PROSPECTING ITINERARY

MAY 2007-MAY 2009

SUBMITTED BY BRIAN LINGENFELTER

MAY 08, 2009

OTTO TOWNSHIP
UNPATENTED CLAIM - 4220129

TWO UNIT CLAIM

BEING IN THE N1/2 PART OF THE N1/2 OF LOT 1 CON6

2.41506

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MAY 14 2009
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INTRODUCTION

The reason for our interest in claim 4220129 is that it has been an area that has not been explored in the past several years. As amateur prospectors we will be retiring from our regular jobs in a few years and intend to learn about rock and minerals and work the area more aggressively.

Most of our time in 2007 was spent trying to get to and from the claim. This involved brushing trails and clearing moss from rock. All this work was done by hand.

In the summer of 2008 the Ministry of Natural Resources clear cut roughly half of our claim which has provided new easier access to the claim. Now that it is more accessible we hope to take rock samples and have some drilling done in the nest two years in the hopes of making a new mineral discovery.

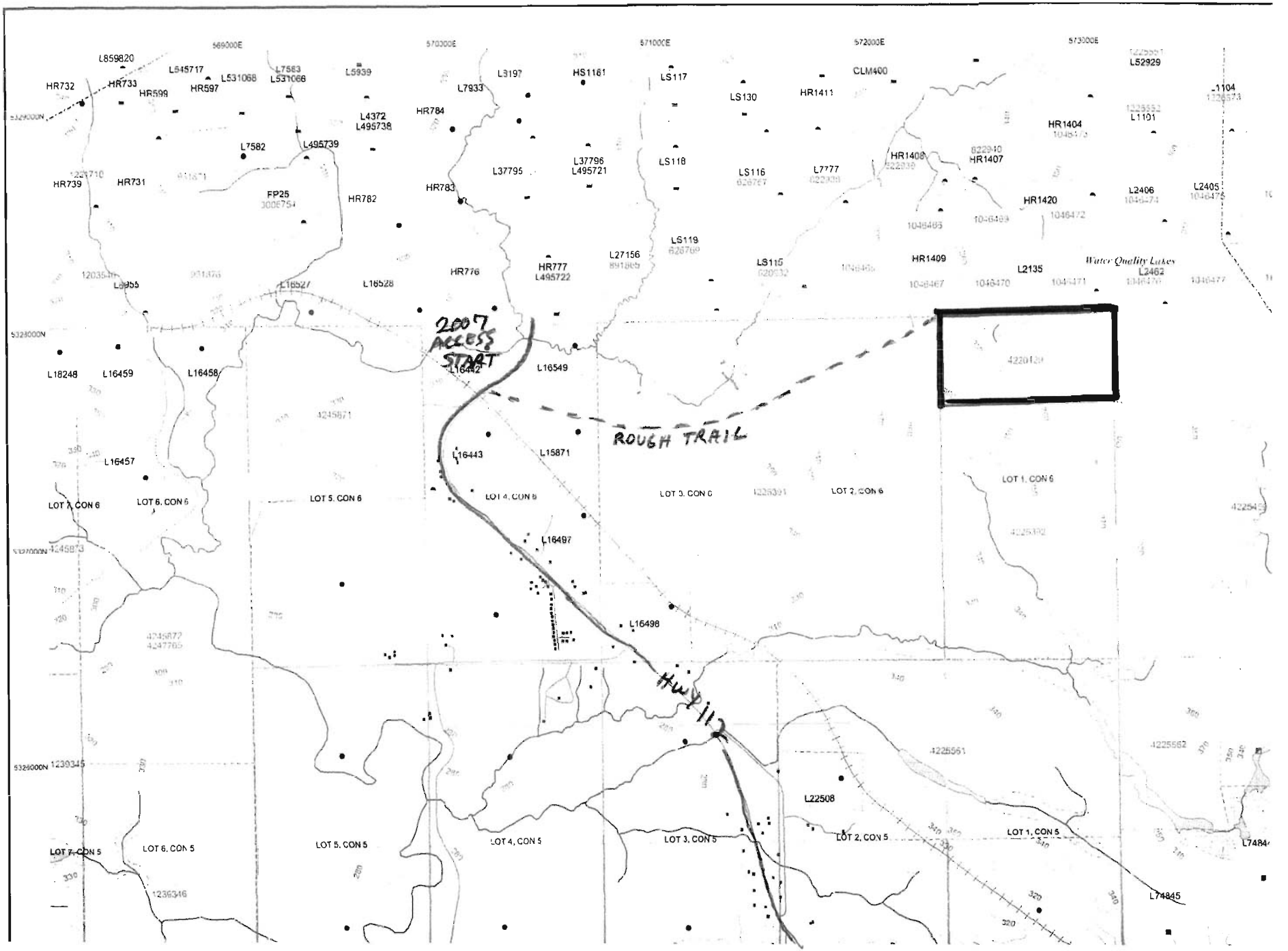
This year we have had to re-stand the #3 corner post and a line post which was knocked down during the slashing done by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

ACCESS

Our first access to claim 4220129 was made by entry on Highway 112 at the Murdock Creek corner adjacent to the railway tracks to the north east and walking roughly 2 km to our #4 corner post on the north half of the north half corner of Lot 1 Concession 6 which is on the border of the Teck/Otto Townships.

SEE ACCESS MAP – Part 5

ACCESS MAP


2007 ACCESS START
ROUGH TRAIL
Hwy 11
Water Quality Lakes
LOT 7, CON 6
LOT 6, CON 6
LOT 5, CON 6
LOT 4, CON 6
LOT 3, CON 6
LOT 2, CON 6
LOT 1, CON 6
LOT 7, CON 5
LOT 6, CON 5
LOT 5, CON 5
LOT 4, CON 5
LOT 3, CON 5
LOT 2, CON 5
LOT 1, CON 5
569000E
570000E
571000E
572000E
573000E
5329000N
5328000N
5327000N
L859820
L545717
L531068
L7583
L5939
L3197
HS1161
L7933
LS117
LS130
HR1411
CLM400
L52929
HR732
HR733
HR599
HR597
HR784
L4372
L495738
L7582
L495739
HR739
HR731
FP25
HR782
HR783
L37795
L37796
L495721
LS118
LS116
L7777
HR1408
HR1407
HR1404
L1101
HR1420
L2406
L2405
L2135
L2462
LS119
L27156
HR776
HR777
L495722
LS115
HR1409
L16527
L16528
L6955
L18248
L16459
L16458
L16442
L16549
L16457
L16443
L15871
L16497
L16498
L22508
L74845
4220120
4225561
4225562
4245871
4245873
4245877
4247765
1230345
1230346

ACCESS LOG

Our first access to claim 4220129 was made by entry on Highway 112 at the Murdock Creek corner adjacent to the railway tracks to the north east and walking roughly 2 km to our #4 corner post on the north half of the north half corner of Lot 1 Concession 6 which is on the border of the Teck/Otto Townships.

SEE ACCESS MAP – Part 5

June 23, 2007 slashed and stripped through thick tag alters & underbrush along hilly terrain through poplar, jack pine and low marshy areas.

June 24, 2007 slashed and stripped through mostly hilly terrain. Observed lots of boulders covered with moss. Lots of slippery wet areas with thick underbrush.

June 28, 2007 slashed and stripped over rocky hilly terrain. Took some samples of interest with a metallic like glint, grey porous dusty rock with shards of black glittering specks.

June 29, 2007 slashed and stripped and traversed over claim to observe land formations. Observed lots of grey large rock formations with red "rust like" staining. Maple bush and jack pine, white pine and poplar.

Took a sample of rock that had some green coloring and copper colored metallic like substance. Also found a sample in a lower rock formation with a chalky like white thread running through a grey silky smooth rock.

All samples were for personal observation as I do not yet have the knowledge of what to look for that may be unique or special to the area.

Note: Two thirds of this claim was clear cut in 2008 by the Ministry which now makes it ideal for sampling.

Brian Lingenfelter

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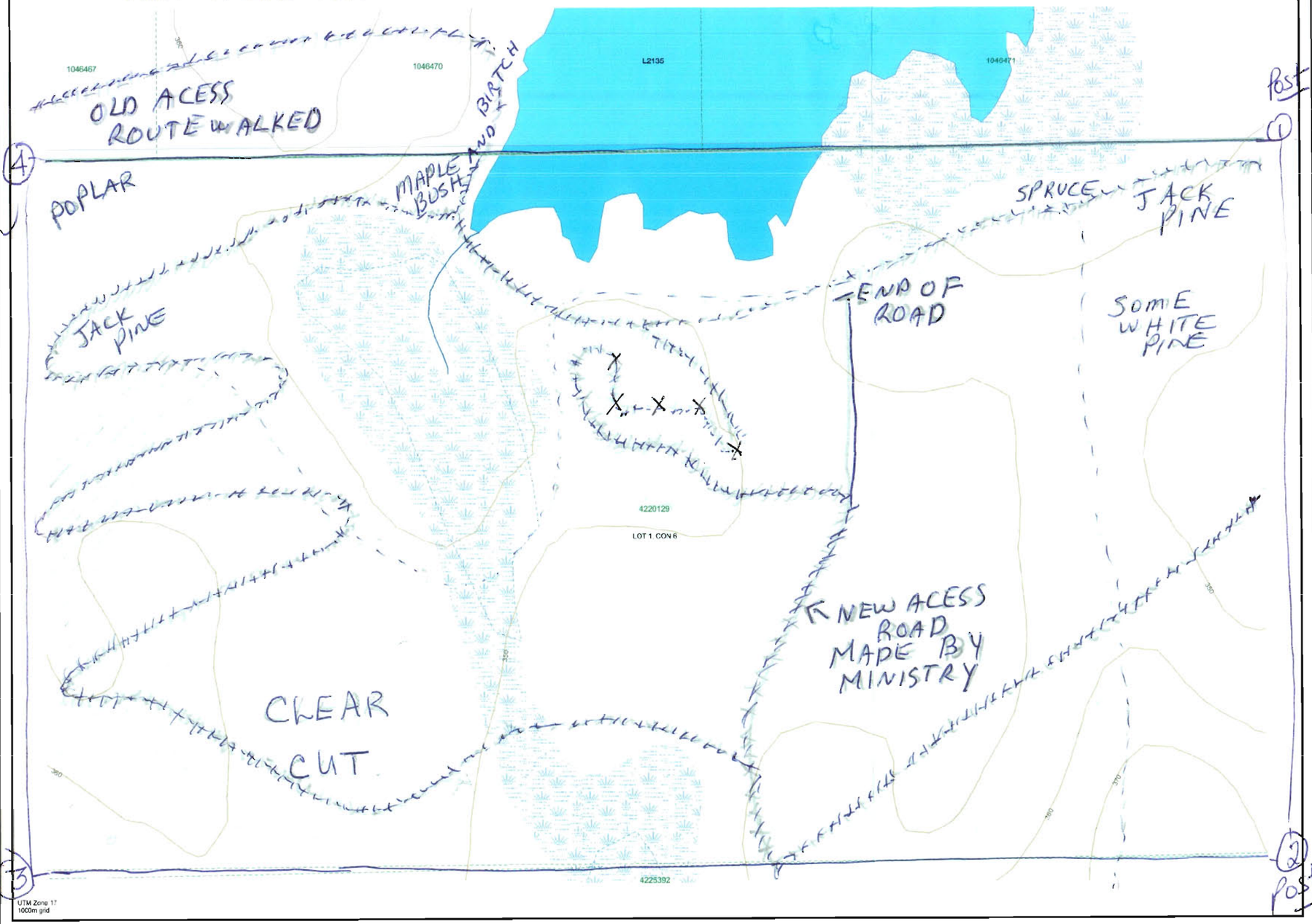
X Samples taken for personal interest

CLEAR CUT BY MNR 2008

~~~~~~ WALKING ROUTE

N

***** TRAVERSED AREAS



Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 5715
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure Map

Date / Time of Issue: Wed Aug 05 11:18:43 EDT 2009

TOWNSHIP / AREA
OTTO

PLAN
M-0379

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Larder Lake
Land Titles/Registry Division	TIMISKAMING
Ministry of Natural Resources District	KIRKLAND LAKE

TOPOGRAPHIC
- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

Freehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Licence of Occupation
- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only
- Land Use Permit
- Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- Water Power Lease Agreement

1234567 Mining Claim

1234567 Filed Only Mining Claims

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

1234 Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
- Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Order In Council Withdrawal Types
- W*sm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- W*s Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- W*m Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Ns IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:2397

40m 0m 120m

4220129

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Queenston Mining Inc.-2008 Year End Results and Outlook 7 Drill Rigs to Operate on Queenston Properties in 2009

QUEENSTON MINING INC QMI
4/7/2009 12:52:23 PM

TORONTO, ONTARIO, Apr 07, 2009 (MARKET WIRE via COMTEX News Network) --

Queenston Mining Inc. (TSX: QMI)(FRANKFURT: QMI)(BERLIN: QMI) (STUTTGART: QMI) ("Queenston" or the "Company") is pleased to announce financial results for the year ended December 31, 2008 along with a review of significant events and outlook for 2009. The audited Consolidated Financial Statements and related Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") along with the Annual Information Form ("AIF") are available at Queenston's website (www.queenston.ca) or at Queenston's SEDAR filings (www.sedar.com).

Queenston maintains the largest land holdings (18,000 ha) in the Kirkland Lake gold camp located in northeastern Ontario where the Company is advancing four, 100% owned gold deposits towards development, and continues with an aggressive exploration program. Queenston has a strong balance sheet at December 31, 2008, with assets of $56 million consisting of $38 million in property and $16 million in working capital. The treasury was recently fortified as a result of an $18 million financing completed in March 2009, and combined with the recent exercise of warrants, the Company's current cash position is approximately $32 million with no long-term debt. Queenston's net loss and loss per share was $158,016 and $0.00 respectively, for the year ending December 31, 2008. Exploration expenditures in 2008 amounted to approximately $8 million.

The following significant events were accomplished during the past year:

- Three separate NI 43-101 mineral resource calculations announced (Upper Beaver, South Claims JV and Wood-Pandora JV properties).

- Deep drilling at Upper Beaver intersects high-grade mineralization below existing mineral resource.

- Queenston and Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. ("KL Gold") continue to intersect high-grade in drilling on the South Claims joint venture ("JV") property.

- Deep drilling on Queenston's adjacent AK property intersects high-grade values.

- Positive results from the McBean drilling program.

- From March 2008 to March 2009, the Company raised $32.7 million.

NI 43-101 Mineral Resources

During 2008, the Company's share of NI 43-101 indicated gold resources was increased by 400,000 ounces (1,393,000 t grading 8.9 g/t) and inferred resources by 375,500 ounces (1,216,000 t grading 9.6 g/t) on three properties (Upper Beaver, South Claims and Wood-Pandora) at a discovery cost of approximately CDN $12.7 million or US $13 per ounce.

Following three phases of drilling (134 holes, 97,065 m), in September 2008 Queenston announced the first NI 43-101 mineral resource at the 100% owned Upper Beaver property located in Gauthier township, Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The resource comprised four zones of gold-copper mineralization containing 1,373,500 tonnes ("t") grading 8.5 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold ("Au") (375,000 oz) with 0.43% copper ("Cu") in the indicated category, and 1,061,300 t grading 7.7 g/t Au (262,800 oz) in the inferred category. The uncapped indicated and inferred grades are 9.7 g/t Au (427,900 oz) and 8.5 g/t Au (291,300 oz) respectively. The mineral resource was announced in a news release dated September 22, 2008 and outlined in a technical report entitled "Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Upper Beaver Property, Ontario for Queenston Mining Inc." dated November 6, 2008 prepared by independent Qualified Person ("QP") Michael W. Kociumbas, P.Geo. of Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited of Toronto.

In February 2008, the Company and 50-50% joint venture partner KL Gold intersected the down-dip extension of the high-grade, South Mine Complex ("SMC") on the South Claims JV property located in Teck Township, Kirkland Lake. The SMC is currently being developed and mined by KL Gold at the Macassa mine property directly adjacent to the JV. In July, the JV released the first NI 43-101 mineral resource comprising 39,000 t grading 38.1 g/t Au (47,730 oz) in the indicated category and 66,225 t grading 42.5 g/t Au (90,520 oz) in the inferred category. The resources were announced in a news release dated July 15, 2008 and calculated by independent QP Glenn R. Clark, P.Eng. in a technical report entitled "Review of Resources on South Claims Property, Kirkland Lake, Ontario", dated August 25, 2008.

Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Gold Mining Area

INTRODUCTION

The Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake mining area is near the centre of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, famous for its rich mineral endowment. The town of Kirkland Lake is in Teck Township at latitude 48°09' north and longitude 80°03' west.

History

The Larder Lake area in 1906 was the scene of the first gold rush in northeastern Ontario. Prospectors fanning out from the 1903 silver discoveries of Cobalt, Ontario, found gold on the shore of Larder Lake, which became the Kerr Addison mine. The gold for the first five dollar gold piece minted in Canada from Canadian gold (issued in 1909) came from the Kerr Addison property. Also in 1906, gold was discovered at Swastika 5 km west of Kirkland Lake. In 1911, Bill Wright discovered gold at Kirkland Lake. In the early stages of development, results at the mines were disappointing and might have discouraged developers less resourceful than the pioneers. The first gold production in the Kirkland Lake area from the Tough-Oakes (Toburn) property was in 1913, from Teck-Hughes in 1917, Lake Shore in 1918, Kirkland Lake Gold in 1919, Wright-Hargreaves in 1921, Sylvanite in 1927, and Macassa in 1933. It was not until 1936 that sufficient tonnage of ore was indicated at the site of the original Larder Lake discovery, in what then became known as the Kerr Addison mine, now a past producer.

During the 1930's depression years, the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake area, with 22 producing mines, was one of the most flourishing areas in Canada. After Word War II, rising costs of material and labour were not accompanied by an increased gold price. The resultant cost-price squeeze was compensated to some extent for some time by the Canadian government's Emergency Gold Mining Assistance. However, mining ceased at Toburn in 1953, Kirkland Minerals in 1960, Sylvanite in 1961, Lake Shore and Wright-Hargreaves in 1965 and Teck Hughes in 1968. At the Macassa mine, mining operations ceased in 1999, two years following rock bursts, which caused extensive damage to the No. 3 shaft below 1800 m. Foxpoint Resources Ltd. acquired five of the former seven Kirkland Lake gold producers and is recommencing mining operations. The reduction in gold mining activities in the sixties was partly offset by the Adams iron mine, which closed in 1990.

Current gold production is from Macassa and Lake Shore properties and further afield at two new gold mines, the Holt-McDermott and Holloway mines in Holloway Township, which commenced production in 1988 and 1996, respectively.

Production

Historical gold production from the Kirkland Lake - Larder Lake mining area is the second highest in Canada (following the Timmins area of Ontario), some mines having produced continuously for almost 50 years. By the end of 2001, the mines in the Kirkland Lake - Larder Lake area milled 105,960,533 tons of ore and produced 36,905,973 ounces of gold at a

recovered grade of 0.348 ounces gold per ton. In addition, 3,505,905 tons of tailings produced 212,440 ounces of gold at a recovered grade of 0.061 ounces gold per ton.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

All exposed bedrock in the Kirkland-Lake - Larder Lake area is Precambrian. Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks contain the mineralization of economic interest. Near Kenogami Lake in the west, and Kerr Addison in the east, relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks cover the older folded formations. Pleistocene deposits of sand, gravel, and clay mantle about 90 % of the bedrock.

Archean volcanic rocks with inter-bedded slate and chert are the oldest rocks (2.747 Ga to 2.705 Ga) and range from komatiite to mostly iron and magnesium-rich tholeiites at the stratigraphical base to calc-alkaline volcanic rocks at the stratigraphical top. These rocks contain long narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro as well as coarse-grained flows.

Timiskaming-type interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks, also Archean in age (2.680 Ga), unconformably, overlie the older volcanic rocks. They form a long, relatively narrow east-trending belt intruded by syenite (2.673 Ga).

Lamprophyre dikes are widespread and most of the "diabase" is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dikes (2.485 Ga).

Overlying all the above rocks with great unconformity are Proterozoic undeformed Huronian sediments of the Cobalt group intruded by Nipissing Diabase (2.200 Ga).

Jurassic age diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes are found east of Kirkland Lake and Matheson.

STRUCTURES

The two most prominent gold-bearing structures are the Larder Lake Deformation Zone and Kirkland Lake "main break"

Larder Lake Deformation Zone

The Larder Lake Deformation Zone is a carbonatized shear zone characterized in some places by the presence of quartz stockwork, and green mica. It is considered to be the western extension of the Malartic-Cadillac Deformation Zone, making it more than 160 km long. On surface and in drill-holes and underground workings, the Larder Lake Deformation Zone has been traced at intervals from east of Kerr Addison mine to west of Kenogami Lake. It is exposed about 2 km south of the gold mines of Kirkland Lake. The deformation zone is a south-dipping reverse fault, the south side of which seems to have moved upward and eastward relative to the north side.

Kirkland Lake "Main Break"

The Kirkland Lake "main break" is a fault zone branching northeastward from the Larder Lake Deformation Zone in the vicinity of Kenogami Lake. It passes through all the gold mines at Kirkland Lake, and has been identified to a depth of more than 2 km. Relative to the north side, its south side moved up 460 m almost vertically. The fault zone varies from a single plane to

multiple bifurcating planes. The widest ore bodies are where crossover faults and tension fractures between the planes are numerous. The North and South veins are along two faults branching from the "main break" in the centre of the Kirkland Lake gold mines. These faults are also reverse faults along which the south side moved up relative to the north side. The North vein fault branches from the footwall of the "main break" at Lake Shore and extends east through Wright Hargreaves and Sylvanite mines to the Toburn, where it dies out. The South vein fault branches from the hanging wall at Wright-Hargreaves and continues west through Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, and Kirkland Lake Gold.

Post-ore Faults

Post-ore strike-faults and transverse faults offset some of the ore bodies. The largest post-ore fault, the Lake Shore transverse fault, extends from surface to the deepest workings. It dips steeply southeast, and its east side moved down 100 m and north 200 m relative to its west wide,

ORE OCCURRENCES AT KIRKLAND LAKE

The gold mines at Kirkland Lake occur in a single geological orebody 5 km long and more than 2.4 km deep. The longest stoping length of ore is at the 3,000-foot level (914 m), where 2000 m of ore were shared by Teck-Hughes, Lake Shore, and Wright-Hargreaves. All ore is in or near the Kirkland Lake "main break" and subsidiary faults.

In the Kirkland Lake area, gold exists in all types of rock, but 85 percent of the ore is in syenitic plugs and trachytic flows in the belt of Timiskaming-type sedimentary rocks. The centre of the Kirkland Lake gold mines (at Teck-Hughes) is occupied by an irregular pipe-like felsic syenite body the dimensions of which is 300 m by 500 m at surface. The syenite pipe plunges about 45° west through Kirkland Lake Gold into Macassa and Tegren. Augite syenite, older than the felsic syenite, partially envelops it. Syenite porphyry, which extends on surface from the augite syenite to the eastern mine (Toburn), also plunges west. The southern contacts of the augite syenite and syenite porphyry dip more gently than their steeply dipping northern contacts, so the widths of the augite syenite and syenite porphyry increase with depth.

Gold occurs in quartz veins, silicified zones, sulphides, and tellurides. The quartz veins are found in faults, brecciated areas, and other zones formerly under tension. Native gold exists in host rocks and earlier-formed vein minerals. Gold is also present in calaverite, $AuTe_2$, and petzite, $(Ag\ Au)_2\ Te$, and is associated with fine-grained pyrite, which constitutes about two percent of the ore. Other minerals in the ore veins are potash feldspar; albite; ankerite; barite; tourmaline; actinolite; apatite; seritcite; chorite; chalcopyrite; hematite; galena; sphalerite; molybdenite; graphite; and the tellurides altaite (PbTe), coloradoite (Hg Te), and melonite ($Ni_2\ Te_3$).

The ore zone at Kirkland Lake did not "bottom out", however, Lake Shore and Wright-Hargreaves are the deepest underground developments, being 2,492 m and 2,491 m deep, respectively. From the bottom levels to surface, multistage hoisting was necessary making some high-grade, gold-bearing material uneconomical to mine. In the 1980's, Macassa sunk a 2,202 m (7,225 foot) deep shaft to overcome this problem, however, a serious rock burst in 1997 resulted in closure of the mine.

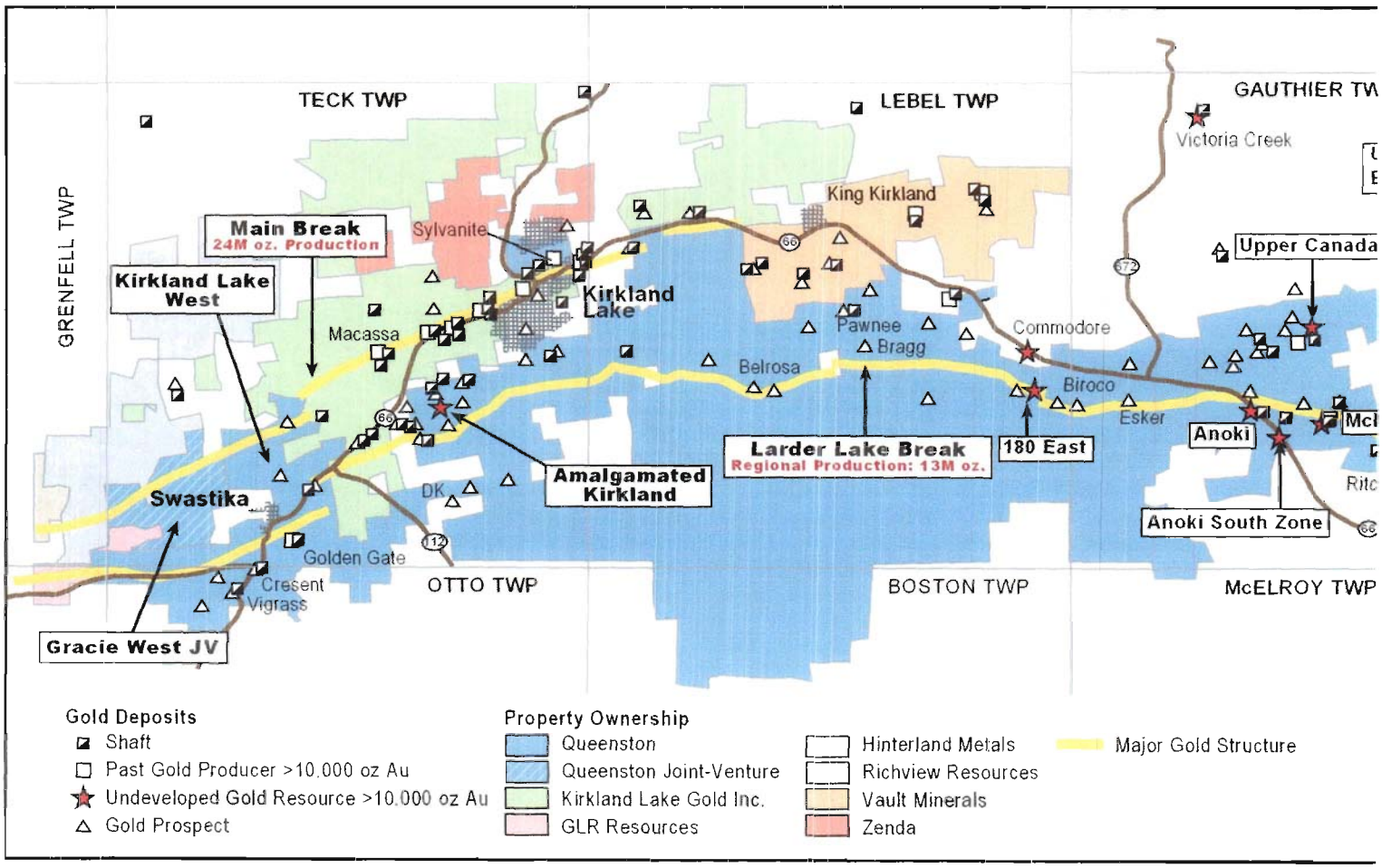
ORE OCCURRENCES AT DOBIE

The Upper Canada mine is midway between Kirkland Lake and the Kerr Addison mine. As at Kirkland Lake, most of the ore at Upper Canada is along a subsidiary of the Larder Lake fault, in rocks of syenitic composition. Much of the Upper Canada ore is in quartz veins at the crests of folds, as was the ore at the Omega mine of the Larder Lake area. Most of the Upper Canada ore is in silicified zones along the contacts of syenite porphyry, tuff, trachyte, and red trachyte porphyry. Queenston Mining Inc. and previous joint venture partners discovered several gold-bearing zones, which require further exploration.

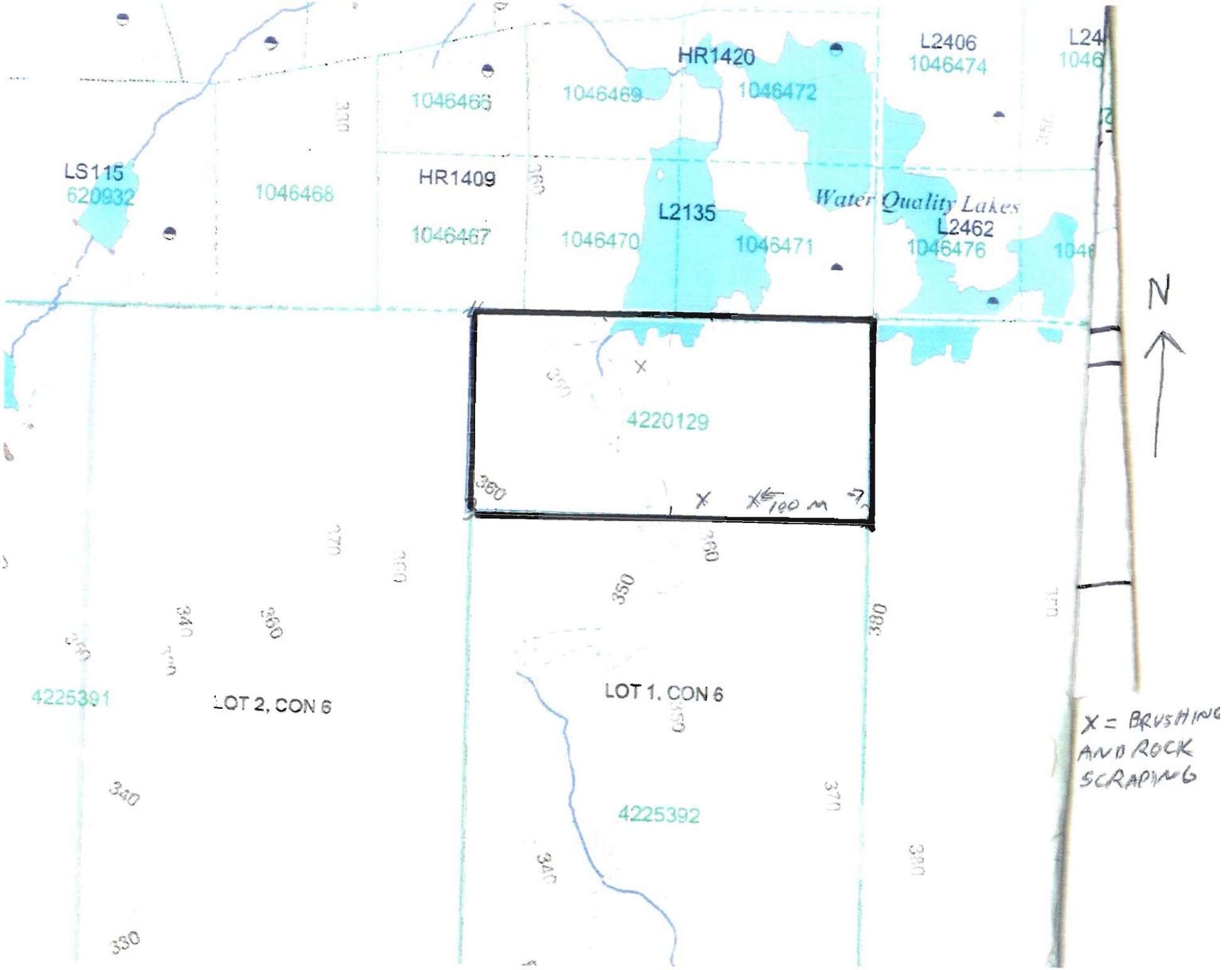
ORE OCCURRENCES AT LARDER LAKE

In the Larder Lake area, much of the ore was in quartz veins in carbonatized rocks, although most of Kerr Addison's production was from much less altered "flow ore" (lavas and tuffs) containing pyrite. Some of the syenite, tuffs, and talc-chlorite schists also contain ore. The main ore bodies in the Larder Lake area are associated with deformation that followed carbonatization of the Larder Lake fault. Only a fraction of the ore bodies were located within the original zone of intense shearing; the remainder was in adjacent hard competent rocks that failed under tension. Where no post-carbonate deformation exists, fracturing is weak and gold content low. In the Kerr Addison and Chesterville ore zone, which is a single geological unit, ore bodies on the south side appear to be localized in part within a pitching anticlinal fold. Ore bodies at the Omega mine lay near the apex of gentle swings in the strike of the mineralized zone.

By: Howard Lovell -1967
Revised by: Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist Staff - 2002



Kirkland Lake Area


HR1420
1046472
L2406
1046474
1046469
1046466
LS115
620932
1046468
HR1409
1046467
L2135
1046470
1046471
Water Quality Lakes
L2462
1046476
4220129
100 m
N
4225391
LOT 2, CON 6
LOT 1, CON 6
4225392
X = BRUSHING AND ROCK SCRAPING