

28 JUN 1973

5, Princes Gate, London, SW7 1QN

EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED

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

Geological Report : Huntly AEB

During the period 9th August to 31st December, 1971,
geological and geophysical investigations were undertaken
in this district.

(i) Geology

Reconnaissance mapping took place over the Marnoch
basic mass and over rocks forming the western envelope
of the Huntly basic mass. Outcrops were examined and
the distribution of float types recorded.

Petrographic reports were prepared for cores from
earlier diamond drill holes HK3, HK4, HK6, HK8, HK10,
HK11, HK12, HK13. No drilling actually took place.

(ii) Geophysics

a) Self Potential

A survey was carried out in the Dunbennan Wood area.
A moderate S.P. anomaly was found to be associated
with magnetic and I.P. anomalies.

b) Induced Polarization

Reconnaissance surveys employing Scintrex 25 watt time
domain equipment with dipole-dipole array covered a
magnetically anomalous area west of Knock Hill.

Enclosures

- 1. Geological Map: Float and Outcrop - West Huntly (NJ44SE)
- 2. Geological Map: Float and Outcrop - Marnoch (NJ55SE, 54NE,
64NE, 65SW)
- 3. Apparent chargeability values in milliseconds (NJ55NW)
- 4. Apparent Resistivity values in ohm - metres (NJ55NW)
- 5. S.P. Traverses - Dunbennan Wood (NJ48/41)

HUNTLY DISTRICT - AFB

Technical Report for Period 1st January - 6th July 1972

During the period, geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys were undertaken in this district. In two areas the results from previous detailed work led directly to a programme of diamond drilling. Selected core samples were subsequently assayed for Cu and Ni content.

1. Geology (Figs. 1-3)

Float and outcrop mapping was carried out on 1:10560 sheets NJ 44, NJ 54 Sw, SE, NJ 55 SW, SE. Particular emphasis was placed on the identification of anomalous quantities of sulphides within basic and ultrabasic rocks as an aid to geophysical and geochemical anomaly assessment.

2. Geochemistry

2.1. Soil Sampling (Fig. 4)

At Aultmore an area of high magnetic intensity was further evaluated by systematic soil sampling on a 1000' x 200' grid pattern. Samples were taken from the 'B' soil horizon and analysed for total Cu and Ni content by atomic absorption methods. No results of economic significance were forthcoming.

3. Geophysics

3.1. Induced Polarization (Figs. 5-22)

Detailed polarization surveys using Scintrex Mk 7 2.5 kw equipment with gradient arrays further investigated potential economic targets at Scraib Wood, Yondertown, Cuttlehill, Corse of Kinnoir, Hill of Brunstane and Broadland. With the exception of the last two named, all areas showed sufficiently encouraging chargeability and resistivity responses to warrant their testing by diamond drilling at a later date.

Reconnaissance induced polarization surveys, using Scintrex 25 watt equipment with dipole-dipole arrays, covered newly accessible ground in the Conniecleugh and Huntly Castle areas. No results worthy of follow-up were forthcoming.

3.2. Ground Magnetometry (Figs. 23-24)

Detailed ground magnetic surveys with Scintrex MF1 & MF2 fluxgate equipment were used to define better areas of possible economic interest at Yondertown, Cuttlehill, Broadland and Tarryblake. Anomalous patterns, which merited subsequent investigation by diamond drilling were outlined at the first three.

cont...

A short reconnaissance magnetic survey filled in a gap in coverage at Auchmill Farm. No economically significant results were revealed.

4. Diamond Drilling (Figs. 35-39)

Three diamond drill holes investigated strong magnetic and induced polarization anomalies outlined by previous detailed work at Bridges and Dunbennan.

Selected sections of core were assayed for copper and nickel, but no economic values were obtained. Finely disseminated sulphides, magnetite and some graphite are believed to be the cause of the anomalous geophysical responses.

5. Special Projects

5.1. Soils Research Project

Statistical studies were carried out on the data previously collected, prior to the preparation of the final report. (These results may be found in the final report submitted in October 1973, which applies to most EVL areas and time periods, including Huntly in 1972).

Enclosures

Not
sent

- { Fig. 1. Geological Float and Outcrop Map (NJ44NE)
2. Geological Float and Outcrop Map (NJ54SW & SE)
3. Geological Float and Outcrop Map (NJ55SW & SE)
4. Geochemical Soil Values in p.p.m. for Cu and Ni
(Aultmore - NJ45NE)
5. Apparent Chargeability Values in Milliseconds
(Scaib Wood - NJ5450/5550)
6. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Scaib Wood - NJ5450/5550)
7. Apparent Chargeability Values in Milliseconds
(Scaib Wood - NJ5449/5549)
8. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Scaib Wood - NJ5449/5549)
9. Apparent Chargeability in Milliseconds
(Yondertown - NJ5453/5553)
10. Apparent Resistivity in Ohm Metres
(Yondertown - NJ5453/5553)
11. Apparent Chargeability Values in Milliseconds
(Cuttlehill - NJ4947/4948)
12. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Cuttlehill - NJ4947/4948)
13. Apparent Chargeability Values in Milliseconds
(Broadland - NJ4742/4842)
14. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Broadland - NJ4742/4842)
15. Apparent Chargeability Values in Milliseconds
(Broadland - NJ4641/4741, 4841/4941)
16. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Broadland - NJ4641/4741, 4841/4941)
17. Apparent Chargeability in Milliseconds
(Hill of Brunstane - NJ5440/5540)
18. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Hill of Brunstane - NJ5440/5540)
19. Apparent Chargeability Values in Milliseconds
(Corse of Kinnoir - NJ5443/5543, 5442/5542)
20. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Corse of Kinnoir - NJ5443/5543, 5442/5542)
21. Apparent Chargeability Values in Milliseconds
(Conniecleugh - NJ54SW)
22. Apparent Resistivity Values in Ohm Metres
(Conniecleugh - NJ54SW)
23. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas
(Yondertown - NJ 5454/5554)
24. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas
(Yondertown - NJ 5453/5553)
25. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas
(Tarryblake - NJ 5250/5350)
26. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas
(Tarryblake - NJ 5050/5150)
27. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas
(Cuttlehill - NJ 4946)
28. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas
(Cuttlehill - NJ 4943)
29. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas
(Cuttlehill - NJ4847/4947)

30. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas (Cuttlehill - NJ5047/5147)
31. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas (Cuttlehill - NJ5048/5148)
32. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas (Broadland - NJ4247)
33. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas (Broadland - NJ4641/4741, 4841/4941)
34. Vertical Magnetic Intensity Values in Gammas (Auchmill - NJ54SW/SE)
35. Borehole Location Plan for D.D.H. HK14 & 15 (Bridges - NJ5642/5742)
36. Borehole Location Plan for D.D.H. HK16 (Dundennan - NJ4840/4841)
37. Diamond Drill Core Log - HK14
38. Diamond Drill Core Log - HK15
39. Diamond Drill Core Log - HK16.

Not sent {

K.B.

7.12.1973

E.M. Jones

Encls 5 - 36 only sent

BN 3041-3053

Huntly boreholes 1969-70

In response to a notification from Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. a visit was made to South Tillytarnant farm, near Huntly to inspect borehole cores. The visit was made by Dr. N.G. Berridge and Miss A.E. Anderson on 21st-22nd April 1970.

Thirteen boreholes comprising some 6000 ft of core have so far been drilled, ten of them in an area between Ruthven and Rothiemay and the remainder on Dumbellan Hill near Huntly. The sites were chosen to investigate geophysical and geochemical (nickel) anomalies discovered in the region of the Huntly-Knock basic igneous mass. The Ruthven-Rothiemay district is, however, also of particular interest in the context of academic geology as it is critical to Munro's (1970) theories concerning the possible dual identity of Huntly and Knock plutonic bodies. The Dumbellan bores are of unexpectedly great petrological interest, one of them interesting hybrid rocks where their presence had not been previously suspected.

In this initial reconnaissance inspection it was decided to make rapid generalized 'logs' of a few selected typical boreholes and those chosen were HK (Huntly-Knock) 1, 5 and 8 from Ruthven-Rothiemay and HK12 from Dumbellan Hill. A total of 25 representative samples was collected from these four boreholes and the logs are summarized below.

Borehole HK1, drilled vertically, passed through almost 10 feet of material assumed to be weathered bedrock before entering a rather coarse-grained igneous rock of gabbroic aspect. Signs of weathering became absent below 13 feet. The borehole was terminated at 201 ft after 5 ft of granite pegmatite had been penetrated. Above this, the remainder of the core consists almost entirely of dark gabbro with local hornfels xenoliths and hybrid rocks, containing a remarkably high proportion of graphite (reputedly up to 30%) together with a variable content of rather finely disseminated sulphides. A report (January 1970) by Miss L. Holmes of the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation indicates that the graphite replaces other rock constituents, including the sulphides. The predominant sulphide is pyrrhotite but this mineral includes subordinate blebs of pentlandite. Chalcopyrite is also present and is obviously concentrated in parts of the core. Analyses of two samples showed values of 0.22% and of 0.2% to 0.3% for nickel and copper respectively. Miss Holmes draws comparison between the mineralization here and that at Ardrath, near Ellon. She points out that the two occurrences are very similar in nature although the textural habit of the pentlandite (within the pyrrhotite) differs.

Borehole HK5 was sited a short distance to the west of HK1 and was drilled to an inclined depth of 578 ft. The rocks encountered beneath a 43 ft (inclined thickness) cover of boulder clay include a higher proportion of xenolithic and hybrid rocks (less altered varieties being identifiable as pelitic and scapolitic in nature) and a greatly reduced proportion of graphite in the associated gabbro, compared with HK1. The core includes notably highly enriched sulphide zones, in particular an 8 ft section in which core minerals are predominant over gangue. This section of mineralization is particularly interesting in showing a "blurred" vein stockwork distribution, intermediate in style between the more characteristic even sulphide dissemination and the rarer sharply defined late veinlets of chalcopyrite. The gabbroic parent rock varies in coarseness and locally shows ill-defined igneous lamination. Two horizons of ultrabasic rock were noted and numerous veins of granite pegmatite. The xenolithic material includes calcareous rocks but scapolitic schists and hornfelses are predominant.

HK8 sited about a mile to the northeast of HK1, was drilled at an angle towards the southeast. After passing through about 23 ft of boulder clay the borehole passed into a gabbroic rock (?norite) containing both graphite and sulphide; igneous lamination is present. Below about 61 ft a more basic sequence of inter-banded ultrabasic and troctolite was encountered with serpentine along many fracture planes. Ultrabasic rock was not met below 185 ft. Below about 316 ft hornfelsic xenoliths occur in the gabbro which is in contact with remobilized and locally contaminated gneissose schists at about 342 ft. The borehole was continued to 733 ft, through non-gneissose schists with local calcareous bands. Signs of remobilization continue beyond the gneissose zone (below c. 515 ft).

Boreholes HK1, 5 and 8 are sited in an area in which Muir has modified the primary Geological Survey map. HK8 more or less confirms Muir's interpretation but HK1 and 5 favour the original mapping by proving the presence of igneous rock although the complexity of the geology is probably greater than was envisaged by any of the earlier workers.

Similarly the new borings have revealed the presence of greater complexity at Dumbellan Hill than surface exposures had suggested likely. This area has been the subject of detailed work by Muir and in particular by Weedon (1970), both of whom agreed with earlier workers that the ground was occupied by a relatively simple layered sequence of peridotite and troctolitic gabbro. Although such a sequence was in fact discovered in borehole HK12, it was not reached until the hole had passed through 20 ft of drift and then almost 200 ft of mutually contaminated schist and gabbro, the latter being characteristically rich in garnet and appearing to be at least locally rich in sillimanite too. The presence of cordierite was suspected but not confirmed. The borehole was inclined to the east - to give maximum "stratigraphical" penetration of the igneous layering which dips steeply to the west (?inverted) as at Bin Quarry a mile to the north. At borehole HK12 sulphide mineralization appears to be disseminated through the rocks in little more than accessory proportions.

To sum up, the evidence provided by these new boreholes confirms recent theories that the "Huntly Mass" is a composite series of igneous intrusions and hybrids rather than a tectonically disturbed single pluton - in fact, the suggestion is that the complexity may be even greater than such workers as Muir have proposed. The assay values speak for themselves in showing the economic promise of the ground; the assays did not come from the boreholes showing the highest visible concentration of sulphide minerals.

Ref.: Scottish Journal of Geology - Feb. 1970
Papers by Weedon and Muir
- also references therein.

N.C.B.

M.O. Berridge
April 1970

SECTION OF HK 1

..... Surface Level..... O.D.

Communicated..... by.....

Date of boring or sinking..... Borer.....

One-inch Map..... Six-inch Map.....

	Thickness		Depth from Surface	
	Metres		Metres	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Overburden - mainly decomposed bedrock			9	6
Weathered graphitic gabbro			12	8
Fresh coarse-grained gabbro consistently rich in <u>graphite</u> (reputedly up to 30%) and variably rich in disseminated sulphide - dominantly pyrrhotite but some chalcopyrite etc. - Xenoliths and contaminated rock between 78 and 82ft locally elsewhere.				
Occasional secondary veinlets of sulphide - dominantly chalcopyrite				
Granite pegmatite vein at 180'6" - 181'			195	8
Granite pegmatite			201	-
			bottom of hole	
<u>Specimens</u>	(1)	28ft		
	(2)	71ft		
	(3)	200ft		

SECTION OF HK 5

Surface Level ● D.

Communicated _____ by _____

Date of boring ● or sinking _____ Borer _____

One-inch Map _____ Six-inch Map _____

	Thickness		Depth from Surface	
	Metres	Metres	Metres	Metres
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Drift	43		43	
Biotite gabbro /?diorite with ?pegmatite xenoliths and hybrid rocks				73' 6"
Zones of crushed rock with yellowish earthy material down to c.100ft				78'
Metasediments become more pelitic below c.90ft.				
Finely disseminated sulphide mineralization comes in at c.115ft locally. Mineralization becomes locally intense and is consistently so between 167' and c.175' - Dominantly pyrrhotite with some chalcopyrite. Vein stockwork of sulphide concentration is discernable locally. Texture varies in coarseness, possibly according to that of host rock, which itself is occasionally fine-grained and melanocratic. Mineralization falls off below 175ft.				
Granitic veins occur between 164 and 167ft and c.198ft.				
Pyrrhotite / chalcopyrite - rich rock				172' 9" - 173'
Ill defined igneous lamination sometimes present.				
Grey horfels			222	-
Mixed striped ?semipelitic fine-grained schists with ?serpentine bands at 232 - c.240' and at c.250'			231	-
Pegmatite veins at 271'			272	-
Basic igneous contamination again, with pale partly remobilised calcareous material down to c.309ft.			306	-
Granite, pegmatoid in part			326	-
?Altered gabbro (coarsish) with xenolithic material and leucocratic veinlets			335	-
Pegmatoid, slightly foliated granite			341	-
Coarse-grained ?norite passing down into more melanic pegmatoid material with knots of mineralization - dominantly pyrrhotite: some pegmatite veinlets			377	-
Mainly foliated granite (plus some incorporated altered basic material)			c.391	-
?Altered ?biotite gabbro, fairly coarse, locally well foliated, local granitic veins, small quantity of sulphide			425	-
Leucopegmatite			430	-
As above 425			449	-
Foliated granite			456	-

c/forward

456

SECTION OF HK 5

Surface Level.....O.D.

Communicated..... by.....

Date of boring or sinking..... Borer.....

One-inch Map..... Six-inch Map.....

	Thickness		Depth from Surface	
	Meters		Meters	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Drift	43		43	
<u>Biotite-gabbro/?diorite with ?psammitic xenoliths and hybrid rocks</u>				73'6"
Zones of crushed rock with yellowish earthy material down to c.100ft				78'
Metasediments become more pelitic below c.90ft.				
Finely disseminated sulphide mineralization comes in at c.115ft locally. Mineralization becomes locally intense and is consistently so between 167' and c.175' - Dominantly pyrrhotite with some chalcopyrite. Vein stockwork of sulphide concentration is discernable locally. Texture varies in coarseness, possibly according to that of hostrock, which itself is occasionally fine-grained and melanocratic. Mineralization falls off below 175ft.				
Granitic veins occur between 164 and 167ft and c.198ft.				
<i>Pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite rich rock</i>				172'9" - 173'
Ill defined igneous lamination sometimes present.				
Grey horfels			222	-
Mixed striped ?semipetitic fine-grained schists with ?serpentine bands at 232 - c.240' and at c.250'			231	-
Pegmatite veins at 271'			272	-
Basic igneous contamination again, with pale partly remobilized calcareous material down to c.309ft.			306	-
Granite, pegmatoid in part			326	-
?Altered gabbro (coarsish) with xenolithic material and leucocratic veinlets			335	-
Pegmatoid, slightly foliated granite			341	-
Coarse-grained ?norite passing down, into more melanic pegmatoid material with knots of mineralization - dominantly pyrrhotite: some pegmatite veinlets			377	-
Mainly foliated granite (plus some incorporated altered basic material)			c.391	-
?Altered ?biotite gabbro, fairly coarse, locally well foliated, local granitic veins, small quantity of sulphide			425	
Leucopegmatite			430	
As above 425			449	
Foliated granite			456	
c/forward	456			

SECTION OF HK 8

..... Surface Level..... O.D.

Communicated..... by.....

Date of boring or sinking..... Borer.....

One-inch Map..... Six-inch Map.....

	Thickness	Depth from Surface
	Metres	Metres
Overburden - boulder clay		23 7
Biotite gabbro (?diorite), moderately coarse grained and with flow foliation. Weathered in part		42
Fine-grained flow foliated ?norite with altered ?ultramafite (sulphide and graphite bearing in less altered ?norite). Norite has oriented laths of ?bronzite -(4) 60'		61 7
Medium grained ?troctolite with bands of foliated ?pyroxenite arpendolite. Serpentine veins along some joints. Rock decomposed at 88-89ft 6in.		93 6
Mainly ?pyroxenitic with both graphite and sulphide (dam. pyrrholite)		108
Mainly ?gabbro/troctolite		123
Mainly ultramafite, highly serpentized (5) 125ft		136
Pegmatite		136
Gabbro and ultramafite with serpentine on many joints. Local sulphide mineralization; foliation locally well developed; hornfels xenoliths locally. 143'-145' "bleached" ultramafite (6) 144ft (Talcose)		152
Ultramafite		184 7
Diffuse acid veining in several zones		
Heterogeneous gabbroic rocks, locally sulphide bearing, fine to coarse gravel, in part altered; serpentine on many joints. (7) 282' (8) 200' becomes xenolithic below 316ft <small>Coarse-grained gabbro Fine-grained gabbro</small>		342
Dominantly-striped semipelite (9) 349'6". Igneous contamination apparent between c.377' and 390'		
Talcose joints locally		
Schists are conspicuously gneissose in part and also show signs of remobilization in the distortion and disruption of their foliation. (10) 490'		
Local ? calc. pod noted at 552ft - (11). Gneissose schists die out at c.515ft.		
Lithology then becomes predominantly homogeneous semipelite with little gneissosity. (12) 581ft 9in.		625 10
Black fine-grained ?graphitic schist (13) 625ft10in		6278 6
Striped semipelitic schists, clearly remobilized in part, with much pale ?calcareous rock in stripes and bands, between c.655ft and 673ft and at c.712'-713' & locally elsewhere (14) 660'6" - 661 <small>Partly remobilized metasediments</small>		
Striping becomes less obvious again at depth.		
Base of hole		733 3

SECTION OF HK 12

Surface Level.....O.D.

Communicated..... by.....

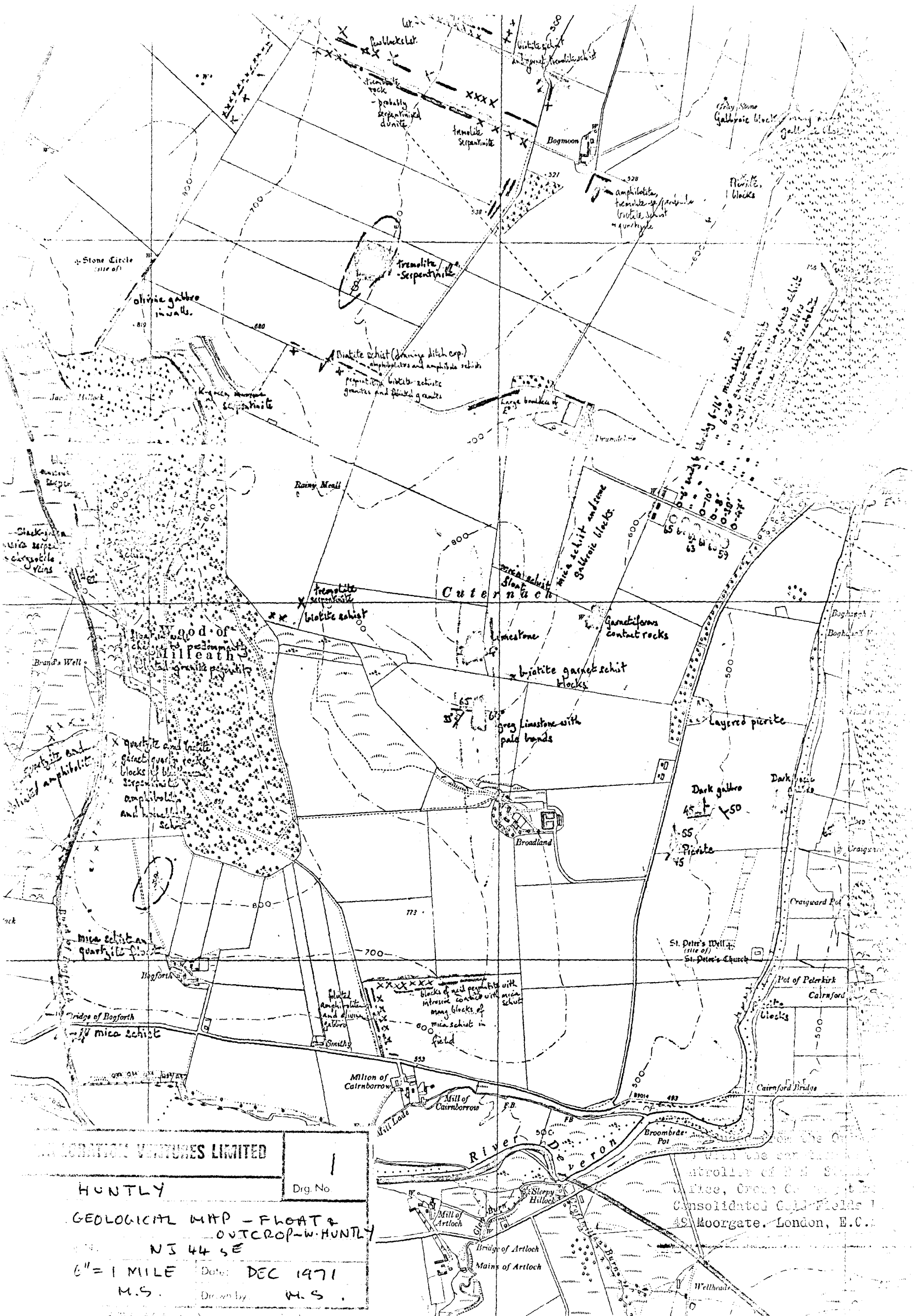
Date of boring or sinking..... Borer.....

One-inch Map.....Six-inch Map.....

	Thickness		Depth from Surface	
	Metres		Metres	
Overburden - Boulder clay with olivine gabbro boulders Garnetiferous mod. coarse ?gabbro with subord. small mass. of pelitic schist and hornfels. ?Sillimanite in gabbro			20	5
Homogeneous dark gray hornfels			80	
Garnetiferous gabbro, variable from fine to coarse- grained, varying into and out of zones of hornfelsic looking material (sometimes containing relict wisps of schistosity), (15) 97'6" (+?sillimanite)			89	6
(16) 136' (coarse gabbro)				
(17) 166' (relict foliation)(i.e. contaminated metaseds)			177	4
Mobilized hornfels (semipelitic)			178	10
Garnetiferous gabbro etc.			213	5
Interbedded peridotite and troctolite with igneous lamination // to banding; individual bands 1/2 inch to c.18 inches (18in peridotite at top of sequence). Cut by pegmatite (leucogranitic) between 229-230'. Serpentine veins common. (18) 214' (peridotite)				
(19) 248' (troctolite & serpentine)				
troctolite becomes increasingly predominant downwards, becomes finer grained below 253ft. Serpentine dies out below 270ft.				
The rock becomes even more leucocratic below c.295ft, much of it being nr. anorthosite (lacking olivine megacrysts); pegmatite veins still present.				
299'6" (leucofacies) Troctolite/anorthosite				
serpentine and ? alcaose alteration between 306'6" and 309'				
Relatively homogeneous leucogabbro with laminated feldspar continues below 309' (slight variations - some megacrysts usually present).				
1/2in pyrrhotite rib at c.346ft.				
Occasional veins of serpentinous material still present Large megacrysts of ?olivine again present between c.385' and 400'.			396	

c/forward

396



EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED

HUNTLY Drg. No. 1

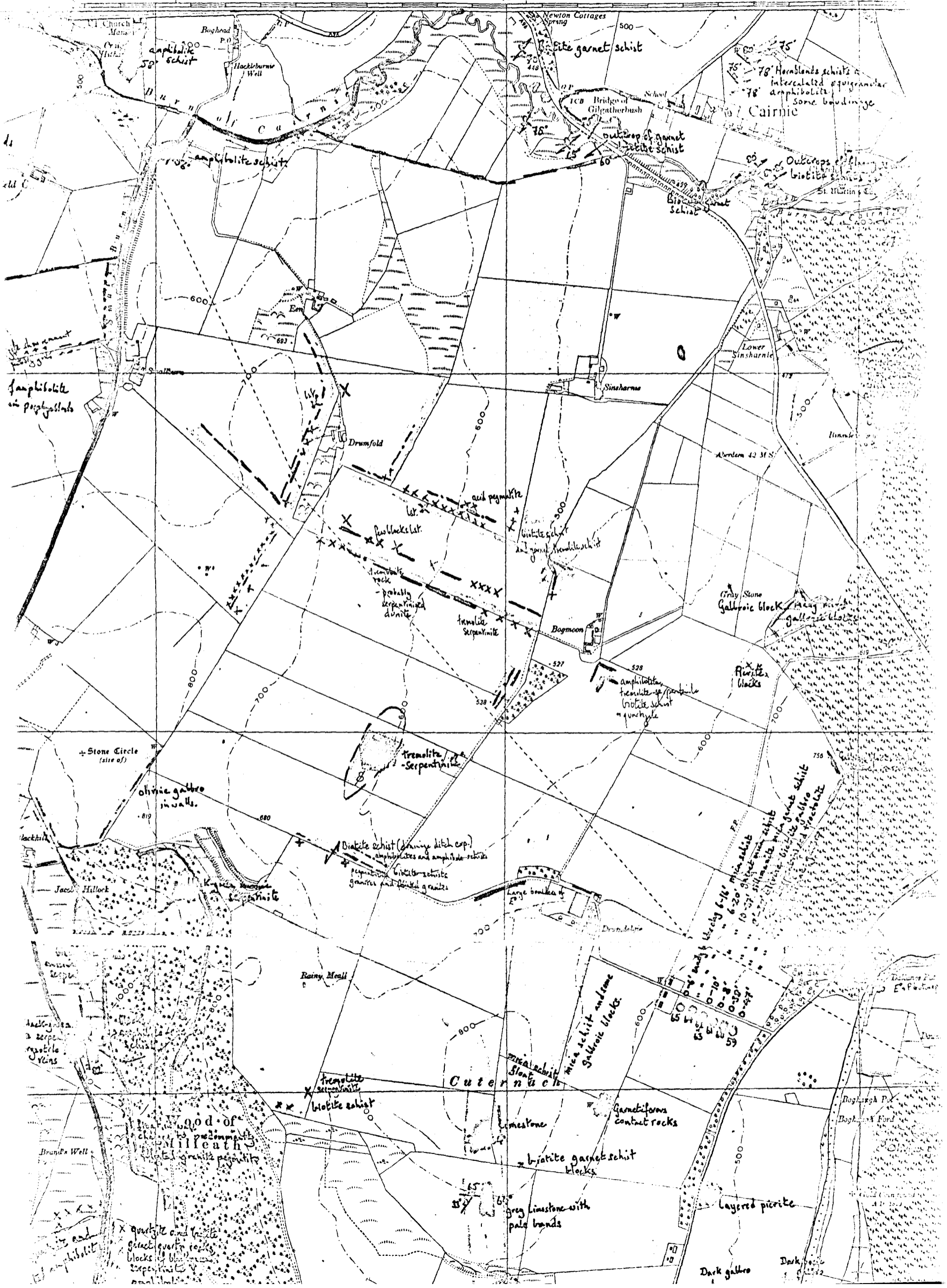
GEOLOGICAL MAP - FLOAT & OUTCROP - W. HUNTLY

NJ 44 SE

6" = 1 MILE Date: **DEC 1971**

M.S. Drawn by: **M.S.**

with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Great Britain, by the Consolidated Coal Fields Ltd., 49 Moorgate, London, E.C.1.



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EXPLORATION VENTURES LIMITED		2
Area:	WIMBORNE	
Title:	WIMBORNE; PLANT 3	Drg. No.
O.S. Map No.	SS 53 SW 16	
Scale:	1:50,000	Date: OCT 1971
Prepared by:		Drawn by:

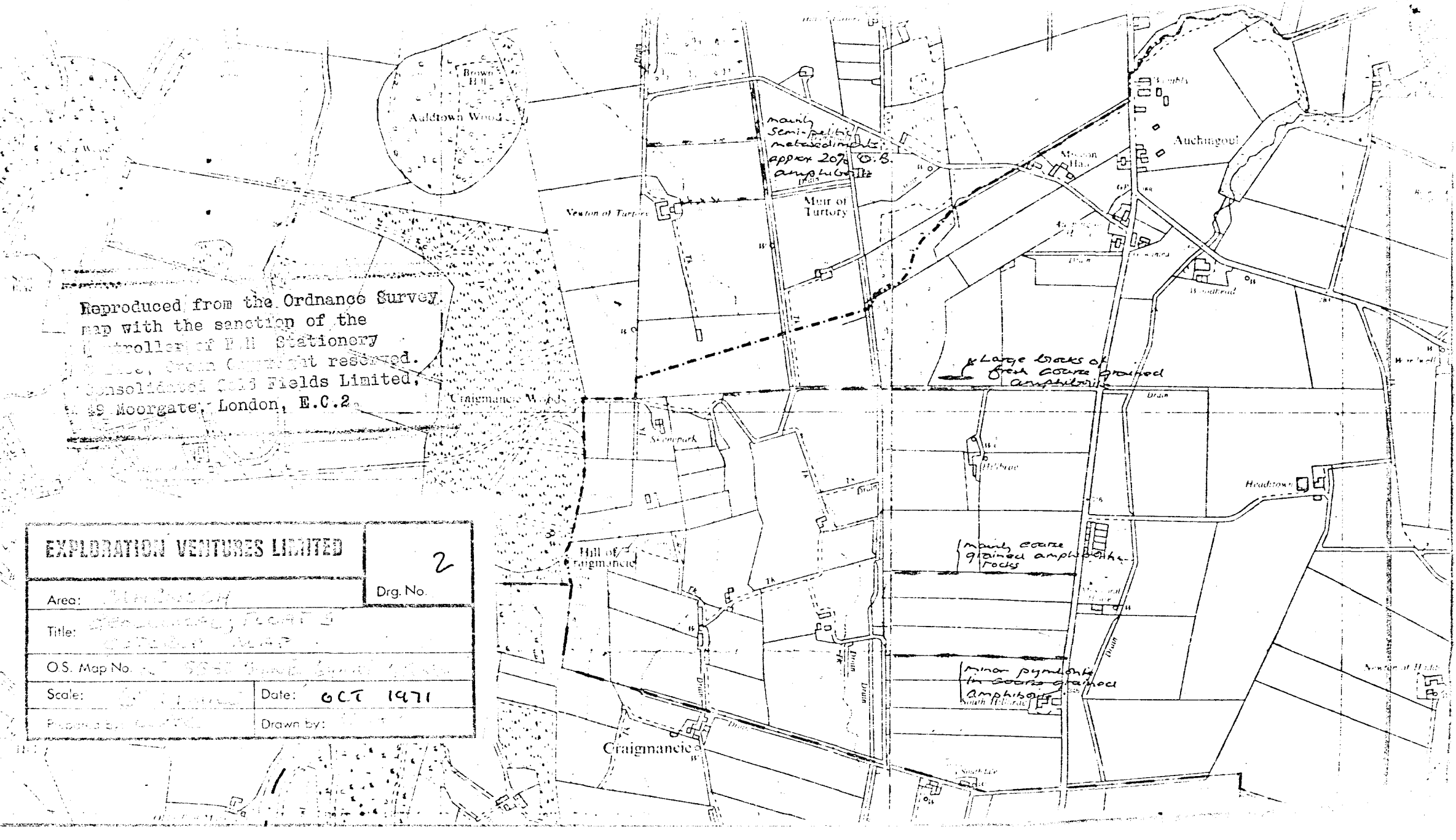
Brown Hill
Auldrow Wood

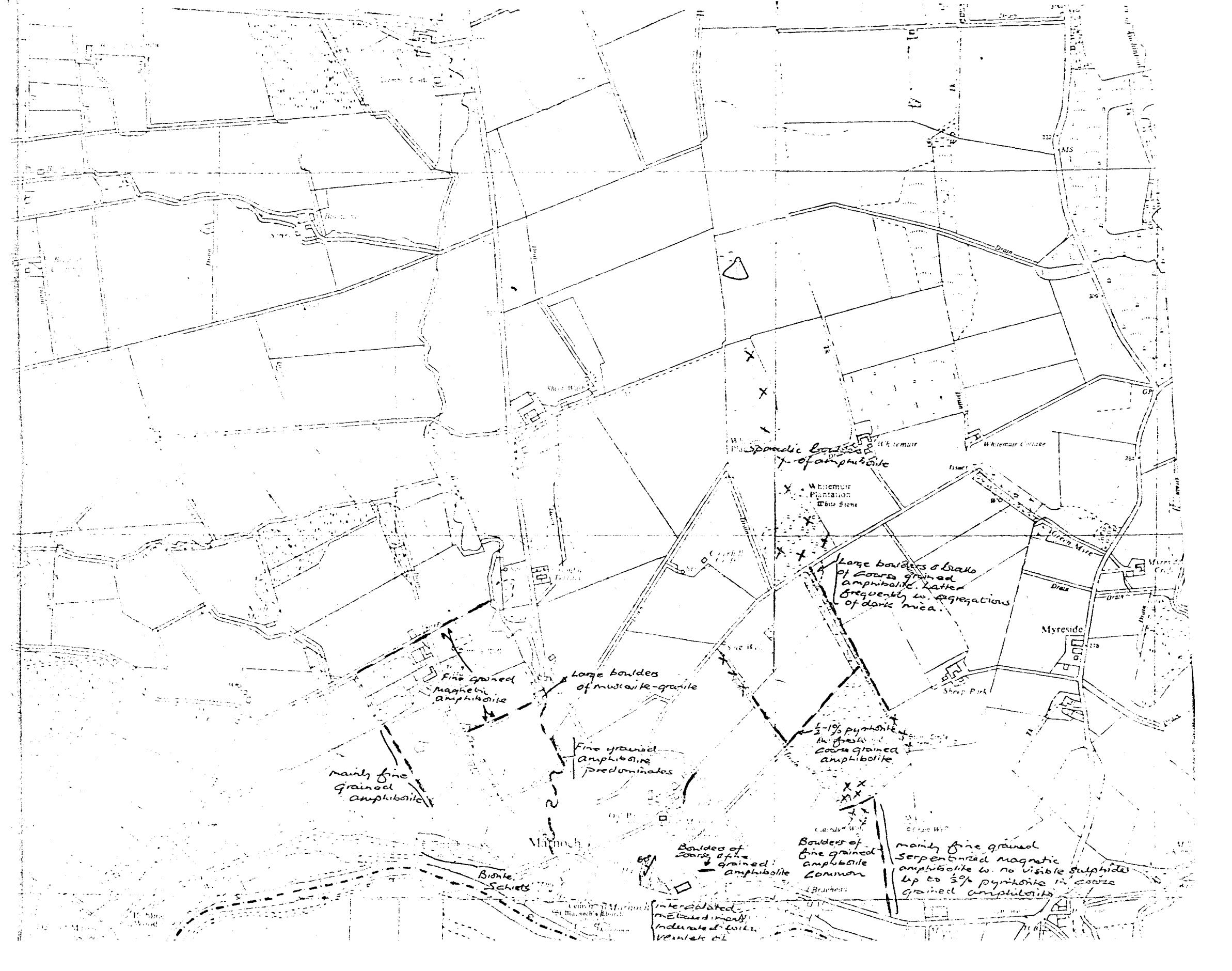
mainly semi-pelitic metasediments approx 20% O.S. amphibolite

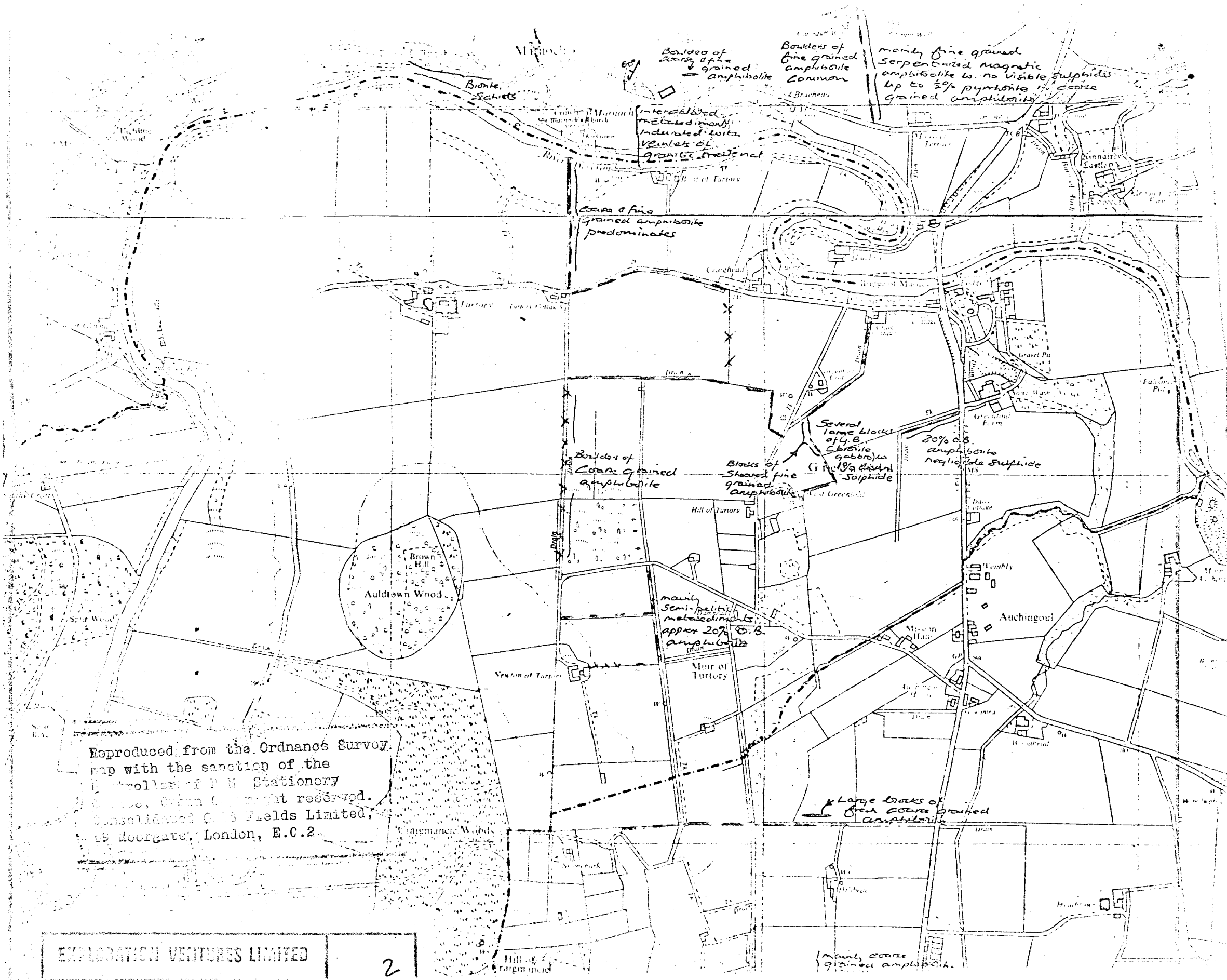
Large blocks of fresh coarse grained amphibolite

mainly coarse grained amphibolite rocks

minor pyroclastic in coarse grained amphibolite south of road







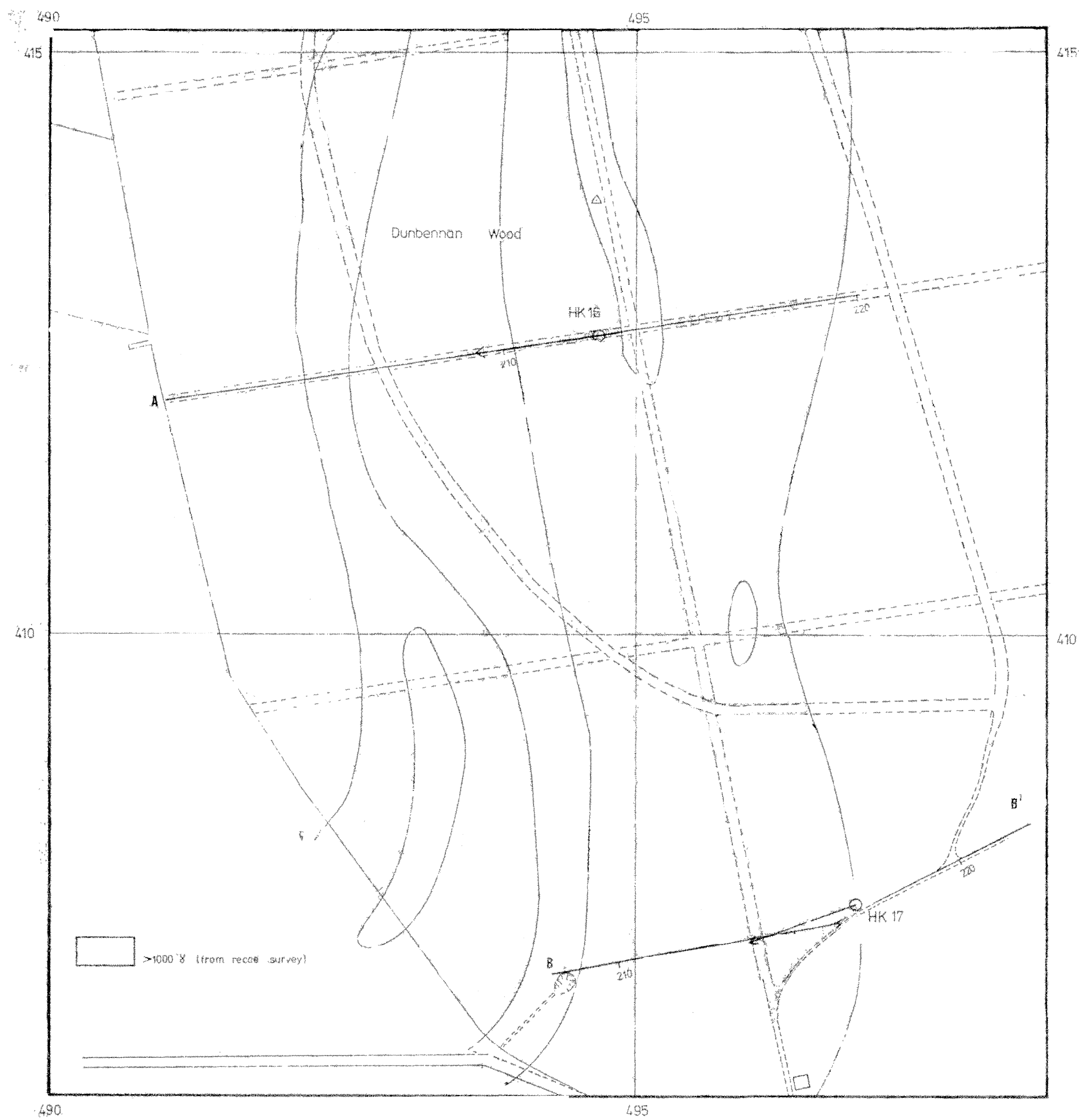
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MRD 84 / S / 4

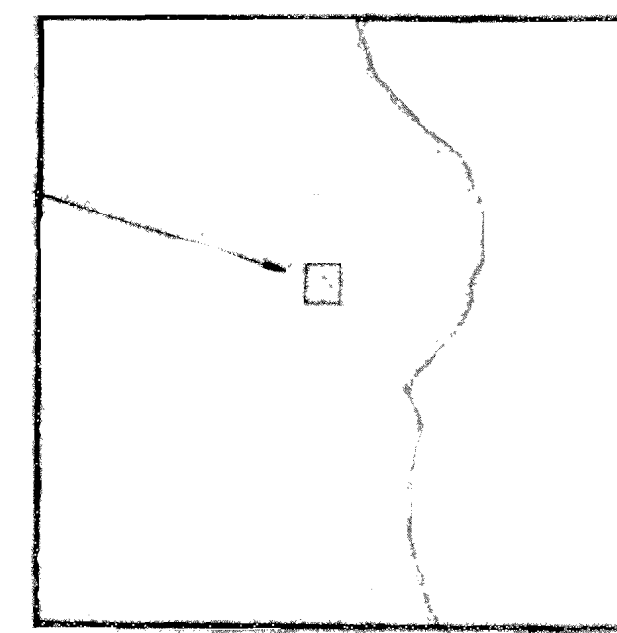
284 / S / 2

HUNTLY

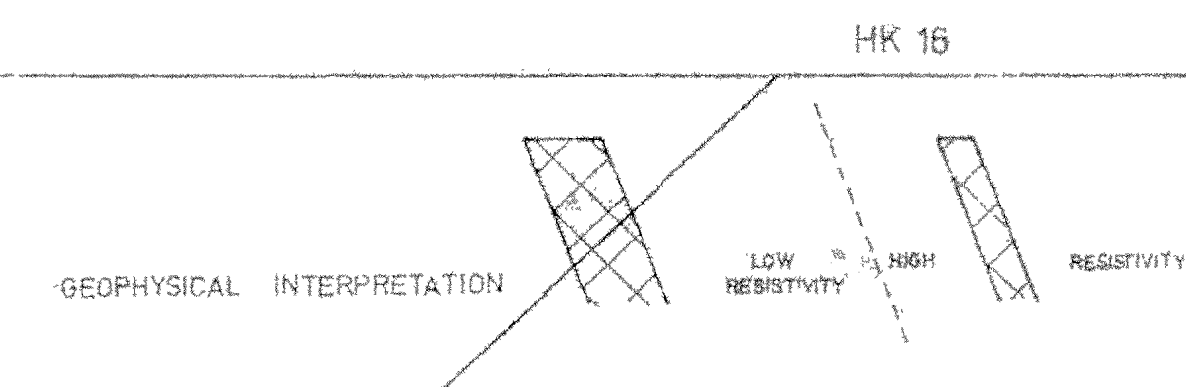
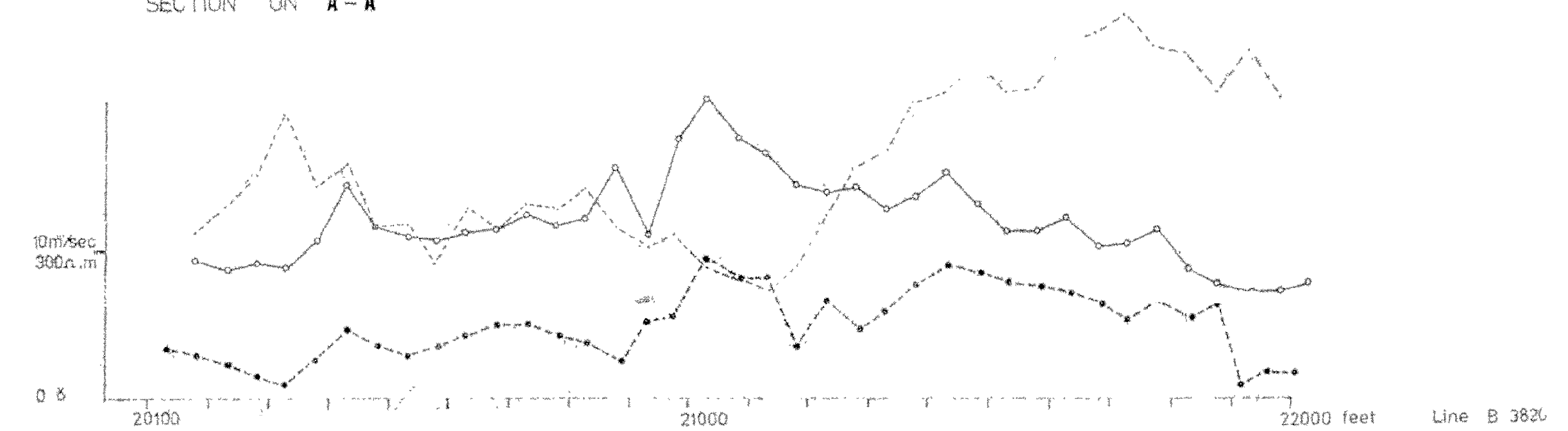
EXPLORATION VENTURES



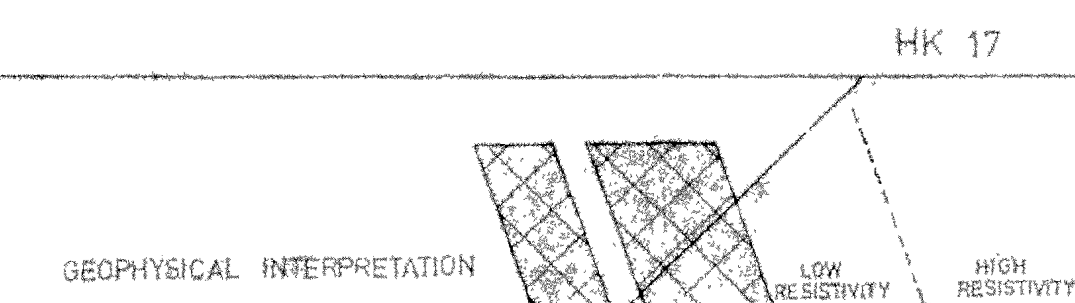
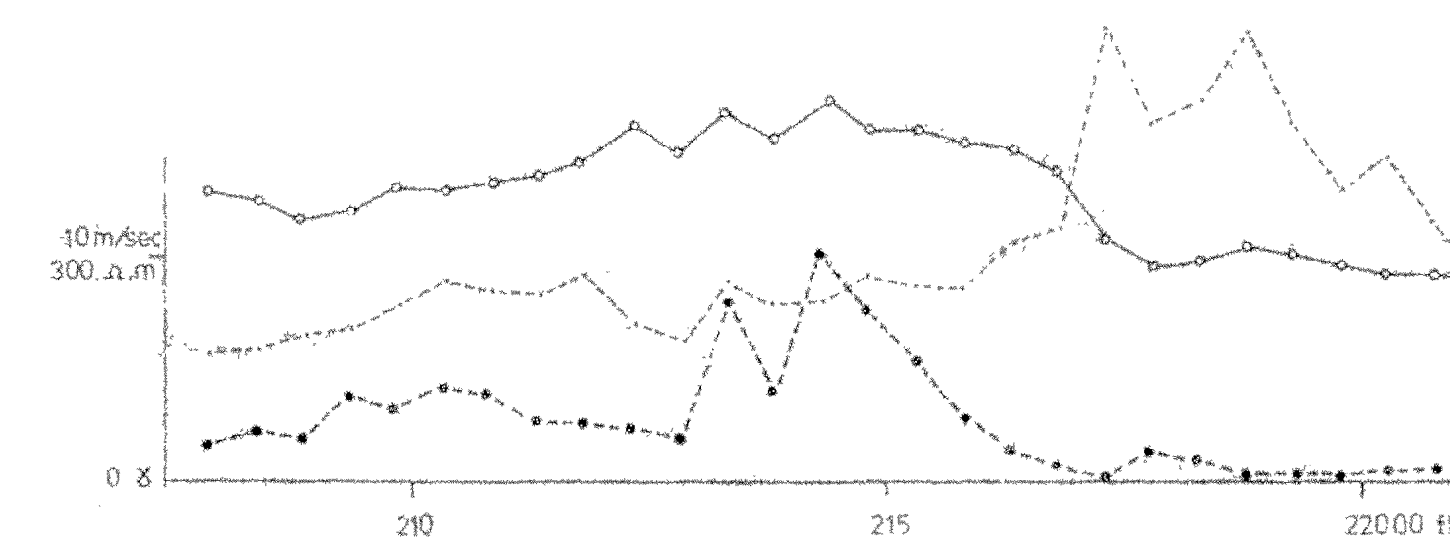
Location diagram of 1:2500 plan



SECTION ON A-A'



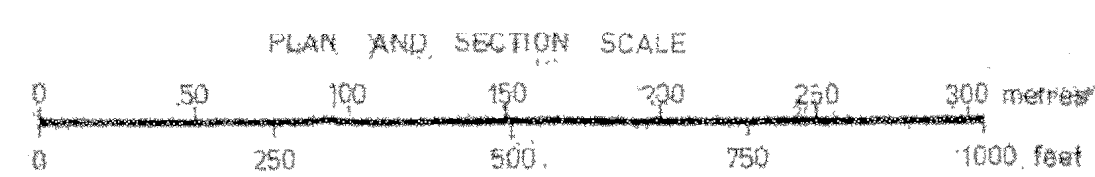
SECTION ON B-B'



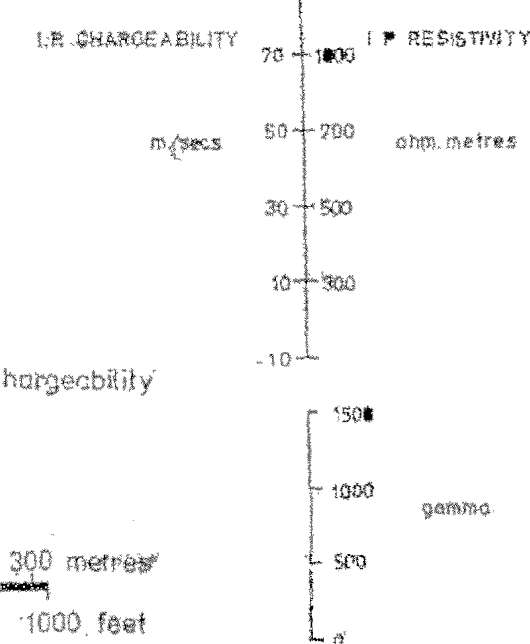
Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.	
EXPLORATION	
Project:	Exploration Ventures Ltd.
Area:	Huntly-Knock
Title:	DIAMOND DRILL TARGETS AT DUNBENNAN ABERDEENSHIRE
Drawing No.	Q.S. Map No. NJ 4840 & 4841
D 023	Scale: 1:2500 Prepared by: M. Springett
Fig 36	Date: June 1972 Drawn by: M.S.
Revisions	2/2/72 M.S.

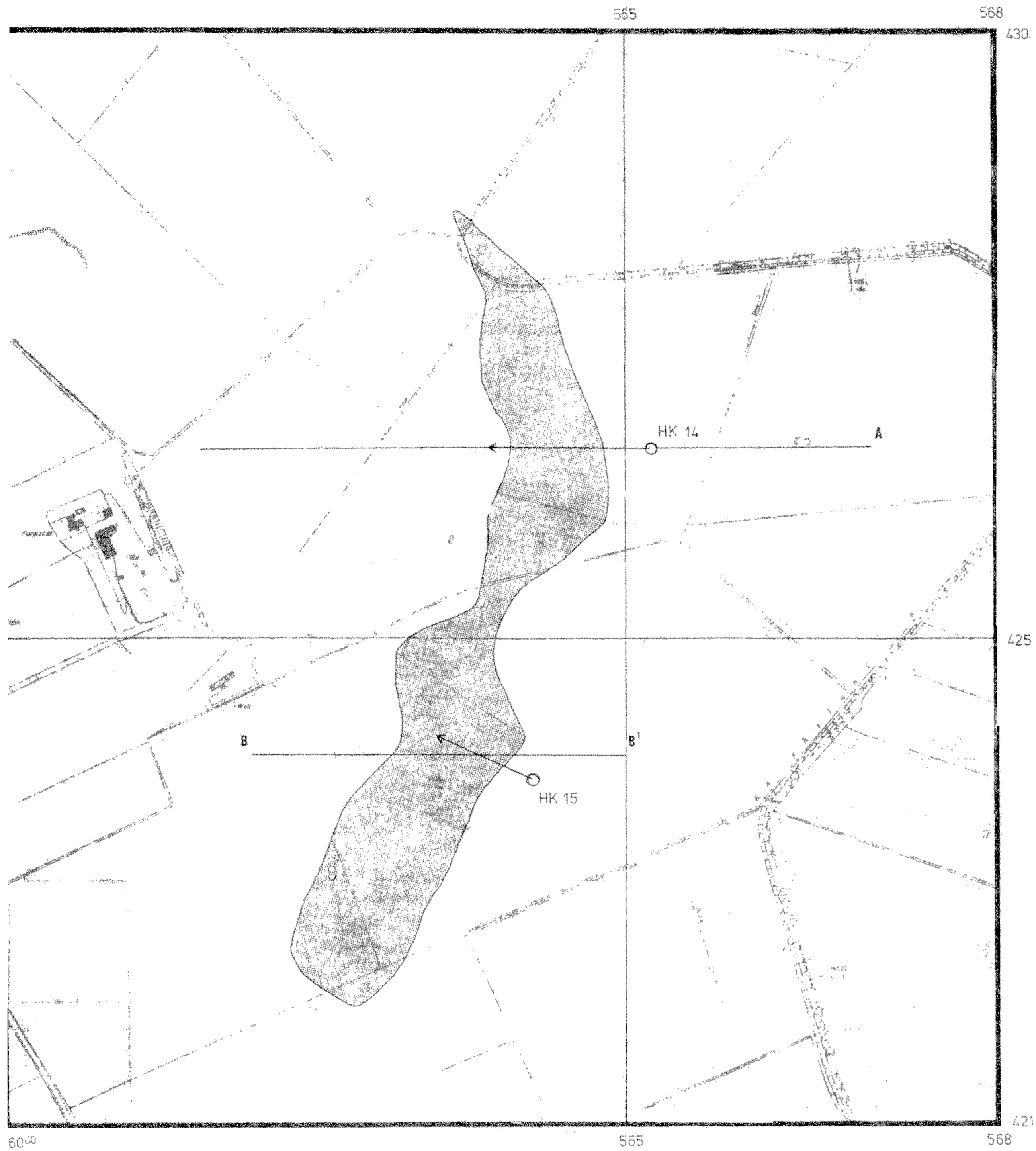
KEY

- Magnetics
- I.P. Chargeability
- I.P. Resistivity
- ▨ Magnetic and chargeable body
- ▨ Magnetic body within area of high chargeability

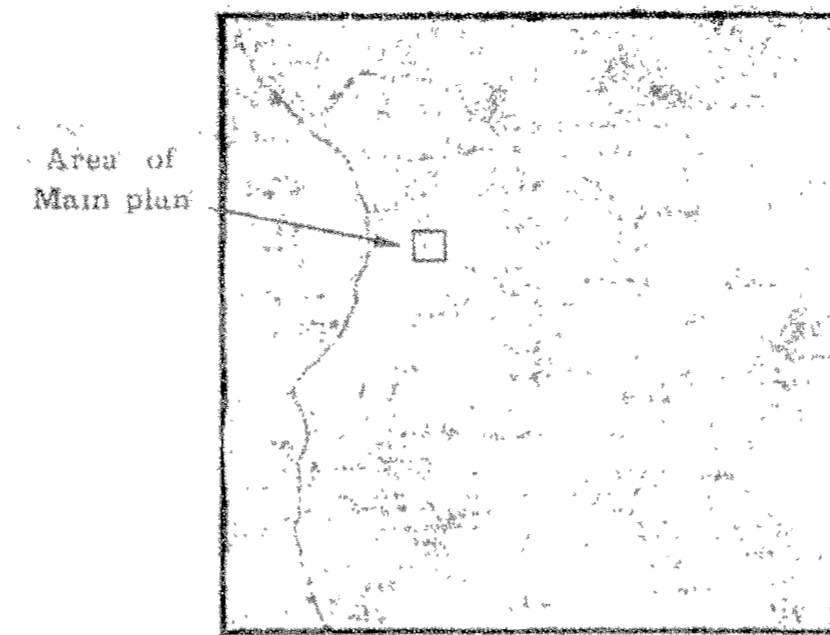


VERTICAL SCALES

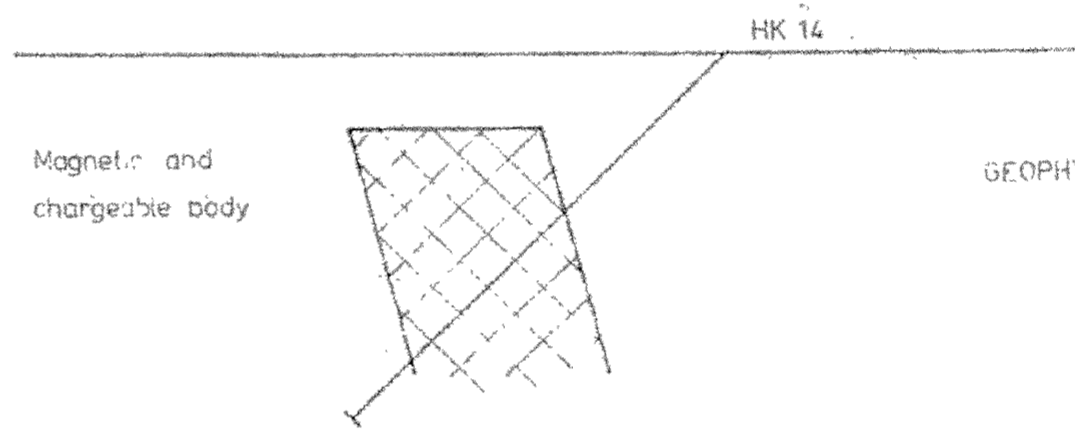
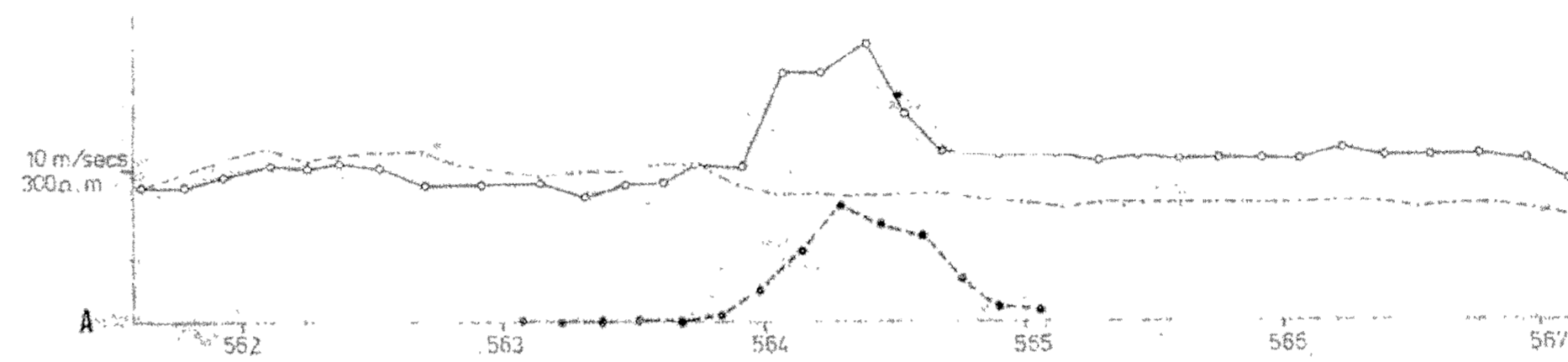




Location diagram of 1:2500 plan



SECTION ON A-A'

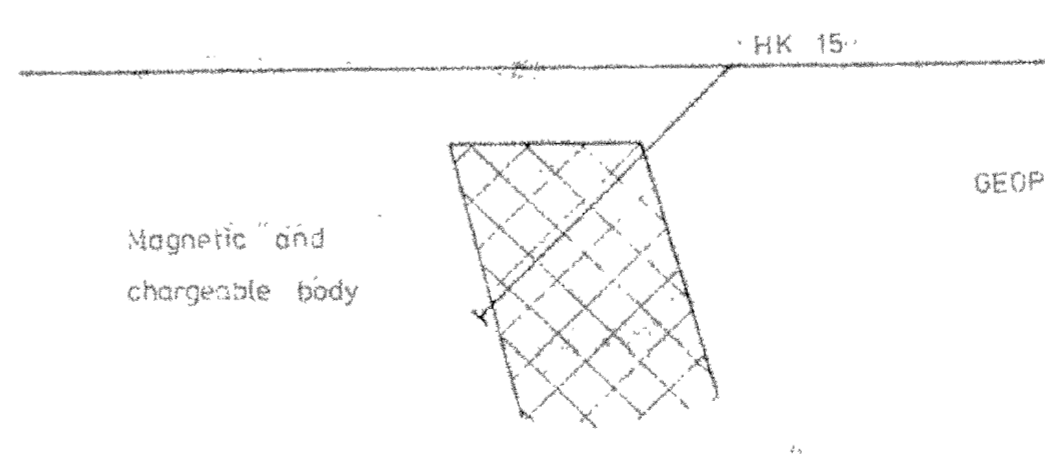
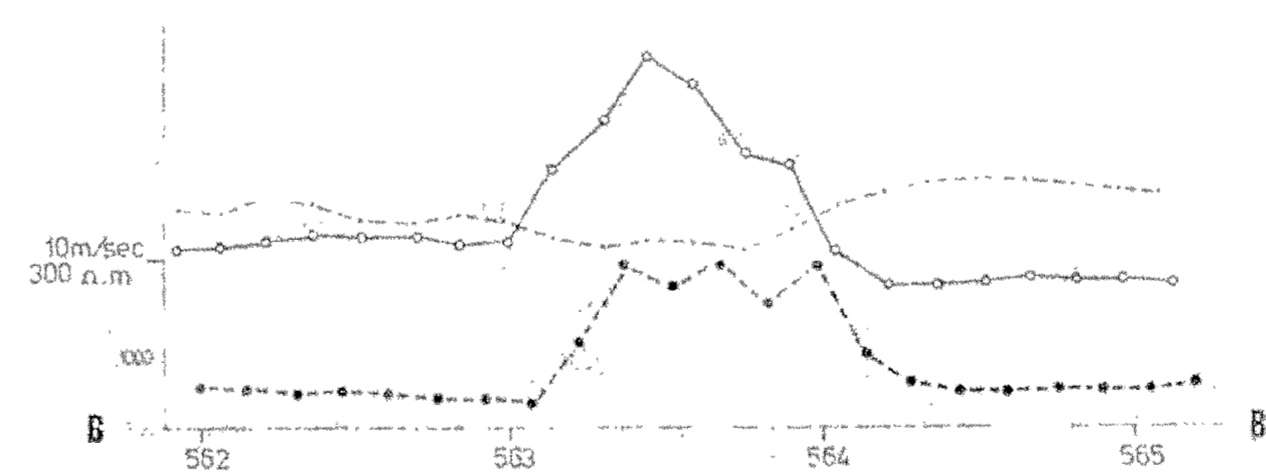


GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

HK 14 GEOLOGICAL SECTION

Overburden
Magnetic and chargeable body causing anomaly

SECTION ON B-B'



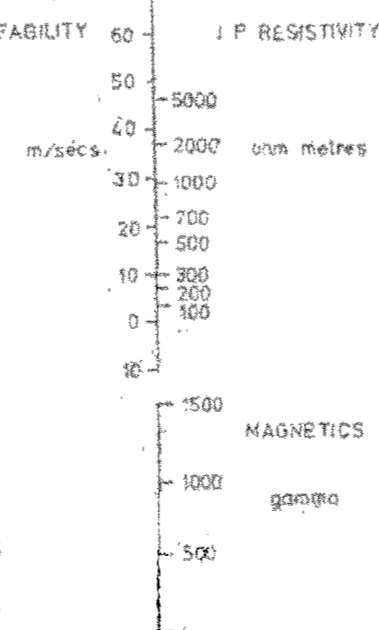
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

HK 15 GEOLOGICAL SECTION

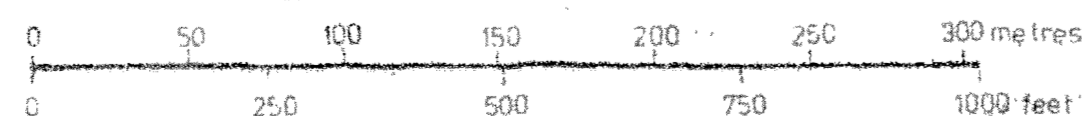
KEY

- Magnetics
- I.P. Chargeability
- I.P. Resistivity
- Area of high magnetic values

VERTICAL SCALES



PLAN AND SECTION SCALE



Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.
EXPLORATION

Project: Exploration Ventures Ltd.
Area: Huntly - Knock

Title: DIAMOND DRILL TARGETS AT BRIDGES, ABERDEENSHIRE

Drawing No: D 022
O.S. Map No: NJ 5642 & 5742
Scale: 1:2500
Date: June 1972
Prepared by: M. Springett
Checked by: M.S.
Revisions: 29.6.72 Geol. drawing M.S.

Fig. 35

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATA

Hole No.	Grid Easting	Grid Northing	Depth (m)	Angle (°)	Remarks
14	56519	42656	270	45	170-28
15	56425	42384	295	45	117-25