

United Mines Developing Silver, Gold and Copper Projects in Historic Arizona Mining Districts

Fully-Permitted Twin Processing Plants To Jump-Start Production Cash Flow

While United Mines Inc. (OTC BB: UNMN) may be one of the newest junior mining companies to go public in the U.S., the company has several significant legs up on its sector siblings: a rich and diverse mining history dating back to the Conquistadors, a potentially rich portfolio of gold, silver and copper properties in America's southwest, stockpiled material containing up to 500,000 oz. of silver ready to process, and a fully permitted twin plant soon to go on line.

The company currently holds six advanced-stage exploration projects, including two silver, three gold and one copper property, as well as several high-quality, early-stage silver, gold and copper exploration projects. UMI's land holdings currently encompass nearly 4,000 acres in southwestern Arizona and the company is looking for more.

"Our objective is to explore properties with the highest potential for the discovery of economic mineralization and to quickly bring those deposits from feasibility to production," explains United Mines President, CEO and Chairman Glenn E. Martin. "We expect UMI to move from exploration to limited production on the Cerro Colorado Silver Project within the next 18-24 months."

Silver Projects Have Strong Potential for High-Grade Mineralization

United Mines currently holds over 25 separate federal and state mining claim groups in the Cerro Colorado mountains in southern Arizona southwest of Tucson in areas known as Silver Hill, the Clark Mine and Mary G Mine Groups. The company's silver holdings encompass three square miles of Arizona State Land Department exploration permits and some 500 acres of federal Bureau of Land Management mining claims. Historic mines on UMI's property produced silver and gold from 1856 to 1981, with shaft workings extending to depths of 350 feet. Recent independent assays of samples taken from mineralized structures in the area range from 1.6 oz/t to over 480 oz/t silver and up to 1.5 oz/t gold.

"Our silver projects offer excellent potential for producing both highgrade silver and significant tonnages of lower grade oxide ore," says Martin.

UMI plans to begin a one-year, intensive program of sampling, drilling and geochemistry that is

expected to yield more positive proof of high grade ores suitable for nearthe-surface open pit mining, while filing "Notice of Intent" with the Bureau of Land Management to begin bulk test sampling.

The company has more than 45,000 tons of mineralized material, consisting of silver independently assayed in side cast mine dumps, that is above ground and ready for transport to UMI's 100%-owned and fully permitted La Colorada twin plant processing and milling facility. The plant includes 125 tpd gravity flotation equipment and a 55,000 ton heap leach facility. The mill site is located in the midst of UMI's silver properties, within hauling distance of the company's gold projects. is close to paved roads and has a water supply onsite. The company plans to upgrade and refurbish the milling facility by mid-2010.



The Three G's – United Mines' co-founders (from left):
Glenn E. Martin, Glynn G. Burkhardt, and Glynn A. Burkhardt

Past-producing Gold and Copper Properties Are Focus of Aggressive Exploration Program

United Mines' gold projects include The Big Three, Ostrich, Tres Amigos, Edwards, Ajax and Sorrel Top. The 100%-owned projects are past-producers of high-grade gold and silver. The Ajax Mine Group, a former commercial gold producer closed in 1941 at the beginning of WWII. UMI believes a planned drilling program will identify economic deposits. Mineralization within the Big Three Mine Group extends for over a mile. The area includes a number of historic mines, including the adjacent Yellow Jacket Mine.

The company's Ostrich Mine is believed to be the source of the lost Tumacacori gold mine, according to Martin. Discovered in 1750 by Spaniards, production at the Ostrich was restarted in the late 1860s after the end of the Mexican/American war and continued sporadically until 1941. When the mine was re-opened in 1974, skeletons of earlier miners believed to be victims of Indian attacks were found in the mine workings. All were honorably re-interred.

UMI has also staked three potentially significant copper deposits, that also include molybdenum, tungsten, platinum and palladium mineralization:

• The Blue Copper Mine Group Project – located in southern Arizona and discovered in the early 1900s by prospectors searching for silver and gold. It was later mined for high grade copper and silica smelter flux with shipment assays commonly averaging 3.5% to 5% Cu. Geologic studies in the 1970s estimated a resource of 223-750 million pounds of copper.

• The Green Copper Mine Group Project – discovered in the mid-1880s and located about eight miles south of the Blue Copper Mine Group. Initially mined for high grade silver occurring in narrow veins, the area's copper potential was overlooked until in the late 1960s.

• The Red Bed Group Project

- located halfway between the Green
Copper and Blue Copper Mine Groups
and discovered in 1954.

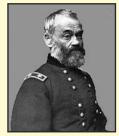
Mineralized structures identified at surface extend over 8,000 feet, are up to 3,500 feet in width, and reach to depths of between 1,500 and 1,800 feet on the Green Copper alone. UMI

United Mines – A rich Arizonan history

By Glenn E. Martin

United Mines' silver & gold properties are located about 20 miles northwest of Nogales, Arizona, an area where much of the state's rich mining history occurred over past centuries.

The American Southwest was inhabited continuously for 12-15,000 years, but it was just one generation after Christopher Columbus came to America in 1492 that the search for gold and silver began in earnest. In 1532 -1536 Cabeza de Vaca began a quest from Culiacan, Mexico for Cibola, the "Seven cities of gold". A second expedition north was led by Fray Marcos de Niza into what is now Arizona. Estavan, a guide for both the de Vaca and de Niza missions, reported finding the "Treasured Cities" before he was killed by natives. In 1540, a large



Major General Samuel Debrille Heintzelman

expedition headed by Francisco Coronado headed north from Mexico. While the Spanish never found the fabled cities, they did find large outcroppings of copper, gold and silver. So much rich silver was found from the San Pedro river west to the Rio Grande, they called this central Arizona area "Oro Blanco", which means, white gold or silver, in Spanish.

In 1736, a very pure form of native silver — sheet silver — was discovered by Spanish missionaries some 20 miles west of modern day Nogales, Sonora Mexico. This place was called Arizoniac or Arissona, meaning, "place of many springs". Most of the surface silver was quickly mined out, but the name stuck to encompass the entire territory. By 1850, the U.S., concerned that its southern boundary include the Oro Blanco gold and silver mining district, sent James Gadsden to survey the area. The \$10-million Gadsden Purchase of 45,535 square miles of land set today's boundary with Mexico. Major General Samuel Debrille Heintzelman rediscovered the now-famous "Cerro Colorado Mine' in 1853. In 1856, he started the Sonora Exploration and Mining Company and appointed a Board of Directors that included Samuel Colt, of revolver fame. With Apaches on the warpath, the Cerro Colorado, later named the Silver Queen, was intermittently mined from the 1860s to 1880s. By 1908, veins 30 ft wide of high grade silver ore were discovered and mined to depths of 350 ft.

United Mines' founder, Glynn G. Burkhardt, was one of a parade of miners who sought to restart serious mining in Arizona in the 1970s. He joined the Southern Arizona Small Mine Operators Association and subsequently became its president in 1955. In discovering new mines and mining opportunities, he, too, became part of the state's mining history. His son, Glynn A. Burkhardt, is now UMI's COO, senior vice president and Director.

is planning to acquire additional properties in the area as funding becomes available.

Western Mining History and Broad Mining Exploration and Management Knowledge Blend in Unique Company

United Mines' history began not in November, 2009 when the company began trading, but in 1539 when the then Spanish Viceroy of Mexico sent the first of several expeditions into Arizona in search of Cibola – the legendary "Seven Cities of Gold".

The Spaniards never found the fabled cities, but they did find numerous outcroppings of copper, gold and silver. Many of those outcroppings still exist today on lands controlled by United Mines. The "Oro Blanco" area serendipitously became part of the United States in 1853 with the \$10-million, 45,000-

square-mile Gadsden Purchase.

United Mines' flagship property is the Cerro Colorado Silver Mining Project, which itself is center stage for a true "wild west" tale populated by such historical figures as Samuel Colt, inventor of the famed Colt revolver, Charles Poston, dubbed the "Father of Arizona", and Major General Samuel Debrille Heintzelman, who rediscovered the Spanish-era Cerro Colorado Mine in 1853. On the original Gadsden Purchase historic map UMI's silver mines were known as the Heintzelman Mines.

Heintzelman's Cerro Colorado Mine quickly became known as the "richest silver mine in the world", producing 50% pure silver per ton of ore. Mining was intermittent, because of Apache raids and mine cave-ins. By the mid-Twentieth Century, virtually all smaller mines in the area were shut down due to war-time laws outlawing private possession of gold and silver.

Significant mining resumed in Arizona in the early 1970s. Glynn G. Burkhardt, United Mines' founder, was at the forefront of those efforts. Burkhardt began his mining career at an early age when his father took him placer mining in the Sierra Madre mountains. He would similarly introduce his son, Glynn A. Burkhardt, to mining. Over the years, the Burkhardts identified, analyzed and acquired claims and leases encompassing over a dozen pastproducing historic mines that now form the basis of UMI's property portfolio. Today, Glynn A. Burkhardt is Senior Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and a Director of United Mines.

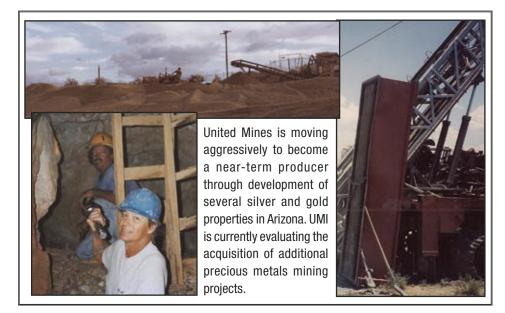
The entire United Mines management team encompasses over 145 years of combined mining industry experience. The company began publicly trading in November 2009 at an impressive share price of more than \$5.00 – unusual for a new start-up. The company's stock closely held is believed to be one of the lowest amounts of outstanding stock in a U.S. precious metals mining company.

"Our stock issuance views are ultraconservative in growing shareholder value." states Martin. "UMI will begin its stock dividend program by end of its first full quarter of trading on the OTC BB to give back to investors who support us from the start."

United Mines was co-founded in 2005 by President, CEO and Chairman Glenn E. Martin, who brings extensive management and marketing experience to the company. Martin previously was Executive Director of the World Trade Center, Tucson, a subsidiary of the former Twin Towers in New York City.

The company's CFO, Robert Leitzman, also serves as a Vice President and Director. He is an independent consultant specializing in all aspects of mine management and precious and ferrous metal processing. His expertise also includes mine start-up, planning, budgeting, and cost controls.

"United Mines has the experience and talent to commence successful



mining operations and to maximize shareholder value, year after year," says Leitzman.

Investment Considerations

United Mines President and CEO Glenn E. Martin has set a bold and ambitious goal for his company: to become a world leader in the discovery, exploration, exploitation,



United Mines' silver, gold and copper projects located within 50 miles of Tucson, Arizona

development, production, refinement and sales of precious metals. The company is actively seeking additional acquisitions and is working toward obtaining a listing on the AMEX.

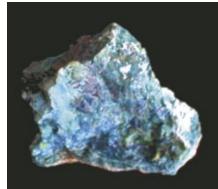
Cash flow is expected to be generated within the next two years from processing stockpiled material. The company also plans an intensive program of sampling, drilling and geochemistry to prove up additional high-grade mineralization suitable for open pit mining.

UMI plans to fast-track its projects through feasibility and into production. As additional reserves are identified, the company's heap leach processing plant will be expanded to increase pad capacity to about 550,000 tons. The fully permitted plant recently passed its Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) inspection, clearing the way for start-up operations.

"Having a permitted heap leach fa-

"Having a permitted heap leach facility capable of economically treating low-grade ore places UMI in a unique start-up position far advanced from many other junior exploration stage mining companies," declares Martin. "Our goal is become an emerging midtier, production-stage silver producer within three years."

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Shares Outstanding: 10.987 million as of 01/01/2010

52 Week Trading Range: Hi: \$5.10 • Low: \$5.00



Quick FACTS

- United Mines: an exploration stage mining company with a three-year plan to become a mid-tier silver producer.
- La Colorada twin plant mill and heap leach facility which recently passed inspection and is under renovation.
- In-ground silver, copper, and gold in three primary exploration areas: Cerro Colorado Mining District, Oro Blanco Mining District, and Owl Head Mining District.
- Geological reports indicate: 100 million ounces of inferred silver resources; 700,000+ tons of probable gold resources; 223 – 750+ million lbs of inferred copper resources.
- Initial stock dividend to be paid at 6% annual rate (1.5% per quarter) to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2010.

United Mines, Inc. is aggressively moving to become a near-term producer on several late stage silver, and gold and copper properties in Arizona, including its flagship Cerro Colorado Silver Mining Project. Other gold exploration and development projects include the Big Three, Ostrich, Tres Amigos and Sorrel Top. The company's primary copper mining exploration and development projects include the Blue Copper, Green Copper and Red Beds. United Mines owns and operates a twin plant, 100+ ton per day gravity float and 55,000 ton heap leach processing facility permitted by the Bureau of Land Management and the Arizona Dept. of Environmental Quality.

UMI's immediate plans include the upgrade of the existing high-grade ore processing mill and adjoining heap leach facility to an initial processing capacity of 100+ tons per day and a heap leach circuit initial capacity of 50,000 tons. UMI controls over 45,000 tons of highly mineralized side cast mine dumps that will enable it to begin metals production quickly. As additional reserves are delineated, the current leach facility permit will be amended to increase pad capacity to roughly 550,000 tons. Having a permitted heap leach facility capable of economically treating low-grade ore places UMI in a unique start up position far advanced over many other junior exploration and mining companies.

United Mines is currently in active negotiations with third parties regarding opportunities to acquire additional mineral exploration and mining projects. The company's strategic planning processes have created a stand-alone company capable of meeting U.S. Industry 7 standards for identification, exploration and documentation of its 100%-owned properties and protection of the fragile environment with emerging green mining policies and practices. United Mines plans to embrace and develop cutting edge green technologies as "America's eco-friendly miners".