CHRISTIAN DEROSIER GÉOLOGUE-CONSEIL INC.

PROMINERALS INC.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE LAURA LAKE PROJECT

Levy Township
Ungava County
Province of Quebec

NTS: 32G15

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 # OGQ 129
June 30, 2012

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

PICTURES

SUMMARY

On May 1, 2012, **PRO MINERALS INC.** , from Vancouver, B.C., mandated **C.D.G.C. Inc.** to review all the previous work executed on the Laura Lake property and to prepare a technical report covering the exploration programs carried out on the property since the beginning of 2007. The property is located 5 km south-east of Chapais, an previous mining town and at about 30 km WSW of the Chibougamau Mining Camp.

Distance from the project to Quebec City is 480 km and from Montreal is 747 km. The property is crossed by Highway 113 linking Senneterre to Cache Lake were this Highway connect to the Highway No 167, connecting Chibougamau to St-Felicien and the Lac St-Jean area, as well as Quebec City and Montreal. The property is also crossed by a branch of the CNR linking Chapais to Chibougamau and Lac St-Jean.

The Laura Lake property consists of 39 claims which cover an area of about 550.65 ha. The exploration permits are situated in Levy Township, Quebec.

On October 20, 2009, Pro Minerals announced the acquisition of 100% interest in the Apella's Touchdown property (Laura Lake Project). The option agreement has been renegotiated on March 15, 2010. Pro Minerals can acquire a 100% interest by paying the optionor a total of 2,000,000 common shares of the company. The amended Agreement requires no work commitment by the Company. The Optionor will receive a 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR"), of which the Company may purchase one-half of the NSR for the sum of $ 500,000. Apella Resources Inc. also retains a first right of refusal on the balance of the NSR.

Exploration work started in the 50's following the discovery and the beginning of the exploitation in Chapais. Prospecting was essentially oriented to the discovery of base metals. Despite the proximity of the mining infrastructures in Chapais, work were sporadic and very limited.

Between 1972 and 1987, Minnova, a Falconbridge's subsidiary, gradually acquired the present property by six different staking campaigns. In 1984, compilation work demonstrated the potential in Cu-Au mineralizations similar to the Cooke Mine located at less than 5 km west from the property. Positive results of this compilation started an aggressive exploration program which covered the Laura Lake and Indian Lake properties and partially on the Chibougamau- Copper and Mont Springer claims.

In 1985, line cutting at a 300 ft spacing, geophysical surveys (magnetometer and VLF surveys) as well as a mapping survey were carried out on the Laura Lake property. These surveys lead to the discovery in October 1985, of gold bearing structures located close to Highway 113. Subsequently, stripping and channel sampling were executed around the mineralized zones. Detailed geophysical surveys comprising magnetometer, VLF, I.P. and self-potential surveys were carried out. These surveys were followed between 1985 and 1986 by three diamond drilling programs totalling 11 332 metres.

In September 1987, Les Mines Messeguay Inc. and Oasis Resources Inc. signed an agreement with Minnova Inc. for the development of the Laura Lake Gold Deposit. These two companies commit themselves to invest an amount of $ 3 279 000.00 before September 1989. This investment permitted to acquire an interest of 49% in the property. Minnova was the operator of the joint-venture.

SUMMARY (cont.)

This agreement was signed to permit the financing of the underground exploration work.

Underground exploration work consisted of a 548 long decline and three drifts totalling 243.84 m open in three mineralized structures as well as a ventilation raise.

In addition to the underground work, an aggressive exploration program was started from surface. This program started on November 1987 by a drilling program consisting of four drill holes totalling 1 639.21 m. This program was planned for testing the west extension of the 113 North Mineralized Structure.

At the beginning of 1988, a new surface drilling program was planned and started This program was oriented to test the numerous geophysical anomalies. Some of these anomalies were interpreted to have some similitudes with the # 113 South structure. It was also executed in order to obtain a better geological comprehension of the property. The drilling program comprised 13 diamond drill holes which totalled 417.97 m. The program was completed in May 1988.

The property stayed dormant for almost twenty years, until NovaWest Resources (Apella Resources Inc.) optioned three claims from Mr. H. Salt and staked 36 claims surrounding the three optioned claims and covering the favourable horizons.

In 2007, Apella Resources Inc. initiated a diamond drilling program. Six (6) diamond drill holes were bored for a total length of 1 205 m, using the NQ core size. This drilling program was planed to test several deep MEGATEM conductive anomalies reported in the DP-2006-03 document edited by the Quebec Department of Natural resources and Wildlife, as well as a combination of geological, prospecting and other geophysical indications.

Hole LL-07-01 was bored vertically to test an inferred exhalative conductor interpreted at the contact between a felsic-mafic contact dipping at 20˚NNW in association with a MEGATEM anomaly (10580D) of 12 channels and with the centre at -80 m vertical depth. The best assay result has been obtained from 94.40 m to 95.15 m. **The gold assay returned 9.52 g/T Au over 0.75 m.**

Hole LL-07-02 was bored at about 150 m NE of hole LL-07-01, close to the 113 South structure and drifts. This hole was bored vertically and its length was 150 m. Several narrow mineralized zones with anomalous gold values have been intersected. The highest intersections were obtained as follows:

From 17.25 to 17.75 m:	1.28 g/T Au over 0.50 m;
From 18.25 to 18.75 m:	2.91 g/T Au over 0.50 m;
From 25.15 to 25.75 m:	1.49 g/T Au over 0.60 m;
From 135.00 to 135.25 m:	2.36 g/T Au over 0.25 m.

Mineralizations found close to the surface may be related to the 113 South mineralized zone which was observed underground with a subvertical dip. However, the mineralization found at the bottom of the hole seems to represent a new mineralized zone.

SUMMARY (cont.)

Hole LL-07-03 was collared at the same location than Hole LL-07-02. This 150 m long drill hole was bored at 270° with a dip of -51°. It was planned to test at depth the Minnova's decline and a combination of geological, prospecting and geophysical indications. This hole was based on results from Hole LL-07-02. No economic gold value was obtained from this hole.

Hole LL-07-04 was collared North of the paved road, at the same set up than Holes LL-07-05 and 06. Hole LL-07-04 was bored vertically and is 250 m long. It was planned to test along on Minnova's 113 N Structure where sulfides (1% sphalerite, 10% chalcopyrite) contain anomalous copper, zinc, gold and silver about 160 m below surface (DDH S-1079: 577 - 580.5 ft returned 3.4% Cu, 0.4% Zn, 0.08 oz/t Au and 0.6 oz/t Ag).

Hole LL-07-06 intersected the same lithologies as LL-07-04. A shear zone has been intersected from 80.60 m to 107.70 m just before a massive sulfide zone made of chlorite- quartz- chalcopyrite and pyrite veins and veinlets from 107.70 to 109.30 m. Gold values obtained are as follows:

From 107.10 to 107.70 m:	**303 ppb Au over 0.60 m;**
From 107.70 to 108.20 m:	**6.58 g/T Au over 0.50 m;**
From 108.20 to 108.80 m:	**2.08 g/T Au over 0.60 m;**
From 108.80 to 109.30 m:	**3.54 g/T Au over 0.50 m.**

The mineralized zone has an average gold value of 3.94 g/T Au over 1.60 m.

In January 2007, Crone Geophysics and Exploration Ltd. conducted a Surface and Borehole Pulse Time Domain Electromagnetic Survey on the Touchdown property. This survey covered approximately 17 km of lines comprised within two separate transmit loops. During the surface survey, the 6 holes bored by the company were also surveyed. A report prepared by the contractor was submitted. The loop layouts were designed to provide good coupling to steeply dipping structures and to ensure that any targets of interest within the survey area would be well energized.

In 2008, a second drilling program was planed to test the deep MEGATEM conductive anomalies, the TDEM anomalies picked - up by Crone and test at depth the mineralizations discovered by the previous drilling and the underground exploration work, as well as a combination of geological, prospecting and other geophysical indications. A total of 13 holes, NQ core size, was bored for a total length of 2 679 m. Best results obtained are as follows:

Hole LL-08-02:	from 85.00 to 86.00 m: 1.62 g/T Ag and 2.4 % Zn;
	from 86.00 to 87.00 m: 15.20 g/T Au, 8.92 g/T Ag, 0.1 % Pb and 0.8 % Zn.
	At 137.20 m: 1.10 g/ T Au and 1.61 g/ T Ag over 0.58 m.
Hole LL-08-04:	from 46.50 to 47.00 m: 2.60 g/T Au, 3.44 g/T Ag, and 0.05 % Cu over 0.50 m;
Hole LL-08-05:	from 124.70 to 126.00 m : 2.63 g/T Ag and 0.4 % Zn over 1.30 m;
	from 124.70 m to 134.00 m: 1.69 g/T Ag to 3.72 g/T Ag over 9.30 m.
Hole LL-08-06:	from 127.62 to 127.72 m: 64.40 g/T Ag, 0.98 % Cu and 0.11 % Pb.
	from 153.23 to 154.34 m with 1.66 g/ T Ag and 0.12 % Zn over 1.11 m.

SUMMARY (cont.)

Hole LL-08-10: from 53.15 to 54.15 m: 1.20 g/T Au, 7.56 g/T Ag, 0.13% Cu, and 0.76 % Zn.
from 107.50 to 108.50 m: 3.40 g/T Au, 2.99 g/T Ag.
from 149.30 to 150.10 m: 10 g/T Au, 3.45 g/T Ag and 0.24 % Zn over 0.80 m.

Hole LL-08-13: from 75.90 to 76.25 m: 9.31 g/T Ag, 0.12 % Cu, 0.19 % Pb and 1.56 % Zn;
from 76.25 to 76.75 m: 0.60 % Zn;
from 76.75 to 77.25 m: 0.78 % Zn;
from 87.25 to 88.00 m: 0.44 % Zn;
from 88.00 to 88.50 m: 3.50 g/T Au, 0.03% Cu and 0.44% Zn;
from 95.00 to 95.75 m: 2.50 g/T Ag and 0.39 % Zn;
from 96.00 to 96.80 m: 1.30 g/T Au, 14.95 g/T Ag, 0.13 % Cu and 0.1 % Zn.

During Summer 2009, the Apella's exploration team prospected the northern part of the property whose access was rendered easier with the construction of gravel roads in preparation of wood cutting. The Apella's sampling program resulted in the discovery of a new gold-silver-copper showing located at some 30 m north of a new gravel road. Assays of grad samples taken on the showing returned values of 128.5 g/T Au (4.1 oz), 113 g/T Ag (3.6 oz) and 2.61% Cu.

Farther to the North, a historic showing was re-discovered. The showing features a trench which was dug in 1959 by a company named Indian Lake. This blasted trench shows a shear zone filled with massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. One representative grab sample returned assays of 0.2 g/T Au, 10.05 g/T Ag, 0.74% Cu.

The Laura Lake Project is located in the Chibougamau – Caopatina area that in turn is situated in the eastern part of the Abitibi Sub-province. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is a part of the Superior Province. The Chibougamau- Caopatina area is a part of the Northern Volcanic Zone also known as the Chibougamau- Matagami Greenstone Belt, which is delimited to the North by the Opatica Belt and the East by the Grenville Province. The limit between the two provinces is marked by the change of the E-W regional tectonic grain. The degree of metamorphism changes from the greenschist facies to the amphibolite facies to the East.

The Chibougamau-Caopatina area is divided into two segments: The South Segment of Caopatina and the North Segment of Chibougamau. In the South Segment of Caopatina (SCC), only one formation of sedimentary volcaniclastic rocks is interbedded and interdigitated in the superior part of the cycle 1 of volcanic rocks. In the Northern Segment of Chibougamau (NSG), one very large sedimentary rocks unit covers the two volcanic cycles.

The two volcanic cycles and the sedimentary units correspond to three phases of the paleogeographic evolution:

1) An underwater plain of basalts;
2) Developing of a central volcanic complex with progressive emergences of synvolcanic granitic plutons;
3) Erosion of volcanic centres with sedimentation of volcano-plutonic sediments in adjacent basins.

SUMMARY (cont.)

The Caopatina South Segment is composed of the Obatogamau Formation at the base, overlain by the Caopatina Formation. This Segment represents a vast plain of basalt lava flows with numerous scattered volcanic centres overlain by a thick sedimentary sequence. Basalts are massive, pillowed or brecciated and put in place in a deep basin. At some locations, vesicular textures as well as brecciation suggest the local presence of high level magma chamber-type volcanoes. Some small felsic volcanic centres are also present intercalated in the mafic volcanic sequence or at the top of this last. Volcaniclastic sediments of the first sedimentary unit are made of clastic materials deposited by gravity flowing with minor cindereous or blocky tuffs. Contacts with basalts are concordant and gradual.

The Obatogamau Formation is a unit of tholeiitic basalts, often porphyric and averaging 4 km in thickness. This vast unit is known from the Grenville Front to the East to the Lebel sur Quevillon area, over an approximate distance of 150 km. The tholeiitic basalts are characterised by the abundance of porphyroblasts of plagioclase generally developed near the top of lava flows.

Local felsic volcanic units such as the Lac des Vents Complex, the Wachigabau Member and the Dalime Creek Formation, are interbedded or cover the Obatogamau Formation. The Lac des Vents Complex has an average thickness of 3. 2 km and represents one of these volcanic structures. The mafic-felsic core is made of five felsic units interbedded with comagmatic gabbros and mafic lavas represented by massive to brecciated dacitic flows, primary and reworked pyroclastic debris, pelagic sediments, volcaniclastic sediments deposited by turbidness streams. The upper unit, representing the destruction of the pile, is made of conglomerates overlain by epiclastic volcaniclastites. The darning of subsidence as well as the ending of the volcanic activity produced the submergence of volcanic islands.

Rocks outcropping on the Laura Lake Project and found in the drill core and the underground workings are related to the Roy Group. They are mostly represented by mafic to intermediary volcanic rocks (metabasalts and meta- andesites). These rocks have been intruded by four types of dykes with different compositions and textures. Metabasalts surely form the most abundant unit found on the Laura Lake property. They represent more than 80% of the lithologies intersected by both the diamond drill holes and the underground workings and observed at some locations on surface.

Intrusive breccias unit consists of brecciated zones. They seem to be common in the central part of the ramp and close to the 113 mineralized structure. These brecciated zones show two different facies.

In the immediate area of the property and on the property itself, the deposit type is mainly “vein- type deposit” where gold and copper are the two minerals of economic values, which were extracted at the Cooke mine. At that mine, the mineralization was hosted in the Bourbeau sill, mainly composed of a gabbro. The hydrothermal alteration is dominated by chloritization, carbonatisation and sericitization. Mineragraphic observations permitted to propose a preliminary model of metallic paragenesis. The order of crystallization would be as follows: arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite to chalcopyrite. Precipitation of gold coincides with sulfides ones.

On the Laura lake property, gold and free gold is accompanied with little sulfides injected in the seams or fractures and/or cracks or as a state of substitution. Most important gold mineralized veins are found in mafic intrusions (meta- basalts, leucogabbro, quartz ferrogabbro, etc.) with higher silica and iron contents.

SUMMARY (cont.)

At the regional scale, it was noted that inverted dextral E-W and NW structures and their associated sheared zones constitute the most important element. The hydrothermal alteration is controlled by the presence of shear zones. This alteration is characterized by the presence of carbonates (ankerite and calcite), chlorite, sericite and fuchsite.

Several mineralized zones have been intersected by the ramp and the considerable number of diamond drill holes and, discovered by prospecting and mechanical stripping. Most of those mineralized zones are associated to E-W or NW trending shear zones. Of these, only three may present some interest. The first zone consist of a series of shear zones with various orientation (060, 085°, 315° and 290°). This zone is located between 5115 N and 5155 N. The mineralization consists of pyrite and pyrrhotite (3-10%%) within quartz-calcite veins and veinlets associated to thin shear zones (0.30 m maximum) running parallel to an altered, brecciated and fractured felsic dike. The second zone is associated to a shear zone oriented at 110° with a 82° N dip. The third zone is also associated to a shear zone which follows the contact with a feldspar porphyry dike. The main shear is 1.5 to 3 m thick. The orientation is 100 ° with a dip varying from 75 to 85°. Mineralization consist of Py-Po 91 to 5%) and it is associated to the shearing and fracturing. Up to 2.61 % Zn has been obtained from this third mineralized zone, over 0.30 m. Traces of gold were obtained.

Very few shear zones and mineralized zone have been intersected North of the 113 mineralized structure by the underground exploration work. Only one shear zone can be retained. It is 0.45 m to .5 m wide, oriented E-W, dipping at 090° and it contains 1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Mineralized veins constituting the 113 South mineralized zone, are associated to a shear zone. They are of ribbon- type and discontinued. Important deformation were observed, resulting in a shearing and crushing of the sulfides and the massive mineralization.

The 113 North structure corresponds to a shear zone which contain numerous sub- parallel veins. Those veins are very often discontinued and sometimes boudined. The general direction of the deformation envelope is about E-W. However, the direction of shearing is variable, from 085° to 110°. Dip of the shear zones varies from vertical (in the West drift) to 70° to the South in the East drift. An intersection in thew west drift returned 7.88 g/T Au and 31.54 g/T Ag over 1.50 m was obtained. The same vein intersected by hole S-1067 returned 16.80 g/T Au and 54.87 g/T Ag over 0.39 m. An Apella ‘s hole (LL-07-06) returned 3.94 gT Au over 1.60 m. (down dip). A second parallel vein discovered by deep drilling gave gold values up to 183.77 g/T Au and 135.08 g/T Ag over 0.25 m. This shear zone is up to 2.10 m in width. All these veins are highly boudined and/or stretched.

During Summer 2009, Apella carried out a sampling program which resulted in the discovery of a new gold-silver-copper showing on the Northern part of the property. Assays received from the showing returned values of 128.5 g/T Au, 113 g/T Ag and 2.61% Cu.

Farther to the North, the Indian Lake Mines Ltd.‘s showing was re- discovered. One representative grab sample was taken by Apella’s team. It returned assays of 0.2 g/T Au, 10.05 g/T Ag, 0.74 % Cu, 185 ppm Co, and 95 ppm Ni.

In 2011, the exploration program undertaken by Pro Minerals consisted of prospecting, stripping, channel sampling, mapping and diamond drilling.

SUMMARY (cont.)

The stripped overburden covers an area of about one hectare around that high grade 2009 showing which was discovered on the south face of a small E-W oriented cliff of a rounded hill. A total of 65 metres of channel was made using a diamond grit saw and 62 channel samples were taken. The channel sampling program confirmed the presence of very encouraging gold, silver and copper mineralization in the Northern part of the Lac Laura property. The results show that the precious metals are mostly associated to WNW-ESE and NW-SE shear zones which affect both the aphanitic and the pillowed meta-andesite. The vertical quartz- sulfides veins are boudinaged and seem to plunge to the SE.

Assay results obtained range from 1.41 g/T Au to 51.26 g/T Au, 1.60 g/T Ag to 12.90 g/T Ag and 0.21 % Cu to 1.07 % Cu over an average length of 1 m.

In December 2011, Pro Minerals bored four holes for a total length of 477 metres (1,565 feet). Some gold and silver intersections were obtained as well as copper and zinc low grades over narrow widths.

Best results obtained are as follows:

Hole LLN-2011-02: 4 g/T Ag, 0.24% Cu over 0.35 m;
6.60 g/T Au, 1.00 g/T Ag and 0.13 % Cu over 0.39 m.

Hole LLN-2011-03: 1.23 g/T Au, 2.00 g/T Ag over 0.30 m. This intersection confirms the extension at depth of the Discovery zone with the presence of a boudinage in the three dimensions.

Hole LLN-2011-04: Located under the Gossan Showing which returned 51.26 g/T Au, 38.80 g/T Ag and 1.07% Cu over 1.00 m, intersected several narrow shear zones. The best intersection is as follows: 0.20 g/T Au, 1.91% Zn and 0.26% Pb over 0.40 m.

No recent mineral resources and reserves was calculated on the property. In 1997, Minnova reported a non-compliant drill defined resource estimate of 163, 295 tonnes grading 5.83 g/T Au on the 113 North Zone. C.D.G.C. and Pro Minerals do not treat this historical resource estimate as a NI 43-101 defined resource or reserves verified by a qualified person and the historical estimate should not be relied upon. It is for reference purposes only.

The Laura Lake property is the site of favourable geological context for the deposition of gold-silver and copper (vein-type deposits), with the presence in the neighbourhood, of the past producing Cooke Cu-Au mine which operated from 1976 to 1985 and produced 1,084,000 tonnes grading 5.69 g/T gold, 0.85% Copper and 10 g/T silver and for VMS type deposit.

The mineralization consists of massive sulfide veins which change to quartz-carbonate veins on the lateral extensions. These veins or lenses are made of pyrrhotite, pyrite, quartz, chlorite, carbonate, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Study of the results obtained by surface and underground drilling as well as the underground channel sampling, on the 113 North Zone, the author is able to observe a slight plunge to the East of the best gold and silver values. In addition, the gold and silver values seem to increase at depth.

The northern part of the property still present a potential for Cooke type mineralization and VMS. In the south part, the extension at depth of the 113 North Zone has to be verified by drilling.

SUMMARY (cont.)

A two phase exploration program is recommended. This program will consist of surface work and exploration at depth by diamond drilling. this program will mainly be concentrated in the northern part of the property (starting from the new E-W oriented timber road immediately south of the Laura Lake North stripping).

The best geological, structural and geophysical targets will be drill tested during the second phase. The overall technical objectives will be to confirm the historical resources and expand those resources base by adding inferred mineral resources, explore for potential new discoveries, characterize the gold-silver-copper mineralization.

Budget for the first phase is estimated to $ 150,000.00 while the second phase is will cost $ 1,050,000.00 for a total amount of $ 1,200,000.00.

CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**		FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROPERTY**		APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1: 16 000 000**
LOCATION MAP		CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: FIG. No: **1**

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

On May 1, 2012, **PRO MINERALS INC.** , from Vancouver, B.C., mandated **C.D.G.C. Inc.** to review all the previous work executed on the Touchdown property (Apella Resources Inc.'s property)**,** also known as the Laura Lake property and to prepare a technical report covering the exploration programs carried out on the property since the beginning of 2007. The property is located near Chapais at about 30 km WSW of the Chibougamau Mining Camp (Figure No 1).

1.1 Scope of work

The scope of services commissioned by **Pro Minerals Inc. ("PRM")** included the following terms:

* Examination of all previous work executed on the property,
* Examination of all documents published on the Laura Lake area,
* Review the drilling programs made in 2007, 2009 and 2011;
* Review the results of Surface and Borehole Pulse EM surveys;
* Prepare and execute a drilling program which will test the geophysical anomalies and the possible extensions of the known gold mineralizations.

C.D.G.C. Inc. reviewed some reports provided by **Apella Resources** and consulted the files of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Fauna of Quebec. **C.D.G.C. Inc.** visited the property several times from 2008 to 2011 and supervised the exploration work executed in 2011.

1.2 Units and numerical system

Units in the **C.D.G.C. Inc. s'** report are in metric units unless as otherwise specified. Precious metal content is reported in grams of metal per metric tonne (g/T Au or Ag) except as otherwise stated. Tonnage figures are dry, metric tonnes unless otherwise stated. Reference to base metals reported in weight percent or in parts per million (ppm) metal.

The monetary unit used in this report is the $CAD.

The weight, the measurement as well as the currency convention which is used in the course of this study is in conformity with the nomenclature of the international system (IS).

The cartographic reference system used for local mapping and drawing is NAD 83, Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, zone 18.

Geographic coordinates: Canadian sheet: 32G/15, Chapais
UTM: NAD 83, Grid zone 18
501017.5 mE, 5514500 mN
Longitude: 74° 30' 00" west - 75°00'00" west
Latitude: 49° 45' 00" north - 50° 00'00" north

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (cont.)

A table showing abbreviations used in this report is provided below.

Tonnes or mt	Metric Tonnes
Kg	Kilogrammes
g	Grammes
%	Percentage
NSR	Net Smelter Return
ppm, ppb	Parts per million, parts per billion
ft	Feets
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometres
in	Inches
m	Metres
m^3	Cubic metres
NAD	North American Datum
NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
nT	NanoTessla
NTS	National Topographic System
SG	Specific Gravity
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

Table 1: List of abbreviations

1.3 Disclaimer

It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the author. The comments in this Technical Report reflect the author's and C.D.G.C. Inc. best judgement in light of the information available.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (cont.)

1.3 Limitations and Reliance on Information

C.D.G.C.'s opinion contained herein and effective June 15, 2012, is based on information provided to **C.D.G.C.** by **Pro Minerals Inc.** throughout the course of **C.D.G.C.**'s investigations, which in turn reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing as well as the field work executed on the property during a period of one month. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, **C.D.G.C.** does not consider them to be material.

Christian Derosier is an insider of **Apella Resources Inc.** in connection with this project.

The results of the review by **C.D.G.C.** are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understanding concerning any future business dealings. **C.D.G.C.** has been informed by **PRM** that there is no current litigation that may be material to the Touchdown Project, and that **PRM** is not aware of any pending litigation that may be material to the mining asset.

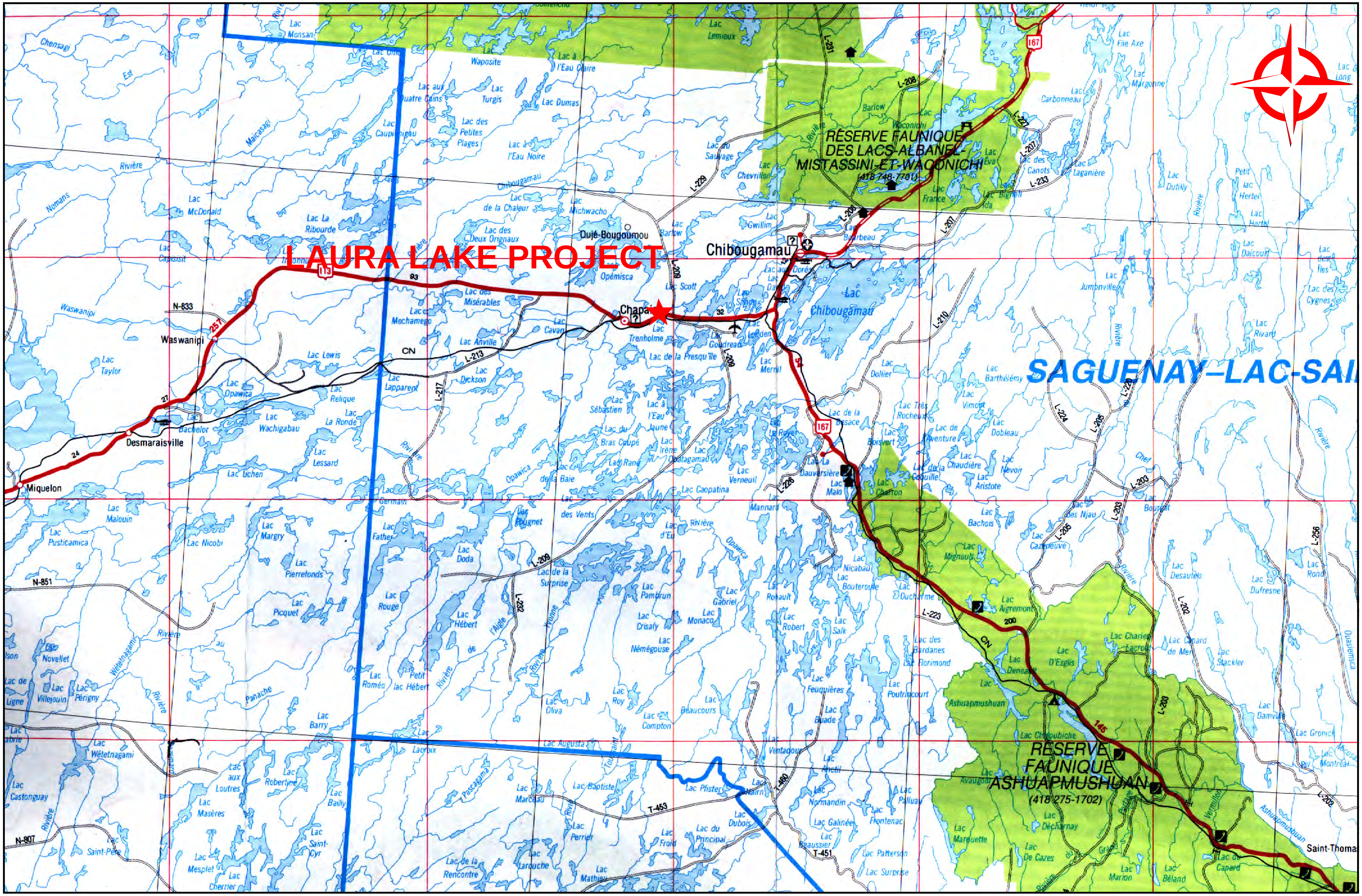
C.D.G.C. reviewed a limited amount of correspondence, pertinent maps and agreements to assess the validity and ownership of the exploration licenses. In addition, **C.D.G.C.** conducted an in-depth review of mineral titles and ownership; consequently, and it is our opinion that all titles are the property of **PRM** and that they are in good standing. The title ownership and status information documented in this report was obtained from information provided by **Pro Minerals Inc.** and the M.N.R.W.Q. **,** and is considered current as of May 31, 2012.

1.4 Reporting Standard

This report has been produced in accordance with the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects as contained in NI 43-101, SEC Guide 7 Policy (U.S. issuers) and accompanying policies and documents. NI 43-101 utilises the definitions and categories of mineral resources and mineral reserves as set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIMM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definitions and Guidelines (CIMM Code).

Resource numbers referred to in this report are in accordance with the pre CIMM's standards and have not been verified by **C.D.G.C.**. Their status under the CIMM codes has not been assessed. Readers are referred to the original reports to assess the validity of the resource numbers. This report is not a valuation report and does not express an opinion as to the value of mineral assets.

Aspects reviewed in this report include product prices, socio-political issues, and environmental considerations, however, **C.D.G.C.** does not express an opinion regarding specific value of assets and tenements involved.



CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

PART OF QUEBEC ROAD MAP, MAIN ACCESS (CHIBOUGAMAU-LAC ST-JOHN AREA)

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**		DATE: **June 2012**	
APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1:1 000 000**		
CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.:		FIG. No: **2**

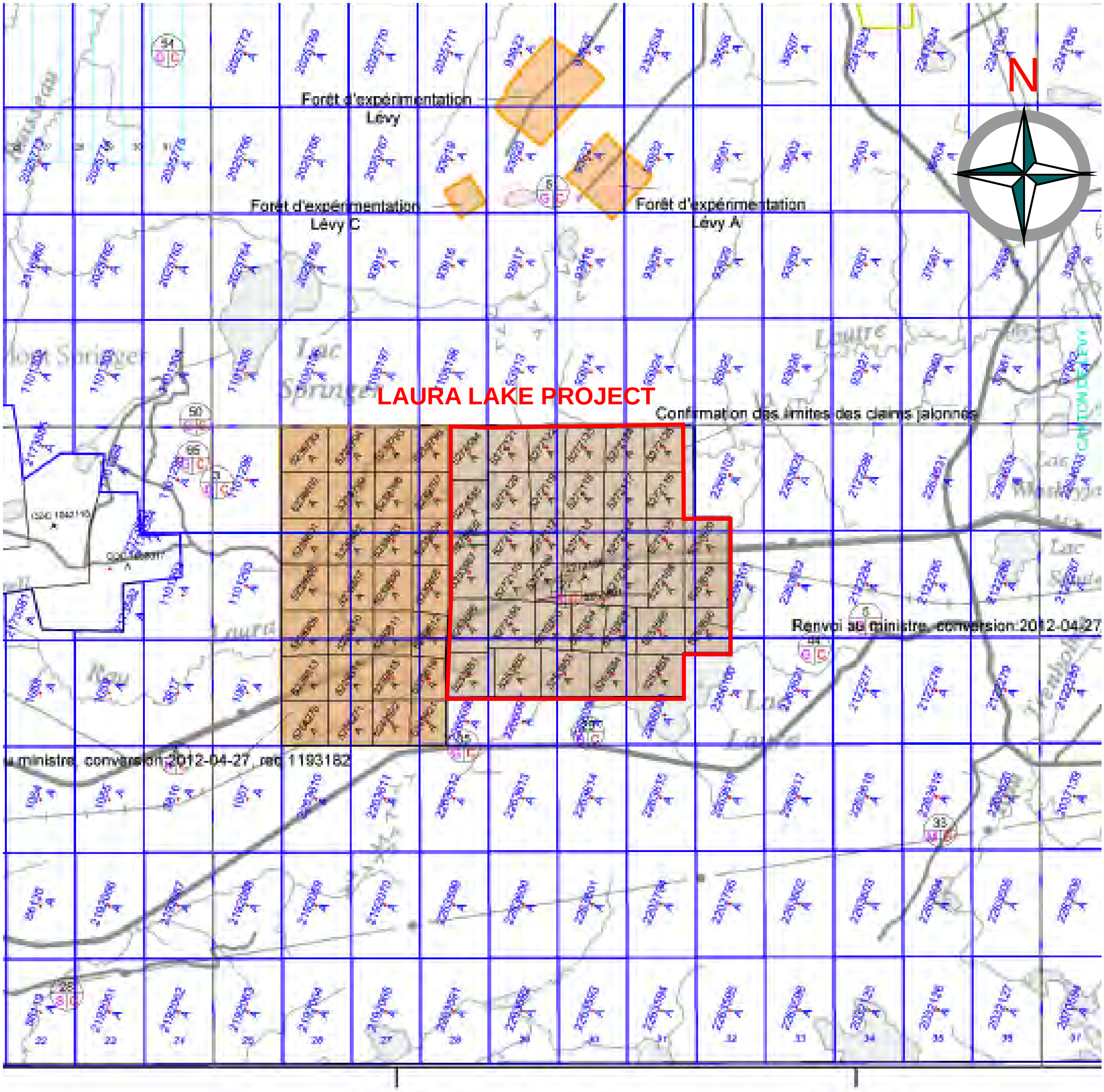
2.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report was prepared for **Pro Minerals Inc. ("PRM")** by the independent consulting firm of **C.D.G.C. Inc.** and is based in part on information not within the control of **PRM**. While it is believed that the information contained herein will be reliable under the conditions and subject to the limitations set forth herein.

The author of this Technical Report, Mr. Christian Derosier, P. Geo, is not qualified to comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters. The author has relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by the Company management. The author has reviewed the mining titles, their status, the legal agreement and technical data supplied by Apella, and any public sources of relevant technical information.

Various technical reports on geology, exploration, mineral resources, mining and ore processing, and other related documents were provided by **PRM** or examined in the **Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife of Quebec** 's office in Chibougamau. **C.D.G.C.** has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information. The accuracy of the results and conclusions from the review are reliant upon the accuracy and completeness of the supplied data. **C.D.G.C.** does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information and does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions or actions resulting from them.

Technical assessments of mineral properties are inherently forward-looking statements, which being projections of future outcome may differ from the actual outcomes. The errors in such projections can result from the inherent uncertainties in the interpretation of geological data.



CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**		FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROPERTY**		APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1: 50 000**
PART OF THE CLAIMS MAP (NTS 32G/15)		CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: / FIG. No: **3**

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 The Laura Lake (Touchdown) Property (Figure no 3)

The Laura Lake property covers an area of about 550.65 ha. The exploration permits are situated in Levy Township, at some 5 km east of the town of Chapais and at 30 km WSW of the Chibougamau mining Camp, Quebec. Distance from the project to Quebec City is 480 km and from Montreal is 747 km. The property is crossed by Highway 113 linking Senneterre to Cache Lake were this Highway connect to the Highway No 167, connecting Chibougamau to St-Felicien and the Lac St-Jean area, as well as Quebec City and Montreal.

The property is also crossed by a branch of the CNR linking Chapais to Chibougamau and Lac St-Jean.

At approximately 5 000 m from Chapais, a gravel road starts to the south and leads to the previous mining site. From there, tractor roads connect the previous drill sites and can be used by ATV or snowmobiles. Other parts of the property may be reached by trails and cut lines.

The northern part of the property has been timbered in 2009. The wood exploitation was accompanied by the construction of several gravel roads which now give an excellent access to the this northern half. In addition, the overburden removed for the road construction, uncovered numerous outcrops.

3.2 Mining Property

The Touchdown property comprises 39 claims located in Levy Township and covering a total area of 550.65 hectares. Claims are in good standing with the Quebec Department of Natural resources and Wildlife.

Levy Township

Claim Number	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
5253585	16.97	2013-08-28
5253586	16.09	2013-02-25
5253587	15.61	2013-08-28
5253619	15.58	2013-08-30
5253620	15.58	2013-08-30
5253621	7.78	2013-02-25
5253851	16.96	2013-08-28
5253852	17.95	2013-08-28
5253853	17.30	2013-08-28
5253854	16.25	2013-08-28
5253855	15.75	2013-08-28
5253856	15.94	2013-08-28
5272106	9.79	2013-12-12
5272107	10.94	2013-12-12
5272108	12.06	2013-12-12

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (cont.)

Claim Number	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
5272109	7.34	2013-12-12
5272110	12.45	2013-12-12
5272111	14.81	2013-12-12
5272112	10.41	2013-12-12
5272113	13.67	2013-12-12
5272114	15.04	2013-12-12
5272115	12.40	2013-12-12
5272116	13.29	2013-12-12
5272117	14.96	2013-12-12
5272118	14.10	2013-12-12
5272119	12.05	2013-12-12
5272120	14.82	2013-12-12
5272121	13.94	2013-12-12
5272122	13.04	2013-12-12
5272123	13.70	2013-12-12
5272124	13.98	2013-12-12
5272125	13.44	2013-12-12
5272155	16.99	2013-08-28
5274584	16.00	2013-10-05
5274585	16.00	2013-10-05
5274989	3.05	2013-10-05
36 claims	**514.98 hectares**	

3.3 Apella Resources Inc- Henry Salt Agreement

Three claims were acquired from the late Henry Salt from Chapais, Quebec. These claims , now recorded under the ProMinerals's name are listed below:

Levy Township

Claim Number	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
5210323	10.92	2013-09-13
5210324	11.96	2013-09-13
5210353	12.89	2013-09-13
3 Claims	**35.67 hectares**	

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (cont.)

3.4 Acquisition by Pro Minerals Inc.

On October 20, 2009, Pro Minerals announced the acquisition of 100% interest in the Apella's Touchdown property (Laura Lake Gold Project). The option agreement has been renegotiated on March 15, 2010. Pro Minerals can acquire a 100% interest by paying the optionor a total of 2,000,000 common shares of the company. The amended Agreement requires no work commitment by the Company. The Optionor will receive a 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR"), of which the Company may purchase one-half of the NSR for the sum of $ 500,000. The Company also retains a first right of refusal on the balance of the NSR.

The shares to be issued to the Optionor were subject to a hold period in accordance with the TSX Venture Exchange policies.

3.5 Environmental Liabilities

The Laura Lake property is not subject to any environmental liabilities.

3.6 Permits

To the author's knowledge, the Laura lake property possess all the necessary permits to conduct the work and proposed work in this report.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, TOPOGRAPHY, INFRASTRUCTURE, CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

4.1 Accessibility (Figures No 2, 4 and 5)

The Laura Lake property is situated in Levy Township, at some 5 km east of the town of Chapais and at 30 km WSW of the Chibougamau mining Camp, Quebec. Distance from the project to Quebec City is 480 km and from Montreal is 747 km. The property is crossed by Highway 113 linking Senneterre to Cache Lake were this Highway connect to the Highway No 167, connecting Chibougamau to St-Felicien and the Lac St-Jean area, as well as Quebec City and Montreal.

The property is also crossed by a branch of the CNR linking Chapais to Chibougamau and Lac St-Jean.

At approximately 5 000 m from Chapais, a gravel road starts to the south and leads to the previous mining site. From there, tractor roads connect the previous drill sites and can be used by ATV or snowmobiles. Other parts of the property may be reached by trails and cut lines.

The northern part of the property has been timbered in 2009. The wood exploitation was accompanied by the construction of several gravel roads which now give an excellent access to the this northern half.

4.2 Topography (Figure No 5)

The Laura Lake gold deposit is situated on the northern side of Laura Lake. This lake is at an elevation of about 365 m above sea level (1200 ft ASL) . The lake is feed by the Ruisseau Laura and is drained by the same creek which connect with the Otter creek which in turn discharge in Scott Lake to the Northeast.

Highest elevation of the property is north of Highway 113 and reaches the elevation of 411.0 m (1300 ft ASL). So the property is almost flat, excepted where the bedrock is outcropping and in this case, we observe small gentle and rounded hills.

4.3 Infrastructures

Infrastructures for a mining project are excellent in that part of the Chibougamau mining camp. In 1988-89, the property was serviced by a 10 Kv power line which originated from Chapais and installed along the Highway. Several High tension power lines cross the northern part of the property (Figures No 2 and 4).

The CNR railroad crosses the property south of the old ramp. This one was dug at some 300 m south of the Highway 113.

Water is available for drilling from different tubages left in place, from Laura Lake or from the ruisseau à la Loutre (Otter river). Volume is sufficient for a mining operation.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, TOPOGRAPHY, INFRASTRUCTURE, CLIMATE AND VEGETATION (cont.)

4.4 Climate

The Chibougamau- Chapais area is characterized by a cold temperate continental climate with cold winters and generally warm and short summers. Temperatures in January range between -13° and -27° C with an average temperature of -20° C. July is the warmest month with temperature ranging from 9° C to 23° and an average temperature of 16° C. The annual average daily temperature in Chibougamau is slightly under the freezing point specifically -0.7°C. Snow accumulation and freeze-up of lakes begin in mid-November and snow remains on the ground until the beginning of May. The annual precipitation is around 905 mm with approximately one-third of the annual precipitation occurring as snow mostly between October and April.

4.5 Local Resources

The regional resources concerning labour force, supplies and equipment are sufficient; the area is being well served by geological and mining service firms. The town of Chibougamau with approximately 3 700 citizens, can provide the workforce for mining services and mine exploitation. This city is a regional center for the region of Northern Quebec. The area is traditionally a mining area with operating mines and active exploration companies. Chibougamau has the necessary infrastructures to support a mining operation. All major services are available in Chibougamau. Additional work force is to be considered in the Abitibi region, especially in the towns of Val-d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda. Both towns have a mining history.

4.6 Vegetation (Figure No 4)

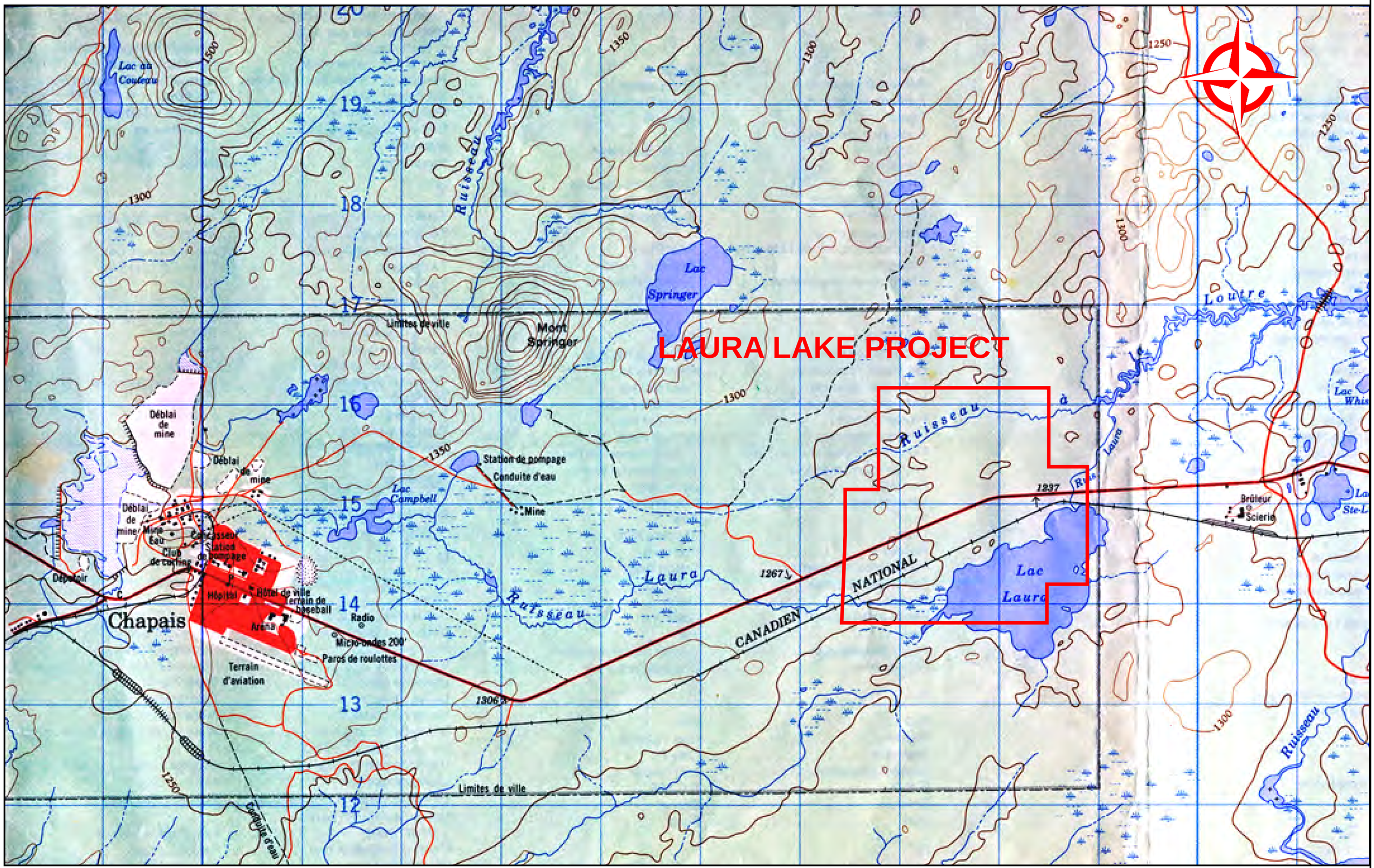
The Laura lake property lies in the Abitibi Lowlands of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Lowlands are characterized by small rounded hills, widespread swamps and depressions frequently occupied by lakes and rivers. The property is generally well drained and contains exposed and extensive glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial overburden deposits. The forest cover is relatively young with vegetation largely composed of spruce and lesser poplar and birch. The drainage system flows northwards towards James Bay.

CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

SATELLITE VIEW OF THE SOUTHWEST PART OF THE CHIBOUGAMAU AREA (Source: Google Earth, 2012)

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**		DATE: **June 2012**	
APPRO. :		ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As shown**	
CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.:		FIG. No: **4**



CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**		FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**		APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1:50 000**
PART OF 32G/15 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (Chapais Sheet, Zone 18, 2nd Edition, 1982)		CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: FIG. No: **5**

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

Exploration work in the Laura Lake area were mainly carried out during three periods of time. The firt period covers the 50's. The second period was mainly covered by exploration work made by Minnova, between 1972 and 1989. The third period started in 2006 and still continues.

5.1 First period from 1950 to 1970

Exploration work started in the 50's following the discovery and the beginning of the exploitation in Chapais. Prospecting was essentially oriented to the discovery of base metals. Despite the proximity of the mining infrastructures in Chapais, work were sporadic and very limited.

5.2 Period from 1970 to 1989

During this period, Minnova gradually acquired the property by six different staking campaigns, spaced out between 1972 and 1987.

In 1984, compilation work demonstrated the potential in Cu-Au mineralizations similar to the Cooke Mine located at less than 5 km from the property. Results of this compilation started an aggressive exploration program which covered the Laura Lake and Indian Lake properties and partially on the Chibougamau- Copper and Mont Springer claims.

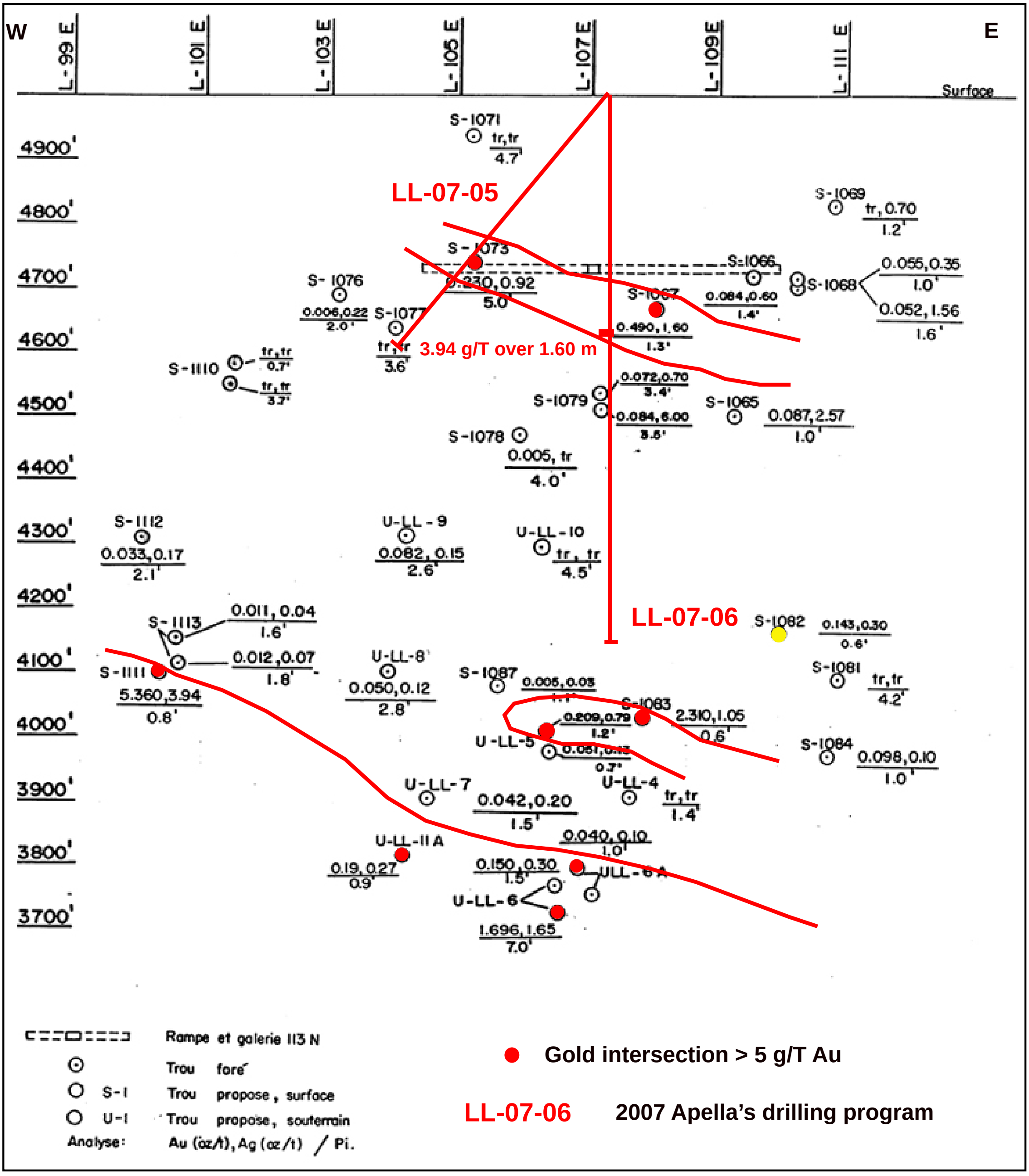
In 1985, line cutting at a 300 ft spacing, geophysical surveys (magnetometer and VLF surveys) as well as a mapping survey were carried out on the Laura Lake property. These surveys lead to the discovery in October 1985, of gold bearing structures located close to Highway 113. Subsequently, stripping and channel sampling were executed around the mineralized zones. Detailed geophysical surveys comprising magnetometer, VLF, I.P. and self-potential surveys were carried out. These surveys were followed between 1985 and 1986 by three diamond drilling programs totalling 11 332 metres.

In September 1987, Les Mines Messeguay Inc. and Oasis Resources Inc. signed an agreement with Minnova Inc. for the development of the Laura Lake Gold deposit. These two companies commit themselves to invest an amount of $ 3 279 000.00 before September 1989. This investment permitted to acquire an interest of 49% in the property. Minnova was the operator of the joint-venture. This agreement was signed to permit the financing of the underground exploration work.

Underground exploration work consisted of a 548 long decline and three drifts totalling 243.84 m open in three mineralized structures as well as a ventilation raise.

In addition to the underground work, an aggressive exploration program was started from surface. This program started on November 1987 by a drilling program consisting of four drill holes totalling 1 639.21 m (S-1110 to S-1113). This program was planned for testing the west extension of the 113 North Mineralized Structure.

In December 1987, 21 new claims were staked, but they have never been worked by the Joint Venture.



Rampe et galerie 113 N

Trou foré

S-I Trou propose, surface

U-I Trou propose, souterrain

Analyse: Au (oz/t), Ag (oz/t) / Pi.

● Gold intersection > 5 g/T Au

LL-07-06 2007 Apella's drilling program

PROMINERALS INC.

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE 113 NORTH STRUCTURE (Source:Minnova, 1989)

Christian Derosier Géologue- conseil Inc.

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1: 2 500**
CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.:
FIG. No: **06**	

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

It is also in December 1987 that preparation work for the portal was made.

Following a new agreement signed between Messeguay Mines Inc. and Minnova Inc., a new surface drilling program was planned and started at the beginning of 1988. This program was oriented to test the numerous geophysical anomalies. Some of these anomalies were interpreted to have some similitudes with the # 113 South structure. It was also executed in order to obtain a better geological comprehension of the property. The drilling program comprised 13 diamond drill holes which totalled 417.97 m. The program was completed in May 1988 (Figure No 6).

5.3 Period from 1989 to 2006

The property stayed dormant for almost twenty years, until NovaWest Resources optioned three claims from Mr. H. Salt and staked 33 claims surrounding the three optioned claims and covering the favourable horizons.

5.4 Period from 2007 to 2010

In 2007, NovaWest Resources Inc. (now Apella Resources Inc.) initiated a diamond drilling program.

This program was initiated on January 3, 2007 and ended on January 17, 2007 for the field work. During this program, six (6) diamond drill holes were bored for a total length of 1 205 m, using the NQ core size. Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd. was the drilling contractor.

The core was transported to the Apella 's core shack in Chibougamau where it was logged by Robert Stewart, P. Geo., Photos of the core boxes were taken by H. Bouchard while the magnetic susceptibility readings were taken by Glenn McCormick and Ian Casidy. The core was split and sampled by H. Bouchard and G. McCormick.

All the core boxes are stored in the coreshack yard in Chibougamau.

Samples were sent to the ALS- Chemex laboratory in Val d'Or assayed for gold plus 34 elements including copper, silver, lead and zinc.

This drilling program was planed to test the deep MEGATEM conductive anomalies reported in the DP-2006-03 document edited by the Quebec Department of Natural resources and Wildlife, as well as a combination of geological, prospecting and other geophysical indications.

Results of the 2007 drilling campaign are listed on next page.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

2007 DIAMOND DRILLING CAMPAIGN

Hole	X	Y	Z mASL	AZ °	DIP °	LENGTH m
LL-07-01	517401	5514808	376	0	-90	285
LL-07-02	517422	5514961	375	0	-90	150
LL-07-03	517422	5514960	375.4	270	-51	150
LL-07-04	514420	5515138	364	0	-90	250
LL-07-05	517420	5515138	364	220	-55	120
LL-07-06	517420	5515138	364	0	-90	250
		TOTAL				**1205 m**

Hole LL-07-01

This hole was bored vertically to test an inferred exhalative conductor interpreted at the contact between a felsic-mafic contact dipping at 20˚NNW in association with a MEGATEM anomaly (10580D) of 12 channels and with the centre at -80 m vertical depth. There was a high level of geological uncertainty to the target that can be mitigated by an initial exploratory drill test followed by a borehole geophysical testing and further drill section analysis. The second derivative magnetic high area 330 m long and 120 m wide combined with the MEGATEM response at 80 m depth were the geophysical indications of interest for testing.

Hole LL-07-01 was bored vertically. It intersected the hard rock at -4.5 m. From 4.5 m to 191.00 m the rock is coded as a gabbro (I3G). It is in fact a massive aphanitic to pillowed metabasalt. Light to medium grey-green in colour, with a medium magnetic susceptibility. This rock was injected by grey felsic dykes from 84.60 to 85.00 m and from 162.60 to 164.40 m with chilled margins (1 mm). Minor faults and shear zones were encountered at 131.70 m , 134.35 m and 164.40. A massive sulfide- quartz vein was also intersected in this section, from 138.25 m to 138.35 m (10 cm).

From 191.00 to 194.70 m, the geologist described a felsic porphyric volcanic rock, with porphyric phenocrystals of feldspars, hard siliceous, dark grey. This lithology is followed by a dark green, fine grained , aphanitic metabasalt, described as a mafic tuff in the drill record. This unit is in contact with a dark grey feldspar porphyry dyke (257.90 m to 260.15 m). The lower contact is epidotized. The last bored unit is an aphanitic metabasalt described as a gabbro in the record (I3G) with the mention" pillowed".

The best assay result has been obtained from 94.40 m to 95.15 m. **The gold assay returned 9.52 g/T Au over 0.75 m.**

Except the 10 cm wide massive sulfide- quartz vein intersected at 138.25 m, at some 40 m below the supposed MEGATEM conductive anomaly, no sulfide mineralized zone or increase in the sulfide content of the lava as been observed. Consequently, the MEGATEM anomaly was not tested by this hole and is not explained.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

Hole LL-07-02 was bored at about 150 m NE of hole LL-07-01. This hole was bored vertically and its length was 150 m. This hole is located close to the 113 South structure and drifts. Overburden is 12 m thick and constituted of sand and gravel followed by a basal till. The geologist noted a succession of mafic aphanitic to porphyric lava flows interbedded with intermediate or mafic tuffs and intruded by narrow feldspar porphyry dykes (82.20 m to 85.90 m). A 25 cm thick massive sulfides zone has been intersected from 135.00 m to 135.25 m. From 135.25 to the end of the hole, the same unit (aphanitic metabasalt) than above has been bored.

Several narrow mineralized zones with anomalous gold values have been intersected. The highest intersections were obtained as follows:

From 17.25 to 17.75 m:	1.28 g/T Au over 0.50 m;
From 18.25 to 18.75 m:	2.91 g/T Au over 0.50 m;
From 25.15 to 25.75 m:	1.49 g/T Au over 0.60 m;
From 135.00 to 135.25 m:	2.36 g/T Au over 0.25 m.

Mineralizations found close to the surface may be related to the 113 South mineralized zone which was observed underground with a subvertical dip. However, the mineralization found at the bottom of the hole seems to represent a new mineralized zone.

Hole LL-07-03 was collared at the same location than Hole LL-07-02. This 150 m long drillhole was bored at 270˚ with a dip of -51˚. It was planned to test at depth the Minnova's decline and a combination of geological, prospecting and geophysical indications. This hole was based on results from Hole LL-07-02.

Casing is 18 m long and has been left in place with a steel cap. The hole encountered mafic lava flows with some flow breccia intervals. Several feldspar porphyry dykes have been intersected: From 31.90 to 34.70 m, from 48.30 to 51.60 m, from 60.60 to 64.50 m, from 66.70 to 69.50 m, from 93.00 to 95.95 m, from 99.10 to 104.70 m, from 115.50 to 116.43 m, from 123.00 to 126.40 m and from 130.30 to 130.50 m. All these dykes showed sharp contacts.

No economic gold value was obtained from this hole.

Hole LL-07-04 was collared North of the paved road, at the same set up than Holes LL-07-05 and 06.

Hole LL-07-04 was bored vertically and is 250 m long. It was planned to test along on Minnova's 113 N Structure where sulfides (1% sphalerite, 10% chalcopyrite) contain anomalous copper, zinc, gold and silver about 160 m below surface (DDH S-1079: 577 - 580.5 ft returned 3.4% Cu, 0.4% Zn, 0.08 oz/t Au and 0.6 oz/t Ag).

Casing is 18 m long and is left in place with a steel cap. The hole started in a narrow feldspar porphyry dyke (18.0 to 24.10 m). The hole intersected an alternation of dark green mafic volcanic lava flows and feldspar porphyry dykes. From 87.30 to 91.65 m, a silicified mafic

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

volcanic with mafic volcanic inclusions was intersected. This interval is essentially barren in sulfide. From 91.65 m to 250 m, the hole intersected deformed mafic volcanic rocks.

No economic gold mineralization has been intersected by this hole. The best value obtained is 564 ppb Au from 81.70 to 82.20 m.

Hole LL-07-05 was set- up at the same location and it is oriented at 220° with a dip of -55°. The Hole has been stopped at 120 m. Casing is 21 m long and has been left in place with a steel cap.

The hole intersected the same lithology which consists of a dark green mafic volcanic rock with sometimes some amphiboles and altered pyroxenes visible as well developed crystals. The rock has a low sulfide content.

From 46.50 to 47.50: Fault zone, shearing with strong foliation and some sulfides. This shear zone is followed by a feldspar porphyry dyke from 47.50 to 49.60 m.

From 63.50 to 67.70 m: Mafic dyke with inclusions of fine grained granophyre with quartz-feldspar- amphibole. A 1 cm massive pyrite vein was encountered within the interval from 89.7 to 89.8 m. This sample returned 183 ppb /T Au over 10 cm. The other best gold value was obtained from a 2 cm thick quartz vein with 5% pyrite injected between 37.50 m and 38.00 m.

Hole LL-07-06 was collared at the same location. The hole was bored vertically and went to a depth of 250 m. This is a twin hole to LL-07-04.

The hole intersected the same lithologies as LL-07-04. A shear zone has been intersected from 80.60 m to 107.70 m just before a massive sulfide zone made of chlorite- quartz- chalcopyrite and pyrite veins and veinlets from 107.70 to 109.30 m. Gold values obtained are as follows:

From 107.10 to 107.70 m:	**303 ppb Au over 0.60 m;**
From 107.70 to 108.20 m:	**6.58 g/T Au over 0.50 m;**
From 108.20 to 108.80 m:	**2.08 g/T Au over 0.60 m;**
From 108.80 to 109.30 m:	**3.54 g/T Au over 0.50 m.**

The mineralized zone has an average gold value of 3.94 g/T Au over 1.60 m. Figure No 06 shows this intersection on a longitudinal section of the 113 North Structure. This intersection was obtained at about 50 m South and 25 m below the 113 North drift. This mineralization may correspond to a second veins system running parallel to the 113 North Structure. Figure No 06 represents a longitudinal section of the 113 North Structure with the projection of the adit and decline and the different intersections obtained by Minnova in 1988 and 1989 from surface and underground.

An other narrow shear zone with presence of chalcopyrite and pyrite was intersected from 126.00 to 126.50 m. This sample returned 339 ppb Au over 0.50 m. This anomalous gold zone could correspond to the low grade mineralization obtained by holes S- 1079 and S- 1078.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

Geophysical surveys by Crone Geophysics and Exploration Ltd.

In January 2007, Crone Geophysics and Exploration Ltd. was contracted by NovaWest Resources Inc. (now Apella) to conduct a Surface and Borehole Pulse Time Domain Electromagnetic Survey on the Touchdown property. This survey covered approximately 17 km of lines comprised within two separate transmit loops. During the surface survey, the 6 holes bored by the company were also surveyed. A report prepared by the contractor was submitted.

The loop layouts were designed to provide good coupling to steeply dipping structures and to ensure that any targets of interest within the survey area would be well energized.

5.4.1 Surface TEDM surveys

The most interesting anomaly, the conductor 1-A, shown on Figure No 7, exhibits high conductivity and was ranked as a very high priority massive sulfide target. Local numerical modelling suggests a depth to top to this conductor on the order of 200 m and a conductance in excess of 100 S.

Conductor 2-A is picked up within Loop 1 , on three consecutive lines. The response is characterized by a short wavelength response which is indicative of a near surface source. A rough depth estimate puts this conductor within 25- 50 m of surface. The response extends to 16- 18 channels that is an indication of the presence of a good conductor.

Conductor 3-A is a near surface source with limited depth extent potential and based on TDEM characteristics alone does not rank as a potential drill target.

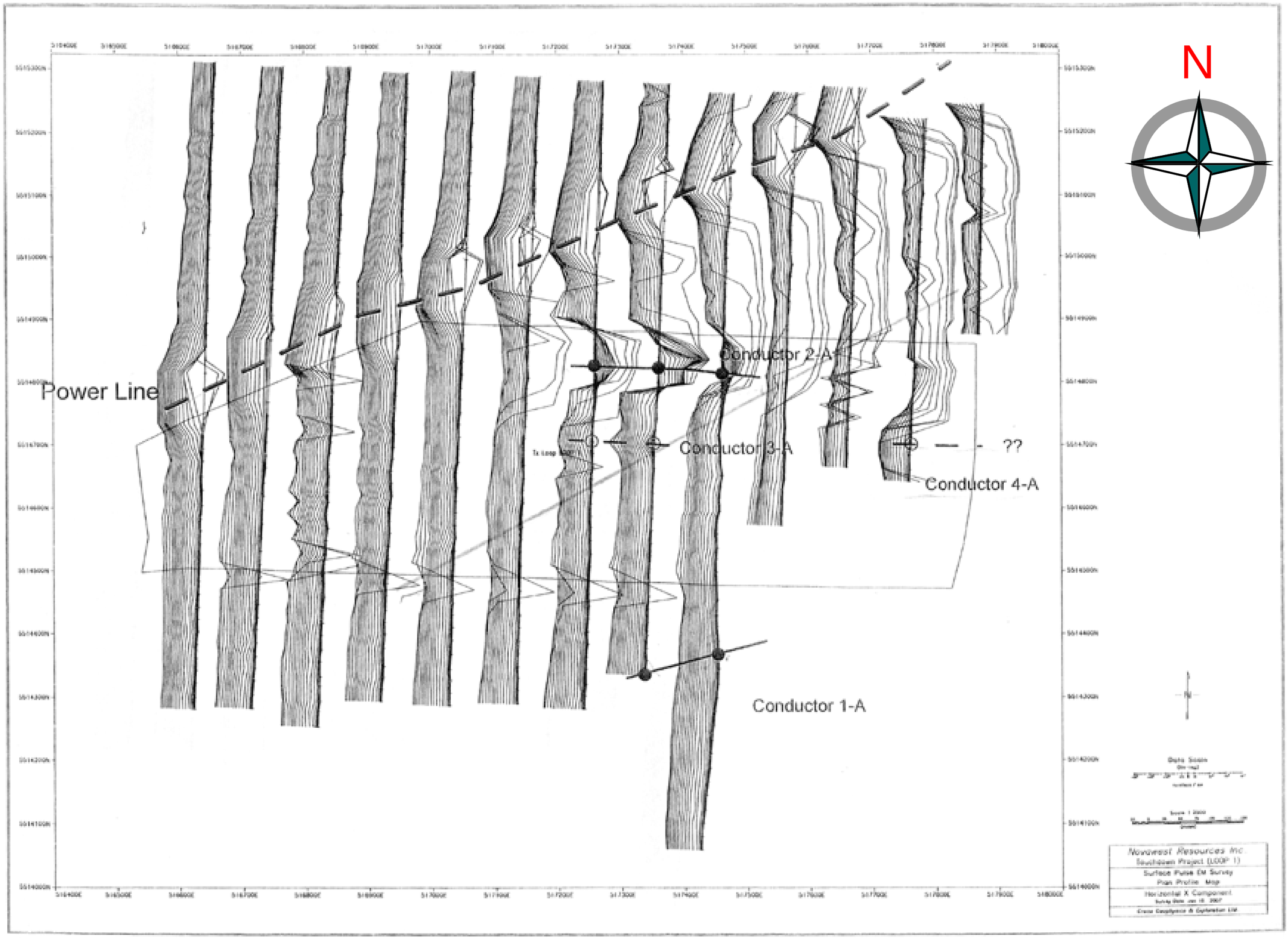
Conductor 4-A may warrant further investigation to determine the causative source and to determine if the conductor extends further in a grid East direction.

5.4.2 Bore Hole Surveys

Hole LL 07-01 was surveyed with two separate loops. Result of the survey appear somewhat complex but several discret anomalous sources are evident at depths of -45 m, - 70 m and - 120 m. and roughly correspond with varying amounts of sulfide mineralizations near these hole depths. Vectors were pointing North and West of the hole.

Hole LL-07-02 shows early time wavelength responses near hole depths of 100 m and 140 m.

Hole LL-07-03 shows early time wavelength responses near hole depths of 60 m, 70 m and 140 m. There is a subtle build- up at the end of the hole indicating there may be a conductor located beyond the end of the hole.



CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

SURFACE PULSE EM SURVEY- HORIZONTAL X COMPONENT
(Sources: Crone, 2007)

Christian Derosier Géologue- conseil Inc.

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As shown**
CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: / FIG. No: **07**

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

Hole LL-07-04, 05 and 06: No anomalous response has been recorded for those holes. Proximity of the power line created significant high noise levels.

5.4.3 2008 Diamond drilling Program (Figure No 8)

From April 13, 2008 to May 7, 2008, Apella undertook a diamond drilling program on the Laura Lake property. The contract was awarded to Chibougamau Diamond drilling Ltd. from Chibougamau.

This drilling program was planed to test the deep MEGATEM conductive anomalies reported in the DP-2006-03 document edited by the Quebec Department of Natural resources and Wildlife, the TDEM anomalies picked - up by Crone and test at depth the mineralizations discovered by the previous drilling and the underground exploration work, as well as a combination of geological, prospecting and other geophysical indications.

A total of 13 holes, NQ core size, was bored for a total length of 2 679.0 m. The hole were located by GPS using the NAD 83 UTM system. They were also recorded according the previous grid of cut and picketed lines.

A total of 288 core samples were sawed, bagged, sealed and sent to the ALS- Chemex Laboratory in Val d'Or. These samples were crushed and pulverized to 85% < 75 µm. They were assayed for 51 elements by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS (mass spectroscopy). Blank and standard samples were added at random.

2008 DIAMOND DRILLING CAMPAIGN

Hole	X	Y	Z m ASL	AZ °	DIP °	LENGTH m
LL-08-01	517275	5514963	373	0	-60	201
LL-08-02	517347.3	5514896.1	380	0	-60	201
LL-08-03	517385	5514896	201	0	-60	201
LL-08-04	517502	5514939	376	0	-60	198
LL-08-05	517569	5515044	372	0	-60	198
LL-08-06	517235	5514773	387	355	-60	201
LL-08-07	517284.6	5514777.1	380	0	-60	201
LL-08-08	517254	5514680	365	360	-45	201
LL-08-09	517340	5514526	376	360	-60	201
LL-08-10	517447	5514920	373	0	-60	201
LL-08-11	517427	5514437	371	180	-50	201
LL-08-12	517451	5514049	365	0	-60	249
LL-08-13	517427	5514438	371	180	-60	225
			TOTAL LENGTH			**2679 m**

0 100m 200m 400m

PROMINERALS INC.

LAURA LAKE PROPERTY- CHIBOUGAMAU- CHAPAIS AREA, QUEBEC, CANADA

COMPILATION MAP SHOWING THE 2007- 2008 DRILL HOLES LOCATION

FAIT / MADE :	C. DEROSIER, P. Geo.
DATE:	JUNE 2012
CONTR. :	2012-251
FIG. No:	08

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

HOLE LL-08-01 has been set- up to check a gold intersection obtained by a previous hole and the possible extension to the West of the 113 South Structure.

This hole reached the bedrock at 16.20 m. In the bedrock, the core showed a succession of aphanitic to porphyroblastic mafic volcanics and mafic tuffs. These two units have been intruded by a mafic dyke looking like a lamprophyre. This rock is very fine grained and medium to dark grey in colour. The intersection was recorded from 60.15 m to 61.05 m.

From 61.05 m to the end of the hole, The mafic volcanic rock varies in texture from aphanitic to porphyroblastic with intervals of fine grained texture looking like a tuffaceous rock.

No economic value of gold and silver was obtained. Low percentages of Zn and Pb were obtained (<1%).

HOLE LL-08-02: This hole has been planed to verify the possible extension to the East of the 113 North mineralized structure. The casing was left in place and is 3 m long.

Rock intersected is a mafic lava flow, showing different textures varying from aphanitic to porphyroblastic. The volcanic rock sometimes looks like a gabbro and this is the reason why several Minova's geologists reported gabbroic intersections in the previous diamond drill records. The metavolcanic lava flows are cut and injected by centimetric to decimetric carbonate-chlorite veins and veinlets.

From 53.00 m to 91.50 m, the metabasalt is brecciated. The brecciation is accompanied by an increase of the zinc, copper and silver values. However, these values do not exceed 0.8% for Zn, 0.08% Cu and 3 g/T Ag.

From 85.08 to 87.00 m, the hole intersected a stockwerk of carbonate veinlets and veins with about 5% pyrrhotite. This mineralized zone gave the following results:

Sample 825047: from 85.00 to 86.00 m: 1.62 g/T Ag and 2.4 % Zn;
Sample 825048: from 86.00 to 87.00 m: 15.20 g/T Au, 8.92 g/T Ag, 0.1 % Pb and 0.8 % Zn.

From 89.24 m to 89.37 m, a feldspar porphyry dyke with carbonate was intersected.

From 91.50 m to 117.50 m, the rock is a schistozed aphanitic metabasalt with highly disseminated sulfides. This interval shows anomalous silver, lead and zinc values.

From 117.50 m to 128.70 m, the rock is less schistozed and becomes brecciated. At 137.20 m, a 40 cm thick vein with 7 % Py, 7 % Po and 1 % Cp gave 1.10 g/ T Au and 1.61 g/ T Ag over 0.58 m.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

From 129.00 m to the end of the hole at 20.00 m, the rock is a brecciated, aphanitic to porphyroblastic metabasalt with numerous stringers of carbonate forming a stockwerk. The core returned very low values of Cu, Pb and Zn and traces of precious metals, excepted from **137.00 to 137.58 m where the assays returned 1.10 g/T Au over 0.58 m.**

HOLE LL-08-03: This hole is located 40 m east of hole LL-08-02. The target was planed to verify the possible extension to the West of the 113 South mineralized structure. The 3.5 m long casing was left in place.

Rock intersected is a mafic lava flow, showing different textures varying from aphanitic to porphyroblastic. The volcanic rock sometimes looks like a gabbro. The metavolcanic lava flows are cut and injected by centimetric to decimetric carbonate-chlorite veins and veinlets.

From 11.80 to 12.50 m, the core returned 0.30 g/T Au, 5.74 g/T Ag and traces of base metals. A second mineralized zone was intersected from 64.00 to 65.00 m and returned 1.20 g/T Ag, 0.3% Pb and 0.4% Zn.

A second intersection was obtained from 122.00 to 124.00 m in an aphanitic metabasalt, injected by carbonate-Py-Po-Cp veinlets and veins. Results obtained are as follows:

122.00 to 123.00 m: 0.3 % Zn over 1.0 m;
123.00 to 124.00 m: 0.12 % Pb and 1.01 % Zn over 1.0 m.

A third intersection similar to the second one was obtained from 142.00 to 143.00 m with 0.25 % Zn in an aphanitic metabasalt. From 176.00 to 177.00 m, the intersected returned 0.28 % Zn with traces of lead, copper and silver.

HOLE LL-08-04: This hole was set-up to intersect the East extension of the 113 South mineralized zone. The hole intersected massive aphanitic to porphyroblastic metabasalt.

From 46.50 to 47.00 m, the core returned 2.60 g/T Au, 3.44 g/T Ag and 0.05 % Cu over 0.50 m;

From 53.10 to 54.00 m, the core sample gave 1.59 g/T Ag, 0.17% Pb and 0.13 % Zn;

From 86.00 to 86.50 m, the intersection gave 0.84 % Zn.

From 151.00 to 152.00 m, the sample returned 1.77 g/T Ag and 0.54 % Zn in disseminated Py and Po in an aphanitic lava flow. A similar intersection was obtained from 153.00 to 153.50 m which returned 1.11 g/T Ag and 0.37% Zn.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

HOLE LL-08-05: This 198 m long hole was planed to verify the possible extension to the East of the 113 North mineralized zone. Casing is 15 m long and was left in place.

The hole intersected a thick sequence of aphanitic to porphyroblastic chloritized metabasalt. A thin dark green feldspar porphyry dyke looking like a lamprophyre was intersected from 189.45 to 189.85. This dyke is not magnetic and consequently cannot be an ultramafic intrusion.

This hole returned low values of silver and zinc and traces of copper. Best intersections are as follows:

2.63 g/T Ag and 0.4 % Zn over 1.30 m, from 124.70 to 126.00 m;

From 133.00 to 134.00 m, the hole intersected a brecciated zone with carbonate veining which returned 0.63 % Zn.

The best silver values were obtained from 124.70 m to 134.00 m with values ranging from 1.69 g/T Ag to 3.72 g/T Ag.

HOLE LL-08-06: Totalling 201 m in length, was bored to intersect a gold mineralization found at the base of a ventilation raise and its west extension. No economic gold value was obtained. However, a high silver intersection was obtained from 127.62 to 127.72 m. Assays returned 64.40 g/T Ag, 0.98 % Cu and 0.11 % Pb.

A zinc anomalous zone was also intersected from 153.23 to 154.34 m with 1.66 g/ T Ag and 0.12 % Zn over 1.11 m.

HOLE LL-08-07: This hole was set-up to intersect the possible extension to the East of the gold mineralization found at the base of the ventilation raise and in the ramp. The hole intersected a thick lava flow constituted of aphanitic to porphyroblastic chloritized and carbonatized metabasalt. This lava flow is sometimes brecciated with carbonate and/or sulfides constituting the cement. The main sulfide is the pyrrhotite. Only traces of gold and low copper values were obtained. Assays of silver range from 0.3 g/T to 4.17 g/T Ag.

HOLE LL-08-08: This hole was planed to test a MEGATEM anomaly located north of the railroad and near the ramp. The hole is 201 m long and encountered 14 m of overburden. Most of the rock intersected is an aphanitic chloritized metabasalt.

Thirty four (34) samples were taken. No gold and silver value was obtained as well as base metal anomaly.

The MEGATEM conductor is not explained.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

HOLE LL-08-09: This hole was planed to test the 3A Crone anomaly. This 2001 m long hole failed to intersect ca conductive body and consequently, the EM anomaly is not explained. The hole cut a massive light green meta-andesite injected by considerable veinlets and veins of carbonate at 35 to 50˚ core axis. No sample was taken.

HOLE LL-08-10: This hole was bored between holes LL-08-03 and LL-08-04 to verify the extension at depth of the 113 South mineralized zone. The hole is 201 m long and the overburden is 14.90 m thick.

The hole intersected chloritized lava flows injected by narrow feldspar porphyry dykes.

From 53.15 to 54.15 m, the sample returned 1.20 g/T Au, 7.56 g/T Ag, 0.13% Cu, and 0.76 % Zn.

A second intersection was obtained from 107.50 to 108.50 m which returned 3.40 g/T Au, 2.99 g/T Ag and very low base metal grades.

A third gold intersection was obtained from 149.30 to 150.10 m, in an aphanitic metabasalt. Sample returned 10 g/T Au, 3.45 g/T Ag and 0.24 % Zn over 0.80 m.

Finally, a zinc intersection was obtained from 178.48 to 179.00 m with 1.27 % Zn and 1.12 g/T Ag over 0.52 m.

A total of 26 samples was taken.

HOLE LL-08-11: Hole LL-08-11 was planed to test a MEGATEM anomaly coupled with a strong Crone anomaly. The hole intersected thick massive aphanitic to medium grained meta-andesite injected by narrow felspar porphyry dykes (2).

Five samples were taken from 147.00 to 150.50 m. Sampling results returned weak zinc values. The highest result being 0.69 % Zn over 0.50 m.

The conductive anomaly is not explained.

HOLE LL-08-12: Hole LL-08-12 was planed to test the East part of the 113 North mineralized zone, below the underground workings. Overburden is 5 m thick. The total length of the hole is 249 m. It intersected massive aphanitic to porphyroblastic metabasalt.

Some disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with specks of chalcopyrite have been observed from 161.85 m to 168.25 m.

No sample was taken and assayed.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

The gold bearing structure has not been recognized.

HOLE LL-08-13: This hole was decided following the lack of result obtained by hole LL-08-11 and the lack of explanation of the conductive anomalies. This hole has been set- up close to the creek, in order to reach the south side. Its length is 225 m. Thickness of overburden is about 14 m.

The hole intersected mafic lava flows intruded by numerous diorite dykes.

The hole returned some anomalous copper, lead and zinc anomalous values as follows:

From 75.90 to 76.25 m: 9.31 g/T Ag, 0.12 % Cu, 0.19 % Pb and 1.56 % Zn;
From 76.25 to 76.75 m: 0.60 % Zn;
From 76.75 to 77.25 m: 0.78 % Zn;
From 87.25 to 88.00 m: 0.44 % Zn;
From 88.00 to 88.50 m: 3.50 g/T Au, 0.03% Cu and 0.44% Zn;
From 95.00 to 95.75 m: 2.50 g/T Ag and 0.39 % Zn;
From 96.00 to 96.80 m: 1.30 g/T Au, 14.95 g/T Ag, 0.13 % Cu and 0.1 % Zn.

The strong Crone anomaly and the MEGATEM anomaly are still not explained.

5.4.4. 2009 Prospecting

During Summer 2009, the Apella's exploration team prospected the northern part of the property whose access was rendered easier with the construction of gravel roads in preparation of wood cutting.

During the same period of time, a team of Quebec Government geologists was mapping the Chapais-Barlow lake area at a scale of 1: 20 000. The two main objectives of this mapping project were to investigate the potential for Volcanic Massive Sulphides (VMS) deposits to the south of Chapais and the Kapunapotagen shear zone, in the Obatogamau and Waconichi Formations and re-interpret the geology of the area located between the Chapais mining camp and Laura lake.

The Apella's sampling program resulted in the discovery of a new gold-silver-copper showing located at some 30 m north of a new gravel road. Assays of grad samples taken on the showing returned values of 128.5 g/T Au (4.1 oz), 113 g/T Ag (3.6 oz) and 2.61% Cu.

Farther to the North, a historic showing was re-discovered. The showing features a trench which was dug in the 1959's by a company named Indian Lake. This blasted trench shows a shear zone filled with massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The shear is 0.30 m wide, dipping vertically and oriented almost E-W. One representative grab sample returned assays of 0.2 g/T Au, 10.05 g/T Ag, 0.74% Cu,

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK (cont.)

185 ppm Co, and 185 ppm Ni. A second trench was found at 25 m north of the first one as well as three old casings.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional geology (Figure No 9)

The Apella 's Touchdown project is located in the Chibougamau –Caopatina area that in turn is situated in the eastern part of the Abitibi Sub-province. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is a part of the Superior Province.

The difference of lithologies such as the abundance of plutons, the extent of ultramafic to mafic sills to the North, presence of komatiites to the South, as well as the contrasts in the stratigraphical thicknesses lead to divide the Abitibi Sub-province into two sections: the Internal Zone to the North and the external zone to the South.

In 1986, J. Ludden & al. distinguished three segments: the South Volcanic Zone, the Central Gneissic Zone and the Northern Volcanic Zone. The limit between the two volcanic zones was later placed along the DestorPorcupine-Manneville Fault (Chown & al. (1992). The Chibougamau-Caopatina area is a part of the Northern Volcanic Zone also known as the Chibougamau-Matagami Greenstone Belt, which is delimited to the North by the Opatica Belt and the East by the Grenville Province. The limit between the two provinces is marked by the change of the E-W regional tectonic grain. (Rivers & al., 1989). The degree of metamorphism changes from the greenschist facies to the amphibolite facies to the East.

Historically, the Chibougamau area has been the object of considerable studies. The first reconnaissance surveys were made in 1937-1938 by Norman and Beach (1941) from the Geological Survey of Canada. They were followed by Gilbert (1949, 1955) from the Ministry of Mines of Quebec, during and after the completion of the St-Félicien- Chibougamau road construction. In 1970, Duquette divided the rocks into two groups: the Roy Group at the base and the Opemisca Group at the summit.

The first regional airborne surveys (aeromagnetic and electromagnetic surveys) covering the Chibougamau area were realized by the Ministry of Natural Resources in 1972. Following the results of these surveys, Allard (1976) defined the volcanic formations of the Roy Group. More recently, in the south part of the Chibougamau-Caopatina Area, studies lead by Tait and Chown (1987) and Lauzière (1989), permitted to better define the Caopatina Formation, an assemblage of sedimentary rocks within the Roy Group (Sharma & al., 1988).

The program of detailed surveys conducted by the MERQ highlighted the necessity to review the stratigraphy in specific areas (Gobeil and Racicot ,1983-1984). Their reconnaissances as well as the Mueller & al' studies (1989), permitted to describe the evolution of the region depending on the volcanic cycles, the sedimentary deposition and intrusions of plutons. In 1990, Allard and Daigneault reviewed the stratigraphy and structures of the Chibougamau area.

In 1992, Chown &al defined the geochronological setting of the geological evolution of the Chibougamau area. According to their study, the Northern Volcanic Zone is subdivided in a monocyclic volcanic zone and a polycyclic volcanic zone. The Chibougamau area being a part of this last zone. Based on their sedimentologic studies, Mueller and Donalson (1992),

N

79° 00’ 00” W

77° 00’ 00” W

75° 00’ 00” W

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50° 00’ 00” N

49° 00’ 00” N

48° 00’ 00” N

47° 00’ 00” N

OPATICA

ABITIBI

PONTIAC

PROVINCE DE GRENVILLE

Matagami

Joutel

Normétal

Lebel-sur-Quévillon

Desmaraisville

Chapais

Chibougamau

Macamic

Amos

Duparquet

Rouyn-Noranda

Cadillac

Malartic

Val d’Or

Senneterre

Ville-Marie

Belleterre

FLM

FLC

FCC

FCB

FH

FMC

FDP

FHC

FLB

FLP

PP

PL

PB

FCL

GCo

FK

FGW

FGV

FD

FG

FE

Fc

G

F

E

0 50 100 kilomètres

★ Paléozoïque

Grenville

Protérozoïque

ABITIBI-PONTIAC (Archéen)

Roches sédimentaires

Paragneiss

Volcanites

Amphibolites

Anorthosite

Complexe mafique-ultramafique

Granitoïdes

Orthogneiss, granitoïdes non différenciés

Contact

Discordance d’érosion

Contact de faille

Faille inverse

Failles senestre et dextre

Limite des sous-provinces

E-F-G Coupe illustrée à la figure 11

CLIENT : **PRO MINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROPERTY**

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE ABITIBI GREENSTONES BELT
(Sources: Publications du Québec, 1994)

Christian Derosier Géologue- conseil Inc.

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**

DATE: **June 2012**

APPRO. :

ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As shown**

CONTR. : **2012-251**

SUBD.:

FIG. No: **09**

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

recognized 4 major periods of formation of sedimentary basins within the Abitibi Greenstones Belt.

In 1994, East of Chibougamau, Allard and Daigneault distinguished the structural features between the archean and Grenvillian deformations near the Grenville Front.

Volcano-sedimentary Supracrustal sequence

Archean volcano-sedimentary sequences are characterized by an alternation of volcanic cycles with sedimentary depositions. Recent developments in the Chibougamau area permit to compare the ancient sequences with modern tectonic events.

Volcanic phase

Volcanic cycles comprise from the base to the summit: tholeiitic and/or komatiitic volcanites having a long lateral extension with that are overlain by andesitic-dacitic-rhyolitic volcanites. The base of this sequence is interpreted as a subaquatic basaltic plain, with massive, pillowed and brecciated basalts associated to comagmatic sills (Dimroth & al, 1982, Mueller & al, 1989). The superior part, felsic in composition, represents a volcanic complex with highly variable dimensions (200 to 2500 m in thickness, 5 km to 120 km in diameter). The felsic lava flows, pyroclastites and their reshaped equivalents indicate a development in an aquatic environment. Hydrothermal alteration is a commonly observed phenomenon in these volcanic centres. Preservation of sub- aerial deposits at the periphery of these centres is slight due to deep erosion effect. Evidence of the emergence of these accumulations is found in adjacent sedimentary basins (Mueller and Dimroth, 1987) and in addition by the presence of synvolcanic plutons which represent the core of these complexes.

Sedimentary phase

The continuation of the construction of the volcanic complex places in a prominent position the pyroclastic deposits, the effusive lavas and thick sills as well as the emplacement of granitic plutons. Consequently, the end of the volcanic activities leads to the emergence of the volcanoes. Then, the erosion process starts and becomes more important, filling the basins on the skirts of the volcanic islands. Some complexes are eroded down to the plutonic roots as testify the presence of pebbles of tonalite, diorite and granite in the surrounding conglomerates. (Chown & Mueller, 1992).

Chibougamau area

The Chibougamau-Caopatina area is divided into two segments: The South Segment of Caopatina and the North Segment of Chibougamau. Because of the complexity of volcano-sedimentary formations, different stratigraphic columns are used. In the South Segment of Caopatina (SCC), only one formation of sedimentary volcaniclastic rocks is interbedded and interdigitated in the superior part of the cycle 1 of volcanic rocks. In the Northern Segment of Chibougamau (NSG), one very large sedimentary rocks unit covers the two volcanic cycles.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The two volcanic cycles and the sedimentary units correspond to three phases of the paleo-geographic evolution:

1) An underwater plain of basalts;
2) Developing of a central volcanic complex with progressive emergences of synvolcanic granitic plutons;
3) Erosion of volcanic centres with sedimentation of volcano-plutonic sediments in adjacent basins.

The Caopatina South Segment represents a vast plain of basalt lava flows with numerous scattered volcanic centres overlain by a thick sedimentary sequence. Basalts are massive, pillowed or brecciated and put in place in a deep basin. At some locations, vesicular textures as well as brecciation suggest the local presence of high level magma chamber-type volcanoes. Some small felsic volcanic centres are also present intercalated in the mafic volcanic sequence or at the top of this last. Volcaniclastic sediments of the first sedimentary unit are made of clastic materials deposited by gravity flowing with minor cindereous or blocky tuffs. Contacts with basalts are concordant and gradual.

The Caopatina South Segment is composed of the Obatogamau Formation at the base, overlain by the Caopatina Formation (Figures No 9, 10 and 11).

The Obatogamau Formation is a unit of tholeiitic basalts, often porphyric and averaging 4 km in thickness. This vast unit is known from the Grenville Front to the East to the Lebel sur Quevillon area, over an approximate distance of 150 km. The tholeiitic basalts are characterised by the abundance of porphyroblasts of plagioclase generally developed near the top of lava flows.

Local felsic volcanic units such as the Lac des Vents Complex, the Wachigabau Member and the Dalime Creek Formation, are interbedded or cover the Obatogamau Formation. The Lac des Vents Complex has an average thickness of 3. 2 km and represents one of these volcanic structures. The mafic-felsic core is made of five felsic units interbedded with comagmatic gabbros and mafic lavas represented by massive to brecciated dacitic flows, primary and reworked pyroclastic debris, pelagic sediments, volcaniclastic sediments deposited by turbidness streams. The upper unit, representing the destruction of the pile, is made of conglomerates overlain by epiclastic volcaniclastites. The darning of subsidence as well as the ending of the volcanic activity produced the submergence of volcanic islands.

The Caopatina Formation is a sedimentary volcaniclastic rocks unit with a 1 to 2 km thickness. Locally, it is interbedded with cinder tuffs. It consists mainly of conglomerates, sandstones, greywackes and argillites, which were deposited in a sedimentary basin. Thick volcaniclastic sandstones in thin beds show the typical graded bedding of turbidites. While shales and argillites represent normal pelagic deposition. Massive bedded, stratified and graded bedded conglomerates suggest the presence of a strong disorderly environment of deposition or a flow of laminated debris. Sedimentological characteristics of these deposits suggest a moderately to very deep marine environment. The interdigitation with pillowed basalts confirms the marine origin. Local presence of tuffs confirms the synchronous volcanic activities with the sedimentation. The importance of this sedimentary sequence would be explained by an

N

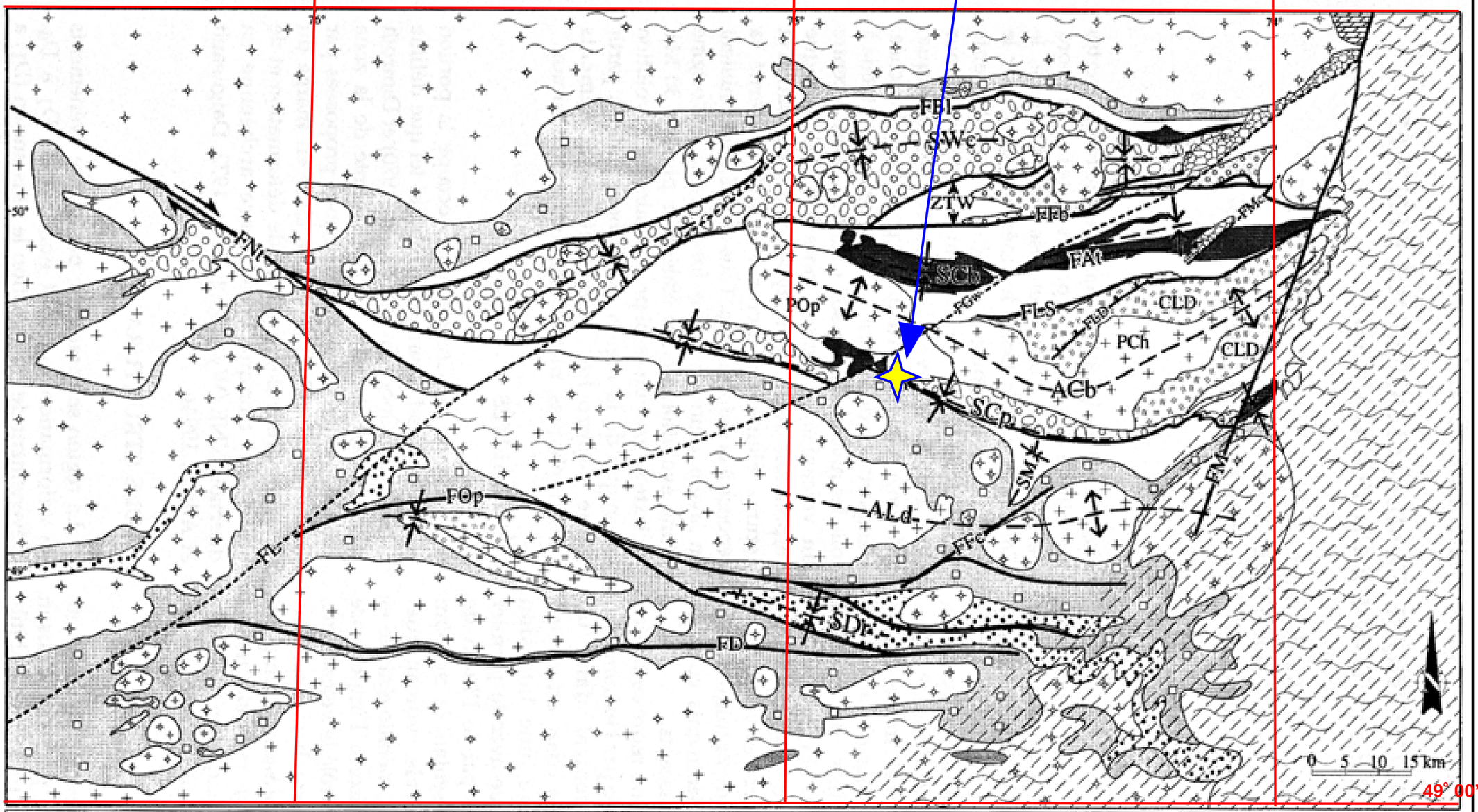
76° 00' 00" W

75° 00' 00" W

74° 00' 00" W

LAURA LAKE PROJECT

50° 00' 00" N



49° 00' 00" N

Zone d'influence de l'orogénie grenvillienne
Failles et zones de déformation E-W
Failles tardives
Failles normales précoces
Traces axiales
a) synclinale, b) anticlinale

Roches protérozoïques; Fm. de Chibougamau & Gr. de Mistassini
Granitoïde gneissique
Plutons syntectoniques granodiorite, tonalite, monzodiorite
Plutons synvolcaniques tonalite, diorite,

Roches sédimentaires du 2e cycle (Groupe d'Opémisca)
Filons-couches de Cummings
Sédiments volcanoclastiques (Fm. de Bordeleau)
2e cycle volcanique (Fms. de Gilman & de Blondeau)

Roches sédimentaires du 1er cycle (Fm. de Caopatina et équivalent)
Intrusion litée; gabbro, anorthosite
1er cycle volcanique (Fm. d'Obatogamau & de Waconichi)

CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY OF THE CHAPAIS-CHIBOUGAMAU AREA
(Sources: Publications du Québec, 1994)

Christian Derosier Géologue- conseil Inc.

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**

DATE: **June 2012**

APPRO. :

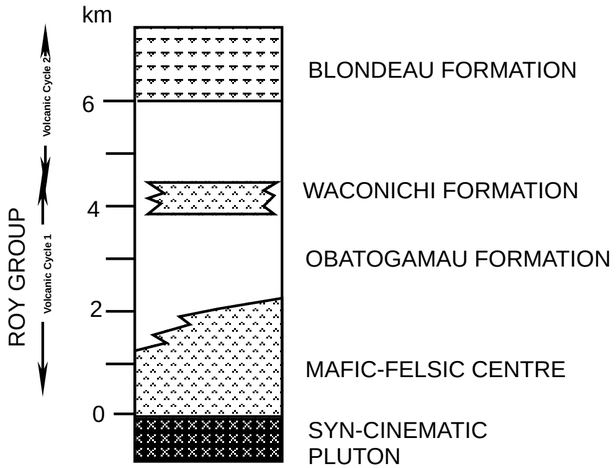
ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As shown**

CONTR. : **2012-251**

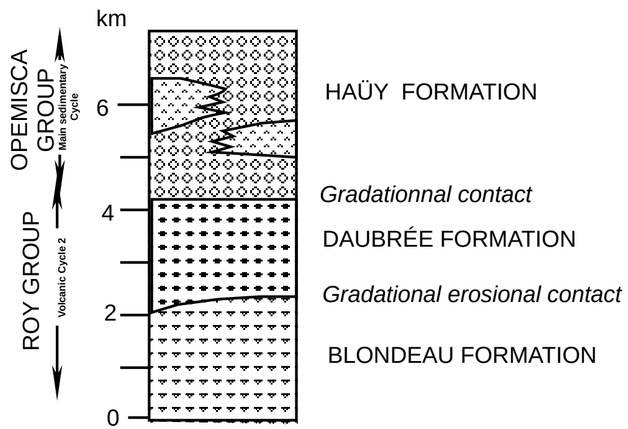
SUBD.:

FIG. No: **10**

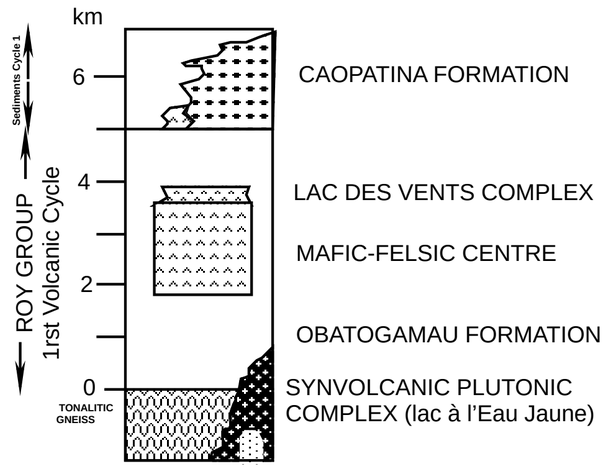
STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE WEST OF CHAPAIS REGION



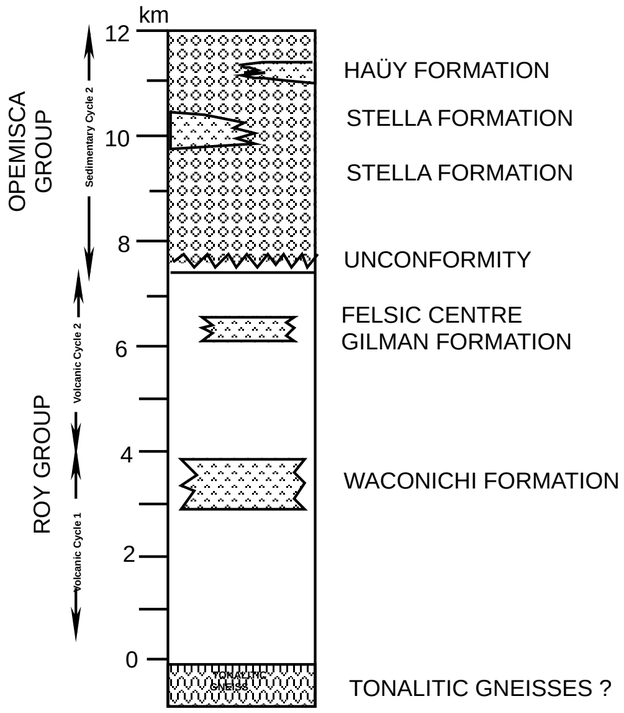
STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF THE CHAPAIS REGION



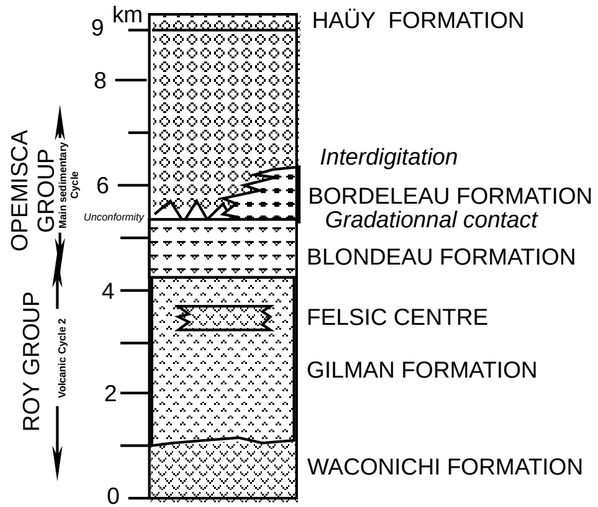
STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE IN THE CAOPATINA AREA



STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF THE CHIBOUGAMAU AREA



STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE IN THE WACONICHI AREA



CLIENT : **PRO MINERALS INC.**		FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**		APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As shown**
STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS OF THE CHIBOUGAMAU-CAOPATINA REGION		CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: FIG. No: **11**

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

early extension phase.

Stratabound intrusions

Almost at the base of the Obataugamau Formation, the Opawica River Complex appeared. It consists of a Lower Anorthosite Zone (3.5 km thick) showing anorthosic gabbro, gabbroic anorthosite and one zone of gabbro-iron pyroxenite (900m thick). Despite the regional metamorphism, rocks of this complex kept their cumulate texture and their rhythmic bedding. A similar chemistry exists between this complex and the volcanic rocks of the Obatagamau Formation. The coarser grained nature and abundance of porphyroblastic plagioclases in the basalt close to the complex, suggest an affinity between the two units. The 1300 m thick Complex of Chutes de l'Esturgeon (Lamothe, 1983), at the base, consists of peridotite which progressively changes to pyroxenite and quartz gabbro at the top. This stratabound intrusion also shows a tholeiitic affinity.

The Chibougamau North Segment

This segment comprises two volcanic cycles followed by a sedimentary sequence. Volcanic rocks of Cycle no 1 are similar to those described in the Caopatina South Segment. They show that the primitive plain was covered by volcanoes, and central volcanic piles cover these last. The felsic part of Cycle no 2 is characterised by a volcanic activity centred on the synvolcanic Chibougamau Pluton. According to Dimroth & al (1985), this volcanic centre was the site of a paroxysmal volcanic activity with intermediate to felsic flows. Effects of this volcanic activity are present in the adjacent basins where the marine volcaniclastic deposits are dominant. To the West and the North, some sectors show a local contemporaneous volcanism. Up to 1200 m thick ultramafic to mafic sills are related to the lifting of the synvolcanic pluton. The contemporaneous construction of felsic plutons as well as mafic sills in the upper part of the stratigraphic succession contributed to the upthrust of this central volcanic complex (Mueller et al., 1989).

Sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie the underlying rocks. They are the result from the erosion of Cycle 2 rocks and synvolcanic plutons. At the end, a second event is characterised by a shoshonitic volcanism (Dostal and Mueller, 1992) in a marine and terrestrial environment, interbedded with coarse clastic sediments.

Stratigraphy of the Chibougamau Segment

The stratigraphy of the Chibougamau Segment is divided into two groups: The volcanic rocks of the Roy Group and the sedimentary rocks of the Opemisca Group.

Roy Group: At the base, the Roy Group comprises five formations made of various volcanic rocks.
Opemisca Group: At the top, this group is divided into three formations composed of conglomerates, sandstones, greywackes and argillite.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The Opemisca Group overlies the Roy Group with locally a separation by an unconformity and in most cases by E-W longitudinal faults (Figure No 9).

The Obatogamau Formation (3 000- 4 000 m) represents the base of the volcano-sedimentary sequence and the most important volcanic event of the Roy Group Massive and pillowed basalts contain up to 20% centimetric megacrystalls of plagioclases. Intermediary to felsic tuffs are present in low proportion.

The Waconichi Formation (800 m) mostly contains dacite and rhyodacites that marks the end of the first volcanic cycle. This formation is divided into three main facies.

A) The Lemoine facies, mainly made of rhyolite and porphyric rhyolite;
B) The Queylus facies constituted of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastites ;
C) The Portage facies comprising the exhalites of the Lac Sauvage Iron Formation.

Of the three facies, the Lemoine facies is economically the most important one since it was the host of the Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Lemoine Mine on the south flank of the Chibougamau anticline and of numerous Cu-Zn occurrences on the northern flank. The porphyric rhyolite is interpreted as a subvolcanic intrusive. Volcanogenic mineralizations are characterized by lenses of massive sulphides rich in sphalerite and chalcopyrite with high silver values and minor gold values.

The Gilman Formation (3 500m) shows a return to the mafic volcanism. Mafic lavas are very similar to those of the Obatogamau Formation with in addition some aphyric lavas. Close to the city of Chibougamau, this Formation can be divided in two branches: The Lower Gilman made of mafic lavas and the Upper Gilman dominated by andesitic to dacitic lavas.

The Blondeau Formation (2000 to 3000 m) is mainly constituted of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastites. The main rocks encountered are siliceous and cherty tuffs, volcanogenic sandstones and greywackes, graphitic shales and rhyodacitic lavas. Sulphides are present as dissemination or concentrated in stratabound lenses. Some variolitic lavas and hyaloclastites have also been observed. This formation is intruded by the Cummings Complex sills (Roberge, Ventures and Bourbeau sills).

The Bordeleau Formation and the Daubrée Formation are represented by a monotonous sequence of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastites represented by volcanogenous sandstones, argillites and some conglomerates with elements coming from the Blondeau formation. These conglomerates form the transition with the sedimentary rocks of the Opemisca Group.

Opemisca Group comprises three formations. The Stella Formation represented by epiclastic rocks stemming from the 1 and 2 volcanic cycles. This formation is constituted of conglomerates, sandstones, argillites and shales. In the conglomerates, numerous granite pebbles come from the destruction of the Chibougamau Pluton.

The Chebistuan Formation is equivalent to the Stella Formation.

PRO MINERALS LAURA LAKE PROJECT

N
NW
NE
W
E
SW
SE
S

Lac Springer
Lac Laura
Lac Sainte-Lucie
Lac du Muguet
Lac Whiskey
Loutre
Ruisseau
Trenholme
Cisaillement de Kapunapotagen
Cisaillement du Lac Laura
113

514000
516000
518000
520 000
522 000
74°48'0"W
74°46'0"W
74°44'0"
74°42'0"

0 0,5 1 1,5 2 km
1/20 000

LEGEND

PROVINCE DU SUPÉRIEUR

SOUS-PROVINCE DE L'ABITIBI

ARCHÉEN

Pluton d'Opémisca

Granodiorite et monzodiorite porphyrique

Pluton de Chibougamau

Brèche d'intrusion constituée de diorite, de basalte et de rhyolite

Tonalite avec quantité subordonnée de diorite à hornblende et de diorite quartzifère à hornblende, recoupée par des dykes d'aplite et de diorite porphyrique

Diorite à hornblende et diorite quartzifère à hornblende avec quantité subordonnée de tonalite, recoupée par des dykes d'aplite et de diorite porphyrique

Intrusion du Lac Trenholme

Gabbro

Intrusion du Lac Springer

Leucogabbro et pyroxénite

Complexe du Lac Doré

Zone de brèche

Anorthosite, anorthosite gabbroïque, gabbro anorthositique, gabbro, diorite et aplite. Dans la plupart nord et nord-est de la région, au contact avec le pluton de Chibougamau, le Complexe est fragmenté et injecté par la phase dioritique du pluton de Chibougamau, formant ainsi une méga-brèche

Zone granophyrique

Granophyre leucocrate

Granophyre mélanocrate

Série litée (non-divisée)

Ferrogabbro et péridotite

Zone anorthositique

Anorthosite, anorthosite gabbroïque, gabbro anorthositique, gabbro

Groupe d'Opémisca

Formation de Hauy

Basalte ou andésite potassique porphyrique, localement monogénique et grès lithique

Claystone

Conglomérat monogénique

Tuf mafique à blocs

Grès lithique, conglomérat monogénique, tuf mafique à blocs et tuf cherteux

Basalte ou andésite potassique porphyrique

Formation de Stella

Claystone

Conglomérat polygénique

Grès feldspathique

Groupe de Roy

Filon-couche de gabbro, diorite, leucogabbro et ferrogabbro quartzifère

Formation du Bionéau

Rhyodacite et roche volcanoclastique felsique

Basalte et basalte andésitique d'affinité calco-alcaline, roche volcanoclastique mafique

Roche volcanoclastique felsique, grès lithologique, tuf

Formation de Bruneau

Basalte et basalte andésitique massifs, coussinés ou bréchiques, d'affinité tholéiitique

Formation de Waconichi

Membre d'Allard

Basalte et basalte andésitique massifs, coussinés ou bréchiques, d'affinité transitionnelle

Sédiments, argilite

Intrusion felsique porphyrique à phénocristaux de quartz (10-20 % QZ, 1-4 mm)

Rhyodacite et rhyolite d'affinité transitionnelle

Tuf à lapilli et à blocs de composition intermédiaire à felsique et lave felsique d'affinité calco-alcaline

Membre de Queylus

Roche volcanoclastique mafique à felsique

Membre de Scott

Sédiments graphiteux chert, exhalite

Rhyolite porphyrique (2-6 % QZ, <2 mm)

Intrusion felsique porphyrique à phénocristaux de quartz (10-20 % QZ, 1-4 mm)

Dacite du Lac William

Rhyolite d'affinité transitionnelle

Andésite et dacite d'affinité transitionnelle

Basalte et basalte andésitique massifs, coussinés ou bréchiques, d'affinité transitionnelle

Formation d'Obatagamau

Basalte massif, coussiné ou bréchique, d'affinité tholéiitique

LÉGENDE LITHOLOGIQUE

PROTÉROZOÏQUE

Dyke de diabase

Les symboles et abréviations utilisés sur cette carte sont décrits dans la publication PRO 2000-08 du ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune

CLIENT : **PRO MINERALS INC.**		FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**		APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1: 20 000**
PART OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE CHAPAIS AREA (Source QDNR, 2009)		CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: FIG. No: **12**

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The Hauy Formation is characterized by a shoshonitic volcanism with massive and brecciated basaltic and andesitic lava flows.

The Doré Lake Complex is a stratabound anorthositic intrusion derived from the magmatic differentiation of a tholeitic magma similar to the one having produced the mafic lavas of the Obatogamau Formation. It intruded the base of the Waconichi Formation.

The Cummings Complex is composed of three sills intruded into the Blondeau Formation. These sills are perfect stratigraphic marker horizons due to their petrographical, chemical and textural characteristics which are constant and following the same order. From base to top, the sills are : the Roberge Sill; The Ventures sill and the Bourbeau sill. They have been traced from the Grenville Front to the East, over a distance of 160 km to the West. Their individual thickness varies from 200 to 1000 m. In the Chibougamau segment, they have been recognized inside three synclinal structures: On the northern flank of the Waconichi Syncline, on the flanks of the Chibougamau Syncline and within the Chapais Syncline.

The Roberge sill is composed of ultramafic rocks varying in composition from dunite to pyroxenite and wehrlite. . The olivine is metamorphosed to serpentine and magnetite while the pyroxene is ouralitized. The Ventures sill is made of dark pyroxenite, foliated gabbro, poikilitic gabbro with locally some granophyric gabbro. The Bourbeau sill is the most differentiated with a thin band of pyroxenite at the base, overlain by a leucogabbro, an important unit of ferrodiorite as well as a quartz ferrogabbro.

The Chaleur lake Complex intruded the rocks of the Opemisca Group and was in its turn, intruded by the Opemisca Pluton. This highly deformed complex is made of leuccogabbro overlain by a Layered Zone (with gabbro, pyroxenite and anorthosite) then overlain by a gabbroic anorthosite containing lenses of dunite and peridotite.

6.2 Structural geology (Figures No 10 and 12)

The Chibougamau area is part of the archean greenstones belt which is described as a wide synclinorium of volcanic and sedimentary rocks deeply embanked between masses of tonalitic gneisses. Several regional folds are the cause of the vertical stratas. Synclinal structures have their hearts occupied by younger sediments, Anticlines form domes of which the core is occupied by tonalitic to dioritic plutons. The anticline axis may also be occupied by series of longitudinal E-W shear zones.

The Kenorean Orogeny is principally responsible for most of the principal deformations (2680-2705 Ma).

6.2.1. Folding

To date, four major events of deformation have been distinguished in the Chibougamau area. Three of these events are archean in age and the fourth is grenvillian and limited to the eastern border near the Grenville Front.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The three archean deformation events may be considered as a continuity of deformation and not as chronologically distinctive phases.

The oldest deformation event produced N-S trending open folds without associated schistosity. The Muscocho Syncline has been recognized by Daigneault and Allard (1983) (Figure no 7). Evidence of the precocious development of this structure (D1) were determined by the inversion of structural features in the folds related to the D2 regional deformation.

The D2 regional deformation is responsible for the development of E-W oriented folds. Attitude of the different horizons are controlled by six major structures. From North to South, we recognize:

1) The Waconichi Syncline;
2) The Chibougamau Syncline;
3) The Chibougamau anticline;
4) The Chapais Syncline;
5) The La Dauversière Anticline and ;
6) The Druillettes Syncline.

The combination of E-W and N-S undulations produces a pattern of domes and basins. The paroxysm of the regional deformation induces the regional schistosity , the subvertical to vertical stretching lineations as well as a tightening of the folds a vertical axis.. The regional schistosity is a generally well developed flux schistosity. It is a structure of axial plane to the regional folds.

The main planar fabric is disturbed close to the granitoid intrusions. A stronger intensity of deformation is observed close to the margins of precocious plutons. The concentrical path of the schistosity around the plutons, results from the fact that they act as an obstacle to the E-W regional path. At the intersection of the two types of paths, are characterized by a strong vertical extension.

The third event (D3) includes some phenomenons which superimpose themselves to the D1 and D2. It does not form a distinct phase and may represents the extension of the D2 regional deformation. Demonstrations of phase 3 are better developed in the deformation corridors. They are mainly represented by a NE subvertical crenulation cleavage. When this last is well developed, asymmetric "Z" shaped folds are well observed. These folds are generally open with a moderate to high plunge which have a tendency to be coaxial with the stretching lineation.

6.2.2. Faults and Shear Zones

In the Chibougamau area, four families of faults have been recognized. They are:

1) E-W trending faults and Shear zones;
2) SE Faults;
3) NE Faults and;

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

4) NNE Faults.

The last family of faults as the D4 Deformation are related to the Grenvillian Orogeny.

E-W Faults are very common across the whole Abitibi sub-province. They represents large zones of ductile deformation of which the width varies from 100 to 1 000 m. Inside these fault zones, movements are generally inverted., based on the attitude of the stretching lineations. These faults represent the final phase of shrinking associated to the regional deformation. They have a direct impact on the stratigraphic sequence as well as on the metallogenic context. In certain cases, they are responsible of the repetition of some stratigraphic horizons and may cause the destruction of regional folds.

The Kapunapotagen Fault (Figures no 10 and 12) separates the Opemisca Group sediments with south tops from the Roy Group volcanites with north tops. This fault is followed over a distance of 90 km, and it occupies the axial plan of the Chapais Syncline. Presence of strong lineations of vertical stretching in the fault zone is compatible with a South to North overthrusting movement.

The Faribault Fault separates the volcaniclastites of the Bordeleau Formation to the North, from the volcanic assemblages of the Roy Group to the South. The deformation zone associated to this fault is restricted to the volcanic rocks and is characterized by a strong and complex microfolding, cut by several anastomosed shearings. Rocks of the Bordeleau Formation are relatively less affected by the deformation. The strong lineations of vertical stretching, the weak deformation in the volcaniclastic formation and the dip of planar fabrics indicate an inverted movement from South to North.

The Doda Fault is located in the Druillettes Syncline. This is a slightly different and important E-W discontinuous structure. Its stretching lineations have a slight plunge.

The Lac Sauvage Fault is composed of several shear zones with an E-W orientation which form a very large deformation corridor (up to 400m wide). It is followed over more than 50 km.. It is located on the contact zone between the northern flank of the Lac Doré Complex and the volcanic assemblage of the Roy Group. Zones of deformation are associated to strong carbonatization. Subvertical stretching lineations suggest a component of vertical movements. In the western portion of the corridor, the deformation zones are mainly associated to the Roy Group, while in the eastern part the unsticking plane is the contact zone between the Lac Doré Complex and the Roy Group.

The northern flank of the Lac Doré Complex is characterized by abnormal repetitions of the internal stratigraphic sequence. Portage Island is may be the best example where the anorthositic sequence and the border zone in contact with the Roy Group, is repeated twice. The contact zone between the two sequences is a NE ductil

deformation corridor, parallel to the direction of layers.

SE faults and shears represent a system of fractures which is very common in the Abitibi sub-Province. These fractures are late compare to the E-W faults but are anterior to the NNE and NE faults. Movements are generally dextral.

Several SE shearings are recognized within the northern flank of Lac Doré Complex between the Chibougamau Pluton and the Lac Sauvage Fault. These shears zones represent corridors which may be up to 300m in width with short lateral extensions (2-5 km). Generally these structures have a dip of 60-80 ° to the SE. They contain most of the Cu-Au mineralizations of the Chibougamau Mining Camp. They are presently interpreted as synvolcanic structures reactivated by the regional deformation. The interaction between these structures and the Lac Sauvage Fault produces a pattern of anastomosed deformation zones.

NE Faults are younger than the SE and E-W Faults. The most known fault of this type is the Gwillim fault which is recognised over a distance of 150 km. The last movement along this structure is Post-Proterozoic, since it affects the sediments of the Chibougamau Formation. Horizontal displacements give a sinistral movement over several kilometres. The McKenzie Fault (dextral) as well as the Lamark Fault (200km, sinistral) are part of this family.

6.2.3. Plutonic rocks

Figure no 7 gives an idea about their distribution. This distribution related to their period of intrusion permit to evaluate their influence on the structural evolution of the Greenstone Belt.

Plutons may be divided in three categories based on their tectonic age:

1) The synvolcanic or pre-tectonic Plutons;
2) The syntectonic Plutons;
3) The post-tectonic Plutons.

Synvolcanic plutons

Synvolcanic plutons (Figure no 7) have been grouped in five large masses. Some of them are really separated while others form plutonic masses including numerous adjacent and deformed satellites. They commonly occur in the heart of anticlines and act as massive and resistant cores.

Synvolcanic plutons are polyphased intrusions with early phases of dioritic composition which then evolve to tonaliti , leucotonalitic and eventually to granodioritic compositions. Contacts between phases may be gradual or irregular and are characterised by zones rich in inclusions.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

Syntectonic plutons have taken and followed the contacts of younger plutons as an intrusive corridor. Synvolcanic plutons are seen as caldera, probably developed in a series of concentric intrusion rings. They may be considered as relatively flat masses.

Within the batholiths, rock is broken and sheared forming thin zones of mylonite which transpose dykes and elongated lenses and produce a layering in the rock. All phases of plutonic activity is display a vast network of generally porphyric dykes.

Intrusions generally contain blocks, lenses or xenoliths of neighbouring rocks. Irregularity and the polyphased nature of plutons , the asymmetric distribution of their phases, the considerable quantity of dykes and their close association to the volcanic sequence seem to indicate that these intrusions took place at shallow depth (2-4 km). Presence of porphyry type mineralizations of shallow depth and epithermal mineralizations associated to the Chibougamau Pluton is characteristic of this shallow depth intrusion. The contact metamorphism which originally existed and important has not been well preserved because it has been affected by the retrograding phase of green schists metamorphism or the regional metamorphism in the amphibolite facies. The regional metamorphism effect within the pluton is irregular and variable. The most mafic phases are particularly affected. Hornblende and biotite are transformed to chlorite and the plagioclase is sericitized and/or saussuritized.

Syntectonic plutons

The syntectonic plutons have an elongated shape, parallel to the dominant tectonic fabric of the belt. Most of them are located along discontinuities represented by the contact between crystalline rocks and supracrustal rocks. These intrusions have more than 30 km in length, and appear as ellipses or lenses, consequence of the dominance of vertical structures in the volcano-sedimentary belt. Some intrusions have taken place along the top of older subhorizontal intrusive masses and consequently have a sheet-like shape. A very limited number of syntectonic plutons form isolated intrusions in supracrustal rocks mostly located along major structures. These intrusions have a very limited contact metamorphism, generally at the amphibolite facies level, superimposed on the greenschist facies. Their emplacement may have taken place at a depth of 6-8 km. This depth corresponds to the level of the greenschist facies.

Foliation is defined by the preferential orientation of tabular minerals and of flattened xenoliths. This foliation follows the contour of the plutons and is generally parallel to the fabrics associated to the regional deformation.

The chemical composition of the syntectonic plutons varies from monzodiorite to granodiorite with the intermediate stage of tonalite/granodiorite. Content of mafic minerals is relatively constant. Hornblende dominates the biotite. Quartz varies in the granodiorite composition from granodiorite to quartz granodiorite. Several intrusions have a border zone of leucograbbroic to tonalitic composition. Plutons of granodiorite are the most important in the Chibougamau region

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

Post-tectonic plutons

Three small masses of leucogranodiorite to syenite , associated to dykes of carbonatite and lamprophyre, have been observed associated to fault zones. The leucogranodiorite intrusions show a good zonation and change to syenite near the core. They are cut by numerous aplitic dykes of granodiorite. Late dykes, rich in pyroxene and amphibole have a more alcaline affinity. Dykes of carbonatite with biotite are closely associated to limited zones of fenitization. Biotite-olivine lamprophyres are the latest phases of this suite.

6.2.4. Structural evolution of the Chibougamau area

This evolution is schematised on Figure no 11 (source: E.H. Chown and P.Pilote in DV-98-03; MRNQ).

The initial phase of deformation was probably caused by a subsidence or a precoceous N-S horizontal shrinking. Old undulation did not produced a schistosity of axial plane. The combination of systems N-S and E-W resulted in the formation of basins and domes.

Formation of E-W synclines: originally, they are formed from graben which were filled by sediments produced by the erosion of volcanic edifices (b). The horizontal N-S shrinking followed this precoceous extension phase and developed the dominant regional foliation (E-W). The synvolcanic plutons interfered during this period of horizontal N-S shrinking and contributed to the vertical tilting up of the layers, as well as the refraction of the regional schistosity. The regional deformation is responsible for the tightening of the large regional E-W folds and of the tilting up of the fold axis parallely to the vertical stretching lineation.

The last event of the regional deformation contributed to the development of important inverted E-W faults and of the numerous associated deformation corridors.

6.3 Proterozoïc

During this period, the Chibougamau area has known two sedimentation phases and four igneous phases (dykes). The sedimentary rocks of the Chibougamau Formation as well as those of the Mistassini Group are weakly affected by the deformation, excepted close to major fault zones. They are slightly metamorphosed.

The Chibougamau Formation
This formation comprises more than 200 m of conglomerate with pebbles or blocks and sandstones. They lay in unconformity on the archean basement.

The source of these sedimentary rocks is located at the NW of the region. This formation is present as a series of residual hills to the North and the West of the city of Chibougamau. Clastic dykes related to this formation are found in the Archean basement at more than

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

80 km West of these residual hills.

The Mistassini Group

The Mistassini Group comprises a thick sequence of dolomite (Lower and Upper Albanel Formation), composed of argillaceous and stromatholitic dolomites interbedded with black shales. This sequence is overlain by quartzites, argillites and Iron Formations. In addition, fluvial clastic formations border to the North the sedimentary basin. The Mistassini Group unconformably overlay the archean basement.

Diabase dykes

Proterozoïc diabase dykes of the Chibougamau area are slightly to undeformed. They were-affected by a local deuteric alteration with development of prehnite. These dykes have sharp contacts and have a width up to 100 m. They are well traced by airborne magnetometric surveys.

6.4 Metallogeny of the Chibougamau area

From the opening of the first mine in 1954 and until recently (1990), the Chibougamau Mining amp was known as a camp associated to base and precious metals associated to shear zones. Until 1984, this mining camp has produced over 1.2 million of tonnes of copper, 115 tonnes of gold, 650 tonnes of silver, 115 tonnes of zinc and 4 tonnes of lead. Since that year, copper, gold and silver production has irregularly continued.

The different ore deposits known in the Chibougamau Camp may be subdivided in five main categories. These categories were determined from their characteristics, geological context, their location and the geological process which were active during their formation. The five categories are listed as follows:

A) Mineralization associated to mafic intrusions (oxides and sulphides, magmatic in origin);

B) Volcanogenic massive sulphides deposits (VMS);

   a) Mineralizations associated to plutonic activities and to the large volcanic complexes. This includes :

   b) Mineralization of magmatic-hydrothermal and porphyric type. Veins of Cu-Au of the Lac Doré area;

   c) Epithermal veins rich in precious metals (Au-Ag), ex: Lac Berrigan veins (Cu-Zn-Pb-As-Au-Ag)

D) The archean mesothermal gold deposits of which the settlement period is contemporaneous of the principal deformation and of the plutonic activity.

E) The Opemiska Cu type Veins.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

6.4.1. Mineralization associated to the settlement of mafic intrusions (magmatic in origin sulphides and oxides)

Fe-Ti-V: These mineralizations are associated to stratabound ultramafic and mafic intrusions, such as the Lac Doré Complex . This complex contains economic values in vanadium. In addition, the Ferchib project located in the Magnetite Bay area would contain geological resources of about 245 million of tonnes (1989- MRNQ) of mineralization averaging 27.6% Fe and 1,1% TiO2. The evaluation of the economic potential of the PGE associated to the sulphides demonstrates that no enrichment took place. This may due to a precoceous lixiviation at depth of the PGE.

6.4.2. Volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS)

The development of island-arcs characterized by the creation of active felsic centres gave birth to hydrothermal systems and consequently to volcanogenic massive sulphides deposits. This is indicated by the silicification of large segments of the Waconichi and Gilman Formations as well as the Lac des Vents volcanic complex. Fluid circulations in volcaniclastic rocks and some basins have produced layered sulphides which have been observed in the upper parts of each volcanic cycle. Most of the sulphide occurrences consist of pyrrhotite-pyrite with variable quantities of Cu, Zn, Ag and minor Au.

To date, the most important discovered and exploited deposits are the Lemoine mine (Closed in 1981; 728 000 tonnes at an average grade of 4.2% Cu, 9.6% Zn, 4.5 g/T Au and 83.85 g/T Ag), the Lac Scott occurrence with geological resources of 680 000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.55% Cu, 6.9% Zn and 13.3 g/T Ag), the Cooke 8-5 zone in Chapais, the Lac des Vents occurrence (100 000 tonnes at 2% Cu) and the old Coniagas mine in Desmaraisville with 700 000 tonnes at 10.7% Zn, 1.0 % Pb and 10.3 g/T Ag.

Because of the Lemoine Mine and Lac Scott discoveries, the Waconichi Formation, for a long time, has been considered as one felsic stratigraphic unit with a favourable potential for VMS. In 1980, Gobeil has observed an impoverishment of Ca and Na in the rocks stratigraphically situated below and laterally to the Lemoine Mine, over an area of almost 1 square kilometre.

6.4.3. Mineralizations associated to the plutonic activities and to the volcanic complexes.

Mineralizations of magmatic-hydrothermal and porphyric type: veins of the Lac Doré mining camp:

Mineralizations of Cu and Cu-Au porphyric-type generally correspond to veinlets or disseminations located in a complex network of mineralized fractures and breccias. These structures are concentrated within or in the immediate margin of a granitoid

mass with an intermediate to felsic composition, a variable alteration and are altered following a concentric manner. Mineralized parts of plutons are more often situated within the most differentiated members or in the host rocks. These deposits are epizonal and were formed at a depth of 1-2 km. Porphyric Cu mineralizations are known on the northern and southern flanks of the Chibougamau Anticline. The Queylus prospect and the Devlin Cu deposit are considered as typical porphyric-type. This deposit is formed of subhorizontal veins, partially hemmed in brecciated zones. In the Lac Clark sector, North of Chibougamau, some porphyric Cu-Mo-Au mineralizations are enclaved in the anorthositic facies of the Lac Doré Complex. These mineralizations are adjacent and superimposed to the massive sulphides veins or lenses (Merill and Principal Mines).

Au-Ag epithermal veins

The development of mineralized epithermal systems and of deposits related to felsic plutons are associated to the physical evolution of large volcanic complexes. Such epithermal mineralizations have been documented in the Chibougamau area (Pilote, 1987). The injection of theses veins is controlled by synvolcanic faults or faults associated to collapsed or in subsidence areas. The Lac Berrigan occurrence (Guha and al., 1988; geological resources: 1.43 million tonnes @ 1.43 g/T Au) is a good example of this mineralization style. Its geometry confirms, despite the posterior deformation, its epithermal origin. The geometry is closely controlled by synvolcanic faults, by breccia zones and textures of veins. These veins were emplaced during an extension phase. The epithermal veins are more developed in the ultramafic to mafic parts of the sills because of the strongest competence of these lithologies.

6.4.4. Archean mesothermal Gold deposits

In the Chibougamau Mining camp, gold deposits of this type are actually known in the differientiated Bourbeau Sill, a part of the Cummings Complex. In the Lac Doré area, mesothermal-type gold mineralizations are observed in the McKenzie Break, to the North of Portage Mine. This shear zone cuts copper-gold rich massive sulphide veins. This action permits to determine an age relative to the settlement of these two types of mineralizations.

Most of the mesothermal gold deposits are found within shear zones oriented E-W or in conjugated systems oriented NE and NW and which form particular segments or subsidiary breaks to the E-W shear zones. Carbonatization is present everywhere. Geometry of the mineralized lenses is the main result of inverted subvertical movements. The host lithology is commonly a competent mafic intrusive rock. In some cases, felsic porphyric dykes are closely associated with the mineralization. Some occurrences are contained in little plutons or granitic stocks (Lac Meston, Guha and Dion, 1989-1994) and the Chibougamau Pluton. In this later case, this type of mineralization is posterior to the characteristic assemblages of the metamorphic greenschist facies.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

6.4.5. Opemiska-type Cu veins

Sulphides-quartz veins have been mined in the Chapais Mining Camp for more than 40 years. These veins have only been found in that particular area and have been recognized in the Chibougamau Camp. Presence of these veins is restricted to a network of fractures contained in the coarse grained , highly folded and faulted parts of the Ventures sill (Cummings Complex). Veins are mainly composed of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite, magnetite, galena, molybdenite and arsenopyrite as well as gersdorfite. The other vein minerals comprise quartz, calcite, chlorite and minor biotite, stilpnomelane and actinolite. The Ventures sill as well as the surrounding volcanic rocks have suffered a polyphased deformation which produced inverted folds with axis moderately plunging to the East. Networks of radial fractures have generated open fractures and cavities in the gabbroic phases with an ophitic texture in the Ventures sill. Four shafts have been sunk on the Cu deposits mined by Opemisca Copper which became later Falconbridge Copper and now is named Inmet Mining Corporation Inc. The last mine was closed down in 1991 after a total production for the Chapais Camp of 23 534 942 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 2.24% Cu and 1.17 g/T Au.

Veins in Chapais mining camp have shown higher copper and gold contents that the similar mesothermal Cu deposits.

For more details concerning the copper mines in Chapais, we refer the reader to the DV-98-03 , “Géologie et métallogénie du District de Chapais-Chibougamau”, MRNQ, 1998; pages 42-43.

The Chibougamau Mining Camp shows a diversity and multiplicity of mineralising periods for precious and base metals associated to the magmatic and structural evolution of the Caopatina-Chibougamau segment of the Abitibi sub-Province. The different intrusive bodies have directly of indirectly controlled the settlement of all categories of mineralizations, by the production of :

1) The necessary heat for the formation of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits;
2) A propitious environment to the settlement of mesothermal gold deposits. In some cases, a more or less direct link can be established between the intrusions and the gold mineralization;
3) Cu-Au magmatic- hydrothermal- type deposits, Cu-porphyric and the polymetallic epithermal -type mineralizations.

Although the greatest part of the mineralizations in the Chibougamau Mining Camp is controlled by structural elements, each type owns its own characteristics. There are many reasons why the Chibougamau region was wrongly neglected in the past. The next Chapter will explain why the region has been neglected for almost 30 years. Reasons to invest include numerous recent mineral discoveries, their proximity to the surface, the presence of an excellent data base, the presence of infrastructures, of new roads, of power and of qualified manpower in the region.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The possibility of partnerships agreement and the acquisition of properties are also an asset. All these elements , taken together with the use of the new technologies, help to increase the potential for new discoveries.

6.5. Geology of the Laura Lake property

Rocks outcropping and found in the drill core and the underground workings are related to the Roy Group. They are mostly represented by mafic to intermediary volcanic rocks (metabasalts and meta- andesites). These rocks have been intruded by four types of dykes with different compositions and textures.

6.5.1 Metabasalts

This unit is surely the most abundant unit found on the Laura Lake property. It represents more than 80% of the lithologies intersected by both the diamond drill holes and the underground workings and observed at some locations on surface.

The metabasalts have always been mapped and described as metagabbro until 1986 when Robitaille who was working for Minnova, described the outcrops found along the railroad, as massive tholeiitic metabasalts. Despite this observation and the control of the rock type, the denomination of leucoxene gabbro was kept by the mining geologists.

During the 2008 drilling program, Apella's geologists described massive aphanitic to porphyroblastic basalts. Some pillows have been observed.

Phenocrystals of pyroxene and hornblende show rounded shapes and measure 1 -2 mm. The metabasalt appears as a dark green to grey-green aphanitic to coarse grained rock, highly magnetic, cut by numerous chlorite, chlorite-carbonate and carbonates veinlets, stringers and hair like stringers, filling microfractures at various angles.

Several intersections show a lixiviated aspect with an increase in carbonate and epidote content. These lixiviated intersections are often microfractured with injections of quartz- albite- epidote- calcite veinlets. Locally, the texture looks like a brecciated mafic lava flow.

An unit intersected by the ramp, was described by J. Gagnon (1989) as a leucogabbro. This unit is present at different locations within the mining property. It was described as a dyke oriented at 45˚ with a dip of 50˚ to the NW to 90˚. The "leucogabbro" which was intersected by one Apella's hole is more an altered porphyroblastic metabasalt with 70% well crystallized plagioclases and 20 to 30% amphiboles (altered pyroxenes). Most of the ferromagnesian minerals are fine grained and represent and intercumulate phase. Some intervals are amphibolitic and present a higher magnetism.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

6.5.2. Intrusive breccia

This unit consists of brecciated zones. They seem to be common in the central part of the ramp and close to the 113 mineralized structure. These brecciated zones show two different facies.

The first facies represents a fine grained mafic rock, highly chloritized and injected by chloritic material. This facies correspond to small isolated zones or to the borders or cores of the second facies. This facies affects the aphanitic to fine grained zones. Matrix represents about 5- 15% of the rock. Fragments and blocks are very angular and do not seem to have been displaced or rotated. Their size may vary from 2 cm to 25 cm.. This facies seems to be related to a mechanism of fracturing and a remobilization of a chloritic material.

The second type of breccia is in fact the continuation of the first one and is represented by about 75 to 80% fragments of various sizes and composition cemented by a chloritic matrix. Fragments are mainly issued from an aphanitic to porphyroblastic lava flow. Some blocks are more intermediary in composition (meta- andesite) They represent about 20 - 30% of fragments but may reach almost 70% of the intersection.

Fragments of aphanitic andesite to silicified basalt are similar to what Minnova mapped as felsic dykes.

These observed brecciated structures seems to be associated to syn-volcanic to post-volcanic fracturation and shearing.

6.5.3. Dykes

Four types of dykes have been described with different textures and chemical composition.

a) Dykes with feldspar phenocrystals. Colours vary from clear beige to greenish grey. Those variations are related to the change in alterations. They are characterized by the presence of phenocrystals of plagioclases with a variable percentage (2 to 40%). These phenocrystals are cemented by an aphanitic to fine grained matrix;

The dykes vary from few cm to 5 m in thickness. They are intersected from time to time without a regular pattern. For example, they are almost missing within the interval between the portal of the ramp and the 113 mineralized structure. However, some zones show a sort of concentration. Three preferential directions have been observed for this type of dyke: 060˚/ 070˚; 090˚/085˚ and 120˚/085˚. Often , these dykes are boudined and show undulating contacts. Dykes oriented at 120˚ are less boudined and present more regular contacts.

b) The felsic dykes are white beige to dark green with an aphanitic texture.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont.)

The dykes have a rhyolitic aspect and are more siliceous. Their thickness varies from 15 cm to 1.50 m. They are spread within the most aphanitic zones of metabasalts. They can be found in association with the first type of dykes. Two main directions and dips have been found: 060° and 090°.

c) Dykes with feldspar and pyroxene phenocrystals. This type of dyke seems to be less abundant than the two others. It is observed in areas with a good concentration of dykes. They are beige-grey to reddish grey in colours . The percentage of phenocrystals is variable: 1- 20% plagioclase and 1- 10% pyroxene. Those phenocrystals are between 1 mm and 6 mm in length. Matrix is aphanitic and seems to be felsic in composition. These dykes are thinner than the others and do not exceed 1.20 m in thickness. They were observed in the workings, cutting the dykes with phenocrystals of feldspar. They appear to have been put in place during a posterior tectonic phase.

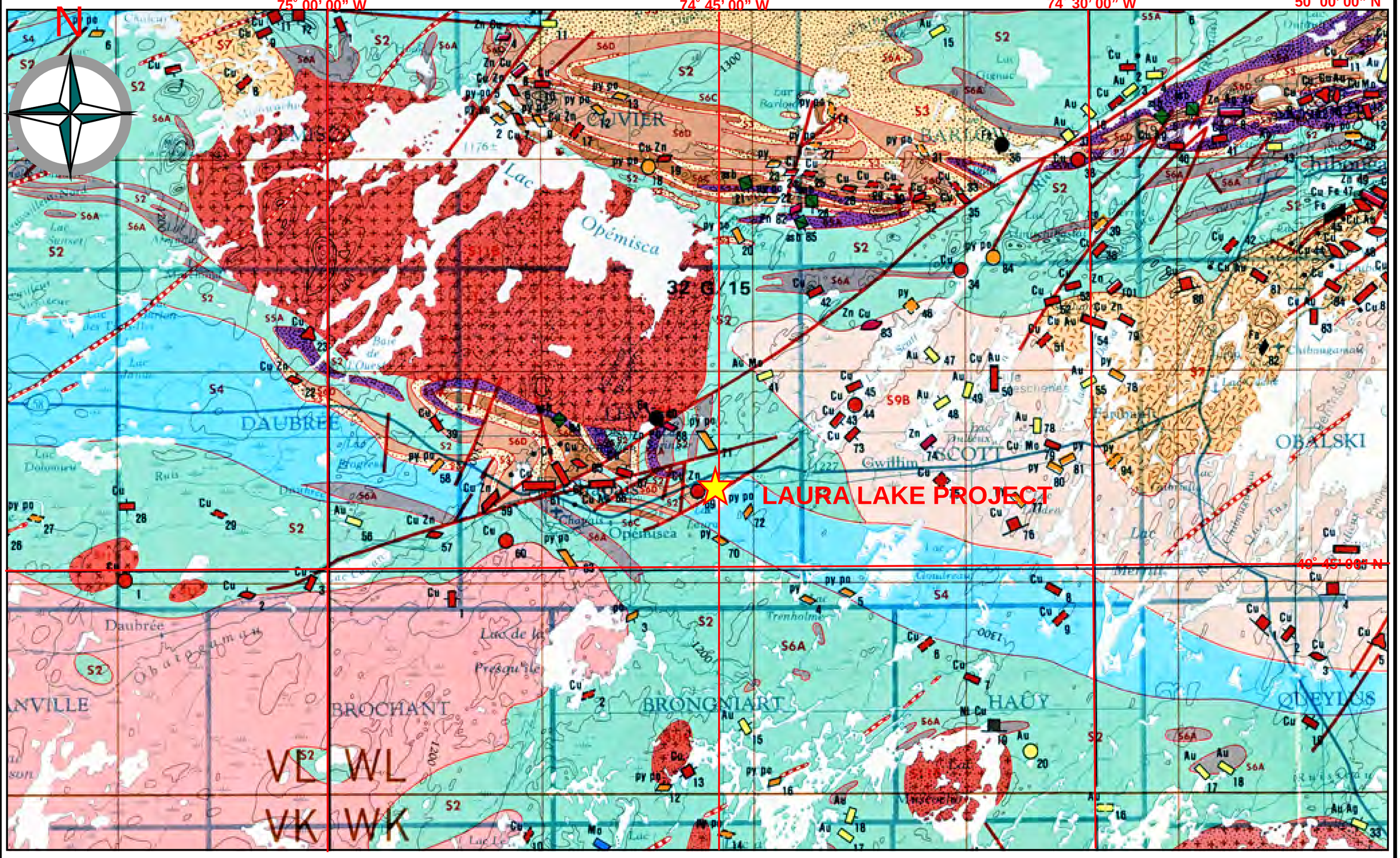
This type of dykes has mainly been observed in the drill core and much less in the underground workings.

d) Polymictic dykes; they are characterized by the presence of 10 to 35% of fragments having variable sizes, compositions and textures. Those fragments, which are not very abundant, may have a granitoidic composition (pink). Their size varies from 1 cm to 15 cm and they are rounded.. The second family is mainly made of mafic volcanic fragments and fragments of porphyroblastic basalts. They are generally angular to sub- angular with fragments of 1 mm to 5 cm in size. The matrix is fine grained and is brownish grey in colour. The dykes are generally fresh, less sheared and present sharp contacts. The host rock is often sheared over few centimetres. Only three dykes of this category have been observed to date, with a width ranging from 0.90 to 1.50 m. Although they seem to be irregular in shape and direction, the dykes appear to be younger than the host rocks and the other dykes with an average azimuth of 70° and a dip of 80°. In the 113 mineralized zone, one of those dykes cut the mineralization but it is itself cut by a 95- 100° oriented, fractured and sheared zone.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

In the immediate area of the property and on the property itself, the deposit type is mainly "vein- type deposit" where gold and copper are the two minerals of economic values, which were extracted at the Cooke mine. At the Cooke mine, the mineralization was hosted in the Bourbeau sill, made from the base to the top, of a chilled zone with a gabbroic composition, a peridotite-pyroxenite unit, a leucogabbro unit, a quartz ferro-diorite and at the top, a sodic granophyre. At the Cooke mine, these facies exhibit characteristics which are specific to the tholeiitic magma. The hydrothermal alteration is dominated by chloritization, carbonatisation and sericitization. Mineragraphic observations permitted to propose a preliminary model of metallic paragenesis. The order of crystallization would be as follows: arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite to chalcopyrite. Precipitation of gold coincides with sulfides ones.

On the Laura lake property, gold and free gold is accompanied with little sulfides injected in the seams or fractures and/or cracks or as a state of substitution. Most important gold mineralized veins are found in mafic intrusions (leucogabbro, quartz ferrogabbro, etc.) with higher silica and iron contents are higher. At the regional scale, it was noted that inverted dextral E-W and NW structures and their associated sheared zones constitute the most important element. Thus, the regional structures like axial plans of regional E-W folds and longitudinal faults (Kapunapotagan, Faribault, Lac Antoinette and Chibougamau Copper Faults) are favourable targets for the gold-copper mineralization. The hydrothermal alteration is controlled by the presence of shear zones. This alteration is characterized by the presence of carbonates (ankerite and calcite), chlorite, sericite and fuchsite.



CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

PART OF THE 32 G METALLOGENICAL MAP
(Sources: MRNQ,M-307, 1981)

Christian Derosier Géologue- conseil Inc.

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1: 250 000**
CONTR. : **212-251**	SUBD.: FIG. No: **13**

8.0 MINERALIZATION

Several mineralized zones have been intersected by the ramp and the considerable number of diamond drill holes and discovered by prospecting and mechanical stripping.

8.1 The Portal mineralized occurrence:

This the first zone to have been intersected when the underground exploration started. This mineralization consists of 9 % Pyrrhotite, 6% Pyrite and 0.5% Chalcopyrite. These sulfides are found in a quartz- calcite vein of 5 to 16 cm in width. This vein is associated to an E-W trending shear zone. Two grab samples taken by Minnova returned **an average of 0.14% Cu, 20 g/T Au and 6.51 g/T Ag.**

8.2 The 4300N gold occurrence and mineralized zone at the base of the raise

At about 30 m from the Portal, two mineralized shear zones have been met and dug in the First Draw point and at the bottom of a ventilation raise. The first mineralized zone is 1.5 m wide, with an orientation of 095° and a dip varying from 65 to 88° N. This mineralized zone contains several quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets of semi- massive sulfides (20% Po, 3% Py) over 0.45 m. The best gold value obtained in this zone has been 0.24 g/T Au over 0.76 m.

The second zone has been observed at the end of the Draw Point, in the ramp and at the base of the ventilation raise. Its thickness varies from 15 cm to 1.50 m and is oriented at 085°. The mineralization is variable. In the Draw Point, a massive sulfides band was observed (30 % Po, 5% Py and 3% Cpy) over a width of 75 cm. This band is followed by a quartz-carbonate veins containing **20 % Po, 2 % Py and traces of free gold over 0.60 m.**

Gold values seem to be directly associated to the sulfides content and to the strength of the shearing. Gold values obtained in the Ventilation raise are as follows:

Left Wall: **6 g/T Au over 0.45 m;**
Right Wall: **24.69 g/T Au over 1.50 m.**

In the ramp, no gold value has been obtained in the same shear zone. In the shear zone and the associated veins, Gold values seem to be very erratic.

8.3 Mineralizations between 4650 N and 4950 N

Several narrow mineralized zones have been discovered. They are following shear zones with two different directions (090° and 120°). The shear zones contain veinlets and veins filling tension release fractures. Veins are composed of quartz- carbonate-chlorite and sulfides. Inside the shear zones, veins are oriented to N-S and NW-SE. Generally, shear zones contain 1 to 5% pyrite-pyrrhotite with traces of sphalerite. Veins and veinlets may contain up to 30% sulfides. Pyrrhotite is the dominant sulfide. Up to 5% Py+Sp have been locally observed.

Several high anomalous gold values were obtained, with the best one being **2.54 g/T Au over 1.20 m.** This highest value is associated to mineralized quartz veinlets and veins and a brecciated felsic dyke. These gold values seem to be irregular.

8.0 MINERALIZATION (cont.)

8.4 Structure 4960 N

This mineralized zone is associated to a 128 ˚ oriented shear zone**.** This shearing is dipping to the south with angles varying from 055 to 085˚. Mineralization is associated to an irregular quartz-carbonate-sulfide vein injected within the 0.45 to 0.60 m wide shear zone. Sulfide content is very variable and can be up to 50% of Po+Sp+Py. The mineralized zone in the left wall contains 3% Po, 2% Py and 0.5% Sp. In the right wall, the sulfide content is as follows: 20 % Po; 8% Sp and 2 % Py.

Base metals and gold values are also very irregular but seem to be in accordance with the sulfide content. **On the left wall, the vein graded 4.18 g/T Au, 1.72 g/T Au and 0.10 % Zn over 0.60 m. On the right wall, assays returned: 18.17 g/T Au, 24 g/T Ag and 4.20 % Zn over 0.60 m.**

8.5. Mineralized zones in the South drilling base

Two narrow mineralized zones have been intersected at 5040 N and 5055 N. They are associated to two undulating shear zones which are E-W oriented. These zones continue in the decline (5045 N and 5065 N) Sulfides were found in variable amount. Up to 5% Sp has been observed with about 5% Po. Mineralization is associated to quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets emplace within the 1.5 m wide shear zone. This structure is directly connected to the 113 South structure that could indicated the existence of a sinistral movement.

8.6 Area comprised between 113 South Structure and 113 North Structure

Several small shear zones have been cut.. Of these, only three may present some interest. The first zone consist of a series of shear zones with various orientation (060, 085˚, 315˚ and 290˚). This zone is located between 5115 N and 5155 N. The mineralization consists of pyrite and pyrrhotite (3-10%%) within quartz-calcite veins and veinlets associated to thin shear zones (0.30 m maximum) running parallel to an altered, brecciated and fractured felsic dike.

The second zone is associated to a shear zone oriented at 110˚ with a 82˚ N dip.

The third zone is also associated to a shear zone which follows the contact with a feldspar porphyry dike.. The main shear is 1.5 to 3 m thick. The orientation is 100 ˚ with a dip varying from 75 to 85˚. Mineralization consist of Py-Po 91 to 5%) and it is associated to the shearing and fracturing.

Up to 2.61 % Zn has been obtained from this third mineralized zone, over 0.30 m. Traces of gold were obtained.

8.7. Area North of the 113 mineralized structure

Very few shear zones and mineralized zone have been intersected by the underground exploration. Only one shear zone can be retained. It is 0.45 m to .5 m wide, oriented E-W, dipping at 090˚ and it contains 1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite.

8.0 MINERALIZATION (cont.)

8.8. Structure 113 South

Mineralized veins constituting the 113 South mineralized zone, are associated to a shear zone. They are of ribbon- type and discontinued. Important deformation were observed, resulting in a shearing and crushing of the sulfides and the massive mineralization. It was observed that the main vein has openings to the NE indicating a sinistral displacement. Schistosity is oriented at 310˚ and forms an angle of about 40˚ with the shearing.

Mineralization consists of massive sulfide veins which change to quartz-carbonate veins on the lateral extensions. These veins or lenses are made of pyrrhotite (50-65%) and pyrite (10-30%). Quartz, chlorite, carbonate, sphalerite (up to 5%) and chalcopyrite (up to 3%) are present.

Numerous veinlets of quartz-calcite and sulfides have been observed outside the deformation corridor. They correspond to tension release veinlets and may contain up to 10% sulfides.

8.9. Structure 113 North

This structure corresponds to a shear zone which contain numerous sub- parallel veins. Those veins are very often discontinued and sometimes boudined. The general direction of the deformation envelope is about E-W. However, the direction of shearing is variable, from 085˚ to 110˚. Dip of the shear zones varies from vertical (in the West drift) to 70˚ to the South in the East drift. Near the end of the 113 North, two E-W oriented polymictic dikes were observed. These dikes cut the mineralization, but in turn are sheared. Some sinistral displacement is also observed.

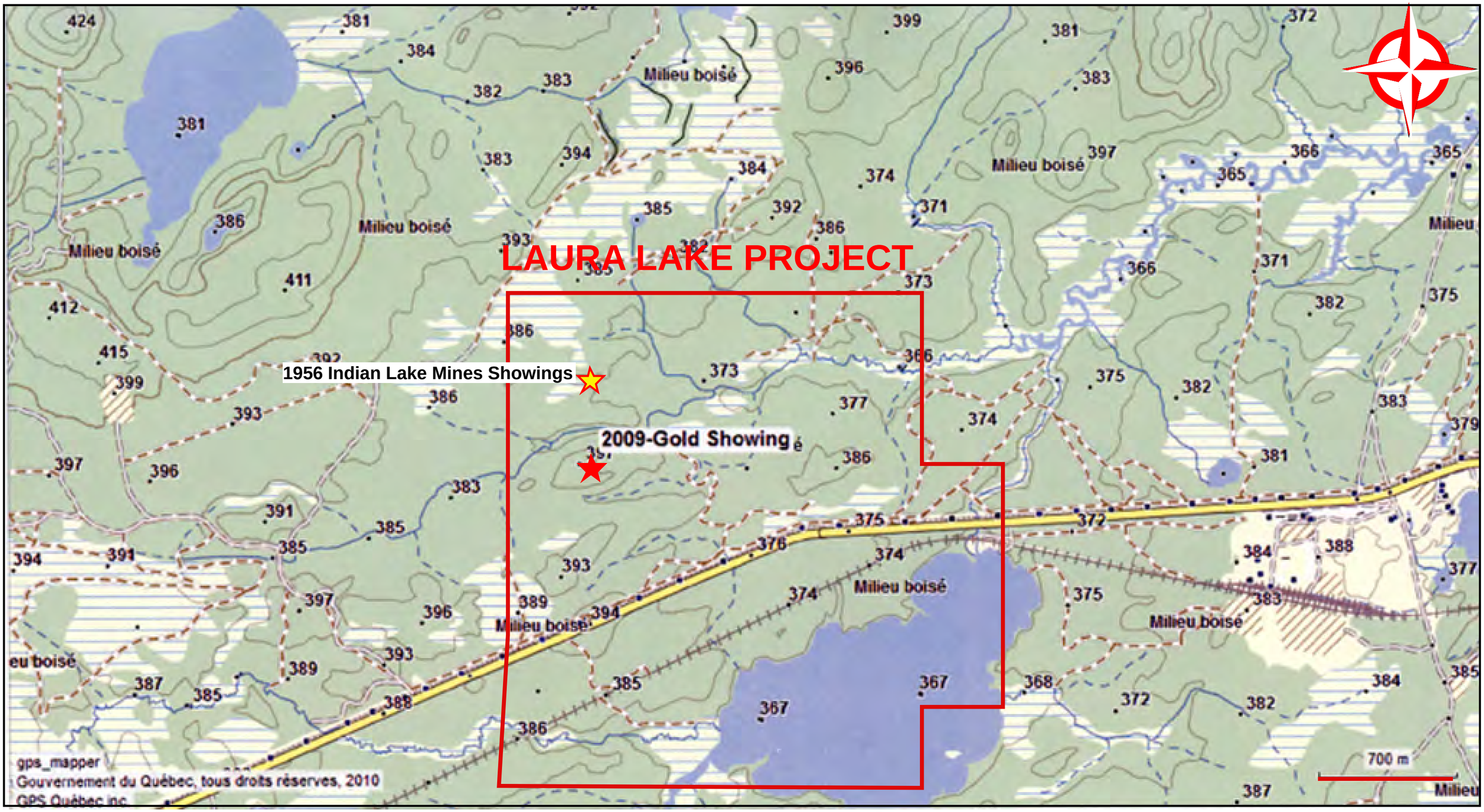
Mineralized zones are mainly associated to quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins and to massive sulfide veins. The west drift shows massive sulfide veins while the east drift rather shows veins of the first type. These veins are highly boudined and/or stretched.

Pyrite is the main sulfide observed in this mineralized zone.. It can be disseminated (1 to 20%) or associated to massive sulfide veins (50-90%). Chalcopyrite is more abundant on the west side in association with the massive sulfide veins. On the east side, chalcopyrite is associated to quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets. Sphalerite is more abundant on the east side, associated to massive sulfide veins and veinlets. Po is sometimes observed on the west side and galena is hardly observable inside the corridor of deformation., and locally associated to veinlets of calcite.

8.9. Laura Lake North gold occurrences (Figure No 14)

During Summer 2009, Apella carried out a sampling program which resulted in the discovery of a new gold-silver-copper showing on the Northern part of the property. Assays received from the showing returned values of 128.5 g/T Au, 113 g/T Ag and 2.61% Cu.

Farther to the North, at some distance from Otter creek, the prospecting team re-discovered a historic showing. This showing features two trenches which were dug in 1956 by a company named Indian Lake Mines Ltd. (GM-3925 A & B).



CLIENT : **PRO MINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

LOCATION OF THE HIGH GRADE GOLD SHOWING DISCOVERED IN 2009

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**	
APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As Shown**	
CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.:	FIG. No: **14**

8.0 MINERALIZATION (cont.)

The blasted trenches show E-W oriented shear zones with presence of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Both shear zones are 0.30 m wide and dip vertically. One representative grab sample was taken by Apella's team. It returned assays of 0.2 g/T Au, 10.05 g/T Ag, 0.74 % Cu, 185 ppm Co, and 95 ppm Ni. Three old casings are still visible close to the trenches.

8.10. Alteration

Alteration associated to mineralized zones is mainly made of chlorite and calcite. Halo of chloritization is more important. Calcite is mainly associated to veins and veinlets emplaced within shear zones and fractures. Close to the structures, an increase of calcite alteration is observed in close association to the intensity of schistosity. Fuchsite was observed on shear zones during the sampling program made on the Laura Lake North stripping (2011).

Alteration in sericite is sometimes observed, mainly in the south part of the property. Epidote was also observed in numerous drill holes.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The mineralized showings, located approximately 800 m north of the Chapais-Senneterre Highway, where the trench sampling and drilling are being carried out were discovered in 2009 and had not been drilled previously. The area is easily accessible by timber road and recent forestry clearing. In 2009, one of the grab samples collected by C. Derosier, P.Geo, QP for the project returned 128.5 g/t Au (4.1 oz Au), 113 g/t Ag and 2.61% Cu. The samples in 2009 were processed by ALS-Chemex in Val d'Or and treated by aqua regia digestion using ICP-MS and ICP-AES. The highest copper values at that time were verified by atomic absorption, while the highest gold and silver values were treated and rechecked by fire assay and ICP-AES with gravimetric finish. Grab samples are selective by nature and are unlikely to represent nor meant to represent average values of a potential deposit.

The timber road now permits better access to the northern part of the Lac Laura property which covers the south part of the Blondeau Formation. This Formation comprises volcanic rocks, as well as Gabbro Sills. The Gabbro Sills are known to contain chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and sometimes sphalerite.

The Blondeau Formation, in which the Lac Laura Gold Project is situated, is known to be favourable for "Cooke Mine type", type of gold/copper mineralization as well as VMS type mineralization. The historic Cooke Mine, located nearby the Lac Laura Gold Project, produced 1,084,000 tonnes grading 5.69 g/t Au, 0.85% Cu and 10 g/t Ag in 1976 with resources of 307,000 tonnes averaging 4.79 g/t Au, and 0.80% Cu as of 1985. All of the numbers are for reference purposes only and non NI 43-101 compliant.

9.1 2011 Exploration program

In 2011, the exploration program undertaken by Pro Minerals consisted of prospecting, stripping, channel sampling, mapping and diamond drilling. Exploration work started at the beginning of September and ended on December 17, 2012.

9.1.1 Stripping program

The stripped overburden covers an area of about one hectare around that high grade 2009 showing which was discovered on the south face of a small E-W oriented cliff of a rounded hill.

Stripping was made utilizing a hydraulic shovel. Cleaning of left material and rocks was made with powerful high pressure washing equipment. The work uncovered favourable meta andesite units cut by faults and narrow shear zones. Channel sampling was made across a number of mineralized veins, mostly following a N-S direction, in order to intersect at a good angle, the three sets of shear zones.

A total of 65 metres of channel was made using a diamond grit saw and 62 channel samples averaging 1 m in length, 5 cm in width and 7 cm deep were taken (Figure No 15). Each sample was removed using a chisel and a hammer. and placed in a plastic bag which was then tagged and sealed by the project QP.

N
NW
NE
W
E
SW
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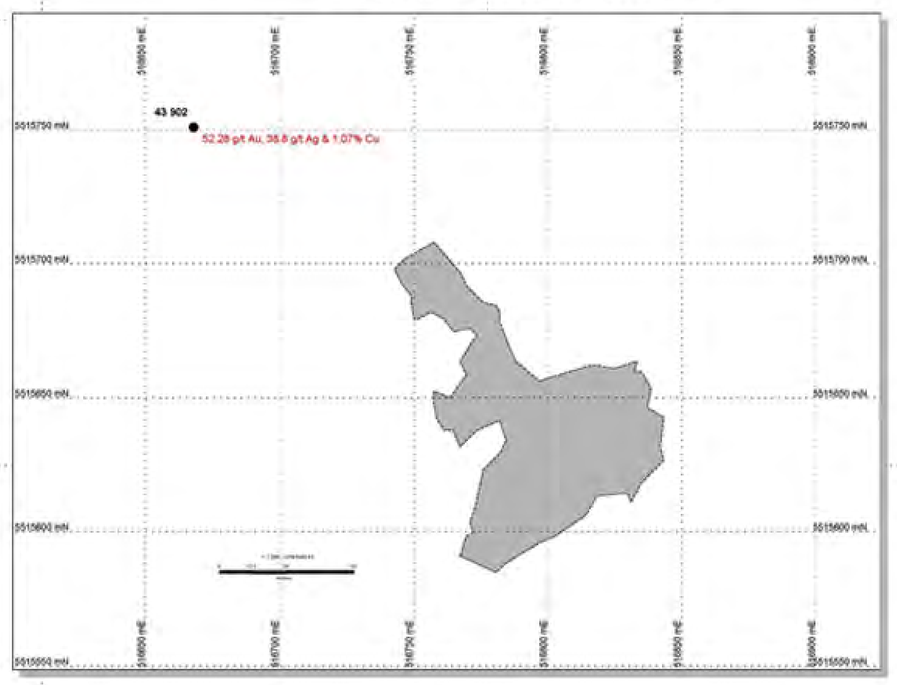
S

NEW GOLD, SILVER, COPPER OCCURRENCE



NORTHERN ZONE

CENTRAL ZONE

SOUTHERN ZONE

CHANNEL SAMPLING PROGRAM
COMPLETE ASSAY RESULTS

Channnel_Nu	Sample_Nu	Au_gt	Ag_gt	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Pb_ppm
1	43 801	0.00	2.1	1 863	59	29
2	43 802	0.04	0.4	812	23	9
3	43 803	0.02	0.3	480	59	18
4	43 804	0.03	0.3	310	29	5
4	43 805	0.01	0.3	329	44	8
5	43 806	0.00	0.0	139	42	5
5	43 807	0.00	0.3	302	247	30
6	43 808	0.00	0.2	309	546	8
6	43 809	0.00	0.2	85	109	10
7	43 810	0.00	0.0	107	50	5
8	43 811	0.00	0.5	635	474	9
9	43 812	0.02	0.7	1 243	352	13
10	43 813	0.02	0.5	482	66	7
11	43 814	0.00	0.4	285	26	11
12	43 815	0.00	0.2	77	31	5
13	43 816	0.00	0.3	274	128	7
13	43 817	0.00	0.0	243	69	2
14	43 818	0.01	0.2	152	155	3
14	43 819	0.02	0.7	552	604	4
15	43 820	0.01	0.0	18	31	2
16	43 821	0.03	1.4	983	32	7
17	43 822	0.01	0.0	143	59	14
18	43 823	0.01	0.8	722	458	9
19	43 824	0.00	0.4	538	79	5
20	43 825	0.01	0.8	511	32	7
21	43 826	0.02	0.2	98	136	2
22	43 827	0.12	0.3	123	198	2
23	43 828	0.14	0.5	211	144	4
24	43 829	2.61	2.8	1 476	102	7
25	43 830	0.19	0.2	122	63	0
26	43 831	0.07	0.2	31	69	4
27	43 832	0.02	0.5	262	52	6
28	43 833	3.74	0.9	255	136	6
28	43 834	0.00	0.3	152	78	4
28	43 835	0.03	0.3	221	114	1
28	43 836	10.09	6.1	743	169	8
28	43 837	9.43	8.6	3 557	213	8
29	43 838	3.66	6.9	761	186	9
29	43 897	2.11	7.2	5 179	512	7
29	43 898	0.03	0.0	78	217	3
30	43 839	0.03	0.4	118	81	1
30	43 840	4.23	5.5	1 880	779	5
30	43 841	18.46	10.8	2 108	256	5
30	43 842	0.11	0.2	107	65	16
31	43 843	0.01	0.0	140	22	2
32	43 844	0.00	0.0	151	15	1
33	43 845	0.00	0.3	261	25	5
34	43 846	0.00	0.0	74	131	1
34	43 847	0.00	1.1	956	521	3
35	43 848	0.00	0.0	58	56	0
36	43 849	4.89	8.7	2 050	81	5
37	43 850	0.13	0.2	101	115	2
37	43 851	0.01	0.0	106	79	5
38	43 852	0.02	0.0	63	83	5
39	43 853	1.41	1.8	289	6 880	379
40	43 854	0.07	0.3	65	87	22
40	43 855	0.01	0.0	78	91	3
41	43 856	0.07	0.2	260	30	0
42	43 857	0.08	0.0	80	73	0
43	43 858	0.03	0.0	89	47	3
43	43 859	1.13	0.0	256	44	2
43	43 860	0.19	0.0	153	16	0
44	43 861	0.00	0.0	28	25	3
45	43 862	0.00	0.5	484	35	5
46	43 863	0.12	2.2	1 000	1 491	38
47	43 864	0.08	32.3	3 083	839	746
48	43 865	0.00	0.2	90	25	2
48	43 866	0.01	0.3	45	41	1
49	43 867	0.00	0.2	103	28	2
49	43 868	0.00	0.2	123	90	4
49	43 869	0.00	0.2	158	46	4
49	43 870	0.00	0.0	140	34	4
49	43 871	0.00	0.0	15	18	0
49	43 872	0.00	0.2	43	12	3
49	43 873	0.00	0.0	96	38	6
50	43 874	0.00	1.3	259	49	33
51	43 875	0.00	0.0	90	59	1
52	43 876	0.00	0.0	174	34	2
52	43 877	0.00	0.0	115	32	0
52	43 878	0.10	0.2	83	14	1
53	43 879	4.32	12.9	1 053	98	77
54	43 880	0.01	0.0	78	48	0
54	43 881	11.30	5.5	769	209	0
54	43 882	1.65	3.8	2 299	117	0
55	43 883	0.02	0.8	540	217	94
56	43 884	0.02	0.0	120	59	1
56	43 885	0.00	0.0	77	44	0
56	43 886	0.00	0.0	107	32	2
57	43 887	0.08	0.0	82	47	3
57	43 888	0.02	0.0	73	22	2
57	43 889	0.00	0.0	48	41	7
57	43 890	0.01	0.0	27	29	4
57	43 891	0.00	0.0	70	31	0
57	43 892	0.00	0.2	114	39	0
58	43 893	0.05	0.2	89	50	0
58	43 894	0.00	0.0	160	73	2
58	43 895	0.00	0.0	113	44	0
59	43 896	0.00	0.0	43	45	0
60	43 899	0.00	0.3	211	26	23
61	43 900	0.09	1.7	1 537	52	33
62	43 901	0.00	0.2	217	24	0

Stripped area
Channel sample - (Sample Nu Au (g/t) / Length (m)
Fault zone
Shear zone
Grab sample

1: 150 - UTM NAD 83
0 2.5 5 10
metres

CLIENT :	**PROMINERALS INC.**	FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
PROJET / PROJECT:	**LAURA LAKE PROJECT**	APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As shown**
2011 STRIPPING WITH MINERALIZED STRUCTURES AND CHANNEL SAMPLES WITH ASSAY RESULTS		CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: / FIG. No: **15**

PICTURE No 1: **End of August 2011, Stripping the Discovery cliff. The forest has already been clear cut during Winter 2010-2011 and the timbers removed. In foreground, remains of branches and tops of evergreen trees.**

PICTURE No 2: **The rusty zone corresponds to the Discovery Laura Lake North showing. Note the E-W faults and shear zones as well as two NW-SE trending mineralized shear zones.**

9.0 EXPLORATION (cont.)

The sample bags were then shipped to Techni-Lab S.G.B. Abitibi Inc., a member of the ACTLABS Group. Samples were assayed for base and precious metals. Precious metals were assayed by Atomic Absorption, fire assay (Au, Co, Pt, Pd) methods and gravimetric finish for Gold. Base metals were assayed by the ICP method.

Two major ENE-WSW trending vertical faults divide the stripping target area into three distinctive zones. For ease of reference they are referred to as the Northern, Central and Southern zones (Figure No 15).

The Southern zone is represented by a unit of silicified meta-andesite having a schistosity oriented ENE and dissected by a network of NE-SW, E-W, WNW-ESE and NW-SE faults and joints. The meta-andesite shows elongated and highly foliated pillow lavas in the western part passing to a more massive and granular meta-andesite in the Eastern part. Some of the NE oriented faults have been filled by quartz- sulfide veins and veinlets, displaying a rusty alteration on surface.

A WNW-ESE trending shear zone (SZ#1), varying in thickness from 10 cm to 2.2 m has been evaluated by two channels cut 16 metres apart. Results obtained are as follows:

East section:

Sample #	Length in m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
43879	0.75	4.32	12.90	0.10

West section:

Sample #	Length in m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
43881	0.80	11.30	5.50	0.07
43882	0.80 m	1.65	3.60	0.22

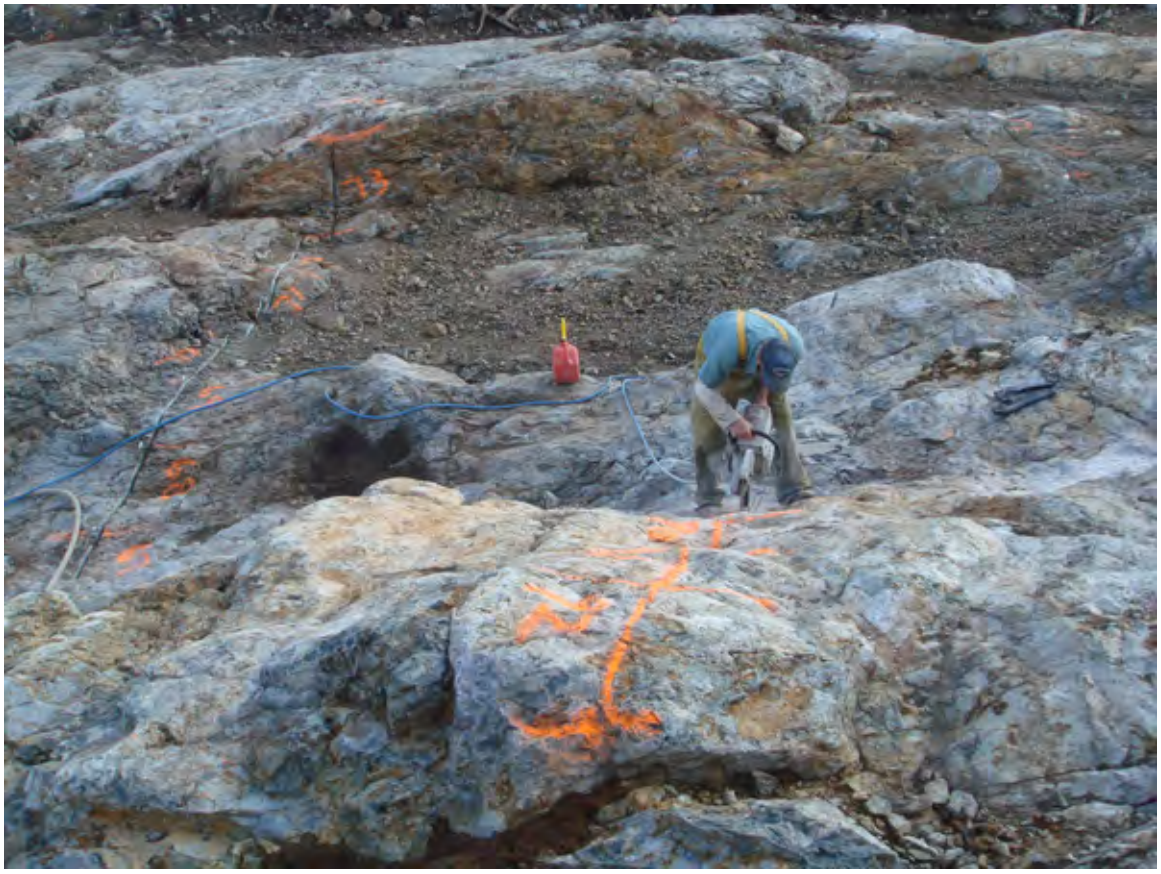
Immediately North, of the ENE-WNW faults, the “Discovery” mineralized zone was found to correspond to a narrow NW oriented shear zone. Along this shear zone, the mineralization appears lenticular. Boudinage (geological term for often favourable structures formed by extension, where a rigid tabular body such is stretched and deformed amidst less competent surroundings) is well visible along this shear zone. Because the Discovery showing was found on the south mirror of the fault, it was very difficult to cut a horizontal channel right on the gossan itself. A representative channel sample taken a few metres above the showing, on top of the cliff, gave the following results:

Discovery North:

Sample #	Length in m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
43859	1.15	1.13	Trace	Trace

The Central zone of the “Discovery” area is divided into two sectors by a NW trending shear zone.

PICTURE No 3: South Zone represented by highly deformed and slightly silicified pillow-lavas, separated from the Central Zone (top of the hill), by the E-W shear zone.



PICTURE No 4: N-S channel sampling of the South Zone.

9.0 EXPLORATION (cont.)

The Western sector is covering a highly schistozed pillowed meta-andesite with considerable small elongated pillows. In this part, the schistosity is oriented NW and dipping vertically. Tops of the pillows have been interpreted to be trending towards west. East of the NW shear zone, the meta-andesite is aphanitic to porphyritic, highly schistozed and cut by considerable stringers and veinlets of quartz and numerous joints. In the center of this Central zone, a favourable WNW-ESE strongly sheared and faulted zone (SZ #2), about 8 m wide; accompanied by metric quartz-sulfide veins can be followed for more than 30 m and appears to be still open in both directions. The quartz-carbonate sulfide veins visible are boudinaged, and range in thickness, from 0.30 m to 2.50 m.

Shear Zone #2 - North (SZ #2), the North Shear: was sampled with four channel samples cut at approximately 5 m intervals. Starting from the east end, results are as follows:

Sample #	Area of Shear Z.	Length in m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
43853	NSE	0.70	1.41	1.60	Trace
43849	NSE2	0.80	4.99	8.70	0.21
43897	NSC	1.00	2.11	7.20	0.52
43838	NSC	1.10	3.84	6.90	0.07
43841	NSW	1.00	21.86	10.80	0.21
43840	NSW	1.20	4.68	5.50	0.19
43829	NSW2	0.90	2.61	2.80	0.14

Shear Zone #2 – South

Sample #	Area of Shear Z.	Length in m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
43837	South Shear	1.50	9.43	8.60	0.36
43836	South Shear	1.00	10.35	6.10	0.36
43833	South Shear2	0.50	3.74	0.90	Trace

The Northern Zone area has the same lithologies as the Central Zone area. Despite the presence of evident gossan and rusty zones, the NW trending shear zone separating the pillowed meta-andesite from the aphanitic and porphyric metaandesite returned very low gold and silver grades, but showed anomalous copper values ranging from 243 ppm to 1863 ppm (0.18% Cu) over 1 m.

The channel sampling program confirmed the presence of very encouraging gold, silver and copper mineralization in the Northern part of the Lac Laura property. The results show that the precious metals are mostly associated to WNW-ESE and NW-SE shear zones which affect both the aphanitic and the pillowed meta-andesite. The vertical quartz- sulfides veins are boudinaged and seem to plunge to the SE.

PICTURE No 5: Massive chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite in an E-W shear zone of the Central Zone. Sample 43841 ;NSW ;1.00 m; 21.86 g/T Au, 10.80 g/T Ag, and 0.21% Cu

PICTURE No 6: Massive chalcopyrite in a 10 cm thick vein. Central zone; NW shear zone.

9.0 EXPLORATION (cont.)

While working on the stripping, Pro Mineral's technicians discovered a mineralized gossan on an outcrop. This metaandesite outcrop forms the south bank of the Otter River and is located at about 125 m NW of the stripping. This gossan was channel sampled and the sample assayed as well. Results obtained are as follows:

Sample #	Sample Area	Length in m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
43902	Otter River Copper Fault	1.0	51.26	38.80	1.07 %

It has been noted that the Otter River follows the Chiboug Copper Fault which is known in the surrounding Chapais area for its potential to host economic "Cooke Mine type" gold-copper mineralized orebodies. This Chiboug Copper Fault crosses over and through the well-known "Cooke Mine" which was successfully operated from 1977 to 1989 by Inmet Mining Corporation. The Cooke Mine produced 2 Mt grading 5.00 g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag and 0.66% Cu; from mesothermal quartz-sulfide veins, deeply embanked in narrow E-W to WNW-ESE oriented shear zones which cut the south part of the Blondeau Formation. All numbers re the Cooke Mine are for reference purposes only and are non- NI 43-101 compliant.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1. 2011 Drilling Program

Pro Mineral's Lac Laura diamond drill program which commenced on December 7, 2011, was designed to test at depth the extensions of the main shear zones of Laura Lake North, with their quartz-sulfide veins. Four holes were bored for a total length of 477 metres (1,565 feet) and the drill samples have been submitted for assaying.

Hole LLN-11-01 was planned to intersect the extension at depth of mineralization found on surface in the Central zone of the "Discovery" area which is divided into two sectors by a NW trending shear zone. The Western sector is covering a highly schistozed pillowed meta-andesite with considerable small elongated pillows. In this part, the schistosity is oriented NW and dipping vertically. Tops of the pillows have been interpreted to be trending towards West. East of the NW shear zone, the meta-andesite is aphanitic to porphyritic, highly schistozed and cut by considerable stringers and veinlets of quartz and numerous joints. In the center of this Central zone, a favourable WNW-ESE strongly sheared and faulted zone (SZ #2), about 8 m wide; is accompanied by metric quartz-sulfide veins that can be followed on surface for more than 30m and appears to still be open in both directions. The quartz-carbonate sulfide veins visible are boudinaged, and range in thickness, from 0.30 m to 2.50 m.

Hole LLN 11-01, 102 m long, was drilled at -45˚ in a NE direction. It intersected from 62.13 to 69.55 m, three metric intersections of low Copper and Zinc values with traces of gold and silver.

Hole LLN- 11-02 was started from the same location as hole LLN-11-01, with the same direction, but was drilled with a dip of -60˚. This hole was planned to evaluate the deep extension of Shear Zone # 2 South and Shear Zone # 2 North. This 168 m long hole returned the following results:

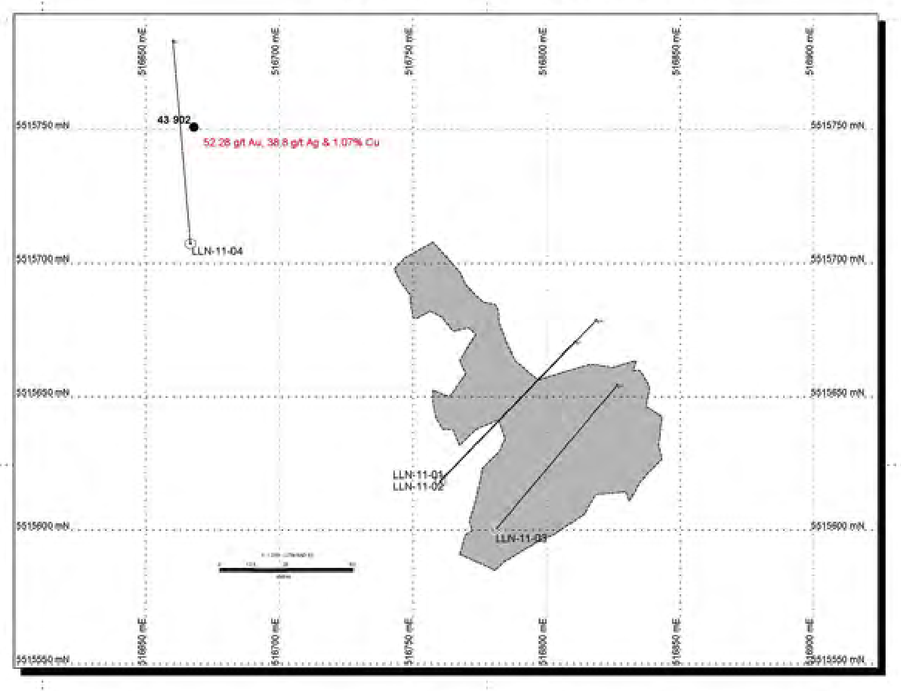
1) 4 g/T Ag and 0.24% Cu over 0.35 m from 67.72 to 68.07 m;
2) 0.69 g/T Au, 9 g/T Ag, 0.56% Cu and 0.10% Zn from 130.80 to 131.10 m;
3) 0.63 g/T Au, 3 g/T Ag and 0.46% Cu from 132.88 to 133.18 m;
4) 6.60 g/T Au, 1 g/T Ag, 0.13% Cu from 134.70 to 135.09 m.

The first intersection is thought to correspond to the extension at depth of the Shear Zone #2 South and confirm the existence of a strong boudinage. Intersections 2 to 4 correspond to a mineralized shear zone which was new and had not been uncovered earlier by the recent stripping program.

The 99 meter long **Hole LLN-11-03** was drilled in a NE direction with a dip of -450. Its target was the mineralized "Discovery" zone which was found to correspond to a narrow NW oriented shear zone. Along this shear zone, the mineralization appears lenticular. Boudinage is well visible along this shear zone. Hole LLN-11-03 returned 1.23 g/T Au, 2 g/T Ag from 51.0 to 51.3 m (0.30 m), which is indicating that the mineralized shear extends at depth.

N
NW
NE
W
E
SW
SE
S

NEW GOLD, SILVER, COPPER OCCURRENCE



LLN-11-02
168m

LLN-11-01
102m

LLN-11-03
99m

Schistose andesite

Pillowed andesite

Silicified and epidotized andesite

LLN-11-01
LLN-11-02

LLN-11-03

CHANNEL SAMPLING PROGRAM
COMPLETE ASSAY RESULTS

Channnel_Nu	Sample_Nu	Au_gt	Ag_gt	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Pb_ppm
1	43 801	0.00	2.1	1 863	59	29
2	43 802	0.04	0.4	612	23	9
3	43 803	0.02	0.3	480	59	18
4	43 804	0.03	0.3	310	29	5
4	43 805	0.01	0.3	329	44	8
5	43 806	0.00	0.0	139	42	5
5	43 807	0.00	0.3	302	247	30
6	43 808	0.00	0.2	309	546	8
6	43 809	0.00	0.2	85	109	10
7	43 810	0.00	0.0	107	50	5
8	43 811	0.00	0.5	635	474	9
9	43 812	0.02	0.7	1 243	352	13
10	43 813	0.02	0.5	462	66	7
11	43 814	0.00	0.4	285	26	11
12	43 815	0.00	0.2	77	31	5
13	43 816	0.00	0.3	274	128	7
13	43 817	0.00	0.0	243	89	2
14	43 818	0.01	0.2	152	155	3
14	43 819	0.02	0.7	552	604	4
15	43 820	0.01	0.0	18	31	2
16	43 821	0.03	1.4	983	32	7
17	43 822	0.01	0.0	143	59	14
18	43 823	0.01	0.8	722	458	9
19	43 824	0.00	0.4	536	79	5
20	43 825	0.01	0.6	511	32	7
21	43 826	0.02	0.2	98	136	2
22	43 827	0.12	0.3	123	196	2
23	43 828	0.14	0.5	211	144	4
24	43 829	2.61	2.8	1 476	102	7
25	43 830	0.19	0.2	122	63	0
26	43 831	0.07	0.2	31	69	4
27	43 832	0.02	0.5	262	52	6
28	43 833	3.74	0.9	255	136	6
28	43 834	0.00	0.3	152	78	4
28	43 835	0.03	0.3	221	114	1
28	43 836	10.09	6.1	743	169	8
28	43 837	9.43	8.6	3 557	213	8
29	43 838	3.66	6.9	761	186	9
29	43 897	2.11	7.2	5 179	512	7
29	43 898	0.03	0.0	78	217	3
30	43 839	0.03	0.4	118	81	1
30	43 840	4.23	5.5	1 890	779	5
30	43 841	18.46	10.6	2 106	256	5
30	43 842	0.11	0.2	107	65	18
31	43 843	0.01	0.0	140	22	2
32	43 844	0.00	0.0	151	15	1
33	43 845	0.00	0.3	281	25	5
34	43 846	0.00	0.0	74	131	1
34	43 847	0.00	1.1	956	521	3
35	43 848	0.00	0.0	58	95	0
36	43 849	4.99	8.7	2 050	81	5
37	43 850	0.13	0.2	101	115	2
37	43 851	0.01	0.0	106	79	5
38	43 852	0.02	0.0	63	83	5
39	43 853	1.41	1.6	289	6 850	379
40	43 854	0.07	0.3	65	87	22
40	43 855	0.01	0.0	78	91	3
41	43 856	0.07	0.2	280	30	0
42	43 857	0.08	0.0	80	73	0
43	43 858	0.03	0.0	89	47	3
43	43 859	1.13	0.0	250	44	2
43	43 860	0.19	0.0	153	16	0
44	43 861	0.00	0.0	26	25	3
45	43 862	0.00	0.5	484	35	5
46	43 863	0.12	2.2	1 000	1 491	38
47	43 864	0.08	32.3	3 083	639	746
48	43 865	0.00	0.2	90	25	2
48	43 866	0.01	0.3	45	41	1
49	43 867	0.00	0.2	103	28	2
49	43 868	0.00	0.2	123	90	4
49	43 869	0.00	0.2	158	46	4
49	43 870	0.00	0.0	140	34	4
49	43 871	0.00	0.0	15	18	0
49	43 872	0.00	0.2	43	12	3
49	43 873	0.00	0.0	98	38	6
50	43 874	0.00	1.3	259	49	33
51	43 875	0.00	0.0	90	59	1
52	43 876	0.00	0.0	174	34	2
52	43 877	0.00	0.0	115	32	0
52	43 878	0.10	0.2	63	14	1
53	43 879	4.32	12.9	1 053	98	77
54	43 880	0.01	0.0	76	48	0
54	43 881	11.30	5.5	769	209	0
54	43 882	1.65	3.6	2 299	117	0
55	43 883	0.02	0.8	540	217	94
56	43 884	0.02	0.0	120	59	1
56	43 885	0.00	0.0	77	44	0
56	43 886	0.00	0.0	107	32	2
57	43 887	0.06	0.0	82	47	3
57	43 888	0.02	0.0	73	22	2
57	43 889	0.00	0.0	48	41	7
57	43 890	0.01	0.0	27	29	4
57	43 891	0.00	0.0	70	31	0
57	43 892	0.00	0.2	114	39	0
58	43 893	0.05	0.2	89	50	0
58	43 894	0.00	0.0	160	73	2
58	43 895	0.00	0.0	113	44	0
59	43 896	0.00	0.0	43	45	0
60	43 899	0.00	0.3	211	26	23
61	43 900	0.09	1.7	1 537	52	33
62	43 901	0.00	0.2	217	24	0

Stripped area
Channel sample - (Sample Nu Au (g/t) / Length (m))
Grab sample
Fault zone
Shear zone
Diamond drill hole

1: 150 - UTM NAD 83
0 2.5 5 10
metres

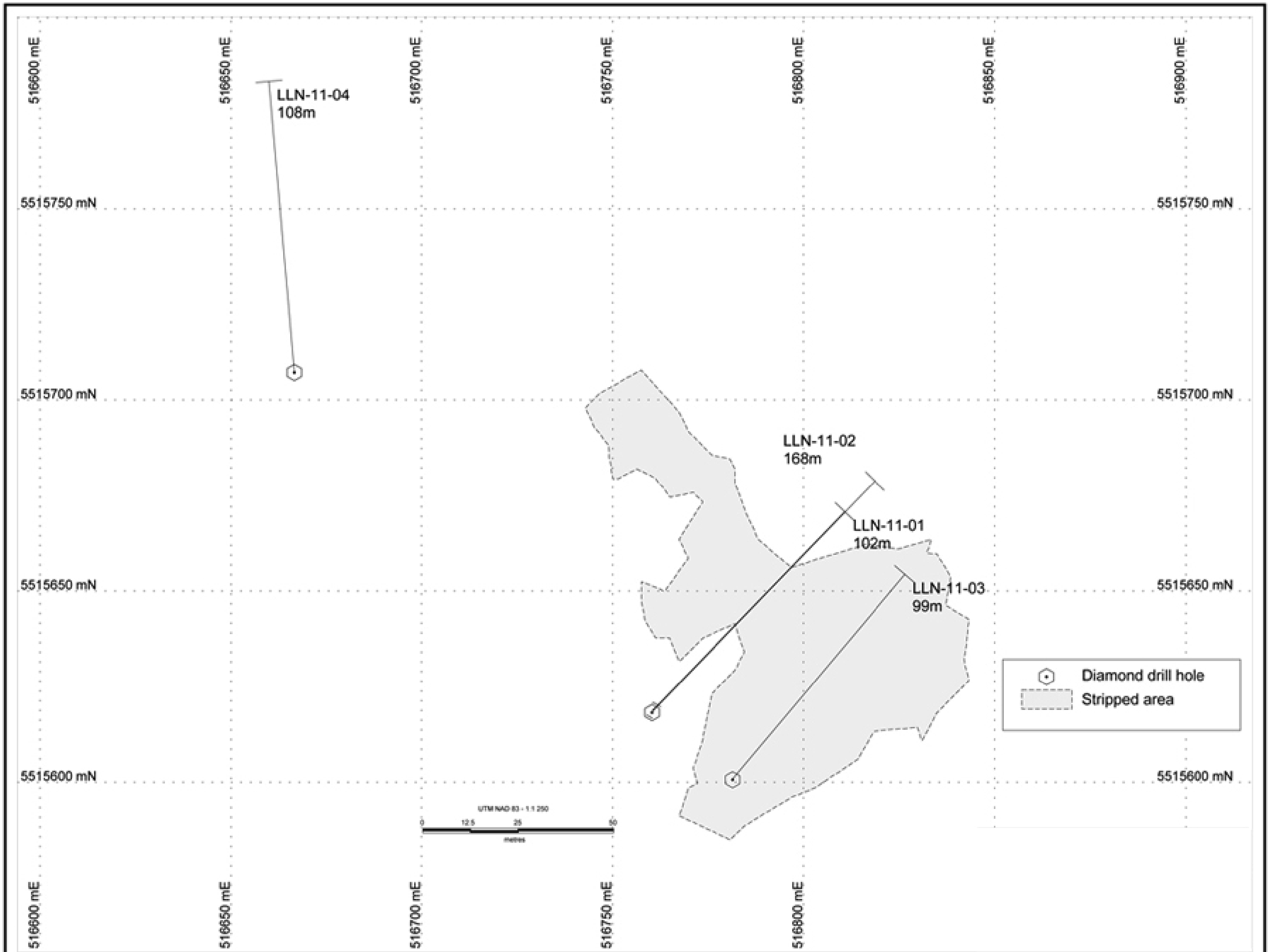
CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**			
PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**			
2011 STRIPPING WITH GEOLOGY AND LOCATION OF 2011 DRILL HOLES			
FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**		
APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As shown**		
CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.:	FIG. No: **16**	

10.0 DRILLING (cont.)

Hole LLN-11-04 was set-up about 50 m South of the Otter River gossan discovered by the field crew and is located about 125 m NW of the stripping. This gossan was channel sampled and the sample assayed well. Results obtained are as follows:

43902 : 51.26 g/t Au, 38.80 g/t Ag, and 1.07 % Cu over 1.0 m.

The 108 meter long hole was bored to the north with a dip of – 45º. It intersected some narrow shear zones one of which returned 0.20 g/T Au, 1.91 % Zn and 0.26 % Pb from 58.60 to 59.00 m. This mineralized shear zone corresponds to the gossan sampled on surface. Results obtained, indicate that the precious and base metals are irregularly distributed along the shear zone. An IP survey covering this major structure is highly recommended.



CLIENT : **PRO MINERALS INC.**

PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROJECT**

2011 DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
LOCATION MAP

FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**	
APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **As Shown**	
CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.:	FIG. No: **17**

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The trench locations, sampling sites and drill hole locations were georeferenced using a high precision SX-Blue GPS (Global Positioning System) in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) metric coordinates using the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). A non destructible tag bearing the sample number was placed in each sample bag. All samples locations were entered and verified in a database. Channel samples taken from the stripping area on the Laura Lake North property were bagged directly in the field by the geologist and stored in Pro Minerals's core shack facilities at Chibougamau until shipment by Apella's personnel to a certified laboratory. Several blank samples were inserted in the batch of samples sent.

All drill core samples collected by Pro Minerals's personnel during the 2011 diamond drilling campaign were cut with a rock saw. Core samples were properly tagged and sealed before to be sent to the ActLabs laboratory in Sainte- Germaine, Quebec. Blanks and homemade standards were inserted in the batch of samples sent.

During the 2011 drilling campaign, samples were collected according to apparent mineralization.

11.1 Historical Sampling

There is little information in the assessment files regarding diamond drilling conducted from 1955 by Indian Lake Mines Ltd. The main interest was directed toward base metals mineralization and diamond drilling failed to identify significant sulphides mineralization. There are few assay results available in the diamond drill logs. Few structural data were collected. The true width of shear zones has been estimated based on structural data available in other drill logs.

In the 80's, core sampling by Messeguay and Minnova followed the normal procedure used by mine producers. At that time, the core was logged by geologist and sampled by technicians using a core splitter and hammer. The core was mainly assayed at the Minnova's mine laboratory in Chapais. No blank and standard samples were inserted in the batch. However, the laboratory was controlling itself the quality of the assay results (duplicates).

Starting in 2007, Apella's geologists were applying the NI 43-101 standards for sampling and assaying. Blanks and standard were inserted in the sample batches. Core is stored at the Company's facilities in Chibougamau, as well as the pulps and rejects returned by the laboratory.

11.2 Recent Sampling and Logging

Starting 2007, the securely closed core boxes were sent from the drill site to the logging facilities by pick-up to the core shack directly in Chibougamau industrial park. Afterwards, core boxes were placed in order on the tables and opened for drill hole logging and identification of the intersection to sample by the geologist and/or consultants. After logging and sampling, the core boxes were securely stored in core racks next to the logging facility. All of the core boxes were given an aluminium tag including hole number, core box number and from-to in metres.

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH (cont.)

11.3 Core Logging

Starting 2007, all drill holes were logged at the Chibougamau core shack and entered directly in a well managed drill hole database management software running on Microsoft Access. All logging and sampling was conducted and/or supervised by Apella and Pro Minerals qualified personnel and consultants. The observations of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, structure widths and orientation, geotechnical data, sample number and location were recorded by the geologist and geotechnicians. The core was also photographed wet before sampling.

11.4 Sampling

Sections of the core to be analysed were properly identified. Apella and Pro Minerals technicians and geologists then prepared the sample books, sample bags and tags accordingly. The core was cut with a rock saw. After the core was cut in half on site using a diamond saw and placed inside the core box. The identified samples were put in the corresponding sample bags. The bags were then sealed and put into a large bag for transport to the laboratory. The core was cut with a with a rock saw. In C.D.G.C.'s opinion, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequate and were done according to the industry standards.

All samples collected by Apella during the course of the 2007-2010 diamond drilling programs were sent to ALS-chemex laboratories (formerly Chimitec Laboratories) in Val d'Or, Quebec, for sample preparation and sent to the ALS Vancouver Minerals laboratory in Vancouver, BC, Canada for analysis.

Sampling intervals were determined by the geologist, marked and tagged based on observations of the lithology and mineralization. The typical 2009-2010 sampling length is 1.25 m but can vary from 0.35 metres to 1.8 metres and occasionally 3 m according to lithological contact between the mineralization and the host rock. Some historical sample lengths in the database range from 0.15 m to 3.0 m. In general, at least one host rock sample was collected each side from the contacts with the mineralization.

The sample shipment forms were prepared on site with one copy inserted in one of the shipment bags and one copy kept for reference. The samples were transported on a regular basis by Pro Minerals employees or contractors directly to the ALS facilities in Val d'Or. At the ALS laboratory, the samples shipment is verified and a confirmation of shipment reception is emailed to Pro Minerals's project manager upon request. The remaining core samples kept for references are stored in wooden boxes.

C.D.G.C. concludes that the drill core handling, logging and sampling protocols are at conventional industry standard and conform to the generally accepted best practices. The author considers that the samples quality is good and that the samples are generally representative. Finally, C.D.G.C. is confident that the system is appropriate for the collection of data suitable for an eventual estimation of a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate.

12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

There is no information regarding the sample preparation methods, quality control, analytical procedures or security measures provided in the Messeguay and Minnova assessment files. All Minnova's core samples were sent to and assayed by the Minnova's laboratory in Chapais, Quebec. All chip samples and core samples collected by Minnova in the ramp and drifts were sent to the same laboratory and assayed using appropriate methods. Major elements were assayed using fire assay, minor elements were assayed using four acid digestion and inductively coupled plasma with atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES); and precious metals by fire assay with directly coupled plasma (DCP) emission spectrometer finish. There is no certificate of assays provided by Minnova in the assessment file.

The sample lengths coming from NQ core (half cut) vary from 0.15 to 3.0 m metres. The average sample length is 1.18m and the median is 1.25m. The channel sample lengths from the trenches vary from 0.30 m to 1.50 m. The average length is 1.03 m and the median is 1m.

The 2011 channel samples were sent to ActLabs, certified commercial laboratory, in Sainte-Germaine de Boulay, Quebec. The Samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures used by ACTLABS Group. Entire samples were crushed to better than 70% -200 mesh, split off up to 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% - 200 mesh and homogenized. All samples were assayed for precious and base metals as well as 21 additional major and minor elements. Assays were performed by the same laboratory.

The 195 drill core samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Val d'Or, Quebec. The Samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures used by ALS Minerals. Upon arrival at any of the ALS-Chemex laboratories, the samples are dried then crushed (jaw crushers) to 90% passing 10 mesh (2 mm). Samples are then riffle-split (Jones riffle splitters) to reduce the sample size for pulverization to a maximum of 1 kg. The 1 kg subsamples are then pulverized (ring & puck) to 90% passing 200 mesh (75 μm). A 50-g split is taken from each pulp for fusion. Analytical protocols require all samples to be finished using acid digestion-AAS finish (Au-AA26 + ME-ICP41). All results with initial AAS results greater than 3 g/t Au were re-assayed from the same pulp using gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22).

In addition to the regular sampling and assaying of samples, additional quality control protocols initiated externally by C.D.G.C., require the preparation of various duplicate samples to evaluate the precision (i.e., reproducibility) and accuracy (i.e., correctness) of the reported values. Each batch of 50 samples included a blank and a field duplicate.

Field duplicates were selected randomly and each batch of 25 samples should contain a duplicate from a previous batch of 25. The data was cross checked once the batch results were complete. Internally, ALS Chemex also conducts quality control protocols by systematically conducting a duplicate for every 25th sample within the batch sent to the lab. The laboratory delivered results in electronic format through the ALS Chemex WebtrieveTM system via the Internet, as well as by e-mail sent to various recipients at C.D.G.C. and Pro Minerals. Assay results were reported in grams per tonne (g/t) and transferred directly into the centralized assay database (available in two formats: GeoticLog and Excel).

12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY (cont.)

The sample preparation and QAQC procedures include sample book filing, sample tagging and bagging. Core manipulation and cutting/splitting were done by Pro Minerals technicians and geologists. All necessary steps were supervised by Pro Minerals geologists and consultants and assured a valid chain of custody.

The author does not have any reason to believe that the methodology used by the different laboratories was inadequate for the results in the Laura Lake property.

13.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Laura Lake property, the core shack facility and the core storage facility on several occasions since 2007, and Christian Derosier, has maintained constant supervision of the project since this time.

The core is kept in good order in roofed outdoor core racks at the Pro Minerals facilities in Chibougamau. All the core boxes are labelled and properly stored. Sample tags are present in the core boxes and properly fixed at the end of each sampled interval.

Core logging and data entry was done at the Chibougamau core shack using a laptop and Geotic Log software. The geological descriptions, down-hole survey data (Flex-It), surveyed collar locations and assay results were incorporated into a single database. The database has been validated and is available for the project in two formats: GeoticLog (Access) and Excel.

Drill sites were located by a handheld Garmin GPS and the casings were accurately georeferenced using a high precision SX-Blue GPS (Global Positioning System) in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) metric coordinates using the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

Deviation tests were obtained using the drilling company's Flexit (from 2007 to 2011) and instruments. Single shot deviation tests every 30 metres during drilling allowed the azimuth and plunge to be monitored. After the end of the hole was reached, an acid test was taken.

C.D.G.C. reviewed the certificates of analysis and did not uncover any discrepancies. The electronic transfer of the data from the laboratory to the database prevents the possibility of typing errors. Pro Minerals's internal protocol stipulates that no samples should be shorter than 0.30 m or longer than 1.5 m. Samples for the 2011 resource estimate were extracted from the database to an Excel spreadsheet and then sorted by length. Samples longer than 1.5 m were automatically considered for further verification. Of the samples measuring less than 0.5 m, only those that were not for whole-rock purposes were considered for further verification. The original field sample books were crosschecked with the values noted in the database. Typing errors of the sample length were immediately corrected in the database. Samples not considered as typing errors were flagged and then cross-checked with both the tag and sampled length of the stored core.

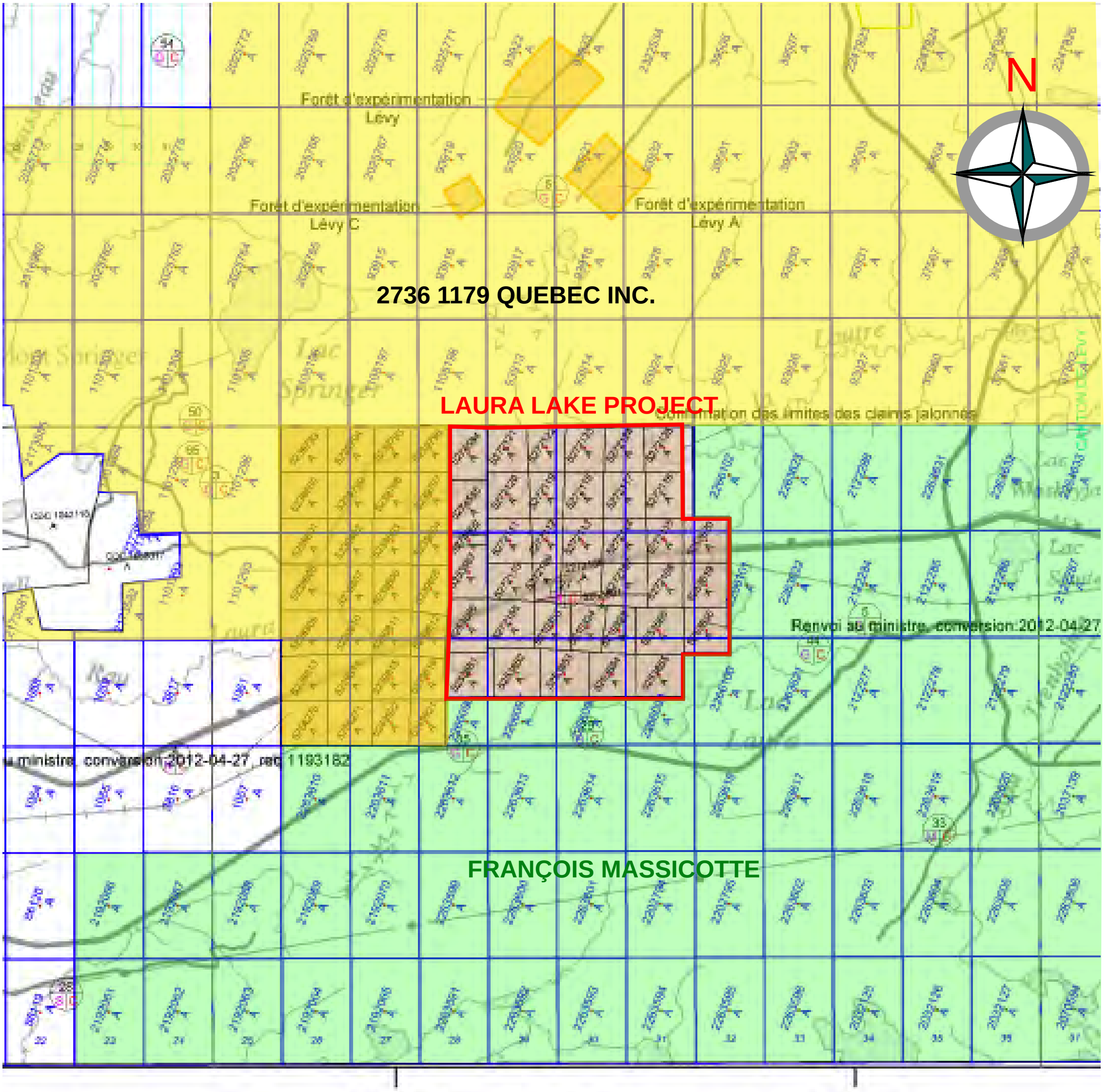
Data entry errors in the sample books and on the tags located in the core boxes were corrected by barring the incorrect number and writing the correct number next to it. The original certificate still remains in all cases where the core was resampled, therefore it is noted in the "comments" field that the original sample has been replaced by two samples.

14.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The land adjacent to the Laura Lake property boundary is currently held by some companies or individuals. The property is totally surrounded by claims acquired by map staking and claims physically staked in the field (Figure No 18).

Bordering the western, northwestern and north property limits are claims staked by 2736 1179 Quebec Inc. from Chicoutimi (Saguenay), Quebec. These claims are known as the “Larouche property”. Several assessment work have been published.

The eastern and south boundaries are adjacent to map staked claims owned by Mr François Marcotte from St Hilaire, Quebec. There is no assessment work recently reported for those claims and there is no credit applied.



CLIENT : **PROMINERALS INC.**		FAIT / MADE : **C. DEROSIER**	DATE: **June 2012**
PROJET / PROJECT: **LAURA LAKE PROPERTY**		APPRO. :	ÉCHELLE / SCALE : **1: 50 000**
ADJACENT PROPERTIES (NTS 32G/15)		CONTR. : **2012-251**	SUBD.: FIG. No: **18**

15.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No recent mineral processing and metallurgical testing were realized on the mineralization of the Laura Lake property.

Pro Minerals has performed no metallurgical testing on the mineralization at the Laura Lake Project.

However, one can expect to obtain a good recovery using conventional concentration. The same type of mineralization has been mined at the Cooke Mine, Chapais, Qc. without any metallurgical problem and the copper recovery was excellent.

16.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No recent mineral resources and reserves were calculated on the property. Mineral estimations present in the text of this report are not compliant with the NI-43-101 reglementation and consists only of historical resources.

In 1989, following the surface exploration drilling, the underground exploration program and the underground diamond drilling program, Minnova made some mineral resource calculations.

These calculations were conducted on the 113 North mineralized structure only, based on a sampling of 363 samples taken in the North 113 drift. Samples have been assayed in the Minnova's Opemiska Division Laboratory.

In the NW drift, a continuous block of mineral resources of 41.18 m in length has been obtained. The calculation totals **1 121.4 tonnes grading 4.11 g/T Au**. This tonnage includes an intersection of 7.89 g/T Au over 1.5 m, obtained by hole S-1073. One of the blast rounds (# 55) returned 11.31 g/T Au over 2.75 m.

In the SE drift, values obtained were lower and more erratic. Calculation returned **942 tonnes at 2.19 g/T Au** . The best blast round was 3.57 g/T Au over 2.74 m.

Mineral resources of the two drifts total **2 063 tonnes with an average grade of 3.22 g/T Au.** These resources were classified as "measured reserves" and are not compliant with NI 43-101. A cut- off of 1.0 oz/t Au was applied despite the fact that very few values higher than 1 oz /t were obtained during the underground work and the different diamond drilling programs.

Historically, in 1997, Minnova Inc. reported a non NI 43-101 drill defined resource estimate of **163,295 tonnes grading 5.83 g/t Au** on what is now part of Pro's Lac Laura Gold project.

Pro Minerals does not treat this historical resource estimate as a NI 43-101 defined resource or reserves verified by a qualified person and the historical estimate should not be relied upon. It is for reference purposes only.

17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data and information on the Laura Lake Project, which is not already included in this technical report.

No historical environmental liabilities were found to exist on the subject property. In terms of permitting, Pro Minerals Inc. will require work permits for any construction of access for diamond drilling or stripping/ trenching activities, or for clearing of lumber on the claim holdings.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Laura Lake property consists of 39 claims covering an area of 550.65 hectares located in Levy Township, Quebec. The claims are in good standing and there are no pending land or environmental claim issues. Exploration activities are being carried out according to regulations set out by the Government of Quebec.

The Laura Lake property is the site of favourable geological context for the deposition of gold-silver and copper (vein-type deposits), with the presence in the neighbourhood, of the past producing Cooke Cu-Au mine which operated from 1976 to 1985 and produced 1,084,000 tonnes grading 5.69 g/T gold, 0.85% Copper and 10 g/T silver and for VMS type deposit.

In 1987-1988, a diamond drilling program was started from surface and an underground exploration program was carried out. This work consisted of a 548 m long decline and three drifts totalling 243.84 m. In addition, a ventilation raise was bored between the surface and the first drift. This underground exploration program coupled with the surface drilling permitted to determine that the hydrothermal alteration is controlled by the presence of E-W and NW-SE trending shear zones. This alteration is characterized by the presence of carbonates, chlorite, sericite and fuchsite.

Historically, Minnova reported in 1997 a non NI 43-101 compliant drill defined resource estimate of 163,295 tonnes grading 5.83 g/T gold. This historical resource is calculated from intersections obtained in 113 North Zone.

This information was compiled from sources of historical nature and does not comply with NI 43-101. However the author believe that this estimate gives a conceptual indication of the potential of the area and that it is pertinent to this report even if the author is not presently able to corroborate the quantities or accuracy of this information.

The mineralization consists of massive sulfide veins which change to quartz-carbonate veins on the lateral extensions. These veins or lenses are made of pyrrhotite, pyrite, quartz, chlorite, carbonate, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Study of the results obtained by surface and underground drilling as well as the underground channel sampling, on the 113 North Zone, the author is able to observe a slight plunge to the East of the best gold and silver values. In addition, the gold and silver values seem to increase at depth.

Recent exploration work in the northern part of the property showed that high gold values are present in E-W and NW-SE shear zones which show a boudinage. The stripping with the channel sampling made in 2011 has permitted to find several mineralized veins which returned gold values up to 21.86 g/T Au over 1.0 m as well as silver values up to 10.80 g/T over 0.75 m. A new gold-silver-copper showing has been found along the Otter river which returned 51.26 g/T Au, 38.80 g/T Ag and 1.07% Cu over 1 m. Unfortunately, the drill hole bored under the showing returned fair values. Taking in account the possible plunge to the East, the drill hole may have failed to intersect the mineralized vein.

The northern part of the property still present a potential for Cooke type mineralization and VMS. In the south part, the extension at depth of the 113 North Zone has to be verified by drilling.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The characteristics of the Laura Lake property are of sufficient merit to justify the recommended work program. There is potential at the 113 North Zone for confirming and expanding the historical mineral resources laterally and at depth, to investigate the potential of the Chiboug Copper Fault and of the Indian Lake showings. C.D.G.C. Inc. recommends a two phase exploration program for the property, as described below.

19.1 Exploration Program

Phase I will consist of surface work, mainly concentrated in the northern part of the property (starting from the new E-W oriented timber road immediately south of the Laura Lake North stripping). The previous grid of lines will be extended. This new grid will be covered by prospecting, geological and geophysical surveys. All favourable outcrops will be stripped and channel sampled.

The best geological, structural and geophysical targets will be drill tested during the second phase.

For Phase II, the overall technical objectives will be to confirm the historical resources and expand those resources base by adding inferred mineral resources, explore for potential new discoveries, characterize the gold-silver-copper mineralization. In addition, the selected targets of the northern part will be drill tested.

19.2 Budget for the recommended work program

Phase I	**Surface surveys**		
1)	Line cutting, two directions (E-W and N-S): 40 km @ $ 500.00/km	$	20 000.00
2)	Mapping	$	15 000.00
3)	Geophysical surveys		
	Magnetometer survey: 40 km @ $ 180.00/ km	$	7 200.00
	Induced Polarisation Survey: 20 km @ $ 1700.00	$	34 000.00
4)	Prospecting, trenching and sampling	$	18 000.00
	Geology of stripping	$	12 000.00
5)	Assaying: 100 samples # $ 50.00/sample (Au+35 element assays package with ICP, AA, Gravimetric finish, sample preparation, and storage handling)	$	5 000.00
6)	Supervision and Reporting of Phase I	$	25 000.00
7)	Contingencies	$	13 800.00
Total Phase I		**$**	**150 000.00**

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (cont.)

Phase II Diamond Drilling Program

8)	Quantec TITAN Survey in some previous casings:	$ 70 000.00
9)	Diamond drilling: 3000 m @ $ 250.00/ metre (Including core logging, sampling and assaying with QC/QA Control).	$ 750 000.00
10)	Coreshack installation:	$ 10 000.00
11)	Supervision and mineral resources estimate:	$ 50 000.00
12)	Administration and Contingencies	$ 75 000.00
13)	Contingencies:	$ 95 000.00
Total Phase II		**$ 1 050 000.00**
GRAND TOTAL		**$ 1 200 000.00**

20.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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21.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this report is June 30, 2012

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE LAURA LAKE PROJECT

Prepared for **Pro Minerals Inc.**
Suite 1600, The Bower Building
543 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 1X8

Signed in Saint-Lazare, on June 30,2012

Christian Derosier, M.Sc., D.Sc., P. Geo.
C.D.G.C. Inc.
1957 montée Harwood
Saint-Lazare, Qc., Canada
J7T 2N3

22.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

In the case of the Laura Lake property, this Item does not apply.

23.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Christian Derosier, of the City of Saint-Lazare, Province of Quebec,
do hereby certify that :

1. I am a Senior Geologist with a business address at : 1957 montée Harwood, Saint-Lazare, Quebec.

2. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled" Technical Report on the Laura Lake Project, Province of Quebec, Canada" and dated June 30th, 2012 and owned by Pro Minerals Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

3. I have graduated and obtained a D.Sc. degree in geological sciences at the University of Paris, France, in 1971. I have practiced my profession since that time and have worked for SNC Inc. during ten years, Rio Algom Ltd from 1982 to 1986 and then as consulting geologist for my own Company.

4. I have more than 40 years of experience in mining exploration and mining development. I worked on several pre-feasibility and feasibility studies in my quality of geologist or consulting geologist. I have prepared and made numerous mineral resource and reserve calculations for productive mines as well as developed precious metals, base metals and industrial minerals projects. I am well aware of the different methods of calculation and the geostatistics applied to metallic and non-metallic projects as well as industrial mineral projects. To date, I have spent more than six years doing resource and reserve calculations;

5. I have several years of experience in underground mining and surface exploitation (open-pits and quarries) in Canada and abroad, for different commodities including: gold, silver, copper, Iron-titanium-vanadium, limestone, asbestos, bauxite, copper-nickel, phosphate, salt, coal, copper-zinc, silica sands, vermiculite, micas, talc, graphite, felspars and construction stones (granite and anorthosite);

6. I am a member of: The Canadian Institute of Mines and Metallurgy since 1976;
The Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
Ordre des Géologues du Québec (No 129)
Quebec Prospectors Association (President from 1985 to 1987).

7 The author visited the property many times since October 2007.

I have read the definition of "Qualified person" set out in the 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 and relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

9. I have prepared this report in accordance with the guidelines of Policy Document 43-101.F1.

10. I have no interest, either direct or indirect, in the property described in the present report and I do not expect to receive any interest. I have no shares of **Pro Minerals Inc**. nor do I expect to receive any interest in the securities of this Company. I am independent from the issuer, applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. That the present report is based on a study of data available on the property obtained from the Quebec Government, and from the Company. Prior to the present report, I have supervised the exploration work carried out on the Laura Lake project since 2008 and that is subject of the Technical Report.

12. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

23.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION (cont.)

13. That as of June 30th, 2012 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;

11. The writer consents to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical report.

Saint Lazare Dated: June 30th, 2012

Christian Derosier, P. Geo. # 129
Senior Geologist, MSC., DSc.,

APPENDICES

CHANNEL SAMPLING ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Client :
Monsieur Christian Derosier

Pro Minerals Inc.
Suite 1600, The Bower Building
543 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1X8

Date d'émission: 20-déc.-11
Date de réception: 25-nov-11
Date d'analyses: 22-nov.-11
Certificat: 31677

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE

Notes :

Ce certificat remplace et annule tous certificats antérieurs, le cas échéant.

- Ces résultats ne se rapportent qu'aux échantillons soumis pour analyse.

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN
LAB 707

Les résultats des échantillons sont vérifiés et approuvés par :

Fahim MEZIANE, chimiste 2011-255

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE

À l'attention de Monsieur Christian Derosier

Client Pro Minerals Inc.
Suite 1600, The Bower Building
543 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1X8

Date de réception 14-oct-11
Date d'analyses 22-nov-11
Projet Laura Lake North
Half Moon Lake
Certificat 31677

Échantillon #	Au g/t	Reprise Gravimétrie Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
43801	<0.01		2.1	1863	59	29
43802	0.04		0.4	612	23	10
43803	0.02		0.3	480	59	18
43804	0.03		0.3	310	29	5
43805	0.01		0.3	329	44	8
43806	<0.01		<0.2	139	42	6
43807	<0.01		0.3	302	247	30
43808	<0.01		0.2	309	546	9
43809	<0.01		0.2	85	109	10
43810	<0.01		<0.2	107	50	6
43811	<0.01		0.5	635	474	10
43812	0.02		0.7	1243	352	14
43813	0.02		0.5	462	66	8
43814	<0.01		0.4	285	26	11
43815	<0.01		0.2	77	31	5
43816	<0.01		0.3	274	128	8
43817	<0.01		<0.2	243	89	3
43818	0.01		0.2	152	155	3
43819	0.02		0.7	552	604	4
43820	0.01		<0.2	18	31	3
43821	0.03		1.4	983	32	8
43822	0.01		<0.2	143	59	15
43823	0.01		0.8	722	458	9
43824	<0.01		0.4	538	79	5
43825	0.01		0.8	511	32	7
43826	0.02		0.2	98	136	3
43827	0.12		0.3	123	196	3
43828	0.14		0.5	211	144	5
43829	2.61	2.50	2.8	1476	102	7
43830	0.19		0.2	122	63	1
43831	0.07		0.2	31	69	4
43832	0.02		0.5	262	52	6
43833	3.74	3.34	0.9	255	136	6

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE

À l'attention de Monsieur Christian Derosier

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Date d'analyses 22-nov-11
Projet Laura Lake North
Half Moon Lake
Certificat 31677

Échantillon #	Au g/t	Reprise Gravimétrie Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
43834	<0.01		0.3	152	78	4
43835	0.03		0.3	221	114	1
43836	10.09	9.85	6.1	743	169	9
43837	9.43	9.99	8.6	3557	213	8
43838	3.66	3.84	6.9	761	186	9
43839	0.03		0.4	118	81	1
43840	4.23	4.68	5.5	1890	779	6
43841	18.46	21.86	10.8	2108	256	5
43842	0.11		0.2	107	65	19
43843	0.01		<0.2	140	22	2
43844	<0.01		<0.2	151	15	2
43845	<0.01		0.3	261	25	6
43846	<0.01		<0.2	74	131	1
43847	<0.01		1.1	956	521	4
43848	<0.01		<0.2	58	95	<1
43849	4.99	3.80	8.7	2050	81	5
43850	0.13		0.2	101	115	3
43851	0.01		<0.2	106	79	6
43852	0.02		<0.2	63	83	5
43853	1.41		1.6	289	6880	380
43854	0.07		0.3	65	87	23
43855	0.01		<0.2	78	91	3
43856	0.07		0.2	280	30	1
43857	0.08		<0.2	80	73	<1
43858	0.03		<0.2	89	47	3
43859	1.13		<0.2	250	44	2
43860	0.19		<0.2	153	16	<1
43861	<0.01		<0.2	28	25	3
43862	<0.01		0.5	484	35	5
43863	0.12		2.2	1000	1491	39
43864	0.08		32.3	3083	639	747
43865	<0.01		0.2	90	25	2
43866	0.01		0.3	45	41	1

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Échantillon #	Au g/t	Reprise Gravimétrie Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
43867	<0.01		0.2	103	28	2
43868	<0.01		0.2	123	90	4
43869	<0.01		0.2	158	46	4
43870	<0.01		<0.2	140	34	4
43871	<0.01		<0.2	15	18	<1
43872	<0.01		0.2	43	12	4
43873	<0.01		<0.2	98	38	7
43874	<0.01		1.3	259	49	33
43875	<0.01		<0.2	90	59	2
43876	<0.01		<0.2	174	34	2
43877	<0.01		<0.2	115	32	<1
43878	0.10		0.2	83	14	2
43879	4.32	4.26	12.9	1053	98	77
43880	0.01		<0.2	76	48	<1
43881	11.30	10.66	5.5	769	209	<1
43882	1.65		3.6	2299	117	1
43883	0.02		0.8	540	217	95
43884	0.02		<0.2	120	59	1
43885	<0.01		<0.2	77	44	<1
43886	<0.01		<0.2	107	32	3
43887	0.06		<0.2	82	47	3
43888	0.02		<0.2	73	22	2
43889	<0.01		<0.2	48	41	8
43890	0.01		<0.2	27	29	4
43891	<0.01		<0.2	70	31	1
43892	<0.01		0.2	114	39	<1
43893	0.05		0.2	89	50	<1
43894	<0.01		<0.2	160	73	3
43895	<0.01		<0.2	113	44	<1
43896	<0.01		<0.2	43	45	<1
43897	2.11	2.04	7.2	5179	512	8
43898	0.03		<0.2	78	217	3
43899	<0.01		0.3	211	26	24

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Échantillon #	Au g/t	Reprise Gravimétrie Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
43900	0.09		1.7	1537	52	33
43901	<0.01		0.2	217	24	<1
43902	52.28	50.22	38.8	10732	566	10
M742006	0.01		1.7	3551	171	15
M742007	0.15		25.5	38258	273	6
M742008	0.04		3.8	4652	182	<1
M742009	7.88	7.48	23.3	4062	2381	11
M742010	4.66	4.66	1.3	618	4330	43
M742011	3.92	4.94	2.1	360	979	20
34832-Dup						6
43810-Dup			<0.2	110	50	7
43813-Dup	0.02					
43828-Dup	0.13					
43831-Dup			<0.2	32	68	
43850-Dup			0.2	103	114	
43851-Dup						4
43854-Dup	0.07					
43868-Dup	<0.01					
43871-Dup			<0.2	16	18	
43873-Dup						8
43889-Dup	<0.01					
43890-Dup			<0.2	27	27	
43892-Dup						<1
43897-Dup		2.20				
M742011-Dup			2.1	357	978	18
SG-40	0.99					
SG-40	0.98					
SG-40	1.00					
SG-40	1.00					
SG-40	0.98					
SG-40	0.94					
SL-61	6.05					

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Échantillon #	Au g/t	Reprise Gravimétrie Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
SL-61	5.95					
SL-61	5.86					
SL-61	5.90					
SL-61	5.83					
SL-61	6.23					
CDN-HZ-2						15677
CDN-HZ-2						16016
CDN-HZ-2						15634
CDN-ME-7						49659
CDN-ME-7						49203
CDN-ME-7						49287
CDN-ME-15						3779
CDN-ME-15						3864
CDN-ME-15						3702
GBM905-5			61.7	501	231	
GBM908-5			62.3	473	232	
GBM908-5			62.2	483	232	
GBM908-10			3.1	3641	1074	
GBM908-10			2.9	3458	1054	
GBM908-10			2.9	3536	1056	
GBM908-14			330.7	24603	44978	
GBM908-14			319.8	24782	42926	
GBM908-14			329.5	24676	43673	
SU-1b			6.4	12184	293	
SU-1b			6.6	12084	294	
SU-1b			6.4	11927	293	

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE - ANNEXE 1

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# MÉTHODES	DESCRIPTIONS
TMT-G3	Extraction de l'or, Pt, Pd du minérai (fire assay)
TMT-G5B	Au, g/t et ppb : finition AA
TMT-G5C	Au, finition gravimétrie
TMT-G5D	Co par absorption atomique - four au graphite (GFAA)
TMT-G5E	Pt, Pd par absorption atomique - four au graphite (GFAA)
TMT-G5 F	Métaux par ICP (non inclus dans l'accréditation)

LIMITE DE DÉTECTION

Au ppb	5
Au g/t	0.01
Au gravimétrie	0.15
Ag ppm	0.2
Co ppm	1
Cu ppm	1
Mo ppm	2
Ni ppm	1
Pb ppm	1
Pd ppb	2
Pt ppb	2
Zn ppm	1

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN
LAB 707

DIAMOND DRILLING TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

LAKE LAURA NORTH PROJECT

2011 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM - TECHNICAL PARAMETERS - NQ CORE - LEVY TWP

Hole Nu	Mining Title	Start Date	End Date	Coordinates UTM NAD 83			Azimuth	Plunge	Lenght	Sampling		
				Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elev. (m)				Number of samples	Total lenght	% Sampled
LLN-11-01	CL 5274585 & CL 5272120	2011-12-04	2011-12-05	516760.65	5515618.87	391.84	44	-45	102.00	28	25.17	24.68%
LLN-11-02	CL 5274585 & CL 5272120	2011-12-05	2011-12-07	516760.31	5515618.34	391.84	44	-60	168.00	74	57.58	34.27%
LLN-11-03	CL 5274585 & CL 5272120	2011-12-07	2011-12-08	516781.48	5515600.76	389.86	40	-45	99.00	40	27.29	27.57%
LLN-11-04	CL 5274585	2011-12-08	2011-12-09	516666.68	5515707.35	383.58	355	-45	108.00	46	44.02	40.76%
Total									**477.00**	**188.00**	**154.06**	**32.30%**

Prepared by: R. Moar, P. Geo
January 2nd, 2011

2011 DIAMOND DRILL RECORDS

Apella Resources Inc.

DDH: **LLN-11-01**

		Claims title:	CL 5274585	Section:	
		Township:	LEVY	Level:	
		Range:		Work place:	Chibougamau
Drilled by:	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd	Lot:			
Described by:	Roger Moar, P. Geo	From:	2011-12-04	Description date:	2011-12-06
		To:	2011-12-05		

Collar

Azimuth:	44.00°
Dip:	-45.00°
Length:	102.00 m

UTM	
East	516 760.65
North	5 515 618.87
Elevation	391.84

Down hole survey

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid

Description

DDH surveyed with SXBlue GPS

Core size: NQ core Cemented: No Stored: Yes

Description			
0.00	2.35	OV	
		Overburden	
		3 m of NW casing left in place	
2.35	37.75	V2J; ALT; PIL; VAR	
		Andesite; Altered; Pillowed; Variolitic	
		Greenish grey, aphanitic, altered, pillowed and variolitic intermediate volcanic - andesite -; with yellowish to very pale green, moderately to strongly alteration zones with EP forming pluridecimetric to plurimetric wide intervals; a 1 cm wide border between pillows was locally observed (e.g. 18.32-18.62); variolitic texture locally observed (e.g. 21.20-21.28, 32.80-33.10, 35.42-35.89) within less altered portions; intersected by 2-3% CC veins (<6 cm) and stringers; presence of possible purplish anedral axinite forming irregular patches or pluricentimetric wide wide veins; moderately fractured at 50°-55° and 70° CA and locally at 30° CA; Tr amount of disseminated SF (PO-CP-PY)	
13.61	13.73	CB+	
		Carbonatization	
		Alteration zone with CC and purplish axinite; Tr of CP	
18.74	18.81	VEI;0.06;;;45°;;	
		Vein 0.06 45°	
		CC vein oriented at 45° CA	
25.58	25.76	VEI;0.04;Ax Qz Cc;;15°;;	
		Vein 0.04 Axinite Quartz Calcite 15°	
		Purplish AX-CC-QZ vein (tw 4 cm) oriented at 15° CA; Tr SF	
37.75	62.00	V2J	
		Andesite	
		Pale to medium green, aphanitic, massive intermediate volcanic - andesite; crosscutted by 40% irregularly oriented (stockwerk) pluricentimetric to decimetric wide medium-grained CC veins; host rock is paler green and bleached; variolitic texture locally preserved (e.g. 37.00-37.49); purplish hue of CC veins seems to indicate presence of axinite (58.45-58.90); weakly fractured unit (20° and 40° CA)	
62.00	92.00	V2J	
		Andesite	
		Greenish grey, aphanitic, massive, intermediate volcanic - andesite -; 10-20% yellowish to very pale green moderately to strongly EP+ sections forming pluridecimetric to metric wide intervals; with coarser-grained (1 mm) sections; weakly developed foliation; intersected by 1% CC veins (<6 cm) and stringers 30°, 50°, 70° and at very low angle to CA ; moderately fractured at 10°, 20-30° and 50° CA	
69.13	69.55	Po20; Cp01	
		Pyrrhotine 20%; Chalcopyrite 1%	
		Mineralized zone with up to 20% PO and Tr amount to 1% CP; SF forming stringers (<1 cm) oriented at 50° CA	
77.13	77.14	VEI;0.01;Cc Qz;;30°;Py Cp;	
		Vein 0.01 Calcite Quartz 30° Pyrite Chalcopyrite	
		2 QZ-CC stringers oriented at 30° CA; 15% PO-CP	
81.00	81.08	VEI;0.04;;;35°;Py;	
		Vein 0.04 35° Pyrite	
		CC vein (tw 4 cm) with Tr amount of PY; oriented at 35° CA	
82.10	82.11	VEI;0.01;Qz Cc;;10°;Cp;	
		Vein 0.01 Quartz Calcite 10° Chalcopyrite	
		QZ-CC stringers oriented at 10° CA; brecciated wallrocks; Tr of disseminated CP	
85.53	86.08	I3A; MG	
		Gabbro; Medium-grained	

		Description
		Greenish grey, massive, medium-grained (2 mm) gabbro; U/C oriented at 35° CA; L/C is fractured
92.00	102.00	I3A; MAS; MG
		Gabbro; Massive; Medium-grained
		Greenish grey, massive, equigranular, medium-grained (2 mm) gabbro; with pluridecimetric to metric wide strongly EP+ intervals; <1% QZ-CC stringers (<1 cm) oriented at 35° CA; moderately to fairly fractured (40°, 50° and 60° CA); U/C oriented at 40° CA
99.62	99.67	CB+
		Carbonatization
		Alteration zone with CC-QZ and possible axinite (purplish hue); oriented at 30° CA
102.00		**End of DDH**
		Number of samples: 28
		Number of QAQC samples: 1
		Total sampled length: 25.17

Apella Resources Inc.

DDH: **LLN-11-02**

		Claims title:	CL 5274585	Section:	
		Township:	LEVY	Level:	
		Range:		Work place:	Chibougamau
Drilled by:	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd	Lot:			
Described by:	Roger Moar, P. Geo	From:	2011-12-05	Description date:	2011-12-08
		To:	2011-12-07		

Collar

Azimuth:	44.00°
Dip:	-60.00°
Length:	168.00 m

UTM

East	516 760.31
North	5 515 618.34
Elevation	391.84

Down hole survey

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid
Acid	102.00		-60.00°	No

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid

Description

DDH surveyed with SXBlue GPS

Core size: NQ core Cemented: No Stored: Yes

Description			
0.00	2.33	OV	
		Overburden	
		3 m of NW casing left in place	
2.33	10.87	V2J; ALT	
		Andesite; Altered	
		Strongly altered intermediate volcanic - andesite; heteregeneous aspect; yellowish to very pale green moderately to strongly EP+ and moderately SI+; exhibits locally a marbred aspect; 3% CC stringers (<1 cm); lower section is CB injected, sheared and weakly mineralized with PO and CP; moderately fractured at 20° and 40° CA	
9.11	10.87	SZ	
		Shear zone 10°	
		Shear zone oriented at 10° CA; QZ-CB vein (1-2 cm) oriented at very low angle to CA; <1% PO-CP	
10.87	96.50	V2J; PIL; BRC; VAR	
		Andesite; Pillowed; Brecciated flow; Variolitic	
		Medium green to greenish grey, aphanitic, pillowed and locally brecciated and variolitic intermediate volcanic - andesite - ; upper contact (10.87- 14.75) is strongly deformed; upper section (10.87-24.45) exhibits a marbred aspect with decimetric to metric wide EP+ intervals; lower section is heterogeneous with pillowed, brecciated and locally variolitic (e.g. 31.18-31.31 & 79.70-84.00) lava flows; clearly defined pillows were observed at 47.32-47.75 and 80.00-81.20; marbred and bleached aspect resulting from EP+; crosscutted by 1-2% centimetric to pluricentimetric wide CC and QZ-CC veins and stringers oriented at 35° and 40°-50° CA; presence of possible purplish anedral axinite was locally observed; pale brown anedral mineral forming irregular pluricentimetric masses observed between 19.25-21.35 and 65.89-67.03; overall weakly mineralized; weakly fractured unit (20° and 40° CA)	
10.87	14.75	SZ	
		Shear zone 30°	
		Shear zone oriented at 30° CA; alteration with CL-EP-CB; Tr-1% PY forming very thin stringers	
16.17	16.20	VEI;0.03;Cc;;55°;Py03;	
		Vein 0.03 Calcite 55° Pyrite 3%	
		CC vein (tw 3 cm) oriented at 55° CA; 3% PY	
16.23	16.61	SZ	
		Shear zone 20°	
		Shear zone ondulating at 10°-20° CA; alteration with CL-EP-CB;	
16.70	16.85	Po; Cp; Py	
		Pyrrhotine; Chalcopyrite; Pyrite	
		2 PO-PY-CP-CC stringers (3-10 mm) oriented at 30° CA	
19.71	19.76	VEI;0.04;Cc;;40°;;	
		Vein 0.04 Calcite 40°	
		CC vein (4 cm) oriented at 40° CA	
20.50	20.54	VEI;0.03;Cc;;40°;;	
		Vein 0.03 Calcite 40°	
		CC vein oriented at 40° CA	
23.36	23.45	VEI;0.4;Cc;;20°;;	
		Vein 0.4 Calcite 20°	
		CC vein (tw 4 cm) oriented at 20° CA	
24.77	24.81	VEI;0.025;Cc;;35°;;	
		Vein 0.025 Calcite 35°	
		CC vein (2.5 cm) oriented at 35° CA	

		Description
28.10	28.20	VEI;0.04;Cc;;30°;; **Vein 0.04 Calcite 30°** CC vein (4 cm) oriented at 30° CA
29.89	29.92	VEI;0.03;Cc;;50°;; **Vein 0.03 Calcite 50°** CC vein (3 cm) oriented at 50° CA
49.06	49.33	VEI;0.09;Ax Cc;;40°;Cp; **Vein 0.09 Axinite Calcite 40° Chalcopyrite** Vein or alteration zone with possible purplish anedral axinite and calcite; oriented at 40° CA; Tr of CP
53.56	53.64	Po02 **Pyrrhotine 2%** 2% disseminated PO
56.73	56.75	VEI;0.02;Cc;;70°;Sp25; **Vein 0.02 Calcite 70° Sphalérite 25%** CC-SP (25%) vein (2 cm) with Tr amount of PY oriented at 70° CA
60.46	60.47	VEI;0.01;Cc;;60°;Po Py Cp; **Vein 0.01 Calcite 60° Pyrrhotine Pyrite Chalcopyrite** CC vein (1 cm) associated with 15% SF (PO-PY-CP); oriented at 60° CA
67.00	67.77	Po03 **Pyrrhotine 3%** Tr-3% disseminated PO; SI+
67.77	67.98	Po10; Cp05 **Pyrrhotine 10%; Chalcopyrite 5%** QZ±CB vein (tw 20 cm) associated with 1-10% PO and Tr-5% CP; contacts oriented at 60°-70° CA
83.70	83.73	VEI;0.03;Cc Ax;;50°;Sp01; **Vein 0.03 Calcite Axinite 50° Sphalérite 1%** Vein or alteration zone (3 cm) with AX (purplish mineral) and CC; 1% SP; oriented at 50° CA
91.84	92.85	Po **Pyrrhotine** Brecciated lava flow associated with 1-10% PO disseminated or forming masses (<1 cm) or thin stringers (1-10 mm) oriented at 45° CA; thin PY stringer oriented at 30° CA; SI+ shear zone intersected from 92.00-92.28 and oriented at 45° CA
94.00	94.01	STR;0.001;;;10°;Py; **Stringer 0.001 10° Pyrite** Thin PY stringer (1 mm) oriented at 30° CA
94.59	94.62	VEI;0.02;Ax Cc;;50°;; **Vein 0.02 Axinite Calcite 50°** Vein or alteration zone with AX and CC; oriented at 50° CA
96.50	166.70	V2J; APH; MAS **Andesite; Aphanitic; Massive** Greenish grey to dark grey, very homogeneous, massive, very fine-graind, intermediate volcanic - andesite -; moderately fractured at 30°, 40°, 50° and 60° with CL filling; <1% CB± PY stringers oriented at 60° CA and at very low angle to CA; CC and axiolite veins (<1 cm) oriented at low angle to CA (e.g. 110.91-112.65); CC-QZ stringers (<1 cm) with PO±CP± SP mineralization hosted in pillowed and variolitic andesitic basalt intersected between 130.91 and 139.82

		Description
102.12	102.22	SZ
		Shear zone 25°
		CB+ shear zone oriented at 25° CA
106.75	106.90	SZ
		Shear zone 30°
		CL+ shear zone oriented at 30° CA
112.65	112.66	SZ
		Shear zone 40°
		CB+ shear zone oriented at 40° CA; 3% PY with Tr of SP
130.90	131.02	Po; Cp; Sp
		Pyrrhotine; Chalcopyrite; Sphalérite
		Mineralized shear zone oriented at 40° CA; with QZ and CB; 15-20% PO-CP with 1-3% SP; true width 5-6 cm
132.98	133.08	Po07.5; Cp07.5
		Pyrrhotine 7.5%; Chalcopyrite 7.5%
		QZ-CC-SF vein (tw 7 cm) oriented at 50° CA; 15% SF (PO-CP); hosted in variolitic and pillowed andesite
134.75	135.08	Po
		Pyrrhotine
		Heavily disseminated to massive (15-80%) PO mineralization; 2 centimetric to decimetric (12 cm) wide massive PO masses with Tr amount of CP; intersected between
		134.76-134.86 and 134.96-135.04; hosted at junction of pillowed andesite
138.15	139.82	Po; Cp; Py
		Pyrrhotine; Chalcopyrite; Pyrite
		3% PO±CP-CC-QZ stringers (<1 cm) oriented at 10°-40° CA; Tr of disseminated PY
138.16	139.83	SZ
		Shear zone 20°
		CL+ and CB+ shear zone oriented at 20° CA; 1-10% PO±PY±CP forming plurimilimetric to centimetric wide masses and stringers (<1 cm) oriented at 15° and 60° CA
145.07	145.41	SZ
		Shear zone 20°
		CL+ shear zone oriented at 25° CA; strongly broken core
145.36	145.40	VEI;0.03;Qz Cc;;30°;Py Cp Po Sp Gn;
		Vein 0.03 Quartz Calcite 30° Pyrite Chalcopyrite Pyrrhotine Sphalérite Galène
		QZ±CB vein (tw 3 cm) weakly (1%) mineralized with PY-CP-PO±SP±GA; oriented at 40° CA; hosted in CL+ shear zone
157.61	158.05	SZ
		Shear zone 50°
		Mineralized shear zone with CL-QZ-CB; up to 10% PO±CP
164.63	166.06	SZ
		Shear zone 55°
		Mineralized shear zone with CL-QZ-CB; oriented at 30°-55° CA; up to 15% PO±CP
164.76	164.88	VEI;0.1;Qz Cc;;30°;Po15 Cp03 Py02;
		Vein 0.1 Quartz Calcite 30° Pyrrhotine 15% Chalcopyrite 3% Pyrite 2%
		QZ-CB vein (tw 10 cm) associated with 20% SF (PO-CP-PY); oriented at 30° CA
165.65	166.00	VEI;0.03;Qz Cc;;60°;Po Cp;

			Description
			Vein 0.03 Quartz Calcite 60° Pyrrhotine Chalcopyrite
			40% QZ-CB veins (tw 1-3 cm) associated with 5-10% PO-CP; veins oriented at 60° CA
166.70	168.00		I3A; EQU; MG
			Gabbro; Equigranular; Medium-grained
			Greenish grey, massive, equigranular, medium-grained (1-2 mm) gabbro; crosscutted by 2% CB stringers (<1 cm) oriented at 40° and 15° CA; U/C oriented at 30° CA
	167.14	167.15	VEI;0.01;Qz Cc;;20°;;
			Vein 0.01 Quartz Calcite 20°
			QZ-CC vein oriented at 20° CA
168.00			**End of DDH**
			Number of samples: 74
			Number of QAQC samples: 3
			Total sampled length: 57.58

Apella Resources Inc.

DDH: **LLN-11-03**

		Claims title:	CL 5274585	Section:	
		Township:	LEVY	Level:	
		Range:		Work place:	Chibougamau
Drilled by:	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd	Lot:			
Described by:	Roger Moar, P. Geo	From:	2011-12-07	Description date:	2011-12-10
		To:	2011-12-08		

Collar

Azimuth:	40.00°
Dip:	-45.00°
Length:	99.00 m

UTM

East	516 781.48
North	5 515 600.76
Elevation	389.86

Down hole survey

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid
Acid	99.00		-45.00°	No

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid

Description

DDH surveyed with SXBlue GPS

Core size: NQ core Cemented: No Stored: Yes

Description			
0.00	3.00		OV
			Overburden
			3 m of NW casing left in place
3.00	36.63		V2J; PIL
			Andesite; Pillowed
			Greenish green and greenish beige, aphanitic, altered pillowed intermediate volcanic - andesite; heterogeneous aspect; with decimetric to pluridecimetric wide pillows separated a 1 cm wide border; variolitic texture locally preserved (e.g. 23.52-23.70) greenish beige color resulting from EP+; with decimetric to pluridecimetric wide, pale grey to greenish grey, locally microfractured, SI+ sections crosscutted by thin QZ stringers (e.g. 5.30-6.72, 10.50-10.82; 19.65-19.77; 19.92-20.09; 20.36-20.80; 21.02-21.68); exhibits locally a marbred and bleached aspect resulting from alteration; crosscutted by 1% plurimillimetric to centimetric wide possible purplish axinite, QZ and CC veins and stringers oriented at 10°, 20° and 40° CA; overall poorly mineralized unit with few QZ-CC-AX stringers weakly mineralized with PO±CP, oriented at 10°-15° CA and intersected between 11.32 and 16.25; upper section (3.00-5.30) is strongly fractured with intervals of broken core; overall moderately fractured unit (15°, 30°, 50° and locally at 10° CA)
	9.00	9.09	VEI;0.06;Cc Ax;;40°;Po Py;
			Vein 0.06 Calcite Axinite 40° Pyrrhotine Pyrite
			CC-AX vein (6 cm) with Tr amount of PO and PY; oriented at 40° CA
	10.03	10.04	STR;0.002;Ax Cc Qz;;;Py Po Cp;
			Stringer 0.002 Axinite Calcite Quartz Pyrite Pyrrhotine Chalcopyrite
			Thin (2 mm) AX-CC-QZ stringers with PO-PY-CP stringer oriented at 20° CA
	11.32	11.33	STR;0.002;Qz Cc Ax;;10°;Po Cp;
			Stringer 0.002 Quartz Calcite Axinite 10° Pyrrhotine Chalcopyrite
			QZ-CC-AX stringer (2 mm) with PO-CP; oriented at 10° CA
	16.39	19.53	EP+; SI+
			Epidotization; Silicification
			Greenish beige with purplish hue EP+ and SI+ interval; thin QZ stringers oriented at 20° and 50° CA; QZ-CB-AX stringer oriented at 20° CA
36.63	71.19		V2J; APH; MAS; BRC
			Andesite; Aphanitic; Massive; Brecciated flow
			Greenish grey and greenish beige, relatively homogeneous, aphanitic, massive, altered interrmediate volcanic - andesite-; pervasive EP+ forming centimetric to metric wide alteration zone giving locally a marbred aspect with irregular EP+ patches; possible brecciated lava flow with pluricentimetric to pluridecimetric (<40 cm) wide, strongly EP+, angular blocks encountered between 41.45-44.80; variolitic texture locally preserved (e.g. 46.17-46.57); presence of thin QZ±CL stringers oriented at 30° and at low angle to CA; intersected by <1% CB stringers oriented at 0°-20° CA; few pluricentimetric to decimetric wide shear zones oriented at 45°-60° CA with disseminated PO-PY±CP±SP; few QZ-CB veins (<10 cm) weakly mineralized with PO±PY±CP±SP were observed; moderately fractured at 30° and 50° CA
	46.11	46.12	VEI;0.01;Ax;;30°;;
			Vein 0.01 Axinite 30°
			Purplish AX vein filling fracture at 30° CA
	46.12	46.13	VEI;0.01;Ax;;30°;;
			Vein 0.01 Axinite 30°
			Purplish AX vein filling fracture at 30° CA
	49.52	49.53	VEI;;Cc;;20°;Sp;
			Vein Calcite 20° Sphalérite
			CC vein (0.5-1 cm) with Tr of SP; oriented at 20° CA
	50.45	50.46	STR;0.003;Cc Ax;;50°;Po Py;
			Stringer 0.003 Calcite Axinite 50° Pyrrhotine Pyrite
			CC-AX stringer (3 mm) assiciated with PO-PY; oriented at 50° CA

		Description
51.12	51.19	SZ
		Shear zone 70°
		CB+ shear zone (tw 7 cm) oriented at 70° CA; 5-7% PO-PY±CP
52.40	52.46	SZ
		Shear zone 30°
		Shear zone with CB-QZ-EP oriented at 30° CA; 3% PO-PY
53.25	53.29	SZ
		Shear zone 40°
		Shear zone oriented at 40° CA; 5% SF (PO-PY-SP)
54.00	54.09	SZ
		Shear zone 60°
		CB+ shear zone oriented at 60° CA; Tr of CP
54.45	54.50	SZ
		Shear zone 50°
		Shear zone oriented at 50° CA; Tr-1% PY; presence of purplish anedral axinite
55.75	56.00	SZ
		Shear zone 40°
		Shear zone oriented at 40° CA; Tr of PO and PY; with purplish hue (axinite?)
59.44	59.93	STR;0.01;Cc Ax;;10°;Py01;
		Stringer 0.01 Calcite Axinite 10° Pyrite 1%
		CC-AX (purplish hue) stringer (1 cm) oriented at 10° CA and followed form 59.44-59.93; 1% PY; EP+ wallrocks
61.72	61.87	VEI;0.11;Qz Cc;;60°;Po Py Cp;
		Vein 0.11 Quartz Calcite 60° Pyrrhotine Pyrite Chalcopyrite
		QZ-CB vein (tw 11 cm) with Tr-1% PO-PY±CP; oriented at 60° CA; EP+ wallrocks
63.23	63.30	SZ
		Shear zone 60°
		Shear zone oriented at 60° CA; with CB±QZ; Tr of CP
71.19	99.00	I3A; MAS; EQU; MG
		Gabbro; Massive; Equigranular; Medium-grained
		Greenish grey, homogeneous; massive, equigranular, fine-grained (1 mm) gabbro; composed of equal amount of euedral beige PG and dark green subedral mafic minerals (CL-AM); locally EP+; non magnetic unit; upper section is finer-grained; moderately fractured at 30°, 50°, 65°; Tr of PY; few weakly mineralized (Tr amount PY-CP) QZ-CB with purplish hue (axinite?) veins (<2 cm) oriented at 10°, 30° and 40° CA; U/C oriented at 40° CA
74.72	74.73	VEI;0.01;Qz Cc;;30°;Cp;
		Vein 0.01 Quartz Calcite 30° Chalcopyrite
		QZ-CC vein (1 cm) with Tr of CP; oriented at 30° CA
76.17	76.21	VEI;0.02;Cc;;40°;Cp;
		Vein 0.02 Calcite 40° Chalcopyrite
		Purplish (axinite?) CC vein (2 cm) with Tr of CP; oriented at 40° CA
86.34	86.35	Cp1%
		Chalcopyrite 1%
		1% CP filling fracture at 35° CA; Tr of PO

		Description
87.63	87.68	VEI;0.015;Qz Cc Ax;;5°;Cp; **Vein 0.015 Quartz Calcite Axinite 5° Chalcopyrite** Purplish AX-QZ-CC vein oriented at 5° CA; Tr CP
89.17	90.24	VEI;;Qz Cc;;15°;Cp; **Vein Quartz Calcite 15° Chalcopyrite** 4 purplish (axinite?) QZ-CC stringers (0.5 cm) with Tr of CP oriented at 10°-15° CA; followed from 89.17-90.24
99.00		**End of DDH** **Number of samples: 40** **Number of QAQC samples: 1** **Total sampled length: 27.29**

Apella Resources Inc.

DDH: **LLN-11-04**

Claims title:	CL 5274585	Section:			
Township:	LEVY	Level:			
Range:		Work place:	Chibougamau		
Lot:					
From:	2011-12-08	Description date:	2011-12-11		
To:	2011-12-09				

Drilled by: Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd

Described by: Roger Moar, P. Geo

Collar

Azimuth: 355.00°

Dip: -45.00°

Length: 108.00 m

UTM

East	516 666.68
North	5 515 707.35
Elevation	383.58

Down hole survey

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid
Acid	108.00		-45.00°	No

Type	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Invalid

Description

DDH surveyed with SXBlue GPS

Core size: NQ core

Cemented: No

Stored: Yes

		Description
0.00	6.00	OV
		Overburden
		6 m of NW casing left in place
6.00	108.00	V2J; ALT; VAR; AMY
		Andesite; Altered; Variolitic; Amygdular
		Greenish grey to greenish beige, aphanitic, massive, strongly altered interrmediate volcanic - andesite-; heterogeneous aspect; pervasive centimetric to metric wide EP/SI alteration zone associated with thin QZ stringers (2-3 mm) generally oriented at 20°-30° CA and 70° CA; alteration produces a pervasive marbred / bleached aspect forming irregular patches; possible brecciated lava flow with pluricentimetric to decimetric (<11 cm) wide, amygdular (1-2 mm) and strongly EP+, angular blocks encountered between 48.61-49.62, 90.59-91.52 and 107.32-108.00); variolitic texture is locally observed (42.80-13.13, 83.35-83.61 and 83.56-83.62); affected by pluricentimetric to pluridecimetric wide shear zones oriented at 70° CA; moderately fractured at 15°-25°, 35° and 50° CA
23.00	28.57	Po05
		Pyrrhotine 5%
		Up to 5% disseminated PO, forming irregular centimetric wide masses or associated with CC stringers (<1 cm) oriented 60° CA; few thin PO±CP stringers oriented at 25°; fractures oriented at 15° and 30° CA with PY filling
27.97	28.03	VEI;0.05;Qz Cc;;70°;;
		Vein 0.05 Quartz Calcite 70°
		QZ-CC vein (tw 5 cm) associated with 15% PO and 3% CP; oriented at 70° CA
30.31	30.36	VEI;0.05;Qz Cc Cl;;70°;Po80;
		Vein 0.05 Quartz Calcite Chlorite 70° Pyrrhotine 80%
		Massive PO (80%) vein with QZ-CC-CL; oriented at 50°-70° CA
36.95	37.09	SZ
		Shear zone 55°
		CL+ and CB shear zone oriented at 55° CA; Tr of BN and PY
38.06	38.52	I2; MPOR
		Intermediate dyke; Microporphyritic
		Grey, microporphyritic intermediate dyke; composed of 20-25% subedral PG phenocrysts (1-2 m) set in an aphanitic intermediate groudmass; U/C at 35° CA; L/C at 50° CA
39.24	40.75	I2; MPOR
		Intermediate dyke; Microporphyritic
		Same as 38.06-38.52; <1% CB stringers at 30°-40° CA; U/C oriented at 5° CA; L/C oriented at 25° CA
40.98	41.70	SZ
		Shear zone 60°
		CL+ shear zone oriented at 60° CA; <1% CC stringers (2 mm); Tr-1% PY
44.03	44.21	SZ
		Shear zone 55°
		CL+ shear zone oriented at 55° CA; <1% CC stringers (<2 mm); 1-3% PY
45.92	46.50	Po; Cp; Py
		Pyrrhotine; Chalcopyrite; Pyrite
		CC-PO-CP-PY filling 2 fractures oriented at 10°-15° CA
49.82	49.91	STR;0.005;Cc;;70°;Po;
		Stringer 0.005 Calcite 70° Pyrrhotine
		5% CC-PO stringers (2-5 mm) oriented at 70° CA

		Description
51.99	52.17	SZ
		Shear zone 70°
		CL+ shear zone; <1% deformed QZ stringers (2 mm); weakly mineralized with PY
52.97	52.98	Po; Cp
		Pyrrhotine; Chalcopyrite
		Massive PO±CP forming irregular masses (0.5-1 cm X 4 cm)
58.61	58.91	Sp07; Po02; Py01
		Sphalérite 7%; Pyrrhotine 2%; Pyrite 1%
		10% deformed QZ-CC veins (<2 cm) and stringers mineralized with 10% SF (SP-PO-PY)
60.18	61.30	SZ
		Shear zone 50°
		Shear zone oriented at 25°-50°; Tr of PO and CP
64.00	64.40	STR;0.005;Cc;;55°;Po Po Py Cp;
		Stringer 0.005 Calcite 55° Pyrrhotine Pyrrhotine Pyrite Chalcopyrite
		2% CC-PO±PY±CP stringers (2-10 mm) oriented at 50°-70° CA
90.46	90.59	CL+; CB+
		Chloritization; Carbonatization
		Alteration zone with with pale green asbestiform mineral (crocidolite?), CL and CB
94.52	94.60	VEI;0.06;Cc;;50°;;
		Vein 0.06 Calcite 50°
		Irregular CC vein (<6 cm) oriented at 50° CA
94.96	95.42	CB+; CL+
		Carbonatization; Chloritization
		Alteration zone or vein with CB, EP and CL with purplish hue (axinite?) trending at 10° CA; Tr-1% CP-PY; Tr SP; fracture at 5° CA
102.75	103.00	SZ
		Shear zone 40°
		Shear zone oriented at 30°-40° CA; Tr-2% PO-CP
103.40	107.25	STR;0.0025;Cc Qz;;;Po;
		Stringer 0.0025 Calcite Quartz Pyrrhotine
		<1% PO±CP-CC-QZ stringers (2 mm) oriented at 35° and 70° CA

108.00	**End of DDH**
	Number of samples: 46
	Number of QAQC samples: 2
	Total sampled length: 44.02

ALS MINERALS ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: PRO MINERALS INC.
SUITE 1600, THE BOWER BUILDING
543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28- JAN- 2012
This copy reported on
9- FEB- 2012
Account: PRMIIN

CERTIFICATE VO11272175

Project: LLN

P.O. No.:

This report is for 195 Pulp samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 30- DEC- 2011.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CHRISTIAN DEROSIER	DON FORAN	ROGER MOAR

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
LOG- QC	QC Test on Received Samples

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME- ICP61a	High Grade Four Acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: PRO MINERALS INC.
ATTN: DON FORAN
SUITE 1600, THE BOWER BUILDING
543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: Nacera Amara

Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or

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VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28-JAN-2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA24	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	1	0.05	50	50	10	20	0.05	10	10	10	10	0.05	50
K361501		0.30	0.005	<1	6.84	<50	<50	<10	<20	10.45	<10	40	80	380	8.68	<50
K361502		0.30	<0.005	<1	6.38	<50	180	<10	<20	7.54	<10	40	90	50	9.06	<50
K361503		0.31	0.005	1	6.52	<50	150	<10	<20	7.83	<10	50	90	170	9.01	<50
K361504		0.28	<0.005	1	6.39	<50	<50	<10	<20	9.14	<10	40	100	120	7.67	<50
K361505		0.29	<0.005	3	6.83	<50	<50	<10	<20	9.90	<10	30	110	90	10.05	<50
K361506		0.30	0.006	1	5.23	<50	<50	<10	<20	8.98	<10	140	40	730	17.35	<50
K361507		0.30	0.005	1	7.04	<50	50	<10	<20	9.68	<10	30	50	130	8.86	<50
K361508		0.28	<0.005	1	6.67	<50	120	<10	<20	11.35	<10	40	40	40	8.12	<50
K361509		0.26	<0.005	<1	6.74	<50	90	<10	<20	6.41	<10	40	50	120	10.15	<50
K361510		0.29	<0.005	1	6.31	<50	80	<10	<20	4.78	<10	40	50	120	9.78	<50
K361511		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.69	<50	80	<10	<20	5.03	<10	40	50	120	8.87	<50
K361512		0.27	<0.005	1	6.31	<50	120	<10	<20	5.15	<10	50	50	150	9.35	<50
K361513		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.31	<50	120	<10	<20	3.29	<10	50	50	100	9.38	<50
K361514		0.27	<0.005	<1	6.16	<50	80	<10	<20	3.19	<10	50	50	90	9.21	<50
K361515		0.28	<0.005	1	5.42	<50	60	<10	<20	2.76	<10	50	40	210	8.95	<50
K361516		0.29	<0.005	1	6.30	<50	50	<10	<20	2.87	<10	50	50	80	10.00	<50
K361517		0.29	<0.005	1	5.92	<50	150	<10	<20	4.56	<10	50	40	190	9.00	<50
K361518		0.31	<0.005	1	6.65	<50	70	<10	<20	4.60	<10	50	60	140	9.64	<50
K361519		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.60	<50	50	<10	<20	8.82	<10	40	40	140	8.78	<50
K361520		0.29	<0.005	1	6.53	<50	50	<10	<20	6.85	<10	40	50	60	9.79	<50
K361521		0.30	<0.005	1	6.30	<50	60	<10	<20	6.28	<10	50	50	120	9.68	<50
K361522		0.31	0.005	1	6.46	<50	<50	<10	<20	8.57	<10	50	50	180	9.43	<50
K361523		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.63	<50	120	<10	<20	8.14	<10	50	50	140	9.04	<50
K361524		0.30	<0.005	1	6.42	<50	50	<10	<20	12.05	<10	40	90	110	8.97	<50
K361525		0.27	<0.005	<1	2.00	<50	580	<10	<20	1.15	<10	10	30	10	1.32	<50
K361526		0.28	0.008	1	6.79	<50	<50	<10	<20	13.70	<10	30	80	170	7.59	<50
K361527		0.28	0.006	1	6.35	<50	430	<10	<20	11.05	<10	50	110	100	6.96	<50
K361528		0.28	0.007	<1	7.76	<50	160	<10	<20	16.50	<10	40	80	150	7.20	<50
K361529		0.29	<0.005	2	7.58	<50	70	<10	<20	13.15	<10	120	100	290	10.15	<50
K361530		0.28	<0.005	1	7.81	<50	80	<10	<20	12.70	<10	70	100	70	9.40	<50
K361531		0.28	0.071	<1	8.14	<50	140	<10	<20	12.70	<10	70	110	120	10.55	<50
K361532		0.29	0.028	<1	8.15	<50	<50	<10	<20	12.05	<10	60	100	70	12.00	<50
K361533		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.44	<50	50	<10	<20	9.19	<10	190	90	240	11.45	<50
K361534		0.30	<0.005	2	6.36	<50	120	<10	<20	12.35	<10	90	80	80	7.39	<50
K361535		0.29	<0.005	1	6.36	<50	120	<10	<20	11.30	<10	40	80	60	6.07	<50
K361536		0.29	<0.005	1	6.58	<50	200	<10	<20	11.30	<10	50	90	160	6.13	<50
K361537		0.28	<0.005	1	7.15	<50	<50	<10	<20	14.10	<10	40	90	130	6.60	<50
K361538		0.32	<0.005	<1	6.70	<50	130	<10	<20	8.64	<10	40	90	50	6.06	<50
K361539		0.26	0.010	1	6.86	<50	120	<10	<20	12.45	<10	40	70	140	6.24	<50
K361540		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.70	<50	130	<10	<20	9.19	<10	40	100	70	6.61	<50

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To: PRO MINERALS INC.
SUITE 1600, THE BOWER BUILDING
543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28- JAN- 2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.1	50	0.05	10	10	0.05	10	50	20	0.05	50	10	10	50	0.05
K361501		0.1	<50	2.85	2590	<10	1.68	70	280	<20	0.08	<50	30	240	<50	0.50
K361502		0.5	<50	3.69	1520	<10	1.95	80	230	<20	<0.05	<50	30	150	<50	0.44
K361503		0.4	<50	4.06	1540	<10	2.17	80	230	<20	0.06	<50	30	150	<50	0.45
K361504		0.1	<50	3.53	1270	<10	2.34	80	280	<20	<0.05	<50	30	160	<50	0.46
K361505		0.3	<50	2.24	1120	<10	1.87	70	280	<20	0.15	<50	40	220	<50	0.53
K361506		0.3	<50	1.28	4010	<10	1.45	90	370	<20	5.93	<50	20	50	<50	0.29
K361507		0.5	<50	1.37	1380	<10	2.68	60	320	<20	0.20	<50	40	200	<50	0.60
K361508		0.4	<50	2.27	2130	<10	1.83	60	300	<20	<0.05	<50	30	170	<50	0.54
K361509		0.4	<50	3.23	2080	<10	2.80	60	280	<20	0.19	<50	30	40	<50	0.53
K361510		0.4	<50	4.43	1400	<10	2.73	60	280	<20	<0.05	<50	30	110	<50	0.51
K361511		0.3	<50	4.16	1690	<10	3.06	60	300	<20	0.10	<50	30	150	<50	0.54
K361512		0.5	<50	4.79	1720	<10	2.57	60	300	<20	0.05	<50	30	130	<50	0.51
K361513		0.4	<50	5.57	1320	<10	2.85	60	290	<20	<0.05	<50	30	70	<50	0.49
K361514		0.4	<50	5.68	1300	<10	2.89	80	280	<20	0.05	<50	30	90	<50	0.48
K361515		0.4	<50	5.47	1250	<10	2.69	60	260	40	0.20	<50	30	50	<50	0.42
K361516		0.2	<50	6.17	1310	<10	2.62	60	280	<20	<0.05	<50	30	40	<50	0.50
K361517		0.7	<50	4.94	1330	<10	2.53	60	250	<20	0.07	<50	30	50	<50	0.46
K361518		0.4	<50	5.15	1480	<10	2.81	60	270	<20	<0.05	<50	30	50	<50	0.49
K361519		0.3	<50	3.41	1770	<10	2.76	50	250	<20	0.06	<50	30	110	<50	0.51
K361520		0.2	<50	3.76	1170	<10	2.65	60	300	<20	<0.05	<50	30	190	<50	0.56
K361521		0.2	<50	3.73	1920	<10	2.66	60	290	20	<0.05	<50	40	90	<50	0.55
K361522		0.1	<50	2.95	1840	<10	2.48	60	280	<20	0.14	<50	30	160	<50	0.55
K361523		0.1	<50	3.06	1470	<10	2.50	60	270	20	0.15	<50	40	170	<50	0.58
K361524		0.1	<50	2.80	1920	<10	1.30	60	280	<20	0.08	<50	40	230	<50	0.48
K361525		1.1	<50	0.34	250	<10	4.12	10	150	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	240	<50	0.07
K361526		0.1	<50	2.14	2600	<10	1.39	40	270	<20	<0.05	<50	30	290	<50	0.47
K361527		1.4	<50	2.20	1260	<10	1.74	60	280	<20	<0.05	<50	30	260	<50	0.57
K361528		0.5	<50	1.96	3550	<10	0.53	50	260	<20	0.21	<50	40	280	<50	0.51
K361529		0.1	<50	2.15	5790	<10	0.23	100	290	30	1.03	<50	40	260	<50	0.57
K361530		0.5	<50	2.42	2260	<10	0.36	60	290	<20	0.48	<50	40	280	<50	0.58
K361531		0.5	<50	2.16	2260	<10	0.27	70	310	<20	0.66	<50	40	270	<50	0.61
K361532		0.1	<50	3.13	1610	<10	0.56	60	280	<20	0.39	<50	40	210	<50	0.57
K361533		0.2	<50	2.56	1470	<10	1.90	90	210	20	2.86	<50	30	140	<50	0.47
K361534		0.4	<50	1.99	1400	<10	2.31	70	210	<20	1.09	<50	30	190	<50	0.46
K361535		0.4	<50	1.98	1500	<10	3.19	50	250	<20	<0.05	<50	30	180	<50	0.50
K361536		0.7	<50	1.73	1940	<10	2.15	60	260	<20	0.18	<50	40	180	<50	0.54
K361537		0.2	<50	1.88	3320	<10	1.21	50	270	<20	0.08	<50	40	240	<50	0.56
K361538		0.5	<50	2.62	1240	<10	3.55	50	290	<20	<0.05	<50	40	230	<50	0.51
K361539		0.4	<50	1.99	4530	<10	1.78	40	200	<20	<0.05	<50	30	70	<50	0.43
K361540		0.5	<50	2.79	1400	<10	2.95	50	230	<20	0.06	<50	30	160	<50	0.50

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543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28-JAN-2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	50	50	10	50	20
K361501		<50	<50	260	<50	170
K361502		<50	<50	250	<50	150
K361503		<50	<50	250	<50	740
K361504		<50	<50	250	<50	160
K361505		<50	<50	280	<50	100
K361506		<50	<50	120	<50	170
K361507		<50	<50	300	<50	90
K361508		<50	<50	270	<50	250
K361509		<50	<50	270	<50	230
K361510		<50	<50	280	<50	490
K361511		<50	<50	280	<50	140
K361512		<50	<50	280	<50	140
K361513		<50	<50	280	<50	130
K361514		<50	<50	290	<50	140
K361515		<50	<50	260	<50	290
K361516		<50	<50	280	<50	140
K361517		<50	<50	260	<50	150
K361518		<50	<50	250	<50	120
K361519		<50	<50	250	<50	130
K361520		<50	<50	280	<50	120
K361521		<50	<50	280	<50	140
K361522		<50	<50	270	<50	130
K361523		<50	<50	280	<50	100
K361524		<50	<50	270	<50	640
K361525		<50	<50	20	<50	30
K361526		<50	<50	250	<50	230
K361527		<50	<50	280	<50	120
K361528		<50	<50	240	<50	100
K361529		<50	<50	300	<50	440
K361530		<50	<50	310	<50	100
K361531		<50	<50	340	<50	140
K361532		<50	<50	310	<50	140
K361533		<50	<50	240	<50	150
K361534		<50	<50	250	<50	90
K361535		<50	<50	250	<50	80
K361536		<50	<50	290	<50	320
K361537		<50	<50	290	<50	90
K361538		<50	<50	270	<50	80
K361539		<50	<50	210	<50	240
K361540		<50	<50	260	<50	150

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Finalized Date: 28-JAN-2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA24	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	1	0.05	50	50	10	20	0.05	10	10	10	10	0.05	50
K361541		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.62	<50	110	<10	<20	6.66	<10	40	100	110	7.03	<50
K361542		0.30	<0.005	<1	7.03	<50	100	<10	<20	10.05	<10	60	100	210	8.29	<50
K361543		0.31	<0.005	<1	6.82	<50	270	<10	<20	8.87	<10	40	100	30	6.01	<50
K361544		0.29	<0.005	1	6.72	<50	140	<10	<20	9.07	<10	40	100	70	6.70	<50
K361545		0.27	0.012	1	6.76	<50	110	<10	<20	9.28	<10	40	90	130	7.54	<50
K361546		0.23	0.016	1	6.84	50	90	<10	<20	9.86	10	50	90	80	9.32	<50
K361547		0.27	<0.005	<1	6.85	<50	200	<10	<20	12.85	<10	40	90	40	5.88	<50
K361548		0.28	<0.005	1	6.82	<50	100	<10	<20	11.15	<10	50	90	120	7.60	<50
K361549		0.29	0.027	<1	7.06	<50	70	<10	<20	13.15	<10	60	90	400	8.21	<50
K361550		0.28	<0.005	1	3.45	<50	420	<10	<20	1.13	<10	10	20	10	1.40	<50
K361551		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.48	<50	100	<10	<20	7.04	<10	50	100	100	8.10	<50
K361552		0.28	<0.005	1	6.58	<50	70	<10	<20	15.15	<10	40	90	60	8.13	<50
K361553		0.29	<0.005	1	6.36	<50	80	<10	<20	10.75	<10	80	100	560	10.80	<50
K361554		0.27	0.103	4	5.51	<50	120	<10	<20	15.95	<10	60	40	2410	8.94	<50
K361555		0.28	0.012	1	6.71	<50	160	<10	<20	10.15	<10	40	80	270	8.69	<50
K361556		0.28	<0.005	1	7.04	<50	110	<10	<20	8.89	<10	40	100	80	6.80	<50
K361557		0.29	0.007	<1	6.71	<50	70	<10	<20	10.10	<10	50	100	230	8.06	<50
K361558		0.29	0.005	<1	6.88	<50	<50	<10	<20	12.35	<10	30	100	20	5.91	<50
K361559		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.21	<50	110	<10	<20	10.95	<10	30	100	200	7.60	<50
K361560		0.29	<0.005	<1	5.85	<50	110	<10	<20	10.20	<10	40	90	200	7.24	<50
K361561		0.28	<0.005	<1	5.15	<50	50	<10	<20	8.57	10	120	40	400	14.40	<50
K361562		0.30	0.008	<1	5.11	<50	50	<10	<20	8.73	10	120	40	380	14.30	<50
K361563		0.30	<0.005	<1	5.91	<50	70	<10	<20	8.15	<10	60	50	160	11.40	<50
K361564		0.28	0.012	<1	6.40	<50	50	<10	<20	11.00	<10	40	50	50	7.76	<50
K361565		0.27	<0.005	<1	5.96	<50	<50	<10	<20	9.33	<10	50	50	210	9.15	<50
K361566		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.15	<50	80	<10	<20	11.55	<10	50	50	150	7.74	<50
K361567		0.30	0.006	<1	6.26	<50	110	<10	<20	7.18	<10	40	50	180	8.42	<50
K361568		0.27	<0.005	<1	6.70	<50	80	<10	<20	10.00	<10	50	50	120	7.35	<50
K361569		0.30	<0.005	<1	6.76	<50	80	<10	<20	5.63	<10	50	60	140	8.21	<50
K361570		0.24	0.007	<1	6.47	<50	80	<10	<20	4.22	<10	40	10	120	10.05	<50
K361571		0.28	0.685	9	5.42	60	170	<10	<20	7.19	10	70	40	5570	10.90	<50
K361572		0.28	0.009	<1	7.24	<50	160	<10	<20	8.11	<10	50	60	30	11.00	<50
K361573		0.29	0.017	<1	6.56	<50	100	<10	<20	7.86	<10	50	50	80	10.15	<50
K361574		0.29	0.628	3	5.94	<50	120	<10	<20	7.37	<10	60	50	4590	10.95	<50
K361575		0.27	<0.005	<1	1.90	<50	500	<10	<20	0.31	<10	<10	20	20	1.04	<50
K361576		0.29	0.006	<1	6.10	<50	70	<10	<20	9.98	<10	40	40	90	9.07	<50
K361577		0.29	0.014	<1	6.67	<50	60	<10	<20	12.25	<10	40	50	50	7.43	<50
K361578		0.29	6.60	1	5.18	<50	170	<10	<20	4.40	<10	280	50	1280	27.0	<50
K361579		0.29	0.086	<1	6.81	<50	110	<10	<20	9.28	<10	60	50	330	11.00	<50
K361580		0.28	0.010	<1	5.86	<50	140	<10	<20	8.39	<10	30	50	20	8.51	<50

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.1	50	0.05	10	10	0.05	10	50	20	0.05	50	10	10	50	0.05
K361541		0.3	<50	2.96	1410	<10	3.68	50	250	<20	<0.05	<50	30	170	<50	0.51
K361542		0.2	<50	3.62	1250	<10	1.79	80	200	30	0.20	<50	40	180	<50	0.53
K361543		0.6	<50	2.63	1280	<10	2.96	50	270	<20	<0.05	<50	30	200	<50	0.52
K361544		0.3	<50	2.71	1070	<10	2.90	50	240	<20	<0.05	<50	30	180	<50	0.51
K361545		0.4	<50	2.50	1230	<10	2.96	60	210	<20	<0.05	<50	30	150	<50	0.52
K361546		0.4	<50	2.93	2080	<10	2.24	50	220	<20	0.36	<50	30	100	<50	0.49
K361547		0.6	<50	2.02	1600	<10	2.18	50	250	<20	<0.05	<50	40	200	<50	0.52
K361548		0.3	<50	2.01	1690	<10	2.43	70	210	<20	<0.05	<50	30	180	<50	0.50
K361549		0.3	<50	1.96	2010	<10	2.22	70	290	<20	0.25	<50	40	160	<50	0.50
K361550		0.9	<50	0.45	230	<10	4.30	10	210	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	280	<50	0.08
K361551		0.3	<50	1.74	1450	<10	3.72	80	240	<20	0.11	<50	30	140	<50	0.51
K361552		0.3	<50	1.73	2220	<10	1.65	60	210	<20	0.07	<50	40	130	<50	0.46
K361553		0.5	<50	2.17	2150	<10	1.94	120	250	<20	1.15	<50	30	110	<50	0.47
K361554		0.5	<50	1.51	10250	<10	0.45	60	140	<20	1.86	<50	20	30	<50	0.29
K361555		0.7	<50	1.99	2640	<10	2.53	70	230	20	0.33	<50	30	90	<50	0.49
K361556		0.2	<50	2.24	1410	<10	3.25	60	270	<20	<0.05	<50	40	220	<50	0.54
K361557		0.5	<50	2.19	1480	<10	2.80	90	280	20	0.22	<50	40	140	<50	0.48
K361558		0.4	<50	1.86	1880	<10	2.69	70	260	<20	<0.05	<50	40	160	<50	0.50
K361559		0.6	<50	1.96	2100	<10	2.14	80	280	<20	0.26	<50	40	160	<50	0.47
K361560		0.6	<50	1.85	2020	<10	2.08	80	280	<20	0.25	<50	30	150	<50	0.45
K361561		0.6	<50	1.04	1260	<10	1.23	90	390	<20	3.91	<50	20	130	<50	0.27
K361562		0.6	<50	1.02	1290	10	1.24	90	390	<20	4.23	<50	20	130	<50	0.27
K361563		0.6	<50	1.36	1770	<10	2.41	50	310	<20	1.74	<50	30	180	<50	0.53
K361564		0.4	<50	1.23	1640	<10	2.47	70	310	<20	0.05	<50	30	190	<50	0.55
K361565		0.4	<50	1.69	1400	<10	2.07	80	310	<20	0.12	<50	30	200	<50	0.55
K361566		0.8	<50	1.66	1520	<10	1.40	70	300	<20	0.06	<50	30	250	<50	0.52
K361567		0.7	<50	3.04	1910	<10	2.32	80	280	<20	<0.05	<50	30	170	<50	0.52
K361568		0.9	<50	1.88	1530	<10	2.57	80	330	<20	0.11	<50	30	150	<50	0.57
K361569		0.6	<50	3.44	1060	<10	3.28	60	330	<20	<0.05	<50	30	120	<50	0.62
K361570		0.6	<50	4.49	1440	<10	3.00	40	360	<20	<0.05	<50	30	80	<50	0.67
K361571		1.2	<50	2.22	1500	<10	1.72	50	250	<20	2.47	<50	30	40	<50	0.45
K361572		1.1	<50	2.13	1320	<10	3.01	90	340	<20	<0.05	<50	40	130	<50	0.62
K361573		0.9	<50	2.08	1300	<10	1.91	80	290	<20	0.15	<50	30	130	<50	0.53
K361574		1.0	<50	1.94	1210	<10	0.93	70	260	<20	0.93	<50	30	100	<50	0.48
K361575		1.4	<50	0.45	190	<10	4.16	20	170	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	120	<50	0.07
K361576		0.6	<50	1.80	1040	<10	0.47	90	260	<20	0.05	<50	30	180	<50	0.47
K361577		0.6	<50	1.20	1120	<10	0.51	100	310	<20	0.08	<50	30	170	<50	0.55
K361578		1.2	<50	1.32	1290	<10	0.62	140	300	<20	9.92	<50	30	80	<50	0.39
K361579		0.8	<50	1.81	1450	<10	1.34	100	330	<20	0.46	<50	30	220	<50	0.57
K361580		0.7	<50	1.40	960	<10	1.81	80	290	<20	<0.05	<50	30	200	<50	0.52

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Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: PRO MINERALS INC.
SUITE 1600, THE BOWER BUILDING
543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28-JAN-2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	50	50	10	50	20
K361541		<50	<50	260	<50	150
K361542		<50	<50	280	<50	380
K361543		<50	<50	280	<50	100
K361544		<50	<50	260	<50	230
K361545		<50	<50	260	<50	160
K361546		<50	<50	250	<50	4910
K361547		<50	<50	270	<50	150
K361548		<50	<50	280	<50	100
K361549		<50	<50	310	<50	210
K361550		<50	<50	20	<50	30
K361551		<50	<50	250	<50	120
K361552		<50	<50	250	<50	110
K361553		<50	<50	240	<50	120
K361554		<50	<50	180	<50	320
K361555		<50	<50	250	<50	120
K361556		<50	<50	290	<50	110
K361557		<50	<50	260	<50	110
K361558		<50	<50	260	<50	100
K361559		<50	<50	280	<50	170
K361560		<50	<50	270	<50	160
K361561		<50	<50	110	<50	1350
K361562		<50	<50	120	<50	1330
K361563		<50	<50	280	<50	120
K361564		<50	<50	290	<50	100
K361565		<50	<50	290	<50	150
K361566		<50	<50	280	<50	80
K361567		<50	<50	270	<50	220
K361568		<50	<50	280	<50	270
K361569		<50	<50	320	<50	290
K361570		<50	<50	290	<50	120
K361571		<50	<50	220	<50	1060
K361572		<50	<50	320	<50	90
K361573		<50	<50	270	<50	100
K361574		<50	<50	240	<50	310
K361575		<50	<50	10	<50	30
K361576		<50	<50	240	<50	80
K361577		<50	<50	280	<50	80
K361578		<50	<50	200	<50	80
K361579		<50	<50	290	<50	80
K361580		<50	<50	270	<50	70

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543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28- JAN- 2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	WEI- 21	Au- AA24	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	1	0.05	50	50	10	20	0.05	10	10	10	10	0.05	50
K361581		0.30	<0.005	<1	6.03	<50	90	<10	<20	9.82	<10	30	40	60	9.15	<50
K361582		0.29	0.012	<1	6.43	<50	140	<10	<20	6.90	<10	40	50	80	12.20	<50
K361583		0.28	0.051	<1	5.72	<50	280	<10	<20	2.37	<10	110	50	310	18.90	<50
K361584		0.24	0.055	<1	7.00	<50	580	<10	<20	4.48	<10	70	60	220	15.30	<50
K361585		0.28	0.134	<1	6.55	<50	460	<10	<20	5.68	<10	70	50	310	13.90	<50
K361586		0.29	0.008	<1	6.08	<50	180	<10	<20	9.30	<10	50	50	120	10.30	<50
K361587		0.28	0.008	<1	7.38	<50	310	<10	<20	3.54	<10	40	60	70	13.95	<50
K361588		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.83	<50	140	<10	<20	3.74	<10	40	20	170	10.10	<50
K361589		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.50	50	60	<10	<20	4.53	<10	40	20	160	9.34	<50
K361590		0.28	0.152	2	3.53	470	60	<10	<20	4.66	<10	100	10	1470	9.35	<50
K361591		0.29	<0.005	<1	7.05	<50	<50	<10	<20	5.24	<10	40	10	150	10.50	<50
K361592		0.29	0.066	<1	6.68	<50	50	<10	<20	4.46	<10	40	10	160	10.40	<50
K361593		0.30	<0.005	1	7.02	<50	80	<10	<20	5.39	<10	50	20	180	10.45	<50
K361594		0.30	0.005	<1	7.22	50	70	<10	<20	4.50	<10	40	20	170	10.95	<50
K361595		0.24	<0.005	2	5.31	<50	60	<10	<20	1.99	<10	130	10	1630	19.90	<50
K361596		0.29	0.007	<1	4.91	<50	<50	<10	<20	11.75	<10	40	10	320	8.50	<50
K361597		0.27	0.005	2	5.23	<50	150	<10	<20	3.46	<10	40	20	1490	11.55	<50
K361598		0.28	<0.005	2	7.73	80	90	<10	<20	4.38	<10	40	40	80	10.30	<50
K361599		0.23	<0.005	<1	6.90	70	90	<10	<20	7.01	<10	40	40	110	8.29	<50
K361600		0.27	<0.005	<1	2.44	<50	470	<10	<20	1.01	<10	<10	20	20	1.35	<50
K361601		0.27	<0.005	1	6.74	<50	190	<10	<20	4.47	<10	30	10	50	10.50	<50
K361602		0.27	0.044	1	5.32	<50	160	<10	<20	3.70	<10	30	20	1020	10.30	<50
K361603		0.27	0.012	1	7.23	<50	130	<10	<20	2.00	<10	30	10	450	14.70	<50
K361604		0.28	<0.005	1	6.89	<50	70	<10	<20	6.05	<10	40	90	100	8.26	<50
K361605		0.26	<0.005	<1	6.97	<50	60	<10	<20	5.38	<10	50	110	180	7.61	<50
K361606		0.29	<0.005	1	7.02	<50	110	<10	<20	10.25	<10	40	100	140	6.71	<50
K361607		0.27	<0.005	2	6.87	<50	<50	<10	<20	7.70	<10	60	90	160	7.50	<50
K361608		0.28	<0.005	1	7.84	<50	<50	<10	<20	6.24	<10	50	110	130	9.36	<50
K361609		0.27	<0.005	1	6.73	<50	60	<10	<20	7.68	<10	50	100	90	6.62	<50
K361610		0.25	0.005	1	7.17	<50	<50	<10	<20	6.56	<10	40	90	220	8.51	<50
K361611		0.26	<0.005	<1	7.25	<50	<50	<10	<20	5.42	<10	50	110	170	9.18	<50
K361612		0.27	<0.005	1	6.85	<50	<50	<10	<20	12.10	<10	40	80	130	6.90	<50
K361613		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.74	<50	80	<10	<20	10.10	<10	40	100	110	8.28	<50
K361614		0.25	<0.005	2	7.55	<50	<50	<10	<20	10.20	<10	60	100	230	12.20	<50
K361615		0.28	0.009	1	6.75	<50	110	<10	<20	10.45	<10	40	110	40	7.49	<50
K361616		0.29	0.028	<1	6.50	<50	60	<10	<20	12.30	<10	40	50	150	8.01	<50
K361617		0.29	1.225	2	6.79	70	70	<10	<20	10.60	<10	60	80	870	10.60	<50
K361618		0.30	0.022	<1	6.97	<50	<50	<10	<20	12.00	<10	40	110	240	8.28	<50
K361619		0.28	0.007	<1	5.85	<50	<50	<10	<20	10.35	<10	40	40	210	8.23	<50
K361620		0.28	0.071	<1	5.82	50	<50	<10	<20	10.70	<10	30	40	80	10.35	<50

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.1	50	0.05	10	10	0.05	10	50	20	0.05	50	10	10	50	0.05
K361581		0.8	<50	1.41	1090	<10	1.16	60	290	<20	<0.05	<50	30	190	<50	0.48
K361582		1.1	<50	1.77	1070	<10	1.87	80	310	20	0.09	<50	30	190	<50	0.49
K361583		1.5	<50	2.28	1520	<10	0.13	80	240	<20	4.18	<50	30	20	<50	0.41
K361584		2.4	<50	2.31	1410	<10	0.54	70	270	40	2.97	<50	40	60	<50	0.52
K361585		1.8	<50	2.08	1750	<10	0.61	60	280	<20	2.24	<50	40	60	<50	0.50
K361586		1.1	<50	2.33	1050	<10	2.05	80	290	<20	1.14	<50	30	110	<50	0.51
K361587		1.8	<50	3.95	1550	<10	0.74	70	280	<20	0.66	<50	40	30	<50	0.54
K361588		0.8	<50	4.32	1660	<10	3.10	50	340	<20	<0.05	<50	40	110	<50	0.65
K361589		0.5	<50	4.01	1480	<10	3.18	50	320	<20	<0.05	<50	40	100	<50	0.60
K361590		0.5	<50	2.09	810	<10	0.69	50	170	<20	1.96	<50	20	30	<50	0.29
K361591		0.4	<50	4.03	1720	<10	3.05	40	350	<20	<0.05	<50	40	70	<50	0.69
K361592		0.4	<50	3.99	1790	<10	3.29	50	330	<20	0.05	<50	40	80	<50	0.68
K361593		0.4	<50	3.79	1830	<10	3.45	40	360	<20	0.06	<50	40	110	<50	0.68
K361594		0.4	<50	3.85	1820	<10	3.46	40	390	<20	0.09	<50	40	110	<50	0.73
K361595		0.4	<50	2.86	1070	<10	1.56	80	270	<20	7.62	<50	30	30	<50	0.50
K361596		0.3	<50	2.41	970	<10	1.59	20	250	<20	0.92	<50	30	40	<50	0.45
K361597		0.6	<50	2.81	900	<10	1.31	40	230	<20	2.43	<50	30	30	<50	0.47
K361598		0.4	<50	4.46	1380	<10	2.89	50	320	<20	0.05	<50	40	50	<50	0.60
K361599		0.4	<50	3.76	1450	<10	3.37	50	250	<20	<0.05	<50	40	120	<50	0.53
K361600		1.3	<50	0.36	230	<10	4.08	10	220	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	300	<50	0.09
K361601		1.0	<50	4.78	1680	<10	2.44	40	370	<20	<0.05	<50	40	60	<50	0.64
K361602		0.9	<50	3.93	1900	<10	1.21	40	290	<20	0.26	<50	30	30	<50	0.56
K361603		1.1	<50	4.93	1650	<10	1.10	40	410	<20	0.48	<50	40	20	<50	0.71
K361604		0.3	<50	3.68	1700	<10	3.40	60	250	<20	0.18	<50	30	70	<50	0.49
K361605		0.3	<50	3.70	1040	<10	4.02	70	260	<20	0.26	<50	40	60	<50	0.52
K361606		0.4	<50	3.06	1700	<10	2.53	70	290	<20	0.11	<50	30	200	<50	0.53
K361607		0.3	<50	3.11	2000	<10	3.27	70	210	<20	0.43	<50	30	130	<50	0.49
K361608		0.4	<50	4.23	1440	<10	3.58	80	290	<20	0.20	<50	40	110	<50	0.58
K361609		0.3	<50	3.02	1340	<10	3.28	70	240	<20	0.06	<50	30	230	<50	0.53
K361610		0.2	<50	3.04	1280	<10	3.27	60	270	<20	0.19	<50	30	90	<50	0.48
K361611		0.2	<50	3.49	1280	<10	3.72	80	210	<20	0.41	<50	40	60	<50	0.56
K361612		0.2	<50	2.64	2490	<10	2.10	60	230	<20	0.15	<50	30	210	<50	0.46
K361613		0.3	<50	3.05	1520	<10	2.09	80	240	<20	<0.05	<50	40	210	<50	0.48
K361614		0.2	<50	4.30	2180	<10	0.79	90	300	20	0.06	<50	30	200	<50	0.42
K361615		0.4	<50	2.31	1590	<10	2.73	60	270	<20	<0.05	<50	40	170	<50	0.47
K361616		0.4	<50	1.76	1790	<10	2.65	70	290	<20	0.14	<50	30	130	<50	0.43
K361617		0.5	<50	2.41	2910	<10	1.80	60	270	<20	1.04	<50	40	150	<50	0.49
K361618		0.2	<50	1.95	1870	<10	1.95	70	270	<20	0.05	<50	40	230	<50	0.44
K361619		0.3	<50	1.66	1520	<10	3.68	70	310	50	0.55	<50	20	60	<50	0.31
K361620		0.3	<50	1.91	1780	<10	2.14	70	310	<20	0.10	<50	30	140	<50	0.45

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Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	50	50	10	50	20
K361581		<50	<50	240	<50	70
K361582		<50	<50	240	<50	90
K361583		<50	<50	210	<50	120
K361584		<50	<50	260	<50	140
K361585		<50	<50	250	<50	120
K361586		<50	<50	250	<50	90
K361587		<50	<50	260	<50	160
K361588		<50	<50	310	<50	160
K361589		<50	<50	300	<50	150
K361590		<50	<50	150	<50	120
K361591		<50	<50	320	<50	160
K361592		<50	<50	330	50	180
K361593		<50	<50	320	<50	130
K361594		<50	<50	320	<50	110
K361595		<50	<50	260	<50	100
K361596		<50	<50	210	<50	80
K361597		<50	<50	220	70	90
K361598		<50	<50	290	<50	120
K361599		<50	<50	270	<50	90
K361600		<50	<50	20	<50	40
K361601		<50	<50	280	<50	110
K361602		<50	<50	250	<50	120
K361603		<50	<50	310	<50	150
K361604		<50	<50	250	<50	140
K361605		<50	<50	270	<50	200
K361606		<50	<50	290	<50	110
K361607		<50	<50	270	<50	140
K361608		<50	<50	300	<50	140
K361609		<50	<50	280	<50	100
K361610		<50	<50	240	<50	100
K361611		<50	<50	290	<50	110
K361612		<50	<50	250	<50	100
K361613		<50	<50	270	<50	130
K361614		<50	<50	230	<50	500
K361615		<50	<50	260	<50	160
K361616		<50	<50	210	<50	100
K361617		<50	<50	260	<50	190
K361618		<50	<50	260	<50	110
K361619		<50	<50	140	<50	220
K361620		<50	<50	230	<50	140

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Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA24	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	1	0.05	50	50	10	20	0.05	10	10	10	10	0.05	50
K361621		0.29	0.077	2	7.03	<50	60	<10	<20	8.75	<10	60	40	370	9.47	<50
K361622		0.28	0.025	<1	6.92	60	<50	<10	<20	6.99	<10	40	50	170	7.95	<50
K361623		0.26	0.005	1	7.18	70	50	<10	<20	11.00	<10	40	50	110	8.82	<50
K361624		0.28	0.006	1	5.85	70	60	<10	<20	8.04	<10	40	60	130	8.47	<50
K361625		0.25	<0.005	<1	2.10	<50	290	<10	<20	0.43	<10	<10	20	10	1.32	<50
K361626		0.25	0.005	<1	7.20	<50	90	<10	<20	8.66	<10	40	60	140	10.95	<50
K361627		0.27	0.028	1	6.84	<50	90	<10	<20	10.75	<10	40	40	160	10.15	<50
K361628		0.28	0.005	<1	7.00	<50	<50	<10	<20	7.44	<10	40	50	120	10.50	<50
K361629		0.25	0.007	<1	5.87	<50	70	<10	<20	8.85	<10	40	50	210	9.21	<50
K361630		0.29	<0.005	<1	5.62	<50	60	<10	<20	11.05	<10	50	50	210	8.15	<50
K361631		0.31	<0.005	<1	5.67	<50	<50	<10	<20	9.80	<10	40	60	120	8.68	<50
K361632		0.30	0.006	<1	7.01	<50	60	<10	<20	10.55	<10	50	50	170	10.70	<50
K361633		0.27	0.005	<1	5.69	<50	60	<10	<20	13.15	<10	50	40	100	8.97	<50
K361634		0.27	<0.005	<1	6.70	<50	60	<10	<20	10.25	<10	40	50	100	10.05	<50
K361635		0.27	<0.005	<1	6.43	<50	180	<10	<20	9.52	<10	40	50	80	8.17	<50
K361636		0.26	<0.005	<1	6.54	<50	70	<10	<20	10.10	<10	40	50	80	9.41	<50
K361637		0.26	<0.005	<1	6.97	<50	<50	<10	<20	5.17	<10	40	20	220	9.13	<50
K361638		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.29	<50	60	<10	<20	9.12	<10	30	30	130	9.22	<50
K361639		0.26	0.007	<1	6.55	<50	<50	<10	<20	6.30	<10	40	40	140	8.91	<50
K361640		0.30	0.008	<1	7.01	<50	80	<10	<20	10.65	<10	30	90	110	8.68	<50
K361641		0.25	0.013	1	6.88	<50	<50	<10	<20	11.25	<10	70	100	370	14.30	<50
K361642		0.26	0.019	<1	5.56	<50	50	<10	<20	12.15	<10	60	70	550	15.00	<50
K361643		0.28	0.015	<1	7.04	<50	<50	<10	<20	9.85	<10	50	100	230	11.95	<50
K361644		0.28	0.006	<1	6.68	<50	90	<10	<20	12.45	<10	30	90	190	10.35	<50
K361645		0.25	0.009	<1	6.11	<50	150	<10	<20	9.97	<10	60	90	210	12.55	<50
K361646		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.61	<50	370	<10	<20	5.81	<10	40	130	110	11.15	<50
K361647		0.25	<0.005	<1	5.85	<50	150	<10	<20	10.60	<10	40	110	80	7.92	<50
K361648		0.29	0.010	1	5.96	<50	160	<10	<20	6.77	<10	80	120	450	12.20	<50
K361649		0.26	0.005	<1	6.43	<50	130	<10	<20	8.75	<10	40	120	170	7.97	<50
K361650		0.27	<0.005	<1	2.87	<50	420	<10	<20	1.03	<10	<10	30	10	1.47	<50
K361651		0.28	<0.005	<1	5.82	<50	230	<10	<20	6.14	<10	20	10	50	5.55	<50
K361652		0.28	0.007	<1	6.78	<50	190	<10	<20	5.70	<10	30	80	80	9.06	<50
K361653		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.17	<50	330	<10	<20	6.18	<10	30	120	50	6.33	<50
K361654		0.30	<0.005	<1	6.24	<50	260	<10	<20	6.83	<10	40	130	100	8.05	<50
K361655		0.24	<0.005	<1	6.62	<50	280	<10	<20	5.24	<10	30	120	40	11.15	<50
K361656		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.43	<50	60	<10	<20	9.42	<10	30	110	50	10.00	<50
K361657		0.25	0.008	1	5.97	<50	<50	<10	<20	9.85	<10	90	70	540	14.15	<50
K361658		0.28	<0.005	<1	6.13	<50	110	<10	<20	8.00	<10	30	100	90	8.74	<50
K361659		0.26	0.009	1	6.31	<50	70	<10	<20	10.75	<10	60	90	460	10.95	<50
K361660		0.29	0.010	<1	6.55	<50	140	<10	<20	9.09	<10	50	100	190	12.75	<50

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SUITE 1600, THE BOWER BUILDING
543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28- JAN- 2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.1	50	0.05	10	10	0.05	10	50	20	0.05	50	10	10	50	0.05
K361621		0.4	<50	2.16	2650	<10	2.70	90	310	<20	0.86	<50	30	100	<50	0.55
K361622		0.2	<50	2.30	1080	<10	4.44	50	300	<20	0.15	<50	40	30	<50	0.55
K361623		0.4	<50	2.95	2370	<10	2.36	60	290	<20	<0.05	<50	40	80	<50	0.53
K361624		0.4	<50	2.61	2200	<10	2.15	70	270	<20	0.13	<50	30	120	<50	0.49
K361625		1.1	<50	0.46	240	<10	4.42	10	170	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	140	<50	0.07
K361626		0.5	<50	3.13	1540	<10	2.08	80	330	<20	0.13	<50	40	140	<50	0.56
K361627		0.8	<50	2.41	4890	<10	0.85	70	320	<20	0.33	<50	30	70	<50	0.49
K361628		0.3	<50	2.53	1430	<10	2.94	70	310	<20	0.07	<50	40	120	<50	0.58
K361629		0.6	<50	1.75	2370	<10	2.51	70	340	30	0.29	<50	30	110	<50	0.49
K361630		0.6	<50	1.55	2650	<10	1.92	70	300	<20	0.12	<50	30	150	<50	0.54
K361631		0.4	<50	1.54	1990	<10	1.95	60	330	<20	<0.05	<50	30	160	<50	0.58
K361632		0.5	<50	2.00	1710	<10	1.18	60	340	<20	0.18	<50	40	150	<50	0.57
K361633		0.5	<50	1.46	1580	<10	0.90	40	300	<20	0.50	<50	20	90	<50	0.34
K361634		0.6	<50	1.86	1740	<10	2.27	50	370	<20	0.05	<50	30	130	<50	0.51
K361635		1.1	<50	1.85	1590	<10	2.79	50	320	<20	0.06	<50	30	70	<50	0.59
K361636		0.5	<50	1.71	1580	<10	1.78	60	340	<20	<0.05	<50	30	140	<50	0.56
K361637		0.3	<50	3.91	2160	<10	3.48	30	350	<20	0.05	<50	30	100	<50	0.64
K361638		0.4	<50	4.61	3410	<10	1.65	40	270	<20	<0.05	<50	30	60	<50	0.45
K361639		0.4	<50	3.90	2550	<10	2.80	50	290	20	<0.05	<50	40	120	<50	0.55
K361640		0.4	<50	2.37	2030	<10	1.84	50	270	20	0.52	<50	30	130	<50	0.46
K361641		0.3	<50	3.08	2100	<10	0.74	90	240	<20	2.68	<50	30	130	<50	0.44
K361642		0.2	<50	3.02	2370	<10	0.64	100	220	<20	2.55	<50	40	100	<50	0.35
K361643		0.3	<50	2.72	2550	<10	1.76	70	250	<20	1.60	<50	40	120	<50	0.46
K361644		0.4	<50	2.66	2210	<10	1.06	60	270	<20	0.92	<50	40	150	<50	0.47
K361645		0.8	<50	2.75	1870	<10	0.75	80	230	<20	1.87	<50	30	70	<50	0.36
K361646		1.7	<50	3.58	1330	<10	0.89	60	220	<20	1.02	<50	40	90	<50	0.43
K361647		1.2	<50	3.02	1710	<10	1.25	60	220	<20	<0.05	<50	30	190	<50	0.42
K361648		1.0	<50	2.98	1060	<10	1.94	70	210	<20	2.79	<50	30	100	<50	0.39
K361649		0.7	<50	3.27	1330	<10	2.05	70	230	<20	0.08	<50	30	170	<50	0.41
K361650		0.9	<50	0.44	290	<10	4.10	10	200	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	240	<50	0.08
K361651		1.3	<50	1.85	870	<10	3.26	<10	1070	<20	<0.05	<50	10	270	<50	0.39
K361652		1.0	<50	3.21	1340	<10	2.72	40	580	<20	0.53	<50	20	90	<50	0.41
K361653		1.6	<50	3.09	1090	<10	2.63	50	240	40	<0.05	<50	30	100	<50	0.41
K361654		1.4	<50	3.54	1530	<10	2.16	60	220	<20	0.09	<50	30	110	<50	0.41
K361655		1.7	<50	3.79	1520	<10	2.06	50	240	<20	0.48	<50	40	50	<50	0.43
K361656		0.5	<50	3.63	2320	<10	1.22	70	230	<20	0.08	<50	40	160	<50	0.42
K361657		0.3	<50	4.14	2620	<10	0.52	120	270	<20	2.37	<50	30	150	<50	0.39
K361658		0.6	<50	2.86	1450	<10	2.49	60	280	<20	0.11	<50	30	150	<50	0.48
K361659		0.5	<50	3.48	1630	<10	0.78	70	280	<20	1.12	<50	30	200	<50	0.42
K361660		0.9	<50	3.49	2010	<10	1.10	70	290	<20	1.16	<50	30	120	<50	0.42

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	50	50	10	50	20
K361621		<50	<50	270	<50	440
K361622		<50	<50	270	<50	200
K361623		<50	<50	270	<50	140
K361624		<50	<50	260	<50	140
K361625		<50	<50	20	<50	30
K361626		<50	<50	280	<50	130
K361627		<50	<50	240	<50	270
K361628		<50	<50	300	<50	110
K361629		<50	<50	250	<50	150
K361630		<50	<50	270	<50	60
K361631		<50	<50	310	<50	70
K361632		<50	<50	280	<50	70
K361633		<50	<50	170	<50	70
K361634		<50	<50	240	<50	70
K361635		<50	<50	270	<50	80
K361636		<50	<50	280	<50	90
K361637		<50	<50	310	<50	70
K361638		<50	<50	240	<50	90
K361639		<50	<50	290	<50	110
K361640		<50	<50	240	<50	160
K361641		<50	<50	250	<50	130
K361642		<50	<50	230	<50	110
K361643		<50	<50	240	<50	100
K361644		<50	<50	250	<50	100
K361645		<50	<50	210	<50	100
K361646		<50	<50	250	<50	110
K361647		<50	<50	260	<50	100
K361648		<50	<50	230	<50	80
K361649		<50	<50	260	<50	100
K361650		<50	<50	20	<50	30
K361651		<50	<50	170	<50	60
K361652		<50	<50	210	<50	140
K361653		<50	<50	240	<50	240
K361654		<50	<50	250	<50	100
K361655		<50	<50	250	<50	110
K361656		<50	<50	260	<50	100
K361657		<50	<50	240	<50	140
K361658		<50	<50	260	<50	90
K361659		<50	<50	240	<50	140
K361660		<50	<50	220	<50	160

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543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28- JAN- 2012
Account: PRMIIN

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method	WEI- 21	Au- AA24	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a	ME- ICP61a
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	1	0.05	50	50	10	20	0.05	10	10	10	10	0.05	50
K361661		0.27	0.006	<1	7.41	<50	190	<10	<20	4.03	<10	30	140	20	14.75	<50
K361662		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.43	<50	160	<10	<20	10.60	<10	30	100	20	9.30	<50
K361663		0.29	<0.005	<1	7.07	<50	220	10	<20	4.73	<10	30	130	40	13.30	<50
K361664		0.29	<0.005	<1	6.61	<50	330	<10	<20	5.80	<10	50	140	80	11.00	<50
K361665		0.27	<0.005	1	6.74	<50	100	<10	<20	7.54	<10	40	130	80	9.47	<50
K361666		0.31	<0.005	1	6.87	<50	190	<10	<20	8.81	<10	40	100	70	7.48	<50
K361667		0.26	0.195	<1	8.74	60	590	<10	<20	4.48	100	90	140	170	13.90	<50
K361668		0.27	<0.005	<1	7.59	<50	260	<10	<20	7.65	<10	50	140	60	7.94	<50
K361669		0.28	0.006	<1	7.65	<50	170	<10	<20	4.54	<10	40	130	170	10.70	<50
K361670		0.27	<0.005	<1	7.67	<50	240	<10	<20	5.72	<10	40	150	40	8.80	<50
K361671		0.30	<0.005	<1	7.72	<50	230	<10	<20	6.10	<10	30	140	40	10.70	<50
K361672		0.29	0.097	<1	6.96	520	200	<10	<20	7.55	<10	40	140	110	12.35	<50
K361673		0.28	<0.005	<1	7.79	<50	200	<10	<20	9.00	<10	50	150	90	7.11	<50
K361674		0.29	<0.005	<1	7.63	<50	130	<10	<20	8.38	<10	50	140	60	9.05	<50
K361675		0.29	<0.005	<1	4.52	<50	530	<10	<20	0.71	<10	<10	20	10	1.31	<50
K361676		0.29	<0.005	<1	7.39	<50	60	<10	<20	7.05	<10	60	120	110	8.68	<50
K361677		0.29	<0.005	1	6.73	<50	60	<10	<20	9.14	<10	40	100	60	7.94	<50
K361678		0.28	<0.005	1	7.31	<50	130	<10	<20	7.59	<10	30	80	80	7.25	<50
K361679		0.29	<0.005	<1	7.04	<50	140	<10	<20	10.55	<10	50	120	40	8.58	<50
K361680		0.28	<0.005	1	5.52	<50	<50	<10	<20	18.90	<10	30	70	110	6.41	<50
K361681		0.29	<0.005	1	7.15	<50	80	<10	<20	10.70	<10	40	110	50	7.30	<50
K361682		0.29	<0.005	<1	7.61	<50	70	<10	<20	11.90	<10	20	70	50	10.75	<50
K361683		0.30	0.012	1	7.20	<50	110	<10	<20	9.76	<10	40	90	200	12.20	<50
K361684		0.29	0.037	1	7.58	<50	190	<10	<20	9.81	<10	30	140	90	8.89	<50
K361685		0.29	<0.005	2	7.03	<50	200	<10	<20	9.62	<10	30	130	20	8.80	<50
K361686		0.28	<0.005	3	6.93	60	<50	<10	<20	12.15	<10	100	120	530	12.40	<50
K361687		0.28	<0.005	1	7.31	<50	70	<10	<20	13.50	<10	40	90	90	8.68	<50
K361688		0.24	<0.005	1	5.12	<50	<50	<10	<20	19.55	<10	30	70	90	6.57	<50
K361689		0.28	<0.005	1	5.80	<50	<50	<10	<20	16.40	<10	30	60	60	7.95	<50
K361690		0.28	<0.005	1	6.54	<50	<50	<10	<20	15.40	<10	40	70	160	10.10	<50
K361691		0.27	<0.005	2	7.11	<50	<50	<10	<20	8.17	<10	50	20	120	9.90	<50
K361692		0.30	<0.005	1	7.07	<50	<50	<10	<20	6.77	<10	50	20	120	10.60	<50
K361693		0.30	<0.005	1	7.31	<50	<50	<10	<20	8.87	<10	50	20	80	10.00	<50
K361694		0.30	<0.005	1	7.03	<50	<50	<10	<20	8.77	<10	40	20	150	10.80	<50
K361695		0.30	<0.005	<1	6.94	<50	50	<10	<20	8.96	<10	40	30	150	8.62	<50

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Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a	ME-ICP61a
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.1	50	0.05	10	10	0.05	10	50	20	0.05	50	10	10	50	0.05
K361661		2.6	<50	4.02	1520	<10	0.94	60	240	<20	0.31	<50	40	40	<50	0.44
K361662		1.2	<50	3.32	1530	<10	0.69	60	230	<20	<0.05	<50	40	160	<50	0.41
K361663		1.8	<50	4.18	1530	<10	1.25	50	230	<20	0.09	<50	40	60	<50	0.41
K361664		1.9	<50	3.90	1420	<10	1.26	70	230	<20	0.52	<50	40	60	<50	0.42
K361665		0.7	<50	4.53	1420	<10	1.89	50	230	20	0.05	<50	40	120	<50	0.43
K361666		1.2	<50	4.11	1260	<10	1.62	60	300	130	<0.05	<50	40	140	<50	0.50
K361667		2.6	<50	3.69	2790	10	0.70	60	270	2550	2.24	<50	50	20	<50	0.52
K361668		1.7	<50	3.70	1330	<10	1.84	80	250	120	<0.05	<50	40	140	<50	0.46
K361669		1.1	<50	4.46	1850	<10	2.51	70	180	30	0.29	<50	40	40	<50	0.43
K361670		1.5	<50	4.47	1500	<10	2.15	70	230	20	0.08	<50	40	70	<50	0.44
K361671		1.1	<50	3.87	1490	<10	2.06	70	210	<20	0.20	<50	50	60	<50	0.45
K361672		0.8	<50	4.23	1690	<10	1.18	60	180	<20	0.73	<50	40	40	<50	0.39
K361673		1.0	<50	3.61	1240	<10	2.15	70	260	<20	<0.05	<50	40	150	<50	0.47
K361674		0.7	<50	4.44	1650	<10	1.58	80	210	<20	0.06	<50	40	130	<50	0.43
K361675		1.0	<50	0.45	240	<10	4.23	20	200	<20	<0.05	<50	<10	220	<50	0.08
K361676		0.5	<50	4.45	1880	<10	2.52	90	240	60	0.07	<50	40	100	<50	0.44
K361677		0.5	<50	4.38	2140	<10	2.03	50	220	<20	<0.05	<50	40	150	<50	0.41
K361678		0.7	<50	3.27	1480	<10	2.92	40	540	<20	<0.05	<50	30	190	<50	0.43
K361679		0.7	<50	4.23	1400	<10	1.59	70	220	<20	<0.05	<50	40	140	<50	0.44
K361680		0.1	<50	2.91	3220	<10	0.84	50	160	<20	0.05	<50	30	110	<50	0.31
K361681		0.5	<50	3.82	1370	<10	1.78	70	220	<20	<0.05	<50	40	160	<50	0.44
K361682		0.4	<50	2.88	1730	<10	1.03	70	550	<20	0.14	<50	20	170	<50	0.38
K361683		0.6	<50	3.40	2820	<10	1.23	70	400	<20	1.12	<50	30	130	<50	0.39
K361684		0.8	<50	2.90	1730	<10	2.00	60	280	<20	0.44	<50	40	120	<50	0.47
K361685		0.8	<50	3.73	1610	<10	1.49	70	220	<20	<0.05	<50	40	120	<50	0.44
K361686		0.3	<50	4.65	2500	10	0.29	170	390	450	1.05	<50	30	130	<50	0.37
K361687		0.5	<50	3.32	1710	<10	0.75	70	290	20	0.18	<50	40	150	<50	0.50
K361688		0.2	<50	2.24	1080	<10	1.39	70	210	<20	<0.05	<50	30	190	<50	0.35
K361689		0.2	<50	2.56	1510	<10	1.37	80	220	20	<0.05	<50	30	200	<50	0.39
K361690		0.2	<50	3.00	2690	<10	0.32	70	280	<20	0.10	<50	30	240	<50	0.40
K361691		0.2	<50	3.49	2320	<10	2.31	50	320	<20	<0.05	<50	40	180	<50	0.62
K361692		0.2	<50	3.63	1430	<10	2.84	50	340	<20	<0.05	<50	40	170	<50	0.58
K361693		0.2	<50	3.10	2130	<10	2.16	60	340	<20	<0.05	<50	40	220	<50	0.65
K361694		0.2	<50	3.49	4590	<10	1.72	40	250	<20	<0.05	<50	30	100	<50	0.50
K361695		0.3	<50	3.25	2620	<10	2.37	40	270	<20	<0.05	<50	40	220	<50	0.55

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To: PRO MINERALS INC.
SUITE 1600, THE BOWER BUILDING
543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 28-JAN-2012
Account: PRMIIN

Project: LLN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO11272175

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61a Tl ppm 50	ME-ICP61a U ppm 50	ME-ICP61a V ppm 10	ME-ICP61a W ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Zn ppm 20
K361661		<50	<50	250	<50	170
K361662		<50	<50	250	<50	90
K361663		<50	<50	240	<50	170
K361664		<50	<50	260	<50	150
K361665		<50	<50	250	<50	230
K361666		<50	<50	280	<50	150
K361667		<50	<50	290	<50	19100
K361668		<50	<50	270	<50	140
K361669		<50	<50	260	<50	170
K361670		<50	<50	270	<50	120
K361671		<50	<50	270	<50	120
K361672		<50	<50	240	<50	170
K361673		<50	<50	280	<50	170
K361674		<50	<50	270	<50	130
K361675		<50	<50	20	<50	30
K361676		<50	<50	240	<50	180
K361677		<50	<50	240	<50	90
K361678		<50	<50	220	<50	90
K361679		<50	<50	260	<50	120
K361680		<50	<50	180	<50	140
K361681		<50	<50	260	<50	100
K361682		<50	<50	140	<50	100
K361683		<50	<50	190	<50	120
K361684		<50	<50	260	<50	290
K361685		<50	<50	260	<50	120
K361686		<50	<50	190	<50	750
K361687		<50	<50	270	<50	120
K361688		<50	<50	200	<50	70
K361689		<50	<50	210	<50	120
K361690		<50	<50	200	<50	620
K361691		<50	<50	300	<50	110
K361692		<50	<50	280	<50	90
K361693		<50	<50	300	<50	110
K361694		<50	<50	250	<50	140
K361695		<50	<50	290	<50	100