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Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical
 Assessment Report
 on the
 CIG 200 Claim
 for
 Cypango Ventures Ltd.

Table of Contents

	page
Introduction	1
Summary	1
Property	2
Location and Access	2
Physiography	2
Water and Power	3
History	4
Geology	4
Mineralization	5
1994 Geochemical Survey	5
1994 VLF-EM Survey	7
Lineation Array Analysis	8
Conclusions	10
Recommendations	10
Selected References	11
Certificate	12
Statement of Costs	13

Appendices

I ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Illustrations

	page
Figure 1 Location, Index & Claim Map	3
Figure 2 Soil Geochemical Map: Cu & Zn	6
Figure 3 VLF-EM Results	7
Figure 4 Lineation Interpretation	9
Figure 5 Rose Diagram	9

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

for

CYPANGO VENTURES LTD.

on the

CIG 200 CLAIM

50° 18'
120° 17' 30"

Nicola Mining Division

NTS 092I08W

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,756

Vancouver, B.C.
January 28, 1995

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

**Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical
Assessment Report
on the
CIG 200 Claim
for
Cypango Ventures Ltd.**

Introduction

During October, 1994, geological and geophysical surveys were completed over a localized area of the CIG 200 Claim. The area was selected for the encouraging exploration results obtained from previous surveys. More specifically, the area surveyed is within a volcanic-sedimentary contact zone and copper showings.

The information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from previous exploration on the CIG 200 claim by and/or supervised by the writer and from the completion of the exploration program reported on herein.

Summary

The Cig 200 claim is located within the general Stump Lake mining camp where production to 1931 from mineralized quartz veins of the Camp amounted to 77,605 tons averaging a recovered grade of .109 oz Au/ton, 3.26 oz Ag/ton, 1.42% Pb and 0.24% Zn.

The productive quartz veins of the Stump Lake camp, which were explored and developed to a depth of 275 meters and along a strike length of 600 meters, are associated with northerly trending structures in which mineralization appears to increase along variable trends of the structure and with an alteration zone of up to "15 feet wide".

The Tanos CIG 200 Claim is indicated to be underlain by the Nicola Group of volcanics and interbedded argillite with northerly to northwesterly trending fault zones.

Previous exploration on the CIG 200 claim, which included localized geological mapping in addition to selected localized geophysical and geochemical surveys disclosed correlative anomalous zones and a mineralized fracture zone which through subsequent exploration was determined as not being definitive in establishing potentially economic mineral controlling structures.

The 1994 localized exploration program of soil geochemistry and a VLF-EM survey results, were not encouraging, however low-level anomalous values correlated with a an indicated northeasterly trending VLF-EM zone, the orientation of which coincided with the dominant structural trend as indicated by a lineation analysis.

Property

The property consists of one 20 unit mineral claim. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
CIG 200	237170	October 28, 1995

* On the approval of one years assessment work filed October 28, 1994 for which this report is a part thereof.

Location and Access

The property is located within seven km of Mineral Hill on the south side of Stump Lake between Peter Hope Lake and Plateau Lake forty km northwest of Merritt in southwest British Columbia.

Access is provided by the Merritt-Kamloops Highway No. 5 to within six km of the property. A year-round maintained gravel road, the Peter Hope Lake road, junctions off to the east within three km south of Stump Lake. This road provides access to poor secondary roads through the property.

Physiography

The property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau which is within the physiographic area of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with elevations ranging to 1,375 metres on a northeasterly trending ridge in the northeast from 1,100 metres at Peter Hope Lake at the southwest corner of the property.

Water and Power

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the southwesterly flowing Peter Hope Creek which flows through the southeast corner of the property. In addition, many other water sources such as small streams and lakes occur within the confines of the property boundaries.

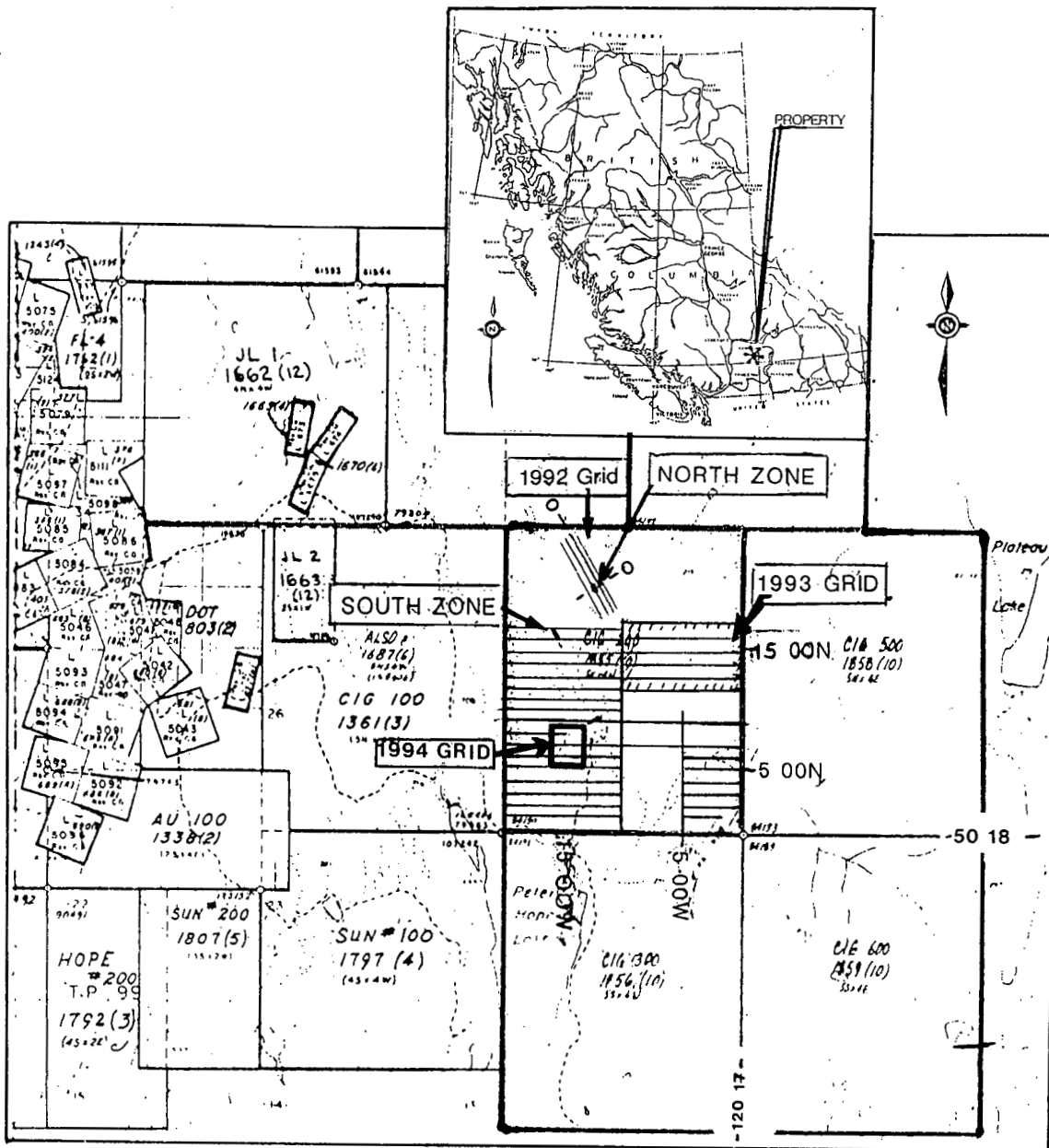


Figure 1. Location, Claim & Index Map.

Base Map: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Mineral Titles Reference Map 092I08W.

History

The history of the immediate area stems from the mineral deposits at Mineral Hill adjacent to Stump Lake and some six km west of the northwestern portion of the Cig 200 Claim. Production from the Enterprise, King William, Tribal Cain and Joshua Veins of the Stump Lake camp during the period of 1916 to 1944 is reported as 77,605 tons of ore mined yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 40,822 pounds of copper, 2,206,555 pounds of lead and 367,869 pounds of zinc or a recovered grade of 0.109 oz Au/ton, 3.26 oz Ag/ton, 0.026% Cu, 1.42% Pb and 0.24% Zn.

Exploration on the Cig 200 claim by Cypango Ventures Ltd. (formerly Tanos Petroleum Corporation) since 1988 is as follows:

1988 - a localized VLF-EM survey.

1989 - localized geochemical and geological surveys.

1990 - a geochemical survey was completed in the west central portion of the Cig 200 claim and adjacent and to the north of the 1989 survey.

1991 - localized geochemical and geological surveys were completed in the northwestern sector of the Cig 200 claim.

1992 - localized geological and geophysical (VLF-EM) surveys in the northwestern sector of the CIG 200 claim.

1993 - localized geological and geophysical (VLF-EM) surveys in the northeastern sector of the CIG 200 claim.

Geology

The regional geology of the area as mapped by W.E. Cockfield and published as map 886 A in G.S.C. Memoir 249 (1947), indicates that the Stump Lake area is underlain by an assemblage of Upper Triassic volcanic flows, pyroclastics and sedimentary units of the Nicola Group. The Nicola is in a northerly trending contact with the Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek Group which is indicated to occur at Plateau Lake and at the approximate eastern boundary of the Cig 200 Claim.

The area is dominated by Tertiary faults with the major north-northeast trending Quilchena-Stump Lake fault system defining in part the eastern limit of the Nicola batholith with the Nicola Group. The fault trends through the northeastern portion of Stump Lake, centrally through the Stump Lake camp and five km west of the Cig 200 Claim. The major northwest trending Cherry Creek Fault 20 km north of Stump Lake truncates the Quilchena fault system. Secondary or associated structures in the area trend northerly to northwesterly.

In the Stump Lake area and specifically within the area of Mineral Hill where the major development of and production from mineral zones was carried out, the rocks consist of greenstone of the Nicola Group. The greenstone is an andesitic rock usually fine grained but locally coarser-grained and dioritic to diabasic in texture. Occasional bands of tuff and breccia are included in the formation. The tuff is extremely fine-grained and banded with the breccia containing homogeneous andesitic fragments up to 10 cm in diameter.

The greenstones strike at 040° to 060° and dip nearly vertical in the vicinity of the workings. Porphyritic to fine grained hornblende-andesitic dykes, up to two and one-half meters wide occur in the area. Quartz filled fractures and shear zones strike northerly and dip easterly.

Mineralization

Mineralization on Mineral Hill of the Stump Lake camp is essentially associated with quartz veins which occur as quartz fillings in shear and fracture zones. The principal quartz veins strike from north 45 degrees west to north 25 degrees east and dip between 45 degrees easterly and vertical.

The quartz is white and vitreous and is mineralized irregularly with sulphides which include pyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. The sulphides occur in segregations, thin seams and disseminations which usually make up a low proportion of the veins. Gold and silver values are proportional to the amount of sulphides in any one vein.

Mineralization on the Cig 200 claim occurs in two areas; the North Zone and the South Zone (Figure 1). At the North Zone the mineral zone is comprised of a breccia zone of discontinuous quartz veinlets up to 10 centimetres wide over a width of 0.6 metres. Occasional galena crystals occur within selective rare breccia zones of less than two centimetres wide and void of quartz.

The South zone mineralization is of rare blebs of chalcopyrite within a quartz stringer and hosted by an altered argillite with pyrite. The north northwesterly trend of this zone could be reflected in an anomalous copper soil geochemical value in the area of 15+00 W of the northernmost 17+00 N line of the 1990 soil geochemical survey.

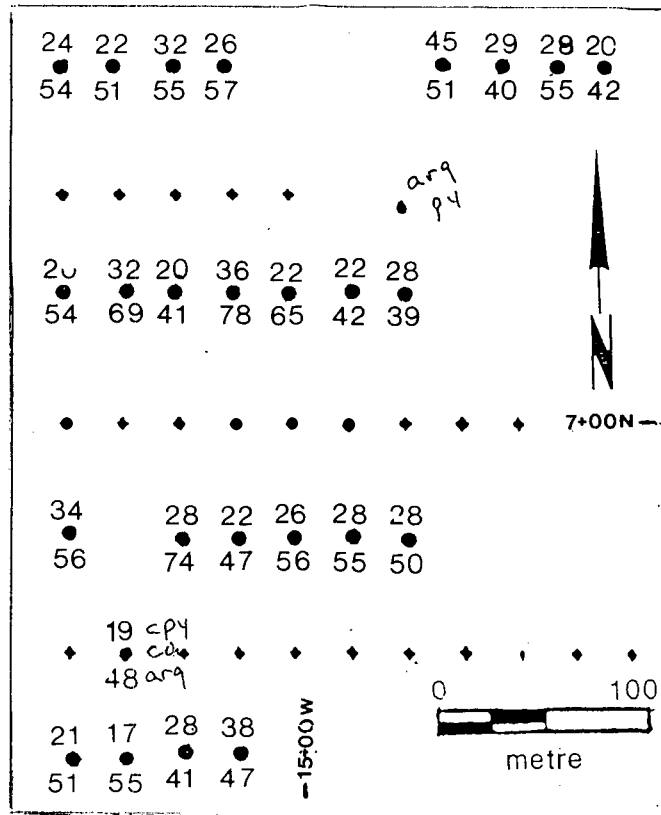
1994 Geochemical Survey

In the 1994 localized geochemical survey of the northwestern sector of the Cig 200 claim, four discontinuous east-west grid lines up to 300 metres long were established at 100 metre intervals between the 1988 grid lines.

Soil samples were predominantly taken at 25 metre station intervals from the B horizon of the brown forest soil from a depth of 12 to 18 centimetres. The soil was placed in wet-strength bags with a location reference marked thereon. Red flagging with the referenced location was placed at the field station. A total of 26 soil samples were collected.

The samples were taken to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver where a 30 element ICP test was completed. The ICP test involved the digestion of .500 grams of the soil sample with 3 ml 3-2-1 HCl-H₂O at 95 deg. C for one hour and diluted to 10 ml with water.

Due to the low number of samples, a statistical analysis of the assay values was not performed.



LEGEND

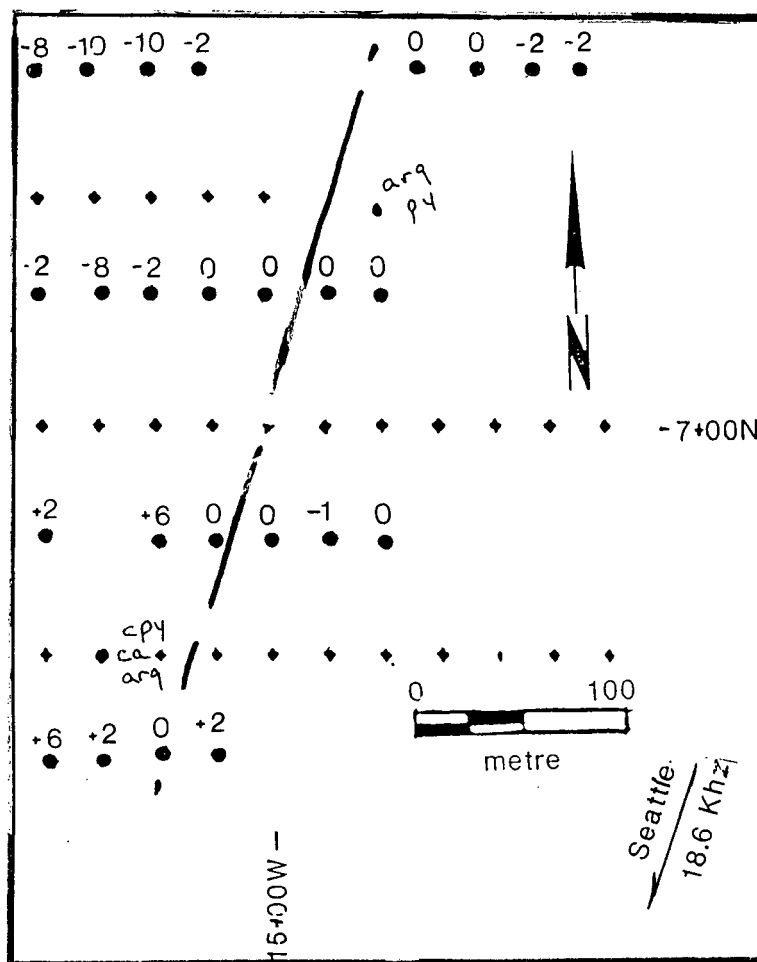
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| arg - argillite | 29 | copper value in ppm |
| cpy - chalcopyrite | ● | 1994 soil geochem station |
| py - pyrite | 42 | zinc value in ppm |
| ca - carbonate veinlets | ◆ | 1988 soil geochem station |

Figure 2. Soil geochemical copper and zinc values of the 1994 soil geochemical survey. Values are in parts per million (ppm).

Two stations, 14+25W 8+50N and 15+25W 7+50N, indicate probable correlative low order probable copper soil anomalies. These two locations, which include an argillite-pyrite zone in the northeasterly trend, may reflect a minor copper mineralized conjugate structure to the indicated major northerly trending structures and/or the sedimentary-volcanic contact.

1994 VLF-EM Survey

The VLF-EM survey was completed over the same limited area as the geochem survey. The purpose of of the survey was to substantiate the general 1988 VLF-EM anomaly indicated in this area.



LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| arg - argillite | py - pyrite |
| ca - carbonate veinlets | ● - 1994 survey station |
| cpy - chalcopyrite | ◆ - 1988 survey station |
| - - - VLF-EM anomaly | |

Figure 3. VLF-EM results of the 1994 localized geophysical survey on the CIG 200 mineral claim.

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was utilized in the VLF-EM survey. The primary transmission utilized was from Seattle, broadcasting at a frequency of 18.6 Khz. The VLF-EM receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in the primary transmitted field and a secondary magnetic field which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body. The VLF-EM unit, due to its relatively high frequency, can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonaceous sediments, or lithological contacts and has the added disadvantage of indicating anomalous conditions from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographical highs.

The survey readings are shown as the raw data and as plotted on the accompanying Figure 3.

The results of the survey indicate a definite cross-over on line 7+50N with a weak cross-over on line 6+50N and fringing on a cross-over on line 8+50N. With an arbitrary general alignment of the three cross-overs, the two mineralized occurrences are proximal to the trend which also matches the general northerly trend of the 1988 VLF-EM anomaly occurring in this area.

Lineation Array Analysis

A structural analysis of the Property was completed in a lineation array or fault array analysis. The purpose of the analysis was to determine the fault pattern on the property in order to obtain an understanding as to the potential structural controls to mineralization.

B.C. Aerial photographs B.C. 86043 No's 284, 285 and 286 were utilized for the analysis. The scale of the photo 's is approximately 1:20,000 at the centre of the photo.

The interpreted lineaments, as defined utilizing a stereoscope, were marked on an overlay (Figure 4) with the resulting azimuthal orientation of each lineament represented on a rose diagram in a 5° class interval (Figure 5).

The rose diagram indicated a dominant north and northeasterly array system trending from a preferred 000°-005° and 040°-045°. The dominant directional trend appears to constitute a conjugate fault array system indicating the two fault sets were formed under the same stress system.

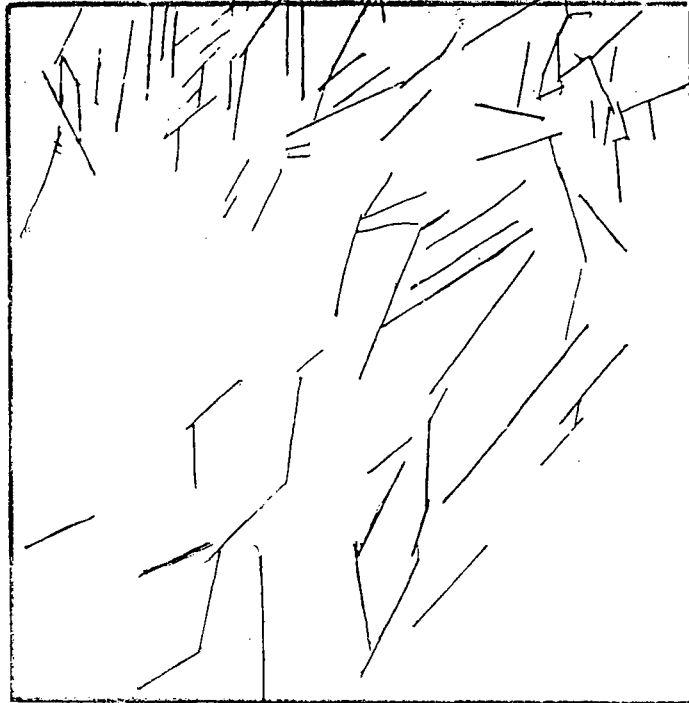


Figure 4. Lineations on the ground covered by the CIG 200 mineral claim as interpreted from aerial photographs.

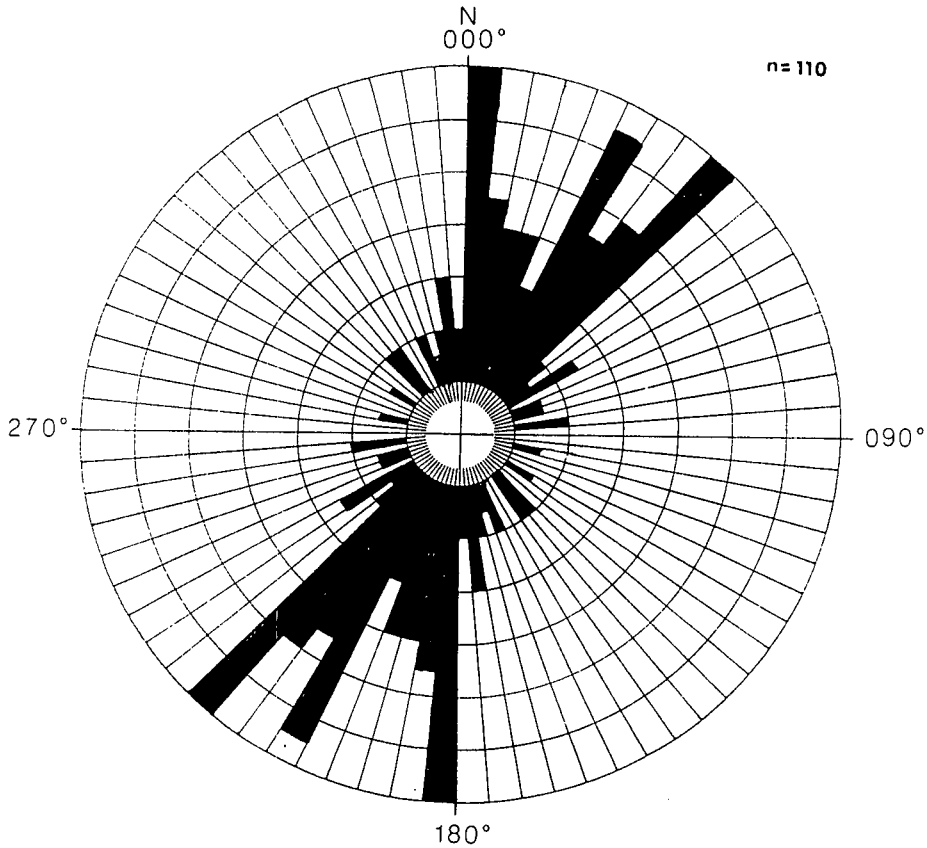


Figure 5. Rose Diagram showing compilation of lination azimuths on the CIG mineral claim as interpreted from aerial photographs.

Conclusions

The 1994 exploration program confirmed the presence of a VLF-EM conductor in the area of the 1994 exploration, however, the soil geochemical results reflected only a low degree of confidence in the possibility of underlying bedrock hosting copper minerals.

The lineament array analysis indicated a dominant northeasterly trending conjugate structural system which is reflected in the indicated structure of the 1994 VLF-EM survey.

Recommendations

The explored 1994 area warrants a low level priority of follow-up exploration. Based on all the exploratory results within the specific area, geological mapping should be completed to re-examine the outcrop mineralization and trace the pattern of mineralization as indicated by the geochemical and geophysical results.

Respectfully submitted,



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

January 28, 1995
Vancouver, B.C.

Selected References

COCKFIELD, W.E. - Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map Area. Memoir 249, G.S.C. 1961.

B.C. MINISTER OF MINES REPORTS - 1936 p D14-D23

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RAYNER, G.H. - A Report on the Stump Lake Property for Celebrity Energy Corporation. April 14, 1983.

SOOKOCHOFF, L. - Geophysical Assessment Report for Tanos Petroleum Corporation on the Cig 200 Claim. January 11, 1989. Assessment Report 18288.

- Geochemical and Geological Assessment Report for Tanos Petroleum Corporation on the Cig 200 Claim. January 22, 1990. Assessment Report 19619.

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-Geophysical & Geological Assessment Report for Tanos Petroleum Corporation on the CIG 200 Claim. January 26, 1993. Assessment Report 22780.

-Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report for Cypango Ventures Ltd. on the CIG 200 Claim. January 28, 1994. Assessment Report 23282.

RICHARDSON, P.W. - Report on the Stump Lake Property for Goldbrae Developments Ltd. July 11, 1985.

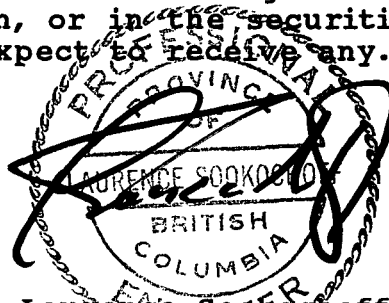
Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 1027-510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past twenty-seven years.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. Information for the accompanying report was obtained from sources cited under Selected References, from the supervision of the exploration program reported on herein and from work carried out on the property since 1988.
5. I have no direct, indirect nor contingent interest in the property described herein, or in the securities of Cypango Ventures Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

January 28, 1995
Vancouver, B.C.

Cypango Ventures Ltd.
Cig 200 Claim
Statement of Costs

The field work on the Cig 200 Claim was carried out from October 03, 1994 to October 28, 1994 to the value as follows:

Geological & Geophysical

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.	
4 days @ \$550.	\$ 2,200.00
Car rental:	
4 days @ \$65.00 plus gas & km	560.00
Room & board:	
4 man days @ \$125.00	500.00
Field supplies	280.00
Data compilation & draughting	450.00
Report, xerox, printing & compilation	<u>1,100.00</u>
	\$ 5,090.00

Appendix I

ASSAY CERTIFICATES



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Sookochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT CIG File # 92-3926 Page 1

1027 - 510 W. Hastings St, Vancouver BC V6B 1L8

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	H ppm
R 50NE 150SE	1	66	2	17	.1	6	4	337	.74	2	5	ND	1	245	.3	2	3	36	4.83	.069	2	8	.20	30	.13	2	.56	.02	.03	1
R 50NE 200SE	4	44	2	28	.1	16	7	292	1.35	3	5	ND	1	26	.2	2	2	23	1.03	.045	2	13	.45	82	.06	3	.52	.02	.26	1
R 50SW 225NW	1	88	2	65	.1	15	22	716	3.38	2	5	ND	1	67	.2	2	4	77	1.41	.165	2	16	1.69	200	.19	2	2.13	.04	.66	1
R 50SW 385NW	1	95	2	46	.2	25	18	590	2.81	2	5	ND	1	89	.5	2	5	70	5.98	.135	2	73	1.26	203	.20	2	1.52	.03	1.06	1
R BL 27SE	1	459	4	38	.2	12	13	847	2.24	2	5	ND	1	111	.2	2	3	60	7.94	.109	3	19	.95	22	.13	2	.91	.01	.10	1
R BL 344NW	1	234	4	40	.2	14	12	387	2.18	2	5	ND	1	63	.2	2	5	60	2.22	.173	2	91	.53	63	.19	4	.78	.03	.38	1
R BL 375NW	1	130	4	71	.2	27	23	522	3.55	2	5	ND	1	50	.2	2	2	105	1.89	.197	2	107	1.80	222	.24	3	2.16	.05	1.49	1
RE R BL 344NW	1	236	5	43	.3	13	13	389	2.21	2	5	ND	1	63	.2	2	3	61	2.19	.175	2	91	.54	57	.19	2	.79	.03	.40	1
R BL 400NW	1	72	2	30	.1	11	10	377	1.47	2	5	ND	1	161	.2	2	3	37	1.24	.119	2	38	.68	56	.13	3	.77	.02	.29	1
STANDARD C	17	58	37	130	7.4	66	31	1030	3.96	40	17	7	35	51	18.4	14	21	55	.51	.086	38	59	.91	176	.09	34	1.88	.06	.14	10

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
 - SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 SOIL Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 9 1992 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 17/92 SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
S BL 344NW	1	72	6	155	.1	29	16	1491	3.08	2	5	ND	1	42	.2	2	8	59	.55	.082	4	66	.97	363	.17	5	2.40	.03	.49	1
S 50SW 325NW	1	65	38	158	.1	14	14	775	2.43	3	5	ND	1	43	.3	2	2	43	.60	.082	4	43	.78	203	.14	9	1.99	.02	.30	4
S 100SW 300NW	1	24	982	273	.2	11	9	404	2.03	2	5	ND	1	35	2.0	2	2	32	.52	.027	2	27	.60	102	.12	8	1.49	.02	.29	1
S 100SW 330NW	1	23	24	64	.1	14	11	568	2.34	2	5	ND	1	31	.2	2	2	37	.36	.022	5	36	.57	139	.14	6	1.68	.03	.26	1
RE S 50SW 325NW	1	65	41	150	.2	18	13	738	2.33	4	5	ND	1	40	.2	2	2	41	.57	.077	4	40	.74	197	.13	11	1.85	.02	.28	4
STANDARD C	17	57	43	133	7.3	68	32	1058	3.96	39	20	7	35	51	18.5	15	19	57	.50	.087	39	61	.94	184	.09	34	1.89	.06	.14	11

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.