REPORT

ON

BLASTING & SAMPLING

(March 2009)

Cairo Township Property.

Cairo Township
Larder Lake Mining Division
North-eastern Ontario

NTS
42A/2

UTM
Grid Zone 17
Nad 83
0529937mE, 5313404mN

For

Pro Minerals Inc.

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Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES & FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

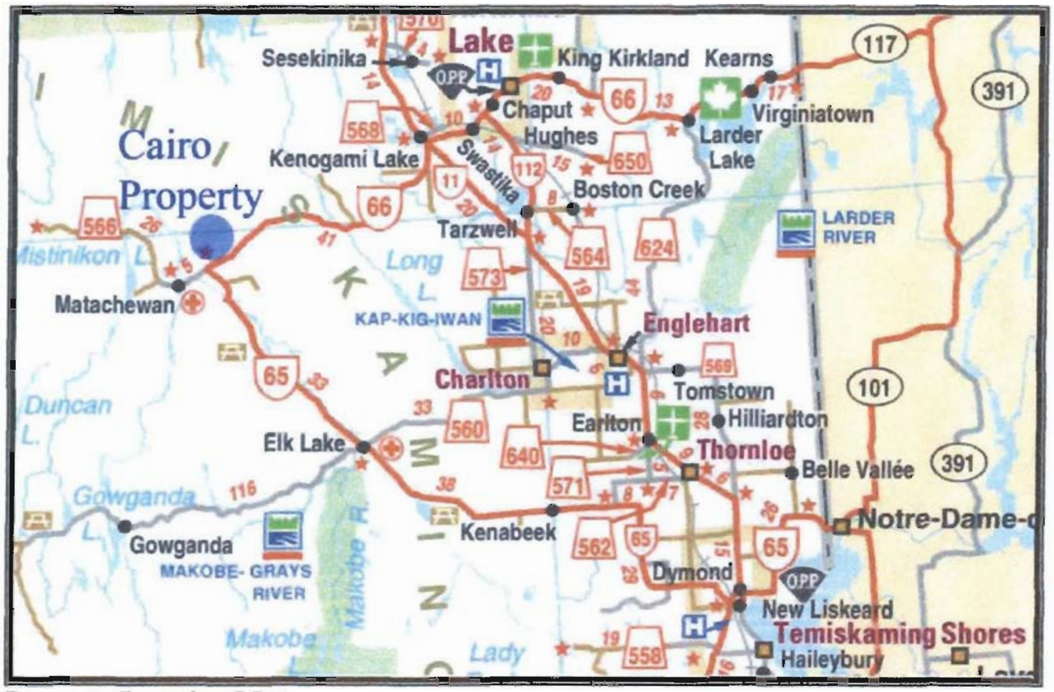
Pro Minerals Inc. hired Doug Robinson Consulting to monitor blasting and sample collection of the Cairo Property in February 2009. The Cairo Property is located in Cairo Tp approximately 46 kilometres west-southwest of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

The showing investigated consists of lead-silver-copper Pb-Ag-Cu (quartz) vein. The observations and recommendations of this report are directed to understanding the character of the structure and mineralization with the intent of developing a deposit model and an exploration model to recognize Pb-Ag-Cu veins. Orientation surveys are recommended to accomplish this. The recommended orientation surveys are also intended to explore the possible vertical and lateral extent of this vein with the intent of identifying economically recoverable deposit.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property locations referenced in this report and appendices are identified using Nad 83 UTM coordinates. The showing is located at UTM coordinates 0529937mE-5313404mN.

To access the property; proceed west on Highway 66 from Kirkland Lake (approximately 54 kilometres). Take the Matachewan Indian Reserve #72 Road several kilometres north to UTM coordinates 0529632mE-5312394mN. From this location a timber trail leads approximately 1.1 km north-northeast to the showing.



Property Location Map

3.0 THE PROPERTY

The property ownership and claim fabric was reviewed on the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site. The property is registered to Pro Minerals Inc (Client #405533) and Jim Harold Forbes (Client #132578) as follows:

Registered Owner	Claim	Units	Due Date	Work Required
Pro Minerals	4246060	10	2010-Sep-17	$4,000
J Forbes	4202823	15	2009-May-17	$6,000
J Forbes	4202824	15	2009-May-17	$6,000
J Forbes	4230148	16	2010-Apr-01	$6,400
J Forbes	4230149	11	2010-Apr-01	$4,400

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property has moderate outcrop relief with original jack pine, spruce and birch cover. Much of the land has been recently clear cut.

5.0 REGIONAL-PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

The regional and property geology, and exploration history were not studied in the preparation of this report.

Various ministry maps included in this report were reduced to a common 1cm = 50 metre format. The location of the Cairo showing ("QAgPbVein"), the property boundary, inferred regional structures (green lines) and identified Keating Coefficient anomalies ("K") are common to all the maps. The author produced the inferred regional structures from Map 81936. These inferred structures were identified as magnetic lows. Deep erosional lineaments might contribute significantly to the low magnetic signature used to define the structures.

6.0 BLASTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

Work was performed under the direction of Jim Forbes, project manager and Douglas Robinson, Professional Engineer (geologist) and Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101. Drilling was performed by Eric Marion and blasting was done by Erle Boyce.

Drilling was performed February 12, 13, 14 and 15, 2009. Blasting was done February 13, 14, 15 and 16, 2009.

The work site is a historic trench with shallow blasts. This outcrop area investigated was mechanically stripped prior to the 2009 blasting and sampling. Jim Forbes and his assistants, hand shovelled snow to the bedrock surface prior to February 12. An outcrop area 30 meters long and generally 3 to 4 metres wide was exposed and was mapped as outcrop February 12, 2009.

A thin layer of ice and patchy, frozen limonitic soil (generally 1-4cm thick) prevented direct mapping of the outcrop.

Jim Forbes selected four blast cuts. The ice and soil; where present, were chipped from the outcrop to expose the rock and to facilitate drilling. Bare outcrop was required to prevent melting and the release of rock chips into the hole. Rock chips would wedge the steel in the hole. A Pionjar plugger was used to drill 60 cm (2 foot), 3.0 cm diameter holes. The drill pattern consisted of two rows of holes drilled 0.5 metres apart, with the holes spaced at 0.5 metres. The high outcrop knobs and domes were generally bare and were swept to expose the bedrock.

Much of the bedrock surface had a layer of ice and locally up to 4 cm of dark rusty brown ferruginous (limonitic) soil having the appearance of gossan that rested directly on the bedrock. Locally, blast muck from historic trenching covered low areas within the mapped area. The vein and historic work trended at 020° azimuth. The limonitic component of the soil encountered may be partially from sulphide material derived from glacial smear from the showing and/or water derived from water that flowed along the bedrock surface. Examination of the soil during summer conditions would better enable the determination of the character and cause of the apparent limonite appearing soil horizon that occurs directly on the outcrop.

The historic showing and recent stripping strike approximately 020° from a swampy area. A large, isolated jack pine is located along the trend of the showing at UTM coordinates 0529921mE-5313368mN. This tree was blazed on the north side and used as an arbitrary 0N-0E reference for mapping the showing and blasts. A cloth chain was stretched from the 0N-0E reference point to the north end of the showing (along the west wall of the historic blast trench). Plugger holes were drilled 30.0 and 42.7 meters along the chain for permanent reference points. Both reference points remained after the blasting.

The following waypoints: 0.00mN, 30.0mN, 42.7mN and 50.0mN are in a line trending 020° from the issolated (blazed) large jack pine south located south of the trench.

Table 1: UTM Reference Points

UTM mE	UTM mN	Station	Comment
0529921mE	5313368mN	00.0mN	0E-0N Reference point: a large pine tree south of trench on line with the trend of the trench. The measured UTM of way point 00.0mN(-00.0E) was arbitrarily deemed correct.
0529932mE	5313394mN	30.0mN	Reference plugger hole 1m north of blast "D"
0529937mE	5313404mN	42.7mN	Reference plugger hole at south edge of blast "A"
0529941mE	5313415mN	50.0mN	50.0m point of chain from jack pine

The above waypoints: 0.00mN, 30.0mN, 42.7mN and 50.0mN are in a straight line trending 020° from the large, issolated (blazed) pine south of the trench. These waypoints define the base line (000E) recommended in this report.

The outline of the freshly exposed stripped area was mapped. All exposures observed were pink syenite of the Cairo stock. This rock is dominated by plagioclase laths to 1 by 5 millimetres.

Four blasts were taken and labelled "A" to "D" in the order of blasting. The trenches and the freshly exposed veins were mapped. This map is included as an appendix to this report. Appropriate samples were taken as tabulated below and reported on the field map.

Table 2: Sample Descriptions

Sample	Trench	Chainage	Width	Weight	Description
78170	A	39.5m	0.56m	2.105kg	Chip Sample at North face of blast. Vein at intersection of 020° and 050° trending veins (60% quartz, brecciated with sulphide breccia filling. 20% Galena, 20% chalcopyrite-pyrite dominated by chalcopyrite).
78171	A	39.5m	0.34m	1.868kg	Chip Sample at North face of blast. Wall rock east of veining. Some Chalcopyrite fracture filling observed.
78172	A	39.5m	0.27m	0.997kg	Chip Sample at North face of blast. Wall rock west of veining. Rusty joints.
78173	A	39.5m		0.517kg	Grab Sample from blast muck. Chalcopyrite rich grab sample to establish metal distribution. 40% chalcopyrite, possibly some pyrite. Appears to be several % fine galena grains.
78174	A	39.5m		0.676kg	Grab Sample from blast muck. Galena rich grab to establish metal distribution. 40% galena, dominantly fine grained, in part to 3mm cleavages. 1-2% very fine-grained chalcopyrite.
78175	B	43.5m		1.721kg	Selected pieces of blast muck. 50% vein with 2% sulphides (chalcopyrite-galena) and 50% wall rock. Sample collected to reflect style of mineralization.
78176	C	56.5m		3.800kg	Selected pieces of blast muck (mostly vein material pieces 2-4cm thick). Source quartz vein 12 cm wide with 3-4% estimated galena plus quartz stockwork in wall rock. Sulphide content consistent throughout vein material.
78177	C	56.5m		6.200kg	Fines from blast (generally <3.0cm maximum dimension). Collected to represent metal content of the blast.

78178	D	29.0m		4.800kg	Fines from central half of the blast (generally <3.0cm). Collected to represent metal content of the blast.
78179	D	29.0m	0.8m	2.700kg	Chip Sample at North face of blast. Scattered thin dark green chloritic stringers.
78180	D	29.0m		0.953kg	Bedrock Sample. 0.3cm quartz stringer in 15cm of wall rock chiselled from north face of blast.
78181	D	29.0m		2.600kg	Two pieces of blast muck. Fine disseminated pyrite crystals in groundmass of fresh appearing syenite. Sampled to test for gold.

Table 3: Sample Analyses

Sample #	Analyses				Ag/Pb Ratio
78170	0.25 gAu/tonne	785.0 gAg/tonne	11.350 %Cu	22.500 %Pb	**34.89**
78171	0.40 gAu/tonne	6.2 gAg/tonne	0.650 %Cu	0.241 %Pb	25.73[WRx]
78172	0.04 gAu/tonne	9.0 gAg/tonne	0.073 %Cu	0.213 %Pb	42.25[WRx]
78173	0.17 gAu/tonne	900.0 gAg/tonne	10.700 %Cu	24.450 %Pb	**36.81**
78174	0.40 gAu/tonne	746.0 gAg/tonne	0.570 %Cu	21.250 %Pb	**35.11**
78175	0.07 gAu/tonne	38.5 gAg/tonne	0.123 %Cu	0.990 %Pb	**38.89**
78176	0.08 gAu/tonne	51.2 gAg/tonne	1.670 %Cu	1.470 %Pb	**34.83**
78177	0.19 gAu/tonne	53.6 gAg/tonne	0.077 %Cu	1.620 %Pb	**33.09**
78178	0.01 gAu/tonne	0.7 gAg/tonne	0.013 %Cu	0.017 %Pb	-
78179	0.08 gAu/tonne	0.3 gAg/tonne	0.009 %Cu	0.010 %Pb	-
78180	0.01 gAu/tonne	0.4 gAg/tonne	0.007 %Cu	0.011 %Pb	-
78181	0.06 gAu/tonne	0.2 gAg/tonne	0.010 %Cu	0.008 %Pb	-

[WRx] = Wall Rock

Table 4: Summary of Significant Sample Analyses (Combined AA and ICP)

	AA Ag g/tonne	ICP As ppm	ICP Bi ppm	ICP Ca %	ICP Co ppm	AA Cu %	ICP Fe %	ICP Hg ppm	ICP Mg %	ICP Ni ppm	AA Pb %	ICP S %	ICP Sb ppm	ICP Zn ppm	Bi/Ag
78170	785.0	90	4157	0.03	31	11.35	11.4	3	0.05	17	22.50	>5.00	<5	701	5.3
78171	6.2	17	49	0.22	12	0.65	2.8	2	0.59	20	0.24	0.3	<5	116	7.9
78172	9.0	55	52	0.26	20	0.07	3.3	1	0.66	27	0.21	0.6	<5	102	5.8
78173	900.0	<5	4572	0.05	8	10.70	10.3	2	0.03	1	24.45	>5.00	<5	656	5.1
78174	746.0	<5	3765	0.02	29	0.57	5.8	1	0.02	57	21.25	>5.00	<5	176	5.0
78175	38.5	12	150	0.18	9	0.12	1.4	1	0.29	14	0.99	0.4	<5	44	3.9
78176	51.2	<5	273	0.01	17	1.67	3.2	1	0.05	9	1.47	2.6	<5	94	5.3
78177	53.6	<5	236	0.09	12	0.08	2.7	1	0.21	16	1.62	1.4	<5	29	4.4
78178	0.7	6	<5	0.69	11	0.01	2.6	<1	0.63	28	0.02	0.1	<5	70	-
78179	0.3	<5	<5	0.28	10	0.01	2.7	1	0.55	28	0.01	0.0	<5	59	-

78180	0.4	<5	<5	0.28	10	0.01	3.0	<1	0.54	28	0.01	0.0	<5	58	-
78181	0.2	7	<5	0.96	21	0.01	2.2	1	0.48	24	0.01	0.8	<5	52	-

1g/tonne = 1 ppm 1% = 10000ppm

7.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

The vein was observed only in the blasted trenches. The veins trend (measured by Silva compass) is 022° with a dip of approximately 80° east. In blasts A, B and C, the veins are aligned and appear to be a single vein. Some quartz veining occurs in the wall rock.

Blast A is located at 39.0 meters along the reference line. The north face of the blast is located at the intersection of two veins or at a horizontal inflection of the main vein. This face has a 56 cm wide vein exposure that appears to be 60% quartz breccia with 40% galena-chalcopyrite breccia filling consisting of approximately equal galena and chalcopyrite. Some pyrite crystals appear to occur within the chalcopyrite. A 56 cm wide face sample (78170) was chipped across the vein. The vein appears to project 022° (grid north with east dip) on line with the vein exposed in blasts B and C. Samples 78171 and 78172 are chip samples of the wall rock east and west of the vein.

The vein in the floor of blast A, strikes 237° (057°, dip –90°). The vein in the centre of the blast is 16 cm wide with approximately 40% galena. At the south edge of the blast floor the vein is 9 cm with 40% galena.

Blast "B" located at 43.5 metres has a 13 cm quartz vein with sporadic patches of galena-chalcopyrite. Selected pieces of blast muck with patches of galena-chalcopyrite were taken as a composite sample (78175) to represent the style of mineralization. The vein in blast B appears to project to the vein locations in blasts A and C.

Blast C located at 59.0 metres has a 12 centimetre quartz vein in the floor and south wall. The vein in the blast muck was consistently 3-4% combined galena-chalcopyrite as isolated patches. Quartz stockwork extended into the wall rock.

Blast D located at 29.0 meters, has scattered, thin, dark green chloritic stringers located at the projection of, and parallel to the main structure to the north. Two thin quartz stringers observed in the blast wall and blast muck appear to be gash fractures associated with the structure and are not considered part of the main vein. The unaltered groundmass of the syenite to the west of the chloritic stringers has very fine-grained disseminated pyrite crystals (<1%). A sample of the pyritic, unaltered syenite was assayed to determine if it hosts significant gold.

Samples 78170, 171, 172 and 179 were chipped from the blast faces to represent the approximate grade of the face over the reported sample widths. These samples were not enhanced by selection.

Sample 78175 (blast B) was a selected sample. The mineralization reflects the signature of the mineralization and was probably significantly enriched relative to the vein material observed in the muck and in the face.

Sample 78176 (blast C) consisted of 2-4 cm thick chucks of mineralized vein collected from the blast muck. The observed vein material appeared to have consistent mineralization. This sample appears to be representative of the mineralization of the vein. Sample 78177 was a muck sample collected from the fines of the blast muck. The Ag and Pb analyses of this blind sample was consistent with the selected grab sample of vein material (the Cu appears to be enriched in the grab sample 78176).

Sample 7873 was selected to represent the mineralogy of the chalcopyrite rich portion of vein swelling located at blast A. Sample 78174 was collected to represent the galena rich potion of the vein that has minimal chalcopyrite. These two samples were collected to accentuate the metal associations. The Ag/Pb ratios of the six vein and muck samples (78170 and 78173-177) have a narrow range; 33-39grams Ag for each 1% Pb (mineralization in the blast muck samples appears to be dominated by the vein). This tight ratio indicates the silver is intimately associated with the galena and is independent of the chalcopyrite-pyrite content of the vein. The Ag/Pb ratio of the two wall rock samples (78171-172) are comparable to the vein samples indicating the silver in the wall rock silver mineralization is also intimately associated with galena.

The Ag/Pb ratios of samples 78178-181 are not considered to be a valid characterization of the vein mineralization.

The vein and muck samples analysis have a tight range of Bi/Ag ratios from 3.9 to 5.3 indicating the silver and bismuth intimately associated with each other, possibly in solid solution in the galena. 4572 ppm Bi (4.6 kg/tonne) in sample 78173 is the highest bismuth analysis. Bismuth is a common associate of silver deposits in eastern Ontario and many gold deposit types (see Mineral Deposits of Canada 2007).

Carbonate minerals were not observed in the vein or wall rock hosting the vein. The absence of Ca and Mg in the ICP analysis confirms this observation. The vein silver deposits of Cobalt-Gowganda mining camps are hosted in Ca-Mg carbonate veins with high As, Co, Hg, Ni and Sb. The Cairo Tp vein lacks all of these metals indicating the Cairo vein is a separate deposit type.

The Zn values are extremely low. This could indicate the silver, lead and bismuth may be derived from the Cairo Stock. Alternatively the absence of zinc could indicate the high Pb values encountered marks the central portion of metal zoning within a larger system.

The gold values are low, but its presence indicates gold may be economically significant if mineral/metal zoning is identified.

Enriched mineralization and increased vein dimensions are common features at the intersections of veins and at inflections of veins as encountered at blast A.

The style of vein mineralization and veining styles encountered in the blasting appear to be a valid exploration model. Down dip and horizontal vein extensions, and other potential veins appear to be valid exploration targets for continued exploration.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The stripped area and blast trenches should be washed and mapped, then the vein and wall rock should be saw-channel sampled during the summer field season. Mapping should accurately document the limits, geometry and cross cutting relationships of the vein(s) and document the vein and wall rock mineralization. Mapping should also identify the character of the limonitic soil observed coating the outcrop surface. It is necessary to determine if the apparent gossan is related to the mineralization or is a factor related to soil profile development.

A Self Potential (SP) orientation survey is recommended to determine the SP signature of the vein mineralization. The orientation survey is intended to determine if SP can be used to determine the extension of the vein and identify new veins. Eight grid lines at 112° (grid east) centred on the trace of the zone would be useful. These include lines 00N, 25N, **40N**, 53N, 75N, **100N**, 125N, 150N, and 175N and **200N**. Lines 40N, 100N and 200N should be cut 100 meters west and 100 meters east from the base line. The other lines should be cut at least 35 meters west and east from the base line. SP readings should be at taken at a 5 meter spacing. Within 15 meter of the base line, 2.5m readings are recommended.

The relationship of limonitic soil to the readings should be noted as rusting within the soil profile may cause an IP response.

This orientation survey should be considered valid for low carbonate environments. Some deposits in the Larder Lake – Cadillac break are hosted in carbonate alteration. The presence of carbonate in sulphide bearing host rocks may suppress SP responses. Separate Orientation surveys would be required to validate SP surveys in carbonate alteration environments.

This showing and other promising Pro Mineral showings should be considered for IP (Induced Polarization) orientation surveys to determine if IP surveys are a viable exploration tool.

- An "a" spacing" of 12.5 meters is recommended. The survey should include two conventional 300 meter lines perpendicular to the vein (lines 40N and 100N centred on the vein) and
- one north-south line should be established at 15 meters grid east to run parallel to the vein. This would be line 015E from 150S to 300N. This line would also use a 12.5m a spacing. This single IP line parallel to the zone would utilize the flat earth IP model and accentuate the IP/resistivity responses (possibly beyond the sensitivity of conventional IP work).

If line 15E successfully identifies a probable recognizable IP response; a second IP line at 030E (parallel to the vein) using a 25 meter "a" spacing is recommended to define drill targets.

A minimum of four wall rock of samples (no vein material included) and an additional 4 samples of fresh syenite should be ICP analysed and whole rock analysed to establish if wall rock alteration can be reliably identified. This is important to establishing the vein signature in apparent minor structures that may exist beyond the limits of mineralized veins.

9.0 REFERENCES

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2007: Goodfellow W.D. (editor) et all. Mineral Deposits of Canada, A Synthesis of Major Deposit Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces and Exploration Methods. Geological Association of Canada Mineral Deposits Division Special Publication No. 5.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Douglas Robinson, of 24 Victoria Avenue, Swastika, Ontario hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered professional Engineer of the province of Ontario, No. 39322011.

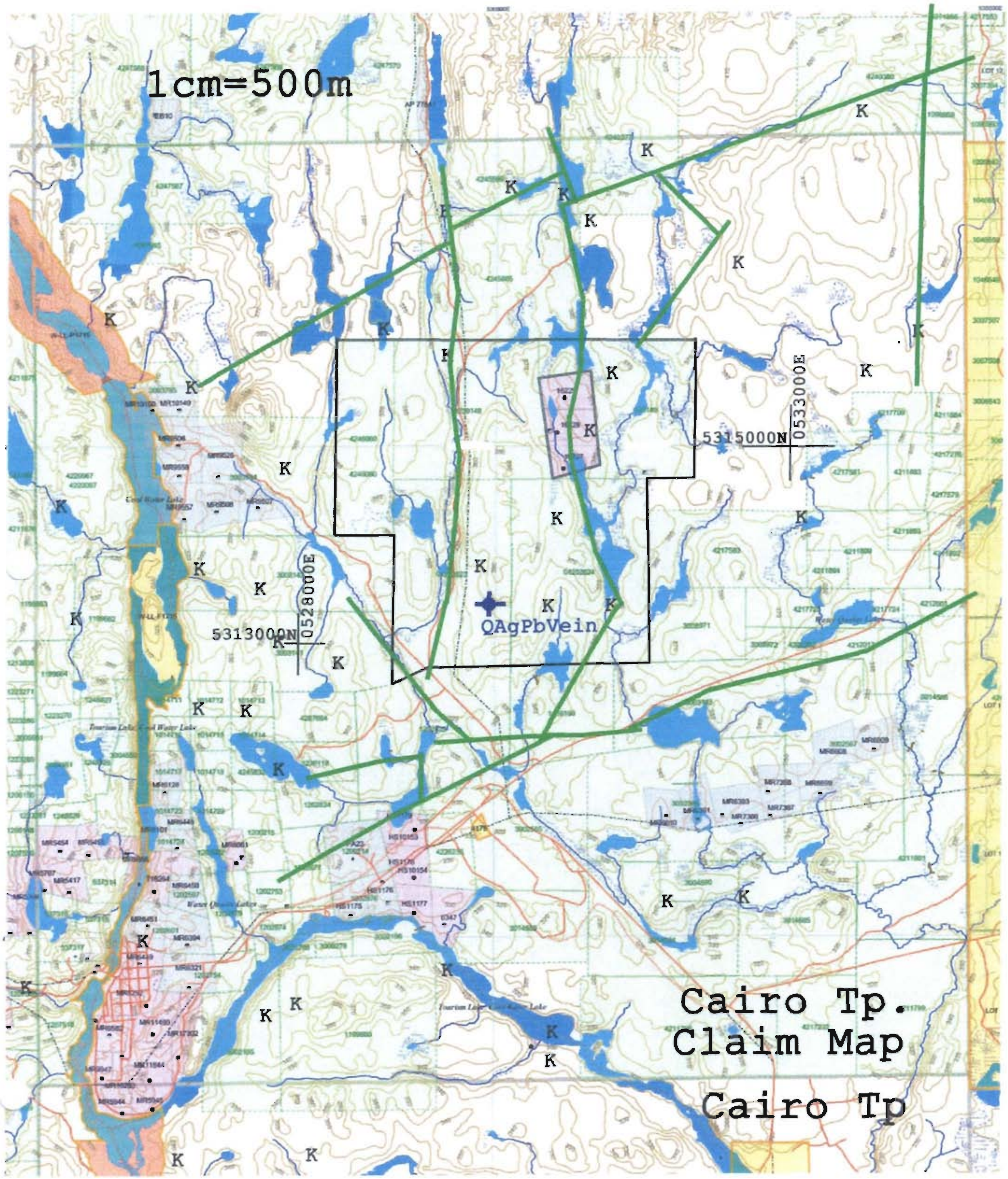
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University in Kingston Ontario with an Honours Bachelor of Science, Geological Engineering 1975, and
Northern College, School of Mines in Haileybury, Ontario, 1970.

3. I have been practising my profession since graduation.

4. The information contained in this report is the result of work done by myself and the references cited.

Respectfully submitted

Douglas Robinson, P. Eng.
March 31, 2009



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Claim Map
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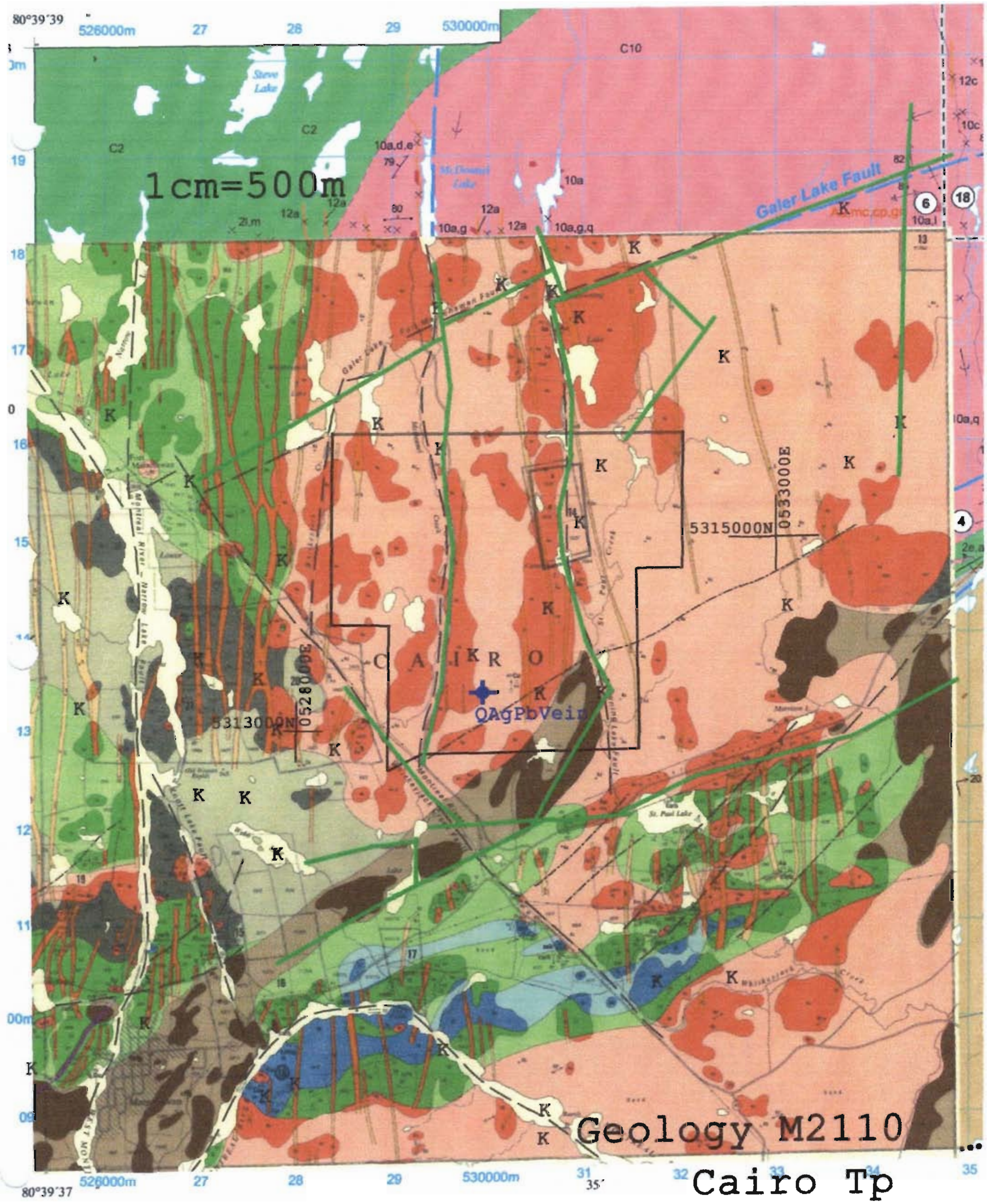

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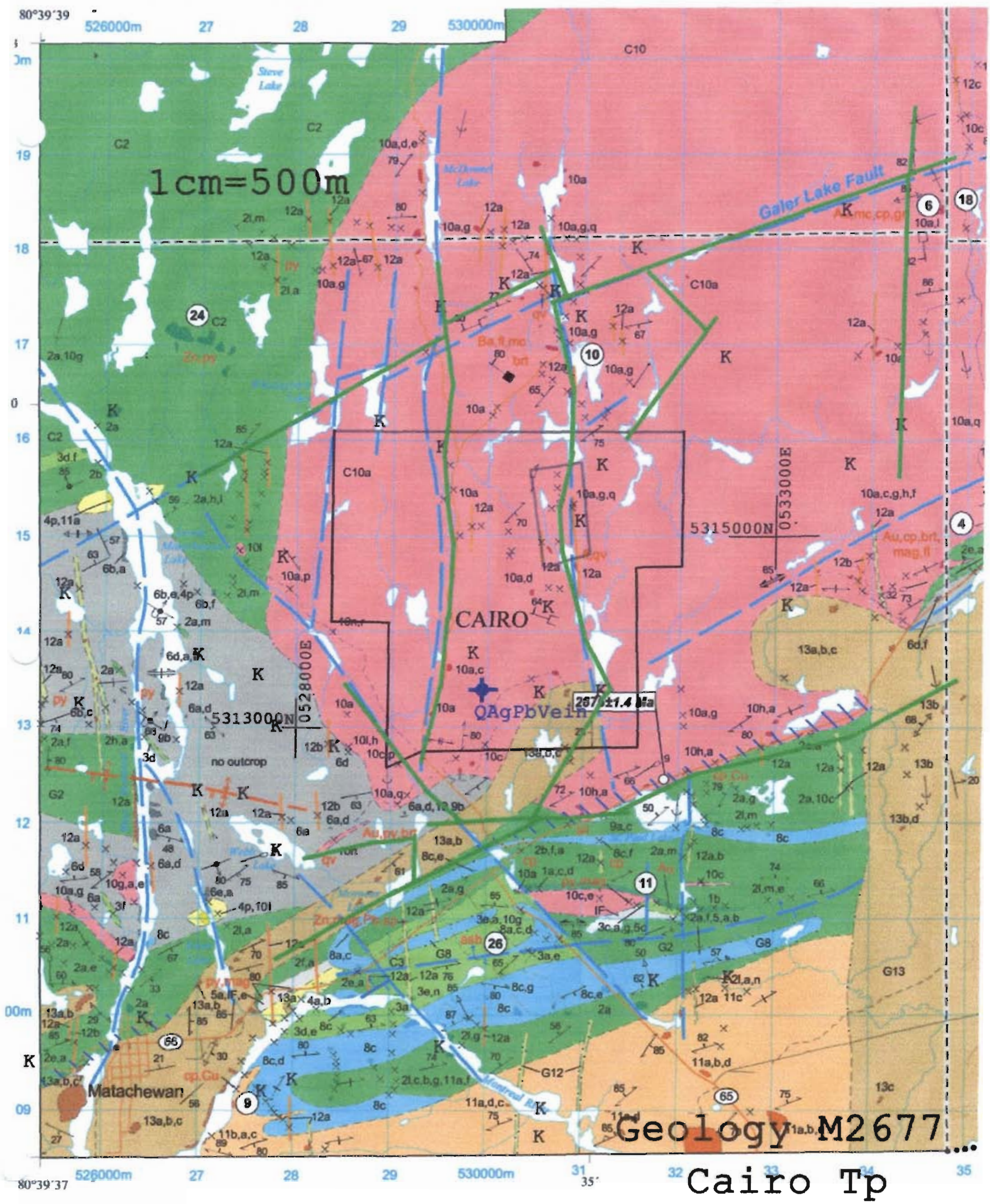

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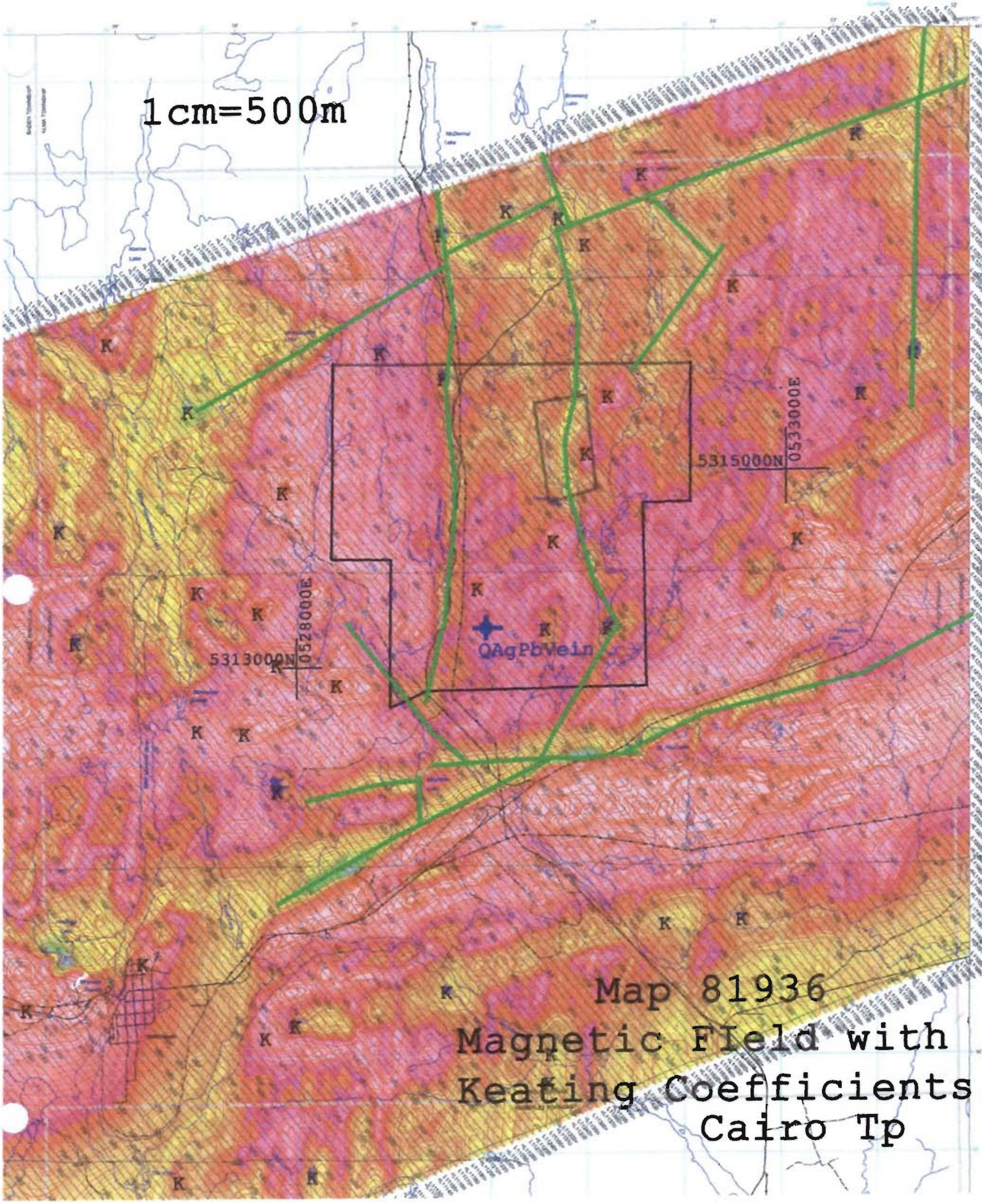
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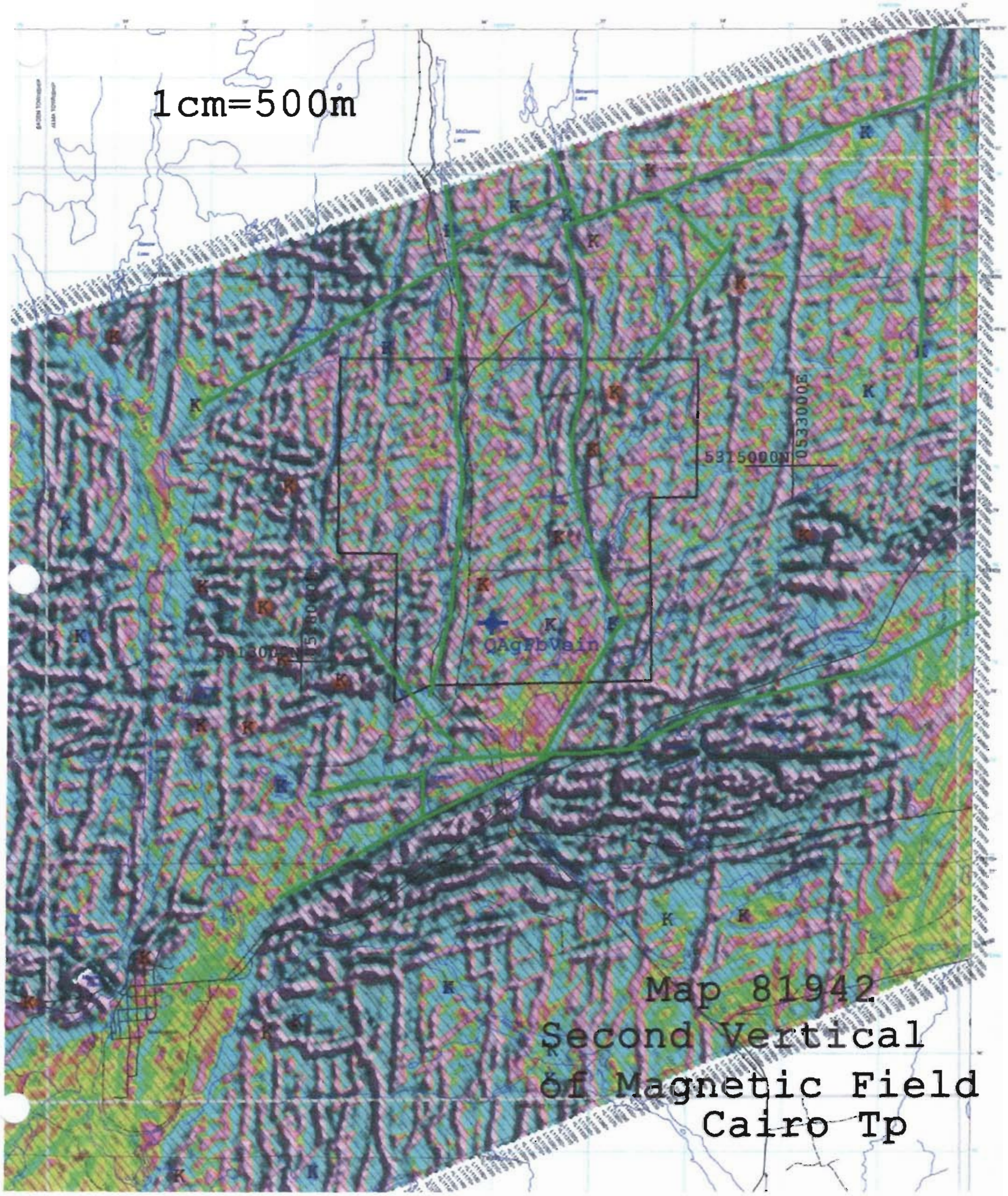

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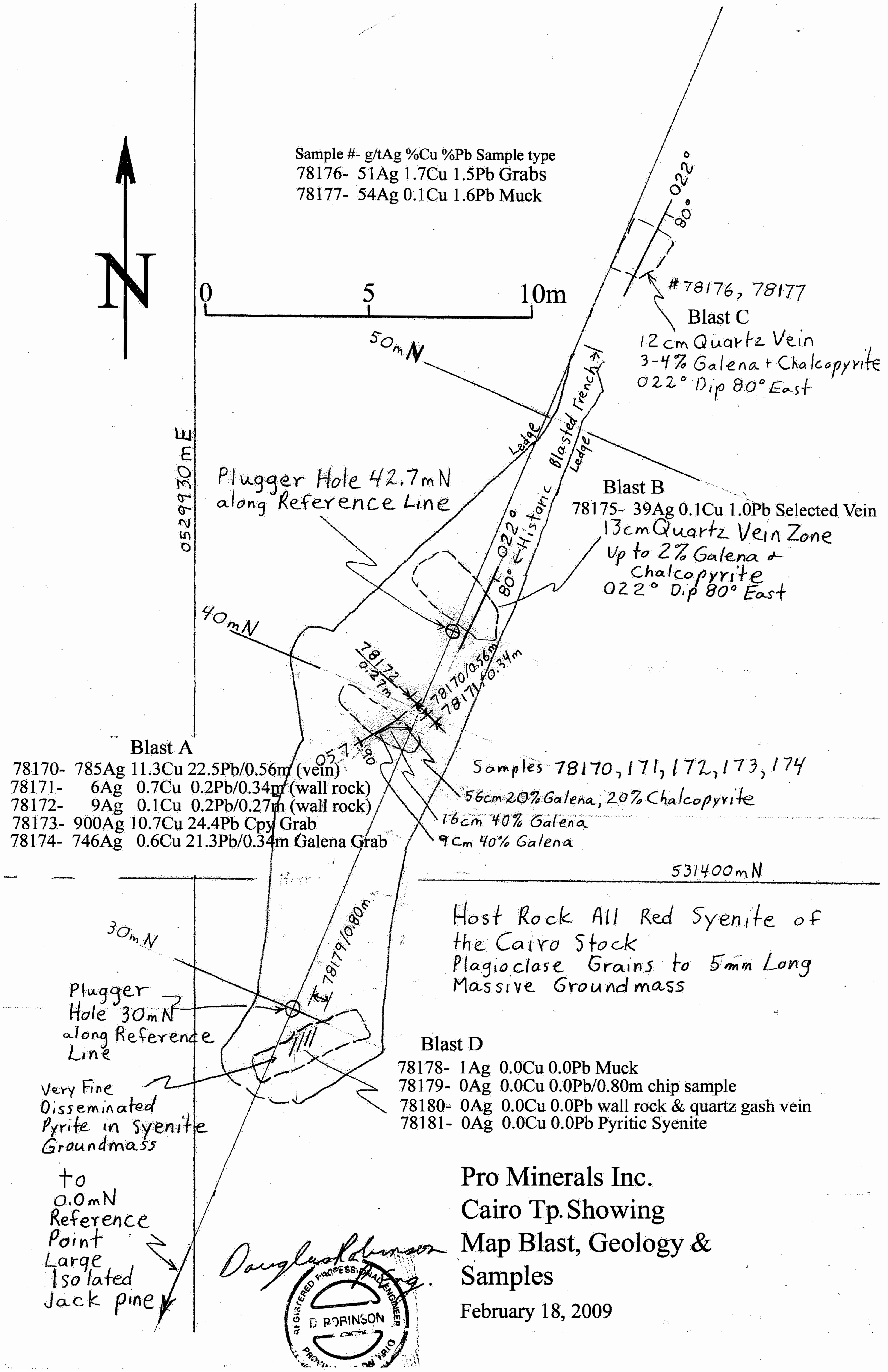
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Sample #- g/tAg %Cu %Pb Sample type
78176- 51Ag 1.7Cu 1.5Pb Grabs
78177- 54Ag 0.1Cu 1.6Pb Muck
022°
80°
#78176, 78177
Blast C
12cm Quartz Vein
3-4% Galena + Chalcopyrite
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Historic
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80°
Blast B
78175- 39Ag 0.1Cu 1.0Pb Selected Vein
13cm Quartz Vein Zone
Up to 2% Galena &
Chalcopyrite
022° Dip 80° East
40mN
78172
0.27m
78170/0.56m
78171/0.34m
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Blast A
78170- 785Ag 11.3Cu 22.5Pb/0.56m (vein)
78171- 6Ag 0.7Cu 0.2Pb/0.34m (wall rock)
78172- 9Ag 0.1Cu 0.2Pb/0.27m (wall rock)
78173- 900Ag 10.7Cu 24.4Pb Cpy Grab
78174- 746Ag 0.6Cu 21.3Pb/0.34m Galena Grab
Samples 78170, 171, 172, 173, 174
56cm 20% Galena, 20% Chalcopyrite
16cm 40% Galena
9cm 40% Galena
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Host Rock All Red Syenite of
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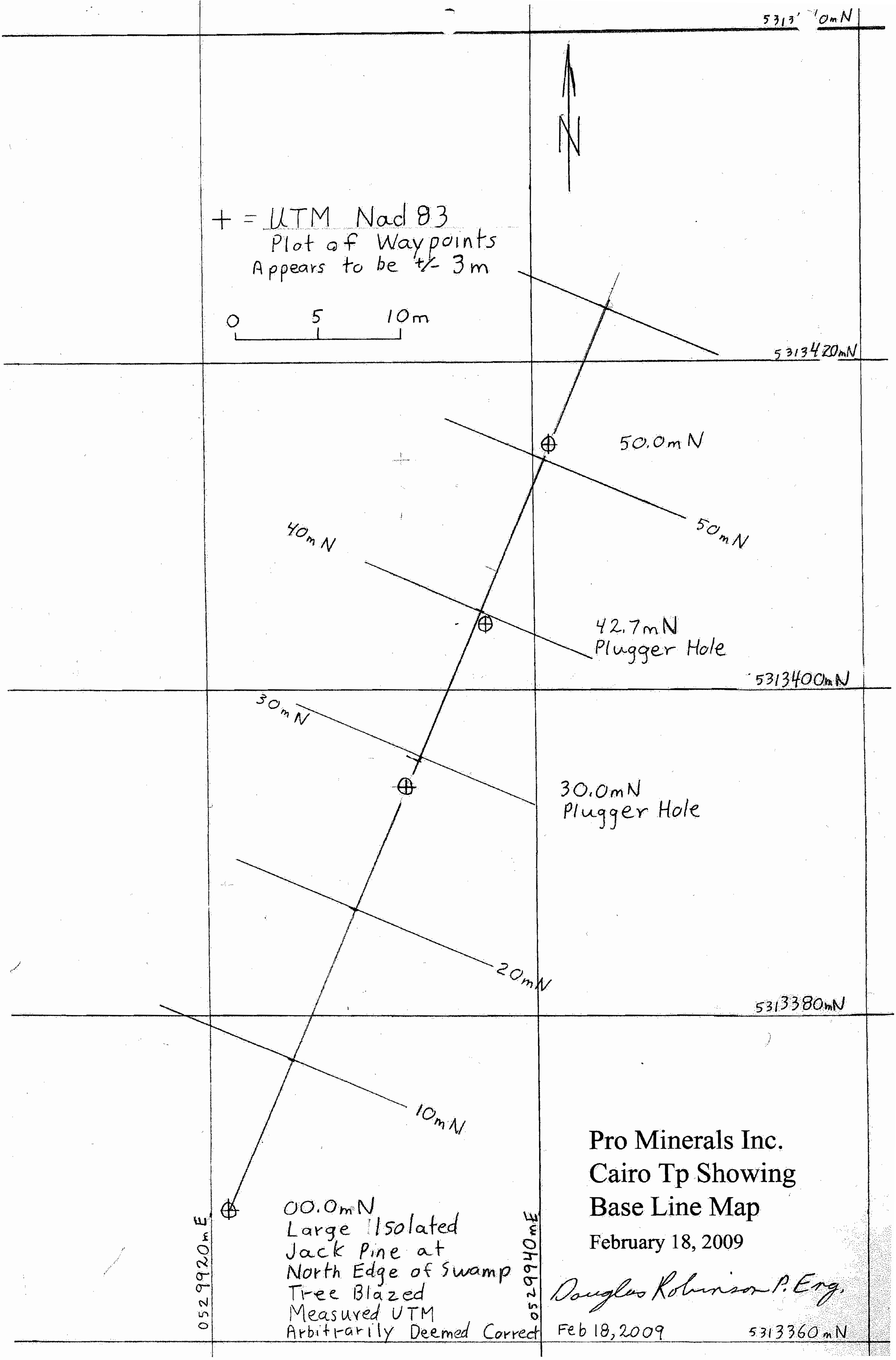
Plagioclase Grains to 5mm Long
Massive Groundmass
30mN
78179/0.80m
Plugger
Hole 30mN
along Reference
Line
Blast D
78178- 1Ag 0.0Cu 0.0Pb Muck
78179- 0Ag 0.0Cu 0.0Pb/0.80m chip sample
78180- 0Ag 0.0Cu 0.0Pb wall rock & quartz gash vein
78181- 0Ag 0.0Cu 0.0Pb Pyritic Syenite
Very Fine
Disseminated
Pyrite in Syenite
Groundmass
to
0.0mN
Reference
Point
Large
Isolated
Jack pine
Douglas Robinson P.Eng.
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
D. ROBINSON
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
Pro Minerals Inc.
Cairo Tp. Showing
Map Blast, Geology &
Samples
February 18, 2009


N
+ = UTM Nad 83
Plot of Waypoints
Appears to be +/- 3m
0 5 10m
5313420mN
50.0mN
50mN
40mN
42.7mN
Plugger Hole
5313400mN
30mN
30.0mN
Plugger Hole
20mN
5313380mN
10mN
Pro Minerals Inc.
Cairo Tp Showing
Base Line Map
February 18, 2009
00.0mN
Large Isolated
Jack Pine at
North Edge of Swamp
Tree Blazed
Measured UTM
Arbitrarily Deemed Correct
0529920mE
0529940mE
Douglas Robinson P. Eng.
Feb 18, 2009
5313360mN