

sample spacings averaging 250 metres. One line was deployed across Discovery Hill, one to the west of Reid Brook and the others to the east in a glacially “down-ice” direction. The Reid Brook and Ovoid zones were not included. Of the four major mineralized zones, only the Discovery Hill zone outcrops. The others are “blind” or, in the case of the Ovoid, subcrop beneath a considerable thickness of Pleistocene sediments. Results of the survey reveal that the Discovery Hill zone is clearly reflected in the soil data. Although the mineralized zone is less than 100 metres wide on the Discovery Hill transect, the anomalous soil zone is at least 850 m wide for the elements Ni, Cu, Au, Pt and Pd. This is likely due in part to dispersion of the anomaly by soil creep and possibly by groundwater transport down the steep hillside to the south of the mineralized zone. That the soils are clearly anomalous in the ore metals Ni and Cu is not surprising. More so are the high levels of PGE and Au in a few samples. Maximum values include 824 ppb Pd, 12.3 ppb Pt, 434 ppb Au, 468 ppm Ni and 1100 ppm Cu.

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**PGE, Au and base metal distribution in soil over the  
Voisey's Bay Ni-Cu-Co deposits**

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In the summer of 1995, following the announcement by Diamond Fields Resources Ltd. of the discovery of massive sulphides in the Voisey's Bay area of Labrador, the Department of Mines and Energy conducted a soil survey across some of the area before it was disrupted by exploration and development activities. Samples of primarily B-horizon soil were collected from 45 sites and the <180 µm fraction was analyzed for 46 elements by a variety of methods. Analyses included platinum, palladium, gold and base metals. Six north-south sampling lines were made from one to two kilometres apart with