

DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT

ON THE

WK GROUP

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Covering: WK Chrome 1 (20 units)
WK 1-10 (10 units)

Location: NTS Map 92 I/14
50°57'N , 121°23'W
13 km north of Cache Creek

Work Performed: October 20, 1998 - April 10, 1999

REPORT PREPARED BY:

W. Kovacevic
for
Tilava Mining Corporation

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

April 10, 1999

25,927

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of a program of diamond drilling, completed on WK group in October, 1998.

One hole totalling 46.32 meters was bored using BBS 1 drill. All core was logged and split and appropriate sections were analysed.

Drill logs and gechemical analyses for the selected sections of the core are appended to this report.

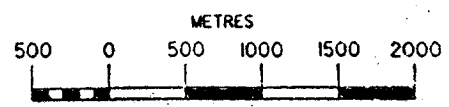
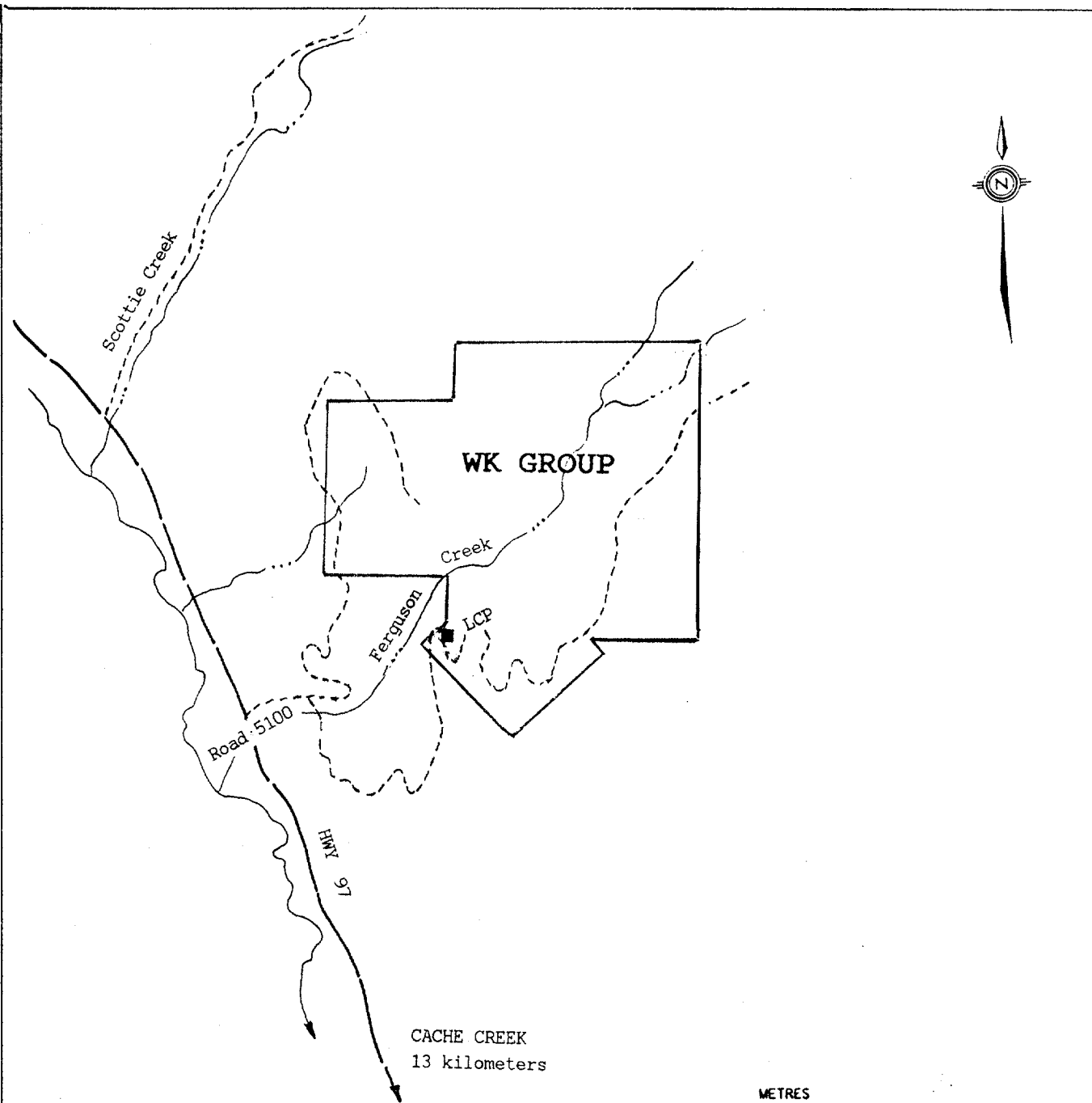
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on Ferguson Creek, approximately 15 kilometers north-north west of the town of Cache Creek in southcentral British Columbia. (Figure 1) The Geographic coordinates of the claim are 50°57'N. latitude by 121°23'W. longitude; N.T.S. 92 I/14W. Access is via Highway 97 from Cache Creek to Ferguson Creek; thence 3 kilometers east on a good logging road which branches off Highway 97.

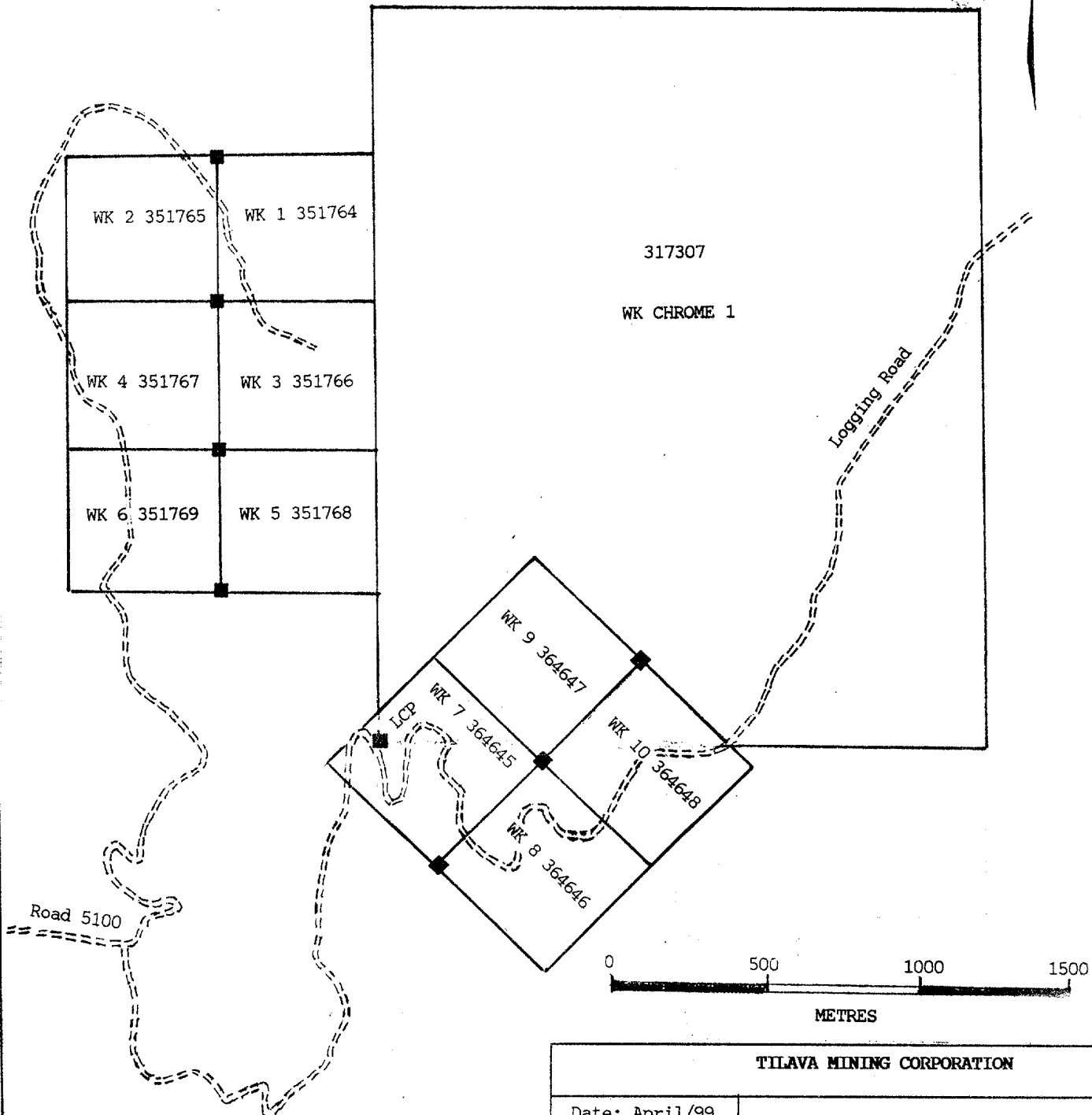
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The WK Group described in this report consists of one 4 post mineral claim, plus ten 2 post mineral claims totalling 750 ha located in Kamloops Mining Division (NTS 92 I/14) and shown in Figure 2. The claims are 100% owned by Tilava Mining Corporation and are described as follows:

Claim Name	Units	Tenure Number	Expiry Date	Hectares
WK Chrome 1	20	317307	May 8, 1999	500
WK 1	1	351764	October 16, 1999	25
WK 2	1	351765	October 16, 1999	25
WK 3	1	351766	October 16, 1999	25
WK 4	1	351767	October 16, 1999	25
WK 5	1	351768	October 16, 1999	25
WK 6	1	351769	October 16, 1999	25
WK 7	1	364645	August 10, 1999	25
WK 8	1	364646	August 10, 1999	25
WK 9	1	364647	August 10, 1999	25
WK 10	1	364648	August 10, 1999	25



TILAVA MINING CORPORATION	
Date: April/99	WK GROUP OF CLAIMS LOCATION MAP
Scale: 1:20000	
Drawn by: WK	FIG. 1



TILAVA MINING CORPORATION	
Date: April/99	WK GROUP OF CLAIMS CLAIM MAP
Scale: 1:20000	
Drawn by: WK	FIG. 2

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The claims straddle Ferguson Creek , approximately 3 kilometers northeast of its confluence with Bonapart River. Relief within the Ferguson Creek Valley is high, elevation range from 1,250 m in the north to less than 900 m in the southwest. The climate is semi-arid with temperatures ranging between -25° and +30°. The snowfall is moderate and the property is open for exploration from April to November. There is a sparse to moderate growth of pine, fir, aspen and low underbrush within the claim. Past logging operations, both north and south of Ferguson Creek, have harvested the larger ponderous pine and jackpine in the area, providing road access but little bedrock exposure. Outcrop is rare and is mainly confined to the cliffs along the creek valley and the rest of the claim is covered with glacial drift.

PREVIOUS WORK

The Ferguson Creek showings were first staked in 1939 as Henry Joe and Joe Henry. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited drove the adit in the bluff in 1931, probably in association with the testing of Scottie Creek showings which company also held at that time. The property was examined by H.M.A. Rice of the Geological Survey in 1942 and several samples were taken for analysis. The results are as follows:

Sample	% Cr ₂ O ₃	% Fe ₂ O ₃	Cr/Fe
Ferguson West	50	15	2.25 to 1
Ferguson East	44	15	2 to 1

A resource potential of 18,000 tones of "reasonably assured" material with 15% chromite and further 18,000 tones of equivalent material was estimated by Rice.

In 1977 the showings were staked as TIK 1 claim group and a ground magnetometer survey was done. The claims were allowed to lapse. The ground was staked by R. Lodmell as Chrome Hawk in 1983 and was sold to Qume Resources Ltd.. Qume cut a short grid over the showing with intention to conduct an IP survey and, rock sampling of the showing was done by J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C. Geologist .The best sample (84-18-2) assayed 18.27 % Cr, 1,160 p.p.m. Ni). The ground was restaked by Equinox Resources Ltd. A soil geochemical survey was done for nickel, chromium and

platinum group of metals but the results were not encouraging. In 1987 the ground was restaked by R.J. Nethery, P.Eng., as Ferg Claim, who geologically mapped the claim and sampled the shoving for Ni, Cr, Pt and Pd. The average grade of three samples was 21.5 % Cr and the assays for nickel, platinum and palladium were insignificant. The ground was held in 1991/92 by Michael Dickens as LIL 1 who recorded no work on the claims held.

In 1993 the ground was restaked as WK Chrome 1 by the author of this report W. Kovacevic. A grid, consisting of 1 km baseline and 2 km of grid lines was cut, slop corrected, chained and picketed to IP standard. Subsequently, The claims were acquired by Tilava Mining Corporation ("Tilava").

All previous works were concentrated on chromium and platinum group of metals ignoring the potential of the ground for other industrial minerals. The tertiary volcanic tuffs which outcrop along the upper area of Ferguson Creek are also of economic interest. During the 1994 exploration program carried by Tilava, these substantial deposits of volcanic ashes have been subjected to preliminary test to determine the potential of the material as the source for natural pozzolan and zeolites. All samples were delivered to B.C Research Inc., Industrial Mineral Section, and assayed under the supervision of Tim O'Hearn, P.Eng.

All samples, collected from the WK Chrome 1 claim during 1994 exploration program, satisfy the chemical requirement for use as an admixture to Portland Cement as laid out in ASTM Designation: C618-89-a. The results of the CEC (cation exchange capacity) indicated presence of zeolitic constituents however, the samples have low CEC.

During the 1996 exploration program carried by Tilava, the 1993 grid was extended by adding 500 m of base line and 3.8 km of east-west trending survey lines. A total of 28 pozzolan samples were collected from various outcrops and layers of volcanic ash.

All samples, assayed for pozzolan, satisfy the chemical requirement for natural pozzolan for use as an admixture to Portland cement. Further testing by Levelton Engineering of Richmond, B.C. indicate that natural pozzolan from the property readily complies with the physical requirements of ASTM C618-96.

During the 1997 exploration program carried by Tilava, a new grid was established on WK 1-6 claims consisting of 1000 m of and 3.9 km of east-west trending survey grid lines cut, chained and picketed to IP standard. The 1997 grid is shown in Figure 4 and consist of 1 km of base line trandind Az 360° N and 3.9 km east-west trending, 100 m spaced, survey grid lines. These survey lines are used during the geochemical rock (trench and pit)

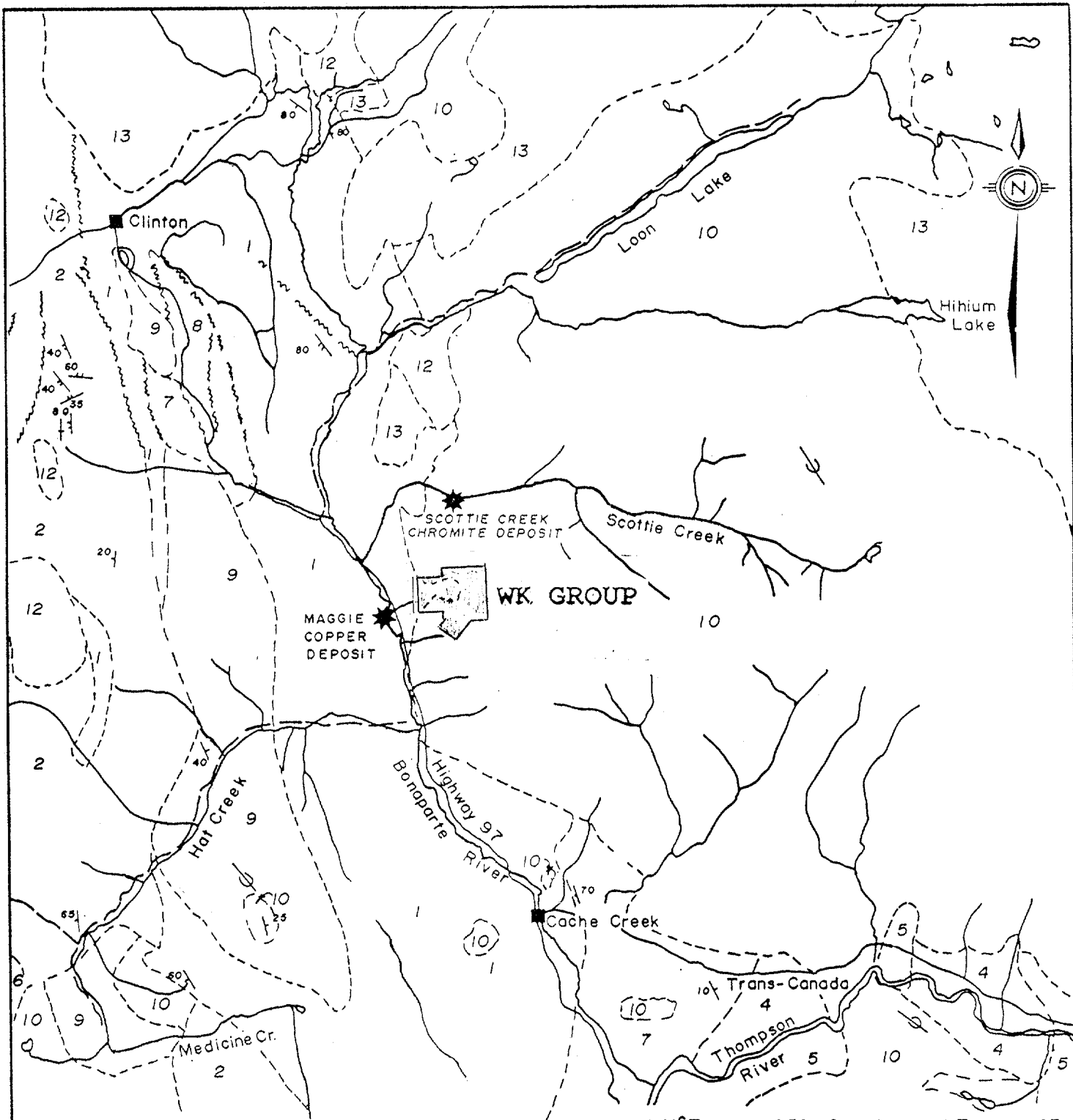
sampling. A total of 166.5 meters (13 trenches) approximately 1.2 meters wide (benched and hand-trenched) and 4 small pits were cut and excavated. The trenches were cut in general east-west direction following the configuration of a large, south facing, pozzolan exposure. A total of 64 rock samples were collected using the grid line for control. Whole rock ICP analysis by ACME Lab in Vancouver, B.C. and further test by Levelton Engineering or Richmond, B.C. indicated that natural pozzolan from the property readily complies with the physical requirements of ASTM C618-96.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by volcanic and marine sedimentary rocks of the Permian-age Cache Creek Group. These rocks have been intruded by sill-like ultramafic bodies which host the Ferguson Creek and nearby Scottie Creek chromite mineralization. Both older rock types are unconformably overlain by an extensive cover of volcanic flows and breccias belonging to the Eocene-age Kamloops Group.

Outcrop on the property is generally restricted to the Ferguson Creek gorge. The chrome-bearing ultrabasics form rugged "hoodoo" like outcrops for over 400 meters along the north side of Ferguson Creek. Serpentinized dunite and harzburgite are exposed in outcrop and workings but the prospect is largely covered by a thick mantle of till and alluvium. The serpentinized dunite is massive and locally may have granular texture.

Chromite occurs as parallel layers of grains in the dunitic rocks. The dunite trends northerly and has a steep eastward dip. It has been traced across the creek and is inferred to continue further north and south.



After Duffell and McTaggart, 1952; Campbell and Tipper, 1971

	TILAVA MINING CORPORATION
Date: April/99	WK GROUP OF CLAIMS REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
Scale 1:250,000	
Drawn by: WK	FIG. 3

LEGEND

TERTIARY

Miocene and/or Pliocene

- 13 Plateau lava; olivine basalt, basalt andesite, related ash and breccia beds; basaltic arenite.

Miocene

- 12 Deadman River Formation: shale, sandstone, tuff, diatomite, conglomerate, breccia.

Ologocene

- 11 Andesite, dacite, felsite, related tuff and breccia; greywacke, shale; minor lignite and conglomerate.

Eocene and (?) Ologocene

Kamloops Group

- 10 Skull Hill Formation: dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite, related breccias.

Eocene

Coldwater Beds

- 9 Conglomerate, sandy shale, arkose, coal.

JURASSIC

Middle Jurassic

- 8 Shale, grit.
7 Chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke.
Mount Lytton Batholith
6 Granodiorite, quartz diorite.

TRIASSIC

Upper Triassic

Guichon Creek Batholith

- 5 Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite.

Nicola Group

- 9 Augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywacke, grey limestone.

PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC

- 3 Serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite.

PERMIAN

Cache Creek Group

- 2 Marble Canyon Formation: massive limestone, limestone breccia and chert, minor argillite, tuff, andesitic and basaltic flows.
- 1 Basic volcanic flows, tuff, chert, limestone, argillite.

1998 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

Only one (DDH -WK98-01) of proposed two diamond drill holes, due to lack of available water and mechanical problem, was completed during October, 1998. A total of 46.32 meters of "BQ" size core drilling was carried out by Core Enterprises Ltd. of Clinton, B.C. . Due to softness of pozzolan and grinding effect a small percentage of core was lost.

Splitting and logging of the core was carried out at the Tilava's office location at 307 MacDonald Ave. in Clinton, B.C. and the core is presently stored at the same location.

The program was successful in proving that the pozzolan deposit, exposed at the area trenched, continues north under light overburden. The pozzolan was present throughout the section drilled with some impure or small fragments or boulders present. The best section appears to be from 5.18 m to 23.46 meters (17.68 meters) with only .60 m of impure section.

The DDH-WK-98-01 was drilled vertically immediately north of the area trenched in 1997. The hole is located 43.5 meters @ 210° from 100 N and 250 E of the 1997 Grid (Fig. 4 and 5).

Drill logs and geochemical analyses for the selected sections of the core are appended to this report.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATION FOR THE FERGUSON CREEK INDUSTRIAL MINERAL DEPOSITS

Chromite

Chromite is the sole commercial source of chromium. It is essential to many sectors of the defense and manufacturing industries. Because of its importance, it is classified as a strategic mineral and many countries stockpile chromite ore and ferrochrome as a strategic reserve. About 90% of the world's high-grade chromite reserves in large stratiform deposits are in Africa- largely in South Africa and Zimbabwe. This, combined with the fact that almost one third of the world's podiform reserves are in the former USSR has made chromite a politically sensitive mineral. Canada and U.S. are almost entirely dependent upon imports for its chromium needs.

For military purposes chrome is used primarily in alloys associated with ordinance, missiles, armor plate and motor components. In industry it is used in superalloys, commonly light weight and heat resistant, such jet turbine components, as well as in the making of stainless steel. Three-quarters of the chromium goes into ferrochrome used in manufacturing of stainless

and other alloy steels. The remainder of chromite is used in number of nonmetallurgical industries, including chemicals, pigments, refractories, and foundry sands.

The Ferguson Creek deposit chromite concentrates to 50% Cr_2O_3 and a Cr/Fe ratio of 2.25:1 which is satisfactory for metallurgical grade (stainless and other chromium bearing steel alloys) with estimated price in the range of \$75-120/t. The mineralization concentrates readily on Wilfley table to 50% Cr_2O_3 and 15% Fe at grinds of -28 to 1 35 mesh, yielding a chrome-iron ratio of 2.25 to 1. Additional tests must be performed on the chromite mineralization to determine if its sulfur, phosphorus, SiO etc. content are satisfactory.

Pozzolan

The term "pozzolan" has been defined by the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) as "a siliceous or siliceous and aluminous material which itself possesses little or no cementitious value but will, in finely divided form and in

presence of moisture, chemically react with calcium hydroxide at ordinary temperatures to form compounds possessing cementitious properties".

Pozzolanic material is mixed with standard Portland cement, generally in the proportion of 10 - 40% by weight. Pumice and pumicite are the most important pozzolans, but opaline shale and diatomite are also used as the source for natural pozzolan. A major use of portland-pozzolan cement is in construction of large-mass concrete dams. Among the advantages claimed for pozzolan-portland cement are generally cheaper cost; lowering of heat of hydration; earlier development of maximum rate of heat development; improved workability; increased plasticity; decrease in segregation of the concrete ingredients; decrease in bleeding of water; improved water tightness of concrete; greater sulphate resistance; improved tensile strength; elimination of retardation of alkali-aggregate reaction.

Pozzolan is sold by itself and also pre-mixed with portland cement with an estimated price in the range of \$100/t.

Zeolites

The tertiary volcanic tuffs, which outcrop along the upper area of Ferguson Creek, are also of economic interest as a potential source for natural zeolite. Preliminary tests indicate that most tuffs and sandstones in the area contain zeolites.

The most profitable applications of zeolites utilize their adsorption, ion exchange and molecular sieve properties. Present applications are in the following fields: construction industry as pozzolan; agriculture as soil conditioners, fertilizer regulators, deodorizers and feed supplements, aqua-culture in filtering systems; treatments of heavy metals and waste water, oxygen separators, solar energy storage; and domestic use as deodorizers and pet litter.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The ground, presently covered by WK Chrome I claim, has been known and partially explored by numerous operators since 1927. However, the poor outcrop exposure and the volcanic and alluvial cover has thwarted past exploration. Numerous sampling of the same showing and meaningless geochem/geophysic surveys have done little to improve the knowledge of the existing chromite mineralization. Since significant chromite mineralization occurs within the subject claim and nearby Scottie Creek and further north on Mika claim (presently covered by AW Group of claims) it is reasonably to assume that the chromite lenses in the NE showing could continue for some distance both north and south under the cover.

Potential for other industrial minerals, mainly pozzolan and zeolite, do exist. The preliminary examination indicate that these minerals may be of substantial and possibly of enormous potential. Proximity to major transportation highway, render these minerals commercially valuable.

The test results, both chemical and physical, indicate that the pozzolan from the property readily complies with the requirements of ASTM C618-96 for use as mineral admixture in concrete.

REFERENCES

- Blanchflower J.D. (1984) - Report on Chrome Hawk Claim, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia for Qume Resources Ltd..
- Blanchflower J.D. (1994) - Personal communication
- Nethery R.J. (1989) - Geological Report Ferg Claim, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia (Assessment Report).
- Hancock K.D. Ultramafic associated Chromite and Nickel Occurrences in British Columbia (Open File 1900-27 (Chrome Ridge, Scottie Creek, Mika & Ferguson Creek occurrences p. 21-23)
- Hancock K.D. Personal communication (1990-1993).
- Harben P.W. (1990) - Industrial Minerals Geology and World
Bates R.L. Deposits -(Chromite p. 52-61, Diatomite p. 102-105, Pumice & Scoria p. 217-219).
- Harben P.W. (1992) - The Industrial Minerals Handy Book - A Guide to Markets, Specifications, & Prices (Chromite p. 21-22, Pumice & Scoria p. 67, Zeolites p. 94-95)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

(A) Personnel

Willy Kovacevic : 3 days @ \$175.00
 October 20-23, 1998
 3 days @ \$175.00 p.d. \$525.00

Total Personnel \$525.00

(B) Transportation

Truck 4x4 2 days
 @ \$75 p.d \$150.00
 Fuel 40.00
 \$190.00

Total Transportation \$190.00

(C) Report

Misc. drafting, typing,
 photo copying \$250.00

Total Report Expenses \$250.00

(D) Contractors

Core Enterprises Ltd. \$4,710.00
 (Drilling)
 ACME Analytical Lab. 256.00
 \$4,966.00


Total Contractors \$4,966.00

Total 1998 Exploration Cost \$5,931.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Willy Kovacevic, of the Village of Clinton, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I have the following prospecting and related experience:

- 1971 Completed The Canadian Securities Course
(The Investment Dealers Association of Canada).
- 1972 Attended a prospecting course (hard rock) organized by
The B.C. & Yukon Chamber of Mines.
- 1975-1976 Developed and shipped polymetallic ore from Adams
Plateau, B.C. to Cominco (Borex Mining Ltd. Spar I and
Spar II claims).
- 1976 Attended a prospecting course (placer gold recovery)
organized by B.C. & Yukon Chamber of Mines.
- 1977-1978 As the President of Lorcan Resources Ltd. (VSE public
company) supervised and participated in geophysical and
diamond drilling (Lost Cabin Mine, California). Worked
as diamond driller helper.
- 1977-1979 Prospected and gechemically surveyed group of claims
owned by Mineta Resources Ltd. (VSE public company) in
Monashee Range, B.C.. Prospected and geochemically
surveyed in southcentral B.C. for Tilava Mining
Corporation (as owner).
- 1980-1983 Explored for oil and gas in USA, produced and marketed
oil in Clinton County, Kentucky for Robico Investment
Ltd. (as owner) and for group of VSE public companies,
Mineta Resources Ltd., Westam Oil Ltd. and Boram Oil
Ltd. (as principal).
- 1983-1990 Supervised and participated in various phases of
exploration on the properties owned by Star of Mineta
Ltd. as principal (Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Adams
Plateau, B.C., Golden Loon claims Little Fort, B.C..
- 1993-1998 Prospected and geochemically surveyed WK Chrome I
industrial mineral prospect (chromium, pozzolan and
zeolite) Clinton, B.C. and Golden Loon claims (gold).



Willy Kovacevic
Prospector

APPENDIX I

TILAVA MINING CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE : DDH-WK-98-01

LOCATION : 43.5 METERS @ 210° FROM 100 N AND 250 E

DIP : VERTICAL

WK GROUP CLAIMS

Logged by W. Kovacevic

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	
(m)	(m)	DDH-WK-98-01	Width	Sample #
0.00	4.57	No recovery - over burden		
4.57	5.18	Small boulders and impure pozzolan.		
5.18	10.67	Clean- light to buff color pozzolan.	4.49	RS-98-01
10.67	11.27	Courser and contaminated with red lava fragments.		
11.27	14.32	Light to buff pozzolan with some small red lava fragments.	3.05	RS-98-02
14.32	17.33	Boulders with lava fragments and cemented pozzolan.		
17.33	19.80	Light to buff pozzolan with small lava boulders and courser light green pozzolan wit sand.		RS-98-03
19.80	20.43	Impure- mostly lava boulders and cemented pozzolan.		
20.43	23.46	Courser, buff to light green sandy pozzolan.	2.47	RS-98-04
23.46	26.51	Soft, light to buff uniform pozzolan (zeolite ?)	3.05	RS-98-05
26.51	29.56	Soft, light to buff uniform pozzolan (zeolite ?)	3.05	RS-98-06
29.56	32.61	Courser, light to buff pozzolan also crumbly, light green with boulders and lava fragments.	3.05	RS-98-07
32.61	35.66	Light green crumbly with more boulders and fragments.	3.05	RS-98-08
35.66	38.71	Crumbly, light green with small boulders.	3.05	RS-98-09
38.71	41.75	Crumbly. light green with small boulders.	3.05	RS-98-10
41.75	43.28	Cream to buff pozzolan with small boulders.	1.60	RS-98-11
43.28	44.80	Boulders and cemented pozzolan		
44.80	46.32	No core recovery		

APPENDIX II

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Tilava Mining Exploration File # 9900833
Box 372, 307 McDonald Ave, Clinton BC V0K 1K0 Submitted by: Willy Kovacevic



SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	C/TOT %	S/TOT %	SUM %
RS-98-01	58.16	15.48	5.71	1.84	3.54	2.49	1.59	.74	.28	.07	.002	649	<20	420	103	20	<10	9	9.8	.02	.02	99.84
RS-98-02	57.66	15.42	6.43	2.31	3.93	2.68	1.51	.79	.24	.06	.008	594	23	420	102	21	<10	10	8.5	.01	<.01	99.67
RS-98-03	57.22	14.82	6.66	3.23	4.05	2.44	1.27	.71	.18	.08	.018	438	25	287	75	19	<10	13	9.0	.02	.01	99.78
RS-98-04	54.98	15.83	7.53	3.31	3.90	2.50	1.01	.80	.08	.11	.015	486	47	354	87	18	<10	14	9.6	.02	.01	99.78
RS-98-05	55.19	16.19	7.19	2.42	3.23	2.06	1.26	.80	.14	.12	.007	583	36	366	120	20	<10	13	11.1	<.01	<.01	99.84
RS-98-06	56.03	16.17	6.72	2.63	3.71	2.33	1.04	.77	.06	.09	.012	494	<20	381	98	17	<10	11	10.0	.01	<.01	99.68
RS-98-07	56.48	16.24	6.29	2.37	3.88	2.60	1.09	.84	.22	.06	.015	597	33	455	111	18	<10	13	9.4	<.01	<.01	99.63
RS-98-08	53.30	16.53	8.13	2.75	4.41	3.20	1.00	1.00	.23	.09	.029	572	45	514	89	20	<10	14	9.0	<.01	.04	99.82
RE RS-98-08	53.31	16.56	7.94	2.72	4.41	3.29	1.02	1.01	.33	.08	.021	584	<20	516	104	18	<10	14	8.8	.02	<.01	99.64
RS-98-09	53.47	16.61	8.19	2.96	4.02	3.35	.90	.94	.19	.10	.020	509	45	429	84	16	<10	14	9.0	.01	<.01	99.88
RS-98-10	53.52	15.84	8.17	3.74	3.36	2.94	.75	.84	<.01	.06	.016	353	65	321	87	20	<10	16	10.4	.01	<.01	99.74
RS-98-11	52.30	15.23	8.23	4.41	2.76	2.31	.61	.77	.08	.21	.024	386	40	233	141	18	<10	16	12.7	<.01	.01	99.73
STANDARD SO-15/CSA	49.22	12.85	7.33	7.29	5.79	2.42	1.75	1.67	2.71	1.39	1.064	1985	64	397	713	20	<10	9	5.9	3.92	5.06	99.76

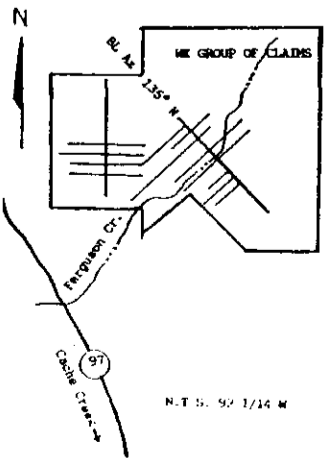
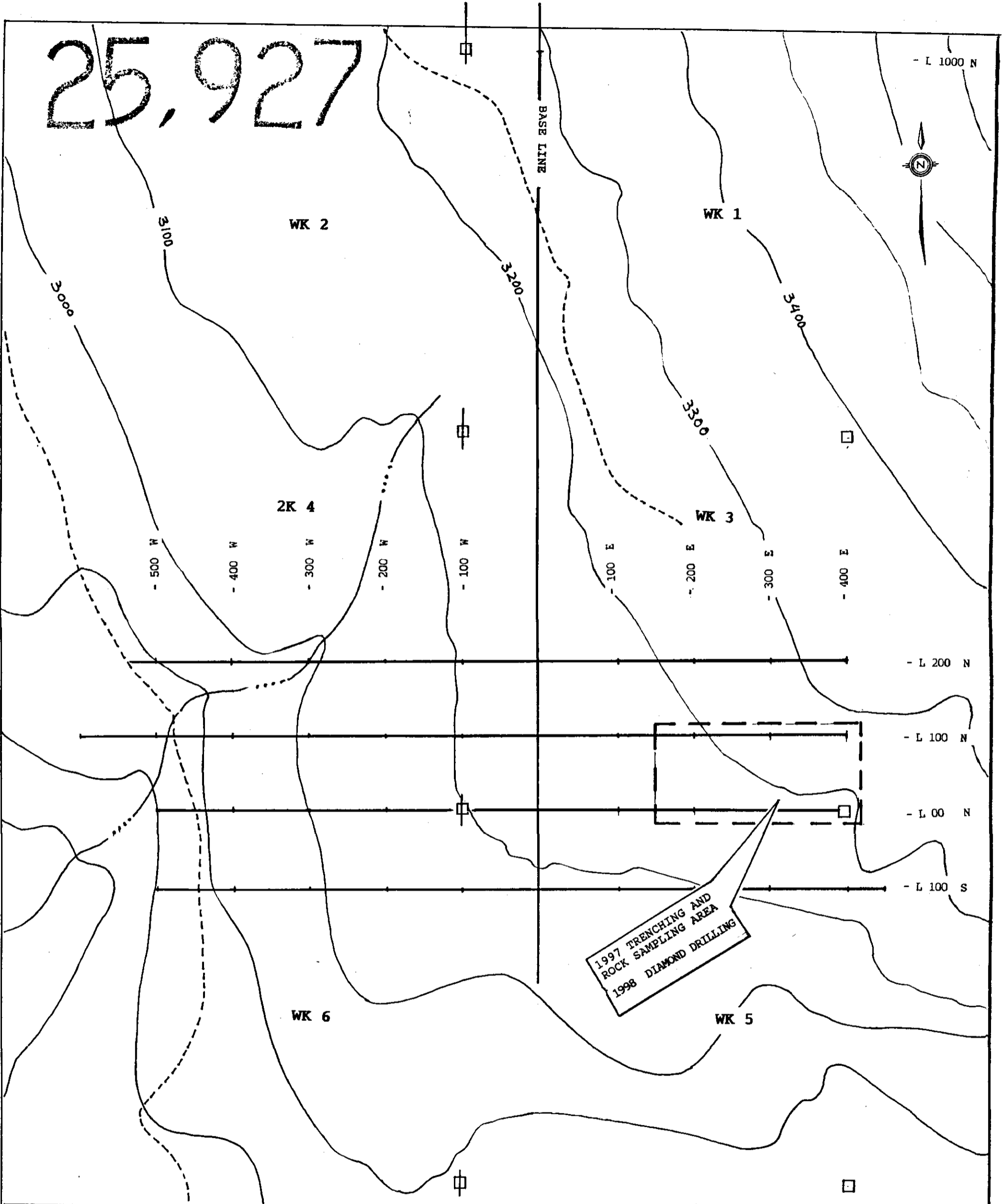
.200 GRAM SAMPLES ARE FUSED WITH 1.5 GRAM OF LiBO2 AND ARE DISSOLVED IN 100 MLS 5% HNO3. OTHER METALS ARE SUM AS OXIDES.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM).

SAMPLE TYPE: CORE Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 25 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED: April 7/99 SIGNED BY: *CTH* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX III

25,927

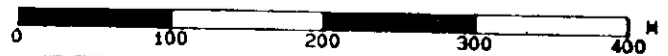


- Symbols
- CLAIM POST & CLAIM LINE
 - LOGGING ROAD
 - TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR
 - CREEK

TILAVA MINING CORPORATION

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
GRID MAP WITH TOPOGRAPHY
1997 TRENCHING/ROCK SAMPLING AND
1998 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION

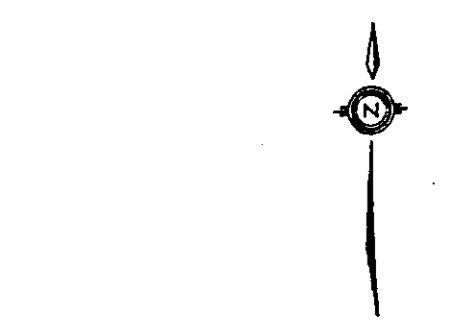
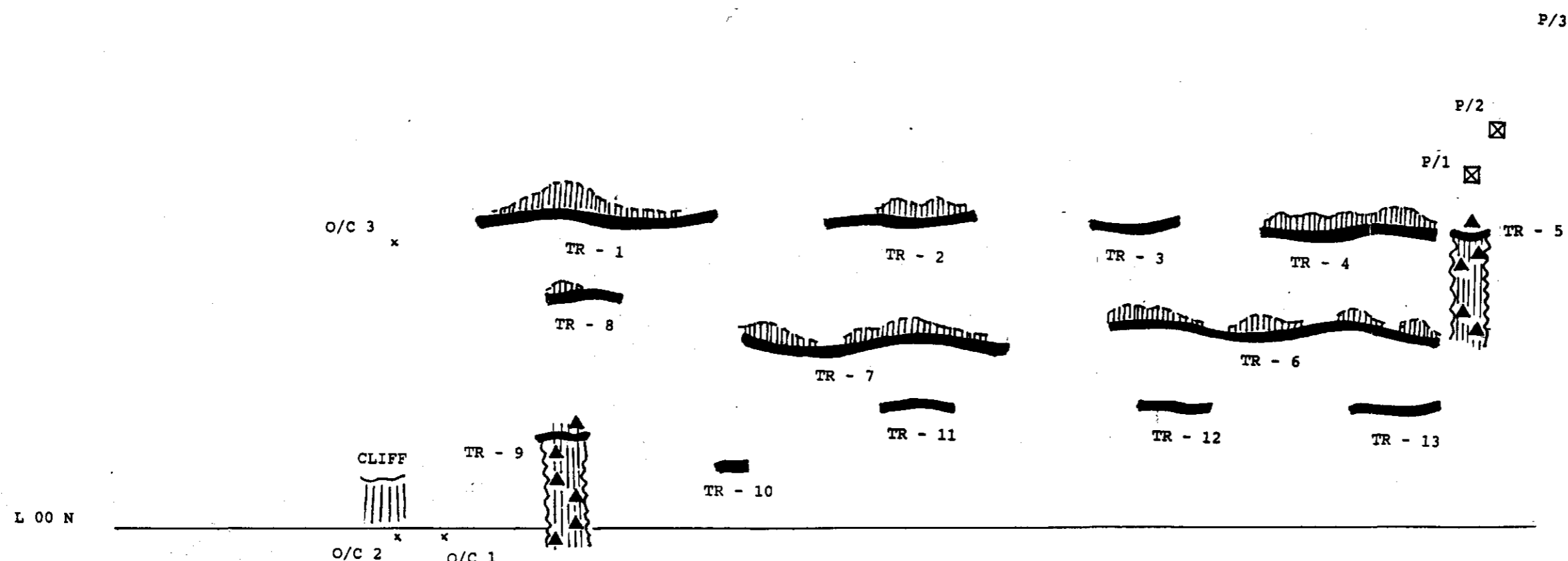
Scale 1: 5000.0



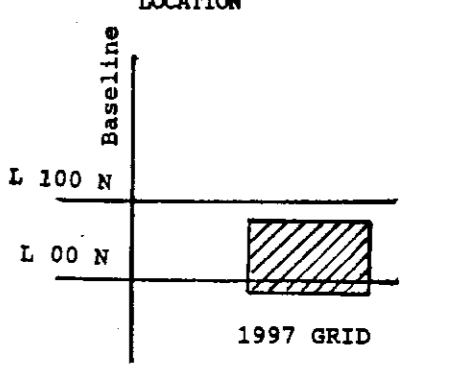
Drawn by: W.K
Date: April/99

FIG. 4

200 E —
250 E —
300 E —
DDH-WK98-01 → ○

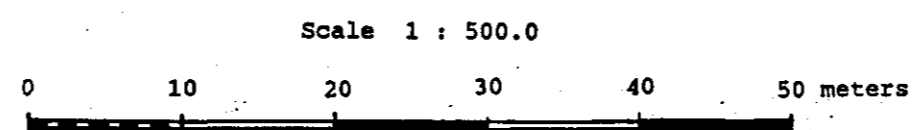


- Symbols**
- GRID LINE
 - ~ TRENCH
 - ▨ TRENCH WITH STRIPPED OR CLEARED ARE
 - ▧ LARGE STRIPPED ARE WITH ROCK SAMPLING LOCATIONS
 - ▩ CLIFF
 - ⊠ PIT
 - O/C 1 SMALL OUTCROP
 - DDH-WK98-01 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

25,927



TILAVA MINING CORPORATION

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
1997 TRENCHING AND ROCK SAMPLING
1998 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION

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Date: April/99	FIG. 5