BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30153

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Location: NTS Map 92 I 094
50 57" N , 121 24" W

Work Performed: May 5, 2008 to May 8, 2008

REPORT PREPARED BY:

W. Kovacevic

Willy Kovacevic

For
Tilava Mining Corporation

August 15, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENT

APPENDICES

LIST OF ILLUSTRATION

Figure No.

INTRODUCTION

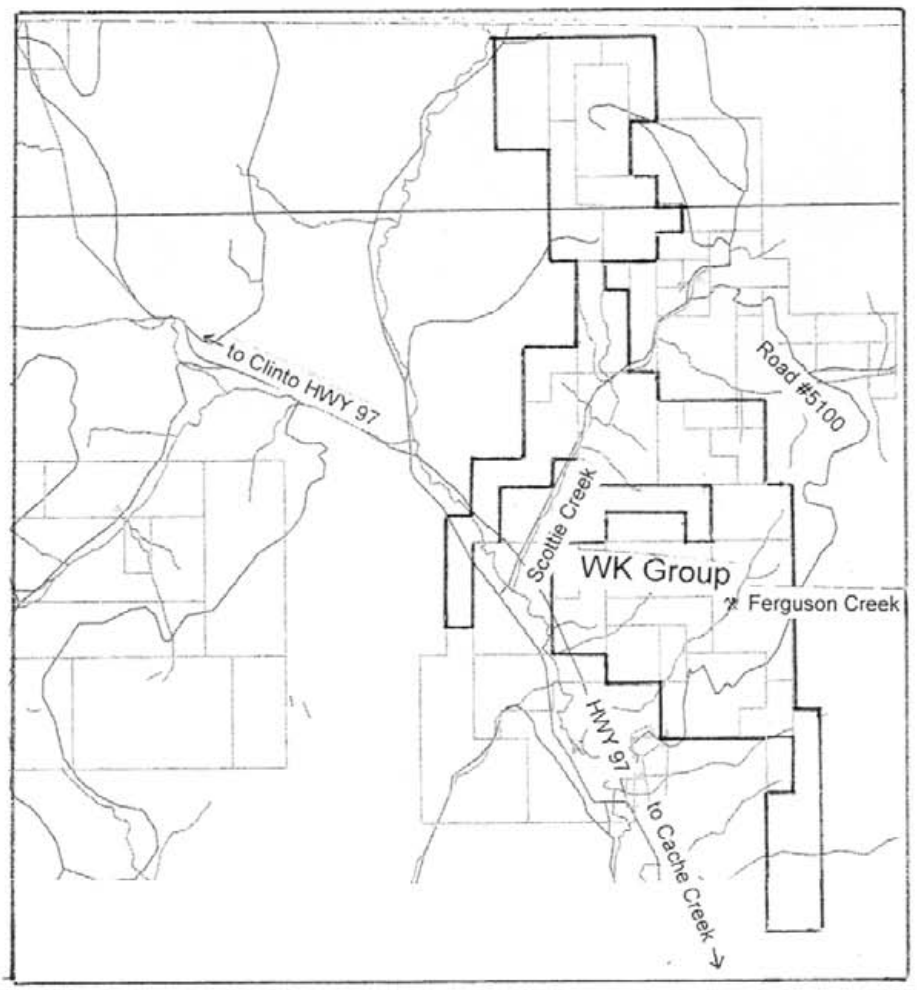
This Report presents the results of 2008 exploration program, conducted by Tilava Mining Corporation on the WK Group of claims in Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. The exploration target was the outcroppings of serpentinized dunite and harzburgerite on the south side of Ferguson Creek.

The Ferguson Creek chromite occurrences are located near the headwater, about 15.5 km north of Cache Creek, B.C. and 3 km east of Highway #97. Historic ore resources estimated to be 36,000 tons grading 17-28% Cr2o3. Serpentinized dunite and harzburgerite are exposed in outcrops and workings but the prospect is largely cover by the thick mantle of till and alluvium. The sepentinized dunite is massive and often appears to have granular texture. The dunite, which trends northerly and have steep eastward dip, has been traced across the Ferguson Creek and is projected to continue further north and south. This rock type is exposed across 61 meters and is bounded by serpentinized and extensively fractured harsburgite with flaky texture and abundant bastite. In previous brief examination of the area by the Author of this Report, the same rock are observed to outcrop on the south side of the Ferguson Creek and continue for a certain distance in the same line with Ferguson Creek Developed Prospect.

The purpose of the 2008 survey is to establish a grid over previously not surveyed are covering the above described rocks and geochemically survey the grid area with emphasis on chromium/nickel/cobalt minerals by completing the program started in 2007.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in south-central British Columbia (Figure 1. and 2). The geographic coordinates (at the center of the map) of the claims are 50 57' North and 121 24' West - NTS Map 92 I 094. Access is via Highway 97 from Cache Creek to Ferguson Creek; thence 3 kilometers east on a private road connecting to logging road #5100 or by taking the Scottie Creek road and Logging road #5100 (both industrial roads with estimated distance of 25 km, suitable for transportation of minerals from the claims).



NTS Map
092I 094

SCALE 1 : 125,000

2 0 2 4 6

KILOMETERS

Tilava Mining Corporation

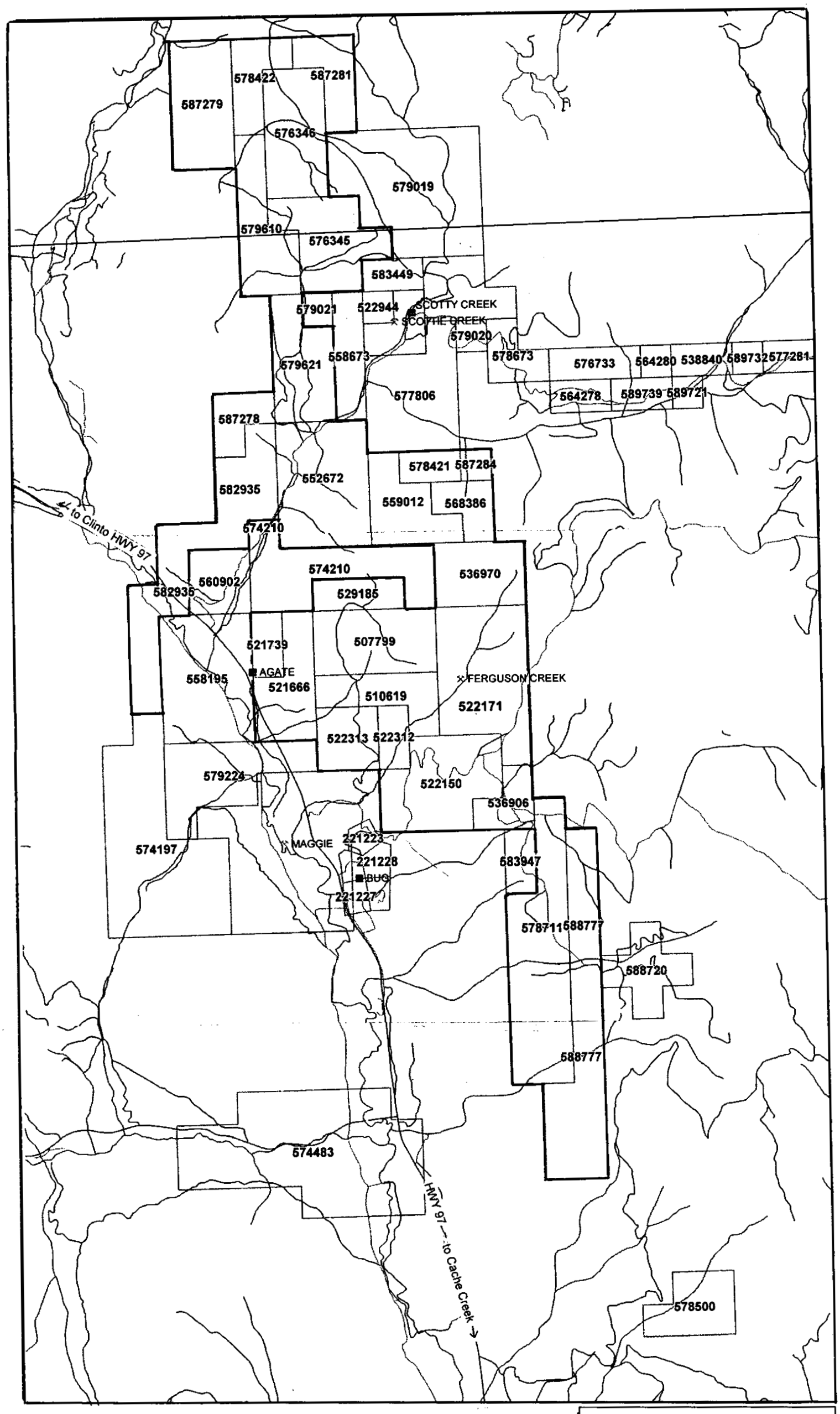
WK Group of Claims
Location Map

Fig. 1

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The WK Group of claims described in this report consist of 27 Tenures , all in one block, totaling 3,628.60 hectares located in Kamloops Mining Division (NTS 92I 094) and shown in Figure 3. The claims are a 100% owned by Tilava Mining Corporation and are describes as follows:

Tenure No.	Hectares	Expiry Date
578422	81.315	March 13, 2009
576346	162.655	August 30, 2009
579610	142.364	August 30, 2009
576345	162.708	August 30, 2009
579621	142.43	August 30, 2009
552672	244.238	August 30, 2009
578421	40.704	August 30, 2009
568386	61.063	August 30, 2009
559012	122.127	August 30, 2009
536970	122.149	August 30, 2009
529185	61.078	August 30, 2009
521739	40.724	August 30, 2009
507799	162.894	November 30, 2009
521666	122.187	November 30, 2099
510619	101.824	November 30, 2009
522171	264.728	October 31, 2010
522313	81.468	November 15, 2010
522312	40.734	November 15, 2010
522150	203.696	October 10, 2010
536906	61.112	July 30, 2009
578711	305.688	April 30, 2009
587278	61.048	July 2, 2009
587279	162.641	July 2, 2009
587281	81.315	July 2, 2009
587284	20.352	July 2, 2009
582935	284.999	April 28, 2009
588777	285.365	July 23, 2009



TILAVA MINING CORPORATION

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
Kamloops Mining Division

Claim Map

Dated: July, 2008 **Fig. 2**

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHISICAL ENVIROMENT

The claims straddle Ferguson Creek, approximately 3 km of its confluence with Bonaparte River. Relief within Ferguson Creek Valley is high, ranging from1,250 meters in the north to less than 900 meters in the southwest. The climate is semi-arid with temperature ranging between -25 and +30. The snowfall is moderate and the property is open for exploration from March to November. There is sparse to moderate growth of pine, fir, aspen and low underbrush within the claims. Past logging operations, both north and south of Ferguson Creek, have harvested large ponderous pine and jack pine, providing road access but little bedrock exposure. Outcrop is rare and is mainly confined to cliffs along the creek valley and the rest of claim is covered with glacial drift.

PREVIOUS WORK

The Ferguson Creek showings were first staked in 1939 as 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 Geological Survey 1n 1942 and several samples were taken for analysis. The results are as follows::

Sample	% Cr203	% Fe203	Chrome-iron Ratio
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 1983 testing of the showing by J.D. Blanchflower, P.Geo, sample (64-18-2) assayed 18.27% Cr and 1,160 Ni and further testing by R.J. Nethery, P.Eng, returned 21% Cr but the assays for Pt and Pd were insignificant.

In 1993 the ground was staked by Willy Kovacevic and subsequently the claims were acquired by Tilava Mining Corporation ("Tilava"), the present owner.

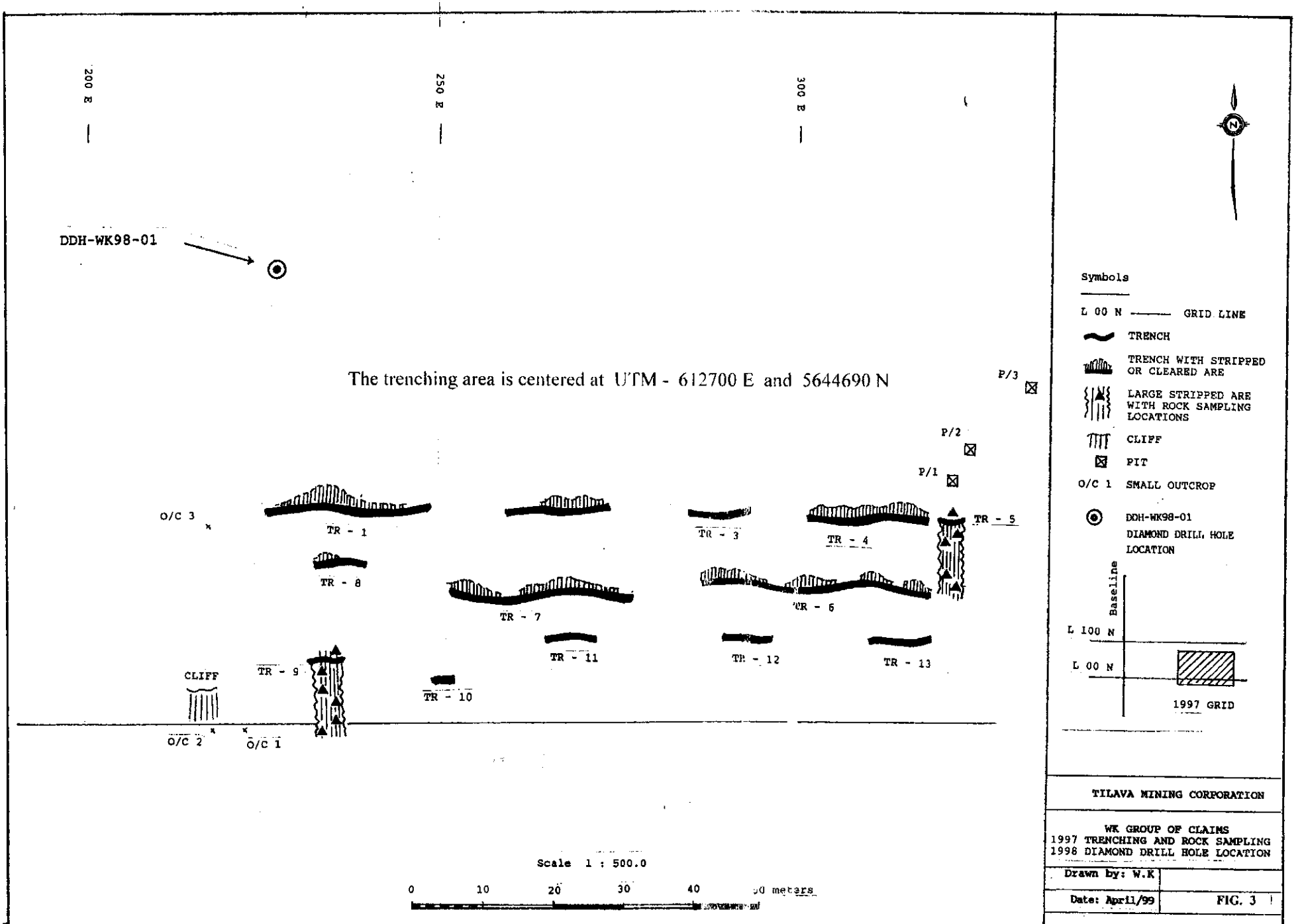
Al previous works were concentrated on chromium and platinum group of metals ignoring the potential for other industrial minerals contained in volcanic tuffs which outcrop along the upper area of Ferguson Creek. During the 1994 exploration program, carried by Tilava, these substantial deposits of volcanic ashes have been subjected to preliminary test to determine the potential of the material as the sources for natural pozzolan and ziolite. Al samples were delivered to B.C. Research Inc.-

Industrial Minerals Section, and assayed under the supervision of Tim O'Hearn P.Eng. All samples, collected during the 1994 exploration program, satisfy the chemical requirements for use as an admixture to Portland Cement as laid out in ASTM Designation C618-89-a. The results for CEC (cation exchange capacity) indicated presence of ziolitic constituents however, the samples have low CEC.

During the 1996 exploration program carried by Tilava, a total of 28 pozzolan samples were collected from various outcrops and layers of volcanic ash. All samples, assayed for pozzolan, satisfy the chemical requirements for natural pozzolan as the admixture in Portland Cement . Further testing by Levelton Engineering of Richmond, B.C. indicated that natural pozzolan from the property readily complies with physical requirements of ASTM C618-96. During the 1997 exploration program, Tilava further explored commercial potential of Ferguson Pozzolan located on the extreme western part of the pozzolan deposit by completing 165.5 meters of trenching and small pits excavating centered at UTM coordinates of 612700 Easting and 5644690 Northing .
The trenches were cut in the east-west general direction, as presented in Figure 3. following the configuration of a large, south facing, pozzolan exposure. A Total of 68 rock samples were collected and assayed for WRA (Whole rock ISP analysis) by ACME Lab of Vancouver, B.C. and further tested by Levelton Engineering indicated that the material satisfy chemical requirements and readily complies with physical requirements of ASTM-C618-96.

In October of 1998 one diamond drill hole was drilled to a total dept of 46.32 meters vertically immediately north of the trenched area in 1997. The drilling was successful in proving that the pozzolan deposit, exposed in the area trenched, continues north under light overburden. The pozzolan was present throughout the section drilled with some small fragments of boulders present. The best section appears to be from 5.18 meters to 23.34 meters (17.68 meters) with only one meter of impure section. The geochemical (WRA) results were consistent to previous sampling.

During the 2000 exploration program Bentonite clay was discovered on the south side of the Ferguson Creek and the subsequent exploration effort was shifted from pozzolan to bentonite. A total of 51 meters (two trenches) app. 1.2 meters wide (benched and hand trenched) were cut and excavated. In addition to trenching, in area of purely exposed bentonite (trench #1) 35 meters long area was hand stripped above the trench leaving the face exposed between 1-4 meters high. The rock samples were taken in one meter intervals and were grouped in five composite samples. Whole rock ICP analysis was carried by ACME Lab in Vancouver, B.C and sample Tr-1-W-05 representing a 5 meter composite sample was further analyzed for CEC (cation exchange capacity) by B.C. Research Lab of Vancouver, B.C. and for X-ray diffraction by Cominco Lab in Vancouver, B.C.. Relatively high CEC of 86 meg/100g pointed out that the significant content of ziolite is present in the sample. The Cominco XRD test indicated that the sample was composed of abundant


200 E
250 E
300 E
DDH-WK98-01
The trenching area is centered at UTM - 612700 E and 5644690 N
P/3
P/2
P/1
O/C 3
TR - 1
TR - 8
TR - 7
TR - 3
TR - 4
TR - 5
TR - 6
TR - 11
TR - 12
TR - 13
CLIFF
TR - 9
TR - 10
O/C 2
O/C 1
Scale 1 : 500.0
0 10 20 30 40 50 meters
Symbols
L 00 N 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
Baseline
L 100 N
L 00 N
1997 GRID
TILAVA MINING CORPORATION
WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
1997 TRENCHING AND ROCK SAMPLING
1998 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION
Drawn by: W.K
Date: April/99
FIG. 3

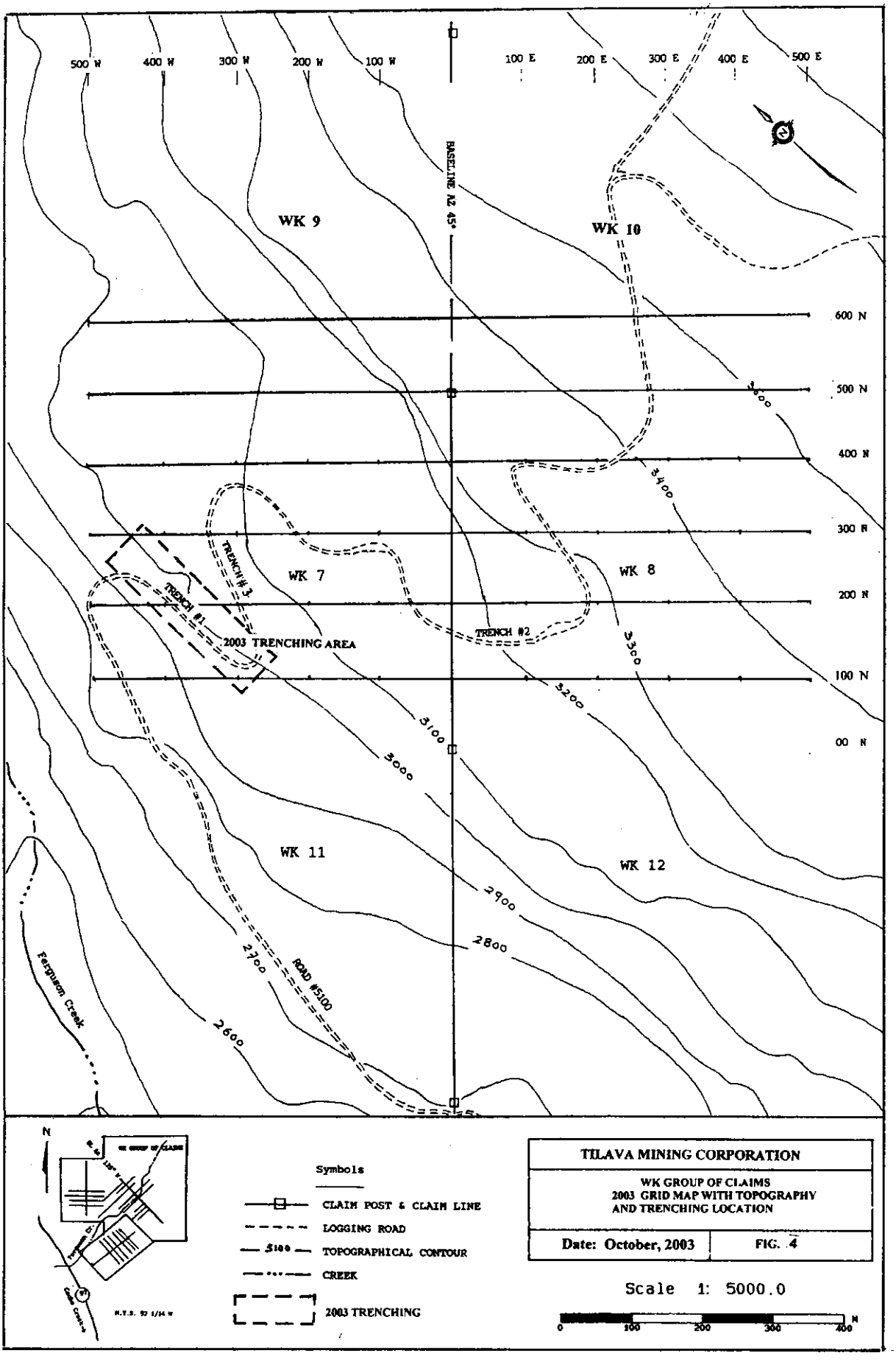
smectite clay (montmorillonite) with minor plagioclase feldspar and very minor quartz. Expected ziolite were not present. The second trench (Trench #2) located stratigraphically app. 60 meters higher, was of pozzolan rather than of bentonite composition. The location of trenches is presented in Fig. 4.

During the 2002 exploration, by employing a mid size excavator, the Trench #1 was further extended to the north end of the bentonite showing giving the total length of 98 meters. The trenching and further slashing have exposed the bentonite layers through the entire length of the trench with an average of 2.5 to 3.5 meters of thickness. In addition, five small pits excavated by hand held auger from the bottom of the trench, measuring 20 cm in radius and 1 meter in depth, were all ended in bentonite. The composite samples of the pit material were further analyzed by WRA, CEC and X-ray diffraction and the results were consistent to previous sampling.
All bentonite clay material when sun dried has white to bluff color. When wet the bentonite is of earthy color, jelly like and very sticky material. When sun dried will absorb up to its volume of water and will swell and expand its volume from 75% to 90%. Many deposits of calcium (non swelling) bentonite clay are known to exist in British Columbia however, only a small percentage of them have swelling capacity. The swelling capacity of the Ferguson Bentonite encouraged Tilava to further examine and develop the prospect. The exploration from 2002 to 2006 proved the Ferguson Bentonite to be of exceptional quality and size. The material from the Trench #3, located immediately above the Trench #1, exhibits the same quality and further exploration of Trench #3 is anticipated by the company.

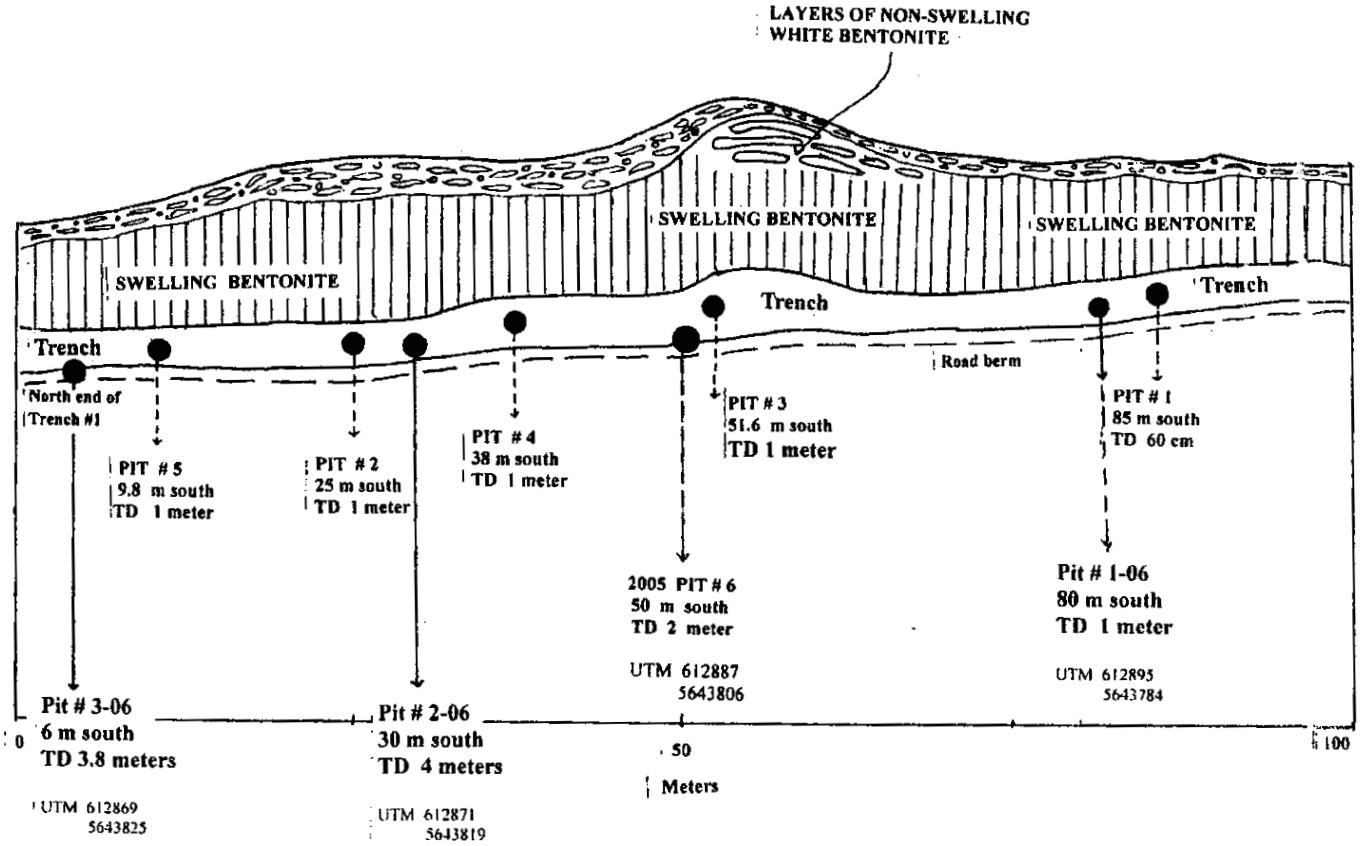
During the 2006 exploration program, the Trench # 3 was further excavated/slashed for a distance of 65 meters using Mitsubisu 2000 excavator. Trench # 1 was further pit tested to a dept of 4 meter (the full capacity of the excavator). The Pit #1-06, after encountered a layer of very hard rock at dept of 1 meter bellow the surface of the road. The rock, which is of bentonite characteristic is transformed to sandstone or probably zeolite. The pit was abandoned.

The Pit #2-06 – located at 30 meters south from the north end of the trench (UTM coordinates of 612871 E and 5643819 N) was excavated to about 4 meters bellow the surface of the road. The pit ended in bentonite however, the material at the bottom of the pit is getting coarser probably indicating the end of quality bentonite encountered in the first 3.5 meters of the pit and the layers up to 4 meters immediately above the pit. The combined thickness of the bentonite layer, at this location, is now confirmed to be at least 7 meters.

The Pit # 3-06 – located at 6 meters south from the north end of the trench (UTM coordinates of 612869 E and 5643825 N) was excavated to a dept about 3.8 meters bellow the road surface. The pit ended in bentonite. The presence of sand in bentonite, at the bottom of the pit, probably indicate the end of quality bentonite and the thickness of quality bentonite, at this location, is confirmed to be at 5-6 meters,
The illustration of the Trench # 1 and the location of the pits are presented in Fig. 5.


500 W
400 W
300 W
200 W
100 W
100 E
200 E
300 E
400 E
500 E
BASELINE AZ 45°
WK 9
WK 10
WK 7
WK 8
WK 11
WK 12
600 N
500 N
400 N
300 N
200 N
100 N
00 N
TRENCH #1
TRENCH #3
TRENCH #2
2003 TRENCHING AREA
3400
3300
3200
3100
3000
2900
2800
2700
2600
ROAD #5100
Ferguson Creek
N
Symbols
CLAIM POST & CLAIM LINE
LOGGING ROAD
5100 TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR
CREEK
2003 TRENCHING
TILAVA MINING CORPORATION
WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
2003 GRID MAP WITH TOPOGRAPHY
AND TRENCHING LOCATION
Date: October, 2003
FIG. 4
Scale 1: 5000.0
0
100
200
300
400
M

Location: 3.6 km on the Road #5100
Elevation: 2840 feet
Length: 98 meters
Direction: North-south
Note: Trench illustration is not in scale



LEGEND

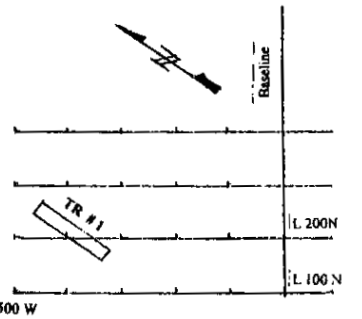
SWELLING BENTONITE

NON-SWELLING BENTONITE

OVERBURDEN

PIT hand excavated

PIT machine excavated



TILAVA MINING COPORATION

October 2005 | WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
Drawn by: WK | TRENCHING 2002-, 2006
TRENCH # 1 MAP

FIG. 5

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 Ferguson older rocks and nearby Scotty Creek chromite mineralization. Both older type rocks are uncomfortably overlain by an extensive cover of volcanic flows and breccias belonging to Eocene-age Kamloops Group

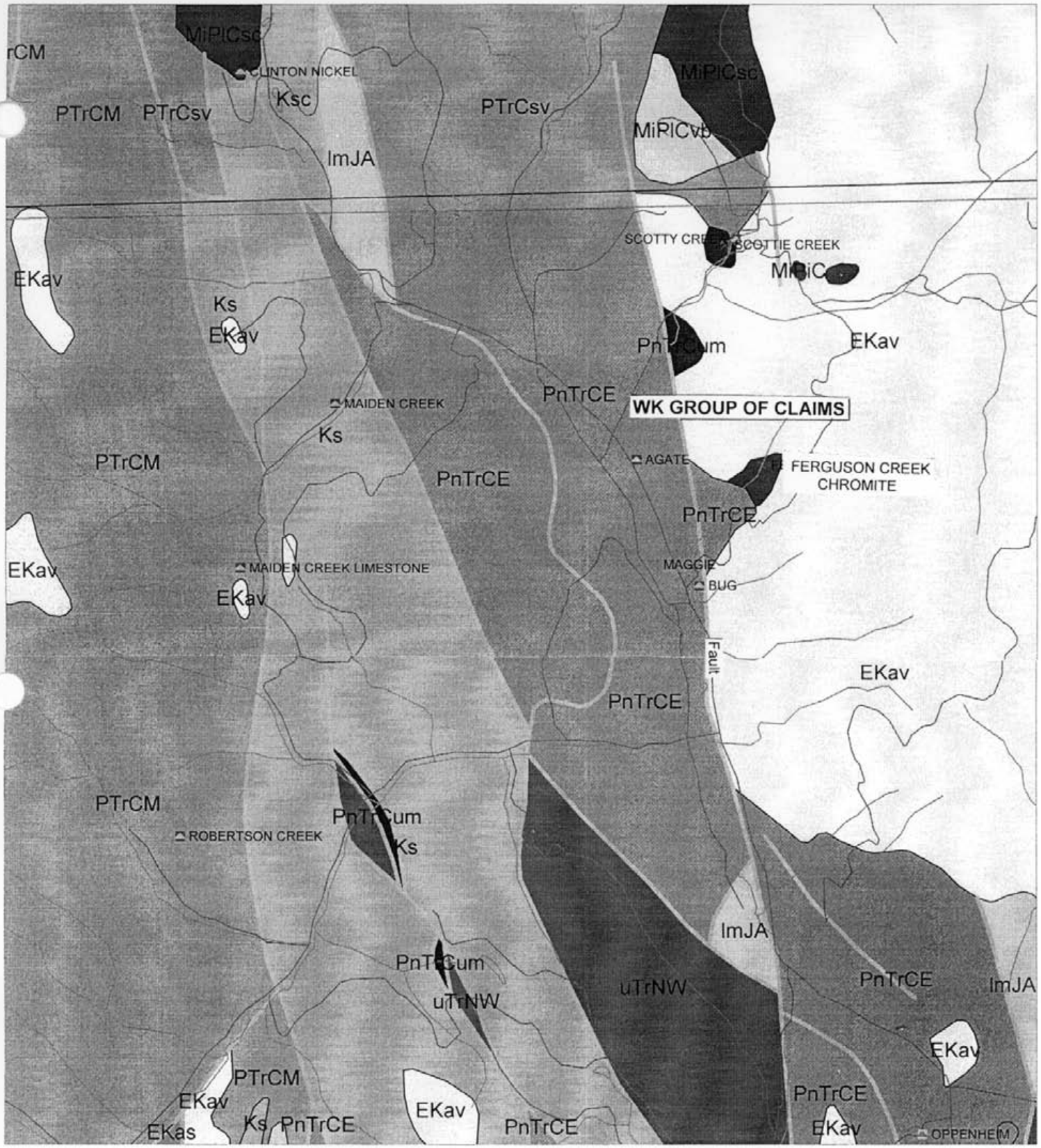
Outcrops on the property are generally restricted to the Ferguson Creek gorge. The chrome bearing ultrabasics form the rugged "hoodoo" like outcrops for over 400 meters along the north side of the Ferguson Creek. Serpentinized dunite and harzburgerite are exposed in outcrop and workings but the prospect 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.

Report on Physical Work and Geochemical Survey – 2008 Exploration Program
WK Group of Claims – WK Property
(Ferguson Creek Chromite Shoving – Minfile 092I NW 035)

Introduction

The Ferguson Creek chromite occurrences are located near its headwater, about 15,5 km north of Cache Creek , B.C. and 3 km east of Highway #97. Historical ore resource are estimated to be 30,000 tons grading 17-28% Cr203. Serpentinized dunite and harzburgerite are exposed in outcrops and workings but the prospect is largely cover by a thick mantle of till and alluvium. The serpentinized dunite is massive and often appears to have a granular texture. The dunite, which trends northerly and has a steep eastward dip, has been traced across the Ferguson Creek and is projected to continue further north and south. This rock type is exposed across 61 meters and is bounded by serpentinized and extensively fractured harzburgerite with a flaky texture and abundant bastite. In previous brief examination of the area by the Author of this Report, the same rocks are discovered to outcrop on the south side of the Ferguson Creek and continue for a certain distance in the same line with Ferguson Creek Developed Prospect.



SCALE 1 : 125,000

2 0 2 4 6

KILOMETERS

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
Kamloops Mining District
Regional Geology Map
Fig. 6

N

Legend

PTrCsv	Permian to Triasic Cache Creek Complex marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
MiPlCvb	Miocene to Pleistocene Chilcotin Group basaltic volcanic rocks
MiPlCsc	Miocene to Pleistocene Chilcotin Group coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
PnTrCE	Pennsylvanian to Upper Triasic Cache Creek Complex-Eastern Belt serpentine ultramafic rocks
PnTrCum	Pennsylvanian to Upper Triasic Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks
MiPlC	Miocene to Pliocene Chilcotin Group undivided sedimentary rocks
EKav	Eocene Kamloops Group undivided volcanic rocks

The purpose of the 2008 survey is to establish a grid over previously not surveyed area covering the above described rocks for geochemical/geophysical surveys to follow.

Physical Work - 2008 Grid Establishment

Ground survey, line cutting and grid establishment in preparation for geochemical/geophysical survey. The grid is established over the projected dunite/serpentinite extension, trending south from the Ferguson Creek Chromite deposit as extension of the 2007 grid. The grid, consisting of 400 meters of base line and 1,650 meters of grid lines, was cut, chained and picketed to IP standard. Grid line spacing is 100 meters and the pickets are posted at 100 meters intervals, All pickets are sprayed with red fluorescent paint and have aluminum tags firmly attached.

The 2007 baseline was extended from 400 N to 600 N and grid line 500 N + 400 W was established (the northern extension). The south extension of 2007 grid, consisting of 200 meters of baseline (baseline south) and 1,250 meters of grid lines was established. The commencement of the baseline south is station 00 S with UTM coordinates of 613597 Easting and 5643980 Northing. The established grid is presented in Fig. 7.

Road Access

In 2007 in order to access area of the grid and the base line, approximately 750 meters of an old logging access was re-cut/re-activated and is providing reasonable access to 4x4 pick-ups trucks to about baseline station 500 N. During 2008 the access was further improved.

2008 Geochemical Survey

During May 5 to May 8, 2008 Tilava conducted geochemical soil survey over the previously established grid as described under in 2008 Physical work. The soil samples were collected by W. Kovacevic, the Author of this Report. The soil samples were collected from "C" horizon when possible at 25 meters intervals over the established grid lines and all stations were marked with two color flags. The samples were collected into standard kraft paper soil sampling bags and air dried in bags before shipping to Eco-Tech Lab in Kamloops, B. C..
In total, 68 samples were analyzed for 28 elements ICP (Certificate of Analysis appended, Appendix 1)

The results obtained by chemical analyses were plotted on four separate maps: Chromium (Fig. 9), Nickel (Fig. 10) and Cobalt (Fig. 11) and stored in Appendix "C".

Chromite

Within the C-horizon obtained by chemical data anomalous concentration of Chromium are interpreted to be the samples with >250 (ppm) and maximum value of 1109 (ppm). The highest obtained anomalous values are as follows:

Baseline South Extension

L 100 S + 125 W to 400 W >250 ppm Cr with the best result on
L 100 S + 225 W of **1109** ppm Cr

L 200 S + 75 W to 200 W >250 ppm Cr with the best result on
L 200 S + 125 W of **412** ppm Cr

Nickel

Within the C-horizon obtained by chemical data anomalous concentration of Nickel are interpreted to be the samples within >500 ppm Ni and the maximum value of 1399 (ppm). The highest obtained values are as follows:

L 100 S + 175 W to 400 W >500 ppm Ni with the best result on
L 100 S + 225 W of **1399** ppm Ni

L 200 S + 200 W **504** ppm Ni

Cobalt

Within the C-horizon obtained by chemical data anomalous concentration of Cobalt are interpreted to be the samples within >50 (ppm) and maximum value of 109 ppm Co. The highest obtained values are as follows:

L 100 S + 250 W to 400 W >50 ppm Co with the best result on
L 100 S + 225 W of **109** ppb Co

L200 S + 125 W **52** ppm Co

Baseline North Extension

The entire area of 2007-2008 survey is known to have intermittent deposits of volcanic ash (pozzolan and bentonite) with some in excess of 20 meters thick. These deposits will interfere with the soil sampling results as it is evident on Line 500 N when an abrupt diminishing in Cr-Ni-Co occurred. Also the same may be the interpretation of diminishing values on Line 200 S of the South Extension except that this line is close to the geophysical limit of ultramafics rocks.

Pozzolan – Rock Sampling

On request by Lafarge Cement, approximately 50 kg of pozzolan rocks were collected on various locations on both north and south side of Ferguson Creek. The rocks were mixed in two representative samples, representing north and south locations, and delivered to Lafarge for physical testing as admixture to Portland cement. The results are pending.

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 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 a 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 the 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 lightweight and heat resistant, such as 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 numbers of non-metallurgical industries, including chemicals, pigments, refractories, and foundry sands.

The Ferguson Creek chromite concentrates to 50% Cr2 O3 and a Cr/Fe ratio of 2.25:1 which is satisfactory for metallurgical grade (stainless and other chromium bearing steel alloys). It is difficult to estimate price of chromium since it is not listed (traded) on commodities markets however, the price of chromium has kept pace with price of Nickel which trades at approximately $10.00/lb, a five fold increase from previously established price of $2.00/lb. The mineralization concentrates readily on Wilfley table to 50% Cr2 O3 and 15% Fe at grind of - 28 to 135 mesh, yielding a chrome-iron ratio of 2.25:1. Additional test must be performed on the chromite mineralization to determine if its sulfur, phosphorus, silica etc are satisfactory. Also recovery of Nickel and PGE must be considered due to increase of commercial value of these minerals.

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 temperature 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 for portland-pozzolan cement is in construction of large- mass concrete dams. Among the advantages claimed for portland-pozzolan cement are generally chipper cost; lowering 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 and elimination of retardation of alkali-aggregate reaction.

Pozzolan is sold by itself and also pre-mixed with Portland cement with an estimated price range of $100-300/t

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, agricultural limestone and gypsum suspension, joint and spackle compounds, and bitumen emulsion. Calcium bentonite is mainly

used for its soptive properties to decolorize, deodorize, and dehydrate . End/or neutralize various materials, 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 pharmaceutical , 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 ceramics clays and most recently nanoclay are gaining popularity (in polymer compounds .supplementing or substituting for polymer) from industry-rubber or plastics.

SUMMARY - CONCLUSION AND RECOMANDATION

The ground, presently covered by WK Group of claims 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 explorations. Numerous sampling of the main showings and meaningless geochem/geophysics surveys have done little to improve the knowledge of the existing chromite mineralization. Significant chromite mineralization occurs within the subject claims and nearby Scotty Creek and further north on previously named Mika claims end AW group of claims a 100% owned by Tilava Mining Corporation. Furthermore, the modern geophysical survey (First Vertical Gradient magnetic survey) has outline extension of ultramafics for about 20 kilometers in northeast direction and about 10 kilometers in southeast direction. This large area of ultramafics is covered by AW North and AW South group of claims a 100% owned by Tilava Mining Corporation.

Potential for other industrial minerals, mainly pozzolan and bentonite, do exist. The preliminary examination by Tilava indicate that these minerals may be of substantial and possibly of enormous potential. Proximity to major transportation highways and rails, render these minerals commercially valuable. The test results, both chemical and physical, indicate that the pozzolan from the property readily complies with requirements of ASTM C618-96 for use in concrete. The swelling type bentonite recently developed on the south side of Ferguson Creek, appears to have unique property containing nahcolite (Na2 O3) suggesting that Trench #1 cuts highly weathered material which was exposed to evaporation of alkali ground water.

The 2007-2008 exploration programs produced encouraging results proving that ultramafics outlined on the north side of the Ferguson Creek, containing chromite, do extend to the south side. Furthermore, the soil survey and the surface outcrop suggest that the alluvial cover is not the problem and that the ultramafics are stratigraphically higher and close to the surface on the south side of the creek.

It is recommended that geophysical surveys be conducted over the 2007-2008 grid including IP and gravity survey. The geophysical surveys may be especially useful over the area covered with layers of volcanic ash since these materials will interfere with soil sampling. The geophysical targets, if warranted, should be further explored by trenching and diamond drilling.

Also, further development of the Trench #3 for bentonite and Trench # 2 for pozzolan should continue. Due to the favorable location of Trench #2 and limited previous exploration this site should be the priority.

REFERENCE

Blanchflower J. D. (1984) on Chrome Hawk Claim, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia for Qume Resources Ltd;

Blanchflower J. D. (1984) – Personal communication;

Nethery R. J. (1989) – Geological Report Ferg Claim, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia (Assessment Report)

Hancock K.D. Ultramafic association Chromite and Nickel Occurrence in British Colombia (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. & Bets R.L (1990)

Industrial Minerals Geology and World Deposits (Chromite p. 52-61, Diatomite p. 101-195, Pumice & Scoria p. 217-219);

Harben P.W. (1992) – The Industrial Minerals Handy Book – A Guide to Markets, Specifications & Price (Chromite p. 21-22, Pumice & Scoria p. 67, Zeolites p. 94-95);

John Qarmley & Al Rossi

Nanoclays – Opportunities in polymer compounds – Industrial Minerals 2001;

Peter B. Read 2001 - Private report (unpublished) on Tilava's Ferguson Creek Bentonite.

WK Property - 2008 Exploration Expenses

---

1. Labor

Jeremy Herd
Field Assistant
May 5,6,7, and 8, 2008
4 days@ $100/day $400.00

2. Transportation

4 x 4 pick-up truck
4 days@ $75/day $300.00
Gas 221.65
$621.65 $621.65

3. Groceries $ 41.78

4. Field supplies $ 81.38

5. Contractors

1. Boram Mining Corporation
   Project Management
   4 days@ $350.00/day $1,400.00
   Report preparation,
   drafting @ misc. 2,250.00
   $3,650.00
2. Eco-tech Lab
   Kamloops, B.C. 671.16
   $4,321.16 $4,321.16

Total 2008 exploration cost $ 5,465.97

Pac 30% $ 1,052.09
Total **$ 6,518.06**

Statement of Qualification

I, Willy Kovacevic, of the Village of Clinton, British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTYFY 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 1 and Spar 2 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 survey and diamond drilling (Lost Cabin Mine, California) – worked as diamond driller helper.
1977-1979	Prospected and geochemically 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).
1983-1900	Supervised and participated in various phases of exploration on the properties owned by Star of Mineta Ltd (VSE public company) as principal (Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Adams Plateau, B.C. and Golden Loon claims, Little Fort, B.C.)
1993-2008	Prospected Golden Loon Claims, Little Fort, and B.C. for Star of Mineta (VSE public company) as principal and Tilava Mining Corporation as owner and WK and AW claims group, Clinton, B.C as owner mainly for industrial minerals Chromium, Pozzolan and Bentonite.

W. Kovacevic

Willy Kovacevic
Prospector

Appendix "A"

26-M[illegible]08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008 - 0530

Tilava Mining Corp
PO Box 372
Clinton, BC
V0K 1K0

No. of samples received: 68
Sample Type: Soil
Project: WK-2008

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	K%	La	Mg%	Mn	Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	L100S + 00W	<0.2	7.61	<5	615	<5	3.20	<1	26	162	24	5.75	1.24	20	1.51	740	<1	1.92	57	380	28	<5	<20	454	0.93	<10	142	<10	13	67
2	L100S + 25W	<0.2	6.54	<5	560	<5	2.66	<1	27	150	37	5.85	1.22	20	2.19	908	<1	1.70	78	460	22	<5	<20	399	0.76	<10	127	<10	16	120
3	L100S + 50W	<0.2	6.86	<5	635	<5	3.21	<1	35	218	36	6.48	1.22	20	3.07	851	<1	1.71	153	700	26	<5	<20	438	0.95	<10	169	<10	17	82
4	L100S + 75W	<0.2	6.43	<5	560	<5	2.86	<1	38	271	24	6.43	1.19	20	3.03	897	<1	1.65	269	520	26	<5	<20	384	0.84	<10	141	<10	16	87
5	L100S + 100W	<0.2	7.01	<5	565	<5	2.48	<1	34	242	25	6.22	1.25	20	1.98	672	<1	1.60	158	380	26	<5	<20	373	0.81	<10	136	<10	16	69
6	L100S + 125W	<0.2	7.02	5	670	<5	2.92	<1	35	237	38	6.45	1.29	20	2.73	773	<1	1.71	214	520	24	<5	<20	436	0.82	<10	148	<10	20	77
7	L100S + 150W	<0.2	5.85	<5	515	<5	2.82	<1	53	306	33	6.86	1.02	10	4.75	769	<1	1.47	440	430	18	<5	<20	340	0.81	<10	144	<10	14	75
8	L100S + 175W	<0.2	5.44	<5	465	<5	2.31	<1	64	430	29	6.71	1.03	20	5.09	859	<1	1.39	740	360	20	<5	<20	314	0.66	<10	130	<10	13	70
9	L100S + 200W	<0.2	5.31	<5	445	<5	1.90	<1	86	576	27	7.32	1.14	10	3.79	808	<1	1.27	1193	300	22	<5	<20	280	0.52	<10	107	<10	13	65
10	L100S + 225W	<0.2	3.83	<5	300	<5	1.69	<1	109	1109	24	8.03	0.85	<10	6.32	1284	<1	0.72	1399	330	16	10	<20	167	0.33	<10	89	<10	8	68
11	L100S + 250W	<0.2	3.14	<5	380	<5	4.93	<1	75	550	23	5.96	0.80	<10	7.55	867	<1	0.63	1055	1430	14	<5	<20	314	0.23	<10	71	<10	7	50
12	L100S + 275W	<0.2	5.04	<5	320	<5	2.18	<1	78	580	24	6.46	0.88	10	6.01	1098	<1	0.98	983	290	14	<5	<20	221	0.35	<10	76	<10	11	70
13	L100S + 300W	<0.2	5.33	<5	365	<5	2.09	<1	65	574	25	6.28	0.89	10	6.55	889	<1	1.15	893	380	20	<5	<20	228	0.37	<10	89	<10	14	66
14	L100S + 325W	<0.2	5.49	<5	405	<5	2.29	<1	58	490	25	6.11	0.94	10	5.95	861	<1	1.20	721	300	20	<5	<20	243	0.43	<10	94	<10	14	73
15	L100S + 350W	<0.2	4.92	<5	400	<5	1.88	<1	59	572	22	5.78	0.90	10	5.59	891	<1	1.08	783	320	18	<5	<20	225	0.34	<10	79	<10	11	71
16	L100S + 375W	<0.2	5.66	<5	460	<5	2.14	<1	73	481	28	6.23	0.97	10	5.43	1040	<1	1.21	887	370	22	<5	<20	251	0.40	<10	92	<10	15	70
17	L100S + 400W	<0.2	5.50	5	475	<5	2.19	<1	70	483	28	6.17	1.04	20	5.00	1103	<1	1.20	882	370	22	<5	<20	250	0.39	<10	88	<10	13	72
18	L100S + 425W	<0.2	7.49	<5	605	<5	2.71	<1	34	222	36	5.76	1.23	20	1.67	649	<1	1.55	193	450	26	<5	<20	351	0.67	<10	115	<10	15	103
19	L100S + 450W	<0.2	7.74	<5	630	<5	3.68	<1	39	197	32	6.55	1.24	20	1.99	993	<1	1.75	125	520	28	<5	<20	411	0.93	<10	166	<10	21	92
20	L100S + 475W	<0.2	6.02	<5	505	<5	3.11	<1	24	137	26	5.15	1.05	20	1.50	692	<1	1.42	68	550	20	<5	<20	349	0.71	<10	124	<10	15	70
21	L100S + 500W	<0.2	7.56	5	625	<5	3.49	<1	25	148	30	5.80	1.20	20	1.59	919	<1	1.73	80	540	26	<5	<20	430	0.77	<10	135	<10	18	87
22	L100S + 525W N/S																													
23	L100S + 550W	<0.2	7.93	<5	530	<5	3.05	<1	22	142	30	5.78	1.01	20	1.55	654	<1	1.59	76	500	28	<5	<20	374	0.69	<10	136	<10	20	86
24	L100S + 575W	<0.2	8.00	10	600	<5	3.04	<1	25	162	35	6.13	1.16	20	1.64	807	<1	1.65	88	560	26	<5	<20	391	0.76	<10	141	<10	19	98
25	L100S + 600W	<0.2	7.72	5	610	<5	3.12	<1	24	173	32	5.91	1.29	20	1.65	755	<1	1.63	87	500	26	<5	<20	382	0.73	<10	139	<10	17	91

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008 - 0530 Tilava Mining Corp

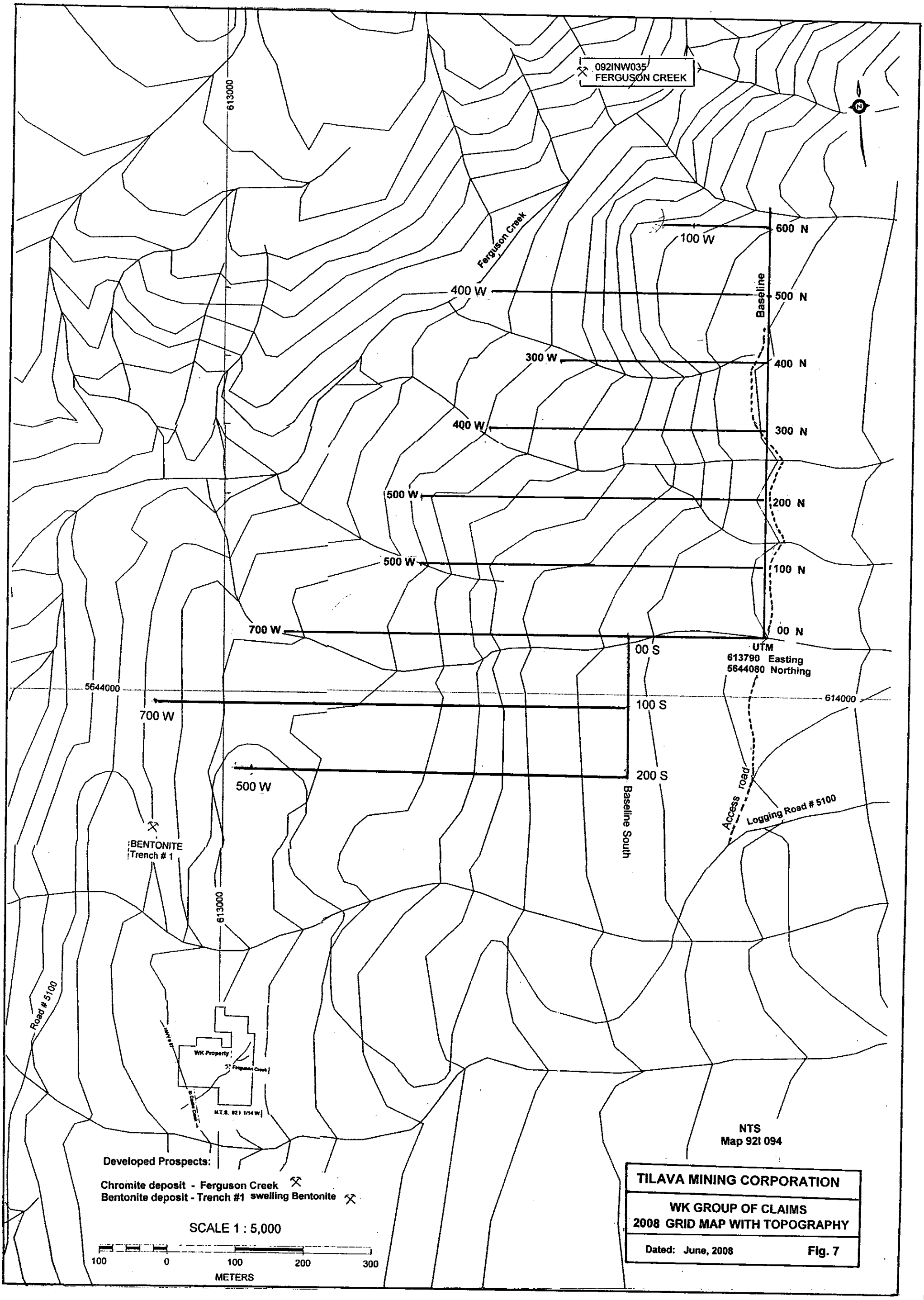
Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	K%	La	Mg%	Mn	Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
26	L100S + 625W	<0.2	7.31	5	625	<5	2.77	<1	29	183	29	6.21	1.19	20	2.13	836	<1	1.63	139	600	26	<5	<20	392	0.76	<10	142	<10	18	82
27	L100S + 650W	<0.2	5.52	5	450	<5	1.12	<1	64	296	23	5.46	1.09	20	5.50	1249	<1	0.84	753	290	22	<5	<20	170	0.36	<10	81	<10	11	71
28	L100S + 675W	<0.2	5.38	<5	510	<5	1.45	<1	58	319	25	5.23	1.27	20	4.54	1410	<1	1.02	584	380	24	<5	<20	209	0.38	<10	81	<10	12	83
29	L100S + 700W	<0.2	7.26	5	625	<5	2.58	<1	31	176	34	5.42	1.28	20	2.38	905	<1	1.49	193	680	26	<5	<20	341	0.59	<10	117	<10	17	91
30	L200S + 00W	<0.2	7.45	5	625	<5	3.47	<1	27	171	27	6.10	1.13	20	1.86	798	<1	1.80	80	620	26	<5	<20	440	0.86	<10	145	<10	18	86
31	L200S + 25W	<0.2	6.85	<5	570	<5	3.59	<1	36	248	25	6.50	1.12	20	2.44	897	<1	1.70	183	510	24	<5	<20	414	0.88	<10	154	<10	17	86
32	L200S + 50W	<0.2	7.53	5	655	<5	3.73	<1	33	230	28	6.50	1.26	20	2.13	850	<1	1.75	144	760	26	<5	<20	422	0.89	<10	158	<10	17	90
33	L200S + 75W	<0.2	6.29	<5	535	<5	3.37	<1	38	327	23	6.49	1.04	20	3.38	705	<1	1.60	307	440	22	<5	<20	376	0.83	<10	151	<10	16	79
34	L200S + 100W	<0.2	5.60	<5	515	<5	2.84	<1	44	402	26	6.37	0.95	10	5.17	680	<1	1.36	504	330	20	<5	<20	316	0.66	<10	128	<10	14	72
35	L200S + 125W	<0.2	6.41	5	510	<5	3.14	<1	52	412	26	6.63	1.04	20	4.52	917	<1	1.47	449	400	24	<5	<20	325	0.71	<10	131	<10	15	82
36	L200S + 150W	<0.2	5.10	<5	470	<5	2.60	<1	34	252	24	4.59	0.97	10	2.83	637	<1	1.26	249	330	24	<5	<20	292	0.60	<10	116	<10	13	63
37	L200S + 175W	<0.2	5.30	<5	595	<5	3.09	<1	34	273	31	4.82	1.05	10	3.67	638	<1	1.32	243	380	26	<5	<20	312	0.73	<10	152	<10	13	61
38	L200S + 200W	<0.2	5.29	<5	510	<5	2.50	<1	36	274	28	4.51	1.13	10	3.50	615	<1	1.25	259	340	24	<5	<20	295	0.62	<10	124	<10	13	65
39	L200S + 225W	<0.2	6.18	5	580	<5	3.26	<1	27	158	26	4.55	1.28	10	2.07	639	<1	1.55	113	430	30	<5	<20	388	0.74	<10	135	<10	14	65
40	L200S + 250W	<0.2	4.59	5	480	<5	6.28	<1	19	118	29	3.52	0.99	10	2.94	574	<1	1.13	68	1980	20	<5	<20	429	0.52	<10	109	<10	11	52
41	L200S + 275W	<0.2	5.13	5	560	<5	2.94	<1	24	138	34	3.93	1.50	10	2.34	868	<1	1.26	113	800	22	<5	<20	354	0.51	<10	94	<10	13	73
42	L200S + 300W	<0.2	6.00	5	520	<5	2.58	<1	28	167	30	4.52	1.23	10	1.60	705	<1	1.34	109	530	26	<5	<20	338	0.65	<10	110	<10	13	80
43	L200S + 325W	<0.2	6.24	<5	505	<5	2.57	<1	27	175	32	4.80	1.28	20	1.90	568	<1	1.34	130	570	30	<5	<20	330	0.66	<10	116	<10	17	77
44	L200S + 350W	<0.2	6.17	<5	535	<5	2.11	<1	29	164	38	4.77	1.26	20	1.71	670	<1	1.40	120	610	28	<5	<20	347	0.67	<10	118	<10	16	79
45	L200S + 375W	<0.2	6.10	5	530	<5	2.60	<1	29	155	40	4.56	1.25	10	1.94	692	<1	1.30	123	470	28	<5	<20	321	0.67	<10	123	<10	16	74
46	L200S + 400W	<0.2	6.23	5	575	<5	2.57	<1	25	131	27	4.47	1.14	20	1.42	754	<1	1.37	72	450	28	<5	<20	343	0.67	<10	120	<10	15	82
47	L200S + 425W	<0.2	5.99	5	585	<5	2.70	<1	25	141	25	4.43	1.20	20	1.45	1019	<1	1.36	79	350	26	<5	<20	375	0.71	<10	132	<10	15	72
48	L200S + 450W	<0.2	6.31	5	580	<5	2.89	<1	22	131	27	4.45	1.24	20	1.61	588	<1	1.47	73	440	26	<5	<20	363	0.68	<10	120	<10	14	81
49	L200S + 475W	<0.2	6.48	<5	545	<5	2.72	<1	22	125	30	4.67	1.30	20	1.47	620	<1	1.40	70	400	30	<5	<20	365	0.66	<10	106	<10	13	103
50	L200S + 500W	<0.2	6.42	<5	595	<5	2.58	<1	20	131	23	4.18	1.42	20	1.13	852	<1	1.47	61	410	30	<5	<20	344	0.68	<10	125	<10	16	91
51	L200S + 525W	<0.2	6.32	<5	560	<5	2.69	<1	24	135	32	4.49	1.28	20	1.53	751	<1	1.41	83	420	26	<5	<20	356	0.65	<10	107	<10	13	90
52	L200S + 550W	<0.2	6.42	<5	545	<5	2.66	<1	22	128	22	4.24	1.22	10	1.20	920	<1	1.41	58	410	26	<5	<20	333	0.66	<10	122	<10	19	76
53	L500N + 100W	<0.2	6.34	5	535	<5	2.55	<1	32	146	27	4.82	1.15	20	1.62	808	<1	1.30	149	480	30	<5	<20	330	0.52	<10	101	<10	17	70
54	L500N + 125W	<0.2	6.27	5	505	<5	2.44	<1	31	143	27	4.31	1.21	10	1.66	894	<1	1.28	176	450	26	<5	<20	319	0.41	<10	69	<10	16	62
55	L500N + 150W	<0.2	6.92	10	465	<5	2.36	<1	14	51	23	3.32	1.49	10	1.09	605	<1	1.20	53	890	30	<5	<20	352	0.29	<10	55	<10	13	47
56	L500N + 175W	<0.2	5.05	5	440	<5	4.63	<1	14	57	21	2.48	1.28	10	2.17	544	<1	0.98	69	490	22	<5	<20	419	0.29	<10	69	<10	13	50
57	L500N + 200W	<0.2	5.41	<5	480	<5	4.44	<1	15	53	23	2.77	1.16	10	2.27	670	<1	0.99	68	1150	24	<5	<20	323	0.38	<10	98	<10	16	67
58	L500N + 225W	<0.2	6.93	<5	450	<5	2.36	<1	16	65	30	3.66	1.19	10	1.24	829	<1	1.28	37	700	28	<5	<20	326	0.39	<10	86	<10	16	68
59	L500N + 250W	<0.2	6.91	<5	485	<5	2.34	<1	16	45	27	3.56	1.32	10	1.09	825	<1	1.23	36	580	30	<5	<20	328	0.38	<10	80	<10	17	67
60	L500N + 275W	<0.2	6.59	5	505	<5	2.21	<1	16	46	26	3.39	1.34	10	1.06	769	<1	1.21	44	560	28	<5	<20	306	0.38	<10	95	<10	16	71
61	L500N + 300W	<0.2	6.55	10	485	<5	2.12	<1	19	59	28	3.59	1.08	10	1.04	1065	<1	1.15	58	650	24	<5	<20	320	0.35	<10	78	<10	16	71
62	L500N + 325W	<0.2	6.41	5	490	<5	2.14	<1	15	49	25	2.92	1.17	10	0.93	869	<1	1.25	46	430	28	<5	<20	311	0.36	<10	73	<10	14	67
63	L500N + 350W	<0.2	6.50	5	460	<5	2.03	<1	17	67	25	3.22	1.31	10	1.03	690	<1	1.23	70	410	30	<5	<20	299	0.38	<10	74	<10	12	70
64	L500N + 375W	<0.2	6.48	<5	415	<5	1.92	<1	19	76	24	3.26	1.08	10	1.00	606	<1	1.16	79	410	28	<5	<20	195	0.31	<10	90	<10	11	64
65	L500N + 400W	<0.2	4.82	<5	375	<5	1.50	<1	52	266	35	4.39	0.67	<10	5.23	883	<1	0.84	430	330	22	<5	<20	358	0.63	<10	115	<10	17	75
66	L600N + 100W	<0.2	6.50	5	535	<5	2.65	<1	25	123	29	4.61	1.26	20	1.48	745	<1	1.37	78	490	30	<5	<20	337	0.50	<10	93	<10	15	89
67	L600N + 125W	<0.2	7.12	10	495	<5	2.33	<1	21	82	29	4.31	1.27	10	1.15	924	<1	1.27	52	440	28	<5	<20	337	0.50	<10	93	<10	15	89
68	L600N + 150W	<0.2	6.66	20	535	<5	1.82	<1	18	60	26	3.44	1.34	10	1.03	994	<1	1.37	35	340	28	<5	<20	358	0.42	<10	85	<10	15	71

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	K%	La	Mg%	Mn	Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	v	W	Y	Zn
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	L100S + 00W	<0.2	7.03	<5	590	<5	2.92	<1	24	161	24	5.39	1.41	10	1.46	702	<1	1.87	55	330	26	<5	<20	442	0.86	<10	139	<10	13	61
10	L100S + 225W	<0.2	4.01	<5	310	<5	1.75	<1	106	1166	26	7.31	0.88	<10	6.44	1321	<1	0.80	1326	310	18	10	<20	178	0.31	<10	92	<10	9	74
19	L100S + 450W	<0.2	7.37	5	605	<5	3.35	<1	41	185	31	6.39	1.17	20	1.87	1006	<1	1.68	123	490	28	<5	<20	398	0.87	<10	153	<10	20	89
28	L100S + 675W	<0.2	5.32	<5	505	<5	1.44	<1	56	332	25	4.90	1.17	20	4.42	1370	<1	1.01	560	360	22	<5	<20	210	0.37	<10	79	<10	11	82
36	L200S + 150W	<0.2	5.62	<5	505	<5	2.38	<1	37	278	26	4.78	1.07	10	3.06	688	<1	1.30	272	370	26	<5	<20	322	0.68	<10	120	<10	14	68
45	L200S + 375W	<0.2	6.08	10	525	<5	2.52	<1	31	165	38	4.78	1.22	20	1.89	734	<1	1.30	127	510	28	<5	<20	318	0.67	<10	114	<10	16	75
54	L500N + 125W	<0.2	6.33	10	495	<5	2.54	<1	32	144	28	4.52	1.17	10	1.65	888	<1	1.25	183	460	28	<5	<20	326	0.53	<10	101	<10	16	73
63	L500N + 350W	<0.2	6.48	10	465	<5	1.98	<1	17	67	26	3.35	1.32	10	1.06	712	<1	1.25	75	420	30	<5	<20	316	0.37	<10	76	<10	15	69
Standard:																														
Till-3		1.4	1.09	85	45	<5	0.56	<1	12	59	19	1.99	1.39	10	0.59	301	<1	0.02	33	430	32	5	<20	12	0.08	<10	37	<10	9	39
Till-3		1.4	1.08	80	40	<5	0.57	<1	14	62	21	1.99	1.49	<10	0.57	299	<1	0.02	30	440	30	5	<20	10	0.08	<10	39	<10	8	38

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

JJ/nw
dl/td530bs/td530as
XLS/07

Appendix "B"


092INW035
FERGUSON CREEK
613000
Ferguson Creek
100 W
600 N
400 W
500 N
Baseline
300 W
400 N
400 W
300 N
500 W
200 N
500 W
100 N
700 W
00 N
UTM
613790 Easting
5644080 Northing
00 S
5644000
614000
700 W
100 S
500 W
200 S
Baseline South
Access road
Logging Road # 5100
BENTONITE
Trench # 1
613000
Road # 5100
WK Property
Ferguson Creek
N.T.S. 92I 1/14 W
NTS
Map 92I 094
Developed Prospects:
Chromite deposit - Ferguson Creek
Bentonite deposit - Trench #1 swelling Bentonite
SCALE 1 : 5,000
100 0 100 200 300
METERS
TILAVA MINING CORPORATION
WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
2008 GRID MAP WITH TOPOGRAPHY
Dated: June, 2008
Fig. 7

Appendix "C"

092INW035
FERGUSON CREEK

613000

700 W 600 W 500 W 400 W 300 W 200 W 100 W

600 N
500 N
400 N
300 N
200 N
100 N
00 N
100 S
200 S

Baseline

Baseline South

5644000

Ferguson Creek

POZZOLAN

CLIFF

N/S Rocks

BENTONITE
Trench # 1

BENTONITE
Trench # 3

POZZOLAN
Trench # 2

Logging Road # 5100

Road # 5100

WK Property

Legend

Cr 100 - 250 (ppm)
250 - 1109 (ppm)

Developed Prospects:

Chromite deposit - Ferguson Creek
Bentonite deposit - Trench #1 sweling Bentonite

SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300
METERS

NTS
Map 92I 094

TILAVA MINING CORPORATION

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
Kamloops Mining Division

2008 Geochemical Survey Map
Chromium in Soil (ppm)

Dated: July, 2008 **Fig. 9**

092INW035
FERGUSON CREEK

613000

700 W | 600 W | 500 W | 400 W | 300 W | 200 W | 100 W

600 N
500 N
400 N
300 N
200 N
100 N
00 N
Baseline
100S
200 S
Baseline South

5644000

Ferguson Creek

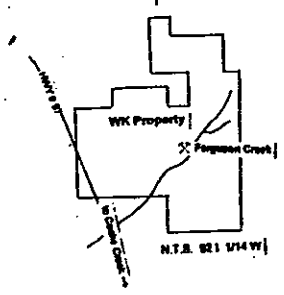
Logging Road # 5100

Road # 5100

POZZOLAN
Trench # 2

BENTONITE
Trench # 1

BENTONITE
Trench # 3



Legend

Ni 200 - 500 (ppm)
500 - 1056 (ppm)

NTS
Map 92I 094

Developed Prospects:

Chromite deposit - Ferguson Creek
Bentonite deposit - Trench #1 sweling Bentonite

SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300
METERS

TILAVA MINING CORPORATION

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
Kamloops Mining Division

2008 Geochemical Survey Map
Nickel in Soil (ppm)

Dated: July, 2008 **Fig. 10**

092INW035
FERGUSON CREEK

613000

700 W 600 W 500 W 400 W 300 W 200 W 100 W

POZZOLAN

CLIFF 18 21 25 — 600 N

POZZOLAN

52 19 17 15 19 16 16 16 15 14 31 32 — 500 N

21 86 98 104 103 22 12 19 24 22 21 21 — 400 N

71 32 89 89 22 22 22 15 16 12 13 16 21 21 21 14 23 — 300 N

21 21 30 35 68 16 24 24 23 188 15 18 17 16 19 19 19 20 17 20 20 — 200 N

N/S 79 52 N/S 24 20 25 30 23 13 16 27 20 22 21 23 19 18 19 21 21 — 100 N

27 21 23 47 40 24 22 24 27 68 100 53 37 33 51 53 31 21 20 19 16 12 13 24 21 21 N/S 19 23 — 00 N

Baseline

5644000

31 58 64 29 24 25 22 N/S 25 24 39 34 40 23 59 58 65 78 75 109 86 64 23 35 34 38 35 27 26 — 100 S

22 24 20 22 22 25 25 29 29 27 28 24 19 27 36 34 34 52 44 38 33 36 27 — 200 S

700 W 600 W 500 W 400 W 300 W 200 W 100 W

Baseline South

Ferguson Creek

Logging Road # 5100

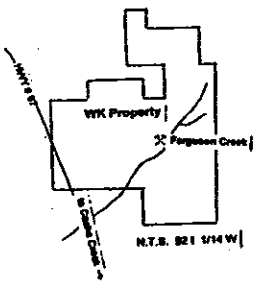
BENTONITE
Trench # 1

BENTONITE
Trench # 3

613000

Road # 5100

POZZOLAN
Trench # 2



Legend

Co 50 – 140 (ppm)

NTS
Map 92I 094

Developed Prospects:

Chromite deposit - Ferguson Creek
Bentonite deposit - Trench #1 sweling Bentonite

SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300
METERS

TILAVA MINING CORPORATION

WK GROUP OF CLAIMS
Kamloops Mining Division

2008 Geochemical Survey Map
Cobalt in Soil (ppm)

Dated: July, 2008 **Fig. 11**