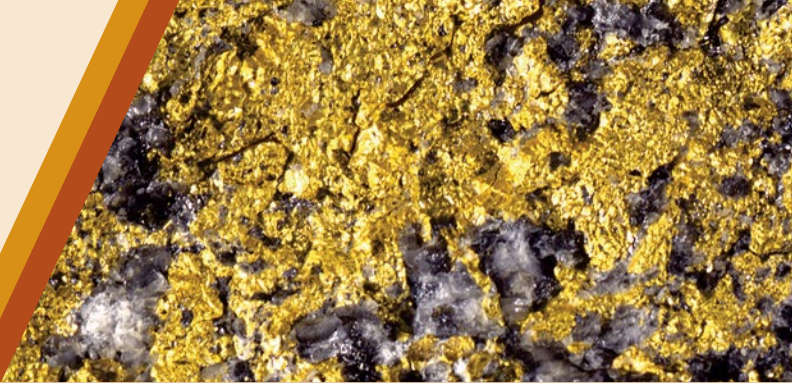


Gold

MANITOBA STRATEGIC MINERALS



Following the first discovery in 1890, **gold** mining has taken place almost continuously in Manitoba for over 120 years. Gold has been produced from quartz-carbonate vein (orogenic) deposits and as a byproduct from volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits.

Significant recent discoveries brought about by focused exploration in the Rice Lake, Flin Flon and Lynn Lake belts, underscore the residual potential of established gold camps in Manitoba.

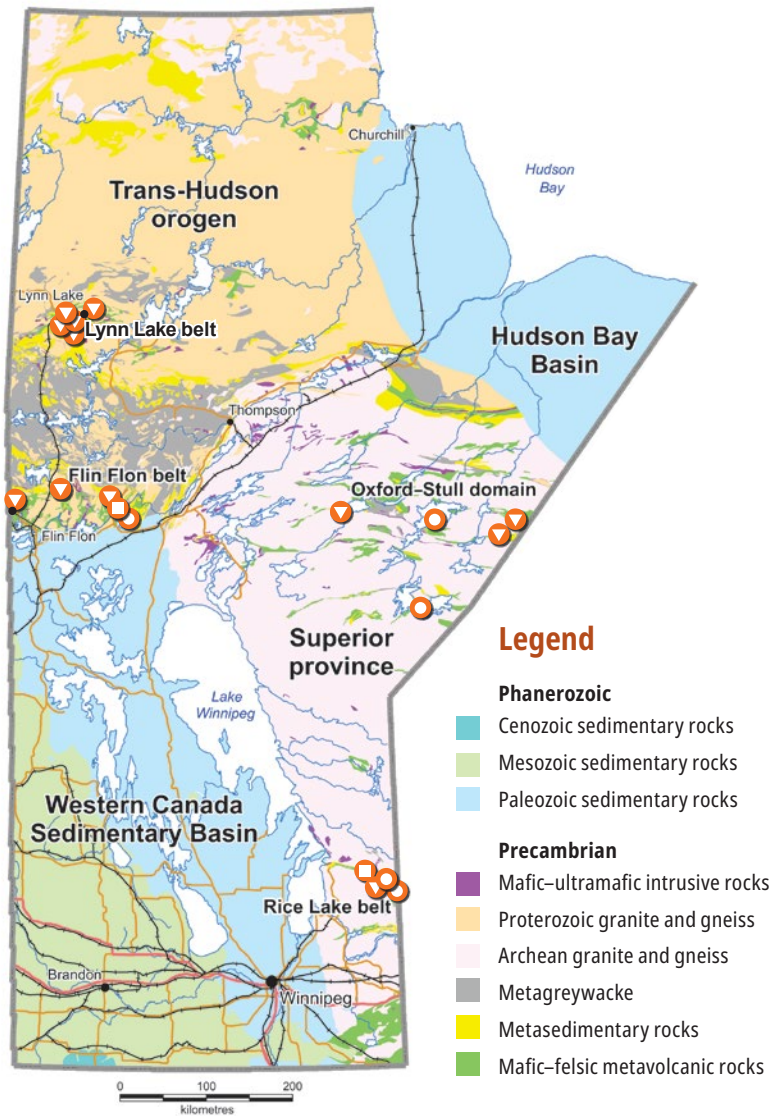
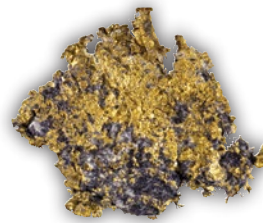
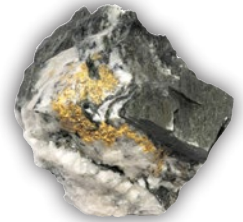


Figure 1: Geological map of Manitoba showing locations of selected gold deposits.

- Gold**
- ◻ Current Producer
 - Past Producer
 - ▽ Advanced Project

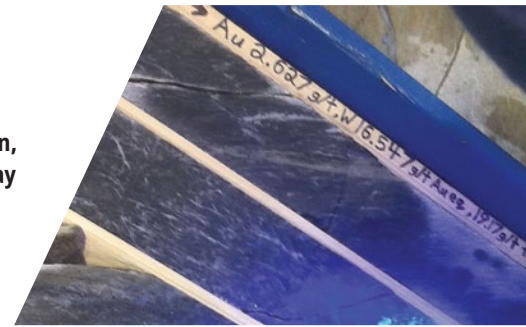


Native Gold and Petzite, Rice Lake Deposit



Native Gold, Rice Lake Deposit

Scheelite Mineralization, Monument Bay Deposit



Native Gold, Jeep Deposit

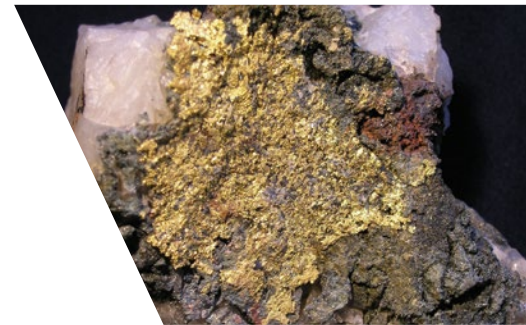




Figure 2: True North Complex, a flagship asset of 1911 Gold, integral to developing a district-scale gold exploration and mining operation within the Rice Lake greenstone belt.

Flin Flon Greenstone Belt

Although principally recognized as one of the world’s premier VMS districts, the Paleoproterozoic Flin Flon belt, situated in the internides of the Trans-Hudson orogen, is also host to several significant orogenic gold deposits. In Manitoba, this metallotect extends along strike for over 150 km and includes the past-producing Snow Lake deposit (1.8 Moz), which is hosted by a discordant fault in the immediate hanging wall of a major thrust.

Lynn Lake Greenstone Belt

The Paleoproterozoic Lynn Lake belt extends for 150 km in an east-west direction, on strike to the west with the La Ronge belt in Saskatchewan. The Lynn Lake belt contains five significant gold deposits along two major trends. The Agassiz metallotect hosts the MacLellan and Farley Lake deposits - an assemblage of picrate flows, felsic volcanic rocks and iron formation that extends along strike in excess of 40 km. In contrast, the Burnt Timber and Linkwood deposits are hosted by a crustal-scale break, referred to as the Johnson shear zone, which follows the southern margin of the belt for over 100 km along strike.

Oxford–Stull domain

The Oxford–Stull domain is situated in the northwestern portion of the Archean Superior province – one of the most prolific Archean cratons worldwide for orogenic gold deposits. The domain is characterized by an array of sinuous, laterally extensive greenstone belts containing several significant orogenic gold deposits and occurrences, most notably the Monument Bay deposit near Stull Lake.

Rice Lake Greenstone Belt

The Archean Rice Lake belt defines the western extent of the prolific Uchi domain of the western Superior province, approximately 100 km along strike to the west of the world-class Red Lake gold camp in Ontario. The Rice Lake belt includes several significant gold deposits, including the Rice Lake deposit at Bissett, which has a total gold endowment in excess of 5.6 Moz (resources and past production), making it the largest gold deposit discovered to date in Manitoba.



Manitoba is home to world-class deposits and high mineral potential in extensive underexplored terrains.

Learn more at manitoba.ca/minerals

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