104P 12

A2

B.E. SPENCER ENGINEERING LTD.

Consulting Geological Engineer

020247

REPORT

ON THE

1993 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

INTERNATIONAL TAURUS RESOURCES INC. PROPERTY

CASSIAR, B.C.

LIARD MINING DIVISION N.T.S. 104 P/5E

LATITUDE 59°17' LONGITUDE 129°42'

FOR

HERA RESOURCES INC.

BY

B. E. SPENCER, P. ENG.

B. E. SPENCER ENGINEERING LTD.

JANUARY 4, 1994

#311-1770 W. 12TH AVE. VANCOUVER B.C. V6J 2E6 • TEL/FAX: (604) 733-0041

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	1
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
HISTORY	3
GEOLOGY	4
ORE RESERVES	8
RECOMMENDATIONS	8

APPENDIX — Following Page 9

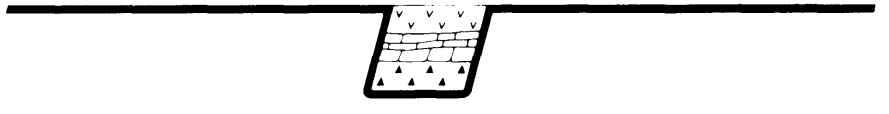
- PLAN - 93-1, 93-2, 93-3 Vein Areas
- PLAN - 88-1, 88-2 Trench & Diamond Drill Plan
- PLAN - Geology 93-2 Vein System - Sable Decline
- SECTION - 8210E Sable Vein
- SECTION - 8055E Sable Vein
- SECTION - 7955E Sable Vein
- SECTION - Trench 13W - 93-1 Vein
- SECTION - Trench 12W - 93-1 Vein
- SECTION - Trench 11W - 93-1 Vein
- SECTION - D.D.H. 26 - 93-2 Vein System
- SECTION - D.D.H.'s 16, 17, 25 - 93-2 Vein System
- SECTION - D.D.H.'s 18, 19, 20, 24 - 93-2 Vein System
- SECTION - D.D.H.'s 13, 14 - 93-2 Vein System
- COST STATEMENT
- ORE RESERVE CALCULATIONS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

International Taurus Resources Inc. owns 41 contiguous mineral claims located near Cassiar in northwestern British Columbia. A 150 ton per day mine-mill complex operated on the property from 1981 to 1988 and produced 35,000 ounces of gold from 240,000 tons of ore. The mill remains on site and in good condition.

During 1993, exploration work tested six of 42 geophysical anomalies outlined by surveys done in 1988 and 1993. This led to the discovery of two new zones and potential reserves are now estimated at 481,000 tons of .204 oz. Au/ton. Reserves are contained in structurally controlled steeply-dipping quartz veins within altered volcanics, a geological environment similar to the original Taurus orebodies. Additional diamond drilling of the new zones is proposed to more accurately define ore reserve tonnages. Contingent on the results of this programme, underground exploration and development would follow.

Most of the Taurus property is covered by overburden and has not been explored with modern exploration techniques. Geophysical induced polarization surveys on a small portion of the claims have proven to be a very effective exploration tool. It is proposed to continue trenching the currently defined anomalies and extend the geophysical coverage over the balance of the property.



INTRODUCTION

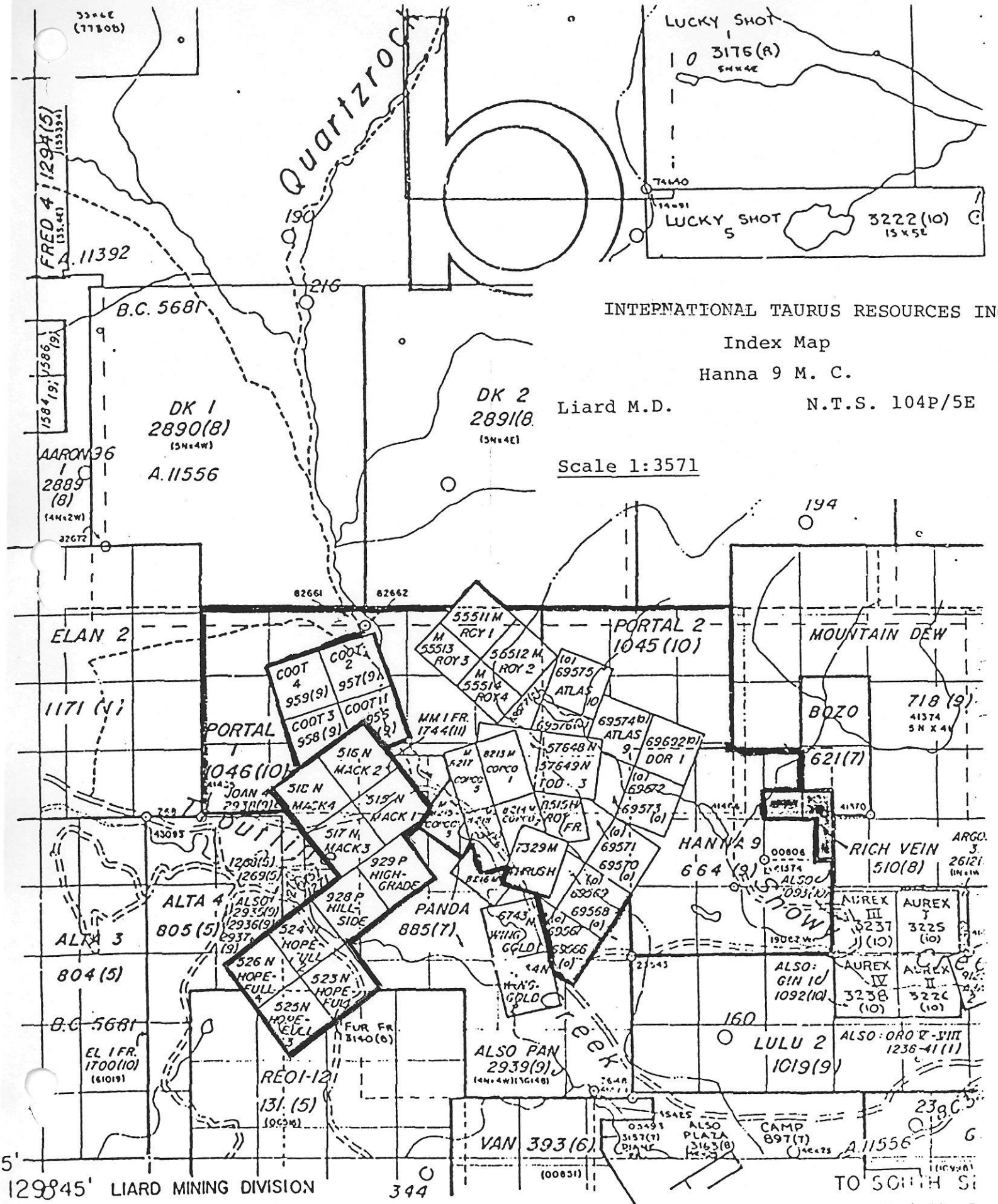
This report discusses the results of the exploration work undertaken on the gold property of International Taurus Resources Inc. located in northern British Columbia. A geophysical survey and trenching programme were completed on the claims during July 1993. At this time, the control block of shares of International Taurus Resources Inc. was held by Sable Resources Ltd. This share block was subsequently sold to Hera Resources Inc. who finished a trenching and twenty-six hole, 5,099 foot diamond drill programme undertaken during October and November, 1993.

The 1993 exploration programme evaluated induced polarization anomalies outlined by geophysical surveys completed in 1993 and 1988. Six anomalies were tested by trenching and three gold-bearing vein structures were discovered and tested in the 1993 drill programme. Two of these vein systems, the 93-1 and 93-2 zones are of potential economic significance as detailed herein.

PROPERTY

International Taurus Resources Inc. owns a 100% interest in the following contiguous mineral claims:

Claim	Record No.	Expiry Date
Copco 1 - 6	8213-8218	September 29, 1995
Atlas 1 - 12	69566-69577	March 21, 1995
Roy 1 - 4	65511-55514	September 14, 1995
Tod 7 - 8	57648-57649	October 30, 1995
Thrush	7329	September 11, 1995
Roy Fraction	8515	July 11, 1995
Hanna 9	664 (9 units)	September 19, 1996
Dor	69692	April 13, 1996
Portal 1	1046 (15 units)	October 9, 1996
Portal 2	1045 (9 units)	October 9, 1996
MM1 Fraction (North ½)	1744	November 28, 1997



INTERNATIONAL TAURUS RESOURCES INC

Index Map

Hanna 9 M. C.

Liard M.D. N.T.S. 104P/5E

Scale 1:3571

In addition, the Company owns the following adjacent claims which are subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty payable to Sable Resources Ltd.

Claim	Record No.	Expiry Date
Mack 1 - 4	515-518	October 2, 1994
Highgrade	929	November 2, 1994
Hillside	928	November 2, 1994
Hopefull 1 - 4	523-526	October 2, 1994
MMl Fraction (South ½)	1744	November 28, 1997

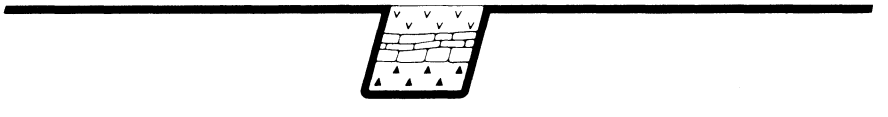
LOCATION AND ACCESS

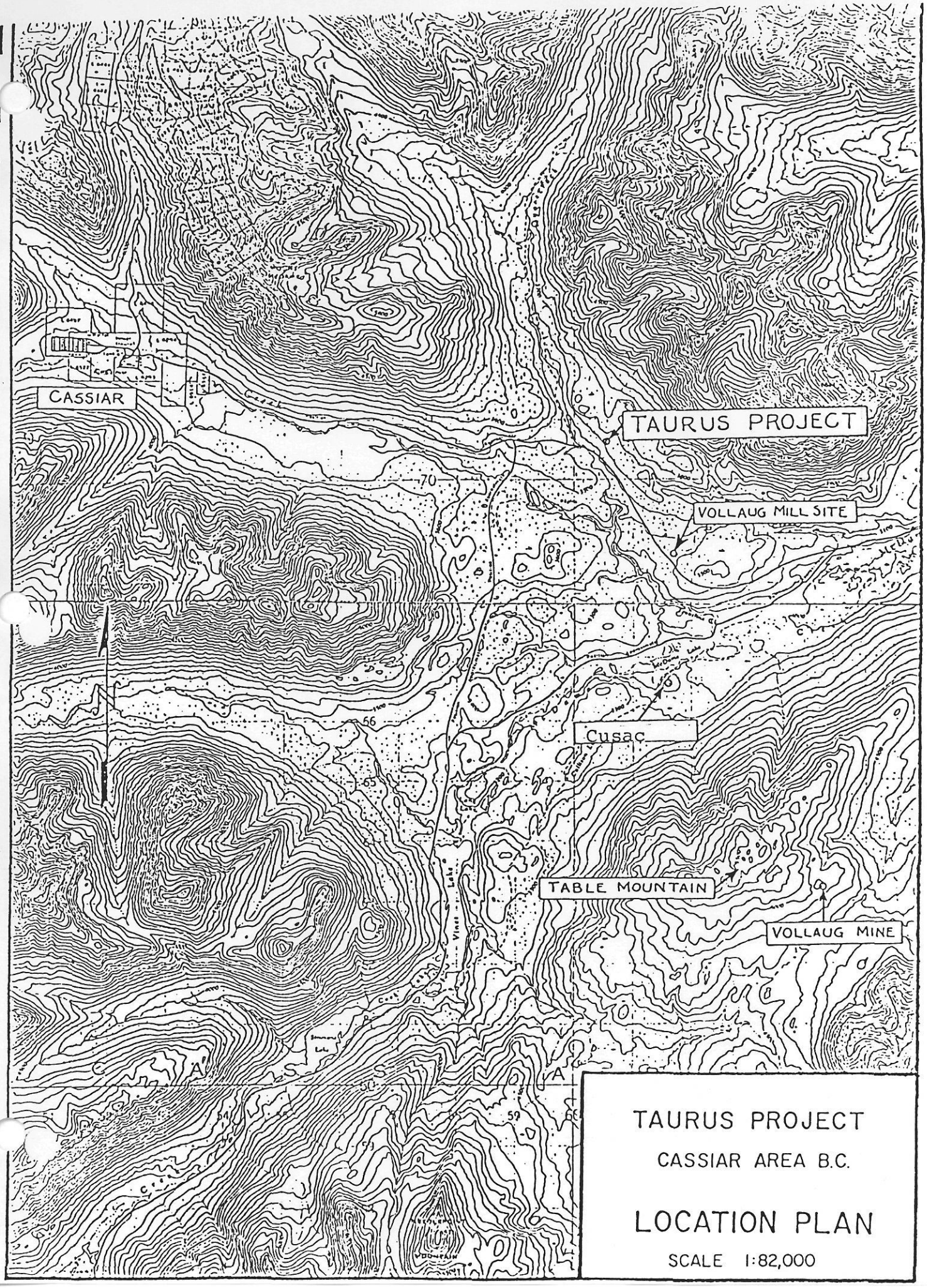
Liard Mining District N.T.S. 104 P/5E
Latitude 59°17' Longitude 129°42'

The former town of Cassiar is 8 kilometers west of the claims via a branch road off Highway 37 which transects the claims. The Cassiar branch is 117 kilometers north of Dease Lake and the junction with the Alaska Highway is 120 kilometers to the north. Watson Lake, Yukon Territory is a further 21 kilometers east of the Alaska Highway junction. Watson Lake is serviced by scheduled airlines and is the main supply center for the region.

HISTORY

The Cassiar-McDame Lake area has been explored for placer and lode vein gold deposits since 1874 and has experienced several periods of boom activity related to the fluctuations in gold prices. On the Taurus property, underground exploration and development was done in 1961 on the upper level. In 1978, mining and milling operations were commenced by the Erickson Gold Mining Corporation on the ground now owned by Cusac Industries Ltd.





TAURUS PROJECT

CASSIAR AREA B.C.

LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1:82,000

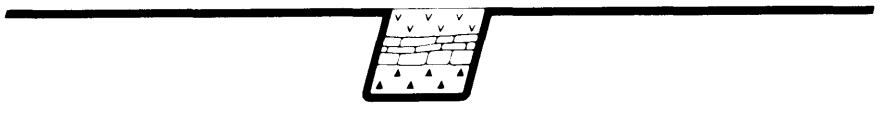
In 1981, milling operations commenced on the Taurus property and continued to 1988. The Plaza Mining Corporation also commenced milling operations in 1981 with ore mined by open pit methods at the Vollaug vein. Plaza went into bankruptcy in 1982 and Sable Resources Ltd. acquired their claims adjacent to the Taurus ground and recently sold this ground to Taurus These claims were explored by an induced polarization geophysical survey in 1988 and trenching and diamond drilling of anomalies outlined by the 1988 survey led to the discovery of the 93-1 and 93-2 gold-bearing veins.

GEOLOGY

The region is underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Carboniferous-Permian Sylvester Group and the most recent mapping of the area is that of L. Diakow and A. Panteleyev published in Geological Fieldwork 1981 and 1982 by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Province of British Columbia. As indicated by this work, low angle thrust faults and normal east-west striking faults are the dominant structural features. Gold-bearing quartz veins are localized by both the thrust and normal faults.

At the Taurus property, production totalled some 240,000 tons averaging 0.15 oz. Au/ton and was derived from steeply dipping veins striking east-west. Four veins varying from a few inches to five feet in width were mined along a 950 foot strike length to a depth of 300 feet. The gold-bearing veins were truncated along strike by steeply dipping north-south faults and at depth by a low-angle fault dipping 30° to the east. The quartz veins occur in greenstones and have extensive wall rock halo's of pyrite and bleached to ankeritic alteration. Gold values occur in both the quartz and adjacent altered volcanics.

The low angle thrust fault is believed to be the most important



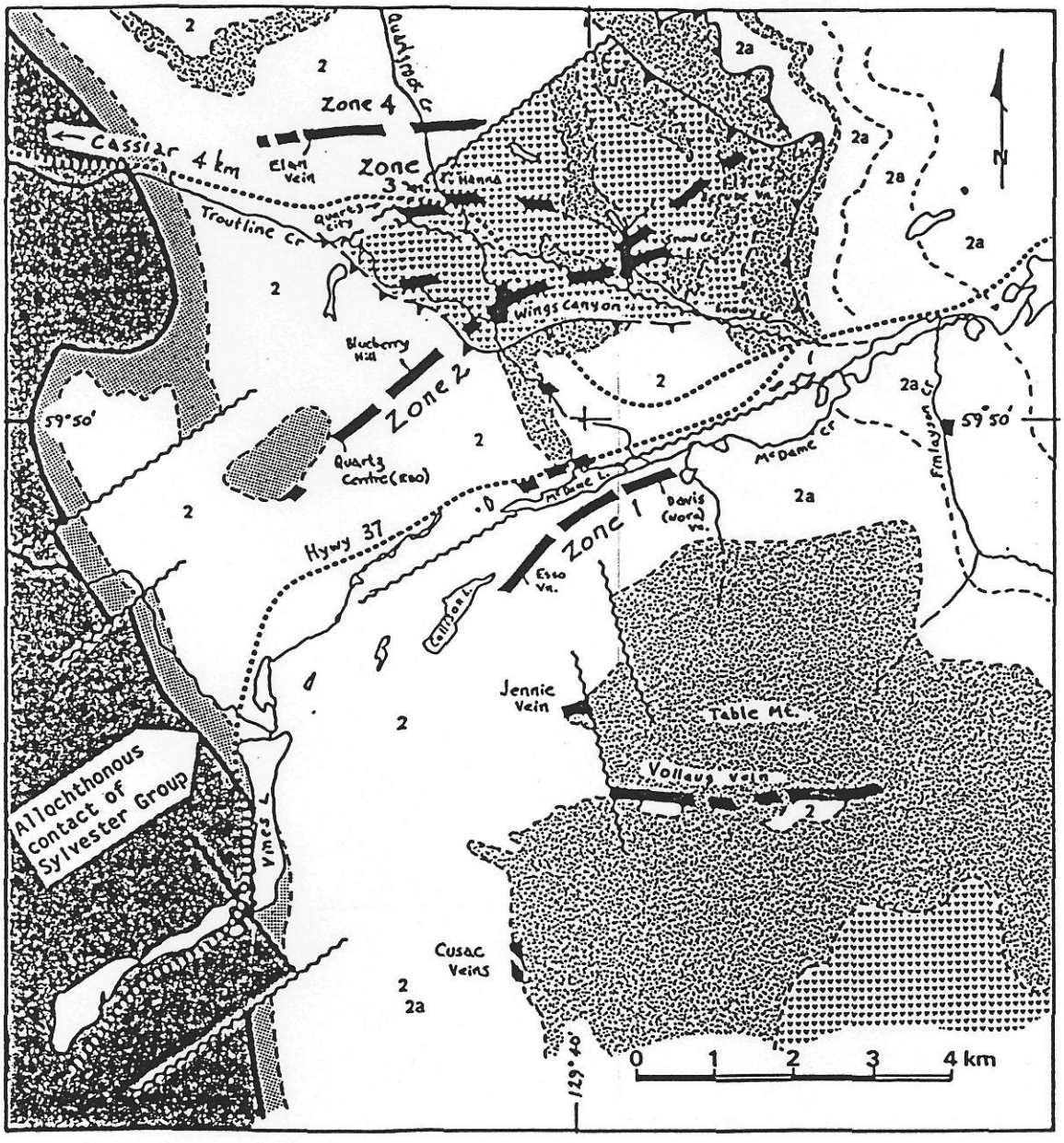


Figure 1. Geology of the McDame map-area.

SYLVESTER GROUP (MISSISSIPPIAN TO ? PERMIAN)

2 *GREENSTONE–CHERT ASSEMBLAGE:* MASSIVE PALE TO DARK GREEN ANDESITE FLOWS, TUFF, IN PART FINE–GRAINED DYKES AND SILLS, SOME CHERT, INCLUDES PORPHYRITIC FELDSPATHIC ANDESITE FLOWS (AND ? SILLS)

2a CHERT, TUFFACEOUS CHERT, INCLUDES SOME ARGILLITE; IN NORTHEAST WELL–LAYERED CHERT–PHYLLITE, TUFFACEOUS CHERT, RIBBONNED CHERT, AND ARGILLITE

1 ARGILLITE, SILTSTONE, CHERT, QUARTZITE, LIMESTONE, PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, TUFF; INCLUDES NUMEROUS DIABASE AND ANDESITE

4 BASALT: WIDESPREAD PILLOWS, SOME BRECCIA, TUFF, AND MINOR ARGILLITE; IN SOUTHEAST, ABUNDANT BRECCIA, TUFF, AND SMALL LIMESTONE PODS

3 SILTSTONE, ARGILLITE, GREYWACKE, PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, QUARTZ ARENITE, CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE

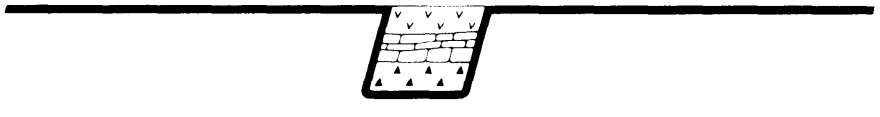
VEIN SYSTEM

feature controlling ore deposition. The sediments underlying the thrust have been extensively silicified and quartz veins are also localized in the thrust plane, indicating this was the main channel for gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions. Deposition occurs in the steep fracture system eminating from the thrust channel and the associated alteration of the greenstones is more extensive near the thrust plane. Gold deposition and alteration appear to be restricted to a vertical range of some 400 feet above the thrust fault.

The thrust encountered in the Taurus mine area or a parallel structure has also been encountered west of the mine by drilling in 1987 and 1993 and is also exposed at surface south of the junction of Troutline and Quartzrock Creeks. North of this junction in Quartzrock Creek canyon a 200 foot thick zone of barren quartz and ankerite overlie the thrust. This zone is believed to strike west onto the Hopefull mineral claims where limited trenching in 1984 exposed weak gold-bearing quartz veins in altered greenstones. The 1988 I.P. South Grid survey also identified 8 high priority anomalies in this area, which have only been partially tested by three diamond drill holes. Further exploration in this area is recommended.

The 1988 I.P. survey also outlined 33 high priority anomalies in the Main Grid area which covers the western extension of the Taurus mine vein system. In 1988, trenching and five diamond drill holes tested one anomaly which discovered the 1988-1 and 1988-2 veins. In 1988, a small open pit mined a portion of the 1988-2 vein and produced 2,900 tons assaying .06 oz. Au/ton. The vein structure was more complicated than anticipated which resulted in high dilution and lower ore grades. In 1993, two of the 1988 trenches which had no assay data were mapped and sampled and the zones were re-appraised. The 1988-1 vein contains a block of potential ore included in the current reserve estimates.

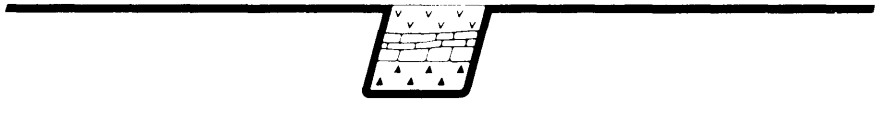
During 1993, the I.P. survey was extended west of the Main Grid on ground optioned from Cusac Industries Ltd. and the gap between



the Main and Southwest Grids was tested on lines at 400 foot centers. No significant anomalies were outlined on the Cusac ground and the option has been terminated. One anomaly - 93-1, immediately south of the Main Grid, was identified and partially tested by three trenches with negative to inconclusive results. Four additional 1988 high priority anomalies were tested by trenching in 1993 and this work discovered the 1993-1 and 1993-2 vein systems as well as the west extension of the Sable or 1993-3 vein. These three veins were further tested by diamond drilling during October and November, 1993 and potential ore reserves have been defined in the 1993-1 and 1993-2 vein systems.

The geology of the 93-1, 2 and 3 zones is shown on Plate 1 and also by diamond drill sections contained in the appendix. The interpretation is based on trench and drillhole data only as the entire area is overlain by three to twenty feet of overburden. The 93-1 zone consists of two parallel veins striking at N30°W with steep variable dips. The 93-1 vein has been traced over a strike length of 820 feet and varies from two to thirteen feet in width. The western portion of the vein contains the best gold values on the contacts with weaker mineralization in the core. The 93-1 south vein has been traced over a strike length of 1,000 feet but a 250 foot gap is present in the center of the zone where trenching did not reach bedrock. Both veins are truncated to the west by an east-west break inferred from the overall data. It is believed that the 93-1 and 93-2 zones are younger than the east-west striking veins and developed in tension fractures created by block faulting.

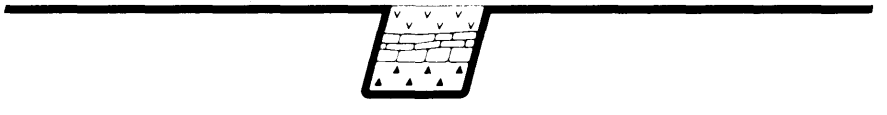
The 93-2 zone consists of five sub-parallel veins which, like the 93-1 zone are truncated to the west by an east-west fracture. The veins strike at 110° from this fracture over strike lengths of 220 feet to 800 feet and terminate to the east at their intersection with a series of other east-west fractures as exposed by the Sable decline. The intersection of these fracture systems have the potential for comparatively wide steeply plunging pipe-like zones as suggested by D.D.H.'s 93-17 and 93-25. The 93-2 A vein appears



to be the richest and strongest of the veins as it continues to the east at its junction with the other fracture system and then resumes a 110° strike and remains open in this direction.

The 93-3 zone is the western extension of the #1 vein exposed in the Sable decline. Trenches and diamond drill holes extended this east-west striking structure 600 feet west of the decline where the vein pinched to a 1 foot width. Individual assays on this vein are of interest but the average value is not currently economic and no reserves are carried in this zone. It may have potential below the depth explored to date, if a relationship between the gold distribution and the thrust fault indicates richer mineralization near the thrust.

The geology of the 1988-1 and 2 zones is shown on Plate 2. Five diamond drillholes collared at 200 foot centers and sixteen trenches tested a 900 foot strike length of this zone in 1988. This work exposed a 250 foot width of pyritic ankerite with ribs and horses of unaltered greenstone. Mineralization is contained in the altered wallrock and quartz veins, if present, are generally barren. Most of the zones show an erratic distribution of gold values along their N70°E strike but two have reasonably consistent values. Potential reserves are estimated for the 1988-1 and 1988-1 south veins. The 1988-2 vein was mined by a small open pit and this work showed the values in this zone occur west of a small cross-fault where a quartz stockwork some 25 feet in width and 40 feet in length developed. East of the fault a horse of unaltered volcanics with much narrower veins on the flanks extends for 200 feet where the gold values weaken. No reserves are carried in this block but it may warrant further work at a later date. The extensive alteration and widespread mineralization in this area suggest large scale open pit possibilities may exist. As a first step in exploring this, all of the core from the drillholes in this area should be assayed.



ORE RESERVES

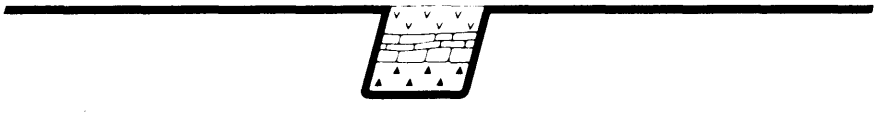
Tabulated below are the geological or potential ore reserves for the mineralized zones tested to date. Details pertaining to these estimates are contained in the appendix of this report.

Zone	Tonnage	Oz. Au/Ton
88-1	70,000	.24
88-1 South	50,000	.16
93-1	200,000	.162
93-1 South	70,000	.20
93-2 A	32,000	.419
93-2 B	30,000	.157
93-2 C	17,000	.246
93-2 D	12,000	.221
Total	481,000	.204

The above estimates are based on fairly limited information. In particular, the thrust fault which limits the vertical depth of the zones has not been established for the 1988-1 or 1993-1 zones. The higher grade 93-2 veins show a wide range of gold values. Assays have been cut to 1 oz. in the above estimates. A higher density of sampling is required to confidently estimate the grade of a deposit of this nature. Further work on these zones is definitely warranted and as discussed below.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1993 exploration work identified two new vein systems with sufficient tonnage potential to resume production at the 150 ton per day mill on the property. Additional drilling is required to confirm these potential reserves prior to a production decision and to this end a 5,000 foot drill programme is proposed. This drill programme whould establish some 80,000 tons of indicated ore which can be mined above the elevation of the Sable decline. In addition, several deeper holes should be drilled on the 93-1

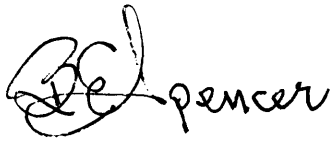


vein to establish the location of the thrust fault and confirm that the mineralization extends to this structure.

The 1988 geophysical survey outlined 41 high priority targets of which seven have been tested. Trenching is proposed to evaluate the remaining anomalies.

Previous exploration on the property has been limited to the areas where outcrops were present. Most of the property is unexplored. Geophysical surveys should be undertaken to initiate exploration on the rest of the property.

The existing geological information on the property is contained in numerous maps of variable scales. This data should be reviewed and compiled on a single set of maps to provide a better overview of the property.



January 4, 1994

Bruce E. Spencer, P. Eng.

ORE RESERVE CALCULATIONS

88-1 Vein

Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
Stn 48	4.0'	.167
24W	4.1	.362
Stn 49	4.0	.734
Stn 50	5.0	.430
22W	9.4	.208
D.D.H. 88-8	7.3	.104
D.D.H. 88-9	4.4	.121
Stn 55	5.0	.004
20W	2.0	.311

Average Grade - .24
Width - 5.5'
Strike Length - 500'
Depth - 300'
Tonnage - 300 x 500 x 5.5/12 = 70,000 tons

88-1 South Vein

Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
Stn 49	5.0'	.169
22W	4.3	.156
Stn 50	5.0	.308
Stn 55	4.0	.069
D.D.H. 88-8	4.3	.112

Average Grade - .160
Width - 400'
Strike Length - 4.97'
Depth - 300'
Tonnage - 300 x 400 x 4.97/12 = 50,000 tons

93-1 Vein

Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
13W	10.9'	.161
12	8.2	.365
11	12.3	.179
10	9.1	.047
9	13.6	.246
8	7.0	.151
7 & 50	6.3	.040 *
7	4.0	.171 *
D.D.H. 93-1	12.1	.050
D.D.H. 93-2	7.7	.098
D.D.H. 93-3	9.4	.112
D.D.H. 93-4	11.8	.107
D.D.H. 93-5	7.6	.248
D.D.H. 93-6	5.6	.195
D.D.H. 93-7	8.5	.183

Average Grade - .165
Width - 9.51'
Strike Length - 725'
Depth - 350'
Tonnage - 725 x 350 x 9.51/12 = 200,000 tons

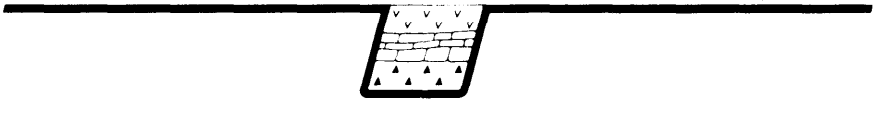
* not included in reserves

93-1 South Vein

Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
15	9.5'	.382
14 (no sample)		
13	11.5	.129
D.D.H. 93-1	3.5	.297 **
D.D.H. 93-2	5.3	.264 **
D.D.H. 93-5	5.6	.089

Average Grade - .200
Width - 8.8'
Strike Length - 300'
Depth - 325'
Tonnage - 300 x 8.8 x 325/12 = 70,000 tons

** hole collared in zone



93-2 A Vein

Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
West		
TrB	4.2'	.147
D.D.H. 93-18	4.3	.023
D.D.H. 93-19	3.75	.043

No reserves

Central		
TrC	2.0'	2.876
D.D.H. 93-16	2.3	.309
D.D.H. 93-17	5.5	.102
TrG	2.0	1.318
TrD	4.5	.172
D.D.H. 93-26	2.75	1.363
TrF	4.0	.168

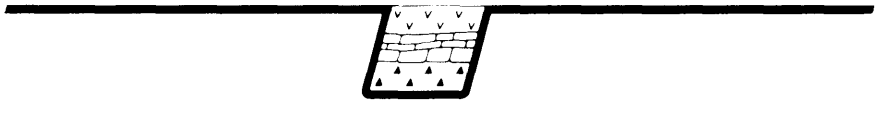
Average Grade - .644 uncut and .410 cut
Width - 3.29'
Strike Length - 270'
Depth - 250'
Tonnage - 270 x 3.29 x 250/12 = 18,500 tons

South		
TrG	1.0	.176 ***
TrD	5.0	.154
TrF	2.5	.905
D.D.H. 93-26	5.5	.854
TrE	2.0	.698

Average Grade - .608
Width - 3.75'
Strike Length - 180'
Depth - 250'
Tonnage - 180 x 3.75 x 250/12 = 14,000 tons

*** deleted

TOTAL 32,500 tons @ .628 uncut
32,500 tons @ .495 cut



93-2 B Vein

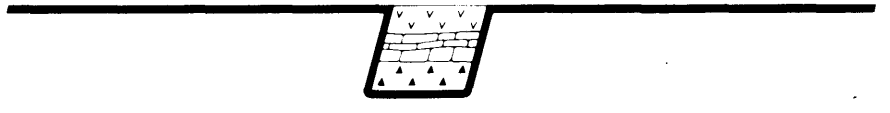
Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
14S	2.0'	.257
D.D.H. 84-8	2.1	.530
D.D.H. 93-13	5.6	.050
D.D.H. 93-14	10.2	.118
12S	5.5	.247
D.D.H. 93-18	4.9	.028
D.D.H. 93-19	2.5	.169
TrB	3.0	.049
D.D.H. 93-16	6.6	.105
D.D.H. 93-17	3.75	.087
D.D.H. 93-25	4.25	.409

Average Grade - .157
Width - 4.58'
Strike Length - 320'
Depth - 250'
Tonnage - 320 x 4.58 x 250/12 = 30,500 tons

93-2 C Vein

Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
12S	3.5'	.350
D.D.H. 84-12	2.5	.290
D.D.H. 93-13	4.2	.234
D.D.H. 93-14	1.0	.104
D.D.H. 93-18	2.8	.054
D.D.H. 93-19	3.5	.133
TrB	4.0	.071
D.D.H. 93-16	4.5	.084
D.D.H. 93-17	3.75	.185
D.D.H. 93-25	5.6	.417
TrC	2.0	.172

Average Grade - .246
Width - 3.48'
Strike Length - 240'
Depth - 250'
Tonnage - 240 x 3.48 x 250/12 = 17,400 tons

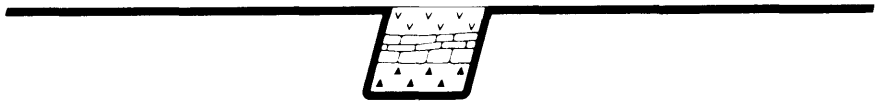


93-2 D Vein (Reserves below 3410' only)

Trench	True Width	Oz. Au/Ton
D.D.H. 84-7	2.0'	Trace
D.D.H. 84-12	3.75 or 6.0	.216 or .130
TrB	1.0	.311
D.D.H. 93-18	2.8	.116
D.D.H. 93-19	6.0	.100
D.D.H. 93-24	4.5	.121
D.D.H. 93-20	2.0	.183
D.D.H. 93-16	2.1	.046
D.D.H. 93-17	6.1 or 10.0	.334 or .121
D.D.H. 93-25	14.0	.045 ****

Average Grade - .221
Width - 4.0'
Strike Length - 200'
Depth - 180'
Tonnage - 200 x 4.0 x 180/12 = 12,000 tons

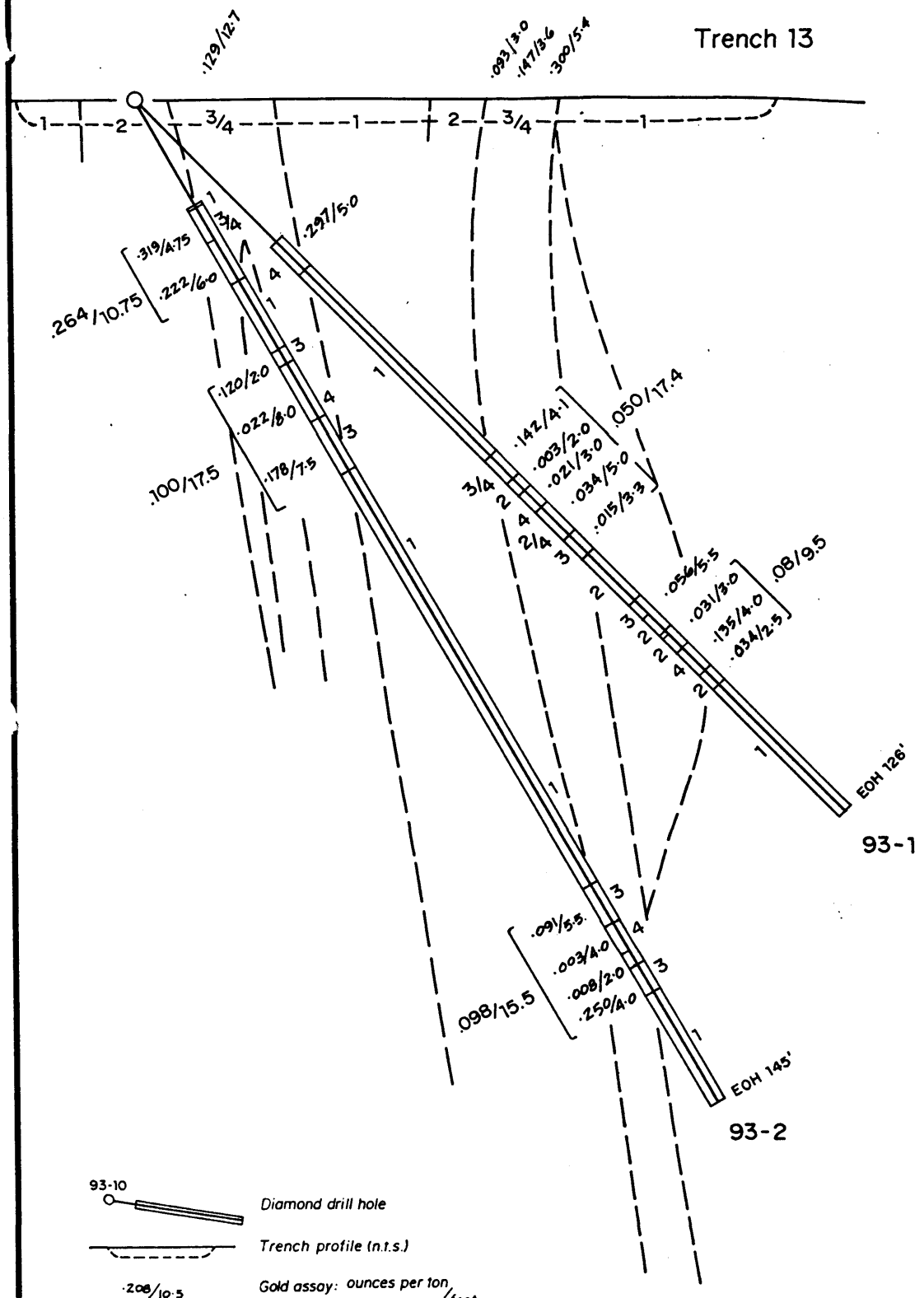
**** 40% core loss



COST STATEMENT

1993 Trenching and Diamond Drill Programme

			Cost/Foot
1.	Diamond Drilling		
	- D.J. Drilling		
	- November 15, 1993 Invoice	77,221.59	
	- November 17, 1993 Invoice	51,747.30	
		128,968.89	25.29
2.	Assaying		
	- Acme Laboratories	7,351.80	1.44
3.	Geology & Transportation		
	- W. Howell - Drilling	5,885.00	
	- B.E. Spencer - Drilling	12,336.63	
	- Trenching	4,859.88	
		23,081.51	3.57
4.	Trenching & Reclaimation		30.30
	- D.J. Drilling		=====
	- October 15 - 24, 1993 and November 2 - 5, 1993	27,431.98	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	186,834.18	
		==========	

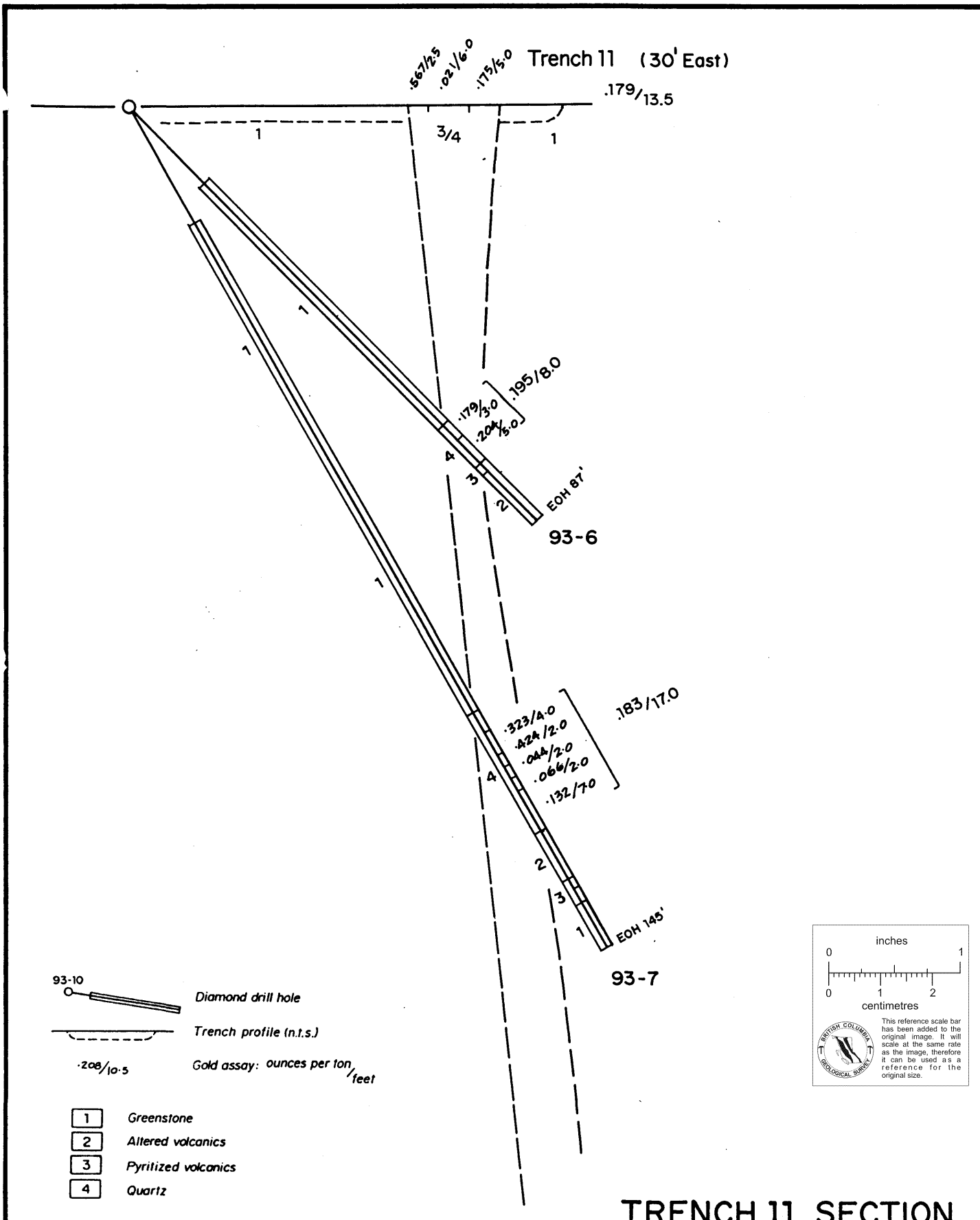


TRENCH 13 SECTION

93-1 VEIN

DDHs 93-1 & 93-2

1 inch = 20 feet

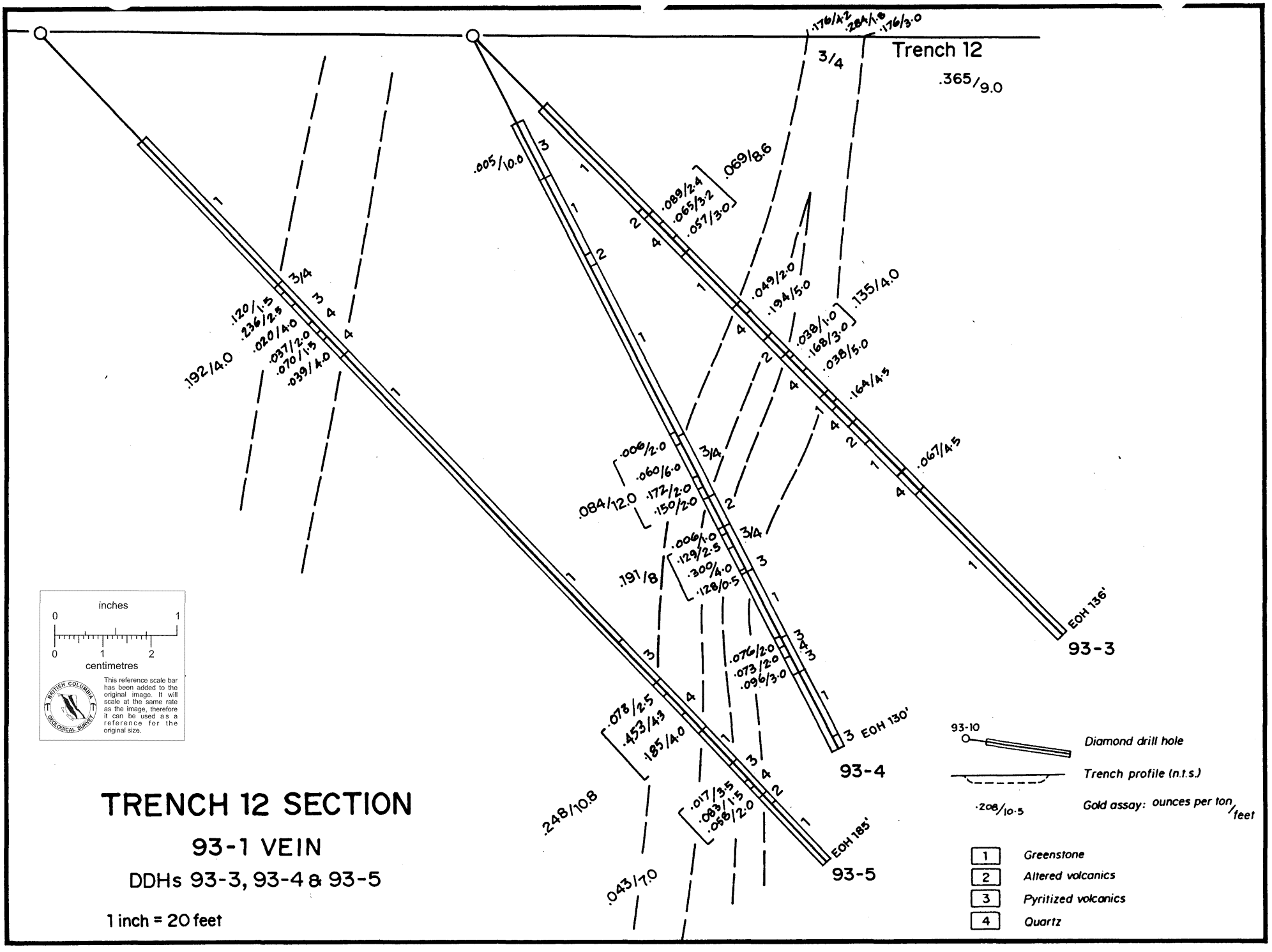


TRENCH 11 SECTION

93-1 VEIN

DDHs 93-6 & 93-7

1 inch = 20 feet

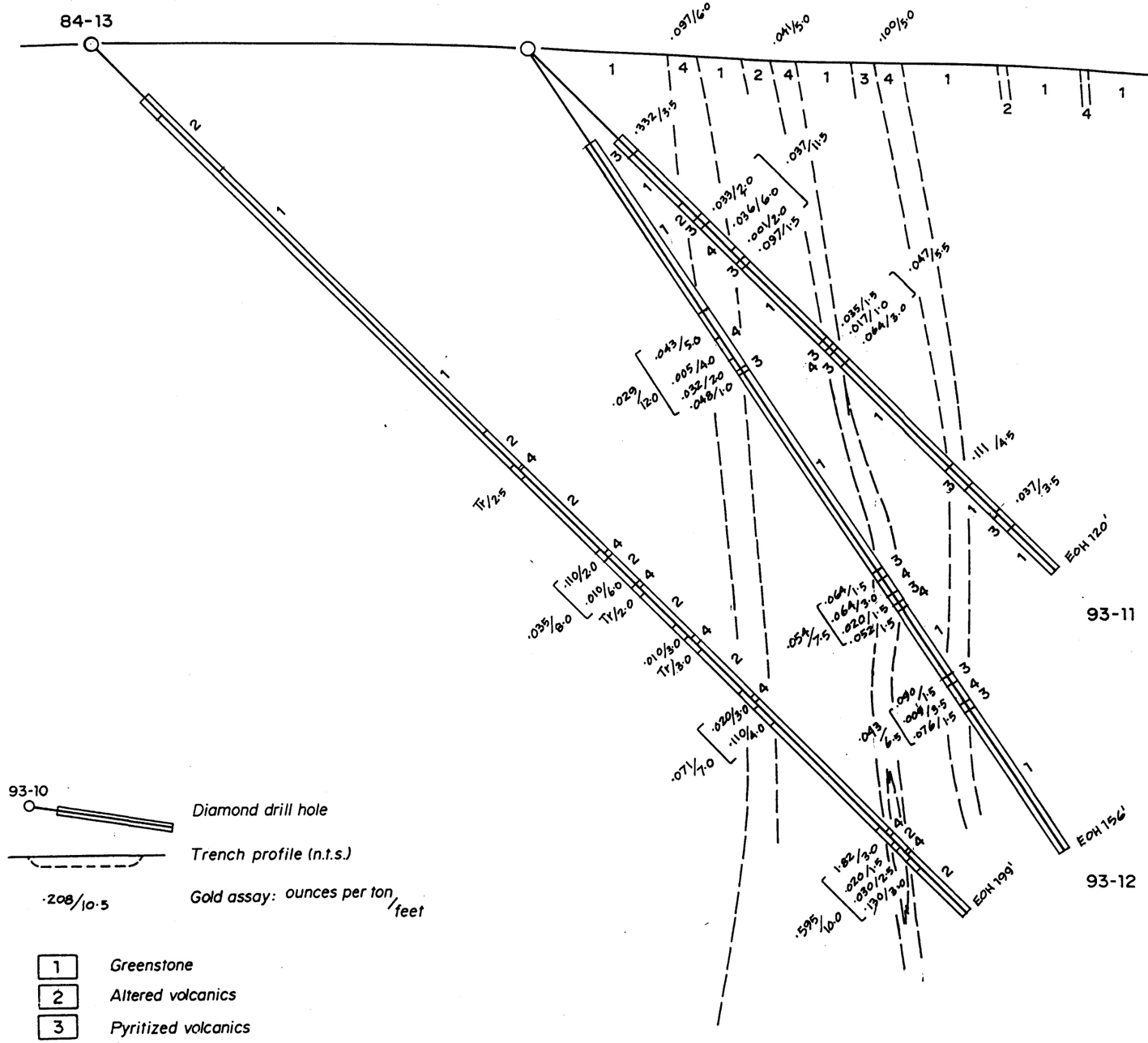


TRENCH 12 SECTION

93-1 VEIN

DDHs 93-3, 93-4 & 93-5

1 inch = 20 feet



93-10 — Diamond drill hole

Trench profile (n.t.s.)

·208/10·5 — Gold assay: ounces per ton / feet

1 Greenstone
2 Altered volcanics
3 Pyritized volcanics
4 Quartz

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

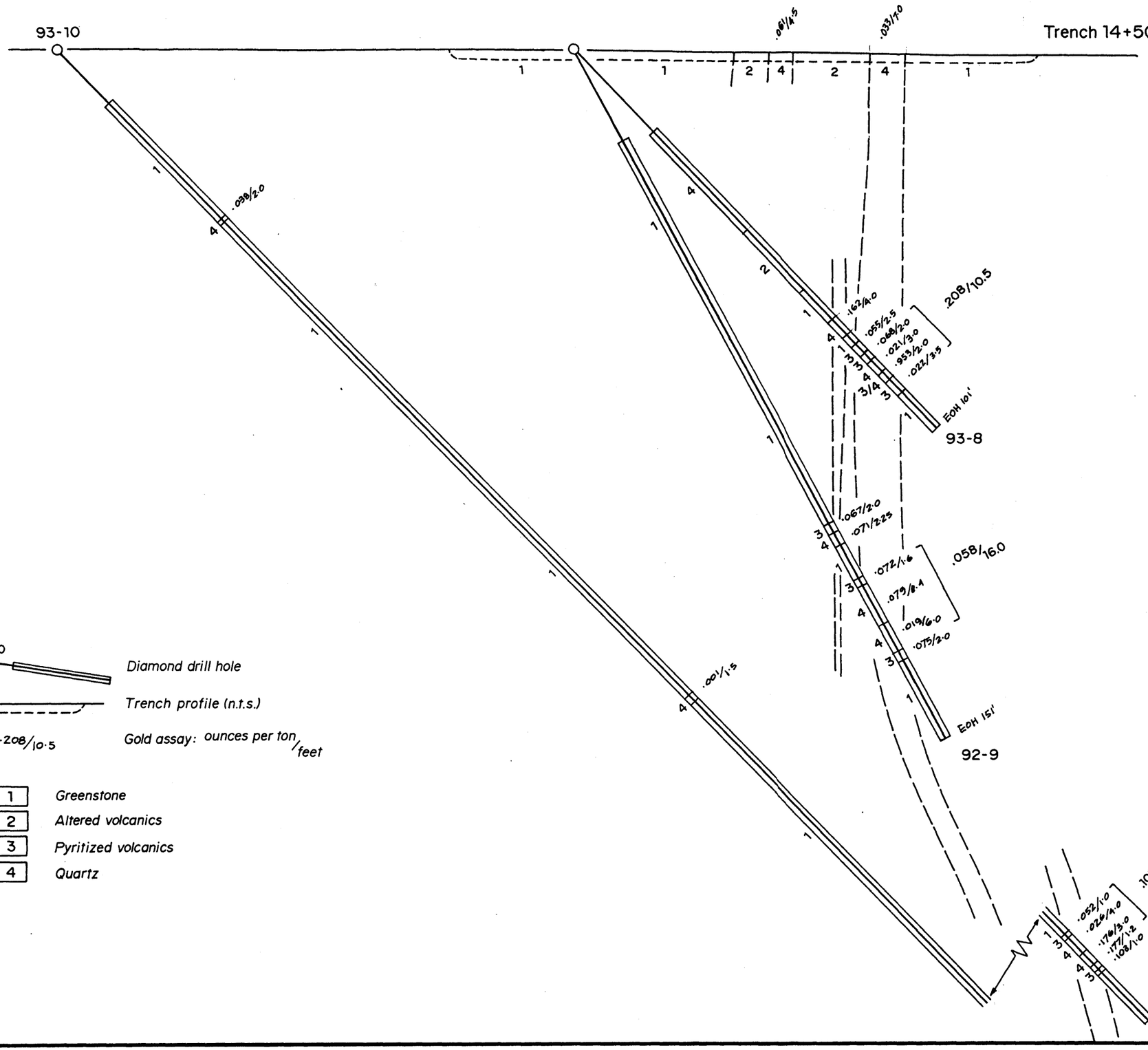
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

SECTION 8210 E

SABLE VEIN

DDHs 84-13, 93-11 & 93-12

1 inch = 20 feet

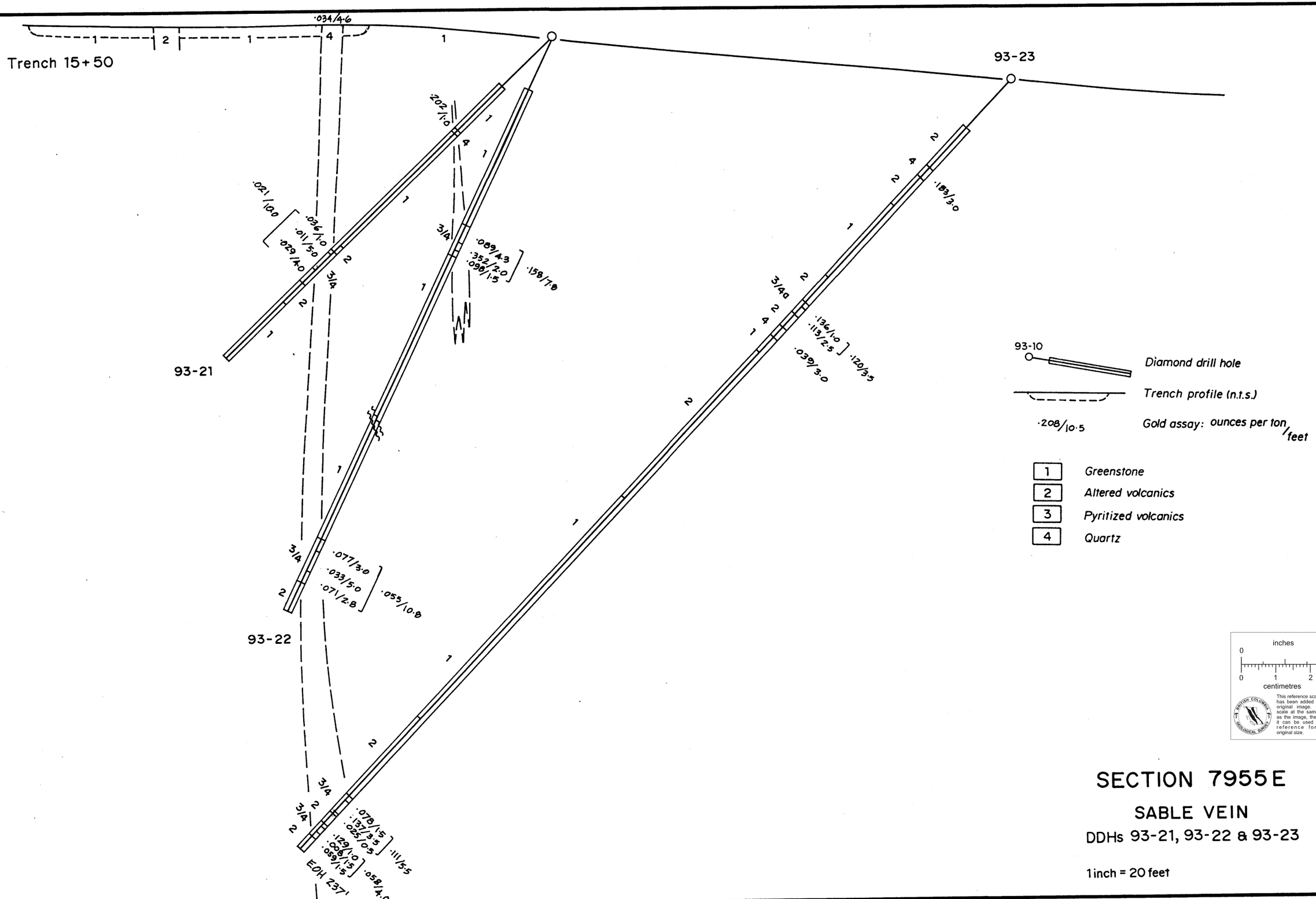


SECTION 8055 E

SABLE VEIN

DDHs 93-8, 93-9 & 93-10

1 inch = 20 feet

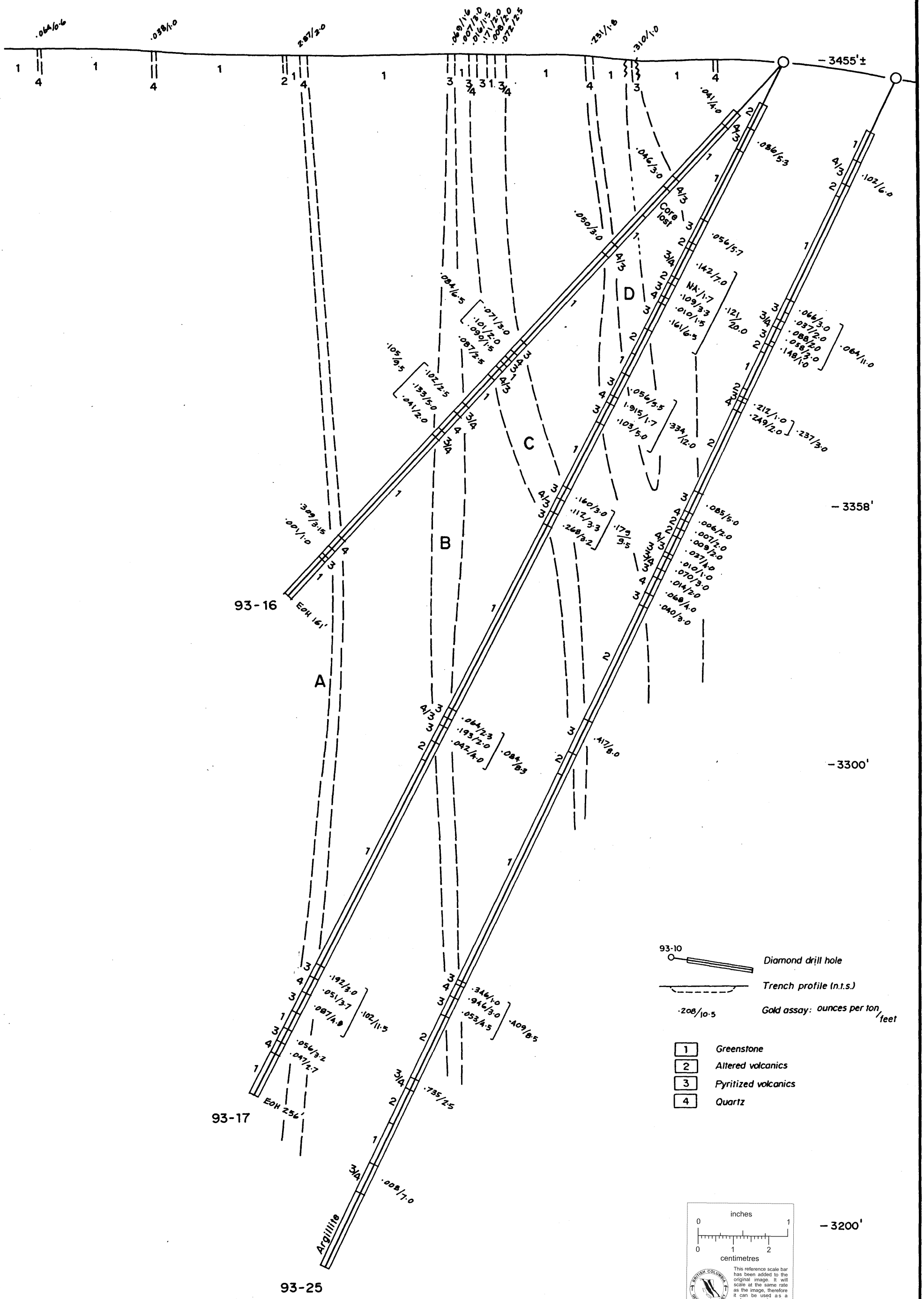


SECTION 7955E

SABLE VEIN

DDHs 93-21, 93-22 & 93-23

1 inch = 20 feet



93-10 — Diamond drill hole

Trench profile (n.t.s.)

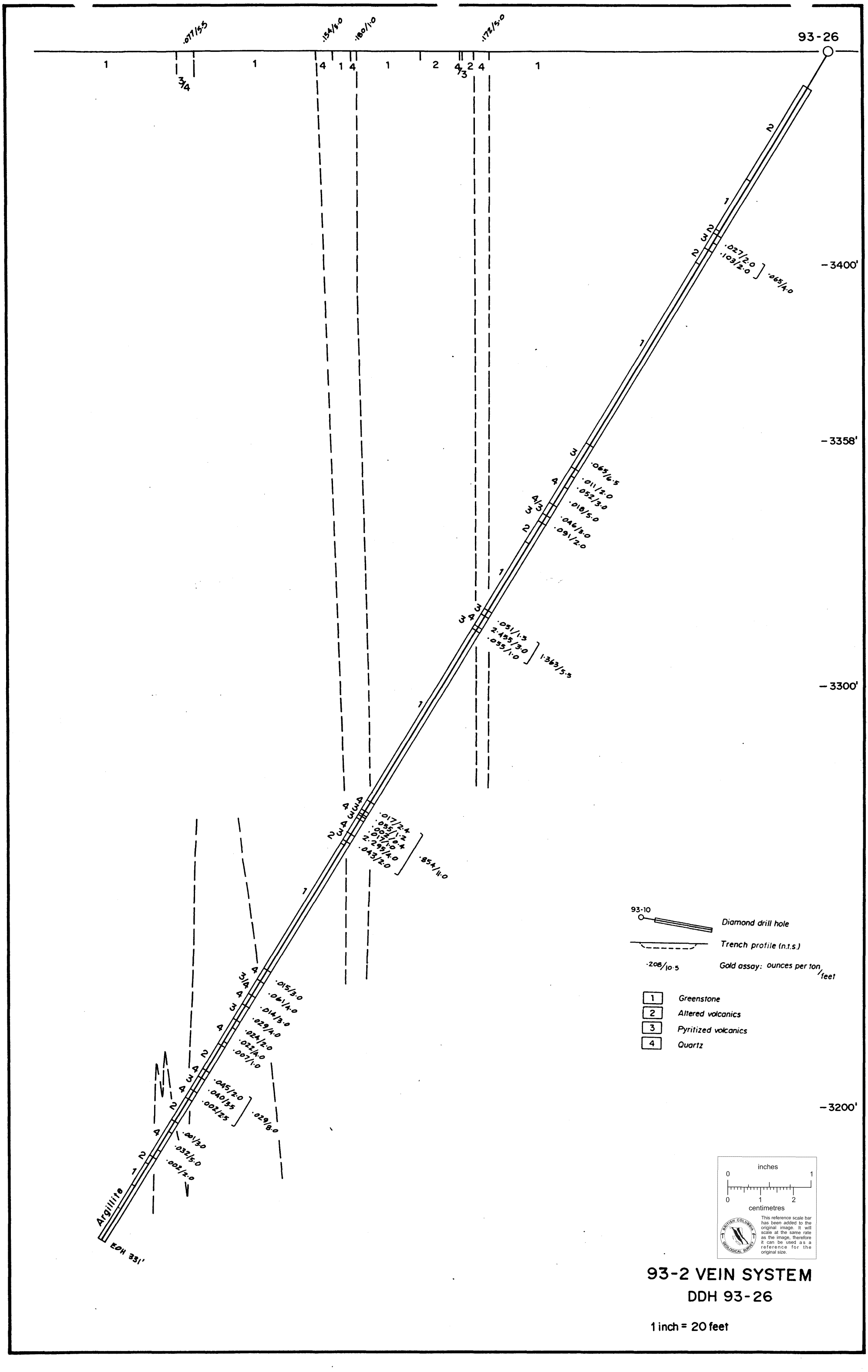
·208/10·5 — Gold assay: ounces per ton/feet

1 Greenstone
2 Altered volcanics
3 Pyritized volcanics
4 Quartz

93-2 VEIN SYSTEM

DDHs 93-16, 93-17 & 93-25

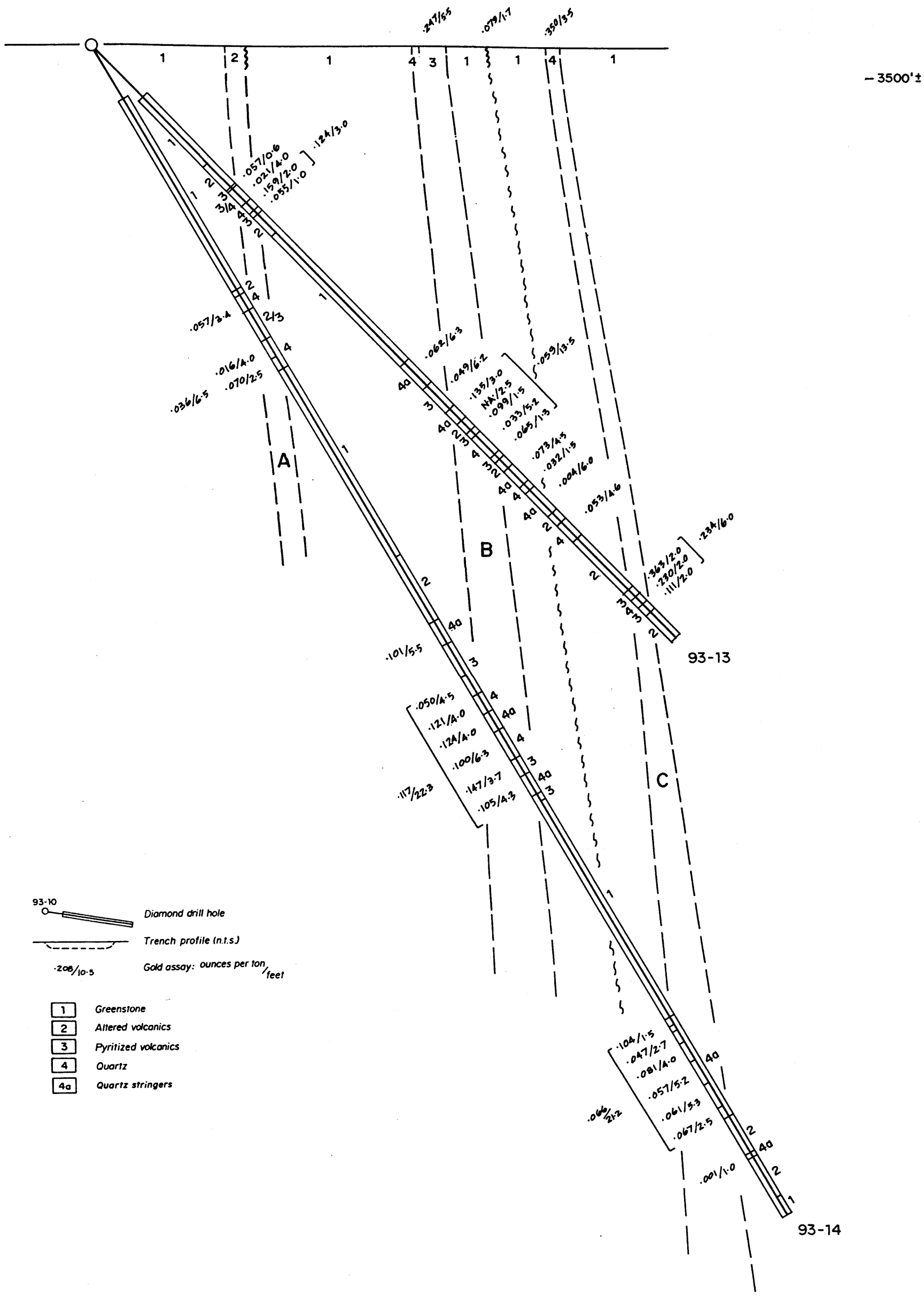
1 inch = 20 feet



93-2 VEIN SYSTEM

DDH 93-26

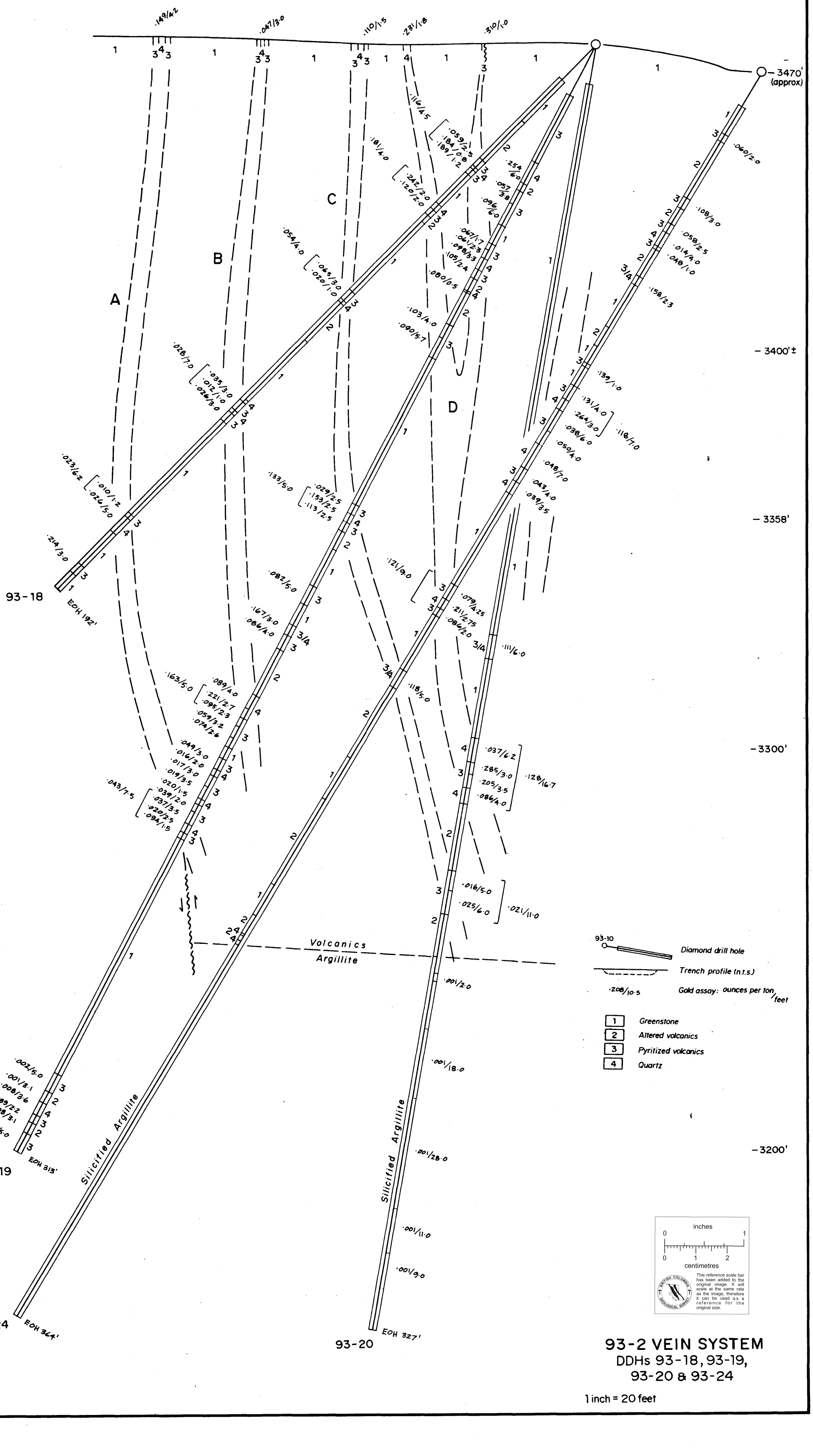
1 inch = 20 feet



93-2 VEIN SYSTEM

DDHs 93-13, 93-14

1 inch = 20 feet



93-2 VEIN SYSTEM

DDHs 93-18, 93-19, 93-20 & 93-24

1 inch = 20 feet


TAURUS PROJECT
PLAN
93-1, 93-2, 93-3 VEIN AREAS
TRENCHES & DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
Scale 1" = 40 feet
1 Greenstone
2 Altered volcanics
3 Ankerite-Pyritic volcanics
4 Quartz vein
Trench
Diamond drill hole
Survey station
.154/5.0 ounces Au per ton/feet
Shear zone; approximate, inferred
Road
Underground workings
100 feet
9900 N
9600 N
8700 E
7600 E
I.P. Baseline 0+00 N
I.P. Line 14 W
TR 21W
TR 19N
TR 19S
TR 18W-N
TR 17
TR 16+50
TR 16
TR 15+50
TR 15
TR 14+50
TR 14+00
TR 14S
TR 14
TR 13+50
TR 13+00
TR 13
TR 12+00
TR 12
TR 11
TR 10
TR 9
TR 8
TR 7W
TR 6+50
TR 6W
TR 5W
TR 58
TR-13
93-1
93-2
93-3
93-4
93-5
93-6
93-7
93-8
93-9
93-10
93-11
93-12
93-13
93-14
93-15
93-16
93-17
93-18
93-19
93-20
93-21
93-22
93-23
93-24
93-26
84-3
84-4
84-5
84-6
84-7
84-8
84-12
84-13
87-3
301
312
322
323
360
361
362
363
Dyke
Flooded
.197 Quartz grab
.053 Ankerite grab
.014 Quartz grab
.022 Ankerite grab


8100 E
8200 E
8300 E
8400 E
8500 E
8600 E
10,000 N
9900 N
9800 N
9700 N
9600 N
0 20 40 60 80
feet
335-994 DW
Thrust fault bx
A
B
C
D
84-8
84-13
84-7
El. 3480.24
84-12
84-4
-45°
El. 3463.29
93-13
93-14
93-15
93-16
93-17
93-18
-19
-20
93-24
93-25
84-5
El. 3461.33
84-6
-45°
El. 3438.77
93-26
H-2
H4
H-4
T58
T59
T60
T57
LEGEND
1 Greenstone
2 Altered volcanics
4 Quartz
Surveying stations
Drill hole: vertical, inclined
Veins, stringers; thickness (feet)
Geological contact
Attitude: fault, contact, vein
Fault; arrows show movement
Upthrown, downthrown side
Raise
·178/4.6 Gold assay: ounces per ton/feet
Qv, Py, Bx Quartz vein, pyrite, breccia
Fracture
Quartz vein
RELATED DWGS
OR REVISIONS
TAURUS PROJECT
—SABLE DECLINE—
GEOLOGY
93-2 VEIN SYSTEM
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY
Date:
Scale 1" = 20ft
DWG. No.

6500 E
6700 E
6900 E
7100 E
7300 E
7500 E

10,400 N
10,200 N
10,000 N
9800 N

Scale 1 inch = 40 feet
0 100 160
feet

inches
0 1 2
centimetres
0 1 2 3 4 5

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the original and can be used as a reference for the original size.

T-45
T-47
T-52
88-1
88-1S
88-2
88-5
88-6
88-7
88-8
88-9

Surveying station
ounces Au per ton / feet
Open pit
Trench
Diamond drill hole
I.P. anomaly
1 Greenstone
2/3 Altered volcanics / pyritic volcanics

RELATED DWGS. OR REVISIONS

B.E. Spencer Engineering Ltd.
900-625 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

TAURUS PROJECT

88-1, 88-2 VEINS
TRENCH & D.D.H PLAN

DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
APPROVED BY:
DATE:
SCALE: 1" = 40'
DWG. No.