**Exploration Talk Series**
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# AMARC RESOURCES LTD'S IKE PORPHYRY Cu-Mo PROJECT IN SOUTH-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Presented by**

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Amarc Resources Ltd.'s ("Amarc) IKE project is a significant porphyry copper-molybdenum-silver discovery located in south-central British Columbia ("BC"), roughly 45 kilometres northwest of Gold Bridge.

The potential at the IKE project was first recognized during a review of porphyry occurrences located within underexplored belts in BC. Limited historical drilling indicated the presence of a mineral system with characteristics that are favourable for the development of a viable porphyry copper-molybdenum-silver deposit. In 2014, Amarc completed an initial nine hole (5,400 metre) discovery drill-program where chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization were intersected from surface to depths of approximately 500 metres, and over a broad area measuring 1,200 metres east-west by 600 metres north-south. Mineralization at IKE remains open in all lateral directions and to depth.

The IKE porphyry is located within the Coast Plutonic Complex. It is hosted by early to mid-Cretaceous granodiorite of the Dickson-McClure batholith, and a series of Eocene age (?) pre- to post-hydrothermal porphyritic dykes that range from quartz-monzonite to diorite in composition.

Like many major porphyry deposits, IKE formed in a very active, multi-stage, magmatic-hydrothermal system. The mineralization is characterized by disseminated and vein-hosted chalcopyrite and molybdenite, and is associated with K-silicate biotite±K-feldspar alteration. Vein types within the IKE porphyry include quartz-chalcopyrite (A-type), quartz-molybdenite-chalcopyrite-pyrite (B-type) and pyrite-quartz (D-type) veins as well as early dark micaceous stringers (EDM).

Airborne aeromagnetic, ZTEM and ground IP geophysical surveys have been completed outward from the area drilled. The deposit is located within a broad ZTEM resistivity low which is indicative of an extensive hydrothermal alteration zone. The magnetic survey outlines a roughly circular, 9 $km^2$ magnetic high with distinct, internal magnetic lows that suggest magnetite destruction due to hydrothermal alteration. These magnetic lows are largely coincident with IP chargeability anomalies indicating high concentrations of hydrothermal sulphides. The 2014 program drill-tested only a small area of these attractive geophysical anomalies.

Amarc has also acquired extensive adjacent mineral tenures that include the Rowbottom and Mad Major prospects. These prospects have been covered by a high-resolution airborne magnetic survey, geological mapping and a stream sediment survey. The regional investigations yielded encouraging results that warrant additional exploration. Given the compelling exploration results from Amarc's 2014 program and also historical programs throughout the district, and the common tendency of porphyry deposits to form in clusters, these properties also have potential to host significant bulk-tonnage porphyry copper mineralization.