

NTS 104B/10
Lat 56° 43'
Long 130° 48'

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
MAYAN 2 CLAIM
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

for

CONNECTICUT DEVELOPMENT CORP
P.O.Box 27039
Colwood Corners,
Victoria, B.C. V9B 5S4
Tel: (604) 474-7999 Fax: (604) 474-7997



by

D. Piroshco, M.Sc., P. Geo.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
1127 West 15th Street
North Vancouver, B.C. V7P 1M7
Tel: (604) 985-3495 Fax: (604) 988-4653

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25 October 1996

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MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
ACT 1986

24,835

SUMMARY

The MAYAN 2 claim is situated in the Iskut River area of the Liard Mining Division, northwestern B.C., approximately 290 kilometers northwest of Smithers.

The area lies within the Stikine lithostructural terrane which represents a mid-Paleozoic to Mesozoic island-arc sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Paleozoic rocks range from Devonian to Permian in age and form part of the Stikine assemblage, while the Mesozoic includes both the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Jurassic Hazelton Group. These supracrustal rocks are intruded by Early Jurassic to Cretaceous and Tertiary plutons.

Geology consists predominantly by relatively unaltered, hornblende-biotite granodiorite.

In late August of 1996, Connecticut Development Corp carried out a reconnaissance geological investigation on the MAYAN 2 claim. The objective was to evaluate the claim for hosting gold/copper mineralization. The work included prospecting and geological mapping.

Mineralization was not observed in granodiorite on the MAYAN 2 claim and rock samples were not collected. Further exploration work is not recommended.

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1.0**INTRODUCTION**

This report was prepared at the request of Connecticut Development Corp to describe and evaluate the results of a 1996 reconnaissance geological program carried out by Reliance Geological Services on the MAYAN 2 claim, approximately 290 kilometres northwest of Smithers.

The field work was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating the potential of the property for hosting gold/copper mineralization.

This report is based on published and unpublished information and on the maps, reports and notes from the 1996 field program.

2.0

LOCATION, ACCESS, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The MAYAN 2 claim is situated in the Iskut River area of the Liard Mining Division, northwestern B.C., approximately 290 kilometers northwest of Smithers.

(Figures 1 and 2)

The claim is located on Map Sheet NTS 104B/10W at latitude 56° 43' North, longitude 130° 48' West.

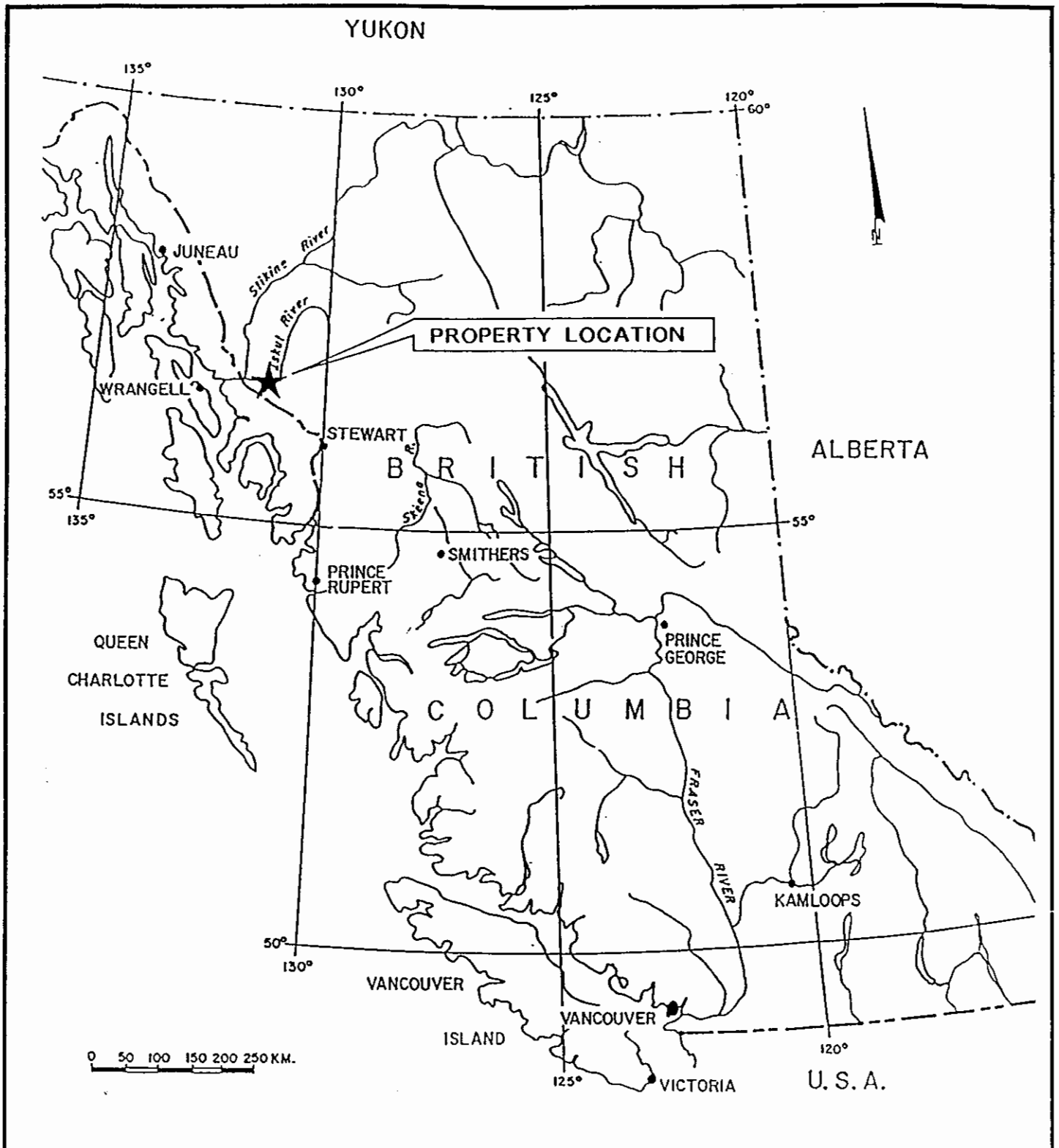
Access is by fixed-wing aircraft from Smithers to the Bronson Creek airstrip, located 18 kilometers west of the claim. Access from the airstrip to the property is via helicopter.

Northern Lights Air and Central Mountain Airlines of Smithers service the area with scheduled and unscheduled supply flights. Alternate fixed-wing access is from Wrangell, Alaska, which is located at tidewater, 80 kilometers to the west of the property. The Bronson Creek airstrip has been lengthened to 1600 meters, and is now capable of accommodating Hercules aircraft.

A proposed road to the area follows the Iskut River Valley from Bob Quinn Lake on the Stewart-Cassiar Highway to Bronson Creek.

Topography of the area is rugged, ranging in elevation from approximately 600 meters to 1500 meters. At lower elevations, the property is covered by mature spruce and hemlock, with devils club and slide alder common. At higher elevations, sub-alpine conditions prevails with local ridges, knolls and gullies.

The climate is typified by cold, snowy winters and warm, wet summers. Snow accumulations at higher elevations normally exceed 5 meters. Recommended work season is July to September.



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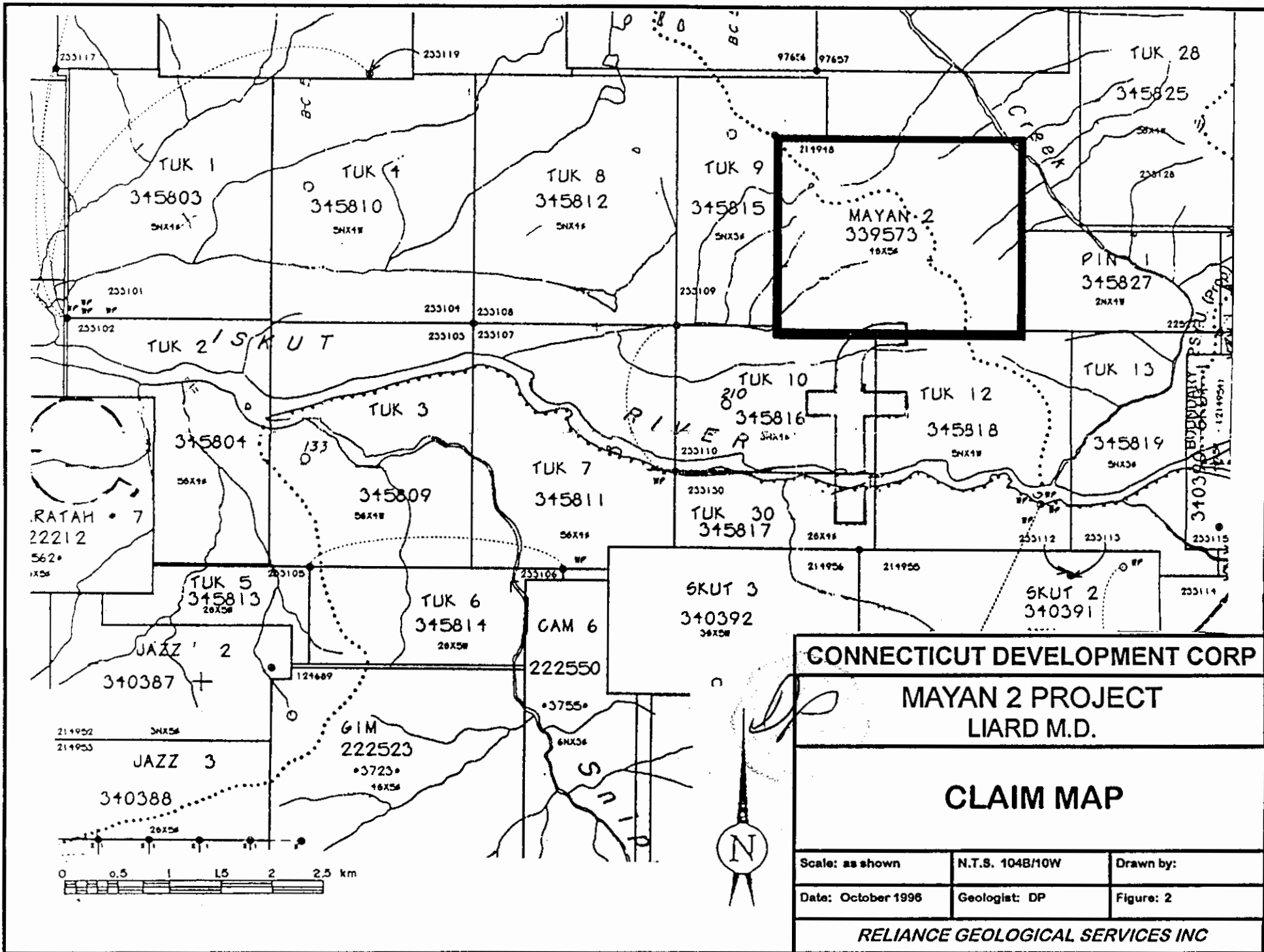
MAYAN 2 PROJECT
LIARD M.D.

LOCATION MAP

Scale: as shown	N.T.S.	Drawn by:
Date: October 1996	Geologist: DP	Figure: 1

RELiance GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC

DP



3.0**PROPERTY STATUS**

The property consists of 1 claim (Figure 2) in the Liard Mining Division covering approximately 500 hectares.

Details of the claim are as follows:

Claim	Tenure Number	Units	Expiry Date	Owner
MAYAN 2	339573	20	31 August 97	Connecticut Development Corp

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the claims.

4.0 AREA HISTORY (Figure 3)

The following is after Caulfield (1988):

"The first recorded work in the Iskut River area was in 1907 by a prospecting party from Wrangell, Alaska, who staked nine claims north of Johnny Mountain. Iskut Mining Company subsequently worked crown-granted claims along Bronson Creek and on the north slope of Johnny Mountain. By 1920, a nine-meter adit had revealed a number of galena-bearing veins and stringers.

In 1954, Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting located the Pick Axe showing and the high grade gold-silver-lead-zinc float on the open upper slopes of Johnny Mountain. The claims were worked and subsequently allowed to lapse.

During the 1960's, several major mining companies conducted helicopter-supported reconnaissance exploration programs in their search for porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits. Several claims were staked on Johnny Mountain and in the Bronson Creek area. Cominco staked claims over a gold-bearing quartz vein which was developed into the SNIP gold deposit, currently in production.

The Twin Zone at the Snip mine is a 0.5 to 15 meters wide 120° - trending shear zone that dips from 15° to 90° southwest. The zone has been traced for over 1 kilometer along strike, and 500 meters depth. The host rocks are a feldspathic greywacke and siltstone sequence. Mineralization occurs in two zones and consists of 1 centimeter to 1 meter wide alternating bands of calcite and pyrite and biotite and calcite, or as quartz-sulphide breccia zones, or in pyritic or non-pyritic fault gouge. The most recent reserve estimate is 625,000 tons of 26.5 g/mt gold (Minfile NTS 104B 250).

In 1969, Skyline Explorations staked the Inel property after discovering massive sulphide float originating from the head of the Bronson Creek glacier. They restaked the Reg property on Johnny Mountain in 1980. In the following years, Skyline carried out extensive trenching, drilling and underground development on polymetallic veins on both the Reg and Inel properties, defining zones of high grade gold-silver mineralization. The Johnny Mountain Mine went into production for a brief period during 1989 and 1990.

The deposits consist of a series of northeast-trending quartz-pyrite and chalcopyrite veins hosted within a shear zone cutting andesitic volcanoclastics. The most recent reserve calculation of the Stonehouse deposit is 24,000 tons grading 11.3 g/mt gold, 22.0 g/mt silver and 0.23% copper (Minfile NTS 104B 107)".

- J, EJ = Jurassic, Early Jurassic
- T, LT = Tertiary, Late Tertiary
- d = diorite
- g = granite
- m = monzonite
- = undifferentiated supracrustals
- ★ Gold Deposit

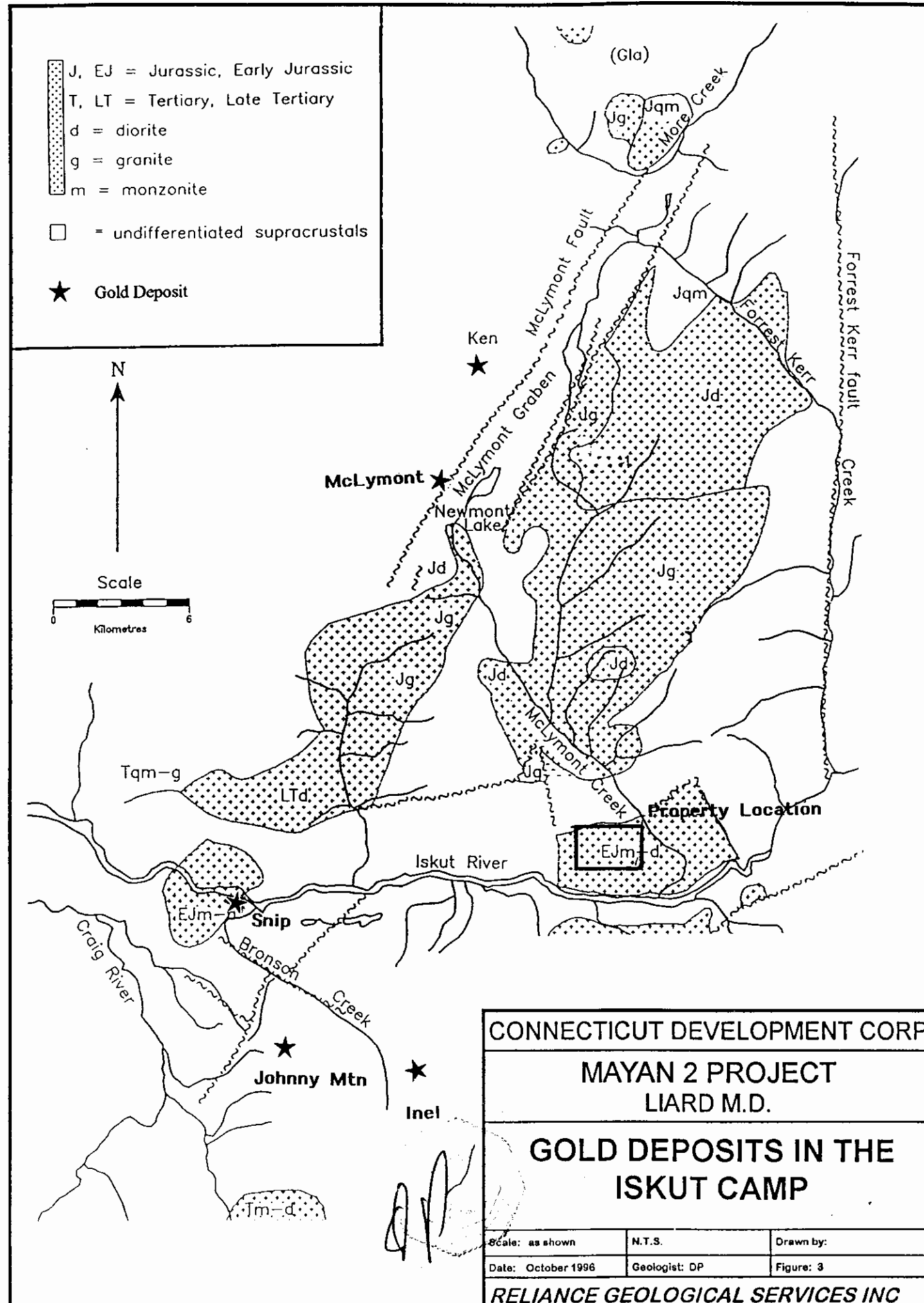
N



Scale



Kilometres



CONNECTICUT DEVELOPMENT CORP

MAYAN 2 PROJECT
LIARD M.D.

**GOLD DEPOSITS IN THE
ISKUT CAMP**

Scale: as shown	N.T.S.	Drawn by:
Date: October 1996	Geologist: DP	Figure: 3

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5.0 **PREVIOUS WORK**

In 1987, Western Informational Services staked the JOY 5 and 6 claims that cover the present MAYAN 2 claim. In 1989, the claims were optioned to Interstate Energy Corp, which commissioned Hi-Tec Resource Management to carry out a prospecting program in that year (Kuran, 1989). Five rock samples were taken from outcrops corresponding with the MAYAN 2 claim. No significant gold or copper geochemistry results were returned.

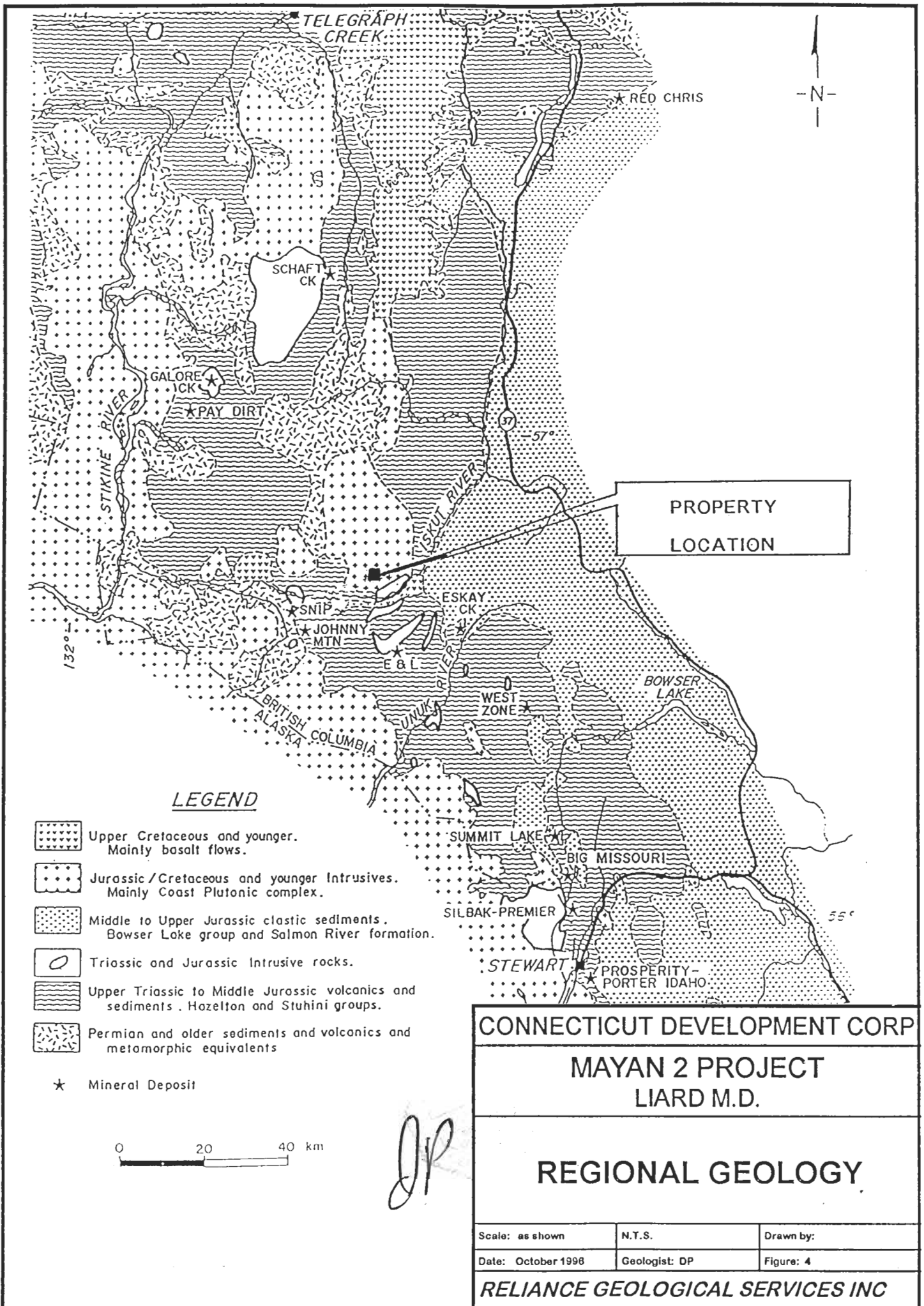
6.0 **REGIONAL GEOLOGY** (Figure 4)

The following is an excerpt from Ray et al (1991).







"The first major geological study of the region was presented by Kerr (1948). Recent work includes 1:50,00 scale geological mapping by Logan et al (1990a), Britton et al (1989, 1990) Webster and McMillan (1990), Anderson and Bevier (1990) and Logan et al (1990b). A descriptive report of the skarn occurrences in the district is given by Webster and Ray (1991).

The area lies within the Stikine lithostructural terrane which represents a mid-Paleozoic to Mesozoic island-arc sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Paleozoic rocks range from Devonian to Permian in age and form part of the Stikine assemblage, while the Mesozoic includes both the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Jurassic Hazelton Group. These supracrustal rocks are intruded by Early Jurassic to Cretaceous and Tertiary plutons.

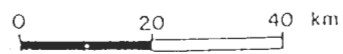
The region is cut by two sets of major faults. The most abundant are narrow, north-striking linear faults; one of these, the Forrest Kerr fault (Logan et al, 1990a), has influenced the lower course of Forrest Kerr Creek. The other set forms complex, north-northeast to northeast-trending fault zones. The faults bounding the Newmont graben belong to this set; the graben is 1 to 2 kilometers wide and contains downdropped Jurassic and Triassic sediments, tuffs and some intrusions that are juxtaposed against Paleozoic rocks to the east and west".



LEGEND

-  Upper Cretaceous and younger. Mainly basalt flows.
-  Jurassic /Cretaceous and younger Intrusives. Mainly Coast Plutonic complex.
-  Middle to Upper Jurassic clastic sediments. Bowser Lake group and Salmon River formation.
-  Triassic and Jurassic Intrusive rocks.
-  Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanics and sediments. Hazelton and Stuhini groups.
-  Permian and older sediments and volcanics and metamorphic equivalents

★ Mineral Deposit



JP

CONNECTICUT DEVELOPMENT CORP

**MAYAN 2 PROJECT
LIARD M.D.**

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Scale: as shown	N.T.S.	Drawn by:
Date: October 1998	Geologist: DP	Figure: 4

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7.0 **1996 WORK PROGRAM** (Figure 5)

Two man-days of reconnaissance prospecting and mapping were carried over the MAYAN 2 claim on August 27, 1996. Geology consists of hornblende-biotite granodiorite, locally containing 1 to 2 millimeter K-feldspar phenocrysts. Stuhini or Hazelton Group volcanic or sedimentary rocks were not observed. Neither sulphide mineralization nor significant alteration in the granodiorite were observed, and consequently no rock samples were collected.

8.0 **DISCUSSION**

The favorable Stuhini or Hazelton Group lithologies that host gold/copper mineralization in the Iskut Camp were not located on the MAYAN 2 claim. The 1996 program confirmed that the property is underlain by granodiorite. Significant mineralization, alteration, or shear zones were not observed and the potential of the granodiorite for hosting vein, shear zone, or porphyry style mineralization is considered low.

9.0 **CONCLUSIONS**

The MAYAN 2 claim has low potential to host significant gold/copper mineralization because no favorable host rocks, alteration, or mineralization were identified.

10.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

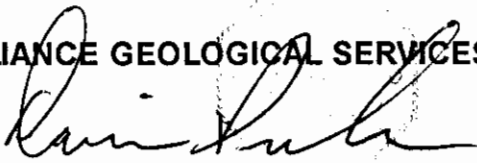
No further work is recommended on the MAYAN 2 claim.

CERTIFICATE

I, **DARWIN W. PIROSHCO**, of 3548 Point Grey Road, Vancouver, B.C., V6R 1A8, do hereby state that:

1. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, with a Master of Science Degree in Geology, 1985.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1981.
3. I am registered as a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for fifteen years in British Columbia and Ontario.
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on a thorough review of field data and a study of unpublished and published reports.
6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims, nor do I expect to receive any.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.



Darwin W. Piroshco, B.Sc., M.Sc., P.Geo.

Dated at North Vancouver, B.C., this 24th day of October 1996.

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ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

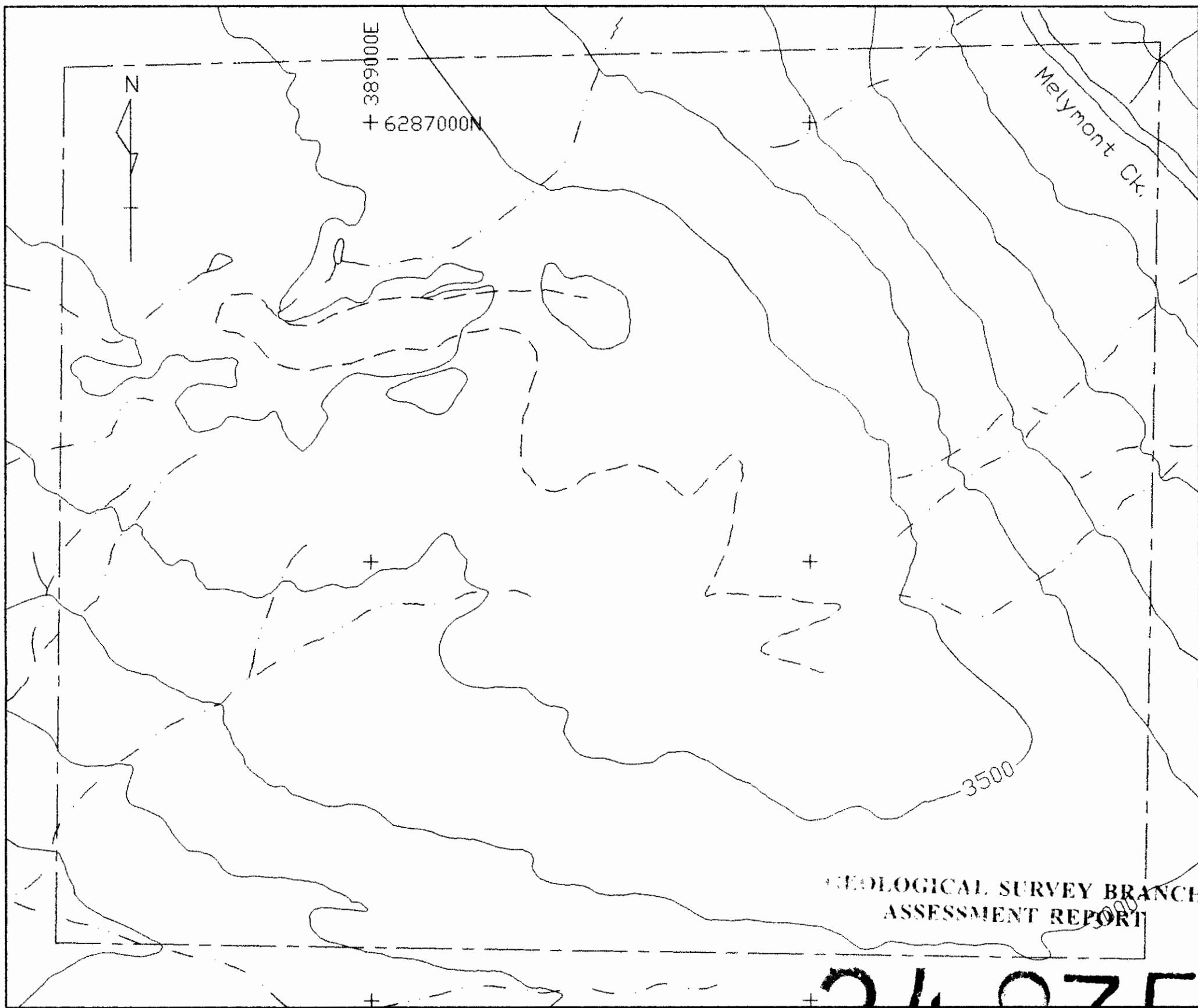
Mayan 2 Project: J938

Project preparation			\$	225
Mobilization/demobilization				491
<u>Field Crew:</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Unit</u>		
Prospectors (2)	275 /day x	2 days		550
A. Smallwood (Aug. 27)				
V. Snowden (Aug. 27)				
<u>Field Costs:</u>				
Helicopter Support	789 /hour x	1 hours	789	
Communications	25 /day x	1 days	25	
Food and Accommodation	105 /day x	2 days	210	
Supplies	50 /day x	1 days	<u>50</u>	1,074
Administration, incl. Overheads and Profit				<u>234</u>
Sub-total			\$	2,574
plus 7% G.S.T.				<u>180</u>
TOTAL			\$	<u>2,754</u>

DP

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. 10000 100th Ave. N.E. Redmond, WA 98073

24,835



LEGEND

- Property Outline
 Traverse line
- All observed outcrop:
Fresh, equigranular,
med. grained massive granite
- *No samples were taken

Contour Interval = 500'

0 200 400 600 800 1000 meter



24,835

**CONNECTICUT DEVELOPMENT
MAYAN 2 PROJECT**

**GENERAL GEOLGY WITH
TRAVERSE LOCATIONS**

SCALE: 1:10000	NTS: 104B/10W	Drawn By: JG
DATE: Nov 96	Geologist: DP	Fig. 5

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