Coromandel Resources Ltd, is undertaking a 10,000 ft. reverse circulation drilling program to further evaluate the potential of the Weepah gold property which is situated in Esmeralda County of western Nevada some 20 miles southeast of Tonopah.

Coromandel controls 123 mining claim which cover the historic Weepah gold camp. Since the discovery of significant gold mineralization in 1927, limited underground and surface mining in the 1930's and late 1900's has yielded an estimated 70,000 oz. gold. The more recently mined materials was processed both by conventional milling and by heap leaching at a facility near the community of silver Peak. 1980's work also included some 30,000 ft. of reverse circulation and diamond drilling which demonstrated the potential for adding significantly to the known reserve base.

Three targets, all hosted by late Precambrian clastic and carbonate metasedimentary rocks marginal to a younger granitic pluton, will be tested by the current drilling program. One of these, the Weepah quartz vein structure, the focus of past mining, is a 30-35 ft. wide, moderately dipping structure within a low angle fault zone. The down-dip potential of this structure is attested to by a 6" diameter vertical water well hole drilled 450 ft. west of the open-pit which intersected the vein at a vertical depth of 640 ft. and included a 20 ft. section grading 0.240 oz./ton gold. The structure is also open along strike in both directions. Previous drilling along strike to the south included two holes with average gold grades of 0.232 and 0.222 oz/ton over sample lengths of 9.3 and 15.0 ft. respectively.

The Weepah East zone, 1,500 ft. southeast of the Weepah vein, is hosted by recrystallized limestone and is considered have potential for a bulk tonnage disseminated gold deposit. As defined by drilling to date, this near surface, flat-lying zone is immediately above a shallowly south dipping law angle fault. A geological resource estimate of 256,000 tons grading 0.042 oz/ton at a cutoff grade of 0.020 oz/ton was prepared by a well-known independent consulting firm in 1991. Further drilling is planned to test this zone including its southern extension where previous holes were not drilled.