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CORDILLERAN
MINERALS
LIMITED

SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE CAMOLY PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - PROSPECTING PROGRAM
YMIP 05-025

2005

By
Mark Lindsay
Cordilleran Minerals Ltd

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Beaufort Sea
Herschel Island
Herschel
Tuktoyaktuk
ALASKA
Aklavik
Inuvik
Old Crow
Ft. McPherson
Porcupine River
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Eagle Plains
Ft. Good Hope
Great Bear Lake
Arctic Red River
Mackenzie River
Peel River
Eagle
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Dawson City
Keno
Mayo
Stewart
Stewart River
Hess River
Yukon River
Pelly Crossing
Pelly River
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Ross River
Nahanni National Park
Frances Lake
Destruction Bay
Kluane National Park
Whitehorse
Haines Junction
Teslin River
Carcross
Teslin
Upper Liard
Watson Lake
Yakutat
Skagway
Atlin
Atlin Lake
Gulf of Alaska
Haines
BRITISH COLUMBIA
0 50 mi
N

Figure 1

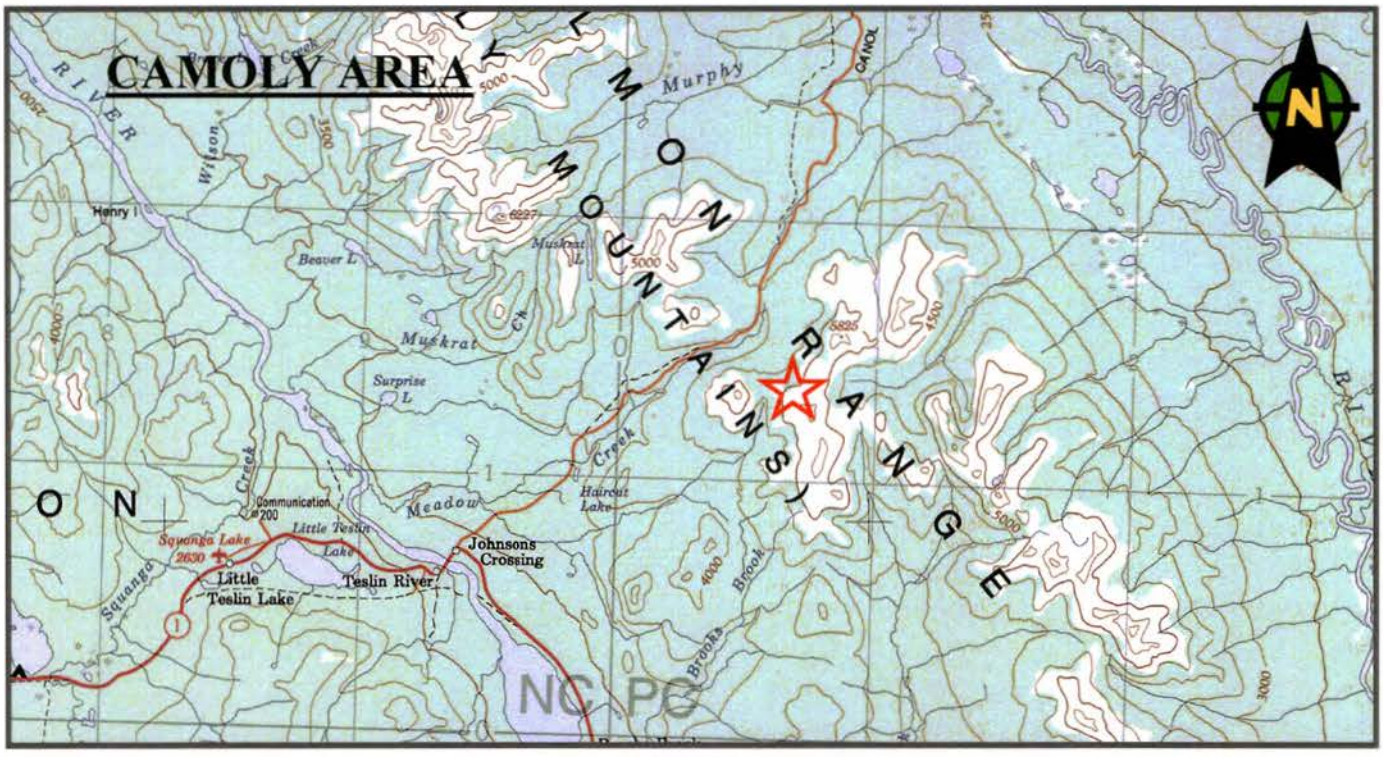


Figure 2

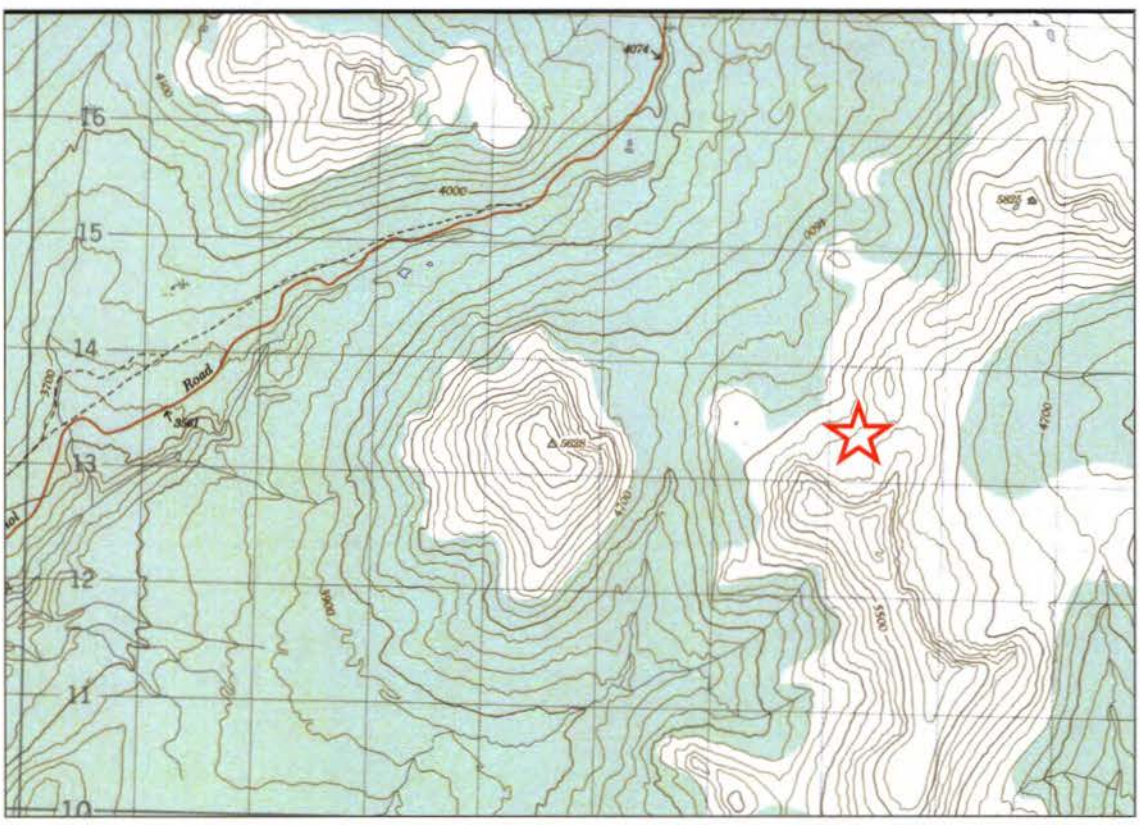


Figure 3

SUMMARY

In August 2005 a reconnaissance prospecting trip was taken to an area near the Canol Road (on Map 105C 11) to examine granitic rocks that were staked in the 1960's on a molybdenum showing.

The rocks observed in the area of interest consisted of mainly unaltered granite rock intruding metasedimentary units. A few un-mineralized skarn horizons were also noted. A rusty zone of minor pyrite mineralization occurs within carbonaceous metasediments along the southwest side of the target area. The granite is relatively well exposed in the higher elevations. No significant mineralization was observed within its outcrops. Rock samples were taken within the minor rust zone.

The area does not appear to have any economic concentrations of minerals and no important concentrations of molybdenum were located in the target area.

INTRODUCTION

The area of interest regarding this report is known as the Camoly Project.

In August 2005 a prospecting program was conducted in the Camoly area. The program was conducted to prospect for molybdenum mineralization associated with the granitic rocks in the area. Prospecting was conducted by Cordilleran Minerals Limited staff. A few rock samples were collected from the area.

The Camoly Area was selected as a target because it was staked in the past as a molybdenum target and old-time prospectors, familiar with the area, had said that a molybdenum showing existed at this location.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Camoly Area is located in south-central Yukon. The target is accessible by traveling 14 kilometers north from Johnson's Crossing, along Canol Road, and then traversing another 3 kilometers southeast into the Big Salmon Mountains.

The target area is within the Watson Lake Mining District.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Camoly area is located in a lightly vegetated area within the Big Salmon Range of the Pelly Mountains. The highest point in the area is 1780 m. Drainage in the upper alpine areas is very good. Numerous wetlands are located in mid and lower creek valleys.

Vegetation in the area is very sparse in the upper elevations of the target area, but is quite dense in the valley bottoms (fig.4). Moss, lichen and grasses cover all of the target area. Willow, buck-brush and Black Spruce are also found spread-out through the area.

The climate of the area is typical of the interior continental region at this latitude.

Winters are long with short hours of daylight and average daily temperatures of –20 Celsius. Summers are pleasant and warm with long days (20 hours of daylight on June 21), although it can be quite rainy at times. The average summer temperature is 19 Celsius with highs ranging into the low 30's (Celsius).

Figure 4

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The exploration history of the Camoly area is not extensive. In 1968 claims were staked over an area that was said to host a molybdenum showing (MINFILE # 105C 014). There was no work filed on the claims. Local natives and some older prospectors also confirmed the occurrence of what they thought was a molybdenum showing.

The area was also visited by GSC geologist R. Mulligan in the 1960's when 1:250,000 data for the Teslin Map area (105C) was first being collected.

PROPERTY AND CLAIM STATUS

No mineral claims exist in the area.

2005 WORK COMPLETED

Cordilleran Minerals Limited conducted preliminary prospecting work over the Camoly Area in August 2005. Employees Mark Lindsay, Richard Baker and along with Trans North Helicopters provided support for the venture. Prospecting was carried out during the period from August 16-20 2005.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The rocks of the Camoly area appear to be dominated by granite rocks intruding Yukon Tanana Terrane. Yukon Tanana Terrane was part of a package of rocks that was rifted off the ancient continental margin of North America in the Devonian period and reattached during the Cretaceous.

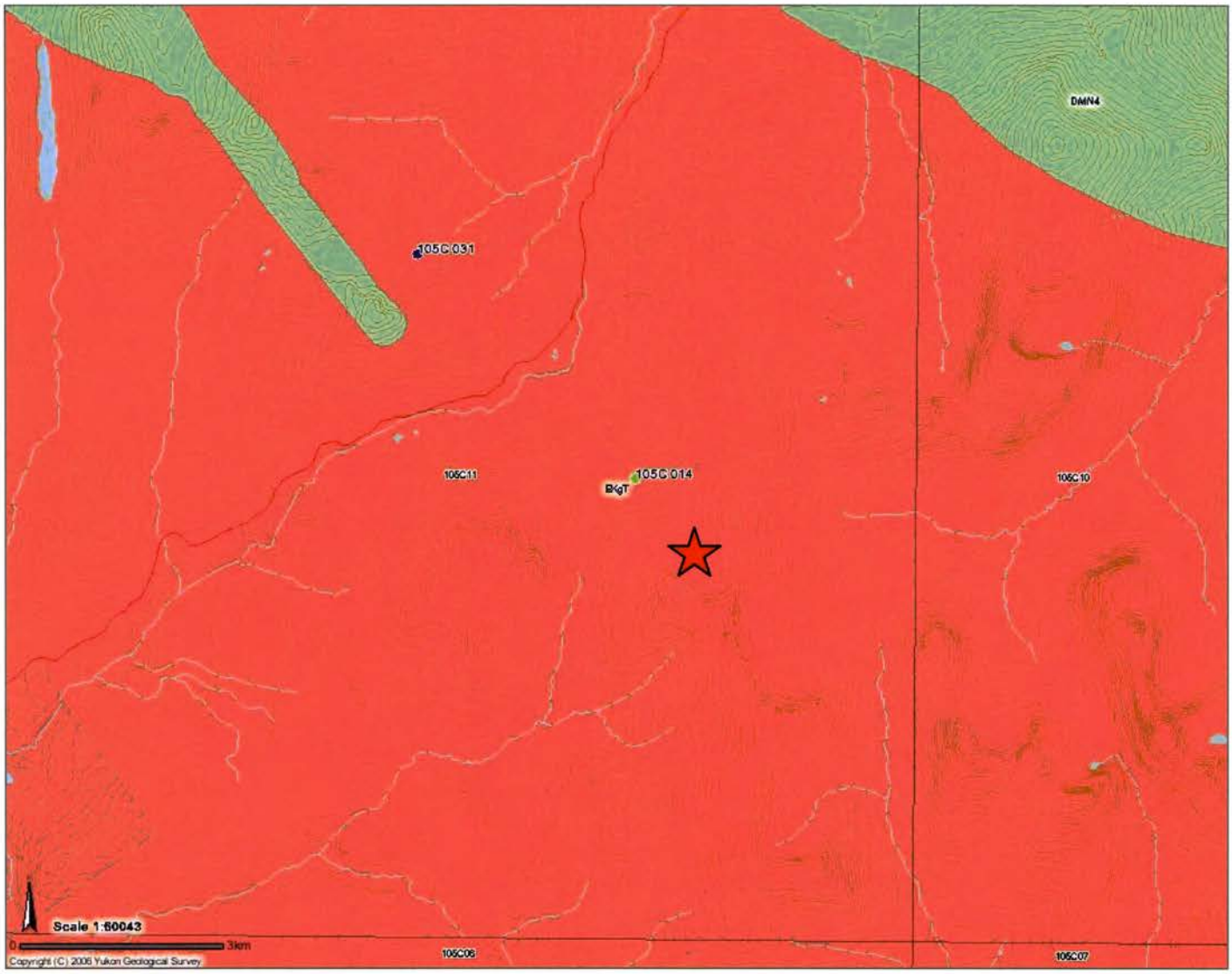


Figure 5

EKgT	**Leucocratic, fine to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende- biotite granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz monzodiorite, locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts; associated aplitic phases and dykes.**
DMN	**Quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz muscovite (+/-chlorite; +/- feldspar augen) schist, and minor metaconglomerate and metagrit as in (1), but may locally include significant Klondike Schist Assemblage**

STRUCTURE

The only structure in the target area appears to be a large fault that cuts through the main ridge (red line in fig. 6) near camp. The fault may be an eastern counterpart to a fault seen on the west side of the Canol Road (see fig.5).

The granite appears to be part of large granitic batholith that extends for 73 kilometers along the immediate eastern boundary of the Teslin Fault on the 105C 6,7,10 and 11 map-sheets.

ALTERATION

The rocks of the target area have did not appear to be altered in any significant manner.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Minor sulphide (pyrite) mineralization was found in the target area. The mineralization appeared to be primary in origin within a dark carbonaceous metasedimentary rock. The mineralization did not appear to be of economic interest.

Two areas hosting minor skarn mineralization were located and are marked on the map in figure 6.

No molybdenum mineralization was observed in any rocks examined in the target area.

ROCK ANALYSIS

6 rock grab samples were collected from the area (Fig.6).

The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. At Acme Labs the rocks will be crushed and sieved to -150 mesh, digested in hot HCL / HNO3 and analyzed by ICP-MS.

The assay results were not available at the time of writing this report.

Assays will be submitted as an addendum as they are received.

SOIL ANALYSIS

No soil samples were collected in the area.

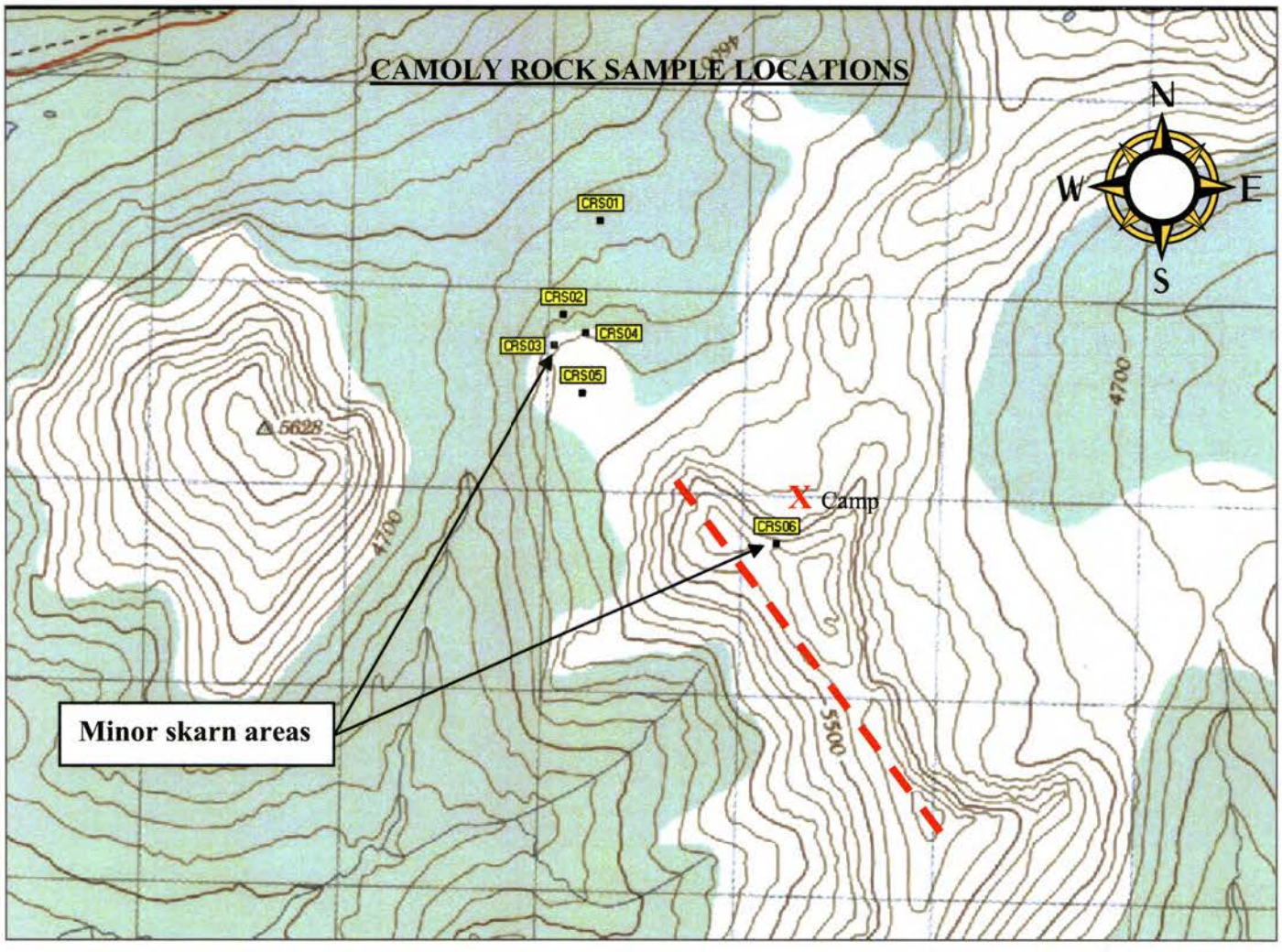


Figure 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Camoly target area appears to host some very minor (primary) sulfide mineralization that is associated with metasedimentary rocks of the area. Molybdenum mineralization, said to be associated with local granites, was not located.

No intrusion related sulfide mineralization was found in the area.

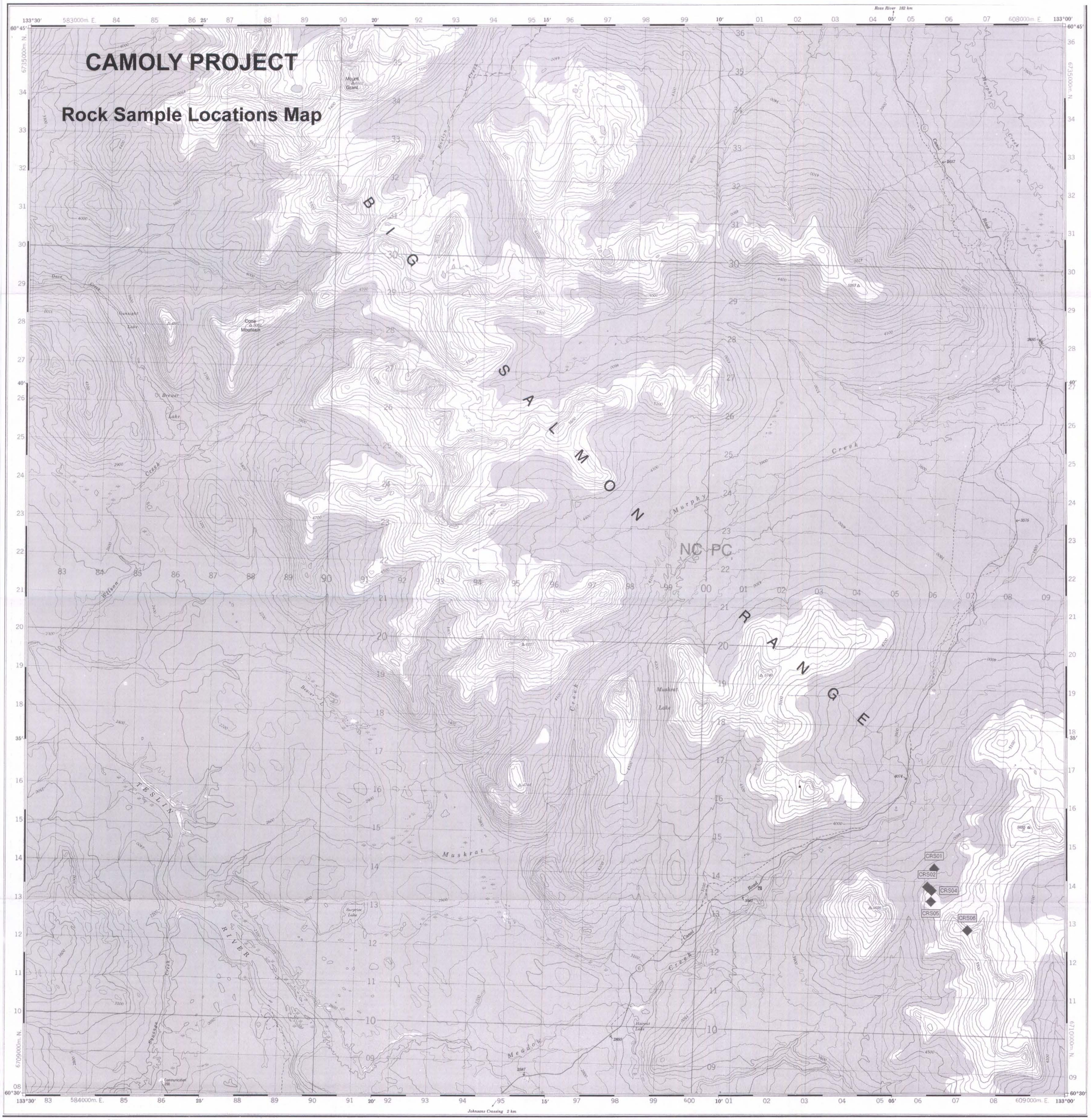
The August 2005 prospecting program in the Camoly area did not find any mineralization that was of economic interest.

No further work is recommended on the Camoly target area.

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6																
To Cordilleran Minerals																
Acme file # A600069																
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.																
ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CRS-01	6.5	120	6.8	55	0.3	33.3	15.8	543	3.06	58.2	2.6	4.7	2	23	0.4	0.1
CRS-02	13	94.3	7.6	189	1.6	82.5	6.9	33	1.74	<.5	3.2	<.5	2	25	1.7	0.1
CRS-03	154.6	90.1	10.7	410	1.1	69.9	6.8	32	1.03	5	6.4	0.9	1.7	22	9.3	0.2
CRS-04	1.8	23.2	15.2	84	0.3	43	10.6	451	3.14	1.9	0.6	1.4	3.4	10	0.1	0.1
CRS-05	4.1	33.8	18.3	39	0.5	36.6	9.1	68	1.37	0.6	1.3	2	1.9	15	0.5	0.3
CRS-06	1.2	41.4	5.2	61	0.2	19.6	10.1	763	2.12	57.9	3.9	8	3.4	9	0.4	0.1
ELEMENT	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
CRS-01	0.2	114	0.92	0.09	5	32.1	1.01	62	0.1	1	1.92	0.1	0.67	0.4	<.01	4.1
CRS-02	0.3	13	0.55	0.1	4	23	0.05	45	0.07	<1	0.49	0.1	0.03	0.4	<.01	0.5
CRS-03	0.4	268	0.67	0.15	5	47.4	0.07	71	0.08	<1	0.22	0.02	0.05	2.2	0.01	1.5
CRS-04	2	90	0.22	0.04	11	74.8	0.99	45	0.01	<1	1.04	0.03	0.05	0.1	<.01	3.1
CRS-05	0.3	34	0.18	0.02	4	23.8	0.08	22	0.08	<1	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.4	<.01	1.1
CRS-06	0.2	46	0.21	0.06	5	31	1.08	30	0.13	<1	1.2	0.02	0.72	0.3	<.01	3.1
ELEMENT	Tl	S	Ga	Se												
SAMPLES	ppm	%	ppm	ppm												
CRS-01	0.4	1.6	6	1.3												
CRS-02	<.1	0.92	2	20.2												
CRS-03	0.1	0.6	2	25.4												
CRS-04	0.1	0.81	8	4.7												
CRS-05	0.1	0.65	1	7.3												
CRS-06	0.5	0.8	5	0.6												

CAMOLY PROJECT

Rock Sample Locations Map



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105C11 Edition 2 UTM Zone 8

Roads: loose or stabilized surface, all weather; loose surface, dry weather; unclassified road or street; cart track; trail, cut line or portage

Routes: gravier, aggloméré, toute saison; de gravier, temps sec; route non classée ou rue; de terre; sentier, percée ou portage

2 lanes or more / 2 voies ou plus — less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies

MOUNT GRANT

YUKON TERRITORY TERRITOIRE DU YUKON

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Information concerning bench marks and horizontal survey monuments can be obtained from Geodetic Survey, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ottawa.

Pour tout renseignement concernant les repères et bornes altimétriques, s'adresser aux levés géodésiques, Direction des levés et de la cartographie, Ottawa.

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

Metres 30 20 10 0 50 100

Feet 100 50 0 100 200 300 400

ÉCHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ALTITUDES

150 200 250 300 Mètres

500 600 700 800 900 1000 Pieds

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS
Altitudes en pieds
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1979. Vérification de ouvrages en 1981. Publiée en 1984.

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Beaufort Sea
Herschel Island
Herschel
Tuktoyaktuk
ALASKA
Aklavik
Inuvik
Old Crow
Ft. McPherson
Porcupine River
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Eagle Plains
Ft. Good Hope
Arctic Red River
Great Bear Lake
Peel River
Mackenzie River
Eagle
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Dawson City
Keno
Mayo
Stewart
Stewart River
Hess River
Pelly Crossing
Hyland River
Pelly River
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Ross River
Nahanni National Park
Frances Lake
Destruction Bay
Kluane National Park
Whitehorse
Haines Junction
Teslin River
Carcross
Teslin
Upper Liard
Watson Lake
Yakutat
Skagway
Atlin
Atlin Lake
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Gulf of Alaska
Haines
0 50 mi
N

Figure 1

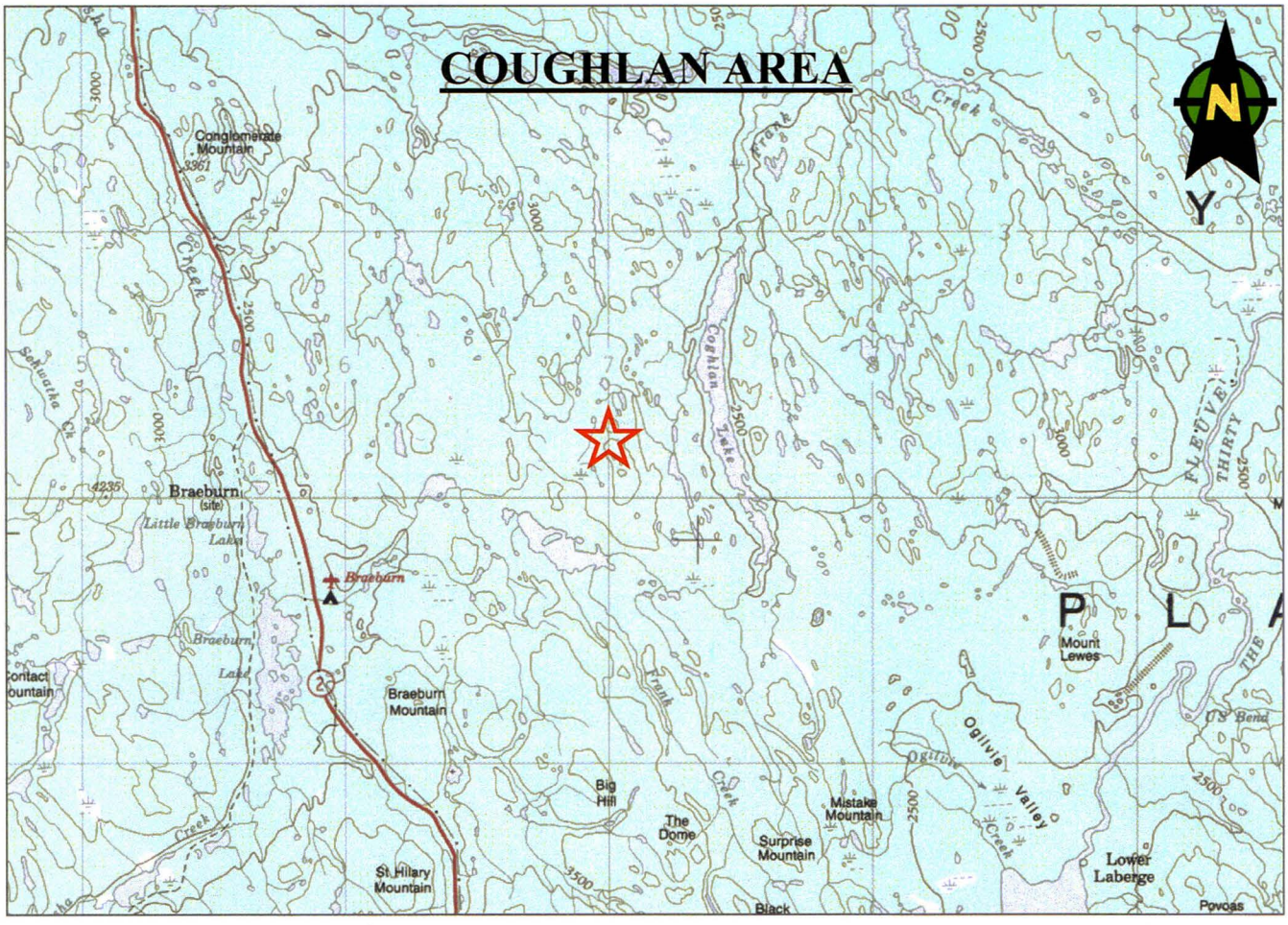


Figure 2

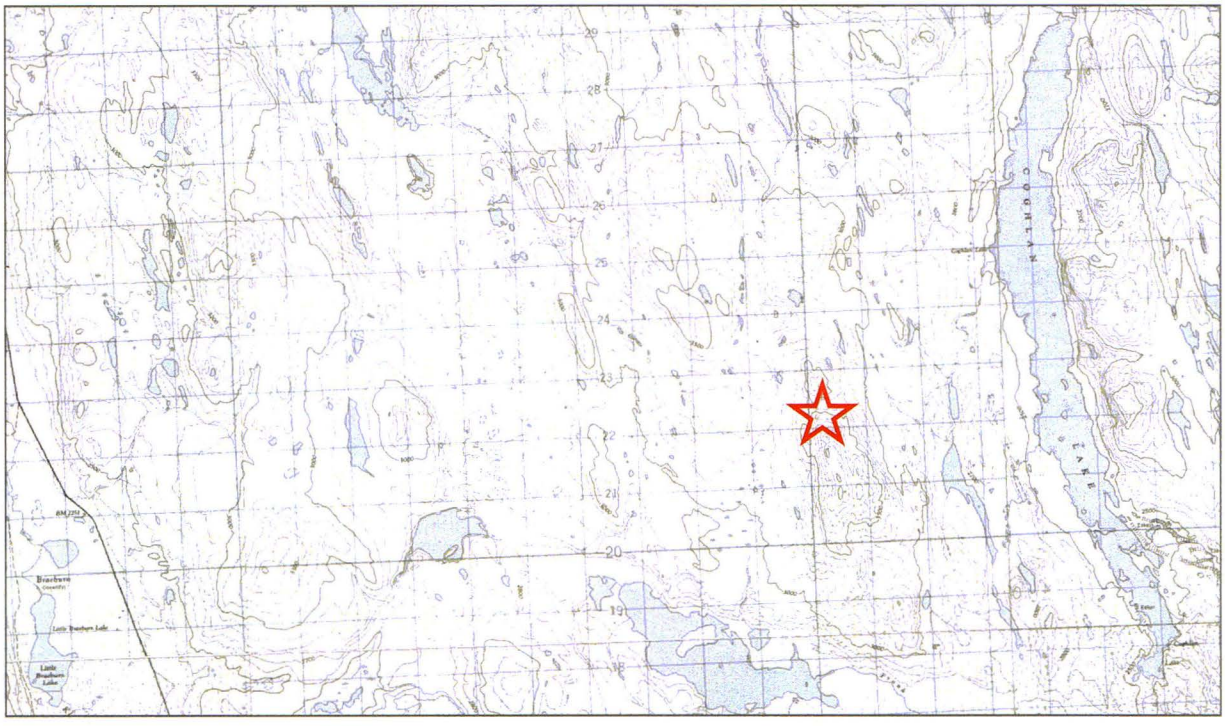


Figure 3

SUMMARY

In October 2005 a reconnaissance prospecting trip was taken to the Coughlan area on Mapsheet 105E 12 to examine the area for the cause of a prominent stream sediment gold anomaly that exists at that location.

Rocks observed in the area of interest consisted of mainly Laberge sedimentary packages, with a conglomerate unit being the most apparent. A volcanic unit also appears to be intruding into the central part of Coughlan Ridge in the middle of the target area. An apparent paleo-stream bed is found preserved within conglomerate beds on the east side of the central Coughlan Ridge. This feature may be responsible for the strong gold geochemical anomaly in the area. Further sampling will be needed to confirm this idea!

No sulfide mineralization was observed within outcrops in the Coughlan target area.

Soil and rock samples were taken along the north end of the target area. Samples results will be ready in late January 2006.

At this time there does not appear to be any economic concentrations of minerals located within the Coughlan target area.

INTRODUCTION

The area of interest regarding this report is known as the Coughlan Project area.

In October 2005 a prospecting program was conducted in the Coughlan area. The program was conducted to prospect for gold mineralization potentially associated with intrusive rocks in the Coughlan Lake area. Prospecting was conducted by Cordilleran Minerals Limited staff. Several soils and few rock samples were collected from the area.

The Coughlan Area was selected as a target because of a prominent regional stream sediment gold anomaly that exists around the main ridge in the target area, which the author is calling Coughlan Ridge.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Coughlan area is located in south-central Yukon. The target is accessible by helicopter from Braeburn Lodge (80 kilometers north of Whitehorse) or directly from Carmacks or Whitehorse. The target is approximately 13 kilometers east of the Braeburn airfield.

The target area is within the Whitehorse Mining District.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Coughlan area is located in an area of dense forest cover within the Yukon Plateau. The area appears to have been extensively affected by glaciers and erosion in the past and the subdued, rounded landscape is a result of that activity. The highest point in the area is 1219 m. Drainage in the upper alpine areas is very good. Some wetlands are located in the lower valley.

Vegetation in the area is relatively dense in most areas but is patchy on the top of Coughlan Ridge. Tree cover is quite dense in the valley bottoms (fig.4). Moss, lichen and grasses cover all of the target area. Willow, buck-brush and Black Spruce are also found spread-out through the area.

The climate of the area is typical of the interior continental region at this latitude.

Winters are long with short hours of daylight and average daily temperatures of –20 Celsius. Summers are pleasant and warm with long days (20 hours of daylight on June 21), although it can be quite rainy at times. The average summer temperature is 19 Celsius with highs ranging into the low 30's (Celsius).

Figure 4

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The exploration history of the Coughlan area is not extensive. The area was first staked in July 1989 by Noranda ECL. Mundessa Dev. Corp staked 10 claims over the southern extent of the area in 1992. No work was filed on claims staked by either party.

The area was also visited by GSC geologist D.J. Templeman-kluit in the late 1970's when 1:250,000 data was being collected for the Laberge Map area (105E).

PROPERTY AND CLAIM STATUS

No mineral claims exist in the area.

2005 WORK COMPLETED

Cordilleran Minerals Limited conducted preliminary prospecting work over the Coughlan Area in August 2005. Employees Mark Lindsay, Taelin Free and Rick Costea and along with Trans North Helicopters provided support for the venture. Prospecting was carried out during the period from October 17-22 2005.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Coughlan area is located within a large package of Jurassic aged Laberge sediments. All of the rocks of the target area are located within Stikinia Terrane. The dominant rock unit in the area is conglomerate. An unmapped volcanic unit is also present (intruding) in the central target area (see fig. 6).

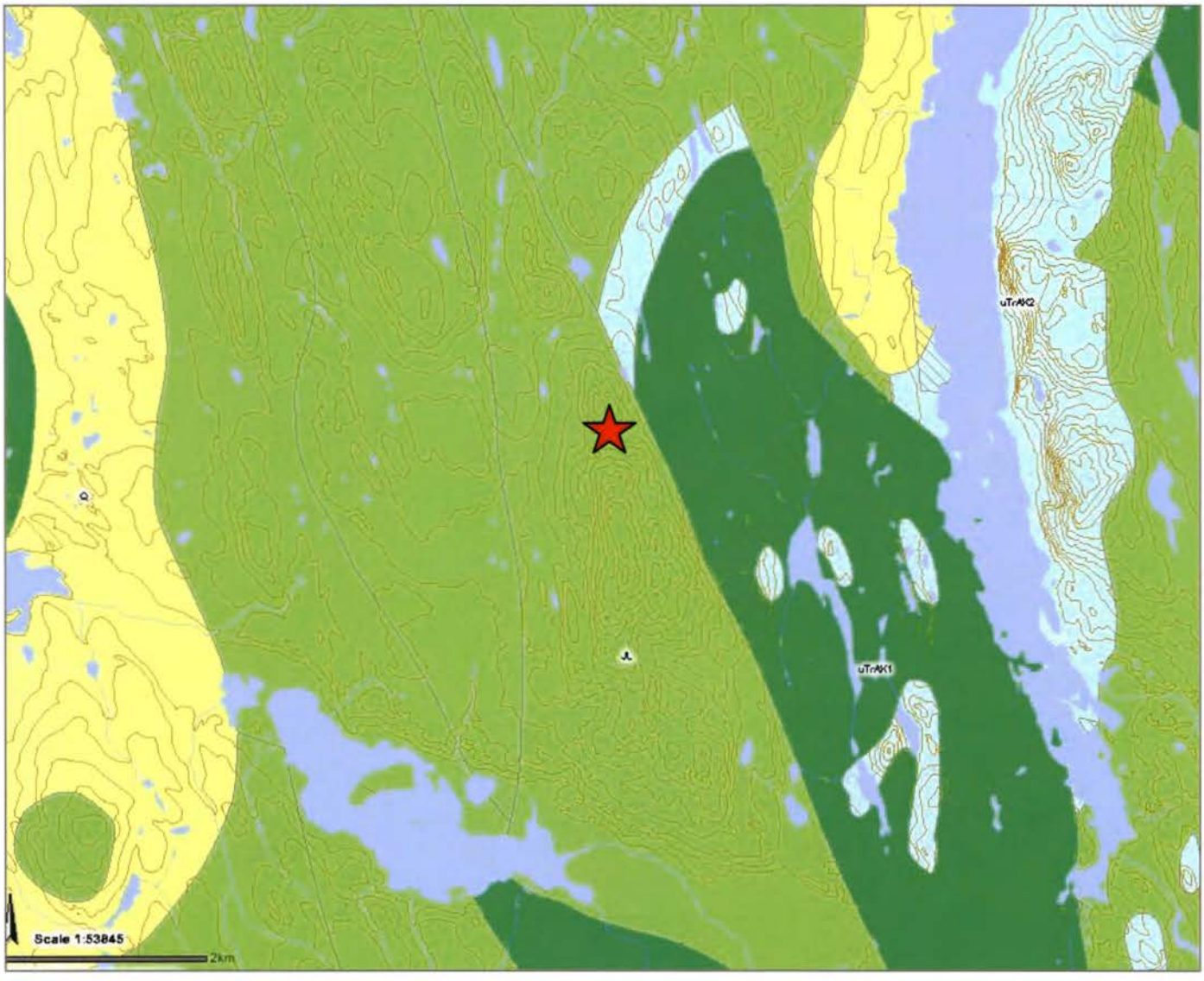


Figure 5

JL	**Poorly sorted, medium bedded to massive arkosic sandstone and minor shale with interbeds and thick members of resistant heterolithic pebble and boulder conglomerate; recessive, dark brown weathering, thin bedded, dark brown to greenish, silty shale**
uTrAK	**Brown shale, black and minor red siltstone, greenish, calcareous greywacke and interbedded bioclastic, argillaceous limestone; igneous- or limestone-clast pebble and cobble conglomerate; lahaaric debris flows; rare feldspar-augite porphyry flows**
uTrAK2	**Massive to thick bedded limestone; minor thin bedded argillaceous to sooty limestone; coarsely crystalline, massive dolostone; minor laminated chert; massive to poorly bedded, limestone conglomerate debris flows and fanglomerate**

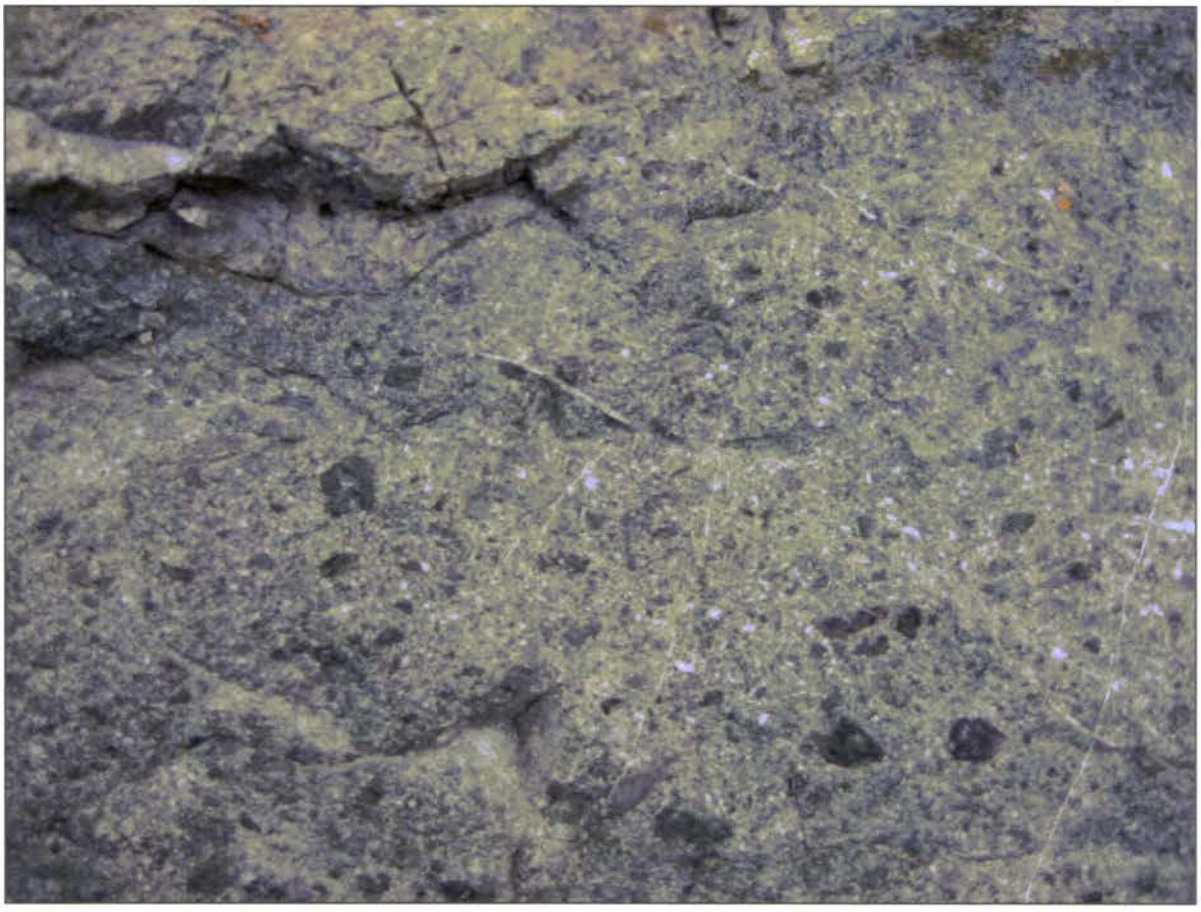


Figure 6

STRUCTURE

Structures in the Coughlan area are dominated by two large faults that are seen on the map in figure 5. The conglomerate sedimentary unit in the area is massive in character and is found along the entire length of the north end of Coughlan Ridge.

ALTERATION

The rocks of the target area have did not appear to be altered in any significant manner.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

No sulphide (pyrite) mineralization was found in the target area.

There is an odd formation of rock in the eastern part of the target area. The formation appears to be an old stream bed or paleo-beach (see figure 6 & 7). If the sandstone in this paleo formation is gold bearing it may be the source of the gold anomaly in the area?

Figure 7

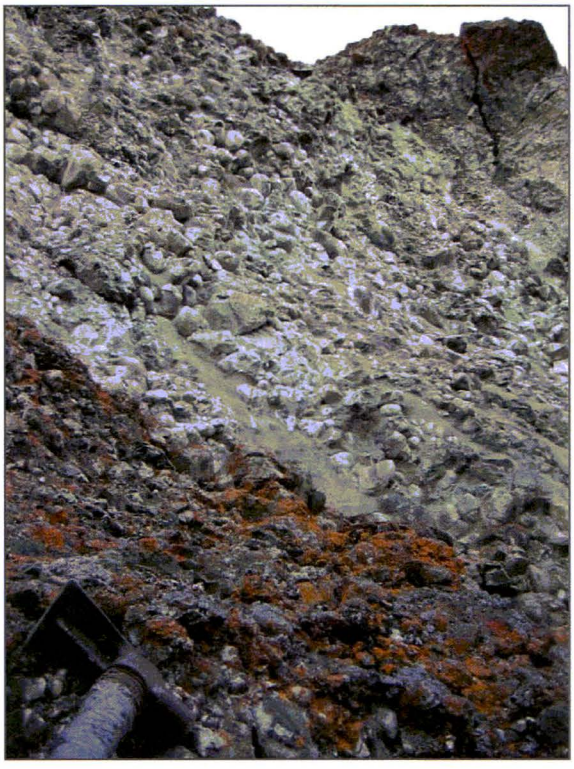


Figure 8

ROCK ANALYSIS

3 rock grab samples were collected from the area.

The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. At Acme Labs the rocks will be crushed and sieved to -150 mesh, digested in hot HCL / HNO3 and analyzed by ICP-MS.

The assay results were not available at the time of writing this report.

Assays will be submitted as an addendum as they are received.

SOIL ANALYSIS

27 soil samples were collected from the target area between October 17 and October 19, 2003. The samples were collected in wet strength Kraft sample bags and air-dried at Whitehorse.

The soils were collected along the 1066m contour elevation. Samples were taken at 50 m intervals along the west ridge line of Coughlan Ridge (fig. 9).

A small number of reconnaissance soil samples were taken from a small rusty side-hill to the north and from more eastern areas of Coughlan Ridge.

Sample sites were dug with a grub hoe and samples were taken, by hand, from the "B" horizon.

The assay results were not available at the time of writing this report.

Assays will be submitted as an addendum as they are received.

The soils were sent to Acme Laboratories LTD. in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. At Acme labs the soils were dried and sieved to -80 mesh, digested in hot HCL/HNO3 and analyzed by ICP-MS.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Coughlan target area appears to have an associated gold component due to the fact that there is a very strong regional stream sediment gold anomaly around the north end of Coughlan Ridge. The origin of the gold anomaly seems to be very enigmatic. No sulfides were seen in the visit to the area. No mineralization of any kind was noted in the area.

An interesting formation of sandstone beds and conglomerate was seen on the east side of Coughlan Ridge. This formation (although not sampled at the time) may be an old paleo-beach or creek bed and could be the source of the strong gold anomaly in the area? This hypothesis will have to be tested at another time.

At this time, barring some good assay results from the area, the Coughlan Project does not hold much promise of hosting any mineralization that is of economic interest.

No further work is recommended on the Coughlan Project area.

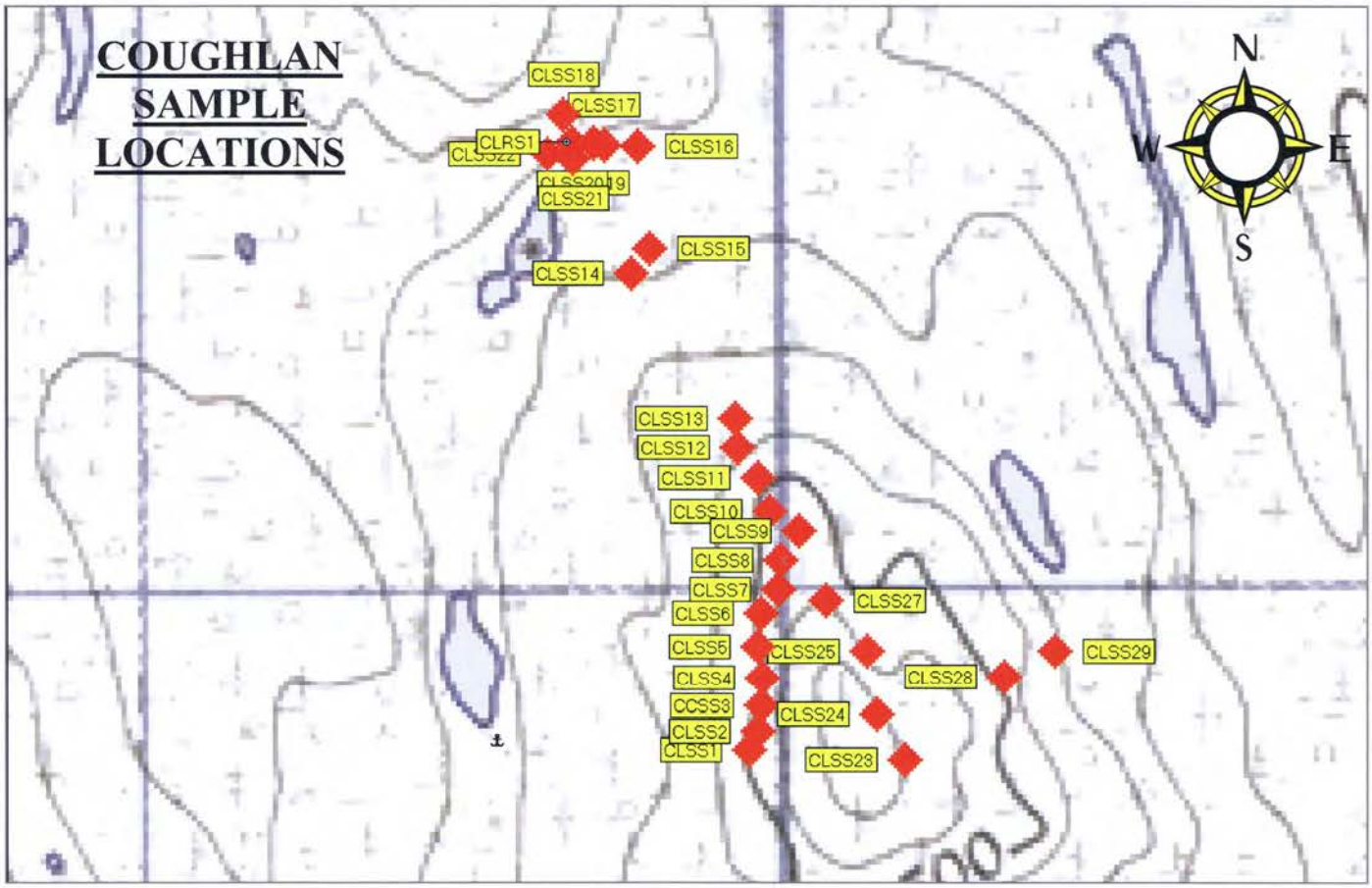


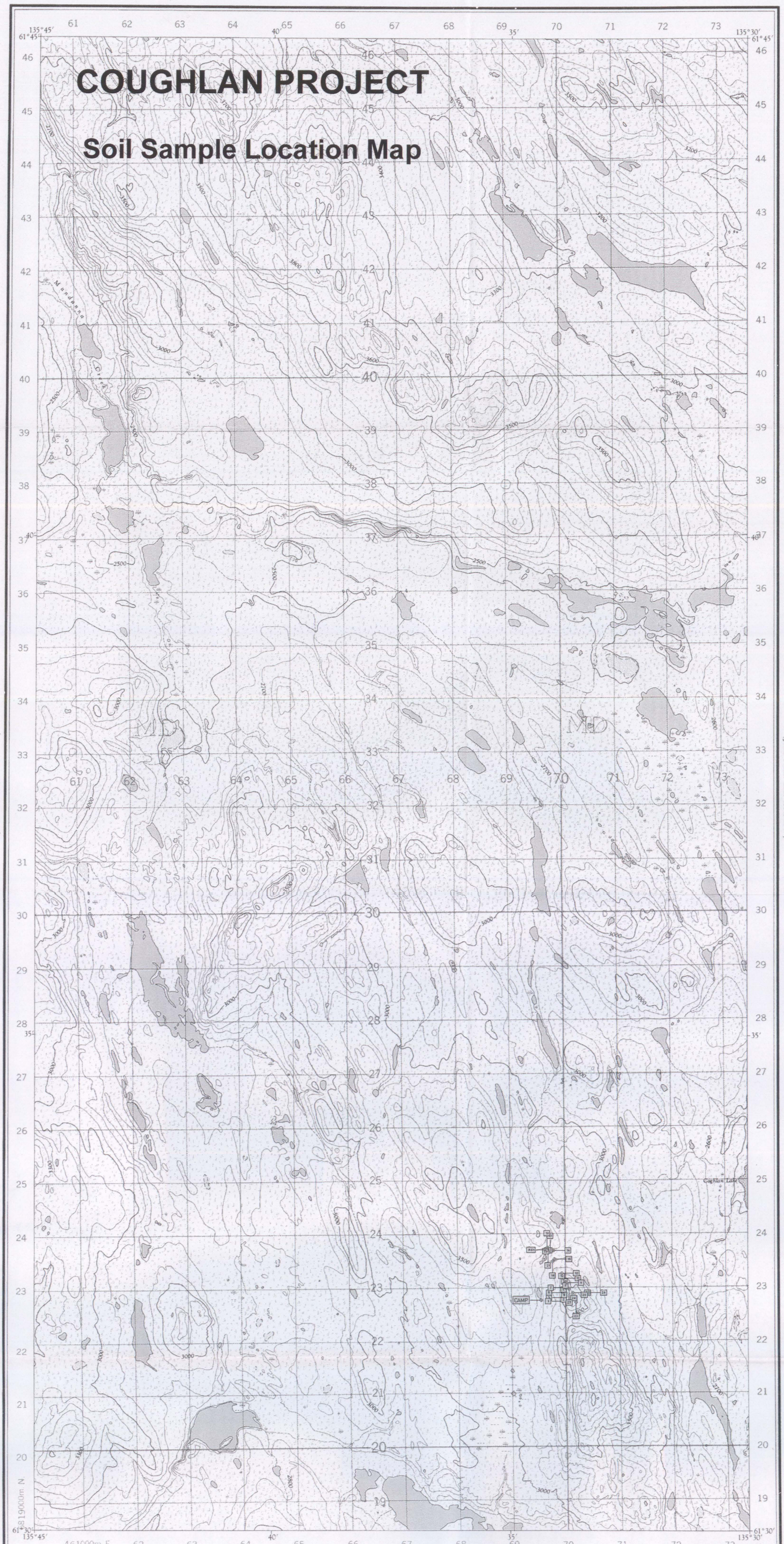
Figure 9

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6														
To Cordilleran Minerals														
Part of Acme file # A600068														
Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 15.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.														
ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm
CLSS-2	0.6	31.9	6.5	38	<.1	16.2	9.5	453	2.12	6.4	0.3	<.5	2	58
CLSS-3	0.6	49.2	7.3	45	<.1	19.7	9.3	368	2.51	7.3	0.5	2.5	2.9	68
CLSS-4	0.5	24.6	6.8	62	<.1	19.8	9.9	567	2.57	6.1	0.8	1.7	2.6	44
CLSS-5	0.7	23.9	6.8	35	<.1	18.9	9.1	233	2.54	6.9	0.3	<.5	3.1	37
CLSS-6	0.7	20.8	5.9	37	<.1	17.8	8.8	265	2.4	6.7	0.5	<.5	2.9	29
RE CLSS-6	0.8	21.6	6	37	<.1	17.4	8.7	258	2.36	6.7	0.5	<.5	3	28
CLSS-7	0.8	18.8	6.5	41	<.1	19	8.8	215	2.84	6.3	0.4	<.5	2.3	27
CLSS-8	0.8	69.5	6.2	46	<.1	15.7	12.8	564	3.72	6.6	0.6	1.2	2.4	26
CLSS-9	0.6	27.9	6.6	45	<.1	23.6	9.3	308	2.7	7.4	0.6	0.6	2.9	32
CLSS-10	0.6	23.3	6.8	33	<.1	14.9	8	357	2.32	6.5	0.4	7.3	1.9	33
CLSS-11A	0.4	14.6	3.8	18	<.1	8.6	4.1	111	1.43	2.9	0.3	14.7	0.9	21
CLSS-12A	0.6	22.6	6	33	<.1	13.9	7.8	336	2.18	4.8	0.4	0.6	1.5	31
CLSS-13	0.6	52.3	8.2	40	<.1	17.1	10.2	453	2.78	8.3	0.5	5.8	2.6	52
CLSS-14	0.6	43.8	5.6	41	0.1	17	8.1	450	2.08	7.3	0.6	5.6	1.4	166
CLSS-15	0.4	8.3	3.2	23	<.1	7.1	4	167	1.26	2.5	0.2	<.5	0.7	13
CLSS-16	0.7	49.7	5.7	50	0.1	13.4	13.9	909	3.82	6.2	0.3	3	1.7	82
CLSS-17	0.7	40.5	4.5	43	<.1	11.7	9.6	666	2.22	4.4	0.2	2.2	0.5	90
CLSS-18	1	66.6	4.1	52	<.1	14.5	17.6	1380	3.3	5.4	0.3	4.6	0.4	112
CLSS-19	0.9	69.6	3.8	50	<.1	14.8	16.9	1141	3.56	3.9	0.3	2.3	0.5	121
CLSS-20	0.9	62.9	6.5	65	0.1	14	18.9	1699	3.36	8.3	0.4	3.7	0.6	209
CLSS-21	1.2	53	7.1	68	0.2	13.1	15.8	1719	3.71	7.5	0.5	5.7	0.8	163
CLSS-22	0.6	35.4	5.3	45	<.1	10.5	8.4	624	1.93	5.8	0.2	1.8	0.6	54
CLSS-23	0.6	17.5	4.6	28	<.1	11.8	5.9	323	1.79	4.1	0.3	<.5	0.8	33
CLSS-24	0.9	31.7	7.2	52	<.1	28.3	9	306	3.04	9	0.5	<.5	2.1	22
CLSS-25	0.7	44.1	7.4	43	<.1	25.6	13.2	596	2.77	6.7	0.6	1.5	0.9	45
RE CLSS-2	0.5	34.8	5.3	45	<.1	11	8.6	648	2.03	5.7	0.3	53.7	0.7	51
CLSS-26	0.8	21.7	6.5	38	<.1	15.9	7.8	206	2.77	6.4	0.3	<.5	1.2	26
CLSS-28	0.7	39.3	8.1	39	<.1	19.2	8.4	261	2.71	8.9	0.9	1.3	2.8	31
CLSS-29	0.6	27	6.5	37	<.1	13.7	7.6	292	2.16	6.4	0.4	0.6	1.7	27
ELEMENT	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%
CLSS-1	0.3	1.1	0.2	111	2.75	0.045	9	43.2	1.09	488	0.22	6	1.87	0.06
CLSS-2	0.2	0.4	0.1	47	1.04	0.039	8	22.4	0.44	100	0.07	6	1.16	0.02
CLSS-3	0.1	0.7	0.1	56	2.05	0.06	10	29.1	0.61	94	0.07	3	1.3	0.03
CLSS-4	0.1	0.4	0.1	56	0.75	0.057	10	30.8	0.54	131	0.08	2	1.59	0.02
CLSS-5	0.1	0.5	0.1	57	0.57	0.012	8	31.1	0.46	84	0.1	5	1.37	0.02
CLSS-6	0.1	0.5	0.1	53	0.48	0.015	8	28.9	0.44	89	0.08	2	1.32	0.02
RE CLSS-6	0.1	0.5	0.1	53	0.5	0.015	8	29.3	0.48	90	0.09	3	1.47	0.02
CLSS-7	0.2	0.4	0.1	66	0.31	0.012	7	31.9	0.45	82	0.08	1	1.66	0.01
CLSS-8	0.1	0.7	0.1	46	0.43	0.032	13	16.8	0.27	127	0.01	3	1.04	0.01
CLSS-9	0.1	0.5	0.1	58	0.52	0.025	9	32.5	0.6	128	0.07	2	1.65	0.02
CLSS-10	0.1	0.4	0.1	58	0.51	0.022	7	24.8	0.35	135	0.05	2	1.54	0.02
CLSS-11A	0.1	0.2	0.1	34	0.33	0.018	4	14.1	0.2	62	0.04	1	0.85	0.02
CLSS-12A	0.1	0.4	0.1	57	0.49	0.031	7	21.9	0.33	149	0.04	2	1.4	0.02
CLSS-13	0.1	0.7	0.1	65	1.82	0.042	11	26.9	0.5	116	0.06	2	1.24	0.02

CLSS-14	0.2	0.7	0.1	45	6.52	0.065	8	22.1	0.56	163	0.04	3	0.89	0.02
CLSS-15	0.1	0.2	0.1	31	0.18	0.019	3	13.3	0.23	80	0.04	<1	0.87	0.02
CLSS-16	0.1	0.4	0.1	40	1.94	0.046	8	13.4	0.31	652	0.01	3	0.94	0.01
CLSS-17	0.2	0.4	0.1	39	2.51	0.082	6	16.1	0.43	378	0.02	5	0.93	0.02
CLSS-18	0.1	0.5	0.1	47	2.56	0.106	7	18.2	0.48	656	0.01	5	1.01	0.02
CLSS-19	0.1	0.5	0.1	49	3.97	0.103	5	18.8	0.59	556	0.01	4	0.76	0.01
CLSS-20	0.2	2.7	0.1	39	5.24	0.118	5	8.7	0.35	767	0	6	0.72	0.01
CLSS-21	0.1	1.8	0.1	43	3.06	0.113	8	11.3	0.4	917	0.01	5	0.74	0.01
CLSS-22	0.2	1	0.1	37	0.88	0.07	6	12	0.34	272	0.02	5	0.95	0.03
CLSS-23	0.1	0.3	0.1	48	0.42	0.035	4	17.9	0.34	99	0.05	2	1.21	0.02
CLSS-24	0.1	0.5	0.1	81	0.27	0.022	7	37	0.67	85	0.07	1	2.45	0.01
CLSS-25	0.1	0.5	0.1	61	0.57	0.06	12	32.4	0.44	155	0.04	2	2.26	0.02
RE CLSS-2	0.2	1	0.1	38	0.89	0.068	6	12.7	0.35	265	0.03	5	0.96	0.02
CLSS-26	0.1	0.4	0.1	68	0.32	0.028	6	24.4	0.51	65	0.03	2	2.02	0.01
CLSS-28	0.1	0.6	0.1	67	0.39	0.032	13	31.8	0.55	84	0.04	1	2.2	0.02
CLSS-29	0.1	0.4	0.1	55	0.37	0.026	6	22.2	0.41	83	0.04	1	1.74	0.02
ELEMENT	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Sample					
SAMPLES	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	gm					
CLSS-1	0.14	0.5	0.1	12.8	0.4	<.05	8	0.7	15					
CLSS-2	0.24	0.2	0.02	4.7	0.1	<.05	4	<.5	15					
CLSS-3	0.2	0.2	0.03	5.8	0.1	<.05	5	0.5	15					
CLSS-4	0.14	0.1	0.01	5.4	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15					
CLSS-5	0.15	0.2	0.01	5	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15					
CLSS-6	0.13	0.2	0.02	4.2	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15					
RE CLSS-6	0.14	0.2	0.01	4.6	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15					
CLSS-7	0.11	0.2	0.01	4	0.1	<.05	6	<.5	15					
CLSS-8	0.19	0.1	0.02	11.8	0.1	<.05	3	<.5	15					
CLSS-9	0.15	0.2	0.01	6.3	0.1	<.05	6	<.5	15					
CLSS-10	0.13	0.2	0.01	5	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15					
CLSS-11A	0.1	0.1	0.01	2.4	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	15					
CLSS-12A	0.16	0.1	0.01	4.1	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15					
CLSS-13	0.11	0.2	0.05	8.7	0.1	<.05	5	<.5	15					
CLSS-14	0.07	0.2	0.06	4.9	0.1	<.05	3	0.6	15					
CLSS-15	0.04	0.1	0.01	1.5	0.1	<.05	4	<.5	15					
CLSS-16	0.17	0.1	0.04	10.2	<.1	<.05	3	0.5	15					
CLSS-17	0.2	0.1	0.03	4.4	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	15					
CLSS-18	0.16	0.1	0.03	8.6	0.1	0.06	3	0.6	15					
CLSS-19	0.15	0.1	0.03	9.3	<.1	<.05	2	0.6	15					
CLSS-20	0.19	0.1	0.06	9	0.1	<.05	2	0.6	15					
CLSS-21	0.18	0.1	0.05	7.3	0.1	<.05	2	0.5	15					
CLSS-22	0.18	0.1	0.03	4	0.1	<.05	3	<.5	15					
CLSS-23	0.14	0.1	0.02	2.3	0.1	<.05	4	<.5	15					
CLSS-24	0.06	0.2	0.01	3.9	0.1	<.05	8	<.5	15					
CLSS-25	0.1	0.2	0.03	4.6	0.1	<.05	7	<.5	15					
RE CLSS-2	0.18	0.1	0.03	4.2	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	15					
CLSS-26	0.08	0.2	0.02	3.2	0.1	<.05	7	<.5	15					
CLSS-28	0.09	0.2	0.02	6.1	0.1	<.05	6	0.5	15					
CLSS-29	0.11	0.2	0.01	3.3	0.1	<.05	6	<.5	15					

COUGHLAN PROJECT

Soil Sample Location Map



(Joins Twin Lakes 105E/12W)

(Joins Frank Lake 105E/11W)

Compiled, 1962, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS, from air photographs taken in 1948 and 1954. Printed 1963.

(Joins Braeburn Lake 105E/5E)

Compilée en 1962, par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DES MINES ET DES RELEVÉS TECHNIQUES, d'après les photographies aériennes prises en 1948 et 1954. Imprimée en 1963.

TWIN LAKES
YUKON TERRITORY

105E12E Edition 1 UTM Zone 8

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Milles

Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

MAGNETIC DECLINATION 31°52′ EAST AT CENTRE OF MAP 1963
Annual change (decreasing) 3.2′

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES: 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Réseau géodésique nord-américain unifié (1927)
Projection transverse de Mercator

DÉCLINAISON MAGNÉTIQUE AU CENTRE DE LA FEUILLE EN 1963: 31°52′ EST
Variation annuelle (décroissante) 3.2′

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction des levés et de la cartographie saurait gré au public de lui signaler corrections et additions.

Roads:	Routes:	
All weather	toute saison	
Dry weather	période sèche	
Cart track	de terre	
Trail or portage	sentier ou portage	
Railway, normal gauge, single track	Chemin de fer, voie unique (écartement normal)	siding / voie d'évitement; station / Gare
Power transmission line	Ligne de transport d'énergie	
Mine or Open cut	Mine ou fosse à ciel ouvert	
Horizontal control point, with elevation	Point géodésique avec cote	454
Bench mark, with elevation	Repère de nivellement avec cote	BM 157

Building	Bâtiment	Barn	Grange
School	École	Post Office	Bureau de poste
Church	Église	Cemetery	Cimetière
Lighthouse	Phare		
River with bridge	Rivière avec pont		
Stream, intermittent or dry	Cours d'eau intermittent, ou à sec		
Lake intermittent; indefinite	Lac intermittent, rive imprécise		
Marsh or Swamp	Marais ou marécage		
Depression contours	Courbes de cuvette		

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

YEIP
2005
-025
Vol. 3

CORDILLERAN
MINERALS
LIMITED

SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE RED RIVER PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - PROSPECTING PROGRAM
YMIP 05-025

2005

By
Mark Lindsay
Cordilleran Minerals Ltd

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Red River Area
Beaufort Sea
Herschel Island
Herschel
Tuktoyaktuk
ALASKA
Aklavik
Inuvik
Old Crow
Ft. McPherson
Porcupine River
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Eagle Plains
Ft. Good Hope
Arctic Red River
Great Bear Lake
Mackenzie River
Peel River
Eagle
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Dawson City
Keno
Mayo
Stewart
Stewart River
Hess River
Pelly Crossing
Hikun River
Pelly River
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Ross River
Nahanni National Park
Frances Lake
Destruction Bay
Kluane National Park
Whitehorse
Haines Junction
Teslin River
Carcross
Teslin
Upper Liard
Watson Lake
Yakutat
Skagway
Atlin
Atlin Lake
Gulf of Alaska
Haines
BRITISH COLUMBIA
N
0
50 mi

Figure 1

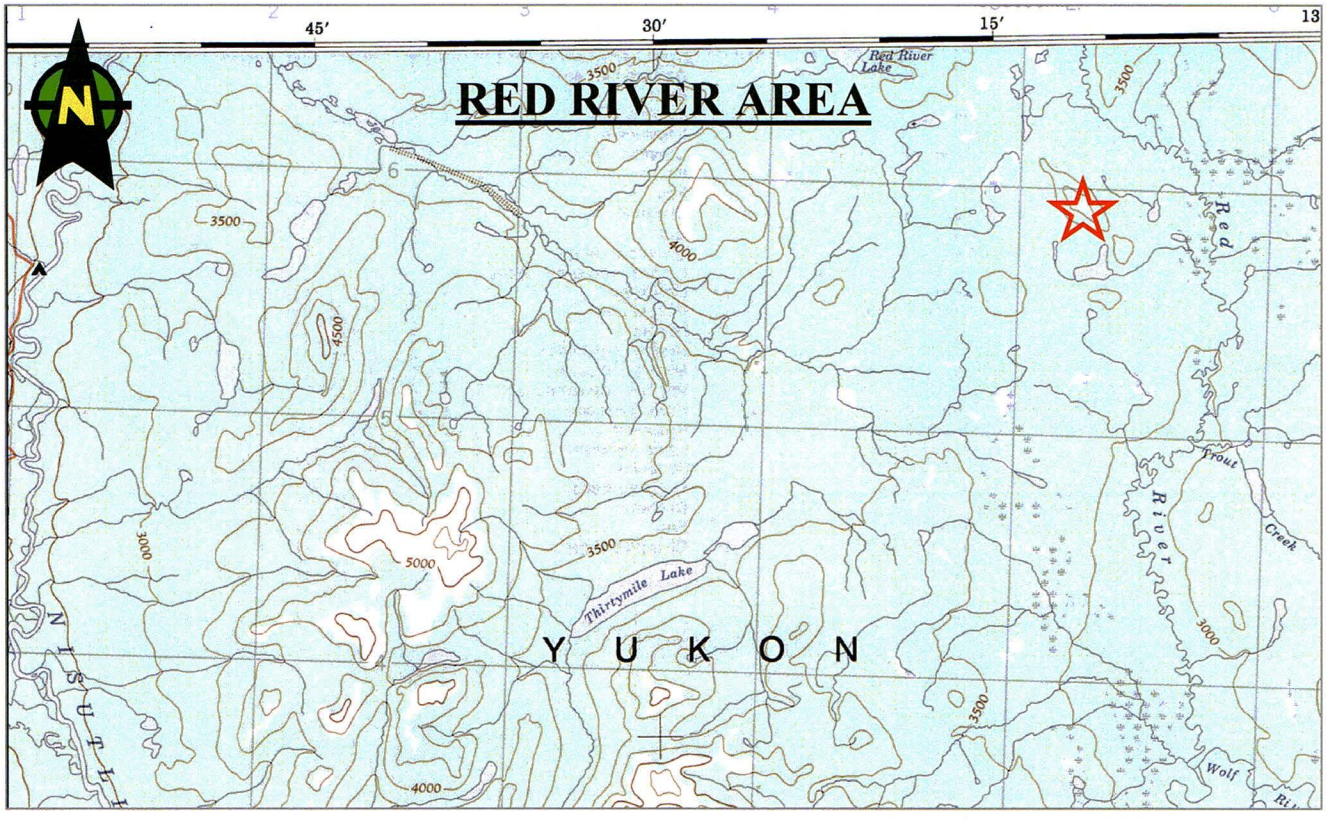

Figure 2

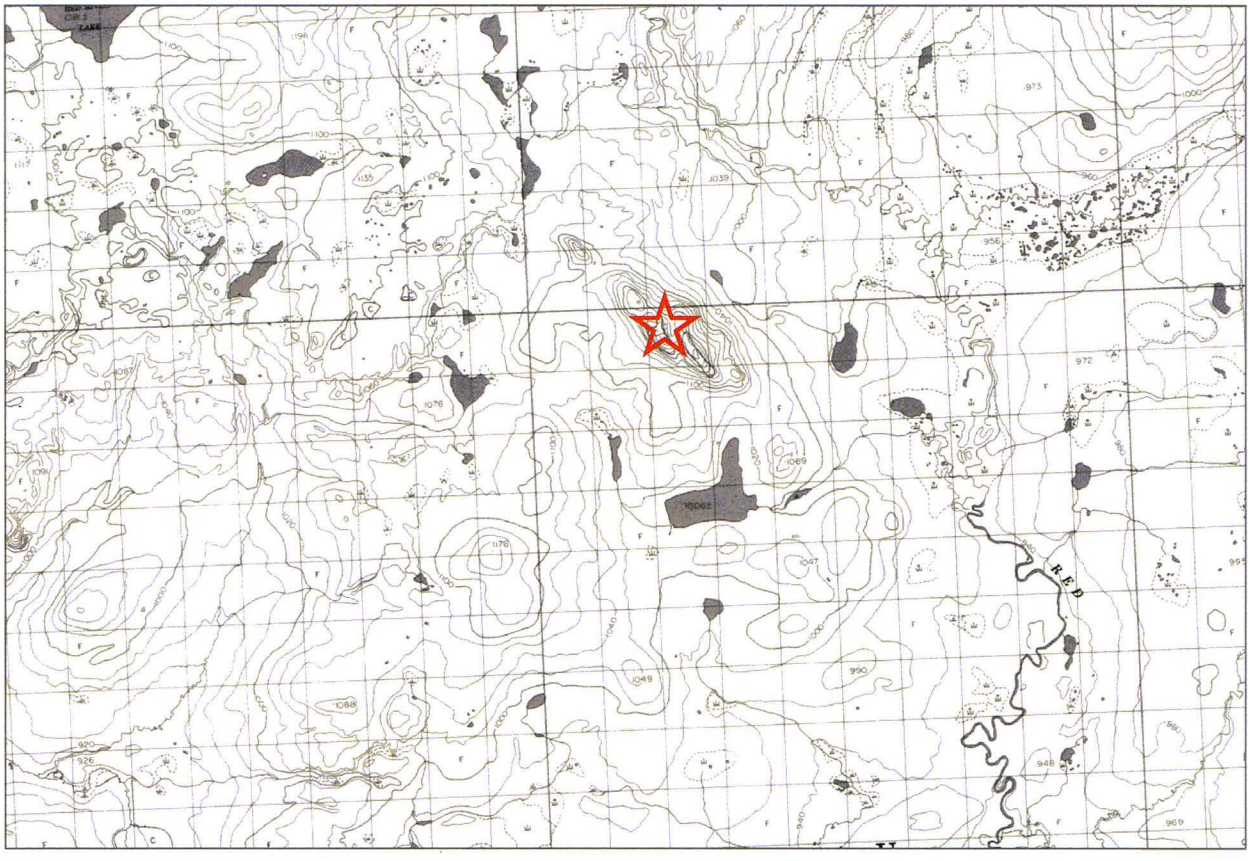

Figure 3

SUMMARY

In the summer of 2005 a reconnaissance prospecting trip was taken to examine ultramafic rocks near the Red River on Map 105C 16.

The rocks observed in the area of interest consisted of monotonous weathered outcrops of peridotite and its altered equivalent. The ultramafic is well exposed and extensive in the specific target area. No mineralization was observed within outcrops.

No samples were taken within the target area due to the obvious visual lack of mineralization and the uninteresting nature of the ultramafic rock.

INTRODUCTION

The area of interest regarding this report is known as the Red River Project.

On August 16, 2005 a one day visit was conducted to the Red River area. The trip was conducted to prospect for mineralization associated with the highly magnetic ultramafic rocks in the area. Prospecting was conducted by Cordilleran Minerals Limited staff. No rock or soil samples were collected from the area due to the obvious lack of mineralization observed during the course of examining the area.

The Red River Area was selected as a magmatic Ni-Cu exploration target because of its location along the ancient North American Continental Margin. The target is thought to have been part of an extensional environment that formed when Yukon Tanana Terrane was rifted away from North America during the Paleozoic Era.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Red River Area is located in south-central Yukon (fig.1). The target is 43 kilometers east of the Canol Road as it nears the south end of Quiet Lake on NTS mapsheet 105C 16 (fig. 2).

The target area is within the Watson Lake Mining District.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Red River area is located in a heavily forested area along isolated hills that protrude from the flat Red River Valley. The highest point in the area is 1260 m. Drainage in the area is very good owing to the fact that the area is in the center of the Red River drainage. Numerous wetlands are located in the lower valley.

Vegetation in the area is relatively sparse on the uplands of the target area, but is quite dense in the valley bottom (fig.4). Moss, lichen and grasses cover all of the target area. Willow, buck-brush and Black Spruce are also found spread-out through the area.

The climate of the area is typical of the interior continental region at this latitude.

Winters are long with short hours of daylight and average daily temperatures of –20 Celsius. Summers are pleasant and warm with long days (20 hours of daylight on June 21), although it can be quite rainy at times. The average summer temperature is 19 Celsius with highs ranging into the low 30's (Celsius).

Figure 4

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The exploration history of the Red River area is almost non-existent. The only known visits to the area were conducted by GSC geologist R. Mulligan in the 1960's when 1:250,000 scale data for the Teslin Map area (105C) was first being collected.

PROPERTY AND CLAIM STATUS

No mineral claims exist in the area.

2005 WORK COMPLETED

Cordilleran Minerals Limited conducted preliminary prospecting work over the Red River Area in August 2005. Employees Mark Lindsay, Richard Baker and along with Trans North Helicopters provided support for the venture. The prospecting visit was carried out on August 16th 2005.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Red River area is located within the St. Cyr Clippe. This regional unit was part of a package of rocks that was rifted off the ancient continental margin of North America in the Devonian period and reattached during the Cretaceous.

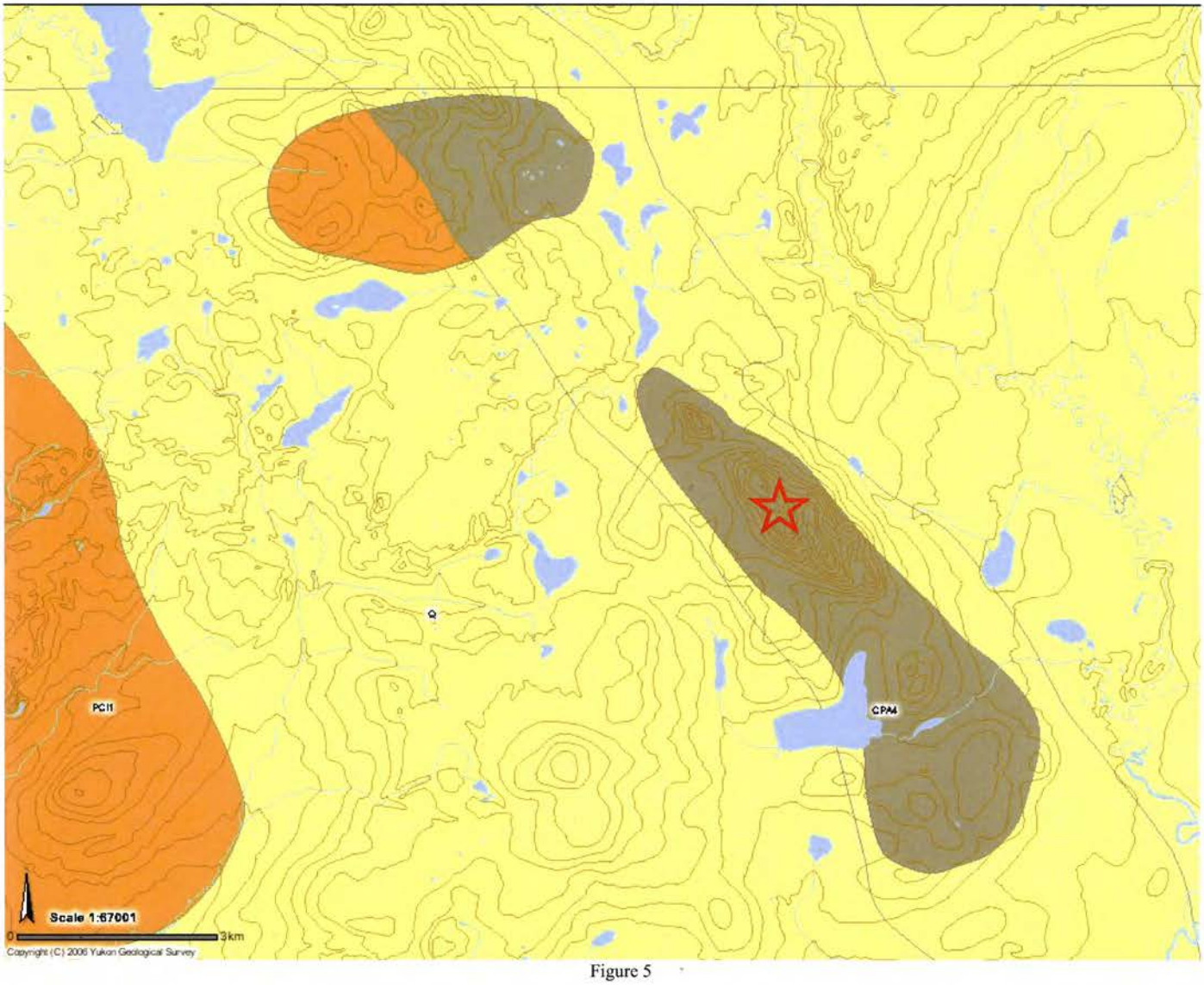

Figure 5

Q	**Unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits**
CPA	**Dunite, peridotite, gabbro, pyroxenite, harzburgite and minor diorite, hornblendite and diabase; serpentinite, orange weathering quartz carbonate rock with minor green chromian muscovite, talc-carbonate schist and carbonatized ultramafic rocks**
PCI	**Calcareous sandstone, shale, quartz-eye grit, quartzite, micaceous quartzite and minor grey limestone generally overlain by phyllite, quartzite, and dolomitic marble; muscovite-chlorite schist, biotite schist, meta-sandstone and minor calc-silicate.**

STRUCTURE

The structure of the Red River ultramafic rocks appears to be massive. An old fault may cut through the middle of the target area. The ultramafics may be part of an ophiolitic related belt of rocks that extends from the eastern edge of the Laberge (105E) Mapsheet and trends in a southeast manner down through the Dunite Mt and Tower Peak areas on the Quiet Lake (105F) Mapsheet.

The ultramafics are mapped as being in a thrust fault related contact with older rocks to the east.

ALTERATION

The rocks of the target area have a dull orange color from surface weathering (see figure 6).

Alteration observed in the area is associated with different stages of sepentinization of the ultramafic rocks.

Figure 6

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

No sulphide mineralization was found in the target area.

No mineralization of economic interest was observed in any rocks examined in the target area.

ROCK ANALYSIS

No rock samples were collected from the area.

SOIL ANALYSIS

No soil samples were collected in the area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Red River target area appears to host a very mundane ultramafic rock body of suspected ophiolitic origin.

A one day visit to the area in August 2005 did not find any mineralization that was of economic interest.

No further work is recommended on the Red River target area.