

SUMMARY

(adapted from the latest Technical Report, dated 12 November 2007, by Edward Harrington, PGeo, Reliance Geological Services Inc)

At the request of Senator Minerals Inc (Senator), this summary report has been prepared on the Taurus property (the "Property"), Fairbanks Recording District, Alaska, U.S.A. The report incorporates a summary of previous work and an appraisal of the exploration potential of the Property, and makes recommendations for further work. This report is based on a compilation and analysis of published geological reports prepared by cited persons, and a field examination by the writer, a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

The writer supervised exploration work on the Property in June, July, and August, 1996. The main objective of the 1996 program, carried out for Cross Canada International Inc, was to evaluate the potential of the Property for hosting porphyry-style mineralization. Some follow-up exploration work, including drilling, was conducted by Cross Canada International but, due to technical and organizational problems, no data are available.

The Taurus property is situated in the Tanacross quadrangle, Fairbanks Recording District, Alaska, 10 miles west of the Yukon/Alaska border, and approximately 52 miles north of the settlement of Northway, Alaska. The Property consists of a contiguous block of twenty-seven 160-acre lode mining claims and six 40-acre lode mining claims, totaling 4,560 acres.

Geology consists of late Precambrian or early Palaeozoic basement rocks intruded by a Cretaceous granodiorite pluton and Tertiary felsic stocks, dykes, and volcanic rocks. The McCord Creek and Tourmaline faults crosscut the basement and intrusive rocks.

Porphyry-style, supergene and hypogene, copper/molybdenum/gold mineralization occurs at the East Taurus Zone within a Tertiary intrusive complex. Mineralization is hosted by quartz monzonite porphyry altered to biotite-magnetite, and sericite-rich assemblages. An oxidized and argillic altered leach-cap over the mineralized zone, carrying negligible metal values, ranges from 150 to 280 feet thick.

Work by various companies during the 1970s consisted of geological mapping, geophysical and soil geochemical surveys, and 11,396 feet of diamond and rotary drilling. In 1993, Noranda estimated a preliminary reserve on the East Taurus zone of 25 million tonnes grading 0.30% copper and 0.039% molybdenum.

While the reserve estimate is considered relevant, it is historical, and does not meet NI 43-101 standards. Senator is not treating the historical estimate as a NI 43-101-compliant defined resource or reserve as it has not been verified by a qualified person. Therefore, the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

In 1996, Reliance Geological Services established a 50 line-mile grid and carried out IP and magnetic surveys over the Property, and an eight-hole diamond drill program totaling 8,052 feet at the East Taurus Zone. Significant porphyry-style mineralization and alteration were encountered within quartz monzonite porphyry at the East Taurus Zone. Significant results include:

Hole No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval ft	Copper%	Moly %	Gold g/t
T96-30	180	222	42	0.199	0.026	0.087
	222	296	74	0.502	0.024	0.078
	296	754	458	0.293	0.034	0.108
T96-31	162	282	120	0.234	0.027	0.071
	282	360	78	0.144	0.016	0.073
	402	1386	984	0.161	0.024	0.075
T96-32	207	627	420	0.146	0.046	0.217
	627	981	348	0.300	0.044	0.188
T96-33	239	335	96	0.139	0.005	0.017
T96-34	201	321	120	0.085	0.001	0.035
T96-36	728	752	24	-	-	0.480
T96-37	260	296	36	0.125	0.018	0.058
	296	446	150	0.324	0.027	0.071
	446	866	420	0.204	0.031	0.077

Unshaded areas = Hypogene mineralized zone
 Shaded areas = Supergene mineralized zone

Although the Taurus Property has been the subject of surface exploration and at least seven drilling programs between 1971 and 1996, the Property remains relatively unexplored.

Significant exploration observations follow:

- The four zones of anomalous IP chargeability shown by the 1996 IP survey cover a total area of approximately 10 square kilometers at an inferred depth of 500 feet (152 meters), with some coincident copper-in-soil (>100 ppm or 0.01%) and molybdenum-in-soil anomalies (>10 ppm, or 0.001%);
- While forty-two holes have been drilled, with more than half located in the East Taurus zone, only twenty-two were more than 300 feet (100 meters). The barren leached cap at Taurus can be as much as 280 feet (85 meters) thick.
- Hole 75-1, drilled vertically to 908 feet (276 meters) in 1975, had calculated results of 0.401% copper and 0.039% molybdenum from the last 83 feet (25 meters), with the hole terminating in mineralization grading 0.55% copper;
- Hole ET-2, drilled vertically to 950 feet (290 meters) in 1979, intersected gold mineralization ranging from 200 ppb to 7,800 ppb (0.2 to 7.8 g/t), with an average grade over 553 feet (168 meters), from 27 to 580 feet (8 to 177 meters), of 603 ppb (0.63 g/t) gold;
- Gold mineralization is closely associated with copper mineralization but also occurs separately, suggesting that Taurus may have been affected by multiple mineralizing events;
- Holes 75-1, ET-1, and ET-2 were not assayed for gold, but in 1990 six samples of salvaged core assayed from .027 to 1.83 ounces per ton.
- The West Taurus zone, with coincident anomalies of copper and molybdenum in soils and IP chargeability, was drill tested but not at depth. Up to 1990, five holes averaged 120 feet. In 1993, a 185-foot (56-meter) RC hole was drilled in the West Taurus area but was abandoned. No copper mineralization was observed, but gold values over the entire hole ranged from 40 ppb to 168 ppb (0.04 to 0.168 g/t).
- Although the most significant copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization has been encountered in quartz-monzonite porphyry, the surrounding schists and gneisses could also hold potential to host mineralization. In 1970, DH-10 terminated in gneiss averaging 0.14% copper; and

- Both Taurus and the nearby Casino deposit show porphyry-style copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization with similar host rocks and mineralization/alteration styles, as well as intact, un-glaciated supergene enrichment zones.

In 2007, Adam Travis of Cazador Resources Ltd, an independent geologist, visited the property along with a prospector and a geological assistant. Nine selected core intervals were taken from the core racks in order to prepare check samples of the 1996 drilling results. Every second piece of core split in 1996 was taken from the duly noted and labeled core intervals in order to provide a representative sample. Check sampling assay results match well with 1996 reported results.

2007 Assay Results

Hole	Intersection (feet)			Intersection (meters)			Assay results		
	from	to	interval	from	to	interval	Copper %	Moly %	Gold g/t
T96-30	232.0	241.0	9.0	70.7	73.5	2.7	0.41	0.081	0.080
	241.0	250.0	9.0	73.5	76.2	2.7	0.54	0.038	0.085
	454.0	463.0	9.0	138.4	141.1	2.7	0.30	0.030	0.110
T96-31	232.0	241.0	9.0	70.7	73.5	2.7	0.26	0.022	0.065
	241.0	249.0	8.0	73.5	75.9	2.4	0.36	0.011	0.090
	249.0	258.0	9.0	75.9	78.6	2.7	0.23	0.017	0.095
T96-37	360.0	369.0	9.0	109.7	112.5	2.7	0.17	0.016	0.110
	369.0	378.0	9.0	112.5	115.2	2.7	0.22	0.020	0.075
	378.0	386.0	8.0	115.2	117.7	2.4	0.13	0.018	0.070

The Taurus Property is considered to have good potential to host an economic copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry-style deposit because:

- Porphyry-style mineralization and alteration have been identified in an alkaline intrusive complex;
- Significant copper, molybdenum, and gold values have been obtained from depths of over 900 feet in the East Taurus Zone, with grades increasing with depth;
- Mineralization at the East Taurus Zone is open to the north and east and at depth throughout the area of the IP anomaly; and
- Target areas, consisting of favorable geology and coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies, have been defined at the East Taurus, McCord Creek, West Taurus and No. 4 zones. The combined area of the identified geophysical targets is approximately 3.86 square miles (10 square kilometers).

- Potential size: Drilling shows significant copper mineralization at a depth of over 900 feet. Using an average thickness of 1,500 feet, an area of 3.86 square miles, and a rock weight of 168 pounds per square foot, the Property's anomalous target zone hosts approximately 13 billion tons of rock material.

The anomalies coincide with copper-molybdenum soil geochemistry anomalies, and porphyry mineralization/alteration intersected by diamond drilling.

Four target areas of potential porphyry-style mineralization have been outlined on the Taurus Property warranting follow-up Phase 1 and Phase 2 core drilling, which is designed to reach previously untested depths of up to 2,000 feet. The number of target areas identified by exploration work to date supports the recommendation of at least seventeen drill holes, and therefore Phase 2 drilling would not be contingent upon Phase 1 results.

Phase 1 core drilling would consist of ten holes totaling approximately 15,000 feet (4,750 meters), which are designed to test the East Taurus, West Taurus, McCord Creek, and No. 4 zones at depth. It is estimated that Phase 1 drilling will cost approximately US\$2,100,000.

Phase 2 drilling would consist of the seven remaining proposed drill holes. It is estimated that Phase 2 drilling would total approximately 10,500 feet (3,200 meters) and cost US\$1,500,000.