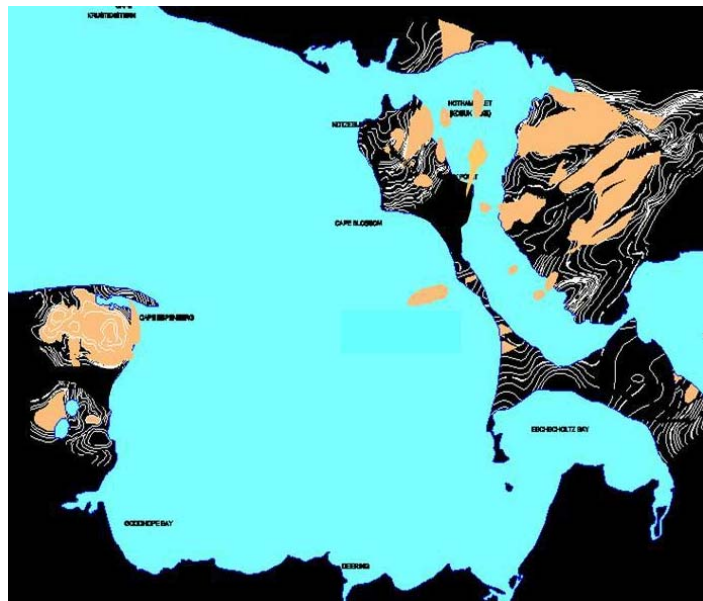




Northwest Alaska, LLC & NANA Regional Corp.

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



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

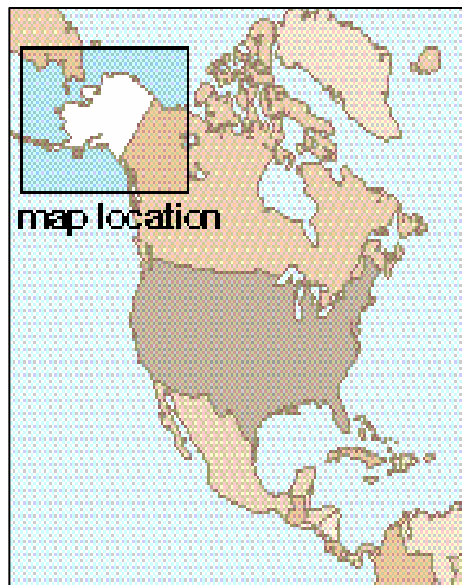
In the 1970s, SOCAL collected a vast amount of data in the area and drilled two stratigraphic test wells that encountered thick, highly-prospective sequences of interbedded sandstone, conglomerate, mudstone and coal, with oil and gas shows. These stratigraphic test wells did not evaluate prospects, but 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.

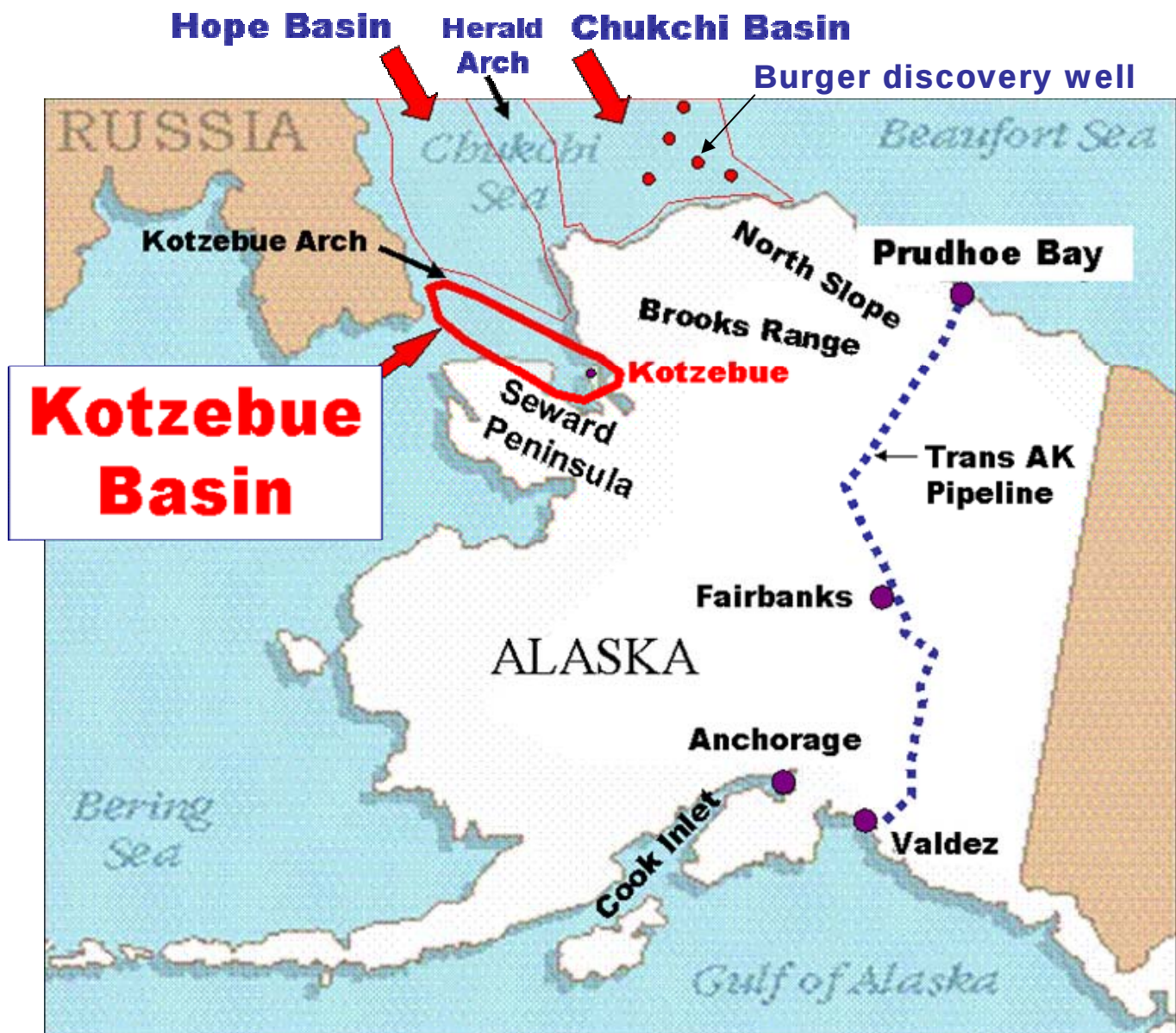
NW ALASKA LLC: Office 661-324-3916: ESCHNER@TRIOPETROLEUM.COM, ROWLEE@TRIOPETROLEUM.COM,
TBESCHNER@AOL.COM

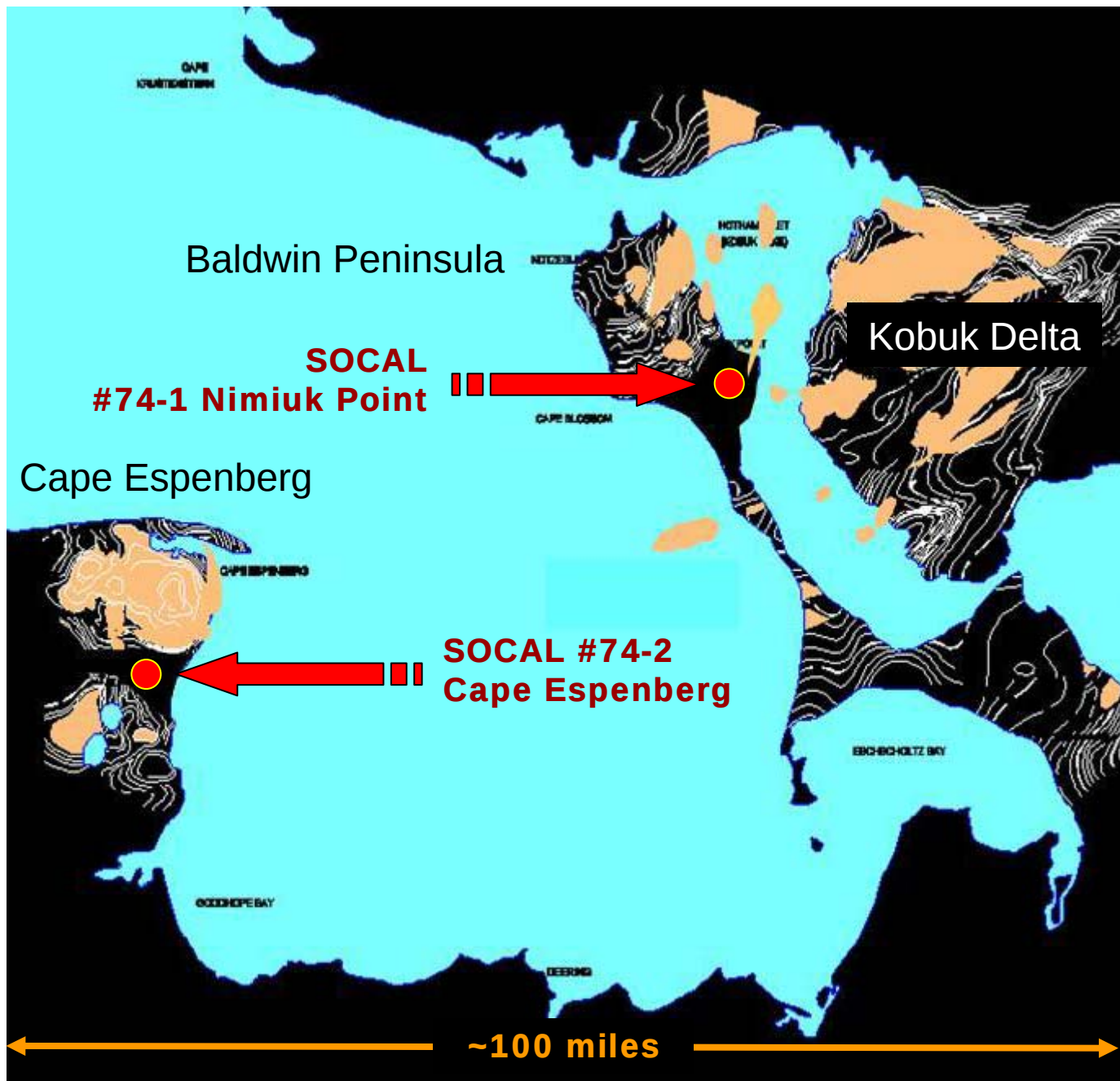
Northwest Alaska, LLC & NANA Regional Corp.



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.

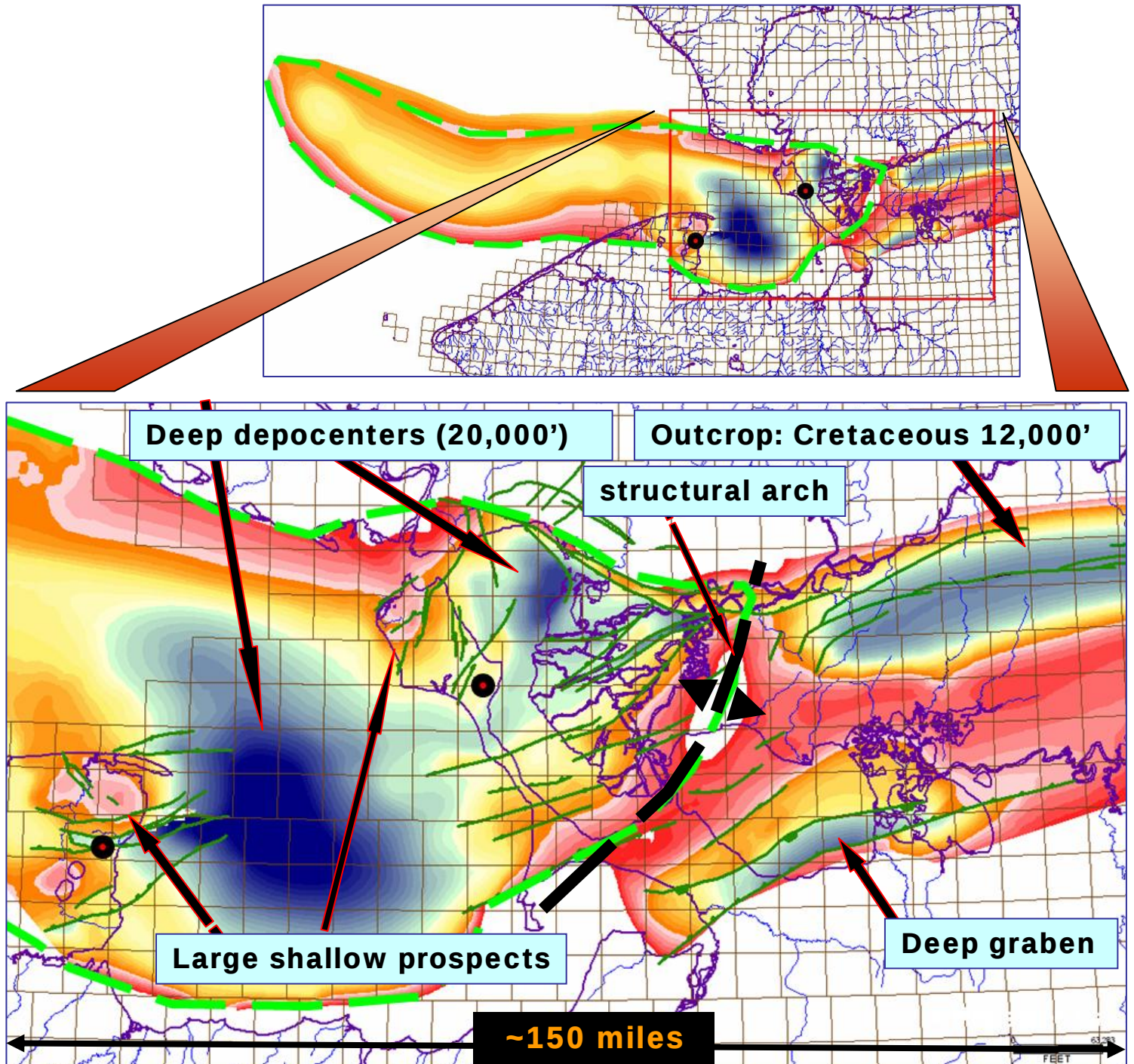
The basin is 350 miles long by 80 miles wide, and it contains 20,000 feet or more of Tertiary and Cretaceous basin-fill. Structural arches and sub-basins separate the Kotzebue Basin from the greater Chukchi Basin to the north, where significant oil-gas reserves have been discovered and billions of dollars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



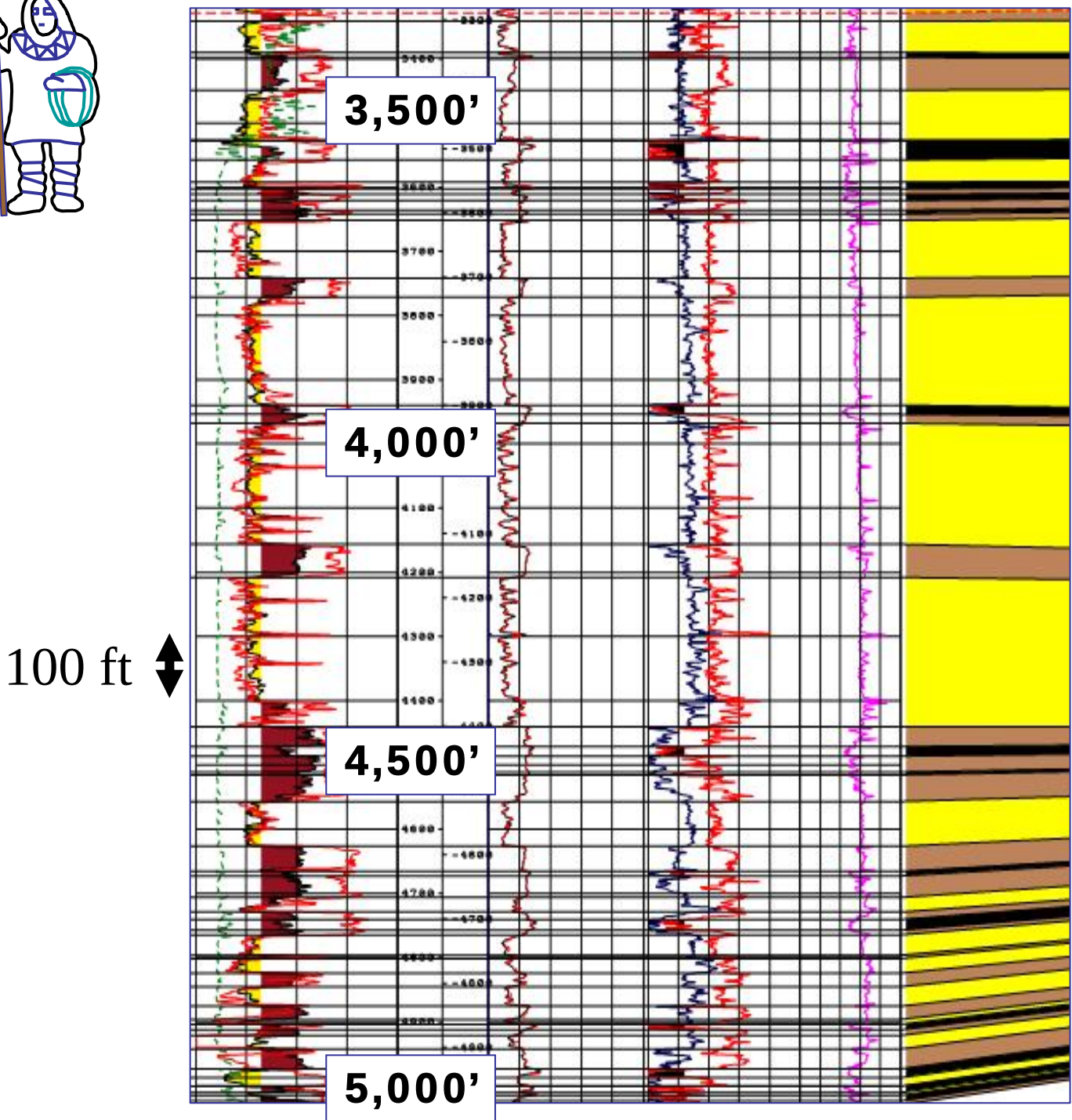


Shown here are areas of land (black), water (blue), petroleum prospects (orange) and the locations of the two stratigraphic test wells (red dots). Note that prospects occur primarily in three land areas: Cape Espenberg, the Kobuk Delta and the Baldwin Peninsula.

Northwest Alaska, LLC & NANA Regional Corp.



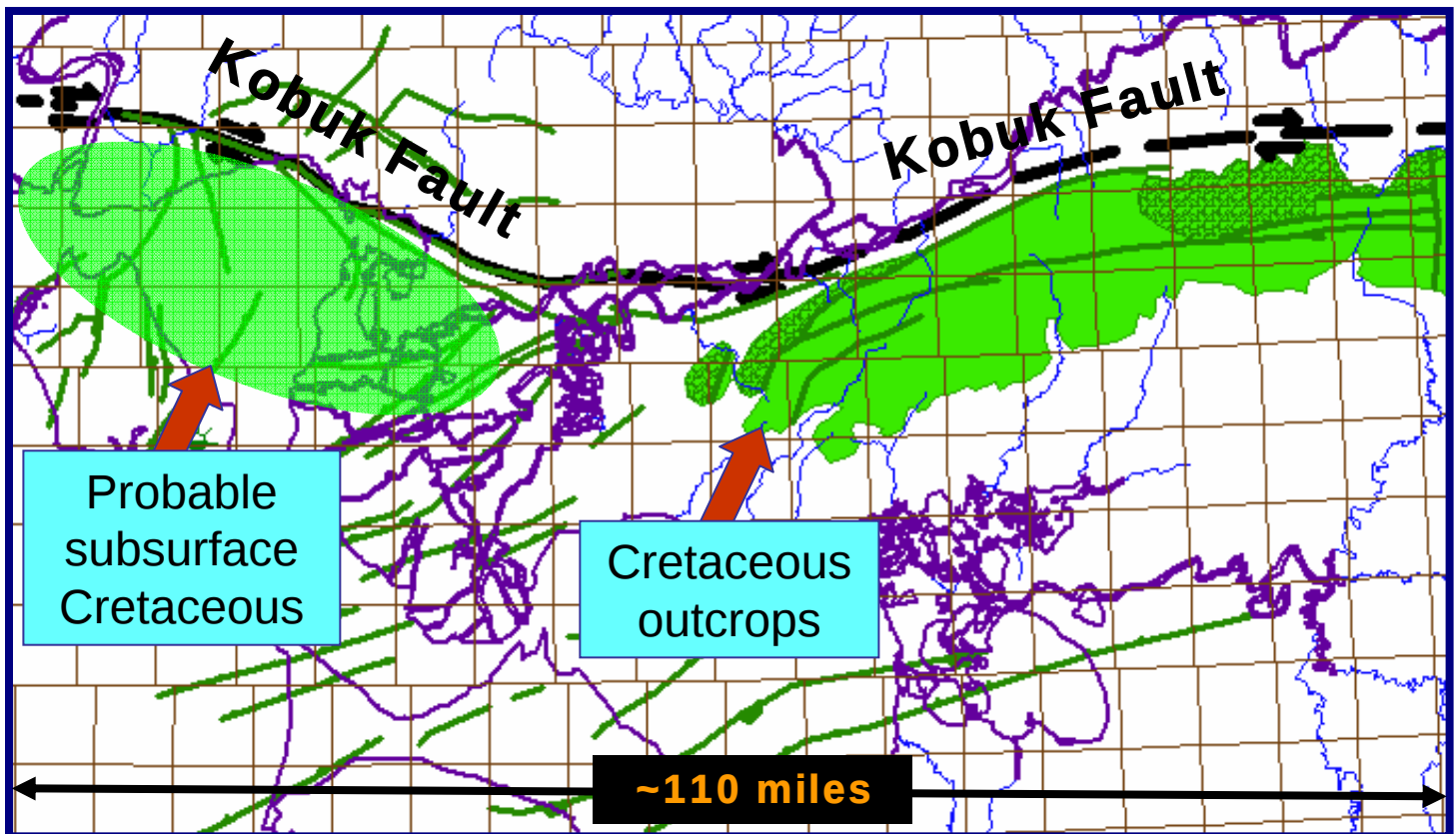
Shown here is a Time Structure Map of Top Acoustic Basement (Paleozoic). Dark blue areas have approximately 20,000 feet of Tertiary and probably Cretaceous basin-fill above basement, grading to shallow areas in dark red. Note locations of large shallow prospects at Cape Espenberg and the Baldwin Peninsula, 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.

Northwest Alaska, LLC & NANA Regional Corp.

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.

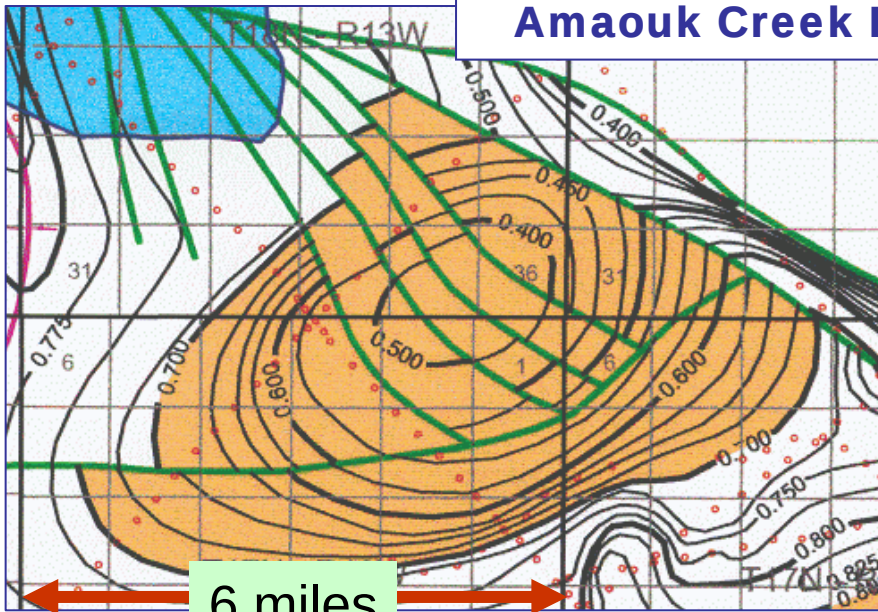


A HUNT FOR GIANT OIL AND GAS RESERVES

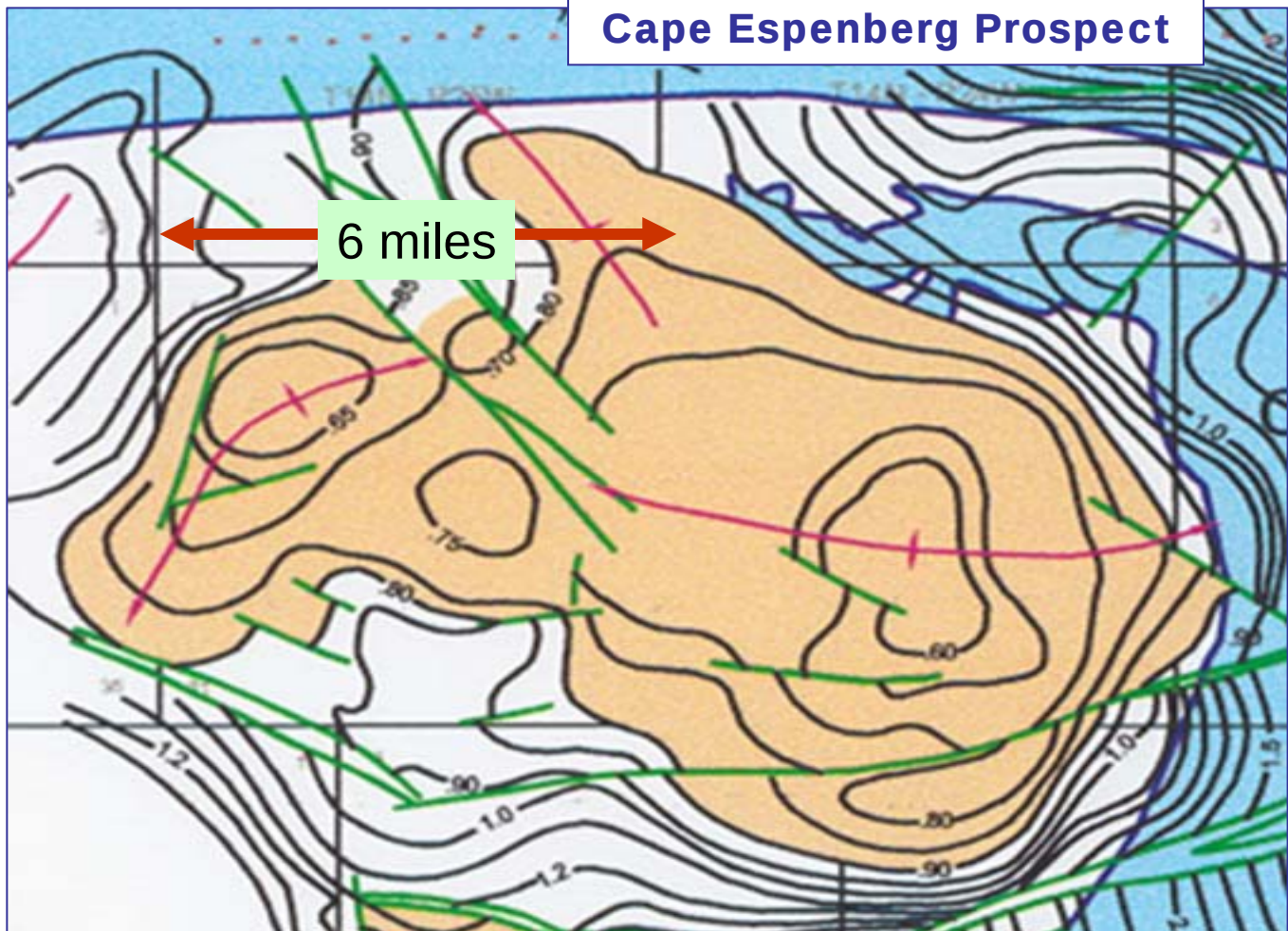
- Structure maps of two of the premier prospects
- Both maps at same horizontal scale



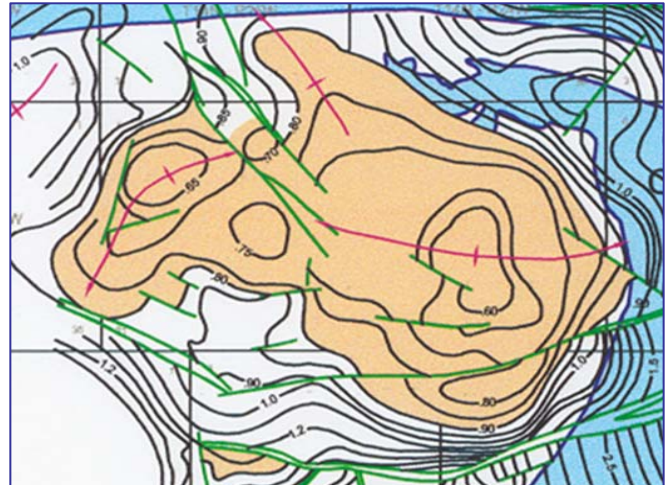
Amaouk Creek Prospect



Cape Espenberg Prospect



- ## Cape Espenberg Prospect



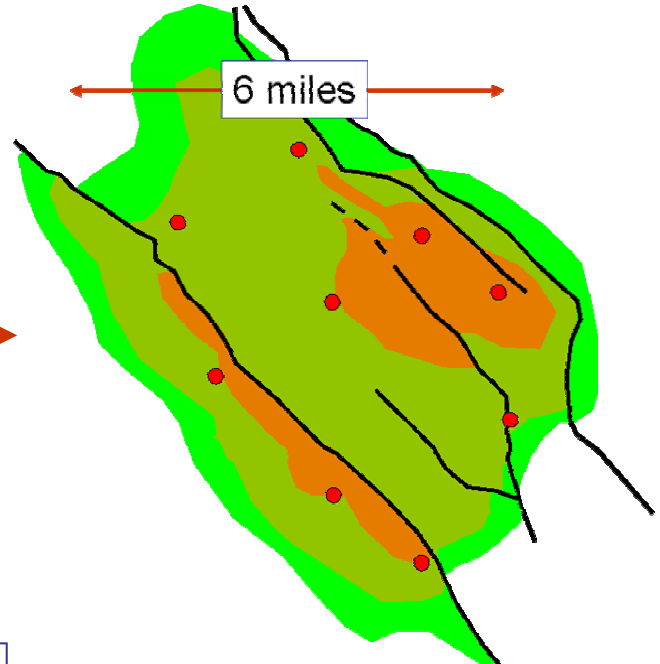
A map of the U.S. Gulf of Mexico showing the Starting Gas Pool. The pool is highlighted in orange and is located in the northern part of the Gulf. The map includes labels for various states and countries, including Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the United States. It also shows the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The map is titled "Starting Gas Pool" and "U.S. Gulf of Mexico".

A HUNT FOR GIANT OIL AND GAS RESERVES

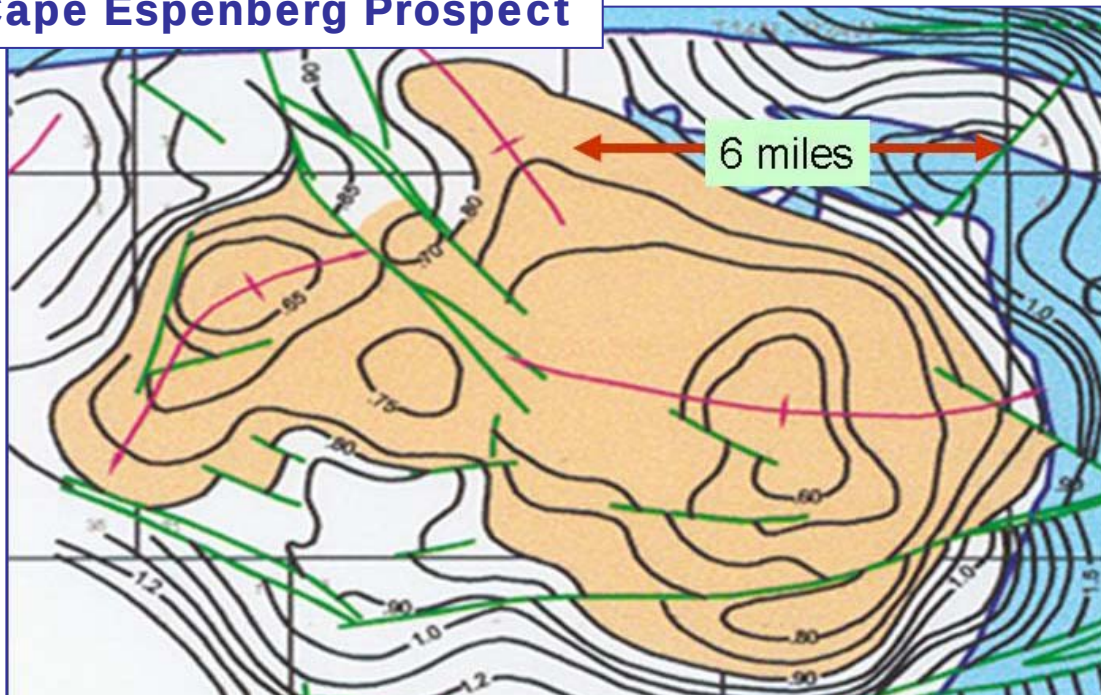
- Comparison of the Cape Espenberg Prospect with the partial-analogue giant Suban Gas Field, South Sumatra Basin, Indonesia
- Both maps at same horizontal scale



Suban Gas Field
Fractured-Weathered
Basement Reservoir
> 7 TCF gas-in-place



Cape Espenberg Prospect

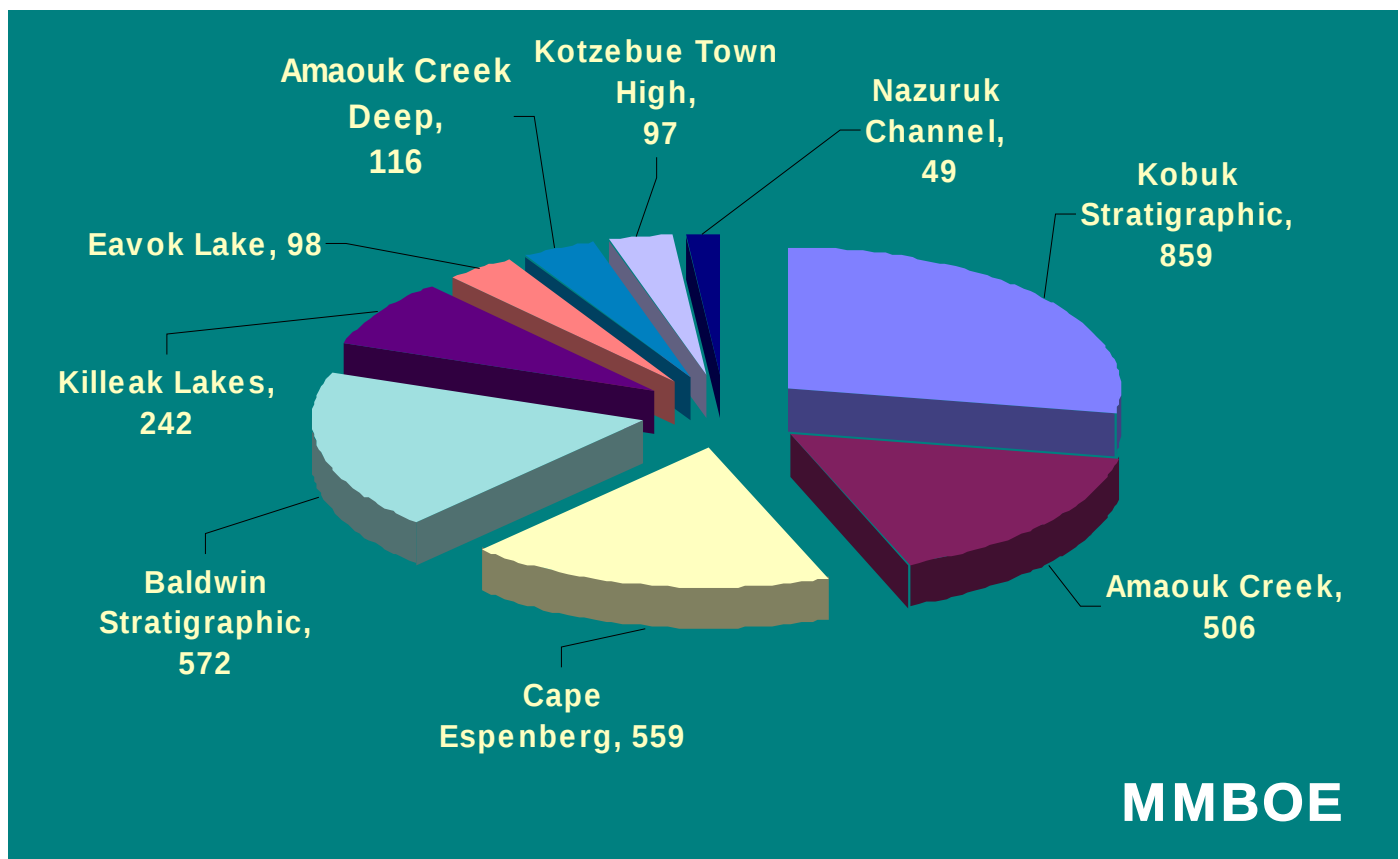


In addition to primary reservoir targets in stacked Tertiary sandstones, this prospect has deeper, secondary reservoir targets in Paleozoic (pre-Late Devonian) rocks, including limestone, dolomite, marble, schist and quartzite, which were subaerially exposed and weathered for millions of years. The Paleozoic 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.



A HUNT FOR GIANT OIL AND GAS RESERVES

**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**





Northwest Alaska, LLC & NANA Regional Corp.

NORTHWEST ALASKA OIL AND GAS PLAY

Southern Chukchi Sea – Onshore Kotzebue Basin

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