

Geological Report - 1 January to 31 December 1972

During the period geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out in the area, leading to pitting and trenching over the most promising anomalies. This work formed the logical extension of the surveys previously undertaken during the 1971 period.

1. . GEOCHEMISTRY

1.1. During 1972, access was gained to the Monymusk Estate, adjacent to the Pitfichie Forest area that was investigated in 1971. Monymusk warranted, and was given, detailed soil sampling on a 1000' by 200' grid pattern; the 1033 samples collected were analysed for total Cu, Ni by the atomic absorption method. A short line of infill soil sampling was used to check the previous results for Cu, Ni, & Mo. (It was largely due to this Monymusk work that expenditure on assays (£1,559) exceeded the amount that had been estimated (£500)).

1.2. At Balquhain a detailed soil sampling and trenching programme with a J.C.B. attempted to pinpoint the source of the molybdenum-bearing float which had previously been located in this area. Profile sampling of trenches was used in conjunction with counts of float type's. Although high molybdenum soil values were encountered, the metal source was not located. Further float sampling, trenching and geochemistry is being considered

2. GEOPHYSICS

2.1. Induced Polarisation

Reconnaissance surveying of the Balquhain area was completed, using Scintrex 25 watt time domain equipment and dipole-dipole arrays. Several anomalous zones were outlined, a number of which were followed up with detailed gradient array surveys, thereby greatly improving anomaly definition. However, subsequent investigations showed that all anomalies appeared to be accounted for by man-made features.

3. SPECIAL PROJECTS

3.1. Soil Research Project

Statistical studies were carried out on the data previously collected, prior to preparation of a final report.

Enclosures

Monymusk Estate

1. Soil geochemistry values for Cu & Ni - (NJ61S)
2. Soil geochemistry values for Cu, Ni, Mo. - (NJ61N)

Balquhain

3. Apparent resistivity values in ohm metres - (NJ723.1)
4. Apparent chargeability values in milliseconds - (NJ723.1)
5. Apparent resistivity values in ohm metres - detail (NJ723.1)
6. Apparent chargeability values in milliseconds - detail (NJ723.1)
7. Detailed soil geochemistry values for molybdenum at Balquhain (NJ723.1)
8. Trenching results from Balquhain - scale 1 : 50 (NJ723.1)

KEMNAY DISTRICT - AE17

Technical Report for the Period 1st January - 31st December, 1973

During the period geochemical surveys together with a programme of pitting were carried out in this district. The data relating to the Soils Research Project were collated and a final report prepared.

1. Geochemistry

1.1. Multi-Element Analyses (Figs. 13-17 Ruthven, Figs. 1-3 Marnoch)

Samples of stream sediment material were collected on the basis of approximately one per square kilometre, prepared to -80 mesh fraction and then analysed for fifteen elements spectrographically:- Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, Ag, Sn, W, V, Zn, Zr, Ti and Mn. All samples were also analysed for arsenic content by atomic absorption methods. The work constituted part of a regional investigation covering much of the western half of E.V.L. Its aim was to check for possible concentrations of unusual elements or to establish the presence of significant pathfinder elements. In the event, none were indicated for the Kemnay District. The relevant plans and data are included under the submission for Ruthven and Morven.

1.2. Molybdenum Follow-up - Balquhain Pitting (Figs. 1-3)

To further define to extent and significance of anomalous molybdenum values in soils located by previous surveys, a programme of pitting and geochemical sampling was carried out near Upper Middleton farm, Balquhain. A series of pits were excavated using a J.C.B. back-hole, and these were profile sampled. Rock samples were collected whenever bedrock was exposed. Soil samples were prepared to -80 mesh and analysed for Cu, Ni & Pb by atomic absorption methods. Analyses for the same samples for Mo were undertaken colorimetrically. The rock samples were analysed spectrographically for 16 elements:- Bi, Co, Cu, Cr, I_b, Mo, Ni, Ag, Sn, V, W, Zn, Zr, Ti, Mn & Be. The rocks were also analysed for Au by atomic absorption. Results are plotted in profile form with only the more significant multi-element values being shown on Fig. 1. The whole of the spectrographic scan values are shown on Fig. 2.

The results of the survey combined with the information obtained during previous investigations suggest that minor molybdenite and possibly powellite mineralisation have given rise to a strong hydromorphic geochemical anomaly in soils immediately south of Upper Middleton farm. It appears to have no economic significance.

2. Soils Research Project

Statistical studies were made on material collected previously. Data were collated and results then written up. These results can be found in the final report submitted in October, 1973, which applies to most E.V.L. areas and time periods, including Kemnay, 1973.

Enclosures

Fig. 1 Trench and Pit Profiles) Balquhain

Fig. 2 Tabulation of Multi-Element Rock Analyses - Balquhain

Fig. 3 Tabulation of Rock Gold Analyses - Balquhain

(Figs. 13-17 Ruthven and 1-3 Morven also refer)

Reference Number:	ppm Bi	ppm Co	ppm Cu	ppm Cr	ppm Pb	ppm Mo	ppm Ni	ppm Ag	ppm Sn	ppm V	ppm W	ppm Zn	% Zr	% Ti	% Mn	ppm La
XR35/40	<10	30	100	200	10	3	50	<1	7	150	<50	60	0.02	0.4	0.15	<5
M1/A/R	15	10	85	80	60	30	25	1	20	60	50	130	0.05	0.3	0.1	25
M1/B/R	<10	7	15	70	60	7	15	1	5	25	<50	90	0.03	0.3	0.07	10
M1/C/R	80	20	210	100	60	50	30	4	130	80	400	220	0.06	0.4	0.3	40
M1/D/R	<10	5	50	70	60	20	70	2	10	30	<50	140	0.02	0.2	0.1	60
M1/E/R	<10	<5	7	40	60	5	10	2	20	10	<50	10	<0.01	0.1	0.07	15
M1/F/R	<10	15	45	120	50	30	30	<1	10	180	<50	130	0.05	0.5	0.1	20
M1/G/R	60	10	60	80	40	25	40	4	55	55	300	160	0.04	0.3	0.2	30
M2/A/R	<10	20	50	100	30	40	50	<1	10	110	<50	200	0.08	0.4	0.08	15
M2/B/R	<10	7	40	80	20	15	30	<1	7	50	400	200	0.05	0.3	0.07	15
M2/C/R	80	40	45	100	60	20	60	3	120	160	600	220	0.06	0.4	0.25	10
M2/D/R	<10	10	50	100	30	25	35	<1	10	55	<50	130	0.04	0.3	0.1	20
M2/E/R	<10	7	50	100	25	50	20	<1	15	50	<50	90	0.06	0.4	0.1	30
M3/C/R	20	15	65	80	30	20	30	<1	10	50	50	220	0.04	0.3	0.07	10
M3/D/R	<10	10	35	80	20	10	20	<1	10	40	<50	90	0.06	0.3	0.08	20
M3/E/R	<10	7	65	80	30	15	20	<1	40	50	70	400	0.02	0.3	0.1	20
T1/1/R	<10	20	50	100	80	20	40	<1	25	75	100	150	0.06	0.4	0.15	20
T1/2/R	<10	5	90	100	30	40	25	<1	25	80	<50	70	0.1	0.4	0.07	20
T1/3/R	<10	<5	70	70	100	15	15	4	60	30	<50	50	0.06	0.2	0.1	15
T1/4/R	10	10	95	100	60	45	25	<1	70	80	100	250	0.04	0.4	0.15	30
T1/5/R	30	7	65	80	50	20	30	<1	30	70	100	180	0.08	0.4	0.1	30
T1/6/R	10	5	25	80	20	4	25	<1	7	30	<50	70	0.05	0.3	0.1	5
T1/7/R	<10	10	50	80	60	8	20	<1	10	40	<50	100	0.05	0.4	0.08	40
T1/8/R	<10	15	100	100	30	40	40	<1	10	50	<50	160	0.02	0.4	0.07	20
T1/9/R	<10	<5	40	70	60	5	40	<1	5	20	<50	110	0.1	0.3	0.1	5
T1/10/F	70	7	65	100	70	10	30	4	50	25	70	240	0.06	0.3	0.1	25
T1/11/F	<10	10	50	120	30	25	40	<1	5	100	<50	140	0.07	0.4	0.07	15
T1/12/F	20	20	80	100	20	12	20	<1	10	40	<50	130	0.06	0.4	0.08	15
T1/13/F	<10	7	45	60	100	10	30	<1	15	20	<50	70	0.06	0.3	0.1	20
T1/14/F	<10	7	70	80	50	5	20	2	15	50	<50	90	0.04	0.4	0.1	25
T1/15/F	<10	5	65	80	30	4	30	<1	7	10	<50	80	0.3	0.3	0.08	7
T2/1/R	<10	20	40	120	20	20	70	<1	90	100	300	160	0.03	0.4	0.5	15
T2/2/R	10	15	80	120	130	50	50	2	60	60	<50	140	0.07	0.4	0.15	20
T2/3/R	100	5	45	50	600	100	10	15	110	<10	50	40	0.01	0.2	0.2	15
T2/4/R	<10	5	75	70	40	30	40	2	30	30	50	220	0.03	0.3	0.1	10
T2/5/R	<10	10	65	250	25	25	40	<1	10	180	<50	250	0.08	0.5	0.15	20
T2/6/R	<10	5	45	80	30	15	10	<1	5	40	<50	80	0.06	0.4	0.03	15
T2/7/R	100	10	40	100	40	25	20	<1	10	40	<50	60	0.02	0.3	0.07	10
T2/8/R	<10	30	120	150	20	120	80	<1	7	140	100	150	0.04	0.4	0.2	7
T2/9/R	<10	15	60	80	30	10	40	<1	10	40	100	230	0.07	0.4	0.08	15

Reference Number	ppm Bi	ppm Co	ppm Cu	ppm Cr	ppm Pb	ppm Mo	ppm Ni	ppm Ag	ppm Sn	ppm V	ppm W	ppm Zn	% Zr	% Ti	% Mo	ppm Fe
T3/2/R	20	20	75	80	30	130	30	<1	5	60	<50	150	0.07	0.4	0.1	10
T3/3/R	<10	5	30	70	30	12	40	<1	5	30	<50	70	0.15	0.4	0.06	20
T3/4/R	10	<10	40	60	100	35	10	3	65	30	<50	60	0.05	0.4	0.1	15
T3/5/R	<10	15	85	150	20	90	60	<1	10	80	<50	150	0.08	0.5	0.1	30
T3/6/R	<10	10	60	100	25	10	40	<1	5	50	<50	130	0.06	0.4	0.07	10
T3/7/R	<10	20	45	120	20	25	70	<1	5	60	<50	60	0.2	m	0.1	5
T3/8/R	<10	15	70	100	20	30	50	<1	7	70	<50	100	0.08	0.5	0.1	15
T3/9/R	<10	5	40	50	20	15	15	<1	10	15	<50	50	0.02	0.3	0.07	10
T3/10/R	15	15	45	80	20	15	40	<1	<5	40	<50	100	0.06	0.4	0.08	20
T3/11/R	<10	<5	35	40	140	30	10	2	20	15	<50	60	0.04	0.3	0.15	15
T3/12/R	60	20	120	100	90	70	50	2	100	80	400	250	0.04	0.4	0.3	30
T4/1/R	<10	10	25	100	20	70	40	<1	.15	80	50	130	0.03	0.4	0.1	15
T4/2/R	<10	20	20	150	20	200	50	<1	25	200	50	80	0.06	0.5	0.2	15
T4/3/R	<10	20	30	130	10	3	40	<1	<5	250	<50	65	0.04	m	0.1	<5
T4/4/R	<10	25	15	130	<10	<2	30	<1	<5	150	<50	25	0.01	0.5	0.2	<5
T4/5/R	<10	25	20	120	20	2	40	<1	<5	150	<50	25	0.01	0.5	0.1	<5
T4/6/R	<10	30	20	170	<10	3	40	<1	<5	200	<50	50	0.02	m	0.2	<5
T4/7/R	<10	20	20	150	40	2	50	1	7	80	<50	30	0.04	0.4	0.1	<5

<u>SAMPLE NO</u>	<u>Au ppm</u>	<u>SAMPLE NO</u>	<u>Au ppm</u>
T1/1/R	<0.01	M1/A/R	<0.01
2/R	<0.01	B/R	<0.01
3/R	<0.01	C/R	0.01
4/R	<0.01	D/R	0.01
5/R	<0.01	E/R	<0.01
6/R	<0.01	F/R	<0.01
7/R	<0.01	G/R	<0.01
8/R	<0.01	M2/A/R	<0.01
9/R	<0.01	B/R	<0.01
10/R	<0.01	C/R	0.01
11/R	<0.01	D/R	0.01
12/R	<0.01	E/R	<0.01
13/R	<0.01	M3/C/R	<0.01
14/R	<0.01	D/R	<0.01
15/R	<0.01	E/R	<0.01
T2/1/R	<0.01		
2/R	<0.01		
3/R	<0.01		
4/R	<0.01		
5/R	<0.01		
6/R	<0.01		
7/R	<0.01		
8/R	<0.01		
T3/1/R	<0.01	SCAN RESULTS TO FOLLOW	
2/R	<0.01		
3/R	<0.01		
4/R	<0.01		
5/R	<0.01		
6/R	<0.01		
7/R	<0.01		
8/R	<0.01		
9/R	<0.01		
10/R	<0.01		
11/R	<0.01		
12/R	<0.01		
T4/1/R	0.01		
2/R	0.02		
3/R	0.01		
4/R	<0.01		
5/R	0.01		
6/R	<0.01		
7/R	<0.01		
8/R	<0.01		

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION (M.E.I.G.A.)

COMPANY: EXPLORATION VENTURES LTD

REF: AE 17

MRD 84/5/12

PROJECT: KEMNAY

MRD 144/5/12

The following Open File material is held by B.G.S. in London, Keyworth and Edinburgh. Available for public inspection from 16.10.80.

- Extract from application 6.8.71 "outline of proposed project geological considerations work programme" with accompanying plan, 1":4 miles, OS sheet 5.
- Geological report 9th August to 31st December 1971, with 6 enclosures all 6":1 mile. (Submitted with form MEG 1, 6.8.71)
 1. Geological float and outcrop map NJ72SW, November 1971
 2. (+ neg) soil geochemical values, Cu, Ni, Mo, NJ61NW + NE, November 1971
 3. (+ neg) soil geochemical values, Cu, Ni, Mo, NJ62, SW + SE, December 1971
 4. Soil geochemical values, Cu, Ni, Mo, NJ72SW September 1971
 5. *Apparent chargeability NJ72SW December 1971
 6. *Apparent resistivity NJ72SW December 1971
- Technical report 1st January - 31st December 1973 excluding expenditure. (Submitted with MEG1, 2nd March 1973) with the following enclosures:
 1. Trench and pit profiles Cu, Ni, Pb, Mo, NJ72S + 7322 (refers to 1:2,500 location plan) scale 1:250 horizontal, 1:50 vertical, April 1974
 2. Tabulation of multi-element rock analyses
 3. Tabulation of rock gold analyses
- Geological report 1st January to 31st December 1972 (submitted with MEG1, 6th January 1972) with 8 enclosures
 1. Soil geochemistry values Cu, Ni, Mo, NJ61S, 1:10,560 July, September, October 1971. Balquahain
 2. Soil geochemistry values Cu, Ni, Mo, NJ61N, 1:10,560 1971. PITFITCHIE
 3. Resistivity NJ72S January 1972, 1:10,560
 4. Chargeability " " " "

. . . . (continued)

5. * Resistivity NJ7223 February 1972 1 : 2,500

6. Chargeability " " "

7. Detailed soil geochemistry Mo values. NJ7223 1 : 2,500,
March 1972

8. Trenching at Balquhain (section) NJ72S 1 : 50, May 1972

- * Letter from EVL 26th October 1973, RE "special projects"
- ELV soil research project, summary of results
- ELV summary of metallurgical testworks. April 1971 to February 1973

* Not at Keyworth

AE 17 is related to AE 22

MINERAL EXPLORATION INCENTIVE SCHEME

APPLICATION
for assistance

1. Applicant Exploration Ventures Limited
Address 49 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BQ
Telephone No. 01-606-1020
Contact Mr. R.B. Riley or Mr. M.J. Lynch

2. Project title Kemnay

3. Applicants' organisation
& financial structure

Please see this Company's letter dated 6th August, 1971.

4. Outline of proposed project,
including geological considerations (see plan attached)

This area includes the Bennachie granite south of the Insch Ness. It is a distinctive environment and will be prospected primarily for molybdenum, wolfram and tin. There is a strong magnetic lineament cutting across the granite and an aeromagnetic high in the Pitfichie Forest. This could be caused by basic rocks in which case Cu and Ni will also be sought.

5. Work programme and costs
of project

Already reconnaissance stream sediment geochemistry has revealed several strong anomalous Mo values. These have been followed up by further stream geochemistry and a limited amount of soil sampling, which indicated Cu and Mo values significantly above threshold in the Balquhain area. The forward programme includes further soil geochemistry to better define this anomaly. Induced polarisation in conjunction with intensive geological investigation will test the significance. Ground magnetic and induced polarisation will also be done over the aeromagnetic high in the Pitfichie Forest.

Application for contributions under the Mineral
Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972

Geological Report : Kemnay AE17

During the period 9th August to 31st December, 1971, geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out.

(i) Geology

Float and outcrop mapping was conducted over areas of high molybdenum soil values in the Balquhain area. The work confirmed the presence of Mo-bearing float at Middleton Farm and concentrations of quartz vein material over most Mo anomalies.

(ii) Geochemistry

Systematic soil sampling covered parts of the Pitfichie, Balquhain and Kemnay areas. Samples were analysed for copper, nickel and also molybdenum in areas of suspected acid rocks. Results received indicate only background values for Cu and Ni with occasional sporadic highs for Mo.

(iii) Geophysics

Reconnaissance dipole-dipole traversing using Scintrex 25 watt time domain equipment covered the molybdenum geochemical anomaly at Balquhain. Several zones of moderate chargeability values were outlined over the area of general interest.

Enclosures

- 1. Geological float and outcrop map - Balquhain (NJ72SW)
- 2. Geochemical soil values for Cu, Ni & Mo p.p.m. - Pitfichie Forest (NJ61N)
- 3. Geochemical soil values for Cu, Ni, Mo in p.p.m. - Balquhain (NJ62S)
- 4. Geochemical soil values for Cu, Ni & Mo in p.p.m.- Balquhain (NJ72SW)
- 5. Apparent chargeability values in milliseconds - Balquhain (NJ72SW)
- 6. Apparent resistivity in ohm metres - Balquhain (NJ72SW)

MEIGA FOLLOW UP ABERDEENSHIRE MOLYBDENUM

EVL KEMNAY PROJECT AE17

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH AREA

RECONNAISSANCE VISIT JUNE 29-JULY 3 1981

T. Colman Project 66
M. Shaw Project 63

Following a review of EVL data held at Keyworth and Mick McCormac's interest in the area prior to his transfer to Edinburgh a reconnaissance visit was arranged with the following objectives:-

1. To obtain access from landowners.
2. To take additional water samples for fluoride analysis.
3. To obtain samples of the molybdenum mineralisation investigated by EVL.
4. To observe the local drainage pattern.
5. To test overburden depth by Cobra drilling.

All these objectives were achieved in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Access - No problems were encountered with access. All landowners were most co-operative and M. Shaw has drawn up an ownership plan.

Water sampling - About 24 additional water samples were taken by M. Shaw. Fluoride levels were again high with up to 1.7 ppm. These form part of the 63 project.

Molybdenum mineralisation - About 4 km of wall were prospected and 4 areas of molybdenite mineralised boulders found as shown on the enclosed plan 1. The mineralisation is always associated with greisen blocks, mostly with coarse grained (2 cm), white quartz veins up to 10 cm wide (seen). The greisen extends up to 10 cm (seen) from the quartz veining. One sample CGR 13 shows molybdenite within greisenized quartz feldspar porphyry - the only sample which shows recognisable wall rock.

2 styles of molybdenite are present a) scattered coarser grained rosettes up to 3 mm across generally associated with the margins of the coarse grained quartz veins, and b) much finer grained disseminations and veinlets associated with finer grained quartz and greisen. Some of these samples could contain over 1% MoS₂.

Some yellow molybdate? minerals were associated with the disseminated molybdenite. One sample CGR5 showed a quartz vein with purple fluorite and the greisen contains muscovite and possibly other micas but no other economic minerals were seen.

Prospecting has proved valuable in relocating a mineralised area and providing samples of the mineralisation. It has also extended the EVL area about 1 km to the west across a watershed to the Hill of Whitecross - albeit on only one sample CGR13 - but this has provided a source for the strong Mo soil anomaly near Mains of Balquhain which is almost certainly hydromorphic but could not have come from the Strathnatterick Burn drainage.

More prospecting is warranted in the area to close off the greisen areas and determine if more molybdenite is present.

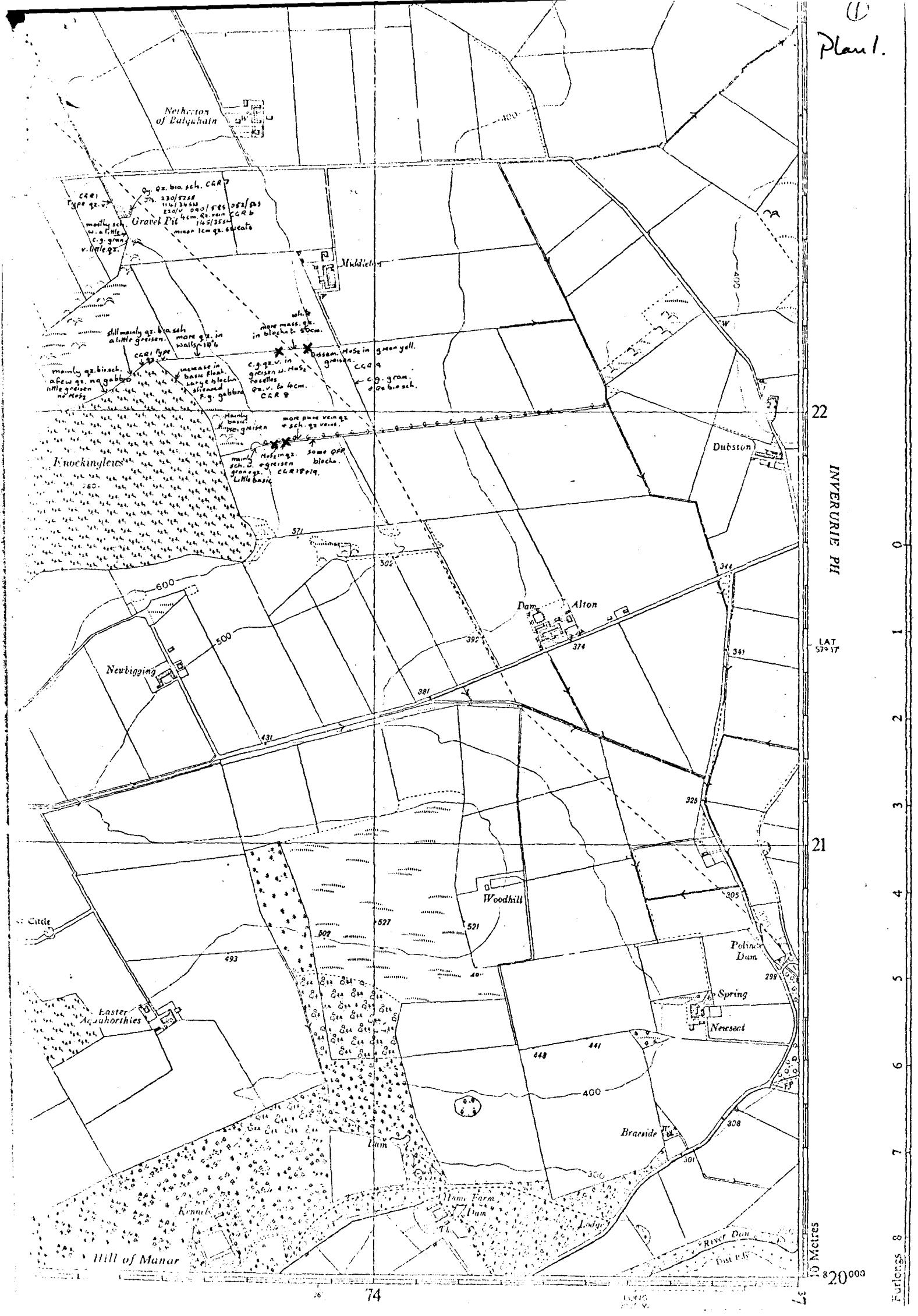
Drainage - The area is undulating with low rounded hills up to 240 m at Knockinglews. Drainage patterns are shown on the enclosed plan 2.

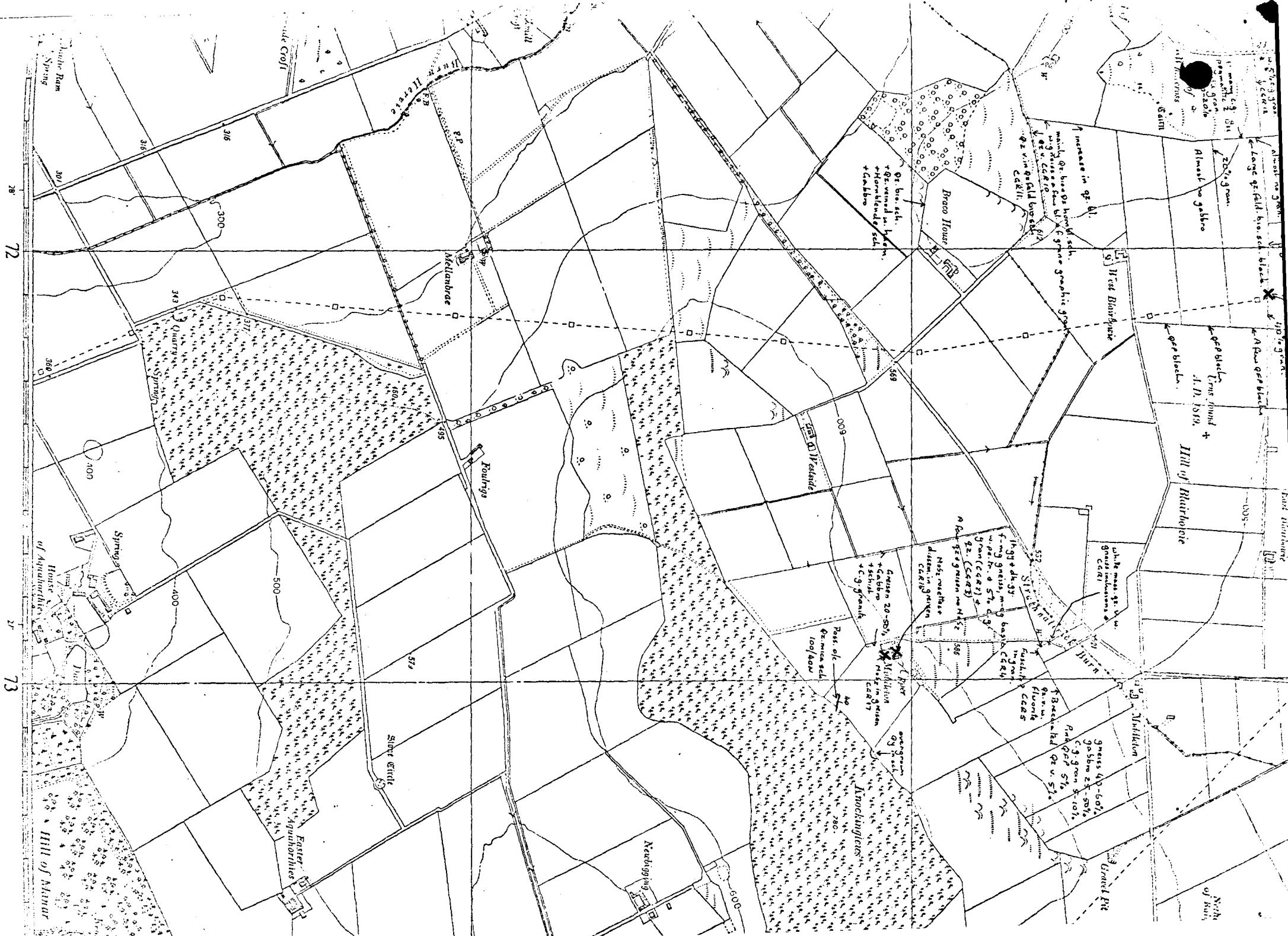
The anomaly at Mains of Balquhain, of hydromorphic which seems likely in view of the flat, poorly drained ground, must have received its Mo from the Hill of Whitecross area, an idea supported by the discovery of one greisenized molybdenite bearing rock CGR13.

Overburden - The anomalous area at Mains of Balquhain and the valley of Strathnatterick Burn, south of Hill of Blairbour~~e~~ were tested with the Cobra drill. Maximum depth attained was $3\frac{1}{2}$ m and it seems likely that most of the area will have less soil depth than this with the possible exception of the Mains of Balquhain area which could conceal a former watercourse with greater thickness of overburden.

T. Colman

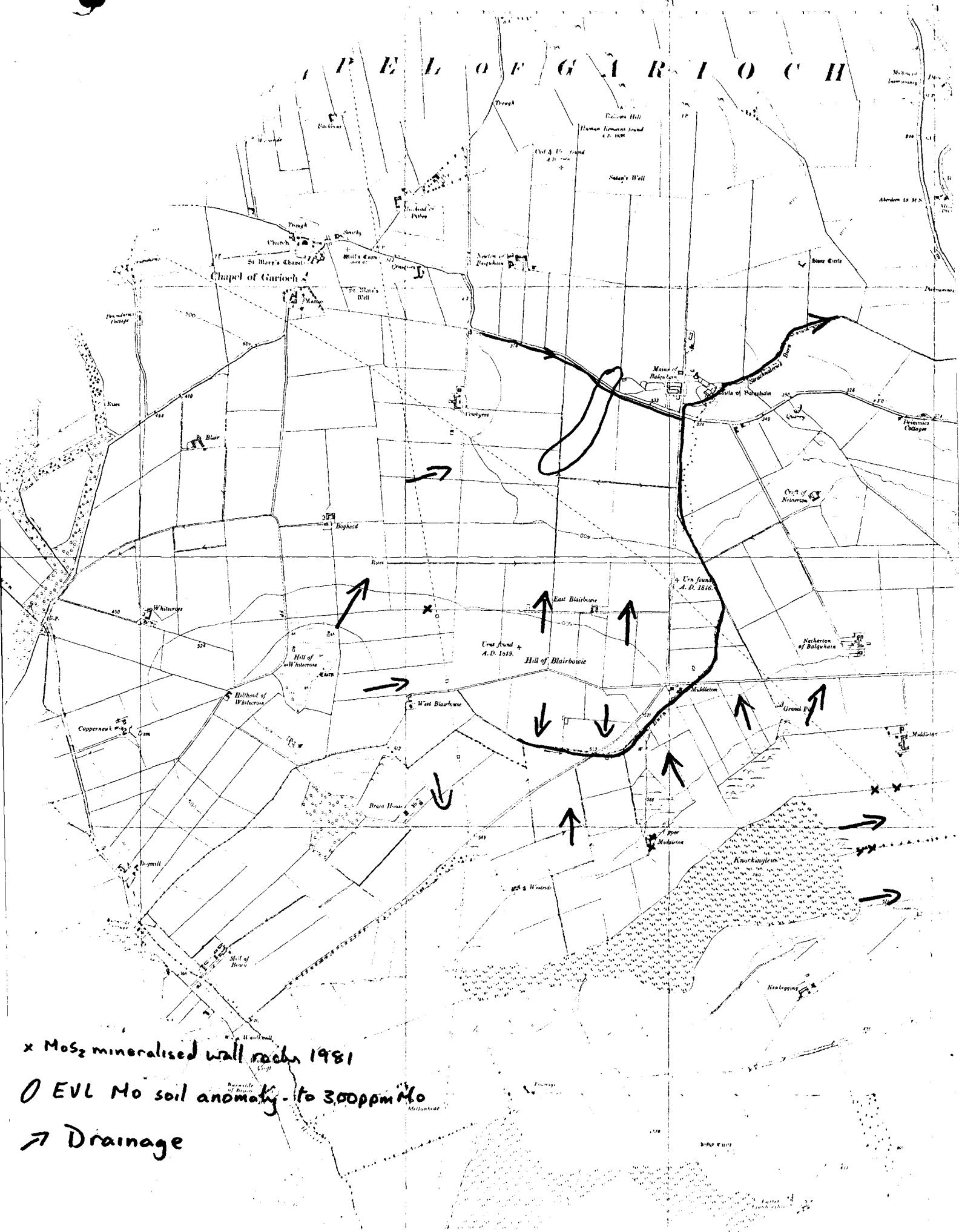
17 July, 1981





Plan 2.

WILKES-BARRE
AND MONTGOMERY CO. CONST.
WILKES-BARRE DISTRICT



Added to MEIGA file AE17
from London IGS three files
July 2022 Tim Colman. (14)
KEMNAY PROJECT
WORK DONE
PRE -1971.

EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED

A REPORT ON EXPLORATION FOR
MOLYBDENUM IN EAST ABERDEENSHIRE

MARCH 1973

CONTENTS

SUMMARY AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION
2. BALQUHINDACHY - QUILQUOX AREA
3. RATHEN AREA.
4. KINMUNDY AREA.
5. INVERURIE AREA. (*PART OF THE KEMNAY PROJECT AREA*)
6. OTHER PARTS OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

LIST OF FIGURES.

ENCLOSURE

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ " location plan of known Mo-anomalous areas in East Aberdeenshire
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Location plan showing state of exploration option cover in the Balquhindachy - Quilquox area of Aberdeenshire.
3. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " AEROMAGNETIC CONTOUR map of Balquhindachy - Quilquox area.
4. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " overlay showing Mo soil anomalies at Balquhindachy and Quilquox
5. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " overlay showing extent of vein quartz float and Mo in streams.
6. 6" plan showing Mo, As, Au values in follow-up soil traverses, Balquhindachy.
7. 6" plan showing Mo, As, Au values in follow-up soil traverses, Quilquox.
8. 6" plan showing Mo in soils at Rathen.
9. 6" plan showing Mo in soils at Kinmundy.
10. 6" plan showing Copper in soils at Kinmundy.
11. 6" showing Mo in soils at Inverurie.

SUMMARY AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Reported molybdenum toxicity affecting cattle in the Ellon area led to the discovery that metal appeared to be related to a sulphide source which made the company aware that the North East might have Mo potential in addition to copper and nickel. During the course of exploration in Aberdeenshire further Molybdenum occurrences were discovered which point to there have been a phase or phases of relative molybdenum enrichment in certain areas. Despite detailed investigations no obvious economic potential has been indicated and in all cases a weakly mineralised source of no great significance can explain the presence of molybdenum. Typically the sort of occurrence which might give rise to anomalies developed at Balquhidder, Quilquo and Balquhain is seen on the coast at Souter Head south of Aberdeen. Here a thin quartz vein mostly barren but containing sporadic molybdenite mineralisation cuts through brecciated metamorphics. If this is the case in the above areas further work is unlikely to yield anything of promise.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In a section devoted to trace elements published in the 1963 Macaulay Institute Memoir on "Soils Round Aberdeen, Inverurie and Fraserburgh" reference is made to molybdenum toxicity affecting cattle:- "In the soils examined, the highest total Mo contents of 20-30 ppm. occur in soils of the Foulness and Tarves Associations (soil classification based on till parentage) in the Ythan Valley. Several instances of Black Scour in cattle attributable to excess molybdenum occur here on localised areas of poorly drained soils that have probably been influenced by organic matter accumulation. In such areas ammonium acetate extractable molybdenum in the surface horizons may rise to nearly 1 ppm. and clover in pasture herbage may contain more than 50 ppm."

The writer visited the Institute in mid November 1967 to find out more about the 'anomalous' areas. Two localities were mentioned viz. Balquhidder and Quilquox (see figure 1). It was stressed that excess metals were confined to areas of poorly drained soils i.e. wet peaty gleys and peat which are generally developed in hollows. No comment was made on provenance of metal and apparently the copper content in the soils of these areas was well in the background range (less than 30ppm) giving rise to copper deficiency. The Mo excess in herbage, due to the lack of copper, upsets the animal's metabolism causing Black Scour (diarrhoea) which if left untreated leads to eventual death. Apparently before the condition (this in Somerset is referred to as the Teart Condition) had been diagnosed cows had died in the immediate post 2nd world war period at Balquhidder and sheep were said to have died at Quilquox. In both areas the Institute had been called in by farmers to diagnose cause of the trouble. It has been found that the average normal content in soils is around 0.3 ppm., where this rises in excess of 0.6 ppm. problems with cattle may be experienced. In such areas timing of soils can make things worse as it leads to an increased concentration of Mo in the herbage. In order to combat the 'Mo-poisoning'. cattle are generally dosed with copper.

The anomalous areas were check sampled by the writer in November 1967 and revealed Molybdenum values ranging from 3 to 30 ppm.; ensuing surveys (1968 onwards) indicated that the metal appeared to be originating from molybdenite-bearing vein quartz. During the course of the exploration programme in Aberdeenshire, Riofinex became aware of the presence of other occurrences of molybdenum (fig. 1.) at (i) Balquhidder west of Inverurie following a visit to a mineralised locality mentioned in a Geological Survey memoir (ii) Kinnmundy discovered during the course of float mapping. (iii) Rathen from analysis of soils over a magnetic target and (iv) A thin molybdenite - bearing quartz vein at Souter Head on the coast south of Aberdeen located by a research student at Aberdeen University during the course of geological mapping.

2. BALQUHINDACHY- QUILOOX

(i)

LAND OWNERSHIP

In order to permit ground surveys in these areas short term exploration missives were initially negotiated with landowners; eventually these were replaced

by mineral agreements. The present state of land acquisition is shown on figure 2.

(ii) GEOLOGY

Geologically the Balquhidachy area is underlain by metamorphics (andalusite schists and associated rocks) whereas the Quilquoxt area encompasses part of the Haddo gabbro/norite complex and adjacent metamorphic country rocks. Both areas are drift covered and outcrops are scarce, but mapping of float in walls gives a reasonable guide as to the probable range of bedrock types present. The aeromagnetic map (figure 3.) reveals no marked trends in the Balquhidachy region as distinct from the high gradients and positive closures arising from basic rocks and related types in and about the Quilquoxt region. The strong anomaly north-east of Balquhidachy is related to the southern part of the Maud basic complex and the linear anomalies present in the north west corner plus the south west corner of the sheet are due to dolerite dykes.

(iii) SURVEYS

Geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys have been completed in both areas.

a. Geochemical soil sampling has defined weak, somewhat patchy molybdenum anomalies in both areas (figure 4) with non significant amounts of copper (and nickel). At Quilquoxt some of the higher values do coincide with poorly drained soils and this applies to a certain extent at Balquhidachy, but in both areas anomalies are also present in reasonably well drained areas. Whilst most of the stream anomalies tie in with the known anomalous soil areas (compare figures 4 and 5) it would appear as though sources of metal are present outwith of the areas soil sampled, witness the anomalies in parts of the Cessnie Burn and tributaries, though some of the metal in these probably originates from soil anomalies east of Balquhidachy and west of Quilquoxt that have not been closed off. Soil samples from two short lines in such area have been tested for Arsenic and those samples with values containing 5 ppm. and above were analysed for Gold. (see figures 6 & 7). Gold values range from approx. .03 to .30 ppm. (1.4 ppm. = 1 dwt) with the highest value occurring at Balquhidachy. As and Au 'highs' correlate with highest molybdenum values.

b. Geophysics. Induced polarisation surveys were carried out at Balquhidachy and Quilquoxt to determine whether any conductors coincided with the soil anomalies. The extent of IP surveys in this region are shown on figure 3. Other than responses related to man-made conductors, no significant anomalies which might reflect the presence of sulphide concentration were detected. It should be noted that whilst the survey at Quilquoxt was aimed at assessing the molybdenum area, it was also intended to evaluate the potential of the basic rocks. (Details of both surveys are given in a report by Beckman of RioCanex dated July 1969).

c. Geology Apart from dominant schist float patterns developed at Balquhidachy and basic float at Quilquoxt there is a large amount of white vuggy vein quartz. This is spread over a fairly large area, vide figure 5, and in walls of fields outwith of the arbitrary outer boundary one generally finds a few blocks. Vein quartz float is noticeably very abundant in walls around Quilquoxt and in a zone stretching south and east of Balquhidachy, areas where

molybdenum soil anomalies have been delimited (compare figures 4 & 5) During the course of float mapping a few mineralised blocks were discovered in each area comprising some with pyrite, a few with specks of galena and sphalerite & pyrite and several weakly mineralised with molybdenite which was confined to hair thin microfractures. Several samples of the molybdenite-bearing float were assayed and showed values ranging from 200 to 1500 ppm. Mo. and from 0.4 to 1 dwt of gold. Overall the bulk of vein quartz float in the region appears to be barren.

(iv) CONCLUSIONS On the basis of float it is apparent that an unknown number of quartz veins have been injected into the region and possibly cut both basic and metamorphic rock types. Nothing is known about the frequency distribution, precise location, width or orientation of these but survey results have shown that at least one system appears to be weakly mineralised. The widespread distribution of vein quartz float may reflect a large number of veins but in the same way that 'a little blood goes a long way' it is conceivable that only a few are present, the debris of which has been strewn over a wide area by fluvio-glacial transport mechanisms.

No conclusive proof is available to show that there is no economic Mo/Au potential but it is considered that the evidence to hand suggests the presence of weak, insignificant mineralisation with no obvious potential. If further evaluation is thought to be necessary it is suggested that further geochemical work be undertaken to close off the soil anomalies followed by pitting on the highest value closures outwith of the poorly drained areas in an attempt to locate the source and determine nature, extent etc. of mineralisation. It is conceivable that some detailed resistivity work may be of assistance plus possibly shallow-hole drilling at a final stage using the university rig on selected targets. One area where it may be possible to gain further information on the nature of mineralisation relatively easily is situated 1 mile east of Balquhidder farm (figure 4) on the linear anomaly peaking above 20 ppm. (which is not closed off to the south east). This occurs where bedrock is probably close to surface, but any work in this area would require acquisition of short term exploration missives.

3 RATHEN (see figure 1 for location)

Geochemical and geophysical work in the area was aimed at assessing an anomalous magnetic closure thought to relate to a small basic body. There is a sizeable quarry exposure in siliceous grit north of the magnetic zone and float in the area is mostly of metamorphic types interspersed with a few basic blocks and some rusty vein quartz containing pyrite. It was the presence of the latter which led to soil samples being tested for molybdenum since initially only copper and nickel was run. As can be seen from figure 8 a rather irregular-shaped molybdenum anomaly has been defined with values ranging from 5 to 50 ppm. On the northernmost closure, samples running 35, 49 and 16 ppm. molybdenum contained respectively 146, 260 and 82 ppm. copper, whilst all the rest had this metal in the background range. An IP

survey to test the magnetic anomaly failed to locate any significant conductor. A weak response was located but appeared to be manmade.

The cause of the molybdenum anomaly is uncertain but from the few blocks of vein material present a similar source to that proposed at Balquhidachy-Quilquo is considered likely. No further work is recommended in this area.

4. KINMUNDY (see figure 1 for location)

This area borders on an intense magnetic anomaly in part related to magnetite-bearing granite but also in part thought to be due to basics. Most of the area in question appears to be underlain by relatively unaltered undisturbed granite as shown by float and outcrop. The presence of molybdenite-bearing float was discovered during the course of geological mapping and a number of granite blocks were located containing this mineral as joint coatings and associated with minor quartz/mica filled fractures. In some samples a few specks of chalcopyrite were also noted. A detailed geochemical soil sampling programme revealed the presence of several separate molybdenum anomalies with coincident weak anomalous copper values (vide figures 9 and 1C). Geophysical surveys (magnetics and IP) failed to indicate any worthwhile target but in order to fully assess the area a pitting programme was carried out on the main geochemically anomalous closures. No mineralisation was located in bedrock and it was finally concluded that the area had no obvious mineral potential. The geochemical zones could be explained away by weak, sporadic sulphide mineralisation in the granite of no economic significance.

5. INVERURIE (see figure 1 for location)

In an old geological survey memoir mention was made of a discovery of molybdenite mineralisation on Balquhain farm just west of Inverurie. Following a visit there by the writer a block of vein quartz containing fairly abundant molybdenite plus Mo-oxide was located and the area (which appeared to be mostly underlain by metamorphics) was considered to be sufficiently interesting to merit further investigations. Prior to the area being ceded to Goldfields soil sampling by Riofinex revealed patchy but encouraging amounts of molybdenum in soils which justified further work. (see figure 11) This in due course was covered by Goldfields and additional mineralised float was discovered within a fairly extensive Mo-anomalous soil area. IP failed to locate any conductor and pitting carried out on the geochemical zones failed to reveal a source. It seems likely that the geochemical anomalous centres could be displaced hydromorphically from the source (communication from G. Riddler CGF). The mineralised float is mostly quartz with rosettes and blades of molybdenite. One grab sample assayed 0.35 Mo with 4 dwt. of Au. Goldfields have not finalised an assessment on this area and propose doing further work but are not optimistic over its potential.

6. OTHER AREAS

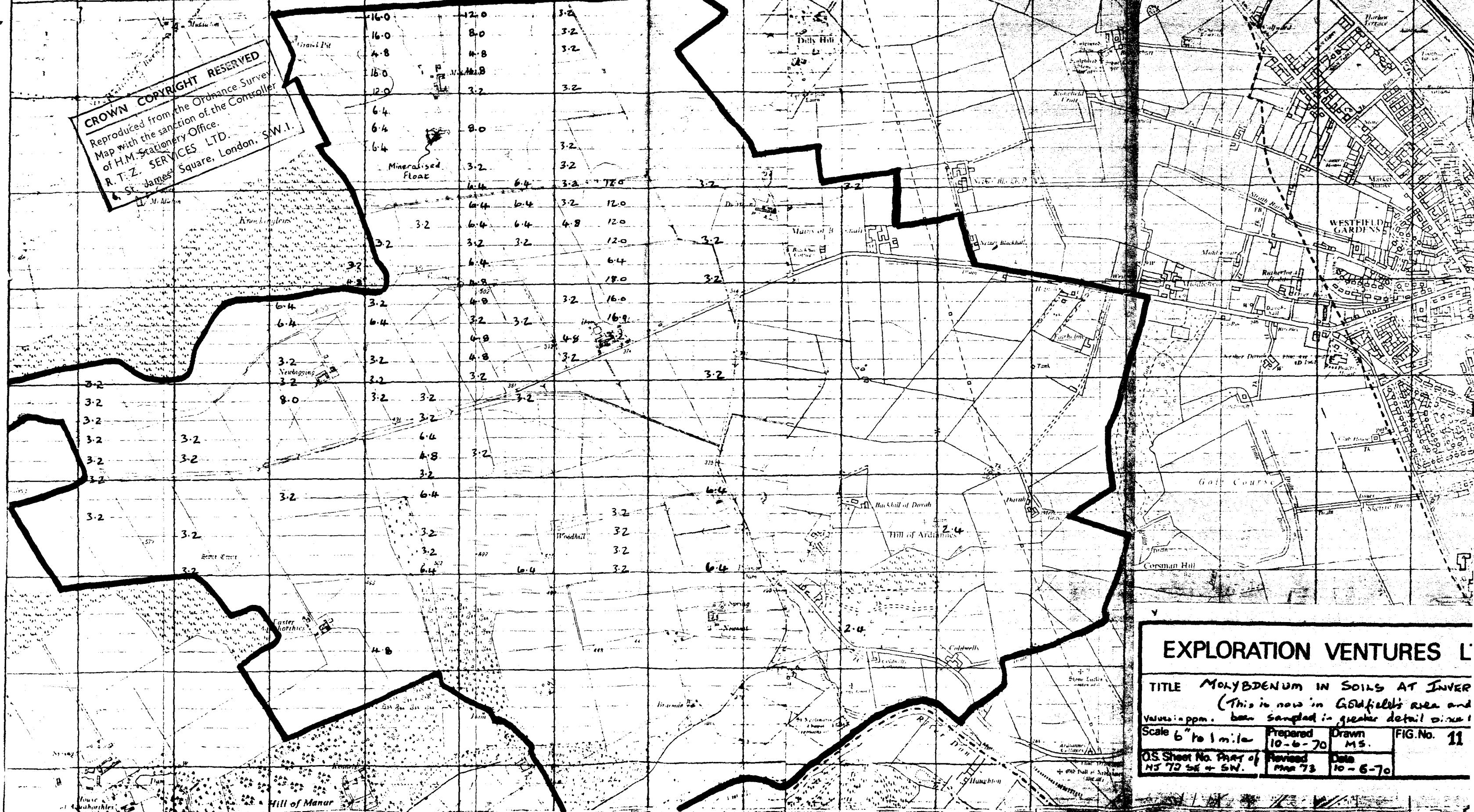
A stream reconnaissance survey over an area of granite south west of Aberdeen (Cairn-mon-earn) revealed a number of Mo anomalies in streams. Follow-up work failed to give any encouragement and it was concluded that the metal either originated from weak, insignificant mineralisation in the granite or a high trace metal content.

On the coast 3 miles south east of Aberdeen city centre at Souter Head (OS grid reference 962018) a research student from the Geology Department of Aberdeen University located a molybdenite-bearing quartz vein during the course of mapping. This has a general N-S strike and ranges in width from 1' up to 2'. It cuts a zone of brecciated schist flanking a granite intrusion. Sporadic finely disseminated mineralisation has been located in the quartz vein and traces have been noted in part of the breccia. Mostly the vein appears to be barren.

In Goldfields EVL region high molybdenum values have been located in streams and soils of the Cushnie area (values up to 120 ppm.) but despite a detailed search no obvious sulphide source has been located. Blocks of vuggy aplite/quartz containing hematite and limonite have been discovered which may reflect the presence of former weak sulphide mineralisation.



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EXPLORATION VENTURES L

TITLE MOLYBDENUM IN SOILS AT INVER
(This is now in Goldfields area and
values in ppm. have been sampled in greater detail since)

Scale 6" to 1 mile	Prepared 10-6-70	Drawn MS.	FIG. No. 11
OS Sheet No. PART of M5 70 SE + SW.	Revised May 73	Date 10-6-70	

23

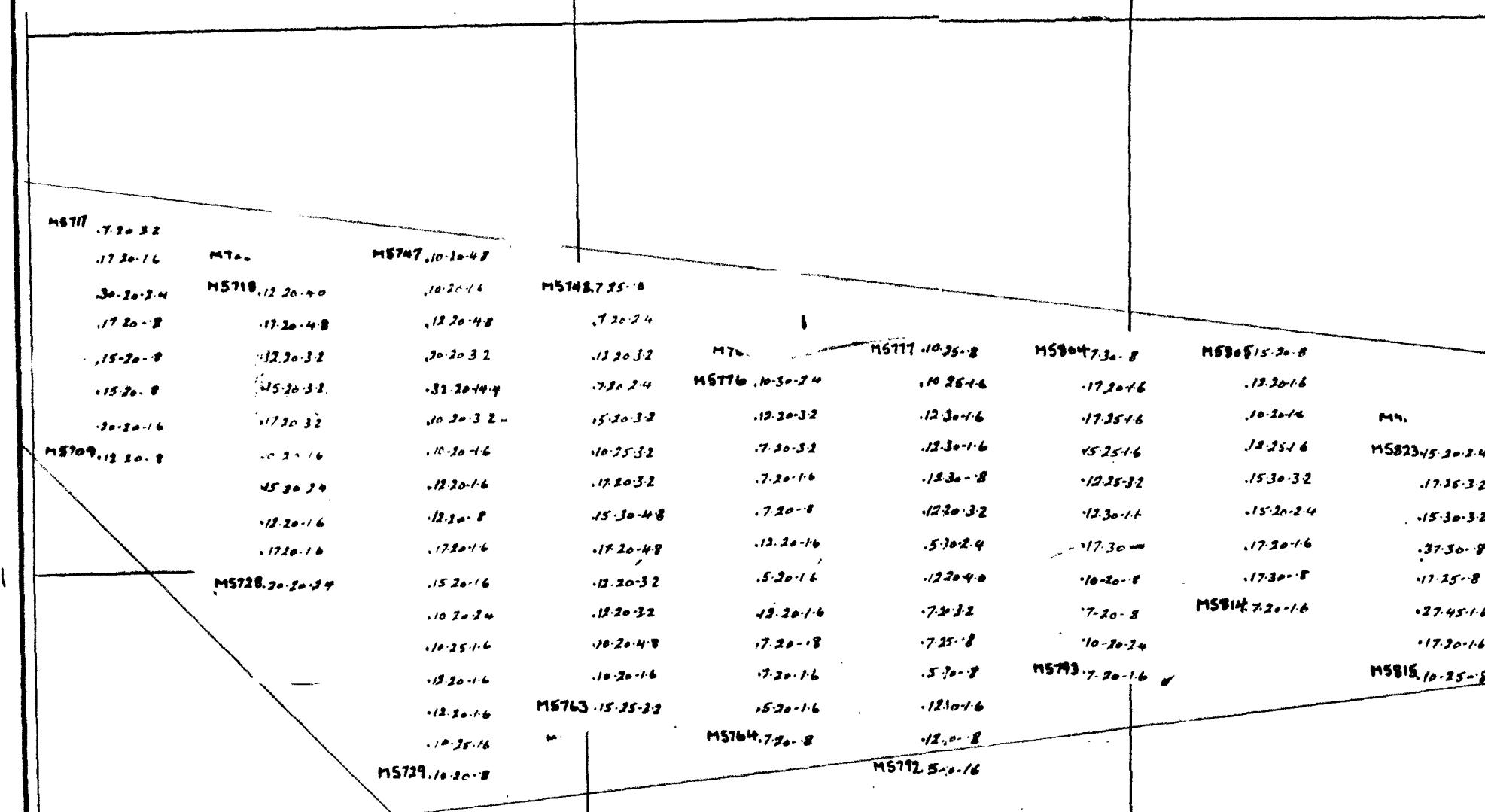
71

72

73

74
22

22



EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED		4
Area: KEMNAY		Drg. No.
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES FOR		
Title: Cu, Ni, Mo in ppm. BIRCHMINT		
OS Map No. NJ 72 SW		
Scale: 6" = 1 MILE	Date: SEPT 1971	
Prepared by: S.M	Drawn by: S.M	

Values shown thus: Cu, Ni, Mo

21

20

20

72

22	.2340	.1220	.816	.420	2525	-1320	.490	.745	.735	.455	.767
	.1940	.1280	.710	.454	.955	-922	-1100	.730	.685	.7	.1960
	.810	.1280	.560	.460	1630	-725	.770	.540	.715	.349	.1397
	.6060	.910	.560	.648	.890	2000	.600	.620	.515	.336	.1040
	.770	.645	.500	.798	.1165	-1920	.835	.700	.780	.330	.1028
	.530	.640	.575	.970	.1030	-830	.870	.490	.658	.518	.1210
	.375	.1180	.755	1170	1215	.770	.73	.520	.681	.541	.1170
	.643	.965	.535	.679	.1530	.73	.940	.370	.570	.546	
	.560	.1070	.390	.523	.575	-460	-400	.374	.932	.648	
	.720	.720	.300	.776	.335	-752	.299	.833	.594	.1740	
	.420	.420	.316	.448	.377	.540	.1550	.690	.673	.913	
	.385	.314	.712	562 .445	.712	.70	.730	.1365	.842	.985	
	.1420	.540	.730	.485	.560	.785	.1070	.1680			.1730
	.1280	.540	.779	.434	.?	.1660	.650				.1198
	.1700	.985	.1021	.619	.299	.1080	.1008				.1302
	.1750	.965	.760	.474	.920	.145	.695				.2081
	.1640	.820	.1157	.720	.1180	.1530	.1195	.?	.1350	.1715	.1330
	.1840	.915	.910	.843	.765	.1000	.897	.1475	.1330	.2650	.1085
	.1060	.905	.1210	.538	.255	.945	.1065	.1610	.867	.875	.869
	.1720	.635	.1730	.520	.609	.1410	.895	.1460	.722	.790	.760
	.1780	.620	.1270	.483	.485	.1160	.1110	.768	.470	.649	.411
21	.930	.930	.1360	.820	.530	.905	.790	.1690	.680	.665	.684
			.1608	.850	.366	.505	.510	.740	.600	.619	.916
			.1760	.1000	.455	.455	.897	.725	.453	.973	.1120
			.1130	.1155	.555	.330	.655	.1010	.694	.2030	.1525
			.1200	.1000	.525	.162	.337	.1090	.1300		.2760
			.850	.1255	.52	.298	.570	.1270	.1480		.2001
			.415	.679	.25	.276	.675		.1320		.2550
			.603	.826	.1260	.352			.2060		.1640
			.785	.785	.725	.444			.2160		.1103
			.750	.750	.1760	.571			.1440		.1740
			.1101	.1101	.245	.786			.1400		.1420
					.930				.670		.5190
					.1480						
					.1179						
					.815						
					.305						
20	EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED		6	Drg. No							
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	Time	Balgairin									
		Piparent Resistivity (2 m)									
	OS Map No	NJ 72 SW									
	S.	6 inches/fo mile		DECEMBER 1971							
	E.	GPR.									

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1119	2087	1600	2430	2760	1730	
1640	1820	2080	1890	2240	660	
1565	1360	1920	1745	1350	645	
1780	1175	1860	1590	3240	890	
1562	2089	2960	1380	--	615	
2001	1450	1063	1445	--	440	
1912	1045	849	1355		710	
1420	1340	1150	1460		572	
1645	1420	1260	1285		318	
1270	1480	930	1090	285	721	
1795	1425	770	1125	352	195	
930	2290	1215	1540	1125	540	
1299	1340	840	1120	1165	1470	
864	2310	550	1270	1545	813	
820 768	870	1145	1910	945	1340	
572 570	925	595	1535	1950	2670	
949	1220		915	3200		
1040			1560	1130	438	
1280	615		--	1916 2980	1100	
1110	1475		1310	1444	1480	
1120	481		899	770	876	
473	853	690	2810	735	355	
980	760	970	2870	1835	737	
1850	940	645	891	880	1535	
730	531	1491	1125	950	562	
712	1220	434	1060	3460	2066	
1161	628	490	452	1625	2300	
562	698	538	1474	1070	2145	
512	335	445	591	1610	935	
930	920	509	386	2070	1380	
690	409	507	509	705	2260	
861	1115	401	504	875	1770	
1205	770	535	487	1070	2340	
1135	943	530	570	1200	1060	
1110	710	460	690	1109	2070	
1660	869	290	679	982	2020	
497	1270	345	620	3100	1366 1715	
1085	1656	431	1102	1720	1740	
1094	420	725	1003	1700	2150	
561	413	1165	1090	1580	1270	
735	455	989	1880	780	1680	
685	7	1960	1260	940	1670	
715	349	1397	1700	2130	1400	
515	336	1040	--	1240	1320	
780	330	1028		720	1370	
658	578	1210		610	1000	
541	541	1170		355	1670	
570	546			420	710	
932	615			940	1165	
694	1740			?	3400	
673	913			1000	980	
842	485			?	1300	
1680			1730	?	1330	
			1198	1270	975	
			1302	400	1230	
			2081	1060	1460	
				1160	485	
					425	
					538	
					460	
					581	

• 2200	• 470	• 345	• 735	• 635	• 989	• 1889	• 780	• 1680	• 855	• 990
• 922	• 3100	• 730	• 285	• 2	• 1900	• 1260	• 940	• 1670	• 450	• 829
• 775	• 770	• 640	• 715	• 349	• 1397	• 1700	• 2750	• 1400	• 745	• 749
• 2000	• 600	• 620	• 515	• 336	• 1040	• 1240	• 1320	• 1320	• 655	• 665
• 1920	• 835	• 700	• 780	• 330	• 1028	• 720	• 1370	• 1320	• 778	
• 880	• 870	• 490	• 658	• 578	• 1210	• 610	• 1000	• 825	• 1101	
• 713	• 520	• 681	• 541	• 541	• 1170	• 255	• 670	• 460	• 500	
• 713	• 940	• 370	• 570	• 548		• 620	• 710	• 1750	• 570	
• 460	• 400	• 374	• 932	• 648		• 990	• 1085	• 1370	• 785	
• 752	• 299	• 833	• 594	• 1740		• ?	• 3400	• 500	• 1376	
• 510	• 1550	• 690	• 673	• 913		• 1000	• 1000	• 920	• 905	
• 910	• 730	• 1365	• 843	• 985		• ?	• 1300	• 500	• 968	
• 560	• 785	• 1070	• 1680		• 1730	• ?	• 1330	• 1470	• 740	
• ?	• 1660	• 650			• 1198	• 1270	• 975	• 712	• 217	• 560
• 699	• 1080	• 1005			• 1302	• 1400	• 1230	• 744	• 933	• 580
• 920	• 445	• 695			• 200L	• 1060	• 1460	• 1380	• 811	• 391
• 1180	• 1580	• 1195			• 1330	• 1160	• 485	• 425	• 538	• 455
• 765	• 1600	• 897	• 1675	• 1330	• 1715	• 1085	• 700	• 290	• 743	• 348
• 1255	• 945	• 1065	• 1610	• 867	• 875	• 869	• 265	• 715	• 1240	• 250
• 609	• 1410	• 895	• 1460	• 722	• 790	• 760	• 466	• 1065	• 1524	• 413
• 485	• 1160	• 1110	• 768	• 470	• 649	• 411	• 400	• 620	• 2470	• 428
• 530	• 905	• 790	• 1690	• 680	• 665	• 684	• 685	• 1500	• 920	• 984
• 306	• 505	• 510	• 740	• 600	• 619	• 916	• 960	• 2170	• 1156	• 415
• 455	• 455	• 897	• 725	• 453	• 973	• 1120	• 1130	• 1560	• 920	• 502
• 455	• 350	• 655	• 1010	• 694	• 2030	• 1525	• 1380	• 1590	• 463	• 747
• 805	• 162	• 337	• 1080	• 1300		• 2760	• 1055	• 1200	• 1500	• 680
• 511	• 298	• 570	• 1270	• 1481		• 2001	• 835	• 1150	• 1091	• 945
• 695	• 276	• 675			• 2250	• 9251	• 385	• 1030	• 1125	• 831
1060	• 352				• 1320			• 1407	• 460	
• 905	• 444				• 2060	• 1640	• 985	• 1130	• 645	
• 1760	• 571				• 2160	• 1103	• 1045	• 1451	• 1035	• 563
• 905	• 786				• 1440	• 1740	• 1410	• 1256	• 796	• 429
					• 1400	• 1420		• 124	• 1065	• 529
					• 670	• 5190		• 1516	• 658	• 375
								• 457	• 1415	• 510
								• 1524		• 573
								• 1558		

EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED	
Area:	KEMNAY
Title:	Balgurhain
O.S. Map No.	N 572 5W
Scale:	6 inches to 1 mile
Drg. No.	5
Date:	DECEMBER 1971
Prepared by:	C.R.

25

		71		72	
		• 25.5	• 6.5	• 9.5	• 12.0
		• 40.5	• 8.0	• 7.5	• 11.5
		• 60.75	• 10.0	• 8.0	• 14.0
		• ..	• 25.5	• 10.0	• 10.5
		• 22.5	• 9.0	• 12.0	• 14.0
	• 4.5	• 8.25	• 5.5	• 18.0	• 26.0
	• 8.5	• 6.0	• 19.5	• 13.0	• ?
	• 14.5	• 10.5	• 3.0	• 11.0	• 18.5
	• 20.0	• 10.0	• 6.0	• 16.0	• 7.0
	• 13.0	• 23.5	• 12.5	• 10.5	• 11.5
	• 18.0	• 15.0	• 10.0	• 13.0	• 11.5
	• 20.0	• 16.0	• 16.0	• 13.5	• 10.0
	• 8.0	• 16.5	• 18.0	• 16.0	• 14.5
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	• 3.0	• 21.5	• 25.0	• 11.0	• 16.5
	• 19.0	• 19.5	• 14.0	• 14.5	• 12.0
	• 23.0	• 17.5	• 11.0	• 14.0	• 12.5
24	• 20.0	• 16.5	• 13.5	• 16.5	• 8.5
	• 13.5	• 17.0	• 16.0	• 18.5	• 12.5
	• 28.0	• 15.0	• 13.0	• 11.0	• ..
	• 12.5	• 17.5	• 16.5	• 15.5	• 30.0
	• 10.5	• 13.5	• 12.0	• 6.0 - 7.0	• ..
	• 29.0	• 31.5	• 13.5	• 7.0 - 8.0	• 20.5
	• 11.0	• 11.0	• 16.5	• 6.0	• 9.0
	• 11.0	• 19.0	• 11.0	• 9.5	• 14.0
	• 5.0	• 18.0	• 11.5	• 10.0	• 11.5
	• 10.0	• 19.0	• 30.0	• 7.5	• 12.0
	• 10.5	• 9.0	• 22.5	• 6.5	• 9.0
	• 10.0	• 7.5	• 9.0	• 7.5	• 12.5
	• 8.0	• 8.5	• 3.6	• 6.0	• 24.5
	• 8.5	• 7.5	• 6.25	• 7.5	• 32.5
	• 8.5	• 8.5	• 6.0	• 10.5	• 20.0
	• 8.0	• 6.0	• 11.0	• 9.5	• 13.0
23	• 5.0	• 8.0	• 14.5	• 13.0	• 8.0
	• 3.5	• 8.0	• 11.0	• 7.0	• 9.5
	• 36.5	• 15.0 - 9.0	• 10.5 - 9.0	• 15.5	• 7.0
	• 35.0	• 13.0	• 12.0	• 10.0	• 10.5
	• 21.5	• 11.0	• 11.5	• 9.0	• 18.5
	• 3.0	• 11.5	• 9.0	• 17.0	• 21.5
	• 7.5	• 13.5	• 14.0	• 16.0	• 9.0
	• 10.0	• 14.5	• 15.0	• 12.5	• 3.0
	• 10.5	• 13.5	• 17.0	• 15.0	• 8.5
	• 10.5	• 13.5	• 17.5	• 17.0	• 13.5
	• 14.0	• 8.0	• 14.0	• 14.5	• 2.5
	• 14.0	• 9.0	• 9.0	• 6.0	• 24.0
	• 15.5	• 6.5	• 7.5	• 10.0	• 28.5
	• 14.0	• 6.0	• 9.5	• 14.0	• 7.0
	• 7.0	• 11.5	• 14.0	• 16.5	• 1.0
	• 7.5	• 19.0	• 17.0	• 16.5	• 14.5
	• 8.0	• 15.0	• 13.0	• 10.0	• 10.0
	• 6.5	• 8.5	• 8.5	• 12.0	• 12.0
	• 6.5	• 7.5	• 10.0	• 12.5	• 16.5
	• 4.0	• 11.5	• 6.0	• 14.5	• 17.0
	• 18.5	• 6.5	• 12.0	• 15.0	• 19.0
	• 4.5	• 7.5	• 12.0	• 15.5	• 18.0
	• 4.0	• 7.5	• 10.5	• 15.5	• 11.5
	• 12.0	• 6.5	• 11.0	• 9.0	• 14.5
	• 21.5	• 8.5	• 11.0	• 7.5	• 33.0
	• 20.5	• 10.0	• 12.0	• 11.5	• 15.0

COVERED BY ALFORD. 97166



EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED		Drg. No.
Area:	KEMNAY	
Title:	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY VALUES IN P.P.M. SHOWN THUS Cu.Ni.Mo	
O.S. Map No.	NJ 61S	
Scale:	1: 10560	Date: July Sept Oct 1972
Prepared by:	GPR	
	Drawn by: GW	

KEMNY Cu NH₄ SO₄ GEOLCHEN 615 NT

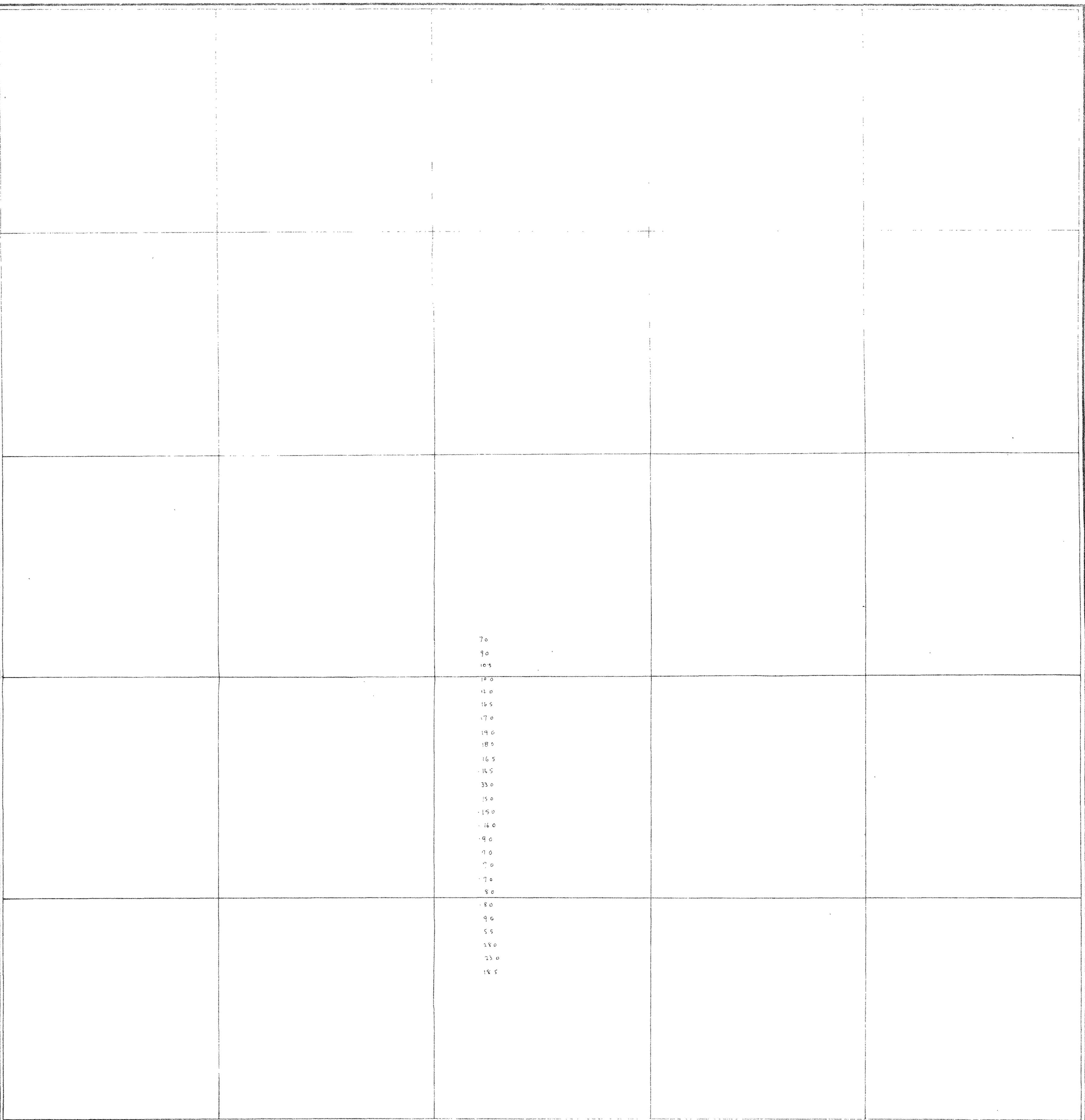
1

EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED		Drg. No 2
Area	KEMNAY	
Title	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY VALUES IN PPM. SHOWN THUS Cu, Ni, Mo	
O.S. Map No	NJ 61 N	
Scale	1:10560	Date JULY, SEPT, OCT. 72
Prepared by	GPR	Drawn by GW

620
 700
 440
 681
 370
 374
 833
 690
 1365
 1070
 650
 1005
 695
 1195
 897
 1065
 345
 1110
 990

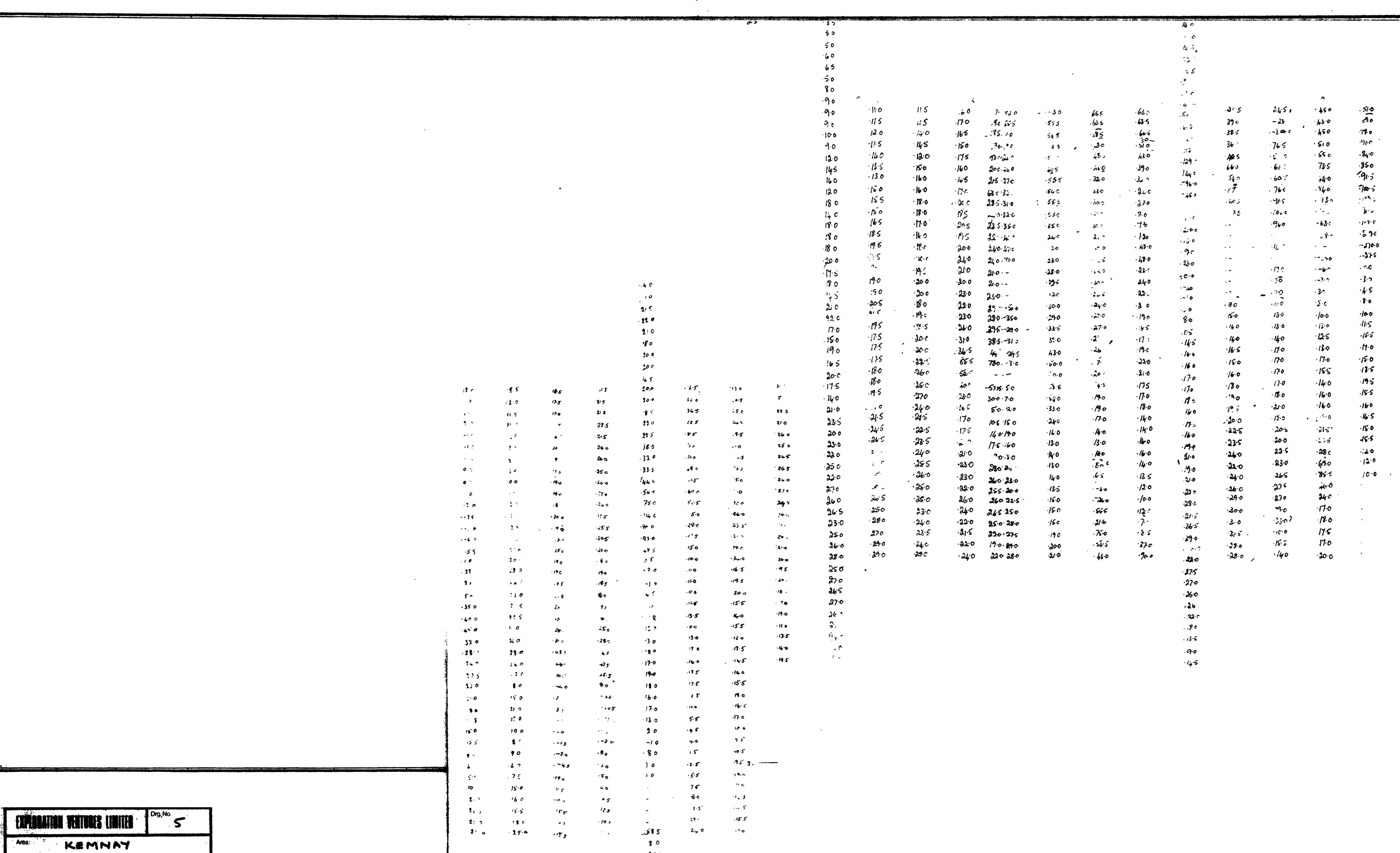
510
 400
 655
 537
 111
 275

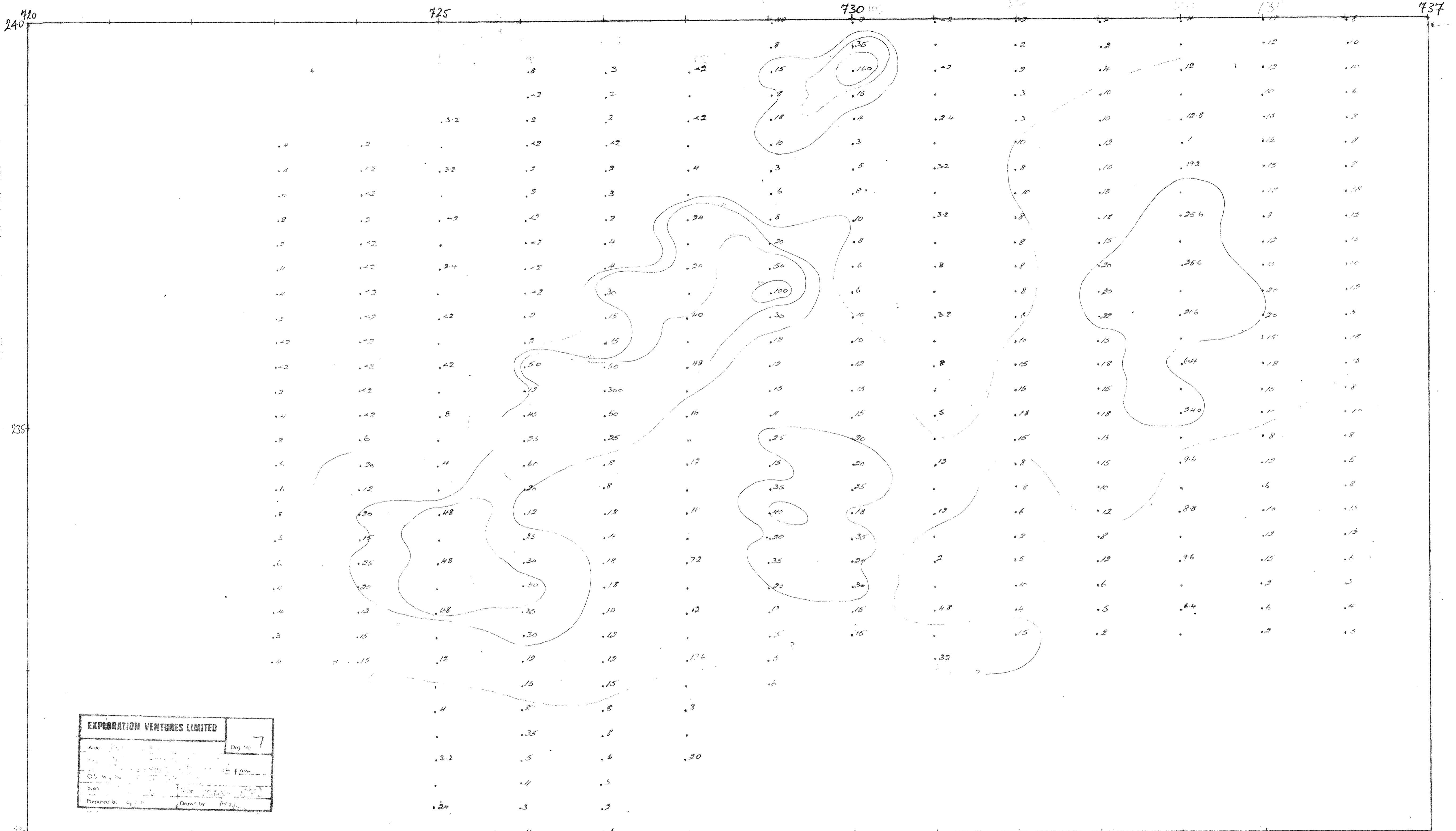
EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED	Off No	3
Area	KEMNAY	
Title	Apparent resistivity values in OHM metres	
OS Map No	NJ 425	
Scale	1:10560	Date JAN 72
Prepared by	GW	Drawn by GW



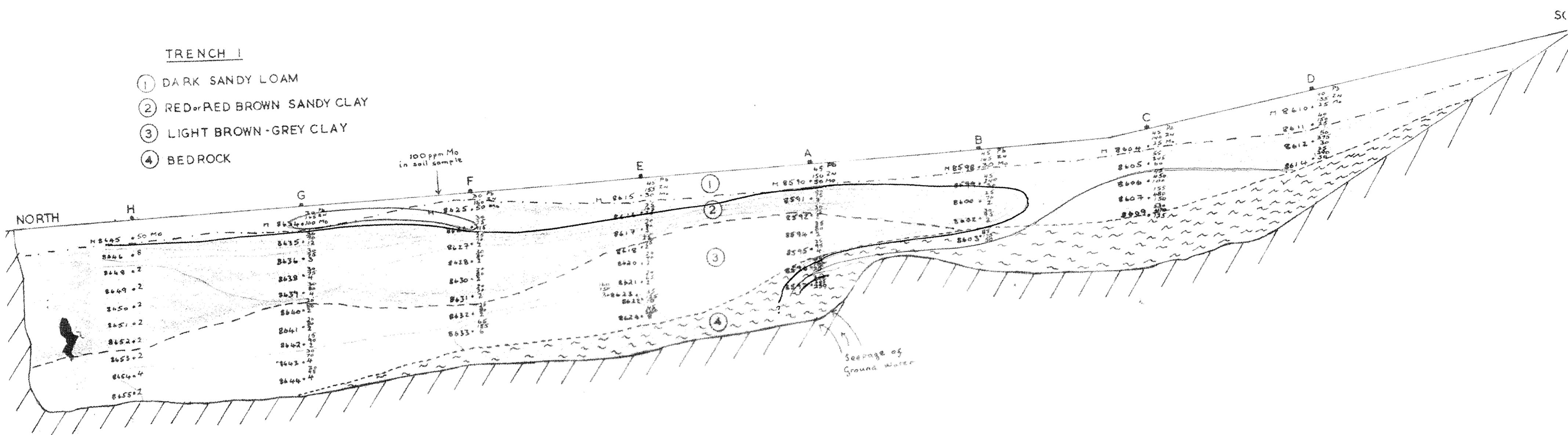
EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED	Drg No	4
Area KEMINAY		
Title Apparent chargeability values in MILLISECONDS		
O.S. Map No NJ 72 S		
Scale 1:10560	Date JAN 1972	
Prepared by G.W.	Drawn by G.W.	

Exploration Ventures Limited	Drawn No.
5	
Area:	KEMNAY
Title:	Apparent resistivity values in OHM metres
O.S. Map No	NJ 7223
Scale:	1:2500
Date	FEB 1972
Prepared by	GW
Drawn by	GW

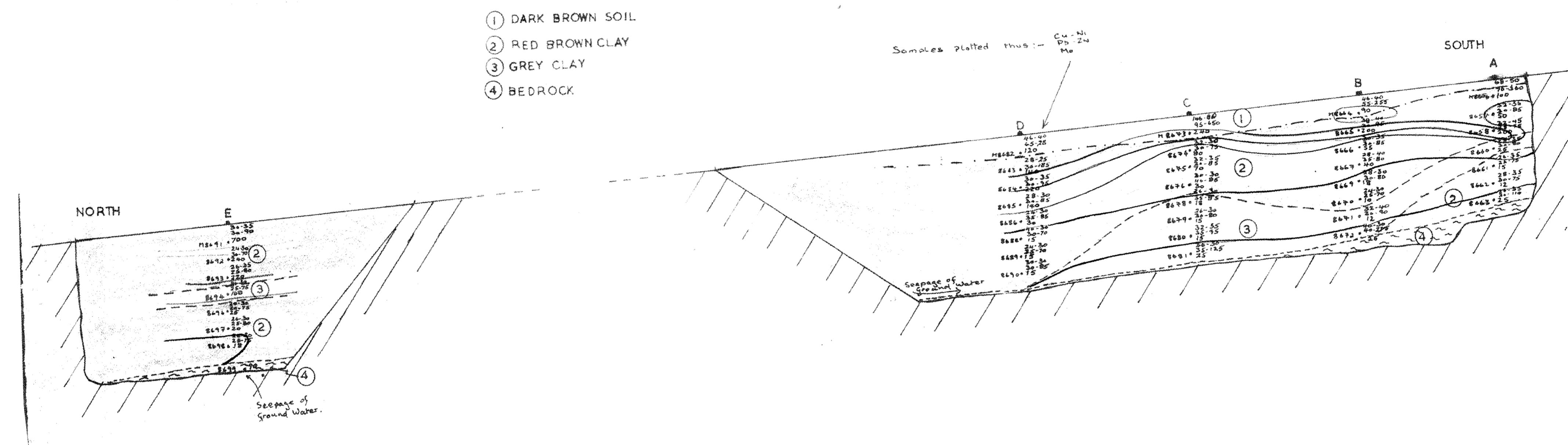




SALQUHAIN TRENCH SECTIONS
SCALE 1:50

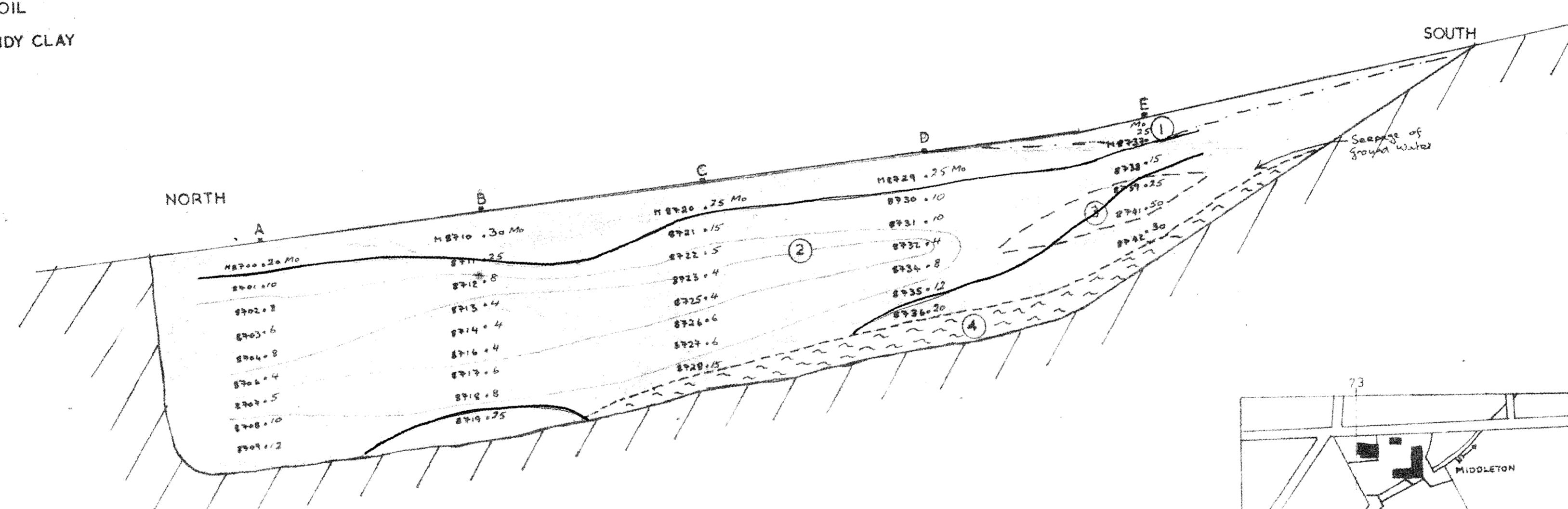


TRENCH 2 (Section 2)



TRENCH 3

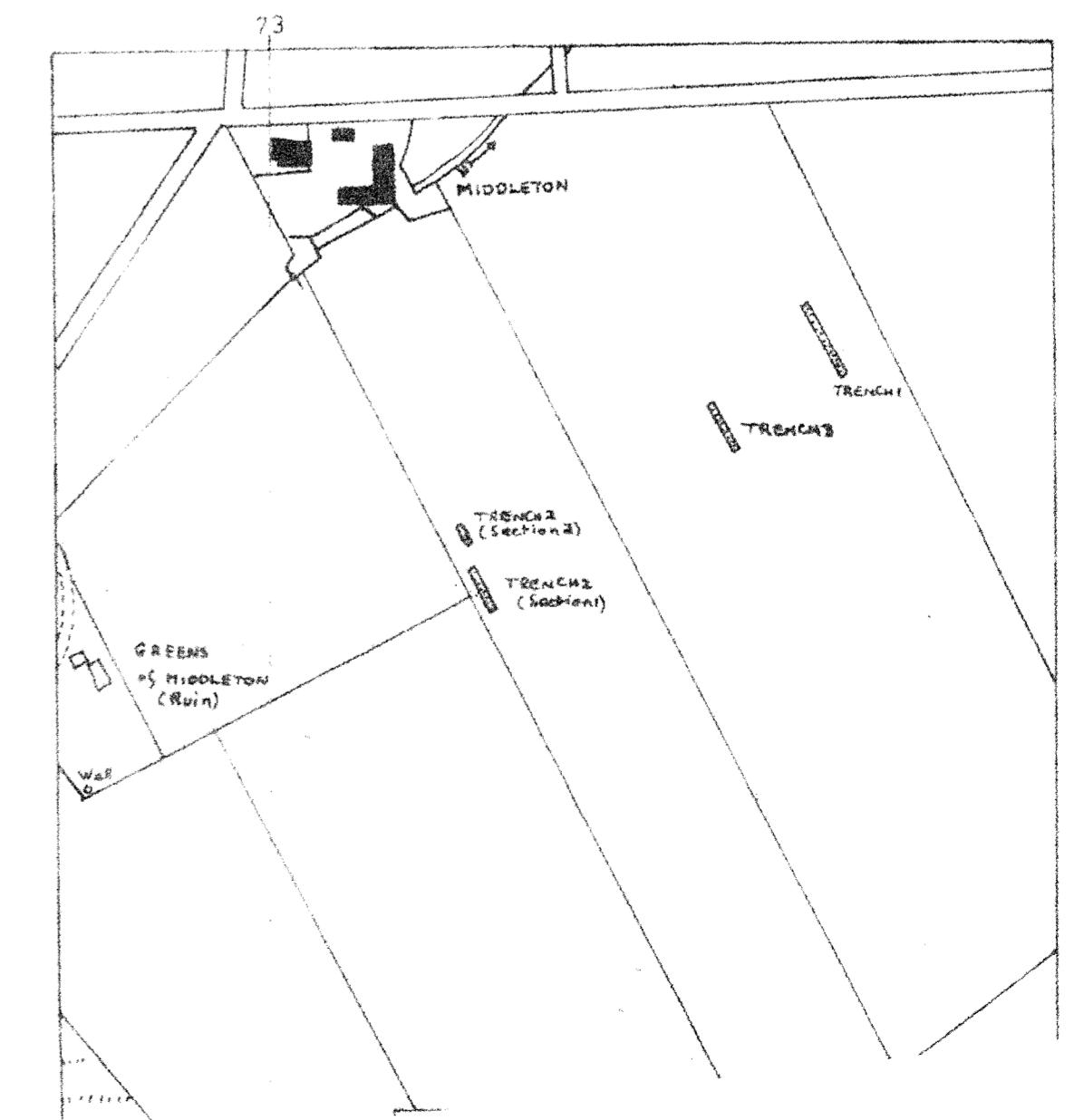
- ① DARK BROWN SOIL
② RED BROWN SANDY CLAY
③ GREY CLAY
④ BEDROCK

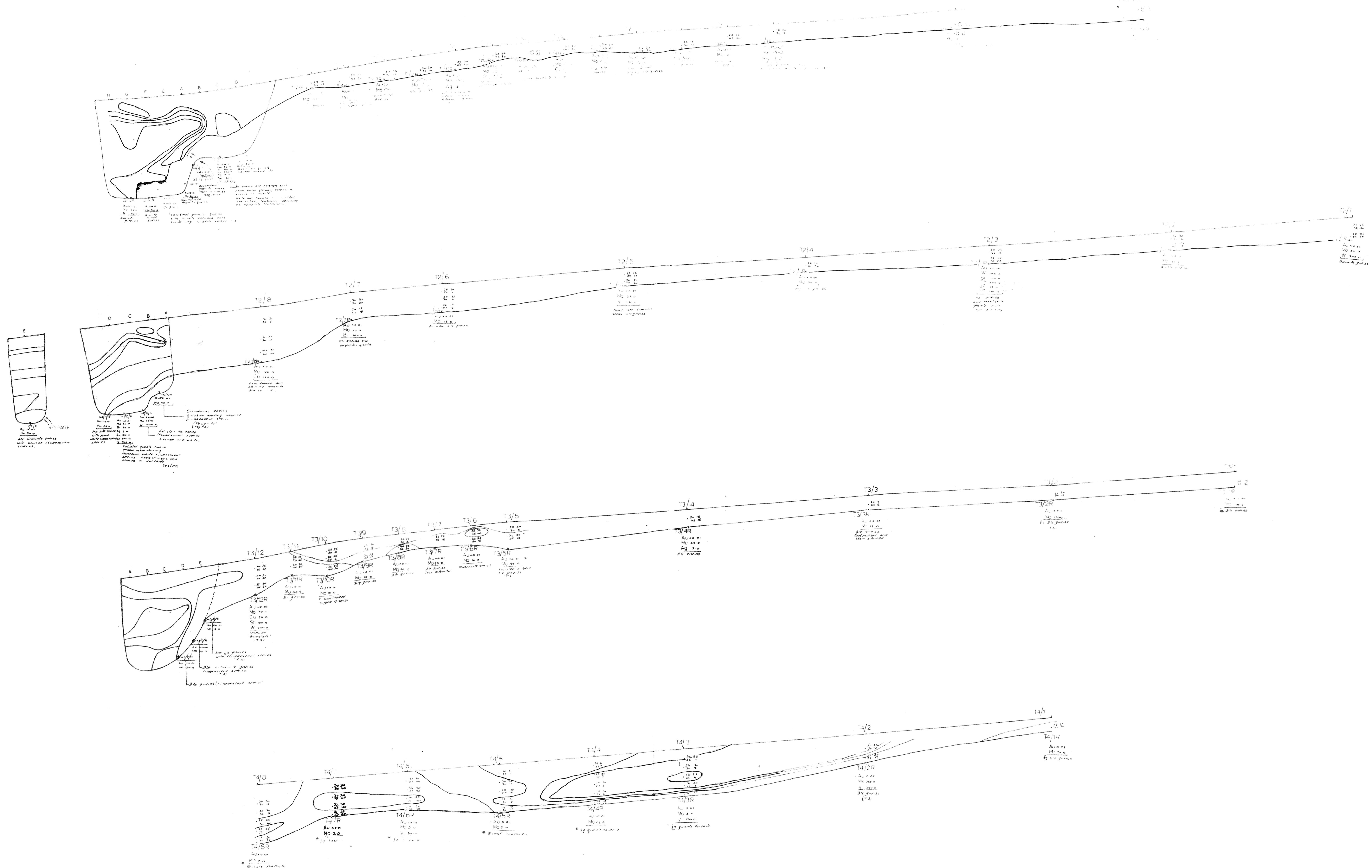


EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED	
Area: KEMNAY	Date: 8/8/72
for trenching at Middleton (Section)	
OS Map ref: NJ 728 825	
Scale: 1:50	Date: 19/7/72
Prepared by: G.P.R.	Drawn by: M.H.L.

Mo ppm	
○ 16	— 29
○ 3	— 49
○ 5	— 99
○ 10	— 199
○ 20	— 399
○ 100	— 1999
○ 200	— 3999
○ 300	— 3999
○ >400	

National Grid Ref. for Middleton on location plan is NJ 730 225





Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.
EXPLORATION

Project: EVL
Area: BALQUHAIN, INVERURIE

Title: TRENCH & PIT PROFILES
Cu Ni X MARKS WITH ^{Au} PLOTTED
Pb Mo SOIL SAMPLES WITH ^{Zn} PLOTTED
COLOURED FOR Mo

Drawing No: OS Map No. NJ 7222, 7322 REFERS TO 1:25000 LOCATION PLAN
Scale: 1:250 HORIZONTAL 1:50 VERTICAL
Date: APRIL 1974 Prepared by G.P.R.
Drawn by S.A.M.
Revisions:

COLOUR CODE	
Mo, ppm	
0 -> 20	
20 -> 40	
40 -> 60	
60 -> 100	
100 -> 150	
150 -> 200	
200 -> 250	
250 -> 300	
>300	

National Grid Ref: Station on location plan is NJ 72025

