these extra layers may in some way affect the REE site making it more favourable to the smaller HREE elements. This hypothesis would imply that the Ca-fluorocarbonate trend on the ternary diagram (Fig 2.15) is not only a function of REE proportion in mineralizing fluid, but also a function of the amount of Ca in the species.

The C1513 fluorocarbonates from Craddock Cove syenites contain considerable amounts of Fe (1-12.8 wt%). Most of this iron must be in the trivalent state to satisfy the charge balance and Fe^{3+} incorporated into the REE site results in stoichiometry close to synchysite. There are two possible site models:

1) The Fe^{3+} and REE may occur in solid solution, where Fe^{3+} replaces REE from the (REE)F layers. This would explain the presence of Fe^{3+} content in the Ca-bearing endmembers and not bastnaesite. With increased Ca the smaller

HREE and Fe^{3+} , relative to the LREE and Fe^{2+} , may be more easily accommodated into the lattice. However, the cation radius of Fe^{3+} of 0.63 (Shannon and Prewitt, 1966) is still significantly smaller than that of Nd (1.135) and it is unlikely that significant amounts of Fe^{3+} would substitute.

2) The second possibility is that the Fe^{3+} ions form individual layers that substitute for individual (REE)F layers. In Fig 2.5 many of the Ca-Fe-fluorocarbonate compositions cluster around 1.5 on the Ca/REE axis. If an average of 1.5 is assumed for this compound, deviations from the average being explained by assigning different portions of Fe to the Ca sites as Fe^{2+} and the rest to the REE site as Fe^{3+} , it would imply a replacement of one third of the (REE)F layers by Fe^{3+} layers.

In the Centre III lithologies and the Craddock Cove syenite, the fluorocarbonates form secondary minerals replacing primary REE-bearing phases - pyrochlore, chevkinite, apatite, allanite and rarely sphene. Comparable replacement relationships have been found in granites (Littlejohn, 1981; Lahti and Suominer, 1988; Cerny and Cerna, 1972) and have been interpreted as alteration products due to hydrothermal action by late-stage magmatic fluids. Both the Coldwell units are similar in that F^- and CO_2 rich solutions have permeated the rocks transporting and/or remobilizing the REE elements, but major compositional and genetic differences exist between fluids from Craddock Cove and Centre III.

In Centre III lithologies, fluorocarbonates are rare and occur as a fine grained replacement for pre-existing REE-minerals and less commonly associated with aluminosilicate alteration. During "bastnaesization" REE may be removed from the precursor mineral and redeposited as a secondary

generation of fluorocarbonate and thus, represent a localized redistribution of the rare earth elements. Such a "autometasomatic" origin is implied for all fluorocarbonate mineralization in the samples investigated from Centre III.

The relatively large amounts of fluorocarbonate (C1513) cannot be explained by remobilization of REE from the breakdown of early minerals. Fluorocarbonate mineralization is directly related to K-metasomatism as evidenced by replacement relationships. Therefore, it is postulated K, rare-metals, and Fe - enriched fluids have infiltrated the western red syenites from an "external source". Whether the hydrothermal alteration is a result of residual fluids from the crystallization of the red syenite or related to other magmatic events is uncertain (see section 16.0).

3.0 Chevkinite (Perrierite ?)

Chevkinite is a rare earth titanium silicate mineral that readily accommodates elements such as Zr, Nb, Ta, Y, Th, and Sr within its lattice. The ideal stoichiometry is $A_4BC_4Si_4O_{22}$ where A site= REE, Th, Ca, Sr, Na, K; B= Fe^{2+} , Mg, Mn, Ca; C= Ti, Mg, Mn, Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , Al (Segalstad, 1978; Ito et al, 1971; Platt et al, 1987). A representative EDS spectrum of chevkinite from the Coldwell complex is shown in Fig 3.1.

The identification of chevkinite is complicated by the existence of the dimorph, perrierite, which is almost identical in composition and similar in structure to chevkinite. Therefore, X-ray diffraction is necessary for a conclusive identification of the mineral. Unfortunately the small grain size of the Coldwell chevkinite from the various lithologic units made it impossible to separate concentrates for x-ray diffraction study. In the absence of crystallographic data a method based on the ionic radius is used to determine the mineral species (see below).

3.1 Textural Relationships

The chevkinite is found in four distinct lithologic units within the Coldwell complex. In centre I rare grains are found in the ferro-augite syenite (samples C2905, C2909, and C2908) and one sample from the red syenite (C2920). In Centre III, isolated areas in the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite (C2028 and 2036- Western Contact) and the quartz syenites (C2116, C2923, and C2454- Ashburton Lookout area) may contain chevkinite.

3.1.1 C III, Quartz Syenite

The alkaline quartz syenite near Ashburton Lookout contains relatively large amounts, up to 0.5 modal %, chevkinite. The stubby euhedral-to-subhedral

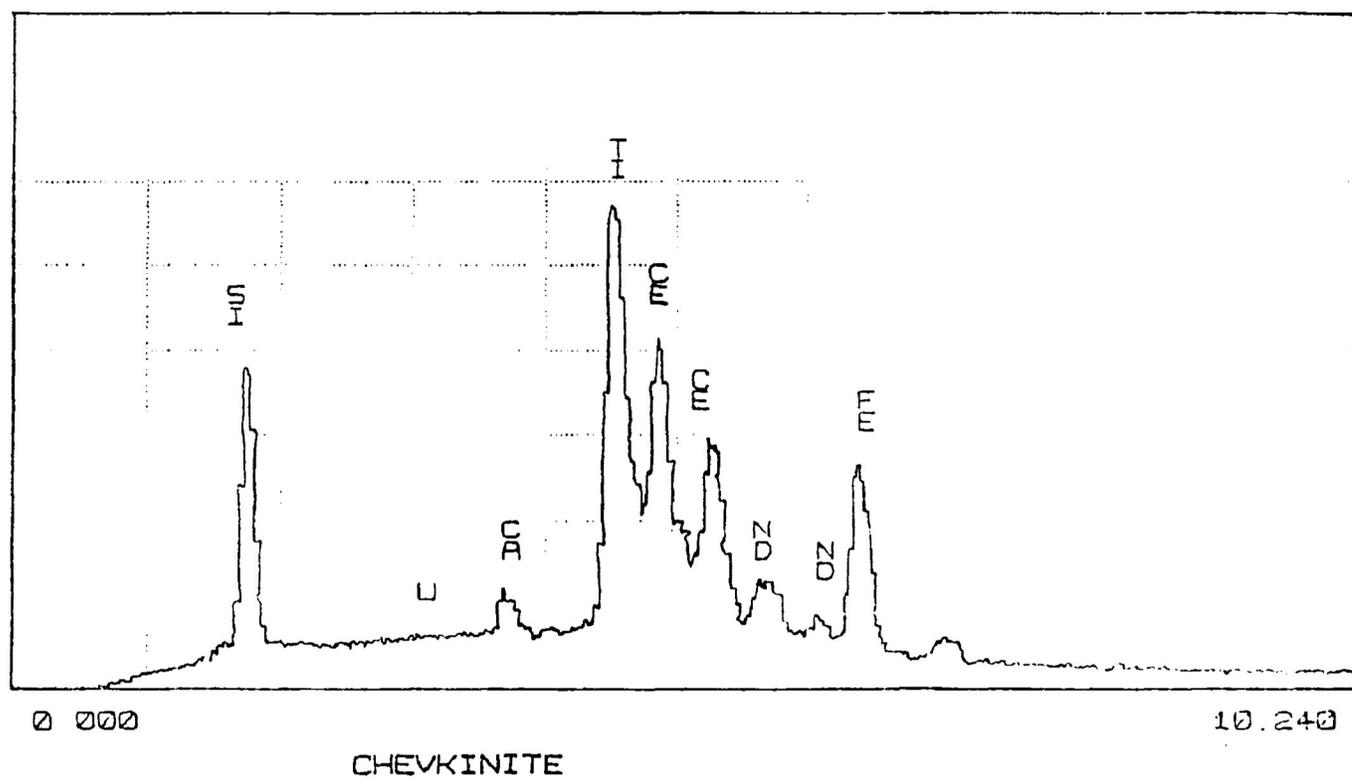


Fig 3.1. EDS spectrum of chevkinite from ferro-augite syenite (C2906).

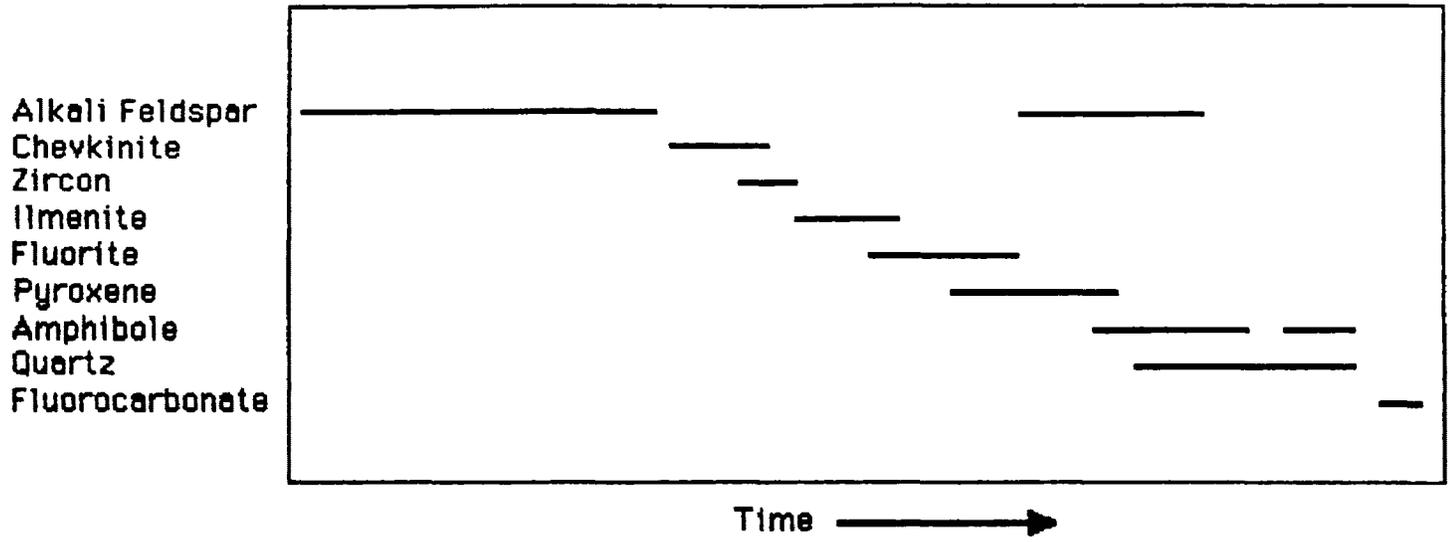
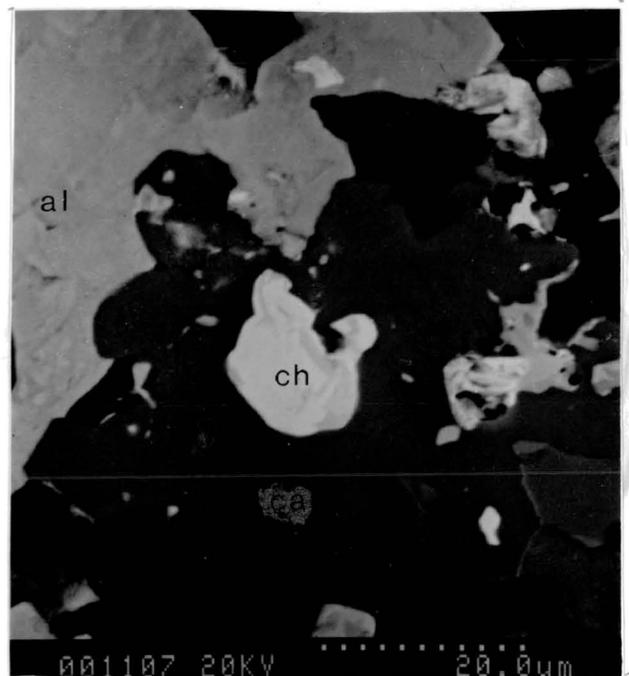
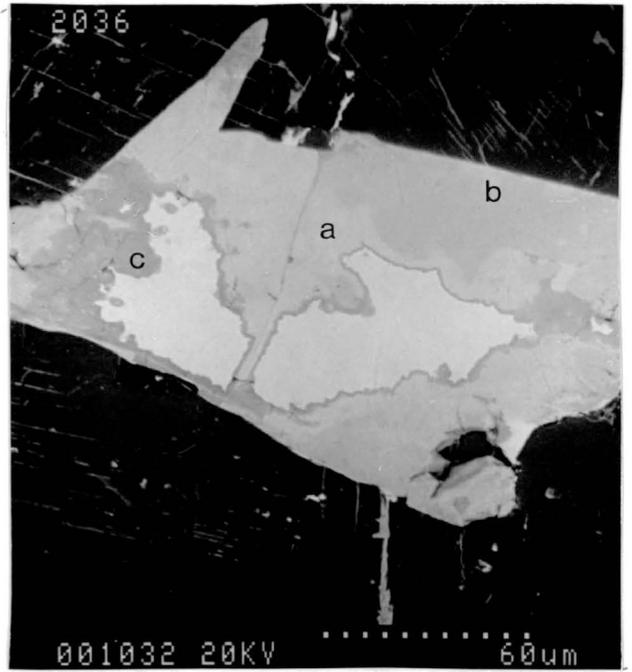
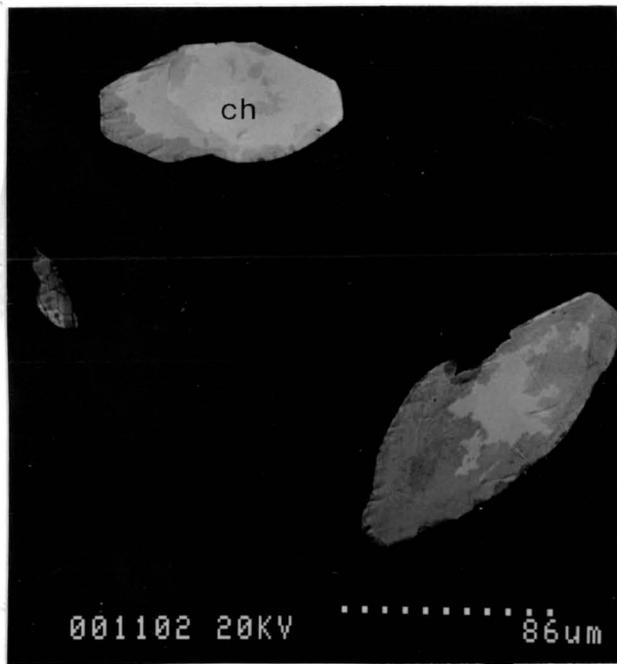


Fig 3.2 Paragenetic sequence in Centre III quartz syenite - Ashburton Lookout

Fig 3.3. SEM backscattered micrograph of chevkinite (CH) and alteration mantles interstitial to perthite (P) and partially included in amphibole (AM). The "fresh" core (light) is surrounded by hydrated alteration (dark) (sample # C2454).

Fig 3.4. SEM back scattered micrograph of chevkinite, alkali-feldspar and fluorocarbonate from the ferro-edenite syenite. Fluorocarbonate has precipitated along fractures and dilated feldspar cleavage planes. Alteration occurs around grain margin as 3 distinct compositional domains a, b, and c (see appendix 2.2). Elemental comparisons between domains are graphed in Fig 3.9 (sample # C2036).

Fig 3.5. SEM backscattered micrograph of allanite (al), K-feldspar, calcite (ca), and chevkinite (ch) aggregate replacing amphibole (sample # C2920).



grains range in size from 50 μm to 250 μm , and occur as inclusions in interstitial quartz between perthite prisms, occasionally included or partially-included in amphibole or perthite and more rarely in zircon, ilmenite and magnetite. The proposed paragenetic sequence is given in Fig 3.2. In thin section dark reddish brown cores are rimmed by light brown-to-pale-orange alteration mantles. The lack of pleochroism and complete opacity of the "fresh" cores and mantles in polarized transmitted light is undoubtedly a result of severe metamictization. Backscattered images of the grains show alteration mantles as mottled rims around a heterogeneous core (Fig 3.3). Complete alteration of the chevkinite is rare.

3.1.2 Contaminated Ferro-edenite Syenite

Chevkinite is rare and too small for optical investigation. Back scattered imagery reveals small anhedral-to-subhedral 20 μm -40 μm in diameter chevkinite as inclusions in perthite with the larger grains exhibiting a similar mottled alteration mantle to that seen in the quartz syenite. One unusually large chevkinite - alteration grain contains three distinct alteration domains (Fig 3.4). Chemical analysis of the zoning is given in appendix 2.2.

3.1.1 Ferroaugite Syenite

Chevkinite in the Craddock Cove ferro-augite syenite is found in samples C2905, C2906, C2909, and C2914. Small grains, commonly less than 50 μm , are anhedral-to-euhedral and are included in the interstitial mafics. Rare large grains of chevkinite show a distinct chemical zoning, reflecting variations in Ti, Nb and Fe. Chevkinite is absent in the southeastern ferro-augite syenite

3.1.4 Craddock Cove Red Syenite

Only 2 samples are known to contain chevkinite, C1513 and C2920. In

section C2920 chevkinite is found associated with aggregates of allanite, calcite, and potassium feldspar (Fig 3.5). Small (<40 μm) anhedral grains are included in anhedral to subhedral allanite, or calcite. In sample C1513 euhedral chevkinites approximately 50 μm in diameter are commonly altered to multiple Nb-bearing phases (tentatively identified as Nb-rutile and pyrochlore) and fluorocarbonate.

3.2 Composition

Representative compositions are given in appendix (2.2). Most Coldwell chevkinites exhibit low total oxide percentages as a result of their apparent metamict and hydrated nature. Chevkinites from the different lithologic units show similar compositions with subtle differences occurring in elemental proportions. The centre III contaminated ferro-edenite syenite (C2028 and C2036) and quartz syenite have similar total $(\text{REE})_2\text{O}_3$ wt % contents, ranging from (36.03-41.19 wt%) and (36.53-42.28 wt %) respectively. The Centre I minerals appear to have higher $(\text{REE})_2\text{O}_3$ wt% contents with the ferro-augite syenite containing 38.16% - 45.79% and the red syenite having 45.06 - 46.21 wt%. The chevkinite of centre III exhibits a general trend which is seen in other REE-bearing minerals from various deposits, namely, a gross enrichment of LREE from granite pegmatites through syenites or quartz syenite to alkaline syenite or syenite pegmatite (Fleischer, 1965). Material in the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite is enriched in the MREE relative to that in the quartz syenite (Fig 3.6). Chevkinites from the ferro-augite syenite also have REE proportions similar to other alkaline quartz syenite rocks.

Differences in CaO (wt %) content are evident between chevkinite from each of the Coldwell centres. In centre III CaO abundances range between 2.9-5.01 wt%, while lower CaO contents (0.95-3.13 wt %) are found in centre I.

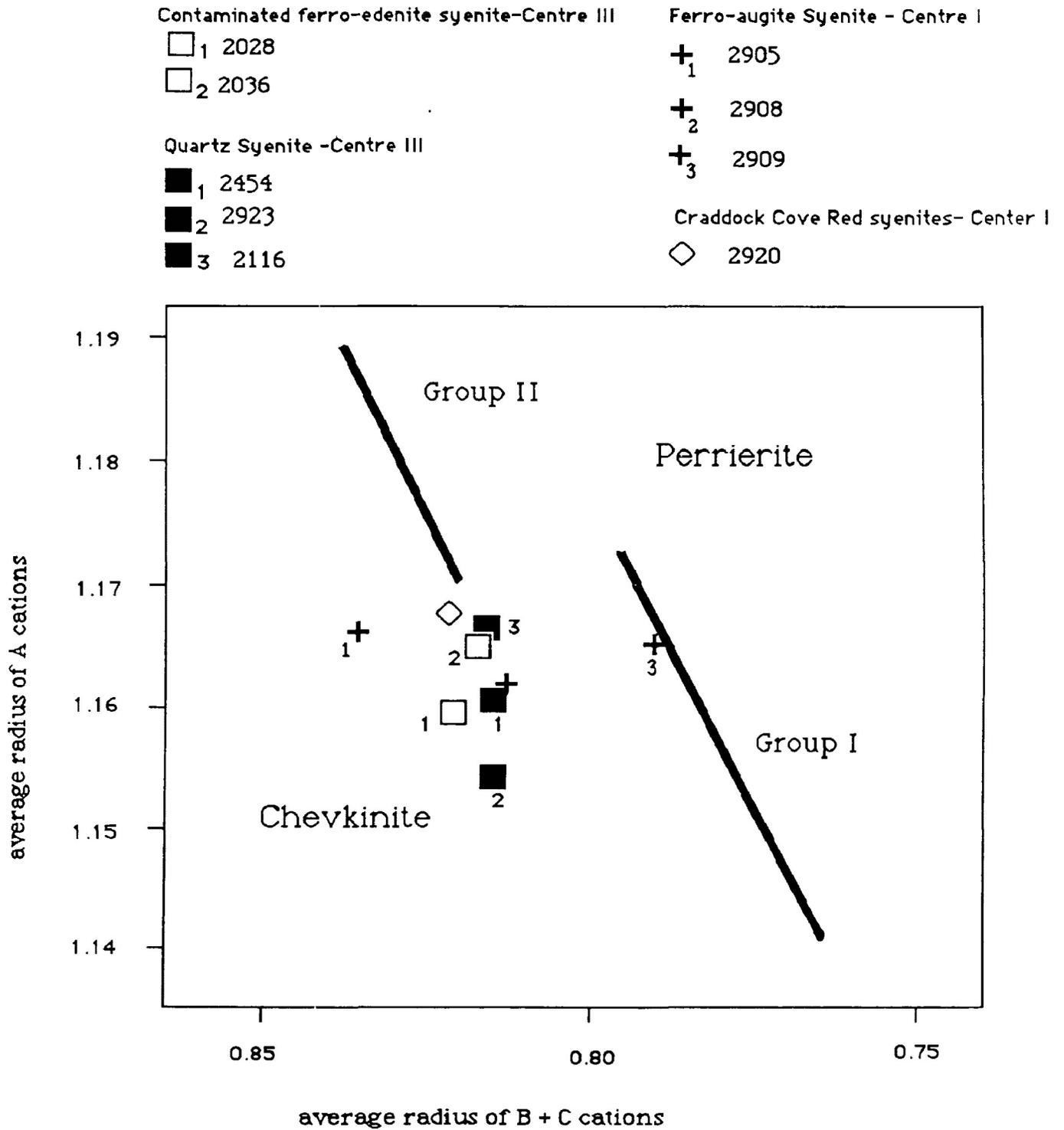


Fig 3.7 Distribution of Coldwell chevkinites as a function of average cation radii of A and B + C sites. Group I and Group II are defined after Segalstad and Larsen (1978) and Platt et al (1987). Fe is calculated as Fe²⁺

Correspondingly the total rare earth contents of the ferro-augite syenite and Craddock Cove syenite chevkinite are higher (41.34-46.21 wt % oxide) than those of centre III (36.03-42.28 wt %).

Thorium is present in most chevkinites and occurs in significant amounts in examples from the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite ($\text{ThO}_2 = 0.84\text{-}4.23$ wt %).

It is interesting to note that chevkinite from the Craddock Cove syenite sample shows unusually high amounts of FeO (13.07-13.39 wt %). High FeO is also characteristic of the fluorocarbonates (see section 2.2) and pyrochlores (see section 4.4) from this area.

3.3 Chevkinite vs Perrierite

Although the similar composition of the two minerals suggests a polymorphic relationship between chevkinite and perrierite, crystal-chemical differences exist between the related species. Studies of synthetic members by Ito (1967) showed that the relative cation size between A, B, and C sites determines which structure will form. An excessive difference in the average cation size between the A site and the B, C sites favours the stability of perrierite over chevkinite. This compositional control appears to be stronger than any temperature effect. Pressure and temperature indirectly affect the structure by influencing the A site composition, at least in the 7.5-20 Kbar and 900-1050°C range (Green and Pearson, 1988). Compositional variation in the B, C sites occurs with changing $f\text{O}_2$ conditions. Fe becomes more abundant with increasing $f\text{O}_2$ as the Fe^{3+} increases. As suggested by Haggerty and Mariano (1983) and Green and Pearson (1988), it is difficult, especially when pressure effects are not known, to distinguish chevkinite from perrierite solely on the basis of composition and cation radius of elements in specific

sites. Therefore, the identification of the Coldwell chevkinites using this method cannot be considered definitive.

Segalstad and Larsen (1978) found that 12 analyses of chevkinite and perrierite formed 2 distinct groups: group I has Ca completely accommodated in the A sites, and group II has most Ca located in the B and C sites.

Average A site cation radius vs. average B+C cation radius for the Coldwell chevkinites are shown in Fig 3.7. The grains from C2920, C2116, C2028, C2036, C2454, and C2923 are plotted as averages of the chevkinite compositions from each sample while the others (C2905/2B, C2909/2, and C2908), due to the scarcity of grains for analysis, are values from single grains. Cation radii, as determined by Shannon and Prewitt (1969), were applied to the chevkinite compositional data and the appropriate cations were assigned to sites A, B, and C of the structural formula presented on p. 33. All Ca^{2+} was assigned to site A. The cation radius values plot well within the chevkinite field of group I reflecting compositions with relatively high Ca abundance (2.90 - 5.01 wt % CaO) for centre III chevkinites and 0.95-3.13 wt % CaO for Centre I syenites) and lower REE abundance (36.03- 42.28 wt % $(\text{REE})_2\text{O}_3$ for centre III and 41.34 - 46.21 wt% $(\text{REE})_2\text{O}_3$ for the centre I syenites). Cation proportions suggest the accommodation of most Ca in the A site. Sample C2909 is anomalous in its close proximity to the chevkinite/perrierite boundary.

The location of data points on Fig 3.7 is based on calculation of total iron as FeO, however it is probable that a portion of Fe is present in the trivalent state. Significant amounts of ferric iron will reduce the average cation radius for the B+C cations shifting plots closer to the group I chevkinite-perrierite boundary (Platt et al, 1987). Therefore, the determination of the oxidation state of the iron will have a bearing on the confidence of the species

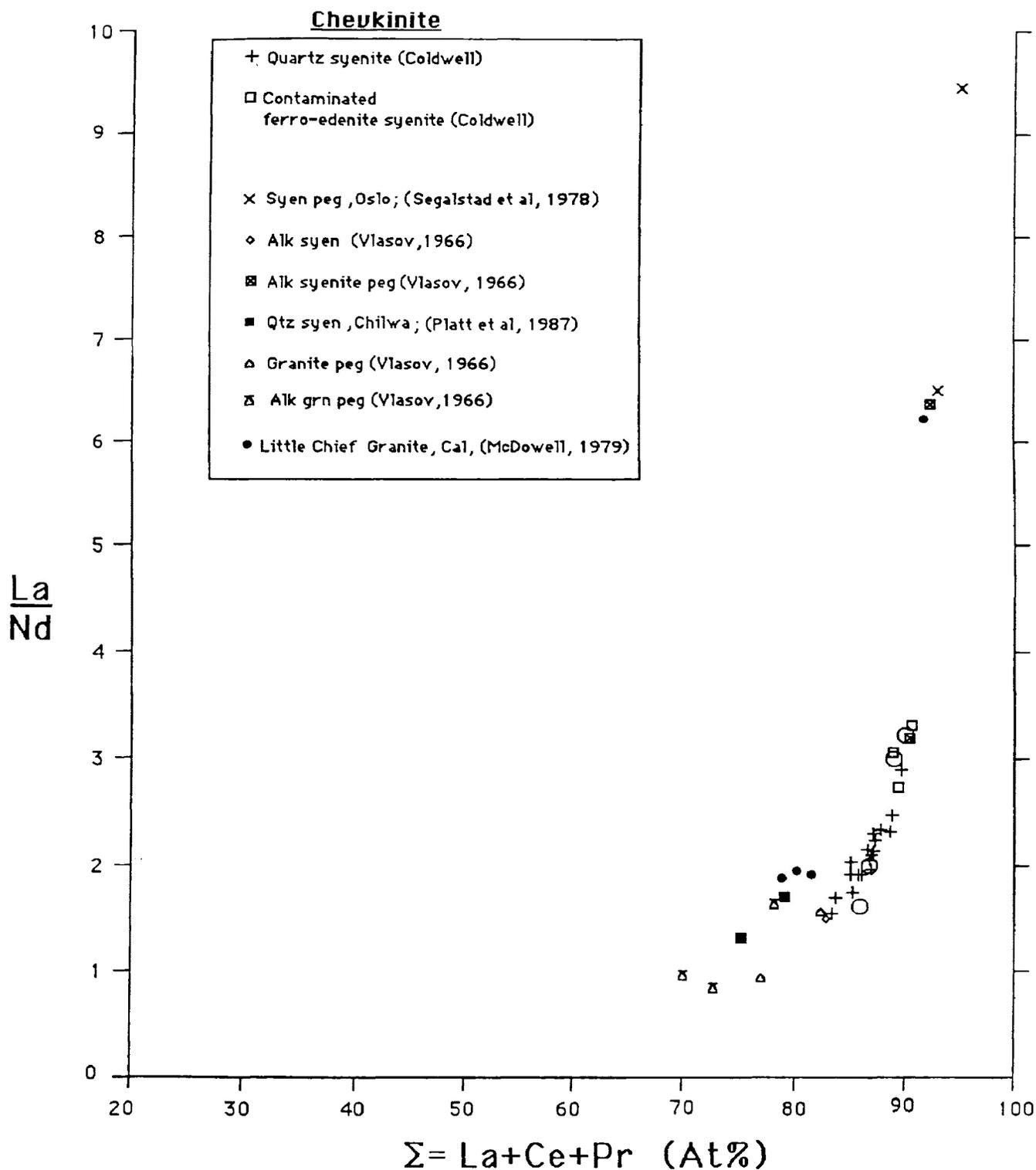


Fig 3.6. Significant LREE enrichment occurs from granite pegmatites through syenites or quartz syenites to alkaline syenite or syenite pegmatite (Fleischer, 1965). A similar trend is seen in the higher La/Nd ratio for the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite chevkinites relative to the quartz syenite. The compositions from the ferroaugite syenite correspond to chevkinite from other alkaline syenites or quartz syenites.

determination. It is assumed that for chevkinites from both centres the dominant state of Fe is divalent. This is based on two independent pieces of evidence.

1) Analysis of chevkinites from other occurrences consistently show divalent Fe to be more abundant than trivalent Fe. Platt et al, (1987) estimated the Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} content of an average of 6 chevkinite analysis from a peralkaline quartz syenite to be 1.5 or greater based on the distribution of iron when calculated to 13 cations. Segalstad and Larsen (1978) determined by analysis that chevkinites from a series of syenite pegmatites from the Oslo region in Norway contains iron almost exclusively as FeO. McDowell (1979) obtained ratios $Fe^{3+}/(Fe^{2+} + Fe^{3+})$ ratios that ranged between 0.14 - 0.40.

2) Recalculation of Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} on a stoichiometric basis (Droop, 1987), shows that the $Fe^{3+}/(Fe^{2+} + Fe^{3+})$ ratios of the Coldwell chevkinites range between (0.13-0.30), which is consistent with the values found in the literature.

3.4 Alteration of Chevkinite

Quantitative analyses (appendix 2.3) of alteration rims of grains from the Ashburton Lookout quartz syenite and western contact contaminated ferro-edenite syenite were compared to the enclosed "fresh" cores to determine major compositional loss or gain of elements from a deuteric or hydrothermal fluid. To correct for the low analytical totals (80-85 wt %) of the alteration mantles, element proportions are calculated for each particular cation as a percentage of the total amount of cations. In Fig 3.8 the elemental differences in Fe, Nb, Ti, Ca, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Si, and Th of the mantle relative to the core are shown as percentages.

The 3 grains from the quartz syenite show a strong pattern of Fe, Ca, and

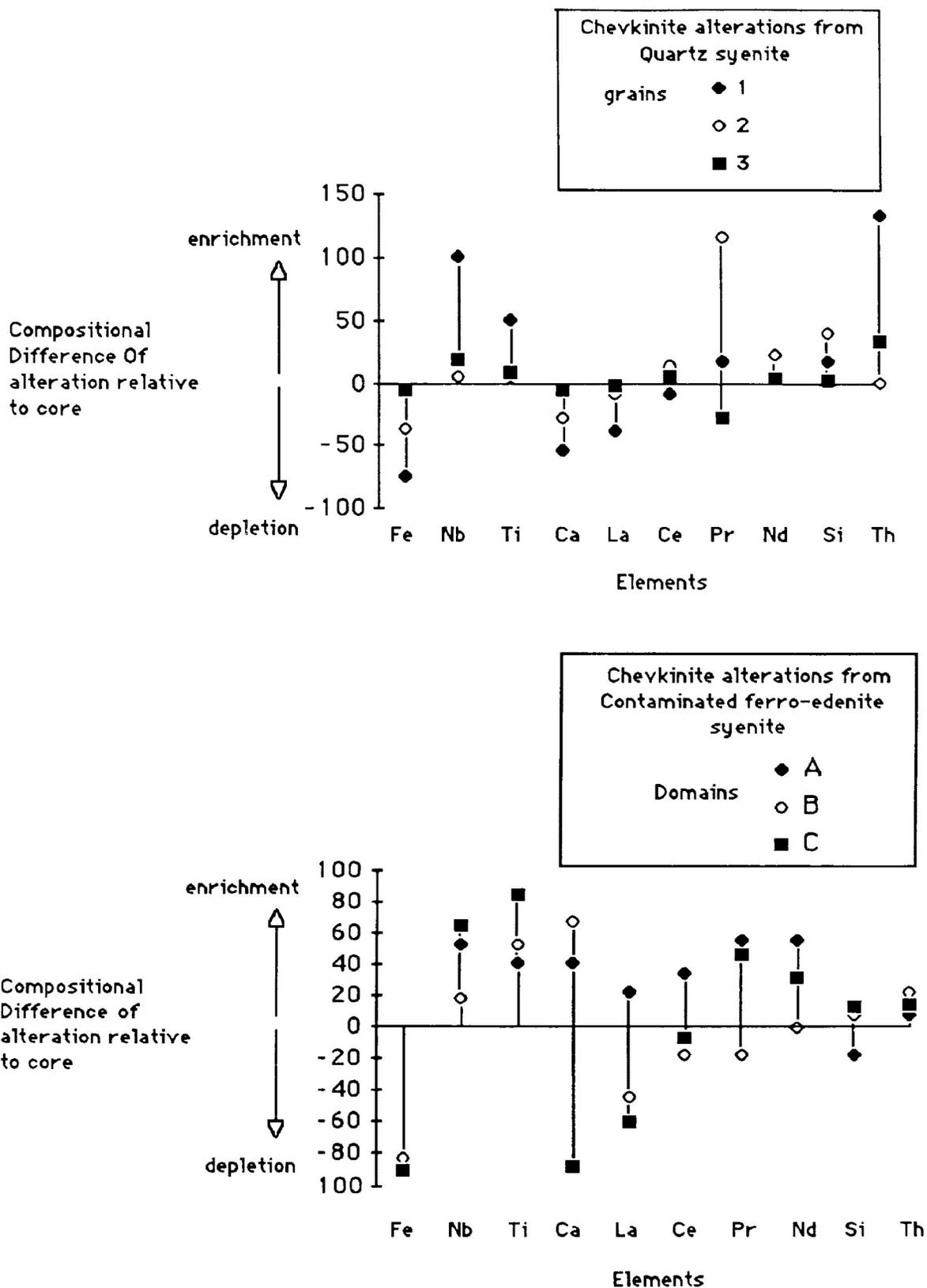


Fig 3.8 Compositional differences between core and alteration mantles are represented as elemental enrichments or depletions in alteration relative to cores for chevkinites in the quartz syenite and a chevkinite from the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite. All grains show strong depletion in Fe, Ca, REE and enrichment in Nb, Ti, Si. Preferential removal of LREE vs. MREE is evident.

rare earth-depletion and a relative enrichment in Ti and Si. Of particular note is the apparent depletion of Nd through La. A similar orange alteration rimming chevkinite in alkaline granites (Payette et al. 1988) is also characterized by a depletion in Fe, Ca, and REE and enrichment in Ti.

A complex alteration pattern observed in the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite chevkinite shows 3 distinct alteration regions (Fig 3.4). Though the altered zones are compositionally distinct, the general patterns of Fe, Ca, and REE depletion and the strong enrichment in the Ti (Fig 3.8) are similar to those described above.

The origin and mobility of the REE derived from the chevkinite are confirmed by fluorocarbonate mineralization along feldspar cleavage planes. Hydration of chevkinite resulted in grain expansion, dilation of adjacent feldspar cleavage planes, removal of REE, and precipitation of fluorocarbonate along the opened fractures.

3.5 Comparisons

Chevkinite is a rare mineral occasionally found in granites (Harding et al, 1982 and McDowell, 1979). A significant proportion of identified chevkinites are associated with peralkaline and alkaline syenites and granites. Platt et al, (1987) investigated chevkinite in two peralkaline quartz syenites from the Chilwa alkaline Province, Malawi. Payette et al (1988) identified chevkinite in peralkaline and alkaline granites of the Welsford anorogenic igneous complex. Segalstad and Larsen (1978) reported an occurrence from the Oslo peralkaline granites and chevkinite has been found in metaluminous and mildly peralkaline rhyolite tuffs (Novak and Mahood, 1986) .

Major element compositions, Ca, Fe, Ti, and LREE of the Coldwell chevkinites are comparable to those mentioned above (Table 3.1). However, the

Table 3.1. Chemical composition (weight percent oxides) of chevkinites from various localities

	a	b	c	d	e	
SiO ₂	19.86	20.33	19.50	20.20	17.88	
Al ₂ O ₃	0.07	2.79	0.16	0.12	0.47	
TiO ₂	17.07	18.76	17.50	18.30	17.71	
Nb ₂ O ₅	nd	0.02	1.60	0.64	0.23	
FeO	10.06	7.27	11.20	11.30	10.50	
Fe ₂ O ₃	----	----	----	----	7.08	
MnO	1.01	0.11	nd	na	0.02	
MgO	0.05	0.85	nd	na	----	
CaO	3.20	5.67	3.31	2.82	2.66	
ThO ₂	1.62	0.79	0.60	0.33	3.61	
Y ₂ O ₃	0.29	0.24	0.57	0.23		
La ₂ O ₃	23.76	11.44	13.00	12.10		
Ce ₂ O ₃	19.26	17.85	18.60	21.40	36.26	REE ₂ O ₃
Pr ₂ O ₃	2.46	2.03	2.00	na		
Nd ₂ O ₃	2.32	5.49	10.10	6.29		
Sm ₂ O ₃	nd	0.88	1.38	2.67		
Sum	101.03	94.50	97.92	97.10	96.42	

a- Segalstad and Larsen, (1978); from syenite pegmatite, Oslo, Norway.

b- McDowell, (1979); from Little Chief Granite.

c- Platt et al, (1987); from quartz syenite, Chilwa, Malawi.

d- Novak and Mahood, (1986); from peralkaline tuff, Kane Springs Wash Calderak, Nevada.

e- Zhang et al, (1976); from quart syenite dykes, Hubel, China.

minor elements, Nb and Th, are typically more abundant in the Coldwell specimens (eg. maximum $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5=7.21$ wt % in the ferro-augite syenite, and maximum $\text{ThO}_2= 3.28$ wt % in the contaminated ferro-edenite). The Craddock Cove chevkinites are unique, relative to Coldwell samples and those from other deposits, in their unusually high Fe content of over 13 wt %. Typical FeO contents range from 8-11 wt % in minerals from granitoid rocks with the exception of iron chevkinite in a quartz syenite from Hubei, China (Zhang et al, 1976). A significant amount of Fe_2O_3 (7.08 wt %) in the mineral is attributed to water-transported ferric iron introduced into the mineral lattice through fractures (Zhang et al, 1976). The Craddock Cove chevkinites appear to be a minor part of a replacement assemblage of allanite, K-feldspar, and calcite formed during a metasomatic event. If experimental studies by Green and Pearson, (1988) are applicable to (low ?) temperature and pressure metasomatism, the higher Fe contents may be a result of a raised $f\text{O}_2$ and the predicted increase in Fe^{3+} in the mineralizing fluids.

4.0 Pyrochlore

The minerals of the pyrochlore subgroup are the commonest niobium minerals in alkaline intrusions and comprise some of the most complex rare-metal bearing species. The general formula is $A_{2-m}B_2O_6(O,OH,F)_{1-n} \cdot pH_2O$, where $m=0-1$, $n=0-1$, p is variable, and the A site= Ca, Na, REE, U, Th, Sr, and Fe; the B site= Nb, Ti, and Ta (Foord, 1982). The complexity of the substitution has led to a chemical classification of minerals with the pyrochlore structure by subgroups based on the B site composition. Individual species within each subgroup are defined by the A site constituents (Hogarth, 1977). The Coldwell niobates, with the exception of one composition in the betafite subgroup, are strongly partitioned into the Nb-dominant pyrochlore division of the group triangle (Fig 4.1).

Pyrochlore is the most abundant of the Nb-bearing minerals in the Coldwell rocks. It has been identified on the basis of composition in the Centre III quartz syenite, contaminated ferro-edenite syenite, ferro-edenite syenite and in the Centre I ferro-augite syenite, Craddock Cove red syenites, and the quartz syenite dykes. The large grain size of the mineral in the ferro-augite syenite patch pegmatites from the eastern contact allowed separation and confirmation of the identity by X-ray diffraction techniques. Mineral paragenesis varies within the complex from simple primary crystallization from the melt to precipitation and replacement of earlier niobate phases by metasomatic/hydrothermal fluids. Commonly both modes of occurrence appear in the same sample. The size of the grains and complexity of the replacement intergrowths between two or possibly more phases made SEM X-ray mapping essential in determining the multiphase interrelationships.

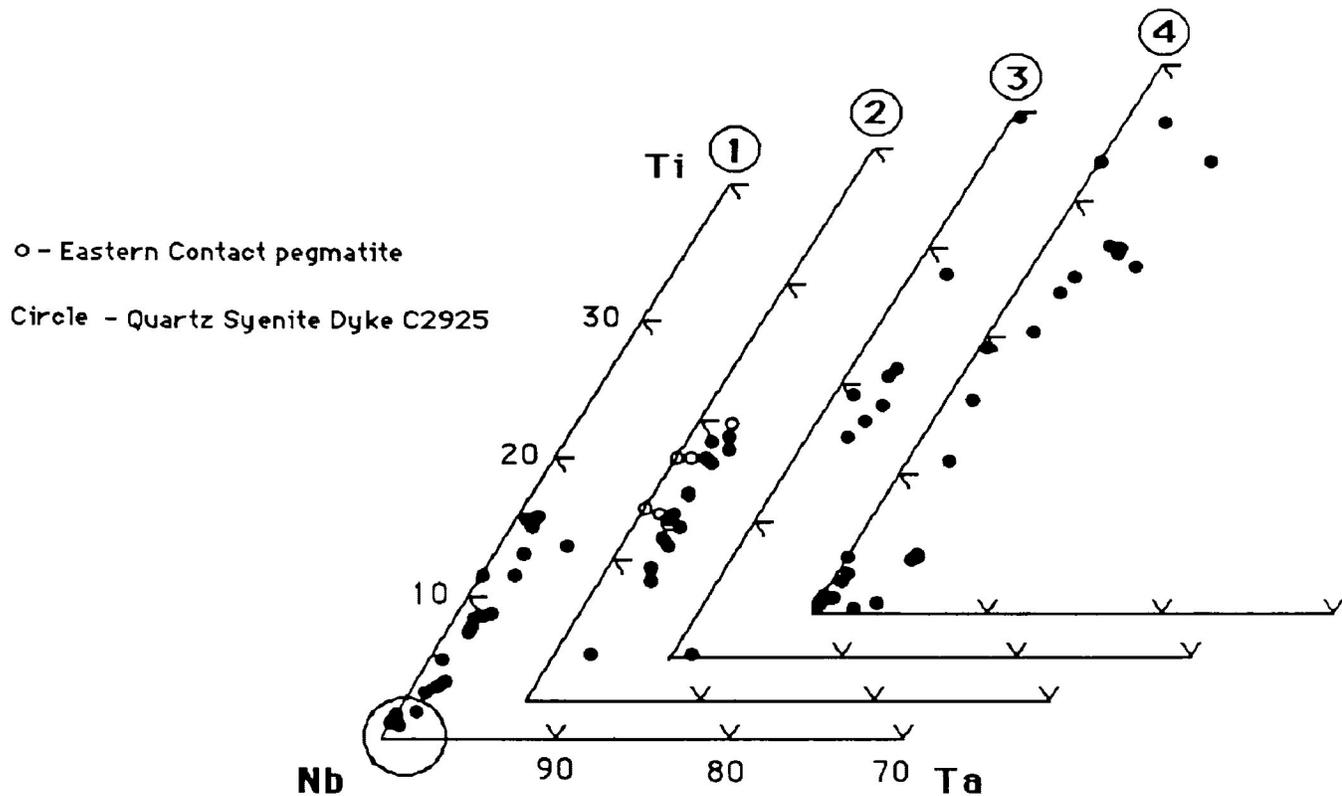
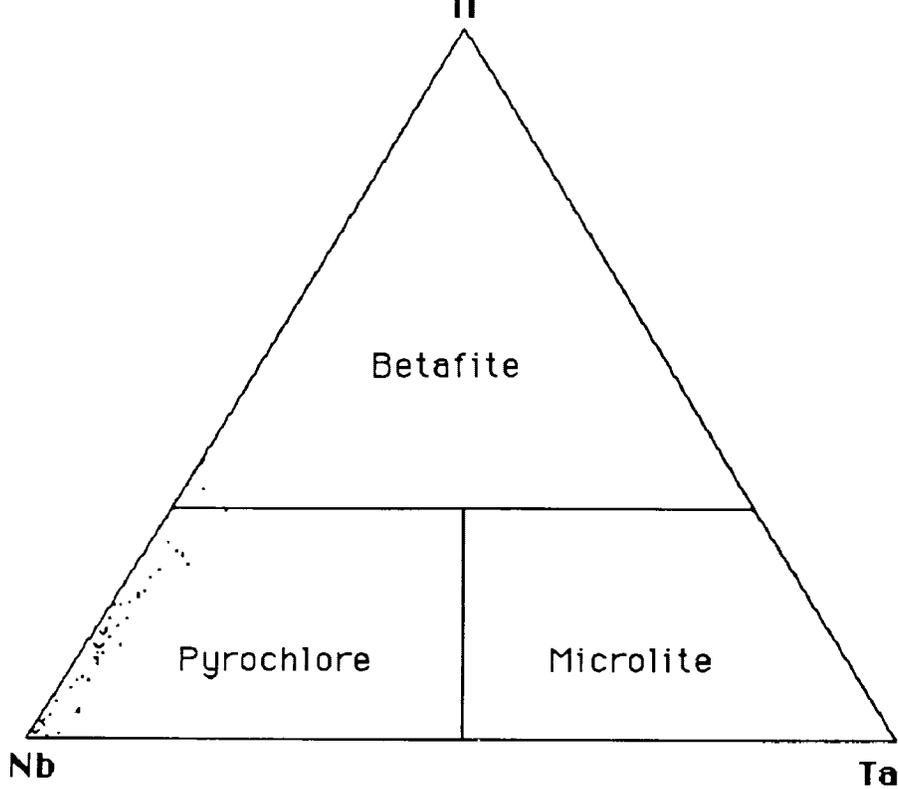


Fig 4.1 Pyrochlore subgroups as defined by Hogarth, (1988). The atomic compositions for the Coldwell pyrochlores are plotted on four Ti-Nb-Ta ternary diagrams. The pyrochlores as a group are Nb-dominant. Compositions of minerals from different lithologic units are viewed in detail in lower diagrams. In Centre I, 1= Quartz syenite dykes, 2=Ferroaugite syenite, 3=Craddock Cove syenites; in Centre III, 4=Ferro-edenite syenite, contaminated ferro-edenite syenite, and quartz syenite.

4.1 Textural Relationships

4.1.1 C.I. Quartz Syenite Dykes

Pyrochlore is found in four quartz syenite dykes (C1418, C1428, C1432, and C2925) as a replacement phase of the previously formed Nb-bearing minerals, columbite and fersmite (Fig. 4.2 and 4.3). Irregular pyrochlore alteration mantles enclose grain remnants and in some cases, almost completely pseudomorph the original grain. The primary anhedral-to-subhedral minerals seldom exceed 100 μ m, whereas the pyrochlore alteration seldom exceeds 20 μ m. Rare small (approximately 70 μ m) subhedral-to-euhedral pyrochlore grains are found in several of the dykes. Two or more pyrochlore varieties are present in one grain, commonly a core of one composition is mantled by material of distinctly different composition. The genesis of these grains is unclear. They may represent a complete pseudomorph of fersmite or columbite or be a partial replacement of a primary pyrochlore. Grains that are large enough for optical examination are corroded and turbid in appearance. Enclosing and adjacent mafics (Pyroxene-C2925, Amphibole, biotite-C1418-C1432) show evidence of alpha- radiation damage - halos and radial fractures around the hydrated minerals. The niobates are closely associated with fluorite and the other dominant rare metal minerals, fluorocarbonate, thorite and zircon. In dyke C2925, niobates and thorite-zircon intergrowths rim or occur as inclusions in fluorite. The resulting radiation damage causes a reddish purple colouration around fluorite grain borders or as patches and zones within the fluorite.

4.1.2 Ferroaugite Syenite

In the ferroaugite syenite rare subhedral-to-euhedral pyrochlore (<100 μ m) form inclusions in amphibole and quartz and are partially included in potassium

**Fig 4.2. Complex replacement texture of columbite (cb) and pyrochlore (p) is exhibited in back scatter micrograph and X-ray maps. Patches enriched in Ca and REE identifies pyrochlore, Nb and Fe signify columbite domains.
X-ray maps: Upper Left - Nb, UR - Ca, LL - Fe, LR - REE (sample # C1432).**

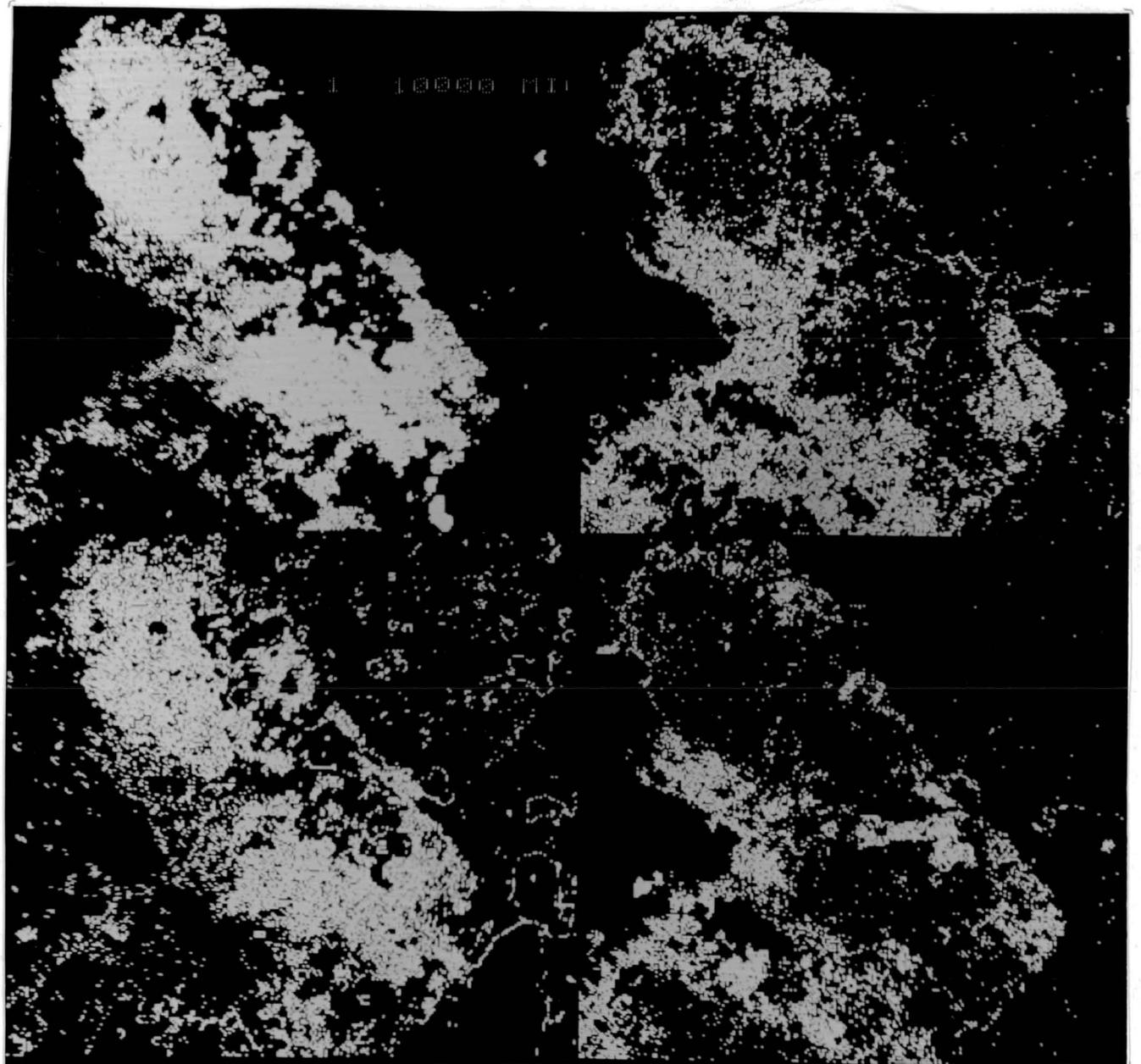
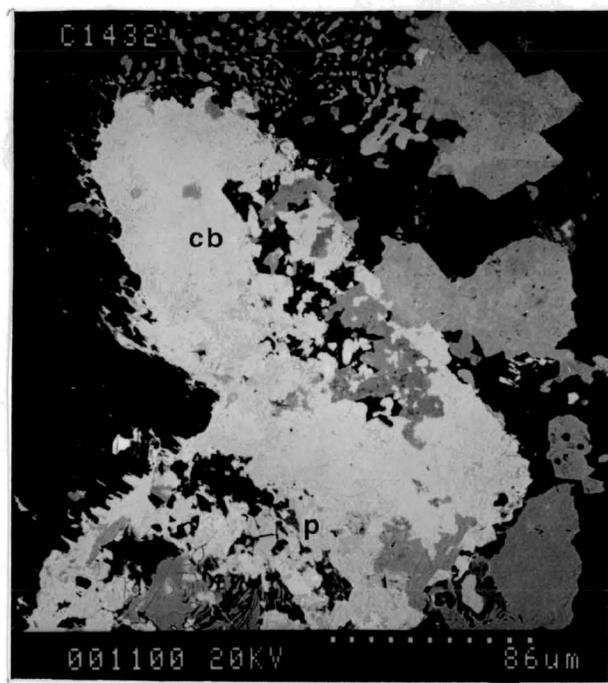
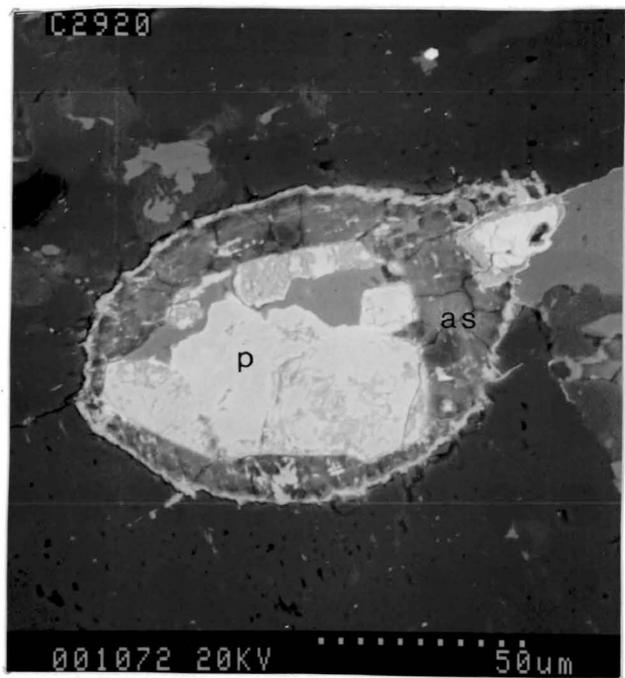
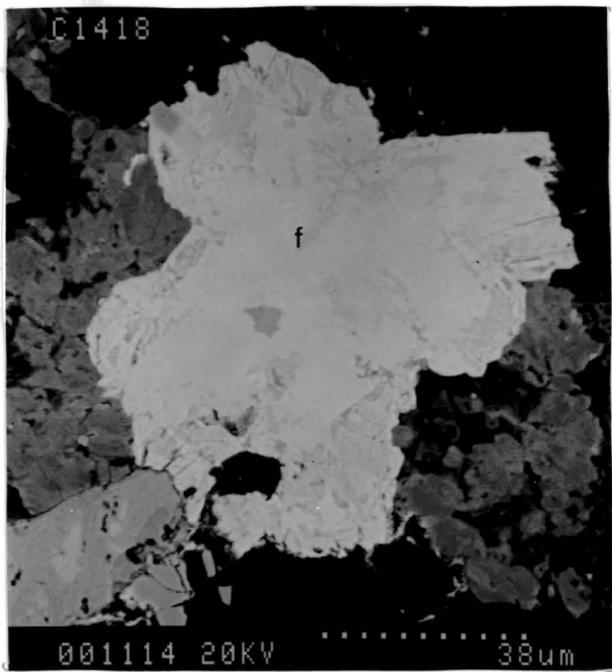


Fig 4.3. Fersmite (f), from quartz syenite dyke C1418 is corroded and partially replaced by pyrochlore along margins.

Fig 4.4. Mottled pyrochlore (p) inclusion in perthite is surrounded by an alteration silicate (as) corona. The alteration may result from the breakdown of the feldspar lattice by α -particle emission of the actinide bearing pyrochlore.



feldspar. Associated rare-metal minerals are fergusonite and zircon.

The southeastern ferroaugite syenites have been found to contain pyrochlores only in the most highly differentiated phases. Here they are associated with the interstitial residual minerals- zircon, calcite, and quartz. Several of grains contain small ($<2\mu\text{m}$) inclusions of galena.

4.1.3 Craddock Cove Syenite

Small (20-30 μm) grains of pyrochlore appear to be primary subhedral prisms included in albite or amphiboles. Back scattered imaging shows distinct mottling of the crystal. Grains in albite typically have halos of alteration silicate due to radiation damage from uranium and thorium-bearing pyrochlore (Fig. 4.4). Hematite is commonly associated with the alteration silicate. In C1513 the niobates of variable compositions from Nb- TiO₂ (Nb-rutile ?) to pyrochlore, including fluorocarbonates are alteration products of a primary mineral, possibly chevkinite.

4.1.4 Eastern Contact Pegmatite

The larger crystals in the pegmatite allowed their concentration in a heavy mineral separate for X-ray diffraction. A heated - mineral concentrate produced the powder X-ray diffraction pattern seen in Fig 4.5. This and Table 4.1 confirm the presence of pyrochlore in addition to fergusonite. The large (>1mm) dark brown to dark reddish brown grains are translucent-to-opaque with conchoidal fractures. In thin section the pyrochlore is dark reddish brown and turbid. Back scattered imagery reveals euhedral heterogeneous prisms are altered to Nb-rutile, fluorocarbonate and alteration silicate. Fig 4.6 shows replacement by an alteration silicate and textural features of pyrochlore recrystallization (ie growth zones encroaching on alteration silicate patches.

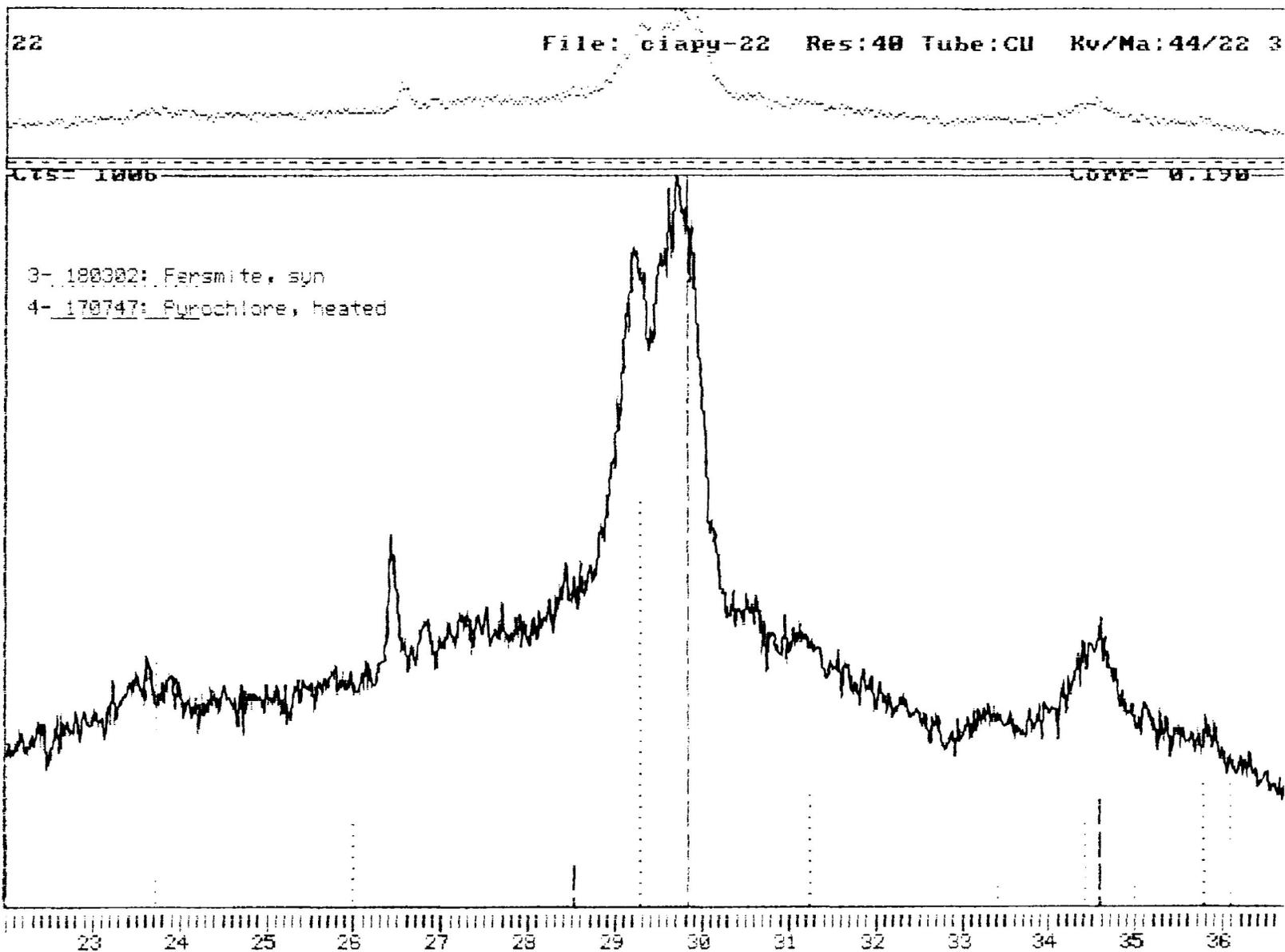


Fig 4.5. X-ray diffractometer scan of an heated heavy mineral separate from the eastern contact ferroaugite pegmatites over the region 22-37°. Peaks 3.05 and 3.792 signify the presence of fersmite, while peaks 3.002 and 2.603 indicate pyrochlore.

Pyrochlore -heated*		fersmite-syn		Pyrochlore-fersmite Ferroaugite pegmatites	
dA	Int	dA	Int	dA	Int
		7.44	40		
5.99	10			6.063	F
		5.35	10		F
		3.76	30	3.792	P
		3.74	30		
		3.43	20	3.478	F
3.13	6			3.375	F
				3.331	
				3.147	
		3.02	100	3.052	F
2.995	100			3.002	P
		2.87	20	2.875	F
		2.69	10		
2.594	16	2.61	20	2.603	P F
		2.57	10		
		2.515	20		
		2.494	20		
		2.464	10		
		2.384	10		
		2.311	10		
		2.246	10	2.235	F
		2.145	10	2.146	F
		2.088	10		F
1.996	6	2.005	10	2.029	F P
		1.968	10		F
		1.932	20		F
		1.915	10		F
		1.884	20		F
		1.872	10		F
1.8338	40			1.829	P
		1.787	20	1.727	F
1.5637	30			1.564	F
				1.557	
1.4968	8				
1.3500	2				
1.2961	4				
1.1894	12				
1.1590	5				
1.0580	8				
0.9977	8				
0.9164	4				
0.8764	12				
0.8639	10				
0.8196	8				
0.7904	12				
0.7814	14				

Table 4.1. X-ray diffraction data for heated heavy mineral separate from the eastern contact ferroaugite pegmatites. Fersmite and pyrochlore d-spacings are designated by (F) and (P) respectively.

4.1.5 C III, Quartz Syenite

Ashburton Lookout area pyrochlores are relatively large (approximately 40 μm , but can be up to 200 μm) euhedral six sided prisms occurring as inclusions in interstitial biotite and partially-included in potassium feldspar. They may or may not contain inclusions of K-feldspar and fluorite. Compositions are diverse due to recrystallization and alteration to fluorocarbonate and other unidentified niobates, as well as. Fig 4.7 illustrates recrystallization of hydrated pyrochlore, while Fig 4.8 and corresponding X-ray maps show compositional differences between core and altered rim.

Smaller subhedral-to-euhedral grains in Western Contact quartz syenites (C2040) (<20 μm) are included albite, quartz, or K-feldspar. Rare euhedral apatite may be found as inclusions in the pyrochlore. Feldspars surrounding pyrochlores are commonly changed to alteration silicates. Stringers of a secondary niobium-titanium oxide phase permeates the alteration silicate mantles. The stringers are too fine for quantitative analysis but semi-quantitative analysis show the stringers have variable rare metal composition but exhibit no distinct enrichment or depletion in Nb, REE relative to the associated niobate grain. In the Guse Point quartz syenite large (150 μm) altered euhedral prisms appear to be composed of two pyrochlores of differing composition, one "low" in Si, the other higher in Si.

4.1.6 Contaminated Ferro-edenite Syenite

Pyrochlore is found as small (<20 μm) irregular inclusions in allanite or as subrounded grains included in plagioclase, alkali-feldspar, biotite and quartz. Surrounding feldspars are transformed to halos of calcite, hematite, and alteration silicate. As in the quartz syenite, Nb-REE-Ti oxides are found permeating alteration silicate and precipitating along biotite and K-feldspar

Fig 4.6. BSE micrograph of altered and recrystallized pyrochlore (p) from eastern contact pegmatites. It is compositionally heterogeneous and extensively replaced by unidentified alteration silicate (as), calcite, and nb-rutile (r). Associated minerals are metamict zircon (zr) and fluorocarbonate (f1)(sample C1C).

Fig 4.7. BSE micrograph of pyrochlore from a quartz syenite pegmatite, Centre III. The fracturing of grain (dark) is evidence for metamictization and hydration. Secondary niobate (bright) replaces the precursor around rim(sample # C2924).

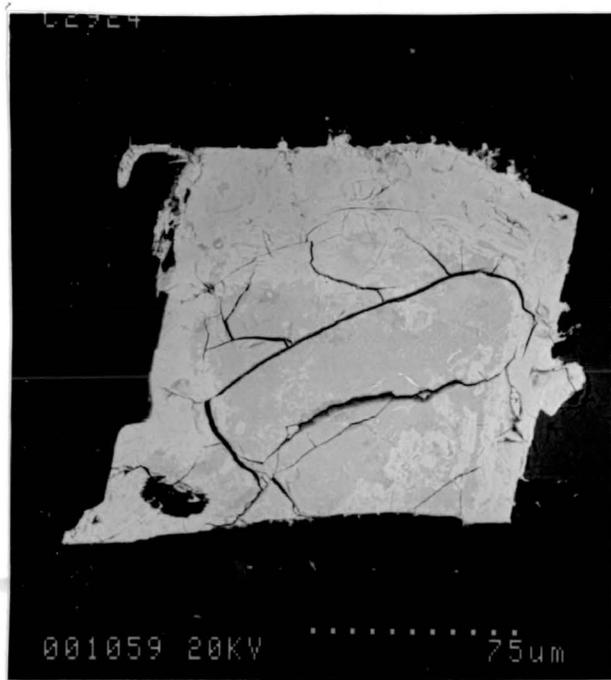
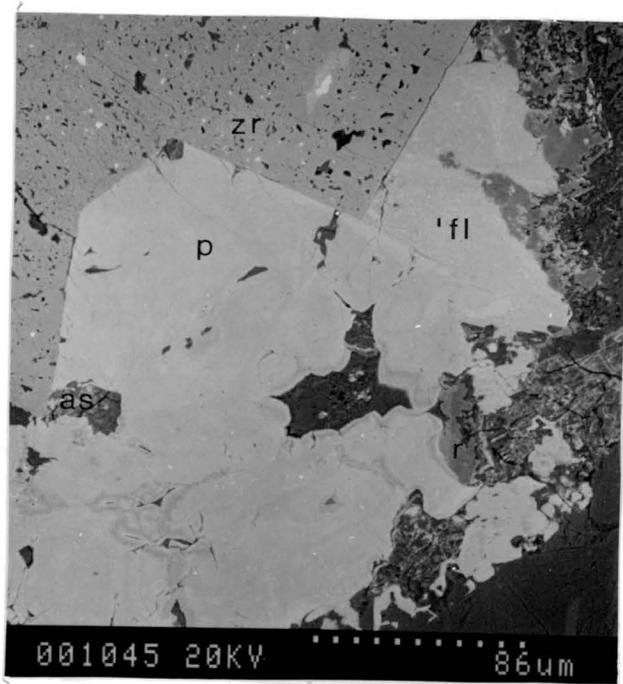
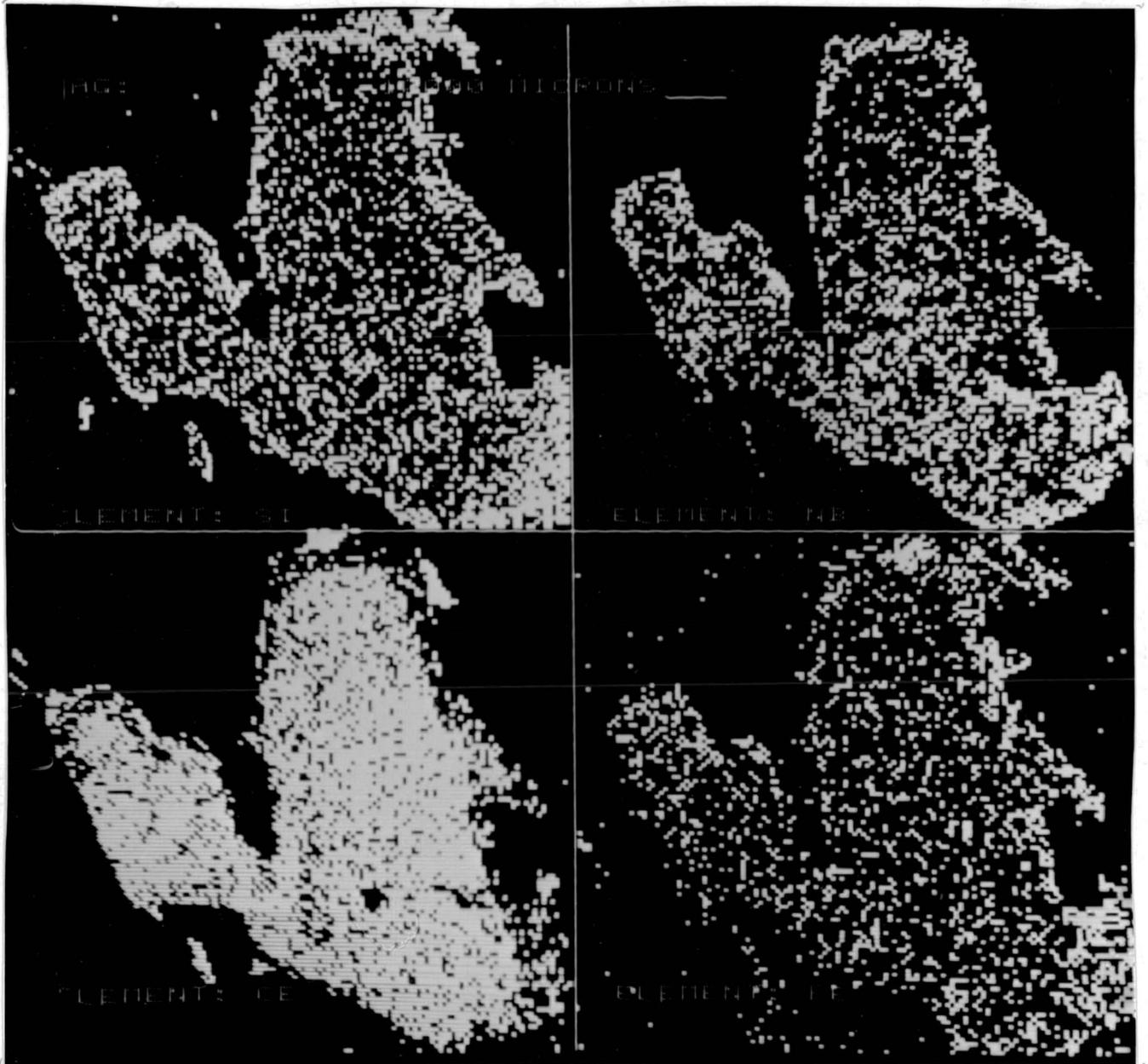
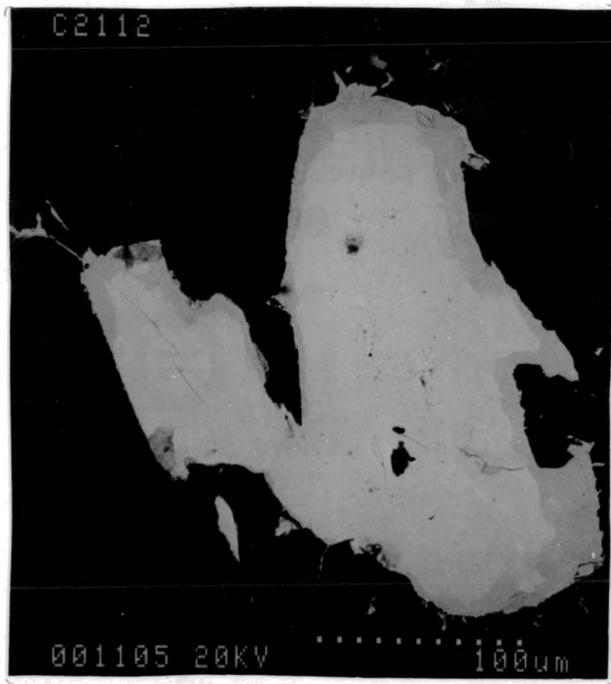


Fig 4.8. Backscattered micrograph and X-ray maps of a compositionally variable pyrochlore from the quartz syenite. Grain mantle is enriched in Si (3.64 wt % SiO_2), Nb(44.85 wt % Nb_2O_5), and Fe(3.17 wt % FeO) relative to the core.



cleavage planes.

4.1.7 Ferro-edenite Syenite

Small (<20 μ m) subhedral-to-euhedral grains of hexagonal pyrochlore are found only in the western contact zone as inclusions in K-feldspar. Slight alteration around rims and along fractures to fluorocarbonate is common.

3.3 Composition

Pyrochlore cannot be identified unambiguously on the basis of composition alone. Numerous complex niobates having the general formula AB_2O_3 or $(AB)_2O_4$ (eg. aeschynite - Nb, vigezzite, fersmite, and ashanite) have compositional overlaps with the diverse compositional range of pyrochlore. Additional complications result from the common metamictization of pyrochlore and other minerals. The complex replacement textures exhibited by the Coldwell niobates also make analysis and identification difficult. Two pieces of evidence support the pyrochlore identification: (1) pyrochlore from the ferro-augite pegmatites was identified by X-ray diffraction; (2) the compositionally similar complex niobates, unlike pyrochlore, are not known to incorporate significant amounts of Si. Thus, complex niobates containing Th, U, Ca, Ti, and REE are assumed to be pyrochlore and compared as one mineral. Representative compositions and EDS spectra are given in appendix 2.3 and Fig 4.9 respectively.

The characteristic extreme isomorphic substitution of the niobate is evident in the diversity in composition within one thin section, eg. section C1428 with CaO contents ranging from 8.37 to 23.72 wt %, Nb₂O₅ from 40.11 to 69.04 wt %, and Y₂O₃ from 0.53 to 8.89 wt %.

Most compositions exhibit low analytical totals (appendix 2.3) indicating the presence of undetermined elements, structural H₂O and F, or possible

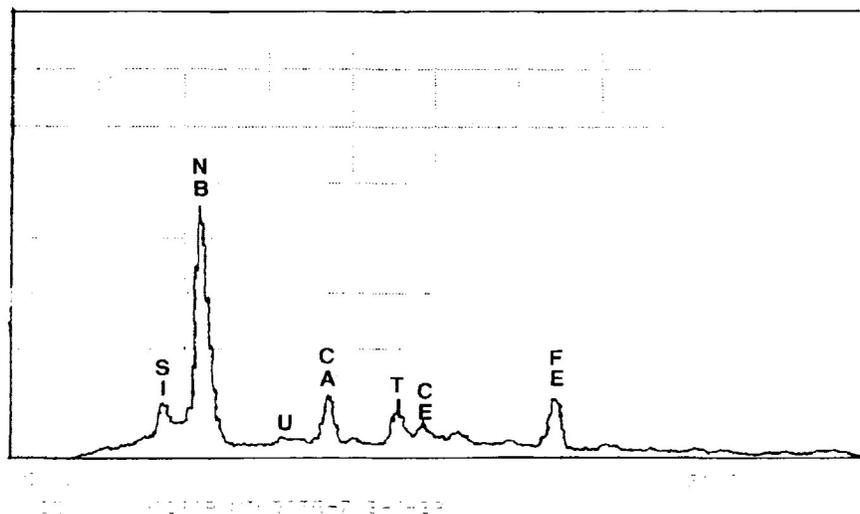
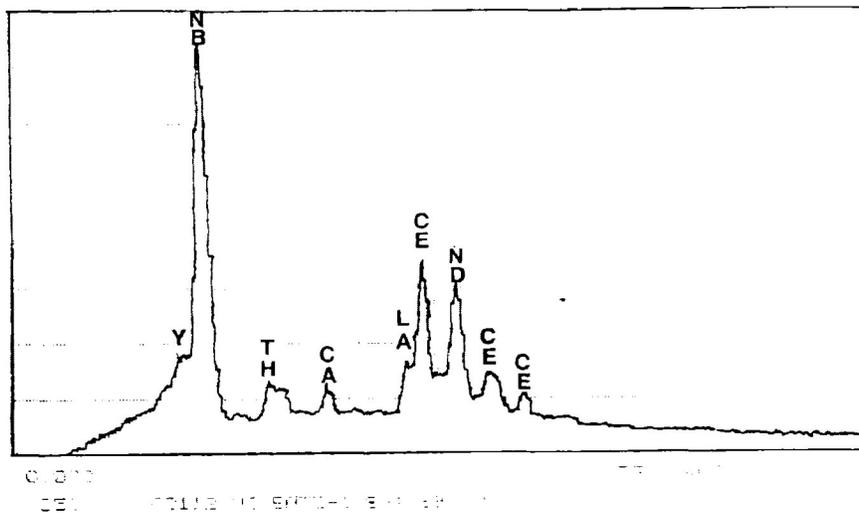
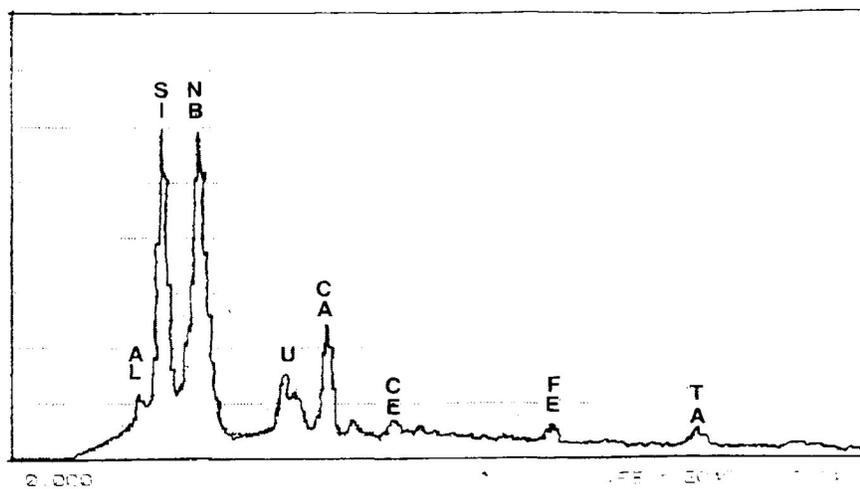


Fig 4.9 Representative spectra illustrate extreme compositional variation of the Coldwell niobates. Spectra 2 (from quartz syenite) and 3 (from Angler Creek ferroaugite syenite) are similar to pyrochlores described in the literature. Spectra 1 (from the quartz syenite) identity is uncertain due to its unusually high Si contents.

metamictization and hydration. Tremendous variation in the totals is apparent in the pyrochlore from different lithologies, the most notable examples being the niobates from the Angler Creek ferroaugite syenite with totals commonly above 95 wt %, and the fluorite-rich quartz syenite dyke C2925 having totals consistently below 94 wt %. Such differences may be related to the stage and conditions of formation. The Angler Creek pyrochlores are primary and are unaltered in appearance. In contrast, those from other units show extensive alteration and recrystallization. In such late-stage (deuteric) conditions, F and H₂O activity is high and therefore, would be expected to be incorporated into the pyrochlore crystal structure.

The Coldwell pyrochlores are unusual in their high SiO₂ values, the majority of compositions range between 0.00-7.00 wt % SiO₂. Similar values are found in pyrochlores from other alkaline silicate rocks (Payette et al, 1988). However, many grains contain SiO₂ in excess of 12.00 wt %. In all grains with high Si content there is a positive correlation between high SiO₂ and UO₂ in pyrochlore. It is uncertain whether this represents Si and U in a true pyrochlore structure or the presence of a secondary phase.

Almost all pyrochlores can be classified into the pyrochlore subgroup based on Nb/Ta and Nb/Ti ratios. Differences in the B and A site occupation do occur between lithologic units. Pyrochlore from the quartz syenite dykes is the most compositionally distinct in the Coldwell complex. Although all pyrochlores are Nb-dominated minerals (Fig 4.1) the dyke pyrochlores show the greatest Nb-enrichment relative to Ta and Ti compared to pyrochlore from the other units. This is particularly true for dyke C1428 and C2925. Other distinguishing features included the highest Y₂O₃, CaO and ThO₂ content (Table 4.2). In contrast, the ferro-augite syenite pyrochlores have the lowest RE₂O₃, Y₂O₃ and ThO₂ contents. Those from the pegmatites have similar Nb-Ta-Ti

Table 4.2 Mean composition (wt %) of Pyrochlores from Coldwell Alkali Complex.

Lithologic Units	Nb2O5	Ta2O5	TiO2	RE2O3	Y2O3*	CaO	FeO	UO2	ThO2
Ferroaugite pegmatite Centre I	53.94	2.78	4.34	6.11	1.73	6.07	6.19	3.74	1.09
Ferroaugite Syenite Centre I	53.94	2.38	5.30	3.91	0.32	6.88	15.00	3.32	0.52
Quartz Syenite Dykes Centre I	50.45	1.13	3.39	8.42	3.86	9.56	4.59	2.8	1.58
Craddock Cove Syenite Centre I	43.41	3.113	6.84	5.40	1.91	5.45	10.10	4.13	1.22
Ferro-edenite Syenite, Contaminated Ferro- edenite Syenite, and Quartz Syenite. Centre III	44.61	1.84	3.7	3.70	3.07	4.81	2.19	3.03	4.54

RE2O3= Total weight % of La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm

* = semi - quantitative

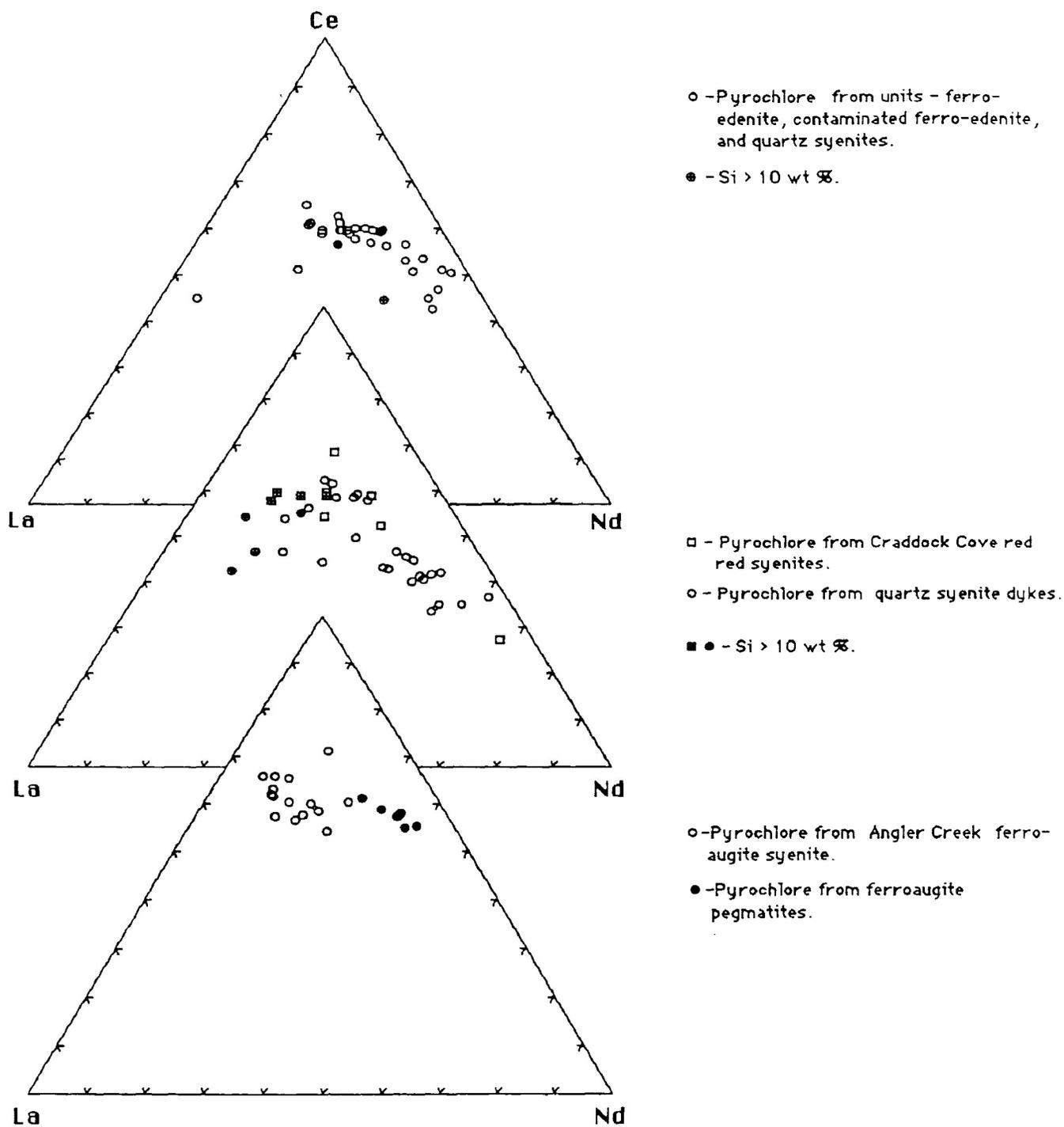


Fig 4.10 . La-Ce-Nd composition of pyrochlores from the Coldwell complex. Variable compositions are found in each lithologic unit. Quartz syenite dykes and ferroaugite pegmatites are noticeably enriched in Nd.

content and contain more ThO_2 , Y_2O_3 and total RE_2O_3 than pyrochlores from the related ferroaugite syenite (Angler Creek ferroaugite syenite). The Craddock Cove red syenites and Angler Creek ferro-augite syenite niobates all have unusually high FeO content, particularly those from section C1513. Pyrochlores in the Centre III units, the ferro-edenite, contaminated ferro-edenite and quartz syenites are similar in composition and have the highest RE_2O_3 and a high ThO_2 content relative to all other pyrochlore.

Fig 4.10 show Ce-La-Nd atomic ternary plots of pyrochlore composition from the quartz syenite dykes, Craddock Cove red syenites, and the Centre III rocks. Pyrochlore compositions used include only those containing Ce, La, and Nd. The niobates exhibit extreme variability in total rare earth abundances and in their relative proportions and therefore, only general compositional comparisons can be made between units. The dyke pyrochlores have the widest variation in proportions, dykes C2925 and C1428 are HREE-enriched while C1418 and C1432 are distinctly LREE selective. Similarly, the niobates from the Centre III units are variable but, on average, more LREE enriched. The trend in Nd-enrichment in pyrochlores from the ferroaugite pegmatite relative to those from Angler Creek is probably a reflection of differentiation.

4.4 Discussion

As a group the Nb-dominated Coldwell pyrochlores are typical of those found in carbonatites and alkali rocks in contrast to the Ta and Ti enriched members from granitic pegmatites (Foord, 1982). The Centre III pyrochlores are similar to those of other alkali granites in their enrichment in REE, uranium, yttrium and depletion in Ca. Such pyrochlores are representative of a geochemically primitive paragenesis and are so far known only from

non-pegmatitic environments.

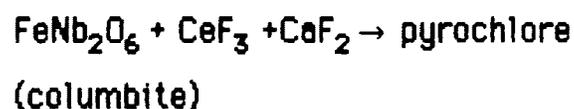
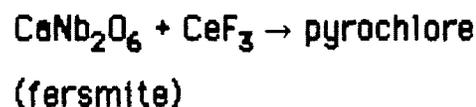
The textural relationships and varying compositions imply at least 2 stages of formation. The compositions reflect their position in the paragenetic sequence and the conditions of the mineralizing environment, i.e. they are of primary origin or secondary replacements. It is postulated that pyrochlore with high Nb/Ta ratios and analytical totals, as well as low REE, U, Si contents have been generated directly from a melt. Examples include the euhedral unaltered Angler Creek pyrochlores (C2905, C2908, and C2909). In contrast, secondary pyrochlore is characterized by increased REE, U, Si and low analytical totals, which may indicate the presence of H₂O and/or F. Ta contents may also distinguish pyrochlore types. Voloshin (1983) advocated an increase in Ta and reduction of Nb/Ta with progressive alteration of Nb, Ta-bearing minerals. In this respect, high Ta contents in the Coldwell niobates may characterize pyrochlore precipitated from a late deuteric fluid. These compositional features would also be influenced by bulk composition of melt, and isolated pockets of deuteric fluid, together with the composition of the precursor mineral(s).

Some of the most common reactions among Nb, Ta-bearing minerals, in granitic pegmatites, involve breakdown of columbite-tantalite to pyrochlore group minerals. Each cation and/or anion active in the fluids may promote precipitation of a different replacement product from the simple precursor. Gross chemical differences in Nb, Ta minerals (primary) assemblages are probably a function of the geochemical features of the parent melts. However, on the small scale of late hydrothermal stages relatively slight variations in P, T-conditions can dramatically, shift the course of low-temperature metasomatism in the same pegmatite (Cerny and Ecart, 1985). Similar

conditions are evident in the Coldwell units, the pyrochlore compositions reflecting increase activity in Ta, Si, LREE in the last stages of mineralization.

The Centre III, the Craddock Cove syenite and quartz syenite dykes pyrochlores have wide ranging REE contents. Earlier subhedral-to-euhedral pyrochlore, crystallizing from (melt?), may represent the HREE-enriched compositions while the LREE-enriched compositions are a result of a later deuteric alteration stage. Evidence for this is the correlation of high Si with high La/Nd ratios for alteration rims around HREE-enriched cores.

Alterations of the pyrochlore group minerals are restricted to relatively F-rich or alkaline environments. The general nature of the replacement process is $AB_2O_6(\text{precursor}) + [Na, Ce, Ca](F, OH)$ (Burt and London, 1982). In the quartz syenite dykes the proposed alterations are as follows:



The complexing of F is supported by the close relationship between pyrochlore and fluorite. The rare replacement of garnet by pyrochlore and calcite and pyrochlore inclusions in calcite suggests that CO_3 complexes may also influence the niobate composition.

5.0 Columbite

The species columbite belongs to the orthorhombic columbite - tantalite group that is defined by the end members ferrocolumbite (FeNb_2O_6), manganocolumbite (MnNb_2O_6), ferrotantalite ($(\text{Fe,Mn})(\text{Ta,Nb})_2\text{O}_6$) and manganotantalite (MnTa_2O_6). Complete isomorphism exists between the end members, with the exception of a substitutional gap between the orthorhombic (Fe,Ta)-rich compositions in the ferrotantalite and the tetragonal tapiolite (FeTa_2O_6) fields. Columbite compositions in the $\text{Nb}_{2.0}$ to $(\text{Nb}_{1.90}\text{Ta}_{0.10})$ and $\text{Fe}_{1.0}$ to $(\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1})$ regions are also rare, but these are due to geochemical parameters, rather than restrictive crystal-chemical features (Cerny and Ercit, 1985).

Most columbite - tantalite specimens described in the literature are from relatively - evolved parental melts, i.e. granitic pegmatites, granites, and alkali granites. Such evolved magmas would evidently be enriched in Nb and Ta allowing for earlier and extended crystallization of Nb-Ta phases in the paragenetic sequence. Protracted crystallization of niobate phases produces the typical fractionation trends towards bulk enrichment in Ta and Mn and therefore the formation of the corresponding end members from the columbite - tantalite group. Few samples have been analysed from more primitive environments, such as syenites or alkali syenites, where bulk Nb-Ta contents should be lower, and thus Nb-Ta saturation and genesis of columbite would be late in the whole rock crystallization sequence. Little fractionation would result, and therefore Fe and Nb-enriched columbite should occur. This hypothesis is supported by the composition of the Coldwell columbites from the ferro-edenite and contaminated ferro-edenite syenite.

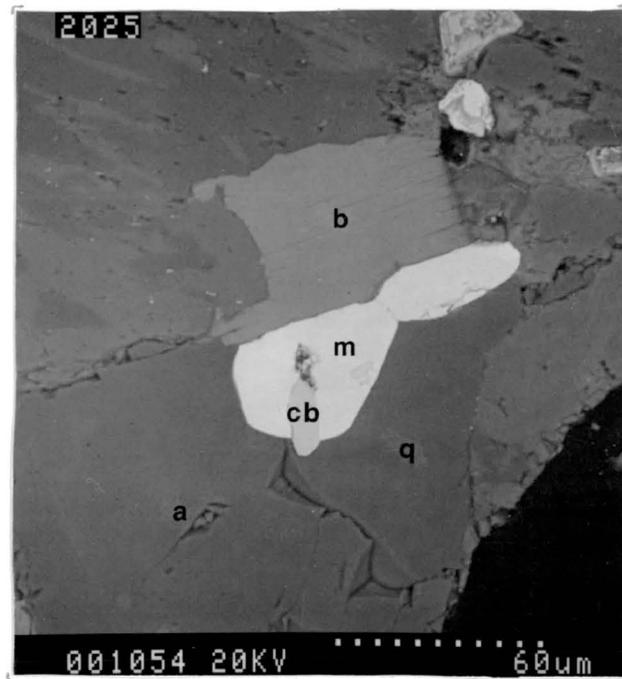


Fig 5.1. Backscattered micrograph showing columbite(cb) partially included in euhedral monazite (m) and quartz (q). Also shown is biotite (b), albite (a) and feldspar (f) (sample # C2025).

5.1 Textural Relationships

Ferrocolumbite has been identified in only 2 sections (C2025 and C2028) from the ferro-edenite and contaminated ferro-edenite syenite in the western contact zone. Both samples are from the vicinity of a large metasedimentary xenolith. Ferrocolumbite and manganocolumbite specimens from centre 1 are found in two quartz syenite dykes (C1432 and C2925) that border and cross-cut the Port Munroe metavolcanic xenolith.

5.1.1 Ferro-edenite Syenite

Anhedraal-to-subhedraal columbite occurs in small (<300µm) aggregates included in, or bordered by late interstitial quartz and albite. Associated aggregate minerals are ilmenite, magnetite, monazite, biotite and less - commonly bastnaesite and a Nb-Ti-REE phase, tentatively identified as pyrochlore. The columbite grains range between 10µm - 40µm in length and may occur as inclusions in the ilmenite, quartz or albite and are infrequently partially-included in monazite (Fig 5.1). Rare subhedraal grains may occur as relatively large (<100µm) isolated inclusions in quartz and albite.

5.1.2 Contaminated Ferro-edenite Syenite

Small (<30µm) rounded grains of columbite occur as inclusions in interstitial quartz and as small intergrowths with a Nb-Ti-REE phase. Columbite along with flourocarbonate and ilmenite are inclusions in "finger print" textured allanite (see section 6.2).

5.1.3 Quartz Syenite Dykes

The largest (20 μ m–150 μ m) and most abundant columbite grains from the complex are found in the dykes C1432 and C2925. In sample C1432, interstitial to feldspar, a complex assemblage of rock-forming and accessory rare metal bearing minerals (zircon, quartz, biotite, allanite, fluorocarbonate, and pyrochlore) display intimate intergrowth and replacement textures (Fig 4.2). Subhedral columbite grains are altered to irregular mantles of pyrochlore and quartz and less commonly replaced by calcite, magnetite, and allanite. In C2925 rare small (<30 μ m) columbite inclusions in quartz and K-feldspar are consistently altered along rims to pyrochlore.

5.1.4 Eastern Contact Pegmatites

Columbites appear as micron-sized late-stage metasomatic products occupying interstitial cavities between acicular Nb-rutile in the fluorocarbonate-rutile pseudomorphs (Fig 2.2 and 2.3).

5.2 Compositions

Representative compositions are given in appendix (2.4). The ferrocolumbites from Centre III are characterized by high Fe (16.33–17.78 wt % FeO) and Nb (71.48–74.69 wt % Nb₂O₅) contents and low Ti (0.92–3.32 wt % TiO₂) contents. Average structural formulas for columbites from the ferro-edenite and contaminated ferro-edenite syenites are [(Fe_{0.81}, Mn_{0.19})(Nb_{1.88} Ta_{0.06})Ti_{0.07}O₆], and [(Fe_{0.81}, Mn_{0.22})(Nb_{1.91} Ta_{0.06} Ti_{0.06})O₆] respectively. Columbites in the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite have slightly higher Nb/Ta+Nb and Mn/Fe+Mn ratios than those from the ferro-edenite syenite.

The distinctive Mn - rich columbites from the quartz syenite dykes C2925 and C1432 have average structural formulas $(\text{Mn}_{0.85}, \text{Fe}_{0.11})(\text{Nb}_{1.97}, \text{Ti}_{0.04}, \text{Ta}_{0.02})\text{O}_6$ and $(\text{Fe}_{0.64}, \text{Mn}_{0.32})(\text{Nb}_{1.87}, \text{Ti}_{0.14}, \text{Ta}_{0.03})\text{O}_6$. The former composition approaches the pure end member manganocolumbite, the latter being a Mn-rich ferrocolumbite. Due to the small size of the interstitial columbite from the ferro-augite pegmatites only one composition was obtained from a grain that was large enough to preclude the excitation of the surrounding Nb-rutile. It also is Mn enriched relative to the Centre III columbites.

5.4 Discussion

The compositions of the Centre III ferrocolumbites appear to be governed by both whole rock chemistry and their late crystallization in the paragenetic sequence. The high Nb/Ta ratios imply the absence of any significant degree of crystallization of previous Nb-Ta bearing phases that would result in the reduction of the Nb/Ta ratio. Although pyrochlore is present in sections C2028 and C2025, its precipitation is contemporaneous with, or later than the columbites, and both minerals have similar Nb-Ta contents.

Columbites from the Plex and Huron Claim illustrate the common fractionational trend towards the Mn and Ta end members in granitic pegmatites (Fig 5.2) (Cerny and Ercit, 1985). However, the Coldwell, and the Thor Lake north-T zone, columbites (de St. Jorre, 1986), both from alkali syenites, exhibit the same unfractionated compositions.

The quartz syenite dyke columbites are unusual in their low Nb/Ta ratios and high Mn content, in particular the manganocolumbite from dyke C2925. The former geochemical characteristic is also found in the associated pyrochlore compositions. The compositions cannot easily be explained by a simple crystal

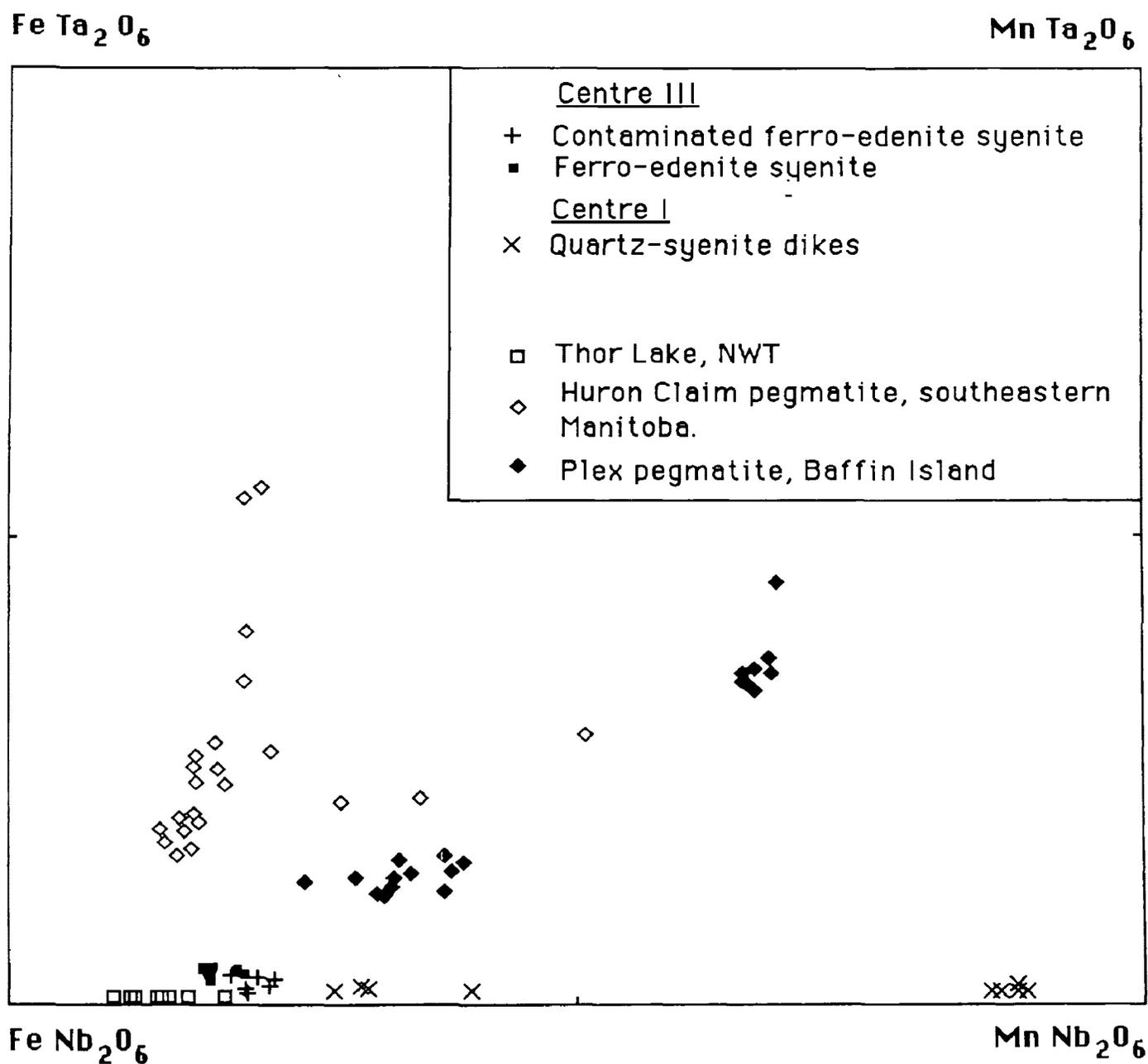


Fig 5.2. Columbite compositional fields showing representative compositions and fractionation trends from the Plex and Huron Claim granitic pegmatites (data from Cerny and Ercit, 1985). Columbites from The north-T zone of the Thor Lake alkaline complex (de St. Jorre, 1986) and Centre III exhibit little Ta and Mn enrichment. Those from the quartz syenite dykes range from Mn rich ferrocolumbite (C1432) to manganocolumbite (C2925).

- liquid fractionation processes. Studies of niobate compositions in granitic pegmatites imply that F-enrichment is conducive to late Nb/Ta fractionation, and may also be responsible for extreme Mn-enrichment (Cerny and Ecart, 1985). In C2925, the relatively high abundance of fluorite indicates F-enrichment in the dyke. The low Ta abundances may be explained by Mn-enrichment preceding Nb/Ta fractionation, as seen in other mangnocolumbites (Foord, 1976), or by the bulk chemistry of the rock. The trace amounts of the mineral preclude it from contributing significant amounts of Mn to the rock and therefore, the high MnO content (1.01 wt %) of the whole rock composition must be a result of Mn content in other phases, such as the Fe-oxides.

6.0 Zirconolite

The $\text{CaZrTi}_2\text{O}_7$ compound is able to form the monoclinic, orthorhombic, and trigonal polytypes - polygmignite, zirkelite, and zirconolite. Cation substitution is common. REE, actinides and minor Na replace Ca, while Nb, Ta, and Fe are incorporated into the Ti site. In the Zr site minor amounts of Ti may substitute. Due to the similar compositions of the various species, structural information is essential for species identification. As is the case for the Coldwell minerals, this data is commonly absent due to metamictness or small grain size. Following the nomenclature suggested by Bayliss, (1989) for non-crystalline or undetermined polytypoids, the term "zirconolite" will be applied to the $(\text{Ca, REE})\text{Zr}(\text{Ti,Nb})_2\text{O}_7$ from the Coldwell intrusions.

6.1 Textural Relationships

6.1.1 Contaminated Ferro-edenite Syenite and Quartz Syenite

Zirconolite is found in ferro-edenite and contaminated ferro-edenite syenite specimens sampled near a large metasedimentary xenolith in the western contact zone (C2025, C2028). The small ($<10\mu\text{m}$) subhedral to euhedral grains occur as extremely rare laths in the large perthite prisms.

6.1.2 Ferroaugite Syenite

Zirconolite has been identified in all sections studied from the southeastern ferroaugite syenite (C35-C68). In the lower series (C35 and C39) of the intrusion, the mineral occurs as small ($<30\mu\text{m}$) anhedral grains bordering ilmenite and mafic minerals and as relatively large ($50\mu\text{m}$ - $70\mu\text{m}$ in length) acicular inclusions or partial inclusions within the exsolved feldspar mantles

(Fig 6.1). Backscatter images of the largest grains may appear mottled or patchy. Zirconolite and baddelyite are closely associated in the more evolved series of the syenite, occurring as interlocking grains, and rarely with baddelyite rimming and replacing zirconolite. In the most evolved sample (C68), large (<100 μ m) acicular and opaque crystals are present as partial inclusions in amphibole, magnetite, and ilmenite.

6.2 Compositional Variation.

Representative compositions are given in appendix 2.5.

Zirconolites from both centres contain significant amounts of Nb,Th, U, and LREE and MREE and exhibit low total oxide weight percentages. In the southeastern ferroaugite syenite, totals range between 77.97 - 95.60 wt %, and between 82.85 - 90.38 wt % for those zirconolites from the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite. Low totals are probably due to the combination of hydration, the presence of undetectable F, and unanalysed elements, in particular Y, Sm and Gd.

Considering the metamict nature and changing conditions of formation for the zirconolites from the different series of the ferroaugite syenites, the similarity of the compositions is remarkable. Most major oxide abundances vary little between the lower series cumulates and the more peralkaline, Fe-rich upper series. However, niobium increases slightly from the base of the intrusion upwards as reflected in the average Nb₂O₅ wt % for C35 (8.22 wt %) and C70 (13.27 wt %).

Similar U, Th, Nb and REE enriched zirconolite in a peralkaline granite from the Chilwa Alkaline Complex have been described by Platt et al, (1987).

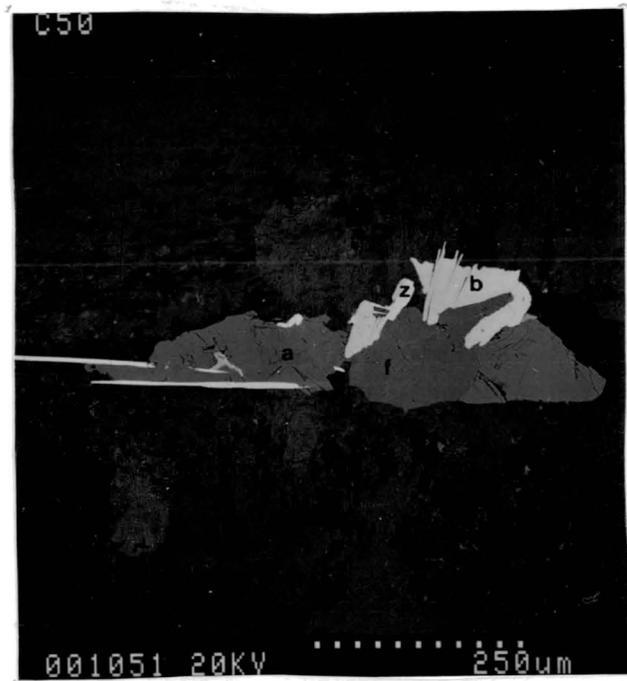


Fig 6.1. Zirconolite (z) from the southeastern ferroaugite syenite are characterized by high abundances in REE and Nb. Mineral clusters, interstitial to feldspars, include zirconolite and associated minerals - acicular baddelyite (b), fluorite (f), and amphibole (a) (sample # C50).

7.0 Allanite

Allanite is a monoclinic member of the epidote group with the general formula $A_2M_3Si_3O_{12}(OH)$ where the A site is filled by Ca^{2+} , which in allanite, is substituted for by REE^{3+} , Th^{4+} , Sr^{2+} , and possibly Mn^{2+} . The M(3) and M(1) sites are occupied by Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , Mn^{3+} , Ti^{4+} , and Mg^{2+} , the M(2) is filled by Al^{3+} . It appears that allanite and epidote form a complete solid solution series with charge balance maintained by the coupled substitution:



Allanite is one of the most common REE-bearing minerals in silicic igneous rocks and is found mainly in more evolved granodiorites and granites. Allanites form during primary crystallization, and in hydrothermal/metasomatic environments.

7.1 Textural Relationships

Allanite has been identified, with the exception of the ferroaugite pegmatites, in all lithologic units studied. It is ubiquitous in the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite, Craddock Cove red syenites and the quartz syenite dykes.

7.1.1 Contaminated Ferro-edenite Syenite

Replacement allanite occurs as a major constituent in large (<0.5 mm) aggregates of amphibole, biotite laths, subhedral ilmenite, magnetite, and small amounts of pyrite, quartz and iddingsite-bowlingite alteration (?). The assemblage appears to be a product of a complicated sequence of multiphase absorption, recrystallization, and alteration, giving the aggregate a "xenoblastic"-like appearance. SEM backscatter images of allanite exhibit

complex and intricate cusped bright/dark lineations that produce a "finger print" pattern (Fig 7.1 and 7.2). The domains are defined by high and low REE contents and possibly variations in hydration. Inclusions of ilmenite, magnetite and more rarely fluorocarbonates and columbite are found in the allanite. Contaminated ferro-edenite syenite (C2229) from Pic Island contains allanite, biotite, quartz and iddingsite - bowlingite (?) replacing xenolithic material.

In section C2176 isolated biotite laths and biotite in ovoids contain fine grained allanite along cleavage planes and grain boundaries. Other minerals replacing biotite along the cleavage are magnetite and an unidentified Nb-REE-bearing phase.

7.1.2 Ferro-edenite Syenite

One sample from the western contact, on the border between the ferro-edenite and contaminated ferro-edenite syenites, has allanite replacing a xenolith and exhibits similar textures to those in the contaminated ferro-edenite syenite.

7.1.3 Magnesio-hornblende Syenite

Rare anhedral-to-subhedral primary grains of allanite range from 10 μ m to <300 μ m form inclusion or partial inclusions in K-feldspar and plagioclase. In transmitted light grains are strongly pleochroic, brown to reddish brown with the larger grains showing distinct zoning as well as patchy pleochroism due to recrystallization. Correlation of optical properties with composition indicates that "hydrous" domains and zones are darker than "non-hydrous" areas. Chlorite replaces allanite along rims.

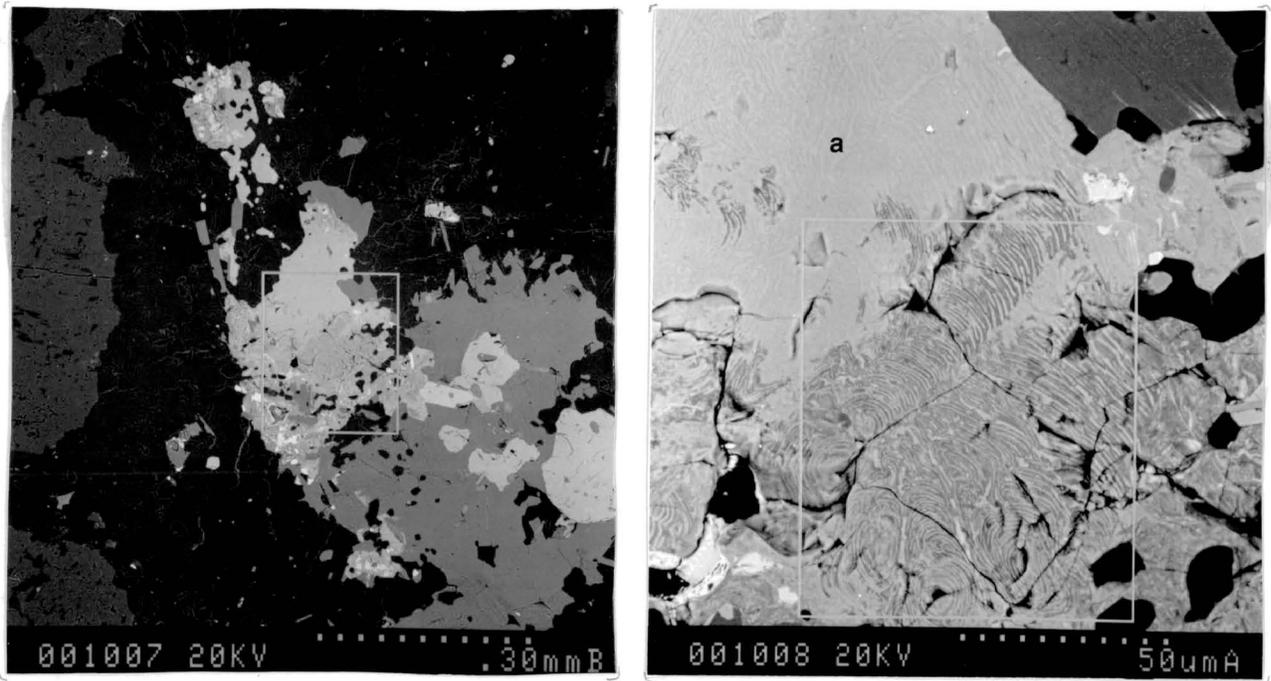


Fig 7.1 and 7.2. Backscatter micrograph (Centre III, contaminated ferro-edenite syenite, western contact zone). Allanite (a) in aggregate of magnetite, ilmenite and recrystallized amphibole interstitial to perthite. Alteration of finger print textured allanite. Note continuation of texture in the relatively homogeneous grain (sample * C2028).

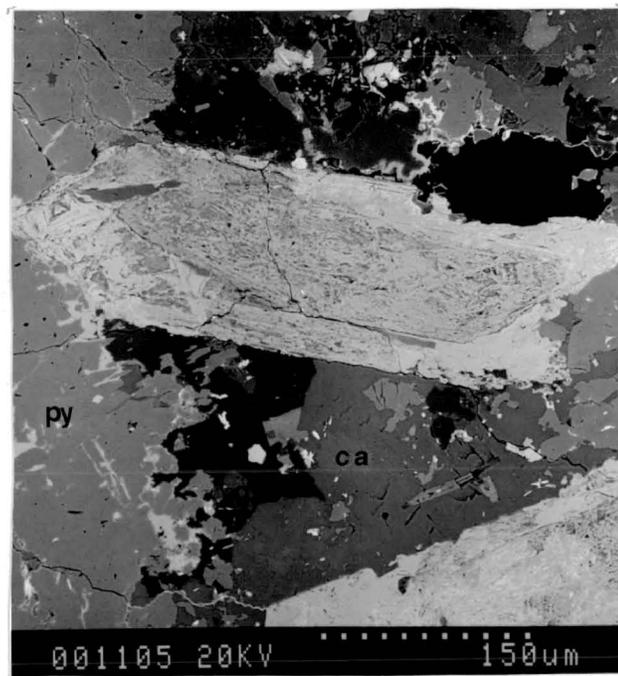


Fig 7.3. Backscatter micrograph of hydrated allanite in assemblage of quartz (q), calcite (ca) and pyroxene (py). Recrystallized allanite occurs as bright domains partially rimming grain (sample * C2925).

7.1.4 Craddock Cove Syenite

Allanite, the dominant REE bearing mineral, is found mainly in the central to eastern rocks (C1522, C1524, C1527, C1528, C2920, C2904) replacing amphibole together with quartz, K-feldspar, ilmenite, magnetite, and biotite and more rarely calcite, chevkinite and fluorocarbonate. Rarely large subhedral allanite grains may be included in amphibole.

7.1.5 Quartz Syenite Dykes

The abundance and morphology of allanite grains vary between dykes, although certain textural and mineral relationships are common to all. In dykes C1416, C1428, and C1432 clusters of irregular small (< 20 μ m) allanite, epidote quartz, and zircon are interstitial to and partially replace albite and alkali-feldspar. Individual phases are not resolvable optically and the aggregates appear light brown and turbid to opaque. SEM imaging reveals these to be mainly fine grained aggregates of quartz and epidote with allanite forming partial-to-complete irregular overgrowths around epidote. Rarely the epidote and allanite are bordered or encompassed by pyrochlore.

Two separate allanite parageneses are seen in dyke C2925. Abundant brown-to-reddish brown allanite is mainly found associated with the albite-calcite -quartz-garnet assemblage. Here it occurs as rarely twinned, large (<2 mm) columnar aggregates or isolated prisms in carbonate and quartz. Recrystallization around rims is indicated by a darker hue and stronger pleochroism. SEM micrographs and semi-quantitative analysis show the mineral to be compositionally heterogeneous as a consequence of partial recrystallization of the metamict and hydrated silicate (Fig 7.3).

Mottled allanite also occurs as large subhedral grains associated with the albite and alkali-feldspar assemblage and fills rare thin (.05mm) fractures in

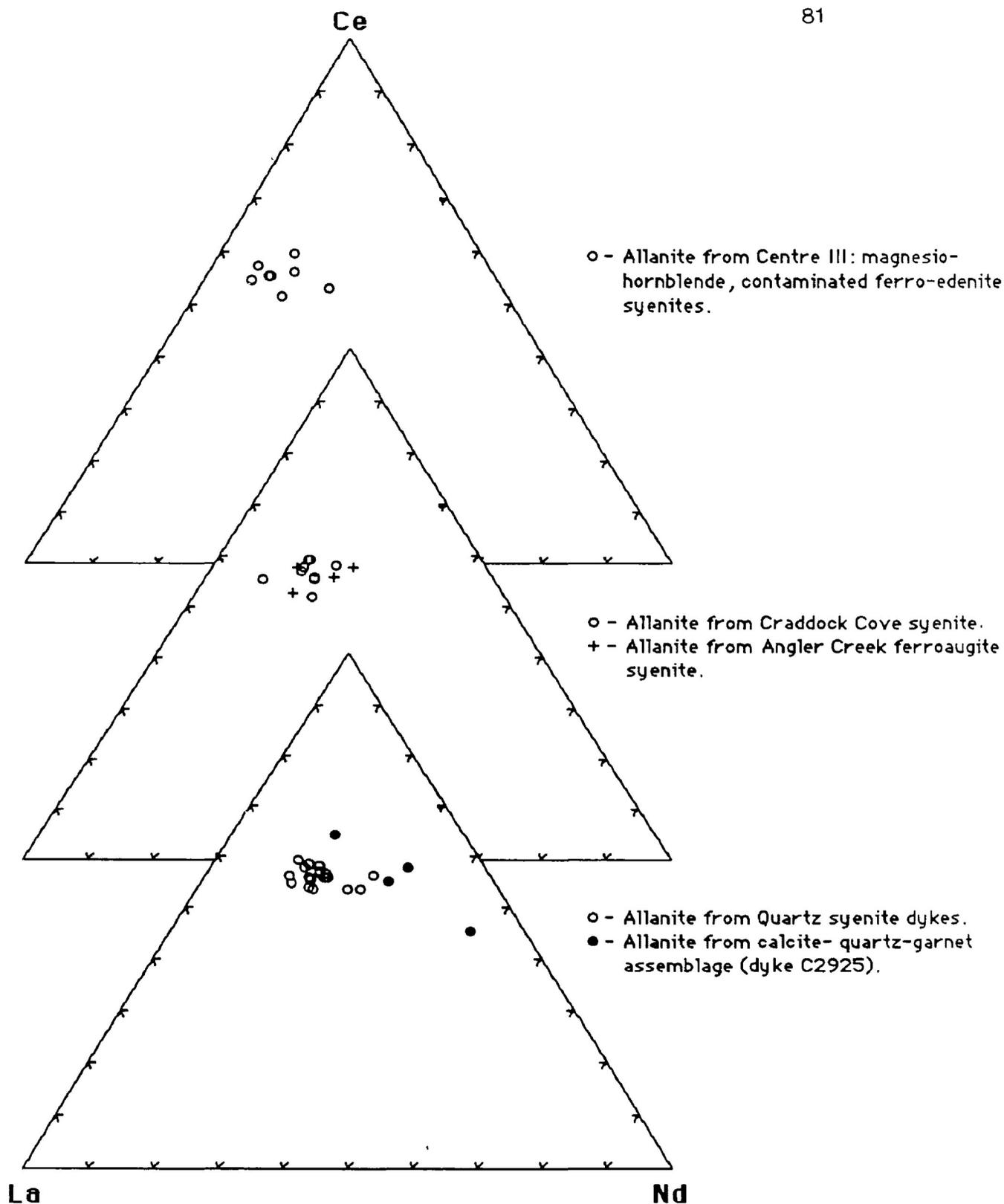


Fig 7.4 Ce-La-Nd ternary diagrams illustrate slight Nd enrichment in Centre I allanites relative to Centre III. The euhedral allanites from the calcite-quartz-garnet assemblages (dyke C2925) are compositionally distinct from other quartz syenite dyke allanites.

the dyke. The small veins suggest the presence and movement of deuteritic fluid after the crystallization of the dyke.

7.2 Compositional Variation

Representative compositions are given in appendix 2.6. Allanites from plutonic environments show a wide range of compositions, principally because of hydration, alteration, recrystallization, and metamictization. Thus the compositions of allanite may not be representative of the original compositions. Average mean compositions (oxide weight %) of allanite from the lithologic units studied are given in Table 7.1. To minimize the effects of compositional irregularities resulting from hydration and leaching, only allanite with greater than 92.00 wt % oxide have been used in the calculation of the average compositions.

Compositional differences exist between allanites from Centre III and Centre I syenites. The former have significantly higher Al_2O_3 (11.81 wt %) and lower FeO and La/Nd ratio relative to those from the ferro-augite and the Craddock Cove red syenites. Allanites in the dykes C1418, C1428, C1432 are distinct from all other allanites in their high CaO and low La/Nd, a feature also characteristic of the pyrochlores (section 4.3). C2925 allanites are on average compositionally-similar to allanite in the other dykes. However, allanites from the calcite-quartz-garnet assemblage are HREE (1.58-4.14 wt% La_2O_3 and 3.44-8.7 wt % Nd_2O_3) enriched with respect to fracture filling allanites and those found in the plagioclase and alkali-feldspar assemblage (5.87-7.1 wt % La_2O_3 , 2.55-3.16 wt% Nd_2O_3).

REE distribution patterns, as reflected in La-Ce-Nd proportions, are illustrated in Fig 7.4. Allanites from the Craddock Cove and Angler Creek ferroaugite syenites are Nd-enriched relative to the Centre III minerals and in

Table 7.1 Mean Composition (wt %) of Allanites from Coldwell Complex.

Lithology	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	MnO	FeO	CaO	La ₂ O ₃	Nd ₂ O ₃	RE ₂ O ₃
Ferro-augite Syenite *4	30.24	3.74	6.08	0.24	23.72	9.63	5.97	4.05	24.08
Craddock Cover *7 Red Syenite	30.07	2.93	6.65	0.5	22.33	9.22	6.08	3.43	21.49
Centre III Syenites *8	32.38	1.91	11.81	0.62	17.47	10.34	6.63	2.28	21.94
Quartz Syenite Dykes *19	30.34	1.20	9.56	0.83	20.94	10.78	5.45	3.21	21.26

REE₂O₃ = La + Ce + Pr + Nd + Sm

* number of compositions

Table 7.2 Allanite Analyses

	Toba Tuff	Skye granite Igneous	Skye granite hydrothermal	St. Kilda	Golden Horn
SiO ₂	31.40	30.12	33.32	31.30	30.46
TiO ₂	0.78	2.74	0.88	1.27	4.17
Al ₂ O ₃	13.70	9.55	14.56	13.29	5.89
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.81	4.77	7.49	n.a.	---
FeO	13.57	14.76	9.94	16.64	22.49
MnO	0.67	n.d.	n.d.	n.a.	0.37
MgO	0.41	0.31	0.50	0.35	n.a.
CaO	9.13	9.05	13.04	11.21	9.32
Y ₂ O ₃	0.43	0.32	0.31	0.23	---
La ₂ O ₃	4.80	7.86	5.97	6.05	6.51
Ce ₂ O ₃	10.81	13.73	10.58	11.24	12.89
Pr ₂ O ₃	1.21	1.05	0.66	n.a.	1.01
Nd ₂ O ₃	4.51	2.84	2.53	3.10	3.36
Sm ₂ O ₃	0.80	0.17	0.33	0.43	0.07
ThO ₂	2.17	1.04	0.08	0.20	1.08
	97.28	98.41	100.46	95.31	97.62

Toba Tuff- Chesner et al, 1989

Skye Granite- Exley, 1980

St. Kilda- Harding, 1982

Golden Horn- Boggs, 1984

turn those from the quartz syenites show the greatest enrichment. The large euhedral allanite from the C2925 calcite-quartz-garnet assemblage is unusually enriched in HREE relative to compositions from other units.

The Coldwell allanites comprise accessory igneous allanite, as represented by Centre III allanites, and hydrothermal/metasomatic allanites, as represented by the allanites from the Craddock Cove syenites. The accessory igneous allanites are similar to those found in other granitoid intrusions; e.g. the Skye granites (Exley, 1980), St. Kilda granites (Harding et al, 1982) and silicic volcanic flows and tuffs; e.g. from the Toba Tuffs (Chesner et al, 1989) (Table 7.2). However, the postulated hydrothermal/metasomatic allanites and those from the quartz syenite dykes are uncommonly high in FeO_7 and low in Al_2O_3 relative to the hydrothermal allanites from Skye, in addition to most other allanites. This is probably due to the peralkaline nature of the Centre I rocks as these compositions closely match those of allanites from the peralkaline granite of the Golden Horn batholith (Boggs, 1984)

8.0 Thorite

Thorite occurs in nature as a mineral in pegmatites (Fronzel, 1958), granites (Rimsaite, 1981; Littlejohn, 1981) and as veins or dykes associated with alkalic rocks or carbonatites (Staatz, 1974). Common mineral assemblages include monazite, zircon, allanite, and various niobate - tantalites, such as fergusonite, and betafite. The ideal endmember of thorite is ThSiO_4 , but most compositions depart widely from this composition due to solid solution and secondary alteration. Th substitution involves the incorporation of U, REE, Ca, Fe, and minor amounts of Mn and Al, while replacement of (SiO_4) by (OH_4) can be expressed in the formula $\text{Th}(\text{SiO}_4)_{1-x}(\text{OH})_{4x}$. This hydrous isostructural mineral, thorogummite, occurs as a fine grained alteration product of thorite, and other thorium bearing minerals such as thorianite, and yttrialite. Identification between thorogummite and metamict hydrated thorite may be difficult due to their compositional similarity. However, textural relationships and the cation proportions ($\text{Si} \approx 1.00$) imply that the Coldwell Th-silicate is thorite.

8.1 Textural Relationships

With the exception of the southeastern ferroaugite syenite, small ($<5 \mu\text{m}$) thorite inclusions within zircon euhedra occur in virtually all studied Coldwell lithologies. The abundance varies with the host. The more evolved units, such as the Centre III units, Craddock Cove syenite, and quartz syenite dykes, contain thorite as a common accessory phase. Specks and fragments cluster in metamict zones or patches in the zircon and are interpreted to be coeval with the metamict zone. In rare samples, anhedral thorite inclusions may exceed $120 \mu\text{m}$ in size. These sections are also characterized by thorite occurring as large

discrete grains or as aggregates with zircon. Mineralogical and textural relationships are similar to those found in radioactive granites, where inclusions of uraninite, uranothorite, apatite and galena are associated with zircon growth zones (Rimsaite, 1981).

8.1.1 C III, Quartz Syenite and Magnesio-hornblende Syenite

In magnesio-hornblende samples from Ashburton Lookout area (C2150, C2123) thorite, in addition to inclusions in zircon, occurs as separate rare small (15 μ m-50 μ m) subhedra included in K-feldspar and more commonly as grains in thorite-zircon clusters. In the quartz syenite, extremely rare isolated thorite grains are included in perthite prisms or albite.

8.1.2 C I, Quartz Syenite Dykes

Dykes C1428 and C1432 both have trace amounts of thorite as small discrete anhedral to subhedral inclusions in albite, quartz, and more rarely in K-feldspar. Dyke C2925 contains the highest concentrations of thorite in the Coldwell complex. It typically occurs as large inclusions (>120 μ m) in metamict zircon, as coarse (0.25 mm) intergrowths with zircon or as discrete grains (Fig 8.1). Both minerals are reddish brown, turbid to opaque, thus it is impossible to distinguish one from the other in transmitted light. The isotropic nature of the phases and the radial fracturing of surrounding pyroxenes indicate severe metamictization. Coarse grained thorite-zircon mineralization is undoubtedly related to pyroxene crystallization as all intergrowths are interstitial, partly included or included in the outer margins of the pyroxene. The abundance of thorite and the absence of other minerals with thorium or uranium as major constituents makes it the main contributor to the dyke radioactivity.

8.2 Composition

Quantitative analyses were obtained from the largest of the thorite and uranothorite grains from the magnesio-hornblende syenite and quartz syenite dyke C2925. Both units have thorite with concentrations of REE_2O_3 , e. g. 8.75 wt% and 10.31 wt % for the magnesio-hornblende syenite and dyke respectively. In addition compositions from C2925 are significantly enriched in the HREE as evidenced by $\text{La}/\text{Nd} < 1$ and Y_2O_3 . The uranothorite variety occurs in the magnesio-hornblende syenite, with uranium ranging 10.23- 29.54 wt % UO_2 . Compared to the Centre III syenite, the dyke thorite is depleted in U (0.00-6.57 wt % UO_2).

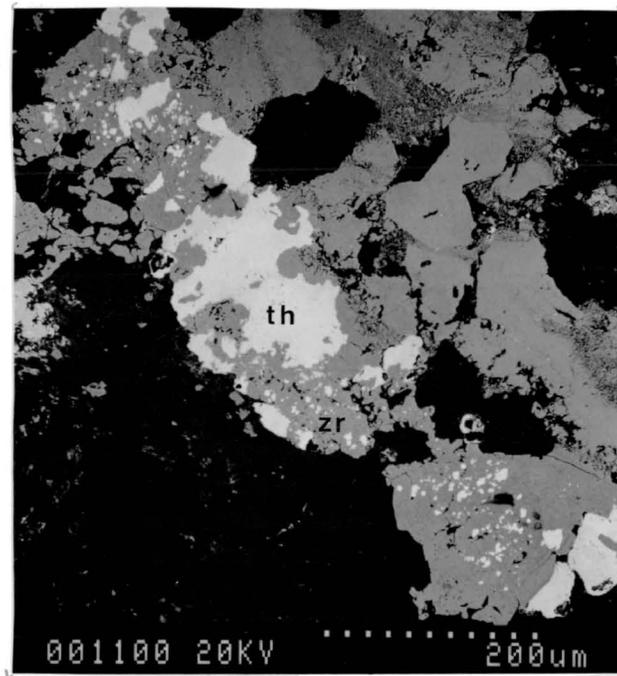


Fig 8.1 BSE micrograph of thorite (th) and zircon (zr) intergrowths in quartz syenite dyke C2925. They are associated with pyroxene crystallization and occur as inclusions within the silicate. The α -particle emission from the thorite has metamictized and hydrated both minerals resulting in the shattering of the enclosing pyroxene.

9.0 Zircons

Zircon ($ZrSiO_4$) is a ubiquitous mineral in the Coldwell complex being identified in all lithologies studied. Certain characteristics of the zircons are present in all units, such as its late-stage of formation and association with other rare-metal bearing minerals. Metamict zoning and replacement textures, are unique to certain lithologies. Descriptions of distinct textural and mineral relationships are given below.

9.1 Textural Relationships

9.1.1 C I, Eastern Contact Pegmatites

Two different zircon types were extracted from a heavy mineral concentrate from the eastern contact pegmatites. Both have similar crystal habits, being short prisms with pyramidal terminations, but exhibit different optical characteristics. One type is a yellow, vitreous and transparent crystalline zircon, the other a grey, waxy and translucent to opaque metamict variety.

In thin section, zircons range in size between 20 μm - 2.0 mm and are typically situated in perthite interstices or as euhedral-to-subhedral inclusions in amphibole. Metamict zircon is distinguished from the crystalline variety by isotropism or its low first order grey and yellow interference colours. In contrast, crystalline or partially-metamict minerals exhibit zoning defined by variations between 3rd and 4th order interference colours. Backscatter images show the zoning as alternating bands of metamict and "fresh" zircon. The apparent width of the zones seldom exceeds 5 μm . Similar zonal features, described by de St. Jorre (1986) from Thor Lake, exhibit

birefringent zoning attributed to substantial variations in abundance and relative proportions of the minor and trace elements of Ca, Fe, REE, and H₂O. Although optical properties are, in part, governed by composition (Deer et al, 1982), it is postulated that the Coldwell zircon birefringent zoning is a function of the geometry and number of metamict zones. For example, a 30 μm thick non-metamict zircon in polarized light will exhibit interference colours of the 4th order, however light transmitted through alternating metamict and fresh planes will, in effect, be influenced by a crystalline thickness less than 30μm, thus reducing birefringence. Depending on the number and thickness of metamict zones and their orientation, interference colours will be of a 3rd order or lower.

9.1.2 Craddock Cove Syenite

Three zircon types have been identified from various locations in the Craddock Cove syenite: euhedral prisms, overgrowths mantling cores of zircon and baddeleyite, anhedral replacement phase.

The most common zircons are colourless, euhedral to subhedral prisms which are found through out the syenite. In western samples (C1513, C1515, C1516, C2920), those situated adjacent to the Redsucker Cove breccia zone, both primary euhedral zircons and overgrowths are present. Overgrowths surround small (<40 μm) euhedral zircon cores in quartz interstitial to perthite grains. Cores and overgrowths are compositionally identical and are defined by a thin (<2μm) layer of quartz rimming the euhedral cores. Rarely zircon forms overgrowths around corroded acicular grains of baddeleyite. In the most westerly sections (C1513 and C1515) stringers of zircon are associated with fluorocarbonate, Nb-rutile (?), quartz, K-feldspar and rarely calcite as a replacement phase for amphibole.

9.1.3 C I, Quartz Syenite Dykes

Zircons have variable abundance and form in each dyke studied, however, in all cases the zircon is related and contemporaneous to the other rare metal bearing minerals. In C1418 and C1428, zircon occurs as stringers interstitial to albite or as an anhedral constituent of the complicated calcite, quartz, allanite, niobate assemblages. In dyke C2925 zircons are distinctive in their abundance, size (<1.0 mm) and intergrowths with thorite. This close association with thorite and its emission of α -particle has inevitably metamictized the adjoining zircon giving the mineral a mottled and pocked appearance when viewing by BSE microscopy. In transmitted light the grains appear opaque. They are inevitably metamict and occur as subhedral to anhedral fractured grains (Fig 8.1).

9.1.4 C III, Magnesio-hornblende Syenite

Zircon is a rare constituent of the magnesio-hornblende syenite. It is a small (<100 μ m) late forming mineral located at the interstices of feldspar or amphibole. Without exception, they are either completely isotropic or exhibit patchy birefringence. SEM imaging reveals a close association of zircon and thorite with the two minerals forming clusters or thorite included within the zircon. In the biotite ovoids zircon fills interstices between biotite laths.

9.1.5 C III, Contaminated Ferro-edenite and Ferro-edenite Syenites

The abundance, mineral relationships, and morphological characteristics are similar for zircons from the contaminated ferro-edenite and ferro-edenite syenites. In both units, zircons are subhedral to euhedral prisms averaging 150 μ m in size. Metamict zoning is commonly present (Fig 9.1), but the majority of

grains have metamict domains surrounding thorite.

9.1.6 C III, Quartz Syenite

The greatest abundance of zircon in Centre III is found in the quartz syenite. As occurs in other units, zircon is a relatively late forming subhedral to euhedral inclusion in biotite, quartz, fluorite, amphibole and rarely chevkinite. They are distinguished from other zircons in other Centre III units in their by abundance, large size (upto 2.0 mm) and the development of their metamict-birefringent zonation (Fig 9.2).

9.2 Composition

The oscillatory zones and metamict patches are the most distinctive feature found in the Coldwell zircons. The oscillatory metamictization is of particular importance for it must be related to the physio-chemical environment of formation and its evident fluctuation. The dark grey metamict domains contain significant amount Ca (2.33-8.33 wt % CaO) , Fe (0.71-1.54 wt % FeO) along with trace amounts of U, Th, REE (as represented by the Ce_2O_3) and upto 17 wt % H_2O (calculated as the difference between the analysed total weight % oxide and the ideal weight of 100 %). Similar metamict zoning in zircon, described by de St. Jorre (1986) from Thor Lake, has been attributed to the minerals extreme variation in U contents between zones and the substitution of (OH,F) for SiO_4 in the lattice. The radioactive decay of atoms in the high U zones would have been accompanied by recoil of the nuclei during α -particle emission severely damaging the crystal lattice. Experimental studies involving the synthesis of zircon in a fluorinated environment show that the presence of (OH, F)₄ tetrahedra weakens the crystalline lattice and hence allows it to be destroyed easily as a result of radioactive disintegration

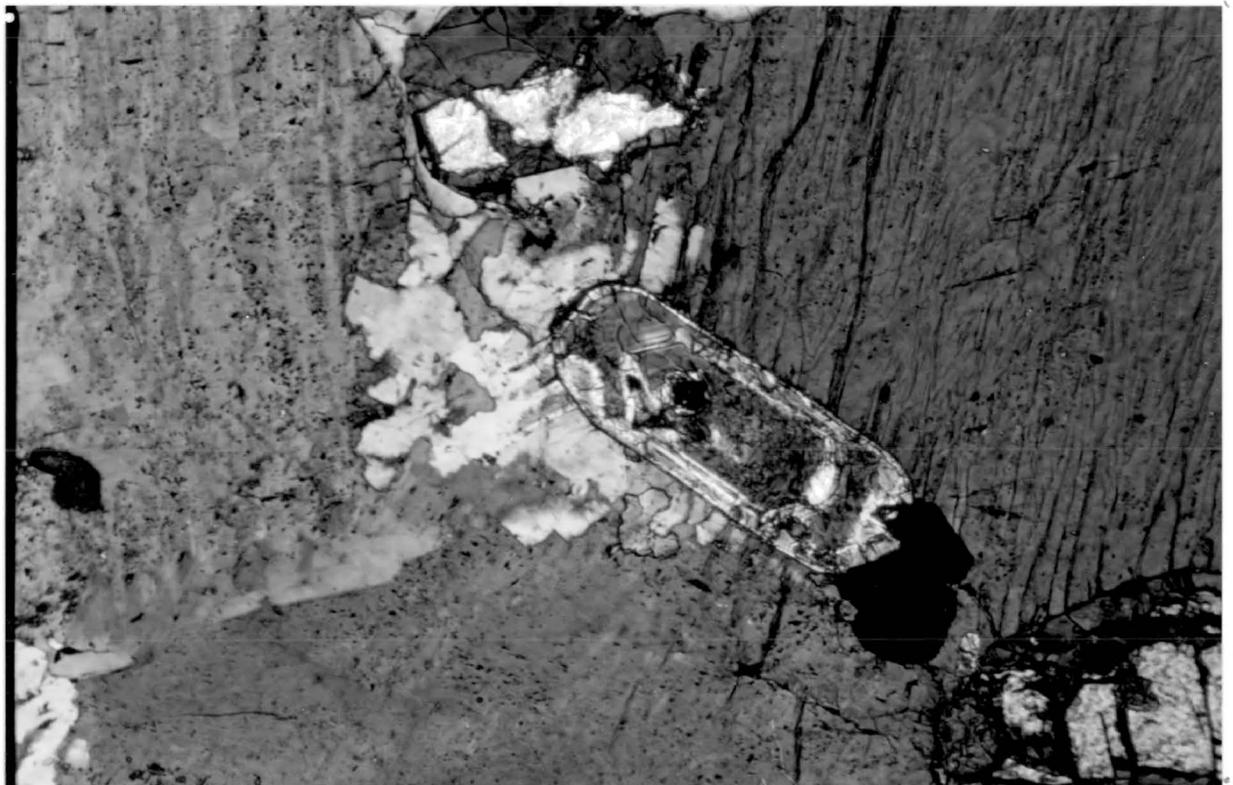
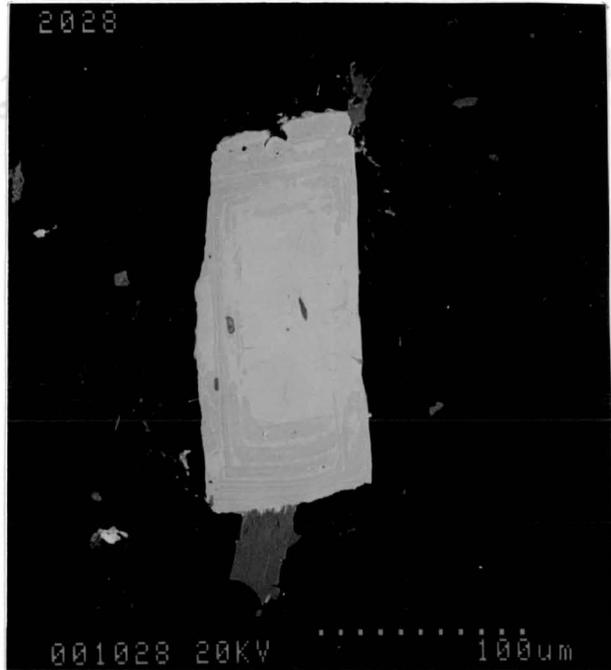
(Caruba, 1985).

Natural hydroxylated zircons have as general formula $Zr (SiO_4)_{1-x} (OH,F)_{4x} \cdot 2H_2O$ (Caruba, 1985). The composition of the metamict zones in the Coldwell zircons indicate that minor amounts of (OH,F) has substituted for SiO_4 and therefore, the bulk of the water can be considered non-structural. This excess H_2O has probably been introduced after metamictization.

Those zircons exhibiting metamict zonation (from the ferroaugite pegmatite, ferro-edenite and quartz syenites) are probably a function of both the oscillation of the radioactive elements, U and Th and the change in OH and F activity during zircon growth. However, the absence of significant enrichment in the actinides in the metamict zones relative to the non-metamict suggest that OH and F variations in the melt may be the main factor contributing to the zoning.

Fig 9.1 BSE micrograph of oscillatory metamict zoning in zircon from contaminated ferro-edenite syenite. The metamict zones (dark) contain significant amounts of Co, Fe, and trace amounts of U and Th.

Fig 9.2 Quartz syenite zircon exhibiting faint birefringent zonation around a metamict core.



10.0 Nb-rutile

Nb-rutile or Ilmenorutile $(\text{Ti, Nb, Fe}^{3+})_3\text{O}_6$ is essentially a Nb and Fe bearing variety of rutile (TiO_2). The Composition can be described as a solid solution of TiO_2 with a Tapolite type phase $(\text{Fe, Mn}) (\text{Nb, Ta})_2 \text{O}_6$. Extensive isomorphism leads to variable Nb-Ta absolute abundances and relative proportions.

10.1 Textural Relationships

In the Centre I eastern contact pegmatites and Centre III quartz syenite, Nb-rutile forms as a late hypogene mineral replacement. In both units fluorocarbonate and rutile intergrowths pseudomorph an unidentified primary phase or phases. The size and complexity of the intergrowths has made identification and quantitative analysis of the Nb-bearing minerals difficult.

10.1.1 Eastern Contact Pegmatites

Large skeletal pseudomorphs are composed primarily of intimate intergrowths of Nb-rutile, rarely Nb-bearing ilmenite, and fluorocarbonate. The replacement minerals are segregated into clusters of small (upto $50\mu\text{m}$ in length) interlocking acicular crystals and domains of syntaxial intergrown fluorocarbonate. Within the Nb-rutile aggregates, anhedral Nb-rutile and a Nb, Fe, Ti phase, tentively identified as columbite, fill interstitial cavities (Fig 2.3).

10.1.2 Quartz Syenite

Zircon, fluorite, ilmenite, amphibole and a stubby euhedral pseudomorph ($<50\mu\text{m}$) cluster interstitially to the feldspars in the Guse Point quartz syenite. Complete replacement by Nb-rutile and fluorocarbonate prevents identification

of the precursor mineral. Unlike textures present in the eastern contact pegmatites and the Ashburton Lookout quartz syenites, the niobate forms intimate chaotic intergrowths and not distinct acicular crystals. Rare large grains exhibit colloform and zonal replacement textures with the fluorocarbonate and Nb-rutile (?).

10.1.3 Craddock Cove

Nb-rutile was only tentatively identified in the Craddock Cove syenite. As is the case of the quartz syenites, Nb and Fe-bearing oxides are intimately intergrown with bastnaesite and Ca-fluorocarbonate (see section 2.1.3). Compositions show low analytical totals and variable FeO.

10.2 Compositional Variation

Representative compositions are given in appendix 2.9

Mineral chemistry varies between lithologic units. Compositions from the eastern contact pegmatites have cation proportions close to the ideal structural formula for Nb-rutile. However, the replacement phase of the Guse Point quartz syenite and Craddock Cove syenite typically show low total oxide wt %, which may be due to oxygen deficiencies, the incorporation of hydroxyl anions, or substitutions such as $Ti^{4+} \leftrightarrow 2Fe^{2+}$ and/or $3Ti^{4+} \leftrightarrow 4Fe^{3+}$ (Foord, 1982).

Distinct compositional differences occur between the acicular and interstitial rutile. The earliest Nb-bearing phase, the needle Nb-rutile is depleted in Nb_2O_5 (4.92-6.06 wt %) and FeO (2.97-3.31 wt %) relative to the later forming interstitial rutile, 15.77-19.96 wt % Nb_2O_5 and 5.23-6.19 wt % FeO. The Nb/Ta ratio of the interstitial rutile is approximately 3 times that of the acicular rutile. An apparent trend towards niobium-enrichment relative to Ti

and Ta in the mineralizing fluids is evidenced by the order of crystallization; needle rutile → interstitial rutile → columbite. WO_3 may also be present in concentrations as high as 4.80 wt %.

The quartz syenite "Nb-rutiles" are characterized by high Nb (10.93-20.24 wt % Nb_2O_5) and Fe (5.68-28.81 wt % FeO), the Craddock Cove by low Nb (5.41-7.52 wt % Nb_2O_5) and very high Fe (24.64-32.00 wt % FeO).

11.0 Monazite

Monazite (Ce, La, Nd, Th) PO₄ is typically a rare late-stage primary and replacement mineral, associated with other rare metal bearing phases in the Coldwell complex. It has been identified in both Centre I and Centre III, the greatest abundance being found in ferro-edenite syenite samples from the western contact and Neys Lookout localities. Monazite occurs typically as small (<400µm) anhedral to subhedral grain(s) included in multi-phase aggregates consisting of fluorite, magnetite, ilmenite, biotite, columbite, bastnaesite, and rarely pyrochlore. The mineral clusters seldom exceed 300 µm (Fig 5.1) in size. In other Centre III units, the contaminated ferro-edenite and quartz syenites, monazite is present in only trace amounts as minute inclusions in fluorite.

In the Craddock Cove and ferroaugite syenites of Centre I, rare monazite borders and replaces apatite along grain margins. In the eastern patch pegmatites it occurs as a replacement product after apatite and is rarely intergrown with fluorocarbonate in the rutile - fluorocarbonate pseudomorphs. Only several grains have been identified in one of the quartz syenite dykes (C1432). These are included or intergrown with pyrochlore and allanite.

Representative compositions are given in appendix 2.10. The monazite from the Coldwell complex are typical of other compositions in the literature, being enriched in light REE and containing significant amounts of Th and U. The highest concentrations of thorium are found in the Craddock Cove, quartz, and ferro-edenite syenites, while the quartz syenite dykes and eastern contact pegmatite monazites are relatively depleted in the element. In common with other REE-bearing minerals in the complex, the monazites from Centre III are distinctly LREE dominant relative to the monazite obtained from Centre I. This

is clearly seen in average La/Nd ratios for monazite from various units:

<u>Lithology</u>	<u>La/Nd</u>
Centre I	
Eastern Contact pegmatite (C1A)	1.621
Quartz syenite dyke (C1432)	2.002
Angler Creek, ferroaugite syenite (C2909)	1.449
Craddock Cove red syenite (C2920)	8.918
Centre III	
ferro-edenite syenite (C2025)	2.798
quartz syenite (C2112)	4.962
quartz syenite pegmatite (C2924)	7.974

The Craddock Cove monazite is unusual in its high La/Nd and abundance of Th. In this respect, it resembles the monazite from the quartz syenite more than those from other Centre I lithologies.

Low analytical totals are characteristic of almost all monazite compositions. Monazite is not known to incorporate substantial amounts of undetectable H₂O or F into its structure and therefore the totals are probably a direct result of metamictization and hydration of the grains.

12.0 Fersmite

Fersmite (Ca, REE, Na) (Nb, Ta, Ti)₂ (O, OH, F)₆ has been identified by composition in the quartz syenite dykes (C1418, C1428, and C2925) and by x-ray diffraction in the eastern contact pegmatites. In the dykes, fersmite occurs as small (<60µm) anhedral grains which are corroded and replaced by mantles of pyrochlore. The niobate may partially-include allanite or fill interstitial cavities within allanite aggregates. Rare small (<5µm) discrete prisms are found suspended in calcite, and less commonly quartz, in the calcite - quartz - garnet assemblage.

In the eastern contact pegmatites, fersmite has *not* been identified by composition in any of the lithologic sections or microprobe grain mounts studied. However, its presence is supported by x-ray diffraction data from a heated heavy mineral separate (see Fig 3.3 and Table 3.1).

Quantitative compositions have been determined for C1418 fersmite and are given in appendix 2.10. In common with other associated niobates in the quartz dykes, the mineral is Nb (74.09 - 76.96 wt % Nb₂O₅) dominant relative to Ta (2.19- 3.14 wt % Ta₂O₅). Several rare-metal elements, U, Th, and Y, substitute for Ca. Although several wt % REE₂O₃ are present in most previously-analysed fersmite compositions (Foord, 1982), the Coldwell minerals contain only trace amounts.

13.0 Fergusonite

Fergusonite ($YNbO_4$) is one of the rarest REE bearing minerals in the Coldwell Complex and was identified only in several samples of the Angler Creek ferroaugite syenite and three quartz syenite dykes (C1428, C1432, C2925). In the ferroaugite syenite the mineral is associated with other late-forming minerals, pyrochlore and zircon, as inclusions in fine anhedral of interstitial quartz and rarely in amphibole. The euhedral fergusonite and the associated minerals seldom exceed $40\ \mu\text{m}$ (Fig 13.1). In the quartz syenite dykes small ($<10\ \mu\text{m}$) discrete euhedra are suspended in calcite and less commonly in albite, in the calcite-garnet assemblage.

Representative compositions of fergusonite from the ferroaugite syenite have been determined by semi-quantitative methods and are shown in Table 9.1. All compositions exhibit considerable substitution of Y by the rare earth elements, in particular HREE, Th, U, Ca, and Fe. The total oxide weight percentages have been normalized to 100 wt %. It is probable that the true values are less due to metamictization and hydration.

Table 13.1. Representative semi-quantitative chemical compositions of fergusonite from the Angler Creek ferroaugite syenites

	C2909/1	C2909/2	C2908/1	C2905/1	C2905/2
Nb ₂ O ₅	44.73	45.44	46.33	45.98	44.97
Ta ₂ O ₅	3.03	1.99	0.33	na	na
Y ₂ O ₃	28.51	28.53	27.88	18.81	15.27
La ₂ O ₃	0.43	0.49	nd	nd	nd
Ce ₂ O ₃	3.27	3.88	2.44	2.70	2.67
Pr ₂ O ₃	1.36	1.22	0.60	0.65	1.28
Nd ₂ O ₃	4.90	4.69	4.02	9.63	12.08
Sm ₂ O ₃	1.41	1.35	2.13	3.75	5.02
Gd ₂ O ₃	1.78	2.26	3.47	3.56	3.93
Tb ₂ O ₃	0.26	nd	na	na	na
Dy ₂ O ₃	4.00	3.94	5.28	3.49	3.25
Er ₂ O ₃	3.20	3.15	2.61	2.11	2.14
Yb ₂ O ₃	2.46	2.44	1.65	1.15	1.99
ThO ₂	0.42	0.23	1.68	3.44	3.71
UO ₂	nd	nd	0.66	2.01	1.25
CaO	0.26	0.38	na	1.27	1.17
FeO	nd	nd	0.92	1.46	1.26
Sum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
REE ₂ O ₃ =	23.07	23.42	23.88	27.04	32.36

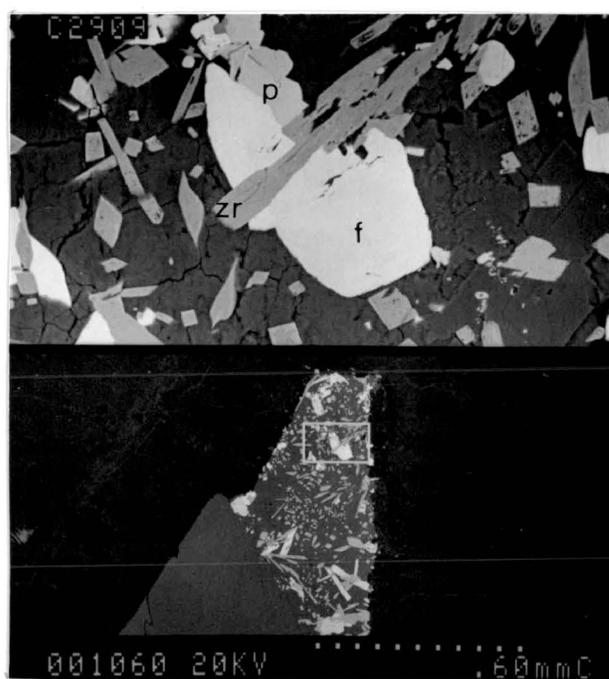


Fig 13.1 BSE micrograph of small (30 μm) fergusonite (f) grain. Associated minerals include acicular zircon (zr), pyrochlore (P), calcite, alteration silicate (chlorite ?), and an unidentified phosphate.

14.0 Whole Rock Geochemistry

Sixteen whole rock samples from Centre I and one chevkinite-bearing sample from Centre III have been analysed for major, minor and trace elements. The major oxides SiO_2 , TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , MnO , CaO , MgO , Na_2O , K_2O , and P_2O_5 and trace elements Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb, Zr, Y, Sr, Rb were determined by standard XRF methods using fused glass discs at Laurentian University. Trace elements Ta, Hf, Sc, Cr, Co, and Th were determined by INAA methods. The rare earth elements were obtained by RNAA. Whole rock samples were irradiated at McMaster University and radiochemical separation was performed at Lakehead University. Uranium contents were obtained from Nuclear Activation Services, Hamilton, Ont.

14.1 Quartz Syenite Dykes

Each dyke is characterized by a distinct whole rock composition, but similarities in major oxide and trace element contents distinguish the quartz syenite dykes as a separate group from the other Coldwell lithologies. Major oxide proportions vary between the four quartz syenite dykes, but as a group they are characterized by high CaO (2.16–9.16 wt %), Fe_2O_3 (9.25–24.15 wt %) and low Al_2O_3 (9.03–12.24 wt %) (Fig 14.1)(appendix A.3.1. However, the diversity in major oxide contents can be extreme. Dyke C2925 is unique in its relatively high MnO (1.01 wt %), MgO (1.95 wt %), K₂O (7.02 wt %) and low SiO_2 (40.45 wt %) and NaO (1.09 wt %). Normative calculations reflect this in the presence of nepheline, leucite, and kalsilite. The low SiO_2 and analytical totals of the dyke is apparently caused by the presence of unanalysed volatiles CO_2 , F, and H_2O . Calcite and fluorite, which are minor rock constituents, are the main hosts for the volatiles. In Contrast, C1418 is high in SiO_2 (71.959 wt %) and

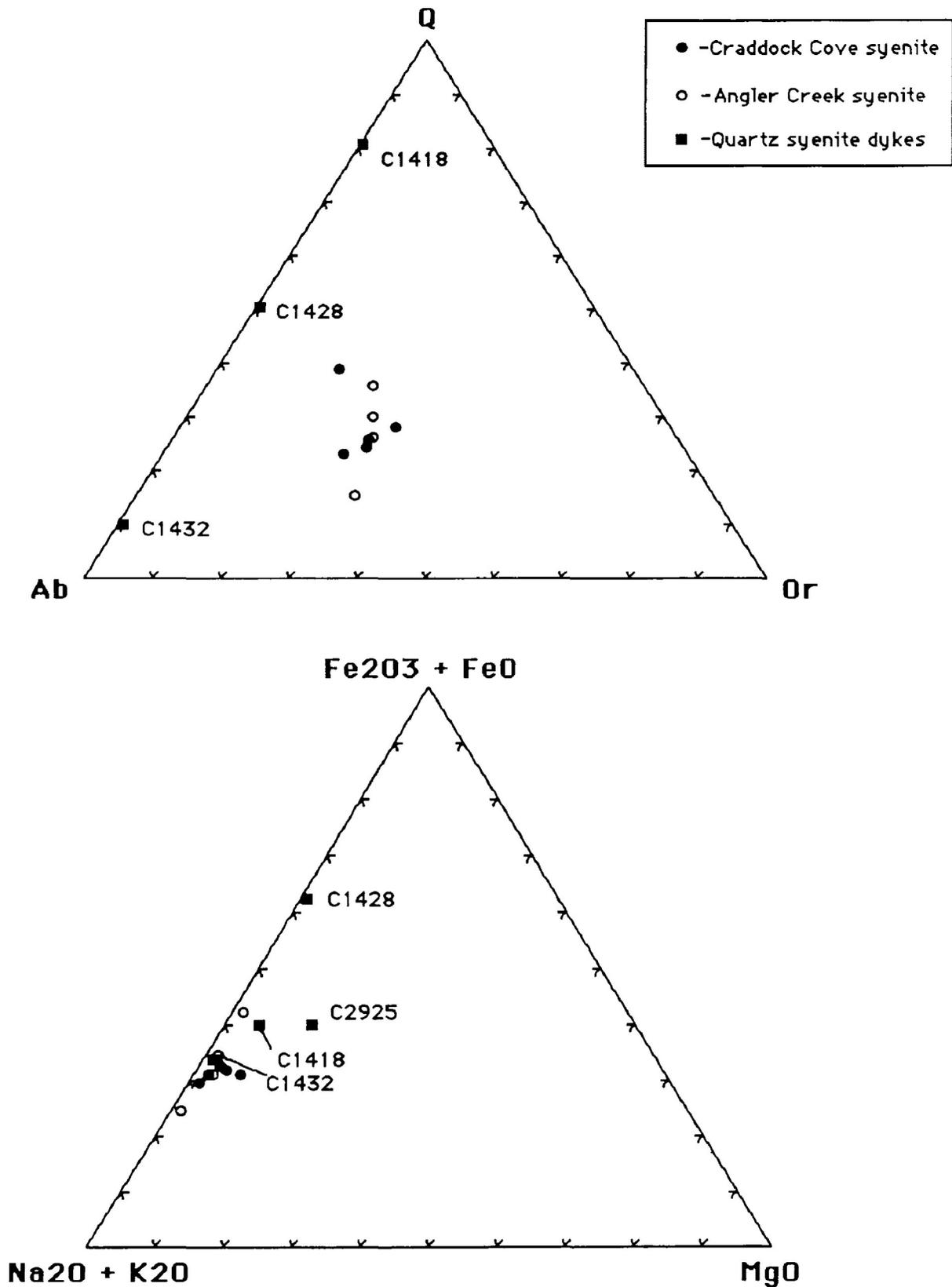


Fig 14.1 Normative and major oxide compositions of the Centre I lithologies are compared on ternary plots. Quartz syenite dykes are distinct from the syenites in their increased saturation and Fe content, with the exception of C1432.

low in Fe_2O_3 (9.25 wt %) and CaO (2.16 wt %) relative to the other quartz syenite dykes.

The dykes are uniformly enriched in the incompatible elements (REE, Th, U, Hf, Zr, Ta) and have the highest values yet reported from the Coldwell rocks.

Whole rock REE chondrite normalized plots for the quartz syenite dykes (Fig 14.2) exhibit the flat HREE pattern representative of an A-type granite as described by Collins et al (1982). The slopes are shallow relative to those from other units indicating a reduced LREE/ HREE ratio and the enrichment of the HREE in the dykes (Fig 14.2). Unfortunately only three of the dykes are illustrated. The REE contents of the fourth, C2925, was not determined due to processing difficulties. However, the data obtained, from the REE bearing minerals, would suggest that the dyke is also enriched, if not more so, in the HREE.

The large negative Eu anomaly implies that plagioclase fractionation played a significant role in the evolution of the dykes. The size of the anomaly makes it improbable that such fractionation would occur during or after emplacement. Therefore, the REE signature must resemble the REE composition of the parent melt just prior to injection into the fracture system.

14.2 Craddock Cove Syenites and Ferroaugite Syenites.

5 Craddock Cove specimens, sampled from various localities between the Redsucker Cove breccia zone and Wolf Camp Lake, and 7 from the ferroaugite syenite are comparable in their major and minor oxide compositions. This relationship does not appear in the trace element contents of the two suites. The Craddock Cove syenites are enriched in Zn, Pb, Zr, Y, REE, and the actinides, in particular the western samples (C1513, C2920, C1516), relative to the ferroaugite syenite.

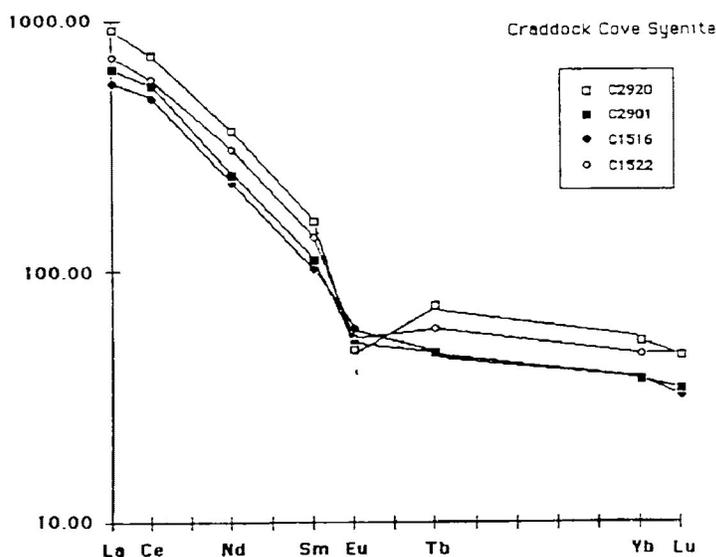
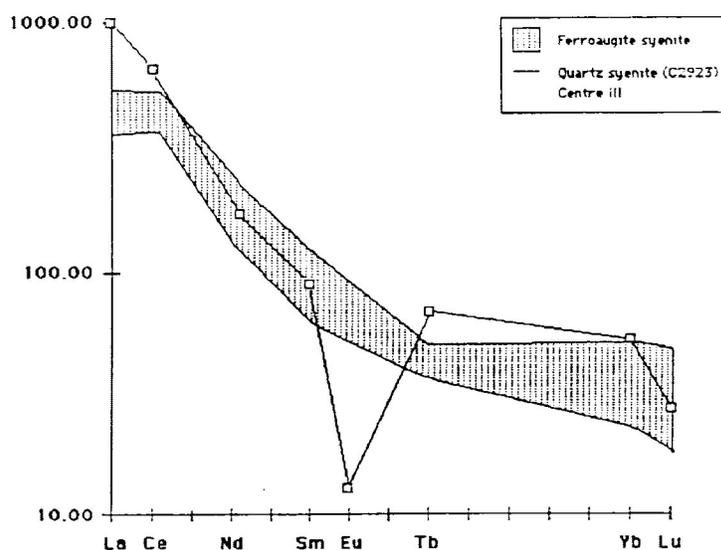
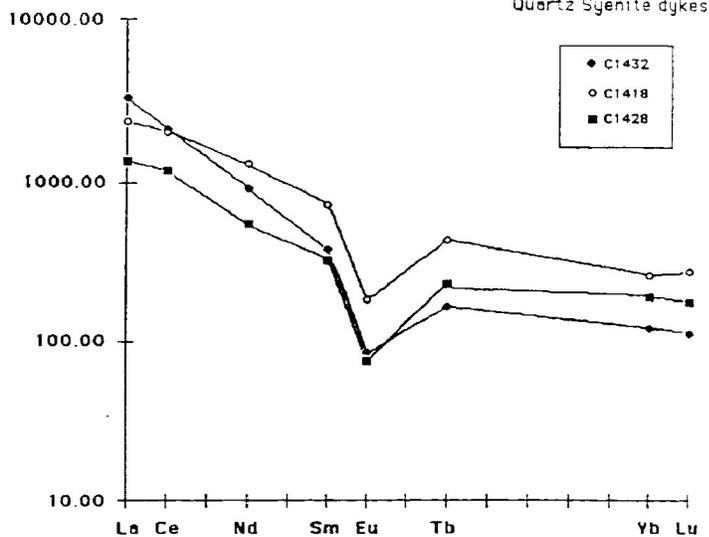


Fig 14.2 Chondrite normalized REE distribution in the quartz syenite dykes, ferroaugite syenite, and Craddock Cove syenite. A trend towards HREE enrichment and larger negative Eu anomalies is evident from the ferroaugite syenite to the Craddock Cove syenite to the quartz syenite dykes (Chondrite values after Boyton, 1984).

Chondrite normalized REE distribution patterns for the ferroaugite syenites exhibit small positive and negative Eu anomalies and smooth and rather steep slopes indicative of LREE enrichment (Fig 14.2). In contrast, the Craddock Cove patterns have shallower slopes with small but distinct negative Eu anomalies (Fig 14.2).

Only one chevkinite bearing sample from the Centre III (C2923) has been analysed for trace element contents. Although chevkinite is present in significant amounts, the whole rock REE abundance is of the same magnitude exhibited by the ferroaugite and Craddock Cove syenites.

15.0 T - P - X Conditions of Mineralization in the Quartz Syenite Dykes

All four quartz syenite dykes contain the unusual igneous mineral assemblage, garnet + calcite + quartz + magnetite + epidote, a suite of minerals more typical of skarns than plutonic rocks. The euhedral garnets of C1428 imply that the assemblage is primary and not a result of re-equilibration of the dykes due to the intrusion of the nepheline syenites of Centre II. In igneous rocks andradite is generally the Ti variety and has been reported in several granite pegmatites such as the occurrence in a granitic pegmatite cutting skarns in the Aldan Shield (Belyayev, 1968). Associated with the assemblage are the rare metal-bearing minerals fergusonite, fersmite, pyrochlore, and allanite occurring as inclusions within the calcite, or as is the case with pyrochlore, a rare replacement phase of garnet. The paragenetic relationships between the garnet assemblage and the rare metal-bearing minerals should indicate the limiting P-T-X conditions of formation.

Semi-quantitative compositional data for garnets from dykes C1432 and C1428 are given in Table 15.1. The Coldwell garnets range in composition from $\text{And}_{75}\text{Gro}_{25}$ to essentially pure andradite and exhibit anisotropy with distinct optical zoning. The birefringent variety of garnet is relatively rare but is characteristic of the andradite - grossular solid solution series (Deer et al, 1982). Experimental studies of anisotropic garnets show that they form under certain restrictive conditions. Only grossular - andradite grown at high rates from solutions in which no intermediate metastable phases could develop are doubly refracting (Kalinin, 1967). Experimental work by Horiya and Kimura (1978) showed that the most favourable conditions for the formation of birefringent andradite - grossular garnet appear to be under CO_2 pressure with excess water at relatively low P - T conditions (Fig 15.1).

The stability field for natural and synthetic garnets has a broad transition boundary between the anisotropic and isotropic varieties (Fig 15.1). Therefore, the upper limit of the boundary may indicate the highest possible temperature for the formation of birefringent garnet for a given pressure. If shallow dyke emplacement at a pressure of 1-2 Kbar is assumed, the upper temperature limit for the initial crystallization of the Coldwell garnets is approximately 750 °C.

Calcite, Quartz, and rarely magnetite and epidote (also allanite) replace garnet around corroded margins and less-commonly specific zones. The breakdown of the mineral is a result of the instability of the mineral at low temperatures and relatively high X_{CO_2} conditions.

The molecular proportion of andradite and grossular in the solid solution series is one variable affecting the garnet stability field. The andradite-rich members are stable at lower temperature and higher X_{CO_2} in the fluids than is grossular (Taylor and Liou, 1978). An increase in the mol % grossular will reduce the stability of the garnet as shown in Fig 15.2.

The $And_{75}Gro_{25}$ composition contains the greatest grossular content of any garnet analysed in the quartz syenite dykes and thus, represents the maximum amount of grossular in garnet that remained stable during the solidification of the dyke. Garnet containing more than 0.25 mole percent was inherently unstable and broke down by the reaction $Gr_1 + CO_2 \leftrightarrow Gr_2 + An + Qtz + Cc$. In this respect, the preferential replacement of some zones in the garnet may be caused by selective attack on grossular-rich zones while andradite-rich garnet remained unaltered.

The CO_2 content in the dykes' parental melt is unknown and must be estimated based on experimental studies of various silicate melts. CO_2 generally is second to H_2O in abundance in the magmatic volatile phase and is only slightly soluble in felsic melts at relatively low pressures (≤ 3 Kbar)

(Burnham, 1979). Kadik and Eggler, (1975), from experimental observations of CO_2 solubility in albite melts, postulated that an hydrous silicate melt at a pressure of 2 Kbars would have $\text{CO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 = 0.1$. Therefore, under low pressure (1-2 Kbar) and temperatures ($< 750^\circ\text{C}$), the CO_2 content in Coldwell dykes parental melt is estimated to have ranged between 0.0 to 0.2.

With the the above P and X conditions assumed the oxygen fugacity of the system may also be estimated. The assemblage andratite + magnetite + calcite + quartz under $X\text{CO}_2 = 0.0-0.2$ can remain stable only if the oxygen fugacity is within the boundaries $f\text{O}_2^{-16} \rightarrow f\text{O}_2^{-20}$ bars (Taylor and Liou, 1978).

If the estimated values of $f\text{O}_2$, P, and $X\text{CO}_2$ are assumed to be correct, then the conditions of formation for the Coldwell dykes should be similar to those hown in Fig 15.2 and 15.3. The latter figure illustrates the relative T- $X\text{CO}_2$ stability fields for the system Ca-Fe-Si-Al-C-O-H at $P_f = 2.0$ Kbars and at a fixed $f\text{O}_2 = -18.5$. The range in T- $X\text{CO}_2$ conditions in the fluid phase present during garnet replacement would be represented by the stippled region in the diagram. Temperature parameters would be 480°C , as defined by the Mt/Hm boundary to 540°C , and the intersection point of the univariant reactions $\text{Gr} + \text{CO}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{Qtz} + \text{Cc} + \text{An}$ and $\text{An} + \text{Gr} \leftrightarrow \text{Zo (zoisite)} + \text{Qtz}$. The $X\text{CO}_2$ parameters are estimated between 0.12, as defined by the invariant point D, and 0.06, the invariant point E.

However, it should be noted that the physico-chemical parameters are difficult to estimate and any significant fluctuations in $f\text{O}_2$ and errors in estimating pressure would shift the equilibria shown in Fig 15.2 and 15.3. A decrease in pressure or conversely an increase in $f\text{O}_2$ would stabilize the garnet ($\text{And}_{75}\text{Gro}_{25}$) at lower temperatures. Another consideration when estimating the temperature of formation is the presence F^- and its effect on lowering the crystallization temperature of the melt.

Table 15.1 Semi-quantitative composition (wt %) of grandite from quartz syenite dyke C1428

	C1428/1	C1428/2	C1428/3
TiO ₂	1.32	0.02	2.01
MnO	0.34	1.87	0.26
CaO	32.83	30.55	31.76
Fe ₂ O ₃	22.12	28.75	24.67
Al ₂ O ₃	5.17	0.70	2.94
SiO ₂	38.02	38.09	37.12
MgO	0.19	nd	1.23
Total=	100.00	100.00	100.00

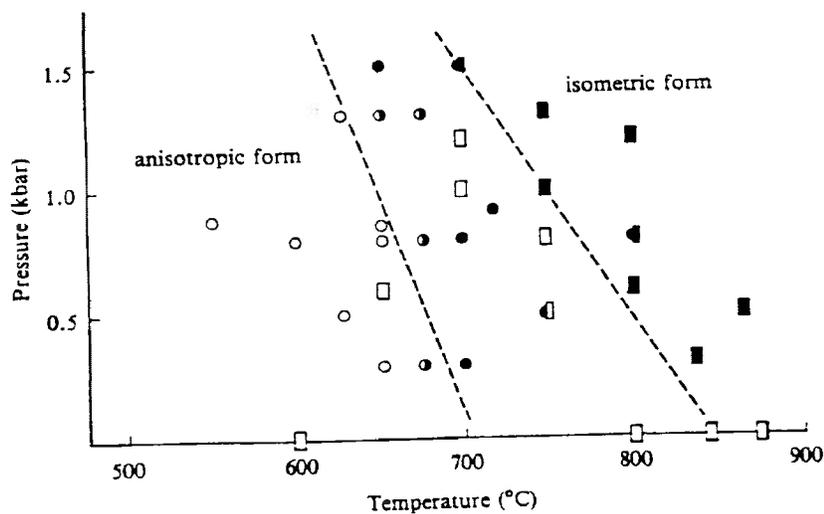
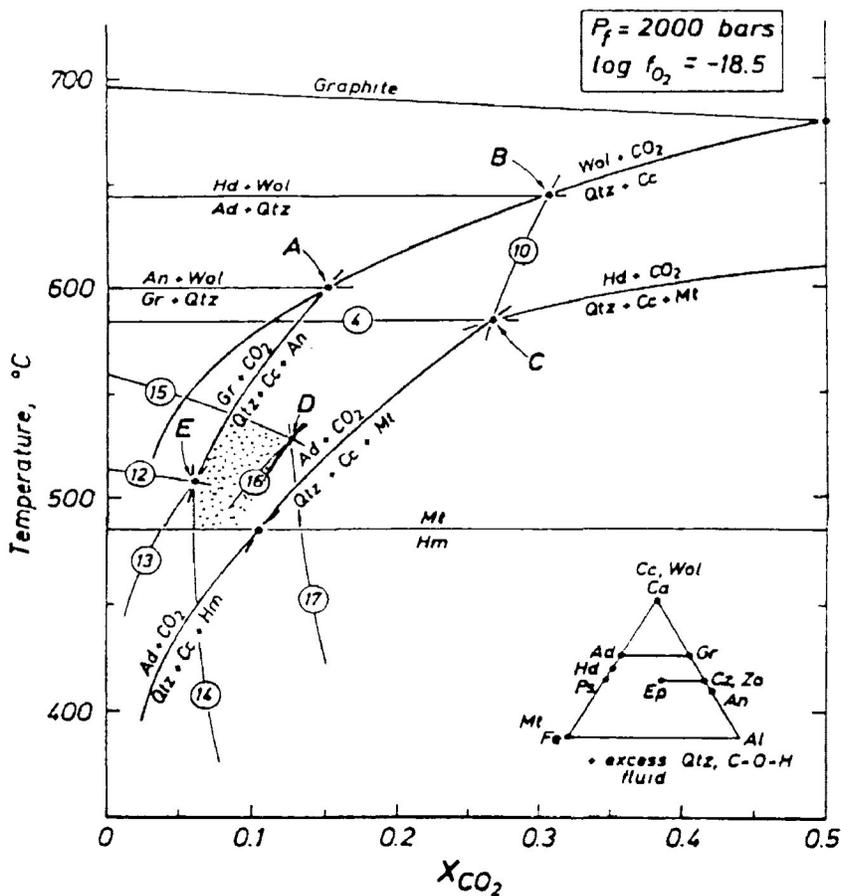
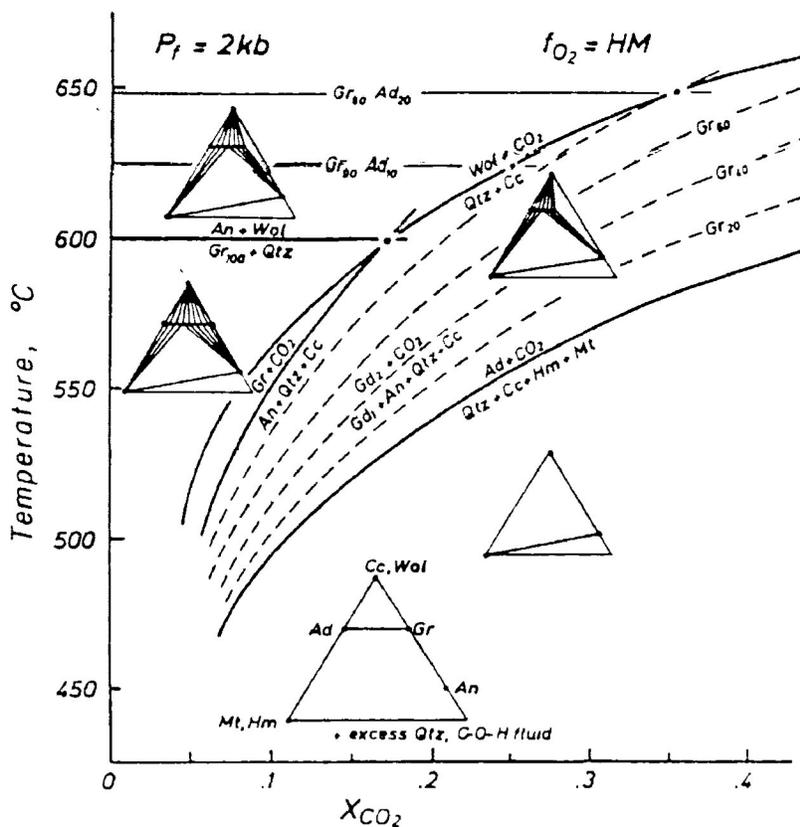


Fig 15.1 Stability field for natural and synthetic garnet showing anisotropic and isometric form. Open circles: synthetic anisotropic garnets. Solid circles: synthetic isotropic garnets. Open rectangle: natural anisotropic garnets. Solid rectangle: natural isotropic garnets (after Hariya and Kimura, 1978; from Deer et al 1982).

Fig 15.2 T-Xco₂ diagram comparing the stability limits of grossular and andradite. Reactions involving two garnets, illustrated as dashed lines, show the variation in equilibrium temperature with varying garnet composition (from Taylor and Liou, 1978).

Fig 15.3 T-XCO₂ diagram for the system Ca-Al-Si-Fe-C-O-H at P=2.0 Kbars for log fO₂ = -18.5. Reactions are 4= Hd ↔ Ad + Mt + Qtz, 10=Hd + Cc ↔ Ad + Qtz + CO₂, 12=An + Gr ↔ Zo + Qz, 13= Gr + CO₂ ↔ Zo + Qtz + Cc, 14 = Zo + CO₂ ↔ An + Cc. Reactions 15, 16, and 17 are epidote bearing equilibria which are analogous, respectively to 12, 13, and 14 in the Fe - free portion of the system. The stippled region represents hypothetical T- Xco₂ environment for garnet replacement and rare-metal crystallization (from Taylor and Liou, 1978).



16.0 Synthesis and Discussion

Microbeam techniques proved to be essential in providing information on both the composition and textural relationships of the Coldwell rare metal-bearing minerals. These relationships have been shown to be complex due to a genesis which involves multiphase intergrowths, deuteric alteration and replacement. The fine grained nature of the assemblages made scanning electron microscopy invaluable in locating and identifying mineral species. In contrast, conventional X-ray diffraction techniques and optical petrography were of limited use.

In Centres I and III, the "incompatible" elements Nb, Zr, REE, Th, U, and Y are minor-to-major components in the accessory rare metal minerals and reflect their enrichment in the bulk composition of the parental magma. A-type granitoids have the geochemical characteristics of high $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ enrichment and high charge cations such as Nb, Zr, REE, Y, U, Th, and Zn (Whalen et al, 1987; Collins et al, 1982). Whole rock compositions from Centre III (Lukosius-Sanders, 1988) and Centre I, in particular the metaluminous-to-peralkaline quartz syenite dykes, display compositions similar to defined A-type granites. Although the overall composition of the accessory minerals are comparable between Centres, Centre I minerals generally show an enrichment of HREE relative to those from Centre III. Most Centre I rare earth bearing minerals are enriched in the HREE relative to those from Centre III, in particular pyrochlore, fluorocarbonate, and allanite from the eastern contact pegmatites and the quartz syenite dykes. Compositional analysis of adjacent syntaxial intergrowths of bastnaesite, parisite, and synchysite indicate that REE-distribution in the Ca-bearing members may, in part, have been influenced by the Ca content of the species.

In Centre III, chevkinite, pyrochlore, and monazite have apparently crystallized from late-stage melts or residual pore fluids in the more-evolved quartz and ferro-edenite syenites. These processes have formed subhedral-to-euhedral grains which are invariably altered by later deuteric fluids. The F^- and CO_3^{2-} -bearing fluids, as indicated by the predominance of fluorocarbonate replacement, resulted in alteration and recrystallization of the earlier rare metal bearing phases. Precipitation of fluorocarbonates and unidentified niobate phases along grain boundaries and cleavage traces in minerals surrounding altered pyrochlore and chevkinite grains is indicative of remobilization of the elements. Because of the short distance separating the site of removal and that of precipitation, it is believed that transport was not over significant distances.

In contrast, large scale movement of Nb, REE, Th, U, and Zr-bearing fluids was fundamental to the enrichment of the Craddock Cove rocks and the formation of the quartz syenite dykes. The Craddock Cove syenite adjacent to the Redsucker Cove breccia zone is characterized by low grade K-metasomatism with incipient replacement of amphiboles and plagioclase by K-feldspar, fluorocarbonates, Nb-rutile (?), zircon, pyrochlore, calcite, quartz and Fe-oxides. The substantial amounts of Fe-oxides and the enrichment of Fe in the replacement minerals - chevkinite, pyrochlore and allanite imply high Fe contents in the fluids. Further evidence suggests that the metasomatism may have occurred in an oxidizing environment. According to the experimental studies of Green and Pearson (1988) elevated Fe contents in chevkinite may be a function of high oxygen fugacity in the parent fluids. Chevkinite compositions with the highest Fe in the Coldwell complex are found in sample C2920 from the Craddock Cove syenite. In addition, the proposed substitution of Fe^{3+} for REE^{3+} in the fluorocarbonate would probably require Fe-rich fluids with high

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 / \text{FeO} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ratios. It is therefore postulated that rare-metal mineralization in the Craddock Cove syenites is a result of the influx of K and Fe metasomatizing fluids under conditions of high $f\text{O}_2$.

The quartz syenite dykes contain the highest concentrations of the rare metal elements than any other Coldwell lithologic unit. They are compositionally variable but are generally Fe-rich, and poor in Al and K (with the exception of dyke C2925). The origin of the dykes and their relation to other magmatic activity in the complex is unclear. However, on the basis of the following observations, dyke formation appears to be a result of late-stage Centre I magmatism; (1) Dyke contacts in the red syenites are undulatory and suggest that intrusion occurred into a hot plastic syenite (Kent, 1981), (2) The metaluminous-to-peralkaline oversaturated dykes are geochemically similar to the oversaturated peralkaline ferroaugite syenite of Centre I, (3) There is an apparent similarity in chondrite normalized REE distribution patterns between the Craddock Cove syenites and the quartz syenite dykes. The three REE patterns exhibit progressive fractionation (increasingly larger negative Eu anomalies) and the enrichment in REE from the ferroaugite syenite to the Craddock Cove syenite to the quartz syenite dykes.

The HREE enrichment of the dykes, though, is distinctly different from the other lithologic units and is not easily explainable by crystal-liquid fractionation. The enrichment may be analogous to that of the Jabal Sa'id aplite-pegmatite rare metal deposit associated with a peralkaline granite in the Arabian Shield (Drysdall et al, 1984). The geochemical characteristics of the deposit include low Al, high Fe, Fe/alkali, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 / \text{FeO}$ and enrichment in all rare earths. Of particular note is the HREE enrichment of the deposit relative to its parent granite. The increase of HREE is explained by the dominant role of F^- and CO_3^{2-} in partitioning the HREE into the residual fluids (Drysdall et al,

1984). Carbonate complexes of HREE and uranyl ions are stable under relatively alkaline and oxidizing conditions and would allow for the transport of the HREE and U in late stage fluids (Taylor et al, 1981). Such a model could be applicable to the calcite and fluorite bearing quartz syenite dykes of Coldwell.

It is possible that both metasomatism of the Craddock Cove syenite and the emplacement of the quartz syenite dykes may be temporally related to the differentiation of residual fluid in the apical zone of the Centre I magma chamber. The presence of cap lava xenoliths and complex pegmatites in the syenite is evidence for its high stratigraphic level in the intrusion (Kent, 1981; Mitchell and Platt, 1982). In this respect, the syenite may represent rocks proximal to the apical zone.

The differentiated F^- and CO_3^{2-} bearing fluid may have subsequently permeated and metasomatized the previously-crystallized and still hot Craddock Cove syenite and were contemporaneously-injected into fractures forming the dykes. The formation of stable complexes of F^- and CO_3^{2-} with the rare metals would allow for their transportation in the fluids and would account for the significant HREE enrichment in the quartz syenite dykes' whole rock and accessory rare metal mineral compositions.

From evidence collected in the southern portion of the Craddock Cove syenite, it has been shown that enrichment of rare elements in residual fluids and their migration have occurred in Centre I. Other occurrences of enriched dykes and metasomatized rocks are conceivably present in the northern portion of the Craddock Cove syenite. One pegmatite dyke intruding a megaxenolith has been identified north of highway 17 in the locality of Johnston and Craddock Lakes (Pye, 1954). However, the most northerly regions of the intrusion have not fully been investigated for mineralization due to difficulties in accessibility.

It is concluded that the megaxenoliths should be considered primary targets for rare metal mineralization due to their proximity to the apex of the chamber and their apparent susceptibility to brittle fracture and intrusion of residual fluids. The red syenites are possible secondary targets, particularly those adjacent to the megaxenoliths. Although it represents rock at a high stratigraphic level in the intrusion, its high temperature may have made it less prone to fracturing and therefore not as favourable for dyke emplacement.

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APPENDIX 1

An Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrometer (EDS) attached to an Hitachi 570 SEM at Lakehead University was used in analysing all mineral compositions. The operating conditions were: accelerating voltage of 20 KV, a beam current of 0.38 nA, and counting times ranging between 80 to 350 seconds. The analytical data was obtained using the Tracor Northern ZAF computer programmes. The accuracy and precision of the rare earths, CaO, TiO₂, FeO, and SiO₂ are shown in Table A.1

Table A.1 Accuracy and precision of REE₂O₃, TiO₂, FeO, CaO, and SiO₂ analyses by EDS.

Bastnaesite: Lincoln County						Ilmenite G1			Diopside D12				
Analyses						(MgO and MnO fixed)			fixed				
	La ₂ O ₃	Ce ₂ O ₃	Pr ₂ O ₃	Nd ₂ O ₃	Total	TiO ₂	FeO	Total	MgO	SiO ₂	CaO	TiO ₂	Total
Standard	25.59	35.01	2.71	6.87	70.18	49.92	47.47	97.39	18.25	54.37	25.38	2	100.00
1	25.17	35.06	2.44	5.97	67.89	49.63	47.47	97.10	18.26	54.88	25.44	1.85	97.36
2	24.03	35.32	2.12	5.67	67.14	49.30	47.65	96.95	18.26	54.43	25.85	1.85	100.4
3	24.86	35.47	3.29	6.06	69.91	50.03	47.60	97.63	18.26	54.14	25.6	1.91	99.91
4	25.89	35.50	2.48	6.25	70.12	49.38	47.43	96.81	18.26	54.33	26.15	1.91	100.6
5	24.73	35.32	2.65	6.55	69.25	49.51	47.05	96.56	18.26	54.21	25.12	1.65	99.24
6	25.03	35.10	3.66	6.15	69.92	50.29	47.49	97.78					
7	26.48	35.90	1.90	5.80	70.76	50.25	47.10	97.35					
8	24.27	35.21	3.69	6.09	69.35	50.18	47.27	97.45					
9	24.36	34.96	3.34	6.70	69.36	49.95	47.35	97.30					
10	25.07	35.40	2.46	5.87	68.8	49.82	47.36	97.18					
11	25.47	35.38	2.52	6.87	70.23	49.95	47.35	97.30					
12	25.95	35.40	2.64	6.68	70.79	49.75	47.94	97.69					
13	25.60	36.20	3.04	6.37	71.21								
14	25.58	35.25	3.04	6.68	70.54								
15	25.16	35.76	2.97	6.38	70.28								
16	24.74	35.18	2.91	7.73	70.85								
17	25.81	34.99	2.70	6.75	70.65								
18	25.02	35.43	2.48	6.38	69.5								
19	25.26	35.05	2.92	7.89	71.12								
20	25.63	35.08	2.46	6.35	69.52								
21	25.69	35.36	1.80	6.10	69.39								
Average	25.23	35.35	2.74	6.44	69.84	49.84	47.42		—	54.4	25.63	1.83	99.66
STD	0.59	0.30	0.49	0.55	1.01	0.33	0.18		—	0.26	0.35	0.1	
Accuracy	-0.36	0.34	0.03	-0.43		-0.08	-0.10		—	0.03	0.25	-0.17	
Precision	1.19	0.60	0.99	1.10		0.66	0.35		—	0.52	0.7	0	

APPENDIX 2.1

Centre I B = bastnaesite
 Fluorocarbonates P = parisite
 Craddock Cove S = synchysite

	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	C1513/1	C1513/2	C1513/3	C1513/5	C1513/6	C1513/7	C1513/8	C1513/9
CaO	17.99	17.86	16.13	16.50	18.23	16.37	15.19	18.51
FeO	7.78	7.59	10.98	10.79	3.29	7.54	12.87	7.67
La2O3	7.23	7.11	6.14	7.43	8.81	7.19	7.49	7.28
Ce2O3	16.90	17.71	15.28	17.28	19.40	18.60	16.72	18.11
Pr2O3	2.48	1.54	1.85	1.72	1.72	2.43	0.98	2.67
Nd2O3	7.56	5.95	6.90	7.45	5.59	7.25	5.62	6.97
Sm2O3	0.82	0.00	0.83	nd	0.90	0.52	0.58	0.99
UO2	nd							
ThO2	nd	0.89	nd	0.89	nd	nd	0.83	nd
TOTAL=	60.81	58.70	58.16	62.09	57.98	59.94	60.30	62.26
La/Nd	0.98	1.23	0.92	1.03	1.62	1.03	1.37	1.07

	P	B	B	B	P	P	P	P
	C1513/10	C1513/11	C1513/2	C1513/3	C1515/1	C1515/2	C1515/3	C1515/4
CaO	8.90	0.25	0.77	0.87	10.36	10.27	10.29	10.53
FeO	nd	0.36	nd	0.98	2.65	3.11	2.55	9.13
La2O3	14.10	17.16	18.83	17.14	13.63	11.78	12.13	11.08
Ce2O3	32.29	36.84	36.87	35.93	27.69	26.37	27.70	23.96
Pr2O3	3.31	2.91	3.07	3.82	2.55	2.65	3.29	2.28
Nd2O3	8.74	9.05	8.28	9.80	8.28	8.49	10.39	7.51
Sm2O3	0.46	nd	nd	0.83	0.69	0.54	0.97	0.31
UO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	na	na	na	na
ThO2	nd	nd	nd	0.84	nd	0.67	0.93	0.88
TOTAL=	67.86	66.64	67.92	70.25	65.85	63.88	68.25	65.68
La/Nd	1.67	1.96	2.35	1.8	1.7	1.43	1.2	1.52

	P	P	B	B	B	B	B	B
	C1515/5	C1515/6	C1515/1	C1515/2	C1515/3	C1515/4	C1515/5	C1515/6
CaO	10.92	10.58	0.86	0.30	0.30	0.49	0.54	0.66
FeO	na	2.81	1.40	0.36	0.61	0.71	0.73	na
La2O3	13.64	15.01	16.83	18.67	17.39	17.33	16.82	17.20
Ce2O3	28.14	28.45	34.65	34.89	35.21	36.33	36.96	35.50
Pr2O3	2.39	3.20	3.04	3.05	2.99	2.95	3.91	2.93
Nd2O3	8.68	7.17	9.08	9.08	9.69	9.72	10.92	10.37
Sm2O3	0.38	0.25	nd	0.38	nd	nd	nd	nd
UO2	na							
ThO2	na	1.00	0.79	nd	1.40	0.52	0.84	na
TOTAL=	64.15	68.47	66.65	66.73	67.59	68.05	70.72	66.66
La/Nd	1.63	2.15	1.92	2.12	1.85	1.85	1.59	

eastern contact pegmatites
Ca-fluorocarbonates

	P	B	B	S	S	S	S	S
	C1449/1	C1449/2	C1449/3	C1A/1	C1A/2	C1A/4	C1A/5	C1A/6
CaO	10.72	0.36	0.52	14.24	17.20	11.27	14.81	17.18
FeO	0.00	0.65	1.11	1.66	nd	0.63	nd	nd
La2O3	17.40	23.73	15.73	6.76	12.38	14.02	11.75	12.05
Ce2O3	27.33	35.75	35.36	22.17	24.56	29.36	25.05	25.80
Pr2O3	1.89	3.00	3.06	2.32	2.52	2.30	2.71	2.60
Nd2O3	9.06	7.53	12.00	11.00	7.63	8.33	7.97	7.56
Sm2O3	nd	nd	nd	1.44	nd	0.92	0.64	0.38
UO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.61	nd	nd	na
ThO2	0.00	nd	0.68	0.97	2.17	1.54	3.82	0.34
TOTAL=	66.92	71.04	68.46	60.56	67.07	68.37	66.75	65.91
La/Nd	1.99	3.25	1.35	0.64	4.68	1.74	1.52	1.64

		P	B	B	B	B	B	
	C1A/7	C1A/8	C1A/9	C1A/1	C1A/2	C1A/3	C1A/4	C1A/5
CaO	8.35	7.38	9.32	0.22	0.24	0.45	0.35	0.48
FeO	2.06	3.14	0.83	0.66	nd	nd	0.26	nd
La2O3	14.86	16.31	14.88	18.38	18.84	18.48	18.71	18.78
Ce2O3	28.29	29.53	28.06	33.93	35.82	35.84	35.25	33.12
Pr2O3	2.92	2.46	2.15	2.59	3.09	2.43	3.85	3.36
Nd2O3	7.82	7.33	6.11	9.43	9.47	7.93	9.85	8.72
Sm2O3	nd	nd	0.41	0.85	nd	nd	1.31	nd
UO2	na	na	na	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
ThO2	0.77	1.41	0.49	1.60	1.36	1.75	1.84	2.27
TOTAL=	65.07	67.56	62.25	67.66	68.82	66.88	71.42	66.73
La/Nd	1.96	2.30	2.51	2.00	2.05	2.40	1.96	2.22

	B	B	B
	C1A/6	C1A/7	C1A/8
CaO	nd	0.30	0.35
FeO	nd	nd	0.23
La2O3	19.70	20.32	17.64
Ce2O3	36.80	34.75	35.18
Pr2O3	3.02	3.34	3.87
Nd2O3	9.02	8.56	9.79
Sm2O3	0.48	0.46	0.39
UO2	na	na	na
ThO2	0.81	2.02	0.74
TOTAL=	69.83	69.75	68.19
La/Nd	2.26	2.44	1.86

quartz syenite dykes

	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	C1432/1	C1432/2	C1432/3	C1432/4	C1432/5	C1432/6	C1432/7	C1432/8
CaO	0.14	0.17	0.42	0.60	0.39	0.11	nd	nd
FeO	nd	0.48	0.22	0.24	nd	0.24	nd	nd
La2O3	22.63	19.53	19.06	20.92	21.77	19.35	18.98	21.86
Ce2O3	36.60	38.43	37.54	35.12	38.14	36.68	37.88	35.38
Pr2O3	3.33	3.69	3.27	1.96	3.45	2.94	2.69	2.81
Nd2O3	7.96	9.41	9.95	8.90	8.70	9.89	10.24	8.09
Sm2O3	0.54	0.62	0.66	0.57	nd	0.80	1.05	0.51
UO2	nd							
ThO2	0.00	0.41	0.34	1.32	nd	nd	nd	0.57
TOTAL=	71.20	72.75	71.47	69.62	72.45	70.02	70.84	69.22
La/Nd	2.93	2.15	1.98	2.43	2.59	2.02	1.91	2.78

	B	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	C1432/9	C1432/1	C1432/2	C1432/3	C1432/4	C1432/5	C1432/6	C1432/7
CaO	nd	10.65	9.22	10.23	10.74	10.45	10.89	10.51
FeO	0.35	nd	12.63	nd	1.00	0.25	nd	0.54
La2O3	17.97	15.19	18.54	16.54	15.18	16.08	14.91	15.62
Ce2O3	37.24	29.46	22.67	29.54	30.04	28.30	30.63	29.44
Pr2O3	4.47	2.64	1.65	2.60	2.54	2.40	2.30	2.33
Nd2O3	10.84	9.18	4.30	9.20	8.78	8.08	7.98	8.91
Sm2O3	0.95	0.79	nd	nd	nd	0.45	nd	1.01
UO2	nd							
ThO2	0.45	nd	0.42	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
TOTAL=	72.27	67.92	69.42	68.11	68.29	66.02	66.71	68.35
La/Nd	1.71	1.70	4.45	1.86	1.78	2.05	1.93	1.82

	P	P	P	S	S	S	S
	C1432/8	C1432/9	C1432/10	C1432/11	C1432/2	C1432/3	C1432/4
CaO	10.59	10.65	10.83	17.56	19.00	17.63	18.20
FeO	nd	nd	0.34	nd	0.32	nd	0.18
La2O3	16.42	15.91	14.16	12.11	12.68	12.72	12.70
Ce2O3	28.00	30.76	30.59	25.17	24.12	26.08	25.37
Pr2O3	3.06	2.23	2.66	2.98	1.27	2.87	1.99
Nd2O3	9.75	8.52	9.37	8.28	8.26	8.97	7.39
Sm2O3	1.11	nd	0.62	0.74	0.82	0.74	0.39
UO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
ThO2	nd	nd	nd	0.34	nd	nd	nd
TOTAL=	66.21	68.94	68.07	68.57	67.18	66.48	69.01
La/Nd	1.74	1.93	1.56	1.52	1.59	1.46	1.77

	south eastern ferro- augite syenite				CENTRE III fluorocarbonates ferro-edenite syenites			
	B	P			B	B	B	B
	C68/2	C68/3	C68/4	C68/5	C2025/1	C2025/2	C2025/3	C2025/4
CaO	1.36	10.40	12.14	2.10	0.09	0.22	nd	0.38
FeO	nd	2.14	0.35	0.73	nd	nd	nd	nd
La2O3	15.04	9.69	8.70	14.67	18.63	9.48	19.94	20.70
Ce2O3	31.26	24.43	22.56	33.16	37.47	35.31	34.95	36.56
Pr2O3	2.00	2.07	2.35	3.15	3.14	5.00	3.44	3.48
Nd2O3	10.29	9.97	11.26	10.43	8.54	19.21	11.05	7.73
Sm2O3	0.52	0.88	0.77	0.51	0.02	1.40	0.61	nd
UO2	na	na	na	na	nd	nd	nd	0.51
ThO2	1.67	1.07	1.41	0.79	nd	nd	nd	nd
TOTAL=	62.14	60.65	59.54	65.53	67.97	70.62	69.99	69.36
La/Nd					2.24	0.50	1.86	2.77

	B	B	B					
	C2025/5	C2025/6	C2025/7	C2122/1	C2122/2	C2122/3	C2122/4	C2129/1
CaO	nd	nd	nd	2.57	4.80	4.32	7.77	6.30
FeO	0.24	0.29	nd	0.44	3.95	1.74	0.66	2.03
La2O3	20.16	8.82	22.36	17.63	8.55	31.48	18.06	17.28
Ce2O3	38.10	36.28	36.10	31.71	39.39	8.91	29.00	29.66
Pr2O3	3.57	5.01	2.99	2.27	2.39	5.32	2.76	3.50
Nd2O3	6.99	17.95	6.76	9.25	5.99	13.61	7.20	7.10
Sm2O3	1.00	0.92	nd	nd	nd	1.19	1.03	0.87
UO2	nd							
ThO2	nd	0.68	nd	nd	1.11	0.93	0.76	nd
TOTAL=	70.06	69.95	68.21	63.87	66.18	67.5	67.24	66.74
La/Nd	2.99	0.51	3.41	1.98	1.47	2.39	2.60	2.52

	P	B	B	S	S	S	B	
	C2211/1	C2211/2	C2211/3	C2211/4	C2217/1	C2217/2	C2217/3	C2217/4
CaO	3.09	10.35	0.17	0.95	17.42	18.75	15.78	0.31
FeO	0.74	4.39	nd	nd	2.20	2.38	2.75	nd
La2O3	14.48	11.63	16.76	18.73	9.63	8.80	11.05	17.11
Ce2O3	31.70	25.85	35.73	35.12	21.79	21.44	23.84	36.40
Pr2O3	3.44	3.20	3.92	2.49	3.11	2.42	2.35	3.80
Nd2O3	8.73	8.77	10.21	8.64	7.52	7.32	7.63	10.53
Sm2O3	0.79	0.64	0.40	0.33	0.67	0.77	0.60	0.50
UO2	na							
ThO2	3.30	nd	1.09	2.32	1.77	1.84	1.34	0.74
TOTAL=	66.27	64.83	68.29	68.59	64.11	63.72	65.34	69.39
La/Nd	1.72	1.37	1.69	2.23	1.32	1.24	1.50	1.68

quartz syenite								
	B	B					B	
	C2217/5	C2040/1	C2040/2	C2040/3	C2040/4	C2040/5	C2112/1	C2112/2
CaO	1.26	5.61	15.47	5.57	1.36	2.63	1.71	2.38
FeO	0.95	1.05	4.85	0.47	nd	0.76	1.38	1.01
La2O3	17.03	13.78	12.82	15.10	20.70	20.81	16.72	18.11
Ce2O3	35.58	33.55	26.12	32.22	36.47	32.72	36.70	33.42
Pr2O3	3.97	3.63	2.52	2.47	2.93	2.60	3.06	2.16
Nd2O3	10.33	6.95	5.93	7.79	7.96	7.39	8.24	8.23
Sm2O3	0.60	nd	nd	0.47	nd	nd	nd	nd
UO2	na	nd	nd	0.64	nd	nd	na	na
ThO2	0.60	3.45	1.55	3.86	0.63	0.53	0.88	nd
TOTAL=	70.32	68.02	69.26	68.59	70.05	67.44	68.69	65.31
La/Nd	1.70	2.05	2.24	2.01	2.68	2.91	2.09	2.27

	B	B	B	B	B	B	
	C2112/3	C2116/1	C2116/2	C2454/1	C2454/2	C2454/3	C2454/4
CaO	2.63	1.16	1.36	nd	0.52	1.03	nd
FeO	0.80	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.29	1.59
La2O3	16.89	15.67	17.97	18.41	17.97	14.78	18.82
Ce2O3	33.05	34.82	34.93	36.67	34.09	32.98	35.39
Pr2O3	2.58	2.45	3.61	3.53	3.04	2.73	4.13
Nd2O3	7.72	10.01	9.65	9.91	10.42	10.85	9.04
Sm2O3	0.46	nd	0.66	0.39	0.45	0.58	0.59
UO2	na						
ThO2	1.12	0.73	1.36	0.65	0.88	2.62	1.86
TOTAL=	65.25	64.88	68.34	69.56	67.37	65.86	71.42
La/Nd	2.26	1.61	1.93	1.92	1.78	1.40	2.15

contaminated ferro-edenite syenite

							B	B	B
	C2028/1	C2028/2	C2028/3	C2028/4	C2028/5	C2028/6	C2028/7	C2028/8	
CaO	4.25	4.36	4.30	4.26	1.23	nd	nd	1.10	
FeO	0.69	2.67	0.62	0.57	0.55	nd	0.73	0.57	
La2O3	16.84	16.07	21.98	22.70	19.35	20.55	18.99	21.81	
Ce2O3	30.76	27.56	27.98	30.00	37.44	35.89	36.28	34.96	
Pr2O3	2.81	2.64	1.66	2.23	3.41	1.93	2.99	3.15	
Nd2O3	7.61	7.05	5.66	5.61	7.66	8.17	7.65	7.41	
Sm2O3	nd	nd	0.54	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	
UO2	nd								
ThO2	1.33	4.22	2.51	1.11	nd	nd	0.55	nd	
SiO2	2.03	4.06	na	na	1.69	na	na	na	
Cl	0.64	0.20	na	na	nd	na	na	na	
TOTAL=	66.96	68.83	65.25	66.48	71.33	66.54	67.19	69.00	
La/Nd	2.29	2.36	4.03	4.19	2.61	2.60	2.56	3.04	

syntaxial intergrowths

	B		S	B		P	B		P	B
	C1A/9	C1A/9	C1A/9	C1A/10	C1A/10	C1A/10	C1A/11	C1A/11	C1A/11	C1A/12
CaO	0.34	13.40	17.21	0.36	11.51	0.22	8.77	1.11		
FeO	nd	0.34	1.91	0.41	1.60	nd	2.2	nd		
La2O3	20.99	14.36	10.03	17.92	11.90	19.35	13.01	18.44		
Ce2O3	36.05	25.69	20.64	35.05	28.43	37.09	29	36.72		
Pr2O3	2.38	2.30	1.16	3.12	2.44	2.91	1.68	2.77		
Nd2O3	8.46	8.02	7.28	10.06	8.66	8.53	8.09	10.14		
Sm2O3	0.60	nd	1.21	0.83	0.52	0.63	0.94	nd		
UO2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
ThO2	1.67	1.66	nd	2.04	nd	1.07	1.78	0.44		
TOTAL=	70.49	65.77	59.44	69.79	65.07	69.8	65.46	69.61		
La/Nd	2.57	1.84	1.43	1.84	1.42	2.34	1.66	1.88		

	P	B	P	B	P	P	S	B
	C1A/12	C1A/13	C1A/13	C1A/14	C1A/14	C1432/11	C1432/11	C1432/12
CaO	10.68	0.22	10.79	0.37	10.20	10.67	17.10	nd
FeO	2.79	0.29	nd	0.35	2.73	0.46	nd	nd
La2O3	12.74	20.01	14.42	20.67	13.33	16.95	12.08	19.17
Ce2O3	25.83	35.59	29.55	35.16	25.11	27.36	24.45	37.14
Pr2O3	0.51	2.96	2.1	2.66	2.67	1.60	2.49	2.04
Nd2O3	8.05	8.94	8.21	9.07	6.82	8.58	8.64	9.21
Sm2O3	nd	0.79	0.59	nd	0.52	0.40	0.59	nd
UO2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ThO2	nd	0.77	0.46	1.97	1.99	nd	nd	0.42
TOTAL=	60.6	69.57	66.1	70.26	63.38	66.01	65.35	67.98
La/Nd	1.63	2.313	1.815	2.353	2.03	2.04	1.45	2.18

	P	P	S	B	P	B	P
	C1432/13	C1432/14	C1432/14	C1432/15	C1432/15	C1432/16	C1432/16
CaO	10.81	nd	18.16	nd	10.66	0.21	10.38
FeO	0.42	nd	0.36	nd	nd	nd	0.36
La2O3	17.30	21.87	12.53	22.70	16.61	22.98	14.70
Ce2O3	26.96	36.95	25.30	37.38	30.24	36.88	29.20
Pr2O3	2.23	2.96	1.45	3.03	2.62	1.98	3.76
Nd2O3	9.90	7.14	7.67	8.39	7.96	7.72	9.06
Sm2O3	1.50	nd	0.62	nd	nd	nd	1.57
UO2	na						
ThO2	nd	1.00	nd	0.44	nd	nd	nd
TOTAL=	69.13	69.92	66.09	71.94	68.09	69.78	69.02
La/Nd	1.80	3.17	1.69	2.80	2.15	3.08	1.68

CHEYKINITES

APPENDIX 2.2

Centre I: Contaminated Ferro-edenite Syenite Quartz syenite

	C2028/1	C2028/2	C2036/1	C2036/2	C2454/1	C2454/2	C2454/3	2454/4	2454/5
FeO	11.96	11.93	11.75	11.78	11.25	12.02	11.55	11.62	11.44
UO2	na	na	na						
ThO2	0.84	2.10	3.82	2.69	0.76	0.97	0.80	0.87	1.22
ZrO2	2.11	0.00	nd	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.76	1.10	1.79
NB2O5	4.55	3.10	2.32	1.81	2.89	2.77	2.00	2.75	3.14
LA2O3	11.47	11.73	12.53	12.62	11.40	10.60	10.97	11.36	11.08
CE2O3	19.11	22.70	20.54	21.10	22.09	21.00	21.49	22.85	20.32
PR2O3	1.24	1.74	1.89	0.91	2.41	1.89	2.59	1.99	1.21
ND2O3	4.21	4.40	3.86	3.97	5.56	5.35	5.95	4.91	3.92
SM2O3	0.00	0.62	nd	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
GD2O3	0.00	0.00	nd	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CaO	4.40	2.63	3.32	3.66	4.17	3.73	3.82	3.52	5.01
TiO2	14.25	14.58	16.62	16.58	16.75	16.10	16.90	16.50	16.66
SiO2	19.94	19.42	20.83	19.89	20.67	19.69	20.08	19.68	20.42
Al2O3	na	na	na						
MnO	na	na	na						
TOTAL=	94.08	94.98	97.50	95.33	98.03	95.51	96.96	97.20	96.26
RE2O3=	36.03	41.19	38.82	38.6	41.46	39.56	41.00	41.11	36.53
Ca	1.003	0.616	0.740	0.837	0.921	0.849	0.856	0.792	1.106
La	0.900	0.946	0.962	0.993	0.866	0.831	0.846	0.880	0.842
Ce	1.489	1.817	1.565	1.649	1.667	1.636	1.646	1.756	1.533
Pr	0.096	0.139	0.143	0.071	0.181	0.146	0.197	0.152	0.091
Nd	0.320	0.344	0.288	0.303	0.409	0.406	0.445	0.368	0.289
Sm	-----	0.047	---	-----	-----	0.053	-----	---	---
Gd	-----	-----	---	0.019	-----	-----	-----	---	---
Mn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.042	0.057
Th	0.041	0.105	0.181	0.131	0.036	0.047	0.038	-----	-----
U	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	3.849	4.014	3.879	4.003	4.080	3.968	4.028	3.99	3.918
Ti	2.280	2.398	2.601	2.661	2.596	2.573	2.659	2.605	2.583
Nb	0.438	0.306	0.218	0.175	0.269	0.266	0.189	0.261	0.293
Fe	2.128	2.182	2.045	2.102	1.939	2.137	2.021	2.040	1.972
Zr	0.219	-----	nd	-----	nd	0.065	0.078	0.113	0.180
	5.065	4.886	4.864	4.938	4.804	5.041	4.947	5.019	5.028
Si	4.243	4.247	4.334	4.245	4.260	4.185	4.200	4.131	4.209
Al	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	4.243	4.247	4.334	4.245	4.260	4.185	4.200	4.131	4.209
TOTAL=	13.157	13.147	13.077	13.186	13.140	13.194	13.175	13.140	13.155

	2454/6	C2454/7	C2923/1	C2923/2	C2923/3	C2923/4	C2923/5	C2923/6	C2923/7
FEO	11.42	10.87	11.29	11.42	12.18	12.02	11.65	11.62	11.59
UO2	na	na	nd	1.08	0.71	nd	nd	nd	0.95
THO2	1.13	0.98	1.13	0.52	1.93	0.82	0.44	1.34	0.52
ZRO2	1.07	0.88	0.85	1.29	0.50	nd	0.75	nd	1.09
NB2O5	3.43	2.61	2.86	2.88	4.23	3.53	2.09	4.08	3.04
LA2O3	10.79	11.09	9.87	10.01	10.90	10.20	10.98	10.57	11.32
CE2O3	20.94	21.45	20.39	19.93	22.10	21.29	20.13	20.84	21.56
PR2O3	2.36	1.88	1.75	1.61	1.82	1.92	0.53	0.54	1.86
ND2O3	5.48	5.04	5.83	5.23	5.98	6.67	4.14	4.32	4.75
SM2O3	0.90	nd	nd	nd	tr	nd	tr	nd	nd
GD2O3	0.00	nd	na						
CAO	4.09	4.08	3.48	4.46	2.93	2.89	4.04	3.36	4.45
TIO2	16.76	17.32	15.98	16.60	15.29	15.69	17.07	15.50	17.42
SIO2	20.85	20.54	20.32	19.83	20.70	20.37	20.07	20.28	21.18
Al2O3	na	na	nd	0.60	0.27	0.41	0.86	0.47	0.54
MnO	na	na	nd	nd	tr	tr	nd	nd	nd
TOTAL=	99.25	96.74	93.81	95.46	99.54	95.81	92.75	92.92	100.27
RE2O3=	40.47	39.46	37.84	36.78	40.8	40.08	35.78	36.27	39.49
Ca	0.889	0.903	0.795	0.997	0.645	0.652	0.913	0.768	0.947
La	0.807	0.845	0.776	0.771	0.826	0.792	0.854	0.832	0.829
Ce	1.555	1.622	1.592	1.523	1.663	1.640	1.554	1.627	1.567
Pr	0.174	0.142	0.136	0.122	0.136	0.147	0.041	0.042	0.135
Nd	0.397	0.372	0.444	0.390	0.439	0.501	0.312	0.329	0.337
Sm	0.063	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gd	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mn	0.052	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Th	----	0.046	0.055	0.025	0.090	0.039	0.021	0.065	0.023
U	----	----	----	0.050	0.032	----	----	----	0.042
	3.937	3.930	3.798	3.878	3.831	3.771	3.695	3.663	3.880
Ti	2.557	2.691	2.563	2.605	2.364	2.483	2.707	2.486	2.601
Nb	0.315	0.244	0.276	0.272	0.393	0.336	0.199	0.393	0.273
Fe	1.938	1.878	2.014	1.993	2.094	2.116	2.054	2.073	1.925
Zr	0.106	0.089	0.088	0.131	0.050	----	0.077	----	0.106
	4.916	4.902	4.941	5.001	4.901	4.935	5.037	4.952	4.905
Si	4.23	4.243	4.333	4.139	4.255	4.287	4.232	4.325	4.205
Al	----	----	----	0.148	0.065	0.102	0.214	0.118	0.126
	4.23	4.243	4.333	4.287	4.320	4.389	4.446	4.443	4.331
TOTAL=	13.083	13.075	13.072	13.166	13.052	13.095	13.178	13.058	13.116

	C2923/8	C2923/9	2923/10	2923/11	2116/1	2116/2	2116/3	2116/4	2116/5
FEO	12.61	11.52	11.22	11.98	10.93	11.19	11.35	11.73	12.97
UO2	nd	nd	0.99	nd	na	na	na	na	na
THO2	0.92	1.28	1.67	0.81	0.79	0.71	1.28	1.53	2.01
ZRO2	nd	1.66	1.02	0.76	1.50	1.10	0.91	0.50	nd
NB2O5	3.73	2.27	2.89	2.92	2.75	2.55	2.56	2.38	4.81
LA2O3	10.74	11.10	12.34	10.94	10.21	11.10	11.44	10.91	10.45
CE2O3	22.94	21.00	21.38	21.32	20.32	19.98	21.12	21.21	21.54
PR2O3	2.31	1.49	1.03	1.86	2.76	2.28	1.74	1.34	1.69
ND2O3	6.29	5.08	5.41	5.86	5.29	5.32	4.81	6.58	5.71
SM2O3	nd	nd	nd	nd	na	na	na	na	na
GD2O3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
CAO	2.90	4.13	3.73	3.04	3.52	4.10	3.87	2.74	2.26
TIO2	16.02	16.67	17.50	15.43	16.31	16.97	17.26	16.71	13.91
SIO2	20.85	19.59	20.07	19.28	19.26	19.89	20.24	20.50	20.43
AL2O3	0.41	0.27	0.61	0.61	0.47	0.53	0.54	0.61	0.54
MnO	tr	nd	nd	nd	0.21	0.22	nd	nd	0.19
TOTAL=	99.72	96.06	99.86	94.81	94.32	95.95	97.12	96.74	96.51
RE2O3=	42.28	38.67	40.16	39.98	38.58	38.68	39.11	40.04	39.39
Ca	0.633	0.929	0.811	0.699	0.805	0.915	0.854	0.611	0.512
La	0.807	0.860	0.924	0.866	0.804	0.852	0.869	0.837	0.814
Ce	1.711	1.614	1.588	1.676	1.588	1.523	1.592	1.615	1.666
Pr	0.171	0.114	0.076	0.146	0.215	0.173	0.131	0.102	0.130
Nd	0.458	0.381	0.392	0.449	0.403	0.396	0.354	0.489	0.431
Sm	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---
Gd	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---
Mn	----	----	----	----	0.038	0.039	---	---	0.034
Th	0.043	0.061	0.077	0.040	0.038	0.034	0.060	0.072	0.097
U	----	----	0.045	----	----	----	----	----	----
	3.823	3.959	3.913	3.876	3.891	3.932	3.860	3.726	3.684
Ti	2.455	2.633	2.671	2.492	2.619	2.657	2.673	2.614	2.211
Nb	0.344	0.216	0.265	0.283	0.265	0.240	0.238	0.224	0.460
Fe	2.149	2.023	1.904	2.151	1.951	1.948	1.954	2.040	2.292
Zr	----	0.170	0.101	0.080	0.156	0.112	0.091	0.051	---
	4.948	5.042	4.941	5.006	4.991	4.957	4.956	4.929	4.963
Si	4.248	4.114	4.073	4.140	4.112	4.141	4.167	4.264	4.317
Al	0.098	0.067	0.146	0.154	0.118	0.130	0.131	0.150	0.135
	4.346	4.181	4.219	4.294	4.230	4.271	4.298	4.414	4.452
TOTAL=	13.117	13.182	13.073	13.176	13.112	13.160	13.114	13.069	13.099

Craddock Cove Red Syenites

Ferro-augite Syenites

	C2920/1	C2920/2	C2920/3	C2905/1	C2905/2	C2908/1	C2909/1	C2909/2
FEO	13.39	13.07	13.25	11.35	13.94	11.97	12.13	11.33
UD2	nd	nd	nd	na	na	nd	na	na
THO2	nd	nd	nd	na	na	nd	na	na
ZRO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.61	1.54
NB2O5	1.67	1.70	0.57	nd	7.21	0.44	5.01	3.41
LA2O3	13.66	12.62	14.53	10.86	12.05	11.89	13.18	12.31
CE2O3	24.96	23.61	24.78	21.56	25.35	24.44	21.97	20.40
PR2O3	1.71	2.06	1.79	1.81	2.28	1.71	1.96	1.21
ND2O3	5.09	6.30	5.11	6.53	6.06	6.73	4.23	4.24
SM2O3	nd	0.47	nd	nd	nd	1.02	nd	nd
GD2O3	na							
CAO	1.03	0.95	1.05	2.24	1.09	1.24	2.31	3.13
TIO2	16.47	16.31	16.25	18.52	9.51	18.48	14.31	16.77
SI02	19.16	18.68	18.02	19.52	20.07	19.86	18.79	19.75
Al2O3	0.29	nd	0.43	0.62	0.77	nd	nd	0.20
MnO	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.29	0.38	0.59	0.42	nd
TOTAL=	97.83	96.12	96.13	93.3	98.71	98.37	95.92	94.29
RE2O3=	45.42	45.06	46.21	40.76	45.74	45.79	41.34	38.16
	0.236	0.222	0.248	0.515	0.251	0.279	0.534	0.708
La	1.075	1.016	1.182	0.860	0.957	0.920	1.048	0.959
Ce	1.951	1.887	2.001	1.695	1.998	1.876	1.735	1.577
Pr	0.133	0.164	0.144	0.142	0.179	0.131	0.154	0.093
Nd	0.388	0.491	0.403	0.501	0.466	0.504	0.326	0.320
Sm	----	----	----	----	----	0.074	----	----
Gd	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mn	0.072	0.065	0.065	0.053	0.069	0.105	0.077	----
Th	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
U	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	3.855	3.845	4.043	3.766	3.920	3.889	3.874	3.657
Ti	2.644	2.678	2.695	2.990	1.540	2.914	2.321	2.663
Nb	0.161	0.168	0.057	----	0.702	0.042	0.489	0.325
Fe	2.390	2.387	2.444	2.038	2.510	2.099	2.188	2.000
Zr	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.169	0.159
	5.195	5.233	5.196	5.028	4.752	5.055	5.167	5.147
Si	4.090	4.079	3.974	4.191	4.321	4.164	4.052	4.169
Al	0.073	----	0.112	0.157	0.195	----	----	0.050
	4.163	4.079	4.086	4.348	4.516	4.164	4.052	4.219
TOTAL=	13.213	13.157	13.325	13.142	13.188	13.108	13.093	13.023

PYROCHLORE : Centre III

APPENDIX Z.3

Ferro-edenite	Contaminated ferro-edenite syenite							
	2025/1	2028/1	2028/3	2028/4	2028/5	2028/6	2028/7	2028/9
SiO2	5.74	4.36	4.21	7.93	6.23	4.15	6.64	6.66
CaO	3.95	5.74	5.49	3.44	8.40	5.28	2.80	8.50
TiO2	12.30	0.67	0.90	8.51	9.23	1.25	0.82	8.59
MnO	nd	0.14	0.25	0.13	0.38	0.14	nd	0.53
FeO	3.25	4.12	4.05	2.32	3.15	4.50	1.66	2.46
Ta2O5	nd	0.44	0.52	3.10	2.85	nd	0.66	2.52
Nb2O5	41.65	47.66	49.96	36.76	45.82	48.82	38.16	45.87
La2O3	0.40	1.29	1.24	2.01	1.59	1.25	0.95	1.55
Ce2O3	9.93	5.44	6.75	9.94	4.48	7.05	4.13	4.59
Pr2O3	1.60	0.92	0.97	1.60	0.67	1.40	0.65	0.67
Nd2O3	6.29	3.94	4.59	5.94	1.58	5.08	4.72	1.54
Sm2O3	1.02	0.90	0.79	0.54	0.18	1.04	1.23	0.20
ThO2	nd	10.63	10.00	3.12	2.60	7.80	13.35	2.28
UO2	1.16	0.31	0.45	5.85	7.71	0.39	2.28	7.54
Y2O3	1.15	2.25	2.37	1.34	1.68	2.31	10.20	0.96
PbO	0.51	0.60	0.64	0.71	0.72	0.47	0.51	0.54
WO3	nd	na						
SrO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BaO	0.36	nd	nd	nd	0.41	nd	nd	nd
TOTAL=	89.31	89.41	93.18	93.24	97.68	90.93	88.76	95.00
RE2O3=	19.24	12.49	14.34	20.03	8.50	15.82	11.68	8.55
Ca	0.264	0.423	0.389	0.235	0.524	0.381	0.214	0.539
La	0.009	0.033	0.030	0.047	0.034	0.031	0.025	0.034
Ce	0.227	0.137	0.164	0.232	0.096	0.174	0.108	0.099
Pr	0.036	0.023	0.023	0.037	0.014	0.034	0.017	0.014
Nd	0.140	0.097	0.108	0.135	0.033	0.122	0.120	0.033
Sm	0.022	0.021	0.018	0.012	0.004	0.024	0.030	0.004
Y	0.038	0.082	0.083	0.045	0.052	0.083	0.387	0.030
U	0.016	0.005	0.007	0.083	0.100	0.006	0.036	0.099
Th	----	0.166	0.151	0.045	0.034	0.119	0.217	0.031
Mn	----	0.008	0.014	0.007	0.019	0.008	----	0.027
Fe	0.170	0.237	0.224	0.124	0.153	0.253	0.099	0.122
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.009	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009
	0.931	1.243	1.211	1.014	1.074	1.244	1.263	1.041
Ti	0.577	0.035	0.045	0.407	0.404	0.063	0.044	0.382
Nb	1.175	1.481	1.494	1.058	1.207	1.485	1.230	1.227
Ta	----	0.008	0.009	0.054	0.045	----	0.013	0.041
W	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.358	0.300	0.279	0.505	0.363	0.279	0.473	0.394
Ba	----	----	----	----	0.009	----	----	----
	2.110	1.82	1.83	2.02	2.03	1.83	1.76	2.04
Total=	3.041	3.07	3.04	3.04	3.10	3.07	3.02	3.09

Quartz syenite						rim	core			
	2040/1	2040/2	2040/3	2040/4	2040/5	2112/1	2112/1	2112/2	2112/3	
SiO2	15.87	2.38	10.76	2.63	12.58	3.65	nd	1.65	5.57	
CaO	3.73	5.08	4.85	4.16	2.33	2.83	1.54	1.30	4.25	
TiO2	8.52	11.04	9.82	0.30	0.90	0.26	nd	0.32	0.20	
MnO	nd	0.45	0.35	nd	nd	0.99	nd	0.33	0.70	
FeO	2.07	0.79	0.74	0.74	1.33	3.17	nd	0.37	2.64	
Ta2O5	4.87	5.48	6.50	0.41	nd	2.10	0.59	2.26	2.80	
Nb2O5	26.74	48.70	45.40	38.26	35.15	44.85	43.17	41.93	50.28	
La2O3	0.97	0.74	1.07	0.97	1.89	1.13	5.17	5.43	0.30	
Ce2O3	5.63	3.05	3.15	4.72	4.82	10.30	19.19	20.08	5.79	
Pr2O3	0.75	0.44	0.70	0.43	0.64	2.08	2.25	2.20	1.18	
Nd2O3	2.92	1.61	1.34	4.86	4.20	7.93	8.33	8.35	5.53	
Sm2O3	0.44	nd	nd	1.36	0.74	1.40	0.77	0.93	1.32	
ThO2	1.52	2.91	2.92	9.18	11.80	4.25	6.61	4.07	6.08	
UO2	4.42	10.46	6.59	2.58	1.13	0.61	0.89	1.73	2.17	
Y2O3	2.43	1.49	nd	12.38	6.67	3.72	5.18	4.94	3.54	
PbO	13.54	0.83	0.69	0.68	nd	nd	0.51	0.69	0.36	
WO3	na	nd	nd	na	na	nd	1.65	nd	nd	
SrO	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	
BaO	nd	5.76	5.05	0.56	nd	na	na	na	na	
TOTAL=	94.42	100.38	99.93	84.22	84.18	89.27	95.85	96.58	92.71	
RE2O3=	10.71	5.84	6.26	12.34	12.29	22.84	35.71	36.99	14.12	
Ca	0.245	0.328	0.289	0.349	0.171	0.217	0.125	0.102	0.298	
La	0.022	0.016	0.022	0.028	0.048	0.030	0.144	0.147	0.007	
Ce	0.126	0.067	0.064	0.135	0.121	0.270	0.532	0.540	0.139	
Pr	0.017	0.010	0.014	0.012	0.016	0.054	0.062	0.059	0.028	
Nd	0.064	0.035	0.027	0.136	0.103	0.203	0.225	0.219	0.129	
Sm	0.009	----	----	0.037	0.017	0.035	0.020	0.024	0.030	
Y	0.079	0.048	----	0.516	0.243	0.142	0.209	0.193	0.123	
U	0.060	0.140	0.081	0.045	0.017	0.010	0.015	0.028	0.032	
Th	0.021	0.040	0.037	0.164	0.184	0.069	0.114	0.068	0.090	
Mn	----	0.023	0.016	----	----	0.060	---	0.021	0.039	
Fe	0.106	0.040	0.034	0.048	0.076	0.190	---	0.023	0.144	
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	
Pb	0.223	0.013	0.010	0.014	----	---	0.010	0.014	0.006	
	0.972	0.760	0.594	1.484	0.996	1.280	1.456	1.438	1.065	
Ti	0.393	0.501	0.410	0.018	0.046	0.014	---	0.018	0.010	
Nb	0.741	1.328	1.140	1.355	1.087	1.450	1.477	1.393	1.485	
Ta	0.081	0.090	0.098	0.009	----	0.041	0.012	0.045	0.050	
W	----	----	----	----	----	---	0.032	---	---	
Si	0.973	0.144	0.598	0.206	0.860	0.261	---	0.121	0.364	
Ba	----	0.136	0.110	0.017	----	----	----	----	----	
	2.188	2.199	2.356	1.605	1.993	1.766	1.521	1.577	1.909	
	3.160	2.959	2.950	3.089	2.989	3.046	2.977	3.015	2.974	

		core		rim					core
	2112/4	2112/5	2112/5	2112/6	2112/7	2112/8	2112/9	2112/10	2217/1
SiO2	3.91	1.71	4.14	3.93	1.23	1.28	nd	nd	4.15
CaO	4.85	1.17	1.58	5.12	1.63	1.44	2.00	1.85	7.00
TiO2	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.17	nd	0.25	0.13	17.28
MnO	1.15	nd	0.52	1.29	nd	0.19	nd	0.14	0.14
FeO	2.33	0.14	0.20	1.83	0.37	nd	0.28	0.48	1.36
Ta2O5	1.32	0.78	1.21	1.33	0.69	1.16	0.89	1.41	2.93
Nb2O5	50.62	39.51	43.44	50.00	40.92	40.29	41.16	41.29	49.74
La2O3	0.47	5.27	2.45	0.46	5.69	4.14	4.92	5.71	nd
Ce2O3	6.16	18.07	12.61	6.24	19.46	19.07	17.94	20.84	0.52
Pr2O3	1.04	1.80	1.46	1.28	2.11	2.35	2.34	2.79	nd
Nd2O3	5.55	7.19	6.19	5.60	7.65	8.75	8.41	7.73	0.29
Sm2O3	1.07	0.63	0.43	1.06	0.85	0.70	1.02	1.15	nd
ThO2	5.89	8.97	7.30	5.15	6.20	3.48	7.62	4.80	2.58
UO2	1.28	0.93	1.82	1.49	1.17	1.79	0.56	0.95	1.89
Y2O3	3.81	3.36	3.40	3.40	4.29	5.32	3.16	4.40	0.33
PbO	0.89	nd	0.64	0.66	0.54	0.78	0.78	0.30	0.55
WO3	nd	1.81	na						
SrO	na	na							
BaO	na	0.79							
TOTAL=	90.54	89.76	87.56	88.97	92.97	90.74	91.33	95.78	89.55
RE2O3=	14.29	32.96	23.14	14.64	35.76	35.01	34.63	38.22	0.81
Ca	0.352	0.100	0.126	0.377	0.134	0.121	0.171	0.151	0.431
La	0.012	0.154	0.067	0.012	0.162	0.120	0.145	0.160	----
Ce	0.153	0.526	0.345	0.157	0.549	0.547	0.524	0.581	0.011
Pr	0.026	0.052	0.040	0.032	0.059	0.067	0.068	0.077	----
Nd	0.134	0.204	0.165	0.137	0.210	0.245	0.240	0.210	0.006
Sm	0.025	0.017	0.011	0.025	0.023	0.019	0.028	0.030	----
Y	0.137	0.142	0.135	0.124	0.176	0.222	0.134	0.178	0.010
U	0.019	0.016	0.030	0.023	0.020	0.031	0.010	0.016	0.024
Th	0.091	0.162	0.124	0.080	0.109	0.062	0.138	0.083	0.034
Mn	0.066	---	0.033	0.075	----	0.013	----	0.009	0.007
Fe	0.132	0.009	0.012	0.105	0.024	----	0.019	0.031	0.065
Sr	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.016	---	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.016	0.017	0.006	0.009
	1.163	1.382	1.101	1.159	1.477	1.463	1.494	1.532	0.597
Ti	0.010	0.014	0.010	0.007	0.010	----	0.015	0.007	0.747
Nb	1.549	1.420	1.466	1.552	1.424	1.428	1.484	1.421	1.292
Ta	0.024	0.017	0.025	0.025	0.014	0.025	0.019	0.029	0.046
W	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	0.036	----
Si	0.265	0.136	0.309	0.270	0.095	0.100	----	----	0.238
Ba	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.018
	1.848	1.587	1.810	1.854	1.543	1.553	1.518	1.493	2.341
	3.011	2.969	2.911	3.013	3.020	3.016	3.012	3.025	2.938

	rim 2217/1	core 2217/2	rim 2217/2	2217/3	2217/4	2924/1	2924/2	2924/3	2924/4
SiO2	15.05	4.18	4.01	3.14	4.52	6.07	7.10	5.04	21.14
CaO	8.14	8.71	5.37	5.51	12.33	7.14	5.19	8.99	6.58
TiO2	2.14	7.79	6.83	6.75	6.09	1.32	4.11	1.44	0.87
MnO	0.21	nd	1.15	0.27	1.76	0.35	0.55	4.56	0.27
FeO	2.04	4.76	7.32	6.39	0.41	4.93	1.24	3.41	1.74
Ta2O5	6.36	2.56	2.57	0.30	1.55	3.50	2.44	3.55	5.86
Nb2O5	40.43	48.75	50.05	46.76	54.71	51.29	53.63	50.57	34.80
La2O3	0.42	0.57	0.33	1.38	1.33	1.92	2.37	2.91	1.13
Ce2O3	1.15	3.19	2.13	9.99	2.36	7.92	9.14	9.16	1.02
Pr2O3	0.26	0.53	0.29	1.24	nd	1.07	1.10	1.14	nd
Nd2O3	0.32	2.59	2.16	6.43	0.96	3.46	3.14	2.08	0.16
Sm2O3	nd	1.11	0.63	1.06	nd	0.57	0.28	nd	nd
ThO2	nd	0.96	0.99	0.26	3.42	0.70	0.25	0.61	0.69
UO2	9.90	6.78	5.74	nd	1.21	0.39	2.91	nd	10.91
Y2O3	nd	3.11	2.48	2.79	nd	2.00	2.90	nd	nd
PbO	0.60	0.80	0.60	0.76	0.46	0.23	1.12	0.22	0.51
WO3	na	na	na	na	na	nd	nd	nd	nd
SrO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BaO	2.03	nd	nd	nd	0.28	0.49	0.27	nd	0.85
TOTAL=	89.05	96.39	92.65	93.03	91.39	93.35	97.74	93.68	86.53
RE2O3=	2.15	7.99	5.54	20.10	4.65	14.94	16.03	15.29	2.31
Ca	0.521	0.556	0.354	0.375	0.785	0.473	0.325	0.597	0.413
La	0.009	0.013	0.007	0.032	0.029	0.044	0.051	0.066	0.024
Ce	0.025	0.070	0.048	0.232	0.051	0.179	0.196	0.208	0.022
Pr	0.006	0.012	0.006	0.029	----	0.024	0.023	0.026	----
Nd	0.007	0.055	0.047	0.146	0.020	0.076	0.066	0.046	0.003
Sm	----	0.023	0.013	0.023	----	0.012	0.006	----	----
Y	----	0.099	0.081	0.094	----	0.066	0.090	----	----
U	0.132	0.090	0.079	----	0.016	0.005	0.038	----	0.142
Th	----	0.013	0.014	0.004	0.046	0.010	0.003	0.009	0.009
Mn	0.011	----	0.060	0.015	0.089	0.018	0.027	0.239	0.013
Fe	0.102	0.237	0.376	0.340	0.020	0.255	0.061	0.177	0.085
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.010	0.013	0.010	0.013	0.007	0.004	0.018	0.004	0.008
	0.823	1.181	1.095	1.303	1.063	1.166	0.904	1.372	0.719
Ti	0.096	0.349	0.316	0.323	0.272	0.061	0.181	0.067	0.038
Nb	1.091	1.313	1.391	1.343	1.469	1.434	1.418	1.416	0.921
Ta	0.103	0.041	0.043	0.005	0.025	0.059	0.039	0.060	0.093
W	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.899	0.249	0.247	0.200	0.268	0.375	0.415	0.312	1.237
Ba	0.047	----	----	----	0.007	0.012	0.006	----	0.019
	2.236	1.95	2.00	1.87	2.04	1.94	2.06	1.855	2.308
	3.059	3.13	3.09	3.17	3.10	3.107	2.963	3.227	3.027

Centre I Craddock Cove syenite
intergrowths ?

	intergrowths ?					alteration			
	1513/1	1513/1	1513/1	1513/2	1513/3	1513/3	1513/4	1513/5	2904/1
SiO2	1.78	5.53	12.56	1.92	1.80	19.17	6.12	20.33	nd
CaO	0.30	2.71	4.76	0.33	0.56	6.00	3.35	7.02	19.54
TiO2	17.30	9.95	5.10	7.71	12.44	2.02	7.98	3.71	7.45
MnO	0.60	0.22	0.35	1.13	0.85	0.14	0.67	0.24	1.21
FeO	29.61	13.10	11.83	32.37	28.93	3.31	7.27	3.05	1.77
Ta2O5	0.35	1.76	5.07	1.24	2.45	7.47	2.58	5.73	3.09
Nb2O5	43.45	38.66	33.05	53.33	51.41	31.77	49.41	31.57	57.03
La2O3	0.32	0.54	0.61	nd	nd	0.85	0.53	0.96	nd
Ce2O3	0.25	2.05	1.25	0.20	nd	1.65	2.58	2.04	1.91
Pr2O3	nd	0.18	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.23	nd	0.47
Nd2O3	nd	1.33	nd	nd	nd	0.36	1.27	0.44	0.97
Sm2O3	nd	0.37	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.39	nd	0.37
ThO2	1.05	1.78	0.60	0.98	1.48	0.67	0.65	nd	1.40
UO2	1.20	2.84	7.96	1.14	1.83	9.22	5.57	11.14	1.44
Y2O3	0.81	4.30	nd	0.79	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.46
PbO	0.75	0.52	nd	1.10	nd	nd	0.82	nd	1.17
WO3	0.42	nd	0.55	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.14
SrO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BaO	0.65	0.57	1.30	nd	nd	1.87	2.12	1.80	nd
TOTAL=	98.84	86.41	84.99	102.24	101.75	84.50	91.54	88.03	101.42
RE2O3=	0.57	4.47	1.86	0.20	0.00	2.86	5.00	3.44	3.72
Ca	0.018	0.187	0.323	0.020	0.033	0.392	0.218	0.435	1.167
La	0.007	0.013	0.014	----	----	0.019	0.012	0.020	----
Ce	0.005	0.048	0.029	0.004	----	0.037	0.057	0.043	0.039
Pr	----	0.004	----	----	----	----	0.005	----	0.010
Nd	----	0.031	----	----	----	0.008	0.028	0.009	0.019
Sm	----	0.008	----	----	----	----	0.008	----	0.007
Y	0.024	0.147	----	0.024	----	----	----	----	0.043
U	0.015	0.041	0.112	0.014	0.022	0.125	0.075	0.143	0.018
Th	0.013	0.026	0.009	0.013	0.019	0.009	0.009	----	0.018
Mn	0.028	0.012	0.019	0.054	0.040	0.007	0.035	0.012	0.057
Fe	1.385	0.705	0.627	1.519	1.331	0.169	0.370	0.148	0.083
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.011	0.009	----	0.017	----	----	0.013	----	0.031
	1.506	1.231	1.133	1.665	1.445	0.766	0.830	0.810	1.492
Ti	0.728	0.481	0.243	0.325	0.515	0.093	0.365	0.162	0.312
Nb	1.099	1.124	0.947	1.353	1.278	0.876	1.359	0.826	1.437
Ta	0.005	0.031	0.087	0.019	0.037	0.124	0.043	0.090	0.047
W	0.006	----	0.009	----	----	----	----	----	0.031
Si	0.100	0.356	0.796	0.108	0.099	1.169	0.372	1.177	----
Ba	0.014	0.014	0.032	----	----	0.045	0.051	0.041	----
	1.952	2.006	2.114	1.805	1.929	2.307	2.190	2.296	1.83
	3.458	3.237	3.247	3.470	3.374	3.073	3.020	3.106	3.319

	alteration		alteration		alteration		
	2904/1	2904/2	2904/2	2904/3	2920/1	2920/1	2920/2
SiO2	15.65	nd	13.30	4.73	7.74	4.58	3.93
CaO	4.05	15.86	4.73	7.70	3.92	3.21	3.10
TiO2	5.54	8.69	7.64	6.97	6.37	0.49	0.15
MnO	0.34	0.75	0.30	0.75	0.78	nd	nd
FeO	1.03	4.98	1.56	1.30	8.21	4.97	8.29
Ta2O5	4.16	2.95	5.20	2.62	2.92	1.35	0.87
Nb2O5	35.35	51.86	23.46	58.67	45.17	44.15	46.25
La2O3	3.73	0.54	2.27	1.08	1.19	0.59	0.38
Ce2O3	9.03	2.55	6.90	2.67	3.59	3.45	1.90
Pr2O3	0.98	0.42	0.31	0.38	0.46	0.57	0.32
Nd2O3	2.65	0.69	2.45	1.15	1.33	3.58	4.74
Sm2O3	0.19	nd	0.41	nd	0.53	1.25	2.03
ThO2	1.16	1.14	1.26	1.61	1.47	2.84	1.51
UO2	7.66	5.82	2.83	3.87	1.31	1.60	0.74
Y2O3	nd	1.50	nd	0.34	2.05	8.90	10.40
PbO	nd	0.89	0.40	0.36	0.3	0.55	0.57
WO3	0.40	2.25	nd	nd	0.93	nd	1.06
SrO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BaO	0.85	nd	0.44	0.92	3.24	nd	nd
TOTAL=	92.77	100.89	73.46	95.12	91.51	82.08	86.24
RE2O3=	16.58	4.20	12.34	5.28	7.10	9.44	9.37
Ca	0.256	0.980	0.364	0.476	0.255	0.250	0.230
La	0.081	0.011	0.060	0.023	0.027	0.016	0.010
Ce	0.195	0.054	0.181	0.056	0.080	0.092	0.048
Pr	0.021	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.010	0.015	0.008
Nd	0.056	0.014	0.063	0.024	0.029	0.093	0.117
Sm	0.004	----	0.010	----	0.011	0.031	0.049
Y	----	0.046	----	0.010	0.066	0.344	0.384
U	0.101	0.075	0.045	0.050	0.018	0.026	0.011
Th	0.016	0.015	0.021	0.021	0.020	0.047	0.024
Mn	0.017	0.037	0.018	0.037	0.040	----	----
Fe	0.051	0.240	0.094	0.063	0.418	0.302	0.481
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	----	0.014	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.011	0.011
	0.798	1.495	0.872	0.774	0.979	1.216	1.373
Ti	0.246	0.377	0.412	0.302	0.291	0.027	0.008
Nb	0.944	1.352	0.761	1.529	1.242	1.449	1.450
Ta	0.067	0.046	0.101	0.041	0.048	0.027	0.016
W	0.006	0.034	----	----	0.015	----	0.019
Si	0.925	----	0.954	0.273	0.471	0.332	0.273
Ba	0.020	----	0.012	0.021	0.077	----	----
	2.21	1.81	2.24	2.17	2.144	1.835	1.77
	3.006	3.304	3.112	2.94	3.123	3.051	3.139

Craddock Cove Ferro-augite syenite

	2905/1	2905/2	2905/3	2909/1	2909/2	2909/3	2909/4	2909/5	2909/6
SiO2	nd	2.12	nd	3.42	3.91	3.59	3.59	4.13	2.76
CaO	18.26	14.83	16.51	7.14	8.05	3.24	8.78	6.56	2.50
TiO2	3.60	5.94	6.06	1.21	6.46	7.46	7.02	7.03	6.44
MnO	0.71	0.61	0.71	1.32	0.91	1.80	0.85	1.30	1.21
FeO	4.09	6.16	6.41	12.87	13.76	17.88	13.91	16.08	23.30
Ta2O5	3.39	2.48	2.23	2.09	2.41	2.41	2.93	1.49	1.74
Nb2O5	62.15	53.53	56.90	57.53	51.20	51.74	51.53	50.86	49.97
La2O3	0.26	nd	0.41	1.43	1.53	1.06	1.18	0.77	0.82
Ce2O3	1.51	0.60	1.61	3.37	3.48	2.63	3.14	2.08	2.30
Pr2O3	nd	nd	nd	0.22	0.33	0.22	nd	nd	nd
Nd2O3	0.36	0.42	0.66	0.57	0.64	0.31	0.43	0.72	0.43
Sm2O3	na	nd							
ThO2	1.24	0.70	1.01	0.74	0.13	0.42	nd	0.51	0.88
UO2	0.35	3.50	2.71	4.98	3.24	4.74	4.28	5.16	2.74
Y2O3	na	0.69	0.68	0.26	nd	nd	0.94	nd	nd
PbO	0.63	0.78	0.52	0.85	0.47	0.72	nd	0.85	0.71
WO3	na								
SrO	na								
BaO	na								
TOTAL=	96.55	92.36	96.42	98.00	96.52	98.22	98.58	97.54	95.80
RE2O3=	2.13	1.02	2.68	5.59	5.98	4.22	4.75	3.57	3.55
Ca	1.133	0.952	1.036	0.456	0.503	0.202	0.538	0.407	0.161
La	0.006	----	0.009	0.031	0.033	0.023	0.025	0.016	0.018
Ce	0.032	0.013	0.035	0.074	0.074	0.056	0.066	0.044	0.051
Pr	----	----	----	0.005	0.007	0.005	---	---	---
Nd	0.007	0.009	0.014	0.012	0.013	0.006	0.009	0.015	0.009
Sm	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Y	----	0.022	0.021	0.008	---	---	0.029	---	---
U	0.005	0.047	0.035	0.066	0.042	0.061	0.054	0.066	0.037
Th	0.016	0.010	0.013	0.010	0.002	0.006	---	0.007	0.012
Mn	0.035	0.031	0.035	0.067	0.045	0.089	0.041	0.064	0.062
Fe	0.198	0.309	0.314	0.641	0.671	0.869	0.665	0.779	1.171
Sr	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pb	0.010	0.013	0.008	0.014	0.007	0.011	---	0.013	0.011
	1.442	1.406	1.520	1.384	1.397	1.328	1.427	1.411	1.532
Ti	0.157	0.268	0.267	0.054	0.283	0.326	0.302	0.306	0.291
Nb	1.627	1.450	1.507	1.550	1.350	1.359	1.331	1.331	1.358
Ta	0.053	0.040	0.036	0.034	0.038	0.038	0.046	0.023	0.028
W	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Si	----	0.127	----	0.204	0.228	0.209	0.205	0.239	0.166
Ba	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---
	1.837	1.885	1.810	1.842	1.899	1.932	1.884	1.899	1.843
	3.279	3.291	3.330	3.226	3.296	3.260	3.311	3.310	3.375

	2909/7	2909/8	2909/9	2908/1	2908/2	2908/3	2908/4	2908/5
SiO2	5.03	4.57	4.54	3.27	3.14	3.09	2.80	3.02
CaO	5.52	4.60	5.30	6.29	2.30	4.53	4.19	4.36
TiO2	5.59	3.55	7.13	4.56	4.68	4.45	4.18	5.29
MnO	1.40	1.49	1.72	0.79	4.82	1.38	1.05	1.34
FeO	9.76	19.97	16.55	12.71	19.61	13.81	22.07	15.04
Ta2O5	2.02	2.46	3.00	2.20	1.59	2.22	2.86	2.49
Nb2O5	52.29	54.71	52.62	52.18	54.35	55.40	54.61	56.12
La2O3	2.52	1.33	0.74	1.62	1.35	1.46	nd	1.62
Ce2O3	6.03	2.88	1.79	4.48	3.04	3.55	0.74	3.19
Pr2O3	0.21	0.41	nd	0.26	0.22	0.31	0.13	nd
Nd2O3	1.44	0.89	0.82	1.38	0.51	1.13	0.17	0.78
Sm2O3	0.36	0.18	nd	na	na	na	na	na
ThO2	0.26	0.17	0.55	0.35	0.51	nd	0.77	0.49
UO2	3.21	2.44	4.42	3.17	2.76	2.44	3.86	2.74
Y2O3	0.39	nd	0.56	na	na	na	na	na
PbO	0.67	0.44	0.95	0.31	0.36	0.63	0.29	0.70
WO3	na							
SrO	na							
BaO	na							
TOTAL=	96.70	100.09	100.69	93.57	99.24	94.40	97.72	97.18
RE2O3=	10.56	5.69	3.35	7.74	5.12	6.45	1.04	5.59
Ca	0.348	0.281	0.318	0.413	0.143	0.293	0.264	0.274
La	0.055	0.028	0.015	0.037	0.029	0.033	----	0.035
Ce	0.130	0.060	0.037	0.101	0.065	0.078	0.016	0.069
Pr	0.005	0.009	---	0.006	0.005	0.007	0.003	----
Nd	0.030	0.018	0.016	0.030	0.011	0.024	0.004	0.016
Sm	0.007	0.004	---	----	----	----	----	----
Y	0.012	---	0.017	----	----	----	----	----
U	0.042	0.031	0.055	0.043	0.036	0.033	0.050	0.036
Th	0.003	0.002	0.007	0.005	0.007	----	0.010	0.007
Mn	0.070	0.072	0.082	0.041	0.237	0.071	0.052	0.067
Fe	0.480	0.952	0.776	0.652	0.954	0.697	1.085	0.738
Sr	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.011	0.007	0.014	0.005	0.006	0.010	0.005	0.011
	1.193	1.464	1.337	1.328	1.493	1.246	1.489	1.253
Ti	0.247	0.152	0.301	0.210	0.205	0.202	0.185	0.234
Nb	1.390	1.410	1.333	1.447	1.429	1.512	1.451	1.490
Ta	0.032	0.038	0.046	0.037	0.025	0.036	0.046	0.040
W	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.296	0.261	0.254	0.201	0.183	0.187	0.165	0.177
Ba	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----
	1.965	1.861	1.934	1.895	1.842	1.937	1.847	1.94
	3.158	3.325	3.271	3.223	3.335	3.183	3.336	3.19

Quartz syenite dykes

	1418/1	1418/2	1418/3	1418/4	1428/1	1428/2	1428/3	1428/4	1428/5
SiO2	8.98	2.87	2.58	5.47	1.91	0.96	2.70	5.13	14.08
CaO	8.34	13.75	12.58	9.68	21.25	12.42	12.09	8.58	14.76
TiO2	2.39	1.66	1.80	2.78	5.01	5.45	1.44	2.25	5.67
MnO	nd	0.11	0.60	nd	1.59	0.20	nd	0.12	0.39
FeO	2.23	1.66	0.97	5.83	3.34	1.44	3.14	7.95	1.82
Ta2O5	1.06	1.55	2.11	0.92	3.99	nd	1.04	nd	2.34
Nb2O5	45.39	70.21	68.63	49.80	50.27	69.04	66.79	50.22	42.17
La2O3	1.23	0.52	0.78	0.55	nd	0.39	0.96	1.22	1.81
Ce2O3	3.21	0.80	1.40	1.81	nd	0.90	3.65	3.09	2.76
Pr2O3	0.38	nd	nd	0.31	nd	nd	0.78	0.39	0.39
Nd2O3	2.02	0.56	0.45	2.20	nd	1.45	3.64	2.95	0.54
Sm2O3	0.33	nd	0.13	0.58	nd	0.26	0.78	1.31	nd
ThO2	0.32	0.43	0.33	0.22	0.49	0.33	0.24	nd	0.26
UO2	1.49	nd	0.49	1.21	5.56	nd	0.23	0.25	7.09
Y2O3	4.70	3.54	2.74	5.33	0.53	6.54	3.60	8.03	1.21
PbO	0.38	3.82	3.52	0.85	0.69	0.60	0.47	0.59	0.74
WO3	0.72	na							
SrO	na								
BaO	3.71	nd	0.30	nd	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL=	86.88	101.48	99.41	87.54	94.63	99.98	101.55	92.08	96.03
RE2O3=	7.17	1.88	2.76	5.45	0.00	3.00	9.81	8.96	5.50
Ca	0.565	0.804	0.757	0.653	1.351	0.726	0.701	0.564	0.854
La	0.029	0.010	0.016	0.013	---	0.008	0.019	0.028	0.036
Ce	0.074	0.016	0.029	0.042	---	0.018	0.072	0.069	0.055
Pr	0.009	----	----	0.007	---	---	0.015	0.009	0.008
Nd	0.046	0.011	0.009	0.049	---	0.028	0.070	0.065	0.010
Sm	0.007	----	0.003	0.013	---	0.005	0.015	0.028	----
Y	0.158	0.103	0.082	0.178	0.017	0.190	0.104	0.262	0.035
U	0.021	----	0.006	0.017	0.073	---	0.003	0.003	0.085
Th	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.003	----	0.003
Mn	----	0.005	0.029	----	0.080	0.009	---	0.006	0.018
Fe	0.118	0.076	0.046	0.307	0.166	0.066	0.142	0.408	0.082
Sr	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	----	----
Pb	0.006	0.056	0.053	0.014	0.011	0.009	0.007	0.010	0.011
	1.038	1.086	1.034	1.296	1.705	1.063	1.151	1.452	1.197
Ti	0.114	0.068	0.076	0.132	0.224	0.224	0.059	0.104	0.230
Nb	1.297	1.732	1.743	1.417	1.349	1.703	1.700	1.392	1.030
Ta	0.018	0.023	0.032	0.016	0.064	---	0.015	----	0.034
W	0.012	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.567	0.157	0.145	0.344	0.113	0.052	0.146	0.314	0.761
Ba	0.092	----	0.007	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2.10	1.98	2.00	1.91	1.761	1.979	1.92	1.81	2.055
	3.14	3.07	3.04	3.21	3.466	3.042	3.071	3.262	3.252

	alteration	core	rim		domain 1	domain 2			
	1428/5	1428/6	1428/6	1428/7	1428/8	1428/8	1432/1	1432/2	1432/3
SiO2	6.44	nd	5.72	4.66	24.52	6.17	6.70	7.27	5.64
CaO	8.37	23.72	8.61	8.39	9.67	8.49	8.11	10.99	7.05
TiO2	5.98	6.99	5.29	3.87	4.39	5.45	2.95	5.12	5.96
MnO	0.44	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.13	0.15	nd
FeO	6.54	0.90	5.73	5.02	1.15	6.12	5.51	2.48	7.20
Ta2O5	1.29	0.63	1.07	1.02	3.61	1.24	1.82	0.90	1.80
Nb2O5	44.73	63.08	49.84	52.59	40.11	46.83	48.83	45.45	38.21
La2O3	1.16	0.25	0.93	1.12	1.50	1.18	3.15	nd	nd
Ce2O3	3.86	0.35	2.59	3.96	1.84	2.85	7.36	0.36	0.41
Pr2O3	0.38	nd	0.32	0.50	nd	0.28	0.86	nd	nd
Nd2O3	3.34	0.14	2.97	3.70	0.64	2.64	2.64	nd	1.20
Sm2O3	1.06	nd	1.00	1.21	nd	0.80	0.26	nd	0.47
ThO2	1.01	0.84	0.49	nd	nd	0.71	0.68	nd	0.28
UO2	nd	1.20	0.39	0.33	9.39	0.88	2.09	20.29	3.24
Y2O3	7.25	1.62	8.89	6.31	1.05	8.56	0.95	0.42	11.29
PbO	nd	0.44	1.10	0.62	1.19	0.81	0.52	0.56	nd
WO3	na	1.28	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
SrO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BaO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL=	91.85	101.63	95.14	93.55	99.30	93.23	92.56	93.99	82.75
RE2O3=	9.80	0.74	7.81	10.49	3.90	7.75	14.27	0.36	2.08
Ca	0.540	1.358	0.539	0.541	0.508	0.542	0.534	0.722	0.504
La	0.026	0.005	0.020	0.025	0.027	0.026	0.071	----	----
Ce	0.085	0.007	0.055	0.087	0.033	0.062	0.166	0.008	0.010
Pr	0.008	----	0.007	0.011	----	0.006	0.019	----	----
Nd	0.072	0.003	0.062	0.080	0.011	0.056	0.058	----	0.029
Sm	0.022	----	0.020	0.025	----	0.016	0.006	----	0.011
Y	0.232	0.046	0.277	0.202	0.027	0.271	0.031	0.014	0.401
U	----	0.014	0.005	0.004	0.102	0.012	0.029	0.277	0.048
Th	0.014	0.010	0.007	----	----	0.010	0.010	----	0.004
Mn	0.022	0.009	0.010	0.013	0.010	0.011	0.007	0.008	----
Fe	0.329	0.040	0.280	0.253	0.047	0.305	0.283	0.127	0.402
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	----	0.006	0.017	0.010	0.016	0.013	0.009	0.009	----
	1.350	1.498	1.299	1.251	0.781	1.330	1.214	1.165	1.409
Ti	0.271	0.281	0.233	0.175	0.162	0.244	0.136	0.236	0.299
Nb	1.217	1.524	1.317	1.431	0.888	1.262	1.357	1.259	1.153
Ta	0.021	0.009	0.017	0.017	0.048	0.020	0.030	0.015	0.033
W	----	0.018	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.388	----	0.334	0.280	1.201	0.368	0.412	0.445	0.376
Ba	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1.897	1.832	1.901	1.903	2.299	1.894	1.935	1.955	1.861
	3.247	3.330	3.200	3.154	3.080	3.224	3.149	3.120	3.270

	alt of col		core	rim	alt of col				
	1432/4	1432/5	1432/6	1432/7	1432/7	1432/8	1432/9	1432/10	1432/11
SiO2	2.78	5.91	nd	7.06	12.49	7.97	6.69	6.35	3.82
CaO	6.26	8.76	15.02	6.93	7.51	6.25	6.57	5.90	6.04
TiO2	3.10	2.92	2.79	4.22	1.73	4.95	1.41	6.56	4.68
MnO	2.85	0.24	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.35
FeO	9.02	5.20	0.40	6.16	2.31	5.65	3.51	4.68	11.03
Ta2O5	1.45	1.35	1.05	1.44	1.10	0.92	1.43	1.20	2.05
Nb2O5	62.90	51.27	74.07	45.95	41.73	43.54	46.04	39.16	58.32
La2O3	1.15	1.94	nd	3.58	5.07	4.11	0.22	3.10	1.48
Ce2O3	3.82	7.97	0.30	12.82	10.81	13.92	0.57	12.03	6.23
Pr2O3	0.46	1.16	nd	1.42	1.14	1.66	nd	1.56	0.84
Nd2O3	1.57	3.64	0.80	4.44	3.76	4.41	0.92	5.45	3.15
Sm2O3	nd	1.57	0.40	0.21	0.40	0.69	0.76	0.71	0.60
ThO2	nd	nd	0.58	0.86	nd	nd	3.08	1.56	0.59
UO2	0.56	1.57	nd	0.87	3.15	0.74	4.92	0.98	0.49
Y2O3	0.53	1.16	4.16	nd	0.80	nd	11.07	0.62	0.65
PbO	0.51	0.59	0.59	0.27	0.25	0.31	0.82	0.35	0.33
WO3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
SrO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BeO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL=	96.96	95.25	100.16	96.23	92.25	95.12	88.01	90.21	102.65
RE2O3=	7.00	16.28	1.50	22.47	21.18	24.79	1.71	22.85	12.30
Ca	0.388	0.565	0.881	0.450	0.487	0.408	0.457	0.412	0.361
La	0.025	0.043	----	0.080	0.113	0.092	0.005	0.075	0.030
Ce	0.081	0.176	0.006	0.284	0.239	0.310	0.014	0.287	0.127
Pr	0.010	0.025	----	0.031	0.025	0.037	----	0.037	0.017
Nd	0.032	0.078	0.016	0.096	0.081	0.096	0.021	0.127	0.063
Sm	----	0.033	0.008	0.004	0.008	0.014	0.017	0.016	0.012
Y	0.016	0.037	0.121	----	0.026	----	0.382	0.021	0.019
U	0.007	0.021	----	0.012	0.042	0.010	0.071	0.014	0.006
Th	----	----	0.007	0.012	----	----	0.045	0.023	0.007
Mn	0.140	0.012	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.111
Fe	0.437	0.262	0.018	0.312	0.117	0.288	0.191	0.255	0.515
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.008	0.010	0.009	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.014	0.006	0.005
	1.144	1.262	1.066	1.285	1.138	1.260	1.217	1.273	1.273
Ti	0.135	0.132	0.115	0.192	0.079	0.227	0.069	0.321	0.197
Nb	1.647	1.396	1.833	1.258	1.141	1.198	1.351	1.154	1.472
Ta	0.023	0.022	0.016	0.024	0.018	0.015	0.025	0.021	0.031
W	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.161	0.356	----	0.427	0.756	0.485	0.434	0.414	0.213
Ba	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1.966	1.906	1.964	1.901	1.994	1.925	1.879	1.910	1.913
	3.110	3.168	3.030	3.186	3.132	3.185	3.096	3.183	3.186

	2925/1	2925/2	2925/3	2925/4	2925/5	2925/6	2925/7	2925/8
SiO2	3.45	5.09	4.40	3.83	3.18	3.62	18.00	21.30
CaO	8.84	7.82	8.74	9.99	7.65	3.91	5.14	6.50
TiO2	0.33	0.24	0.40	0.55	0.28	0.48	5.85	3.82
MnO	nd	0.10	0.11	0.17	nd	0.22	0.25	nd
FeO	6.65	6.61	6.84	7.95	8.84	2.89	1.22	1.26
Ta2O5	nd	0.44	nd	nd	nd	0.66	5.26	5.93
Nb2O5	49.87	46.92	48.93	53.64	49.45	40.16	26.26	21.19
La2O3	0.69	0.46	0.95	0.52	nd	0.21	1.46	4.79
Ce2O3	2.63	2.01	3.03	2.49	1.71	2.64	1.41	4.65
Pr2O3	0.47	nd	0.40	0.91	0.54	0.43	nd	0.56
Nd2O3	3.08	3.33	3.51	3.03	4.72	4.47	nd	1.52
Sm2O3	0.70	0.82	0.81	1.04	1.94	0.81	nd	nd
ThO2	5.07	9.18	8.73	5.60	nd	11.25	0.61	0.68
UO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.85	16.32	9.62
Y2O3	3.90	3.50	3.35	3.46	4.85	10.68	1.74	2.18
PbO	0.36	0.39	0.22	0.37	nd	0.73	tr	nd
WO3	na	tr	na	nd	na	nd	2.57	0.96
SrO	na							
BaO	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.77	1.04
TOTAL=	86.04	86.91	90.42	93.55	83.16	86.01	86.86	86.00
RE2O3=	7.57	6.62	8.70	7.99	8.91	8.56	2.87	11.52
Ca	0.643	0.568	0.615	0.667	0.566	0.313	0.339	0.426
La	0.017	0.012	0.023	0.012	----	0.006	0.033	0.108
Ce	0.065	0.050	0.073	0.057	0.043	0.072	0.032	0.104
Pr	0.012	----	0.010	0.021	0.014	0.012	----	0.012
Nd	0.075	0.081	0.082	0.067	0.116	0.119	----	0.033
Sm	0.016	0.019	0.018	0.022	0.046	0.021	----	----
Y	0.141	0.126	0.117	0.115	0.178	0.425	0.057	0.071
U	----	----	----	----	----	0.047	0.223	0.131
Th	0.078	0.142	0.131	0.079	----	0.191	0.009	0.009
Mn	----	0.006	0.006	0.009	----	0.014	0.013	----
Fe	0.377	0.375	0.376	0.414	0.510	0.181	0.063	0.064
Sr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.006	----	0.015	----	----
	1.431	1.386	1.455	1.469	1.473	1.401	0.769	0.958
Ti	0.017	0.012	0.020	0.026	0.015	0.027	0.270	0.176
Nb	1.530	1.438	1.454	1.510	1.544	1.356	0.730	0.586
Ta	----	0.008	----	----	----	0.013	0.088	0.099
W	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.041	0.015
Si	0.234	0.345	0.289	0.239	0.220	0.270	1.106	1.302
Ba	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.019	0.025
	1.781	1.803	1.763	1.775	1.779	1.666	2.254	2.203
Total=	3.212	3.189	3.218	3.244	3.252	3.067	3.023	3.161

Eastern contact pegmatites .

	domain A		domain B	A	B	A	B	
	C1C/1	C1C/2	C1C /2	C1C/3	C1C-3	C1C/4	C1C/4	C1C/5
SiO2	4.96	5.32	15.72	5.10	15.85	4.78	15.60	4.74
CaO	6.69	6.36	6.42	8.41	6.48	6.90	6.42	6.59
TiO2	6.50	8.07	4.81	6.10	4.66	5.91	5.17	6.65
MnO	0.14	0.20	0.30	0.25	0.48	0.19	0.49	0.13
FeO	3.37	2.83	2.14	4.28	2.48	3.86	1.48	4.06
Ta2O5	1.68	1.72	5.64	1.82	4.88	1.83	4.75	2.07
Nb2O5	42.80	46.47	41.66	48.01	45.43	46.15	42.98	43.16
La2O3	nd	0.68	nd	0.81	nd	0.56	nd	nd
Ce2O3	4.13	4.98	1.48	5.10	1.39	4.85	1.75	4.17
Pr2O3	0.58	0.87	nd	1.07	nd	0.67	nd	0.33
Nd2O3	3.13	3.03	nd	3.11	nd	3.42	nd	3.41
Sm2O3	0.69	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ThO2	0.40	0.94	nd	0.85	0.21	0.65	5.80	0.72
UO2	3.94	4.78	6.01	3.35	5.31	2.48	5.58	4.34
Y2O3	3.00	4.04	nd	3.10	nd	4.01	nd	3.92
PbO	0.44	0.61	0.64	0.80	0.52	0.45	nd	0.26
WO3	nd	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
SrO	na	0.41	1.47	nd	1.31	nd	1.19	nd
TOTAL=	82.45	91.31	86.29	92.16	89.00	86.71	91.21	84.55
RE2O3=	8.53	9.56	1.48	10.09	1.39	9.50	1.75	7.91
Ca	0.487	0.421	0.401	0.553	0.390	0.479	0.389	0.471
La	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.018	----	0.013	----	----
Ce	0.103	0.113	0.032	0.115	0.029	0.115	0.036	0.102
Pr	0.014	0.020	----	0.024	----	0.016	----	0.008
Nd	0.076	0.067	----	0.068	----	0.079	----	0.081
Sm	0.016	0.000	----	----	----	----	----	----
Y	0.108	0.133	----	0.101	----	0.138	----	0.139
U	0.060	0.066	0.078	0.046	0.066	0.036	0.070	0.064
Th	0.006	0.013	----	0.012	0.003	0.010	0.075	0.011
Mn	0.008	0.010	0.015	0.013	0.023	0.010	0.023	0.007
Fe	0.191	0.146	0.104	0.220	0.116	0.209	0.070	0.226
Sr	----	0.015	0.050	----	0.043	----	0.039	----
Pb	0.008	0.010	0.010	0.013	0.008	0.008	----	0.005
	1.077	1.029	0.690	1.183	0.678	1.113	0.702	1.114
Ti	0.332	0.375	0.211	0.282	0.197	0.288	0.220	0.333
Nb	1.314	1.297	1.097	1.332	1.153	1.353	1.099	1.301
Ta	0.031	0.029	0.089	0.030	0.074	0.013	0.073	0.038
W	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.337	0.328	0.915	0.313	0.889	0.310	0.882	0.316
	2.014	2.029	2.312	1.957	2.313	1.964	2.274	1.988
TOTAL	3.091	3.058	3.002	3.140	2.991	3.077	2.976	3.102

	C1C/6	C1C/7	A C1A/1	B C1A/1	A C1A/2	B C1A/2
SiO2	5.49	4.51	3.85	4.71	7.42	4.37
CaO	8.50	6.35	2.74	6.81	1.32	5.03
TiO2	7.27	7.49	5.41	4.85	4.65	4.70
MnO	0.38	0.55	0.51	0.14	0.83	0.23
FeO	3.74	2.61	18.22	5.01	26.81	5.74
Ta2O5	1.69	3.62	2.13	2.67	2.31	2.15
Nb2O5	48.35	54.11	52.54	51.23	47.71	49.39
La2O3	0.80	nd	nd	1.04	nd	0.84
Ce2O3	3.84	2.15	2.07	5.96	0.20	5.36
Pr2O3	0.32	nd	0.43	0.83	nd	1.20
Nd2O3	1.70	0.62	1.10	3.19	nd	3.62
Sm2O3	na	na	na	na	na	na
ThO2	0.58	1.28	0.85	1.13	0.79	1.05
UO2	3.70	3.17	2.20	2.80	1.76	2.95
Y2O3	1.89	1.24	nd	1.57	nd	1.51
PbO	0.59	0.82	0.43	0.58	0.78	0.46
WO3	na	na	na	na	na	na
SrO	nd	1.95	nd	nd	nd	nd
BaO	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL=	88.84	90.47	92.48	92.52	94.58	88.60
RE2O3=	6.66	2.77	3.60	11.02	0.20	11.02
Ca	0.561	0.412	0.178	0.450	0.082	0.349
La	0.018	----	----	0.024	----	0.020
Ce	0.087	0.048	0.046	0.135	0.004	0.127
Pr	0.007	----	0.010	0.019	----	0.028
Nd	0.037	0.013	0.024	0.070	----	0.084
Sm	----	----	----	----	----	----
Y	0.062	0.040	----	0.052	----	0.052
U	0.051	0.043	0.030	0.038	0.023	0.043
Th	0.008	0.018	0.012	0.016	0.010	0.015
Mn	0.020	0.028	0.026	0.007	0.041	0.013
Fe	0.193	0.132	0.926	0.259	1.302	0.311
Sr	----	0.068	----	----	----	----
Pb	0.010	0.013	0.007	0.010	0.012	0.008
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1.054	0.815	1.259	1.080	1.474	1.050
Ti	0.337	0.341	0.247	0.225	0.203	0.229
Nb	1.345	1.480	1.444	1.429	1.252	1.447
Ta	0.028	0.060	0.035	0.045	0.036	0.038
W	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	0.338	0.273	0.234	0.291	0.431	0.283
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2.048	2.154	1.960	1.990	1.922	1.997
TOTAL	3.102	2.969	3.219	3.070	3.396	3.047

A2.4-1

COLUMBITE

APPENDIX 2.4

Ferro-edenite syenite

Contaminated ferro-edenite syenite

	2025/1	2025/2	2025/3	2025/4	2025/6	2028/1	2028/2	2028/3	2028/4
TiO ₂	3.32	1.17	1.43	1.36	1.03	1.27	1.78	2.04	0.92
FeO	16.99	17.11	17.38	17.5	16.75	16.33	16.52	16.48	17.06
MnO	3.54	4.35	3.65	3.41	4.27	4.78	4.91	4.42	4.5
MgO	nd								
Nb ₂ O ₅	73.85	73.04	73.17	73.03	71.61	75.14	74.56	74.69	73.73
Ta ₂ O ₅	2.89	3.64	4.73	4.76	4.59	2.73	3.04	1.48	2.53
SnO	na								
TOTAL=	100.59	99.32	100.35	100.06	98.25	100.25	100.8	99.12	98.74
Fe	0.792	0.819	0.825		0.814	0.770	0.775	0.803	0.819
Mn	0.167	0.211	0.176		0.210	0.228	0.233	0.218	0.219
Mg	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	0.959	1.030	1.001		1.024	0.998	1.008	1.021	1.038
Nb	1.861	1.891	1.878		1.882	1.916	1.890	1.968	1.914
Ta	0.044	0.057	0.073		0.073	0.042	0.046	0.023	0.04
Ti	0.139	0.050	0.061		0.045	0.054	0.075	0.09	0.04
Sn	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2.044	1.998	2.012		2.000	2.012	2.011	2.081	1.994
TOTAL	3.003	3.028	3.013		3.024	3.010	3.020	3.103	3.031

Quartz syenite dykes

	2028/5	2028/6	2925/1	2925/2	2925/3	2925/4	2925/5	1432/31	432/3b
TiO ₂	1.29	1.72	0.96	0.76	1.46	0.92	0.45	3.88	3.97
FeO	16.98	17.78	2.24	2.09	2.55	2.29	2.23	14.07	13.94
MnO	4.74	4.28	17.45	17.85	17.71	18.09	18.16	6.71	6.38
MgO	nd	nd	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nb ₂ O ₅	73.17	71.48	78.16	78.12	77.7	76.1	77.49	75.15	73.11
Ta ₂ O ₅	3.39	3.94	1.54	0.46	1.03	1.14	2.05	1.74	2.64
SnO	na	na							
TOTAL=	99.57	99.19	100.35	99.28	100.45	98.54	100.38	101.55	100.04
Fe	0.81	0.854	0.105	0.098	0.119	0.109	0.105	0.645	0.651
Mn	0.229	0.208	0.825	0.851	0.835	0.872	0.863	0.312	0.302
Mg	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1.039	1.062	0.93	0.949	0.954	0.981	0.968	0.957	0.953
Nb	1.887	1.855	1.973	1.988	1.954	1.958	1.966	1.863	1.845
Ta	0.053	0.062	0.023	0.007	0.016	0.018	0.031	0.026	0.040
Ti	0.055	0.074	0.04	0.032	0.061	0.039	0.019	0.160	0.167
Sn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1.995	1.991	2.036	2.027	2.031	2.015	2.016	2.049	2.052
TOTAL	3.035	3.052	2.966	2.976	2.985	2.996	2.984	3.006	3.005

	1432/5
TiO2	1.47
FeO	12.02
MnO	8.11
MgO	na
Nb2O5	75.41
Ta2O5	1.73
SnO	na
TOTAL=	98.74

Fe	0.571
Mn	0.391
Mg	----
	0.962

Nb	1.938
Ta	0.027
Ti	0.063
Sn	----
	2.028

TOTAL	2.990
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ZIRCONOLITES

APPENDIX 2.5

Centre I: Southeastern ferroaugite syenite

	C48/1	C48/2b	C48/2d	C48/3	C48/4	C48/5	C48/6	C68/1	C68/2
Al2O3	0.55	nd	0.45	nd	nd	0.31	nd	0.62	nd
SiO2	0.00	1.05	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
TiO2	18.97	24.18	25.13	20.49	19.36	18.75	17.87	18.00	20.40
FeO	8.70	8.89	7.50	9.25	10.33	9.27	8.23	9.33	10.54
ZrO2	28.10	25.74	27.55	27.43	27.12	29.72	26.10	23.96	26.89
Nb2O5	17.43	11.72	8.71	11.84	14.73	14.87	13.55	11.54	10.16
La2O3	1.83	nd	0.74	2.20	1.61	1.91	1.33	1.11	1.27
Ce2O3	6.76	3.61	4.61	6.97	6.30	6.62	4.31	4.96	5.52
Pr2O3	0.73	0.94	0.51	0.84	1.35	0.91	0.57	0.71	1.12
Nd2O3	2.16	3.32	2.75	2.13	3.13	1.92	2.64	1.81	2.06
ThO2	1.00	1.70	0.77	1.54	2.14	2.17	1.80	5.18	6.50
UO2	nd	1.98	nd	1.20	2.82	1.25	2.49	0.49	nd
CaO	7.44	7.77	7.60	6.36	6.71	7.48	6.74	5.03	5.36
Total=	93.67	90.90	86.32	90.25	95.60	95.18	85.63	82.74	89.82
Ree total	11.48	7.87	8.61	12.14	12.39	11.36	8.85	8.59	9.97
calculated to 7 oxygen									
Ca	0.566	0.592	0.602	0.511	0.519	0.572	0.571	0.444	0.440
La	0.048	----	0.020	0.061	0.043	0.050	0.039	0.034	0.036
Ce	0.176	0.094	0.125	0.191	0.166	0.173	0.125	0.149	0.155
Pr	0.019	0.024	0.014	0.023	0.035	0.024	0.016	0.021	0.031
Nd	0.055	0.084	0.073	0.057	0.081	0.049	0.075	0.053	0.056
Th	0.016	0.027	0.013	0.026	0.035	0.035	0.032	0.097	0.113
U	----	0.031	----	0.020	0.045	0.020	0.044	0.009	----
Σ Ca	0.880	0.852	0.847	0.889	0.924	0.923	0.902	0.807	0.831
Zr	0.973	0.892	0.992	1.003	0.954	1.034	1.007	0.962	1.005
Al	0.046	0.000	0.039	----	----	0.026	----	0.060	----
Si	----	0.075	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ti	1.013	1.292	1.396	1.155	1.050	1.006	1.063	1.114	1.176
Mn	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fe	0.517	0.528	0.463	0.580	0.623	0.553	0.544	0.642	0.675
Nb	0.559	0.377	0.291	0.401	0.480	0.480	0.484	0.429	0.352
Σ Ti	2.135	2.272	2.189	2.136	2.153	2.065	2.091	2.245	2.203
Total=	3.988	4.016	4.028	4.028	4.031	4.022	4.000	4.014	4.039

	C68/3	C68/4	C68/5	C50/1	C50/2	C50/3	C50/4	C50/5	C50/7
Al2O3	nd	nd	nd	0.57	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.57
SiO2	nd								
TiO2	18.24	19.42	19.20	20.12	19.62	19.91	20.99	21.81	22.05
FeO	9.73	10.17	6.76	9.37	9.38	9.81	9.18	8.61	3.10
ZrO2	24.69	26.90	24.05	26.09	26.74	27.99	28.66	29.31	27.64
Nb2O5	12.51	10.28	9.47	10.83	14.97	15.13	12.51	12.87	11.92
La2O3	0.62	2.08	1.60	2.33	0.88	1.75	2.50	3.15	1.88
Ce2O3	3.45	4.53	4.97	5.99	5.30	7.10	7.74	7.51	7.72
Pr2O3	0.76	nd	nd	nd	0.39	0.92	0.81	nd	1.52
Nd2O3	1.91	1.12	1.53	1.29	2.43	2.83	2.59	1.50	2.50
ThO2	8.80	6.29	5.41	2.84	1.82	1.99	1.27	1.54	1.70
UO2	0.57	1.60	nd	2.83	1.68	1.44	nd	nd	1.29
CaO	6.08	5.51	4.98	6.44	7.44	7.46	6.88	7.51	3.71
Total=	87.36	87.92	77.97	88.70	90.65	96.33	93.13	93.81	85.60

Ree total 6.74 7.73 8.10 9.61 9.00 12.60 13.64 12.16 12.14

Ca	0.517	0.463	0.462	0.528	0.589	0.565	0.533	0.572	0.309
La	0.018	0.060	0.051	0.066	0.024	0.046	0.067	0.083	0.054
Ce	0.100	0.130	0.157	0.168	0.143	0.184	0.205	0.195	0.220
Pr	0.022	-----	-----	-----	0.010	0.024	0.021	-----	0.043
Nd	0.054	0.031	0.047	0.035	0.064	0.071	0.067	0.038	0.069
Th	0.159	0.112	0.106	0.049	0.031	0.032	0.021	0.025	0.030
U	0.010	0.028	-----	0.048	0.028	0.023	-----	-----	0.022
Σ Ca	0.880	0.824	0.823	0.894	0.889	0.945	0.914	0.913	0.747
Zr	0.955	1.028	1.014	0.973	0.963	0.965	1.011	1.015	1.049
Al	-----	-----	-----	0.051	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.052
Si	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ti	1.088	1.145	1.249	1.157	1.089	1.059	1.142	1.165	1.290
Mn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fe	0.646	0.667	0.489	0.599	0.579	0.580	0.555	0.511	0.202
Nb	0.449	0.364	0.370	0.375	0.500	0.484	0.409	0.413	0.419
Σ Ti	2.183	2.176	2.108	2.182	2.168	2.123	2.106	2.089	1.963
Total=	4.018	4.028	3.945	4.049	4.020	4.033	4.031	4.017	3.759

	C39/1	C39/2	C39/3	C39/4	C39/5	C39/6	C35/1	C35/2	C35/3
Al2O3	nd	nd	nd	0.31	nd	nd	0.45	0.47	1.13
SiO2	nd	0.39	nd	nd	nd	0.95	nd	nd	nd
TiO2	21.62	19.72	18.38	17.97	19.38	20.26	27.33	22.00	14.97
FeO	9.05	7.19	9.00	8.93	9.03	8.88	7.98	9.06	9.65
ZrO2	29.76	25.50	26.53	29.08	27.35	26.94	28.61	27.70	24.24
Nb2O5	9.32	11.63	12.20	13.08	11.98	13.97	6.37	8.27	16.41
La2O3	1.79	2.01	1.59	1.50	1.15	1.95	nd	0.85	1.18
Ce2O3	6.31	6.37	6.85	5.24	5.67	6.74	3.31	5.42	5.07
Pr2O3	0.55	0.62	1.48	0.97	0.67	1.17	0.59	0.55	0.48
Nd2O3	2.59	3.15	2.86	2.38	2.52	2.95	2.76	2.74	1.70
ThO2	1.28	1.74	2.52	2.15	2.14	0.87	2.95	2.70	3.82
UO2	nd	0.53	1.02	2.31	1.38	0.46	1.91	1.82	2.71
CaO	6.53	6.37	6.08	6.91	6.57	7.39	7.96	6.20	6.45
Total=	88.80	85.22	88.51	90.83	87.84	92.53	90.22	87.78	87.81
Ree total	11.24	12.15	12.78	10.09	10.01	12.81	6.66	9.56	8.43

Ca	0.525	0.537	0.507	0.557	0.541	0.569	0.609	0.507	0.542
La	0.049	0.058	0.046	0.042	0.033	0.052	----	0.024	0.034
Ce	0.173	0.184	0.195	0.144	0.160	0.177	0.087	0.151	0.146
Pr	0.015	0.018	0.042	0.027	0.019	0.031	0.015	0.015	0.014
Nd	0.069	0.089	0.080	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.070	0.075	0.048
Th	0.022	0.031	0.045	0.037	0.037	0.014	0.048	0.047	0.068
U	----	0.009	0.018	0.039	0.024	0.007	0.030	0.031	0.047
Σ Ca	0.853	0.926	0.933	0.910	0.883	0.926	0.859	0.850	0.899
Zr	1.088	0.979	1.007	1.066	1.026	0.944	0.996	1.030	0.927
Al	----	----	----	0.027	----	----	0.038	0.042	0.104
Si	----	0.031	----	----	----	0.068	----	----	----
Ti	1.219	1.167	1.076	1.016	1.121	1.095	1.468	1.262	0.883
Mn	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fe	0.567	0.473	0.586	0.561	0.581	0.534	0.477	0.578	0.633
Nb	0.316	0.414	0.429	0.445	0.417	0.454	0.206	0.285	0.582
Σ Ti	2.102	2.085	2.091	2.049	2.119	2.151	2.189	2.167	2.202
Total=	4.043	3.990	4.031	4.025	4.028	4.021	4.044	4.047	4.028

	C35/4	C35/5	C35/6	C2028/1	C2028/2	C2028/3	C2028/4
Al2O3	nd	nd	nd	na	na	na	na
SiO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	na	nd
TiO2	31.41	20.50	22.77	21.51	14.60	21.83	21.45
FeO	7.19	8.99	8.44	8.69	8.46	8.64	8.29
ZrO2	34.23	26.57	27.91	23.34	24.52	24.96	28.34
Nb2O5	2.48	9.04	6.76	10.79	17.16	11.25	7.08
Ta2O5	na	na	na	na	1.16	na	1.28
La2O3	1.13	1.04	0.90	0.78	1.82	0.62	2.70
Ce2O3	5.30	4.23	4.54	4.87	6.57	5.02	9.40
Pr2O3	0.68	0.62	0.68	nd	nd	1.02	0.69
Nd2O3	1.83	2.73	3.20	2.75	2.34	3.44	3.30
ThO2	0.54	3.74	5.42	2.49	3.86	3.21	1.41
UO2	nd	5.57	3.28	0.96	0.57	1.26	1.00
CaO	8.31	5.79	5.77	6.63	5.53	6.59	5.40
Total=	93.10	88.82	89.67	82.81	86.59	87.84	90.34
Ree total	8.94	8.62	9.32	8.40	10.73	10.10	16.09

Ca	0.602	0.485	0.474	0.569	0.479	0.543	0.446
La	0.028	0.030	0.025	0.023	0.054	0.018	0.077
Ce	0.131	0.121	0.127	0.143	0.195	0.141	0.265
Pr	0.017	0.018	0.019	----	----	0.029	0.019
Nd	0.044	0.076	0.088	0.079	0.068	0.094	0.091
Th	0.008	0.067	0.095	0.045	0.071	0.056	0.025
U	----	0.097	0.056	0.017	0.010	0.022	0.017
Σ Ca	0.830	0.894	0.884	0.876	0.877	0.903	0.940
Zr	1.129	1.013	1.043	0.912	0.967	0.935	1.066
Al	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Si	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ti	1.598	1.205	1.312	1.297	0.888	1.262	1.244
Mn	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fe	0.407	0.588	0.541	0.583	0.572	0.555	0.535
Nb	0.076	0.319	0.234	0.391	0.628	0.391	0.247
Σ Ti	2.081	2.112	2.087	2.271	2.088	2.208	2.026
Total=	4.040	4.019	4.014	4.059	3.932	4.046	4.032

ALLANITES

APPENDIX 2.6

Centre 1: Angler Creek Ferroaugite Syenites

Craddock Cove syenite

	C2905/1	C2905/2	C2905/3	C2905/4	C2920/2	C2920/4	C2920/5	C2920/7
SiO ₂	29.03	29.25	30.59	32.09	28.24	26.88	27.28	29.02
TiO ₂	6.45	4.63	1.81	2.09	5.83	5.78	3.48	3.91
Al ₂ O ₃	3.11	4.60	8.26	8.36	3.46	2.98	5.90	6.00
MnO	0.17	0.41	0.19	0.20	0.91	0.66	0.33	0.78
FeO	24.92	24.05	23.04	22.87	22.93	21.53	23.02	22.09
Nb ₂ O ₃	0.56	nd	0.23	nd	nd	0.84	nd	nd
CaO	9.03	9.61	9.84	10.05	8.62	7.92	8.78	8.82
La ₂ O ₃	6.83	6.75	5.46	4.84	5.88	5.93	5.97	5.41
Ce ₂ O ₃	13.56	11.16	12.60	13.67	11.65	11.50	12.23	12.05
Pr ₂ O ₃	1.03	0.75	1.49	1.97	0.71	nd	0.75	0.98
Nd ₂ O ₃	3.16	3.20	4.60	5.26	2.95	1.47	3.06	2.96
Sm ₂ O ₃	nd							
ThO ₂	nd							
UO ₂	nd							
Total=	97.85	94.41	98.11	101.40	91.18	85.49	90.80	92.02
REE ₂ O ₃ =	24.58	21.86	24.15	25.74	21.19	18.9	22.01	21.40
Ca	0.984	1.062	1.037	1.024	0.988	0.960	1.015	0.987
La	0.256	0.257	0.198	0.170	0.232	0.247	0.238	0.207
Ce	0.505	0.421	0.454	0.476	0.456	0.476	0.483	0.464
Pr	0.038	0.028	0.053	0.068	0.028	----	0.029	0.037
Nd	0.115	0.118	0.162	0.179	0.113	0.059	0.118	0.110
Sm	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Th	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1.898	1.886	1.904	1.917	1.817	1.742	1.883	1.805
Fe	2.119	2.075	1.896	1.818	2.052	2.036	2.077	1.930
Al	0.373	0.559	0.958	0.937	0.436	0.397	0.750	0.739
Mn	0.015	0.036	0.016	0.016	0.032	0.063	0.032	0.069
Mg	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nb	0.026	----	0.010	----	----	0.043	----	----
Ti	0.493	0.359	0.134	0.149	0.469	0.492	0.282	0.307
	3.026	3.029	3.014	2.920	2.989	3.031	3.141	3.045
Si	2.951	3.017	3.010	3.050	3.021	3.040	2.943	3.031
Total=	7.875	7.932	7.928	7.887	7.827	7.813	7.967	7.881

Quartz syenite dykes

	C1524/1	C1524/2	C1524/3	C1524/3	1524/4	1522/1	1418/2	1418/3
SiO2	31.13	30.01	30.99	30.13	30.11	29.13	32.81	31.50
TiO2	2.80	4.42	4.68	2.96	1.25	0.51	nd	0.15
Al2O3	7.70	6.83	5.81	6.66	7.39	6.15	14.37	12.54
MnO	0.25	0.53	0.30	0.61	0.21	0.79	nd	0.25
MgO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PbO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
FeO	21.90	19.50	22.70	21.07	23.71	25.31	20.11	19.02
Nb2O3	nd	0.38	nd	1.95	nd	0.32	na	na
CaO	8.96	9.59	9.32	9.26	9.73	8.83	16.54	15.09
Ce2O3	12.57	11.40	12.35	13.43	12.18	1.51	4.90	6.34
La2O3	8.00	4.45	6.13	6.00	5.93	6.63	1.58	2.74
Pr2O3	0.67	1.74	1.11	1.24	0.68	1.51	nd	0.74
Nd2O3	2.11	3.79	3.84	3.32	3.75	4.26	2.33	2.83
Sm2O3	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.21	0.22	0.67	nd
ThO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.37	nd	nd	0.50
UO2	na	na	na	na	na	11.75	nd	na
Total=	96.09	92.64	97.23	96.63	95.76	95.41	93.31	91.70
REE2O3=	23.35	21.38	23.43	23.99	22.75	14.13	9.48	12.65
Ca	0.952	1.046	0.987	0.993	1.056	0.988	1.627	1.554
La	0.293	0.167	0.224	0.221	0.222	0.255	0.053	0.097
Ce	0.456	0.425	0.447	0.492	0.452	0.449	0.165	0.223
Pr	0.024	0.065	0.040	0.045	0.025	0.057	----	0.026
Nd	0.075	0.138	0.136	0.119	0.136	0.159	0.076	0.097
Sm	----	----	----	----	0.007	0.008	0.021	----
Th	----	----	----	----	0.009	----	----	0.011
	1.800	1.841	1.834	1.870	1.907	1.916	1.942	2.008
Fe	1.816	1.660	1.877	1.764	2.009	2.211	1.544	1.529
Al	0.900	0.819	0.677	0.786	0.883	0.757	1.555	1.421
Mn	0.021	0.046	0.025	0.052	0.039	0.070	----	0.020
Mg	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nb	----	0.017	----	0.088	----	0.015	----	----
Ti	0.209	0.338	0.348	0.223	0.095	0.040	----	0.011
	2.946	2.880	2.927	2.913	3.026	3.093	3.099	2.981
Si	3.086	3.054	3.064	3.015	3.051	3.042	3.012	3.028
Total=	7.832	7.775	7.825	7.798	7.984	8.051	8.053	8.017

	1418/5	1418/6	1418/7	1418/9	1428/1a	1428/1b	1428/3	1428/4	1428/5
SiO2	31.34	31.95	32.68	31.93	31.22	27.45	28.86	29.16	29.24
TiO2	0.23	0.46	0.38	0.19	1.37	0.73	1.10	1.00	1.06
Al2O3	12.24	13.33	12.23	13.22	10.00	7.49	6.78	6.59	6.96
MnO	0.19	0.59	0.20	0.45	0.83	0.97	1.73	1.48	1.18
MgO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PbO	1.51	0.78	2.76	nd	na	na	na	na	na
FeO	16.71	18.00	17.67	18.28	21.71	17.55	22.14	24.36	24.35
Nb2O3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
CaO	12.76	14.09	14.01	15.37	10.95	10.02	10.25	10.08	9.95
Ce2O3	6.58	6.38	6.39	5.97	13.12	8.99	12.28	12.71	11.59
La2O3	2.37	2.88	2.86	2.35	5.68	3.98	5.85	6.11	4.94
Pr2O3	nd	0.89	0.41	0.52	1.66	nd	1.31	1.33	1.07
Nd2O3	2.60	2.17	1.98	2.86	4.08	2.51	3.15	3.61	3.40
Sm2O3	nd	0.44	0.40	0.36	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
ThO2	nd	0.38	0.77	0.43	nd	0.62	nd	nd	nd
UO2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total=	86.53	92.34	92.74	91.93	100.62	80.31	93.45	96.43	93.74
REE2O3=	11.55	12.76	12.04	12.06	24.54	15.48	22.59	23.76	21.00
Ca	1.376	1.436	1.439	1.563	1.115	1.236	1.149	1.108	1.104
La	0.088	0.101	0.101	0.082	0.199	0.169	0.226	0.231	0.189
Ce	0.243	0.222	0.224	0.207	0.457	0.379	0.470	0.478	0.439
Pr	----	0.031	0.014	0.018	0.058	----	0.050	0.050	0.040
Nd	0.093	0.074	0.068	0.097	0.139	0.103	0.118	0.132	0.126
Sm	----	0.014	0.013	0.012	----	----	----	----	----
Th	----	0.008	0.017	0.009	----	0.016	----	----	----
	1.800	1.886	1.876	1.988	1.968	1.903	2.013	1.999	1.898
Fe	1.407	1.432	1.416	1.451	1.726	1.690	1.937	2.091	2.108
Al	1.453	1.495	1.382	1.479	1.121	1.016	0.836	0.797	0.849
Mn	0.016	0.048	0.016	0.036	0.067	0.095	0.153	0.129	0.103
Mg	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nb	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ti	0.017	0.033	0.027	0.014	0.098	0.063	0.087	0.077	0.083
	2.893	3.008	2.841	2.980	3.012	2.864	3.013	3.094	3.143
Si	3.155	3.039	3.132	3.030	2.968	3.160	3.019	2.993	3.027
Total=	7.848	7.933	7.849	7.998	7.948	7.927	8.045	8.086	8.068

	1428/6	1428/9	1428/12	1428/13	1428/14	1432/2	1432/5	1432/7	1432/8
SiO2	28.09	29.92	30.32	30.29	30.35	29.42	29.01	32.07	30.09
TiO2	0.90	0.38	1.17	0.70	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.45	0.18
Al2O3	6.57	7.75	8.16	8.48	7.83	8.74	15.52	9.75	15.07
MnO	1.41	1.37	0.95	0.59	1.39	1.80	0.50	0.87	0.50
MgO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PbO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
FeO	24.73	19.53	23.22	23.00	23.56	23.01	15.14	19.99	16.90
Nb2O3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
CaO	9.54	10.12	10.81	9.51	9.69	10.06	9.33	11.59	9.41
Ce2O3	12.37	10.21	11.54	13.06	12.23	11.30	13.70	10.19	13.26
La2O3	6.16	4.42	6.52	5.72	5.49	5.18	6.51	4.49	6.98
Pr2O3	1.34	0.95	1.37	1.59	1.35	0.56	0.89	1.03	1.49
Nd2O3	3.69	3.93	3.01	4.35	4.26	3.82	3.00	3.59	4.57
Sm2O3	0.67	0.35	nd	nd	0.79	0.39	nd	nd	0.35
ThO2	nd	0.41	0.54	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.19	nd
UO2	na	0.33	nd	nd	nd	na	na	na	na
Total=	95.47	89.67	97.61	97.29	97.52	94.99	94.05	95.21	98.80
REE2O3=	24.23	19.86	22.44	24.72	24.12	21.25	24.1	19.3	26.65
Ca	1.071	1.145	1.153	1.018	1.039	1.091	0.980	1.211	0.958
La	0.238	0.172	0.239	0.211	0.203	0.193	0.235	0.162	0.245
Ce	0.475	0.395	0.420	0.478	0.448	0.419	0.492	0.364	0.461
Pr	0.051	0.037	0.050	0.058	0.049	0.021	0.032	0.037	0.052
Nd	0.138	0.148	0.107	0.155	0.152	0.138	0.105	0.125	0.155
Sm	0.024	0.013	----	----	0.027	0.014	----	----	0.011
Th	----	0.010	0.012	----	----	----	----	0.026	----
	1.997	1.920	1.981	1.920	1.918	1.876	1.844	1.925	1.882
Fe	2.167	1.725	1.932	1.922	1.973	1.948	1.241	1.631	1.343
Al	0.812	0.965	0.957	0.999	0.924	1.043	1.793	1.121	1.688
Mn	0.125	0.123	0.080	0.050	0.118	0.154	0.042	0.072	0.040
Mg	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nb	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ti	0.071	0.030	0.088	0.053	0.044	0.054	0.033	0.033	0.013
	3.175	2.843	3.057	3.024	3.059	3.199	3.109	2.857	3.084
Si	2.944	3.159	2.987	3.027	3.038	2.978	2.843	3.128	2.858
Total=	8.116	7.922	8.025	7.971	8.015	8.053	7.796	7.910	7.824

	1432/9	1432/11	1432/13	1432/15	v 2925/3	v 2925/5	2925/4	c 2925/2	c 2925/6
SiO2	30.63	30.99	30.57	30.75	30.68	30.71	29.97	31.24	31.62
TiO2	nd	nd	0.18	0.78	2.07	2.02	1.38	0.54	1.26
Al2O3	14.07	12.49	14.90	7.73	10.13	9.89	9.27	8.09	7.75
MnO	0.45	0.34	0.41	2.72	0.21	0.32	0.50	1.04	0.87
MgO	na	na	na	na	nd	0.35	nd	nd	nd
PbO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
FeO	17.27	19.29	15.55	23.14	20.33	19.35	21.47	20.93	20.24
Nb2O3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
CaO	10.00	11.94	9.58	10.03	9.71	9.70	10.27	10.35	10.17
Ce2O3	13.04	11.12	13.04	11.45	13.84	14.21	12.55	10.84	13.54
La2O3	7.05	5.07	6.56	6.14	7.07	6.92	7.10	3.32	4.14
Pr2O3	1.16	0.70	1.46	1.63	0.92	1.70	1.25	1.84	2.33
Nd2O3	3.06	2.90	4.05	3.67	2.99	3.16	2.87	6.45	3.44
Sm2O3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
ThO2	nd	nd	0.43	nd	nd	nd	0.45	nd	nd
UO2	na	nd	0.37	nd	nd	na	na	na	nd
Total=	96.73	94.84	97.10	98.04	97.95	98.33	97.08	94.64	95.36
REE2O3=	24.31	19.79	25.11	22.89	24.82	25.99	23.77	22.45	23.45

v=allanite from vien

c= allanite from calcite assemblage

Ca	1.029	1.237	0.982	1.063	1.010	1.009	1.091	1.115	1.088
La	0.250	0.181	0.231	0.224	0.253	0.248	0.260	0.123	0.152
Ce	0.458	0.394	0.457	0.415	0.492	0.505	0.456	0.399	0.495
Pr	0.041	0.025	0.051	0.059	0.033	0.060	0.045	0.067	0.085
Nd	0.105	0.100	0.138	0.130	0.104	0.110	0.102	0.232	0.123
Sm	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Th	-----	-----	0.009	-----	-----	-----	0.010	-----	-----
	1.883	1.937	1.868	1.891	1.892	1.932	1.964	1.936	1.943
Fe	1.386	1.560	1.244	1.915	1.651	1.572	1.780	1.760	1.689
Al	1.592	1.423	1.680	0.902	1.160	1.132	1.083	0.959	0.912
Mn	0.037	0.028	0.033	0.228	0.017	0.026	0.042	0.089	0.074
Mg	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.051	-----	-----	-----
Nb	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ti	-----	-----	0.013	0.058	0.151	0.148	0.103	0.041	0.095
	3.015	3.011	2.970	3.103	2.979	2.929	3.008	2.849	2.770
Si	2.940	2.996	2.923	3.042	2.979	2.982	2.971	3.142	3.156
Total=	7.838	7.944	7.761	8.036	7.850	7.843	7.943	7.927	7.869

Centre III: Contaminated ferro-
edenite syenite

	c	c							
	2925/8	2925/9	2229/1	2229/2	2229/3	C2150/1	C2150/2	C2150/3	C2150/4
SiO2	31.42	32.12	33.09	33.32	36.01	30.01	31.06	31.80	30.86
TiO2	0.24	0.70	1.22	0.67	0.89	2.41	2.72	2.48	2.44
Al2O3	8.21	9.88	12.95	11.83	10.39	11.27	11.36	11.30	11.02
MnO	0.96	1.68	0.28	0.66	0.56	0.98	0.25	0.25	0.90
MgO	0.66	0.44	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.86
PbO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
FeO	20.75	20.09	17.73	20.67	21.56	13.19	16.48	12.21	13.99
Nb2O3	na	na	nd	0.47	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
CaO	11.02	1.58	11.21	10.14	9.76	10.03	10.25	12.21	10.34
Ce2O3	10.61	8.30	11.54	10.37	10.22	11.51	12.24	10.56	12.37
La2O3	2.15	1.58	6.22	6.92	5.11	6.52	8.38	6.48	7.79
Pr2O3	1.47	1.52	0.84	1.16	1.14	nd	0.82	1.57	1.58
Nd2O3	5.72	8.70	2.76	2.79	3.94	1.46	1.67	1.96	2.19
Sm2O3	nd	0.60	0.24	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	na
ThO2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.38	0.97	nd
UO2	nd	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total=	93.21	96.38	98.08	99.00	99.58	87.39	95.61	91.78	94.34
REE2O3=	19.95	20.70	21.60	21.24	20.41	19.49	23.11	20.57	23.93
Ca	1.185	1.113	1.110	1.007	0.952	1.103	1.062	1.281	1.082
La	0.080	0.056	0.212	0.237	0.172	0.247	0.299	0.234	0.281
Ce	0.390	0.293	0.390	0.352	0.340	0.433	0.433	0.379	0.442
Pr	0.054	0.053	0.028	0.039	0.038	----	0.029	0.056	0.056
Nd	0.205	0.300	0.091	0.092	0.128	0.054	0.058	0.069	0.076
Sm	----	0.020	0.008	----	----	----	----	----	----
Th	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.008	0.022	----
	1.914	1.835	1.839	1.727	1.630	1.837	1.889	2.041	1.937
Fe	1.742	1.620	1.370	1.602	1.641	1.132	1.332	0.999	1.143
Al	0.971	1.123	1.411	1.293	1.115	1.364	1.294	1.305	1.269
Mn	0.082	0.137	0.022	0.052	0.043	0.085	0.020	0.021	0.074
Mg	0.099	0.063	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.125
Nb	----	----	----	0.020	----	----	----	----	----
Ti	0.018	0.051	0.085	0.047	0.061	0.186	0.198	0.183	0.179
	2.912	2.994	2.888	3.014	2.860	2.767	2.844	2.508	2.790
Si	3.154	3.098	3.058	3.088	3.277	3.081	3.002	3.114	3.015

Total =	7.980	7.927	7.785	7.829	7.767	7.685	7.735	7.663	7.742
Quartz syenite									
	C2150/5	C2123/1	C2123/1	C2123/1	neys-1	neys-2	neys-7	neys-8	neys-9
SiO2	33.17	32.12	35.01	31.53	29.53	29.77	30.12	31.53	32.14
TiO2	2.83	2.16	2.83	2.72	3.86	3.61	2.74	3.40	2.43
Al2O3	11.66	10.24	11.81	11.08	7.64	7.00	9.18	9.79	10.71
MnO	0.56	0.96	0.99	0.97	0.35	0.58	0.71	1.04	0.43
MgO	1.11	7.40	5.32	2.88	na	na	na	na	na
PbO	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
FeO	11.51	7.89	9.39	6.53	15.69	15.48	14.71	13.92	12.30
Nb2O3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.70	0.39	nd	nd
CaO	11.20	4.45	7.13	6.28	10.06	9.75	9.35	10.48	10.03
Ce2O3	10.68	4.01	6.54	5.66	12.13	12.39	12.81	11.45	11.86
La2O3	6.65	2.09	3.15	2.99	6.22	6.59	6.52	5.43	5.39
Pr2O3	0.71	0.26	1.01	0.31	0.76	1.39	1.55	0.67	0.94
Nd2O3	1.31	0.71	1.29	0.95	2.71	3.02	3.28	3.35	3.14
Sm2O3	na	na	na	na	nd	nd	0.39	nd	nd
ThO2	0.74	1.37	1.30	1.55	0.70	0.98	0.56	0.99	0.31
UO2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total =	92.13	73.66	84.77	73.45	89.65	91.26	92.31	92.05	89.68
REE2O3 =	19.35	7.07	11.99	9.91	21.82	23.39	24.55	20.90	21.33
Ca	1.143	0.733	0.729	0.733	1.126	1.087	1.022	1.112	1.074
La	0.234	0.120	0.111	0.120	0.240	0.253	0.245	0.198	0.199
Ce	0.373	0.226	0.228	0.226	0.464	0.472	0.478	0.415	0.434
Pr	0.025	0.012	0.035	0.012	0.029	0.053	0.058	0.024	0.034
Nd	0.045	0.037	0.044	0.037	0.101	0.112	0.119	0.119	0.112
Sm	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.014	-----	-----
Th	0.016	0.038	0.028	0.038	0.017	0.023	0.013	0.022	0.007
	1.836	1.166	1.175	1.166	1.977	2.000	1.949	1.890	1.860
Fe	0.917	0.595	0.670	0.595	1.371	1.347	1.255	1.153	1.028
Al	1.310	1.422	1.329	1.422	0.941	0.859	1.104	1.143	1.262
Mn	0.045	0.089	0.080	0.089	0.031	0.051	0.061	0.087	0.036
Mg	0.158	0.467	0.757	0.467	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nb	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.033	0.018	-----	-----
Ti	0.203	0.223	0.203	0.223	0.303	0.283	0.210	0.253	0.183
	2.633	2.796	3.039	2.796	2.646	2.573	2.648	2.636	2.509
Si	3.160	3.434	3.341	3.434	3.085	3.098	3.072	3.123	3.211
Total =	7.629	7.396	7.555	7.396	7.708	7.671	7.669	7.649	7.580

THORITE

APPENDIX 2.7

Centre I: Magnésio-hornblende Syenite

Centre III: Quartz Syenite Dyke

	2123/1	2123/2	C2150/1	C2150/2	C2150/3	C2925/1	C2925/2	C2925/3	C2925/4
SiO ₂	22.73	20.22	20.81	22.25	23.39	18.00	22.10	22.89	21.27
Al ₂ O ₃	1.51	nd	nd	0.89	2.71	0.69	nd	nd	nd
ThO ₂	40.75	43.81	48.18	60.03	40.65	57.66	52.79	48.14	58.42
UO ₂	20.09	12.71	21.61	10.23	29.54	nd	3.32	2.02	nd
La ₂ O ₃	nd	nd	2.15	0.43	nd	1.58	nd	0.57	1.18
Ce ₂ O ₃	5.54	2.33	3.24	nd	0.40	3.38	2.39	1.11	3.00
Pr ₂ O ₃	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.09	0.97	0.78
Nd ₂ O ₃	2.84	4.51	0.62	0.53	nd	1.96	4.80	3.03	2.68
Sm ₂ O ₃	na	*1.91	na	na	na	nd	0.70	0.63	nd
Y ₂ O ₃ *	na	5.37	na	na	na	1.26	2.29	10.33	1.50
CaO	0.96	0.86	1.37	1.90	2.00	3.39	2.14	1.69	3.49
FeO	0.20	0.60	0.18	nd	0.95	1.72	0.33	1.00	2.47
Total	94.62	92.32	98.16	96.26	99.64	89.64	91.95	92.38	94.79
RE ₂ O ₃	8.38	8.75	6.01	0.96	0.4	6.92	8.98	6.31	7.64
* - semi-quantitative calculated to 4 oxygen									
Ca	0.051	0.048	0.075	0.101	0.099	0.198	0.116	0.087	0.186
Fe	0.008	0.026	0.008	----	0.037	0.078	0.014	0.040	0.103
Th	0.456	0.522	0.562	0.679	0.428	0.716	0.609	0.529	0.662
U	0.220	0.148	0.246	0.113	0.304	----	0.037	0.022	----
La	----	----	0.041	0.008	----	0.032	----	0.010	0.022
Ce	0.100	0.045	0.061	----	0.007	0.068	0.044	0.020	0.055
Pr	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.020	0.017	0.014
Nd	0.050	0.084	0.011	0.009	----	0.038	0.087	0.052	0.048
Sm	----	0.034	----	----	----	----	0.012	0.010	----
Y	----	0.150	----	----	----	0.037	0.062	0.265	0.040
	0.885	1.057	1.004	0.910	0.875	1.167	1.001	1.052	1.130
Si	1.117	1.058	1.066	1.106	1.083	0.982	1.120	1.105	1.060
Al	0.088	----	---	0.052	0.148	0.044	----	----	----
	1.205	1.058	1.066	1.158	1.231	1.026	1.120	1.105	1.060
Sum	2.090	2.115	2.070	2.068	2.106	2.193	2.121	2.157	2.190

	<u>C2925/5</u>
SiO2	22.71
Al2O3	nd
ThO2	46.75
UO2	6.57
La2O3	nd
Ce2O3	1.08
Pr2O3	nd
Nd2O3	2.38
Sm2O3	1.13
Y2O3*	7.90
CaO	1.87
FeO	0.34
Total	<u>90.73</u>
RE2O3	4.59

APPENDIX 2.8

ZIRCON

	F	M	M	M	M	F	F	M	M
	C2155/1	C2155/1	C2155/2	C2155/3	C2025/1	C2025/1	C2025/2	C2025/2	C2125/1
SiO ₂	33.61	30.03	29.05	29.27	30.50	33.23	33.42	28.49	27.98
ZrO ₂	65.47	56.24	46.18	44.74	55.82	65.68	65.64	49.40	54.05
HfO ₂	1.51	1.87	1.33	0.87	1.05	nd	1.22	0.94	nd
Ce ₂ O ₃	na	na	na	2.74	na	na	na	na	na
ThO ₂	nd	nd	1.33	na	0.45	nd	nd	nd	nd
UO ₂	nd	0.44	1.00	0.38	nd	0.66	nd	nd	nd
CaO	nd	6.02	2.39	2.33	8.33	nd	0.27	6.82	2.84
FeO	0.27	1.54	0.86	0.78	1.33	0.21	0.27	1.03	0.71
MnO	nd	0.50	0.42	0.28	0.77	nd	nd	0.30	0.71
Total=	100.86	96.64	83.43	81.39	98.24	99.78	100.82	86.98	85.58

Si	1.017	0.966	1.070	1.087	0.961	1.015	1.012	0.999	0.991
Zr	0.966	0.882	0.830	0.810	0.858	0.978	0.969	0.844	0.934
Hf	0.013	0.017	0.014	0.009	0.009	----	0.011	0.009	----
Ce	----	----	----	0.037	----	----	----	----	----
Th	----	----	0.011	----	0.003	----	----	----	----
U	----	0.003	0.008	0.003	----	0.004	----	----	----
Ca	----	0.208	0.094	0.093	0.281	----	0.009	0.256	0.108
Fe	0.007	0.041	0.026	0.024	0.035	0.005	0.007	0.030	0.021
Mn	----	0.014	0.013	0.009	0.021	----	----	0.009	0.021
Total=	2.003	2.131	2.066	2.072	2.168	2.002	2.008	2.147	2.075

F= "Fresh"

M= metamict

C= core

O= overgrowth

	C	O	C	O	F	M	M	F
	C1513/1	C1513/1	C1513/2	C1513/2	C2028/1	C2028/1	C2040/1	C2040/1
SiO2	33.71	33.38	31.63	34.12	32.54	29.88	29.25	33.93
ZrO2	61.80	63.94	58.96	60.10	66.00	56.79	57.94	65.13
HfO2	0.87	1.29	1.23	0.48	1.73	1.27	0.86	0.95
Ce2O3	na							
ThO2	0.64	0.44	nd	0.69	nd	na	na	na
UO2	nd	0.45	0.47	nd	na	0.39	0.43	0.60
CaO	0.44	nd	0.69	0.41	nd	3.69	2.46	nd
FeO	0.62	0.40	2.88	1.14	nd	1.07	1.44	nd
MnO	nd	0.19	0.14	0.17	nd	nd	0.72	nd
Total=	98.07	100.09	96.00	97.11	100.27	93.08	93.11	100.61

Si	1.041	1.021	1.013	1.058	0.998	0.989	0.974	1.027
Zr	0.931	0.954	0.921	0.909	0.987	0.916	0.941	0.961
Hf	0.008	0.011	0.011	0.004	0.015	0.012	0.008	0.008
Ce	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Th	0.004	0.003	----	0.005	----	----	----	----
U	----	0.003	0.003	----	----	0.003	0.003	0.004
Ca	0.015	----	0.024	0.014	----	0.131	0.088	----
Fe	0.016	0.010	0.077	0.030	----	0.030	0.040	----
Mn	----	0.005	0.004	0.004	----	----	0.020	----
Total=	2.015	2.007	2.053	2.024	2.000	2.081	2.074	2.000

NB-RUTILE
Centre I: Eastern Contact Pegmatites

APPENDIX 2.9

a= acicular Nb-rutile
i= interstitial Nb-rutile

	C1C/1	C1C/2	C1A/1	a C1A/2	a C1A/3	i C1A/3	i C1A/4	C1A/5	i C1A/6
TiO ₂	85.58	86.17	81.41	89.73	87.84	71.73	75.07	83.45	76.85
Nb ₂ O ₅	6.76	8.30	10.50	4.92	6.06	19.96	17.44	4.50	15.77
Ta ₂ O ₅	1.54	2.15	1.46	1.69	2.02	2.52	1.88	4.25	1.42
WO ₃	1.88	1.06	1.17	na	na	na	na	4.80	na
FeO	3.90	2.57	5.04	2.97	3.31	6.19	5.38	3.52	5.23
MnO	nd	0.22	0.13	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Total=	99.66	100.46	99.69	99.31	99.23	100.40	99.78	100.52	99.27
Ti	2.717	2.707	2.614	2.809	2.770	2.357	2.447	2.686	2.499
Nb	0.129	0.157	0.203	0.093	0.115	0.394	0.342	0.087	0.308
Ta	0.018	0.024	0.017	0.019	0.023	0.030	0.022	0.049	0.017
W	0.021	0.011	0.013	----	----	----	----	0.053	----
Sn	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fe	0.136	0.090	0.180	0.103	0.116	0.226	0.195	0.126	0.189
Mn	----	0.008	0.005	----	----	----	----	----	----
total	3.021	2.997	3.032	3.024	3.024	3.007	3.006	3.001	3.013

Centre III: Quartz Syenite

	C2217/2	C2217/3	C2211/3	C2211/4
TiO ₂	67.03	66.18	45.95	69.13
Nb ₂ O ₅	20.24	19.53	10.93	14.65
Ta ₂ O ₅	2.66	2.71	3.34	3.91
WO ₃	na	na	na	na
SnO ₂	0.29	1.61	nd	nd
FeO	7.57	7.99	28.81	5.68
MnO	nd	nd	nd	0.15
Total=	97.79	98.02	89.03	93.52
Ti	2.292	2.282	1.923	2.436
Nb	0.416	0.405	0.275	0.310
Ta	0.033	0.034	0.051	0.050
W	----	----	----	----
Sn	0.006	0.033	----	----
Fe	0.288	0.306	1.341	0.223
Mn	----	----	----	0.006
total	3.035	3.060	3.590	3.025

	C1A/2	C1A/3	C1A/4	C1A/5	C1A/6	C1A/8	C2920/1	C2920/2	C2920/3
CaO	0.2	0.16	nd	nd	0.14	0.36	nd	0.08	nd
FeO	0.7	nd	0.19	nd	nd	0.69	nd	0.33	nd
ThO ₂	1.56	4.18	1.57	2.17	4.46	1.3	5.99	7.53	9.80
UO ₂	na	na	na	na	na	na	nd	0.69	nd
La ₂ O ₃	14.75	18.54	18.49	14.31	16.2	12.97	26.29	25.88	24.03
Ce ₂ O ₃	33.42	33.32	34.56	33.56	32.71	33.7	29.66	29.61	28.08
Pr ₂ O ₃	3.07	3.36	3.97	4.15	3.45	5.42	1.21	1.81	0.82
Nd ₂ O ₃	11.65	8.13	8.9	11.81	9.83	13.86	2.78	3.31	2.72
Sm ₂ O ₃	0.6	nd	nd	0.74	0.32	0.88	nd	nd	nd
P ₂ O ₅	29.84	28.08	29.45	29.75	27.08	29.05	27.28	27.01	23.81
SiO ₂	0.95	0.82	0.71	0.6	1.09	0.48	1.99	2.39	2.79
Total	96.73	96.59	97.85	97.08	95.29	98.7	95.20	98.64	92.06
La/Nd	1.311	2.345	2.151	1.250	1.705	0.964	9.707	8.000	9.047

calculated to 4 oxygen

Ca	0.008	0.007	-----	-----	0.006	0.015	-----	0.003	-----
Fe	0.023	-----	0.006	-----	-----	0.023	-----	0.011	-----
Th	0.014	0.039	0.014	0.020	0.042	0.012	0.056	0.069	0.098
U	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.006	-----
La	0.215	0.279	0.271	0.210	0.249	0.190	0.398	0.384	0.389
Ce	0.483	0.498	0.502	0.489	0.499	0.491	0.446	0.436	0.452
Pr	0.044	0.050	0.057	0.060	0.052	0.079	0.018	0.027	0.013
Nd	0.164	0.119	0.126	0.168	0.146	0.197	0.041	0.048	0.043
Sm	0.008	-----	-----	0.010	0.005	0.012	-----	-----	-----
	0.959	0.992	0.976	0.957	0.999	1.019	0.959	0.984	0.995
P	0.997	0.971	0.990	1.003	0.956	0.979	0.948	0.92	0.886
Si	0.038	0.034	0.028	0.024	0.045	0.019	0.082	0.096	0.123
	1.035	1.005	1.018	1.027	1.001	0.998	1.030	1.016	1.009
Sum	1.994	1.997	1.994	1.984	2.000	2.017	1.989	2.000	2.004

Angler Creek
ferroaugite syenite

Quartz syenite dyke

Centre III,
Quartz syenite

	C1449/1	C2909/1	C2909/2	C1432/1	C1432/2	C1432/3	C2112/1	C2112/2	C2112/3
CaO	0.10	nd	nd	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.09	nd	0.17
FeO	nd	0.26	nd	nd	0.69	nd	nd	0.22	0.35
ThO2	nd	0.85	0.58	nd	2.68	nd	7.47	10.34	4.44
UO2	na	na	na	na	nd	nd	na	na	na
La2O3	12.16	15.58	15.19	18.48	18.73	17.57	21.62	21.54	21.34
Ce2O3	32.52	34.37	34.54	35.42	35.04	35.32	30.04	30.33	33.66
Pr2O3	2.45	3.19	3.45	3.25	3.08	3.15	2.57	3.1	3.74
Nd2O3	11.77	10.65	11.25	9.30	8.83	10.29	5.36	4.43	4.6
Sm2O3	1.32	0.51	1.07	0.66	0.73	nd	nd	nd	0.48
P2O5	26.51	29.41	29.41	29.88	28.96	29.85	25.85	24.99	27.37
SiO2	0.66	0.80	0.53	0.45	1.48	0.46	2.57	2.85	1.27
Total	87.49	95.62	96.02	97.60	100.38	96.92	95.58	97.79	97.42
La/Nd	1.065	1.510	1.389	2.061	2.187	1.760	4.150	5.015	4.791

Ca	0.005	----	----	0.007	0.007	0.012	0.004	----	0.007
Fe	----	0.009	----	----	0.022	----	----	0.008	0.012
Th	----	0.008	0.005	----	0.024	----	0.071	0.098	0.041
U	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
La	0.198	0.231	0.225	0.270	0.269	0.257	0.332	0.331	0.321
Ce	0.527	0.505	0.509	0.513	0.500	0.513	0.458	0.462	0.503
Pr	0.039	0.047	0.051	0.047	0.044	0.046	0.039	0.047	0.056
Nd	0.186	0.153	0.162	0.131	0.123	0.146	0.080	0.066	0.067
Sm	0.020	0.007	0.015	0.009	0.010	----	----	----	0.007
	0.975	0.960	0.967	0.977	0.999	0.974	0.984	1.012	1.014
P	0.993	0.999	1.002	1.001	0.956	1.003	0.911	0.880	0.946
Si	0.029	0.032	0.021	0.018	0.058	0.018	0.107	0.199	0.052
	1.022	1.031	1.023	1.019	1.014	1.021	1.018	1.079	0.998
Sum	1.997	1.991	1.990	1.996	2.013	1.995	2.002	2.091	2.012

ferro-edenite syenite

	C2112/4	C2112/5	2112/6	C2924/2	C2924/3	C2924/4	C2025/1	C2025/2	C2025/3
CaO	nd	0.11	nd	0.08	nd	0.08	nd	nd	nd
FeO	0	nd	nd	0.25	nd	0.33	nd	0.6	0.45
ThO ₂	3.6	11.22	13.19	6.11	5.99	7.53	14.52	8.68	10.4
UO ₂	na	na	nd	nd	na	na	na	na	na
La ₂ O ₃	19.71	18.03	23.48	26.60	26.29	25.88	16.19	17.73	16.64
Ce ₂ O ₃	33.9	31.45	28.28	30.26	29.66	29.61	30.29	31.39	32.73
Pr ₂ O ₃	4.03	2.51	1.20	1.86	1.21	1.81	2.12	1.97	3.21
Nd ₂ O ₃	5.6	4.57	3.02	4.44	2.78	3.31	6.19	6.09	6.62
Sm ₂ O ₃	nd	nd	nd	nd	na	nd	nd	0.43	nd
P ₂ O ₅	28.18	25.86	24.94	28.64	27.28	27.01	25.98	26.63	27.94
SiO ₂	1.31	3.45	3.73	1.94	1.99	2.39	3.8	1.61	2.91
Total	96.34	97.2	97.84	100.18	95.20	97.95	99.09	95.13	100.89
La/Nd	3.642	4.060	8.114	6.194	9.707	8.021	2.708	3.000	2.598
Ca	-----	0.005	-----	0.003	-----	0.003	-----	-----	-----
Fe	-----	-----	-----	0.008	-----	0.011	-----	0.021	0.015
Th	0.033	0.104	0.124	0.054	0.056	0.069	0.133	0.083	0.092
U	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
La	0.295	0.272	0.357	0.384	0.398	0.385	0.241	0.273	0.239
Ce	0.503	0.470	0.427	0.433	0.446	0.438	0.447	0.481	0.467
Pr	0.060	0.037	0.018	0.027	0.018	0.027	0.031	0.030	0.046
Nd	0.081	0.067	0.044	0.062	0.041	0.048	0.089	0.091	0.092
Sm	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.006	-----
	0.972	0.955	0.970	0.971	0.959	0.981	0.941	0.985	0.951
P	0.968	0.894	0.870	0.948	0.948	0.923	0.886	0.943	0.923
Si	0.053	0.141	0.154	0.076	0.082	0.096	0.153	0.067	0.114
	1.021	1.035	1.024	1.024	1.030	1.019	1.039	1.010	1.037
Sum	1.993	1.990	1.994	1.995	1.989	2.000	1.980	1.995	1.988

	C2025/5	C2025/6	C2025/7
CaO	0.21	0.5	0.09
FeO	0.39	nd	na
ThO2	10.64	5.42	8.32
UO2	na	na	na
La2O3	15.45	17.43	19.63
Ce2O3	31.22	31.07	29.81
Pr2O3	2.49	2.41	2.84
Nd2O3	7.85	6.17	5.74
Sm2O3	nd	0.32	nd
P2O5	25.69	29.45	27.73
SiO2	3.06	1.31	2.28
TOTAL	96.99	94.09	96.44
La/Nd	2.043	2.910	3.530

Ca	0.009	0.022	0.004
Fe	0.013	----	----
Th	0.100	0.050	0.077
U	----	----	----
La	0.235	0.259	0.293
Ce	0.471	0.458	0.441
Pr	0.037	0.035	0.042
Nd	0.115	0.089	0.083
Sm	----	0.004	----
	0.980	0.917	0.94
P	0.896	1.003	0.949
Si	0.126	0.053	0.092
	1.022	1.056	1.041
Sum	2.002	1.973	1.981

APPENDIX 2.11

FERSMITE

Centre I, Quartz syenite dyke.

	C1418/1	C1418/2	C1418/3	C1418/4	C1418/5	C1418/6
Nb2O5	74.91	74.70	74.63	74.09	76.96	75.28
Ta2O5	2.43	2.46	3.11	3.14	2.35	2.19
CaO	15.72	15.58	15.32	15.13	15.73	15.43
ThO2	nd	0.58	nd	nd	nd	0.90
UO2	0.91	0.41	nd	0.59	0.41	0.76
TiO2	2.12	2.29	2.44	2.16	2.11	1.59
FeO	0.86	0.37	0.43	0.20	nd	0.81
MnO	0.12	0.09	0.21	nd	0.13	0.15
Y2O3*	3.23	3.18	4.00	4.83	2.18	3.13
Total	100.30	99.66	100.14	100.14	99.87	100.24

* - semi-quantitative
calculated to 6 oxygen

Ca	0.917	0.914	0.893	0.887	0.914	0.906
Th	----	0.007	nd	nd	nd	0.011
U	0.011	0.005	nd	0.007	0.005	0.009
Y	0.094	0.093	0.116	0.141	0.063	0.091
Mn	0.006	0.004	0.010	nd	0.006	0.007
Fe	0.039	0.017	0.020	0.009	nd	0.037
	1.067	1.040	1.039	1.044	0.988	1.061
Nb	1.845	1.849	1.836	1.833	1.887	1.864
Ta	0.036	0.037	0.046	0.047	0.035	0.033
Ti	0.087	0.094	0.100	0.089	0.086	0.065
	1.968	1.980	1.982	1.969	2.008	1.962
Sum	3.035	3.020	3.021	3.013	2.996	3.023

APPENDIX 3.0

WHOLE ROCK

	Quartz syenite dykes				Craddock Cove syenite				
	C1418	C1428	C1432	C2925	C1513	C1516	C1522	C2901	C2920
SiO ₂	71.96	50.72	56.84	40.45	59.61	58.70	59.00	60.27	59.66
TiO ₂	0.22	0.47	0.32	0.69	0.54	0.72	0.72	0.97	0.67
Al ₂ O ₃	9.03	9.04	12.24	10.56	14.18	15.34	14.66	14.92	14.50
Fe ₂ O ₃ a	9.25	24.15	11.10	12.34	9.63	10.46	11.12	10.14	10.50
MnO	0.08	0.14	0.36	1.01	0.41	0.33	0.32	0.20	0.30
MgO	0.59	0.15	0.26	1.95	0.25	1.13	0.49	0.72	0.36
CaO	2.16	6.83	8.14	9.16	2.79	2.65	3.22	2.50	2.80
Na ₂ O	4.87	5.54	8.12	1.09	5.38	4.53	5.18	5.59	5.77
K ₂ O	0.04	0.06	0.08	7.02	5.06	5.41	4.99	3.52	4.59
P ₂ O ₅	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.23	0.06
Total=	98.21	97.10	97.46	84.35	97.84	99.40	99.80	99.06	99.19

a = all Fe as Fe₂O₃

Trace elements

La	743	423	1038	*2598	618	173	221	196	286
Ce	1639	954	1721	*4193	----	392	465	436	579
Nd	776	327	552	----	----	135	181	144	214
Sm	142	63	73	----	----	20	27	22	31
Eu	13	5	6	----	5	4	4	4	4
Tb	20	11	8	----	----	2	3	2	4
Yb	54	40	25	----	----	8	10	8	11
Lu	9	6	4	----	----	1	2	1	2
Ta	139	54	43	----	38	10	13	12	17
Hf	99	81	49	----	42	10	15	13	20
Sc	----	2	1	----	1	5	5	12	4
Cr	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Co	138	35	23	49	87	17	25	43	70
Th	223	154	139	----	112	28	36	30	47
U	428	216	93	----	182	43	44	38	77
Ni	98	45	45	140	44	15	16	12	27
Cu	2381	993	14	0	6	20	20	12	20
Zn	1767	30	34	15568	903	323	208	127	760
Pb	257	61	7	66	109	53	38	33	0
Zr	2980	2820	1613	8150	1484	467	641	553	841
Y	498	264	229	650	182	61	80	60	119
Sr	141	77	89	217	65	202	122	202	81
Rb	0	1	5	305	280	188	196	109	257
Ba	553	304	246	6477	246	1528	980	699	409

* determined by XRF

ferroaugite syenite

Quartz sye

	C2905	C2908	C2909	C2910	C2911	C2912	C2914	C2923
SiO2	58.862	57.358	59.033	60.892	60.7	59.523	56.242	64.503
TiO2	0.966	1.133	0.723	0.542	0.574	0.729	1.26	0.398
Al2O3	15.202	12.517	14.507	15.771	15.318	14.909	14.111	15.938
Fe2O3 a	10.042	14.743	11.493	8.074	9.106	10.042	13.414	5.163
MnO	0.256	0.358	0.301	0.203	0.236	0.257	0.343	0.135
MgO	0.434	0.246	0.299	0.225	0.237	0.236	0.64	0.18
CaO	3.44	4.284	3.568	2.567	2.93	3.068	4.149	1.377
Na2O	4.989	4.711	4.94	5.81	5.46	5.21	3.914	5.407
K2O	4.985	4.408	4.876	5.354	5.098	4.942	4.886	6.011
P2O5	0.115	0.115	0.087	0.035	0.024	0.116	0.192	0.001
Total=	99.291	99.87	99.828	99.473	99.683	99.031	99.149	99.113

a = all Fe as Fe2O3

Trace elements

La	134	166	116	111	129	137	94	308
Ce	291	424	376	303	387	299	417	521
Nd	112	146	91	78	101	89	59	108
Sm	18	24	15	12	16	14	8	16
Eu	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	1
Tb	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Yb	6	9	8	6	7	5	8	11
Lu	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Ta	8	18	7	6	7	7	5	10
Hf	7	10	8	6	9	8	5	21
Sc	9	4	6	4	5	5	17	3
Cr	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Co	15	17	18	21	15	16	21	53
Th	15	18	15	12	22	20	11	46
U	22	31	24	20	28	25	18	38
Ni	11	17	8	9	10	11	2	15
Cu	14	27	22	16	17	22	24	10
Zn	171	271	169	131	145	161	142	117
Pb	46	38	31	35	37	35	34	35
Zr	289	489	309	233	315	365	219	910
Y	46	72	46	36	45	56	38	58
Sr	156	39	86	80	76	74	71	15
Rb	136	152	137	175	153	173	91	197
Ba	1433	272	769	699	691	664	685	161

* determined by XRF