TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE TULKS HILL CU-ZN PROJECT, NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR, CANADA

PREPARED FOR THE TULKS HILL JOINT VENTURE BETWEEN PROMINEX RESOURCES CORP (OPERATOR) AND BUCHANS RIVER LIMITED

NI 43-101 Report

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July 22, 2008

SCOTT WILSON ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) was retained by Mr. Lorne King, President and Chief Executive Officer of Prominex Resources Corp. (Prominex), on behalf of its joint venture partner Buchans River Ltd. (Buchans River), to estimate the mineral resources and prepare an independent Technical Report on the Tulks Hill Property located in west central Newfoundland. The purpose of this report is to assist Prominex management in its future plans on the Tulks Hill Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

Prominex is a Tier 2 reporting issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, with its office in St. John's, Newfoundland. As operator of a joint venture with Buchans River, Prominex has been exploring the Tulks Hill Property since it was acquired from Buchans River on December 15, 2005.

The project area is underlain by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Dunnage Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians, and is situated within the Victoria Lake Group, which has received substantial amount of exploration for base metal deposits by various companies during the past half century.

The Tulks Hill Property hosts the Tulks Hill volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit outlined by at least four VMS lenses, T1, T2, T3, and T4. The historic Victoria deposit and other VMS prospects and showings and deposits, such as Bobby's Pond, are situated within the same regional trend as Tulks Hill. From 1961 to 1991, the property was intermittently explored first by Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited (Asarco) and Abitibi-Price Company (Abitibi-Price) and then by BP Resources Canada Limited (BP). Since early 2006, the property has been explored by Prominex.

Based on drilling results, Scott Wilson RPA estimates that the Mineral Resources at the Tulks Hill deposit include approximately 431,000 tonnes at an average grade of

0.89% Cu, 3.97% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 35.09 g/t Ag, and 1.17 g/t Au. The Scott Wilson RPA resources are estimated at a 1.1 Copper equivalent (CuEq) cut-off grade and a minimum horizontal thickness of 2 m, and considering an average density of 4.38 t/m^3 for the mineralized rock. These resources include some 320,000 tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.87% Cu, 4.81% Zn, 1.96% Pb, 40.94g/t Ag, and 1.18 g/t Au above the old adit, and approximately 111,000 tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.94% Cu, 1.55% Zn, 0.60% Pb, 18.24g/t Ag, and 1.15 g/t Au below the old adit, as shown in Table 1-1. The Scott Wilson RPA resource estimates are in accordance with the Mineral Resource/Reserve Classification as recommended by the CIM Committee on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as required by NI 43-101.

TABLE 1-1 SCOTT WILSON RPA MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE T3 LENS
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Mineral Resources Above the Adit

Zone	Category	Tonnes	Grade				
			% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
2	Indicated	290,000	0.91	5.03	2.00	38.81	1.24
3	Indicated	30,000	0.52	2.67	1.53	61.52	0.59
Total	**Indicated**	**320,000**	**0.87**	**4.81**	**1.96**	**40.94**	**1.18**

Mineral Resources Below the Adit and Elsewhere

Zone	Category	Tonnes	Grade				
			% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1	Indicated	4,000	0.79	1.09	0.41	26.19	0.31
2	Indicated	44,000	0.76	1.77	0.56	19.53	2.76
3	Indicated	5,000	0.52	2.46	1.39	57.95	0.66
4	Indicated	58,000	1.12	1.42	0.60	15.09	0.06
Total	**Indicated**	**111,000**	**0.94**	**1.55**	**0.60**	**18.24**	**1.15**

Note:
1. CIM definitions were followed for the resource estimate.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.1% Copper equivalent (CuEq) cut-off grade and a minimum horizontal width of 2.0 m for a mineralized zone.
3. Average density of mineralized rock is 4.38 t/m^3.
4. Totals may not add due to rounding.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on our review of technical reports on past exploration and publications, Scott Wilson RPA concludes that:

- At the 1.1% Cu-equivalent (CuEq) cut-off grade and a minimum 2 m horizontal thickness of mineralization, the the T3 Lens of the Tulks Hill deposit contains some 431,000 tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.89% Cu, 3.97% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 35.09 g/t Ag and 1.17 g/t Au.

- The Tulks Hill Property is underlain by Ordovician metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, which are part of the Appalachian Belt in western Newfoundland.

- Base metal mineralization is volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type and occurs within a linear zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, which is identifiable as a northeast trending and almost vertical structural zone. This structural zone is also parallel to the regional foliation in the area.

- The zone of base metal mineralization coincides with a topographic high, and is adjacent to a narrow hill with a relief of approximately 50 m. This spatial relationship to a topographic high is also present at other base metal deposits and showings in the general area.

- Overall, the base metal mineralization is stratabound and shear-hosted, but is present within different facies of fragmental felsic volcanic rocks.

- At least four mineralized lenses (T1, T2, T3 and T4) are recognized within the 300 m to 50 m wide alteration zone along the strike of the Tulks Hill deposit. Only two of these lenses, however, T3 and T4, can be traced for a strike length of approximately 200 m.

- The two main mineralized zones (Lens T3 and T4) are present within a 40 m to 50 m wide grey alteration zone with typical sericite and pyrite alteration.

- The thickness of individual mineralized zones ranges from <2 m to 12 m, with an average thickness ranging from 5 m to 8 m for the more continuous ones.

- Zinc and copper mineralization terminates at the margins of the T3 Lens, but minor amounts of base metal mineralization continues into the wallrocks.

- Recent drilling by Prominex at Tulks Hill has confirmed the earlier results by Asarco Inc. (Asarco).

- There is good potential for the discovery of additional Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mineralization northeast, southwest, and southeast of the T3 Lens and at other

targets within Mineral Licence 10212M. These targets have geological and geophysical characteristics that are similar to the T3 Lens.

- In general, independent sampling by Scott Wilson RPA confirms the presence of copper and zinc values at essentially the same order of magnitude as the Prominex or Asarco assays. The differences are considered to be due to the variability in base and precious metal values between the two halves of the core, and due, possibly, to the different assay methodologies at the two laboratories, Asarco's lab at Buchans and SGS, and are not material, in Scott Wilson RPA's view.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Scott Wilson RPA recommends that Prominex:

- Carry out systematic density measurements of the mineralized intersections on drill core.

- Continue to infill and test the extensions of the T1, T2 and T4 lenses of the Tulks Hill VMS deposit by diamond drilling up-dip, along strike, and at depth to assess its potential for hosting an economic deposit. Based on encouraging results from the 2006 and 2007 confirmation drilling, Scott Wilson RPA, in cooperation with Prominex, has prepared an exploration program and budget for approximately 1,350 m of infill drilling, and an additional 1,000 m of exploration drilling to test for possible extensions of mineralized zones along the northeastern and southwestern extensions of the T1, T2 and T4 lenses. The detailed exploration program for infill drilling is presented in Table 1-2, and the target areas for additional drilling are shown in Figure 11-1.

- Carry out mineralogical studies and metallurgical tests to determine the optimum recovery for copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold in the deposit.

- Move the project along toward a scoping study, while, at the same time, evaluate alternatives for mine development and project funding by a joint venture partner.

TABLE 1-2 RECOMMENDED INFILL DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

	Collar Coordinate						
Hole ID	Section	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (°)	Incl. (°)	Depth (m)	Target
TH08-01	2400 W	485283.4	5373311	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-02	2300 W	485312.1	5373325	150	-55	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-03	2200 W	485330.6	5373350	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-04	2100 W	485347.2	5373368	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-05	2000 W	485375.1	5373380	150	-50	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-06	1900 W	485402.5	5373392	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-07	1900 W	485382.7	5373428	150	-45	125	Lower part of T1 Lens
TH08-08	2300 W	485297.2	5373351	150	-55	75	Lower part of T1 Lens
TH08-09	1800 W	485443.2	5373365	150	-55	85	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-10	1700 W	485466.3	5373406	150	-50	100	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-11	2000 W	485406.6	5373321	150	-67	100	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-12	2300 W	485382.6	5373309	150	-55	85	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-13	3800 W	484810.6	5373257	150	-45	125	Upper part of T4 Lens
TH08-14	3800 W	484787.6	5373296	150	-45	185	Lower part of T4 Lens
TH08-15	3400 W	484923.5	5373305	150	-45	70	Upper part of T4 Lens
TH08-16	3400 W	484907.3	5373338	150	-50	150	Lower part of T4 Lens
TH08-17	3700 W	484856.9	5373260	150	-45	70	Upper part of T4 Lens
Total						**1,350**	

The total budget for the recommended work is in the order of $150,000. Scott Wilson RPA also recommends a budget of approximately $100,000 for exploration drilling to test for possible extensions of mineralized zones along the northeastern and southwestern extensions of the T1, T2 and T4 lenses

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

OBJECTIVE

Prominex's objective in the Central Mobile Zone of Newfoundland is to discover and outline economic base metal deposits. The exploration target is VMS type base metal deposits that bear similarities to other VMS type deposits in Canada.

PROPERTY STATUS

The Tulks Hill Property is an exploration stage base metal property. Prominex holds a 51% interest in a Mining Licence 10212M covering a total area of approximately 500 ha. The Tulks Hill base metal Property is located in west-central Newfoundland, approximately 50 km southwest of the Town of Buchans, near the southern end of Red Indian Lake. It is situated approximately 100 km (straight line) south of Deer Lake, the nearest town with regular commercial air service to and from St. John's, NL, and other cities in Canada.

On December 15, 2005, Prominex entered into negotiations with Buchans River for an option agreement to earn a 51% interest in the Tulks Hill Property. The terms of the option agreement include; cash payments of $70,000 over four years, issuance of 900,000 shares in the capital of Prominex to Buchans River, and exploration expenditures totalling $1 million. On December 15, 2005, Prominex also formed a joint venture with Buchans River, and became the operator of the joint venture exploring for base metals Tulks Hill Property. Since 2006, Prominex has spent more than $1.3 million on exploring the property. Currently, the lands surrounding the Tulks Hill Property are held by Messina Minerals Inc. (Messina).

All fees and other holding costs related to the Tulks Hill Property are paid by Prominex, and there are sufficient assessment credits to keep the property in good standing for another five years, after which the property must be converted into a Mineral Lease. The property is subject to:

- 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty to Newfoundland Mining & Exploration Ltd., related to former Mineral Licences 4292 and 4315.
- 0.75% NSR royalty for less than 10% combined base metals content, and 1.5% for ≥10% base metals content, to United Bolero Development Corp. (United Bolero) and CBM Resources Inc. (CBM), related to former Mineral Licence 4320.

Scott Wilson RPA understands that apart from the above NSR royalties, the property is not subject to any liens or encumbrances. Scott Wilson RPA also understands that

neither Prominex nor any of its affiliates are responsible for any type of environmental liability caused prior to the time when Prominex formed a joint venture on the property with Buchans River.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Access to the Tulks Hill deposit area is by paved roads (approximately 260 km from Deer Lake to Buchans) and a further 50 km by gravel and forestry roads from Buchans. The total distance from Deer Lake is approximately 310 km. Deer Lake is a town of approximately 5,000 people in western Newfoundland, and Buchans is a town of approximately 750 people on the northern side of Red Indian Lake. Access is also available by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter from Deer Lake and Pasadena, Newfoundland. Deer Lake is approximately 100 km northwest (straight line) from the property. The nearest settlement, Buchans, lies 50 km northeast of the property. Supplies and heavy equipment is brought to the site by trucks from Deer Lake or St. John's, Newfoundland.

The property lies within an area of moderate relief, ranging from 10 m to 50 m. The elevation in the low-lying areas is in the order of 300 m above mean sea level.

The climate in Central Newfoundland is northern Atlantic, with short summer seasons and long winters from November to April. The mean temperature during the winter months is -5°C, ranging from 0°C to -10°C, and the mean temperature from May to October is 10°C, ranging from 5°C to 15°C. The average annual precipitation ranges from 200 cm to 300 cm. Exploration in the Tulks Hill area is affected by the typical seasonal climatic variations.

Local infrastructure is available at Buchans. There is no infrastructure at the site, and electrical power for local operations is obtained from diesel generators. Infrastructure for mining equipment and personnel is available at Deer Lake and the City of Corner Brook, located some 50 km southwest of Deer Lake. A high voltage power line runs from Buchans to the hydroelectric plant at Star Lake. Water, both industrial and potable, is drawn from nearby ponds.

The area is covered with many lakes and sparse coniferous forest, with locally abundant outcrops. Vegetation consists predominantly of black spruce, balsam fir and tamarack trees, typical of the Appalachian Region in Newfoundland. Areas of outcrop are flanked by glacial till or boulder fields. Overburden cover ranges from three metres to eight metres.

HISTORY

Exploration for base metals in the Tulks Hill and neighbouring areas in west-central Newfoundland started in the 1930s and resulted in the discovery of a large gossan zone by W.E. Moore. In the early to mid-1960s, Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited (Asarco), in joint venture with Abitibi-Price Company (Abitibi-Price), discovered four massive sulphide lenses and tested them by drilling. During the ensuing three decades the property was intermittently explored by Asarco/Abitibi-Price and BP Resources Canada Limited (BP), including additional drilling and underground exploration. A summary of past exploration and development work is provided in Table 6-1.

In the early 1980s, Asarco/Abitibi-Price carried out ground geophysical surveys, diamond drilling and limited underground exploration in the area around the present Mining Licence. Asarco drifted into the T3 Lens by digging a tunnel at the 880 level. From 1961 to 1991, some 15,630 m of diamond drilling was completed in 215 holes, first by Asarco/Abitibi-Price and then by BP.

In 1980, based on the earlier drill results and underground sampling, Abitibi-Price estimated the mineral resources of all the lenses at Tulks Hill to comprise some 730,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.1% Cu, 2.1% Pb, 5.5% Zn, 45 g/t Ag, and 0.4 g/t Au. Abitibi-Price estimated the mineral resources of the T3 Lens at Tulks Hill to comprise some 284,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.2% Cu, 2.87% Pb, 6.43% Zn, 51.4 g/t Ag, and 0.51 g/t Au. These resources, however, are not NI 43-101 compliant, and are considered historical resources.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Tulks Hill deposit is situated within the Central Mobile Zone (CMZ) in Central Newfoundland. The CMZ comprises a northeast trending Paleozoic volcanic belt consisting of Ordovician and Silurian interbedded mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, pyroclastic rocks, and metasedimentary rocks. These rocks form part of the Appalachian Structural Province, which was once continuous with the Caledonian Mountain System on the eastern side of the North Atlantic in Ireland and Britain, and is composed of similar rocks with a comparable structural style.

The Tulks Hill Property is underlain by metamorphosed rocks of the Victoria Lake Group. This is a thick sequence of felsic and andesitic volcanic, volcaniclastic, and epiclastic rocks deposited during the development of an Early to Middle Ordovician island arc. The Victoria Lake Group is subdivided into the Tulks Hill series in the north and the Tally Pond series to the south, separated and interbedded with a broad zone of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks. The most common rocks in the area are felsic volcanic rocks with minor intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks. The felsic volcanic rocks occur as laterally extensive sheets of crystal and crystal-lithic tuff, breccia, and minor rhyolitic flows. Sedimentary rocks consist of sandstone, siltstone, shale, argillite, chert, and minor interbedded conglomerate. The clastic sedimentary rocks appear to be derived from the adjacent and underlying volcanic rocks of the Victoria Lake Group.

Airborne geophysical (EM and magnetic) survey by Aeroquest Ltd. (Aeroquest) and ground geophysical surveys carried out by Geoscott Consultants Ltd. (Geoscott) suggest that linear electromagnetic (EM) anomalies coincide with the surface traces of the T1, T2, T3 and T4 lenses of the Tulks Hill deposit.

There are approximately one hundred and thirty (130) mineral occurrences and prospects reported to be present within the Victoria Lake Group, the majority of which are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type mineralization hosted by the hydrothermally altered felsic volcanic rocks of the Tulks Hill and Tally Pond volcanic series.

Extensive areas of quartz-sericite-chlorite alteration in the Tulks Hill area are similar to alteration assemblages associated with other volcanogenic VMS deposits in Canada.

The base metal mineralization at Tulks Hill is hosted within an approximately 100 m wide northeast trending zone of visibly discernable alteration within the felsic volcanic rocks, the boundaries of the zone being essentially conformable with lithologic contacts. The nearly vertical zones (Lens T3 and T4) have been traced along strike for approximately 800 m and to a maximum vertical depth of 100 m for T3 Lens and 300 m for T4 Lens. Lens T3 appears to be defined along strike and at depth. The high-grade zones pinch and swell, or have some lateral discontinuity. The mineralized units are enveloped by lower grade material, commonly declining gradually in grade outwards, from 0.5% Cu to barren rock. Within the main mineralized zone, grade is variable, commonly within the range from 0.1% Cu to 5% Cu and 0.5% Zn to 35% Zn.

Although tested by relatively few drill holes, Lens T4 is open along strike and at depth. At depth it is wider than near the surface.

Lenses T1 and T2 were tested by a number of diamond drill holes by Asarco in the past. Those results indicate that mineralization is open along strike and at depth.

The alteration zones at the mineralized areas are marked by a silica and feldspar destructive alteration, which imprints a light grey to green colour on the rock. This is accompanied by a gradational replacement of feldspars by carbonates. Zinc and copper mineralization normally occurs in medium to coarse lenses and stringers of sphalerite and chalcopyrite associated with abundant pyrite. The elevated silver and gold values are associated with intersections of higher grade copper mineralization within the felsic volcanic rocks.

There are a number of occurrences of VMS-type mineralization hosted by the Tulks Hill volcanic rocks in the general area. These include:

- The Victoria Mine: With reported resources of 30,000 tonnes at grades ranging from 3.5% Cu to 6.0% Cu.

- Tulks East (A): With reported resources of 4,500,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.24% Cu, 0.12% Pb, 1.50% Zn, 8.5 g/t Ag, and trace Au.
- Tulks East (B): With reported resources of 200,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.66% Cu, 1.26% Pb, 8.69% Zn, 58.7 g/t Ag, and 0.14 g/t Au.
- Midas Pond Prospect: Discovered by BP-Selco, located some 50 km southeast of Bobby's Pond.

None of the above prospects, however, have yet been developed, and the reported resources are not NI 43-101 compliant.

The better known base metal deposits in the area are the Buchans Mine, at Buchans, which was a producer from the 1920s to the mid 1980s, and the Duck Pond deposit, which is currently being operated by Teck Cominco Corp. (Teck Cominco).

EXPLORATION

The bulk of the exploration on the Tulks Hill Property and the surrounding area was carried out by Asarco, who discovered the Tulks Hill deposit in the early 1960s. In 2006, Prominex carried out a 28-hole diamond drilling program to confirm the presence of the base metal mineralization at Tulks Hill as documented in the historic Asarco drilling. The Asarco database, however, contains some inconsistencies in terms of sampling diamond drill core, e.g. material with semi-massive sulphide mineralization sampled in places, but elsewhere, not sampled. Consequently the exact outlines of the mineralized zones may be modified.

During the drilling campaign by Prominex most of the holes were oriented southeast to northwest, i.e. down-dip to the general trend of the mineralized zones. This was due to the steep topography of the target area. Consequently, some of the target zones of the T3 Lens were not intersected.

The goal of the recent drilling program was to confirm earlier results and intersect the mineralized zones orthogonal to the interpreted orientation. To that end, some twin holes were drilled in the upper and lower portions of the T3 Lens to test the mineralized zones

between 100 m and 250 m vertical depth. In total, some 2,332 m of diamond drilling was completed in 18 holes from November 29 to December 13, 2007.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Scott Wilson RPA carried out an estimate of the Mineral Resources at Tulks Hill. This included:

- Database verification, including sampling and assaying protocols.
- Review of drill core logging and visual examination of four representative holes in the central part of the T3 Lens, as well as core from the 2007 drilling.
- Independent sampling of three holes, including one hole from old drilling completed by Asarco and two holes from the recent drilling by Prominex.
- Geological interpretation of the mineralized zones on sections and plans.
- Estimation of Mineral Resources of the T3 Lens by constructing a block model of the mineralized zones.
- Classification of Mineral Resources.

With few exceptions, Scott Wilson RPA found that values and compilations of Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, and Au grades were accurately recorded. Scott Wilson RPA estimates that the Tulks Hill deposit contains some 431,000 tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.89% Cu, 3.97% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 35.09 g/t Ag, and 1.17 g/t Au. Scott Wilson RPA's mineral resource estimate is in accordance with the Mineral Resource/Reserve Classification as recommended by the CIM Committee on Mineral Resources/Reserves.

INDEPENDENT SAMPLING BY SCOTT WILSON RPA

Scott Wilson RPA collected a total of six samples of split core - four from two holes of the recent drilling by Prominex and two from one of the old Asarco drill holes. Scott Wilson RPA sent the samples to SGS Laboratories in Don Mills, Ontario, for independent assays for copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold.

The Scott Wilson RPA samples confirm the presence of copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold values at essentially the same order of magnitude as the Prominex or Asarco assays. The differences are considered to be due to the variability in base and precious metal values between the two halves of the core, and are not material, in Scott Wilson RPA's view.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

A number of airborne geophysical (EM and magnetic) anomalies and ground geophysical (gravity) anomalies are present within the Tulks Hill property area and are spatially related to the VMS mineralization. In particular, a long northeast-trending airborne EM conductor coincides with the surface trace of lenses T3 and T4 of the deposit. This conductor is offset by a northwest trending fault, and extends in the west-central part of the property. Only limited follow-up work has been carried out to test this western conductor.

Since parts of the Tulks Hill deposit is not exposed at the surface, there is good potential for the discovery of hidden base metal mineralization along the traces of other EM conductors in the area.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) was retained by Mr. Lorne King, President and Chief Executive Officer of Prominex Resources Corp. (Prominex), on behalf of its joint venture partner Buchans River Ltd. (Buchans River), to estimate the mineral resources and prepare an independent Technical Report on the Tulks Hill Property located in west central Newfoundland. The purpose of this report is to assist Prominex management in its future plans on the Tulks Hill Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

Prominex is a Tier 2 reporting issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange with its office in St. John's, Newfoundland. As operator of a joint venture with Buchans River, Prominex has been exploring the Tulks Hill Property since it was acquired from Buchans River on December 15, 2005.

The project area is underlain by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Dunnage Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians, and is situated within the Victoria Lake Group, which has received substantial amount of exploration for base metal deposits by various companies during the past half century.

For this report, Mr. Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc. (Applied), P. Geo., Associate Consulting Geologist, Scott Wilson RPA, carried out the following tasks:

- A site visit to the Prominex Tulks Hill Property, from December 6 to 8, 2007.
- A review of recent diamond drilling and results by Prominex, including examination and independent sampling of drill core.
- Independent geological interpretation of the mineralized zones of the T3 and T4 lenses.
- Estimation of the mineral resources of the T3 lens.

Prior to the field visit, Mr. Agnerian held discussions with Mr. King in the Toronto office of Scott Wilson RPA, and during the site visit Mr. Agnerian held additional

discussions with Mr. King as well as with Mr. Dennis Walsh, P. Geo, Prominex Project Geologist.

The Qualified Person for this report is Hrayr Agnerian, who is responsible for the overall preparation of all items in this report.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Item 21, References.

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
μg	microgram
A	Ampere
A	annum
C$	Canadian dollars
Cm	centimetre
Ft	foot
G	gram
G	giga (billion)
g/t	gram per tonne
Hr	hour
Pa	hectare
In	inch
K	kilo (thousand)
Kg	kilogram
Km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
L	litre
Ml	millilitre
M	metre
M	mega (million)
M^2	square metre
Min	minute
Masl	metres above sea level
Mm	millimetre
mGal	milliGal (unit of gravity)
Ppm	part per million
S	second
T	metric tonne
US$	United States dollar
V	volt
W	watt
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) for Prominex Resources Corp. (Prominex). The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to Scott Wilson RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Prominex and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, Scott Wilson RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Prominex.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party, is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Tulks Hill base metal property is located in west central Newfoundland, approximately 50 km south of the Town of Buchans, near the southern end of Red Indian Lake (Figure 4-1). It is situated approximately 100 km (straight line) south of Deer Lake, the nearest town with regular commercial air service to and from St. John's, Newfoundland, and other cities in Canada. The total distance from Deer Lake to the property is approximately 310 km. Prominex is the title holder of Mineral Licence 10212M, which comprises 20 claims, covering approximately 500 ha (Figure 4-2). Currently, the lands surrounding the Tulks Hill Property are held by Messina Minerals Inc. (Messina).

LAND TENURE

The Tulks Hill Property is an exploration stage base metal property. Prominex, on behalf of the joint venture, holds a 100% interest in Mining Licence 10212M and is the registered title holder. Documentation as per the Mineral Rights Report dated January 28, 2008, from the Mineral Lands Division, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, is as follows:

- Title holder: Prominex Resource Corp., P.O. Box 29002, Torbay Road Postal Outlet, St. John's, NL, A1A 5B5
- Licence No.: 10212M
- File No.: 774:5657
- No. of claims: 20
- Last updated: 2007-09-20
- Original issue date: 1993-05-03
- Renewal date: 2008-05-03
- Year since initial issue: 14
- Minimum assessment requirements: $24,000 ($1,200 per claim)
- Assessment work credits: $1,022,013.33

All fees and other holding costs related to the Tulks Hill Property are paid by Prominex, and there are sufficient assessment credits to keep the property in good

standing for another five years, after which the property must be converted into a Mineral Lease. Scott Wilson RPA understands that there are no royalties, back-in rights or encumbrances on the properties. Scott Wilson RPA also understands that neither Prominex nor any of its affiliates are responsible for any type of environmental liability caused prior to the time when Prominex formed a joint venture on the property from Buchans River.

MINERAL LICENCES

Under the Newfoundland and Labrador Mining Code and Regulations, the Tulks Hill Property, as well as the claims contained within it, are map-staked, and hence do not have physical boundaries. A map-staked licence consists of a number of 500 m by 500 m claims. The limitations on map staking are as follows:

- All claims are drawn using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system, in which all claim boundaries drawn on coordinate lines of multiples of 500 m, which start from a defined corner having easting and northing coordinates along the UTM lines. In cases where the map-staked property straddles more than one UTM map sheet, the dimensions of the individual claims in the vicinity of the common boundary between the two map sheets, may vary from the 500 m by 500 m normal size.

- A mineral licence may contain up to 256 claims.

- Assessment work is applied on the mineral licence containing the claims and not on the individual claims. Assessment work requirements for a Mineral Licence are as follows:

    - $200 per unit or map-staked claim during the first year.
    - $250 per unit or map-staked claim during the second year.
    - $300 per unit or map-staked claim during the third year.
    - $350 per unit or map-staked claim during the fourth year.
    - $400 per unit or map-staked claim during the fifth year.
    - For each year of the first extended term (years 6 to 10), $600 per unit or map-staked claim.
    - For each year of the second extended term (years 11 to 15), $900 per unit or map-staked claim.
    - For each year of the third extended term (years 16 to 20), $1,200 per unit or map-staked claim (Ministry of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador).

Since the Tulks Hill Property was first staked in 1993, it is currently in its second extended term (years 11 to 15), and may be extended for another five years only, until 2013, after which the property must converted into a Mineral Lease.

JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

On December 15, 2005, Prominex signed a joint venture agreement with Buchans River Ltd. (Buchans River), whereby Prominex would have the option to acquire a 51% interest in the Tulks Hill Property (Mining Licence 10212M) from Buchans River. On February 22, 2006, Prominex became the operator of the joint venture with Buchans River. The terms of the option agreement included cash payments, issuing of shares and exploration expenditures over a period of three years, as follows:

- Cash payments: A total of $70,000 to be made over two years, including:
  - $5,000 on the date of the Letter Agreement (November 4, 2005).
  - $5,000 on the date of date of execution of the agreement (December 15, 2005).
  - $15,000 on or before December 15, 2006.
  - $20,000 on or before December 15, 2007.
  - $25,000 on or before December 15, 2008.
- Transfer of a total of 900,000 fully paid, non-assessable shares in the capital of Prominex to Buchans River, including:
  - 200,000 shares on the approval date.
  - 200,000 shares on or before December 15, 2006.
  - 200,000 shares on or before December 15, 2007.
  - 300,000 shares on or before December 15, 2008.
- Total exploration expenditures of $1 million, including:
  - $150,000 on or before November 4, 2006.
  - Additional $200,000 on or before December 15, 2007.
  - Additional $300,000 on or before December 15, 2008.
  - Additional $350,000 on or before December 15, 2009.

Scott Wilson RPA understands that all terms of the option agreement have been met and thus Prominex has earned a 51% interest in the Tulks Hill Property (Prominex 2008).

The option agreement also is subject to various Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalties, as follows:

- 2% NSR to Newfoundland Mining & Exploration Ltd., related to former Mineral Licences 4292 and 4315.
- 0.75% NSR for less than 10% combined base metals content, and 1.5% for ≥10% base metals content, to United Bolero Development Corp. (United Bolero) and CBM Resources Inc. (CBM), related to former Mineral Licence 4320.

Scott Wilson RPA understands that, to date Prominex has made cash payments totaling $70,000, and issued 900,000 shares in its capital to Buchans River, and has spent more than $1 million on exploration, thus meeting its earn-in requirements.

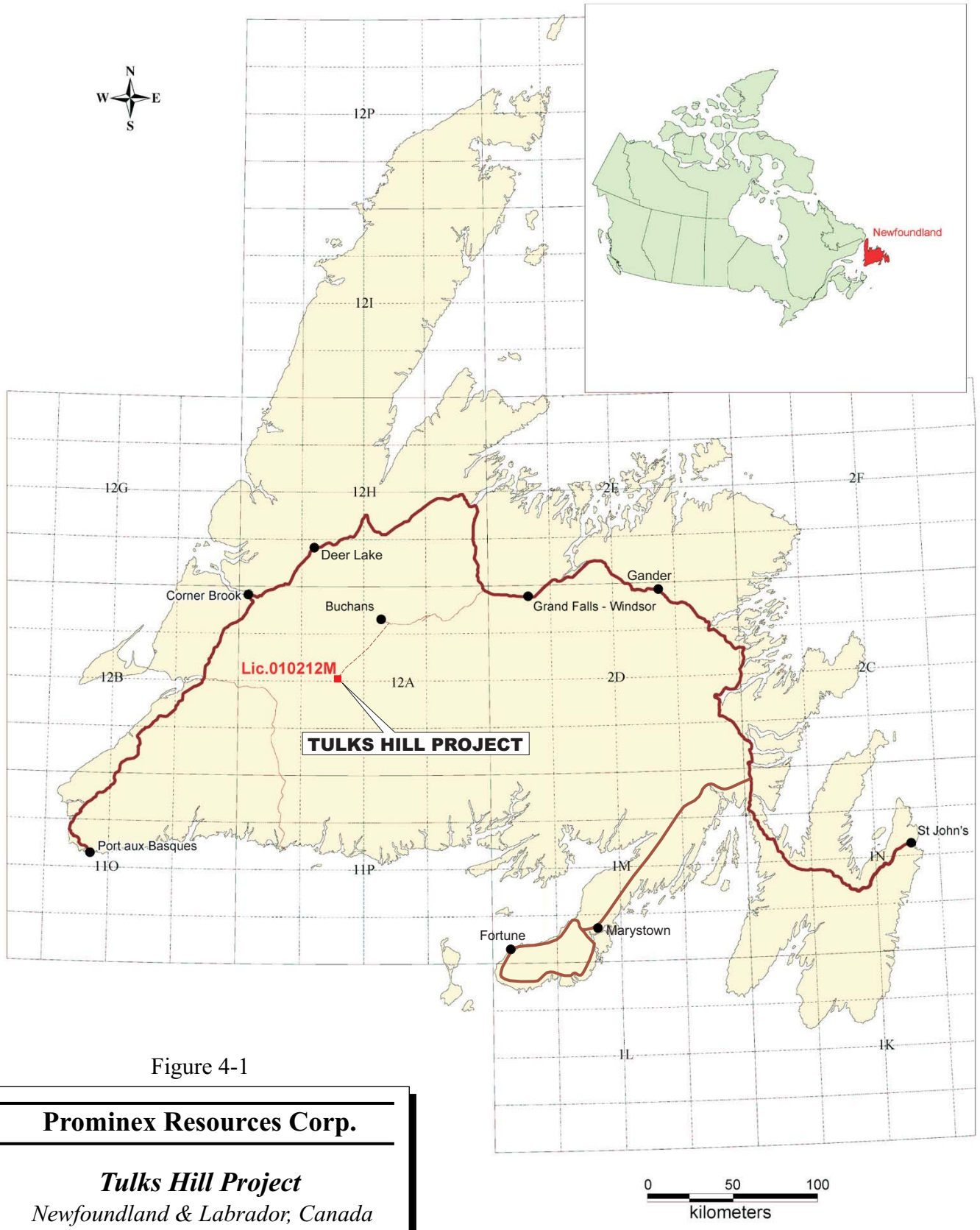


Figure 4-1

Prominex Resources Corp.

Tulks Hill Project

Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Location Map

June 2008

Source: Prominex Res. Corp., 2008.

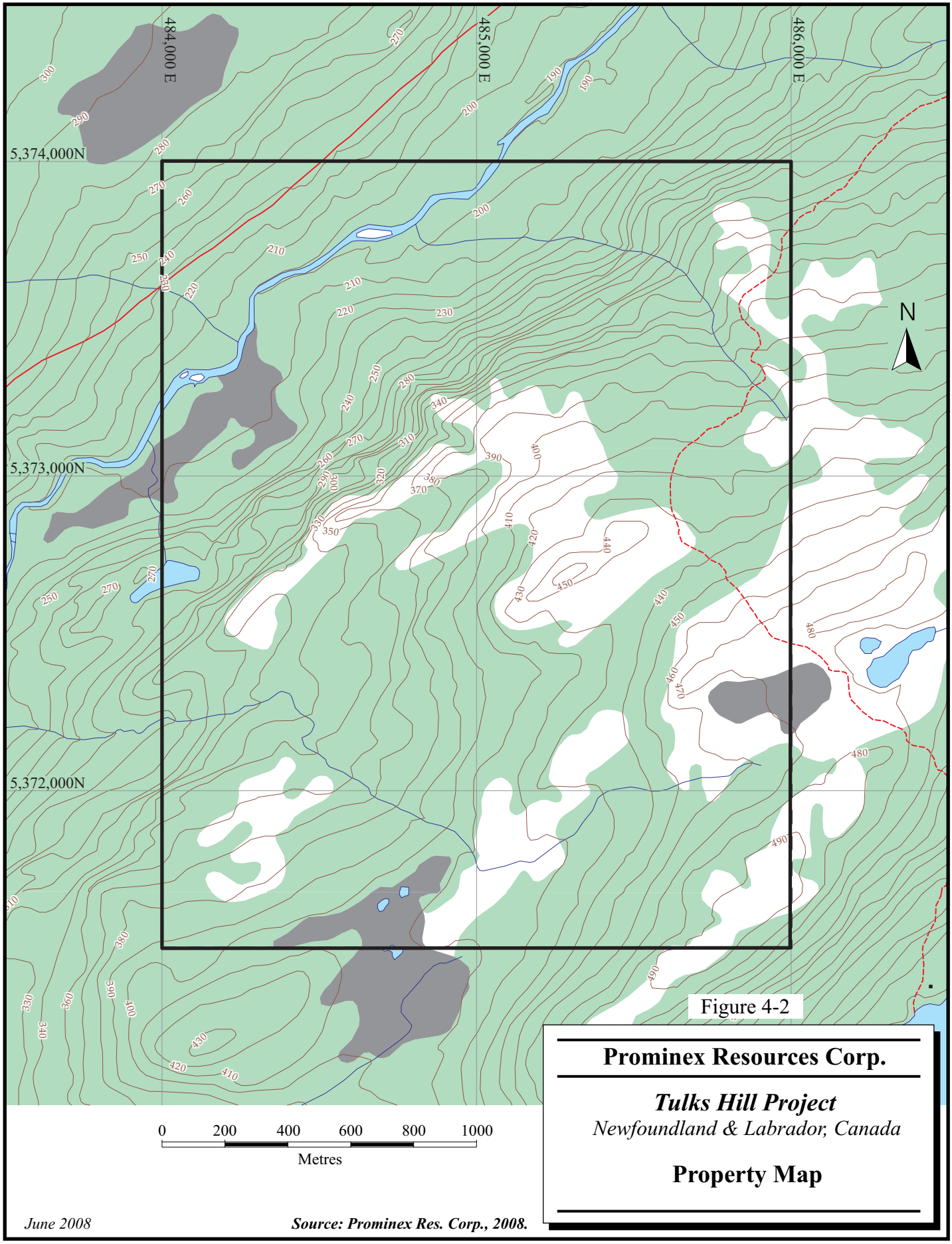


Figure 4-2

Prominex Resources Corp.

Tulks Hill Project

Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Property Map

June 2008

Source: Prominex Res. Corp., 2008.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the Tulks Hill deposit area is by paved roads (approximately 260 km from Deer Lake) and a further 50 km by gravel and forestry roads from Buchans. The total distance from Deer Lake is approximately 310 km. Deer Lake is a town of approximately 5,000 people in western Newfoundland, and Buchans is a town of approximately 750 people on the northern side of Red Indian Lake. Access is also available by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter from Deer Lake and Pasadena, Newfoundland. Deer Lake is approximately 100 km northwest (straight line) from the property. Buchans is the nearest town to the property. Supplies and heavy equipment is brought to the site by trucks from Deer Lake or St. John's, Newfoundland.

CLIMATE

The climate in Central Newfoundland is northern Atlantic, with short summer seasons and long winters from November to April. The mean temperature during the winter months is -5°C, ranging from 0°C to -10°C, and the mean temperature from May to October is 10°C, ranging from 5°C to 15°C. The average annual precipitation ranges from 200 cm to 300 cm (Environment Canada, 2005). Exploration in the Tulks Hill area is affected by the typical seasonal climatic variations.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

Local infrastructure is available at Buchans. There is no infrastructure at the site, and electrical power for local operations is obtained from diesel generators. Infrastructure for mining equipment and personnel is available at Deer Lake and the City of Corner Brook, located some 50 km southwest of Deer Lake. A high voltage power line runs from Buchans to the hydroelectric plant at Star Lake, along the road following the southern

shore of Red Indian Lake. Water, both industrial and potable, is drawn from Red Indian Lake and from nearby ponds.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area is covered with many lakes and sparse coniferous forest, with locally abundant outcrops. Vegetation consists predominantly of black spruce, balsam fir and tamarack trees, typical of the Appalachian region of Newfoundland. Along the top of Tulks Hill the mature spruce and fir are replaced by scrub spruce and low brushes. The general area is dotted with numerous small bogs, and areas of outcrop are flanked by glacial till or boulder fields. The property is located in an area of moderate relief, and overburden cover ranges from one-half metre to eight metres.

The land in the Tulks Hill property area is not used for agriculture or for trapping. Wildlife in the area includes moose, caribou, coyotes, foxes, bears, rabbits, lynx, and various species of birds.

6 HISTORY

EARLY WORK

Exploration for base metals in the Tulks Hill and neighbouring areas in west-central Newfoundland started in the 1930s and resulted in the discovery of several massive sulphide boulders and a large gossan zone by W.E. Moore. In the early to mid-1960s, Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited (Asarco), in joint venture with Abitibi-Price Company (Abitibi-Price), discovered four massive sulphide lenses and tested them by drilling. During the ensuing three decades the property was intermittently explored by Asarco/Abitibi-Price and BP Resources Canada Limited (BP), including additional drilling and underground exploration (Jacobs, 2007). A summary of past exploration and development work is provided in Table 6-1.

ASARCO WORK

In the early 1960s, the area around the present Mineral Licence 10212 was worked by Asarco, who carried out soil geochemical surveys, ground geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling (Saunders, 1994). In 1980, Asarco drifted into the T3 Lens by digging a tunnel at the 780 level. From 1961 to 1991, diamond drilling in excess of 15,630 m was completed in 215 holes, first by Asarco/Abitibi-Price and then by BP (The Price Company, 1978).

In 1980, based on the earlier drill results and underground sampling, Abitibi-Price estimated the mineral resources of all the lenses at Tulks Hill to comprise some 730,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.1% Cu, 2.1% Pb, 5.5% Zn, 45 g/t Ag, and 0.4 g/t Au. Abitibi-Price estimated the mineral resources of the T3 Lens at Tulks Hill to comprise some 284,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.2% Cu, 2.87% Pb, 6.43% Zn, 51.4 g/t Ag, and 0.51 g/t Au. These resources, however, are not NI 43-101 compliant, and are considered historical resources.

TABLE 6-1 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Property

Year	Company	Type of Work							Results/Remarks
		LC	Geoch.	Geol.	Geoph.	Trench	Drilling (No of Holes)	Amount (m)	
1905	ANDCO								99 year lease on timber rights on 3,742 km^2 (Charter Lands)
1930	W.E. Moore								Large gossan zone discovered
1961-1966	Asarco/Abitibi-Price	60 km	X	X	VLF-EM, Max-Min EM, SP, Mag, IP		162		Discovery of MS mineralization. ANDCO changed name to Abitibi-Price
1977	Asarco/Abitibi-Price						7		Four MS lenses detected
1980-1981	Asarco/Abitibi-Price						21		Road construction; 133 m adit driven; 3,000 t bulk sample; met testing at Buchans; 82.3 m drifting
1985-1991	BP Resources Canada Ltd.		X (soils)	X	Max-Min EM, VLF-EM, EM-37, (INPUT, Aeroquest)		26		INPUT survey: flight ln spacing 200 m; Aeroquest survey: flight ln spacing 100 m
1997-1998	United Bolero Development Corp					X			12 m steel bridge built; 20tonne sample from T3 lens; 2-tonne sample from T1 and T2 lenses
Totals							**215**	**15,630**	

Notes:
1. ANDCO: Anglo Newfoundland Development Company.
2. Ground geophysical surveys; SP: Self Potential; Mag: magnetic. IP: Induced Polarization; Max-Min EM; Geoph: geophysics
3. Airborne geophysical surveys: INPUT by Questor, Aeroquest
4. LC: line cutting; Geoch: geochemical surveys

PROMINEX WORK

On December 15, 2005, Prominex entered into an agreement with Buchans River, with an option to earn a 51% interest in the Tulks Hill Property (Mining Licence 10212M), and commenced systematic exploration on the property. This consisted of airborne geophysical survey, line cutting, ground geophysical surveys, and approximately 4,835 m of diamond drilling in twenty-eight holes. In total, Prominex spent some $1,035,600 on exploration up to April 30, 2007, and has earned the 51% equity interest in the property (Jacobs, 2007). Results of recent exploration work are discussed under a separate Item Exploration of this report.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Tulks Hill Property is situated within the Central Mobile Zone (CMZ) in West-Central Newfoundland. The CMZ comprises a northeast trending Paleozoic volcanic belt consisting of Ordovician and Silurian interbedded mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, pyroclastic rocks, and metasedimentary rocks (Figure 7-1). These rocks form part of the Appalachian Structural Province, which was once continuous with the Caledonian Mountain System on the eastern side of the North Atlantic in Ireland and Britain, and is composed of similar rocks with a comparable structural style. The Appalachian Structural Province is divided into nine zones, one of which is the Dunnage Zone.

The Dunnage Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians represents the vestiges of the Cambro-Ordovician continental and intra-oceanic arcs, back-arc basins, and ophiolites that formed in the Iapetus Ocean (Kean et al, 1981, Swinden, 1990, Swinden et al, 1991, and Williams, 1995). The zone is divided by an extensive fault system (the Red Indian Line) into a western peri-Laurentian segment (Notre Dame and Dash-woods subzones) and an eastern peri-Gondwanan segment (Exploits Subzone). In the area of the Tulks Hill Property, the Red Indian Line separates the Buchans Group Belt, which formed the North American side of the Iapetus Ocean, from the Gondwanan side of the Iapetus Ocean. The two main subzones of the Donnage Zone are differentiated based on stratigraphic, structural, faunal, and isotopic characteristics of the rocks.

The Tulks Volcanic Belt (TVB) forms part of the Exploits Subzone, and represents the remnants of one of several bimodal Cambrian to Ordovician volcanic-arc sequences. The TVB covers an area of approximately 65 km by 8 km, trending from northeast to southwest. It is a bimodal belt dominated by felsic volcanic rocks and variable amounts of intermixed mafic volcanic rocks, felsic pyroclastic rocks, and volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks (Figure 7-2). The age of the TVB was constrained by U-Pb age of 498 ±6 Ma on small, subvolcanic porphyry (stock) near the Tulks Hill volcanogenic massive

sulphide (VMS) deposit (Evans et al, 1990). Recent age dating by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), however, suggests a younger age for the TVB.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following discussion is taken from Walsh (2008) and Jacobs (2007).

The Tulks Hill Property is situated within the TVB, which is a 5 km wide and 70 km long island-arc volcano-sedimentary sequence comprising part of the Cambro-Ordovician Victoria Lake Supergroup (VLS), which hosts several base metal deposits and showings in the general area. The VLS is divided into two major terranes, separated by the linear fault-bound, Silurian-age Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. These are:

- Northwestern Terrane: This is comprised of Tulks Hill and Tally Pond volcanic belts, Diversion Lake Group, and the Long Lake, Harbour Round and Harpoon Brook belts. Rocks of this area are interpreted by Evans et al (2002) to occupy a regional northeast trending anticlinorium (Victoria Anticlinorium), the northern limb of which dips steeply to the northwest, and the southern limb dips gently to the southeast.

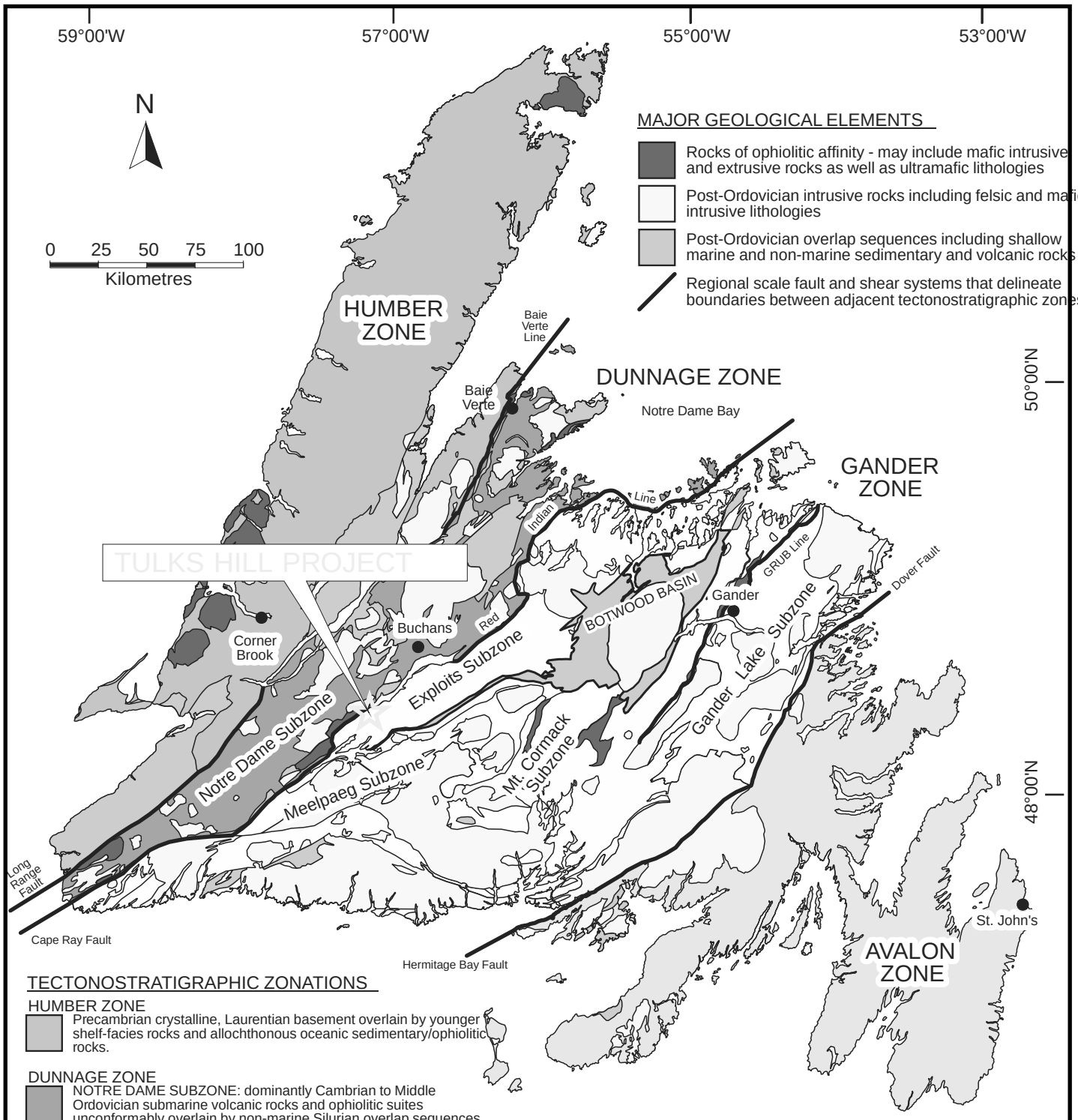
- Southeastern Terrane (also known as Point of the Woods Belt): This area consists of the Lake Douglas basalts, Cedar Lake Formation, and the Pine Falls Formation.

The most common rock types of the TVB comprise light grey to white, quartz-feldspar porphyritic pyroclastic rocks, felsic ash tuffs through to tuffs and lapilli tuffs, breccias (locally bimodal) and local subvolcanic porphyries. Mafic volcanic rocks are subordinate, and are dominated by tuffs, lapilli tuffs, breccias, and local pillow lavas. The TVB hosts several VMS deposits and numerous prospects and showings (Walsh, 2008).

The southern TVB consists of various felsic, intermediate, and mafic pyroclastic rocks (ash tuffs through to lapilli tuff to agglomerate), high level (locally amygdaloidal) dikes and sills, sedimentary rocks (black shales, graphitic argillites and greywackes), thin iron formations, and subvolcanic intrusions. The TVB underwent greenschist facies metamorphism and moderate to strong deformation. Folding is common at the small scale. Primary textures are usually obliterated by well-developed, bedding-parallel

foliation. Stratigraphy typically strikes to the northeast and dips steeply northwest, and the prominent regional foliation is defined by alignment of chlorite and sericite. The belt is transacted by late shear zones and faults.

All rocks within the Tulks Hill Property area were originally considered to be part of the TVB and of similar age, dated 498 Ma (Evans et al, 1990). Recent mapping and age dating by the GSC, however, have revised the stratigraphic nomenclature to define a series of generally westward-younging tectono-stratigraphic units ranging in age from 487 Ma (Pats Pond Group) to 453 Ma (Wigwam Brook Group,). The Pats Pond Group age is from a sample of bimodal breccia that occurs south of Victoria Lake in the Burgeo Highway area. From an exploration perspective, due to the structural complexities within the southern TVB, and the various VMS deposits, there is an obvious need for further geochronological studies to clarify the relationship between mineralization and stratigraphy.



TECTONOSTRATIGRAPHIC ZONATIONS

HUMBER ZONE
Precambrian crystalline, Laurentian basement overlain by younger shelf-facies rocks and allochthonous oceanic sedimentary/ophiolitic rocks.

DUNNAGE ZONE
NOTRE DAME SUBZONE: dominantly Cambrian to Middle Ordovician submarine volcanic rocks and ophiolitic suites unconformably overlain by non-marine Silurian overlap sequences.

EXPLOITS SUBZONE: dominantly Cambrian to Mid-Ordovician oceanic sedimentary rocks with intercalated volcanic rocks overlain by Mid- to Late Ordovician black shales that pass conformably into turbidite deposits that in turn pass into shallow marine and non-marine Silurian strata.

GANDER ZONE
Cambro-Ordovician, variably metamorphosed, quartz-rich siliciclastic rocks of continental slope origin (GANDER LAKE SUBZONE) and inferred structral windows through the Dunnage Zone (MOUNT CORMACK AND MEELPAEG SUBZONES).

AVALON ZONE
Late Proterozoic submarine and terrestrial volcanic rocks and turbiditic, deltaic and fluviatile sedimentary rocks unconformably overlain by a younger shallow marine succession having distinctive Acado-Baltic faunal assemblages.

Figure 7-1

Prominex Resources Corp.

Tulks Hill Project
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

General Geology of Newfoundland

June 2008

June 2008

Figure 7-2

Prominex Resources Corp.

Tulks Hill Area
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Regional Geology

0 5 10 15 20
Kilometres

Source: Prominex Res. Corp., 2008.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Tulks Hill Property is underlain by metamorphosed rocks of the southern portion of the TVB, and is part of the Victoria Lake Group (Figure 7-3). This is a thick sequence of felsic and andesitic volcanic, volcaniclastic, and epiclastic rocks deposited during the development of an Early to Middle Ordovician island arc. The Victoria Lake Group is subdivided into the Tulks Hill series in the north and the Tally Pond series to the south, separated and interbedded with a broad zone of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks. The most common rocks in the area are felsic volcanic rocks with minor intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks (McKenzie, 1994 and 1995). The felsic volcanic rocks occur as laterally extensive sheets of crystal and crystal-lithic tuff, breccia, and minor rhyolitic flows. Sedimentary rocks consist of sandstone, siltstone, shale, argillite, chert, and minor interbedded conglomerate (Steers, 1965). The clastic sedimentary rocks appear to be derived from the adjacent and underlying volcanic rocks of the Victoria Lake Group.

The rocks on the Tulks Hill Property exhibit greenschist facies metamorphism and pronounced penetrative foliation/cleavage fabrics defined by chlorite, sericite, flattened clasts and crystal augen. They have been isoclinally folded about northeast trending, steeply northwest dipping axial planes. Fold axes plunge 30° to 40° southwest (Jacobs, 2007).

There are approximately one hundred and thirty (130) mineral occurrences and prospects reported to be present within the Victoria Lake Group, the majority of which are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type mineralization hosted by the hydrothermally altered felsic volcanic rocks of the Tulks Hill and Tally Pond volcanic series.

Extensive areas of quartz-sericite-chlorite alteration in the Tulks Hill area are similar to alteration assemblages associated with other VMS deposits in Canada.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

VMS deposits of the TVB are characteristically associated with felsic volcanic rocks (quartz-feldspar ash crystal tuffs) hosted within sequences of volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks. Abundant bimodal sills are associated with synchronous volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks (argillite/wacke) within the mineralized sequences, suggesting the possibility of an arc-rift or back-arc basin tectonic environment for massive sulphide formation. As currently interpreted, the deposits plunge to the northeast, and their geometry is controlled by later deformation.

Two main types of mineralization are known to occur within the VLS; VMS deposits and epigenetic gold. VMS mineralization is restricted mainly to the island arc assemblages, and includes the Tulks Hill, Tulks East, Boomerang, Jacks Pond, Long Lake, Daniels Pond, and Bobby's Pond deposits, which are hosted by the TVB, and the Duck Pond deposit, which is hosted by the Tally Pond volcanic rocks (Kean, 1997). The epigenetic gold mineralization includes the Valentine Lake, Midas Pond and West Tulks prospects.

The alteration zone at Tulks Hill is marked by a silica and feldspar destructive alteration, which imprints a light grey to green colour on the rock. This is accompanied by a gradational replacement of feldspars by carbonates. Zinc and copper mineralization normally occurs in medium to coarse lenses and stringers of sphalerite and chalcopyrite associated with abundant pyrite. The elevated silver values are mostly associated with argentiferous tetrahedrite, and the gold occurs as electrum within the mineralized intersections, both of which are associated with higher grade copper mineralization within the felsic volcanic rocks.

The Tulks Hill deposit consists of several subparallel and subvertical mineralized zones associated with coincident ground electromagnetic (EM), induced polarization (IP), magnetic, and soil geochemical anomalies about 50 m by 500 m in size. The lenses strike approximately 060º, dip 70° to 85º northwest, and contain higher grade shoots which

plunge gently to moderately to the southwest, consistent with the regional lineation. The most continuous mineralized material occurs within a 2 m to 8 m thick zone (Lens T3) located near the upper part and along the western flank of the alteration zone, associated with brecciated rock. The alteration zone is marked by a gradational replacement of feldspar and quartz by sericite and carbonate minerals. Carbonate alteration increases significantly proximal to mineralization, with associated disappearance of feldspar.

There are a number of occurrences of VMS-type mineralization hosted by the Tulks Hill volcanic rocks in the general area. These include:

- Duck Pond deposit: A VMS deposit located 30 km northeast from Bobby's Pond, with reported mineral reserves of 4.1 million tonnes at an average grade of 3.3% Cu, 5.7% Zn, 59 g/t Ag and 0.9 g/t Au. Recently, Aur Resources (Aur) has developed this deposit as an underground as well as an underground mine prior to its acquisition by Teck Cominco (Aur, 2006).

- Victoria Mine: Located approximately 10 km northeast of Bobby's Pond, with reported resources of 30,000 tonnes at grades ranging from 3.5% Cu to 6.0% Cu.

- Tulks East (A): With reported resources of 4,500,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.24% Cu, 0.12% Pb, 1.50% Zn, 8.5 g/t Ag and trace Au.

- Tulks East (B): With reported resources of 200,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.66% Cu, 1.26% Pb, 8.69% Zn, 58.7 g/t Ag and 0.14 g/t Au.

- Midas Pond Prospect: Discovered by BP-Selco, is located some 50 km southeast of Bobby's Pond.

- Long Lake Prospect: Estimated by Noranda Exploration Inc. in 1997 to contain approximately 560,000 tonnes at an average grade of 2.2% Cu, 16.0% Zn, 1.3% Pb, 38 g/t Ag, and 0.9 g/t Au. It is located southwest of Red Indian Lake, south of Buchans.

Except for the Duck Pond deposit, none of the above prospects have yet been developed, and the reported resources are not NI 43-101 compliant.

The better known base metal deposits in the area are the Buchans Mine, at Buchans, which was a producer from the 1920s to the mid 1980s, and the Duck Pond deposit, currently being developed by Teck Cominco.

9 MINERALIZATION

The base metal mineralization at Tulks Hill is hosted within an approximately 100 m wide northeast trending zone of visibly discernable alteration within the felsic volcanic rocks, the boundaries of the zone being essentially conformable with lithologic contacts. The nearly vertical zones (Lens T1, T2, T3 and T4) have been traced along strike for a combined length of approximately 800 m and to a maximum vertical depth of 300 m.

LENS T3

Lens T3 appears to be defined along strike and at depth. The high-grade zones pinch and swell, or have some lateral discontinuity. The mineralized units are enveloped by lower grade material, commonly declining gradually in grade outwards, from 0.1% Cu to barren rock. Within the main mineralized zone, grade is variable, commonly within the range from 0.1% Cu to 5% Cu and 1% Zn to 35% Zn.

LENSES T1, T2 AND T4

Although tested by relatively few drill holes, Lenses T1, T2 and T4 are open along strike and at depth. At depth Lens T4 is wider than near the surface.

In view of the spatial relationship of the sulphide lenses and the evidence of tight (isoclinal) fold structures, it is likely that some of the sulphide lenses may be repetitions of the same mineralized unit.

The alteration zones at the mineralized lenses are marked by a silica and feldspar destructive alteration, which imprints a light grey to beige colour on the rock**.** The grey colour is related to the sericitization of the feldspars and silicification, and the beige colour is related to the carbonate alteration. Much of the primary fragmental material could be classified as a flow top breccia or poorly developed agglomeratic rock. Alteration of the rhyolite flows occurred probably in several stages. Zinc and copper

mineralization normally occurs in medium to coarse lenses and stringers of sphalerite and chalcopyrite associated with abundant pyrite. Fine- to medium-grained disseminations of pyrite, and other sulphides, such as galena and argentiferous tetrahedrite, also are present within the alteration zone. The main gangue minerals are quartz, carbonate, and barite. The coarse-grained and layered nature of the sulphide minerals is attributed largely to deformation and recrystallization (Barbour, 1981).

MINERALOGICAL STUDIES

JAMBOR1981

In 1981, Asarco had mineralogical studies carried out by J.L. Jambor of Canmet in Ottawa. According to this study, pyrite is the principal sulphide constituent in all of the mineralized lenses at Tulks Hill, and sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite account for all but trace amounts of the primary base metal values. Nearly all of the silver contents are attributable to silver-bearing tetrahedrite, and electrum is "sufficiently common to account for all of the gold values" (Jambor, 1981). In addition to the main sulphide minerals, variable but generally small amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, marcasite, magnetite, ilmenite, and hematite are present in proportions that are variable from lens to lens. The gangue minerals are quartz, muscovite, chlorite, barite, calcite, and lesser amounts of dolomite, rutile, sodic plagioclase, and as yet unidentified barium silicates (Jambor, 1981).

The textures and grain sizes of the sulphide minerals are suitable for ore-mineral liberation: most of the base metal sulphides are relatively coarse; "finer fractions, even those in compact massive pyrite, are dominantly interstitial to pyrite or along its grain boundaries. Textures are generally simple and grain boundaries are smooth; complex sulphide intergrowths are quantitatively rare. The principal negative factor is that some of the coarse-grained pyrite contains small inclusions of galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite which will not be separable" (Jambor, 1981).

HAAGENSEN 1981

In 1981, Asarco also had ore microscopy work done by R.B. Haagensen on fifteen high grade samples from Tulks Hill at the Central Research Department, South Plainfield, New Jersey. Based on the microscopic examinations of single polished sections, Haagensen concluded that:

- All specimens were quite similar in mineralogy and texture.
- In general, the main constituents of the various samples were pyrite, sphalerite, galena, minor amounts of chalcopyrite, and gangue minerals.
- Many samples contained tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite.
- The prominent sulphide minerals occur in an interlocking fashion, but of simple type.
- Pyrite usually occurs as larger scattered grains and occasionally as euhedral crystals, with gangue minerals sphalerite, and galena occurring interstitial between the pyrite grains.
- The grain size of pyrite ranges from 50μ to 500μ.
- Chalcopyrite and the less common sulphosalts are relatively finer grained.
- Galena occurs as irregular masses or patches with grain size in the order of 75μ.

PEREDERY 1990

Petrographic study by W.V. Peredery on mineralized zones of the neighbouring Bobby's Pond deposit indicates that much of the sulphide mineralization is associated with silicification. The various lithologic and mineralized units in the area are reported as follows:

- White to beige unit: Is massive and is the least altered of all the rocks in the area. Commonly, it contains a few euhedral phenocrysts of quartz (<5%) and, less commonly, some phenocrysts of feldspar (<2%) generally altered to carbonate or sericite. Later sericitic alteration is related to tectonic deformation and is penetrative in nature (Peredery, 1990).
- Grey unit: Is probably a highly silicified equivalent of the white to beige unit, with secondary dusty-looking quartz as the dominant feature.

- Dark grey unit: Is a highly carbonated rock, probably also equivalent to the white to beige unit. In addition, it has a considerable amount of chlorite, which accounts for the dark colour of the rock.

- Buff-brown coloured unit: Is probably also a highly altered equivalent to the white to beige unit, with abundant carbonate (60% to 90%).

- Flow top breccia: Is a fragmental volcanic rock, with angular fragments in a matrix of similar material as the fragments.

- Siliceous ore: Occurs on the stratigraphically lower side of the massive sulphide body and shows evidence of exhalative and hydrothermal activity. It consists of alternating layers of siliceous cherty sedimentary and volcanic rocks, sulphide minerals and originally coarse-grained hydrothermal quartz with disseminated sulphides. These layers are disrupted by later fracturing and shearing, and the hydrothermal quartz shows a ribbon-pattern recrystallization parallel to the foliation (Peredery, 1990).

- Mafic sill: Occurs on the stratigraphically upper side of the massive sulphide zones. It is commonly 5 m to 6 m thick, and acts as a "marker horizon" in drilling.

- Massive sulphide unit: Is layered and consists of various proportions of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, and minor quartz. Sphalerite is commonly light coloured. In the primary bands, some distinct layers are up to several centimetres in thickness, but in detail they are comprised of millimetre or smaller scale laminae of very fine-grained sulphides which are commonly monomineralic (Peredery, 1990).

- Metasedimentary rocks: These are very fine-grained siliceous cherty beds associated with the siliceous ore, and the dark grey to black graphitic slivers that occur locally in the felsic volcanic pile.

The elevated silver and gold values are associated with intersections of higher grade copper mineralization within the felsic volcanic rocks, with higher grades locally having some preference for the massive sulphide units.

10 EXPLORATION

Prior to 2006, the bulk of the exploration was carried out by Asarco, which led to the discovery of the Tulks Hill deposit. Results of past exploration are discussed under the separate section of History of Exploration and Results. In 2006, Prominex carried out a 28-hole diamond drilling program to confirm Asarco's results. All drill core from the Asarco/Abitibi-Price programs is stored at the Core Library, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Buchans, Newfoundland.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

On January 31, 2006, Aeroquest Ltd. (Aeroquest) of Milton, Ontario, carried out a helicopter-borne combined electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the Tulks Hill Property. Flight lines were oriented north-south, and line spacing was 100 m. In total, 76.2 km of survey was completed. Results indicate that a 900 m long EM conductor is present in the southeastern part of the property, some 300 m to 500 m south of and parallel to the four massive sulphide lenses.

AIRBORNE EM SURVEY

The EM survey detected a number of conductors, some of which are coincident with the known massive sulphide lenses T1, T2, T3 and T4. All of the airborne conductors are consistent with the general northeast strike of the property geology. Two of the new conductors are of particular importance. These are:

- Southwest Conductor: A 900 m long strong EM conductor "A" is present approximately 400 m south of T3 Lens, in the southwestern part of the property. EM responses indicate it to be a stronger conductor than the responses detected over the T3 or T4 lenses (Figure 10-1).

- Northeast Conductor: A 500 m long moderately strong EM conductor "B" is present in the northeastern corner of the property. EM responses indicate it to be of similar strength conductor as those detected over the T3 or T4 lenses (Figure 10-1).

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

Several prominent linear magnetic "highs" have been detected. One of these, located along the steep northwestern slope of Tulks Ridge, traverses the entire property, coinciding with the trend of the T3 and T4 lenses, and the Cu-Zn-Pb anomaly located 300 m to 600 m farther northeast (Jacobs, 2007). In the western part of the property this magnetic anomaly appears to be cut by a northwest trending fault, and the offset portion of the magnetic anomaly coincides with the 900 m long airborne EM anomaly "A" in the southwestern part of the property (Figure 10-2).

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that the airborne EM conductors warrant further ground geophysical work and testing by diamond drill holes.

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Prior to ground geophysical work, Ionex Ltd. of Springdale, Newfoundland, carried out line cutting and constructed a grid comprising of 2.3 km long base line, oriented due 060° AZ, along the northwest facing slope of Tulks Ridge. The cross lines were spaced 100 m apart and oriented northwest-southeast. In total, 28 km of lines were cut, and Global Positioning System (GPS) readings were taken at regular intervals along grid lines for accuracy in plotting grid lines. The present grid covers the northern part of Mineral Licence 01212M, which hosts the four massive sulphide lenses (T1, T2, T3 and T4), as well as the new airborne EM anomalies detected by the Aeroquest survey.

From June 11 to 25 and August 4 to 16, 2006, a gravity survey was carried out by Geoscott Consultants Inc. (Geoscott) of St. John's, Newfoundland. Geoscott detected five higher priority and several lower priority gravity anomalies, seven of which are coincident with or flanking EM conductor "A" detected by Aeroquest (Figure 10-3). These anomalies range from 0.6 mGal to 1.4 mGal in anomaly contrast, and are interpreted by Geoscott to be expressions of high-density bodies situated 30 m to 50 m below the surface. The 1.4 mGal "C" anomaly "was interpreted as having a strike length

of 200 m, and has been assigned the highest priority for drill testing, because of its high amplitude and discrete strike length" (Jacobs, 2007).

GeoScott detected another gravity anomaly, with amplitude of 0.7 mGal, just south of the T4 Lens. This anomaly is interpreted to have its source some 50 m below the surface, and extend approximately 100 m along strike.

PROSPECTING

As a follow-up work to the ground geophysical survey, local personnel from Buchans carried out prospecting over the gossanous zones discovered in the past, and in areas along the upper slope of Tulks Ridge. In total, the crew collected 43 samples. Analytical results indicate elevated values of Cu, Zn, Pb, and Au in some samples, with the highest values being 112 ppm Cu, 701 ppm Zn, 320 ppm Pb and 43 ppb Au.

DIAMOND DRILLING

From June 26 to November 8, 2006, Prominex completed some 4,834 m of diamond drilling in 28 holes. Drilling contractor was Petro Drilling Co. Ltd. (Petro) of Springdale, Newfoundland. Details on this drilling campaign are further discussed under the separate Item Drilling of this report.

In November and December 2007, Prominex carried out the recent diamond drilling program. Details of this program are discussed under a separate Item Drilling, of this report.

FIGURE 10-1 AEROQUEST AIRBORNE EM SURVEY

FIGURE 10-2 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

FIGURE 10-3 2006 GRAVITY SURVEY RESULTS

11 DRILLING

2006 DRILLING

During the 2006 field season, Prominex completed twenty-eight holes. Total drilling was 4,834 m in the Tulks Hill deposit area. Drilling was carried out from June 26 to November 8, 2006.

The goal of the 2006 drill program was to confirm the presence of the base metal mineralization at Tulks Hill as documented in the historic Asarco drilling. To that end, the twin holes were drilled in the upper and lower portions of the deposit to test the mineralized zones down to approximately 125 m vertical depth. The exploration program was carried under the supervision of Mr. Allan M. Frew, B.Sc. P.Geo., President of Prominex at that time. Since early 2007, management of Prominex has changed.

Drilling contractor was Petro Drilling Company (Petro) of Springdale, Newfoundland. NQ size core was recovered, and the procedures used during the diamond drilling programs were as follows:

- The collar locations of all drill holes were surveyed and marked in the field. A Geographic Positioning System (GPS) instrument was used to mark the collar locations of both old Asarco drill holes as well as the new Prominex drill holes. This survey was carried out by Mr. Gary Rowsell of Buchans, Newfoundland

- Lithologic logging of drill core and geotechnical observations was provided by Mr. Wilson Jacobs, B.Sc., P.Geo., Project Geologist for Prominex. Mr. Jacobs is a Qualified Person under the definition of NI 43-101. Logging was done by depicting all down-hole data including assay values. All information was recorded on handwritten logs. This includes marking:

    - Lithologic contacts
    - Descriptive geology
    - Intensity of various alteration types
    - Structural features, such as foliation, fracture and brecciated zones
    - Core angles
    - Core diameter
    - Down hole inclination
    - Percent core recovery record

- Maintaining a photographic record of the core with a digital camera. Photographs are taken of all exploration drill core and key information is summarized in a digital database.

Comparison of the old (Asarco/Abitibi-Price) and new (Prominex) drill results for the twinned holes indicates that, in terms of the major elements (Cu and Zn) of the mineralized intersections, the new holes have intersected similar mineralized zones with sulphides, as shown in Table 11-1. The individual intersections vary somewhat from the Asarco results. This is due to the irregular shapes of the mineralized lenses.

TABLE 11-1 COMPARISON OF DRILL HOLE RESULTS
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Asarco/Abitibi-Price Results					Prominex Results				
Hole No	Target	Intersection (m)	% Cu	% Zn	Hole No	Target	Intersection (m)	% Cu	% Zn
T-71	T3 Lens	4.5	0.66	11.93	TH-06-25	T3 Lens	4.5	0.79	13.46
T-90	T3 Lens	3.0	1.90	3.85	TH-06-24	T3 Lens	4.0	2.20	2.54
T-99	T3 Lens	6.0	0.89	8.31	TH-06-27	T3 Lens	2.0	0.56	1.71

2007 DRILLING

During the 2007 fall and winter field season, Prominex completed a total of 2,331.6 m of drilling in eighteen holes in the Tulks Hill deposit area. Drilling was carried out from November 29 to December 13, 2007.

The goal of the 2007 drill program also was to confirm the presence of the base metal mineralization at Tulks Hill as documented in the historic Asarco drilling. To that end, the holes were drilled in the upper and lower portions of the deposit to test the mineralized zones down to approximately 125 m vertical depth.

Figure 11-1 shows the locations of drill holes completed to date, by Prominex as well as by earlier operators, and Table 11-2 summarizes the 2007 drilling program.

TABLE 11-2 2007 DRILL HOLE SUMMARY
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Hole ID	UTM Coordinates		Collar Elev (m)	Azimuth (º)	Incl (º)	Total length (m)	Remarks
P-RPA-01	484492E	5373064N	274	150	-60	152.4	Dissem. Sulf. 37 m - 39 m
P-RPA-02	484524E	5373069N	261	150	-65	147.7	Dissem sulf. 94 m - 94.5 m
P-RPA-03	484562E	5373102N	279	150	-45	112.8	Dissem cp/5 cm
P-RPA-04	484579E	5373048N	307	150	-45	51.6	MS, 11 m -12.2 m 36.0 m -36.6 m 39.0 m-39.5 m
P-RPA-05	484592E	5373114N	282	150	-45	152.4	
P-RPA-06	484624E	5373097N	305	150	-45	85.3	Semi MS, 67.1 m-68.7 m MS 68.7 m – 69.5 m, 72.0 m – 72.3 m
P-RPA-07	484635E	5373154N	305	150	-45	94.5	Dissem sulf. 31.3 m – 68.7 m
P-RPA-08	484637E	5373139N	309	150	-60	115.8	Semi MS, 49.0 m-49.5 m
P-RPA-09	484680E	5373136N	271	150	-50	103.6	MS 25.1 m – 26.2 m
P-RPA-10	484702E	5373152N	286	150	-45	79.3	
P-RPA-11	484726E	5373154N	290	150	-50	72.0	Semi MS, 24.5 m-28.8 m
P-RPA-12	484747E	5373177N	303	150	-45	106.7	Semi MS 37.0 m – 49.6 m
P-RPA-13	484737E	5373227N	340	150	-55	161.5	Semi MS, 91.0 m-92.0 m, 93.5 m-94.0 m, Dissem sulf. 117.5 m – 118.0 m
P-RPA-14	484579E	5373048N	307	150	-60	57.7	Semi MS 12.8 m – 18 0 m, MS, 47.3 m-47.8 m 49.0 m-51.5 m 53.0 m-55.0 m
P-RPA-17	484810E	5373357N	274	150	-45	161.5	Semi MS, 146.0 m -147.0 m
P-RPA-18	484846E	5373344N	287	150	-45	152.4	Semi MS, 102.0 m – 103.5 m
P-RPA-21	484931E	5373426N	276	150	-45	200.0	Semi MS, 126.0 m – 126.5 m
P-RPA-22	484953E	5373486N	258	150	-45	201.2	Semi MS, 174.9 m – 175.1 m
Total						**2,208.4**	

Note: MS: massive sulphides; Dissem: disseminated.

Drilling contractor was Cartwright Drilling Inc. (Cartwright) of Happy Valley, NL. BQTW size core was recovered, and the procedures used during the diamond drilling programs were as follows:

- The collar locations of all drill holes were surveyed and marked in the field. A GPS instrument was used to mark the collar locations of the new Prominex drill holes. This survey was carried out by Mr. Dennis Walsh, P. Geo., Project Geologist, of St. John's, NL.

- Lithologic logging of drill core and geotechnical observations is provided by Messrs Walsh and Troy Gordon, Geology Technician of Deer Lake, Newfoundland, both of whom are contract personnel for Prominex. Logging is done by depicting all down-hole data including assay values. All information is recorded on handwritten logs. This includes marking:

    - Lithologic contacts
    - Descriptive geology
    - Intensity of various alteration types
    - Structural features, such as foliation, fracture and brecciated zones
    - Core angles
    - Core diameter
    - Down hole inclination
    - Percent core recovery record
    - Down hole surveys
    - Calculation of Rock Quality designation (RQD) values prior to sampling.
    - Maintaining a photographic record of the core with a digital camera. Photographs are taken of all exploration drill core and key information is summarized in a digital database

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that, in general, drill core logging procedures used by Prominex, during both the 2006 and 2007 drilling campaigns, are in keeping with industry standards. Scott Wilson RPA, however, recommends that Prominex field crew carry out regular density determinations on drill core.

FIGURE 11-1 DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

ASARCO/ABITIBI/PRICE PROGRAMS

From 1961 to 1991, Abitibi-Price and Asarco completed 190 diamond drill holes testing the T1, T2, T3, and T4 lenses of the Tulks Hill deposit. Material sampled for resource estimation for the Tulks Hill deposit consists of diamond drill core, which varies in size from NQ (Prominex holes) to AQ core for the Abitibi-Price/Asarco holes. Drill core recovery at Tulks Hill is generally very good. All samples were collected by, or under the supervision of, a geologist.

During the recent site visit and examination of old as well new diamond drill core, Scott Wilson RPA noted that sample tags were not present in the old Asarco core boxes, and sampling was not done for some mineralized intersections with visible (up to 10%) sulphides. Even though hand written lithologic logs of old holes are available, Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that sampling procedures during the Asarco/Abitibi-Price drilling campaigns were not in keeping with industry standards of the time. Furthermore, the procedures used by Asarco are not available at the present time.

PROMINEX PROGRAMS

The methodology of sampling of the drill core during the recent drilling program by Prominex is described below.

Mineralized drill core intervals to be sampled are identified and marked by the geologist. Sample lengths vary from 0.5 m to 1.5 m. Visual indicators of the intervals to be sampled include lithologic contacts, silicified breccias, silicified, sericitized and carbonate altered rock, massive to semi-massive sulphide zones, and other altered zones. The sampling procedure is as follows:

- Sample intervals are marked by sample tags stapled into the core box, and are normally extended for 2 m into unmineralized rock.
- Sample bags are numbered prior to sampling.

- Marked sample intervals are split in half using a diamond saw. A technician collects the sawed core.
- Sample tags are stapled into the core box at the end of each sample.
- Samples are collected in large 40 cm x 50 cm clear polyethylene bags and sealed.

In general, the drill hole sampling procedures employed by Prominex conform to industry standards, in Scott Wilson RPA's view. For better control on sampling, however, Scott Wilson RPA recommends that Prominex personnel use the following procedures:

- Use flagging tape to mark sample intervals prior to sampling. This is because, in places, the un-sawed core may mask the sample tags at the bottom of the row in the core box, and thus may cause mixing of samples.
- Prior to sampling, drill core should be marked by a line drawn along the core, so that **one** side of the core is sampled systematically.
- Sample tags should be inserted at the beginning of each sample.
- Sample tags should be inserted only after the samples have been collected.
- Permanent marker to be used to mark sample intervals on the core boxes, i.e. in addition to the flagging tape.
- Sample bags should be numbered only after each sample is collected.
- Carry out regular density determinations on the core prior to sampling.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

ASARCO PROGRAMS

From 1961 to 1991, Asarco and Abitibi-Price completed 190 drill holes testing the Tulks Hill deposit, as noted above. AQ size core was recovered from the Asarco drilling. Drill core recovery was generally very good, and all samples were collected by, or under the supervision of, a geologist.

During the early Asarco/Abitibi Price drilling programs, samples of split core were sent to the Asarco Mine Laboratory in Buchans and assayed for Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag and Au, the latter two by the fire assay method.

PROMINEX PROGRAM

The methodology of sample preparation of the drill core during the recent drilling program by Prominex is described below.

Core samples are crushed, pulverized, and assayed for Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag and Au at Eastern Analytical Limited (Eastern) in Springdale, Newfoundland. Quality control includes the use of blanks, duplicates, standards, and internal check assays by Prominex as well as by Eastern (Appendix A).

14 DATA VERIFICATION

DATA VERIFICATION BY ASARCO

Scott Wilson RPA understands that data verification of the old drilling results by Asarco/Abitibi-Price was done by Asarco geologists. Detailed descriptions of data verification and QA/QC procedures by Asarco, however, are not available at this time, as noted in Item 13 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security.

DATA VERIFICATION BY PROMINEX

During the recent confirmation drilling campaign, data verification and quality control is done by Prominex contract personnel. The quality and reliability of the data obtained from the recent drilling program is reviewed and verified by Messrs Dennis Walsh and/or Troy Gordon, contract personnel in charge of the drilling program, and under the supervision of Mr. Paul O'Brien, Vice President of Exploration and Development for Prominex. Scott Wilson RPA understands that Mr. Walsh is a Qualified Person under the definition of National Instrument 43-101.

ASSAY QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

The quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures and assay protocols followed by Asarco in the past are not available to Scott Wilson RPA. QA/QC procedures used by Prominex for the recent drill core samples at Tulks Hill have been reviewed by Scott Wilson RPA. These procedures were as follows:

- Samples are handled only by Mr. Walsh, Prominex Project Geologist, and Mr. Troy Gordon, Geological Technician from Deer Lake. Samples from the recent drilling are delivered by the geologist or technician directly to Eastern by truck.

- Drill core is brought by authorized exploration personnel one or more times per shift from the drill rig directly to a drill logging and sampling area within the Tulks Hill Property. Within a few days, the material core intervals (e.g., potentially mineralized intervals) were photographed, sampled, and the samples were shipped directly to the laboratory. The logging of the core, however, was done at a later date, due to time constraints during the drilling program.

- Each sample is assigned a unique sample number that allows it to be traced through the sampling and analytical procedures, for validation against the original sample site. The second half of the split core is stored at Buchans as a control sample, available for review and resampling, if required.

- Blanks and standards are inserted after every ten (10) samples. Two types of standards are used, known as Zn#2 and MOA standards. These standards were acquired from an outside laboratory, and the blanks are collected from a mafic volcanic outcrop with expected nil base and precious metal values.

Sample preparation and assays are carried out at Eastern, and these are presented in the Appendix to this report. Scott Wilson RPA notes that the procedures used at Eastern, including the reagents and apparatus used for the assays, are similar to those used at many commercial laboratories in Canada**.** In particular, they include:

- Crushing the split sample to 10 mesh and grinding it to 150 mesh.

- Cleaning the pulverizer after each sample using cleaner sand to avoid cross contamination of samples.

- Base metal determinations are carried out using the AA method.

- Fire assays for gold and silver are carried out on one-gram subsamples.

Scott Wilson RPA also recommends that, in the future, lithologic logging of the core be done immediately after the completion of the hole to allow for timely interpretation and correlation of the mineralized zones.

CHECK ASSAYS

ASARCO PROGRAMS

Scott Wilson RPA is uncertain if a check assay program was carried out during the Asarco drilling programs.

PROMINEX PROGRAMS

For the 2006 and 2007 confirmation drilling program by Prominex, check assays and QA/QC procedures were followed both by Prominex contract personnel at the project site as well as at Eastern. The QA/QC procedures at the project site are discussed below.

Check Assays on Blanks

Prominex contract personnel inserted control samples of "blank" and "standards" with each batch of regular samples sent to the laboratory. The former (blank) samples are country rock with nil expected base and precious metal values, and are inserted after the 10th, 32nd, 54th etc. sample and the latter (standard) samples of known concentration, are inserted after the 21st, 43rd, 65th etc. sample.

This procedure provides a preliminary check on the Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, and Au concentration of the 10% of the sample population. Both blank and standard samples are numbered consecutively to allow for easier tracking of assay results and for "honest" assaying at the laboratory. The blank samples would resemble regular drill core material. The standard samples, however, are easily recognized because they are smaller in quantity and are already pulverized. This procedure (controls-within-batch) allows ready identification of sample batches for which sample preparation and assaying problems are encountered and the batch can then be rerun.

The check assay results on blanks are presented in Table 24-1 (Appendix A). These results show that the assay values are reproducible.

Check Assays on Standards

The check assay results on the standard prepared by Prominex, and assayed at three separate laboratories, show that:

- For the series of assays for ZN#2, with an expected value of 3.88% Zn, all five determinations for Zn were within one standard deviation (σ) of the mean (Figure 14-1).
- For the series of MOA assays at Chemex Laboratories, with a mean value of 3.678% Zn, all of the eight determinations for Zn were below the mean value for the determinations at Eastern (Figure 14-1).
- For the series of MOA assays at Accurassay Laboratories, with a mean value of 4.05% Zn, all except one of the eight determinations for Zn were higher than the mean value for the determinations at Eastern (Figure 14-1).

- Notwithstanding the above comments, the check assay results from the three laboratories compare relatively well. The differences are considered to be due to the variability in base and precious metal are due, possibly, to the different assay methodologies at the three laboratories, Eastern, Chemex and Accurassay, and are not material, in Scott Wilson RPA's view.

FIGURE 14-1 CHECK ASSAY RESULTS ON A STANDARD PREPARED BY PROMINEX

CHECK ASSAYS ON STANDARDS AT EASTERN

The check assay data from Eastern on standards obtained from Canmet are presented in Tables 14-1 and 14-2, and Figures 14-2 and 14-3. These results show that:

- For the copper and lead determinations of the high grade Standard KC-1A, with an average value of 34.4% Zn, 0.6% Cu, and 2.2% Pb (expected value is not provided), all eight values were within one σ of the mean. Some of the zinc values, however, were within 3σ of the mean.

- For the copper and lead determinations of the low grade Standard LKSD-1, with an expected value of 0.31% Cu, 1.22% Pb, 3.34% Zn, 51.84 ppm Ag and 0.241 ppm Au:
  - All eleven values for copper and lead were within one σ of the mean.
  - Some of the zinc, silver and gold values, however, were within 3σ of the mean.

TABLE 14-1 CHECK ASSAY RESULTS ON STANDARD KC-1A AT EASTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Assay No	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1	0.61	34.0	2.23	60.3	N/A
2	0.60	34.0	2.21	57.9	N/A
3	0.60	34.8	2.19	N/A	N/A
4	0.61	34.6	2.17	N/A	N/A
5	0.62	34.6	2.19	N/A	N/A
6	0.60	34.2	2.18	N/A	N/A
7	0.60	34.8	2.26	N/A	N/A
8	0.60	34.2	2.19	N/A	N/A
Average	**0.605**	**34.4**	**2.20**		

Source: Eastern Analytical Laboratories, 2008.

TABLE 14-2 CHECK ASSAY RESULTS ON STANDARD LKSD-1 AT EASTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Assay No	% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1	0.308	3.90	1.23	52.1	0.241
2	0.322	3.90	1.26	51.4	0.312
3	0.314	3.90	1.28	52.1	0.289
4	0.309	3.80	1.19	46.6	0.277
5	0.307	3.90	1.26	47.6	0.008
6	0.315	3.70	1.18	49.7	0.330
7	0.305	3.60	1.14	51.0	0.236
8	0.334	4.00	1.20	58.6	0.337
9	0.309	3.90	1.18	58.6	0.278
10	0.318	3.80	1.22	50.7	0.323
11	0.308	3.80	1.23		0.023
Average	**0.314**	**3.34**	**1.22**	**51.84**	**0.241**

Source: Eastern Analytical Laboratories, 2008.

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that the check assay program by Prominex is in keeping with industry standards, and the Eastern Analytical Laboratory check assay results are reliable and suitable for estimation of Mineral Resources.

FIGURE 14-2 CHECK ASSAY RESULTS ON STANDARD KC-1A AT EASTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

FIGURE 14-3 CHECK ASSAY RESULTS ON STANDARD LKSD-1 AT EASTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

INDEPENDENT SAMPLING BY SCOTT WILSON RPA

For this report, Scott Wilson RPA collected a total of Scott Wilson RPA collected a total of six samples of split core - four from two holes of the recent drilling by Prominex and two from one of the old Asarco drill holes. Scott Wilson RPA sent the samples to SGS Laboratories in Don Mills, Ontario, for independent assays for copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold. The Scott Wilson RPA samples were taken from the remaining half core from the three drill holes. Table 14-3 provides the sample intervals and assay results.

TABLE 14-3 SCOTT WILSON RPA INDEPENDENT SAMPLING RESULTS
T3 LENS
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

DDH No.	Scott Wilson RPA Sample No.	Prominex Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Scott Wilson RPA Value		Prominex/Asarco Value	
						% Cu	% Zn	% Cu	% Zn
T-06-28		86648	41.30	42.55	1.25			1.52	15.90
T-06-28	**138151**		**41.30**	**42.55**	**1.25**	**1.98**	**14.50**		
T-06-28		86656	50.00	51.30	1.30			1.62	2.20
T-06-28	**138152**		**50.00**	**51.30**	**1.30**	**1.32**	**2.29**		
HT-170		18573 & 18574	151.0	156.0	5.0			1.39	4.89
HT-170	**138153**		**151.0**	**156.0**	**5.0**	**1.90**	**3.57**		
HT-170		18574 & 18575	156.0	161.0	5.0			0.12	1.70
HT0170	**138154**		**156.0**	**161.0**	**5.0**	**0.17**	**0.98**		
P-RPA-14		67909	47.80	48.83	1.00			2.01	0.36
P-RPA-14	**138155**		**47.80**	**48.83**	**1.00**	**1.74**	**0.71**		
P-RPA-14		67910	48.83	49.83	1.00			1.97	1.45
P-RPA-14	**138156**		**48.83**	**49.83**	**1.00**	**2.35**	**1.13**		

Notes:
1. Scott Wilson RPA samples from Prominex drilling are split half-cores and from Asarco drilling are split (quartered) drill core.
2. All samples are from mineralized intersections.
3. Asarco mineralized and sampled intersections for Hole HT-170 do not have sample numbers and are recorded in the Imperial system (i.e. feet).
4. Prominex results are from Eastern Analytical Laboratories.
5. Numbers in bold are Scott Wilson RPA (SGS) values.
6. Scott Wilson RPA samples 138151 and 138152 consist of massive sulphide intersections with occasional lithic fragments (≤ 1 cm) along foliation planes.
7. Scott Wilson RPA samples 138153 and 138154 consist of massive to semi-massive sulphide intersections with occasional lithic fragments (≤ 1 cm) along foliation planes.
8. Scott Wilson RPA samples 138155 and 138156 consist of semi-massive sulphide mineralization in rhyolitic lapilli tuff intersections

In general, the Scott Wilson RPA samples confirm the presence of copper and zinc values at essentially the same order of magnitude as the Prominex or Asarco assays. The differences are considered to be due to the variability in base and precious metal values between the two halves of the core, and due, possibly, to the different assay methodologies at the two laboratories, Asarco's lab at Buchans and SGS, and are not material, in Scott Wilson RPA's view.

Duplicate assays on one of the Scott Wilson RPA samples (No. 138151) at SGS show very little difference from the "original" results. These were; 1.98% Cu vs. 2.01% Cu (1.5% difference), 14.5% Zn vs. 14.4% Zn (0.07% difference), 9.72% Pb vs. 9.78% Pb (0.6% difference), 111 g/t Ag vs. 76 g/t Ag (31.5% difference), and 2.15 g/t Au vs. 2.46 g/t Au (12.6% difference). Scott Wilson RPA considers the SGS results to be reliable.

As part of our due diligence, Scott Wilson RPA also carried out a detailed review of portions of three diamond drill logs from the recent Prominex drilling, and four holes from the Asarco drilling, as shown in Table 14-4.

TABLE 14-4 INDEPENDENT EXAMINATION OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLES BY SCOTT WILSON RPA
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Prominex Hole No.	Asarco Hole No.	Type of Core Recovered
T-06-28		NQ
PRO-03		NQ
PRO-04		NQ
	HT-83	AQ
	HT-140	AQ
	HT-154	AQ
	HT-170	BW

Scott Wilson RPA considers the drill hole logging and data recording procedures to be in keeping with industry standards.

Prior to the above Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, and Au assays, SGS carried out density determinations on the nineteen samples submitted by Scott Wilson RPA. The average

value for the density is 4.38 g/cm^3. Scott Wilson RPA has used this value in its estimate of the Mineral Resources at Tulks Hill.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are a number of adjacent properties, as defined by NI 43-101, situated along the same regional trend which hosts the Tulks Hill VMS deposit (Figure 7-2). The property that surrounds the Tulks Hill Mineral Licence 10212M comprises claims held by Messina as shown in Figure 15-1. All of these mineral occurrences are located within the Central Mobile Zone of Newfoundland.

FIGURE 15-1 ADJACENT EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

ASARCO TESTING

In 1975 Asarco carried out a feasibility study on the Tulks Hill deposit (Houtman, 1975) and reported that a conceptual mine would ship the ore to the Buchans mill, and that mill would produce three metal concentrates, with the expected grades, as follows:

Copper concentrate: 27% Cu, 1.9% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 61.72 g/t Ag and 0.14 g/t Au.
Zinc concentrate: 3.1% Cu, 57.09% Zn, 4.4% Pb, 27.43 g/t Ag and 0.03 g/t Au.
Lead concentrate: 8.2% Cu, 13.0% Zn, 58.0% Pb, 85.72 g/t Ag and 0.14 g/t Au.

The head grade for the ore was considered as 1.26% Cu, 5.41% Zn, 1.75% Pb, 48.35 g/t Ag and 0.58 g/t Au, and the recoveries for the metals were reported as Cu (80%), Zn (80%), Pb (85%), Ag (70%) and Au (67%).

In 1981, Asarco carried out an update of the above feasibility study and reported concentrate grades and metal recoveries as shown in Table 16-1.

TABLE 16-1 METALLURGICAL TEST RESULTS BY ASARCO (1981)
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

		Metal Content					Recoveries (%)				
Description	**% Total**	**% Cu**	**% Zn**	**% Pb**	**g/t Ag**	**g/t Au**	**Cu**	**Zn**	**Pb**	**Ag**	**Au**
Head Grade		0.73	4.57	3.91	42.18	0.216	100	100	100	100	100
Cu Conc	1.75	23.3	3.1	7.95	885.37	5.602	36.4	0.9	2.0	23.0	29.8
Zn Conc	4.86	1.06	45.3	4.59	46.29	0.548	7.1	56.3	4.9	5.1	12.4
Pb Conc	5.95	2.52	5.37	49.76	256.97	1.084	20.5	8.2	64.8	34.5	29.8
Final tails	88.04						36.0	34.6	28.3	37.4	28.0
Total	**100.0**										

Source: Henderson (1981).

BOLERO TESTING

In 1997, a program of bulk sampling at the Tulks deposit was undertaken by United Bolero Development Corp. (United Bolero). The purpose of this work was to obtain samples for metallurgical sampling. The work was conducted by Buchans Enterprises Ltd. under the supervision of Mr. Paul J. O'Brien, P. Eng., the current Vice-President of Exploration and Development of Prominex. Buchans Enterprises collected samples along the drift which was developed into the T3 Lens by Asarco in 1980. In addition, surface samples of the T1 Lens were collected for metallurgical testwork. Samples were sent to Lakefield Research Ltd. (Lakefield) for laboratory-scale flotation and grindability tests (Saunders, 1999, O'Brien, 1998, Raabe and Sarbutt, 1998 and Krstic and Di Prisco, 1998).

The sample preparation is described as follows:

- Each sample was crushed down to minus 2-inch. For both samples 180 kg of material was removed for autogenous grindability testing, drummed and shipped to Hazen Research.

- The remaining minus 2-inch sample was crushed to minus 3/4-inch and 5 kg were removed for abrasion testing. The remainder of the sample was crushed to minus ½-inch and 15 kg were removed for Bond rod mill grindability testing.

- The remainder of the sample was crushed to minus 6 mesh and 10 kg were removed for Bond rod mill grindability testing.

- From the remainder, 50% was crushed to pass 10 mesh and split into 2 kg flotation test charges, and a head assay sample submitted for Cu, Pb, Zn, S, Ag and Au analyses.

The results of the 1997 metallurgical testwork are presented in Table 16-2, and they indicated that concentrate grades and metal recoveries are achievable, as follows:

Copper concentrate:	28% Cu to 31% Cu	Recovery: 74% to 98%
Lead concentrate:	65% Pb to 69% Pb	Recovery: 61% to 73%
Zinc concentrate:	42% Zn to 57% Zn	Recovery: 79% to 89%

TABLE 16-2 METALLURGICAL TEST RESULTS BU UNITED BOLERO DEVELOPMENT CORP. (1997)
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

	Assays (%)		Distribution (%)	
	F8	F20	F8	F20
Grind K_{80} (µm)	56	69		
Head Grade				
Cu	2.47	2.49		
Pb	5.26	5.40		
Zn	6.42	6.47		
Copper Concentrate				
Cu	30.5	28.0	98.1	73.6
Pb	3.19	8.81	4.8	10.7
Zn	1.74	3.51	2.1	3.1
Lead Concentrate				
Cu	0.17	1.00	0.3	2.3
Pb	65.2	69.2	60.9	72.5
Zn	2.80	3.25	2.1	2.5
Zinc Concentrate				
Cu	0.23	0.73	1.1	3.3
Pb	9.41	2.36	21.7	5.0
Zn	41.9	57.5	79.1	90.2

Source: Saunders, 1999.

Note: Metallurgical testwork carried out on a bulk sample from T3 Lens.

PROMINEX TESTING

Prominex has not carried out any mineral processing or metallurgical testing for the Tulks Hill Project.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

GENERAL STATEMENT

For this report, Scott Wilson RPA has estimated the Mineral Resources of the Tulks Hill VMS deposit by constructing a block model of the mineralized zones. The Scott Wilson RPA resource estimate is in accordance with the Mineral Resource/Reserve Classification as recommended by the CIM Committee on Mineral Resources/Reserves. Table 17-1 summarizes the Mineral Resources of the Tulks Hill deposit.

TABLE 17-1 SCOTT WILSON RPA MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY, LENS T3
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Category	Tonnes	Average Grade				
		% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Indicated	431,000	0.89	3.97	1.61	35.09	1.17

Notes:
1. Mineral Resources are estimated at a minimum lens horizontal width of 2.0 m and at a cut-off grade of equivalent 1.1% Cu (1% Cu = 2.3% Zn).
2. Density of mineralized rock is 4.38 t/m^3.
3. Indicated Mineral Resources include those mineralized blocks defined by diamond drill holes spaced 50 m or less.

There are no Mineral Reserves on the Tulks Hill Property at present, because a Preliminary Assessment has not yet been carried out.

DATABASE

The database for the current resource estimate consists of 67 surface drill holes - 21 old Asarco holes and 46 recent Prominex holes. Drill core from the 1961 to1981 era was logged by Asarco geologists, from 1985 to 1991 drilling the holes were logged by BP geologists, and from the current drilling by Prominex contract geologists. The quality and amount of information compiled on each hole varies somewhat, but in general, it

includes the lithologic log, descriptive geology, core angles, core diameter, hole inclination and azimuth, and percent core recovery record, as noted above. Except for the recent drilling by Prominex, the drill hole data are hand-written, and have been converted into digital format. The Prominex data, on the other hand, are placed in files for each drill hole and are stored digitally. Drill hole data, plotted on detailed grid east-west cross sections (1:500) at approximately 30 m intervals provide the basis for the geological interpretation and estimation of average grades of resource areas. All drill core, survey, geological and assay information used for the resource estimate is maintained at Prominex's head office in St. John's, NL.

Scott Wilson RPA inspected some of the drill hole files and found them to be in keeping with industry standards. The sampling procedures used by Asarco/Abitibi-Price, however, were not in keeping with industry standards, as noted above.

DATA VERIFICATION

As part of our independent resource estimate, Scott Wilson RPA checked the drill hole database provided by Prominex. With few exceptions, the drill hole database was found to be free of data entry errors. Since the check assay data indicate that the sample grades are reproducible, Scott Wilson RPA considers the Tulks Hill drill hole data acceptable for resource estimation.

DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

Systematic density measurements on drill core are not carried out by Prominex staff. Scott Wilson RPA also is uncertain if systematic density measurements were carried out by Asarco. As part of our due diligence, Scott Wilson RPA had density determinations carried out on the six independent samples assayed at the SGS Laboratories. SGS used its CH125 density measurement technique and the procedure was as follows:

- Pouring into a Specific Gravity burette a solution consisting of equal (1:1) parts of CH_3OH and H_2O and bring it to the 48 ml mark.
- Weighing a 5 g sample and adding it to the solution in the burette.
- Mixing the solution well to free air bubbles.

- Washing down the sides of burette with 10 ml of 1:1 CH_3OH : H_2O.
- Allowing the solution to settle.
- Measuring and recording the difference in volume.

The density is calculated as: Density = [Sample weight (5 g)] / Displaced Volume

The average density of these six samples submitted by Scott Wilson RPA is 4.38 g/cc**,** as noted above. This is within a range of 3.41 g/cc to 4.94 g/cc, and a standard deviation of 0.64 g/cc. Scott Wilson RPA has used this value as the density for its resource estimate. Scott Wilson RPA, however, recommends more systematic density measurements by Prominex field crews to arrive at a more representative density value for future resource estimates.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Base metal mineralization at Tulks Hill occurs as lenses and stringers of massive sulphides within bands ranging from a few centimetres to several metres in thickness, which, in aggregate, form wider and more persistent zones of mineralization. These bands or "lenses" are commonly associated with quartz-sericite alteration, which imparts a distinctive greyish colouration to the host rhyolitic rock. In general, the orientation of the mineral lenses is also parallel to the bedding/foliation of the host lithology**.** Based on surface drill hole exploration data, these mineralized lenses are narrow, tabular bodies oriented en-echelon within the main alteration zone.

Scott Wilson RPA plotted the drill holes in the Tulks Hill database on northwest-southeast (grid east-west) drill sections at 25 m intervals. Scott Wilson RPA outlined the mineralized zones based on lithology, structural features and assay levels, with a threshold of approximately 1.1% equivalent copper (CuEq) and a minimum mineralized width of 2.0 m. The equivalent copper grade is a combination of the copper and zinc grades within the mineralized intersection, based on metal prices, e.g., for an intersection of 1% Cu and 4.5% Zn, the equivalent copper grade would be 2.95% Cu (1% plus 4.5/2.3 = 2.95% CuEq).

Scott Wilson RPA identified four steeply northwest dipping mineralized zones within the T3 Lens in the grid area. These mineralized zones occur mostly within an approximately 50 m wide alteration zone of grey to buff rhyolitic tuff associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. From northwest to southeast, these lenses occur en-echelon, and are identified as lenses T1, T2, T3, and T4, which are 2 m to 10 m thick. Within the T3 Lens, however, only two zones (2 and 3) show relatively good continuity of 100 m to 200 m along strike and approximately 150 m in the vertical dimension. A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 17-1. A composite plan view of all the mineralized lenses on the property is presented in Figure 17-2.

Scott Wilson RPA notes that the drill hole spacing and the geological interpretation are adequate to estimate mineral resources.

For the resource areas, true widths of mineralized zones are diluted to a minimum horizontal width of 2.0 m. If the original true width is less than 2.0 m, dilution is added at the grade of the adjacent samples. If there are no assays available (not sampled), dilution is added at zero grade. The mineralized zones as interpreted by Scott Wilson RPA are described below. All of the resources for this lens are considered to consist of Indicated Mineral Resources.

FIGURE 17-1 GENERALIZED PLAN VIEW OF THE MINERALIZED LENSES

FIGURE 17-2 3D VIEW SHOWING ALL MINERALIZED ZONES OF THE T3 LENS

GEOLOGICAL MODEL

Mineralization at Tulks Hill occurs as VMS lenses within quartz-sericite altered felsic volcanic rocks. In general, the orientation of the mineral lenses is also parallel to this lithologic contact. Based on surface drill hole and underground exploration data these mineralized lenses are tabular in shape and oriented en-echelon within the main alteration zone. A generalized longitudinal section is shown in Figure 17-3.

WIREFRAME MODELS

Scott Wilson RPA developed 3D solids using Gemcom software from the mineralized zone outlines on the cross sections. Scott Wilson RPA constructed 3D wireframe models using 3D wobbly polylines that were snapped on to the drill hole intervals. Polylines were created on cross sections. The polylines were joined together using tie lines. At model extremities, polylines were extrapolated for approximately 20 m beyond the last drill hole intercept.

Scott Wilson RPA constructed a significant number of smaller wireframe mineralization models for the discontinuous zones. In general, where the zone is not continuous from one cross section to another - a distance of 30 m - a polygon (square, rectangle or parallelogram) was constructed along strike, depending on the area, i.e., halfway to the next section. All wireframe solids were validated to ensure that there were no intersections of solids between different lenses.

FIGURE 17-3 LENS T3 GENERALIZED VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING NORTHWEST

CUTTING OF HIGH VALUES

Since there are very few high copper and zinc values in the assay database, no cutting was done.

COMPOSITING AND STATISTICS

Statistics for the drill hole data set within the mineralized zones outlined are presented in Figure 17-4. As a check on the drill hole database, Scott Wilson RPA carried out correlations of sample length vs. metal grades. Results show that, although there is wide scatter, there is an apparent inverse correlation between sample lengths and copper or zinc values (Figure 17-5). This would indicate that grade x thickness (GT) values may also be considered in constructing the block model of the deposit.

Scott Wilson RPA composited assays into two-metre intervals down hole, for intervals inside the various mineralized lenses. Composites less than 0.5 m long were excluded from the composite database. Overall, compositing involved 250 drill hole sample composites on 346 drill hole assays within the four mineralized zones. Statistics for the drill hole composites are shown in Table 17-2. The distributions of copper and zinc values in drill holes are positively skewed, as shown in Figure 17-4.

TABLE 17-2 STATISTICS OF DRILL HOLE (2 M) COMPOSITES
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Statistic	% Cu	% Zn
Mean	0.55	2.54
Maximum Value	4.00	25.06
Standard Deviation	0.64	4.24
Coefficient of Variance	1.17	1.66
Total No. of 2 m composites = 250		

Scott Wilson RPA also plotted the grade x horizontal thickness values for copper, zinc and lead to show the trend of mineralization on vertical longitudinal sections (Figures 25-1, 25-2, and 25-3, Appendix B). These figures show that the copper, zinc, and lead trends are similar for the T3 lens.

FIGURE 17-4 HISTOGRAM OF COPPER AND ZINC ASSAY VALUES FROM DRILL HOLES

FIGURE 17-5 CORRELATION OF SAMPLE LENGTH AND COPPER AND ZINC ASSAY VALUES

VARIOGRAPHY

Scott Wilson RPA constructed a number of semi-variograms using all of the two-metre composite data for the T3 mineralized lens. These assay data produced discernible semi-variograms. The relative nugget effect for copper is approximately 50% of the sill for the T3 mineralized lens.

Scott Wilson RPA constructed a series of variograms to test a number of strike directions, dips and plunges. Scott Wilson RPA interprets that the along strike and down-dip variograms have a range in the order of 50 m. The vertical variogram has a range in the order of 15 m, the range of maximum thickness of the T3 mineralized lens. Scott Wilson RPA found that orienting the along strike variogram search at grid east with an average dip of -75° to northeast was best for modelling the T3 Lens.

BLOCK MODEL AND VALIDATION

SEARCH STRATEGY AND GRADE INTERPOLATION OF RESOURCE BLOCKS

The resource block is based on one-metre composites of the assay database. A search ellipsoid using a minimum of two and a maximum of twelve composites was used to interpolate Cu, Zn, Ag, and Au grades into blocks using a single-pass process, and the search ellipse (for each zone) was oriented with a grid north strike along the average dip of the zone, in most cases about 70° to 75° to the northwest. The search ellipsoid used had 120 m radius along strike, 20 m across strike, and 60 m in the down-dip direction.

Scott Wilson RPA interpolated the block grades by Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) method and block size was 10 m (east-west) by 2 m (north-south) and 10 m in the vertical dimension. Grades were interpolated into the T3 mineralized zone using only composites within the zone.

As an internal check, Scott Wilson RPA also interpolated the block grades by the ordinary kriging method and block size was 10 m (east-west) by 2 m (north-south) and 10 m in the vertical dimension. Grades were interpolated into the T3 mineralized zone using only composites the zone.

DILUTION

For the resource blocks defined, as described in the previous section, true widths of mineralized zones are diluted to a minimum width of 2.0 m. If the original true width is less than 2.0 m, dilution is added at zero grade.

BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

Scott Wilson RPA used two methods to validate the block model Mineral Resource estimate. These were:

- Visual inspection and comparison of block grades with composite grades.
- Statistical comparison of composite and block grade distributions.

The results are shown in Table 17-3.

TABLE 17-3 BASIC STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF ASSAY DATA, T3 LENS
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Assays in lenses only	% Cu	% Zn	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Number of samples	346	346	346	346
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	4.78	33.60	24.00	380.00
Mean	0.66	3.34	0.93	32.31
Median	0.41	0.56	0.14	13.70
Standard Deviation	0.73	5.77	2.63	44.44
Coefficient of variance	1.12	1.72	2.83	1.37

2 m composites	% Cu	% Zn	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Number of samples	279	279	279	279
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	4.00	25.06	24.00	232.90
Mean	0.55	2.54	0.84	25.60
Median	0.32	0.30	0.08	9.69
Standard Deviation	0.64	4.24	2.69	34.77
Coefficient of variance	1.17	1.66	3.20	1.36

2 m composites >0.5 m	% Cu	% Zn	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Number of samples	250	250	250	250
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	4.00	25.06	24.00	128.49
Mean	0.55	2.62	0.84	24.89
Median	0.34	0.39	0.09	10.21
Standard Deviation	0.65	4.31	2.75	31.89
Coefficient of variance	1.17	1.64	3.26	1.28

Block model	% Cu	% Zn	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Number of blocks	3,871	3,871	3,871	3,871
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	2.64	15.94	16.80	100.92
Mean	0.46	1.41	0.63	15.93
Median	0.34	0.43	0.08	7.60
Standard Deviation	0.38	2.27	1.48	19.21
Coefficient of variance	0.82	1.62	2.33	1.21

Results in Table 17-3 show that:

- Basic statistics for composites ≥0.5 m in length and those for 2 m composites are essentially the same, i.e., there are only 29 composites which are less than 0.5 m

in length. These would be partial composites at the edges of the mineralized intersections and the solids in the block model.

- The average grades (mean) and maximum values of the 2 m composites and of the blocks are similar, i.e., no spurious values as block grades were created based on the 2 m composites.

- In general, there were no discrepancies in the above validation methods.

Scott Wilson RPA, therefore, concludes that its Tulks Hill deposit block model is valid, reasonable, and appropriate for supporting the Mineral Resource estimate**.**

CUT-OFF GRADE

The resource cut-off grade estimate is based on the break-even grade. This is based on:

- Current mining costs at the Duck Pond Mine by Teck Cominco.
- Processing costs and recovery of copper and zinc at the Duck Pond plant.
- Approximate prices for copper, zinc, and lead. No credits are considered for the silver and gold contents.

For the purposes of estimating the resource, Scott Wilson RPA has calculated the cut-off grade based on the parameters listed above. Scott Wilson RPA has used the copper and zinc recovery factors as reported by Teck Cominco. These are based on the recent costs of mining and milling at the Duck Pond Mine, for the period January to December 2007. These are:

- Process plant recovery of 85% for copper, 85% for zinc and 65% for lead.

- Total direct operating cost (DOC) of approximately $80.00 per tonne of mineralized material.

- Price of US$2.50 per pound of copper, US$0.90 per pound of zinc, and US$0.75 per pound of lead, as long term prices for these metals.

Scott Wilson RPA's estimate of the cut-off grade is defined as:

Cut-off grade = (cost/(price x recovery).

Cut-off grade = $80/tonne/($2.50/lb x 85%) = 1.23% Cu

The above calculated cut-off grade of 1.23% CuEq is a break-even grade. It is calculated as:

% CuEq = %Cu + 0.425x%Zn + 0.161x%Pb

In Scott Wilson RPA's experience, it is more appropriate to use an incremental cut-off grade, which is less than the break even grade for the purposes of reporting Mineral Resources. With the addition of gold and silver, Scott Wilson RPA recommends a resource cut-off grade of 1.1% CuEq be used.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Scott Wilson RPA has classified the Mineral Resources of the T3 Lens of the Tulks Hill deposit into the Indicated category based on drill hole spacing, assay information from samples collected along underground drifts and cross sections, and apparent continuity of mineralized lenses. The Scott Wilson RPA resource classification is in accordance with CIM definitions.

The Scott Wilson RPA estimate of Mineral Resources of T3 Lens at Tulks Hill is effective as of April 30, 2008.

Indicated Mineral Resources comprise those mineralized blocks which extend to a maximum depth of approximately 100 m where spacing of drill holes is in the order of 50 m or less. All of the total Mineral Resources are considered to be Indicated Mineral Resources. These are estimated to be in the order of 431,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.89% Cu, 3.97% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 35.09 g/t Ag, and 1.17 g/t Au, which are situated from the surface to about 100 m below the surface (Table 17-4).

TABLE 17-4 SCOTT WILSON RPA MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE T3 LENS

Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Mineral Resources Above the Adit

Zone	Category	Tonnes	Grade				
			% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
2	Indicated	290,000	0.91	5.03	2.00	38.81	1.24
3	Indicated	30,000	0.52	2.67	1.53	61.52	0.59
Total	**Indicated**	**320,000**	**0.87**	**4.81**	**1.96**	**40.94**	**1.18**

Mineral Resources Below the Adit and Elsewhere

Zone	Category	Tonnes	Grade				
			% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1	Indicated	4,000	0.79	1.09	0.41	26.19	0.31
2	Indicated	44,000	0.76	1.77	0.56	19.53	2.76
3	Indicated	5,000	0.52	2.46	1.39	57.95	0.66
4	Indicated	58,000	1.12	1.42	0.60	15.09	0.06
Total	**Indicated**	**111,000**	**0.94**	**1.55**	**0.60**	**18.24**	**1.15**

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for the resource estimate.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.1% Copper equivalent (CuEq) cut-off grade and a minimum horizontal width of 2.0 m for a mineralized zone.
3. Average density of mineralized rock is 4.38 t/m^3.
4. Totals may not add due to rounding.

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The principal commodities for the Tulks Hill Property are copper and zinc. Scott Wilson RPA notes that the market for both of these metals has improved considerably during the past 24 months; for copper the spot price has increased from a low of less than US$1 per lb. Cu to more than US$3.50 per lb. Cu, and for zinc the spot price has increased from a low of less than US$0.50 per lb. Zn to more than US$1.50 per lb. Zn. Currently, the spot prices of these metals are in the order of US$3.70 per lb. Cu, and US$1.15 per lb. Zn

Scott Wilson RPA notes that the Duck Pond base metal mine is currently being operated by Teck Cominco, and any future production from an operation at Tulks Hill may be purchased by Teck Cominco. Alternatively, a number of similar sized deposits in the general area, such as Tulks East, Tulks West, and Bobby's Pond, may justify the construction of a processing plant, which would process material from these various deposits.

In 1975 and 1981, Asarco carried out feasibility studies, as noted above. Although the latter study was carried out more than 25 years ago, the parameters and expected metal recoveries are listed for reference only.

Mineral Reserves :	555,200 DST (dry short tons)
Head grade: 1.0% Cu, 5.26% Zn, 1.87% Pb, 1.43 oz/ton Ag and 0.014 oz/ton Au	
Life of operation:	4.4 years
Tons milled per 8 hour shift:	700 tons
Tons milled per year:	125,000 tons
Mill Recovery Copper:	56.9%
Copper concentrate produced per day:	10.36 DST
Copper concentrate produced per year:	1,850 DST
Grade of copper concentrate:	23.2% Cu
Grade of silver in copper concentrate:	25.8 oz/ton Ag
Mill Recovery Zinc:	56.3%
Zinc concentrate produced per day:	54.32 DST

Zinc concentrate produced per year:	9,700 DST
Grade of zinc concentrate:	45.3% Cu
Mill Recovery Lead:	64.8%
Lead concentrate produced per day:	19.32 DST
Lead concentrate produced per year:	3,450 DST
Grade of lead concentrate:	49.8% Cu
Grade of silver in lead concentrate:	7.5 oz/ton Ag

Based on the above parameters and assumptions Asarco concluded that the Net Smelter Return (NSR) value of the Tulks ore was $21.71 per DST in January 1981, and that the average unit cost of production was estimated at $49.02 per DST, hence it was not economical at that time.

Currently, the production cost is estimated to be in the order of $80 per tonne. This figure is used by Scott Wilson RPA to calculate the cut-off grade for the estimation of the Mineral Resources, as noted above.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

A number of airborne geophysical (EM and magnetic) anomalies and ground geophysical (gravity) anomalies are present within the Tulks Hill property area and are spatially related to the VMS mineralization. In particular, a long northeast-trending airborne EM conductor coincides with the surface trace of lenses T3 and T4 of the deposit. This conductor is offset by a northwest trending fault, and extends in the west-central part of the property. Limited follow-up work has been carried out on this western conductor.

Recent results show that the Tulks Hill deposit, like many known VMS deposits, is associated with EM conductors. Since parts of the Tulks Hill deposit is not exposed at the surface, there is good potential for the discovery of hidden base metal mineralization along the traces of other EM conductors in the area.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on our review of technical reports on past exploration and publications, Scott Wilson RPA concludes that:

- At the 1.1% Cu-equivalent (CuEq) cut-off grade and a minimum 2 m horizontal thickness of mineralization, the the T3 Lens of the Tulks Hill deposit contains some 431,000 tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.89% Cu, 3.97% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 35.09 g/t Ag and 1.17 g/t Au.

- The Tulks Hill Property is underlain by Ordovician metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, which are part of the Appalachian Belt in western Newfoundland.

- Base metal mineralization is volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type and occurs within a linear zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, which is identifiable as a northeast trending and almost vertical structural zone. This structural zone is also parallel to the regional foliation in the area.

- The zone of base metal mineralization coincides with a topographic high, and is adjacent to a narrow hill with a relief of approximately 50 m. This spatial relationship to a topographic high is also present at other base metal deposits and showings in the general area.

- Overall, the base metal mineralization is stratabound and shear-hosted, but is present within different facies of fragmental felsic volcanic rocks.

- At least four mineralized lenses (T1, T2, T3 and T4) are recognized within the 300 m to 50 m wide alteration zone along the strike of the Tulks Hill deposit. Only two of these lenses, however, T3 and T4, can be traced for a strike length of approximately 200 m.

- The two main mineralized zones (Lens T3 and T4) are present within a 40 m to 50 m wide grey alteration zone with typical sericite and pyrite alteration.

- The thickness of individual mineralized zones ranges from <2 m to 12 m, with an average thickness ranging from 5 m to 8 m for the more continuous ones.

- Zinc and copper mineralization terminates at the margins of the T3 Lens, but minor amounts of base metal mineralization continues into the wallrocks.

- Recent drilling by Prominex at Tulks Hill has confirmed the earlier results by Asarco Inc. (Asarco).

- There is good potential for the discovery of additional Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mineralization northeast, southwest, and southeast of the T3 Lens and at other targets within Mineral Licence 10212M. These targets have geological and geophysical characteristics that are similar to the T3 Lens.

- In general, independent sampling by Scott Wilson RPA confirms the presence of copper and zinc values at essentially the same order of magnitude as the Prominex or Asarco assays. The differences are considered to be due to the variability in base and precious metal values between the two halves of the core, and due, possibly, to the different assay methodologies at the two laboratories, Asarco's lab at Buchans and SGS, and are not material, in Scott Wilson RPA's view.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

Scott Wilson RPA recommends that Prominex:

- Carry out systematic density measurements of the mineralized intersections on drill core.

- Continue to infill and test the extensions of the T1, T2 and T4 lenses of the Tulks Hill VMS deposit by diamond drilling up-dip, along strike, and at depth to assess its potential for hosting an economic deposit. Based on encouraging results from the 2006 and 2007 confirmation drilling, Scott Wilson RPA, in cooperation with Prominex, has prepared an exploration program and budget for approximately 1,350 m of infill drilling, and an additional 1,000 m of exploration drilling to test for possible extensions of mineralized zones along the northeastern and southwestern extensions of the T1, T2 and T4 lenses. The detailed exploration program for infill drilling is presented in Table 20-1, and the target areas for additional drilling are shown in Figure 11-1.

- Carry out mineralogical studies and metallurgical tests to determine the optimum recovery for copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold in the deposit.

- Move the project along toward a scoping study, while, at the same time, evaluate alternatives for mine development and project funding by a joint venture partner.

TABLE 20-1 RECOMMENDED INFILL DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit

Hole ID	Collar Coordinate			Azimuth	Incl.	Depth	Target
	Section	Easting	Northing	(°)	(°)	(m)	
TH08-01	2400 W	485283.4	5373311	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-02	2300 W	485312.1	5373325	150	-55	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-03	2200 W	485330.6	5373350	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-04	2100 W	485347.2	5373368	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-05	2000 W	485375.1	5373380	150	-50	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-06	1900 W	485402.5	5373392	150	-45	30	Upper part of T1 Lens
TH08-07	1900 W	485382.7	5373428	150	-45	125	Lower part of T1 Lens
TH08-08	2300 W	485297.2	5373351	150	-55	75	Lower part of T1 Lens
TH08-09	1800 W	485443.2	5373365	150	-55	85	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-10	1700 W	485466.3	5373406	150	-50	100	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-11	2000 W	485406.6	5373321	150	-67	100	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-12	2300 W	485382.6	5373309	150	-55	85	Lower part of T2 Lens
TH08-13	3800 W	484810.6	5373257	150	-45	125	Upper part of T4 Lens
TH08-14	3800 W	484787.6	5373296	150	-45	185	Lower part of T4 Lens
TH08-15	3400 W	484923.5	5373305	150	-45	70	Upper part of T4 Lens
TH08-16	3400 W	484907.3	5373338	150	-50	150	Lower part of T4 Lens
TH08-17	3700 W	484856.9	5373260	150	-45	70	Upper part of T4 Lens
Total						**1,350**	

The total budget for the recommended work is in the order of $150,000. Scott Wilson RPA also recommends a budget of approximately $100,000 for exploration drilling to test for possible extensions of mineralized zones along the northeastern and southwestern extensions of the T1, T2 and T4 lenses

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22 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Tulks Hill Cu-Zn Property, Newfoundland" prepared for the Tulks Hill Joint Venture between Prominex Resources Corp. (The Operator) and Buchans River Ltd., and dated July 22, 2008, was prepared and signed by the author:

(Signed & Sealed)

Dated at Toronto, Ontario
July 22, 2008

Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo.
Associate Consulting Geologist
Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

23 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

HRAYR AGNERIAN

I, Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Tulks Hill Cu-Zn Property, Newfoundland" prepared for Tulks Hill Joint Venture between Prominex Resources Corp. (The Operator) and Buchans River Ltd., and dated July 22, 2008, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Associate Consulting Geologist with Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON, M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon in 1966 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, of the International Centre for Aerial Surveys and Earth Sciences, Delft, the Netherlands, in 1967 with a diploma in Mineral Exploration, and of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in 1972 with a Masters of Science (Applied) degree in Geological Sciences.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Provinces of Ontario (Reg.# 0757) and Saskatchewan (Reg.# 4305), and as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Quebec (Reg.# 302). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 36 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Review and report as a consultant on more than seventy-five mining operations and projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements
    - District Geologist with a major Canadian mining company, responsible for project management and monitoring of several uranium and rare earth projects in the Athabasca basin
    - Project Geologist in charge of base metal exploration programs in northern Quebec and Newfoundland
    - Exploration Geologist with a number of Canadian mining companies in charge of base metal exploration in Quebec, Alberta and Northwest Territories

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Tulks Hills property from December 6 to 8, 2007.

6. I am responsible for overall preparation of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 2008

(Signed & Sealed)

Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo
Associate Consulting Geologist
Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

24 APPENDIX A

QUALITY CONTROL FOR BASE METAL AND PRECIOUS METAL ANALYSES AT THE EASTERN ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

QUALITY CONTROL FOR BASE METAL ASSAYS

SAMPLE PREPARATION FOR ROCKS AND DRILL CORE

Samples are organized and labelled when they enter the lab. They are then placed in drying ovens until they are completely dry. After drying is complete, samples are taken and crushed in a Rhino Jaw Crusher to approximately 75% -10 mesh material. The complete sample is riffle split until approximately 250 g to 300 g of material is left. The remainder of the sample is bagged and stored as coarse reject.

The 250 g to 300 g split is then pulverized using a ring mill to approximately 98% -150 mesh material. The ring pulverizers and jaw crushers are cleaned with silica sand when changing clients. The sample prep technician also inspects the rings and bowls after each sample and silica sand is used to clean equipment as needed.

PROCEDURES FOR AR-ICP-9/11/30

Each rack contains one blank, two CanMet standards and 37 unknowns, of which two will be duplicates.

A 0.5 g sample is digested in a test tube with 2 ml of HNO_3 (nitric acid) and 1 ml of HCl (hydrochloric acid) for one hour. After cooling, samples are then diluted to 10 ml with de-ionized water, stirred and let stand for one hour to allow precipitation, and analyzed by the atomic absorption (AA) method.

PROCEDURES FOR CU, ZN, PB, NI AND CO ANALYSES

A 0.2 g sample is digested in a beaker with 10 ml of HNO_3 and 5 ml of HCl for 45 minutes. Samples are then transferred to 100 ml volumetric flasks and analyzed by the AA method. The detection limit is 0.01%, and there is no upper detection limit.

PROCEDURES FOR AG ANALYSES

A 1,000 mg sample is digested in a 500 ml beaker with 10 ml HCl and 10 ml HNO_3 with the cover left on for one hour. The cover is then removed and the solution is allowed to evaporate to a moist paste. Add 25 ml of HCl and 25 ml of de-ionized water, heat gently and swirl to dissolve the solids. Allow it to cool and then transfer the solution

to 1 100 ml volumetric (beaker) and analyze it by the AA method. The detection limit is 0.01 oz/ton Ag, and there is no upper detection limit.

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE FOR GOLD

The sample is weighed (15 g or 30 g) into an earthen crucible containing PBO fluxes and then mixed. Silver nitrate ($AgNO_3$) is then added, and the sample is fused in a fire assay oven to obtain a liquid, which is poured into a mould and is allowed to cool. The lead button is then separated from the slag and cupelled into the fire assay oven which obtains a silver bead containing the gold.

DIGESTION

The silver is removed with HNO_3 and then HCl is added. After cooling, de-ionized water is added to bring the sample up to a present volume. Then the sample is analyzed by the AA method.

CHECK ASSAY RESULTS, PROMINEX PROGRAM

TABLE 24-1 CHECK ASSAY RESULTS ON BLANKS		
Prominex Resources Corp. – Tulks Hill Deposit		
Sample No.	**% Cu**	**% Zn**
67390B	2	12
67492B	6	14
67962B	3	16
67561B	7	15
N/A	1	3
67581B	5	21
67863B	32	22
N/A	19	13
N/A	29	30
N/A	3	9
N/A	1	1
N/A	4	1
N/A	3	3
74364	22	25
74412	30	15
N/A	9	2
74462	39	25
N/A	1	1
74519	5	22
74563	8	19
N/A	5	1
N/A	2	1
67910B	89	137
N/A	2	1
N/A	4	5
N/A	4	8
N/A	1	2
N/A	1	1
Number	**28**	**28**
Maximum	**89**	**137**
Minimum	**1**	**1**
Average	**12.0**	**15.2**
Median	**4.5**	**10.5**
Std. dev.	**18.7**	**25.6**

Source: Prominex, 2008

25 APPENDIX B

VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS

FIGURE 25-1 T3 LENS, COPPER GRADE X THICKNESS VALUES ON VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION

FIGURE 25-2 T3 LENS, ZINC GRADE X THICKNESS VALUES ON VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION

FIGURE 25-3 T3 LENS, LEAD GRADE X THICKNESS VALUES ON VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION