Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082ESE126
National Mineral Inventory Number: 082E2 Au12
Name(s): **AMANDY (L.2795)**
AMANDA

Status: Past Producer
Mining Method Underground
Regions: British Columbia
BCGS Map: 082E017
NTS Map: 082E02E
Latitude: 49 10 39 N
Longitude: 118 37 40 W
Elevation: 2048 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 500M

Mining Division: Greenwood
Electoral District: Boundary-Similkameen
Resource District: Selkirk Natural Resource District

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Northing: 5448463
Easting: 381366

Comments: Shaft H, 1.5 kilometres south-southwest from the summit of Mount Roderick Dhu, west of Jewel Lake, 10.75 kilometres north-northeast from the town of Greenwood (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1935-D2).

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc

Minerals
Significant: Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite, Telluride, Sylvanite
Associated: Quartz, Pyrite
Alteration Type: Oxidation
Mineralization Age: Unknown

Deposit
Character: Vein, Concordant
Classification: Hydrothermal, Epigenetic
Type: H08: Alkalic intrusion-associated Au

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Carboniferous	Anarchist	Undefined Formation	------
Eocene	------	------	Coryell Intrusions
Jurassic-Cretaceous	------	------	Nelson Intrusions

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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------	------	-
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Lithology: Schistose Quartz Wacke, Schistose Lithic Wacke, Pulaskite, Granodiorite, Pulaskite Dike, Granodiorite Dike

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Physiographic Area: Okanagan Highland
Terrane: Plutonic Rocks, Quesnel

Metamorphic Type: Regional
Relationship: Pre-mineralization
Grade: Greenschist

Inventory

Ore Zone: VEIN
Category: Assay/analysis
Year: 1935
Report On: N
NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Grab

Commodity	Grade
Silver	188.5000 grams per tonne
Gold	17.1000 grams per tonne

Comments:

Reference: Minister of Mines Annual Report 1935, page D2.

Summary Production

		Metric		Imperial	
Mined:		1,059	tonnes	1,167	tons
Milled:		0	tonnes	0	tons
Recovery	Silver	196,104	grams	6,305	ounces
	Gold	10,637	grams	342	ounces

Capsule Geology

The Jewel Lake area is underlain by a complex of metamorphic rocks mostly of sedimentary and volcanic origin correlative with the Carboniferous or older Anarchist Group, and a large granodiorite intrusion correlative to the Juro-Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Rocks. Small dykes and sill-like bodies, feeders to nearby Tertiary lavas, pervade these units.

Locally the metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks are not always distinguishable, both being fine-grained and medium or dark coloured with primary structures such as bedding and flow banding being confused with foliation or gneissosity. Generally the sedi- mentary rocks are brittle and quartz-rich, however, compositions vary and some biotitic varieties have the same competence as the amphibole- rich volcanic rocks. These rocks are locally called quartzites but few are true quartzites and more appropriate terms would be quartz wacke or lithic wacke. The massive character of the volcanic rocks is due to a combination of intense regional metamorphism and primary structures. Field and petrographic data indicate that at least some of the original rock formed as a result of massive accumulations of lava flows and pillow lava. Crosscutting feeder dykes and sills are significant and contribute to the massive aspect of the volcanic rocks. The metamorphosed schistose volcanic rocks are compositionally basalts. These metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks form part of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group.

Igneous intrusions in the Jewel Lake camp include a large Lower Cretaceous granodiorite pluton and a host of younger pulaskite and lamprophyre dykes. The granodiorite is correlative with Nelson Plutonic Rocks. It is a homogeneous medium-grained grey body which intrudes the metavolcanic rocks along a northwest trending contact in the southwest part of the camp. The intrusive has produced little effect in both the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Grano- diorite dykes occur and are compositionally similar to the main grano- diorite body and are probably offshoots from it. Pulaskite dykes are numerically most important. Several types are evident including both quartz-bearing and undersaturated types. Post-vein lamprophyre dykes as well as the pulaskite dykes are of probable Lower Tertiary age and cut all other major geological units.

On the Amandy claim (L.2795), north striking fractured and sheared metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanina- Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group dip 30 to 60 degrees east. The rocks are schistose quartz wackes or lithic wackes and are intruded by a swarm of Lower Tertiary pulaskite dykes and Lower Cretaceous granodiorite dykes.

Quartz fissure-veins have a tendency to occur in fracture zones that roughly parallel the bedding/foliation planes of the metasedi- mentary rocks. The quartz vein in the dominant fracture zone is alternately banded with host rock. Mineralization consists of pyrite which is oxidized near surface, galena, sphalerite and tellurides (possibly sylvanite). The vein width ranges from a few centimetres to 3 metres, and extends for short distances along strike and down- dip. This vein swings northeast along bedding/foliation planes in the northern part of the claim. In less prominent fracture zones east and northeast of the main fracture zone, quartz veins also occur with similar mineralization and widths ranging from 1 to 45 centi- metres.

The North Star occurrence was first discovered in 1895 to 1907.

In 1947, Quatsino Copper-Gold Mines Ltd. completed an exploration program on the occurrence. Diamond drilling explored the extent of the Amandy vein.

In 1969, a geological and airphoto interpretation was completed on the Amandy area.

In 1983, Bay Ann Resources conducted a soil sampling program. No significant results were reported.

In 1981 to 1986, Kenar Resources Ltd. conducted an exploration program including the occurrence. Exploration included a small drilling program, and a soil geochemical survey over the areas of Gold Drop, North Star, and Lake View.

Bibliography

EMPR AEROMAG MAP 8497G
EMPR AR 1897-590; 1903-H246; *1934-D6; *1935-D2; 1936-D56; 1937-A36, D32; 1939-A36; 1940-A23,A63; 1941-A24,A61; 1946-A135,A136; 1947-A155,A156; 1967-227; 1968-231
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EMPR EXPL 1983-20
EMPR GEM 1969-304; 1971-379,380
EMPR MR MAP 6 (1932)
EMPR OF 1990-25
EMPR P 1986-2
EMPR PRELIM MAP 59
GSC MAP 828; 45-20A; 6-1957; 10-1967; 1500A; 1736A
GSC OF 481; 637; 1969
GSC P 67-42; 79-29

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Caron, L. (2014-01-21): National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Gold Drop Property.
Martin, D. (2016-07-12): National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Gold Drop Property.

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	2020/07/08	**Revised By:**	Nicole Barlow (NB)	**Field Check:**	N