

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. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the actual financial or operating results of Prom Resources, Inc. and its subsidiaries (hereafter collectively referred to as "the Company," "we," "our" or "us") to be materially different from the historical results or from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The words or phrases "would be," "may allow," "intends to," "may likely," "are expected to," "may continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," or similar expressions are intended to identify "forward-looking statements." Such statements include those concerning our expected financial performance, our corporate strategy and operational plans. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of risks and uncertainties, including: (a) not being able to discover any material economically feasible to mine; (b) whether we are able to manage our planned growth efficiently, including whether our management will be able to identify, hire, train, retrain, motivate, and manage required personnel or that management will be able to manage and exploit existing and potential market opportunities successfully; (c) whether we are able to generate sufficient revenues or obtain financing to sustain and grow our operations. Prom Resources, Inc.'s plans, as reflected above, should not be construed by any means whatsoever as a reflection of the Company's future stock price or future financial results.

Information Sheet

August 2007

Prom Resources, Inc.

PRMO

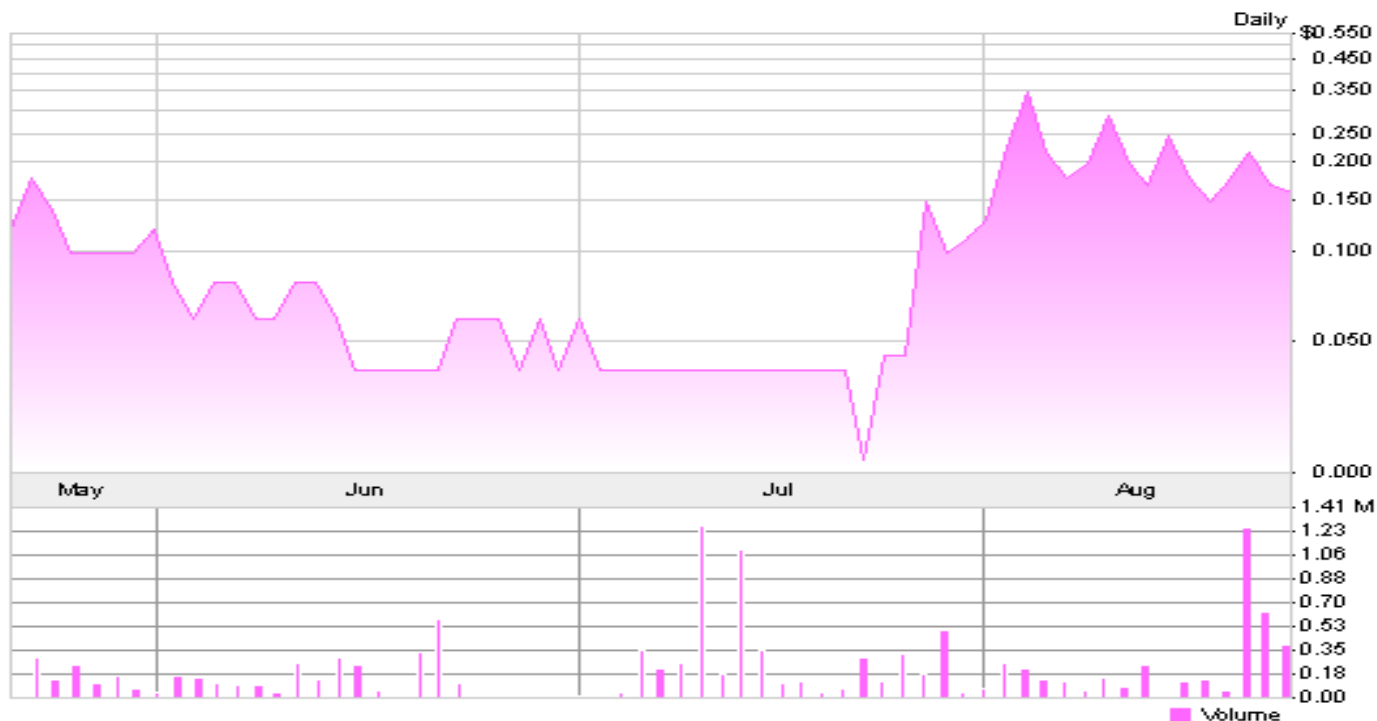
www.promresources.com



Trading Symbol:	PRMO (USA)	Address:	48 Wall Street,
Outstanding:	294,424,251		11th Floor
Public Float:	5,601,220		New York, NY 10005
Recent Close:	\$0.25	Bus:	(954) 697-2199
52-Week Range:	\$ 0.01 - 0.51	Fax:	(206) 666-6445
State of Incorporation:	Florida		
FEIN#:	65-0647122	Transfer Agent:	Transfer Online, Inc.
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			Suite 300
			Portland, Oregon 97204

Major Holders

Dror Moradov 262,252,000



COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

Prom Resources, Inc. is currently engaged in the active exploration and extraction of gold ore and corundum material at different mining and exploration perimeters in the Republic of Madagascar.

- 64 Corundum perimeters in the Toliara province in the area of Ilaka-Sakaraha.
- 48 Gold /Ore Perimeters in the Toliara province in the area Ankavandra
- 80 Gold /Ore Perimeters in the Antananarivo province in the area of Ambohilovolovo
- Assay results from past grab samples from the company's perimeters that have been sent to a recognized refinery.

Wgt. In (gms)	Used (gms)	wgt. Ret (gms)	% Au (%)
8.93	0.04	8.53	91.30

- In addition to these samples the company has prepared further shipments of gold bearing material for grading and processing.
- The company will continue to ship and process its grab samples and hopes to use the proceeds from these shipments to fund further exploration.

Prom Resources has a strong operational and management expertise with the financial capability to build on its existing asset base and strong balance sheet.

Prom Resources endeavors to maintain and support its operations through the development of a strong asset base from its Madagascar mining perimeters. Prom Resources' corundum exploration takes place in the southern perimeters of Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, which is located approximately 400 kilometers off the East Coast of Africa.

Directors and Officers and Management

Mr. Dror Moradov Director, President, and Chief Executive Office

Dror is 44 years old, a third generation in the diamond and gem trade and has been involved in mining and gem operations in Israel, Thailand and Madagascar for the past twenty one years. Parallel to his university studies he has worked part time in administrative and marketing positions while spending some time in the factories (2 years in the gem and one year in the diamond) to gain knowledge of the production side. In 1990 Dror moved to Thailand to manage a diamond cutting factory and acted as board member in the lapidary and the jewelry factories as well. Dror was appointed to his first position at the company on August 26th, 1997.

Mr. Gino Rasamison Chief mining engineering consultant

Gino was consulting to the United Nations organization of Industrial Development in the late 80s and early 90s. He then joined Mr. Moradov as a member of his first exploration team and later was responsible for the design and work in Prom Resources' open pit sapphire mine in the late 90s. Gino was the recent Mayor of the rural community of Bemasoandro (a suburb of the Capital city Antananarivo).

Mr. Manantsoa Ravony Chief Geologist

Manantsoa is a graduate of the Etude Universitaire Polytechnique EESP CUR Antananarivo, with a degree in Mining and Geology. He has spent many years working in various Gems and Lapidaries throughout the country. Manantsoa's experience in Sakaraha, Ilakaka, Bezaha is unprecedented. For the past three years Manantsoa was the lead geologist at Gondwana Gems and Lapidary.

Gold



Permian sediments to the East of Toliara have many features of Carlin type gold mineralization and should be prospected for fine grained gold in carbon bearing rocks. Potential for stratiform lead-zinc mineralization in overlying Triassic strata, suggested by the BRGM (BRGM is France's major public institution in the Geoscience field), warrants further evaluation. Stream silt sampling and examination of known prospects provide cost effective methods of selecting target areas.

The Toliara region was one of Madagascar's main gold mining centers for 65 years beginning in 1885 with most of the production from stream placers and surfaced enriched alluvial deposits. Primary mineralization, controlled by parallel sets of veins and stringers, has not been evaluated. The gold mineralization predates, but was not significantly affected by a thermal event that recrystallized the host strata.

Scars from mining operations mark the traces of possible bedrock sources that remain to be tested. Quartz veining near old workings suggests potential for stockwork style gold mineralization.



PROM RESOURCES
INC

Gemstones

Madagascar is very rich in minerals and precious stones and 2300 operators are active in the sector today, generating direct and stable employment for about 100,000 workers and an additional up to half a million seasonal jobs. Since 1996, official mining exports have increased from US\$16 million to US\$37 million in 2000, largely in precious stones trading.

Madagascar's subsoil contains semiprecious stones such as rubies, sapphires, emeralds and beryls. The country also boasts quartz, marble, and has the potential to produce bauxite, fluorine and dolomite.

There are three distinct types of layers:

- Layers found in metamorphic rock. These being primarily found in the northern parts of Madagascar (Anivorano), as well as in the central part (Antanifotsy, Faratsiho and Moramanga).
- Layers of alluvial deposits, which are located in the regions of Ranohira, Ilakaka, Bezaha and Sakaraha.
- And the layers in marble, which are located mostly in the south (Toliara). The marble being of a limestone derivative rich in aluminum oxide.



Madagascar produces the finest morganite (pink/peach) beryl ever found. It's famous for aquamarine, tourmaline such as parti-colored liddicoatite, garnets, amethyst, citrine, chrysoberyl and superb rose quartz.

Madagascar's geological history means that the potential of its mines is similar to that of countries that already see substantial mining activity. Reserves remain un-exploited, and there is substantial potential for growth, in terms of both quantity and diversity.

Projects

Ambohilovolovo Property

The company's 80 Gold /Ore Perimeters in the Antananarivo province in the area of Ambohilovolovo has shown potential for significant gold prospects. The initial grab samples taken from these properties that were sent to the refinery yielded as follows:

Wgt. In (gms)	Used (gms)	wgt. Ret (gms)	% Au (%)
8.93	0.04	8.53	91.30

Much of the work to date on the Ambohilovolovo property has focused on Gold/Ore Grab samples and assays. Mr. Gino Rasamison has begun to evaluate the property and looks to begin a Feasibility Study and program. The prospect is comprised of a linear, gold bearing quartz stockwork exposed along the southern flank of a trending ridge. This zone appears to be parallel to the trend of the ridge and is bisected by a narrow north-south river valley.

The company will continue to ship and process its grab samples and hopes to use the proceeds from these shipments to fund further exploration.

<http://www.maplandia.com/madagascar/antananarivo/antananarivo-nord/antananarivo/>

Ankavandra Property

Prom has acquired extensive land holdings with potential for significant gold prospects. The company currently holds approximately 48 Gold /Ore Perimeters of permits in the Toliara province in the area Ankavandra. These target areas are considered primary targets for the company, and an initial exploration and sampling program is planned for the 2Q of 08.

<http://www.maplandia.com/madagascar/antananarivo/antananarivo-nord/antananarivo/>

At this time most of our efforts are directed to the collection of gold bearing mined material from artesianal labor. The Company's planned second phase will follow the same path of low investment high return pattern that will allow operations to support future growth.

At the first phase a small, one ton per hour washing plant (shake table) will be used to separate the tested ore dug in pits that will be 3m deep at first and spaced 100m apart on a grid. Manual hand drilling of 2m at the bottom of each pit will define it to extend the pit depth to 5m. In areas where positive mineralization will be detected the pitting will be zoomed in to 50m a part spacing.

Ilaka-Sakaraha Property

The Company has secured 64 Corundum perimeters in the Toliara province in the area of Ilaka-Sakaraha. This area is well known for alluvial corundum. Currently the company allows local villagers to hand cob the perimeters and then purchase this material from them at an expectable cost. This process has proven to be economical to date, due to the following reasons

- Current workers have limited resources to dig down past 6 feet
- Material is average grade and can be sold for a high profit
- Current mining laws allow for locals to inhabit this area

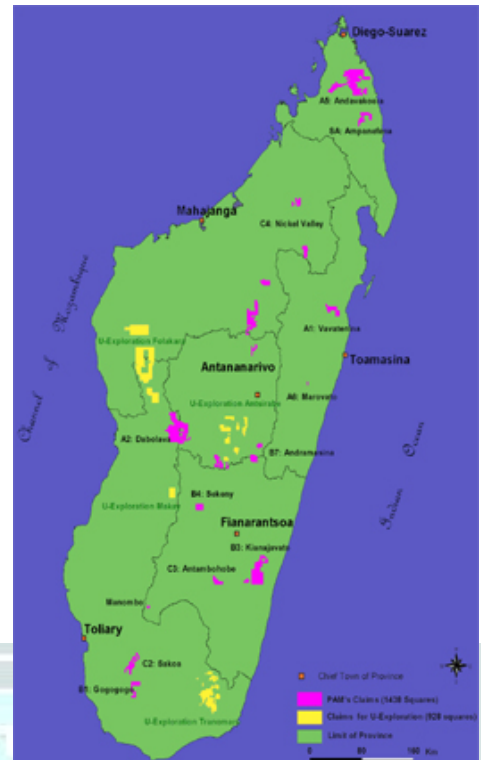
<http://www.maplandia.com/madagascar/antananarivo/antananarivo-nord/antananarivo/>

Madagascar

Larger than California and Oregon combined, Madagascar is the world's fourth largest island. It is situated off the coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean. Its population is approximately 15 million.

It possesses an abundance of unexploited gemstone and gold deposits, as well as large deposits of bauxite, coal, copper, lead, manganese, nickel, platinum, titanium, zinc, zirconium and Uranium.

Madagascar has a favorable, stable climate for foreign investment, having completed widespread government reforms, including many in the mining sector.



Mining in Madagascar

Country and Sector Background

The Republic of Madagascar, which is the world's fourth largest island, is about 420 kilometres east of Mozambique off the coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean. Its population is approximately 15 million. Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world, with annual per capita income of approximately US\$260. 70 percent of the population lives in poverty and half of the children are malnourished.

After decades of economic stagnation and downturn, the country has sustained several years of positive real growth and low inflation, and the public deficit is under control. After having been one of the most rapidly growing African economies in recent years, Madagascar plunged into a deep political crisis at the beginning of 2002, following contested first-round elections in December 2001. The political crisis ended in July 2002, but some residual social and economic impact remains.

Political History

Formerly an independent kingdom, Madagascar became a French colony in 1886, but regained its independence in 1960. During 1992-93, free presidential and National Assembly elections were held, ending 17 years of single-party rule. In 1997, in the second presidential race, Didier Ratsiraka, the leader during the 1970s and 1980s, was returned to the presidency. The 2001 presidential election was contested between the followers of Didier Ratsiraka and Marc Ravalomanana, and was accompanied by considerable civil unrest. In April 2002 the High Constitutional Court announced Ravalomanana the winner and political stability has resulted.

Madagascar now has a favorable climate for foreign investment following the general election establishing a democracy, led by President Marc Ravalomanana. We have met with the Minister of Mining, Director of Mines, and numerous other local officials and government administrators in order to properly evaluate the investment climate and understand the nature of requirements to do business in Madagascar.

Why Madagascar?

There were several deciding factors that led to the selection of Madagascar. First, Madagascar has an abundance of unexploited precious and semi precious gemstone and gold deposits, as well as large deposits of bauxite, coal, copper, lead, manganese, nickel, platinum, titanium, zinc and zirconium. Secondly, Madagascar has just completed widespread government reforms, including many in the mining sector that now make it attractive to outside investment. The political situation is thought by most to be more stable than it has ever been before, with the President focusing on economic/business development as a major thrust to growing the economy and improving the way of life for Madagascar. Lastly, many of the world's economic development programs such as USAID, the International Monetary Fund and The World Bank Group have committed significant investments and resources to improve several areas of interest, including a 5-year reform program designed to attract large-scale mining projects.

The Mining Sector in Madagascar Although governance problems have characterized Madagascar's mining sector for years, recent reform and anti-corruption measures taken by the Government have slowed illegal activities and laid the groundwork for a positive environment to exist in the mining industry for many years to come.

The Mining Sector Reform Project (led in part by the World Bank Group) assisted the Government in setting up a legal and regulatory framework conducive to private investment in the area of mineral resources, in line with its overall policy, defined in 1998 in the Document Cadre de Politique Economique (DCPE), whose key objectives are shifting the role of the State from operator to regulator and promoter of sustainable minerals development, and opening up of the sector to private investment, including foreign.

Reforms, supported by the MSRP, include (i) a new mining code and its regulations, that have established an adequate legal and regulatory framework to attract private investment into mining, including environmental regulations for mining, published jointly by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Energy and Mines; (ii) a special law for large-scale mining investments, defining an attractive special investment regime for mining in Madagascar, and providing for a fair share of revenues between the Government and the private sector, an adequate cut for the Provincial Governments; and (iii) improved governance through the establishment of a non-discretionary and transparent system to grant, manage and cancel mining permits, the Mining Cadastre.

The company reminds the investing public and other interested parties that it is prudent to read all of the official news releases issued by the company, and information made available on the Prom Resources, Inc website www.promresources.com , periodic filings and other disclosure made to the Pinksheets Electronic OTC Markets website www.pinksheets.com.”
The Company does not validate any other forms of communication. Mining is a speculative industry and actual results may materially differ. The information contained in this document is subjected to change at any time.

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