

Structural Evolution of the Magino Gold Mine, Wawa Subprovince, Ontario: An Overprinted Archean Intrusion-Related Deposit

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The Magino gold deposit, located within the Michipicoten greenstone belt of the Wawa subprovince (Ontario, Canada), is a past-producing underground mine that has recently begun production as an open-pit gold mine with total resources of 5.4 Moz of Au. Gold is primarily hosted within the ca. 2724 Ma Webb Lake stock (WLS), a steeply dipping, tabular multiphase tonalitic intrusion oriented parallel to the strong regional S_2 foliation along the Goudreau Lake deformation zone. The Magino deposit underwent two gold mineralization events (Au_1 , Au_2) and three episodes of ductile deformation (D_2 , D_3 , D_4). The main gold event (Au_1) is expressed by pervasive biotite-phengite-quartz-pyrite alteration of the stock and the emplacement of auriferous sugary quartz veins. The veins have a molybdenite Re-Os age of 2731 ± 6.9 Ma, which overlaps within error with the age of the WLS. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes, cogenetic with the WLS, cut the veins, both of which are transposed, stretched, and folded parallel to the S_2 foliation within high strain corridors in the WLS, supporting a pre- D_2 timing for the Au_1 event. These high-strain corridors formed by strain localization along Au_1 hydrothermally altered zones during D_2 N–S shortening. The Au_2 event is associated with structurally controlled syn- D_2 , N-trending quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veins with albite-paragonite-ankerite-pyrite alteration selvages. The D_3 event resulted in dextral reactivation of the high-strain corridors. D_4 vertical loading produced a subhorizontal crenulation cleavage, which is overprinted by chloritoid porphyroblasts that grew during late upper greenschist-facies peak metamorphism. The Magino deposit represents a paragenetically complex Archean intrusion-related gold system, which was structurally modified and overprinted by a second gold mineralization event.