



MINFILE Detail Report  
BC Geological Survey  
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

### Location/Identification

**MINFILE Number:** 092F 069 **National Mineral Inventory Number:** 092F5 Au5

**Name(s):** SHERWOOD  
PATULLO 1-2 (L.1830,1844), BLACK BEAR, HAMBER, PLUTO, HART, PM

**Status:** Past Producer **Mining Division:** Nanaimo

**Mining Method:** Underground **Electoral District:** Alberni-Qualicum

**Regions:** British Columbia, Vancouver Island **Resource District:** South Island Forest District

**BCGS Map:** 092F043

**NTS Map:** 092F05E **UTM Zone:** 10 (NAD 83)

**Latitude:** 49 27 52 N **Northing:** 5482147

**Longitude:** 125 31 22 W **Easting:** 317209

**Elevation:** 1342 metres

**Location Accuracy:** Within 500M

**Comments:** Location of number 1 adit is on Lot 1830, 1 kilometres east of Drinkwater Creek and 0.5 kilometres west of Love Lake (from Gayer, 1944).

### Mineral Occurrence

**Commodities:** Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper

**Minerals**

**Significant:** Sphalerite, Galena, Covellite, Chalcopyrite

**Significant Comments:** Silver associated with galena; gold mineralization.

**Associated:** Quartz, Pyrrhotite, Marcasite

**Alteration:** Limonite, Malachite, Marcasite, Anglesite, Covellite, Clay

**Alteration Type:** Oxidation, Argillic

**Mineralization Age:** Unknown

**Deposit**

**Character:** Vein

**Classification:** Epigenetic, Hydrothermal, Epithermal

**Type:** I06: Cu+/-Ag quartz veins

**Dimension:** 1x0x0 metres **Strike/Dip:** 070/70N

**Comments:** Vein strikes 070 to 080 degrees and dips 65 to 72 degrees north.

### Host Rock

**Dominant Host Rock:** Sedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Paleozoic	Sicker	Undefined Formation	-----
Pennsylvan.-Permian	Buttle Lake	Azure Lake	-----
Jurassic	-----	-----	Island Plutonic Suite

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
167 Ma	Potassium/Argon	Biotite

**Lithology:** Cherty Argillite, Cherty Tuff, Granodiorite, Andesite Dike, Basalt Dike, Quartz Diorite Dike, Clay Gouge

**Comments:** Intrusive age date from Kennedy Lake (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 72-44).

### Geological Setting

**Tectonic Belt:** Insular **Physiographic Area:** Vancouver Island Ranges

**Terrane:** Wrangell

## Inventory

**Ore Zone:** SHERWOOD

**Year:** 1944

**Category:** Combined

**Report On:** Y

**Quantity:** 25,247 tonnes

**NI 43-101:** N

Commodity	Grade
Gold	17.1500 grams per tonne

**Comments:** Probable and possible ore.

**Reference:** Property File - McDougall, M.E., 1944.

## Summary Production

		Metric	Imperial
	<b>Mined:</b>	20 tonnes	22 tons
	<b>Milled:</b>	0 tonnes	0 tons
<b>Recovery</b>	Silver	3,110 grams	100 ounces
	Gold	1,866 grams	60 ounces
	Lead	391 kilograms	862 pounds
	Copper	50 kilograms	110 pounds

## Capsule Geology

The Sherwood occurrence, located at the southern end of the Buttle Lake uplift, is underlain by cherty argillite and tuff of the Paleozoic Sicker Group. The sediments and volcanics are overlain by limestone of the Permian to Pennsylvanian Azure Lake Formation, Buttle Lake Group. A large granodiorite stock of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite is located approximately 2 to 4 kilometres east. See H-W (092F 330) for a discussion of the recent stratigraphic and nomenclature revisions in the uplift.

Andesite and basalt dykes in the area are related to volcanic activity that postdates the limestone. Locally, the quartz diorite dykes and stocks are related to the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. Hybrid rocks are common, and there is evidence of granitization in the area southwest of Love Lake. A regional, northwest trending fault extends from Bedwell Lake through Love Lake, and is located 0.5 kilometres east of the occurrence.

The Sherwood vein occupies a 070 to 080 degree striking shear zone that dips 65 to 72 degrees north. Strong open fractures bisect the shear zone at 090 to 120 degrees. The shear zone is up to 2.0 metres wide and contains intensely altered gouge, and lenses of quartz that range up to 0.76 metres in width. Several parallel quartz veins are present, separated by wall rock or clay gouge. Abundant, narrow quartz veins branch off the main structure.

Primary vein material consists of quartz, sphalerite, galena, covellite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Much of the vein has been reduced to rusty, crumbly and often porous material. Studies indicate the primary sulphide mineralogy is altered to malachite, marcasite, anglesite, covellite, and possibly other secondary minerals. Silver values are associated primarily with galena. The gold mineralogy is not known.

The vein has been exposed at three levels over an area of 212 metres. Samples from the Number 1 level returned assays of up to 328.50 grams per tonne gold over 24.1 centimetres and up to 462.92 grams per tonne silver over 40.6 centimetres (Bulletin 13, pages 92-93).

In 1942, 20 tonnes of ore were shipped, producing 1866 grams of gold, 3110 grams of silver, and values in lead and copper. The property was operated by Cangold Mining and Exploration Company Limited in 1946. The deposit is reported to contain 450,000 tonnes of inferred ore (Times-Colonist, December 27 1987). No grades are reported. A more conservative estimate of 25,247 tonnes of probable and possible ore, grading 17.15 grams per tonne gold is given by McDougall (1944).

## Bibliography

EMPR AR 1941-71; 1942-28, 67; 1945-115; 1946-191

EMPR BULL 8, \*13, pp. 86-95, 20 PART V

EMPR P 1988-1, p. 81; 1987-1, p. 223

EMPR PF (Eastwood, G.E.P. (1980): Letter to E.J. Bowles, Chief Gold Commissioner, dated February 6 1980; Claim Map, 1:50,000 scale; Photograph; Gayer, R. (1944): Composite Map; McDougall, M.E., (1944): Report on the Sherwood Group of Mineral Claims)

EMR MIN BULL MR 223 B.C. 96

EMR MP CORPFILE (Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia Limited; Cangold Mining and Exploration Company Limited; Casamiro

Resource Corporation)  
GSC MAP 17-1968; 1386A  
GSC MEM 204  
GSC OF 9, 61, 463  
GSC P 66-1; 68-50; 72-44; 79-30  
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Yole, R.W. (1965): A Faunal Stratigraphic Study of Upper Paleozoic Rocks of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Ph.D. Thesis, University of British Columbia  
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<b>Date Coded:</b>	1985/07/24	<b>Coded By:</b>	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	<b>Field Check:</b>	N
<b>Date Revised:</b>	1989/08/10	<b>Revised By:</b>	Wim S. Vanderpoll (WV)	<b>Field Check:</b>	N