GEOLOGICAL AND DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT

SIN CLAIMS – MAX PROJECT

Homestake Mine Area, Kamloops Mining Division, Southern B.C.

NTS Map Sheet: 82M/04W

51º 06' 39" N. Latitude, 119º 49' 43" W. Longitude

Owner:
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Operator:
Amarc Resources Ltd.,
1020 – 800 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V6C 2V6
Ph. 1-604-684-6365

Mine Permit Number: MX-4-375

Author:
J. Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo.,
Oliver Geoscience International Ltd.,
4377 Karindale Road,
Kamloops, B.C.
Canada. V2B 8N1.
Ph. 1-250-579-9633.

November 10, 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

page

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PLATES

LIST OF APPENDICES

SUMMARY

The Max project area overlies 9,790.94 hectares of mineral claims located in south-central British Columbia. The claims are owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and are currently under option to Amarc Resources Ltd. The claims are underlain by an Ordovician to Devonian volcanic arc known as the Eagle Bay Assemblage. Supracrustal rocks are intruded by Devonian age gneisses and by Cretaceous-Jurassic intrusions.

Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc and barite mineralization is associated with stratiform massive sulphide-sulphate horizons which have formed at, or near, a felsic volcanic, fine grained clastic sedimentary contact.

Exploration by Amarc Resources Ltd., between January 21 and October 11, 2005 has included:

i. The completion of 16 diamond drill holes totaling 3639 m, testing massive sulphide and barite lenses near the Homestake Mine.
ii. Development of a 1:2500 geological map base which integrates the results of the 2005 drill program with archival 1987 drillholes which were cored over broad stratigraphic and structural intervals within the Homestake Mine, Sin Claim, area.
iii. The development of a lithogeochemical data base and the examination of base metal zonation patterns both proximally and distally to the Homestake Mine.

The results of the first 13 drillholes of this program have been outlined by the author in a previous document, Oliver (2005). This report documents the results and finding of the final three boreholes in the program, DDH MX5-14, MX5-15 and MX5-16.

Geological mapping clearly demonstrates that massive sulphide and barite lenses at the Homestake mine develop near the structural footwall contact of a sequence of quartz porphyritic felsic tuffs with a fine grained cherty tuff, or fine grained pyritic siltite, horizon. Multiple sulphide or barite lenses may be noted near this contact. The lenses have a strike of approximately 130º-140º and dip 30º to the northeast. The lenses have east to northeast direct plunges at 25º-30º.

The westerly surface strike extension of the mineralized quartz porphyritic tuffs and cherty-pyritic siltites is truncated by a shallow northeast dipping thrust fault, the Road Thrust. The down-dip extension of the sulphide lenses are preserved beneath this thrust which has a shallower dip than the dip of lithology. The easterly strike extension of the Homestake lenses are truncated by a west side down extension fault, the 2250 Fault. Movement on the 2250 Fault pre-dates movement on the Road Thrust as this flat lying fault does not appear to be offset by the 2250 Fault.

Base metal and barium zonation patterns strongly suggest that the stratigraphic package at the Homestake Mine is upright. Changes in base metal chemistry are clearly noted

across the trace of the 2250 Fault and the Road Thrust. Base metal zonation patterns provide insights into the location of permissive stratigraphy within this significantly deformed rock package.

The second phase drill program, DDH's MX5-14 to MX5-16, was designed to intersect the polymetallic massive sulphide and barite lenses east of the 2250 Fault and potentially to the west of the 2250 Fault and down dip of mineralization previously cored in DDH's MX5-1 to MX5-13. This drill program was not successful in either intersecting mineralization east of the 2250 Fault or obtaining a significant down dip intersection of the historic Homestake massive sulphide and barite lenses.

No further exploration is warranted in the vicinity of the Homestake mine by Amarc Resources Ltd. Other targets do exist within the mineral claims but these have a lower exploration priority and will not be pursued by Amarc at the present time.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report has been commissioned by the management of Amarc Resources Ltd. All exploration on the property was conducted between January 21, 2005 and October 11, 2005. All work performed on this property was conducted under Mine Permit Work Number MX-4-375 in accordance with the guidelines of the Mines Act of British Columbia.

This report is based on an extensive review and compilation of private corporate reports and documents as well as publicly available geological and scientific papers. This report is also based on the author's personal knowledge of the property obtained during the recently completed drilling program near the Homestake Mine (January to March, 2005), from information gained during the second phase of drilling (September 26 to October 11, 2005), from detailed mapping undertaken in April 2005, from sampling of archival drill core completed during April 2005 and from regional mapping completed for Esso Minerals in 1986 and 1987.

The author was directly involved with the mapping programs, sampling and interpretation of 1987 Esso drill core, logging and interpretation of the 2005 diamond drill core, and detailed mapping within the Homestake Mine and SIN claim area.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

The author has compiled both archival and new data in the present report. The combination of technologies separated by nearly twenty years does pose significant challenges. In particular, the location of archival 1987 drill holes, the “Kam 22 to Kam 30” series, is based largely on archival data. No collar markers for these drillholes were located in the field and the boreholes appear to have been tied to an idealized grid. There may be significant margins of error in the real versus idealized location of these drillholes. Many of the boxes of the 1987 drillholes are in very fragile condition and some core is missing from these drillholes. The condition of the core did impact on the sampling protocols and the intervals available for sampling for the lithogeochemical portions of this study.

Drillholes for the 2005 program have accurately surveyed collars and down-hole surveys. Their position is known to a high level of accuracy.

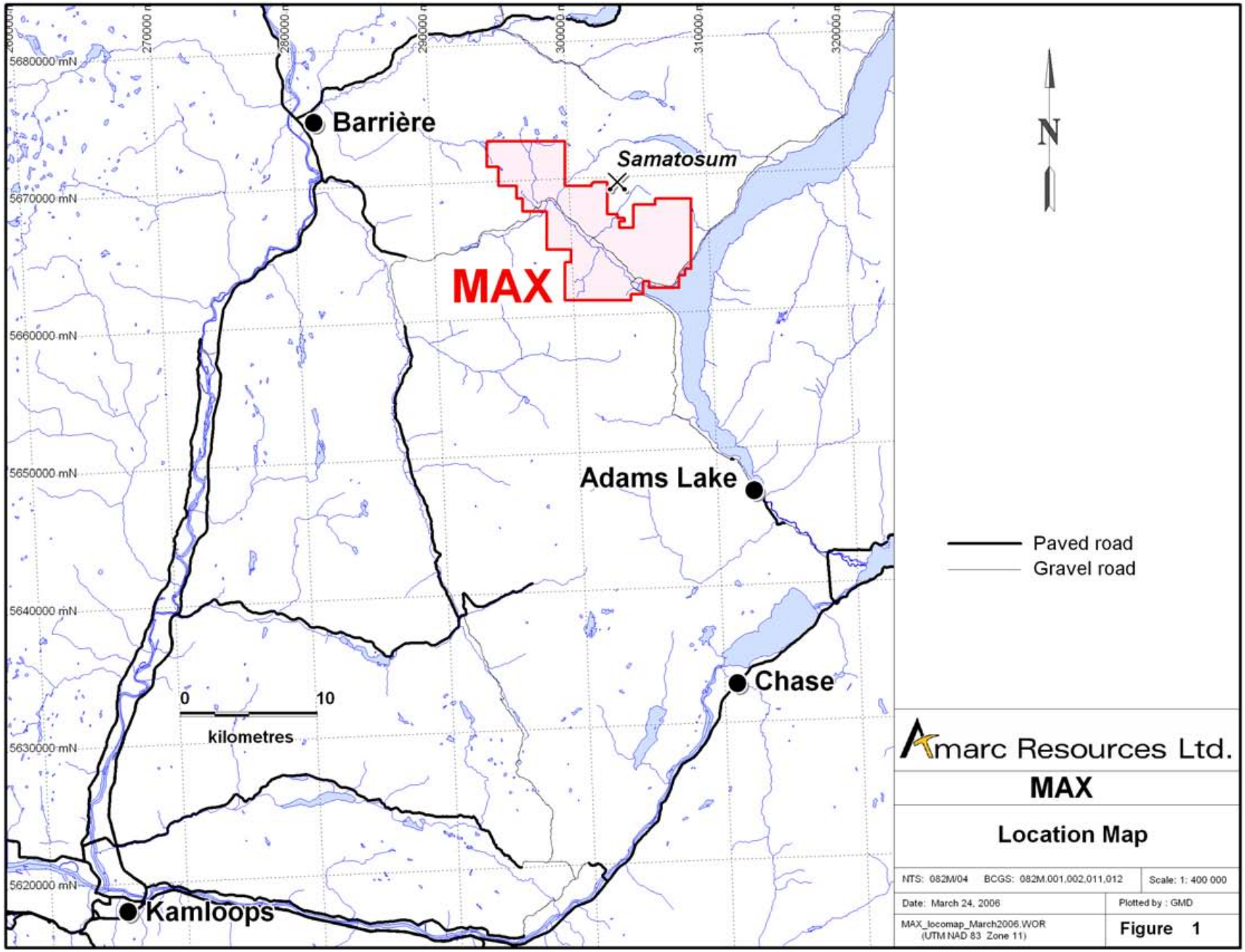
No other obvious errors or omissions were identified by the author.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Amarc Resources Ltd. MAX project is located in the Kamloops Mining Division of south-central British Columbia. Access to the property is via paved roads, the Yellowhead Route (Highway 5) for 45 km north of Kamloops turning off on the paved Agate Bay Road at Louis Creek and traveling northeast for 21 km to the site of the Homestake Mine, Figure 1. The Homestake Mine, a former producer of silver, gold and lead-zinc, is located approximately 3 km west from Agate Bay on Adams Lake on the northeast side of the Sinmax Creek valley.

This region of the province forms part of the Interior Plateau or Adams Lake Plateau. Valley bottoms, such as the Sinmax valley, are located at an elevation of 500m to 550m. Topography rises rapidly, across steep to sub-vertical rock faces, to elevations over 2200m at the top of the Adams Plateau.

Access to most of the claim block is possible through a series of excellent secondary logging roads and also via the Johnson Lake and Samatosum mine road. Forest cover ranges from open dryland Ponderosa pine near the valley bottoms to spruce and fir at higher elevations. Precipitation in either the form of snow or rain is strongly elevation dependent with snow accumulations greater than 2.5m common in the upper plateau regions and less than 25cm in the lower valleys. Geological fieldwork is possible over much the property from early April to late October.


5680000 mN
5670000 mN
5660000 mN
5650000 mN
5640000 mN
5630000 mN
5620000 mN
Barrière
Samatosum
MAX
Adams Lake
Chase
Kamloops
0
10
kilometres
N
Paved road
Gravel road
marc Resources Ltd.
MAX
Location Map
NTS: 082M/04 BCGS: 082M.001,002,011,012
Scale: 1: 400 000
Date: March 24, 2006
Plotted by : GMD
MAX_locomap_March2006.WOR
(UTM NAD 83 Zone 11)
Figure 1

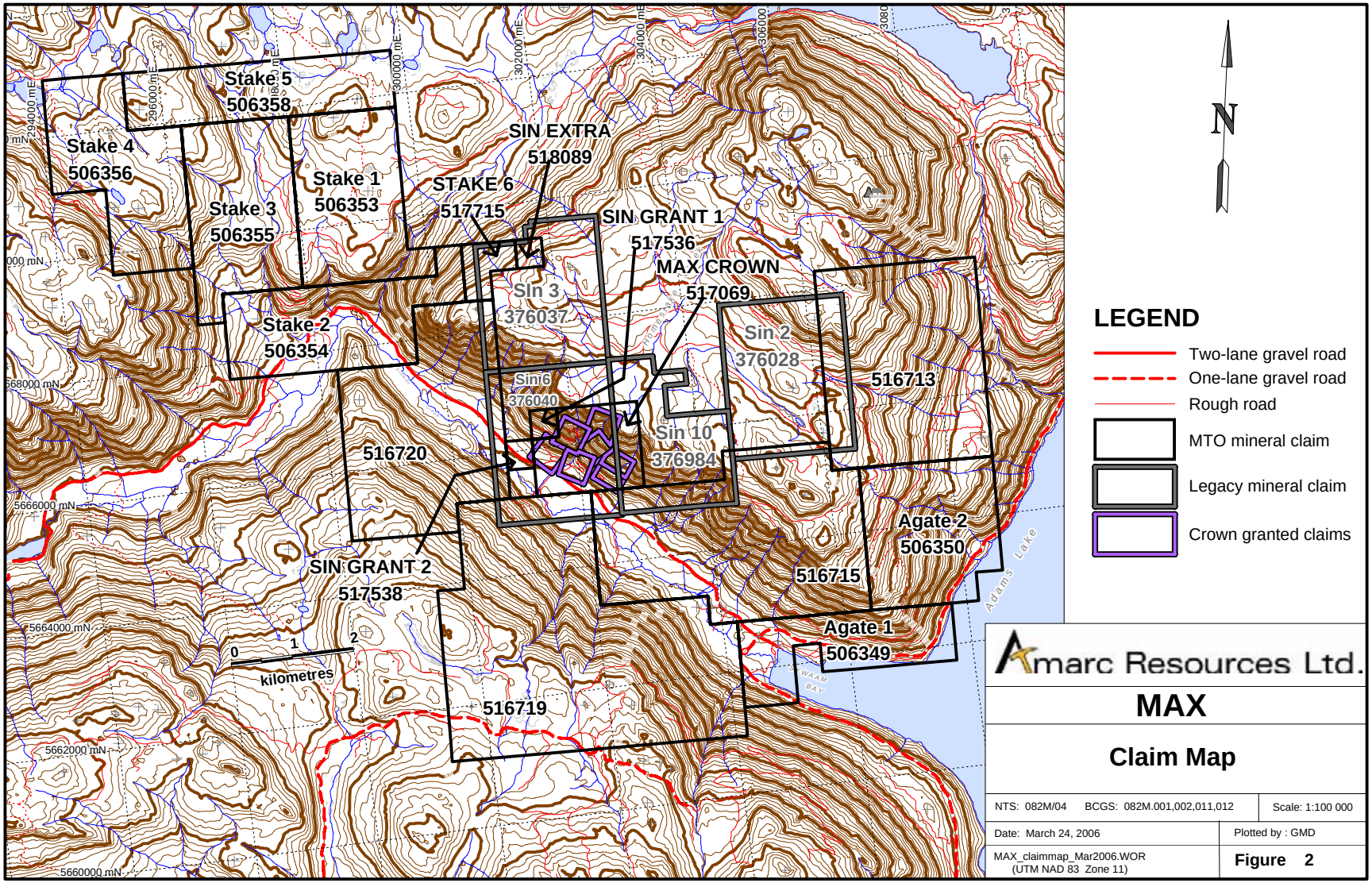
The property includes 9,970.94 hectares under option from Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. to Amarc Resources Ltd., Figure 2. The nature of the option agreement is available in the public filings of either company.

Tenure data for the MAX project is compiled in Table 1.

Table 1: MAX Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Next Expiry Date**	Area (ha)
376028	SIN 2	December 31, 2007	500.00
376037	SIN 3	December 31, 2007	500.00
376040	SIN 6	December 31, 2007	500.00
376984	SIN 10	December 31, 2007	500.00
506349	AGATE 1	December 31, 2007	345.17
506350	AGATE 2	December 31, 2007	487.15
506353	STAKE 1	December 31, 2007	506.84
506354	STAKE 2	December 31, 2007	486.76
506355	STAKE 3	December 31, 2007	506.85
506356	STAKE 4	December 31, 2007	506.77
506358	STAKE 5	December 31, 2007	405.34
516713		December 31, 2007	852.06
516715		December 31, 2007	1,014.87
516719		December 31, 2007	1,522.69
516720		December 31, 2007	811.54
517069	MAX CROWN	December 31, 2007	223.20
517536	SIN GRANT 1	December 31, 2007	20.29
517538	SIN GRANT 2	December 31, 2007	20.29
517715	STAKE 6	December 31, 2007	60.84
518089	SIN EXTRA	December 31, 2007	20.28

** pending acceptance of this assessment report


Stake 5
506358
Stake 4
506356
Stake 1
506353
Stake 3
506355
Stake 2
506354
STAKE 6
517715
SIN EXTRA
518089
SIN GRANT 1
517536
MAX CROWN
517069
Sin 3
376037
Sin 2
376028
Sin6
376040
Sin 10
376984
516713
516720
SIN GRANT 2
517538
516715
Agate 2
506350
Agate 1
506349
516719
Adams Lake
WAAM BAY
0
1
2
kilometres
296000 mE
300000 mE
302000 mE
304000 mE
306000 mE
5668000 mN
5666000 mN
5664000 mN
5662000 mN
5660000 mN
N
LEGEND
Two-lane gravel road
One-lane gravel road
Rough road
MTO mineral claim
Legacy mineral claim
Crown granted claims
Amarc Resources Ltd.
MAX
Claim Map
NTS: 082M/04
BCGS: 082M.001,002,011,012
Scale: 1:100 000
Date: March 24, 2006
Plotted by : GMD
MAX_claimmap_Mar2006.WOR
(UTM NAD 83 Zone 11)
Figure 2

5.0 HISTORY

Amarc Resources Ltd. initiated a program of exploration for polymetallic volcanic hosted massive sulphides, the Max Project, on mineral claims which overlie the former Homestake Mine in south-central British Columbia. The mineral claims have had a long history of exploration and development. This activity has been well summarized by Downie (2001) and the following synopsis is based on his summary.

Earliest history of work within the claim area occurred during 1893-1894 when the exploration interest in the outcropping barite and massive sulphide lenses was initiated. These mineralized zones would form the nucleus of the Homestake Mine. Ultimately, this led to 2,770 tons of production during 1926 and 1927 followed by the erection of a 30 ton per day mill in 1935. Between 1935 and 1936, 3,000 tons of massive sulphides and barite ore were processed.

The property was essentially dormant until 1970 when Kamad Silver Ltd. acquired both the crown grants and surrounding mineral claims. This group expanded the underground workings on the 2250 level in an attempt to explore three silver-lead-zinc-barite lenses. Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas acquired the claims in the early 1980's and completed the development of an 800 m drift on the 1750 level which was connected to the 2250 level workings by a single raise collared from near the northeast terminus of the 1750 drift. Detailed underground sampling and mapping was carried out and 2,072m of underground drilling was completed, along with 2,993m of surface drilling. Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas terminated their exploration of the property circa 1982. The mine was re-opened during the winter of 1983/1984 and massive barite and sulphide ore was shipped to the Trail smelter during this time.

The discovery of the Rea Gold massive sulphide lens by A. Hilton in 1983 resulted in a dramatic increase in the exploration of the Adams Plateau. In 1985 Esso Minerals optioned the Kamad claims, which were the "forerunners" of the SIN group from Kamad Silver Ltd. In 1986 Esso Minerals conducted extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys across both the Homestake and Rea Horizons.

Esso Minerals conducted a significant exploration program on these claims from 1986 to 1989. Their program utilized 1:5,000 and 1:2,500 scale geological mapping, lithogeochemical surveys, soil geochemistry and 1,899m of diamond drilling (Heberlein, 1987) within the highly altered rocks of the Homestake schist package. Significant massive sulphide intersections were not encountered in any of the 9 holes (Kam 22 to 30) drilled along the Homestake Bluffs and Esso Minerals shifted their exploration focus to other portions of the Kamad ground.

As part of their 1987 program of exploration, several mineral occurrences on the south-west side of the Sinmax valley were identified. The occurrences were historically known as the Acacia showings and consisted of zinc rich massive sulphides and galena-sphalerite-calcite veins located at a contact between altered mafic volcanics and argillites. Work on the Acacia area in 1988 by Esso was designed to outline the nature and extent of

the mineralization historically noted in this area. A 29km blaze and flagged grid was established and the area was mapped at a scale of 1:2500, soil sampled and tested with VLF geophysical surveys. The technical surveys suggested that the Acacia showing area was geochemically anomalous and that in some areas mineralization occurred along a felsic – mafic volcanic contact. The contact was mapped for a total distance of approximately 2km. The contact appeared to localize lenses of bedded massive sulphides associated with pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Calcite veins and stringers were associated with sphalerite and galena.

Portions of the SIN claims, the SIN 2 claims, also underlie the Twin Mountain occurrence located in the north-central portions of the Max project area. Twin Mountain is a vein occurrence hosted by a structural zone within strongly iron carbonate mafic volcanics. The occurrence has been explored since 1936. Underground development in 1953, on the Twin vein structure, permitted the vein to be drifted on for a length of 60 m. The principle showing is a 0.6 to 6.0 m wide Ag-Pb-Zn quartz dolomite vein. The average of 30 grab samples collected from the Twin Mountain vein zones was 0.894 g/t Au, 28.89 g/t Ag, 6.72% Pb and 3.0% Zn (Carmichael, 1991). No widths were recorded for these grab samples.

Apex Energy held the ground in 1981 during which time Nevin, Sadlier-Brown, Goodbrand completed a program of soil sampling, trenching and geological mapping. This program extended the strike of the Twin Mountain mineralization east of the historical occurrences. The discovery of the Rea massive sulphide occurrence, to the northwest of the Twin Mountain occurrence, renewed interest in this property. The claims were optioned to Lincoln Resources Ltd. who entered into an option agreement with Corporation Falconbridge Copper. The latter group conducted geological mapping in conjunction with Max-Min II and VLF-EM surveys. Surface geochemical targets were tested with two diamond drill holes AA1 and AA2 but the results of these drillholes were negative and Corporation Falconbridge Copper terminated their option agreement.

In 1986 Lincoln Resources conducted further geochemical and geophysical surveys on the Twin Claims. An additional 15.5km of new grid was established, geologically mapped, sampled and trenched. Trenching indicated that the Rea massive sulphide horizons passed through the northwest portion of the claim area. The claims were optioned to Esso Minerals in 1986 and the targets developed by Lincoln Resources drill tested in 1987 by 2,269m of drilling. This resulted in the discovery of a small massive sulphide barite lens on the Twin 3 claim. Esso continued their exploration in 1988 with an additional 1,278m of drilling in 8 diamond drillholes but significant mineralized intersections were not obtained.

Homestake Canada Ltd. assumed interest in Esso Minerals mineral properties in 1989 and continued exploration in the Twin Mountain area. Following trenching of the Twin Mountain zone in 1989, 4,017m of diamond drilling was completed in 9 drillholes and 2,235m of downhole Pulse EM was completed in six of nine boreholes. Their exploration continued in 1991 with 4,069m of NQ diamond drilling. Homestake geologists believed that these deeper drillholes were successful in intersecting the southeastern strike

extensions of the Silver Zone. This mineralized zone was the host to the Samatosum Vein occurrence. On the Twin ground, the Silver Zone had a maximum width of 75m and consisted of strongly pyritized siltstones and chert pebble conglomerates. The best intersection from this zone was a 20cm wide stratiform massive sulphide which ran 9.46 g/t Au.

With the downturn in mineral exploration in B.C. in the late 1990's the Kamad and Twin claims were allowed to lapse. These claims were re-staked by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. in 1999. Their claims covered the Twin Mountain, Inferno and Acacia showing areas in addition to the potential strike extensions of the Rea and Silver Zone stratigraphy. During the 2000 exploration season, Eagle Plains conducted geochemical surveys over the Acacia occurrences and collected 518 soil samples from both soil geochemical grids and contour soil sampling.

The SIN claims were optioned to Amarc Resources Ltd. in December of 2004. Amarc initiated field programs on this property between January and October, 2005. During this time Amarc completed geological mapping programs, lithogeochemical studies and completed 3,639m of NQ diamond drilling in 16 boreholes.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

The Adams Plateau overlies a sequence of Paleozoic rocks known as the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The Eagle Bay Assemblage is a sequence of Lower Cambrian to Mississippian bi-modal volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are inferred to have been deposited along the pericratonic margin of western North America. This assemblage forms part of the larger Kootenay Terrane. The Eagle Bay Assemblage was divided by Schiarizza and Preto (1987) and Preto (1981) into three principle elements including:

i. A Lower Cambrian package including the Tshinakin limestone and associated mafic metavolcanic rocks (unit EBG) and underlying quartzitic schists (unit EBH).
ii. A middle package dominated by gritty clastic metasediments and related carbonate and metavolcanic rocks (unit EBS, EBL, EBK and EBM).
iii. The top of the Eagle Bay assemblage comprises Devono-Mississippian felsic to mafic metavolcanic rocks and intercalated coarse grained sediments (units EBA, EBF and EBP).

Similarly, Bailey et al. (2001) suggested that the Eagle Bay assemblage is composed of two principle lithotectonic elements including an Upper Devonian mafic and felsic volcanic package and a Lower Cambrian mafic volcanic succession. Upper Devonian bimodal successions are alkalic with the older Cambrian components having sub-alkaline signatures. Supracrustal rocks are generally southwest facing with modest 25–35 degree southwest dips.

Several significant mineral occurrences are identified within the western Adams Lake region, including polymetallic veins at Samatosum, Twin Mountain and Acacia, mafic volcanic hosted massive sulphides, the Rea and K7 lenses, and bi-modal volcanic hosted massive sulphide and barite lenses at the Homestake Mine, Figure 3.

The section is locally repeated and disrupted through the action of four thrust faults which stacks slices and components of the Eagle Bay rocks on top of each other. Axial traces of tight to recumbent folds locally mirror the orientation of regional thrusts. Most early folds are also southwest verging.

Metamorphic grades west of Adams lake are middle Greenschist. East of Adams Lake lower Amphibolite metamorphic grades are common. All rocks have a pronounced schistocity formed by the alignment of white micas, chlorite, and or biotite. At least two penetrative fabrics are identified regionally and most of the primary foliation surfaces are likely to be S2 fabrics. Earliest S1 fabrics are seldom preserved. Primary textural preservation within many of these units and particularly with unit EBA, the "Homestake Schist" is limited. In many cases the identification of rock protoliths is problematic.

The section is also cut by generally north-northeast trending extension faults. Offsets across several of these structures are locally significant and both west side down and east side down offsets are noted.

Supracrustal rocks are intruded by Late Devonian orthogneisses which are noted in the core of the Nikwikwaia Syncline on the eastern side of Adams Lake and by Jurassic to Cretaceous granodiorites. The largest of these is Baldy Batholith. Youngest intrusive rocks are Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyritic dykes.

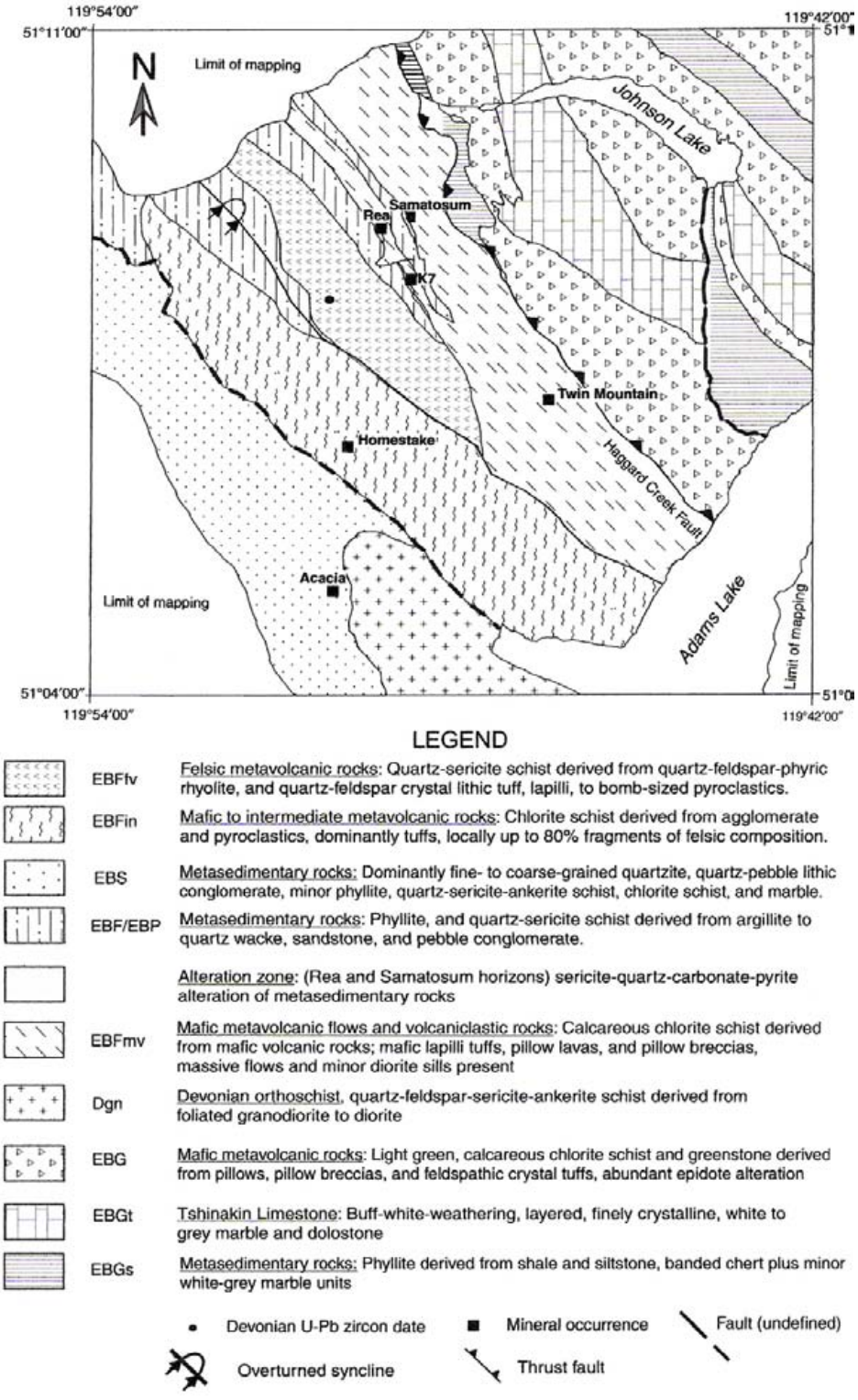


Figure 3. Regional Geology of the Adams Plateau (excerpted from Bailey et al., 2001)

6.2 Property Geology: Lithology

Details of the geology near the Homestake Mine are shown at 1:1,2500 scale on Figure 4. Development of this map base has been achieved by:

i. Conducting a series of vertical traverses from the top of the steep cliffs overlooking the Homestake Mine.
ii. Mapping all possible road exposures.
iii. Integrating recent and archival borehole data in the geological base.
iv. Preparing more than 100 polished petrographic sections in order to better identify primary lithologic features within this highly strained rock mass.
v. Comparing field and petrographic observations with the data available from more than 100 whole rock lithogeochemical samples collected from the same rocks from which thin sections were prepared.

Plate 1. Homestake Creek Geological Section. The top of the steep cliffs near the sky line are exclusively mafic flows and fragmentals (unit EB-M). The bleached yellow cream weathering rocks form a part of the Homestake Schist package. Primary textural preservation in these rocks (unit EB-S) is limited. The succession becomes increasingly clastic dominant at lower topographic elevations. Rocks near the tree line at the edge of the hay field are dominated by strained, highly foliated quartz rich sediments, lithic to quartz wackes (unit EB – QL). Vertical relief in this photograph is approximately 800m.

Two significant problems were encountered in the construction of this plan map:

i. Strong penetrative deformation, and potent hydrothermal alteration overprints, make the identification of rock protoliths extremely challenging. These problems are partly overcome by cutting abundant petrographic sections for the samples utilized in this study and through the application of whole rock and trace element geochemical techniques.

ii. The location of the archival 1987 Esso Mineral drill collars has some limitations. The boreholes appear never to have had accurate transit surveys of their drill collars. The Esso drillholes were tied to an on-the-ground idealized grid, which in this area of very steep topography, may introduce very significant errors in the location of the drill collars. Conflicting information is also noted in the drill log collar and elevation locations as is reported and plotted within the same maps that accompany Heberlein's (1987) report.

Irrespective of these difficulties, the detailed geological map for this area outlines several key lithologic and structural elements in the immediate vicinity of the Homestake Mine. Five principle rock packages are exposed in the steep cliffs and in drill core of this area. One major thrust fault is also identified. Relative age relations between these strongly deformed rock units, which locally have structural contacts, cannot be conclusively identified. For this reason, the structural position of the rocks may not reflect their stratigraphic position; i.e., older rocks may overlie younger rocks.

The major lithologic packages outlined on Figure 4 include:

EB-M: Eagle Bay Mafic Assemblage Including:
Mafic Volcanics (Flows MVfl) and (Fragmentals MVlp).

Light to medium green, locally calcareous mafic volcanics. These units have moderately developed foliation surfaces and typically form tough, competent resistive cliffs. Rare lapilli sized fragments may be identified. Pillowed flows (MVP) are occasionally noted. Well defined, narrow argillite beds (A) usually less than 10m in thickness are locally identified. This rock package appears to conformably overlie the underlying package of clastic dominant phyllites. More competent ribbon banded intermediate volcanics may form close to the base of the section (RbIV). A weakly foliated mafic intrusion, compositionally a gabbro-diorite (Md), is mapped as part of this package. It is located in the extreme southeastern corner of the map area.

EB-VC - Eagle Bay Volcaniclastics:
Ankeritic Phyllites (AP), Sideritic Phyllites (SAP) Intermediate Volcaniclastics (RbIV) and Argillites (A)

This rock package appears most likely to be dominated by clastic sediments and volcaniclastics. The unit is significantly more schistose than the overlying mafic volcanic rocks and frequently contains elevated iron carbonates, ankerite or siderite, within the rock matrix, as well as identifiable lithic fragments. Wispy argillite lenses are also present. Tracing of more massive argillite units suggests that southwest verging overturned recumbent folds are present in this section.

This package is in structural, the “Road Thrust”, contact with the underlying Homestake Schist.

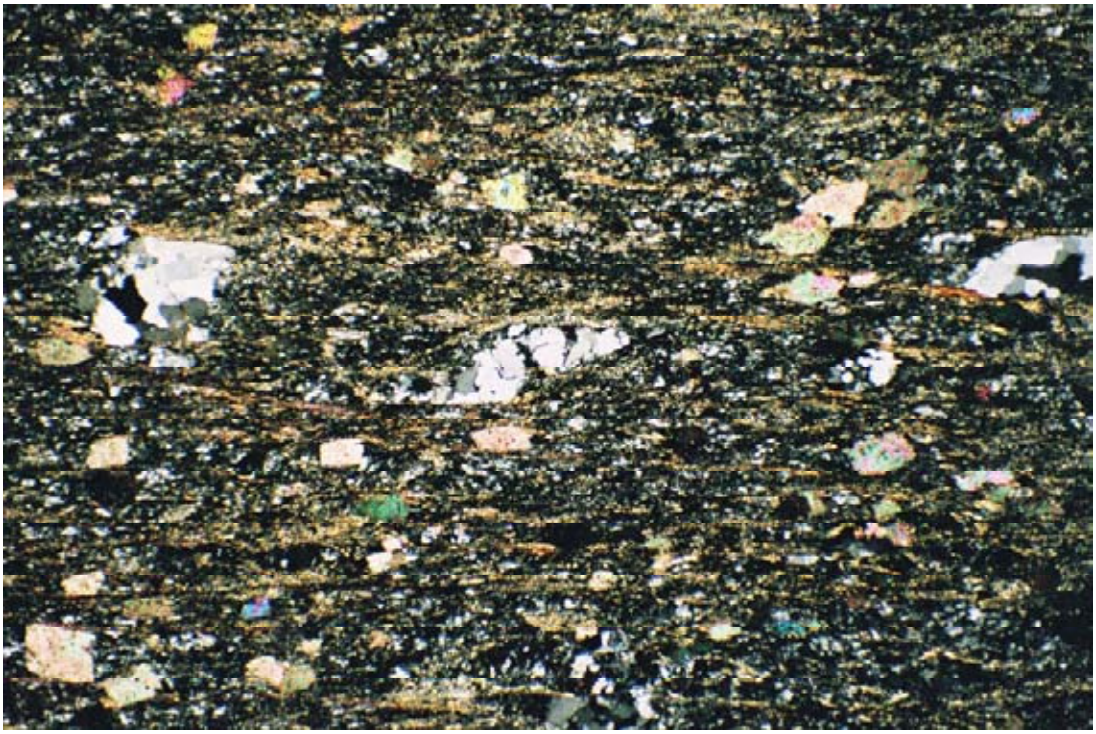


Plate 2. Ankeritic Volcaniclastics. The matrix of the thin section is crowded with small sub-mm quartz grains, and light brownish buff iron carbonates. Good clast rotation is noted in the quartz grain in the centre of the field of view. All of the larger quartz grains demonstrate polygonal sutures. Kam 28 @ 46.0m. 25X, field of view: 5.3mm, transmitted light, crossed polars.

EB-Ftq: Eagle Bay Quartz Porphyritic Felsic Tuffs

These rocks form the immediate hangingwall to cherty tuffs and the massive sulphide barite lenses at the Homestake Mine. The unit has abundant igneous quartz grains which commonly display well developed embayment structures. The rock contains an early S1 cleavage within darker grey tuffaceous fragments. This fabric is seldom preserved as it is strongly overprinted by the younger regional S2 fabric which forms the dominant schistocity in this area. Geochemically these rocks have very low base metal and barium contents. They appear to belong to a stratigraphic, as well as structural hangingwall, position to the main barite and sulphide lenses.

Plate 3. Quartz Porphyritic Tuff. The mm scale quartz phenocryst in the right centre field of view exhibits classic embayment features which are diagnostic of igneous quartz grains formed either in flow or tuffaceous rock environments. The fabric in the dark grains in the upper left field of view is an early S1 fabric which is truncated by the dominate S2 fabrics noted throughout the rock matrix. DDH MX5-01 @ 28.6m, 25X, field of view 5.3mm, crossed polars.

EB-Ct: Eagle Bay Cherty Tuffs and Pyritic Siltites

This rock mass is the immediate proximal lithology to massive sulphide mineralized zones. It is characterized by an exceptionally talcose foliation surface, very high, often greater than 10% fine grained pyrite contents, and is locally cut by abundant sphalerite-galena stringers. Both base metals and barium values are strongly enriched within this rock. Increases in matrix silica content may shift the unit into a cherty tuffaceous volcanic field.

EB-SB: Eagle Bay Massive Sulphide and Barite Lenses

Mineralization within the Homestake Mine area is characterized by exceptionally well laminated barite lenses. The largest of these has a surface outcrop expression of approximately 150m in strike length and is up to 8m in thickness. The lenses have been identified in two horizons. The upper lens is located near the structural hangingwall with the overlying quartz porphyritic tuffaceous contact and the lower lens near the structural footwall of the cherty tuff contact. These sulphide accumulations are likely zoned. Base and precious metals enrichment occurs near the base of the lens with a shift to higher barite contents at the hangingwall contact.

EB-S: Eagle Bay Schist " Homestake Schist"

This rock unit is a complex amalgamation of several tuffaceous and clastic lithologies. Primary textural preservation within this unit is poor as the rock has experienced significant hydrothermal alteration, re-crystallization and flattening strain. In general, rock nomenclature is tied to bulk mineralogy, quartz sericite schists (QSS), chlorite schists (CS), pyritic quartz sericite schists (PyQSS) and sideritic to ankeritic schists and phyllites (SAP, SdP). Quartz porphyritic rocks (Ftq or IQeFl), either tuffs or flows, are sometimes noted.

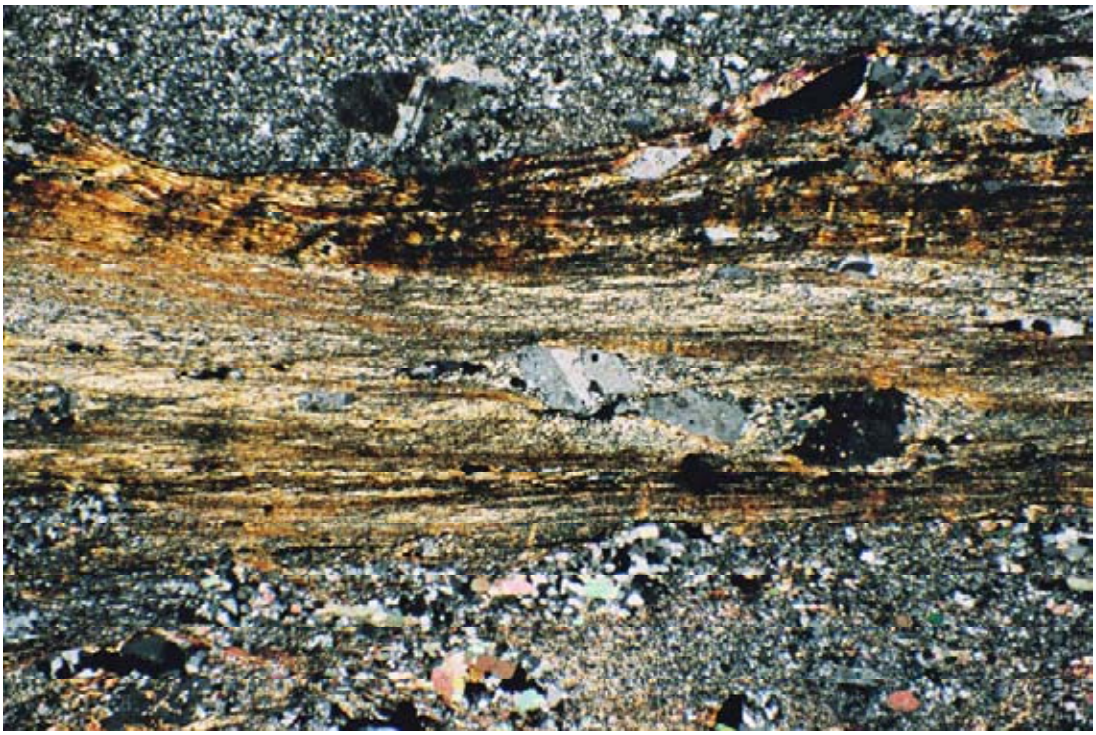


Plate 4. Homestake Schist (unit EB-S). Although the rock sample exhibits strong evidence of re-crystallization primary plagioclase phenocrysts are still noted, near the centre of the field of view. Disseminated, euhedral pyrite is the sole sulphide phase. Sample Kam 22 @ 232m, 25 X mag, crossed polars, field of view 5.3mm.

EB-QL: Eagle Bay Schistose Lithic Quartzites to Chloritic Schists

The structural base of the deformed rock mass mapped in the vicinity of the Homestake Mine area is characterized by its buff to brown resistive weathering nature and locally by minor chlorite streaks and stringers. The yellow cream quartz sericite schists of the Homestake Schist package are generally absent. Most significantly, the rock contains an abundance of quartz rich lithic fragments. These fragments always display polysutured textures and never demonstrate primary embayments which were diagnostic of the felsic tuffs noted up section.

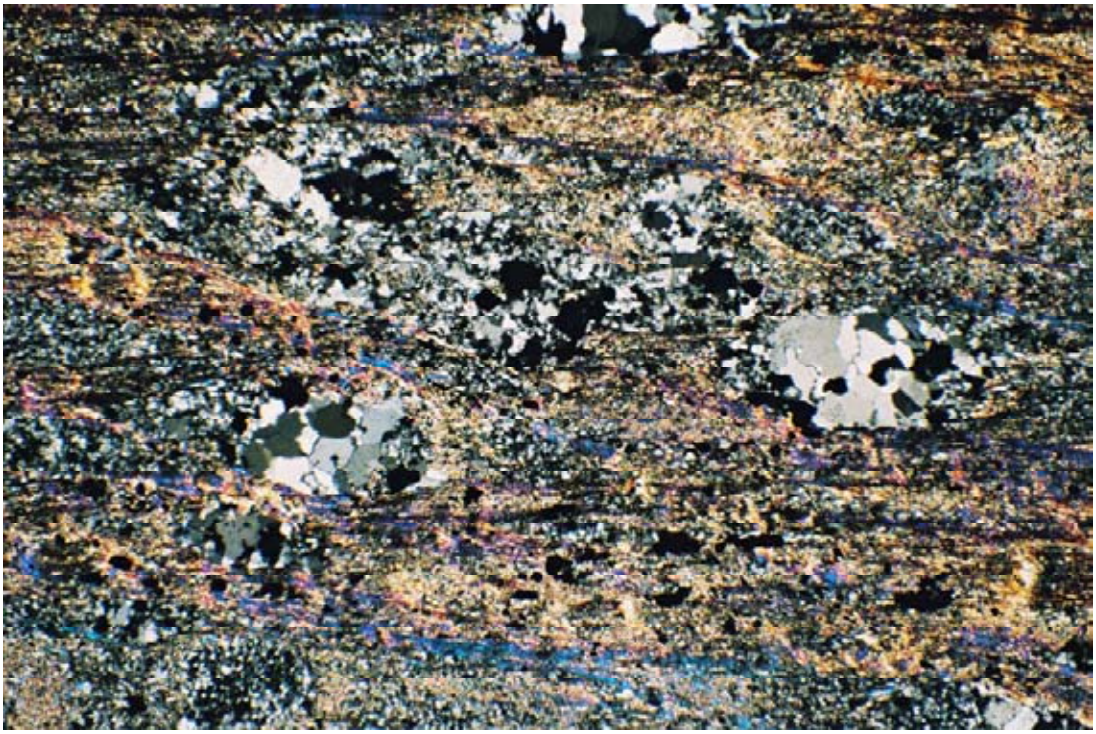


Plate 5. Foliated Quartz Rich Ltihics (unit EB-QL). Deeper portions of the stratigraphic package near Homestake Creek become increasingly dominated by mm scale polysutured quartz-lithic fragments. In comparison, note the absence of sutured textures in the igneous derived quartz grains show in Plate 3. Sample Kam 30 @ 86.9m, 25x magnification, field of view 5.3mm, crossed polars.

6.3 Property Geology: Structure

The 1:2500 scale geological map of this area clearly demonstrates several critical structural elements. Two exceptionally important faults are identified on this map. These include:

i. The Road Thrust: This fault is spectacularly exposed in the re-developed drill road immediately above the Homestake Mine workings. The thrust has a strike of 120º and dips 15º-25º to the northeast. This fault is often localized within a thin black clastic horizon. Net movement across this fault is

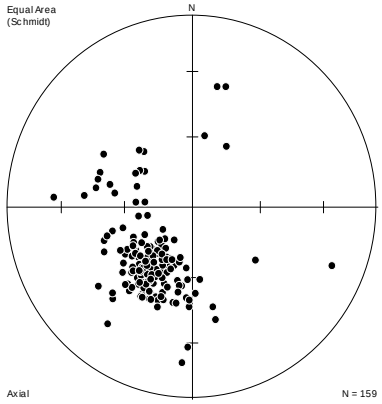
indeterminate but it is likely significant. The Road thrust stacks “older?” volcaniclastic sediments (EB-VC) over the Homestake Schist Package.

ii. The 2250 Fault. This important fault is named after its initial identification within the 2250 level of the Homestake Mine. The fault terminates the easterly outcrop expression, not only of the main sulphide lenses, but also truncates the cherty tuffs and quartz porphyritic tuffs which are closely associated with mineralization. The orientation of very large extensional veins in the westerly hangingwall to this fault, as well as the nature of lithologic offsets, assist in defining west side down movements across the 2250 Fault.

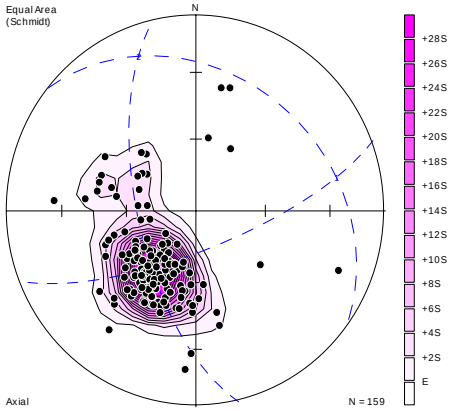
The 2250 Fault does not appear to offset the Road Thrust and it is possible that movement along the Road Thrust post-dates offset along the 2250 Fault.

The intense foliation development within the Homestake schist is definitively an S2 fabric. Several of the units, particularly quartz porphyritic tuffs display a preserved S1 fabric within small preserved clastic or tuffaceous fragments. In general, S2 fabrics appear to be co-planar with bedding or compositional layering. The data for 159 S2 fabrics are displayed on Steronet 1 and 1a. The nets have a well developed single pole position with a dip direction of 036º/34º or a strike dip of 126º/34º N. It is relevant to note that this fabric, which is coplanar to bedding, is sub-parallel to the strike of the Road Fault but on average 10º steeper.

Steronet 1 and 1a: Poles to S2 Foliation.



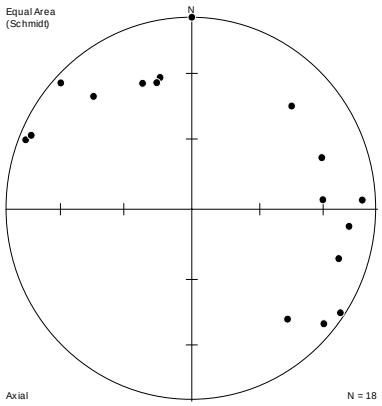
Steronet 1.



Steronet 1a.

Linear fabric, principally the intersection lineation of S2 and S0 surfaces, are difficult to obtain from these rocks as the two planar surfaces are co-planar and no intersection lineation is developed. Intersection lineations were noted at 18 locations. As is shown on Steronet 2 linear fabric elements are widely dispersed. This dispersion and rotation is likely occurring across fold axes which post-date the formation of S2 cleavages. In a general sense, shallow east to southeast plunges are dominant. Most significantly, plunges within the main sulphide and barite lenses are consistently east to northeast, ie: 26º → 069º, Steronet 2.

Steronet 2. Linear Fabric



Near the Homestake Mine, deformed argillite lenses within unit EB-VC are folded into southwest verging tight to recumbent synforms and antiforms. Plunges within these folds most likely conform to the east - southeast plunges noted within Steronet 2.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES and MINERALIZATION

Within the Adams Plateau district at least four principle deposit types are identified. These include:

i. Mafic Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide Lenses.

The Rea Gold massive sulphide body, along with the K7 lens are excellent examples of stratiform massive sulphides developing at a well defined volcanic sediment contact. Both the Rea Gold and K7 occurrences are found within a structurally inverted panel of rock at the contact between sericitized and ankeritically altered mafic fragmentals and an underlying strongly pyritic, fine grained clastic sediment. The Rea Lens is estimated to contain 120,000 tonnes of 18.2 g/t Au, 141.2 g/t Ag, 0.85% Cu, 4.11% Zn and 3.67 % Pb (White, 1985; Hoy and Goutier, 1986). The host

mafic rocks to these occurrences have petrochemical affinities of akalic, within plate, mafic sequences.

ii. Bimodal Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide Lenses.

Unlike the host stratigraphy to the Rea massive sulphide lenses, units with felsic affinities, quartz porphyritic tuffs and quartz porphyritic intrusions form in very close proximity to the polymetallic Homestake massive sulphide and barite lenses. Definitive quartz pophyritic felsic tuffs form the immediate structural hangingwall to these lenses. Hoy and Goutier (1986) have also identified the felsic affinity for the occurrences within the Homestake Mine area.

iii. Structurally Controlled Veins

Both the Samatosum deposit, Twin Mountain and most of the Acacia occurrences are structurally controlled veins. By far the best of these was the Samatosum deposit that contained 634,984 tons of 1,035 g/t Ag, 1.2% Cu, 1.7% Pb, 3,6% Zn and 1.9 g/t Au (Bailey et al., 2000). The deposit was a quartz vein system which appears to have been localized within a thrust fault at the contact between structurally overlying mafic volcanic rocks and underlying fine grained and locally very pyritic clastic sediments.

iv. Stratabound Lead-Zinc-Silver Deposits Hosted by Sedimentary and Carbonate Rocks.

Due east of Adams Lake, several lead-zinc silver deposits are associated with calc-silicate rocks which have formed in close association with thin impure limestones, calcareous phyllites and calc-silicate gneisses. These would include Mosquito King, Spar, Lucky Coon and Elsie (Hoy, 1999).

The SIN claims include occurrences that are either bimodal volcanic hosted massive sulphides (ie. Homestake) or structurally controlled veins (Acacia). The Homestake massive sulphide and barite lens has been demonstrated by recent drilling to occupy two stratigraphic horizons, to have a down dip extension of greater than 200 m and strike length of greater than 150m, prior to its termination by the 2250 Fault.

The Acacia Zone consists of both 10–30cm quartz ankerite stringers and veins which are dominated by significant values in lead-zinc-silver and plus or minus copper. The strike length of these veins is unknown. Massive sulphide pods up to 2m thick are dominated by pyritic sulphides with low base and precious metal values. Smaller 15cm thick massive sulphide seams contain 0.08% Cu, 0.96% Pb, 19.2% Zn, and 8.5 g/t Ag (Marr, 1989).

8.0 EXPLORATION

During the 2005 exploration season, work on the SIN claims by Amarc Resources Ltd. consisted of a diamond drill exploration program, a geological mapping program and a lithogeochemical sampling program. From January 21 to October 7, 2005, in two separate time periods, 3,639m of diamond drilling were completed in 16 diamond drill holes. Details of geological mapping are illustrated on Figure 4 with the results of the mapping program summarized in Section 6.2 and 11.1. Results of the last three boreholes in this program are summarized in Section 11.2.

The third facet of the 2005 exploration program consisted of a lithogeochemical program. The purpose of this program of study was to compare and contrast the selected results of the 2005 drilling with the historical drilling done by Esso Minerals in 1987 and reported by Heberlein (1987). These data are used to develop geochemical vectors and define permissive stratigraphic elements over a large volume of the Homestake Schist rock package. Results of the lithogeochemical program are discussed by Oliver (2005).

9.0 DRILLING

Between September 26, 2005 and October 7, 2005 a total of 911m of NQ2 core was retained from 3 diamond drill holes, MX5-14 to MX5-16. Boreholes were collared on stratigraphic targets near the Homestake Mine. Drill collars and drill road layouts were initially positioned using a hand held GPS with front sites and back sites surveyed by compass. DDH MX5-14 and 15 were collared on the crown granted claims near the Homestake Mine. DDH MX5-16 was collared on the SIN 6 mineral claim, Figure 4. The position of drill collars was predicated on two parameters:

i. Geological target position.
ii. Topographic availability.

The area of drilling is characterized by steep topography and drill collar positions were in large part controlled by the position of natural benches or locations of less competent rock that could be moved with limited blasting and road-work.

Down hole surveys for both dip and azimuth were conducted at the time of drilling. All drill collars are marked with substantive wooden posts. Drilling was contracted to Hi-Tech Drilling of Smithers, British Columbia.

All drill core was transported by truck at the end of shift change to a secure warehouse and core logging facility in Barriere, British Columbia. Upon completion of the drill program, logging, sampling and analytical programs, all drill core was shipped for permanent storage to the Gibraltar Mine site near McLeese Lake, B.C.

Details of the interpretation of drill results, and accompanying geological sections are provided in Section 14.3.

10.0 SAMPLE METHODS AND APPROACH

The following sampling protocol was utilized for the sampling of the 2005 diamond drill core.

i. Boreholes were sampled selectively. Non-mineralized lithologies structurally above the Road Thrust were not sampled and major dykes within the permissive stratigraphic section were not sampled.
ii. In weakly mineralized intervals all samples were collected on approximately 3m centres. Sample intervals were also tied to geological contacts with sample intervals beginning and ending at geological contacts.
iii. In higher grade mineralized intervals, sample intervals were tied to visual estimates of the percentage of sulphide-sulphates with sample intervals attempting to reflect the changes in sulphide contents.
iv. All core samples were half core samples and were split mechanically.
v. All core was split, sampled and shipped to the Kamloops Greyhound depot by employees of Oliver Geoscience International Ltd.
vi. The position of all core samples is indicated by durable tags stapled to the boxes at the sample interval points.
vii. All of the samples are viewed as representative.

All drill core collected during this program was accurately geologically logged but geotechnical logging was not undertaken. Analytical results for the 2005 drill program are compiled in Appendix II and the certificates for those samples are also in Appendix II.

11.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Throughout the 2005 drill program both duplicate and standard samples were utilized as external quality controls. Standard samples were obtained from Amarc Resources Ltd. in-house technical staff and were copper-gold standards. An identical sequence of standards and duplicates were used in the second phase of drilling to the larger first phase drilling program. Only six assay standards were used in the second phase program, therefore no rigorous statistical analysis of the results of the standards assays was performed.

In general visual inspection of the data suggests that the control results are similar to those noted in the first phase program as was documented by Oliver (2005). The results fall within the generally accepted principles and practices for these kinds of data.

12.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

12.1 Interpretation of Geological Map Data

The 1:2500 scale geological map, Figure 4, suggests that several critical factors, relevant to the current distribution of massive sulphide and barite lenses, can be identified. The map indicates the following:

i. The Road Thrust will place non-mineralized hangingwall rocks directly against the underlying mineralized stratigraphy.

ii. The Road Thrust has the potential to create a “blind target”. The thrust dips at shallower angles than the underlying rock units. Because of this it is unlikely that this fault will ever truncate the down dip extent of the mineralized zone. The fault does appear to cut the westerly strike extension of the host stratigraphy to the barite lenses.

iii. Map scale, southwesterly verging, tight to overturned recumbent folds have been identified in the immediate hangingwall to the Road Thrust. These folds may also influence the distribution of the proximal host stratigraphy to the sulphide and barite lenses.

iv. The 2250 Fault truncates the easterly strike extension of the mineralized zone. The fault is well exposed on surface and in drill core. It has the hallmark signatures of a west side down extension fault.

v. Near the Homestake Mine, the section dips 30º northeast. The 2250 Fault has a steep, > 60º west dip. Under these conditions a fault gap will be introduced which is approximately equal to the throw of the fault. However, the exact throw on this fault has not been determined.

vi. Fault offset contacts noted on the footwall and hangingwall to the 2250 Fault cannot be carried through the Road Thrust. It is probable that the movement on the Road Thrust post-dates movement on the 2250 Fault.

vii. The massive sulphide and barite lenses at the Homestake Mine have modest 25-30 degree east to northeast plunges.

12.2 Interpretation of the Results of Diamond Drilling

Between September 26 and October 7, 2005, 911m of NQ2 core drilling was completed in three drillholes, MX5-14, 15 and 16. Drill logs for these boreholes are compiled in Appendix I and Analytical Data in Appendix II. Drill results may be briefly summarized:

Section 9+99 W: DDH MX5–14, Figure 5

DDH MX5–14 is collared in the hanging wall side, and 50 metres east of the surface trace of the 2250 Fault. The borehole is collared at an azimuth of 035 degrees at a dip of minus 85 degrees and continues for a total distance of 300.0m. The drill log for this borehole is presented in Appendix I and the Analytical Data in Appendix II.

DDH MX5-14 cuts the same stratigraphic intervals which host the massive sulphide and sulphate lenses at the Homestake Mine. Although the rock units are equivalent, they differ in the following respect:

i. A strongly quartz porphyritic felsic tuff, which forms the immediate hanging wall to the massive sulphide lenses at the Homestake mine is absent.
ii. Strongly pyritic, talcose claystones or pyritic tuffs which may be the lateral equivalent to massive sulphide and barite lenses have much lower pyrite contents, lower talc contents and higher volcaniclastic input.
iii. A strong copper and zinc stringer or stockwork mineralized zone is absent.
iv. Massive sulphide lenses are absent.

The borehole contains no significant assays within the stratigraphic interval that previous exploration had shown to be the host of a significant mineralized zone. DDH MX5–14 is terminated deep within the footwall stratigraphy to mineralization without intersecting a significant mineralized zone.

Section 9+98 W: DDH MX5-15, Figure 6

DDH MX5–15 was drilled at an azimuth of 035 degrees and a dip of minus 80 degrees for a total distance of 288.0m. The drill log for this borehole is compiled in Appendix I. The borehole tests the nature of the Homestake mine sequence stratigraphy 100m east of the surface trace of the 2250 Fault. The borehole fails to intersect a significant mineralized zone due to the presence of a blind, non-outcropping, mafic dyke. This thick intrusive rock unit was cored between 70.4m and 198.8m. The upper contact (70.8m) of this intrusion is cutting definitive hanging wall stratigraphy to the Homestake sulphide lens. The lower contact (198.8m) of this intrusion is cutting rocks which should be located deep in the footwall of the mineralized zone. The intrusive rock mass has not simply inflated stratigraphy, but rather has significantly displaced it.

This intrusion may be related to a large mafic dyke or sill-like body which outcrops 750m to the east of the collar of DDH MX5-15.

Due to the position of this intrusion the borehole contains no significant mineralized intervals. Analytical data for this drillhole are presented in Appendix II.

Geological Section 11+01 West: DDH MX5-16, Figure 7 (for assessment purposes)

DDH MX5-16 was collared at an azimuth of 040° and a dip of minus 82° and is terminated at a depth of 405.0m. The borehole is collared approximately 200m north of the collar of DDH MX5-13 and was designed to test for:

i. The "mine sequence stratigraphy" at a stratigraphic position approximately 300m down dip of the surface expression of this stratigraphic package, west of the 2250 Fault.
ii. The presence of massive sulphide and barite lenses similar to that encountered in DDH MX5-2 to MX5-11.

The borehole does intersect the well defined pyritic siltite and strongly quartz porphyritic felsic tuffs which are intimately associated with both the upper and lower sulphide lenses at the Homestake mine. These intervals are strongly geochemically anomalous in gold, silver, zinc, lead and copper but true massive sulphide zones are not intersected.

The borehole also cores a footwall stockwork zone which contains stringers of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The zone is similar to the stockwork zone cored in DDH MX5–01 but is significantly weaker, Figure 7.

The borehole can be classified as a technical success as both the stratigraphic package and mineralized intervals were intersected. However it fails to core a significant massive sulphide or sulphate horizon.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The second phase of Amarc's 2005 exploration program has been unsuccessful in either expanding the Homestake massive sulphide lenses east of the 2250 Fault or significantly to the west and down dip of the existing mine workings.

The size of the Homestake massive sulphide lenses have been significantly restricted by the null results obtained in DDH MX5-14, 15 and 16. Although other exploration targets exist within these claims, they are considered a significantly lower exploration priority when compared to the immediate Homestake Mine area.

Further work by Amarc Resources Ltd. on these mineral claims is not recommended.

14.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES: 2005 EXPLORATION SIN CLAIMS

The expenditures which are compiled in this report solely reflect the costs associated with drilling MX5-6 on the SIN 6 mineral claim. Data from DDH's MX5-14 and MX5-15 are included in this document but were drilled within the Crown Granted mineral claims. For that reason none of the costs associated with DDH MX5-14 or MX5-15 are compiled or filed for assessment.

Max Acacia Field Costs September – October, 2005

Assaying and Analysis:	$ 4,322.00
Drilling	$ 38,252.00
Rental Leases, Repairs:	$ 1,511.00
Freight	$ 852.00
Helicopter	$ 18,655.00
Field Supplies	$ 47.00
Fuel	$ 3,047.00
Geological Wages	$ 10,969.00
Drafting	$ 420.00
Travel and Accommodation	$ 3,000.00
Total Costs:	**$ 81,075.00**

J. Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo.

November 10, 2005.

15.0 REFERENCES

Bailey, S. L., Paradis, S. and Johnstone, S.T. 2000: Geological setting of the Samatosum and Rea massive-sulphide deposits, Eagle Bay Assemblage, south-central British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2000 – A15, pages 1-10.

Bailey, S.L., Paradis, S. and Johnstone, S.T. 2001: New insights into metavolcanic successions and geochemistry of the Eagle Bay Assemblage, south-central British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2001 – A8, pages 1 - 16.

Carmichael, R.G. 1991: 1991 Drill report on the Kamad Claims; Homestake Canada Limited. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report No. 22,389.

Downie, C.C. 2001: Geological Report for the Acacia Property, Kamloops Mining division, Southwest B.C. Private Corporate Report Prepared for Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., 23 pages.

Heberlein, D. 1987: Fame Report on the 1987 Kamad Property Diamond Drill Program. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report No. 16,701, 15 pages.

Hoy, T. 1999: Massive sulphide deposits of the Eagle Bay Assemblage, Adams Plateau, South Central British Columbia (082M3,4). Geological Fieldwork 1998, Paper 1999-1, pages 223 – 245.

Hoy, T. and Goutier, F 1985: Rea Gold (Hilton) and Homestake Volcanogenic Sulphide – Barite Deposits Southeastern British Columbia. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1985, Paper 1986-1.

Marr, J.M. 1989: 1988 Fieldwork on the Kamad Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Number 18822.

Preto, V.A. 1981: Barriere Lakes – Adams Plateau Area (82M/4, 92P 1E): British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork 1980, Paper 1981-1 pages 15 – 23.

Oliver J. L. 2005: Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report, Max Project. 43-101 SEDAR Report Compiled for Amarc Resources Ltd., 47 pages.

Thiessen, R.W. 2005: Amarc Drilling Encounters Strong Silver Values at Massive Sulphide Target in Central British Columbia. Amarc Resources Ltd. Press Release, March 21, 2005, 2 pages.

Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. 1987: Geology of the Adams Plateau Clearwater Vavenby Area. Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1987-2, pp 1–88.

White, G.P.E. 1985: Hilton Massive Sulphide Discovery (Rea Gold), Johnson Creek – Adams Lake Area (82M/4W), B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1984, Paper 1985-1., pages 77-83.

16.0 CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

I, Jim L. Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consultant geologist by:

   Oliver Geoscience International Ltd.,
   4377 Karindale Road,
   Kamloops, B.C.
   Canada. V2B 8N1.

2. I hold a B.A. (Hons.) in Psychology, conferred by Simon Fraser University in 1976; a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Geophysics and Geology conferred by the University of British Columbia in 1982; a M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Geology conferred by Queens University in 1985 and 1996 respectively.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4. I have worked continuously as a geologist for 23 years in a wide variety of geological environments both within Canada and in approximately 20 countries internationally.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as defined in NI-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for (subject to points noted in the "Disclaimer" – Section 3) the preparation of Sections 1 – 16 of the technical report titled: "**Geological and Diamond Drilling Report: SIN Claims MAX Project Homestake Mine Area, Kamloops Mining Division, 82M/04W"** and dated Nov 10, 2005 ("the technical report") relating to the Homestake Mine area. I worked on site on subject claims between January 21 and October 11, 2005.

7. I have previously worked on portions of the SIN claim area between 1984 and 1988 for both Corporation Falconbridge Copper, for Rea Gold Corporation and for Esso Minerals Canada.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report.

9. I am not independent of the Amarc Resources Ltd. as more than 50% of my annual consulting income has been derived from this company and in addition I hold common shares in this company.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 42-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory agency and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 10th day of November, 2005.

Signed: **"J. Oliver"**

J. Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Appendix I. Diamond Drill Logs, DDH's MX5-14 to 16.

DDH MX5 - 14
Target: Fault Extension of the Barite Sulphide Lens Exposed in the 2250 Mine Workings.

Easting: 302193 +/- 9m Nad 83 Zone 10
Northing: 5666154 +/- 9m Nad 83 Zone 10
Elevation: 837 m +/- 10 m

Downhole Tests:
9m: azi 042, dip -88.1
150 m: azi 186, dip: -85.2
300 m: azi 195.4, dip: -80.5

Date Collared: Sept 26, 2005.
Date Completed: Sept 29, 2005.
Date Logged: Sept 27, 28, and 30, 2005.
Logged By: J. Oliver.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
0	**2**	**Casing**			**Casing**
2	**59.8**	**A-VC**			**Argillites and Light Grey Fine Grained Ankeritic Phyllites**
			3.5 S2 49 12.1: S2 42 21.1: So 58 22.2: So 52 28.0: So 61 29.9: So 57 42.2: S1 55	Pyrite is the sole sulphide phase and averages 1%, largely in foliation parallel veinlets and stringers. Pyrite concentration levels are similar in both argillite and phyllite members. White micas, iron carbonates and matrix calcite (20%) are the principle alteration minerals within this unit.	A series of narrow argillite beds are intercalated light grey, fine grained moderately calcareous carbonitized and ankeritic phyllites. The rock has a strong S2 fabric with localized bedding parallel shearing constrained largely to argillite contacts. S2 fabrics are locally kinked across S3 foliations. Very sporadic mm scale clastic quartz grains are locally identified. These are not primary igneous grains.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			42.7: Sh 41 44.0: Sh 49		Relevant sub-intervals include: *2.0-21.1: Light grey ankeritic phyllites.* quartz and calcite vein injection, 5% by volume. *21.1-22.1: Jet black graphitic argillites.* Pyrite: 0.5%, not other sulphides. *22.1-28.0: Grey ankeritic phyllites.* 1.5% disseminated euhedral pyrite, minor white mica-chlorite veinlets. *28.0-29.9: Argillite.* Clearly defined argillite band with very minor 10-20 cm coarser clastic intervals. Both upper and lower contacts are conformable. *29.0 - 42.7: Light grey ankeritic phyllites.* Slight increase in streaked pyritic aggregates. Locally increase in the size of polygonal quartz grains. Pyrite increases to 1.5-1.75%, no other sulphide phases. Weak shearing at lower contact.
			47.8: Sc 43 52.8: So 59 53.8: Sh 36 57.0: Sh 70	Two principle strands of the Road Thrust are identified at 53.6-54.5 m and 56.6 to 57.2 m. Moderately developed black gouge zones are flanked by white extension veins without a sulphide association.	*42.7-53.8: Argillites and Grey Volcanic Wackes* Dark black argillites are interbedded with coarser grained lithic to volcanic wackes. Lithics are often cm scale elongate to strongly transposed volcanic fragments. Persistent matrix ankerite. Both upper and lower contacts exhibit moderate to weak shearing. *53.8-57.0: Light Grey Ankeritic Phyllites.* Light grey phyllites contain wispy argillite inclusions. Weak structural zones are formed at both the upper and lower contacts.
			59.8: S2 55		*57.0-59.8: Argillite (70%) - Phyllite (30%)* A slightly hybridized rock unit containing both fine grained phyllites and black argillites. Contacts are strongly transposed into S2. Pyrite averages 1%. Weak quartz injection, conformable lower contact.

59.8

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
59.8	**62.4**	**FI**			**Felsic Lapilli Fragmental**
			60.1 S2: 53	Fine grained matrix white micas, persistent matrix carbonate. Fine grained sub-mm pyrite foliation parallel grains and pyrite with clast pressure shadows., 1.5%.	The unit is defined by the presence of strongly quartz porphyritic fragments. These are typically light grey and are set off against a more chlorite+/-sericite rich matrix. Pyrite remains the sole sulphide phase, 1.5%. Small, sub mm scale quartz phenocrysts with an intact S1 fabric forming at high angles to S2 are occasionally noted. This rock may be a correlate of the quartz porphryitic tuffs found in the immediate hangingwall to the pyritic siltites and barite-sulphide lenses. Minor quartz carbonate injection is noted at the upper contact and the lower contact is conformable.
62.4	**156.9**	**IVC**			**Pale Green-Grey Carbonitized Intermediate Volcaniclastics**
			69 S2 58 81.1: S2 49 90.2: S2 46 101.9: S2 42 117.0: S2 66 124.5: S2 69	Moderate matrix white sericite and chlorite. No base metal sulphides. Across the entire interval only one small sub-mm chalco grain is identified. Mica composition is consistently dominated by pale green chlorites and white micas. Clay rich foliation surfaces are not developed.	This unit is distinguished by: i. A uniform f.g. white sericite +/- chlorite foliation surface which locally cut and deflect around mm scale quartz grains. ii. A virtual absence of coarser lithic fragments or preserved primary compositional layers. iii. Low levels of disseminated pyrite, 0.5-1.0%. iv. No other sulphide phases. No footwall type stringer zones. v. S1 quartz phenocrysts are not identified. The rock is structurally homogeneous and lacks significant structural zones. The entire interval has cored exceptionally well. S2 foliation surfaces are locally cut by small foliation discordant, creamy white calcite

62.4

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			132.0: S2 69	Slight bleaching, and a color shift to cream grey is noted enveloping the minor structural zone at 135.5-138.7.	silica low sulphide veins.
			135.5: Sh 82	Definitive for a change in rock protolith within this zone is not identified.	Quartz grains are consistenly identified across this interval. Some of these have the appearance of small primary quartz phenocrysts but most have likely been re-worked.
			146.8: S2 57 146.8: V 56	Note: 153.6 - 154.5: Light grey elevated matrix grey calcite, slight increase in fine grained calcite to 2.5%.	Note: 135.5 - 156.9: Increasing percentage of lighter grey slightly bleached zones. Most of these appear related to minor zones of carbonate injection. No change in protolith is likely.
156.9	**196.9**	**Ft-T**			**Fine Grained Felsic to Imtermediate Ash Tuffs and Talcose Grey Siltites.** **156.9**
			157.0 Sc 64	Net sulphide content slightly increases, fine grained disseminated pyrite averages 1.5-1.75%.	This important rock unit is the lateral equivalent to mineralized zones in DDH's MX5-01 to MX5-13. The lower contact at 196.9 is clearly identified and should be the position of the lower massive barite lens. In this borehole neither the upper or lower lens appears to be present.
			163.0: S2 58	Early pre S2 mm scale pyritic veinlets are locally noted. No base metal association is noted within these veins.	The very fine grained marker pyritic siltite is likely present within the interval but may be being "diluted" by fine grained tuffaceous rocks.
			169.8: S2 62 170.3: So 38	Both tuffaceous and clastic members have persistent fine grained matrix calcite.	Although diffuse compositional changes, between more tuffaceous and more clastic dominant sequences are repeatedly noted in this interval all of these contacts are diffuse.
			182.7 S2 38 186.7 S2 56	Absolutely no base metal sulphide or sulphate phases are identified within this interval.	With the decreasing grain size and increase in the amount of matrix clays S3 fabrics and kink bands are more commonly noted.
			195 S2 71	Note: 157.7 to 159.6 strong early matrix carbonitization, fine grained grey calcite, pyrite increases to 3%. No other sulphide phases.	Now stockwork or stringer zones are identified within this interval. The heterolithic depositional breccias commonly identified with mineralized zones are not recognized within this borehole.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments	
			196.9 So 63			
					Note: Between 170.1 and 170.3 a quartz porphyritic rich interbed is noted. Quartz phenocrysts within this unit do not exhibit early S1 fabrics.	
					No reliable sub-intervals are indentified within this unit.	
						196.9
196.9	**198.8**	**Ft**			**Strongly Compositionally Laminated Felsic Tuff**	
				yellow-green sericite: strong. pyrite 3-5%	This narrow bed is an important marker for the definitive onset of footwall stratigraphy. The unit is characterized by:	
				no matrix carbonate	i. Cm scale compositional layers of cream silica separated by yellow green mm scale sericite compositional layers. ii. Elevated pyrite contents. Foliation parallel pyrite aggregates average 3-5%. iii. No base metal stringers are identified.	
					There are no significant structural zones, although minor shearing is noted along the upper contact.	
						198.8
198.8	**218.3**	**Fat**			**Light Grey Felsic Ash Tuffs**	
			207 S2 68	Matrix carbonate, moderate. Fine grained pale chlorite and white mica, moderate.	The distinctive cm scale compositional layers noted in the previous interval are now absent. Diagnostic features of this unit includes:	
				No significant discordant base metal veins or stringers.	i. 10-15% mm scale quartz grains. ii. Elongate, pale buff, very wispy fiame. iii. Absence of major clasts or distinctive compositional layers. iv. Occasional blue grey quartz aggregates or knots. v. Persistent matrix calcite.	
				The lower contact is an alteration front where a shift to increasing numbers of mm scale veinlets is noted; all within light to medium green grey felsic ash tuffs.	Net sulphide content decreases relative to the previous interval, pyrite averages 1-2%. Chalcopyrite is identified in only trace amounts. Barite is not identified.	
					The unit contains no definable sub-intervals.	
					Both upper and lower contacts are conformable. There are no significant structural zones within this interval.	
						218.3

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
218.3	**238.9**	**Fat*p**			**Weakly Chloritic Pyritic Felsic Ash Tuffs**
				pyrite: 4%	The onset of fine grained, mesh textured mm scale pyritic veinlets is the dominant defining characteristic of this interval. The rock is only moderately compositionally laminated and is most typically is poorly stratified often with a pale green cast due to either low levels of matrix chlorite or pale green sericite.
			224.8 S2 67	white to yellow sericite, moderate chlorite: 2-3%	
				no chalocpyrite or sphalerite is is identified	Pyritic veinlets may have very fine grained medium green felted chlorite forming within pressure shadows. Base metal sulphides are not associated with these foliation parallel pyritic veinlets.
			232.1 S2:62	chlorite may also be present as diffuse washes within this internal in addition to forming discrete vein selvedges	Sporadic very fine grained sub-euhedral quartz eyes average approximately 5-8% rock volume. Compositionally the unit is likely a fine grained felsic ash tuff.
				The presence of weak chlorite is perhaps the strongest alteration signature of this zone.	Larger clasts or discrete compositional layers are not identified although very minor enhanced compositional layers of sericite, silica and pyrite may be noted eg. 221.1-221.6.
					The rock has cored exceptionally well. There are no significant structural zones.
					Discrete sub-intervals are not well defined within this unit.
					238.9
238.9	**254.1**	**Fat**			**Felsic Ash Tuffs**
			240 S2 66	Matrix calcite is absent. Yellow cream sericite and clear to fine grained silica are the principle silicate alteration minerals.	The unit is compositionally similar to the preceding interval however secondary matrix and vein selvedge chlorite is virtually absent the rock has a much "greyer" overall cast.
				Pyrite is the sole sulphide phase. Pyrite is most common as mm scale vein infill (1.5%) and as uniform disseminations (0.5%).	The rock does carry small mm scale polygonal and translucent quartz grains at persistent 5-6% levels. No base metal sulphides are associated with these micro-veinlets or the associated disseminated pyrite grains.
				Minor late stage white quartz veins are very sporadically developed	Larger, cm scale, lithic of volcanic clasts are not identified within this interval. Compositionally the rock protolith is most likely a felsic ash tuff.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
				within this interval.	
					As the borehole proceeds towards the lower contact, an increase in the percentage of fine grained clastic lamella is noted, these however do not form identifiable lithologic markers.
			254: S2: 66		The rock contains only sporadic foliation parallel shear surfaces of minor displacements. No significant fault structures are identified.
					No significant subintervals are identified wihin this interval.
					254.1
254.1	**271.7**	**Flp/T**			**Felsic Lapilli Tuffs with Intercalated Siltite Horizons.**
			256.5 S2: 72		The rock is characterized by:
				Light cream to white micas are the dominant alteration mineral. The interval is non-calcareous.	i. The presence of locally abundant yellow cream quartzo-feldspathic aggregates which have been deformed and flattened into elongate mm to cm scale ovals. ii. 20-30 per cent fine grained dark grey clastics. These lamella are most typically 5-10 cm in width and carry elevated fine grained pyrite contents.
				Pyrite is the sole sulphide phase, and averages 2-3%. No base metal sulphides are identified as disseminations or discordant veinlets.	The unit is soft and strongly foliated. Primary features have been significantly transposed onto S2 surfaces.
					Foliation parallel slip planes are common and locally drill induced gouge zones are identified.
			271: S2 54		Discrete lithologic breaks are not identified and there are no significant structural zones within this interval.
					271.7
271.7	**281.4**	**Flp**			**Sericitized Felsic Lapilli Tuffs**
			276.2: Sh: 63	The interval marks the first appearance of bright green micas. Bright green micas average 0.5%. Yellow micas: 10% White micas: 10%.	The rock unit differs from the preceding interval largely in the decrease in fine grained dark grey clastic lamella and by an increase in yellow sericite. Felsic tuffs within these section range may exhibit either strong silica-sericite compositional layers or be considerably

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			276.4: Sc=S2 77	Pyrite remains the sole sulphide phase both as very fine grained aggregates and as foliation discordant veinlets.	more massive light grey in color with a sucrosic matrix. All contacts are gradational and all rock primary rock features have been strongly transposed into S2 cleavage. A significant fault is identified between 274.7 and 276.3. Within this interval imbricated white quartz veins and rotated rock fragments are common. There is no change in sulphide distribution and no base metal sulphide phases are identified. The quartz vein in this interval does not have any significant alteration selvedge. It has the appearance of a late stage oblique extension vein. In general this rock has a fine grained and very soft rock matrix. Significant clay or fine grained clay alumina rich input is likely. Both upper and lower contacts within this interval are conformable.
					281.4
281.4	**291**	**Ml-Mtrb**			**Chloritized Mafic Lapilli Fragments, Ribbon Banded Tuffs** The interval contains several sub-intervals but all have a common element of elevated matrix chlorite and all have experienced intense flattening strain. Where they exist, all markers have been completely transposed into bedding surfaces. Relevant lithologic sub-intervals include: *281.4-285.2 Medium green massive mafic tuffs.* The unit contains a soft, talcose, chlorite sericite matrix and sporadic oval shaped pale cream-green clasts. Discrete free quartz grains are not identifed. Net sulphide content modest, pyrite averages 0.5%. No base metal sulphides. *285.2-287.1: Ribbon banded mafic ash tuffs.* The rock is superbly deformed with numerous cm scale white cherty lamella set off against a medium green mafic rich matrix. Compositional layers are completely transposed into S2 fabric surfaces. Fine grained pyrite flanks cherty
				Alteration assemblages are interval dependent, including: moderate matrix chlorite, weak CaC as vein selvedges moderate matrix chlorite, weak matrix sericite, quartz only within cm scale lamella.	

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
					lamella and averages 1%.
				moderate matrix and foliation forming chlorite weak to moderate CaC as vesicle infill	*285.2-291.0:Medium grained massive mafic tuffs.* The unit is equivalent to that noted at the onset of this interval. Its matrix is very soft and appears to lack significant primary or secondary silica. Somewhat distinctive are mm scale scattered white ovals, either degraded feldspars or vesicles. Ovals are now principally calcite. Sulphide content is low,
			286.1 S2: 58		pyrite averages between 0.25 and 0.5%.
					Brittle failure zones are typically absent within this interval.
					291
291	**300**	**Ft**			**Chloritized and Sericitized Felsic Lapilli Tuffs**
					Within this interval a strongly compositionally banded felsic lapilli tuff has been cored. The rock is characterized by:
					i. The presence of discrete cm scale layers of silica and sericite. ii. The presence of cm scale quartz clasts. iii. A marked increase in the amount of disseminated and clotted fine grained matrix pyrite.
				Alteration dependent sub-interval include:	iv. An abrupt shift to yellow green sericite versus chlorite as the principle alteration sheet silicate.
					Two sub-intervals are noted within this rock including:
				strong yellow green sericite possible secondary matrix silica pyrite 4-5%.	*291.0-295.4. Strongly compositionally laminated felsic lapilli tuffs.* tuffs. Cm scale elongate quartz fragments, volcaniclastic fragments are common. Pyrite averages 4-5% and may be preferentially nucleating within and around clastic fragments. No base metal sulphides are identified.
			299 S2: 75		
				white sericite moderate, chlorite calcite weak pyrite 5-6%	*295.4-300.0. Light grey to brown grey, lapilli tuffs.* Within this soft, talcose unit, very fine grained matrix pyrite appears to have increased, to 5-6%. No other base metal sulphide or sulphate phases are identified. Relative to the preceding sub-interval, yellow green sericites are significantly weaker as are quartz compositional layers.
					The rock has cored exceptionally well. There are no significant brittle structural zones.
					300
300	**EOH**				Jim Oliver. Barriere, British Columbia, Sept. 29, 2005

DDH MX5 - 15
Target: Eastern Fault Extension of the Barite Sulphide Lense
Exposed in the 2250 Mine Workings.

Easting: 302239 +/- 10m Nad 83 Zone 10
Northing: 5666098 +/- 10m Nad 83 Zone 10
Elevevation: 835 m +/- 10 m

Downhole Tests:
18 m: azi 033.5, dip -67.1
150 m: azi 25.3, dip: -72.8
288 m: azi 25.4, dip: -80.1

Date Collared: Sept 29, 2005.
Date Completed: Oct 2 , 2005.
Date Logged: Oct. 1 an 2. 2005.
Logged By: J. Oliver.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
0	**6**	**Casing**			**Casing**
6	**30**	**Ft-q**			**Quartz Porphyritic Felsic Tuffs.**
			7.0 So: 43	Rock alteration is dominated by; i. matrix CaC 10-15% ii.sericite	The borehole has collared in a light grey moderately to strongly quartz porphryitic felsic tuff. The rocks noted at the collar of DDH MX5-14, argillites and ankeritic phyllites, are not present at the collar of DDH MX5-15.
			21: S1: 43	pyrite is low averaging 1% as fine to medium grained aggregates.	These quartz porphyritic rocks are defined by: i. Greater than 10% mm scale quartz grains. ii. Rare but definitive quartz eyes with a preserved S1 fabric. iii. Intense flattening strain. The rock may have experienced grain size reduction. iv. Locally, very limited black clastic input, less than 3% and largely as wispy elongate clasts. iv. Cuspate cm scale pinkish tan colored "clasts". The unit has likely received coarser clastic input.
			29.6 S1: 49	chalcopyrite is noted in trace amounts	The unit is poorly stratified and lacks primary bedding plane surfaces. The rock has cored well and no significant fault structures are noted.

6

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
					Note: The presence of this rock unit at the collar of MX4-15 may suggest stratigraphic inversion.
					30
30	**53.3**	**A LW**			**Coarse Grained Black Lithic Wackes-Rudites, Graphitic Argillites and Lesser Quartz Porphyritic Felsic Tuffs.**
				Alteration and sulphide levels are interval dependent and include:	Three rock units are intercalated in this interval. Two of these are derived form black clastics and the third has a felsic tuff origin. Relevant lithologic sub-intervals include:
			33: S2 47	pyrite as coarse euhedral (diagenetic) grains 0.75% no other base metal phases weak sericite, weak matrix CaC	*30.0-37.4: Coarse grained black matrix lithic wackes-rudites.* The rock forms a recognizable marker unit based on the abundance of light cream colored fragments. Most of these fragments appear to be quartz wackes but a few quartz quartz porphyritic felsic tuff fragments are also noted. The unit non-stratified.
			41.8 So 42	pyrite : 1.0% no other base metal phases pale cream green sericite: moderate weak to moderate matrix sericite	*37.4-41.8: Quartz porphyritic felsic tuffs.* The rock is virtually identical to that cored at the collar and has conformable upper and lower contacts. Mm scale quartz phenocrysts average > 10% rock volume. Rare preserved S1 phenocrysts are identified. Sericite and matrix calcite increase relative to the preceding level. Intense flattening strains and transposed fabrics are again identified.
			46.0 So: 54 47,5 Sh: 32 48.6 So: 15 51.6 So: 35	pyrite: 0.5% weak CaC as aggregates	*41.8-53.3 Graphitic Argillite* A locally strongly sheared and faulted graphitic argillite is cored within this interval. The rock is jet black grading only slightly to a lighter grey unit towards its lower contact. The unit contains a few lighter grey clastic beds, most of these are in the mm to cm range. Euhedral pyrite is the only recognizable sulphide phase. The core is locally blocky and ground but some of this may be drill induced as the rock mass is very incompetent across graphitic foliation surfaces. Blocky broken core at: 47.2-48.2. Minor slickensides. 50.8-51.5: Commuted fragments, minor slickensides.
					53.3

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
53.3	**70.4**	**VW**			**Light Grey Volcaniclastics to Lean Quartz Porphryritic Felsic Tuffs.**
			53.3 So 31		
			56.6 S2 38	light to moderate white micas weak matrix calcite sporadic foliation discordant chlorite veinlets	Black clastic beds are absent from this interval. The rock is characterized by: i. A fine grained light grey to pale green grey matrix containing less than 5% quartz grains. ii. Sporadic fragmental horizons, best developed over narrow, less than 1.0 m intervals towards the bottom contact. iii. Light to moderate matrix calcite.
				pyrite 1%, no other base metal sulphides	
				Cm scale white calcite and quartz veins are common, these lack a sulphide or alteration association.	The unit lacks primary compositional layers and has generally cored exceptionally well.
					S2 fabrics are only very rarely kinked by S3 foliation surfaces.
			69.2 S2: 36 elongate clasts		There are no significant subintervals within this unit.
					Compositional changes are the lower contact are knife edged and strongly suggestive of an early intrusive origin.
					70.4
70.4	**198.8**	**Md**			**Foliated Mafic Sill - Dyke**
			70.4 Sd: 60		
			80.9 S2: 38	Calcite and chlorite and the dominant alteration assemblages.	The rock within this interval is exceptionally homogenous and, compared to every other borehole in this area, very mafic. Its principle defining characteristics are:
			93.7 S2: 37	Pyrite is the sole sulphide phase and is recognized in low, 0.25 to 0.5% levels.	i. A well developed fine grained chloritic foliation surface. ii. Small white calcite aggregates.
			105.1-105.7 minor shear @ 53		iii. A strongly calcareous matrix. iv. Very rare elongate fragments, less than 0.5% by volume and typically less than 2.0 x 1.0 cm in size.
			118 V: 43		v. No quartz grains or quartz eyes.
			123 S2: 56		The interval has cored exceptionally well and lacks any significant brittle structural zones.
			139.8 V: 61		
					No internal clastic, volcaniclastic or pyroclastic horizons are identified within this interval.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			144.2 Sh: 47		Pyrite is noted within minor late stage calcite veinlets and as minor disseminations; combined averaging < 0.5%. No other base metal phases are identified.
			159: S2 49		
			167: S2 46		Matrix chlorite may forming small prograde biotite aggregates. Trace hematite plus or minus leucoxene.
					Note: 144.2 - 149.0: Onset of abundant strongly euhedral cream calcite rhombs. No identifiable change in rock protolith. Weak shearing at upper, 144.2 contact.
			170.4: Sc/S2 : 49		Note: 169.2-170.6: Bleached and mottled zone without a significant increase in sulphide content. Minor hematite, < 0.25%.
			194.0 Sd: 34	Between 196.0 and the lower contact at 198.8 a slight bleaching or color shift occurs, medium to pale green. Bleaching is associated with a slight increase in matrix calcite, no change in sulphide, < 0.5% py, an an enhanced foliation surface.	Note: 193.0-194.0: Inclusion of moderately pyritic well compositionally laminate felsic tuff. Localize shearing in central position.
			198.8 Sd: 36		The lower contact at 198.9 is sharp and well defined by the onset of sheared and well laminated felsic tuffs at the 198.8 m contact.
198.8	**212.6**	**Fl**			**Pyritic Sericitized Laminated Felsic Lapilli Tuffs.** **198.8**
				Pyrite: 3-5% No other base metal sulphides.	The rock in this interval is well characterized by: i. An abundance of cm scale definitive lozenge shaped pale cream fragments.
				Minor quartz veinlets cut the section. Trace green micas.	ii. Well define compositional laminations of light cream silica set off against yellow mica lamella locally with minor chlorite.
				The rock is non-calcareous.	iii. Euhedral foliation parallel aggregates of pyrite. No other base metal sulphide phases are identified. iv. Trace green micas.
					As in most of these rocks small scale compositional changes are common, occurring over a few 10's of cm, and most typically reflect variations in silica, sericite and pyrite.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments	
			212.6 Sc: 56		Reliable sub-intervals are not identified. The upper contact is sheared parallel to Sd. The lower contact is conformable to the underlying change in rock composition.	
212.6	**220.6**	**Ft**			**Cherty - Pyritic Felsic Tuffs**	**212.6**
				White to cream talcose micas are the principle alteration form. The matrix is non-calcareous.	Relative to the preceding interval, this unit is defined by: i. An abundance of foliation parallel grey to cream cherty laminations set off against a grey talcose matrix. ii. An absence of yellow green sericite or chlorite. iii. An absence of cm scale cream colored fragments. iv. Heavy pyrite 8-10% as foliation parallel stringers. Despite careful scrutiny, no base metal sulphide phases were noted within this interval. The rock carries and abundance of very fine grained pyrite 5-6% and commonly much coarser euhedral cubes, 1-2%.	
			220.6 Sh: 48		Small foliation parallel failure surfaces are common. These are likely developing without significant offset. A core scale closure is noted at the lower structural contact adjacent to very late foliation discordant brittle failures. Although this rock bears some resemblance to the immediate host stratigraphy to mineralized zones, rock in the immediate hangingwall to this zone would not support this conclusion.	
220.6	**264.3**	**Ft-Flp**			**Strongly Compositionally Laminated Felsic Tuff**	**220.6**
			226 S2: 45	yellow-green sericite: strong. pyrite 3-5%	A thick sequence of compositionally laminate felsic tuffs to lapilli tuffs is cored in this interval. The unit is characterized by: i. Cm scale compositional layers of cream silica separated by yellow green mm scale sericite compositional layers. ii. Elevated pyrite contents. Foliation parallel pyrite aggregates average 3-5%. iii. No base metal stringers are identified. iv. Persistent irregularly distributed cm scale cream to light yellow cream clasts. v. Locally strong mustard yellow mm scale compositional bands of mica.	
			234 S2: 44	no matrix carbonate		
			235: Sc: 44			
				There are no discordant py-cp-zn stringers.		
			246: S2: 46	grey silica within some compositional layers may be secondary in origin.		

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			255: S2: 54		Occasional development of light grey finely compositionally laminated ash tuffs. These may be cut by hairline chlorite stringers.
			264.3: Sc: 65		Although sulphide levels are locally increased to 15%, under very detailed scrutiny, it is clear that pyrite remains the sole sulphide phase. There are no base metal veins or stringers.
					There are no significant structural zones, although minor shearing is noted along the upper contact. The lower contact is tight and appears conformable to the underlying grey volcaniclastic sediments.
264.3	**288**	**VC**			**Light Grey Weakly Compositionally Layered Volcaniclastics.** **264.3**
			268.5 S2: 51	white micas: moderate to strong yellow green micas: weak	These rocks have been identified in deep footwall positions in other borehole, eg. DDH MX 5-11. Although compositional variations of the rock are noted, principally minor tuffaceous lenses, the dominant rock in the interval is a fine grained grey volcaniclastic sediment. This unit is demarcated by:
				matrix carbonate: weak	
			281.9 S2: 50	pyrite 1-2%. no base metal sulphides	i. An absence of distinctive sericite-chlorite compositional layers.
				very minor chlorite principally forming late vein selvedges	ii. Well defined cm scale silica compositional layers are absent. iii. Minute, sub mm, black to polysutured quartz grains occur throughout the section. iv. White feldspar ghosts.
			287.8 Sc: 51		v. A distinctive pinkish grey matrix. The color appears to be related to the formation of a pale creamy grey-"rose" foliation surface. vi. The common occurrence of kink bands forming across mm scale light to dark grey compositional layers. vii. Minor cm scale locally crowed cream colored clasts or fragments.
					Pyrite remains the only identifiable sulphide phase within this rock. Relative to the preceding interval, pyrite has significantly decreased and is now typically less than 1.5%.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
					All minor compositional changes within this unit are gradational an no definitive sub-intervals may be defined. The rock has again cored exceptionally well and no significant fault structures are identified.
					288
288	**EOH**				**End of Hole.** Jim Oliver. October 2, 2005. Barriere, British Columbia.

DDX MX5 - 16
Target: Downdip extension of VMS mineralization west of 2250 Fault.

Easting: 302090 +/- 7 m Nad 83 Zone 10
Northing: 5666339 +/- 7 m Nad 83 Zone 10
Elevation: 962 m +/-15 m

Downhole Tests
21m: azi 41.9 dip: -81.6
197 m: azi 97, dip: -86.0
300 m: azi 165.1, dip: -84.4
381 m: azi 180.4, dip: -82.9

Date Collared: Oct. 2, 2005
Date Completed: Oct. 6, 2005.
Date Logged: Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 2005.
Logged By: Jim Oliver

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
O	**5**	**Case**			**Casing**
5	**21.1**	**Mf**	15.3 S2: 35	Moderate matrix calcite. Weak white micas. Very low levels of euhedral pyrite, 0.25-0.5%. No base metal sulphides are identified.	**5** **Mafic Flow** The rock is a moderately carbonitized mafic flow or early mafic sill. Textually the unit is homogenous and carries a persistent fine grained foliation surface. Its principle defining features are: i. A moderately calcite matrix. ii. A weak chlorite foliation, white micas are poorly developed. iii. Minor ghosts or sporadic sub mm carbonitized feldspars. iv. No internal stratification. v. Free quartz is never identified within this rock. vi. Hematite aggregates are absent. Surface oxidation effects extend to a depth of 0.5 m. The unit is cut locally by cm scale white quartz calcite veins. These are often discordant to S2 fabrics, lack significant alteration envelopes and have no sulphide association. The rock is non-magnetic.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments	
			21.1 V 58		There are no significant sub-intervals and no significant structural zones. The lower contact occurs across a quartz vein zone without recognizable displacement.	
21.1	**36.7**	**T VC**			**Fine Grained Light Grey Ankeritic Phyllites - Volcaniclastics**	**21.1**
				sporadic white quartz veins very minor chloritic selvedges to mm scale quartz-chlorite-pyrite veins	The rock is exceptionally fine grained and defined largely by: i. A homogenous, light grey to green-grey matrix color. ii. An exceptionally fine grained matrix, sub-mm quartz grains are inferred.	
			28.0 S2: 69	moderate fine grained white micas light matrix calcite pyrite 0.25% chalcopyrite: trace	iii. A uniform competent S2 foliation surface. The surface is defined by the alignment of very fine grained white micas. Coarser grained micaceous yellow green micas are absent. iv. No recognizable internal stratification and no preserved clasts. Pyrite is identified as very fine grained foliation parallel aggregates and as coarser euhedral grains. Chalcopyrite is not at trace to rare levels. There are minor foliation discordant fractures throughout this moderately competent rock. The lower contact is definitively structural. The lower structural contact has a damage envelop which extends between 36.2 and 36.7 m.	
			36.7 Sh=Sc: 44		There are no reliable sub-intervals within this unit.	
36.7	**45.7**	**A LW**			**Argillaceous Lithic Wackes and Graphitic Argillites**	**36.7**
				Alteration and sulphide levels are sub-interval dependent including:	The interval is composed of a two rock units both of which are related to jet black argillites. Numerous failure surfaces cut both units with abundant slip planes forming over foliation parallel graphitic slip planes.	
			38.0 S2: 62	pyrite: 1% as coarse euhedral aggregates	*36.7-38.2: Coarse grained argillaceous lithic wackes.* poly-lithic fragments to 2.5 cm on the long axis. All fragments rotated into foliation plane.	
			41.0 S2: 61			

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			41.1 So: 6		Significantly, quartz porphyritic fragments are not present in this coarse clastic sediment.
				pyrite: 0.5-1.0%. Coarse grained euhedral grains	*38.2-43.9: Jet Black Graphitic Argillites.* The rock unit may contain pale cream mm to cm scale siltite interbeds. Beds are locally perpendicular to S2 inferring small scale intraformational closures.
			44.0 Sh: 46	pyrite: 1%	43.9-45.7: Extensively sheared and faulted black clastics with minor lighter grey tuffaceous interbeds. A single light grey tuffaceous interbed is identified between 43.9 and 44.7. Sulphide levels are slightly increased in tuffaceous interbeds to 1.5% pyrite.
					Pyrite is the sole sulphide phase throughout this interval. Limited evidence suggest the sequence may be inverted including:
			45.7 So: 54		i. Top loading of coarse clastic fragments. ii. An absence of quartz porphyritic clasts within lithic wackes.
45.7	**67.7**	**Ftq**			**Quartz Crystal Felsic Tuffs and Thin Bedded Ash Tuffs.** **45.7**
				weak to moderate white mica weak to moderate matrix calcite	The onset of strongly quartz porphyritic crystal tuffs characterizes this interval. Quartz phenocrysts often appear to be clear and un-sutured, average 1.0 mm in size and 25-30% rock volume.
				pyrite at < 0.75% as fine grained disseminations	The unit contains the highest percentage of primary quartz eyes of any rock noted in this interval. Many of the quartz phenocrysts in this unit display well preserved S1 fabrics.
					The interval contains four principle sub-intervals including:
			46.2 So: 42		*45.7-46.7: Tan to cream bedded ash to cherty tuff.* Mm to cm scale S2 planar composition laminations common. Pyrite 1.0%. Moderate development of foliation parallel shear planes.
					46.7-51.0: Quartz crystal tuff. A pale green to apple green crowded quartz crystal tuff. Net sulphide development very low, pyrite < 0.5% as minor
			51.0 So: 44		disseminations. The lower contact is well preserved, conformable and non-sheared. An increase in matrix supported volcanic fragments occurs towards this contact.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			enhanced development of a pale cream foliation surface		*51.0- 52.8: Heterolithic Felsic Lapilli Fragmental.* The rock contains abundant cm scale fragments of mixed parentage. Unlike the lithic wackes higher in the section, this interval contains abundant quartz phenocrysts. Sulphide contents remain low pyrite is the sole sulphide phase and averages less than 0.5% by volume.
			52.8 Sh:55 sh perpen to S2		
				pyrite 0.75-1.0% no other sulphide phases	*52.8-67.7. Sheared Quartz Porphyritic Felsic Tuffs.* Anastomosing post S2 fractures cut a light creamy-green quartz porphyritic felsic tuff. Calcite levels are slightly increased along these fracture sets. No significant increase has occurred within net rock sulphide levels. This is an impressive and probably late brittle ductile shear zone. Perhaps most striking are the large sub-rounded to partially milled cm scale fragments surrounded by minor clay-sericite minerals. No significant silica or sulphide association is related to this structure.
			60.0 Sh: 61		
			64.6 Sh: 58		
67.7	**95**	**Tpy**			**Grey Pyritic Phyllites**
				white mica light to moderate	This distinctive rock unit contains the following hallmark features:
				sporadic quartz-calcite vein injection	i. A medium to almost pearl grey matrix color. ii. The presence of abundant foliation parallel fine grained pyritic aggregates. Pyrite is occurring without a veinlet or any association to alteration envelopes. iii. An exceptionally fine grained matrix. Sub mm quartz grains are identified. iv. No internal stratification or clasts are identified. v. A uniformly grey to light cream very fine grained sericite foliation surface. vi. The unit is non-calcareous.
			74.3 S2: 67		Pyrite averages 2-3%. No other sulphide phases are recognized.

67.7

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			83: V: 55		Weak shearing occurs near the upper contact and a large white quartz vein which likely defines a brittle-ductile structural zone between 80.7 and 83.0. Definable alteration selvedges do not flank this vein. Net pyrite content internal to the vein is essentially identical to that external to the vein. Blocky broken core at lower contact but no significant structural zones. No mappable sub-intervals occur within this unit.
			91.5 S2: 55		
95	**133.5**	**Iat-Fat**			**Pale Green Intermediate to Felsic Ash Tuffs**
				light cream-green sericite: moderate matrix calcite: light to moderate disseminated pyrite 0.75 to 1.25% no other base metal phases.	Some slight compositional variation occurs within this unit. The rock ranges from a unit with abundant sub-mm quartz grains or eyes to one where quartz grains become even finer grained and less obvious. Other relevant features include: i. The rock may have occasional very fine grained cm to mm scale primary compositional lamella which are now co-planar to S2. ii. No cm scale fragments are identified. iii. Foliation discordant sulphide lean quartz carbonate veins are common. iv. The rock matrix contains light to moderate matrix carbonate. v. Small euhedral buff colored rhombs of ankerite or leucoxene are locally identified.
			102.3 Sc=S2: 59		
			117.3 Sc: 43		The rock contains a single bleached zone which is unlikely to represent a lithologic change but rather a zone of minor quartz vein injection and matrix carbonitization. This bleached interval is noted between 115.4 and 118.0. The lower contact is distinctly gradational.
			126.2 S2 52		
			133.5 So: 53		The lower contact with underlying clastic sediments is sharp and non faulted.

95

133.5

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
133.5	**145.1**	**Ftq**			**Felsic Quartz Crystal Tuffs**
				light apple green sericite: moderate calcite: disseminated matrix aggregates 5% disseminated pyrite: 2% no other base metal sulphides.	The unit contains abundant mm scale quartz eyes. Some of these are poly-sutured grains but most are clear and strongly translucent. The rock contains a very planar up-right contact which is characterized by cm scale light grey ash layers. Sporadically, small cm scale fragments are locally identified, and coarser pyroclastic input is implied. The rock contains scattered mm scale white calcite aggregates.
			160.0 S2: 60		Very minor foliation parallel shearing is noted within this rock unit. Both the upper and lower contacts are conformable with the enclosing stratigraphy. The lower contact is slightly gradational and is defined largely by the decrease in abundance, to absence of coarser quartz eyes. There a no significant sub-intervals.
145.1	**216.4**	**Iat Fat**			**Intermediate to Felsic Ash Tuffs** **145.1**
				pale apple green sericite: moderate matrix calcite: very weak pyrite: 1.75-2.0% no other base metal sulphide phases.	The rock is a fine grained pale green primary tuff or fine grained volcaniclastic. The bulk composition of the rock is estimated to lie within a a felsic to intermediate field. This is based largely on the presence of persistent quartz grains or eyes, which likely exceed 10% of the rock volume.
			156 S2: 50 171.3 S2: 67	sporadic cm scale, often foliation discordant, quartz veins with minor selvedges form approximately 3-5% rock volume within this interval.	In addition: i. The rock lacks compositional layers. Neither primary compositional layers, no S2 sericite quartz laminations are identified within this rock. ii. There is likely a slight tendency to a fining upward, upright, sequence within this interval. Although bulk rock compositions are equivalent grain size at 174.0 averages > 1.0-2.0 mm whereas grain sizes at 146.0 average less than 1.0 mm.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
					iii. The rock matrix is cut by mesh textured, hairline anastomosing pyritic veinlets which are both conformable and discordant to S2 fabrics. iv. Pyritic microveinlets may have very slightly elevated chlorite selvedges. The rock has generally cored exceptionally well although one small fault is identified between 163.5 and 165.0. Approximately 50 cm of core loss has occurred within this zone, defined largely by an increase in white quartz veins and grey clay mineral assemblages.
			182.2 Sh 30	Pyrite increases to 2.5%, slight increase in matrix CaC-FeC.	Note; Second bleached zone between 179.0 and 185.5m. Central portions of this zone are occupied by a white to cream quartz-carbonate fault and clay shear zone. Rock contains persistent < mm quartz grains. No definitive change in protolith, lower contact is distinctly gradational.
			185.5: S2: 58		Note: 185.5 to 203.2: Slight increase in the size and percentage of white corroded matrix feldspars, rock matrix remains very fine grained, apple green and contains persistent quartz grains at 5-8% levels.
			207.4: Sh: 44	In 203.2-207.4: Py 2-3%, locally mesh textured hairline veins. Trace chalcopyrite. FeC-CaC moderate	Note: 203.2-207.4: Onset on second broad diffuse bleach zone, to yellow cream. Enhanced carbonitization +/- minor silica injection is associated with a strong brittle ductile zone. Good rotational and high strain fabrics are identified between 206.6and 207.4m. The lower contact at 216.4 occurs across a strongly S2 discordant structural zone.
216.4	**229.2**	**Ct - Ft**			**Cherty Pyritic Fragmentals and Compositionally Laminated Felsic Tuffs.**
			217.0 S2: 58	silica: moderate yellow cream micas: strong. pyrite: 4-5% galena: trace to 0.1% sphalerite: trace to 0.1%	This unit has some of the characteristics of the predominant mineralized horizon cored in DDH MX5-13. The rock is characterized by:

216.4

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
				CaC: trace	i. Abundant well defined cm scale oval cream colored clasts. Clastic layers average less than 30 cm in width, may contain a talcose grey foliation surface and have fine grained galena sphalerite forming pressure shadows to cubic pyrite grains. ii. Formation of well defined cm scale compositional layers of yellow cream sericite set off against cream silica compositional layers. iii. Small scale foliation parallel shear planes are common in in this interval. iv. Pb-Zn-Ag sulphides appear to be partitioned exclusively in coarse fragmental beds. Yellow cream laminated felsic tuffs are devoid of these sulphide phases.
			221.0 S2: 54		
					Small scale boudinage features occur across hard soft boundaries within this unit.
					Clastic rich sub-intervals are two small, less than 30 cm in width, to be broken out as a separate unit. These rocks form about 20-25% of the interval and are concentrated towards the hangingwall contact.
			229.2 Sd: 57		The lower contact is formed by a discordant to foliation mafic intrusion.
229.2	**273.2**	**Md**			**Mafic Intrusion** **229.2**
				strong to moderate matrix calcite	The rock a dark green and although strongly to moderately foliated is not compositionally laminated. Very slight bleaching occurs over a 1.0 m interval at the hangingwall contact.
				very weak sulphides pyrite-pyrrhotite < 0.5%	
					Relevant features of this unit include:
			237 S2: 59		i. Difuse cm scale compositional layers are present and may reflect elevated zones ii. Very fine grained mm and sub-mm chlorite-biotite plates. iii. No preserved feldspars. iv. No free quartz.
				chlorite to biotite (?)	
				no hematite aggregates.	
			249.5: S2: 69		Spotted calcite aggregates may be pseudo-morphing feldspar.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			262.5: S2: 56		Pale buff rhombs are likely strained leucoxene aggregates. No other oxide aggregates are identified. This mafic dyke is extremely homogeneous, medium grained and lacks textural or compositional variability. There are no definable lithologic sub-intervals. This intrusion has cored exceptionally well. There are no significant structural zones.
			273.2 S2: 57		A slight increase in the intensity of planar fabric, and weak bleaching of the rock matrix to pale green, occurs over the structural footwall contact at 267.0 to 273.2. The lower contact occurs across a late, non-healed brittle fault zone.
273.2	**296.2**	**It**			**273.2** **Pale Grey to Pale Green Fine Grained Intermediate Tuffs to Ankeritic Phyllites.**
			276: S2: 67	white micas: moderate calcite: weak 2-3%	The unit displays several distinctive color variations all of which represent the alteration fronts, not changes in rock protolith. Hallmark characteristics of this units include:
			279.2: S2: 70	pyrite sub-interval dependent ranging from 2 - 5% as foliation parallel aggregates or disseminations	i. An absence of definitive quartz eyes. Although very small quartz grains are present they are likely clastic in origin. ii. Af foliation surface composed dominantly of light micas and occasionally minor chlorite.
			286.5 S2: 69	no base metal sulphides were identified within this interval.	iii. No preserved internal stratification or fragments. iv. Weak matrix carbonate or iron carbonate. v. The distinctive rose-grey matrix in more altered versions of this unit. Hairline pyritic veinlets, occasionally with a weak chlorite selvedge are common. Pyrite averages 2%. The density of pyritic stringers increases towards the lower contact at 296.2 m. Based on sulphide distribution two major sub-intervals, with slightly gradational boundaries may be defined:

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments	
					273.2-287.9 Mottled Grey-Green Fine Grained Intermediate Tuffs Color variations are direct correlation to sulphide content. Lowest pyrite levels are associated with pale green tuffaceous members. Foliation parallel pyrite and disseminated pyrite aggregates average 2%. Fine grained clays, and kink bands, are common within light grey clays. *287.9-296.2: Grey Pyritic Intermediate Tuffs - Ankeritic Phyllites.* Note: At 298.0 a 10 cm wide clastic interbed containing well rounded cm scale pale yellow fragments are noted. Shape factors suggest these clasts have been significantly transported and that the rock in this interval is a volcaniclastic sediment. Pyrite averages 4-5% as foliation parallel aggregates and disseminations.	
			296.2 So: 59		The rock has cored without significant disruption. There are no significant structural zones. Weak quartz carbonate injection occurs at the lower contact but significant offsets are unlikely.	
296.2	**309.1**	**Ft A VC**			**Sericitized Felsic Tuffs-Ankeritic Phyllites and Quartz Injected Black Clastics**	**296.2**
				Alteration and sulphide distributions are sub-interval dependent.	The interval contains four lithological types including in order of abundance: a. Sericitized compositionally laminated felsic tuffs. b. Pale grey to rose grey ankeritic phyllites. c. Quartz injected black clastics, the "Road Thrust" d. Pyritic siltites.	
			298.5 S2 62		The presence of intercalated ankeritic phyllites with sericitized felsic tuffs suggest that offset along the Road Thrust is relatively minor.	
					Strongest mineralization in this interval occurs over the upper 298.4-300 where a series of cm scale sphalerite-galena-tetrahedrite bands and stringers cut the section.	

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
					Relevant lithologic sub-intervals include:
				yellow sericite: moderate	*296.2-297.1: Sericitized felsic tuffs.*
				pyrite: 5-6%	Good compositional bands of yellow cream sericite set off against cm scale cream silica compositional layers. No identifiable fragments. No quartz eyes are preserved within this interval.
				white micas moderate	*297.1-298.2: Pale grey ankeritic phyllite.*
				weak matrix Cac	Scattered pyrite grains and minor foliation parallel and
				pyrite: < 2%, no base metal phases.	discordant pyrite lamella, < 2%.
			299.1 V: 58		*298.2-301.5: Sericitized cherty to felsic tuffs.*
				secondary silica: weak to moderate	Net sulphide contents significantly increase. Pyrite averages
				yellow sericite, weak	5-7%, trace tetrahedrite, galena 0.1%, sphalertie 0.1%.
				pyrite 6%, trace to 0.1% sphalerite,	The unit contains and increase in cream to translucent cherty
				galena, trace tetrahedrite.	type lamella. Significantly, the bottom 15 cm of this interval
				talcose clays: moderate	is occupied by a strongly pyritic siltite.
				trace brilliant green micas	The largest tetrahedrite-galena stringer in this interval is identified
			301.5 So: 76		at 299.1 m and is 6 cm in thickness.
			302.6 S2: 60	pyrite 2-3%	*301.5 to 303.2. Light grey ankeritic phyllites.*
				no base metal sulphides	Sulphide levels decrease, talcose clays are absent and
				weak white micas	lead zinc stringers are not identified. Significant quartz injection
					occurs near the lower structural contact, 302.7-303.2
			304.5: Sh: 48	moderate to heavy quartz injection	*303.2-305.1: Sheared Black Clastics. "Road Thrust"*
				pyrite 2%	The protolith within this interval is a dark grey to black
					argillite to siliceous black siltite. Heavy quartz injection and
					locally clay development is noted. Approximately 80 cm of core
					has been lost across this significant structural zone.
			308.8 Sc: 58	yellow sericite: moderate	*305.1-309.1 Sercitized Cherty - Felsic Tuffs.*
				white talc: light	Within this interval the percentage of foliation parallel silica
					lamella has increased and locally appear to have the very fine gained
				pyrite 3%	aphanitic appearance of cherty lamella.
					Sericite is the persistent yellow-cream variety. Foliation parallel
					pyrite aggregates average 2-3%. Base metal sulphides are
					not identified. The unit contains 20% input of fine grained talcose
					pyritic siltites.
					The lower contact is conformable with the underlying pyritic
					siltites.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
309.1	**321.4**	**Tpy Ct**			**Pyritic Siltites with Cherty Tuff Interbeds.**
			313.6 Sc=S2: 51		This rock unit forms one of the principle markers for mineralized stratigraphy in the Homestake Mine area.
					Relevant lithologic sub-intervals include:
				white mica talc: heavy calcite: trace pyrite 15%	*309.1-311.3. Pyritic Siltites.* An exceptionally fine grained clastic sediment. The unit carries the hallmark features of abundant sub-mm foliation parallel pyrite grains and a white talcose foliation surface. Matrix pyrite, < 0.25 mm grains, average 10-15%. Other base metal phases are not identified.
				pyrite 5% light yellow sericite: weak white mica: moderate	*311.3-314.9: Cherty Pyritic Tuffs.* Cm scale compositional bands are composed of very fine grained aphantic silica. Compositional layers are separated by mm scale white mica compositional layers. Fine grained foliation parallel pyrite aggregates average4-5%. Cuspate cream to white fragments are common within this interval.
			314.0 So 69	pyrite: 10-15% white mica-talc: strong no base metal phases	*314.9-321.4: Pyritic Siltites.* Exceptionally fine grained, talcose pyritic siltites form the interval. The unit is equivalent to that previously cored. Pyrite has again increased to 10-15%. No base metal sulphides are identified. A well defined fragmental is identified over the lower portions of interval, principally between 318.1-321.4. A fining upward sequence is suggested.
			321.4 Sc 68		Both upper and lower contacts are conformable.
321.4	**351.1**	**Ftq**			**Strongly Quartz Porphyritic Felsic Tuffs.** **321.4**
			322.3 Sc: 63 325 S2: 62	sericite: light yellow cream, moderate diss CaC: weak, < 4% pyrite: 2-3%	The rock is an excellent example of a strongly quartz porphyritic felsic tuff. Euhedral quartz grains average 15-20% of the rock volume and often exceed 2.0 mm in the long axis.
				galena: <0.15 sphalerite: < 0.1%	Cream colored, mm scale tuffaceous fragments are locally identified.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
					S1 porphyroblasts are locally preserved these average 5-6% of the rock volume. The porphyroblast are not quartz but rather are a light cream, typically mm scale trapazoidal shaped possible feldspar. The porphyroblasts are non-calcareous.
			337.5 S2: 67	barite may be present as a gangue mineral within the 322.0 to 322.3 m interval.	Tetrahedrite, yellow sphalerite and galena are associated with small, a cm to a few 10's of cm fine grained talcose pyritic lamella. The largest of these is located between 322.0 and 322.3. Locally, patches of fine grained aphanitic secondary silica may be impregnating this horizon. Contact with "silicified" quartz crystal tuffs are generally gradational.
			345.6: Sc: 74		Minor aggregates of yellow sphalerite and tetrahedrite are noted at trace levels throughout this unit. No significant internal compositional variations are noted within this unit.
				Aggregates and disseminations of sphalerite increases to 0.15% over 350-351.1.	The lower contact is conformable. There are no significant structural zones within this unit.
351.1	**376.5**	**Tpy-Ct**			**Pyritic Siltites and Lean Cherty Tuffs** The rock in this interval is nearly identical in composition and form to the pyritic siltite cored between 309.1 and 321.9 m. The rock in this interval differs the preceding pyritic siltite only in: i. A slightly higher percentage of heterolithic cm scale highly cuspate to flattened fragments. ii. A slight increase in foliation parallel silica compositional layers. The rock may be transitional to compositionally laminated felsic tuffs. Lithologic sub-intervals include:
				Alteration and sulphide levels are unit dependent and include:	

351.1

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments
			355.1 S2: 76	white mica-talc: strong pyrite: 12% galena-sphalerite trace. tetrahedrite trace largely in small extensional quartz-calcite veins	*351.1-356.5 Pyritic siltite.* Very fine grained pyritic siltite. Includes a single quartz porphyritic inclusion, 351.7-351.9m. Within this interval pyrite averages 12-14%. Disseminated galena and sphalerite average trace to 0.15% and are best developed over the interval 351.1-352.1. Moderate to strong shearing develops over a 60 contact with the structurally underlying felsic tuffs at 356.5m. Pyritic siltites in this interval have proportionately higher levels of clastic fragments than that noted in the preceding interval.
			356: S2: 59	pyrite: 3-4% trace sphalerite-galena elevated yellow green sericite	*356.5-359.2: Sheared/faulted quartz porphyritic felsic tuff.* Trace disseminated sphalerite-tetrahedrite. Compositional layers frequently kinked and distorted.
			369: S2: 58	white micas strong pyrite 8-10% sphalertie-galena: trace	*359.2-376.5: Pyritic siltites, clast rich cherty fragmentals.* Well defined cm scale cuspate heterolithic fragments are common within this interval. The rock varies across gradational contacts from a true pyritic siltite to a fragment rich cherty tuff. Relative to the preceding sub-intervals the percentage of sphalerite-galena aggregates have decreased and are now present only in rare to trace levels.
			364.8: V 49	enhanced quartz injection, without significant shearing or sulphide	
			376.5: Sc=So: 84	development 363.9-367.3, 30% qtz v.	The lower contact at 376.5 is spectacularly intact and completely conformably with the underlying felsic tuffs.
					376.5
376.5	**405**	**Fl**			**Felsic Lapilli Tuffs**
					A marked change in lithology is noted at this interval. The rock is characterized by:
			381: Sc: 048	weak matrix calcite < 2-3% yellow sericite: strong (30%) secondary quartz weak (< 5%) pyrite: 3% sphalerite-galena 0.1to 0.15%	i. The presence of elongate white to cream cm scale lithic fragments. ii. Small quartz phenocrysts, most often these are in the 1.0 mm range. iii. Well defined white on cream-green compositional layers, averaging 1.0 cm. iv. Moderate yellow-cream sericite with increasing matrix chlorite contents downhole. The unit contains significant levels of honey sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite. In almost all cases these minerals are contained within either, a. small disseminations and aggregates or b. cm scale discordant veins and stringers.

From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Structure	Alteration and Mineralization	Comments	
			394.2 So: 65		Pyrite averages 2-3%, sphalerite 0.1-0.15%, galena 0.1-0.15 Base metal sulphide stringers and aggregates continues decline from 381.0 m to the end of the borehole at 405.0 relative to the pyritic siltite - felsic tuff contact at 376.5. MM scale foliation parallel stringers, of galena without lemon sphalerite do however persist throughout to the termination point of the borehole at 405 m.	
			396.0 Vgl: 78		Note: Below 398.8 the density, size and percentage of identifiable fragments decrease. The rock may be shifting towards a finer grained, well compositionally laminated felsic tuff.	
			404.5: S2: 78		The interval has cored exceptionally well. There are no significant structural zones with only minor foliation parallel shearing and gouge zones developed.	
405	**EOH**				**End of Hole.**	**405**

Jim Oliver,
Barriere, British Columbia.
Oct. 7, 2005.

Note: Box 54 is reversed at the time of photographing.

Appendix II. Rock Assay and Geochemical Data, DDH's MX5-14, 15 and 16

Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Hole ID

MX5-14

Drill Core Samples

Logged By	Jim Oliver
Laboratory	ALSChemex
File No.	VA05085809

Location

Easting	5,666,154.00
Northing	302,193.00
Elevation	837.00

Comment: Target: Fault Extension of the Barite Sulphide Lens

Direction / Length

Azimuth	0 °
Inclination	-90 °
Length	300 Metres

Drill Hole Information

Date Start	26-Sep-05
Date End	29-Sep-05
Operator	Amarc Resources

Sample Interval (metres)			Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba ppm	Lithology	Sample Method
From	To	Int.												
0.00	140.30	140.3	NS										IVC	Not Sampled
140.30	144.00	3.7	249201	1	<0.2	28	7	88	2	<2	0.1	90	IVC	1/2 Core Split
144.00	147.00	3.0	249202	1	<0.2	48	5	70	<2	<2	0.2	110	IVC	1/2 Core Split
Duplicate	Previous	-	249203	1	0.2	53	7	71	<2	<2	0.2	100		Quality Control
147.00	150.00	3.0	249204	1	<0.2	44	3	84	<2	<2	0.1	100	IVC	1/2 Core Split
150.00	153.00	3.0	249205	2	<0.2	57	5	70	3	<2	0.2	110	IVC	1/2 Core Split
153.00	156.00	3.0	249206	4	<0.2	29	7	53	8	<2	0.3	90	IVC	1/2 Core Split
156.00	159.00	3.0	249207	2	<0.2	34	8	56	<2	<2	0.9	110	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
159.00	162.00	3.0	249208	1	<0.2	64	6	67	<2	<2	0.5	90	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
162.00	165.00	3.0	249209	1	<0.2	101	5	80	<2	<2	0.1	120	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
165.00	168.00	3.0	249210	4	0.2	50	4	93	<2	<2	0.2	90	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
168.00	171.00	3.0	249211	4	0.2	62	7	88	4	<2	0.2	100	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
171.00	174.00	3.0	249212	3	0.2	51	3	100	5	<2	0.1	80	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
Standard	CGS-1	-	249213	496	1.5	6380	13	87	16	6	4.0	20		Quality Control
174.00	177.00	3.0	249214	2	<0.2	37	3	108	<2	<2	0.1	80	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
177.00	180.00	3.0	249215	3	0.2	74	5	89	6	<2	0.1	70	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
180.00	183.00	3.0	249216	4	<0.2	67	7	108	6	<2	0.3	80	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
183.00	186.00	3.0	249217	4	<0.2	66	5	118	3	<2	0.2	90	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
186.00	189.00	3.0	249218	6	<0.2	59	10	104	9	<2	0.3	100	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
189.00	192.00	3.0	249219	3	<0.2	52	8	104	5	<2	0.1	70	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
192.00	195.00	3.0	249220	2	<0.2	56	8	92	2	<2	0.1	80	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
195.00	196.90	1.9	249221	2	<0.2	68	7	96	5	<2	0.1	100	Ft-T	1/2 Core Split
196.90	198.80	1.9	249222	44	0.3	52	61	53	100	<2	4.4	30	Ft	1/2 Core Split
Duplicate	Previous	-	249223	48	0.6	51	82	52	103	<2	4.5	30		Quality Control
198.80	201.00	2.2	249224	3	<0.2	59	17	124	7	<2	0.4	170	Fat	1/2 Core Split
201.00	204.00	3.0	249225	1	<0.2	49	6	112	11	<2	0.2	100	Fat	1/2 Core Split
204.00	207.00	3.0	249226	1	<0.2	23	5	75	<2	<2	0.1	100	Fat	1/2 Core Split
207.00	210.00	3.0	249227	2	0.2	50	6	78	8	<2	0.1	90	Fat	1/2 Core Split
210.00	213.00	3.0	249228	3	<0.2	54	5	89	5	<2	0.1	90	Fat	1/2 Core Split
213.00	216.00	3.0	249229	5	<0.2	57	5	92	2	<2	0.1	100	Fat	1/2 Core Split
216.00	219.00	3.0	249230	2	<0.2	57	4	101	2	<2	0.2	140	Fat	1/2 Core Split
219.00	222.00	3.0	249231	7	0.4	75	10	93	9	2	0.7	140	Fat*p	1/2 Core Split
222.00	225.00	3.0	249232	10	0.2	62	10	93	16	<2	1.8	80	Fat*p	1/2 Core Split
Standard	CGS-1	-	249233	541	1.6	6500	14	93	16	7	4.0	30		Quality Control
225.00	228.00	3.0	249234	9	<0.2	73	7	76	8	<2	0.9	70	Fat*p	1/2 Core Split
228.00	232.00	4.0	249235	8	0.2	58	6	89	10	<2	0.6	60	Fat*p	1/2 Core Split
232.00	233.60	1.6	249236	4	<0.2	62	9	101	13	<2	0.9	60	Fat*p	1/2 Core Split
291.00	294.00	3.0	249237	4	<0.2	32	17	92	17	<2	1.0	50	Ft	1/2 Core Split

Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Hole ID

MX5-14

Drill Core Samples

Logged By	Jim Oliver
Laboratory	ALSChemex
File No.	VA05085809

Location UTM NAD 83

Easting	5,666,154.00	Target: Fault Extension of the Barite Sulphide Lens
Northing	302,193.00	
Elevation	837.00	

Direction / Length

Azimuth	0 °
Inclination	-90 °
Length	300 Metres

Drill Hole Information

Date Start	26-Sep-05
Date End	29-Sep-05
Operator	Amarc Resources

Sample Interval (metres)			Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba ppm	Lithology	Sample Method
From	To	Int.												
294.00	295.40	1.4	249238	5	<0.2	13	27	108	28	<2	1.1	50	Ft	1/2 Core Split
295.40	297.00	1.6	249239	14	0.3	22	68	37	34	<2	4.3	60	Ft	1/2 Core Split
297.00	300.00	3.0	249240	9	0.2	18	40	30	25	<2	3.6	50	Ft	1/2 Core Split

Drill Hole Selected Interval - Weighted Average Analytical Results

Sampled Interval (metres)				Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba %		
From	To	Int.												

Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Hole ID

MX5-15

Drill Core Samples

Logged By	Jim Oliver
Laboratory	ALSChemex
File No.	VA05087842

Location

UTM NAD 83		Comment
Easting	5,666,098.00	Target: Eastern Fault Extension of the Barite Sulphide Lense
Northing	302,239.00	
Elevation	835.00	

Direction / Length

Azimuth	0 °
Inclination	-90 °
Length	288 Metres

Drill Hole Information

Date Start	29-Sep-05
Date End	02-Oct-05
Operator	Amarc Resources

Sample Interval (metres)			Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba ppm	Lithology	Sample Method
From	To	Int.												
0.00	190.10	190.1	NS										Md	Not Sampled
190.10	193.00	2.9	249241	2	<0.2	53	4	95	<2	2	0.1	120	Md	1/2 Core Split
193.00	194.00	1.0	249242	15	0.4	62	18	28	20	<2	2.6	90	Md	1/2 Core Split
Duplicate	Previous	-	249243	17	0.4	60	19	27	22	<2	2.6	90		Quality Control
194.00	195.80	1.8	249244	2	<0.2	97	6	146	<2	<2	0.2	80	Md	1/2 Core Split
195.80	198.80	3.0	249245	1	0.3	61	3	101	<2	<2	0.1	100	Md	1/2 Core Split
198.80	201.00	2.2	249246	3	<0.2	16	10	29	8	<2	2.1	90	Fl	1/2 Core Split
201.00	204.00	3.0	249247	3	<0.2	20	12	34	9	<2	2.6	90	Fl	1/2 Core Split
204.00	207.00	3.0	249248	6	0.2	38	18	45	27	<2	2.3	90	Fl	1/2 Core Split
207.00	210.00	3.0	249249	7	<0.2	16	14	46	18	<2	1.8	80	Fl	1/2 Core Split
210.00	212.60	2.6	249250	4	0.2	25	11	84	21	<2	2.2	90	Fl	1/2 Core Split
212.60	216.00	3.4	249251	2	0.2	45	13	133	20	<2	2.2	80	Ft	1/2 Core Split
216.00	219.00	3.0	249252	11	0.7	62	194	615	28	<2	3.2	70	Ft	1/2 Core Split
Standard	CGS-1	-	249253	501	1.6	6090	16	87	16	8	3.8	60		Quality Control
219.00	220.60	1.6	249254	11	0.7	48	380	554	41	<2	3.7	60	Ft	1/2 Core Split
220.60	222.00	1.4	249255	14	1.4	47	715	906	77	<2	4.0	70	Ft-Flp	1/2 Core Split
222.00	225.00	3.0	249256	20	1.8	164	1695	3460	69	2	4.3	60	Ft-Flp	1/2 Core Split
225.00	228.00	3.0	249257	13	0.5	22	86	88	67	<2	4.1	70	Ft-Flp	1/2 Core Split
228.00	231.00	3.0	249258	8	0.3	37	73	193	38	<2	3.1	80	Ft-Flp	1/2 Core Split
231.00	234.00	3.0	249259	14	0.5	57	156	93	43	<2	3.8	70	Ft-Flp	1/2 Core Split
234.00	235.60	1.6	249260	7	0.4	44	50	69	30	2	3.2	80	Ft-Flp	1/2 Core Split
276.00	279.00	3.0	249261	9	0.6	76	12	80	18	2	1.3	70	VC	1/2 Core Split
279.00	282.00	3.0	249262	8	0.6	34	20	120	19	<2	1.9	50	VC	1/2 Core Split
Duplicate	Previous	-	249263	9	0.7	45	23	156	20	<2	2.1	60		Quality Control
282.00	285.00	3.0	249264	12	0.5	23	31	106	27	2	2.1	50	VC	1/2 Core Split
285.00	288.00	3.0	249265	13	0.5	29	17	79	39	<2	2.3	60	VC	1/2 Core Split

Drill Hole Selected Interval - Weighted Average Analytical Results

Sampled Interval (metres)				Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba %		
From	To	Int.												

20-Oct-05

Au ppb converted from Au g/t

HUNTER DICKINSON INC. Responsible Mineral Development

Py % (pyrite) estimates based on analytical results

Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Hole ID

MX5-16

Drill Core Samples

Logged By	**Jim Oliver**
Laboratory	**ALSChemex**
File No.	**VA05087485**

Location UTM NAD 83

Easting	**5,666,339.00**	Target: Downdip extension of VMS mineralization
Northing	**302,090.00**	
Elevation	**962.00**	

Direction / Length

Azimuth	**0 °**
Inclination	**-90 °**
Length	**405 Metres**

Drill Hole Information

Date Start	**02-Oct-05**
Date End	**06-Oct-05**
Operator	**Amarc Resources**

Sample Interval (metres)			Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba ppm	Lithology	Sample Method
From	To	Int.												
0.00	213.00	213.0	NS										Iat Fat	Not Sampled
213.00	216.40	3.4	249266	17	0.8	23	33	128	6	<2	1.4	70	Iat Fat	1/2 Core Split
216.40	219.00	2.6	249267	15	1	61	223	163	7	<2	0.9	100	Ct - Ft	1/2 Core Split
219.00	222.00	3.0	249268	27	1	73	252	301	30	<2	3.1	90	Ct - Ft	1/2 Core Split
222.00	225.00	3.0	249269	14	0.4	36	40	44	21	<2	3.5	100	Ct - Ft	1/2 Core Split
225.00	228.00	3.0	249270	29	0.7	69	137	904	82	<2	2.4	110	Ct - Ft	1/2 Core Split
228.00	229.20	1.2	249271	8	0.2	25	26	46	37	<2	2.0	110	Ct - Ft	1/2 Core Split
229.20	231.00	1.8	249272	9	0.3	33	10	195	2	<2	0.9	80	Md	1/2 Core Split
Standard	CGS-1	-	249273	542	1.6	6220	16	87	11	9	3.8	80		Quality Control
231.00	232.50	1.5	249274	3	0.2	41	6	150	<2	<2	0.2	70	Md	1/2 Core Split
232.50	267.60	35.1	NS										Md	Not Sampled
267.60	270.00	2.4	249275	1	<0.2	63	4	88	<2	<2	0.1	80	Md	1/2 Core Split
270.00	273.20	3.2	249276	1	<0.2	49	4	88	<2	<2	0.0	100	Md	1/2 Core Split
273.20	276.00	2.8	249277	4	0.2	58	7	62	2	<2	0.3	120	It	1/2 Core Split
276.00	279.00	3.0	249278	4	<0.2	29	9	47	4	<2	0.8	90	It	1/2 Core Split
279.00	282.00	3.0	249279	5	0.2	31	10	74	8	<2	1.2	70	It	1/2 Core Split
282.00	285.00	3.0	249280	6	<0.2	23	11	59	3	<2	0.6	80	It	1/2 Core Split
285.00	288.00	3.0	249281	2	0.2	17	9	71	3	<2	0.9	70	It	1/2 Core Split
288.00	291.00	3.0	249282	9	0.5	56	49	79	15	2	2.8	70	It	1/2 Core Split
Duplicate	Previous	-	249283	8	0.5	57	51	81	16	3	2.9	60		Quality Control
291.00	294.00	3.0	249284	9	0.6	63	113	194	21	2	4.2	80	It	1/2 Core Split
294.00	296.20	2.2	249285	5	0.3	30	26	83	10	3	2.2	70	It	1/2 Core Split
296.20	298.20	2.0	249286	2	1.1	145	325	234	17	4	3.7	90	Ft A VC	1/2 Core Split
298.20	300.00	1.8	249287	24	10.7	208	7260	5030	67	7	5.0	80	Ft A VC	1/2 Core Split
300.00	301.50	1.5	249288	58	8.2	1305	1895	6320	74	4	4.9	60	Ft A VC	1/2 Core Split
301.50	303.20	1.7	249289	2	0.3	67	38	99	13	<2	1.6	80	Ft A VC	1/2 Core Split
303.20	305.10	1.9	249290	2	0.4	43	85	498	135	<2	0.8	150	Ft A VC	1/2 Core Split
305.10	307.60	2.5	249291	12	1	35	37	31	32	<2	3.0	70	Ft A VC	1/2 Core Split
307.60	309.10	1.5	249292	9	0.9	22	29	13	22	<2	2.8	90	Ft A VC	1/2 Core Split
Standard	CGS-1	-	249293	541	1.3	6380	14	83	16	8	3.6	40		Quality Control
309.10	312.00	2.9	249294	18	1.8	31	44	15	35	<2	3.8	40	Tpy Ct	1/2 Core Split
312.00	315.00	3.0	249295	68	3.8	44	99	55	42	5	4.2	20	Tpy Ct	1/2 Core Split
315.00	318.00	3.0	249296	45	2.2	41	57	56	45	4	4.3	20	Tpy Ct	1/2 Core Split
318.00	319.50	1.5	249297	21	1.5	28	52	33	36	8	2.1	80	Tpy Ct	1/2 Core Split
319.50	321.40	1.9	249298	70	3.2	70	160	240	68	5	3.2	30	Tpy Ct	1/2 Core Split
321.40	322.30	0.9	249299	424	87.5	1345	7230	13800	47	78	1.9	170	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
322.30	324.00	1.7	249300	46	1.7	25	276	214	18	3	1.1	90	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
324.00	327.00	3.0	249301	25	0.9	12	49	86	7	2	0.8	280	Ftq	1/2 Core Split

Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Hole ID

MX5-16

Drill Core Samples

Logged By	Jim Oliver
Laboratory	ALSChemex
File No.	VA05087485

Location UTM NAD 83

Easting	5,666,339.00	Target: Downdip extension of VMS mineralization
Northing	302,090.00	
Elevation	962.00	

Direction / Length

Azimuth	0 °
Inclination	-90 °
Length	405 Metres

Drill Hole Information

Date Start	02-Oct-05
Date End	06-Oct-05
Operator	Amarc Resources

Sample Interval (metres)			Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba ppm	Lithology	Sample Method
From	To	Int.												
327.00	330.00	3.0	249302	24	2.1	41	150	220	9	<2	0.8	320	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
330.00	333.00	3.0	249303	7	0.3	5	17	34	4	<2	0.5	250	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
Duplicate	Previous	-	249304	6	0.3	5	15	33	10	<2	0.5	270		Quality Control
333.00	336.00	3.0	249305	8	0.3	3	13	28	5	<2	0.6	200	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
336.00	339.00	3.0	249306	8	0.2	4	12	23	5	<2	0.6	220	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
339.00	342.00	3.0	249307	12	0.2	4	13	23	5	<2	0.7	350	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
342.00	345.00	3.0	249308	14	0.3	4	8	14	8	<2	0.8	320	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
345.00	348.00	3.0	249309	28	4.7	47	408	748	24	7	1.6	100	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
348.00	351.10	3.1	249310	28	5.6	69	335	849	32	11	1.4	90	Ftq	1/2 Core Split
351.10	354.00	2.9	249311	78	13.5	161	864	1755	62	49	3.0	30	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
354.00	356.50	2.5	249312	46	4	61	202	280	36	5	2.9	30	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
356.50	359.20	2.7	249313	32	2.1	65	310	469	22	2	2.1	50	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
Standard	FCM-1	-	249314	1550	65.6	9700	4750	19600	2300	200	>10.0	10		Quality Control
359.20	363.00	3.8	249315	37	1.2	49	98	140	44	3	3.7	20	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
363.00	366.00	3.0	249316	42	2.3	68	376	379	35	<2	3.2	20	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
366.00	369.00	3.0	249317	84	9.4	240	316	324	48	7	4.5	20	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
369.00	372.00	3.0	249318	89	9.2	114	450	745	58	7	4.0	20	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
372.00	375.00	3.0	249319	87	6.9	141	613	1215	36	4	4.6	20	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
375.00	376.50	1.5	249320	53	1.4	38	85	21	23	<2	4.4	30	Tpy-Ct	1/2 Core Split
376.50	378.00	1.5	249321	18	1.2	44	604	978	33	<2	2.8	40	Fl	1/2 Core Split
378.00	381.00	3.0	249401	14	1.7	48	1140	2450	36	<2	3.1	30	Fl	1/2 Core Split
381.00	384.00	3.0	249322	11	0.6	25	326	492	45	<2	2.9	40	Fl	1/2 Core Split
Duplicate	Previous	-	249323	8	0.3	19	73	180	39	<2	2.6	60		Quality Control
384.00	387.00	3.0	249324	7	0.3	19	71	182	40	<2	2.7	80	Fl	1/2 Core Split
387.00	390.00	3.0	249325	11	0.4	20	74	254	14	<2	2.4	40	Fl	1/2 Core Split
390.00	393.00	3.0	249326	7	0.2	26	141	291	10	<2	1.8	50	Fl	1/2 Core Split
393.00	396.00	3.0	249327	7	1.2	190	699	1635	41	2	2.9	90	Fl	1/2 Core Split
396.00	399.00	3.0	249328	11	4.2	146	1120	1585	12	<2	3.7	40	Fl	1/2 Core Split
399.00	402.00	3.0	249329	2	0.4	59	207	435	15	<2	2.4	100	Fl	1/2 Core Split
402.00	405.00	3.0	249330	6	0.7	53	809	987	36	<2	2.8	90	Fl	1/2 Core Split

Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Hole ID

MX5-16

Drill Core Samples

Logged By	**Jim Oliver**
Laboratory	**ALSChemex**
File No.	**VA05087485**

Location UTM NAD 83

Easting	**5,666,339.00**	Target: Downdip extension of VMS mineralization
Northing	**302,090.00**	
Elevation	**962.00**	

Direction / Length

Azimuth	**0 °**
Inclination	**-90 °**
Length	**405 Metres**

Drill Hole Information

Date Start	**02-Oct-05**
Date End	**06-Oct-05**
Operator	**Amarc Resources**

Sample Interval (metres)			Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba ppm	Lithology	Sample Method
From	To	Int.												

Drill Hole Selected Interval - Weighted Average Analytical Results

Sampled Interval (metres)				Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	As ppm	Sb ppm	S %	Ba %		
From	To	Int.												
321.4	322.3	0.9		0.424	88	0.13	0.72	1.38	47	78	1.92	0.02		

Appendix III. Certificates of Analysis, DDH's MX5-14, 15 and 16

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 14-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

CERTIFICATE VA05085809

Project: MAX-AO 50-14
P.O. No.:
This report is for 40 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 4-OCT-2005.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MARK REBAGLIATI	ERIC TITLEY	DAVID YEAGER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31d	Pulverize Split - duplicate
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21d	Split sample - duplicate
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
ATTN: ERIC TITLEY
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 14-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX-AO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05085809

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
249201		11.70	<0.001	<0.2	2.49	2	<10	90	<0.5	2	5.87	<0.5	16	2	28	6.58
249202		8.32	<0.001	<0.2	1.98	<2	<10	110	<0.5	2	6.76	<0.5	13	6	48	5.76
249203		<0.02	<0.001	0.2	1.98	<2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	6.89	<0.5	13	1	53	5.82
249204		9.24	<0.001	<0.2	2.16	<2	<10	100	<0.5	2	5.98	<0.5	13	6	44	6.20
249205		8.20	0.002	<0.2	1.68	3	<10	110	<0.5	<2	5.28	<0.5	14	1	57	5.54
249206		8.44	0.004	<0.2	1.46	8	<10	90	<0.5	<2	6.06	<0.5	17	6	29	5.36
249207		8.48	0.002	<0.2	1.16	<2	<10	110	<0.5	<2	6.68	<0.5	13	1	34	4.79
249208		8.28	<0.001	<0.2	0.96	<2	<10	90	<0.5	2	7.47	<0.5	10	4	64	4.58
249209		8.86	0.001	<0.2	1.31	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	5.88	<0.5	14	1	101	5.40
249210		9.04	0.004	0.2	1.84	<2	<10	90	<0.5	3	5.55	<0.5	16	5	50	5.95
249211		8.64	0.004	0.2	2.10	4	<10	100	<0.5	2	5.86	<0.5	16	2	62	5.98
249212		9.54	0.003	0.2	2.54	5	<10	80	<0.5	<2	6.09	<0.5	15	5	51	6.47
249213		0.16	0.496	1.5	0.94	16	10	20	<0.5	2	2.06	<0.5	25	892	6380	8.13
249214		8.52	0.002	<0.2	3.04	<2	<10	80	<0.5	2	5.79	<0.5	16	2	37	7.13
249215		10.16	0.003	0.2	2.64	6	<10	70	<0.5	2	5.57	<0.5	14	5	74	6.27
249216		8.86	0.004	<0.2	2.85	6	<10	80	<0.5	2	6.30	<0.5	19	1	67	6.54
249217		9.44	0.004	<0.2	2.61	3	<10	90	<0.5	<2	5.36	<0.5	18	4	66	6.04
249218		8.94	0.006	<0.2	2.71	9	<10	100	<0.5	<2	6.27	<0.5	20	1	59	5.61
249219		9.02	0.003	<0.2	3.03	5	<10	70	<0.5	2	5.43	<0.5	16	5	52	6.30
249220		9.40	0.002	<0.2	2.95	2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	5.51	<0.5	15	2	56	6.05
249221		5.80	0.002	<0.2	2.90	5	<10	100	<0.5	<2	5.02	<0.5	15	5	68	6.11
249222		5.04	0.044	0.3	0.46	100	<10	30	<0.5	2	1.22	<0.5	8	1	52	4.86
249223		<0.02	0.048	0.6	0.44	103	<10	30	<0.5	3	1.27	<0.5	8	27	51	4.90
249224		6.30	0.003	<0.2	0.69	7	<10	170	<0.5	2	3.99	<0.5	15	<1	59	5.29
249225		9.64	0.001	<0.2	1.74	11	<10	100	<0.5	2	4.77	<0.5	18	5	49	6.07
249226		9.20	0.001	<0.2	1.87	<2	<10	100	<0.5	2	5.21	<0.5	11	1	23	4.96
249227		9.24	0.002	0.2	1.97	8	<10	90	<0.5	<2	5.66	<0.5	15	4	50	5.49
249228		9.50	0.003	<0.2	2.09	5	<10	90	<0.5	2	5.73	<0.5	20	1	54	6.29
249229		9.90	0.005	<0.2	2.28	2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	4.95	<0.5	17	5	57	5.83
249230		9.32	0.002	<0.2	1.28	2	<10	140	<0.5	2	5.18	<0.5	18	1	57	6.16
249231		8.90	0.007	0.4	0.67	9	<10	140	<0.5	2	3.94	<0.5	29	7	75	5.99
249232		8.68	0.010	0.2	1.36	16	<10	80	<0.5	<2	4.65	<0.5	24	<1	62	6.57
249233		0.18	0.541	1.6	0.96	16	10	30	<0.5	<2	2.10	<0.5	24	906	6500	8.27
249234		9.30	0.009	<0.2	1.14	8	<10	70	<0.5	<2	5.15	<0.5	21	6	73	5.12
249235		8.84	0.008	0.2	1.43	10	<10	60	<0.5	2	4.62	<0.5	20	<1	58	5.99
249236		8.34	0.004	<0.2	1.79	13	<10	60	<0.5	<2	4.62	<0.5	19	9	62	5.77
249237		9.44	0.004	<0.2	1.96	17	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.64	<0.5	15	51	32	3.84
249238		4.16	0.005	<0.2	1.20	28	<10	50	<0.5	2	2.04	<0.5	12	58	13	3.49
249239		4.60	0.014	0.3	0.45	34	<10	60	<0.5	2	0.89	<0.5	8	1	22	4.54
249240		8.16	0.009	0.2	0.43	25	<10	50	<0.5	2	1.04	<0.5	10	13	18	3.97

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 14-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX-AO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05085809

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
249201		<10	<1	0.09	10	1.25	1400	<1	0.11	4	1070	7	0.13	<2	11	158
249202		<10	<1	0.10	10	1.17	1525	<1	0.11	3	1010	5	0.20	<2	10	215
249203		<10	<1	0.10	10	1.19	1550	<1	0.11	2	1000	7	0.22	<2	10	220
249204		<10	<1	0.08	10	1.23	1380	<1	0.11	3	1030	3	0.05	<2	11	197
249205		<10	<1	0.10	10	1.09	1225	<1	0.13	2	1060	5	0.16	<2	9	184
249206		<10	<1	0.09	10	1.12	1490	<1	0.12	3	1050	7	0.30	<2	9	195
249207		<10	<1	0.13	<10	1.03	1315	<1	0.11	2	1080	8	0.86	<2	10	273
249208		<10	<1	0.14	<10	0.97	1500	<1	0.09	1	1080	6	0.46	<2	10	307
249209		<10	<1	0.14	10	1.07	1405	<1	0.10	3	940	5	0.08	<2	9	241
249210		<10	<1	0.10	<10	1.17	1370	<1	0.08	3	990	4	0.20	<2	9	202
249211		<10	1	0.09	10	1.04	1400	<1	0.10	3	930	7	0.17	<2	10	213
249212		<10	<1	0.08	10	1.18	1520	<1	0.08	3	1000	3	0.11	<2	11	196
249213		<10	1	0.41	<10	0.86	822	24	0.04	710	970	13	3.99	6	5	128
249214		10	<1	0.08	10	1.28	1470	<1	0.08	3	980	3	0.07	<2	12	186
249215		<10	1	0.08	10	1.17	1450	<1	0.08	2	1020	5	0.07	<2	10	164
249216		<10	<1	0.09	<10	1.15	1455	<1	0.08	2	1020	7	0.25	<2	10	182
249217		<10	<1	0.09	10	1.07	1365	<1	0.08	3	1020	5	0.16	<2	9	152
249218		<10	<1	0.10	<10	0.85	1260	1	0.08	3	970	10	0.33	<2	9	188
249219		10	<1	0.10	10	1.10	1260	<1	0.07	3	1000	8	0.10	<2	9	140
249220		<10	<1	0.11	10	1.09	1305	<1	0.08	4	1040	8	0.10	<2	9	134
249221		<10	1	0.12	10	1.06	1275	<1	0.08	3	1040	7	0.07	<2	9	152
249222		<10	<1	0.15	<10	0.23	401	1	0.04	3	360	61	4.44	<2	2	53
249223		<10	<1	0.14	<10	0.22	407	1	0.04	3	370	82	4.46	<2	2	56
249224		<10	1	0.21	<10	1.48	1830	<1	0.07	2	890	17	0.42	<2	7	116
249225		<10	<1	0.14	<10	1.39	1580	<1	0.06	2	1030	6	0.17	<2	8	100
249226		<10	1	0.14	10	0.96	1210	<1	0.08	2	1020	5	0.05	<2	7	116
249227		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.99	1445	<1	0.07	2	980	6	0.08	<2	8	125
249228		<10	<1	0.10	10	1.20	1465	<1	0.08	4	970	5	0.09	<2	9	128
249229		<10	<1	0.09	10	0.95	1160	<1	0.09	3	1030	5	0.10	<2	9	117
249230		<10	<1	0.10	<10	1.00	1400	<1	0.10	2	980	4	0.18	<2	10	140
249231		<10	<1	0.12	<10	0.96	1205	1	0.09	6	860	10	0.68	2	8	110
249232		<10	<1	0.10	<10	1.23	1590	<1	0.12	3	1040	10	1.78	<2	8	92
249233		<10	1	0.42	<10	0.88	839	23	0.04	721	970	14	4.04	7	5	132
249234		<10	<1	0.12	<10	0.98	1520	<1	0.11	3	1130	7	0.91	<2	7	100
249235		<10	1	0.08	<10	1.07	1410	<1	0.11	2	1070	6	0.64	<2	9	91
249236		<10	1	0.08	<10	0.75	1150	<1	0.11	2	1110	9	0.90	<2	9	96
249237		<10	1	0.16	10	2.05	878	1	0.02	28	350	17	1.02	<2	4	59
249238		<10	<1	0.16	10	2.02	991	2	0.02	36	310	27	1.10	<2	3	79
249239		<10	<1	0.20	10	0.58	390	2	0.03	5	480	68	4.27	<2	1	37
249240		<10	<1	0.19	10	0.63	474	3	0.03	7	540	40	3.61	<2	1	42

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 14-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX-AO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05085809

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
249201		<0.01	<10	<10	59	<10	88
249202		<0.01	<10	<10	51	<10	70
249203		<0.01	10	<10	51	<10	71
249204		<0.01	<10	<10	58	<10	84
249205		<0.01	<10	<10	46	<10	70
249206		<0.01	<10	<10	42	<10	53
249207		<0.01	<10	<10	40	<10	56
249208		<0.01	<10	<10	25	<10	67
249209		<0.01	<10	<10	35	<10	80
249210		<0.01	<10	<10	45	<10	93
249211		<0.01	<10	<10	50	<10	88
249212		<0.01	<10	<10	62	<10	100
249213		<0.01	<10	<10	46	<10	87
249214		<0.01	<10	<10	68	<10	108
249215		<0.01	<10	<10	59	<10	89
249216		<0.01	<10	<10	58	<10	108
249217		<0.01	<10	<10	49	<10	118
249218		<0.01	<10	<10	50	<10	104
249219		<0.01	<10	<10	59	<10	104
249220		<0.01	<10	<10	55	<10	92
249221		<0.01	<10	<10	56	<10	96
249222		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	53
249223		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	52
249224		<0.01	<10	<10	29	<10	124
249225		<0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	112
249226		<0.01	<10	<10	40	<10	75
249227		<0.01	<10	<10	40	<10	78
249228		<0.01	<10	<10	47	<10	89
249229		<0.01	<10	<10	49	<10	92
249230		<0.01	<10	<10	46	<10	101
249231		<0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	93
249232		<0.01	<10	<10	31	<10	93
249233		<0.01	<10	<10	46	<10	93
249234		<0.01	<10	<10	26	<10	76
249235		<0.01	<10	<10	35	<10	89
249236		<0.01	<10	<10	39	<10	101
249237		<0.01	<10	<10	21	<10	92
249238		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	108
249239		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	37
249240		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	30

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 19-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

CERTIFICATE VA05087842

Project: MAX 50-15
P.O. No.:
This report is for 25 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 12-OCT-2005.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ERIC TITLEY	DAVID YEAGER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31d	Pulverize Split - duplicate
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21d	Split sample - duplicate
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
ATTN: ERIC TITLEY
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 19-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087842

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP21 Au ppb 1	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
249241		8.04	2	<0.2	1.64	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	5.05	<0.5	14	1	53	5.55
249242		2.82	15	0.4	0.65	20	<10	90	<0.5	<2	3.61	<0.5	22	3	62	4.47
249243		<0.02	17	0.4	0.57	22	<10	90	<0.5	<2	3.46	<0.5	22	3	60	4.35
249244		5.84	2	<0.2	2.44	<2	<10	80	<0.5	2	4.41	<0.5	19	2	97	6.25
249245		8.86	1	0.3	1.79	<2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	4.51	<0.5	16	1	61	5.45
249246		6.48	3	<0.2	0.57	8	<10	90	<0.5	<2	3.78	<0.5	7	1	16	3.62
249247		9.10	3	<0.2	0.47	9	<10	90	<0.5	<2	1.58	<0.5	5	2	20	3.05
249248		9.28	6	0.2	0.54	27	<10	90	<0.5	2	1.55	<0.5	6	2	38	2.74
249249		9.06	7	<0.2	0.62	18	<10	80	<0.5	<2	2.19	<0.5	4	3	16	2.63
249250		8.40	4	0.2	0.86	21	<10	90	<0.5	<2	1.08	<0.5	6	3	25	3.09
249251		10.32	2	0.2	1.37	20	<10	80	<0.5	<2	1.60	<0.5	11	2	45	3.82
249252		7.42	11	0.7	0.43	28	<10	70	<0.5	3	0.98	1.8	5	5	62	3.19
249253		0.18	501	1.6	0.92	16	10	60	<0.5	<2	2.07	<0.5	22	858	6090	7.89
249254		4.18	11	0.7	0.41	41	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.39	1.7	7	5	48	3.58
249255		4.32	14	1.4	0.57	77	<10	70	<0.5	3	1.18	2.6	8	5	47	3.91
249256		9.30	20	1.8	0.51	69	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.39	9.5	6	3	164	3.95
249257		9.56	13	0.5	0.53	67	<10	70	<0.5	2	0.30	<0.5	5	3	22	4.01
249258		9.00	8	0.3	0.73	38	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.89	<0.5	11	2	37	3.85
249259		8.92	14	0.5	0.50	43	<10	70	<0.5	2	0.94	<0.5	7	5	57	3.97
249260		5.36	7	0.4	0.63	30	<10	80	<0.5	<2	1.66	<0.5	11	2	44	4.09
249261		8.68	9	0.6	0.80	18	<10	70	<0.5	<2	4.88	<0.5	23	2	76	5.03
249262		9.18	8	0.6	0.46	19	<10	50	<0.5	<2	3.30	0.5	7	1	34	3.33
249263		<0.02	9	0.7	0.64	20	<10	60	<0.5	<2	3.58	0.6	7	1	45	3.56
249264		9.40	12	0.5	0.51	27	<10	50	<0.5	<2	3.43	<0.5	6	2	23	3.92
249265		9.20	13	0.5	0.61	39	<10	60	<0.5	<2	2.52	<0.5	6	1	29	3.75

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 19-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087842

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
249241		<10	1	0.15	10	1.89	1475	<1	0.10	3	970	4	0.10	2	7	174
249242		<10	<1	0.14	<10	1.08	1190	2	0.11	1	610	18	2.64	<2	4	161
249243		<10	<1	0.13	10	1.05	1145	2	0.10	<1	600	19	2.64	<2	4	152
249244		10	<1	0.13	<10	1.47	971	<1	0.11	1	900	6	0.21	<2	8	146
249245		<10	<1	0.18	10	1.88	1190	<1	0.10	2	950	3	0.11	<2	8	137
249246		<10	<1	0.21	10	1.71	1195	1	0.07	<1	230	10	2.13	<2	2	104
249247		<10	<1	0.21	10	0.78	674	1	0.05	2	270	12	2.57	<2	1	66
249248		<10	<1	0.23	10	0.73	758	1	0.05	1	290	18	2.33	<2	1	51
249249		<10	<1	0.21	10	1.07	1295	1	0.05	1	250	14	1.77	<2	1	63
249250		<10	<1	0.26	10	0.78	661	1	0.05	3	350	11	2.16	<2	1	45
249251		<10	<1	0.26	10	1.25	904	1	0.05	1	520	13	2.18	<2	3	52
249252		<10	<1	0.21	10	0.40	596	3	0.04	3	350	194	3.16	<2	1	34
249253		<10	1	0.40	<10	0.85	796	22	0.06	697	890	16	3.84	8	5	124
249254		<10	<1	0.21	10	0.14	263	1	0.04	4	470	380	3.71	<2	1	23
249255		<10	<1	0.29	10	0.48	1125	2	0.04	2	460	715	3.96	<2	2	35
249256		<10	1	0.26	10	0.15	355	1	0.04	2	390	1695	4.25	2	1	19
249257		<10	<1	0.27	10	0.12	281	1	0.04	1	370	86	4.05	<2	1	20
249258		<10	<1	0.25	10	0.53	983	1	0.04	1	520	73	3.12	<2	2	42
249259		<10	<1	0.24	10	0.32	817	1	0.04	1	410	156	3.84	<2	1	28
249260		<10	<1	0.25	<10	0.69	1345	1	0.05	1	600	50	3.24	2	2	42
249261		<10	<1	0.17	<10	0.80	1780	1	0.15	3	900	12	1.28	2	6	104
249262		<10	<1	0.11	<10	0.34	1075	<1	0.10	<1	380	20	1.93	<2	2	89
249263		<10	<1	0.15	<10	0.36	1125	1	0.14	<1	360	23	2.10	<2	2	105
249264		<10	<1	0.13	<10	0.69	1905	<1	0.11	<1	370	31	2.07	2	2	82
249265		<10	<1	0.16	<10	0.50	1490	<1	0.12	<1	370	17	2.26	<2	2	73

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 19-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087842

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
249241		<0.01	<10	<10	34	<10	95
249242		<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	28
249243		<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	27
249244		<0.01	<10	<10	48	<10	146
249245		<0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	101
249246		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	29
249247		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	34
249248		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	45
249249		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	46
249250		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	84
249251		<0.01	<10	<10	16	<10	133
249252		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	615
249253		<0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	87
249254		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	554
249255		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	906
249256		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	3460
249257		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	88
249258		<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	193
249259		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	93
249260		<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	69
249261		<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	80
249262		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	120
249263		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	156
249264		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	106
249265		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	79

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 20-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

CERTIFICATE VA05087485

Project: MAX LOT CODE:AR 50-16

P.O. No.:

This report is for 66 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 12-OCT-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ERIC TITLEY	DAVID YEAGER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31d	Pulverize Split - duplicate
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21d	Split sample - duplicate
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Cu-AA46	Ore grade Cu - aqua regia/AA	AAS
Zn-AA46	Ore grade Zn - aqua regia/AA	AAS
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
ATTN: ERIC TITLEY
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 20-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX LOT CODE:AR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087485

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	1	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
249266		9.28	17	0.8	1.57	6	<10	70	<0.5	<2	4.44	<0.5	12	3	23	4.91
249267		7.10	15	1.0	0.70	7	<10	100	<0.5	<2	4.73	0.5	8	2	61	3.08
249268		9.72	27	1.0	0.48	30	<10	90	<0.5	<2	1.50	1.2	6	2	73	3.24
249269		9.10	14	0.4	0.54	21	<10	100	<0.5	<2	1.10	<0.5	6	2	36	3.58
249270		8.88	29	0.7	0.49	82	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.74	4.1	5	2	69	2.54
249271		4.44	8	0.2	0.43	37	<10	110	<0.5	<2	2.88	<0.5	5	3	25	3.33
249272		5.04	9	0.3	2.10	2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	3.34	<0.5	17	1	33	6.79
249273		0.18	542	1.6	0.93	11	10	80	<0.5	5	2.06	<0.5	23	868	6220	7.87
249274		3.76	3	0.2	4.33	<2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	4.50	<0.5	18	3	41	9.03
249275		7.12	<1	<0.2	3.20	<2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	4.89	<0.5	19	2	63	5.91
249276		9.96	<1	<0.2	2.98	<2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	5.01	<0.5	18	2	49	5.90
249277		8.36	4	0.2	0.95	2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	4.52	<0.5	21	1	58	4.38
249278		8.96	4	<0.2	0.93	4	<10	90	<0.5	<2	3.87	<0.5	14	<1	29	3.13
249279		8.78	5	0.2	1.70	8	<10	70	<0.5	<2	3.65	<0.5	11	<1	31	4.50
249280		8.80	6	<0.2	1.70	3	<10	80	<0.5	<2	4.06	<0.5	7	<1	23	3.24
249281		8.74	2	0.2	1.66	3	<10	70	<0.5	<2	3.76	<0.5	6	<1	17	3.96
249282		9.16	9	0.5	1.20	15	<10	70	<0.5	<2	3.93	<0.5	15	1	56	5.13
249283		<0.02	8	0.5	1.15	16	<10	60	<0.5	<2	4.14	<0.5	15	1	57	5.30
249284		8.74	9	0.6	1.49	21	<10	80	<0.5	<2	3.12	0.5	20	1	63	6.97
249285		6.88	5	0.3	0.88	10	<10	70	<0.5	<2	3.98	<0.5	10	<1	30	5.01
249286		5.52	2	1.1	0.63	17	<10	90	<0.5	<2	2.31	0.9	15	1	145	5.82
249287		6.04	24	10.7	0.41	67	<10	80	<0.5	<2	1.34	14.0	7	2	208	4.94
249288		4.36	58	8.2	0.35	74	<10	60	<0.5	3	0.84	17.0	4	3	1305	4.83
249289		4.70	2	0.3	0.51	13	<10	80	<0.5	<2	3.60	<0.5	17	1	67	4.65
249290		2.22	2	0.4	0.33	135	<10	150	<0.5	<2	2.22	5.5	7	11	43	2.68
249291		2.68	12	1.0	0.42	32	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.61	<0.5	4	3	35	3.23
249292		9.16	9	0.9	0.37	22	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.48	<0.5	4	2	22	2.86
249293		0.18	541	1.3	0.83	16	10	40	<0.5	<2	2.01	<0.5	22	830	6380	7.55
249294		8.16	18	1.8	0.41	35	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.45	<0.5	5	2	31	3.79
249295		9.06	68	3.8	0.40	42	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.23	<0.5	7	1	44	4.02
249296		9.82	45	2.2	0.47	45	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	8	1	41	4.13
249297		5.22	21	1.5	0.49	36	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	5	1	28	2.09
249298		5.26	70	3.2	0.59	68	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.26	0.5	6	2	70	3.16
249299		2.74	424	87.5	0.48	47	<10	170	<0.5	<2	2.99	28.5	3	1	1345	1.86
249300		4.80	46	1.7	0.62	18	<10	90	<0.5	<2	2.49	<0.5	3	3	25	1.87
249301		8.84	25	0.9	0.52	7	<10	280	<0.5	<2	2.08	<0.5	3	3	12	1.90
249302		8.18	24	2.1	0.66	9	<10	320	<0.5	<2	1.87	<0.5	3	2	41	1.88
249303		8.28	7	0.3	0.56	4	<10	250	<0.5	<2	1.48	<0.5	3	3	5	1.60
249304		<0.02	6	0.3	0.63	10	<10	270	<0.5	<2	1.44	<0.5	3	2	5	1.58
249305		8.28	8	0.3	0.52	5	<10	200	<0.5	<2	1.43	<0.5	3	3	3	1.44

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 20-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX LOT CODE:AR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087485

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
249266		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.95	859	1	0.14	7	990	33	1.42	<2	8	122
249267		<10	<1	0.13	20	1.06	1010	2	0.13	1	690	223	0.90	<2	4	114
249268		<10	<1	0.16	10	0.60	600	2	0.07	2	260	252	3.05	<2	1	40
249269		<10	<1	0.21	10	0.43	463	3	0.06	1	250	40	3.46	<2	1	31
249270		<10	<1	0.19	10	0.25	375	2	0.06	2	270	137	2.41	<2	1	22
249271		<10	<1	0.17	10	0.66	876	1	0.06	1	260	26	1.98	<2	2	72
249272		<10	<1	0.11	10	1.14	1040	1	0.08	2	760	10	0.88	<2	6	96
249273		<10	1	0.38	<10	0.82	809	23	0.05	695	920	16	3.84	9	5	124
249274		10	<1	0.09	10	1.62	1220	1	0.10	1	970	6	0.18	<2	15	122
249275		10	<1	0.09	10	1.43	1065	<1	0.12	<1	1000	4	0.13	<2	10	109
249276		10	<1	0.09	10	1.52	1280	<1	0.16	1	970	4	0.02	<2	11	137
249277		<10	<1	0.09	10	0.91	1045	1	0.12	2	1040	7	0.25	<2	8	127
249278		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.63	1045	1	0.13	2	370	9	0.79	<2	3	112
249279		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.66	1065	1	0.12	1	370	10	1.16	<2	3	94
249280		<10	<1	0.14	10	0.45	995	1	0.14	<1	390	11	0.56	<2	3	117
249281		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.59	1050	1	0.14	<1	380	9	0.86	<2	3	107
249282		<10	<1	0.11	<10	0.94	1540	1	0.18	<1	520	49	2.78	2	5	97
249283		<10	<1	0.11	<10	0.99	1625	1	0.17	2	540	51	2.89	3	5	98
249284		<10	<1	0.12	<10	1.01	1405	1	0.18	1	710	113	4.15	2	7	91
249285		<10	<1	0.09	<10	0.65	1355	1	0.13	1	550	26	2.16	3	6	114
249286		<10	<1	0.20	<10	0.67	1115	1	0.08	5	660	325	3.74	4	4	61
249287		<10	<1	0.18	<10	0.44	876	3	0.04	4	330	7260	5.02	7	1	39
249288		<10	<1	0.15	<10	0.26	455	2	0.03	1	120	1895	4.92	4	1	26
249289		<10	<1	0.22	<10	1.26	1545	2	0.04	7	920	38	1.62	<2	5	79
249290		<10	<1	0.13	<10	0.81	954	12	0.03	34	310	85	0.82	<2	2	87
249291		<10	1	0.22	10	0.28	275	2	0.04	2	150	37	2.96	<2	1	41
249292		<10	<1	0.21	20	0.21	208	1	0.03	<1	220	29	2.82	<2	1	28
249293		<10	1	0.39	<10	0.82	775	22	0.05	693	840	14	3.63	8	4	115
249294		<10	<1	0.23	10	0.20	176	1	0.03	2	180	44	3.82	<2	1	23
249295		<10	5	0.23	20	0.10	243	2	0.03	<1	230	99	4.17	5	<1	21
249296		<10	2	0.27	10	0.02	192	3	0.04	<1	110	57	4.32	4	1	14
249297		<10	1	0.28	20	0.02	98	1	0.03	<1	70	52	2.13	8	<1	10
249298		<10	1	0.34	20	0.14	160	2	0.04	1	50	160	3.22	5	1	25
249299		<10	7	0.28	10	1.23	843	19	0.03	9	240	7230	1.92	78	1	115
249300		<10	1	0.33	10	0.74	543	<1	0.05	1	260	276	1.14	3	1	104
249301		<10	<1	0.29	10	0.71	415	<1	0.04	<1	260	49	0.82	2	1	79
249302		<10	1	0.34	10	0.72	335	<1	0.06	1	290	150	0.77	<2	1	80
249303		<10	1	0.28	20	0.57	279	<1	0.06	<1	280	17	0.50	<2	1	62
249304		<10	<1	0.31	20	0.55	269	<1	0.07	1	280	15	0.50	<2	1	60
249305		<10	1	0.26	10	0.43	256	<1	0.06	<1	280	13	0.58	<2	1	61

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 20-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX LOT CODE:AR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087485

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Cu-AA46	Zn-AA46
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Cu	Zn
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.01	0.01
249266		<0.01	<10	<10	38	<10	128		
249267		<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	163		
249268		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	301		
249269		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	44		
249270		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	904		
249271		<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	46		
249272		<0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	195		
249273		<0.01	<10	<10	45	<10	87		
249274		<0.01	<10	<10	105	<10	150		
249275		<0.01	<10	<10	73	<10	88		
249276		<0.01	<10	<10	77	<10	88		
249277		<0.01	<10	<10	52	<10	62		
249278		<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	47		
249279		<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	74		
249280		<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	59		
249281		<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	71		
249282		<0.01	<10	<10	25	<10	79		
249283		<0.01	<10	<10	24	<10	81		
249284		<0.01	<10	<10	40	<10	194		
249285		<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	83		
249286		<0.01	<10	<10	12	<10	234		
249287		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	5030		
249288		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	6320		
249289		<0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	99		
249290		<0.01	<10	<10	35	<10	498		
249291		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	31		
249292		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	13		
249293		<0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	83		
249294		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	15		
249295		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	55		
249296		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	56		
249297		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	33		
249298		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	240		
249299		<0.01	<10	10	3	10	>10000		1.38
249300		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	214		
249301		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	86		
249302		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	220		
249303		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	34		
249304		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	33		
249305		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	28		

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 20-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX LOT CODE:AR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087485

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP21 Au ppb 1	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
249306		8.16	8	0.2	0.53	5	<10	220	<0.5	<2	1.63	<0.5	3	3	4	1.34
249307		8.52	12	0.2	0.49	5	<10	350	<0.5	<2	1.65	<0.5	3	2	4	1.50
249308		8.80	14	0.3	0.55	8	<10	320	<0.5	<2	2.10	<0.5	3	2	4	1.48
249309		8.70	28	4.7	0.49	24	<10	100	<0.5	<2	2.81	1.8	4	3	47	1.88
249310		8.66	28	5.6	0.63	32	<10	90	<0.5	<2	1.98	2.3	4	2	69	1.90
249311		9.20	78	13.5	0.50	62	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.58	4.8	6	2	161	2.81
249312		7.30	46	4.0	0.59	36	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.27	0.7	5	2	61	2.89
249313		7.58	32	2.1	0.49	22	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.81	1.1	4	3	65	2.33
249314		0.20	1550	65.6	0.48	2300	<10	10	<0.5	18	0.84	105.5	99	1330	>10000	27.2
249315		10.74	37	1.2	0.49	44	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.11	<0.5	10	2	49	3.56
249316		8.64	42	2.3	0.42	35	<10	20	<0.5	2	0.51	1.3	8	4	68	3.17
249317		9.82	84	9.4	0.53	48	<10	20	<0.5	2	0.06	0.9	9	4	240	4.42
249318		10.10	89	9.2	0.45	58	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.25	1.7	9	2	114	3.79
249319		9.20	87	6.9	0.59	36	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.56	3.0	8	1	141	4.38
249320		4.10	53	1.4	0.59	23	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	7	2	38	4.32
249321		3.64	18	1.2	0.58	33	<10	40	<0.5	<2	2.23	2.7	5	4	44	2.88
249322		8.02	11	0.6	1.80	45	<10	40	<0.5	<2	1.21	1.2	5	3	25	3.25
249323		8.26	8	0.3	2.24	39	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.36	<0.5	5	3	19	3.14
249324		<0.02	7	0.3	2.27	40	<10	80	<0.5	<2	1.43	<0.5	5	3	19	3.18
249325		7.94	11	0.4	1.16	14	<10	40	<0.5	<2	1.43	<0.5	6	2	20	3.16
249326		8.18	7	0.2	0.56	10	<10	50	<0.5	2	2.98	<0.5	11	1	26	3.54
249327		7.86	7	1.2	0.72	41	<10	90	<0.5	<2	3.63	4.3	6	1	190	3.11
249328		7.94	11	4.2	0.66	12	<10	40	<0.5	8	1.38	4.6	10	4	146	3.51
249329		8.72	2	0.4	0.61	15	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.90	1.0	5	2	59	2.70
249330		8.42	6	0.7	0.44	36	<10	90	<0.5	<2	1.37	2.7	5	2	53	3.00
249401		8.06	14	1.7	0.59	36	<10	30	<0.5	2	1.75	8.2	7	2	48	3.35

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 20-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX LOT CODE:AR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087485

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
249306		<10	<1	0.25	10	0.35	266	1	0.08	<1	250	12	0.56	<2	1	70
249307		<10	<1	0.23	10	0.41	277	1	0.06	<1	240	13	0.68	<2	1	70
249308		<10	1	0.27	10	0.57	372	1	0.05	1	230	8	0.79	<2	1	99
249309		<10	1	0.26	10	0.80	433	1	0.03	2	280	408	1.62	7	1	144
249310		<10	1	0.34	10	0.77	382	1	0.03	1	280	335	1.44	11	1	93
249311		<10	2	0.29	20	0.29	196	2	0.02	1	140	864	2.98	49	1	34
249312		<10	1	0.33	20	0.14	140	2	0.03	<1	110	202	2.93	5	1	20
249313		<10	1	0.28	10	0.88	629	2	0.02	3	140	310	2.12	2	1	114
249314		<10	11	0.04	<10	0.74	1235	23	0.01	1100	130	4750	>10.0	200	1	18
249315		<10	1	0.28	20	0.07	80	2	0.02	4	90	98	3.66	3	1	23
249316		<10	1	0.22	10	0.28	204	9	0.03	4	50	376	3.20	<2	1	126
249317		<10	1	0.30	20	0.05	65	7	0.02	4	60	316	4.47	7	1	21
249318		<10	1	0.26	20	0.13	123	3	0.02	5	220	450	3.95	7	1	26
249319		<10	1	0.34	10	0.28	268	4	0.02	5	230	613	4.60	4	1	47
249320		<10	1	0.34	20	0.05	52	3	0.02	<1	1010	85	4.43	<2	<1	29
249321		<10	<1	0.36	10	1.14	1845	2	0.02	2	290	604	2.78	<2	1	142
249322		<10	<1	0.24	10	3.06	867	1	0.02	<1	280	326	2.94	<2	1	87
249323		<10	<1	0.26	10	3.72	1210	1	0.02	<1	300	73	2.63	<2	1	92
249324		<10	1	0.25	10	3.83	1280	1	0.02	<1	290	71	2.66	<2	1	97
249325		<10	1	0.33	10	2.27	1085	1	0.02	1	420	74	2.38	<2	1	117
249326		<10	<1	0.29	10	1.60	1390	<1	0.03	<1	910	141	1.77	<2	2	171
249327		<10	<1	0.26	<10	2.98	2290	1	0.02	2	300	699	2.87	2	2	215
249328		<10	<1	0.26	10	1.39	1215	<1	0.02	6	280	1120	3.69	<2	1	90
249329		<10	<1	0.29	10	0.94	1210	1	0.02	<1	210	207	2.37	<2	1	58
249330		<10	<1	0.25	<10	0.84	1725	2	0.01	<1	180	809	2.83	<2	1	79
249401		<10	<1	0.28	10	1.23	1455	1	0.02	<1	320	1140	3.07	<2	1	122

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

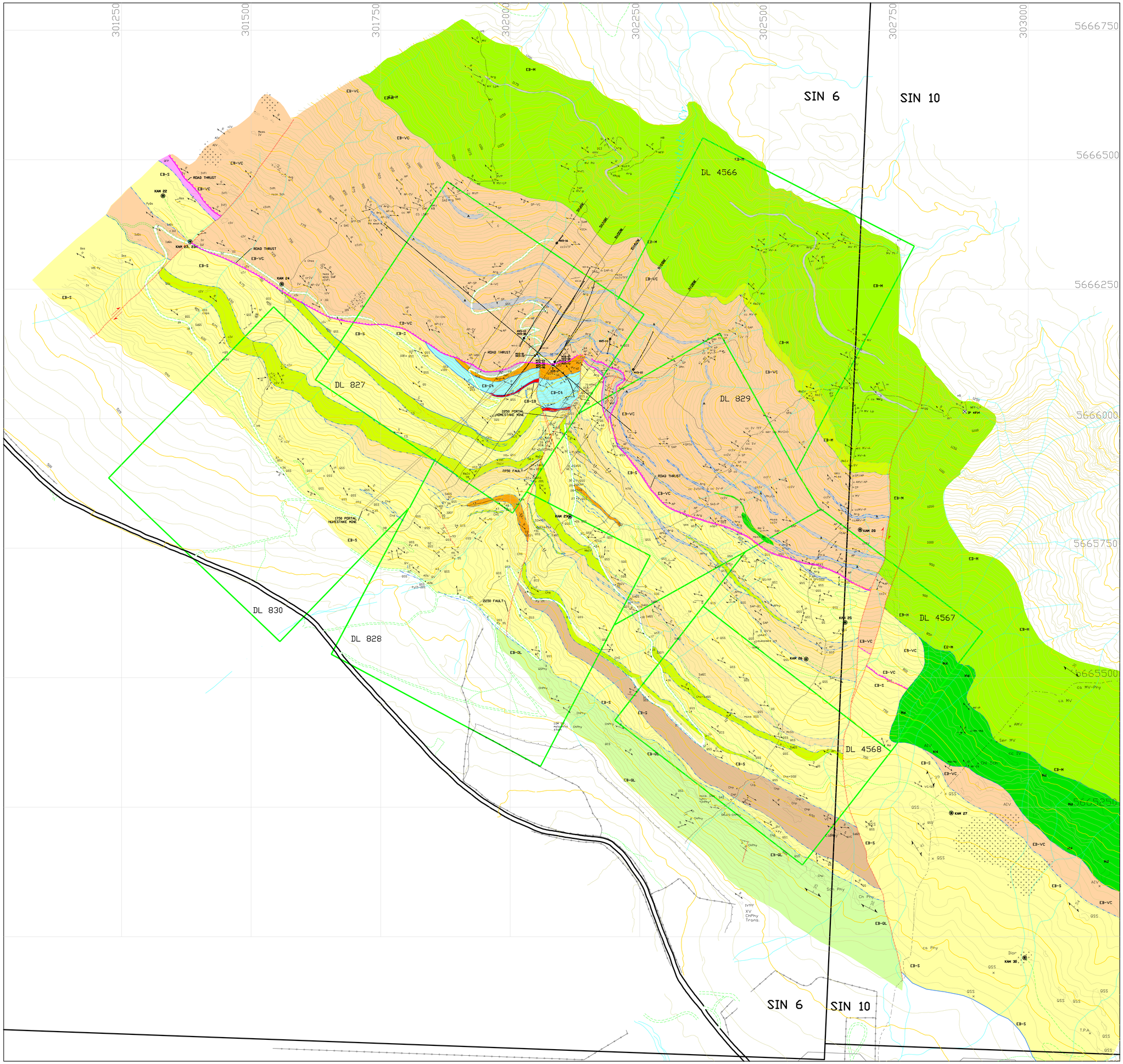
To: **AMARC RESOURCES LTD.**
1020-800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 20-OCT-2005
Account: AMARES

Project: MAX LOT CODE:AR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05087485

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Cu-AA46 Cu % 0.01	Zn-AA46 Zn % 0.01
249306		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	23		
249307		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	23		
249308		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	14		
249309		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	748		
249310		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	849		
249311		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	1755		
249312		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	280		
249313		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	469		
249314		<0.01	10	<10	17	20	>10000	0.97	1.96
249315		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	140		
249316		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	379		
249317		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	324		
249318		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	745		
249319		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	1215		
249320		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	21		
249321		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	978		
249322		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	492		
249323		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	180		
249324		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	182		
249325		<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	254		
249326		<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	291		
249327		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	1635		
249328		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	1585		
249329		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	435		
249330		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	987		
249401		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	2450		



MAX PROJECT
Adams Lake B.C.

GEOLOGY OF THE HOMESTAKE MINE AREA

SIN CLAIMS

LEGEND

SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS:

EB-M **Eagle Bay Mafic Assemblage**

Lithology dominated by massive, to moderately foliated mafic volcanics. Included within this assemblage are pillowed flows (Mp), agglomerates (Magg), and lapilli sized pyroclastics (Mlp). A ribbon banded intermediate volcanic (RbIV) and thin chert horizons (Ch) may form the base of the section. Narrow, argillite beds (A) are locally mapped within this assemblage.

EB-VC **Eagle Bay Volcaniclastics**

Competent to moderately schistose commonly buff weathering volcaniclastics often mapped as ankeritic phyllites (AP, APh) to moderately schistose ankeritic phyllites (SAP). Pale greenish weathering members may represent intermediate volcanic members (IV) small mafic inliers are noted. Thin argillite beds (A) commonly mapped.

EB-Ftq **Eagle Bay Quartz Porphyritic Tuffs**

Distinctive primary quartz eyes. Moderately schistose, chalky yellow cream weathering, locally with pyritic aggregates.

EB-Ct **Eagle Bay Cherty Tuffs to Pyritic Siltites**

Exceptionally pyritic, friable, recessive weathering fine grained pyritic siltites often with interbedded pale grey cherty tuffs. Sphalerite rich stringers common.

EB-SB **Eagle Bay Sulphide and Barite Horizons.**

Well laminated barite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite lenses.

EB-S **Eagle Bay Schists:**

A complex sequence of strongly deformed and altered quartz sericite schists (QSS), quartz schists (QS). Primary textural preservation is limited and rock nomenclature is based largely on mineralogy eg., chlorite schists and chloritic phyllites (CS, ChS, ChP), sideritic schists (SdQS), quartz eye porphyritic flows (fQeFL), ribbon banded volcanics (RbIV), pyritic quartz sericite schists (PyQSS). Ankeritic phyllites (AP, APhy). Narrow (A) argillite horizons are occasionally preserved.

EB-QL **Eagle Bay Quartz Lithics**

A strongly foliated rock mass containing abundant quartz rich lithic fragments. Polysutured textures are common. Both sericite and chlorite may be noted on the foliation surface.

INTRUSIVE LITHOLOGIES:

QFP Quartz feldspar porphyries, locally silica flooded.

Md Mafic dykes. Massive medium to dark green mafic dykes.

Symbols

- Attitude of Bedding
- Attitude of S2 foliation
- Attitude of quartz veins
- Bedding Cleavage Intersection
- Mineral Lineation
- Crenulation Lineation
- Fault
- Thrust Fault
- Antiform Trace
- Geological Contact
- Outcrop
- Boulders, Talus
- Geological Traverse Line
- Diamond Drill Hole, Surface Projection
- Underground Development, Vertical Projection
- Trench or Subsidence Pit
- Contours (5m intervals)
- Roads
- Trails
- Irrigation Ditch
- Crown Grant
- SIN 6 | SIN 10 Claim Outline

50 0 50 100 150 200 m.
Scale 1:2500 1 cm. = 25 m.

Geology by:
Oliver Geoscience International Ltd.
Jim Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Map Prepared By:
Atlas Information Management
Neil Martin

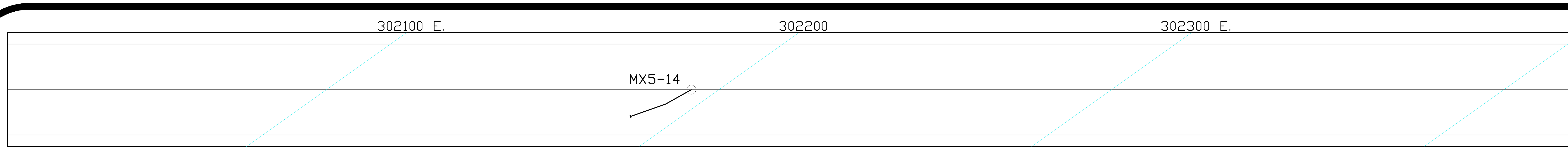
Prepared for:
Amarc Resources Ltd.

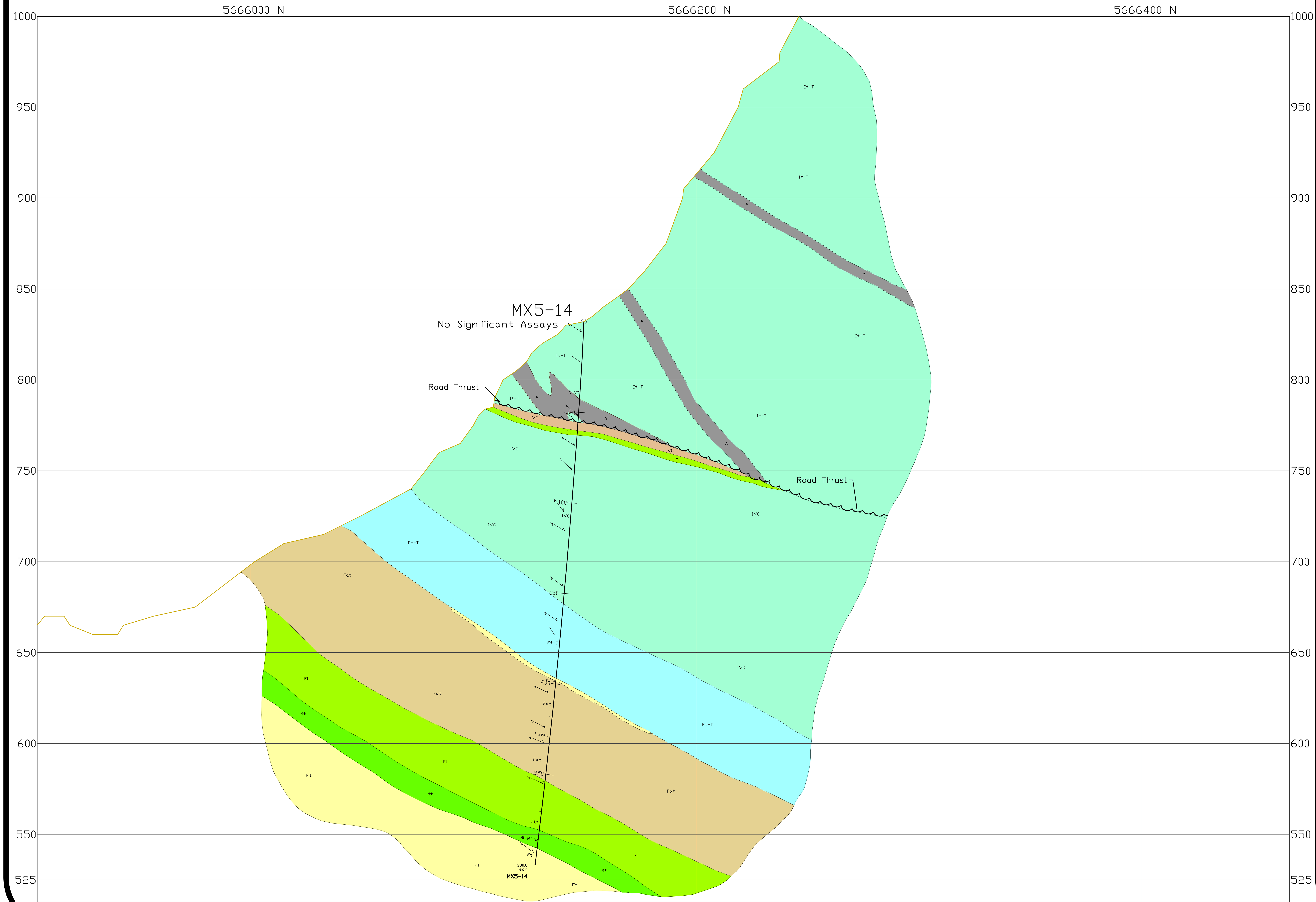
MAX PROJECT

Geology: Homestake Mine

Date: November 10, 2005	Scale: 1:2500
File; SIN-Geo.dwg	Plotted By: NM

Revision:	Figure:
November 10, 2005	4





MAX PROJECT
Adams Lake B.C.

SECTION 9+99

Looking Northwest

DDH MX5-14

LEGEND

Mf	**Mafic Flows** Fine grained, massive to foliated mafic flows.
Mt	**Mafic Tuffs** Fine grained, medium green, well compositionaly laminated mafic tuffs
T-It	**Siltites and Intermediate Tuffs** Pale grey green, typically massive to weakly bedded, light grey to cream, locally chloritic siltites and fine grained intermediate ash tuffs.
A	**Argillites** Jet black, locally graphitic, poorly bedded argillites.
Ftaq	**Argillaceous Quartz Crystal Tuffs** Quartz crystal tuffs with significant black clastic input, including black clastic interbeds and dark grey argillaceous matrix input.
Ftq	**Quartz Crystal Tuffs** Strongly quartz porphyritic foliated crystal tuffs containing abundant pre-S1 porphyroblasts, massive and non-bedded.
Ft#q	**Silica Flooded Felsic Tuffs** Protolith recognition difficult due to extensive addition of secondary cream to grey matrix silica. Large quartz eyes and locally blurred feldspar phenocrysts common. Rock protolith quartz porphyritic intrusions or silica flooded quartz crystal tuffs.
Ct	**Cherty Tuffs** Light cream, well compositionally laminated, silica-pyrite, siliceous, cherty sediments. Rare clastic fragments may be noted. Sphalerite-galena stringers and disseminations common. Possibly equivalent to a silicified pyritic siltite.
Tpy	**Pyritic Siltites** Poorly bedded, dull grey brown, strongly pyritic, talcose, siltites. Massive sulphide and barite lamella locally. Matrix compositional layers formed by foliation parallel very fine grained pyrite and fine grained clastic layers.
SB	**Massive Sulphides and Barite** Well compositionally laminated barite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite beds. Chalcopyrite identified as foliation parallel aggregates. Pyrite typically less than 4%, barite greater than 50%. May occasionally contain fine grained clastic inclusions.
Y	**Claystones.** Exceptionally well bedded, very fine grained siltites to claystones, fine grained distal turbidites.
Fl	**Felsic Lapilli Tuffs** Pale cream to yellow cream felsic tuffs containing identifiable cm scale fragments.
Ft	**Felsic Tuffs** Generalized terminology for well compositionally laminated quartzo-feldspathic tuffs. Compositional layers are defined by cm to mm scale lamella of quartz-sericite and pyrite. No obvious fragments, quartz eyes rare.
Fat	**Felsic Ash Tuffs** Very fine grained, weakly compositionally laminated tuffs. No preserved fragments greater than 1.0 mm. Homogenous, massive and poorly bedded.
Ft@	**Porphyroblastic Felsic Tuffs.** Cream to grey tuffaceous volcaniclastics containing abundant mm scale euhedral oval, quartzo-feldspathic porphyroblasts. Individual quartz grains not recognized.
VC	**Volcaniclastics** Light grey, massive re-worked tuffaceous sediments. Discrete lithic fragments, most often mm to cm scale locally noted.
Tq	**Quartzitic Siltites** Light grey to mauve cream, fine grained, locally moderately to well compositionally laminated siltites containing identifiable, sub-rounded mm to sub-mm scale quartz grains.
Md	**Mafic Dykes** Foliated, medium grained, dark green mafic dykes.

Structural Symbols

Vein Orientation	Fault Trace
Bedding Orientation	Thrust Fault
Foliation Orientation	Underground Opening
Joint Orientation	Significant Assay Interval (Assay Table)

Geology by:
Oliver Geoscience International Ltd.
Jim Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Map Prepared By:
Atlas Information Management
Neil Martin

Prepared for:
Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT

Cross Section 9+99W

Date: November 10, 2005	Scale: 1:1000
File; SIN-GEO.dwg	Plotted By: NM
Revision:	Figure: 5

MAX PROJECT
Adams Lake B.C.

SECTION 9+28
Looking Northwest

DDH MX5-15

LEGEND

Mf — Mafic Flows
Fine grained, massive to foliated mafic flows.

Mt — Mafic Tuffs
Fine grained, medium green, well compositionaly laminated mafic tuffs

T-It — Siltites and Intermediate Tuffs
Pale grey green, typically massive to weakly bedded, light grey to cream, locally chloritic siltites and fine grained intermediate ash tuffs.

A — Argillites
Jet black, locally graphitic, poorly bedded argillites.

Ftaq — Argillaceous Quartz Crystal Tuffs
Quartz crystal tuffs with significant black clastic input, including black clastic interbeds and dark grey argillaceous matrix input.

Ftq — Quartz Crystal Tuffs
Strongly quartz porphyritic foliated crystal tuffs containing abundant pre-S1 porphyroblasts, massive and non-bedded.

Ft#q — Silica Flooded Felsic Tuffs
Protolith recognition difficult due to extensive addition of secondary cream to grey matrix silica. Large quartz eyes and locally blurred feldspar phenocrysts common. Rock protolith quartz porphyritic intrusions or silica flooded quartz crystal tuffs.

Ct — Cherty Tuffs
Light cream, well compositionally laminated, silica-pyrite, siliceous, cherty sediments. Rare clastic fragments may be noted. Sphalerite-galena stringers and disseminations common. Possibly equivalent to a silicified pyritic siltite.

Tpy — Pyritic Siltites
Poorly bedded, dull grey brown, strongly pyritic, talcose, siltites. Massive sulphide and barite lamella locally. Matrix compositional layers formed by foliation parallel very fine grained pyrite and fine grained clastic layers.

SB — Massive Sulphides and Barite
Well compositionally laminated barite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite beds. Chalcopyrite identified as foliation parallel aggregates. Pyrite typically less than 4%, barite greater than 50%. May occasionally contain fine grained clastic inclusions.

Y — Claystones.
Exceptionally well bedded, very fine grained siltites to claystones, fine grained distal turbidites.

Fl — Felsic Lapilli Tuffs
Pale cream to yellow cream felsic tuffs containing identifiable cm scale fragments.

Ft — Felsic Tuffs
Generalized terminology for well compositionally laminated quartzo-feldspathic tuffs. Compositional layers are defined by cm to mm scale lamella of quartz-sericite and pyrite. No obvious fragments, quartz eyes rare.

Fat — Felsic Ash Tuffs
Very fine grained, weakly compositionally laminated tuffs. No preserved fragments greater than 1.0 mm. Homogenous, massive and poorly bedded.

Ft@ — Porphyroblastic Felsic Tuffs.
Cream to grey tuffaceous volcaniclastics containing abundant mm scale euhedral oval, quartzo-feldspathic porphyroblasts. Individual quartz grains not recognized.

VC — Volcaniclastics
Light grey, massive re-worked tuffaceous sediments. Discrete lithic fragments, most often mm to cm scale locally noted.

Tq — Quartzitic Siltites
Light grey to mauve cream, fine grained, locally moderately to well compositionally laminated siltites containing identifiable, sub-rounded mm to sub-mm scale quartz grains.

Md — Mafic Dykes
Foliated, medium grained, dark green mafic dykes.

Structural Symbols

- Vein Orientation
- Bedding Orientation
- Foliation Orientation
- Joint Orientation
- Fault Trace
- Thrust Fault
- Underground Opening
- Significant Assay Interval (Assay Table)

Geology by:
Oliver Geoscience International Ltd.
Jim Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Map Prepared By:
Atlas Information Management
Neil Martin

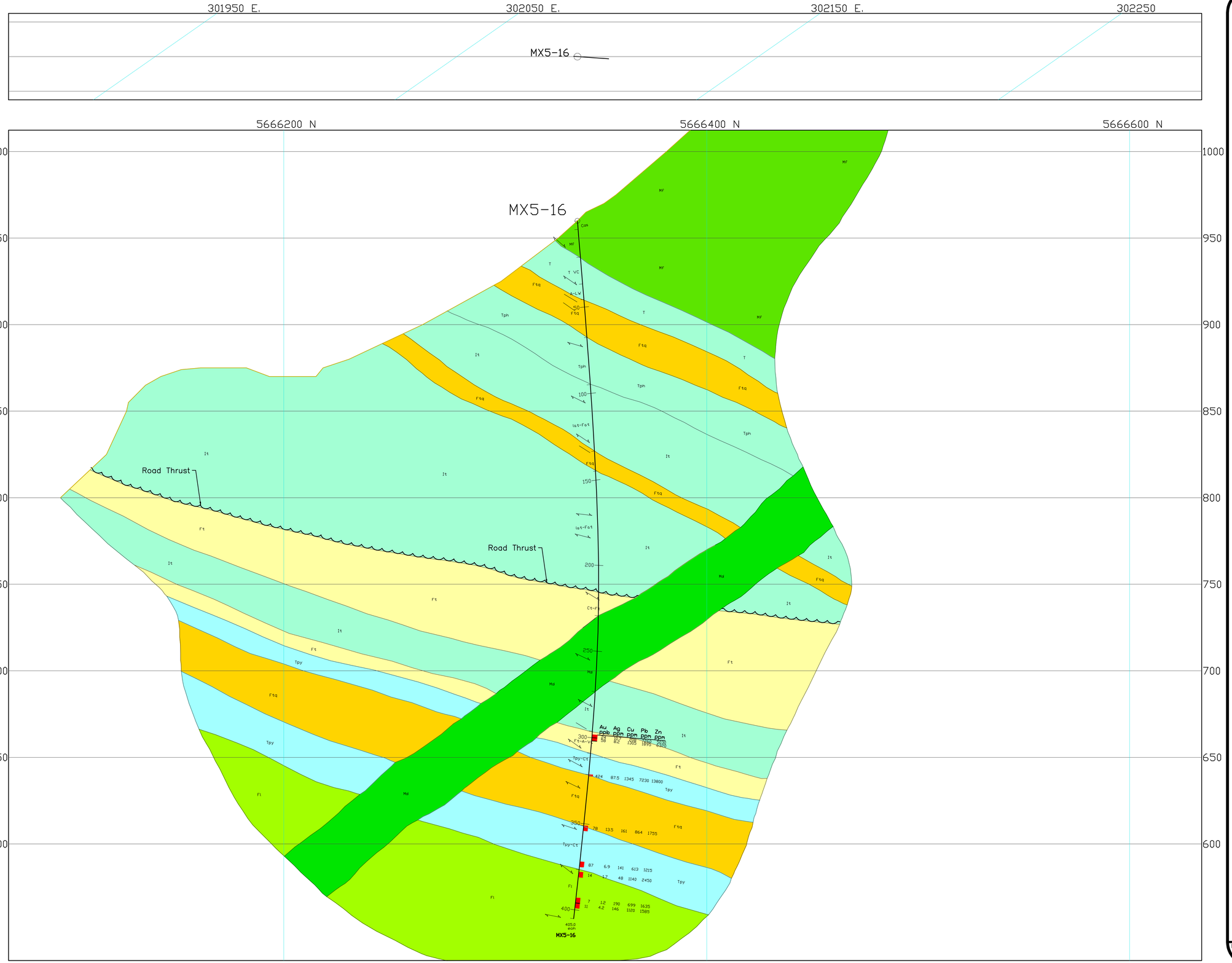
Prepared for:
Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT
Cross Section 9+28W

Date: November 10, 2005	Scale: 1:1000
File: SIN-GEO.dwg	Plotted By: NM

Revision:

Figure: 6



MAX PROJECT
Adams Lake B.C.

SECTION 11+91
Looking Northwest

DDH MX5-16

LEGEND

Mf — **Mafic Flows**
Fine grained, massive to foliated mafic flows.

Mt — **Mafic Tuffs**
Fine grained, medium green, well compositionaly laminated mafic tuffs

T-It — **Siltites and Intermediate Tuffs**
Pale grey green, typically massive to weakly bedded, light grey to cream, locally chloritic siltites and fine grained intermediate ash tuffs.

A — **Argillites**
Jet black, locally graphitic, poorly bedded argillites.

Ftaq — **Argillaceous Quartz Crystal Tuffs**
Quartz crystal tuffs with significant black clastic input, including black clastic interbeds and dark grey argillaceous matrix input.

Ftq — **Quartz Crystal Tuffs**
Strongly quartz porphyritic foliated crystal tuffs containing abundant pre-S1 porphyroblasts, massive and non-bedded.

Ft#q — **Silica Flooded Felsic Tuffs**
Protolith recognition difficult due to extensive addition of secondary cream to grey matrix silica. Large quartz eyes and locally blurred feldspar phenocrysts common. Rock protolith quartz porphyritic intrusions or silica flooded quartz crystal tuffs.

Ct — **Cherty Tuffs**
Light cream, well compositionally laminated, silica-pyrite, siliceous, cherty sediments. Rare clastic fragments may be noted. Sphalerite-galena stringers and disseminations common. Possibly equivalent to a silicified pyritic siltite.

Tpy — **Pyritic Siltites**
Poorly bedded, dull grey brown, strongly pyritic, talcose, siltites. Massive sulphide and barite lamella locally. Matrix compositional layers formed by foliation parallel very fine grained pyrite and fine grained clastic layers.

SB — **Massive Sulphides and Barite**
Well compositionally laminated barite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite beds. Chalcopyrite identified as foliation parallel aggregates. Pyrite typically less than 4%, barite greater than 50%. May occasionally contain fine grained clastic inclusions.

Y — **Claystones.**
Exceptionally well bedded, very fine grained siltites to claystones, fine grained distal turbidites.

Fl — **Felsic Lapilli Tuffs**
Pale cream to yellow cream felsic tuffs containing identifiable cm scale fragments.

Ft — **Felsic Tuffs**
Generalized terminology for well compositionally laminated quartzo-feldspathic tuffs. Compositional layers are defined by cm to mm scale lamella of quartz-sericite and pyrite. No obvious fragments, quartz eyes rare.

Fat — **Felsic Ash Tuffs**
Very fine grained, weakly compositionally laminated tuffs. No preserved fragments greater than 1.0 mm. Homogenous, massive and poorly bedded.

Ft@ — **Porphyroblastic Felsic Tuffs.**
Cream to grey tuffaceous volcaniclastics containing abundant mm scale euhedral oval, quartzo-feldspathic porphyroblasts. Individual quartz grains not recognized.

VC — **Volcaniclastics**
Light grey, massive re-worked tuffaceous sediments. Discrete lithic fragments, most often mm to cm scale locally noted.

Tq — **Quartzitic Siltites**
Light grey to mauve cream, fine grained, locally moderately to well compositionally laminated siltites containing identifiable, sub-rounded mm to sub-mm scale quartz grains.

Md — **Mafic Dykes**
Foliated, medium grained, dark green mafic dykes.

Structural Symbols

- Vein Orientation
- Bedding Orientation
- Foliation Orientation
- Joint Orientation
- Fault Trace
- Thrust Fault
- Underground Opening
- Significant Assay Interval (Assay Table)

Geology by:
Oliver Geoscience International Ltd.
Jim Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Map Prepared By:
Atlas Information Management
Neil Martin

Prepared for:
Amarc Resources Ltd.

MAX PROJECT
Cross Section 11+91W

Date: November 10, 2005	Scale: 1:1000
File: SIN-GEO.dwg	Plotted By: NM

Revision:

Figure: 7