Trading Symbol: RRO - TSX-V
Shares Outstanding: 112,127,490

News Release No. 18-08
September 25, 2008

PROMINEX & ROYAL ROADS REPORT RESULTS OF PRE-TREATMENT TRIAL TEST ON TULKS HILL BULK SAMPLE

Prominex Resource Corp., ("Prominex" or the "Company"), together with **Royal Roads Corp.**, ("Royal Roads") is pleased to announce that is has received initial results for pre-treatment tests on a composite bulk sample from the T-3 lens within the Tulks Hill project in central Newfoundland. This project is a joint venture between Prominex (51%), and Royal Roads (49%) and is operated by Prominex.

E&P Associates of Yorkshire, England were retained to conduct a gravity and magnetic pre-treatment study at a pilot plant owned and operated by Clemente Roman S.l. in Segovia, Spain. This test was carried out based on a recommendation in the NI 43-101 Technical Report dated July 22, 2008 prepared by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (www.sedar.com).

In modern day mineral processing, gravity and magnetic separation are two means by which certain minerals may be separated from waste rock prior to froth flotation. Pre-treatment can be used in conjunction with froth flotation or as the main treatment facility, depending on the mineralogy of the bulk sample. The previous test-work completed by Lakefield Research (1998) had concentrated on separation by froth flotation. Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle and Associates Inc. references the positive results from this test in the NI 43.101 Technical Report.

In 1998, Mr. Paul O'Brien, B.Sc., P.Eng., Prominex's Vice President of Exploration and Development supervised the extraction of a 5 tonne representative composite bulk sample (T1, T2 and T3) from the Tulks Hill property. Lakefield Research conducted metallurgical testing on 2 tonnes. Table 1 shows the assay results from the six 50 kg samples that were tested in Spain. Mr. O'Brien supervised the samples selected for this test and he has maintained a strict chain of control of the bulk sample since 1998.

Table 1: Original Sample Assay Results

Sample Number	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
1	0.78	3.90	13.3	130.1	1.067
2	0.70	2.80	10.6	74.3	0.843
3	1.26	5.10	9.0	123.3	1.379
4	0.99	5.10	11.2	126.7	1.037
5	1.54	3.90	11.6	113.0	1.232
6	1.43	2.70	3.6	41.4	0.704
Total Sample (Average)	**1.12**	**3.92**	**9.88**	**101.5**	**1.044**

The pilot plant procedure was carried out on samples 1, 2 and 3 in three independent stages. First all material was jaw crushed. Following this, the jaw crusher product was passed over a screen fitted with 1.5 mm panels. Material passing through the screen was stockpiled for testing. Oversized was fed to a small hammer mill and was recycled to the screen until the entire sample had passed the screen. Sample 1 was used for ranging shots in preparing the facility for the process. Finally, in Stage 3 the sized bulk sample was

20th Floor • Purdy's Wharf Tower II • Suite 2001
1969 Upper Water Street • Halifax • Nova Scotia • B3J 3R7 • Canada
Local Phone: (902) 444-3637 • Toll Free Phone (877) 444-7774 • Fax: (902) 444-3296

fed to a slurry pump that transferred the material to the spiral. Initially the products were returned to the pump in a closed circuit until the spiral settings had been adjusted correctly. The products were then collected in plastic containers. The spiral products were then rewashed and the subsequent products were passed over a magnetic separator and Eastern Analytical of Springdale, NL, analyzed the final products. The above procedure is being carried out on samples 4, 5, and 6. These results will be released when completed.

The main reason for carrying out the pilot plant study on the bulk sample was to determine whether a significant percentage of low-density material could be removed without incurring a major loss of metal from the feed by gravity separation. Magnetic separation is another form of pre-treatment if the bulk sample is amenable to it. The overall results are found in Table 2.

From the samples provided it was shown that using an impact type crusher the natural fines produced represented 21.7% of the total feed. A hammer mill was used for the final stage of bulk sample reduction because in certain cases the action of this type of mill can assist in liberating the more friable sulphides from the tougher host rock. In addition, quite often the fines generated below the range of gravity treatment contain higher metal values.

In this case, both zinc and silver levels were significantly higher in the -75 µm fines than in the original feed. This could reduce the necessary ball milling requirement by the same percentage. Previous flotation work carried out on the bulk sample had indicated that adequate liberation takes place at this size range.

It was determined that 13.6% of the feed was rejected by gravity means without incurring a significant loss of metal. This could reduce overall milling costs and the sludge tailings dam necessary if a gravity circuit were included in the milling process. In addition, general milling costs per tonne of ore treated could be lower because of the elimination of one of the hardest components of the ore. The weight recovery in the flotation plant would increase because of the increase in metal values being fed to the mills.

The ground bulk sample was fed to a magnetic separator and yielded some surprising results. This process demonstrated that 18.7% of the bulk sample was removed by magnetic separation, giving a product with greatly enhanced zinc, silver and gold levels, as well as reduced iron levels. A separate milling and flotation circuit could be considered for the treatment of this component.
The results demonstrated that both the gold/copper and silver/lead relationships are not constant throughout the individual products. This could indicate that there is free gold and silver present in the bulk sample.

Table 2: Overall Results

	Weight %	**%Cu**	**%Pb**	**%Zn**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**
Analysis of Products						
Feed value from weighted balance	100	0.79	4.77	10.35	126.32	1.62
Spiral product without magnetics	46.0	0.93	5.89	6.82	117.35	1.96
Magnetics	18.7	0.52	5.27	20.27	192.97	2.68
-75 µm	21.7	0.98	4.00	13.70	147.30	0.86
Spiral rejects	13.6	0.37	1.53	3.30	31.20	0.27
Percent Distribution of Metals						
Spiral product without magnetics	46.0	54.3	56.8	30.3	42.7	55.5
Magnetics	18.7	12.3	20.7	36.7	28.6	30.8
-75 µm	21.7	27.0	18.1	28.7	25.3	11.5
Spiral rejects	13.6	6.4	4.4	4.3	3.4	2.2

About Tulks Hill

The Tulks Hill Property is comprised of 20 mining claims (500 hectares) that lie within a volcano-sedimentary sequence called the Tulks Volcanic Belt, which is part of the Cambro-Ordovician Victoria Lake Group. The Tulks Belt is approximately 70 km. long and 5 km wide and extends from Red Indian Lake to Victoria Lake in central Newfoundland.

The Tulks Volcanic Belt is similar to other volcanic belts in eastern Canada, which host significant volcanogenic massive sulphide accumulations including the former producing Buchans Mine, which, between 1928 and 1984 produced 16.2 million tonnes of ore at an average grade of 14.5% zinc, 7.6% lead, 1.3% copper, 1.37 grams per tonne gold and 126 grams per tonne silver, from in-situ and transported volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. These ores were amongst the richest ores in the world. ASARCO Ltd., operated the mine prior to the closure of operations in 1984.

In 1980, an internal company report prepared by Buchans Mine geological staff reported a total inferred resource in the 4 lenses (T1, T2, T3 and T4) of 730,000 tonnes grading 5.5% zinc, 2.1% lead, 1.1 % copper, 45 g/t silver and 0.4 g/t gold. The tonnages were calculated by ASACO Ltd. geological personnel based on diamond drilling at 30-meter centers. A total of 212 meters of underground development was completed on the T3 lens. In addition, ASARCO Ltd. carried out bulk sampling (2,960 tonnes), metallurgical testing and completed a feasibility study. The deposit was deemed uneconomic due to low metal prices, low recoveries and access to the deposit. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. Prominex is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

In July, the companies received the NI 43-101 Technical Report referred to above. The report concluded that the T3 lens contains 431,000 tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.89% Cu, 3.97% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 35.09 g/t Ag and 1.17 g/t Au. This resource was calculated using a 1.1% Cu-equivalent (CuEq) cut-off grade and a minimum 2 m horizontal thickness of mineralization.

Table 3: Scott Wilson RPA Mineral Resource Estimate of the T3 Lens, July, 2008.

Zones	Category	Tonnes	Grade				
			% Cu	% Zn	% Pb	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Mineral Resources above the Adit							
2	Indicated	290,000	0.91	5.03	2.00	38.81	1.24
3	Indicated	30,000	0.52	2.67	1.53	61.52	0.59
Total	Indicated	320,000	0.87	4.81	1.96	40.94	1.18
Mineral Resources below the Adit and Elsewhere							
1	Indicated	4,000	0.79	1.09	0.41	26.19	0.31
2	Indicated	44,000	0.76	1.77	0.56	19.53	2.76
3	Indicated	5,000	0.52	2.46	1.39	57.95	0.66
4	Indicated	58,000	1.12	1.42	0.60	15.09	0.06
Total	**Indicated**	**111,000**	**0.94**	**1.55**	**0.60**	**18.24**	**1.15**

Prominex has earned a 51% interest and is the operator of the Property under an agreement with Buchans River Ltd. ("Buchans River"). Royal Roads' interest in the joint venture comes from its recent acquisition of

Buchans River including all assets formerly held by Buchans River (Royal Roads press release dated July 28, 2008).

The companies are very optimistic as a result of these findings and various alternatives are being considered with respect to advancing the Tulks Hill property.
Mr. Paul O'Brien, B.Sc., P.Eng., Prominex's Vice President of Exploration and Development and a "qualified person" as defined by NI 43-101 has reviewed related technical information presented in this news release.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

"Lorne King"

Lorne King
President and CEO
Prominex Resource Corp.

"Will Felderhof"

Will Felderhof
President and CEO
Royal Roads Corp.

The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

This release contains 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, goals, assumptions or future events or performance are not statements of historical fact and may be 'forward-looking statements. 'Forward-looking statements are based on expectations, estimates and projections at the time the statements are made that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those presently anticipated. Forward-looking statements in this action may be identified through the use of words such as "expects", "will", "anticipates", "estimates, "believes", or statements indicating certain actions "may", "could", or "might" occur.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

Lorne B. King
President & CEO, Prominex Resource Corp.
84 Airport Road
St. John's, NL
A1A 4Y3
1-709-726-7215
info@prominex.ca
www.prominex.ca

Will Felderhof
President & CEO, Royal Roads Corp.
(will@royalroadscorp.ca)
Or
David Felderhof
Vice-President, Royal Roads Corp.
(david@royalroadscorp.ca)
(902) 444-3637
Halifax, Nova Scotia