Report on Field Investigations

Iuxta Claim Group

NTS: 103H .063, .064, .073, .074
Skeena Mining Division

Prepared by:

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November 2002

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1.0 Location, Access and Physiography

The Iuxta Property is located approximately 60 kilometres southwest of the village of Kitimat in north-western BC, on NTS map sheets: 103H .063 .064 .073 .074. The Iuxta 1-16 mineral claims (Fig 5) cover a 15 by 5 kilometre northwest-to-southeast trending area centred on the south-easterly draining Quaal River which enters the Douglas Channel at Kitkiata Inlet.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Kitimat or Terrace, or by riverboat up the Quaal River in the south-eastern sector of the claims, which is 5 kilometres from deep tidewater. Kitimat is an all weather-accessed town of 11,000 inhabitants with a large ice-free ocean port that services the Alcan aluminium smelter and small airport. Scheduled air service into the area from Vancouver is to Terrace BC, located 55 kilometres by road north of Kitimat. Rail service is available to Kitimat.

Relief on the Iuxta project ranges from 25m in the broad glaciated Quaal River valley to 1041m above tree line in the Iuxta 16 claim in the north-western portion of the property. The terrain is moderately rugged, with steep hillsides heavily forested by first growth fir, hemlock and cedar, with slide alder and devil's club in clearings. Rainfall is heavy, typical of western coastal areas. Annual precipitation averages 200cm with several metres of snow accumulating in the higher elevations in winter. Winters are moderate and summers are cool and damp.

IUXTA CLAIM GROUP

Date: 11/12/2002	PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: as shown	NTS 103H .064 .073 .074

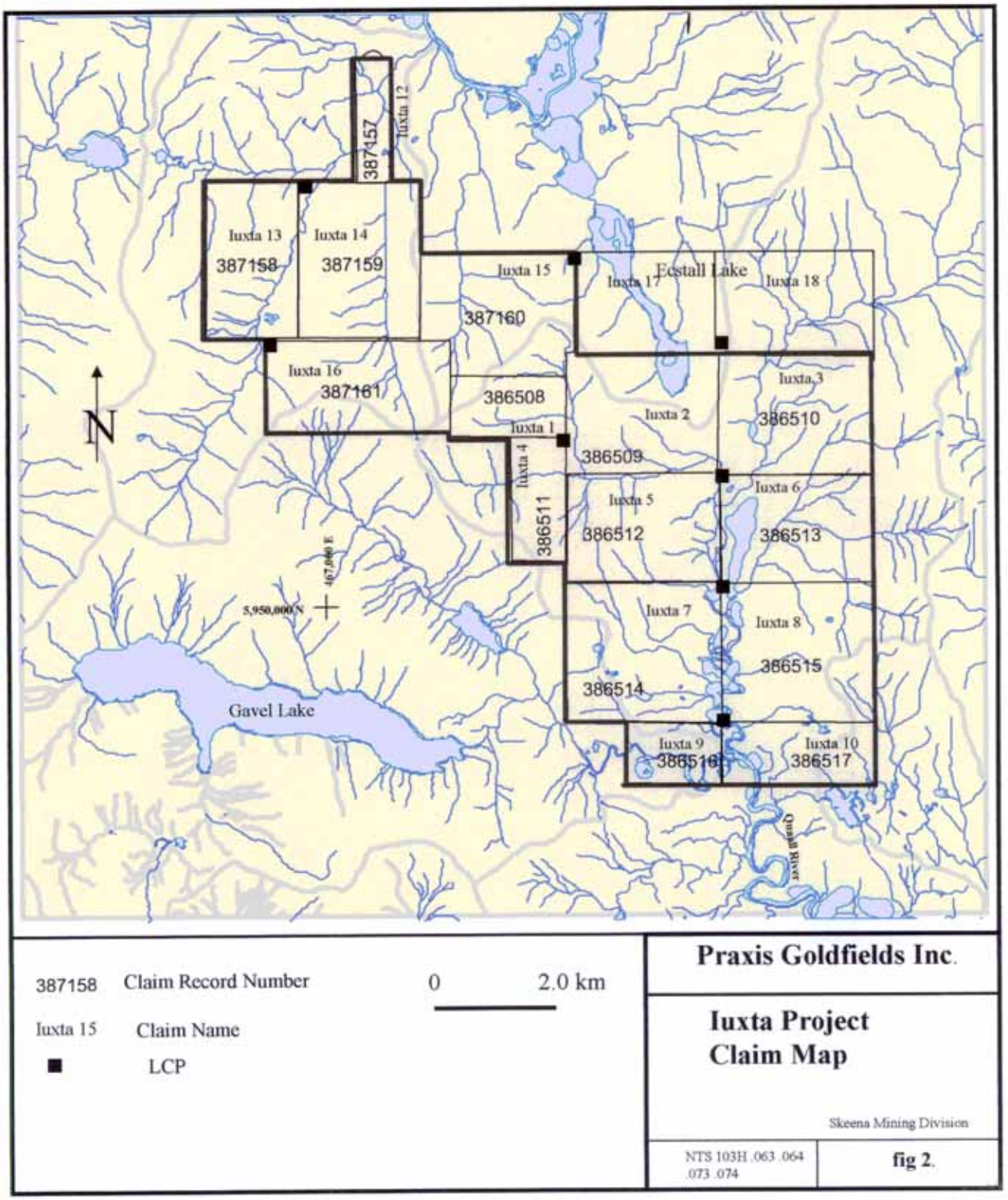
Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia

2.0 Claim Status

The Iuxta Property consists of the Iuxta 1-16 mineral claims located in the Skeena Mining Division (fig. 3). CSS Explorations Inc. of Delta, British Columbia is the registered title holder of the claims. The claims were staked in May and June of 2001. Table 1 shows the list of claims and legal description.

Table 1: List of Claims

Claim Name	Record Number	Number of Units	Expiry date
Iuxta 1	**386508**	**8**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 2	**386509**	**20**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 3	**386510**	**20**	**2003/05/22**
Iuxta 4	**386511**	**8**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 5	**386512**	**20**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 6	**386513**	**20**	**2003/05/22**
Iuxta 7	**386514**	**20**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 8	**386515**	**20**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 9	**386516**	**6**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 10	**386517**	**10**	**2003/05/23**
Iuxta 12	**387557**	**12**	**2003/06/10**
Iuxta 13	**387558**	**15**	**2003/06/09**
Iuxta 14	**387559**	**20**	**2003/06/10**
Iuxta 15	**387560**	**20**	**2003/06/10**
Iuxta 16	**387561**	**18**	**2003/06/09**
TOTAL		**237**	


387157
Iuxta 12
Iuxta 13
387158
Iuxta 14
387159
Iuxta 15
387160
Ecstall Lake
Iuxta 17
Iuxta 18
Iuxta 16
387161
386508
Iuxta 1
Iuxta 2
Iuxta 3
386510
386509
Iuxta 4
386511
Iuxta 5
386512
Iuxta 6
386513
N
467,000 E
5,950,000 N
Iuxta 7
Iuxta 8
386515
386514
Gavel Lake
Iuxta 9
386516
Iuxta 10
386517
Quaal River
387158 Claim Record Number
Iuxta 15 Claim Name
LCP
0
2.0 km
Praxis Goldfields Inc.
Iuxta Project
Claim Map
Skeena Mining Division
NTS 103H .063 .064 .073 .074
fig 2.

3.0 Regional Geological Setting

The property is mainly underlain by rocks of what is referred to as the Ecstall Belt that extends 80 kilometres from the Skeena River in the northwest to the Douglas Channel in the southeast. The Ecstall Belt is comprised of volcanic and gneissic rocks of the more regionally extensive Central Gneissic Belt, sandwiched between sections of the younger intrusive Coast Plutonic Belt (CPB).

The Coast Plutonic Belt consists of various intrusive suites ranging in age from Silurian to Eocene with the ages younging progressively eastward. Compositionally the CPB ranges from granite to gabbros, but 70% of the intrusions are tonalite-quartz diorite-diorite.

Metamorphic rocks of the Central Gneissic Belt (CGB) occur as pendants or screens surrounded and intruded by the plutonic rocks. The CGB is composed of rocks ranging from Proterozoic to Paleozoic age. The regional metamorphic grade of middle to upper amphibolite facies is overprinted by thermal metamorphic aureoles of Cretaceous to Tertiary age. The Devonian metavolcanic arc rocks that comprise the Ecstall Belt were developed along a paracratonic setting. The deposition of Devonian aged metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks and comagmatic intrusions was followed by three phases of deformation and three well-dated plutonic episodes. The Jurassic plutonic and metamorphic events are consistent with a model of east dipping subduction beneath an allocthonous Alexander- Wrangellia-Stikinia superterraine emplaced on to North America in Middle Jurassic time (Aldrick and Gallagher, 2000).

3.1 Metavolcanic Rocks

The northeast younging metavolcanic rocks of the Ecstall Belt host all the known mineral occurrences. The sequence is up to four kilometres thick and consists of a normal upward differentiating sequence of mafic to felsic lithologies overlain by a siliciclastic sequence of metasedimentary rocks.

The lower volcanic member is comprised of lower mafic metavolcanic hornblende-biotite schist constituting 70% of the interval, being locally several hundred meters thick. Discontinuous carbonate lenses appear to be primary indicating a sub-aqueous depositional environment. This unit is coeval with the Big Falls Orthogneiss, which is a metamorphosed Devonian meta-tonalite intrusive.

Overlying the mafic rocks is a 200m thickness of hornblende-diopside-biotite-quartz-plagioclase schist. The lithology is interpreted to be an intermediate volcanic or volcaniclastic rock.

The upper member in the volcanic cycle is a fissile, recessive weathering pyritic quartz-muscovite schist and may be interbedded with lenses of quartz rich sedimentary rocks. The lithology is roughly 100m thick and is pyritic with an average of 10%-15%.

The rock displays relict textures indicating flows, tuffs and fragmental rocks deposited in a sub-aqueous setting. This upper volcanic member hosts several of the known volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits of interest in the Skeena mining camp.

3.2 **Metasedimentary Rocks**

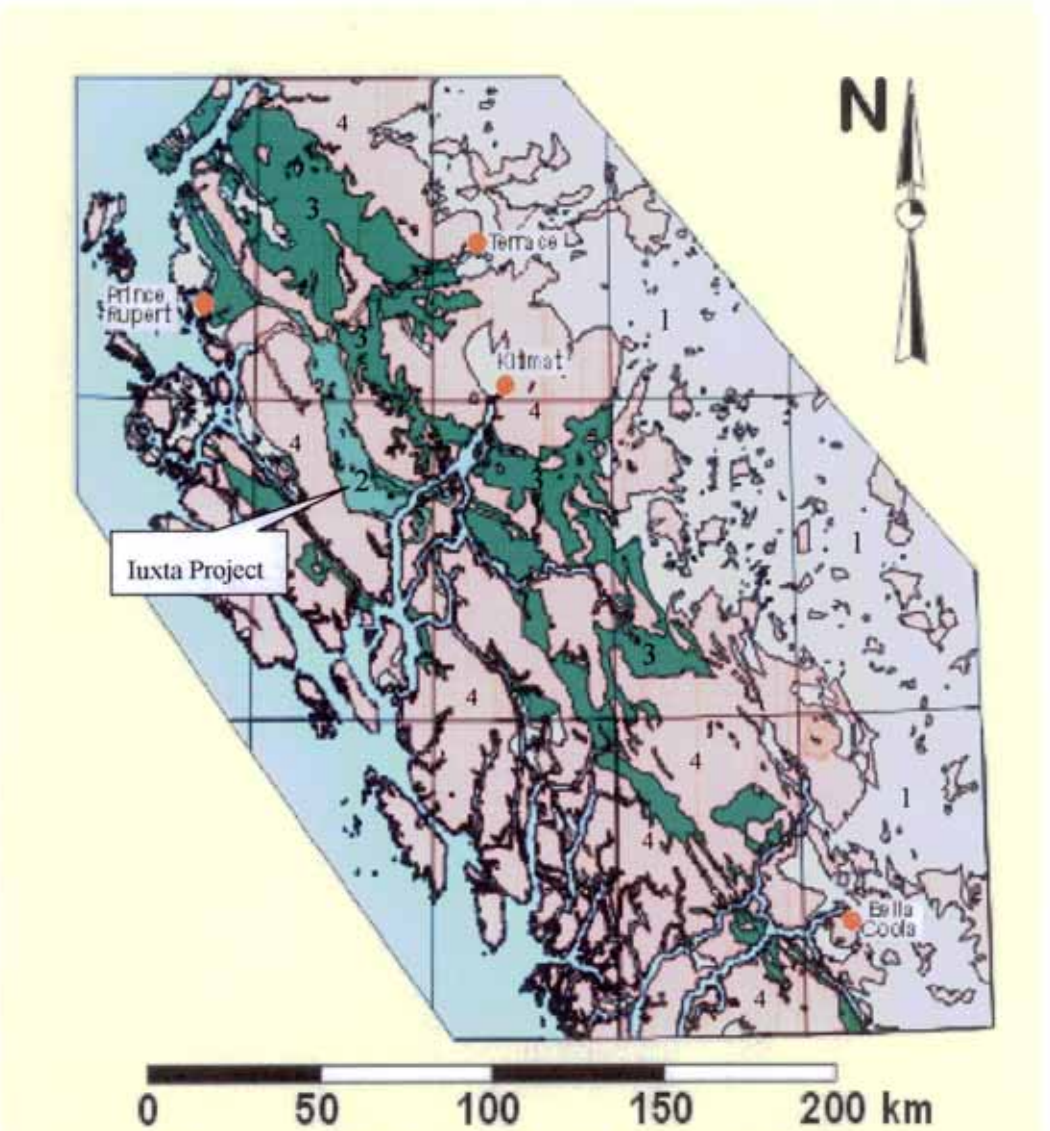
Quartz rich siliciclastic rocks overly the metavolcanic members. The lowest is a quartzite and quartz schist member that may be up to two kilometres thick hosted within the upper gneissic unit. This resistant rock consists of 95% quartz with laminations of muscovite, pyrite and graphitic bands.

Above the quartzitic rocks is an un-subdivided member containing highly metamorphosed sediments. Metamorphic grades have reached granulite facies.

3.3 **Gneissic Rocks**

Gneissic rocks are exposed along the western margin of the belt and are comprised of two separate lithologies. The Intermediate gneiss is layered at 15cm and is composed of 40% chlorite and biotite with 60% quartz and minor plagioclase. The homogenous, black to green biotite-hornblende-plagioclase gneiss occurs as a northwest trending belt with a thickness averaging two kilometres.

The gneissic rocks lack any relic igneous textures and are interpreted to represent an intermediate to mafic metavolcanic or immature metasedimentary protolith.
Regional Geology



Coast Crystalline Belt

4 Coast Plutonic Complex

3 Central Gneiss Complex

2 Ecstall Belt

Intermontane & Insular Belts

1 Mesozoic Strata

(after Alldrick 2002)

Praxis Goldfields Inc.	
Iuxta Project Regional Geology	
Drawn By: DLK Date Nov 2002	Scale: As Shown Figure 3

4.0 Summary of 2002 Field Investigations

Between November 4th and November 9th, 2002, Rio Minerals Ltd. personnel conducted a property scale reconnaissance prospecting survey on behalf of CSS Explorations Inc. on the company's 100% owned Iuxta claim Group. The claim group is located 60 kilometres southwest of Kitimat, BC. The program was intended to focus on priority areas identified previously as being areas for follow-up sampling. During the five day helicopter assisted sampling program a total of 26 rock samples and one silt sample were collected (Fig.1). Assay results are compiled in (Appendix II).

The Ecstall Belt is known to host Palaeozoic aged volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. The purpose of the program was to enhance the potential for the discovery of new mineral deposits south of the known areas of mineralization in the region. The distribution and limited density of stream sampling completed to date confirm the claims are under explored given their indicated potential. The results of this program, detailed in this report, suggest a strong possibility to discover previously undetected volcanic associated base metal mineralization. Further stream sediment and soil sampling, concurrent with prospecting and reconnaissance geological mapping is warranted and recommended.

The majority of the reconnaissance sampling undertaken was restricted to topographic high locations within the aggregate centre of the claim block. This factor has pertinence when interpreting the results of the rock assays to the previous silt samples, and also the primary structural geologic knowledge of the property to date; this being that the rocks of the Ecstall Belt are highly deformed and are characterized by northwest striking, steeply dipping foliation parallel to compositional layering and cleavage. Coaxial upright F1 and F2 isoclinal folds and open F3 folds have steeply north plunging axis. The folds have thickened noses and attenuated limbs. If the topographic higher regions indeed represent the attenuated limbs, there is potential for increased mineralization down slope (in the plunging direction).

Of the outcroppings observed during sampling traverses, all were moderately to highly schistose, steeply dipping, with bedding-cleavage trending north-south to northwest. Of the folds observed all were north to northeast plunging.

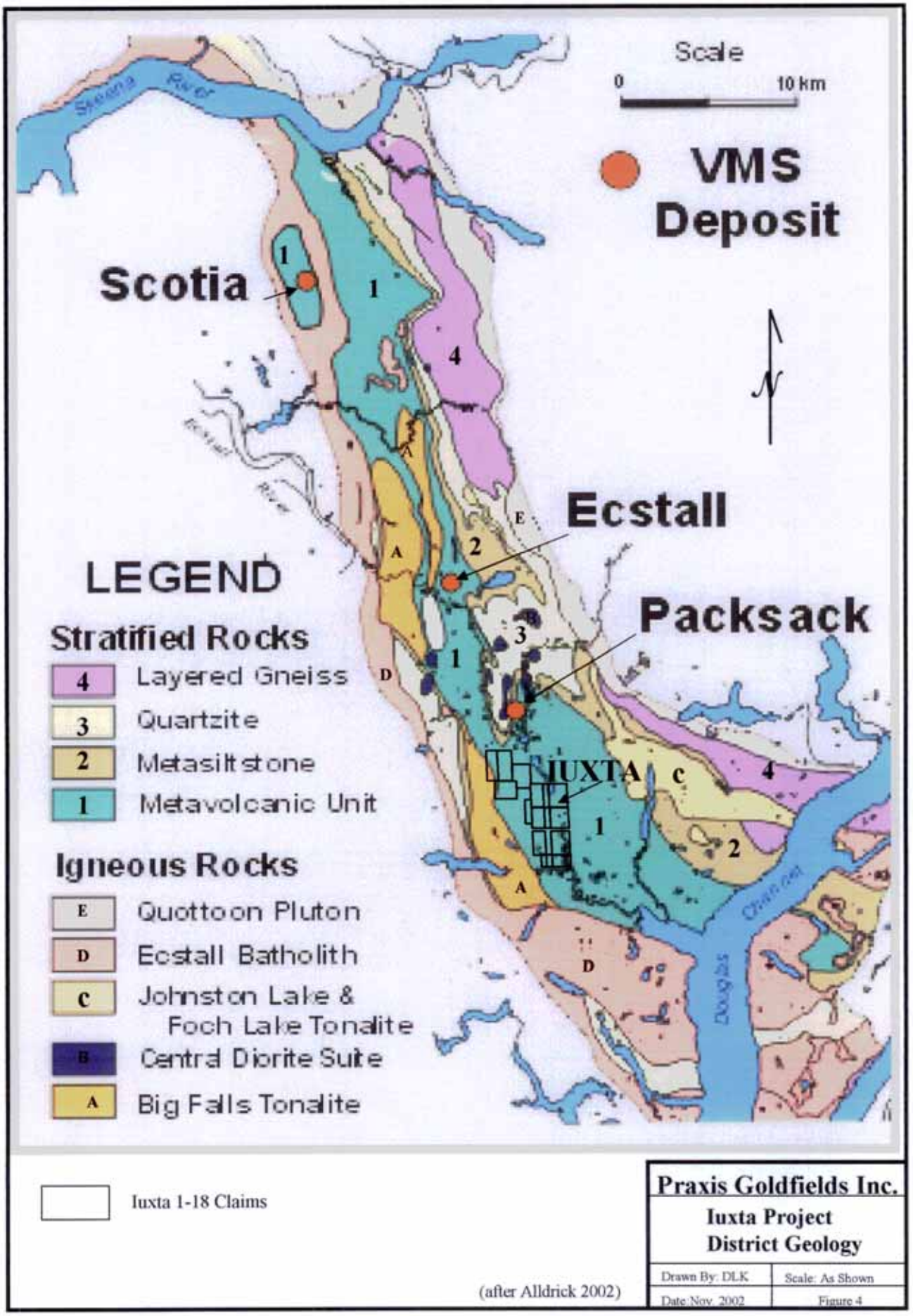
The dominant rock type encountered during the traverses is a muscovite (+/- biotite), sericite schist. This occurs in all areas visited during the program, and can be both mineralized or barren. It occurs as finely laminated (Gneissic) in texture, with sulphides confined to the foliation plane to highly oxidized, crumbly and void of observable mineralization.

Felsic (banded rhyolites), and intermediate to mafic volcanics as well as mudstones may also occur within this unit. Contact relationships were difficult to determine due to the lack of primary textures and metamorphic overprinting.

Felsic rocks observed are dominantly banded rhyolites which are yellow–brown to green in colour. All exhibit a degree of schistosity with mineralization paralleling. No folding was observed in these units. The large gossanous showing on southeast Iuxta 16 block is comprised of a stack of felsic volcanics, intermediate volcanics, and mudstones. This bedding parallel gossanous occurrence was sampled returning encouraging Cu and Zn values (Fig 1 and 2). The showing has an estimated down slope exposure of 350+m and a width of 200+m (see assay tables). If regional structural interpretations are correct, there is a potential for increased mineralization down slope. Sulphide mineralization is pervasive in almost all of the rock units encountered during the program.

Areas within the Iuxta claims have at least reached Amphibolite facies. Observations were made in the field of hornfels amphibolite (mafic volcanics) that are garnet bearing and associated kyanite-bearing metapellites. The observations were made in the vicinity of sample 119517.

A complete list of sample descriptions and locations are included in Appendix I.


Scale
0
10 km
VMS Deposit
Scotia
Ecstall
Packsack
JUXTA
N
LEGEND
Stratified Rocks
4 Layered Gneiss
3 Quartzite
2 Metasiltstone
1 Metavolcanic Unit
Igneous Rocks
E Quottoon Pluton
D Ecstall Batholith
C Johnston Lake & Foch Lake Tonalite
B Central Diorite Suite
A Big Falls Tonalite
Iuxta 1-18 Claims
(after Alldrick 2002)
Praxis Goldfields Inc.
Iuxta Project
District Geology
Drawn By: DLK
Scale: As Shown
Date: Nov. 2002
Figure 4

5.0 Discussion and Results

All rock and silt samples were analyzed with 30 element ICP plus Au by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver for consistency of data comparison. The results by sample number are compiled in Appendix II and III.

Gold values obtained were at the detection limit for all the samples, <2ppm. For the purpose of plotting results and for comparison to previous work (silt sampling), values in the ppb range were used. The most concentrated and better results came from the mineralized occurrence in the southern Iuxta 16 claim, with Zn values peaking at 3513ppm, and elevated copper values to 374ppm. There has been negligible prior sampling (silts) for comparison in the areas where the concentrations of rock samples were taken during the program

The reconnaissance-sampling program has generated new data to be considered and interpreted. It is also important to note that none of the gold anomalies from previous silt sampling have been sourced to date, with significant values recovered in previous silt – soil samples by both government and CSS contracted staff.

6.0 Recommendations

The Ecstall Belt is host to a number of documented VMS deposits north of the Iuxta claims. Systematic exploration has focused on the known areas. Recent government RGS surveys and government mapping has indicated further potential within the southern section of the belt. The potential for different styles of mineralization such as intrusive related gold or base metal deposits should not be ignored.

The Iuxta property as a whole remains undersampled. To realize the properties potential for either economic base metal or precious and base metal deposits, a methodical program of combined silt or soil sampling and prospecting-geology must be undertaken.

The priority areas identified by Kuran require more work, and remain valid target areas. A combined program designed to collect as much as 150 silt samples, and an equal amount of prospecting (outcrop) samples should be undertaken prior to geophysical surveying.

The Iuxta properties remain under explored with insufficient data to compliment geophysical interpretation. The data generated from further silt and rock sampling, as well as mapping, will prioritize focus areas within the claim area and is a logical progression of exploration. This proposed program would serve to identify mineralized zones by mapping their nature and extent, with the initial assay values serving to categorize them in a priority scheme.

This would be a more cost-effective assessment method than an airborne survey follow-up. Prospecting and mapping will provide the base layer of information necessary for any geophysical interpretation. The follow-up evaluation of the results from this sampling may direct any geophysical survey work by concentrating it to developed target areas.

From the information realized through rock type identification during property prospecting and reconnaissance mapping, a better understanding of locally controlled structure and its relationship to mineralization can be ascertained. Increased geochemistry data and sample density is necessary to accurately devise future exploration models.

All mineral deposits have uniqueness unto themselves. Until there is sufficient spatial distribution of samples throughout the property, pathfinder element relevance should not be completely relied on until there is statistical coverage to determine the magnitude of the anomalies.

D. Kuran previously outlined target areas within the Iuxta blocks, which still remain largely untested, and are still valid. Future silt – soil sampling and prospecting should be focused around and within these areas, which are illustrated in Figure 1, and summarized as follows:

Area A contains a high percentage of silt samples returning anomalous values in Au, As Zn and Cu. Systematic prospecting and soil sampling should be completed.

Area B is also anomalous in these elements.

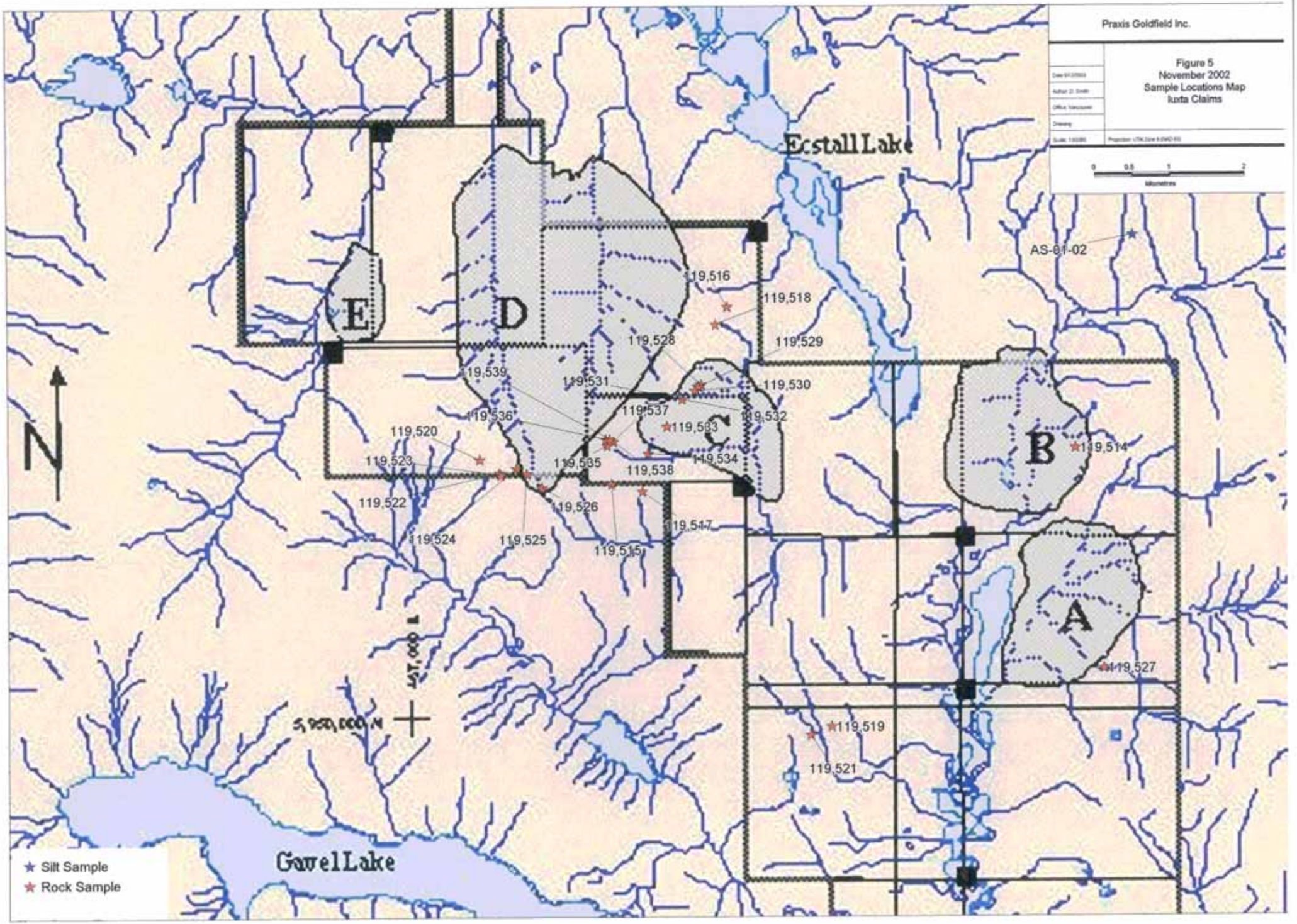
The drainage covered by **Area C** is anomalous in Cu. Further sampling may produce further anomalies.

Area D covers two linear drainages that may represent regional structures. The drainages contain a very low sampling density and are highlighted by very anomalous values in Au, As, Zn and Cu at the lower limits of the drainages and are a high priority for follow-up silt sampling.

Anomaly E is described by a low sample density and anomalous in Zn values and needs a higher sample density to focus further work.

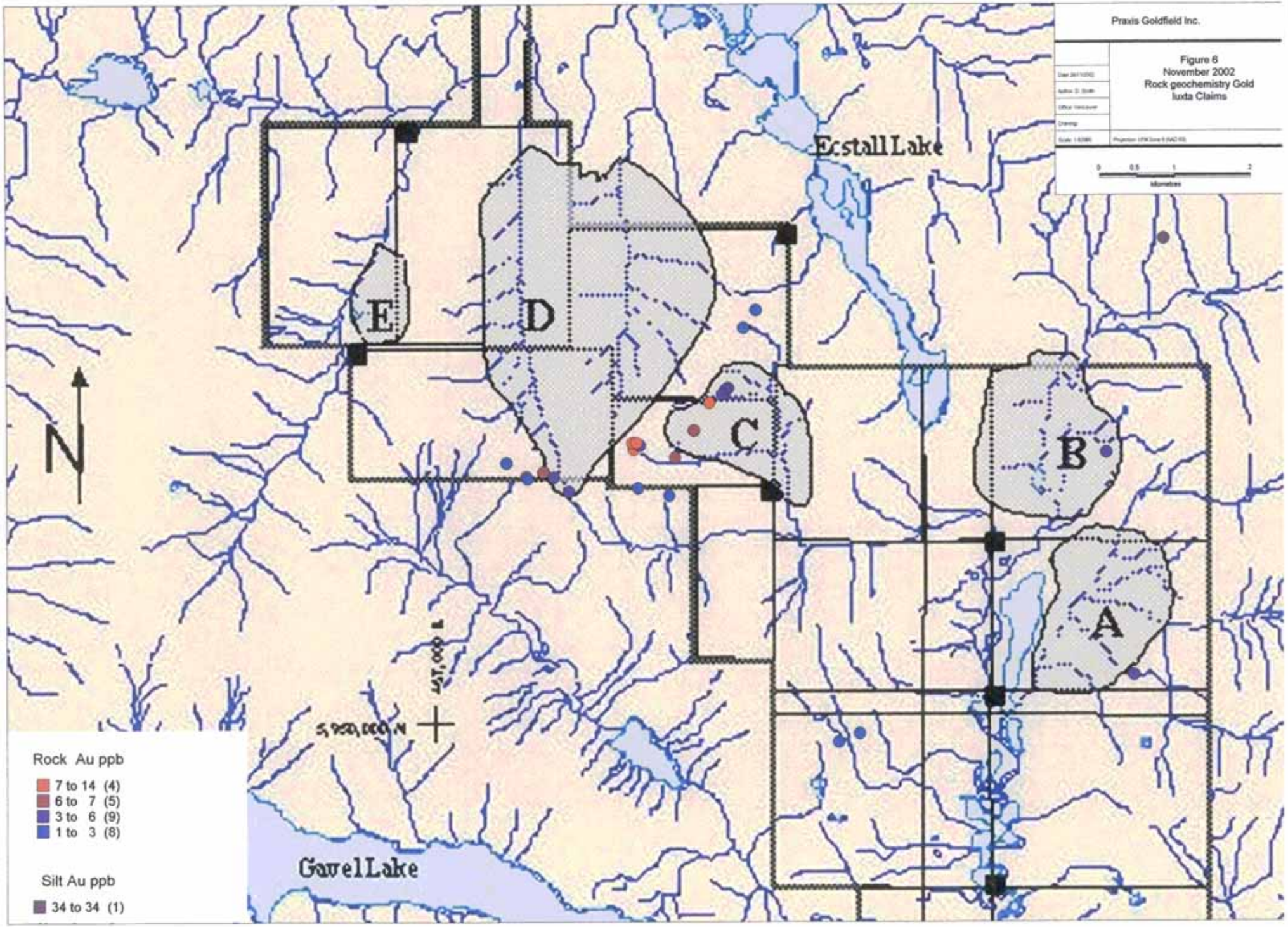
Further downslope prospecting and mapping of the showing sampled on the Iuxta 16 block should be undertaken to test for increased mineralization and structural deformation, as well as accurately define its surface expression. The results for copper and zinc at this location are orders of magnitude higher than anything recovered in silt samples to date and enhances the "D" and "C" areas outlined by Kuran.

Rock Sample Locations


Praxis Goldfield Inc.
Figure 5
November 2002
Sample Locations Map
Iuxta Claims
Ecstall Lake
Gavel Lake
AS-01-02
119,516
119,518
119,528
119,529
119,539
119,531
119,530
119,536
119,537
119,532
119,533
119,520
119,523
119,535
119,534
119,538
119,514
119,522
119,526
119,547
119,524
119,525
119,515
119,527
119,519
119,521
E
D
C
B
A
N
5,930,000 N
457,000 E
★ Silt Sample
★ Rock Sample

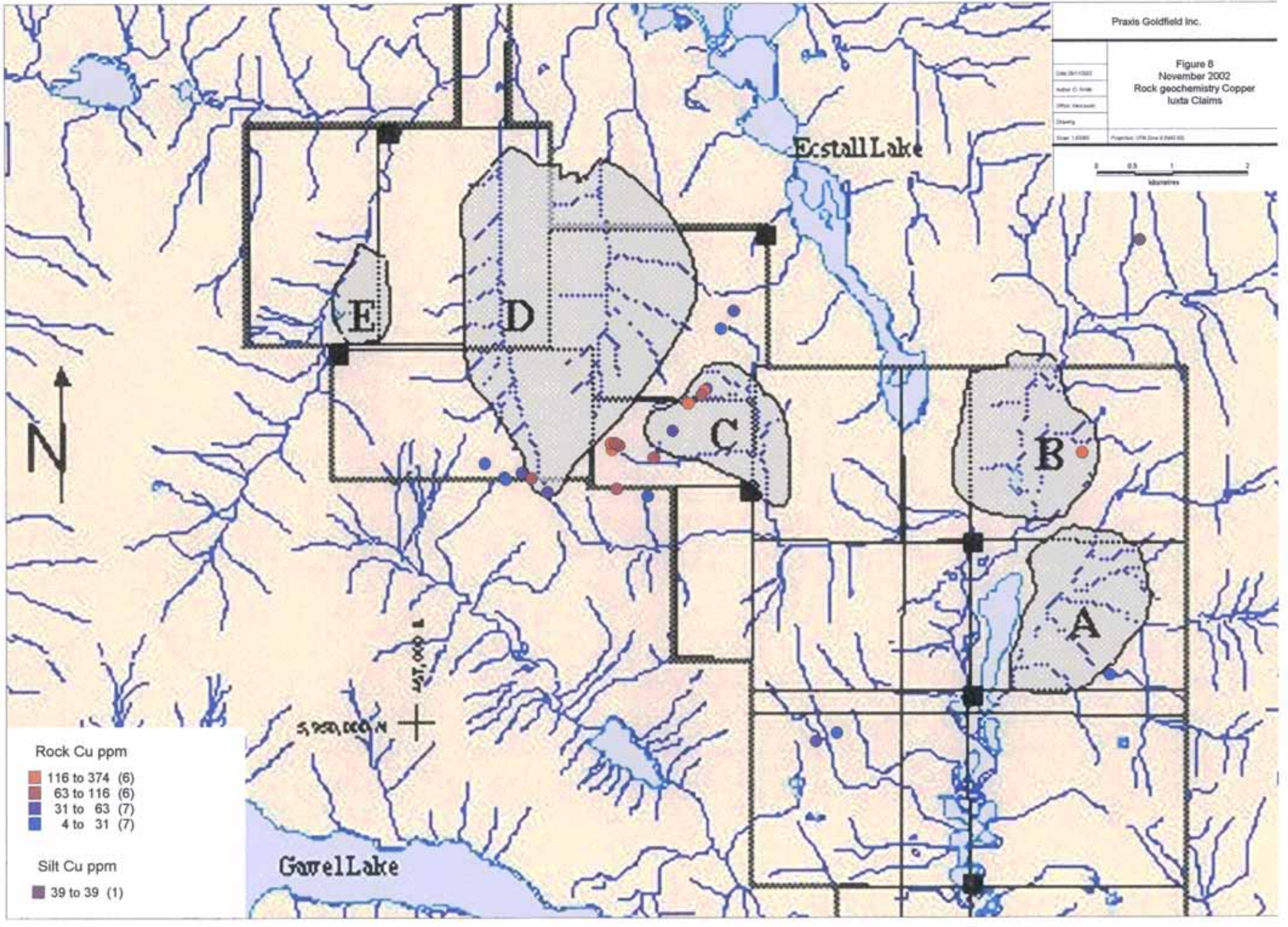
Rock Geochemistry

Gold


Praxis Goldfield Inc.
Figure 6
November 2002
Rock geochemistry Gold
Iuxta Claims
Ecstall Lake
Gavel Lake
E
D
C
B
A
N
Rock Au ppb
7 to 14 (4)
6 to 7 (5)
3 to 6 (9)
1 to 3 (8)
Silt Au ppb
34 to 34 (1)

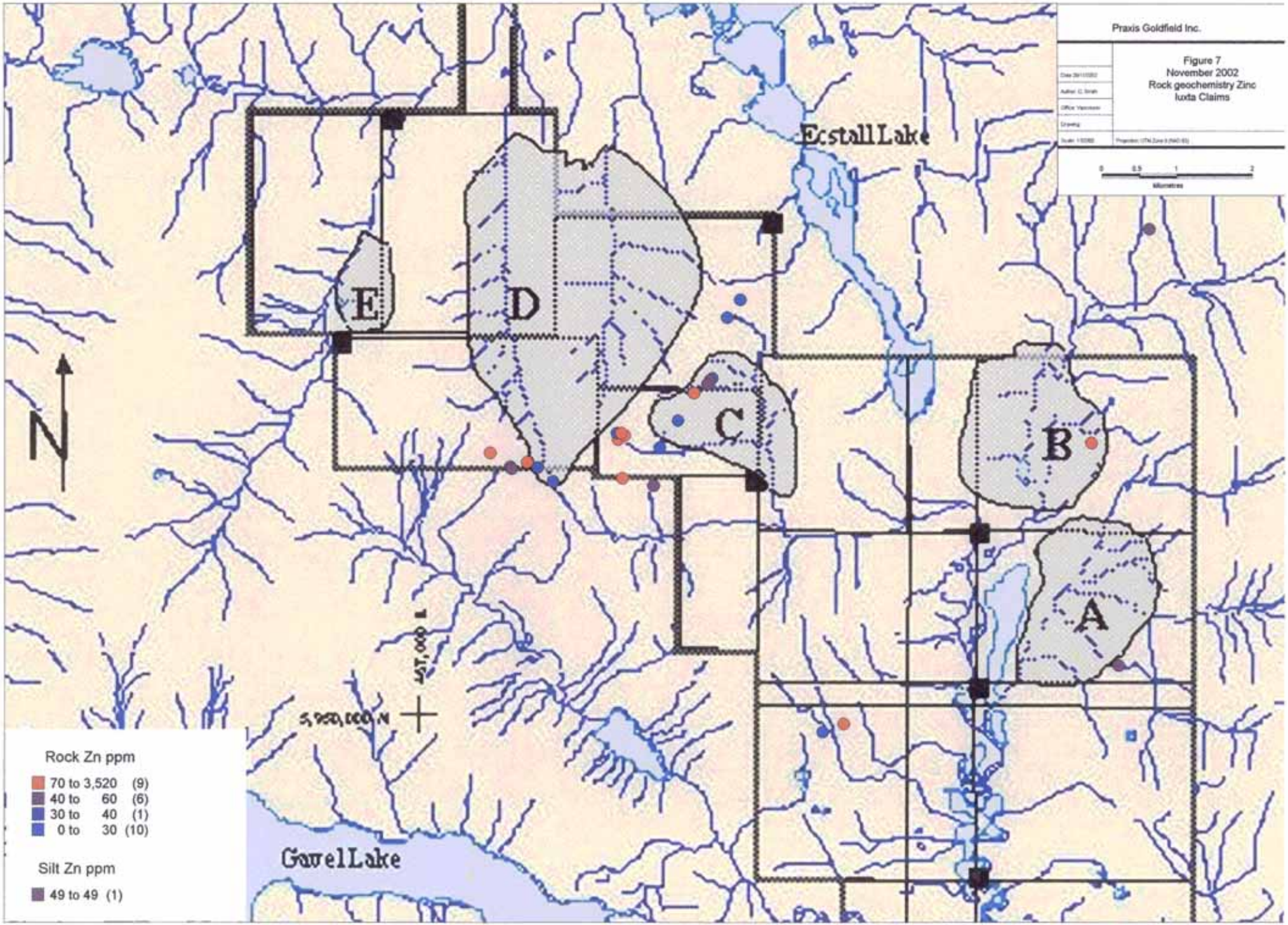
Rock Geochemistry

Copper


Praxis Goldfield Inc.
Figure 8
November 2002
Rock geochemistry Copper
Iuxta Claims
0 0.5 1 2
kilometres
Ecstall Lake
E
D
C
B
A
N
Rock Cu ppm
116 to 374 (6)
63 to 116 (6)
31 to 63 (7)
4 to 31 (7)
Silt Cu ppm
39 to 39 (1)
Gavel Lake

Rock Geochemistry

Zinc


Praxis Goldfield Inc.
Figure 7
November 2002
Rock geochemistry Zinc
Iuxta Claims
Ecstall Lake
Gavel Lake
E
D
C
B
A
N
Rock Zn ppm
70 to 3,520 (9)
40 to 60 (6)
30 to 40 (1)
0 to 30 (10)
Silt Zn ppm
49 to 49 (1)

Appendix I

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION TABLES

Rock sample descriptions and locations, luxta claims, November, 2002.

	Location	NAD 83	Location	NAD 27								
Sample	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing		Description	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb
119514	476026	5952332	476146	5952139		Banded felsic volcanics (rhyolite), (244/65),>2% sulphides (py, cp).	225	36	131	0.4	4	3
119515	469775	5952710	469883	5952516		Intermediate to mafic metavolcanic (amphibolite), garnetiferous, trace sulphides (py).	63	6	76	<0.3	4	3
119516	471398	5954843	471505	5954648		Chip sample, quartz vein, minor pyrite.	31	6	<0.3	<2	<2	
119517	470189	5952557	470296	5952363		Garnetiferous (Amphibolite) metavolcanics, trace sulphides.	6	10	45	<0.3	<0.2	2
119518	471224	5854631	471330	5954439		Chip sample, quartz vein, trace sulphides.	9	3	12	<0.3	<0.2	<0.2
119519	472669	5949087	472776	5948893		Fine grained biotite, sericite schist, up to 2% sulphides in foliation plane.	20	7	199	<0.3	2	<2
119520	468018	5953280	468125	5953086		Med grained biotite, sericite schist, trace sulphides.	11	11	94	<0.3	<2	<2
119521	472387	5949015	472494	5948821		Feldspar phyric, fine grained mafic schist, fine sulphides in foliation plane.	52	4	19	<0.3	2	2
119522	468280	5953063	468387	5953086		Quartz carbonate vein within silicious volcanics, highly altered, sulphides to 20%, dominantly Py.	8	4	45	<0.3	2	6
119523	468298	5953035	468405	5952841		Musccovite-sericite schist, gneissic texture, sulphides in foliation plane.	4	7	57	<0.3	<2	2
119524	468510	5953095	468617	5952901		Muscovite (+/-) biotite schist, lesser sericite, 2% sulphides (Py, Po) in foliation plane.	50	39	668	<0.3	3	6
119525	468644	5953005	468751	5952811		Quartz, muscovite, feldspar, weakly schistose, small mafic dyke proximal, 2-5% disseminated sulphides.	70	6	22	<0.3	2	5
119526	468850	5952790	468957	5952596		Quartz vein chip sample, 30 - 50cm wide, within quartzitic schist unit.	37	7	23	<0.3	<2	3
119527	476338	5949356	476445	5949162		Banded-laminated rhyolite, weakly schistose, fine silphide layering, unit altered to a fuchsite green.	8	<3	48	<0.3	2	3
119528	471010	5953861	471117	5953667		Intermediate mixed volcanics, sheared, brecciated and chlorite altered. Intruded by granodiorite veins.	57	<3	22	<0.3	2	5
119529	470970	5953842	470177	5953648		Mixed volcanics, more felsic, pink weathering, highly strained, 2% sulphides.	174	<3	51	<0.3	4	5
119530	470931	5953791	471039	5953597		Intermediate volcanics, sulphide mineralization parallel cleavage, py, po.	102	<3	45	<0.3	<2	5
119531	470754	5953701	470861	5953507		Quartz vein chip sample, 20 cm wide, disseminated sulphides.	176	3	7	<0.3	6	6
119532	470754	5953701	470861	5953507		Altered intermediate volcanics (poss. Pillowed unit?), py, po, +/- cp.	165	<3	71	<0.3	<2	7

	Location	NAD 83	Location	NAD 27								
Sample	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing		Description	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb
119533	470535	5953369	470642	5953174		Intermediate to mafic volcanics, possibly tuffaceous, 2-5% sulphides in cleavage plane.	38	<3	20	0.3	3	6
119534	470279	5953047	470386	5952853		Felsic volcanics with intermediate volcanic rafts, py, po mineralization.	89	3	25	<0.3	2	6
119535	469726	5953229	469834	5953035		Mudstone, >3m wide, 500+m along strike , very dense, 5+% sulphides.	116	5	3515	<0.3	2	14
119536	469713	5953315	469821	5953121		Mixed felsic volcanics and mudstones, mineralized to 5%, py, po, +/- cp.	374	<3	18	<0.3	5	10
119537	469815	5953270	469919	5953060		? Volcaniclastic sediment, dark grey at contact with felsics, fine disseminated sulphides.	43	<3	39	<0.3	<2	4
119538	469815	5953270	469919	5953060		Sample of felsic unit at contact with 119537.	64	99	776	0.9	3	5
119539	469766	5953306	469873	5953111		Mudstone, very dense, high SG, py, po.	114	10	1397	0.4	2	7

Appendix II

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

CSS Explorations PROJECT LUXTA File # A204957

Tsawwassen Beach Road, Delta BC V4M 2J2 Submitted by: Andrew Molnar

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	Au** ppb
SI	<1	1	<3	3	<.3	1	<1	4	.02	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.10	<.001	1	1	<.01	2	<.01	<3	.01	.39	.01	<2	3
C 119514	2	225	36	131	.4	36	27	460	3.29	4	<8	<2	4	33	.8	<3	<3	58	1.06	.147	2	34	1.66	165	.14	<3	2.05	.12	.45	<2	3
C 119515	<1	63	6	76	<.3	19	16	508	4.08	4	<8	<2	3	5	.5	<3	<3	220	1.48	.053	5	103	2.04	11	.09	<3	2.65	.27	.06	<2	<2
C 119516	3	31	6	18	<.3	2	3	51	1.38	<2	<8	<2	10	6	<.5	<3	<3	6	.10	.008	5	11	.10	64	.03	<3	.40	.10	.10	<2	<2
C 119517	1	6	10	45	<.3	65	14	454	1.82	<2	<8	<2	<2	9	<.5	<3	<3	52	1.47	.101	1	131	1.52	150	.07	<3	1.52	.22	.32	<2	2
C 119518	2	9	3	12	<.3	3	2	81	.53	<2	<8	<2	<2	6	<.5	<3	<3	6	.07	.012	1	10	.12	68	.01	<3	.47	.16	.12	<2	<2
C 119519	4	20	7	199	<.3	3	2	153	1.26	2	<8	<2	4	9	1.3	<3	<3	8	.10	.007	7	21	.14	121	.06	<3	.48	.11	.24	5	<2
C 119520	2	11	11	94	.3	3	3	512	1.17	<2	<8	<2	<2	24	<.5	<3	<3	25	.29	.031	2	14	1.09	164	.08	5	1.32	.16	.81	<2	<2
C 119521	1	52	4	19	<.3	17	9	272	1.37	2	<8	<2	<2	41	<.5	<3	<3	53	1.45	.037	1	31	.69	14	.22	<3	1.11	.15	.07	<2	2
C 119522	4	8	4	45	<.3	2	2	298	5.63	2	<8	<2	<2	50	<.5	<3	<3	22	1.17	.026	1	10	1.02	74	.06	<3	2.30	.13	.74	<2	6
C 119523	8	4	7	57	<.3	3	5	642	2.82	<2	<8	<2	2	148	<.5	<3	5	40	.86	.052	2	10	1.43	166	.10	<3	2.27	.11	1.07	<2	2
C 119524	3	50	39	668	<.3	3	4	187	1.65	3	<8	<2	<2	7	3.5	<3	<3	15	.11	.046	4	18	.61	93	.05	<3	.85	.05	.58	2	6
C 119525	3	70	6	22	<.3	2	9	194	2.34	2	<8	<2	6	54	<.5	<3	<3	28	.63	.156	20	7	.26	60	.10	<3	.67	.12	.16	<2	5
C 119526	5	37	7	23	<.3	4	6	122	.95	<2	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	<3	<3	21	.11	.009	1	28	.30	58	.04	<3	.53	.04	.24	6	3
C 119527	3	8	<3	48	<.3	3	12	478	4.10	2	<8	<2	3	4	<.5	<3	<3	46	.13	.047	3	13	1.89	30	.04	<3	2.34	.08	.08	<2	3
C 119528	2	57	<3	22	<.3	5	19	215	2.30	2	<8	<2	<2	28	<.5	<3	<3	45	.60	.038	1	15	.55	40	.08	<3	.93	.12	.07	<2	5
C 119529	3	174	<3	51	<.3	1	4	537	4.96	4	<8	<2	<2	73	<.5	<3	<3	5	1.20	.182	2	8	.65	27	.07	<3	1.30	.13	.03	<2	5
C 119530	3	102	<3	45	<.3	9	10	375	6.17	<2	<8	<2	2	18	<.5	<3	3	8	.46	.117	1	18	.42	209	.15	<3	.87	.09	.36	4	5
RE C 119530	4	106	<3	47	<.3	9	10	382	6.37	<2	<8	<2	<2	19	<.5	<3	3	8	.47	.119	2	21	.43	212	.15	<3	.91	.09	.38	4	9
C 119531	3	176	3	7	<.3	3	5	44	1.27	6	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	<3	3	3	.01	.002	<1	23	.04	3	<.01	<3	.09	.01	.01	<2	6
C 119532	5	165	<3	71	<.3	11	27	795	7.86	<2	<8	<2	2	7	.5	<3	<3	203	.49	.118	1	16	2.82	108	.16	<3	3.70	.08	1.23	<2	7
C 119533	4	38	<3	20	.3	16	36	266	5.11	3	<8	<2	2	6	<.5	<3	3	15	.42	.011	<1	18	.24	10	.12	<3	.37	.01	.04	<2	6
C 119534	4	89	3	25	<.3	8	24	181	2.18	2	<8	<2	4	3	<.5	<3	3	26	.06	.010	6	12	.58	153	.04	<3	.84	.09	.30	<2	6
C 119535	46	116	5	3513	<.3	111	7	213	2.24	2	<8	<2	2	25	42.5	<3	5	986	.90	.084	5	109	.82	149	.12	<3	1.86	.03	.58	<2	14
C 119536	4	374	<3	18	1.4	88	16	732	13.06	5	<8	<2	2	124	1.3	<3	<3	125	11.87	1.662	8	42	.35	8	.02	<3	.23	.01	.01	<2	10
C 119537	1	43	<3	39	<.3	7	14	374	2.28	<2	<8	<2	<2	19	<.5	<3	3	83	1.41	.092	3	9	1.00	29	.14	<3	1.30	.23	.07	<2	4
C 119538	6	64	99	778	.9	<1	10	330	3.30	3	<8	<2	4	4	9.9	<3	4	92	.11	.051	6	14	1.27	179	.11	<3	1.71	.09	.62	<2	5
C 119539	109	114	10	1397	.4	38	6	164	1.38	2	10	<2	2	20	17.9	<3	<3	1323	.48	.091	4	107	1.04	579	.10	<3	1.75	.06	.70	<2	7
STANDARD DS4/AU-R	7	118	30	151	.3	33	11	775	2.97	23	9	<2	4	28	5.5	6	6	74	.56	.092	16	152	.57	137	.09	<3	1.65	.04	.16	5	468

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.
<u>Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.</u>

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 12 2002 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 21/02 **SIGNED BY.** D Toye ...D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Date___ FA ___ M

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

CBS Explorations PROJECT TUYA File # A2024978

852 E Hastings Street, Vancouver BC V6A 1R6 submitted by Andrew Nelmes

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	Au** ppb
0-1	1	3	<3	44	<.3	5	4	515	1.74	<2	<8	<2	5	53	<.5	<3	<3	39	.45	.090	7	11	.58	259	.13	<3	.86	.06	.56	2	<2
AS-01-02	2	39	3	49	<.3	14	11	316	2.06	4	<8	<2	<2	25	<.5	<3	<3	58	.65	.193	3	27	.69	116	.11	<3	1.03	.02	.25	<2	34
STANDARD DS4/FA-10R	7	119	31	154	.3	35	11	752	3.01	21	8	<2	4	29	5.1	5	5	72	.56	.090	17	159	.58	146	.09	<3	1.70	.04	.17	3	492

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 12 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 20/2002 SIGNED BY ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Date___ FA

Appendix III

STATEMENT OF COSTS

RIO MINERALS LIMITED
MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

209-475 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2B3
email: info@riominerals.com
Phone: 604-671-2245
Fax: 604-689-3609

December 16, 2002

Iuxta Project
Statement of Costs - 2002

Item	Description	Billing Method	Cost per	Mandays/km	Total
Geologist	Geologic mapping and sampling	Per day	$ 450.00	07	$ 3150.00
Geologist helper	Geologic mapping and sampling	Per day	$ 250.00	07	$ 1750.00
Prospector/ helper	Prospecting-sampling	Per day	$ 250.00	05	$ 1250.00
Truck Rental	1 – 4x4 truck	Per day	$ 75.00	07	$ 525.00
Helicopter	Helicopter charter	Per hour	-	-	$10683.05
Air Travel	3 men Van-Terrace-Van	-	-	-	$ 1867.48
Report	Geology Report	-	-	-	$ 2896.83
Assays	26 rock, 2 silt samples	-	-	-	$ 542.94
Food/Accom.	3 personnel	Per day	$ 85.00	19 mandays	$ 1615.00
Supplies and rentals	Bags, flagging, radios, GPS.	Per day	$ 35.00	07	$ 245.00
Management @ 5%	-	-	-	-	$ 1226.27
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	$25751.57

Appendix IV

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Doug Smith, of Vancouver, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practicing geologist, residing at 2791 West 15th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6K 2Z7.

2. I majored in Geology at the University Of New Brunswick, Fredericton in economic and structural geology.

3. I have been employed in my profession as a geologist with government agencies and industry since 1990.

4. I am presently employed by Rio Minerals Ltd. of 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. as a Contract Geologist.

5. That the observations, conclusions and recommendations within this report are based on work conducted on the property.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, nor in the securities of any company associated with the property, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 11th day of December, 2002.

Doug Smith, Geologist