GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

WK GROUP

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Covering: WK Chrome 1 (20 units)
WK 1-12 (12 units)

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

Work Performed: September 17, 2000 to October 18, 2000

REPORT PREPARED BY:

W. Kovacevic
for
Tilava Mining Corporation

July 15, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENT

APPENDICES

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a 2000 exploration program, conducted by Tilava Mining Corporation on the WK Group of Claims in Kamloops Mining Division. The exploration target for this program was the outcroppings of bentonite on the south side of Ferguson Creek on the Logging Road # 5100. During the program, the property was expanded by staking of two new claims (two units) along the south-western border.

This report describes physical and geochemical program undertaken on the WK Group of claims during 2000. The work was financed by Tilava Mining Corporation and was supervised by W. Kovacevic, the president of the Company. The total cost of the program, excluding staking cost, is $6,862 and the amount was filed for assessment credit.

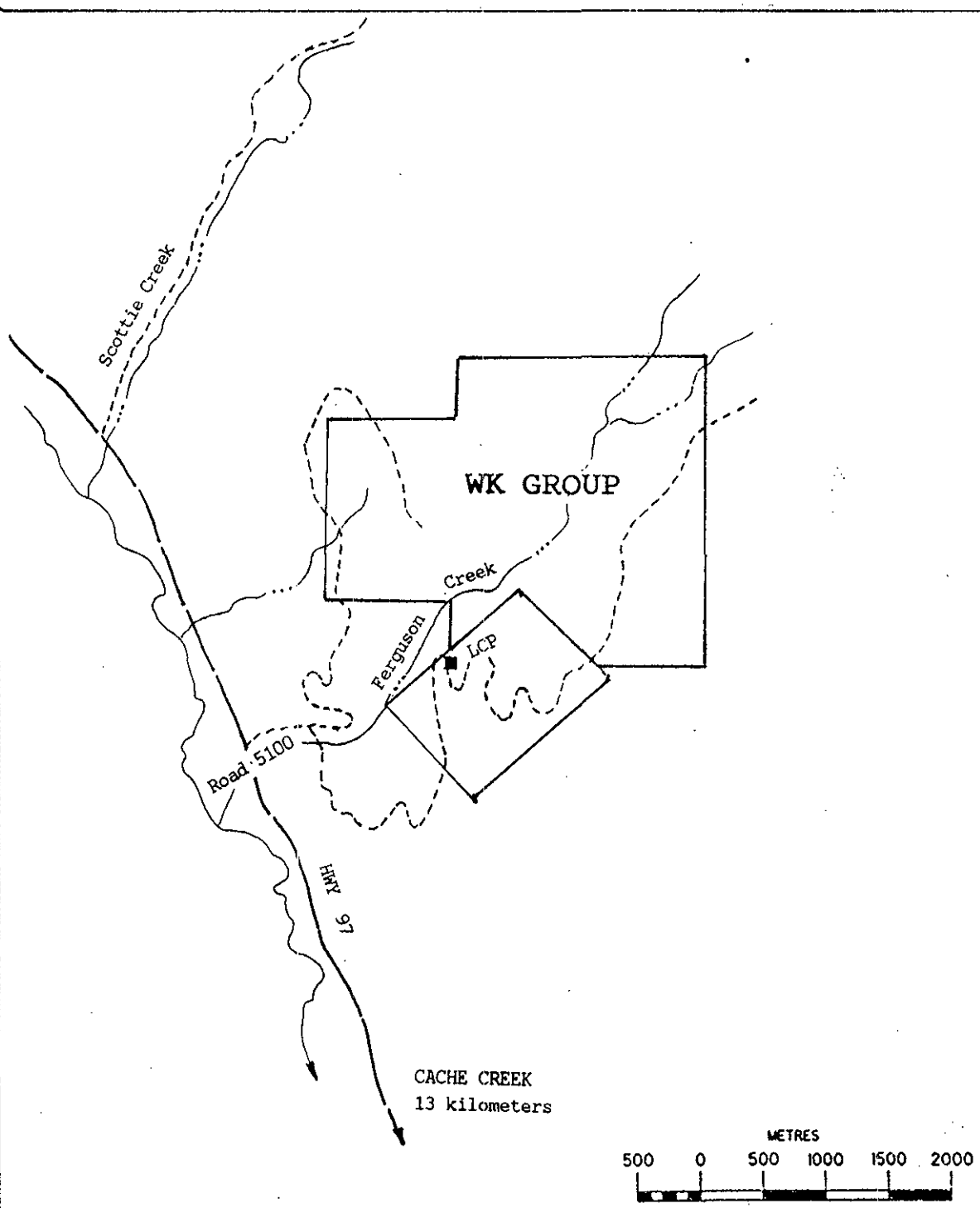
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on Ferguson Creek, approximately 15 kilometers north-north west of the town of Cache Creek in south-central 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 of Highway 97.

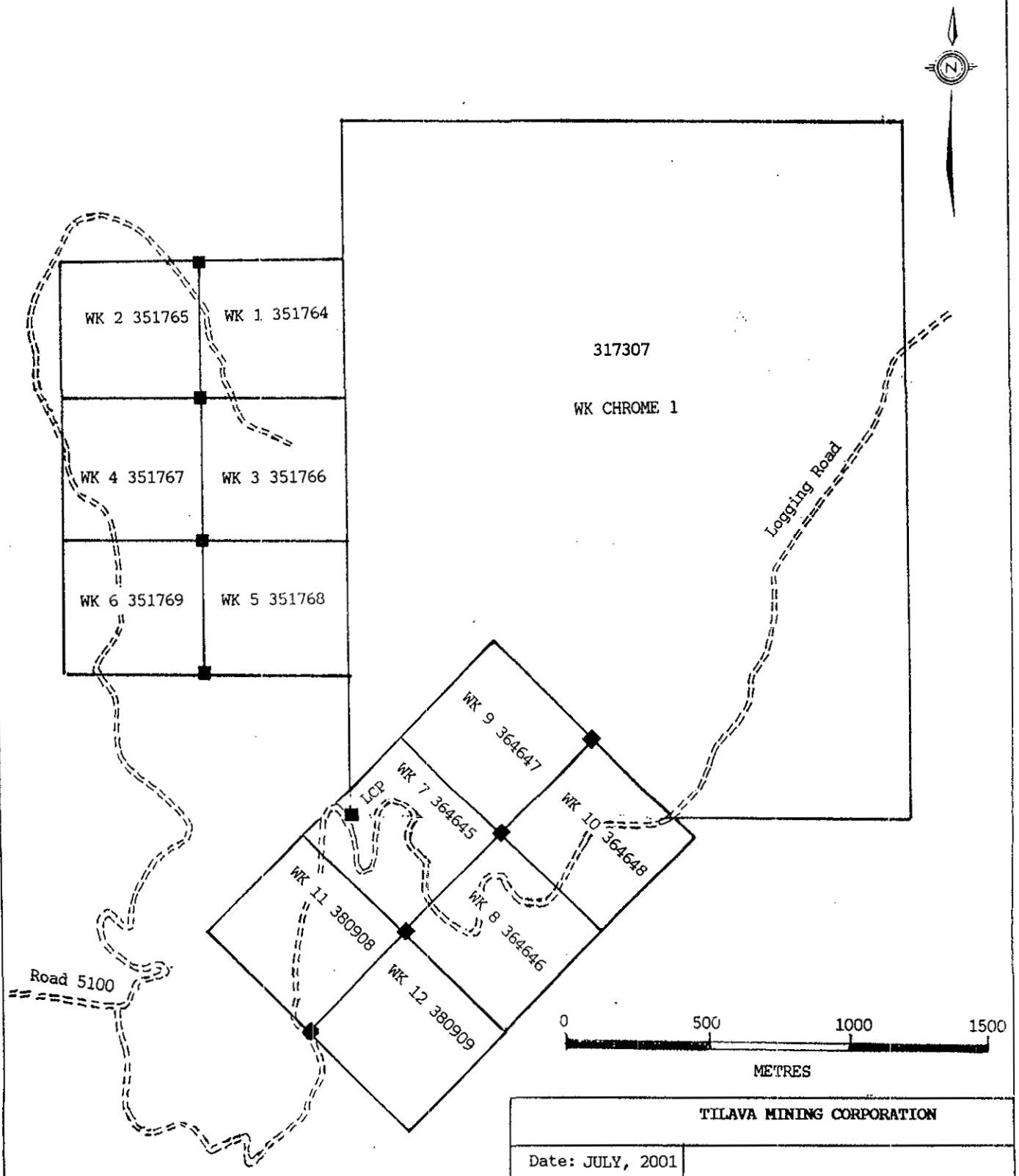
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The WK Group described in this report consists of one 4 post mineral claim , plus twelve 2 post mineral claims totalling 800 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 6, 2002	500
WK 1	1	351764	May 6, 2003	25
WK 2	1	351765	May 6, 2003	25
WK 3	1	351766	May 6, 2003	25
WK 4	1	351767	May 6, 2003	25
WK 5	1	351768	May 6, 2003	25
WK 6	1	351769	May 6, 2003	25
WK 7	1	364645	August 10, 2003	25
WK 8	1	364646	August 10, 2003	25



TILAVA MINING CORPORATION	
Date.July, 2001	WK GROUP OF CLAIMS LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:31680	
Drawn by: WK	FIG. 1



TILAVA MINING CORPORATION	
Date: JULY, 2001	WK GROUP OF CLAIMS CLAIM MAP
Scale: 1:20000	
Drawn by: WK	FIG. 2

WK 9	1	364647	August 10, 2003	25
WK 10	1	364648	August 10, 2003	25
WK 11	1	380908	September 23, 2003	25
WK 12	1	380909	September 23, 2003	25

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The claims straddle Ferguson Creek , approximately 3 kilometers northeast of its confluence with Bonaparte 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 shoving with intention to conduct an IP survey and, rock sampling of the shoving 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 baseline and 3.9 km of east-west trending survey grid lines cut,chained and picketed to IP standard. 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 escavated. 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.

In October of 1998 one diamond drill hole was drilled to a total of 46.32 meters vertically immediately north of the area trenched in 1987. The drilling 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 small fragments or boulder present. The best section appears to be from 5.18 meters to 23.46 meters (17.68 meters) with only .60 meters of impure section. The geochem (WRA) results were consistent to previous sampling.

GEOLOGY

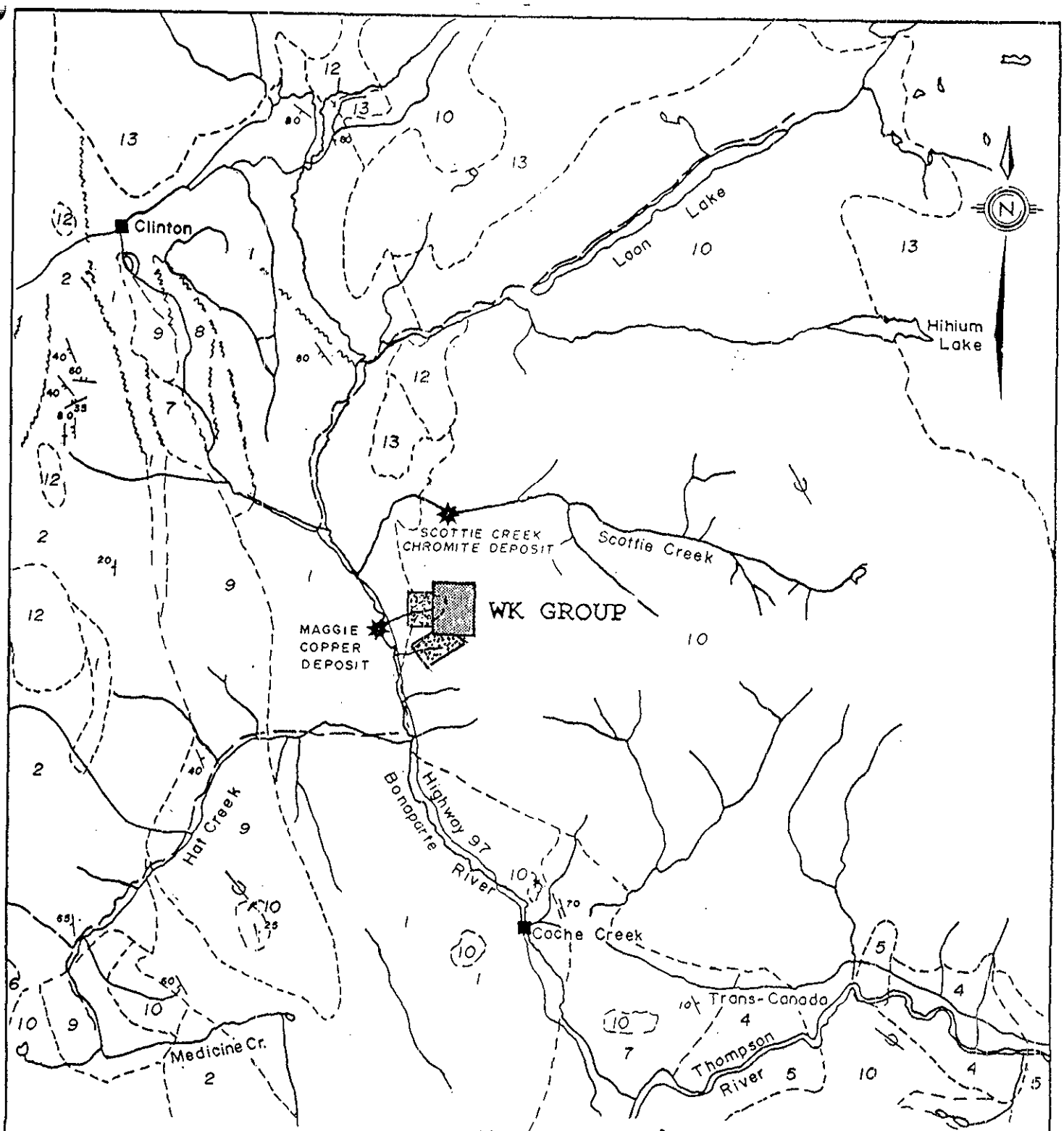
The claims are underlain by volcanic and marine sedimentary rocks of the Permian-age Cache Creek Group. These rocks have been intruded by sill-like ultramafic bodies which host the Ferguson Creek and nearby Scottie Creek chromite mineralization. Both older rock types are uncomfortably overlain by an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

2000 WORK PROGRAM COMPLETED

The 2000 exploration program on the WK Group was conducted by Tilava Mining Corporation of Clinton, B.C.. This work was completed between September 17, and October 18, 2000. The 2000 program was designed to trench and sample outcropings of bentonite located south of Ferguson Creek on logging road #5100. It included grid preparation, hand trenching, rock geochemical



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

	TILAVA MINING CORPORATION
Date: July, 2001	**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.

and mapping. Project supervision was by Willy Kovacevic, President of Tilava Mining Corporation and author of this report.

Grid Preparation

Grid preparation on the property consisted of 1000 meters of Base Line and 4000 meters of grid lines cut, chained and picketed to IP standard.

The 2000 grid is shown in Figure 4 and consist of 1 km of Base Line trending Az 45° N and 4 km of perpendicular southeast-northwest trending, 100 meters spaced, survey grid lines.

Trenching

A total of 51 meters (two trenches) approximately 1.2 meters wide (benched and hand trenched) were cut and excavated. In additional to trenching, in area were bentonite was partly exposed (trench # 1) all 35 meters were hand stripped and cleaned above the trench leaving the face exposed between 1 and 4 meters high. The trenches were cut in general east-west direction following the road cut and are described as follows:

Trench #1

Located 3.6 km on the logging road #5100 (which road branches of Highway 97 approximately 13 km north of Cache Creek) at an elevation of 3000 feet. Total length of 35 meters (Fig. 4).

Trench #2

Located 4.7 km on the logging road #5100 at an elevation of 3200 feet. Total length of 16 meters (Fig. 4).

The rock samples in Trench #1 were taken at approximately 1 meter intervals and grouped in five composite samples and in Trench #2 fifteen samples are grouped in one composite sample as follows:

TRENCH NO.	LENGTH	NO OF SAMPLES	COMPOSITE ASSAY SAMPLE
TR #1	5 meters	5	TR#1-0-5
	10 meters	10	TR#1-0-10
	10 meters	10	TR#1-10-20
	15 meters	15	TR#1-20-35
	35 meters	35	TR#1-0-35
TR #2	16 meters	15	TR#2-0-16

The color of the bentonite exposed in Trench #1 varies from white in interval 0-10 meters to light to buff in interval 20-35 meters. An effort was made to hand pick the whiter material from interval 0-5 meters and sample TR#1-W-0-5 was assayed separately. No significant chemical differences were detected between the sample TR#-W-0-5 and TR#1-0-10 except for a small increase in Al_2O_3 and CaO. Analytical results are available in Appendix I .

The sample TR#1-W-05 is further analyzed for cation exchange capacity (CEC) by B.C. Research Inc. and for x-ray diffraction (XRD) by Cominco Research Lab. Relatively high CEC of 86 meg/100g indicated that significant content of zeolite is present in the sample (Appendix II) . Cominco's x-ray difraction test indicated that the sample is composed of abundant smectite clay (montmorillonite) with minor plagioclas feldspar and very minor quartz. Expected zeolite minerals were not present (Appendix III).

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 *ferochrome 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.

Bentonite

Bentonite is a group of clays made up chiefly of smectite mineral montmorillonite or attapulgite commonly named "bentonite" after Benton Group of Wyoming, USA. Sodium bentonite (swelling bentonite) swells when immersed in water. Calcium montmorillonite does not swell in water (non swelling bentonite). The major use for bentonitic swelling clays is in oil-well drilling, non drip paint, liquid fertilizer suspension and animal feed, agricurtural limestone and gipsum suspension, joint and spackle compounds, and bitumen emulsion. Calcium bentonite is mainly used for its soptive properties to decolorize, deodorize, dehydrate , and/or neutralize various mineral, vegetable, and animal oils. In dry state these clays may be used as pet litter, in materials used to clean oil spills, as an anti-caking agent, in pharmaceuticals, or as carrier for fertilizers, pesticides, or hazardous chemicals and many other uses such as value in grouting and in lining ponds and canals ; and plasticity, in putty, adhesive, and ceramic bodies. Product derived from montmorillonite clay such as organic clays and most recently nanoclay are gaining popularity (in polymer compounds supplementing or substituting for polymer) from industry-rubber to plastics.

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 ... zeolite and bentonite, do exist. The preliminary examination indicate that these minerals may by 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. Bates R.L. (1990) - Industrial Minerals Geology and World 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)

John Quarmley & Al Rossi Nanoclays - Opportunities in polymer compounds Industrial Minerals January 2001

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

(A) Personnel

September 17, 2000 to October 18, 2000

Willy Kovacevic	- 13 days @ $175 pd.	$2,275	
Ferdinand Schoming	- 6 days @ 100 pd.	600	
Lorne Hilstrom	- 6 days @ 100 pd.	600	
Clemence Mallet	- 1 day @ 100 pd.	100	
Total Personnel		$3,575	$3,575

(B) Transportation

Truck 4x4 13 days @ $75 p.d	$ 975	
Fuel	287.33	
Total Transportation	$1,262.33.	$1,262.33

(C) Groceries $ 151.56

(D) Field supplies $ 66.47
Air photo @ maps 151.40

Total $217.87 $ 217.87

(D) Contractors

ACME Analytical Lab.	$ 235.83	
B.C. Research Inc.	190.00	
Cominco Lab.	80.25	
RVB Enterprises (E. Baresford P.Eng)	1,150.00	
Total Contractors ...	$1,656.08	$1,656.08

Total 2000 Exploration Cost **$6,862.84**

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 polymetalic 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 gephysical 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 south-central 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..

1993-2000 Prospected and geochemically surveyed WK Chrome I industrial mineral prospect (chromium, pozzolan, zeolite and bentonite Clinton, B.C. and Golden Loon gold claims Little Forth, B.C.

W. Kovacevic

Willy Kovacevic
Prospector

APPENDIX I

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

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Tilava Mining Exploration File # A004635
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 %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
TR#1-0-5	53.92	12.74	5.33	5.00	1.15	.63	.66	.69	.05	.03	.003	245	83	162	160	17	<10	17	19.7	.03	<.01	99.99
TR#1-0-10	53.18	13.43	5.39	4.57	1.61	.83	.57	.70	.13	.03	.004	228	54	195	143	22	<10	17	19.5	.05	<.01	100.02
TR#1-10-20	55.35	14.69	5.75	2.90	2.43	1.40	.69	.72	.08	.06	.007	299	44	257	128	18	<10	14	15.9	.03	<.01	100.07
TR#1-20-35	54.47	15.21	5.92	3.03	2.28	1.35	.71	.73	.04	.09	.008	292	41	262	139	18	<10	14	16.1	.04	.01	100.03
TR#1-0-35	53.99	14.24	5.59	3.69	1.93	1.05	.68	.71	.08	.06	.001	273	48	228	145	20	<10	15	17.8	.04	<.01	99.91
TR#1-W-0-5	53.65	12.72	5.27	4.96	1.13	.62	.68	.69	.09	.03	.001	280	69	160	154	16	<10	17	20.1	.02	<.01	100.03
TR#2-0-16	58.40	16.06	5.40	2.22	4.28	1.91	1.51	.60	.34	.10	<.001	439	31	332	115	23	<10	13	9.0	.05	.04	99.93
S-00	82.24	9.13	1.05	.26	.85	2.56	2.15	.08	.01	.01	.001	651	<20	235	35	<10	<10	2	1.3	.03	<.01	99.75
RE S-00	82.37	9.11	1.04	.25	.84	2.48	2.15	.07	.05	.01	<.001	648	<20	233	38	<10	<10	2	1.3	.01	.01	99.78
STANDARD SO-15/CSB	49.15	12.56	7.22	7.21	5.88	2.38	1.86	1.73	2.72	1.41	1.073	1994	78	398	962	22	23	12	5.9	2.38	5.36	99.51

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 16 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 29/00 **SIGNED BY:** C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ata V FA

APPENDIX II

BC RESEARCH Inc.

BC Research Inc., BC Research and Innovation Complex, 3650 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6S 2L2
Telephone: (604) 224-4331 • Facsimile: (604) 224-0540 • Email: bcri@bcr.bc.ca • Website: http://www.bcr.bc.ca

File No: 2-21-900
February 1, 2001

SAMPLE TR#1-0-5
CEC 86 MEQ/100 GRAM

Mr. Willy Kovacevic
Tilava Mining Corporation
Box 372
Clinton, BC
Canada V0K 1K0

Dear Willy:

Subject: CEC Result

The cation exchange capacity (CEC) of the rock sample received January 26, 2000 was measured to be 86 meq/100g.

This result indicates there to be significant zeolite content in the sample. The cost for this testing is $40.00. Thank you for your advance payment of $40.00 to cover this work. Thank you for using BC Research.

Sincerely,

Tim O'Hearn, P.Eng.
Industrial Mineral Group
Process & analysis Division

APPENDIX III

Cominco Ltd. / Exploration Research Laboratory / 1486 East Pender Street / Vancouver, B.C. / Canada V5L 1V8
Phone: (604) 685-3032 / Fax: (604) 844-2686

Mr. W. Kovacevic
Tilava Mining Exploration
Box 372
Clinton, B.C.
V0K 1K0

6 February, 2001

Dear Sir: ***RE: X-Ray Diffractions / E.R.L. Job V01-0027R***

Three samples were submitted for x-ray diffraction. The results are as follows:

SAMPLE R01:00154 (AW-01) is essentially magnesite with possible minor calcite.

SAMPLE R01:00155 (TR #1-W-05) is composed of abundant smectite clay (montmorillonite) with minor plagioclase feldspar and very minor quartz. Expected zeolite minerals are not present.

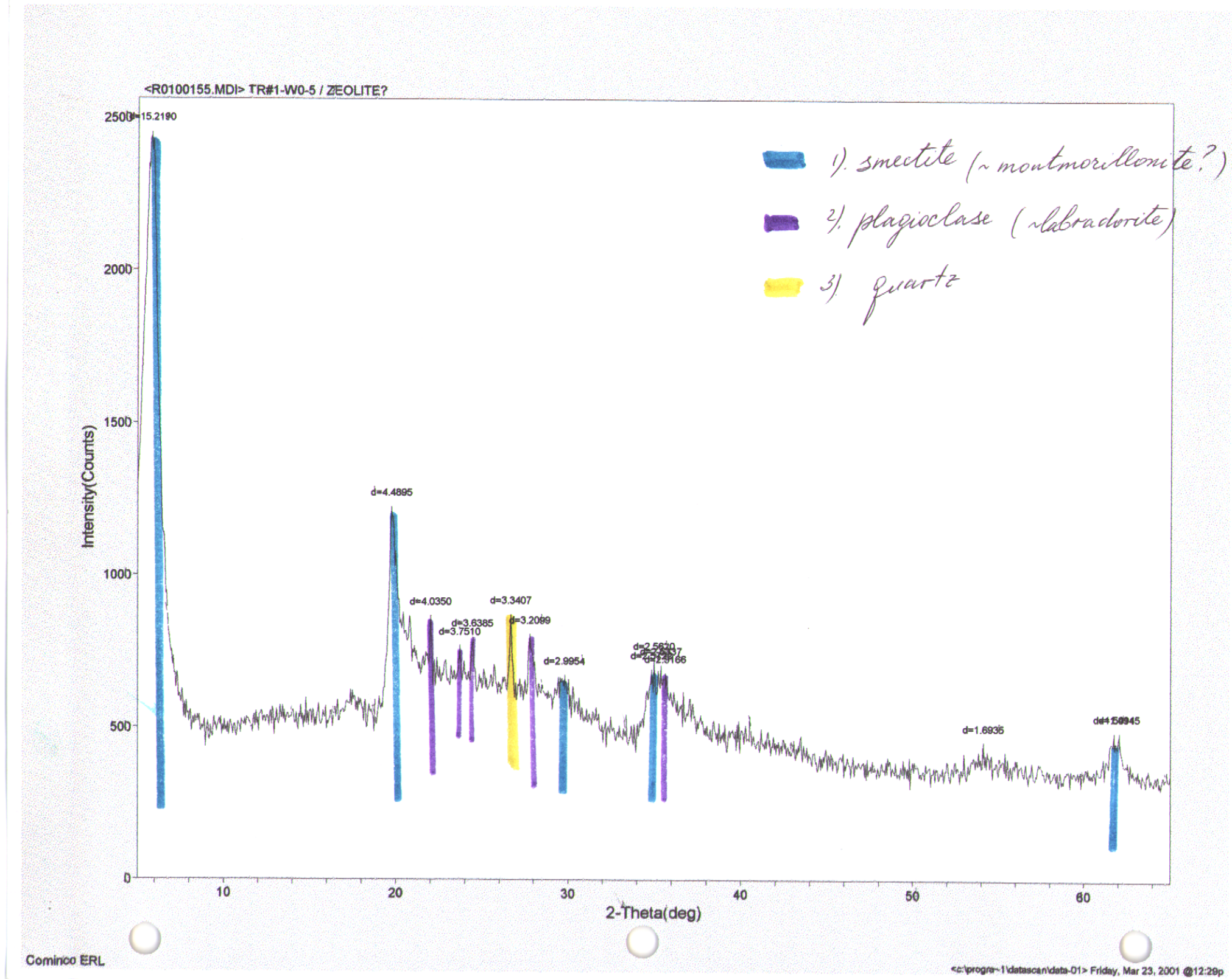
SAMPLE R01:00156 (AW-04) contains both a light coloured phase which is hydromagnesite and a dark coloured mineral which appears to be a mixture of hydrotalcite and antigorite.

Appended are the x-ray diffractograms

Yours truly,

J.A. McLeod, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Manager, Exploration Technical Services
JAM/skw

App. (diffractograms)


<R0100155.MDI> TR#1-W0-5 / ZEOLITE?
d=15.2190
d=4.4895
d=4.0350
d=3.6385
d=3.7510
d=3.3407
d=3.2099
d=2.9954
d=1.6936
Intensity(Counts)
2-Theta(deg)
1). smectite (~ montmorillonite?)
2). plagioclase (~labradorite)
3). quartz
Cominco ERL
<c:\progra~1\datascan\data-01> Friday, Mar 23, 2001 @12:29p

<R0100155.MDI> TR#1-W0-5 / ZEOLITE? [JADE - Peak List Report]

Scan Parameters: Range = 5.0-65.0/0.05, Dwell = 1(sec), Max-I = 2441, Anode = CU Date: 01-22-01@15:28

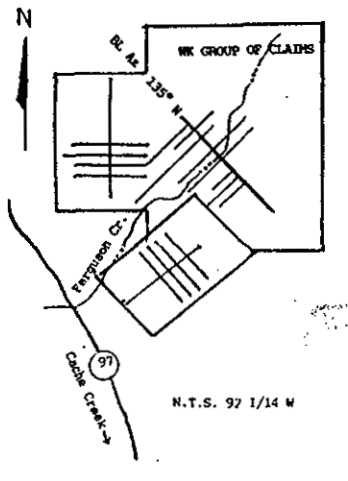
Search Parameters: Filter = 11(pts), Threshold = 3.0(esd), Peak-Cutoff = 0.5%, 2-Theta Zero Offset = 0.0(deg)

Note: Intensity data from raw counts, Summit peak location, Wavelength for computing d-spacing = 1.540562<CU, K-alpha1>

#	2-Theta	d(A)	h	k	l	BG	Peak	P%	Area	A%	FWHM	Size(A)	#
1	5.802	15.2190				1228	1213	100.0	917	100.0	0.604	142	1
2	19.759	4.4895				671	538	44.4	238	25.9	0.353	268	2
3	22.011	4.0350				690	160	13.2	19	2.0	0.092	>1000	3
4	23.700	3.7510				656	95	7.8	11	1.2	0.090	>1000	4
5	24.444	3.6385				662	117	9.6	15	1.6	0.099	>1000	5
6	26.662	3.3407				629	226	18.6	37	4.0	0.128	>1000	6
7	27.770	3.2099				616	174	14.3	32	3.5	0.147	>1000	7
8	29.803	2.9954				576	80	6.6	12	1.2	0.115	>1000	8
9	34.851	2.5722				538	137	11.3	53	5.7	0.304	316	9
10	34.995	2.5620				549	157	12.9	29	3.1	0.146	>1000	10
11	35.397	2.5337				550	139	11.5	57	6.2	0.328	286	11
12	35.646	2.5166				582	81	6.7	19	2.0	0.182	819	12
13	54.111	1.6935				366	71	5.9	8	0.8	0.079	>1000	13
14	61.749	1.5011				358	115	9.5	51	5.5	0.350	280	14
15	62.049	1.4945				358	115	9.5	36	3.9	0.249	421	15
@	End-of-List												

APPENDIX IV

500 W
400 W
300 W
200 W
100 W
100 E
200 E
300 E
400 E
500 E
BASELINE AZ 45°
400 N
300 N
200 N
100 N
00 N
3500
3400
3300
3200
3100
3000
2900
2800
2700
2600
WK 7
WK 8
WK 11
WK 12
TRENCH #1
TRENCH #2
ROAD #5100
Ferguson Creek



Symbols

CLAIM POST & CLAIM LINE

LOGGING ROAD

3100 TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR

CREEK

TILAVA MINING CORPORATION	
WK GROUP OF CLAIMS 2000 GRID MAP WITH TOPOGRAPHY AND TRENCHING/ROCK SAMPLING LOCATION	
Date: July, 2001	**Fig. 4**

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 M