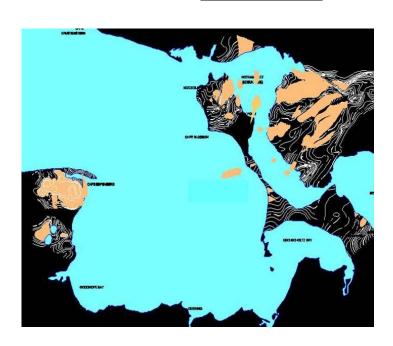


Northwest Alaska, LLC & NANA Regional Corp.

NORTHWEST ALASKA OIL AND GAS PLAY

Southern Chukchi Sea - Onshore Kotzebue Basin



~2.2 million mineral acres (NANA fee) ~30 prospects: 3,000-9,000' depth Most-likely risked reserves of 9 premier prospects: 3.1 billion barrels oil-equivalent READY TO DRILL 2012





Project Summary

The Kotzebue Basin may contain giant oil and gas reserves. Located offshore under the southern Chukchi Sea and onshore in northwest Alaska, it is one of the major sedimentary basins of North America, with 20,000 feet or more of Tertiary and Cretaceous basin-fill. The basin is about the same size as the prolific Alaska Cooke Inlet Basin (cumulative 10 TCFG) and is interpreted to have a petroleum system similar to that of the Cooke, including:

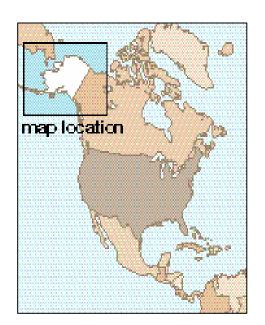
- •a self-sourcing biogenic (microbial) gas system associated with thick Tertiary nonmarine coals and carbonaceous mudstones that are in the present-day biogenic gas window at 0-6,000 feet, and
- •a thermogenic oil-gas system in deeper basinal source areas between 6,000-20,000+ feet

In the 1970s, SOCAL collected a vast amount of data in the area and drilled two stratigraphic test wells that encountered thick, highly-prospective sequences of interbedded sandstone, conglomerate, mudstone and coal, with oil and gas shows. These stratigraphic test wells did not evaluate prospects, but did demonstrate that hydrocarbons are present and that the components critical for major hydrocarbon accumulations are also present – thick and highly porous and permeable reservoirs (sandstone and conglomerate), source (mudstone and coal), seal (mudstone), and large potential traps (structural and stratigraphic). There is also potential in fractured and weathered basement reservoirs, and in shallow traps sealed by permafrost.

Approximately thirty prospects are identified, some of which are immense, potential giants. The Cape Espenberg Prospect, located near the cape, is a shallow anticlinal dome with approximately 70 square miles of structural closure. The Amaouk Creek Prospect, located north of the Kobuk Delta, is an anticline with approximately 30 square miles of structural closure. These two prospects are assigned most-likely risked recoverable reserves of 1.65 billion barrels oil equivalent.

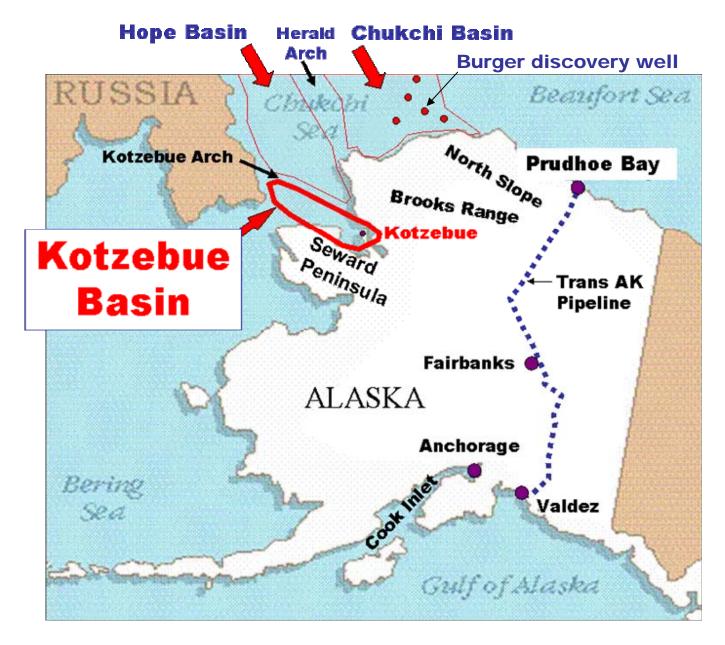
NANA Regional Corporation controls the onshore portion of the basin (mineral interests covering 2.2 million acres) and is working jointly with NW Alaska, LLC to advance the exploration and development project. These companies are seeking one or more additional significant partners to join the project.

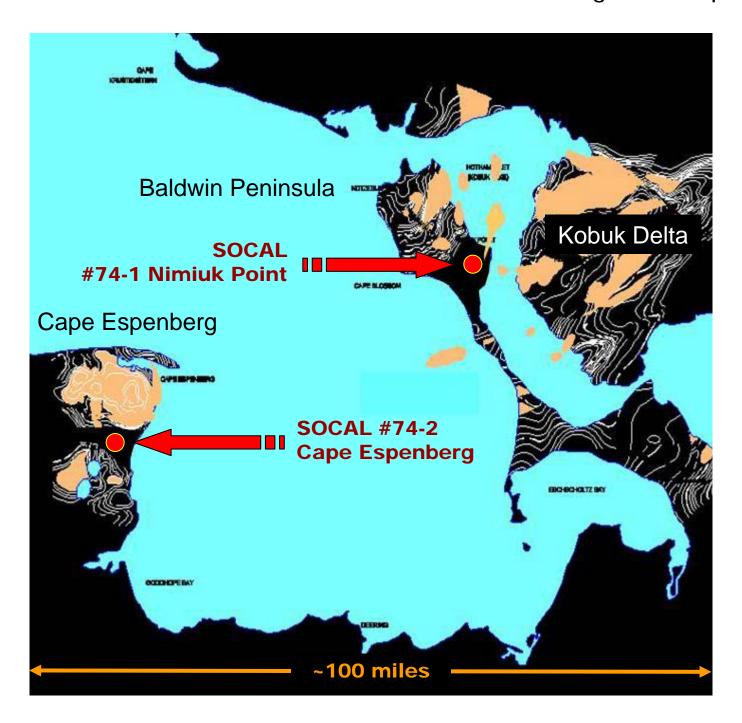
Important Notice: The data provided here are believed to be valid, and the interpretations are considered to represent reasonable judgment. However, NW Alaska LLC, NANA Regional Corporation and their associates, advisors and consultants, do not warrant the validity of the data and interpretations and shall not be liable for any losses or damages that stem from their use. Oil and gas exploration projects have intrinsic risks, including but not limited to loss of an entire investment. Actual project results may be substantially different from those postulated here. This oil and gas play is appropriate for sophisticated companies and individuals with significant experience in the petroleum industry, who should conduct their own evaluation of the data and risks. This is a nonexclusive offering, subject to prior sale, and may be withdrawn by the presenting parties at any time.



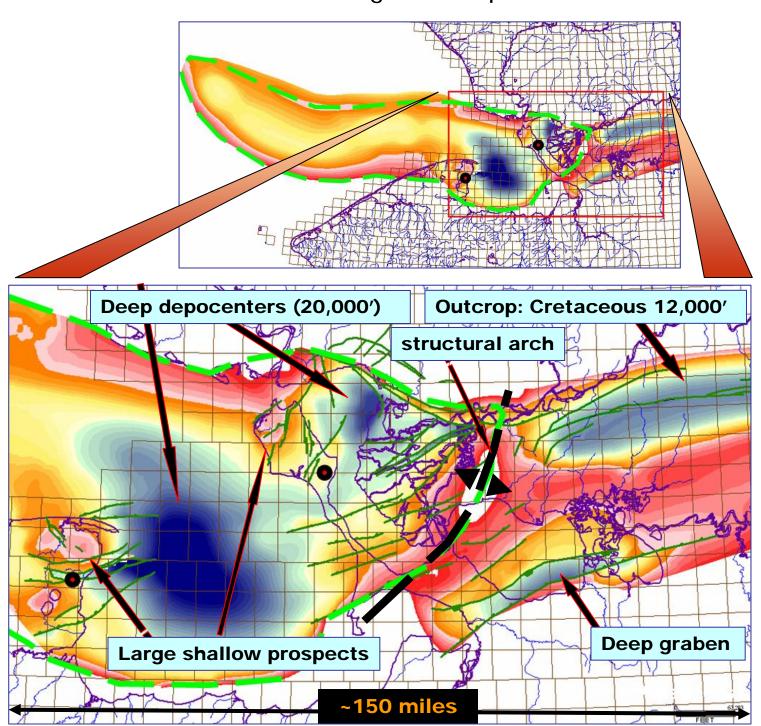
The Kotzebue Basin is located primarily offshore under the southern Chukchi Sea, and also onshore under the lands of the NANA Regional Corporation. The oil and gas play is onshore, under NANA's 2.2 million mineral acres.

The basin is 350 miles long by 80 miles wide, and it contains 20,000 feet or more of Tertiary and Cretaceous basin-fill. Structural arches and sub-basins separate the Kotzebue Basin from the greater Chukchi Basin to the north, where significant oil-gas reserves have been discovered and billions of dollars spent on federal leases.

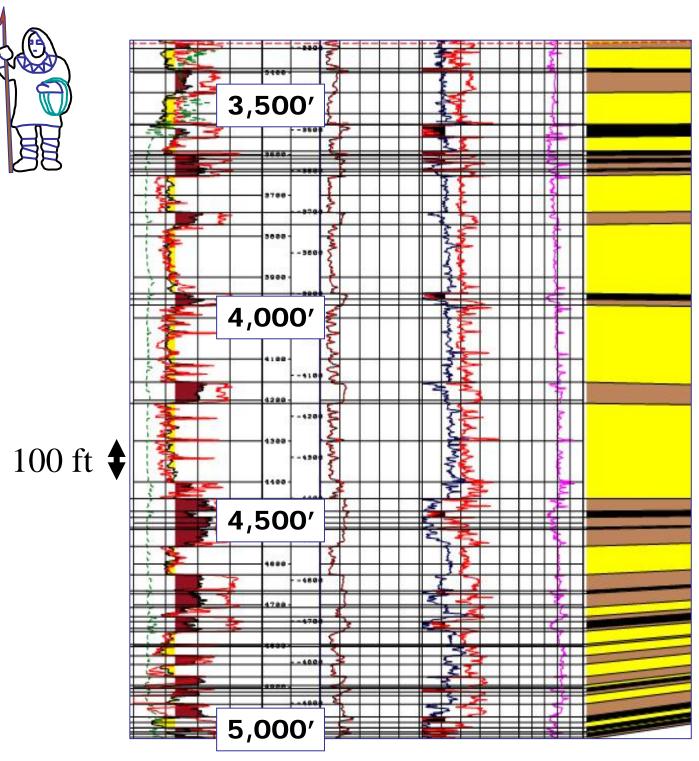




Shown here are areas of land (black), water (blue), petroleum prospects (orange) and the locations of the two stratigraphic test wells (red dots). Note that prospects occur primarily in three land areas: Cape Espenberg, the Kobuk Delta and the Baldwin Peninsula.



Shown here is a Time Structure Map of Top Acoustic Basement (Paleozoic). Dark blue areas have approximately 20,000 feet of Tertiary and probably Cretaceous basin-fill above basement, grading to shallow areas in dark red. Note locations of large shallow prospects at Cape Espenberg and the Baldwin Peninsula, two major deep depocenters, a shallow structural arch on the east flank of the basin, and location of outcrops of 12,000' of Cretaceous. Locations of the two stratigraphic test wells also shown.

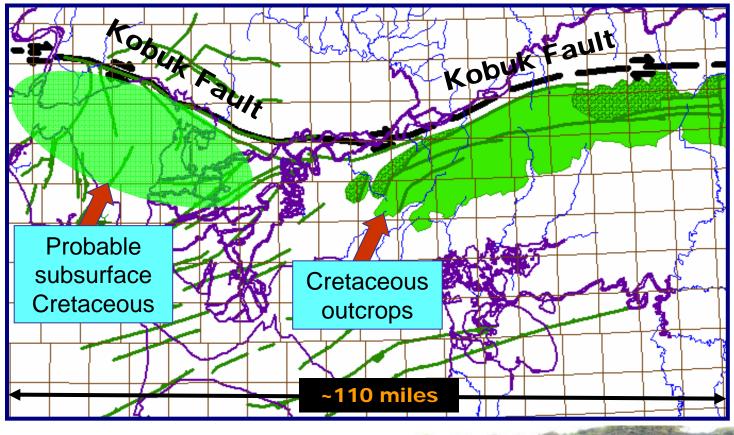


Shown here is an example of a highly-prospective interval that was drilled in one of the stratigraphic test wells. It is a 1,700 foot thick interval of Eocene-Oligocene strata, comprised of thick, stacked sandstone reservoir targets (yellow), stacked layers of mudstone source and seal beds (brown), and layers of coal source rocks (black). There are about 15 distinct sand bodies (reservoir targets), 10-200 feet thick each. This is a primarily nonmarine fluvial sequence, probably a mixture of low sinuosity braided and high sinuosity meandering systems.

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Approximately 12,000 feet of Cretaceous sedimentary rocks are present in outcrops located about 12 miles east of the Kotzebue Basin (e.g., in the Hockley Hill area). The Cretaceous outcrops occur primarily on the down-dropped, southern side of the major right-lateral Kobuk fault and, based on seismic interpretation, also occur in the Kotzebue Basin. Cretaceous strata provide reservoir targets (sandstone and conglomerate), oil and gas source rocks (mudstone, shale, limestone, coal) and seals (shale and mudstone). Photos are of local outcrops of Cretaceous rocks.

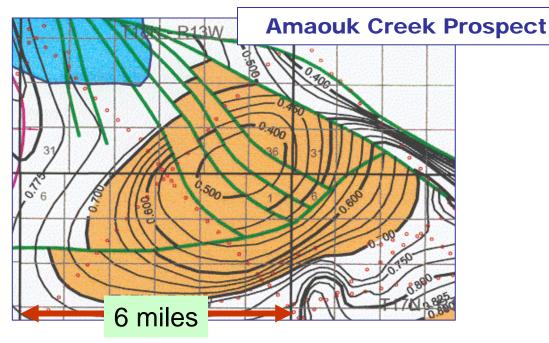


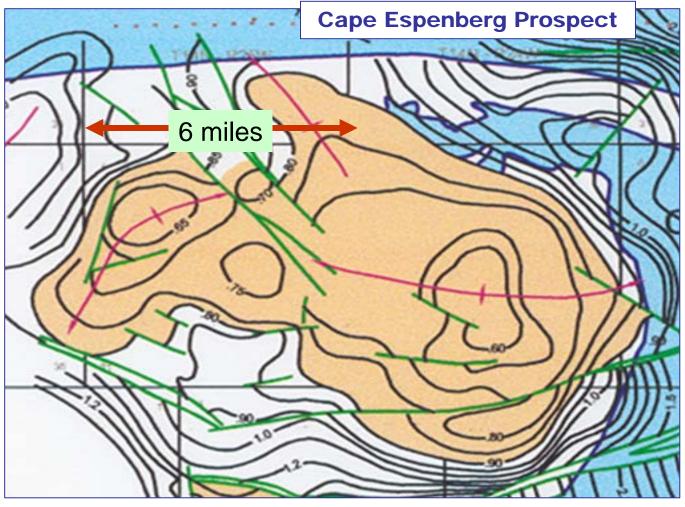




- Structure maps of two of the premier prospects
- Both maps at same horizontal scale



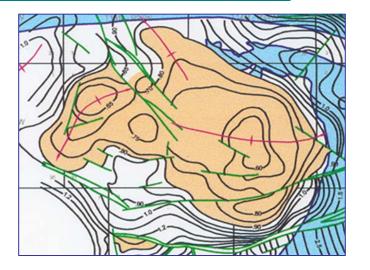




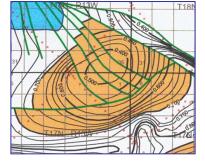
•Comparison of the Cape Espenberg and Amaouk Creek prospects with two partial-analogue giant gas fields – the Kenai and Beluga River gas fields, Cooke Inlet Basin, Alaska •All maps at same horizontal scale



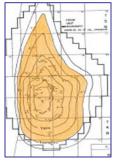
Cape Espenberg Prospect



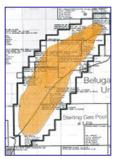
Amaouk Creek Prospect



Kenai Gas Field Top Beluga Fm. Cum.: 2.4 TCF



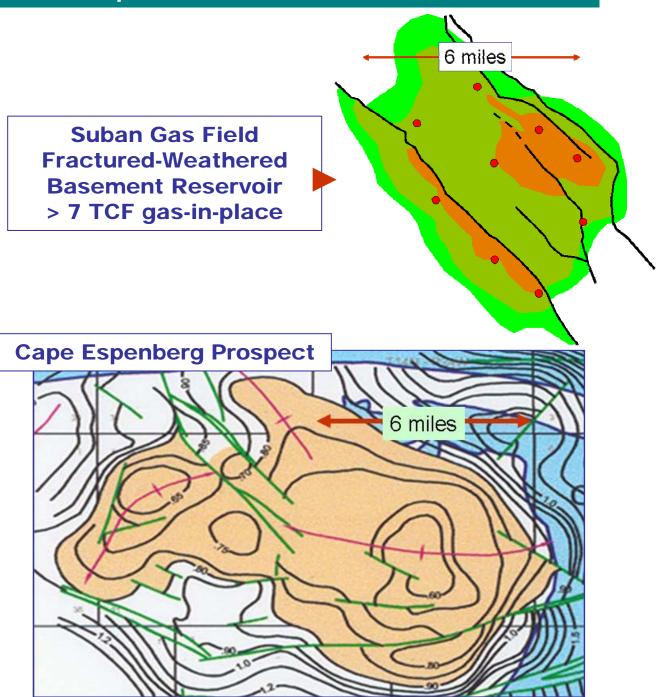
Beluga River Gas Field Top Sterling Fm. Cum.: 1.2 TCF



 Comparison of the Cape Espenberg Prospect with the partial-analogue giant Suban Gas Field, South Sumatra Basin, Indonesia



Both maps at same horizontal scale

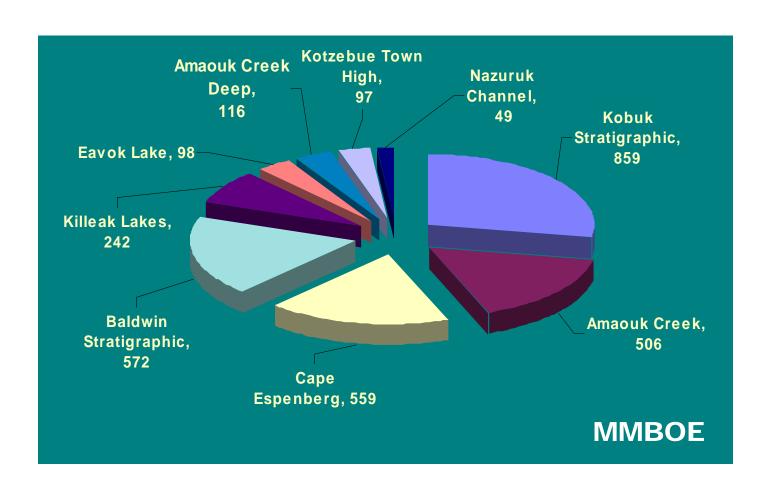


In addition to primary reservoir targets in stacked Tertiary sandstones, this prospect has deeper, secondary reservoir targets in Paleozoic (pre-Late Devonian) rocks, including limestone, dolomite, marble, schist and quartzite, which were subaerially exposed and weathered for millions of years. The Paleozoic has immense potential as weathered and/or fractured reservoir, similar to the that at the partial-analogue giant Suban Field (> 7 TCF original gas-in-place), although the Suban structure appears to be smaller.





For nine premier prospects:
Risked, most-likely, recoverable reserves:
2.8 billion barrels oil + 1.9 trillion cubic feet gas or
3.1 billion barrels oil-equivalent





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