

TAKEN 1 MINERAL CLAIM

**REPORT
ON
ADRIAN CREEK AREA
AND TAKEN RIDGE AREA
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM
February 2005**

**N.T.S.
93 F/3E, 93 F/2W**

LATITUDE 53° 02' N, LONGITUDE 125° 00' W

**OMINECA MINING DIVISION,
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Prepared for:

**Southern Rio Resources Ltd.
1410 – 650 West Georgia Street
VANCOUVER, British Columbia
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By:

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Nanoose Geoservices
April 30, 2005**

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SUMMARY

Diamond drilling was performed on the TAKEN 1 mineral claim, part of the 3Ts project, in central British Columbia. The field work was carried out between February 24 and 28, 2005 on behalf of Southern Rio Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The 3Ts property is located in central British Columbia, approximately 125 km southwest of the town of Vanderhoof. The property is comprised of 118 units in 8 mineral claims. These mineral claims are owned by, or under option to, Southern Rio Resources Ltd.

The 3Ts project area has been explored since 1994, when the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins by the British Columbia Geological Survey was announced. Prospecting and geochemical sampling were followed by diamond drilling. A total of more than 16,000 metres of diamond drilling in 81 holes was completed on the Tsacha property. Most of this drilling tested the Tommy Vein, which contains an inferred resource of 470,000 tonnes at 7.40 g/t gold and 65.2 g/t silver, using a cut-off grade of 4 g/t gold.

The 3Ts project is located along the southern margin of the Nechako Uplift, a structurally raised block. This uplift provides a window through younger cover rocks to the underlying volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton and the Bowser Lake Groups. Cretaceous Capoose Batholith granitic rocks intrude these stratified rocks. Eocene volcanic rocks of the Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups locally overlie the older rocks. Younger basalt of the Chilcotin Group forms rare hill cappings within the Nechako Uplift.

Mineralized quartz-calcite veins within the property area strike north-northwesterly and have subvertical dips. These veins formed by open space filling along faults. Vein breccia fragments, crustiform banding and comb crystal structures indicate that the mineralized veins have an epithermal character and formed at a shallow depth.

A total of 295.81 metres was drilled in three holes at the Taken property during February 2005. One of these diamond drill holes was designed to test a portion of the bedrock to the west of mineralized quartz vein boulders along Adrian Creek. The other two holes were drilled to test the bedrock in the Taken Ridge area, where additional mineralized quartz vein boulders have been discovered; these two holes were also drilled for stratigraphic information in an area that is largely drift-covered.

The bedrock source of the mineralized boulders at Adrian Creek has not yet been discovered. The bedrock source of the mineralized boulders at Taken Ridge area has not yet been discovered. The bedrock within these areas should be further tested by drilling to the west of drill hole TK-05-09, and to the southwest of drill hole TK-05-10. Drilling should begin with two holes each approximately 250 m long.

The cost of the recommended exploration is estimated to be \$ 80,000.00.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report describes diamond drilling performed on the TAKEN 1 mineral claim in central British Columbia. This work was carried out on behalf of Southern Rio Resources Ltd. (Southern Rio) of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. Lindsay Bottomer, President of Southern Rio, contracted the writer to supervise the

diamond drilling on the TAKEN 1 mineral claim. The writer personally supervised the core logging and sampling on the property.

The writer has read National Instrument 43 – 101 and Form 43 – 101F1, and this report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form. The writer fulfils the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43 – 101.

DISCLAIMER

No legal searches of mineral tenure ownership were made during the preparation of this report. The information regarding the mineral claim presented in Table 1 was provided by Southern Rio.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The TAKEN 1 mineral claim is located approximately 125 km southwest of the town of Vanderhoof in central British Columbia (Figure 1). The project area is centred at approximately 53° 02' N latitude and 125° 00' W longitude.

The diamond drilling that is the subject of this technical report was performed within the TAKEN 1 mineral claim.

Table 1. Taken Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Tenure number	Units	Owner
TAKEN 1	323457	20	Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada

Following the completion of the current drilling program, Southern Rio has an option to acquire a 100 % interest in the Taken property by completing exploration expenditures totaling \$ 250,000, including diamond drilling a minimum of 500 metres, by January 23, 2006, and by making share payments to Phelps Dodge totaling 200,000 shares.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Taken property is located in central British Columbia, approximately 125 km southwest of the town of Vanderhoof (Figure 1).

A network of logging roads provides access to the property. The Kenney Dam Road extends southwesterly from Vanderhoof for 25 km to the Kluskus Forest Service Road. The turnoff to the property, onto the Green 9000 Road, is southwest of the 161 km marker

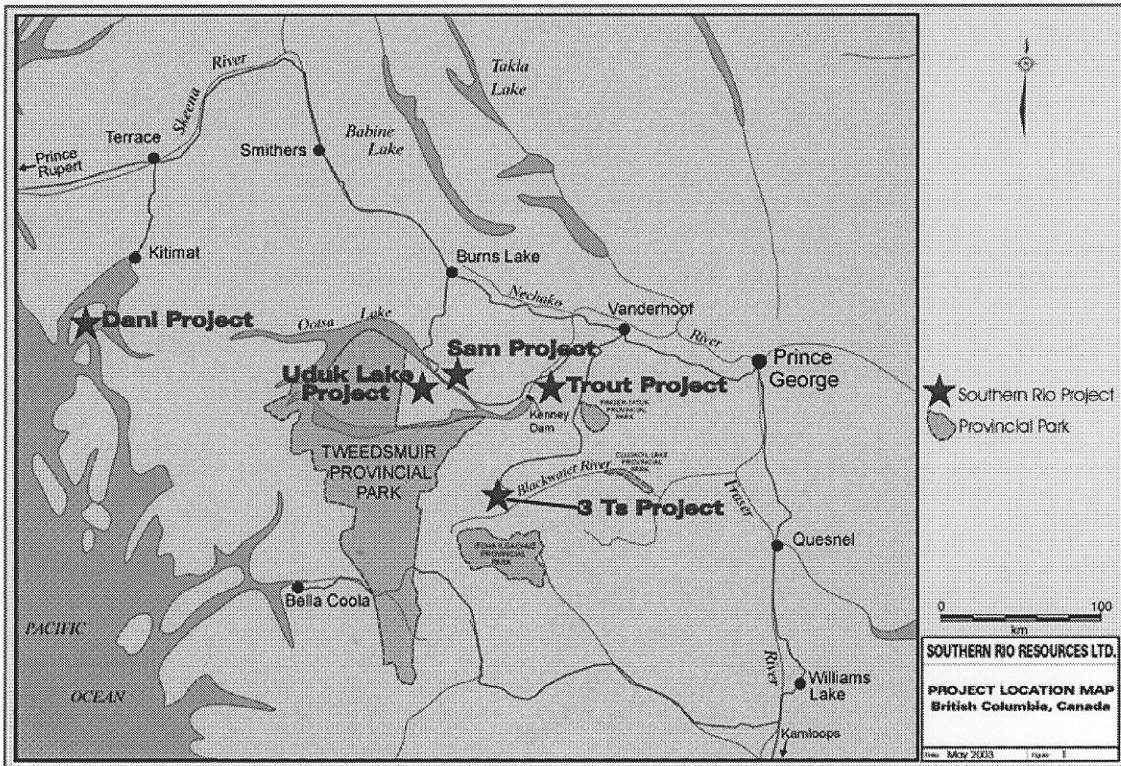
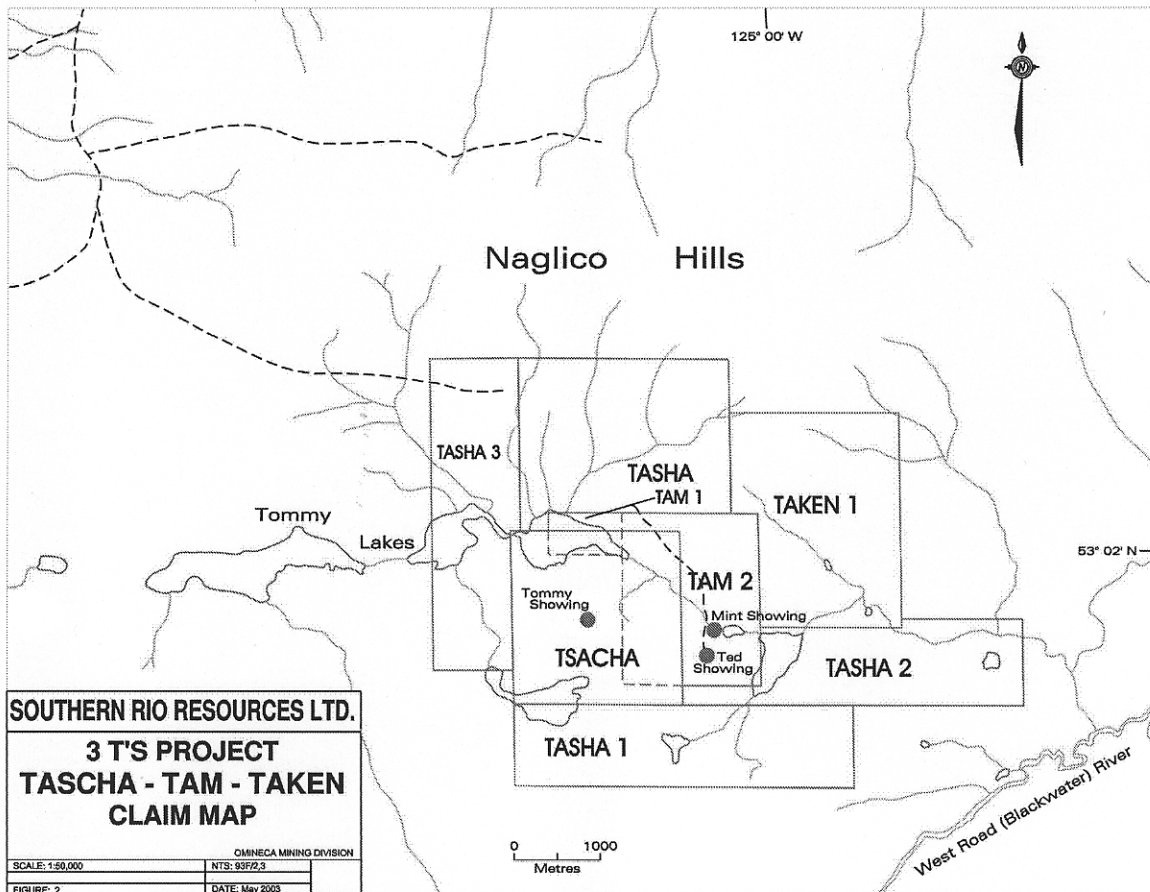


Figure 1. Location Map
Map



along the Kluskus Road. Green 9000 Road extends 13 km southeastwards from the Kluskus Road; the final portion of the Green 9000 Road crosses the south-central part of TAKEN 1 mineral claim (Figures 2 and 4). However, a bridge located at the 8 km point along the Green 9000 Road was removed during March 2005 and has not yet been replaced.

At present (April 2005) access to the TAKEN property area is via an access road established by TeckCominco Limited during 1995; this road begins at about the 6.5 km point along the Green 9000 Road. Drill roads and bulldozer tracks lead from the end of this access road into the TAKEN property area.

Driving time from Vanderhoof to the property is 3.5 hours. Most of the trip is along the Kluskus Road, which is busy with heavy industrial traffic (logging trucks). Vehicles travelling the Kluskus Road should be radio-equipped, and should carry spare fuel.

The project area is within the Nechako Plateau of central British Columbia. Elevations in the property area range from about 1,050 metres to about 1,280 metres a.s.l. The terrain consists of rounded hills separated by swamps and small lakes. Pine, spruce, aspen and alder trees grow in the property area. Most of the pine trees are dead or dying because of the mountain pine beetle infestation. Thick glacial till covers the bedrock in most places,

and outcrop exposure is sparse. Soils are poorly developed. Summer weather is cloudy with frequent showers, and winters are dry and cold.

HISTORY

Tipper (1963) geologically mapped the region at 1:250,000 scale for the Geological Survey of Canada. More recent, detailed mapping in the property area was carried out by Diakow, Webster, Levson and Giles (1994) of the British Columbia Geological Survey.

The property area has been explored since 1994, following the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins by the British Columbia Geological Survey; these veins contained up to 3.7 g/t gold and up to 41.8 g/t silver (Diakow and Webster, 1994). Teck Corporation (Teck) staked the occurrence during 1994 as the Tsacha property. Cogema Limited (Cogema) staked adjoining ground to the east; Southern Rio restaked the Cogema property in 2001 as the Tam. Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada (Phelps Dodge) staked ground still further east as the Taken property. This technical report refers to the Taken property.

Pautler and Weicker (2002) described the history of the Tsacha mineral property. Teck delineated four veins and a vein-stockwork zone by prospecting and trenching during 1994. Follow-up work included further trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and completion of 16,073.2 metres of diamond drilling in 81 holes throughout the property area by 1999. Southern Rio optioned the Tsacha property from TeckCominco in early 2002. Southern Rio drilled a total of 951.6 m in seven holes on the Tsacha property during 2002 (McIvor, 2002).

Southern Rio prospected the Taken and Tam properties during August and September 2003. Numerous mineralized quartz vein boulders were discovered during this work (Pawliuk, 2003).

Southern Rio performed seismic and radar surveying, excavator trenching and ground magnetic and very low frequency (VLF-EM) surveying to attempt to better-define the possible bedrock sources of the mineralized boulders (Power, 2004).

Additional mineralized quartz vein boulders were discovered during July 2004 in the Taken Ridge area at south-central TAKEN 1 mineral claim (reference?; no report documenting 2004 bldrs has been written).

Southern Rio drilled 246.88 m in one hole in the Adrian Creek area of the Taken property during March 2004; this hole was designed to test a portion of the bedrock underlying mineralized quartz vein boulders (Pawliuk, 2004).

Further follow-up diamond drilling was done in an attempt to determine the bedrock source of the mineralized boulders from the Adrian Creek area. Two additional holes were drilled to test the bedrock in the Taken Ridge area, where more mineralized quartz vein boulders have been discovered; these two holes were also drilled for stratigraphic information in an area that is largely drift-covered. This diamond drilling is the subject of this technical report.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Taken property is located within the southern Nechako Plateau. Igneous and sedimentary rocks of Jurassic to Tertiary age underlie the region. These rocks form part of the Stikine Terrane. The geology of the project region is shown on Figure 3.

The property is within the Fawnie Creek map-area. This area is located along the southern margin of the Nechako Uplift, which is a northeast-trending, structurally raised block. The structural uplift provides a window through younger cover rocks to the underlying, regionally extensive, volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, and to the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. These stratified rocks are intruded by granodiorite to granite of the Late Cretaceous Capoose Batholith. Eocene volcanic rocks of the Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups locally overlie the older rocks. Younger, Miocene olivine basalt of the Chilcotin Group forms rare cappings on hills within the Nechako Uplift.

Property Geology

Porphyritic quartz- and feldspar-phyric rhyolite (RQFP) tuffs and flows of the Entiako Formation are the most abundant rock unit on the property (Figure 4). The Entiako Formation is the lowermost rock unit within the Hazelton Group. Naglico Formation andesite flows locally conformably overlie the Entiako Formation rocks. Late Cretaceous microdiorite sills and dykes intrude the above rocks and cut mineralized quartz-carbonate veins on both the nearby Tsacha and Tam properties.

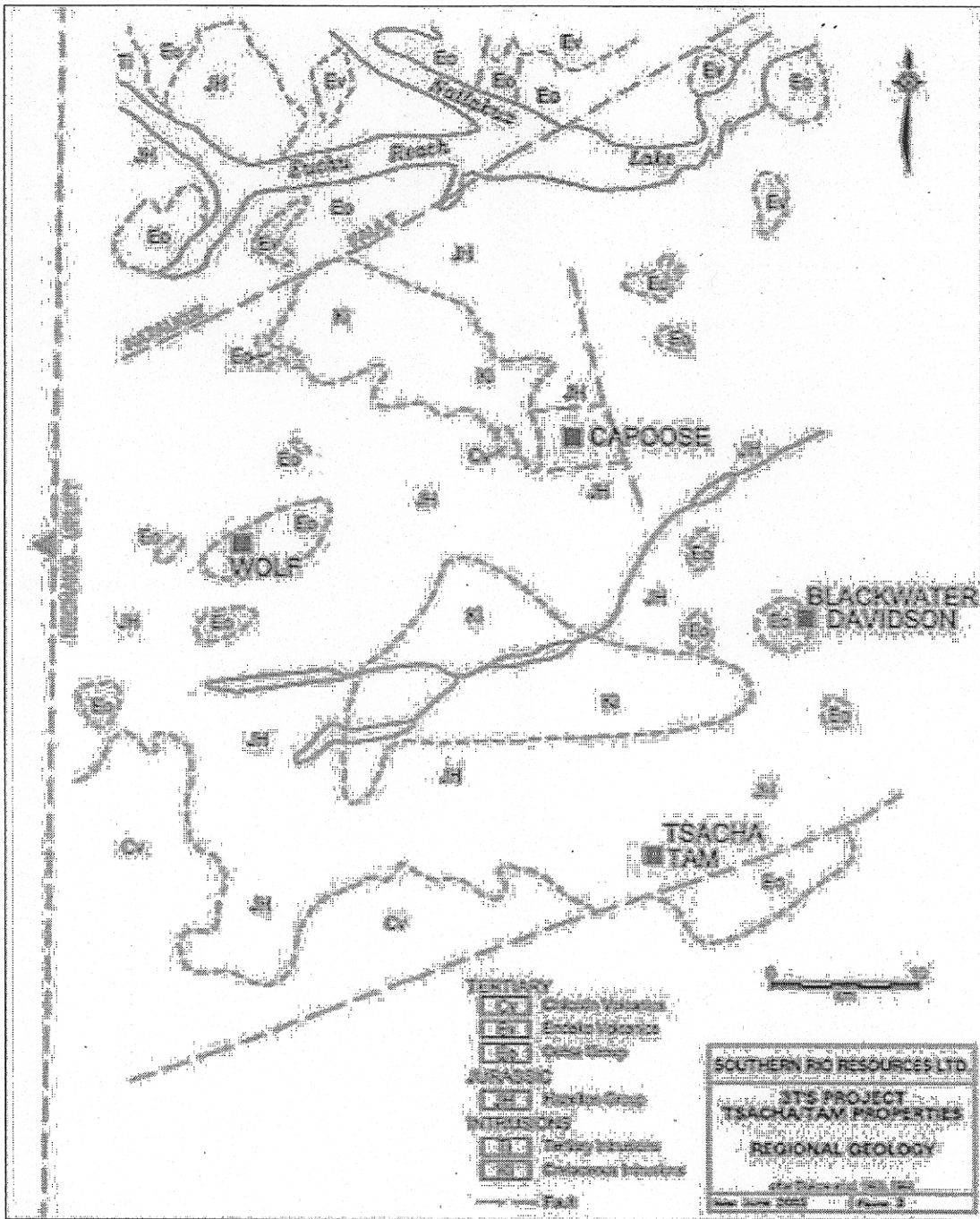


Figure 3. Regional Geology Map

MINERALIZATION

No significant mineralization was intersected in diamond drill holes TK-05-09, TK-05-10 or TK-05-11.

DRILLING

A total of 295.81 m was cored in three holes at the Taken property between February 24 and 28, 2005. Falcon Drilling Ltd. of Prince George, British Columbia performed the drilling, using a custom-built diamond drill rig.

The drill cores are stored in labelled wooden boxes that are stacked in a storage area on the property. The core boxes are covered with plywood sheeting, to protect them from rain and snow.

The writer supervised the diamond drilling. Drill hole orientation, depth and location are listed in the following table.

**Table 2: Summary of February 2005
Diamond Drill Holes, TAKEN 1 mineral claim**

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Collar Location (UTM)</u> <u>Northing / Easting / elevation (m)</u>	<u>Azimuth/</u> <u>Inclination</u>	<u>Depth</u> <u>(m)</u>
TK-05-09	5876961 N / 366031 E / 1087	090 ⁰ / 50 ⁰	144.78
TK-05-10	5877424 N / 366221 E / 1097	270 ⁰ / 49 ⁰	70.41
TK-05-11	5877239 N / 366074 E / 1106	270 ⁰ / 49.5 ⁰	<u>80.62</u>
		Total	295.81 m

Note: Collar locations surveyed by G.P.S.

Drill hole TK-05-09

This hole was drilled to test the bedrock to the west of earlier drill hole TK-04-08, in a further attempt to locate the bedrock source of mineralized quartz vein float along Adrian Creek at southern TAKEN 1 mineral claim (Figures 5 and 6).

Drill hole TK-05-09 intersected RQFP from 10.51 m to 141.88 m depth; this RQFP is light brownish coloured and somewhat bleached-looking above 71.80 m depth. Numerous faults occur throughout the interval (Appendix B). From 56.06 m to 61.02 m depth a late igneous dyke crosscuts the RQFP.

The RQFP is weakly brecciated from 94.10 to 95.60 m depth, and is healed by 2 to 3 % pale grey calcite(80 %) – quartz(20 %) veinlets. This interval contains no gold and no silver (Appendix A).

The RQFP is weakly brecciated and bleached across 3.48 m at the contact with the underlying intrusive microdiorite sill.

Assayed core samples from drill hole TK-05-09 contained no gold, nor any silver (Appendices A and B).

Microdiorite sill was intersected from 141.88 m to the end of the hole at 144.78 m depth.

Drill hole TK-05-10

This hole was drilled to test the bedrock underlying and to the west of mineralized quartz vein float in the Taken Ridge area at south-central TAKEN 1 mineral claim, and to obtain stratigraphic information in an area that is largely drift-covered (Figures 4 and 7).

Drill hole TK-05-10 intersected microdiorite sill from 18.18 m to 62.63 m depth (Appendix B).

A calcite(65 %)-quartz(30 %)-pyrite(5 %)-?sulphosalt(trace) veinlet 7 mm wide crosscuts the sill at 55.76 m depth; the pyrite mostly occurs as blebby masses 1.5 to 2.5 mm across. An assayed core sample from this interval contains no gold nor any silver (Appendices A and B).

A calcite(50 %)-quartz(40 %)-pyrite(10 %) veinlet 8 mm wide crosscut the sill at 57.42 m depth. An assayed core sample from this interval contains no gold, and no silver (Appendices A and B).

RQFP was intersected from 62.63 m to the end of the hole at 70.41 m depth (Figure 8).

Drill hole TK-05-11

This hole was drilled to obtain stratigraphic information in an area that is largely drift-covered, and to further test for the possible bedrock source of mineralized quartz vein float in the Taken Ridge area at south-central TAKEN 1 mineral claim (Figures 4, 7 and 11).

Drill hole TK-05-11 intersected RQFP from 32.88 m to 75.55 m depth with numerous faults throughout the interval (Appendix B). From 50.67 m to 65.50 m depth the rock is locally weakly brecciated, and healed with 0.5 to 2 % quartz-calcite ± hematite ± pyrite veinlets. Assayed core samples from this interval contain from zero to 0.08 g/t gold and from zero to 1.3 g/t silver (Appendices A and B).

Microdiorite sill was intersected from 75.55 m to the end of the hole at 80.62 m depth.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The sampling method and approach consisted of logging the core, during which intervals for sampling and assaying would be marked out on the core in the core boxes. The selected intervals generally included all intervals containing significant (> 5%) quartz and/or carbonate veining, visible sulphides, and altered wallrocks for several metres on either side of the main vein intervals. Vein material was generally sampled in one metre intervals, with variations to allow for included barren dyke intervals, and the occurrence of major structures or lithologic contacts. Wallrock samples outside of the vein zones were sometimes sampled over lengths of up to two metres.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The writer geologically logged the drill core samples. Selected core intervals were then split lengthwise by using a Longyear wheel-type core splitter. The core samples were

bagged, and then shipped via bus from Vanderhoof to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia.

The samples were assayed for gold and silver by geochemical fire assay. Subsamples of 30 gm were analyzed.

Assay certificates form Appendix A. Geological logs of the diamond drill holes are presented in Appendix B.

DATA VERIFICATION

Routine duplicate and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream every 20 samples. The assays for these duplicates and blanks are reported with the regular assays in Appendices A and B.

The microdiorite sill rock unit was used for the blank samples in the sampling program. This rock was collected from diamond drill holes that intersected the sill during the current drilling program. Laboratory results show that the one blank sample contains zero gold, and zero silver (Appendices A, B), therefore no contamination within the laboratory is indicated by the blank sample results.

Duplicate samples were obtained by quartering the drill core sample from the selected interval (splitting one half of the core into two quarters). The two quarter-core samples were then submitted to the assay laboratory as a duplicate pair. One duplicate pair was assayed. Duplicate sample results are listed with the other results in appendices A and B, and shown in Table 3 below. The variation between the duplicate sample results is not significant.

Table 3. Duplicate sample results

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
12059	<0.03	0.2
12060 (<i>duplicate of 12059</i>)	<0.03	0.2

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The diamond drilling program did not intersect any quartz veins in bedrock underlying the mineralized boulders along Adrian Creek. The bedrock source of these boulders is unknown.

The diamond drilling program did not intersect any quartz veins in bedrock at the Taken Ridge area in south-central TAKEN 1 mineral claim. The bedrock source of the mineralized quartz vein boulders at Taken Ridge is unknown, but presumed to be to the west of the diamond drill holes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The bedrock underlying the mineralized vein boulders along Adrian Creek should be further tested by drilling a hole inclined to the southwest from a point to the west of the collar of drill hole TK-05-09 (Figure 4). This hole would test for the presence of mineralized veins, and also for a possible easterly trending faults within this area. Another hole should be drilled

westwards from a point to the southwest of drill hole TK-05-10, to further test the bedrock in the Taken Ridge area.

The cost of the recommended exploration is \$ 80,000.00. A cost estimate for the recommended program is outlined below.

Cost Estimate

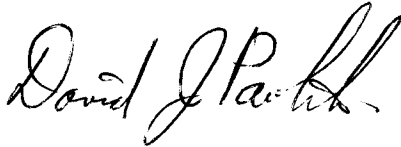
Diamond drilling: 500 m @ \$ 125.00/m	\$ 62,500.00
Assays	\$ 1,000.00
Excavator: drill pads, road building	\$ 2,000.00
Engineering, supervision, reporting	\$ 5,000.00
Reclamation	<u>\$ 2,500.00</u>

Subtotal \$ 73,000.00

Contingency (10 %) \$ 7,000.00

Total \$ 80,000.00

Respectfully submitted,



David J. Pawliuk, P. Geo.

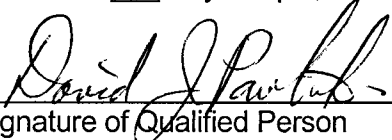


CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, David J. Pawliuk, P.Geol. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by:
Nanoose Geoservices
2960 Anchor Way
Nanoose Bay, British Columbia, Canada
V9P 9G2
2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1975.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 20 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of this Technical Report. I was on-site at the Taken property from February 8 to 26, 2004, and supervised the geological core logging and sampling.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. I performed and supervised prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical rock sampling on the Taken property during August and September, 2003.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am not independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I expect to receive options in the securities of Southern Rio Resources Ltd.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the company public files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 30th Day of April, 2005.


Signature of Qualified Person

DAVID PAWLIUK
Print name of Qualified Person



REFERENCES

Diakow, L.J. and Webster, I.C.L. (1994) Geology of the Fawnie Creek map area (NTS 93F/3); in Geological Field Work 1993, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1994 – 1, pages 15 - 26.

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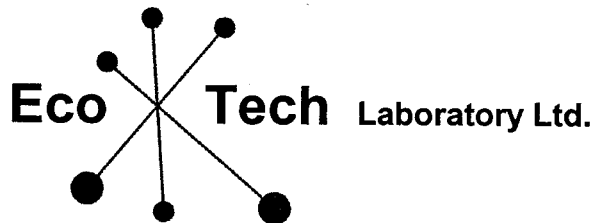
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Tipper, H.W. (1963) Nechako River map-area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 324.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

TAKEN CLAIM February 2005

CORE DRILLING	Contract Charges:	\$39,999.43
ANALYTICAL		\$ 393.87
FIELD SUPPLIES		\$ 2,340.97
CAMP (Food, cook, fuel, rent)		\$ 5,979.80
PROFESSIONAL FEES		\$ 10,031.34
TRAVEL		\$ 2,428.42
MANAGEMENT FEES/GST.....		<u>\$ 4,282.17</u>
	Total:	<u>\$65,456.00</u>



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

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www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-109

SOUTHERN RIO RESOURCES
Suite 1410, 650 W Georgia
Box 11584
Vancouver, BC, V6B 4N8

23-Mar-05

ATTENTION: LINDSAY BOTTOMER

TAKEN

No. of samples received: 19

Sample type: Core

Project #: 3T's

Shipment #: 2005-008

Samples Submitted by: David Pawliuk

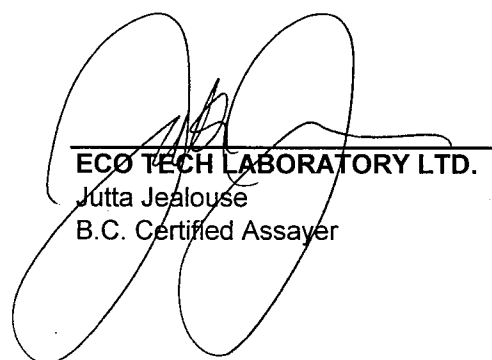
ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	12055	<0.03	<0.001	5.5	0.16
2	12056	<0.03	<0.001	0.3	0.01
3	12057	<0.03	<0.001	0.8	0.02
4	12058	<0.03	<0.001	0.8	0.02
5	12059	<0.03	<0.001	0.2	0.01
6	12060	<0.03	<0.001	0.2	0.01
7	12061	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
8	12062	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
9	12063	<0.03	<0.001	<0.1	<0.01
10	12064	<0.03	<0.001	1.3	0.04
11	12065	0.08	0.002	1.1	0.03
12	12066	<0.03	<0.001	0.7	0.02
13	12067	<0.03	<0.001	0.9	0.03
14	12068	<0.03	<0.001	0.9	0.03
15	12069	<0.03	<0.001	0.5	0.02
16	12070	<0.03	<0.001	0.4	0.01
17	12071	<0.03	<0.001	0.8	0.02
18	12072	<0.03	<0.001	0.6	0.02
19	12073	0.04	0.001	1.3	0.04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
QC DATA:					
<i>Repeat:</i>					
1	12055	<0.03	<0.01	5.4	0.16
10	12064	<0.03	<0.01	1.4	0.04
11	12065	0.10	0.003		
19	12073	0.05	0.001		
<i>Resplit:</i>					
1	12055	<0.03	<0.01	5.5	0.16
Standard:					
	SH13	1.30	0.038		
	GE0 05			1.5	0.04

JJ/jj
XLS/05



ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

TK05-09

logged by Dave Pawliuk

started Feb 24, 2005

completed Feb 25th, 2005

Core NQ

Length 144.78 m

Northing 5,876,961m

Easting 366,031m

purpose to test for quartz vein up-ice of Adrian Creek vein boulders, and to west of TK 04-08

TK 05-09	From	To	Description
Major	0	10.51	CASING; gravel and rubble from 4.57 to 10.51m depth
Survey	0		Az 090; dip -50 head
Major	10.51	71.8	RQFP; light pinkish brown with local light brownish gray patches; Rhyolite lapilli tuff with 3% blocky to subround lapilli; traces dusty disseminated hematite throughout matrix give rock pinkish cast; matrix coarse to medium grained ash tuff with clasts averaging 1-3mm across and high proportion (say 40-60%) are clear quartz grains. Say 0.5% orange limonite spots within lapilli, lining fracture surfaces and very finely disseminated above 17.0m depth. Feldspars appear weakly clay altered throughout; rock easily scratched with scribe. Traces finely disseminated pyrite blebby masses and specs throughout. Local lensoid grayish white calcite veinlets and veins up to 1+mm wide form less than 0.5% rock volume; finely disseminated brick red hematite occurs within the vein calcite a few (not all) of these calcite veinlets. Non-magnetic rock; fairly competent good core recovery. RQFP has fewer large quartz eyes and is softer and less silica indurated than RQFP in Ted vein and Tommy vein areas. Below 26m depth faint grayish bands and patches where hematite dark gray versus pinkish red as seen higher in hole.
Minor	16	16.9	bright light green interval; ?Rhyolite dyke? Upper contact @ 45° to core axis
Point	36.96		FAULT; pale greenish clayey gouge 2mm thick on slip @ 36°.
Point	37.14		FAULT; smear sandy gouge on irregular fracture @ ~50°.
Point	37.42		FAULT; 3 mm grayish white clayey gouge on fracture @ 39°.
Point	42.72		FAULT; 3 mm sandy pale yellow limonite gouge along fracture @ 70°.
Point	43.68		off white calcite (65%) medium grey quartz (33%)-pyrite (2%) in veinlet ~ 6 mm wide @ 45°.
Point	46.12		light grey quartz (25% -off white calcite (5%) RQFP fragments (70%) in brecci vein 3.5cm wide @ 52°; 0.5% finely disseminated and sooty pyrite.
Minor	47.18	49.8	0.5-1% pyrite, finely disseminated within wispy wavy veinlets up to 3-4mm wide. Pyrite also as blebs average ~1-1.5 mm across, disseminated throughout RQFP.
Sample	48.8	49.8	12055
Point	49.4		FAULT; 9 cm moderately broken core, smear, gouge along fracture @ 50°. Fault interval includes brecciated band 3.5cm wide that has been moderately silicified; this band contains 3% very finely disseminated pyrite.
Minor	56.05	61.02	LATE IGNEOUS DYKE; light green with local medium gray-green patches in central third of dyke Upper contact discrete @ 35°; lower contact somewhat irregular at ~68°. Dyke rock andesite-dacite composition, very fine grain to aphanitic, nonmagnetic, soft; dyke contains say 1-2% interstitial calcite throughout plus <0.5% grayish white calcite veinlets.
Minor	61.02	64.89	intensely to moderately brecciated healed RQFP. Some rock fragments altered to waxy bright green chlorite (?). General decrease in intensity of brecciation with depth.
Minor	61.8	62.23	somewhat broken core with waxy fault gouge along irregular fracture surfaces.
Point	61.8		FAULT; 4 cm soft light green finely crushed and clay altered core between fractures @ 33°.
Minor	64.89	71.8	0.5-1% off white to pale gray quartz-calcite veinlets with local traces sooty pyrite along irregular hairline veinlets.

TK 05-09	From	To	Description
Major	71.8	141.88	RQFP; brick red to grayish brick red; say 1-2% dusty disseminated hematite throughout matrix and as pervasive alteration (?) of some lapilli. Gradational contact across ~0.8 m with overlying pale colored bleached looking RQFP. <0.5% off white lensoid calcite-quartz veinlets. Traces disseminated pyrite blebby masses average ~1mm across.
Sample	89.2	90.2	12056
Point	89.48		FAULT; 1 mm medium gray silty gouge along fracture @ 70°.
Point	89.57		FAULT; 1 mm medium gray silty gouge along fracture @ 60°.
Point	90.06		cream-colored calcite vein; 15 mm wide @ ~60°.
Sample	94.1	95.1	12057
Minor	94.1	95.6	weakly brecciated; healed by 2-3% irregular lensoid pale gray calcite (80%) - quartz (20%) veinlets that locally contain up to 5% pyrite within finely disseminated masses.
Sample	95.1	95.6	12058
Point	95.38		FAULT; 2 cm sandy gouge and finely broken core long fracture @ ~75° to core axis.
Sample	101.7	102.9	12059
Sample	101.7	102.9	12060, duplicate
Minor	101.71	102.24	moderately brecciated; healed by 3% white vein calcite which locally contains blebs of disseminated pyrite and at one site. Probable healed fault @ 102.11 m depth; cannot determine orientation.
Minor	102.11	12.9	moderately bleached; light greenish gray; interval mottled by dark gray round spots up to 2cm in diameter that contain either very fine disseminated specular hematite or sooty pyrite (~0.5% rock volume).
Point	102.5		FAULT; 2 mm green-white silty gouge on fracture @ 34°.
Point	105.86		FAULT; 2 mm off white silty gouge along fracture @ 65°.
Point	105.99		FAULT; 15 mm greenish white silty and sandy gouge on fracture @ 67°.
Minor	116.75	117.4	weakly brecciated; healed by 0.5% late off-white calcite veinlets.
Point	123.66		FAULT; 2 mm pale gray gouge on fracture @ 55°.
Point	131.33		moderately brecciated band 4cm wide @ ~65° healed by 10% pinkish white calcite which contains 1-2% very fine disseminated specularite (?); no sulfides seen.
Minor	138.4	141.88	RQFP; weakly brecciated and weakly bleached. Bleached envelopes along early pale gray quartz veinlets; no bleached envelopes along late creamy white calcite veinlets which comprise say 2% rock volume.
Minor	141.32	141.97	moderately to finely broken core. Probable fault; cannot determine orientation.
Major	141.88	144.78	MICRODIORITE SILL; light brownish gray, very fine grained to aphanitic. Very fine black biotite flakes give rock faint salt and pepper look. Non-magnetic, soft; easily scratched with scribe. Upper contact @ ~7° to core axis seen in one piece of broken core 7cm long.
Minor	143.96	144.78	weakly brecciated RQFP xenolith (?).
Survey	144.78		Sperrysun inclination -47°; azimuth 086° (corrected).
Survey	144.78		acid -43
Point	144.78		end of hole.

TK 05-10 Logged by Dave Pawliuk
 Northing 5877424 mN Easting 366221 mE
 Azimuth 270°; Declination -49° @ collar
 started Feb 26th 2005 complete Feb 27th 2005
 TD: 70.41m; core size NQ
 Purpose: test bedrock up-ice of mineralized Taken Ridge boulders

TK 05-10	From	To	Description
Major	0.00	3.05	CASING
Major	3.05	18.18	GLACIAL TILL; compact; matrix medium grayish brown silt size material. Pebbles ~50% RQFP; 25% Microdiorite Dyke and 25% other lithologies; no vein quartz pebbles seen.
Major	18.18	62.63	MICRODIORITE SILL; light gray, very fine grained; locally weakly magnetic. Monotonous competent rock unit; fine, bright black biotite flakes throughout give rock salt and pepper appearance. Rare creamy white quartz-carbonate veinlets up to 4 mm wide form << 0.5% rock volume. Light brown to orange brown limonite coats fracture surfaces above 40.0m depth.
Point	31.66		Discrete contact with underlying RQFP @ 47° to core axis.
Point	41.84		FAULT; slickensides on smooth slip @ 22°.
Point	55.76		FAULT; 3 mm sandy and light gray silty gouge along fracture @ 37°.
Sample	55.60	55.90	calcite (65%) - quartz (30%) - pyrite (5%) - sulfosalt (trace) veinlets 7 mm wide @ 35°. Pyrite mostly as blebby masses 1.5-2.5mm across.
Point	57.42		12062
Sample	57.20	57.60	calcite (50%) - quartz (40%) - pyrite (10%) veinlets 8 mm wide @ 50°.
Point	60.40		12063
Major	62.63	70.41	calcite (75%) - pyrite (20%) - quartz (5%) veinlets 3mm wide @ 50°.
Point	67.89		RQFP; medium to dark brick red with abundant pervasive earthy hematite throughout matrix. <1% lapilli-sized fragments. < 0.5% irregular, discontinuous randomly oriented calcite-quartz veinlets up to 4mm wide. Locally very faintly banded @ ~50° to core axis.
Point	60.44		FAULT; 5 mm soft, crushed core along fracture @ 32°.
Point	70.41		FAULT; 1 mm sandy gouge along fracture @ 56°.
Point	70.41		FAULT; 12 mm finely crushed, hematitic core along fracture @ 25°.
Survey	70.40		Acid -46.5°corrected
Point	70.41		END OF HOLE.

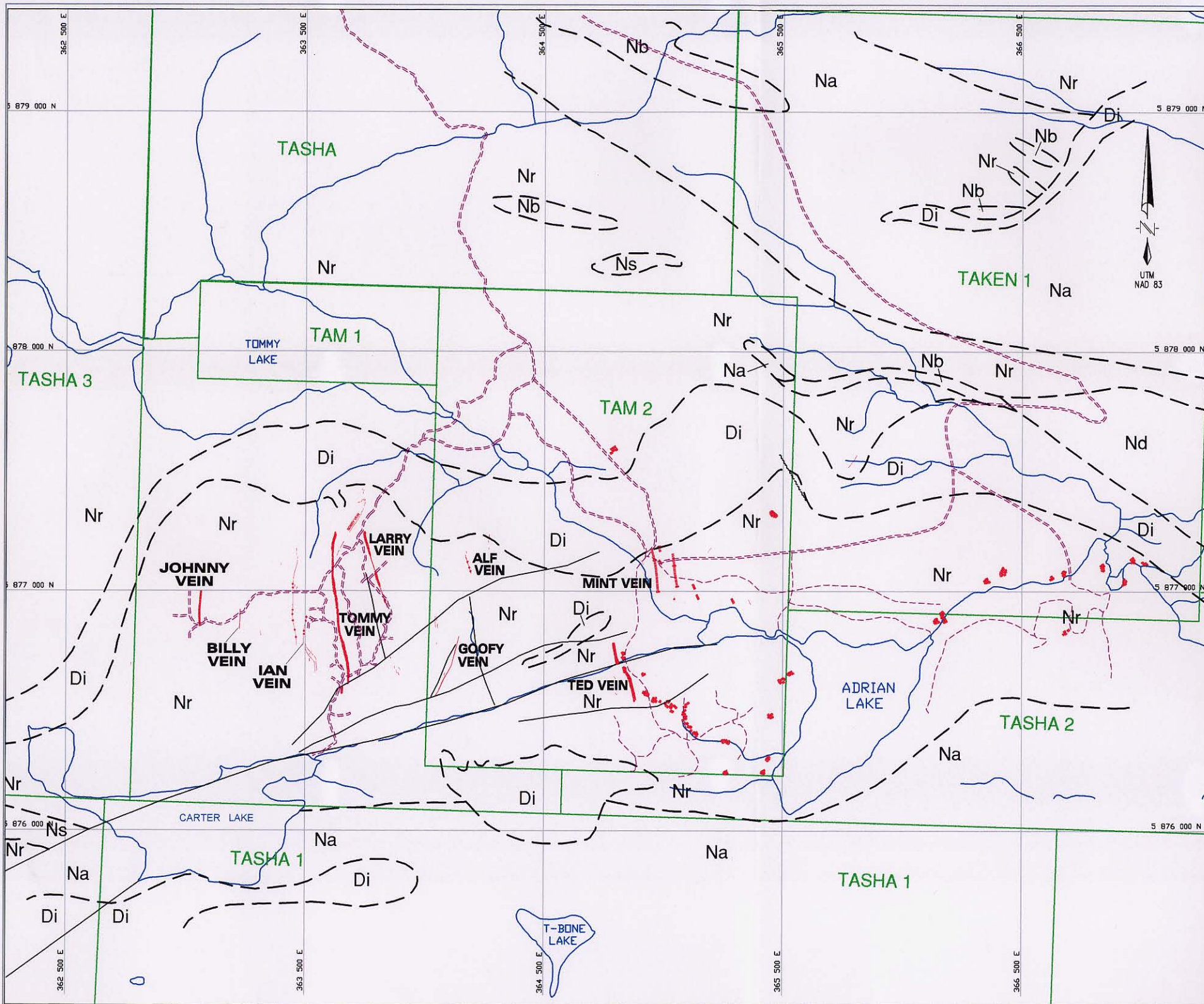
TK05-11 logged by Dave Pawliuk
 azimuth 270° inclination -49.5°
 completed Feb 28th 2005
 Purpose: test RQFP above sill in Taken Ridge area.

TK05-11	From	To	Description
Major	0.00	4.27	CASING
Major	4.27	32.88	GLACIAL TILL; matrix chocolate brown sandy; composition of pebbles ~35% andesite; 25% Microdiorite; 25% RQFP; 10% granitic rocks; 5% other lithologies; one grayish white vein quartz clast 7 mm across seen at @ 30.90 m depth. Poor core recovery within till interval; gravel rubble above 28.65m; sandy matrix recovered below 28.65 m depth.
Major	32.88	75.55	RQFP; light gray-green to light greenish gray to light gray-maroon with local pale green sections. Rhyolite lapilli tuff; 1-2% subrounded to subangular lapilli sized clasts average say 8 mm across. Blocky green feldspar phenocrysts averaged 3-4mm across form ~3% rock volume; also about 3% pale gray rounded quartz eyes up to 5 mm across in medium green ash tuff matrix. Average ~1-2% brick red very finely disseminated hematite within rock matrix; hematite content increases with depth. < 0.5% hematite as bright brick red irregular veinlets up to 4mm wide. Rare traces very finely disseminated specs of pyrite throughout. Light orange to locally dark orange limonite coats fracture surfaces above 55.0 m depth. Feldspar crystals medium green throughout altered to soft waxy clay(?). Only rare fresh off-white feldspar crystals seen in core. Average ~0.5% calcite-quartz-hematite veinlets overall. Likely fault contact with underlying Microdiorite sill. Contact marked by 2mm sandy limonite gouge along fracture @ 65° to core axis. RQFP softer than seen in Ted and Tommy vein areas, can easily be scratched with scribe almost everywhere.
Point	39.10		FAULT; 20 cm moderately broken core between fractures @ 42°.
Point	39.86		FAULT; 7 mm sandy and silty gouge along fracture @ 45°.
Point	41.00		FAULT; 1 mm greenish white clayey gouge along smooth slip @ 32°.
Point	42.60		FAULT; 16 cm sandy gouge and finely broken core between fractures @ 32°.
Point	45.88		FAULT; 1 mm sandy gouge along fracture @ ~20°.
Sample	50.00	51.00	12064
Point	50.18		two pale gray quartz veinlets 2.5 - 4mm wide, 2cm apart, at ?° to core axis contains rare speck of pyrite.
Point	50.67		moderately brecciated band 2 cm wide @ 47° to core axis healed by pale gray vein quartz with rare specs very fine disseminated pyrite.
Sample	51.00	52.00	12065
Point	51.53		quartz (70%) - calcite (35%) breccia vein with 35% RQFP fragments in vein 4cm wide @ 50° to core axis. Traces and dark metallic mineral (likely specular hematite).
Point	52.31		pale gray quartz veinlet 4mm wide @ 50° contains local pyrite masses up to 3 mm across.
Sample	53.50	54.50	12066
Minor	53.57	56.60	locally weakly brecciated; average ~0.5% calcite - quartz veinlets.
Point	53.62		pale gray calcite vein 10mm wide @ 50°; no sulfides seen.
Sample	54.50	55.50	12067
Sample	55.50	56.60	12068
Point	56.60		FAULT; 3 cm finely crushed soft core along fracture @ 47°.
Point	57.12		FAULT; 7 mm pale gray silty gouge along fracture @ 42°.
Point	57.97		FAULT; 3 cm finely crushed, sandy gouge along irregular fracture @ ~44° to core axis.

16-06-05

TK05-11

TK05-11	From	To	Description
Sample	59.00	60.00	12069
Point	59.09		FAULT; 6 cm finely crushed, soft RQFP along fracture @ 50°.
Minor	59.09	62.52	weakly to moderately brecciated; healed by 2% pale gray quartz and cream-colored calcite veinlets. Local masses brick red to dark gray hematite upto 3X15 mm within these quartz-calcite veinlets. Rare specs of pyrite within veinlets.
Sample	60.00	61.00	12070
Sample	61.00	62.00	12071
Point	61.19		quartz (94%) - calcite (3%) - pyrite (3%) vein 10 mm wide @ 25°.
Minor	61.19	61.70	5% brick red hematite as pervasive alteration of RQFP fragments within moderately brecciated interval healed by pale gray irregular quartz veinlets.
sample	62.00	62.50	12072
Sample	65.00	65.50	12073
Minor	65.10	65.50	weakly brecciated; healed by 1% bright red hematite (80%) - pyrite (20%) veinlets up to 6mm wide.
Major	75.55	80.62	MICRODIORITE SILL; light gray to light brownish gray, very fine grained; salt and pepper appearance with 1-2% finely disseminated flakes bright black biotite throughout. Uppermost 3.2 m of sill weakly fractured. These fractures have bleached pale creamy brown alteration envelopes averaging ~5 mm wide; the bleached envelopes comprise ~7% of the rock volume across the fractured contact interval. Fractures usually filled by grayish white quartz (65%) - calcite (35%) veinlet material. These veinlets up to 9 mm wide, randomly oriented. Microdiorite Dyke is non-magnetic.
Survey	77.42		-45.5° acid test.
Point	80.62		END OF HOLE.



LEGEND

UPPER CRETACEOUS

Di Diorite, fine grained +/- biotite phenocrysts

MIDDLE JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

- Nb Basalt and minor andesite, local augite phenocrysts
- Na Andesitic flows and lapilli tuff
- Nd Dacite flows and tuff
- Nr Rhyolite, maroon quartz and feldspar phytic, minor lapilli tuff
- Ns Sandstone, conglomerate

SYMBOLS

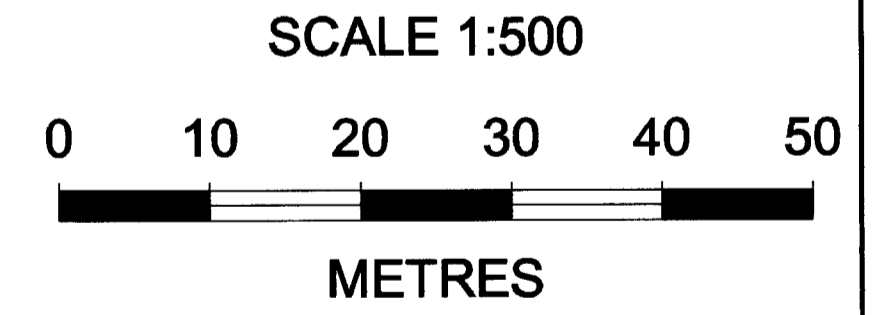
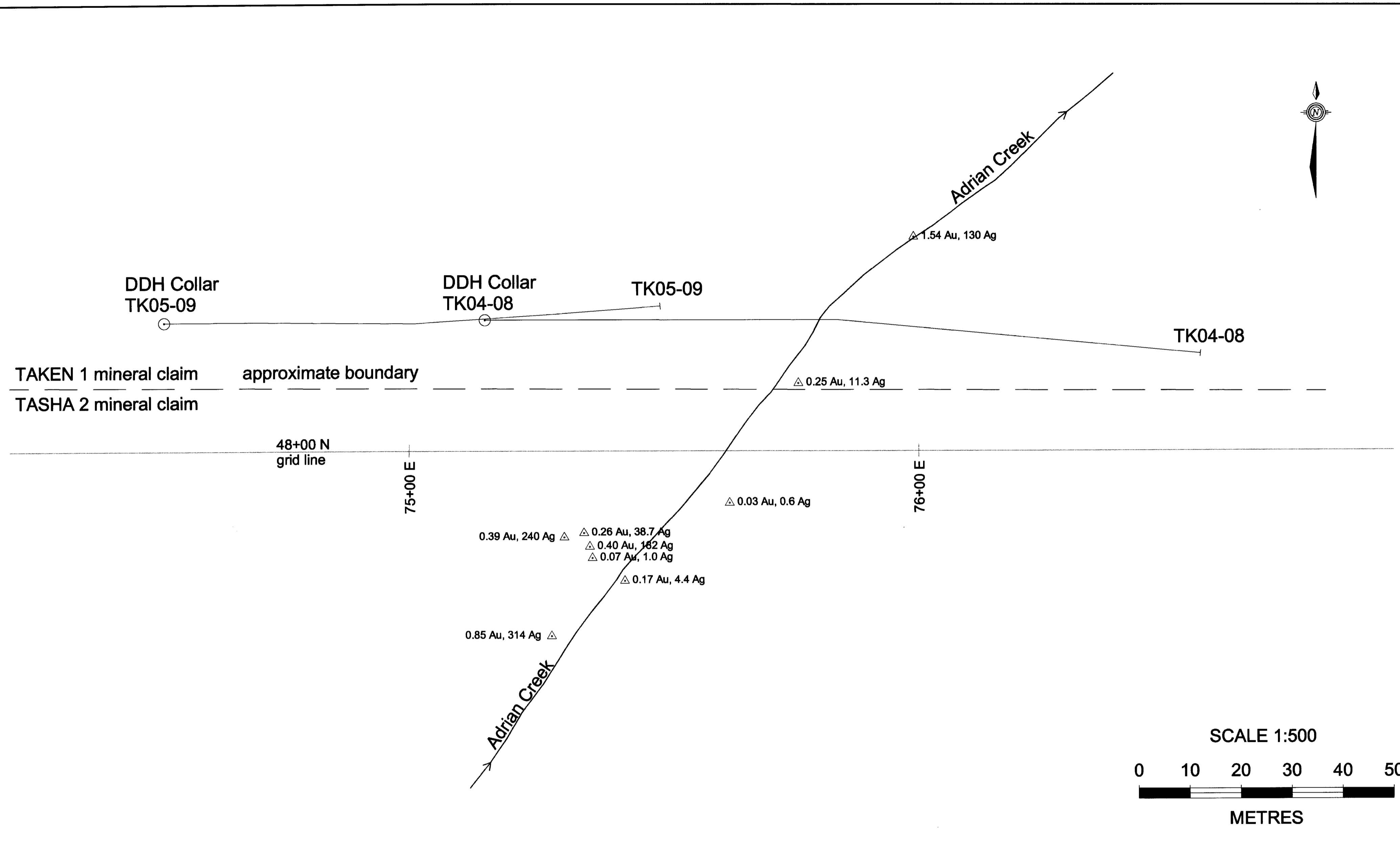
- - - Geological contact (approximate)
- / - Fault (approximate)
- | Quartz vein
- Quartz vein float / boulder
- - - access road
- - - drill road or track
- ~ shoreline or creek
- TAM 2 claim boundary, name



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**3T's PROJECT
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION**

UTM ref NAD 83		FIG. 4
SCALE: 1:20,000	NTS: 93F0E.2W	
DRAWN BY: D. Pawliuk, P.Geo.		DATE: May 2005



SYMBOLS

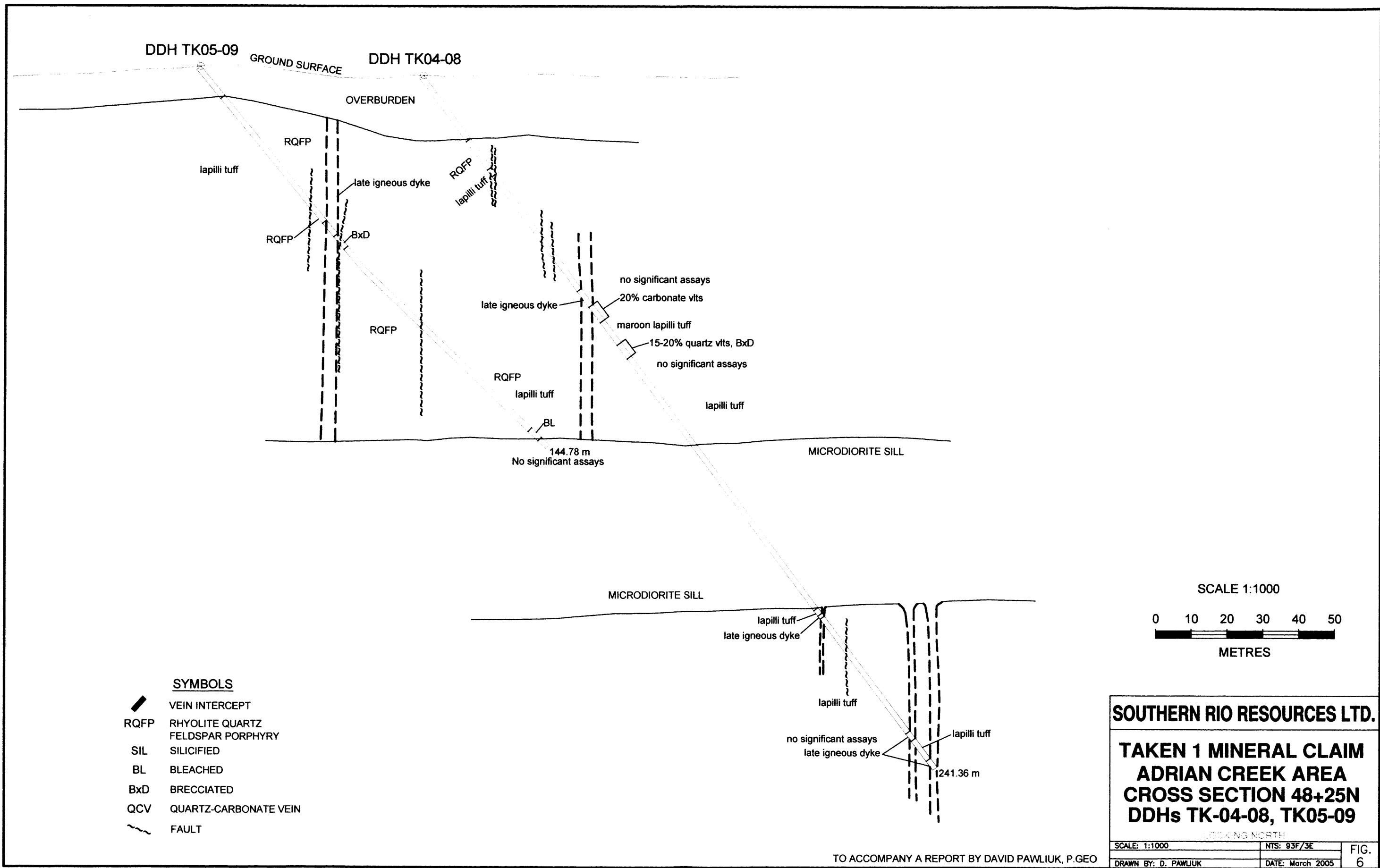
△ 1.54 Au, 130 Ag Mineralized quartz vein boulder;
g/t gold, g/t silver.
Boulder locations approximate

SOUTHERN RIO RESOURCES LTD.

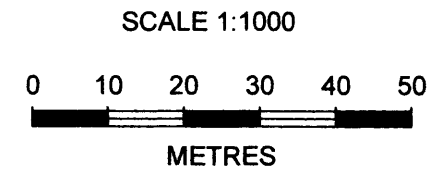
**TAKEN 1 MINERAL CLAIM
ADRIAN CREEK AREA
DIAMOND DRILLING
PLAN MAP**

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY DAVID PAWLIUK, P.GEO

SCALE: 1:500	NTS:	FIG. 5
DRAWN BY: D. PAWLIUK	DATE: March 2005	



- SYMBOLS**
- VEIN INTERCEPT
 - RQFP RHYOLITE QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
 - SIL SILICIFIED
 - BL BLEACHED
 - BxD BRECCIATED
 - QCV QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN
 - FAULT



SOUTHERN RIO RESOURCES LTD.

**TAKEN 1 MINERAL CLAIM
ADRIAN CREEK AREA
CROSS SECTION 48+25N
DDHs TK-04-08, TK05-09**

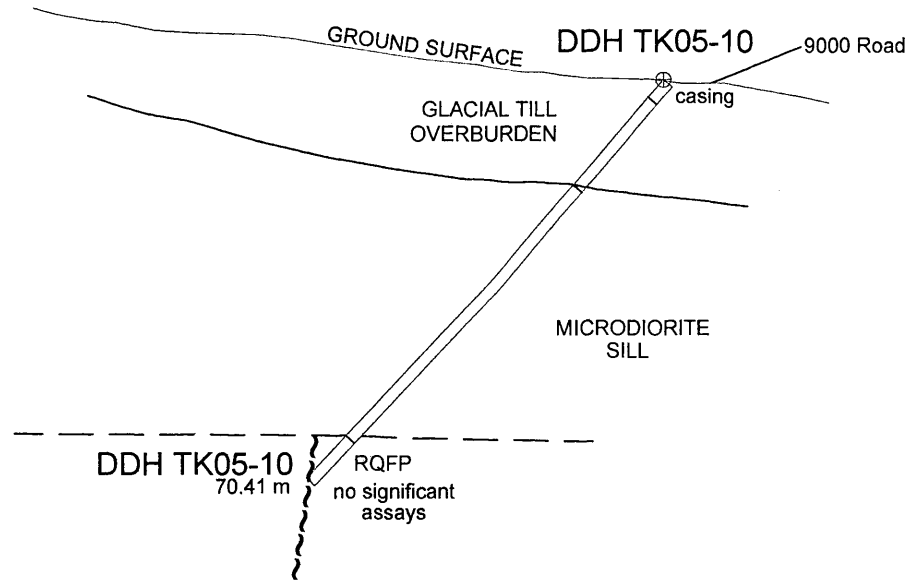
LOOKING NORTH



SCALE: 1:1000	NTS: 93F/3E	FIG. 6
DRAWN BY: D. PAWLIUK	DATE: March 2005	

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY DAVID PAWLIUK, P.GEO

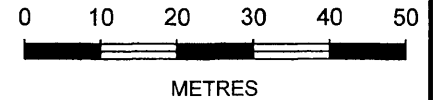
West

East



- SYMBOLS**
-  VEIN INTERCEPT
 - RQFP RHYOLITE QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
 - SIL SILICIFIED
 - BL BLEACHED
 - BxD BRECCIATED
 - QCV QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN
 -  FAULT

SCALE 1:1000



SOUTHERN RIO RESOURCES LTD.

3 T'S PROJECT
TAKEN 1 MINERAL CLAIM

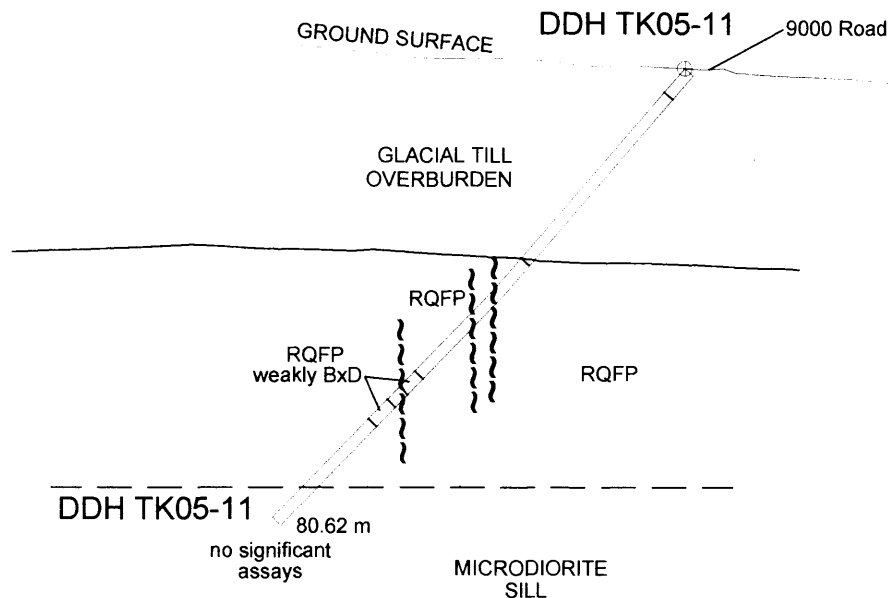
CROSS SECTION
DDH TK-05-10
LOOKING NORTH



TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY DAVID PAWLIUK, P.GEO

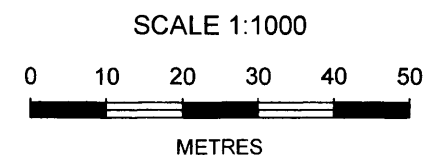
SCALE: 1:1000	NTS: 93F/3E	FIG.
DRAWN BY: D. PAWLIUK	DATE: Mar. 2005	8

West

East



- SYMBOLS**
-  VEIN INTERCEPT
 - RQFP RHYOLITE QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
 - SIL SILICIFIED
 - BL BLEACHED
 - BxD BRECCIATED
 - QCV QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN
 -  FAULT



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3 T'S PROJECT
TAKEN 1 MINERAL CLAIM

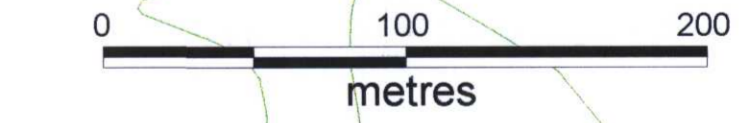
CROSS SECTION
DDH TK-05-11
LOOKING NORTH

SCALE: 1:1000	NTS: 93F/3E	FIG.
DRAWN BY: D. PAWLIUK	DATE: May 2004	9

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY DAVID PAWLIUK, P.GEO



TAKEN 1



SOUTHERN RIO RESOURCES LTD.

**TAKEN 1 MINERAL CLAIM
DIAMOND DRILLING
PLAN MAP**

Date: April 2005
 Drawn by:
 D. Pawliuk
 Office: Vancouver

Drawing:

Scale: 1:2500 Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

Fig: 7

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY DAVID PAWLIUK, P.GEO