

FORM 51-102F3
Material Change Report

Item 1. Name and Address of Company

Far West Mining Ltd. ("Far West")
Suite 390 – 1090 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 3V7

Item 2. Date of Material Change

October 5, 2005

Item 3. News Release

Disseminated on October 5, 2005 through CCN Matthews.

Item 4. Summary of Material Change

Continued drilling by Far West in the Santo Domingo Sur area, Candelaria Project, Chile has expanded the zone hosting significant copper-gold manto style mineralization.

Item 5. Full Description of Material Change

Continued drilling on Far West's properties in the Santo Domingo Sur Area, Candelaria Project, Chile has expanded the mineralized zone discovered in the previous drilling campaign.

Candelaria Project / Chile 4a3 Target - Santo Domingo Area

Phase I Drilling Campaign (April 27 – May 30, 2005)

The results of the first phase of reverse circulation (RC) drilling carried out in the Santo Domingo Sur area are reported in Far West's Material Change Report dated July 21, 2005 available online at www.sedar.com.

Phase II Drilling Campaign (August 21- September 13, 2005)

On August 21, 2005, Far West launched the Phase II campaign to drill fifteen 300m (RC) holes, on a 100m grid to the north and east of the holes completed in the Phase I program, in an attempt to expand the mineralized area of interest. On September 14, during a drill move, the rig tilted on its side and was rendered inoperable. No drill was available to complete the program.

Of the eleven holes drilled, nine intersected significant manto style IOCG mineralization of variable grade and thickness. The four holes drilled to the north of the earlier drilling (43a-43, 44, 45 and 52*), intersected a single well mineralized manto that averaged 62m in thickness and 0.84% Cu in grade. The combined intercepts in the five holes drilled to the east are as follows: 4a3-46 (136m 1.04%Cu), 4a3-48 (198m 0.71% Cu), 4a3-50 (120m 0.71% Cu), 4a3-51 (126m 0.64% Cu) and 4a3-53 (176m 0.67% Cu). The results from the Phase II drilling campaign are tabled below:

**Mineralized Drill Intersections / 4a3 Target
Santo Domingo Sur Area
Phase II Drilling Campaign**

drill hole	angle	from	to	interval	grade
Number	(degrees)	(metres)	(metres)	(metres)	%Cu
4a3-43	-90	154	238	84	0.70
4a3-44	-90	130	192	62	0.90
4a3-45	-90	154	200	46	0.92
4a3-46	-90	58	128	70	1.23
		152	178	26	1.00
		220	260	40	0.72
4a3-48	-90	78	144	66	0.76
		174	306	132	0.69
4a3-50	-90	88	134	46	0.65
		170	244	74	0.75
4a3-51	-90	56	78	22	0.55
		112	184	72	0.62
		240	272	32	0.74
4a3-52*	-90	144	200	56	0.91
4a3-53	-90	44	88	44	0.80
		104	116	12	0.64
		130	166	36	0.51
		202	214	12	0.76

drill hole	angle	from	to	interval	grade
		240	250	10	0.64
		262	324	62	0.65

** It should be noted that the well mineralized section in hole 4a3-52 was cut-off at 200m by a younger barren felsic dike, which continued to the bottom of the hole (300m).*

Although drill hole 4a3-47 was mineralized throughout, it failed to achieve economic grade over significant widths. It is important to point out that weakly mineralized sections occurring within an IOCG ore body are not an atypical feature. Drill hole 4a3-049, positioned in a covered area in close proximity to a limestone unit that borders the southern boundary of the mineralized area, encountered only barren calcareous sediments.

A map showing the location of all of the drill holes completed in the Santo Domingo Sur Area to date will be posted on the Far West website.

Sampling and Assaying Procedures

Reverse circulation drill cuttings were blown into a cyclone and collected at 2m intervals to the bottom of each hole regardless of lithology changes. The material from the cyclone was dumped directly into a riffle splitter with a bar separation of approximately 1cm. Both parts of the initial split were reintroduced to the splitter and divided a second time to ensure adequate mixing of the entire sample. Two subsequent re-splits resulted in the preparation of two 2-3kg representative samples reduced to one-eighth the volume of the original sample.

One sample was stored as a reference reject, and one sample was shipped to the ALS-Chemex laboratory at La Serena, Chile for analyses. Samples were subjected to aqua regia digestion and analysed for 27 elements using an induced coupled plasma (ICP) method.

Atomic absorption was used to determine copper values exceeding 10,000 ppm. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption finish using a 30g pulverized sample. A QAQC (quality assurance, quality control) program conducted by Far West consisted of the introduction of standard duplicate and blank samples, into the sample sequence at regular intervals.

Item 6. Reliance on subsection 7.1(2) or (3) of National Instrument 51-102

N/A

Item 7. Omitted Information

N/A

Item 8. Senior Officer

Mr. Robert E. Hindson, President
604-602-9144

Item 9. Date of Report

October 6, 2005