Amy Deposit Area Compilation Maps

Northern British Columbia

NTS Map Areas 104O/15 and 104O/16

2020-11-11



Figure 1. Amy deposit area showing mineral claims (magenta boundaries). Claims belonging to SJS are shaded grey. Claims belonging to BWS are shaded blue. Amy deposit = crossed hammers symbol. Roads shown in red. Topographic contour interval is 100 m.



- EKgr Early Cretaceous Granite: biotite granite and granodiorite; medium-grained, equigranular, unfoliated.
- EKCB Early Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith: biotite-hornblende and biotite-muscovite granite, locally megacrystic; quartz monzonite, granodiorite, locally abundant lit-par-lit gneiss and pendants of metamorphic rocks.
- DMc Middle Devonian to Upper Devonian McDame Group: limestone, dolostone, limestone-dolostone breccia; local karst breccia in upper part; dark grey fetid carbonate in lower part.
- SDRa Silurian to Devonian Ramhorn Group: dolomitic quartz arenite, quartzite, dolostone, limestone.

- COKe Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group: calcareous phyllite, pale calcareous slate, pyritic and carbonaceous slate and shale, limestone, argillaceous limestone, phyllitic limestone. COKe-Amy: Amy limestone unit (informal). Limestone with local iron carbonate alteration and galena–sphalerite replacement mineralization (Amy deposit host rock).
- LCAB Lower Cambrian Atan Group Boya Formation: quartzitic sandstone, siltstone, slate and phyllite.
- LCAR Lower Cambrian Atan Group Rosella Formation: limestone, dolostone, calcareous shale, slate.

OSRR Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group: black, commonly limy slate, locally graptolitic; argillaceous limestone.



Figure 3. Amy deposit area showing anomalous total heavy metal concentrations in soil samples (Gross, 1965, AR 00734). The dithizone technique was used for total heavy metal determinations. Orange filled contours = "much higher than average heavy metal content in soils". Yellow filled contours = "higher than average heavy metal content in soils". Green outlines = soil survey boundary. Amy deposit = crossed hammers symbol.



Figure 4. Amy deposit area showing anomalous Zn in soil sample results reported by Eccles (1979, AR 07539). Red circles = >1000 ppm Zn. Orange circles = 300 to 999 ppm Zn. Black lines = soil sample traverses. Amy deposit = crossed hammers symbol.



Figure 5. Amy deposit area showing anomalous soil sample results from 1981 to 1985 surveys. Green outlines = soil survey boundaries. Northern survey by Medford (1985, AR 13852). Red circles = >1000 ppm Zn. Orange circles = 300 to 999 ppm Zn. Southern survey by Schellenberger (1981). Red filled contours = >1000 ppm Zn. Pink filled contours = 400 to 999 ppm Zn. Soil samples that returned ">2.0 ppm Ag (1984-1985)", shown on a map by Darney and Aitkens (1984, AR 13376), are shown with blue circles (data related to other soil sample locations, sample values and the survey boundaries are not available). Amy deposit = crossed hammers symbol.



Figure 6. Mineralized float in Amy deposit area (Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. (1948, PF 812899); Gross, 1965, AR 00734; Darney and Aitkens, 1984, AR 13376). Red crosses = mineralized float with analytical data. Black crosses = mineralized float with no analytical data. Amy deposit = crossed hammers symbol.



Figure 7. All zinc and total heavy metal soil geochemical anomalies in Amy deposit area. See previous figures for details. Cassiar Batholith shown in pink. Amy limestone shown in blue. Amy deposit = crossed hammers symbol.



Figure 8. Diamond drill holes in the Amy deposit area.

- Filled black circles = DDH 1 to 8 (Camsell, 1949, AR 00044).
- Filled blue circles = DDH 9 to 32 (Holt and Tooney, 1971, AR 03566).
- Open green circles = DDH 84-1 to 84-8 (Darney and Aitkens, 1984, AR 13376).
- Open red circles DDH 85-1 to 85-3 (Medford, 1986, AR 14788).



Figure 9. Exploration highlights in Amy deposit area. Pink = Cassiar Batholith. Blue = Amy limestone. Amy deposit = crossed hammers symbol.