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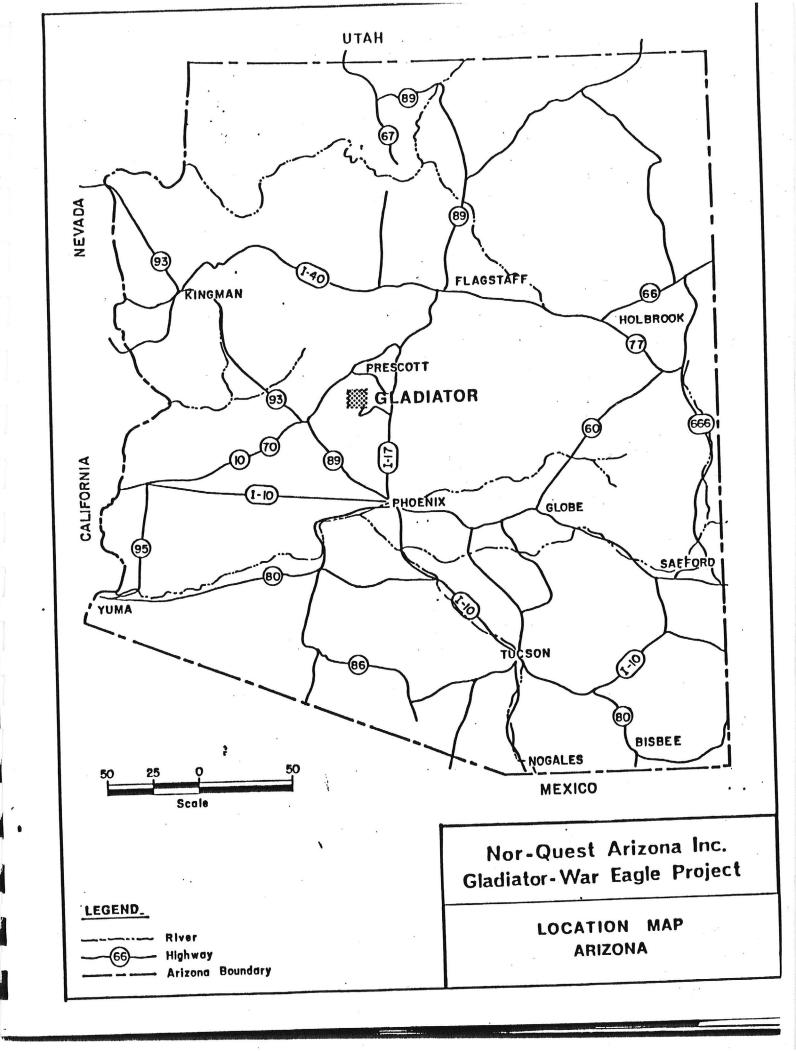
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GLADIATOR - WAR EAGLE MINE
Property Summary

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Gladiator - War Eagle Mine Property Review March 1988

Introduction and History

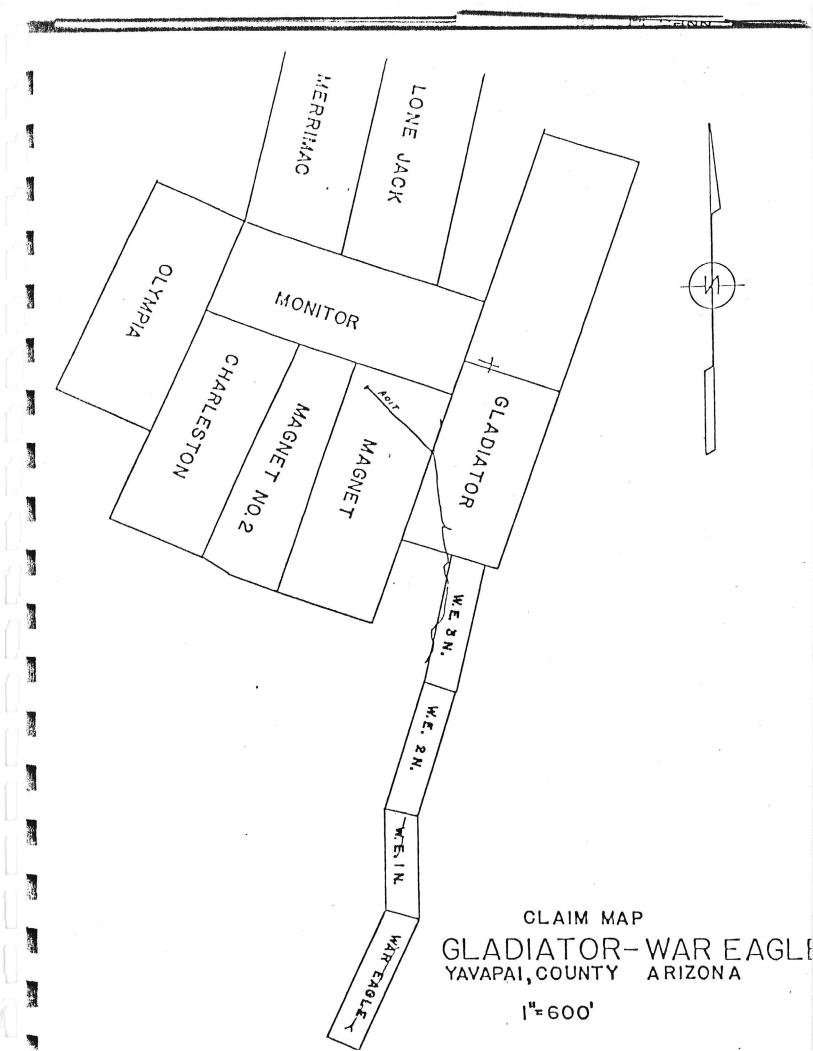
The Gladiator - War Eagle mining property is located in north central Arizona, about 50 miles south of Prescott in the Bradshaw Mountains. The property is owned by Nor-Quest Arizona Inc. and consists of 17 patented and 47 unpatented mining claims situated primarily in the Pine Grove Mining District of Yavapai County, three miles north of the town of Crown King. The area is wooded and of high relief between the elevations of 6 - 7000 feet.

Production history at the Gladiator mine dates from the early 1870's but very little was recorded until 1937. This early production was estimated from the mine workings to be about 50,000 tons of high grade gold ore. During the period from 1937 to 1942, 21,961 tons were produced averaging 0.44 oz/ton Au, 3 oz/ton Ag, 0.35% Cu, 4.5% Pb and 15.0% Zn. No records are available to 1947 when the property was shut down after the war. The property was not explored again until 1981 when Noranda Exploration Co. completed a district wide drilling and sampling program. In the wake of program reductions, Noranda turned the property back to the owners in 1982.

Nor-Quest obtained a lease and option in 1983 and continued the exploration program begun by Noranda. After surface drilling and underground sampling indicated favorable down-dip extensions of known ore zones, the lower 560 level adit was widened to accomodate new production. A 100 ton per day gravity mill was constructed below the portal and a new well drilled to supply increased water demands. Underground development began as traditional shrink stoping but was converted to a modified shrink to accomodate greater mining selectivity. Production began in earnest in 1986 concurrent with mine development and continued through 1987. Since start-up, the property has produced 1800 ounces of gold and 5400 ounces of silver.

Geology and Mineralogy

The geology of the Gladiator - War Eagle properties is very similar to the geology of many other precious and base metal deposits of the Central Arizona Pre-Cambrian Schist Belt. The Gladiator - War Eagle quartz-massive sulfide veins are situated in a narrow sulfide facies of the Yavapai schist. The veins extend northerly from the Crown King granodiorite stock on a bearing of N 10 - 20° E and dip steeply to the west at about 70°.

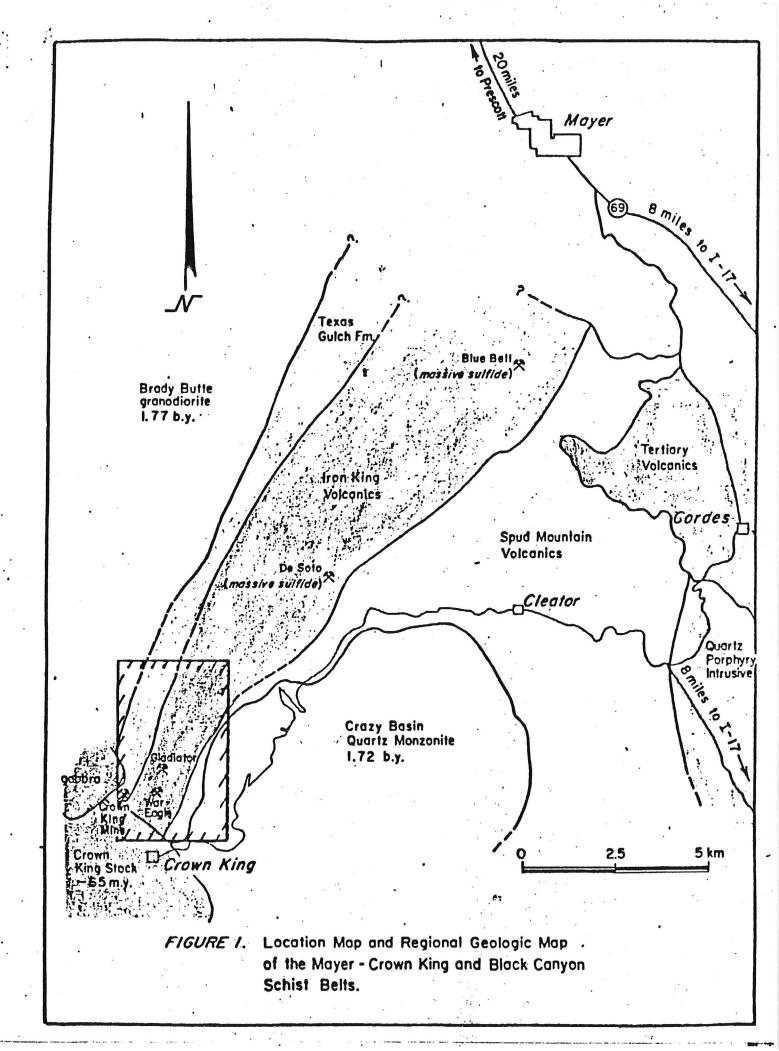


The Gladiator - War Eagle vein is one of a series of gold-bearing Laramide-age veins that strike northeasterly across the Bradshaw Mountains. Others in the sequence which cross Nor-Quest property are the Del Pasco, Crown King, Spring Green, Fairview and Lincoln veins. These veins can be traced quite continuously paralleling the major fold structures in the banded iron formation sequence. The veins occupy zones of pre-mineral faulting, shearing and subsequent diking. These later events have had the greatest impact on precious metal distribution throughout the mining district.

The Gladiator vein is a high grade steeply dipping fissure fill and replacement deposit with basic quartz-base metal sulfide mineralogy. This hydro-thermal veining is directly associated with an igneous dike latite composition which often splits the vein into both a foot-and hanging-wall member. Gold and silver values show a considerable variation with respect to vein thickness and mineralogy. In general, good sulfide mineralization can be expected to assay in the 0.1 to 0.5 oz/ton range with anomalies up to 2.5 oz/ton. A second hanging wall vein occurs about 20 feet to the west of the footwall structure and is quartz-rich in composition. Quartz mineralization has been found to be more highly variable in gold-silver content than the massive sulfide type, but significant reserves are possible in this hanging wall section.

A typical distribution of gold mineralization is exhibited in the Crown King mine to the southwest where higher grade zones form a northerly plunge of 20 - 30 degrees. This same pattern can also be seen along the Gladiator vein system. The currently known higher grade zones are generally outlined by the "A" and "D" ore blocks which seem to rake northerly at low angles. This pattern is undoubtedly due both to the direction of pre-mineral diking and general metamorphic fabric of host rocks.

This "ore shoot" pattern of distribution of vein gold mineralization is very common in the district but has only been partially tested at the Gladiator by previous exploration programs. At present, four of the producing stopes above the 560 level, have generally progressed upward into lower grade ore zones. It is now recommended that an underground drifting and diamond drilling program be instituted to properly outline the higher grade areas along the veins. Information from the recent mining experience and the known strength of the vein system, indicate a high degree of probability that an additional 50,000 ounces of gold could be developed both laterally and above the current known reserves.



Ore Reserves

Ore Reserves along the Gladiator - War Eagle vein system have been developed by sampling mine workings, and by both surface and underground diamond drilling. Recently, the ore reserves have undergone considerable revision with respect to the separate vein splits and their mineability. The current reserves are all attributed to the footwall vein and are categorized into four separate zones labeled A, B, C, and D from south to north. An average mining dilution of 20% has been included along with a minimum mining width of 3.5'. A summary of all reserve classes is as follows:

		Gr	cade
Ore Block	Tonnage	Au	Ag
"A"	34,000	0.382	1.82
"B"	30,201	0.360	2.99
"C"	10,249	0.420	1.10
"D"	19,200	0.432	2.47
Broken Ore	5,500	0.310	1.08
Total (all classes)	99,150	0.385	2.14

Ore Zone Development

A program of underground drifting and diamond drilling is planned to effectively define the precious metal distribution along the Gladiator - War Eagle vein system. The proposed plan calls for 1700 feet of drifting on the 560 level to establish 10 diamond drill stations in strategic positions along the vein. From these stations, a total of 19,200 feet of diamond drilling will be required to penetrate the vein at relatively even intervals for accurate reserve calculations. Both plans and sections are included (inside envelope) which illustrates this proposal. It is estimated that at a 50% success rate over 50,000 additional ounces of gold can be developed at the Gladiator.

Mining Method

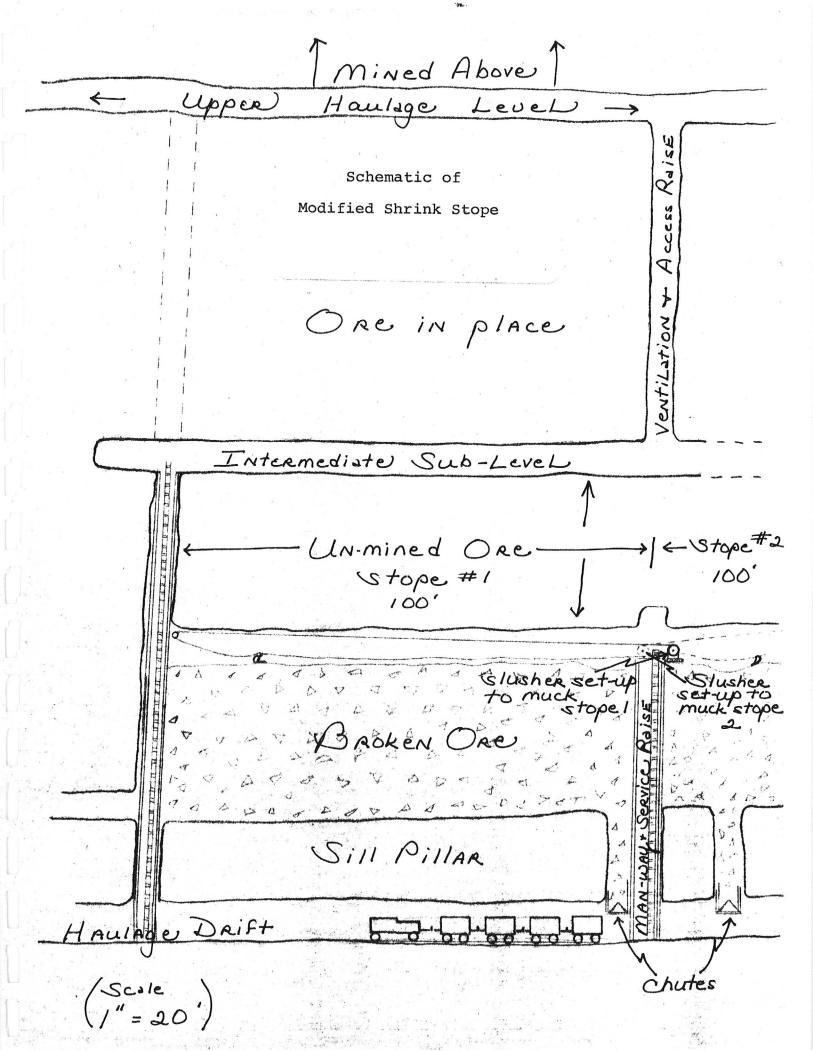
The Gladiator ore body consists of narrow veins which vary from 1.5' to 4.0' wide and dip to the west at 68 to 70 degrees. The minimum mining width is 3' which is maintained in all stopes. The attitude of the ore lends itself to shrinkage stope mining. The actual method in use is a modified shrinkage which utilizes 5 H.P. air slushers and scrapers. One chute is used to draw the ore from each stope. The swell from each cut is moved to that draw point with the slusher and scraper.

Each stope is started with a boxhole and raise to the ore from the haulage drift. When the chute and manways have been installed, the sub-drift proceeds north and south to open the ore for mining. As the stope limits are reached, an access raise is drilled to the level above to provide ventilation. When the raise is completed the stoping sequence begins. (See sketch)

Stoping is done by drilling up holes and blasting with non-electric caps and ANFO. Most cuts are shot with 2 blasts per 100' length of stope. After scaling, the swell is removed to provide the proper drilling height for the next cut. This sequence will provide 350T to 400T per month per stope.

Experience has shown that in order to produce the required 100T/D for the mill operation, a total of 8 stopes will be necessary in the following stages: 2 on "free draw", which are completed stopes and ore can be removed on a scheduled basis; 2 in development stage and 4 in the mining phase. If more than 100T/D is required, additional stopes will be needed.

When the mine closed on March 4, 1988, two stopes were under development and 3 stopes were being mined. This was not sufficient for the required 100T/D mill supply. There had not been sufficient exploration to allow stope development to obtain the required tonnage. When the exploration program has opened sufficient reserves it will require 3 to 4 months to develop more stopes to provide the necessary mill feed. During this period any ore produced will be crushed and stockpiled to await the start of milling.

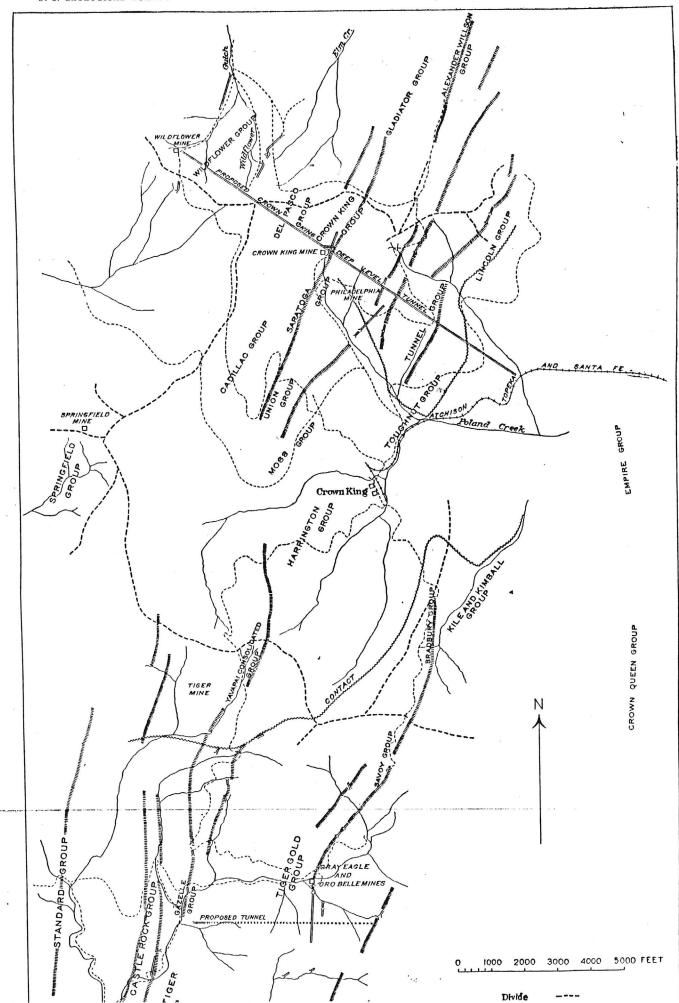


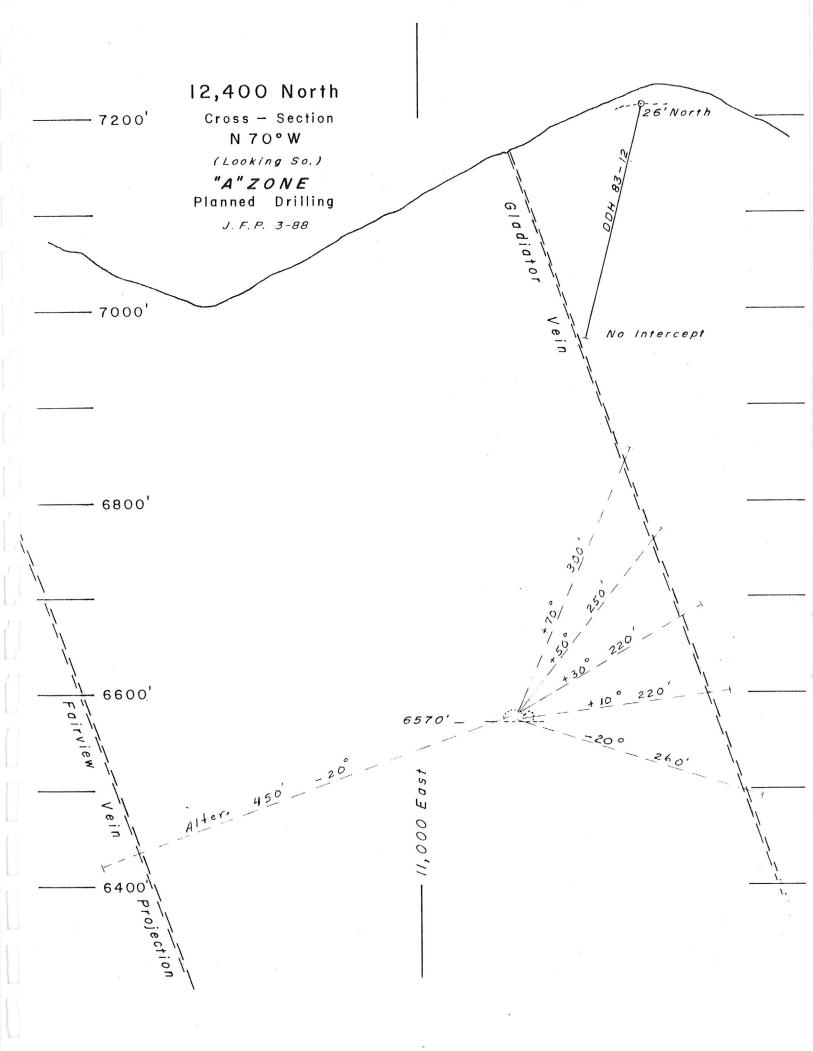
District Potential

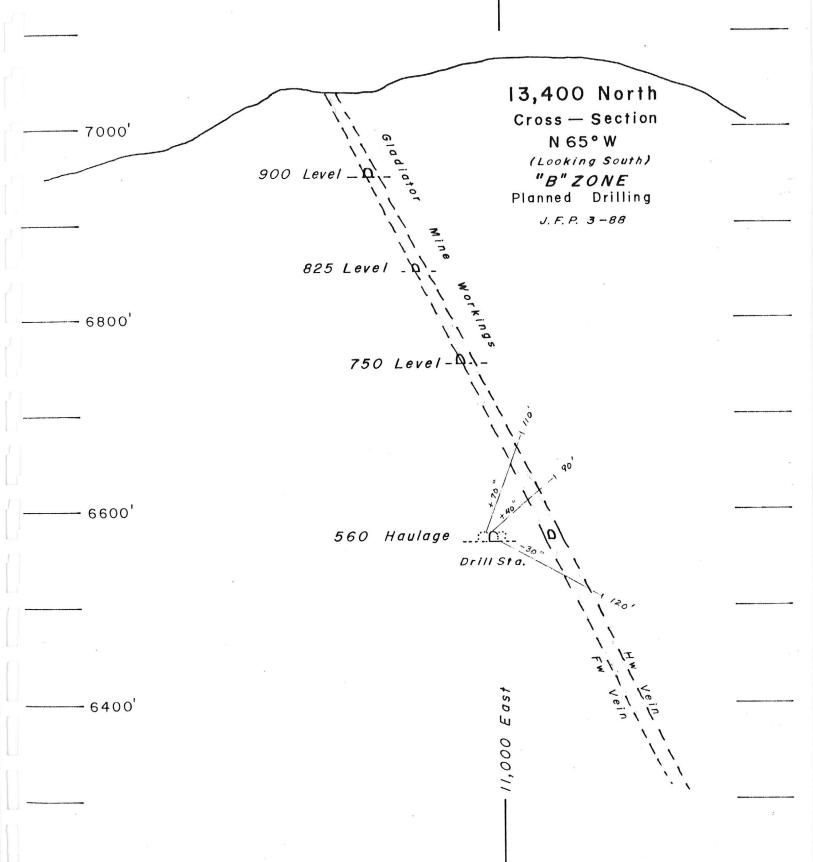
It is important to note that only a very limited amount of diamond drilling has been completed in the district and that the planned exploration does not exhaust the potential targets even on the Gladiator - War Eagle vein. Mineralization along the Gladiator is suspected to continue laterally (both north and south) and down-dip. Ore along the Crown King vein to the west extended over 2000 feet laterally and over 500 feet vertically.

The Fairview vein some 500 feet to the east roughly parallels the Gladiator - War Eagle vein. Exploration efforts to date have all been positive in demonstrating a plus 0.6 oz. gold mineralization for a strike length of nearly 300 feet and a down-dip extension of 150 feet. This vein is the next most promising prospect outside of the Gladiator and can most likely be developed from the 560 level development.

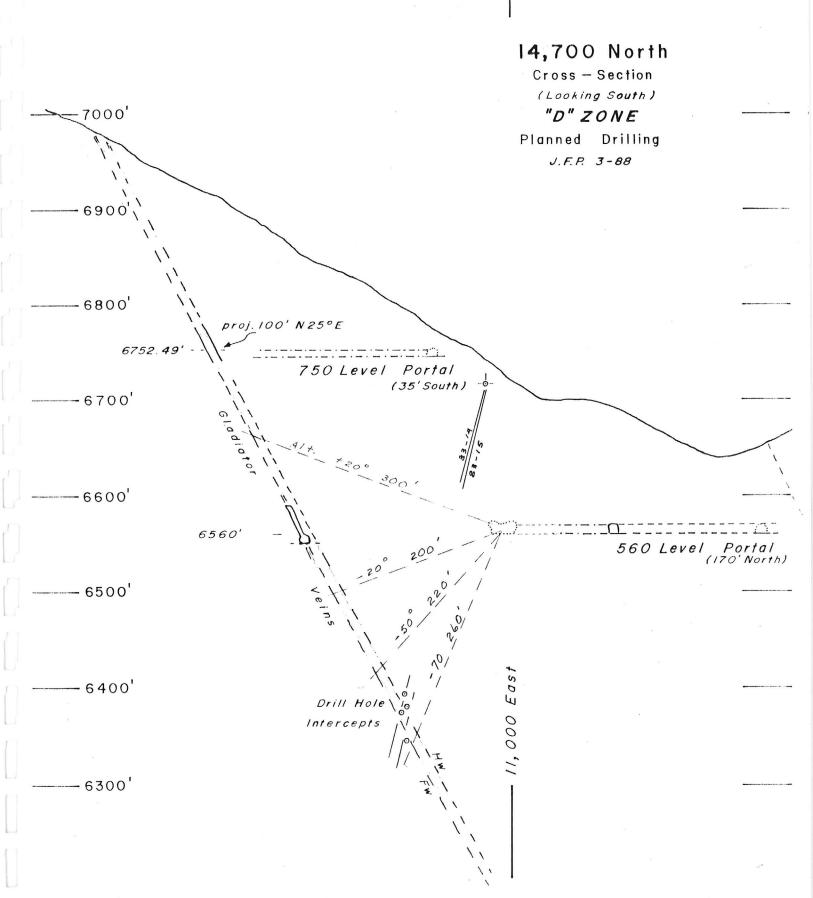
The Spring Green vein to the west about 400 feet is also subparallel to the Gladiator. Results of only a small number of samples on this prospect have remained inconclusive. A series of short surface holes would be needed to test for higher gold values along strike. The other two veins to the west are the northerly extension to the Crown King deposit and the Del Pasco group. These also have reasonable good potential for developing additional gold reserves. It is obvious from the past production and strength of the various vein systems that the potential for additional precious metal deposits district wide remains high.







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