

**Potential for Voiseys Bay style discoveries considered high
in northernmost portions of the Nain Plutonic Suite, Labrador!**

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The Reid Brook Intrusion of the Nain Plutonic Suite contains enormous, high grade Ni-Cu-Co massive sulphide bodies that are considered the richest, low-cost deposits in the world. The Nain Plutonic Suite, a coalesced assemblage of composite intrusions which include anorthosite, troctolite, norite, gabbro and granite, covers an area of approximately 60 x 100 km.

Between July and December, 1995, a number of nickeliferous sulphide occurrences were discovered by several different mineral exploration groups north of the Voiseys Bay discovery, related to anorthositic to troctolitic rocks within a "structurally" prepared area of up to 35 km east of the contact between the Rae and the Nain Provinces. Although a detailed and consistent genetic model has yet to be developed, all of the new reports of nickeliferous sulphide appear to be proximal to the suture. Castle Rock Exploration Corporation, a Vancouver-based junior mining company with a strong presence in the Voiseys Bay area, succeeded in discovering three new nickeliferous sulphide occurrences, the NBK, the Krinor and the OKG, located between Webb Bay and Okak Bay within this "structurally" prepared area.

At the NBK property, a number of massive sulphide pods occur over an area of 60 x 400 m within anorthositic phases of the NPS. Assays of grab samples from the massive sulphides yielded values up to 1.71% Ni, 1.9% Cu and 0.23% Co. Subsequent airborne and ground geophysics revealed a north-

west-trending EM anomaly associated with a distinct magnetic high, coincident with the sulphide mineralization.

At the Krinor property spectacular gossans are exposed along a 1.5 to 2.0 km long, fault-defined, northeast-trending cliff face. The gossans are developed on multiple zones of massive sulphide. Associated lithologies include norite and olivine-bearing gabbro. The sulphides contain immiscible silicate inclusions, indicating that a silicate magma was intimately associated with the parental sulphide liquid. Grab samples from the massive sulphides provided assays up to 1.31% Ni, 0.52% Cu and 0.16% Co.

At the OKG property, a joint venture with United Compass Resources Limited, a 500 m long intermittent exposure of massive sulphide mineralization is exposed along the south side of a 3 km wide valley a few kilometers east of the suture. The sulphide mineralization consisting of coarse grained pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite, is hosted by anorthosite with pyroxenite interlayers up to 30 m wide. Surface sample values ranging up to 1.78% Ni, 1.44% Cu and 0.21% Co were recorded. Last fall, three of five holes intersected multiple pyroxenite layers that contained massive to disseminated sulphides similar to the surface showing. The thickest layer intersected to date was 7.5 m thick grading 0.88% Ni, 0.56% Cu and 0.05% Co. Ore formation by the settling of immiscible sulphides from a mafic-ultramafic magma is suggested.