

SUMMARY

The Garner Lake area is prospective for both hydrothermal gold and magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization. Most of Garner Lake is underlain by a large layered ultramafic intrusion. Claim W53927, GARNER 2, covers both a shear zone-hosted, gold-bearing vein called the Portage vein, near the base of the ultramafic intrusion, as well as a zone of Ni-Cu sulphide within the intrusion. Periodic trenching, sampling, geophysics and drilling have been conducted over both of these targets since the 1930s.

The author conducted work north and east of the GARNER 2 claim in 2000 and 2003, as documented in reports filed for assessment credit. In 2012, the author completed geologic mapping and a magnetic survey in the western portion of the GARNER 2 claim. This work was described in two reports filed for assessment work in 2012. The original intent was to install a flagged grid across the balance of the GARNER 2 claim during the winter of 2013-14, but heavy snow and difficult slush conditions on the ice of Garner Lake prevented access. Instead, a flagged grid and geologic mapping was completed along the south shore of Garner Lake during May-June, 2014. This work is described in the present report.

Geologic mapping was completed at a scale of 1:2500 over the western and southern portions of mining claim W53927, GARNER 2. The area was found to be underlain mainly by bedded clastic metasediments, ranging from siltstone to greywacke. These rocks lie in a broad steep-plunging fold. The area of the historic Portage vein was mapped. The Portage vein (two parallel veins actually) lies within a weak rusty shear zone that lies just beneath and parallels the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion. The Portage vein structure was mapped over a probable length of 700m, between 1800E and 2550E. Previous work by the author in the area east of the GARNER 2 claim suggests that this vein-hosting structure extends well to the east along the south shore of Garner Lake. The broad curve in the Portage vein structure within the large fold structure in the area, suggests that the vein/structure may be folded with its enclosing host rocks and pre-date the large fold structure at the southwest corner of Garner Lake. The trend of this structure and the area in general is believed to be prospective for additional discovery of gold mineralization. Previous glacial till sampling has returned anomalous gold values near the northwest corner of the GARNER 2 claim.

Further work is recommended to explore the GARNER 2 claim for hydrothermal gold and magmatic PGE mineralization. A combination of magnetic surveying and geologic mapping should be completed across the balance of the GARNER 2 claim to provide baseline data for interpretation of future rock geochemistry and glacial till heavy mineral sampling.