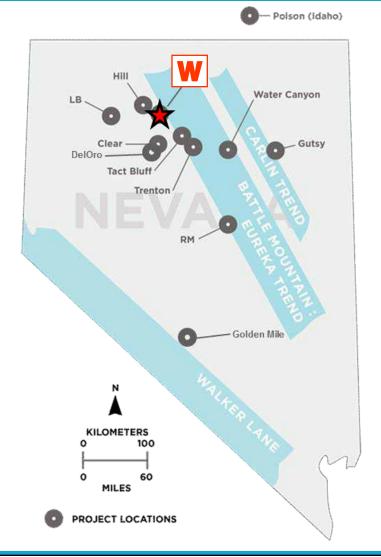
W Project Humboldt County, Nevada USA



W Project, Humboldt County, Nevada Nevada Mine Properties II, Inc

The W Property consists of 33 unpatented mining claims (660 acres) located on the northeast side of Winnemucca Mountain in Humboldt County, Nevada. The project is about 4 miles north of the town of Winnemucca. Paved access is available through the claims accessing the Town garbage dump. The topography is rolling hills covered by grass, sage and sand.

Shallow drilling from 1987 to 1990 averaged about 60 meters and intersected over 15 meters (m) grading 2.4 g/t Au within 45m of surface and up to 37m grading 1.41 g/t Au within a northerly striking, east dipping calcite-quartz vein-structure. This work identified a small resource of approximately 1.5 million tons grading 0.87 g/t gold and 8 g/t silver defined by 17 RC holes. The mineralization is concentrated within a zone about 260 meters long and 33 meters wide. Nearly 50% of the holes were lost within the mineralization.

The property was leased to a major in 1991 and systematic exploration was carried out in '91 and 92. The company completed grid auger sampling attempting to sample bedrock through sand cover. A gradient array IP survey was conducted, then a wide spaced drill (~150 by 200 meter) program was carried out testing the better geophysical anomalies. The program was successful in identifying the quartz-calcite filled structure and a blind, hanging wall stockwork zone. The "W" vein was traced over 920m along surface by drilling and for an additional 610m under sand cover by geophysics. The mineralization is openended and continues north of gold-bearing drill intercepts. The outcropping vein is supported by resistivity-IP. Extensions to mineralization and several additional untested targets remain.

The W Project also includes a steeply dipping, east striking, calcite-quartz vein-structure (Shively vein), intersecting the "W" vein at right angles. A caved shaft and remnant mill foundation attests to production (unknown-unrecorded) from the Shively vein. Reports indicate high grade silver was mined from the area. Historic drilling at Shively returned intercepts of 40 m @ 0.4 g/t Au, 36 g/t Ag and up to 2.2 g/t gold and 312 g/t silver over 1.5m intervals. The Shively zone is traceable on surface for over 1,000 meters and is over 17 meters wide at surface. This Shively vein and its intersection with the north striking "W" vein zone are both considered highly prospective targets for additional resources.

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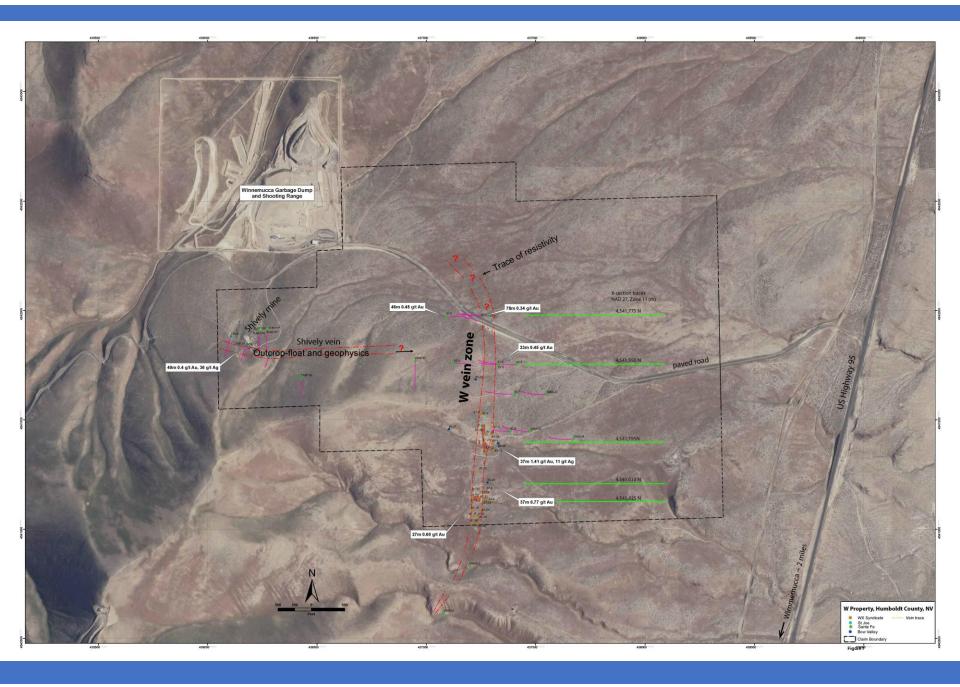
Gold mineralization is associated with intermediate dikes, calcite-quartz veining-jasperoidal fillings along structure, and stockwork quartz veining expanding into and locally replacing Triassic calcareous and limey siltstones. True widths are unknown across intercepts up to 78m wide.

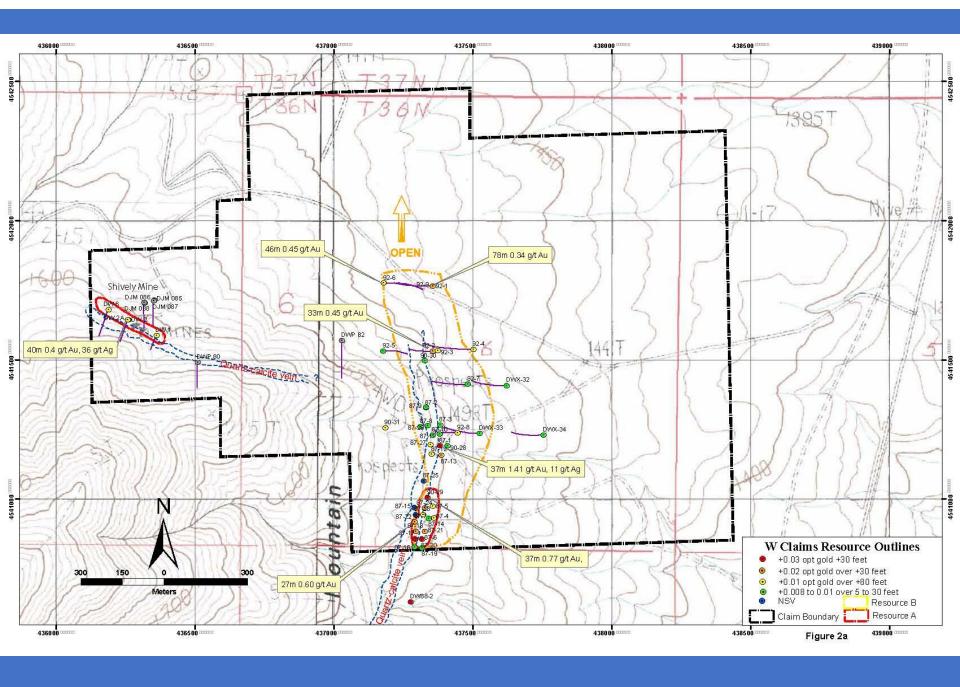
An enriched silver and trace element (As, Sb, Hg, W) suite accompanies gold mineralization. Drilling includes 10m @ 17 g/t Ag, up to 1475 ppm As over 53m, 645 ppm Sb over 47m, 5 ppm Hg over 70m and 15 meters of 0.15% W. Many intervals exceed 2000 ppm arsenic, 1000 ppm antimony, 30 ppm Hg and 0.2% W. The trace elements don't present a true sense of highs because the analyses are 4.5m to 6m (15' to 20') composites.

A "global" +20 million tons of material can be inferred from all drilling comprising about 300,000 ounces Au including the higher-grade intercepts. These resource estimates are non-compliant NI 43-101.

Multiple targets, open ended mineralization, potential along the Shively and its intersection with the "W" vein, and potential for high grade bonanza veins at depth suggest an upside potential of +1.5 million ounces. Nearly 50% of the initial 31 holes either failed to penetrate the structure of ended in mineralization. Approximately 30% of these holes contained one or more intervals of no returns. The additional holes drilled in 1992 had a failure to complete of 30%.

Conclusion: A total of 7,175m in 54 holes have prospected the "W" and Shively areas. The surface expressions of mineralization are quartz-calcite filling structural zones. These zones have excellent geophysical responses where evident on surface and appear to extend well to the north under sand cover. A fence of four drill holes through the northern most area of sand cover tested a geophysical anomaly. Mineralization was intersected in all holes. Nearby easterly outcrops of altered and quartz veined sediments exposed in a road cut were not tested. The thick intercepts of low-grade mineralization over a large area suggest potential for a bulk minable deposit. The extremely high trace elements associated with higher grades of precious metals and quartz-calcite alteration suggest additional potential for bonanza style veins at depth along the major structural conduits associated with the resistive highs.





W Project

