GEOTECHNICAL REPORT ON CLAIM #P3001906

By Susan Vaillancourt for Vision Lake Mining Inc.
Dated: November 4, 2004

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ILLUSTRATIONS

REFERENCES

Geology of the "New Zone" Gold-Bearing Structure, Robb and Jamieson Townships, Ontario by John L. Kirwan MSc, PhD, PE (NH), PEng (ON) dated August 1, 2000

Claim

Claim # P3001906 was recorded to Vision Lake Mining Inc. on 9/18/02. They were originally stacked on May 21, 1999. The claim consists of 16.2 hectares. As of July 25, 2000, this claim was recorded in the name of Vision Lake Mining Inc. as to 100% of the interest of the ground.

Location and Access

The general location of the area of the claim within Ontario is shown on the geological location map Figure 1, Page 2. Robb Township is 25 Km northwest of the City of Timmins and can be reached by Provincial Highway #101 and 576 to Kamiscotia. The Vision Lake Mining property is northward from this 5 Km via a partially paved road, then beyond a gate in a fence surrounding the old KamKotia Mine. In the summer normal automobiles may be used to get there.

The terrain is mostly flat with occasional rock outcrops. The area is covered with dense mixed conifer and deciduous vegetation. Overburden consists of sand and clay over a gravel base. Thicknesses are highly variable. See Figure 2, Page 3 for a geological map of the Timmins area. See Figure 3, Page 4 for the claim map of Eastern Robb Township which shows the exact location of Claim 3001906.

Author of Report

I, Susan M. Vaillancourt, am the author of this report. I am an engineer residing at 612 Patricia Blvd., Timmins, Ontario P4N 6Z3. I am Executive Vice-President of Vision Lake Mining Inc.

The Ground Magnetometer Surveys

In January, 2004, Vision Exploration, 637 Algonguin Blvd. E., Suite 20, P.O. Box 1080, Timmins, ON P4N 7H9 did 2.45 Km of line cutting in order to perform a ground magnetometer survey. In the field, the lines were cut 25 m apart with readings every 12.5 m from a base line at an azimuth of 155 degrees. For map, see Illustration 1 at the end of this report. Since there were two mag maps made, this one is included only for reference.

The name of the person who performed this survey is Steve Anderson, exploration manager of Vision Exploration.

A GEM-GSM 19 Proton Precession magnetometer was used to carry out this mag survey. The instrument is synchronized with a GEM-GSM 19 recording base station to help eliminate magnetic diurnal variation. This should ensure an accuracy of less than 10 Nt.

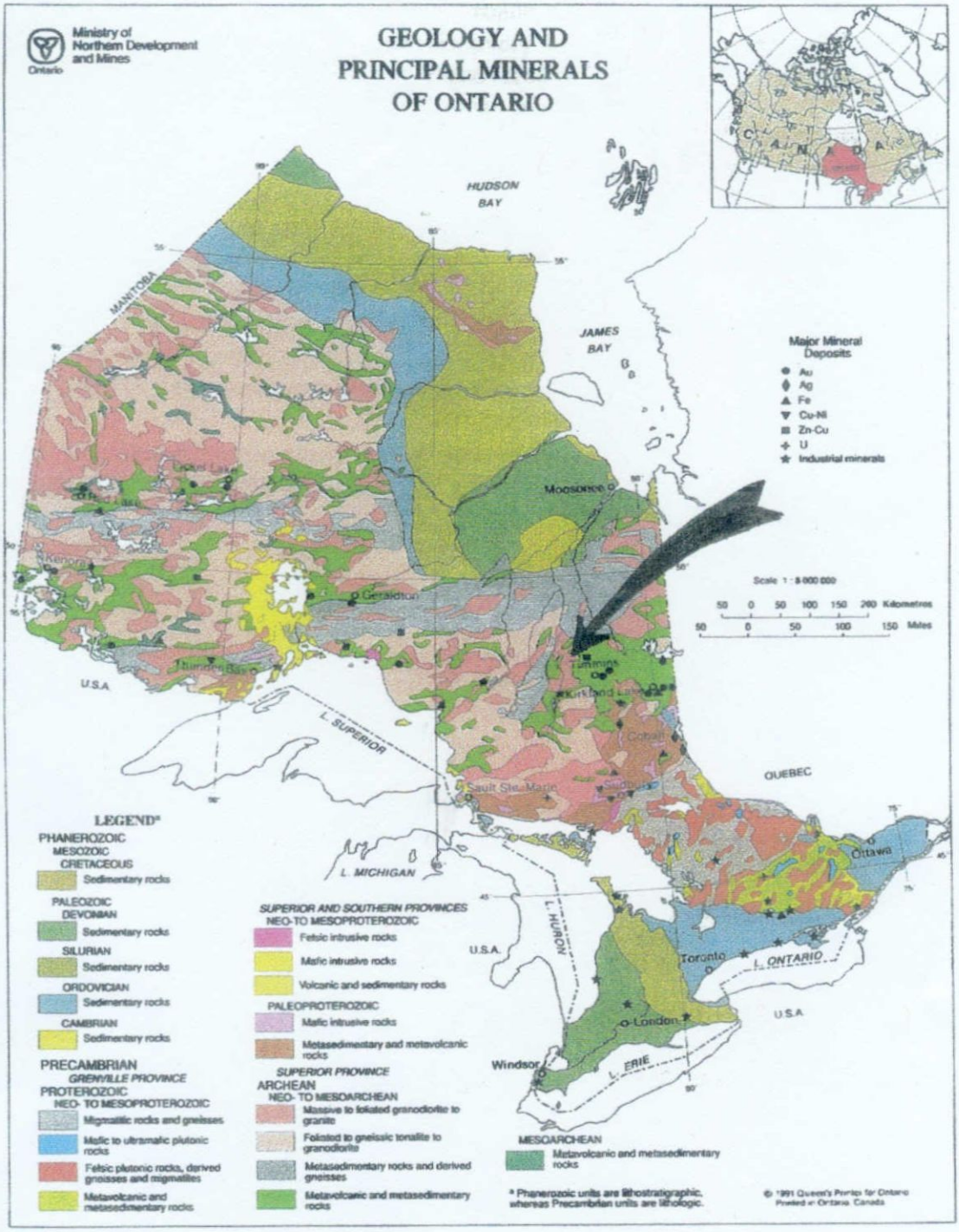


Figure 1

Map to show the location of the area discussed in the present report (arrow) in relation to the generalized geology of Ontario.

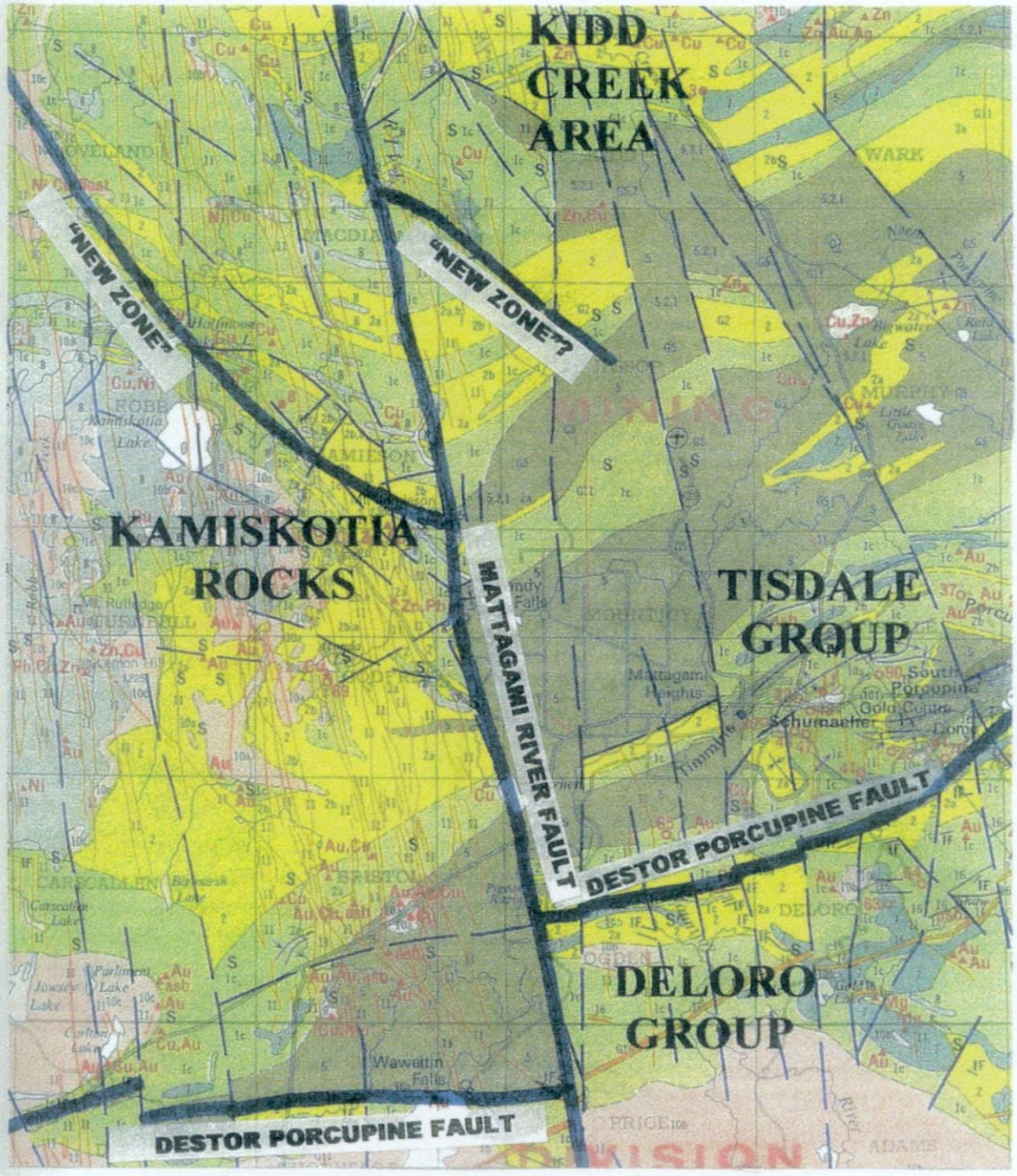


FIGURE 2

Geological Map of the Timmins Area, Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.
Photoreproduced, with additions, from Ontario Geological Survey Map 2205

Colours as on Figure 2, page 5 above, to which add: **Blue:** Mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks; faults. **Orange:** Diabase dikes

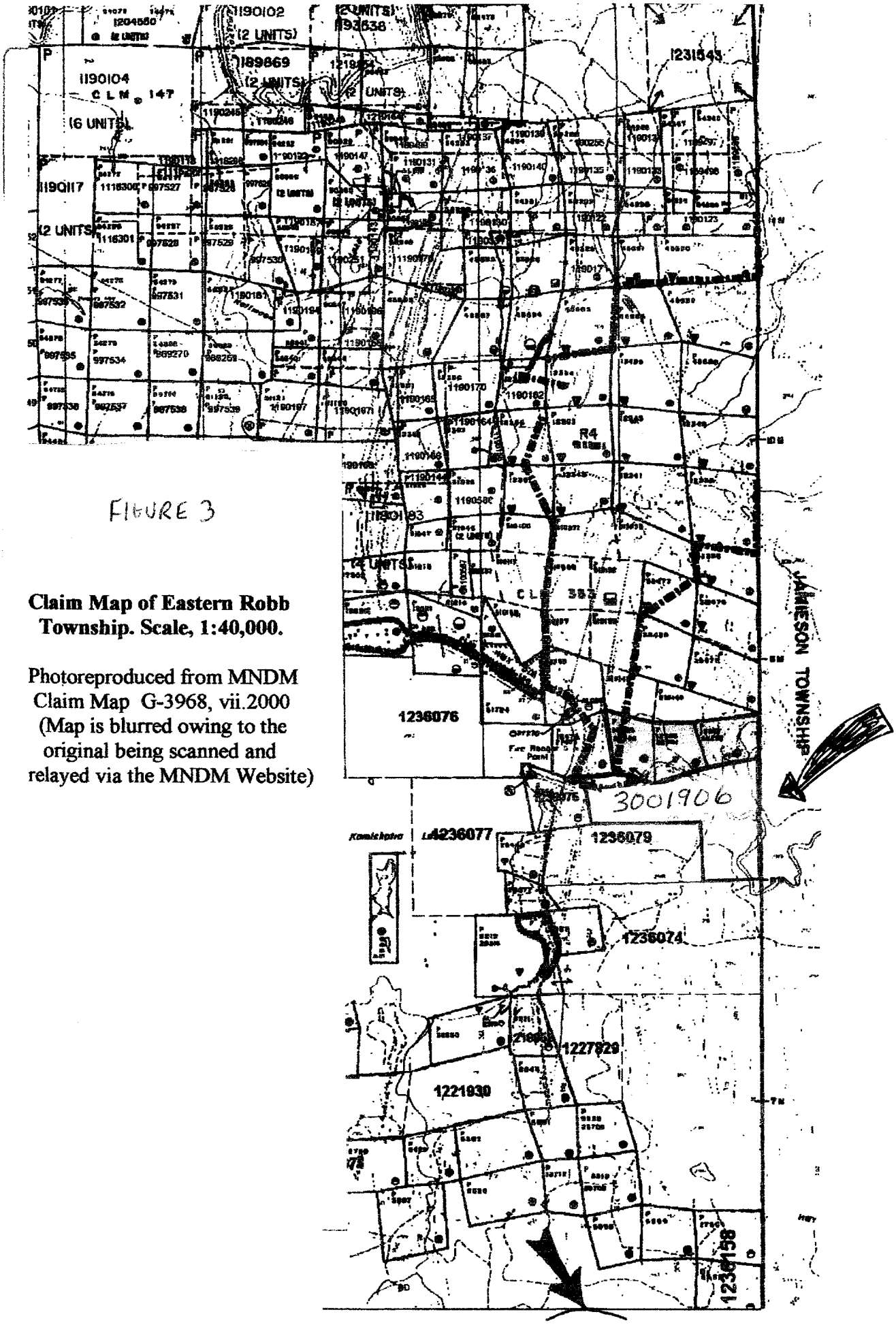


FIGURE 3

Claim Map of Eastern Robb Township. Scale, 1:40,000.

Photoreproduced from MNDM Claim Map G-3968, vii.2000 (Map is blurred owing to the original being scanned and relayed via the MNDM Website)

The Proton Precession method involves energizing a wire coil immersed in a hydrocarbon fluid. This causes the protons in the proton rich fluid to spin or process simulating spinning magnetic field, generating a signal in the same coil which is proportional to the total magnetic field intensity. In this way, the horizontal gradient of the earth's magnetic field can be measured and plotted in plan form with values of equal intensity joined to form a contour map.

This presentation is useful in correlating with other data sets to aid in structural interpretation. Individual magnetic responses can be interpreted for dip, depth and width estimates after profiling the data.

The following parameters were employed for the survey:

Instrument – GEM GSM 19 Proton Precession Magnetometer
Station Interval – 12.5 m
Line Interval – 25 m
Diurnal Correction Method – GEM GSM 19 Recording Base Station
Data Presentation – Magnetic Contours Map

- 1:2500 scale
- Contour interval = 10 nano-teslas

See Fig. 4, Page 6 instrument specifications.

In February, 2004, Exsics Exploration Ltd., P.O. Box 1880, Timmins, ON P4N 7X1 supervised by John Grant, Exploration Manager, did a second mag survey using the same cut lines described above. The base line shows an azimuth of 155 degrees. Thus the picket lines trend at 245 degrees. For map, see Illustration 2 at the end of this report.

The method of survey was using the Walkmag as described below in Figures 5a & b, Pages 7 & 8. Data is acquired and recorded at the rate of 2 readings/sec. as the operator walked at a steady pace along the line indicated on the map. A total of 2.45Km of lines were walked. Every 12.5 m, readings were taken.

The magnetic high on lines 175 and 200 is interpreted as being due to ultrabasic rocks which were in fact observed in the field in a volcanic setting. The breaks in the magnetic "highs" are interpreted as due to crossing fault zones. No assays were taken as the next step will be to access the bedrock for sampling. See Figure 6, Page 9 for part of mag survey which pertains to Claim 3001906.

For reference only, I've included a colour map of Claim 3001906 in Robb Township taken from the MNDM Web site, # G-3968. See Figure 7, Page 10.

GEM GSM-19

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER

Resolution:	0.01 nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range.
Range:	20,000 to 120,000 nT.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 10,000 nT/m
Operating interval:	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232-C.
Input/Output:	6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.
Power Requirements:	12 V, 200 mA peak (during polarization), 30 mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode.
Power Source:	Internal 12 V, 2.6 Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional. An External 12V power source can also be used.
Battery Charger:	**Input:** 110 VAC, 60 Hz. Optional 110/220 VAC, 50/60 Hz. **Output:** dual level charging.
Operating Ranges:	Temperature: -40 °C to +60 °C. Battery Voltage: 10.0 V minimum to 15V maximum. Humidity: up to 90% relative, non condensing.
Storage Temperature:	-50°C to +65°C
Display:	LCD: 240 x 64 pixels, or 8 x 30 characters. Built in heater for operation below -20°C
Dimensions:	**Console:** 223 x 69 x 240mm. **Sensor staff:** 4 x 450mm sections. **Sensor:** 170 x 71mm dia. **Weight:** Console 2.1kg, Staff 0.9kg, Sensors 1.1kg each.

VLF

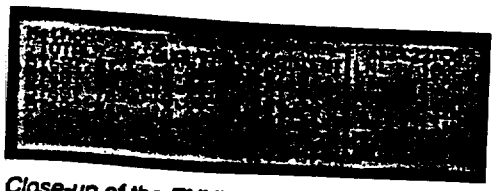
Frequency Range:	15 - 30.0 kHz.
Parameters Measured:	Vertical In-phase and Out-of-phase components as percentage of total field. 2 components of horizontal field. Absolute amplitude of total field.
Resolution:	0.1%.
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time.
Storage:	Automatic with: time, coordinates, magnetic field/gradient, slope, EM field, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical, and both horizontal components for each selected station.
Terrain Slope Range:	0° - 90° (entered manually).
Sensor Dimensions:	14 x 15 x 9 cm. (5.5 x 6 x 3 inches).
Sensor Weight:	1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

FIGURE 4

allows the user to note the magnetic relief (anomaly) on the line.

Large Screen Display

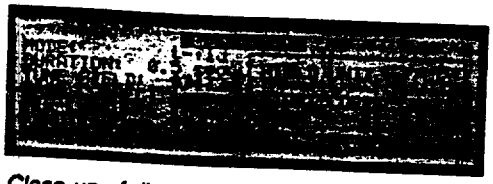
"Super-Twist" 64 x 240 dot (8 lines x 40 characters), LCD graphic screen provides good visibility in all light conditions. A display heater is optionally available for low-temperature operations below 0°C.



Close-up of the ENVI-MAG screen showing data presented after each reading

Interactive Menus

The set-up of ENVI-MAG is menu-driven, and minimizes the operator's learning time, and on-going tasks.



Close-up of display of ENVI-MAG showing interactive set-up menu

Rechargeable Battery and Battery Charger

An "off-the-shelf" lead-acid battery and charger are provided as standard. The low-cost "Camcorder" type battery is available from electronic parts distributors everywhere.

HELP-Line Available

Purchasers of ENVI-MAG are provided with a HELP-Line telephone number to call in the event assistance is needed with an application or instrumentation problem.

ENVIMAP Processing and Mapping Software

Supplied with ENVI-MAG, and custom designed for this purpose, is easy-to-use, very user-friendly, menu driven data processing and mapping software called ENVIMAP. This unique software appears to the user to be a single program, but is in fact a sequence of separate programs, each performing a specific task. Under the menu system, there are separate programs to do the following:

a) read the ENVI-MAG data and reformat it into a standard compatible with the ENVIMAP software
b) grid the data into a standard grid format
c) create a vector file of posted values
d) contour the gridded data
e) autoscale the combined results of the posting/surround step and the contouring step to fit on a standard 8.5 ins. wide dot-matrix printer
f) rasterize and output the results of step e) to the printer

with line and baseline identification that allows the user to add some title information and build a suitable surround

ENVIMAP is designed to be as simple as possible. The user is required to answer a few basic questions asked by ENVIMAP, and then simply toggles "GO" to let ENVIMAP provide default parameters for the making of the contour map. The user can modify certain characteristics of the output plot. ENVIMAP'S menu system is both keyboard and mouse operable. HELP screens are integrated with the menu system so that HELP is displayed whenever the user requests it.

Options Available

- True simultaneous gradiometer upgrade
- Base station upgrade
- Display heater for low temperature operations
- External battery pouch

Specifications

Total Field Operating Range
20,000 to 100,000 nT (gammas)

Total Field Absolute Accuracy
+/- 1nT

Sensitivity
0.1 nT at 2 second sampling rate

Tuning
Fully solid state. Manual or automatic, keyboard selectable

Cycling (Reading) Rates
0.5, 1 or 2 seconds, up to 9999 seconds for base station applications, keyboard selectable

Gradiometer Option
Includes a second sensor, 20 inch (½m) staff extender and processor module

"WALKMAG" Mode
0.5 second for walking surveys, variable rates for hilly terrain

Digital Display
LCD "Super Twist", 240 x 64 dots graphics, 8 line x 40 characters alphanumerics

Display Heater
Thermostatically controlled, for cold weather operations

Keyboard Input
17 keys, dual function, membrane type

Notebook Function
32 characters, 5 user-defined MACRO's for quick entry

Standard Memory
Total Field Measurements: 28,000 readings
Gradiometer Measurements: 21,000 readings
Base Station Measurements: 151,000 readings

Expanded Memory
Total Field Measurements: 140,000 readings
Gradiometer Measurements: 109,000 readings
Base Station Measurements: 750,000 readings

Real-Time Clock
Records full date, hours, minutes and seconds with 1 second resolution, +/- 1 second stability over 12 hours

Digital Data Output
RS-232C interface, 600 to 57,600 Baud, 7 or 8 data bits, 1 start, 1 stop bit, no parity format. Selectable carriage return delay (0-999 ms) to accommodate slow peripherals. Handshaking is done by X-on/X-off

Analog Output
0 - 999 mV full scale output voltage with keyboard selectable range of 1, 10, 100, 1,000 or 10,000 nT full scale

Power Supply
Rechargeable "Camcorder" type, 2.3 Ah, Lead-acid battery.

12 Volts at 0.65 Amp for magnetometer, 1.2 Amp for gradiometer,

External 12 Volt input for base station operations

Optional external battery pouch for cold weather operations

Battery Charger
110 Volt - 230 Volt, 50/60 Hz

Operating Temperature Range
Standard 0° to 60°C
Optional -40°C to 60°C

Dimensions
Console - 10 x 6 x 2.25 inches (250 mm x 152 mm x 55 mm)
T.F. sensor - 2.75 inches dia. x 7 inches (70 mm x 175 mm)
Grad. sensor and staff extender - 2.75 inches dia. x 26.5 inches (70 mm x 675 mm)
T.F. staff - 1 inch dia. x 76 inches (25 mm x 2 m)

Weight
Console - 5.4 lbs (2.45 kg) with rechargeable battery
T. F. sensor - 2.2 lbs (1.15 kg)
Grad. sensor - 2.5 lbs (1.15 kg)
Staff - 1.75 lbs (0.8 kg)

SCINTREX

Head Office
222 Snidercroft Road
Concord, Ontario, Canada L4K 1B5
Telephone: (905) 669-2280
Fax: (905) 669-6403 or 669-5132
Telex: 06-964570

In the USA:
Scintrex Inc.
85 River Rock Drive
Unit 202
Buffalo, NY 14207
Telephone: (716) 298-1219

SCINTREX

ENVI-MAG Environmental Magnetometer/Gradiometer

Locating Buried Drums and Tanks?

The ENVI-MAG is the solution to this environmental problem. ENVI-MAG is an inexpensive, lightweight, portable WALKMAG" which enables you to survey large areas quickly and accurately.

ENVI-MAG is a portable, proton precession magnetometer and/or gradiometer, for geotechnical, archaeological and environmental applications where high production, fast count rate and high sensitivity are required. It may also be used for other applications, such as mineral exploration, and may be configured as a total-field magnetometer, a vertical gradiometer or as a base station.

The ENVI-MAG

- easily detects buried drums to depths of 10 feet or more
- more sensitive to the steel of a buried drum than EM or radar
- much less expensive than EM or radar
- survey productivity much higher than with EM or radar

Main features include:

- select sampling rates as fast as 2 times per second
- "WALKMAG" mode for rapid acquisition of data
- large internal, expandable memory
- easy to read, large LCD screen displays data both numerically and graphically
- ENVIMAP software for processing and mapping data

ENVI-MAG comprises several basic modules; a lightweight console with a large screen alphanumeric display and high capacity memory, a staff mounted sensor and sensor cable, rechargeable battery and battery charger, RS-232 cable and ENVIMAP processing and mapping software.

For gradiometry applications an upgrade kit is available, comprising an additional processor module for installation in the console, and a second sensor with a staff extender.

ENVI-MAG Proton Magnetometer in operation

For base station applications a Base Station Accessory Kit is available so that the sensor and staff may be converted into a base station sensor.

FIGURE 5a

Features and Benefits

WALKMAG" Magnetometer/Gradiometer

The "WALKMAG" mode of operation (sometimes known as "Walking Mag") is user-selectable from the keyboard. In this mode, data is acquired and recorded at the rate of 2 readings per second as the operator walks at a steady pace along a line. At desired intervals, the operator "triggers" an event marker by a single key stroke, assigning coordinates to the recorded data.

True Simultaneous Gradiometer

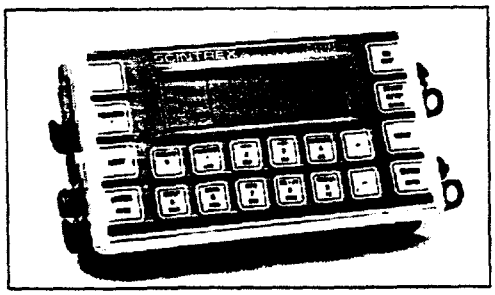
An optional upgrade kit is available to configure ENVI-MAG as a gradiometer to make true, simultaneous gradiometer measurements. Gradiometry is useful for geotechnical and archaeological surveys where small near surface magnetic targets are the object of the survey.

Selectable Sampling Rates

.5 second, 1 second and 2 second reading rates user selectable from the

Large-Key Keypad

The large-key keypad allows easy access for gloved-hands in cold-weather operations. Each key has a multi-purpose function.



Front panel of ENVI-MAG showing a graphic profile of data and large-key keypad

Large Capacity Memory

ENVI-MAG with standard memory stores up to 28,000 readings of total field measurements, 21,000 readings of gradiometry data or 151,000 readings as a base station. An expanded memory option is available which increases this standard

Easy Review of Data

For quality of data and for a rapid analysis of the magnetic characteristics of the survey line, several modes of review are possible. These include the measurements at the last four stations, the ability to scroll through any or all previous readings in memory, and a graphic display of the previous data as profiles, line by line. This feature is very useful for environmental and archaeological surveys.

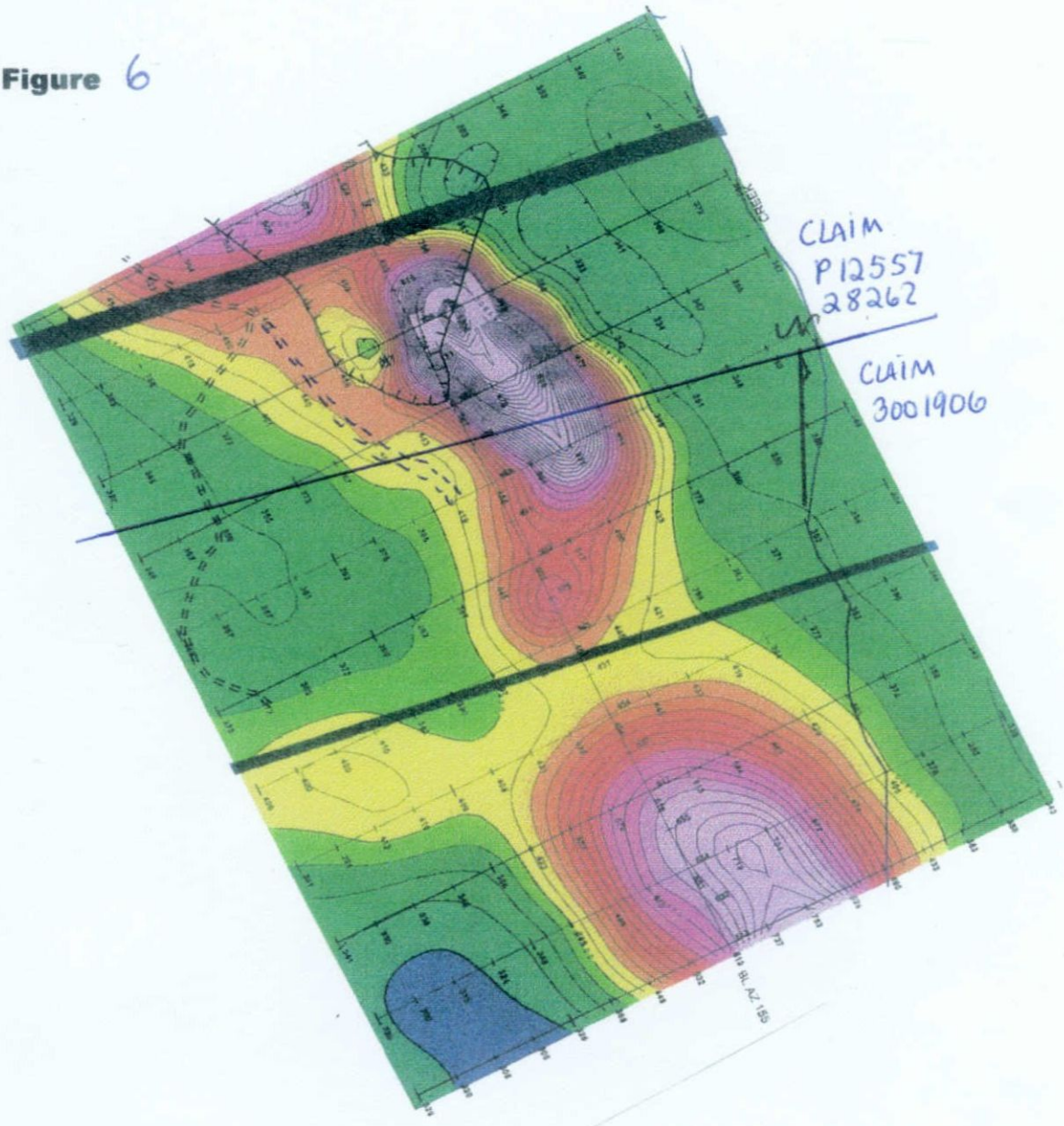
Highly Productive

The "WALKMAG" mode of operation acquires data rapidly at close station intervals, ensuring high-definition results. This increases survey productivity by a factor of 5 when compared to a conventional magnetometer survey.

"Datacheck" Quality Control of Data

"Datacheck" provides a feature wherein at the end of each survey line, data may be reviewed as a profile on ENVI-MAG's screen. Datacheck confirm

Figure 6



The Magnetometer Survey performed by Exsics Geophysics of Timmins, Ontario, February, 2004, oriented with BL at 155°.

Scale 1:2000, photoreduced from the original isomagnetic survey map at a scale of 1:1000 and a contour interval of 20 gammas above an arbitrary background. Vision Lake property, Robb Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario.
Tesluk pit area shown by hachure lines in the northern part of the map:
Inferred major fault shown by wide line across figure; inferred minor fault shown by narrower line across figure. Interpretation by John L. Kirwan, May, 2004.

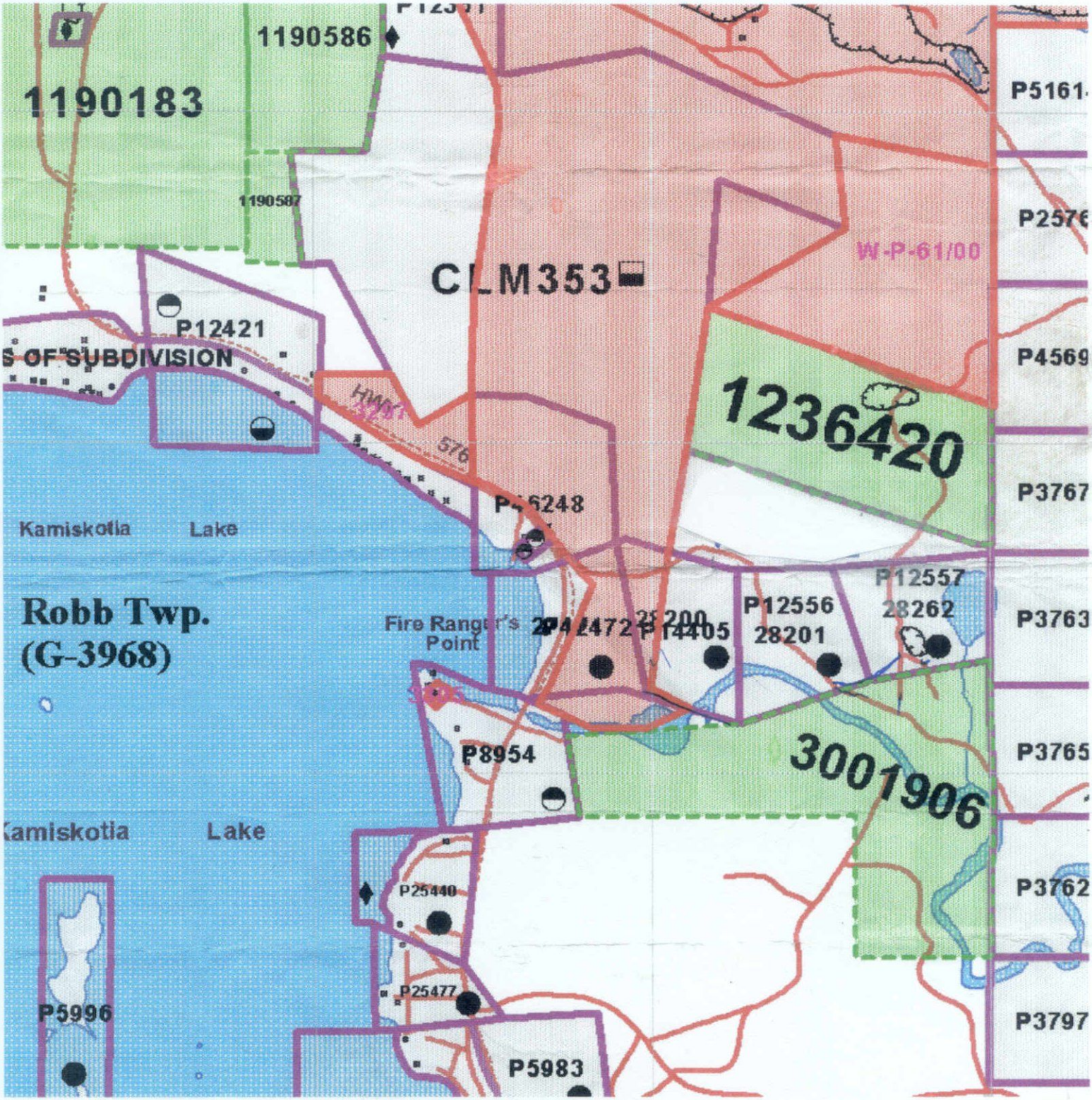


FIGURE 7
MNDM
G-3968

Dr. Kirwan's Report and Visit to Site

On September 17, 2004, Dr. John Kirwan, P.Eng. came out to the property to examine the zones mapped out on the two mag surveys and give recommendations as to the next step in searching for minerals. His report is appended at the end of this report.

See Page 6 of Dr. Kirwan's report, appended to the back of this report. Please note that the mag map referred to in Dr. Kirwan's report has been corrected as to the North directional arrow. See Illustration 2 at the back of this report.

Inclusions

Included with this report, submitted in duplicate, are the Declaration of Assessment Work Performed on Mining Land form and Statement of Costs for Assessment Credit.

This report was completed on November 4, 2004.

Susan Vaillancourt
Executive VP
Vision Lake Mining Inc.

JOHN L. KIRWAN
MSc PhD FGAC FRGS FRSAI PEng(ON)
PO BOX 2150
TIMMINS ON CANADA P4N 7X8
Tel 705 235-4750 Fax 705 235-2777

30 May, 2004

Vision Lake Mining Inc., Timmins

Attn: Susan M. Vaillancourt; Michael Tesluk

First of all, please let me thank you for the opportunity of again visiting your property in Robb Township, which was the subject of my August 1, 2000 report titled "Geology of the 'New Zone' Gold-Bearing Structure, Robb and Jamieson Towenships, Ontario."

The principal development since my 2000 visit was the generation of a ground magnetometer survey dated February, 2004, and the recent dewatering of the pit area of the claims.

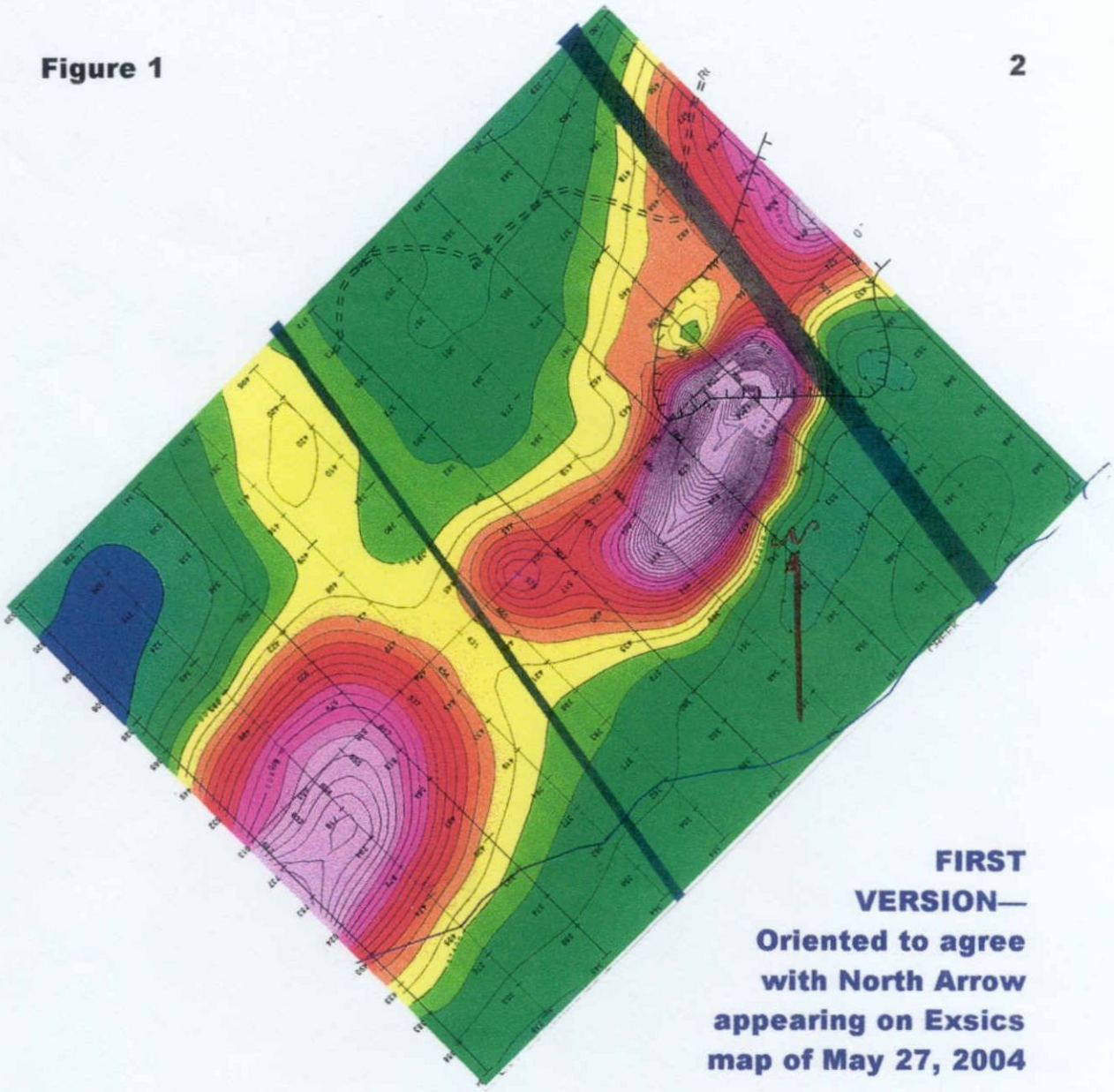
The Ground Magnetometer Survey

This survey was performed by Exsics Exploration Limited, of Timmins and levelled, reduced and contoured in-house using the GeoSoft data software. In the field, the lines were cut 25 metres apart with readings every 12 ½ metres from a base line cut at an azimuth of 155 degrees (*per* the label on the map) but at 225 degrees (*per* a north arrow on that map). Thus the picket lines trend at *either* 245 *or* 315 degrees.

Figure 1, page 2 below, shows the geophysical survey in photoreduction with the north arrow oriented north-south, an orientation that shows the "New Zone" structure correctly oriented northwest-southeast, but with what would normally be interpreted to be a north-south diabase dike incorrectly oriented northeast-southwest.

The correct orientation of the picket lines would be about 220 degrees if the recommendations in my 2000 report were followed. By rotating the geophysical map some 70 degrees counterclockwise to agree with the labelling of the base line on the map itself, the "New Zone" structure is similarly rotated, as is the diabase dike, to unlikely orientations. But at the same time the "diabase dike" ceases to be seen as such a body and instead agrees with a magnetic unit that is nearly conformable with the stratigraphy and which was first located by Middleton in 1968, shown on his Geophysical Compilation Sheet numbered P.598 and published by the Ontario Geological Survey.

Part of the Middleton map is shown below in photoenlargement as Figure 2, page 3. Figure 3, page 4 below shows the Exsics map with the base line oriented as labelled.

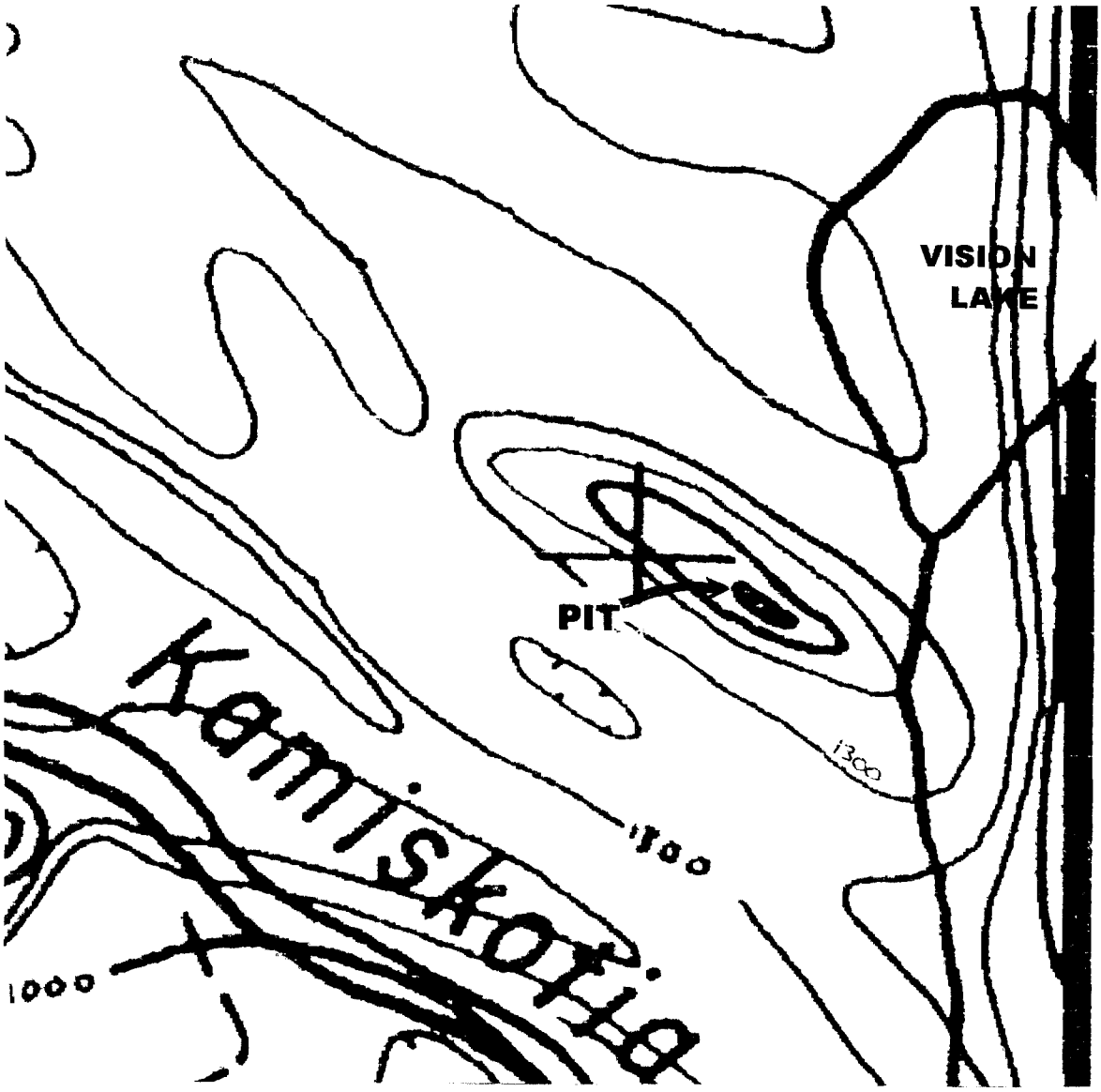


FIRST VERSION— Oriented to agree with North Arrow appearing on Exsics map of May 27, 2004

The Magnetometer Survey performed by Exsics Geophysics of Timmins, Ontario, February, 2004.

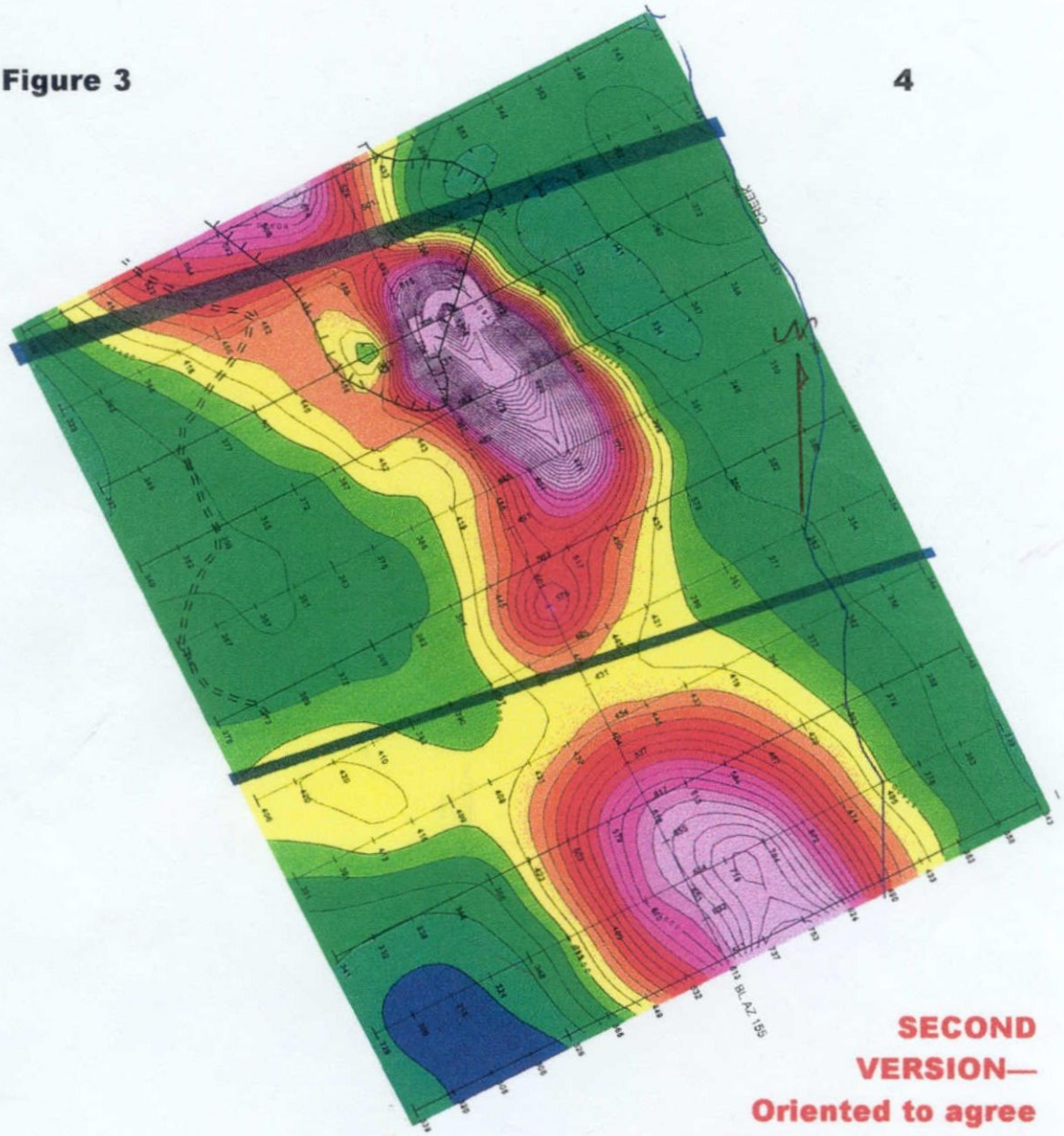
Scale, 1:2000, photoreduced from the original isomagnetic survey map at a scale of 1:1000 and a contour interval of 20 gammas above an arbitrary background. Vision Lake property, Robb Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario.

Tesluk pit area shown by hachure lines in the northern part of the map;
Inferred major fault shown by wide line across figure; inferred minor fault shown by narrower line across figure. Interpretation by John L. Kirwan, May, 2004



The Magnetometer Survey performed by Bob Middleton in 1968
OGS Map P.598
Scale: 1:3840, photoenlarged from the published version at a scale of 1:15,840, or 4 inches to the mile.
Contour Interval, 100 gammas.

Figure 3



SECOND VERSION— Oriented to agree with Base Line Azimuth of 155 degrees as printed on the magnetometer grid plan.

The Magnetometer Survey performed by Exsics Geophysics of Timmins, Ontario, February, 2004, oriented with BL at 155 °.

Scale 1:2000, photoreduced from the original isomagnetic survey map at a scale of 1:1000 and a contour interval of 20 gammas above an arbitrary background. Vision Lake property, Robb Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario.
Tesluk pit area shown by hachure lines in the northern part of the map:
Inferred major fault shown by wide line across figure; inferred minor fault shown by narrower line across figure. Interpretation by John L. Kirwan, May, 2004.

I am using the 155 degree orientation of the base line as the version for interpretation, since it results in a magnetic pattern that is closer to that of Middleton in 1968. However, even that is far from certain as the dominant magnetic feature trends more to the northwest than that observed in 1968. A base line of about 135 degrees may more accurately indicate that which was actually used..

Interpretation of the Magnetometer Survey

The magnetic map is dominated by a series of magnetic highs lined up like a string of sausages in a northwesterly direction. This is unquestionably due to a body of ultrabasic rock which has been exposed in the Tesluk open pit.

Flattening of the magnetic contours and termination and offset of one of the "sausages" within the open pit itself (at the north end of Figure 3) indicates the presence of an ENE-trending fault with left-handed displacement of about 25 metres, but undetermined upwards displacement.

A second such zone, though less pronounced, occurs southward at the termination of another "sausage" but with right-handed displacement of, perhaps 10 metres.

A magnetic low, forming a small bullseye at the southwestern edge of the pit appears to be due to the dipole effect which occurs on the down dip side of magnetic bodies, and not to any particular change of lithologic type, though local alteration is a possibility as well.

No large areas of alteration, which might be associated with a major gold deposit were identified on the magnetic map in the vicinity of the pit, unless the magnetic low, referred to above as due to the dipole effect, represents in fact such an area. In that case, being so small, it would indicate a very minor deposit.

No cause is apparent for the magnetically high zone which extends westwards in the southern part of the Figure, as it is neither parallel with the known trend of the country rocks, nor with any of the known diabase dike directions. Occurring, as it does, in close association with one of the interpreted faults, it may represent a thin sheet of ultrabasic rock intruded into that fault, or conceivable a magnetic mineral such as pyrrhotite in the fault plane itself.

The magnetometer survey, overall, appears to be of very high quality, and conducted and contoured using standards which are entirely adequate for the property in question.

Field Observations, 2004

Actual observations were limited to the southeastern portions of the pit. Here, strong ferruginous carbonatization of the rock, quartz veining, pyritization, and abundant presence of tourmaline all indicate the possible presence of gold mineralization. In addition, rock bleaching and the observed presence of both visible and assdayable gold as reported earlier, support this conclusion. Several samples were taken.

Quartz vein structures were observed trending at 130 degrees and dipping about 30 degrees southward and, radiating from these veins, thinner ones trending at 025 degrees azimuth. These thinner ones are in the order of 2 to 20 centimeters thick, tapering away from the veins from which they radiate, and dip vertically. They are well-layered with quartz and quartz-carbonate zones, and tend to have pyrite cubes as a regular dusting adjacent to, but beyond, their contacts with the country rock.

The catrbonatization, though locally pervasive, is relatively minor compared with that at other gold-bearing deposits in the Timmins area, a fact which may indicate that a major gold deposit, if it exists, may be some distance removed from the open pit area. [*See:* "Gold Exploration in the Timmins Area using Field and Lithogeochemical Characteristics of Carbonate Alteration Zones, by Andy Fyon and JH Crocket: OGS Study 26. 1983].

Recommendations

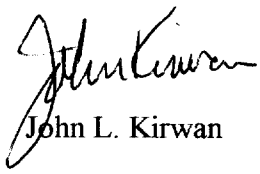
The first priority will be to revisit the site and measure the directions of the geophysical base line and picket lines so that the geophysical survey may may be correctly oriented and interpreted.

The next priority will be to continue the magnetometer survey so as to trace and define the magnetic body referred to above, and to identify any recognizable faults, as well as to search for and delineate possible zones of alteration. It may be desirable to re-cut the present picket lines or else to cut the new lines at a different angle.

A program of field sampling and gold assaying of the rock would be desirable in order to check and quantify the probable association of gold mineralization with pyrite. In the event of such an association, an Induced Polarization survey would be warranted over areas of the property defined for further work by an interpretation of the extended magnetometer survey recommended above. This IP survey could be relatively wide-spaced for the sake of economy, on alternate picket lines, or even every third or fourth one.

I would expect such a survey to define areas for further stripping and exploration drilling.

Respectfully submitted,



John L. Kirwan

Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0460.01440 **Status:** APPROVED
Recording Date: 2004-SEP-15 **Work Done from:** 2004-JAN-12
Approval Date: 2004-NOV-06 **to:** 2004-FEB-09

Client(s):

303127 VISION LAKE MINING INC.

Survey Type(s):

GEOL LC MAG

Work Report Details:

Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
P 3001906	$2,354	$2,354	$2,354	$2,354	$0	0	$0	$0	2005-SEP-18
	$2,354	$2,354	$2,354	$2,354	$0	$0	$0	$0	

External Credits: $0

Reserve:

$0 Reserve of Work Report#: W0460.01440

$0 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.

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900

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Ontario

Date: 2004-NOV-16

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
P3E 6B5

Tel: (888) 415-9845
Fax:(877) 670-1555

VISION LAKE MINING INC.
1665 PICKERING PARKWAY, APT. 811
PICKERING, ONTARIO
L1V 6L4 CANADA

Submission Number: 2.28431
Transaction Number(s): W0460.01440

Dear Sir or Madam

Subject: Approval of Assessment Work

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

The revisions outlined in the Notice dated September 22, 2004 have been corrected. Accordingly, assessment work credit has been approved as outlined on the Declaration of Assessment Work Form that accompanied this submission.

NOTE: Duplicate copies of the Declaration of Assessment Work forms are no longer required.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact BRUCE GATES by email at bruce.gates@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours Sincerely,

Ron C Gashinski.

Ron C. Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

Vision Lake Mining Inc.
(Claim Holder)

Susan Marie Vaillancourt
(Agent)

Assessment File Library

Vision Lake Mining Inc.
(Assessment Office)

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

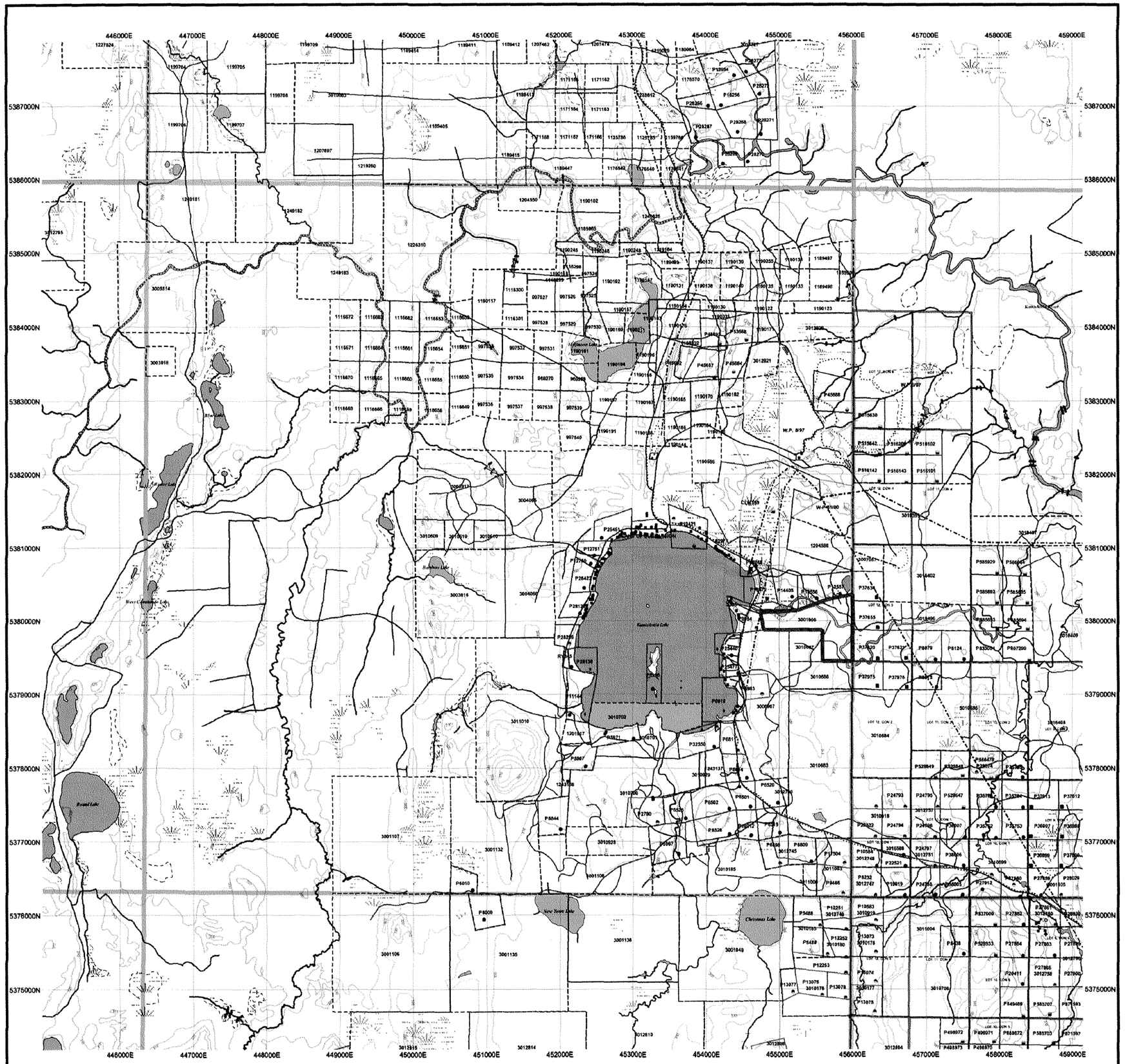
Mining Land Tenure Map

Date / Time of Issue: Tue Nov 16 11:05:53 EST 2004

TOWNSHIP / AREA	PLAN
ROBB	G-3968

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Porcupine
Land Titles/Registry Division	COCHRANE
Ministry of Natural Resources District	TIMMINS



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
- LEP: Land Use Permit
- OIC: Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- WPLA: 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

IMPORTANT NOTICES

700m 0m Scale 1:20000 2.1km

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
3688	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	400 FEET SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION ALONG THE SHORES OF ALL LAKES AND RIVERS
3297	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	PROPOSED SURFACE RIGHTS DISPOSITION UNDER P.L.A. NOTICE RECEIVED MARCH 7, 1991
3305	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	N.N.R. RESERVE
3374	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	PENDING APPLICATION UNDER THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT NOTICE RECEIVED 91-NOV-22 SEE LAND ROLL FILE FOR DETAILS
3400	Wsm	Nov 22, 1991	PENDING APPLICATION UNDER THE AGGREGATE RESOURCES ACT NOTICE RECEIVED 91-NOV-22
P.O	Wsm	Jul 9, 2003	*Claim taken Filed Only*
W-P-01/00	Wsm	Dec 7, 2000	*Sec.35 W-P-01/00 07/12/2000 M&S 1581/80*
W.P. 6/97	Wsm	Apr 28, 1997	MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE MINING ACT, R.S.O. 1990 ORDER NO. W.P. 6/97 NER DATED APR. 28/97
W.P.6/97	Wsm	Apr 28, 1997	MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE MINING ACT, R.S.O. 1990 ORDER NO. W.P.6/97 NER DATED APR 28/1997
W-LL-C1702	Wsm	Feb 1, 2004	W-LL-C1702 ONT M&S withdrawal S.35 Mining Act RSO 1990, 01/02/04 Boundary generally depicts area withdrawn Click to view actual area

2.28431
GEOL
MAG

200

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General Information and Limitations

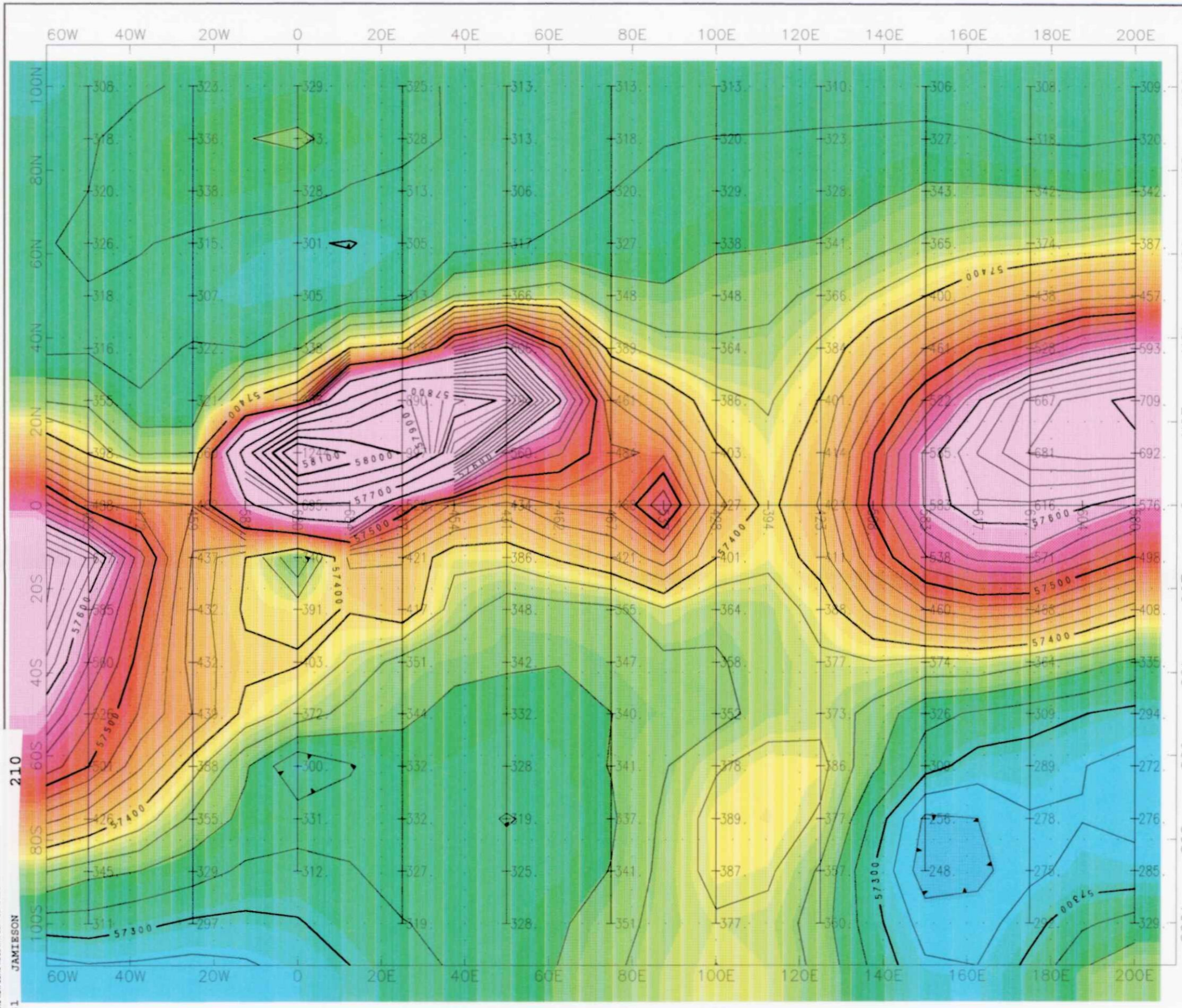
Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes 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.

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 5742
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licenses, 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.



210

JAMIESON

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VISION LAKE MINING

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

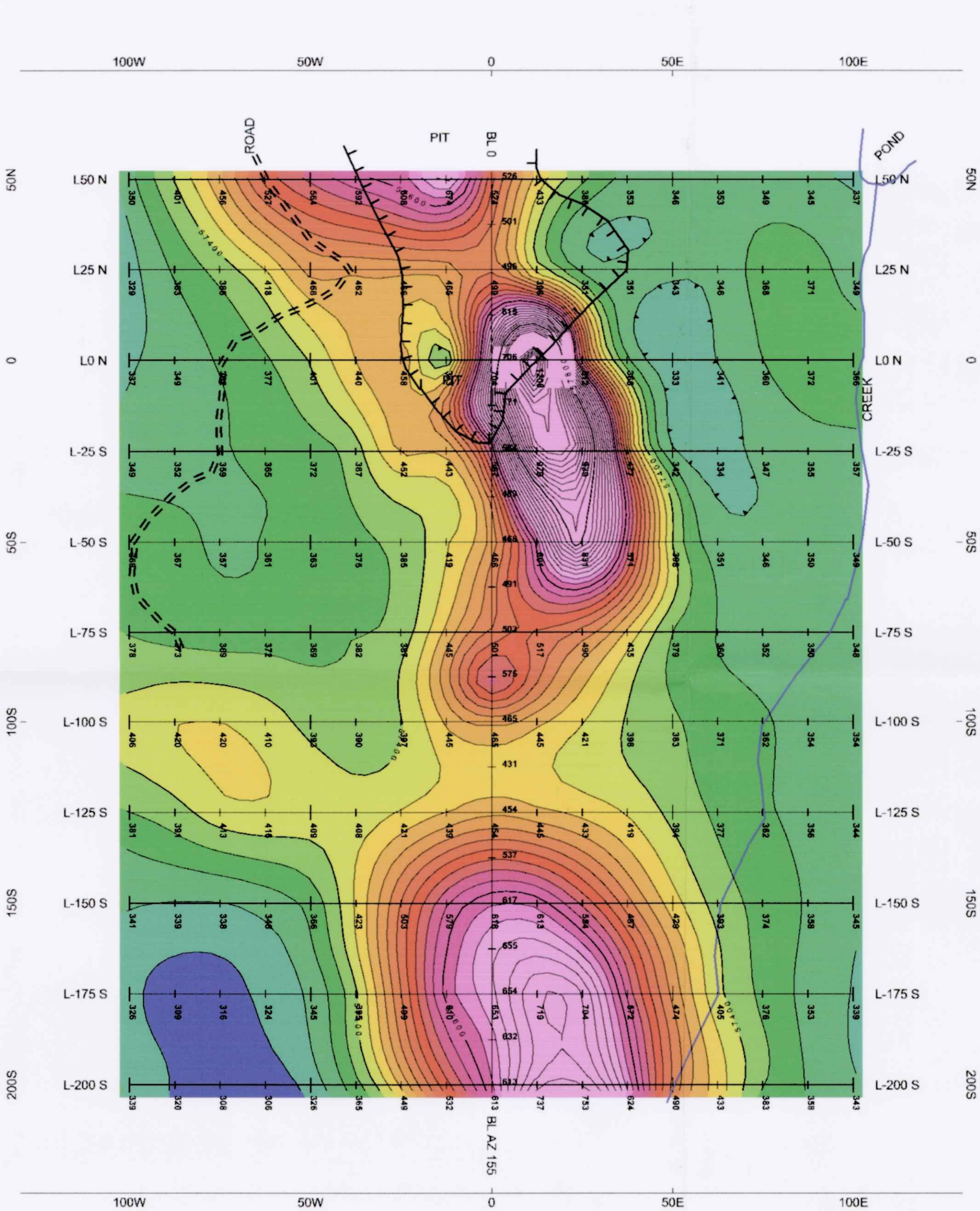
JAMIESON PROPERTY REV.A

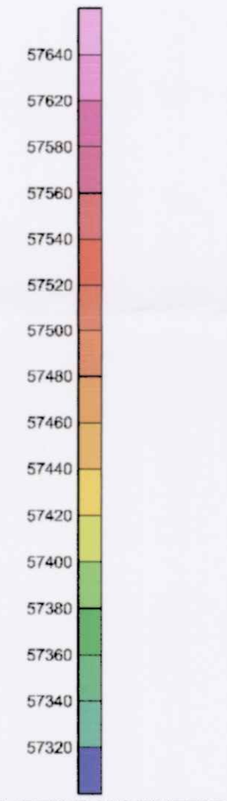
2.28431

10 0 10 20 30

(metres)

ILLUSTRATION 1





TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC
BASE 57000

2.28431

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
metres

M.W. TESLUK	REV. A
VISION LAKE PROPERTY	
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY	
CONTOUR INTERVALS 20 GAMMA	
February/04	***EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED***

42A12SE2023 2.28431 JAMIESON 220

ILLUSTRATION 2