



AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Amarc Resources Ltd.,

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Amarc Resources Ltd. ('the Company'), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2022 and 2021 and the consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in (deficiency) equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended March 31, 2022, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as the 'consolidated financial statements'). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and 2021 and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended March 31, 2022, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company has no current source of revenue, has incurred losses from inception and is dependent upon its ability to secure new sources of financing. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

This issue also constitutes, from our perspective, a critical audit matter that was communicated to the audit committee and that: (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements; and (ii) involved, on our part, especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgements. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating this critical audit matter, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

The principal considerations for our determination that the going concern uncertainty was a critical audit matter were: (i) that the formal reporting of such uncertainty involves a significant disclosure, the absence of which could constitute a material misstatement to a financial statement reader and, (ii) that, at the same time, it involves on our part the use of a high level of subjective judgement as we are required to consider the possible impact of future events that cannot currently be known and which in all likelihood will not be directly linked to any particular current or future financial results and reporting, or the lack thereof.

Addressing this matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures also included, among others, (i) obtaining and evaluating management's assessment of the Company's ability to remain a going concern; (ii) determining based on all other evidence available to us whether management's assessment appeared to be fair and reasonable in the circumstances and, (iii) considering whether the resultant disclosure of these matters herein was consistent with the foregoing, in the context of the Company's overall business activities, objectives and financial history.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ('PCAOB') and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over

financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

A critical audit matter was communicated above under 'Going Concern'.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "De Visser Gray LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada

July 29, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1995.

Amarc Resources Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	March 31, 2022 (\$)	March 31, 2021 (\$)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	3	370,784	308,085
Amounts receivable and other assets	6	48,817	47,380
Marketable securities	4	311,293	1,026,418
		730,894	1,381,883
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash	5	178,550	178,487
Right-of-use asset	13	82,384	-
Total assets		991,828	1,560,370
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	413,278	168,195
Balances due to related parties	11	472,303	795,239
Lease liability	13	17,125	-
		902,706	963,434
Non-current liabilities			
Director's loan	9	644,642	570,000
Lease liability	13	72,903	-
Total liabilities		1,620,251	1,533,434
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	10	65,228,921	64,744,721
Reserves	10	4,094,335	4,870,082
Accumulated deficit		(69,951,679)	(69,587,867)
		(628,423)	26,936
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		991,828	1,560,370

Nature and continuance of operations (note 1)

Events after the reporting period (note 16)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Robert A. Dickinson

/s/ Scott D. Cousens

Robert A. Dickinson
Director

Scott D. Cousens
Director

Amarc Resources Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, except for weighted average number of common shares)

	Note	Years ended March 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Expenses				
Exploration and evaluation	7(b)	5,386,333	1,395,645	1,637,479
Assays and analysis		310,769	152,093	130,666
Drilling		980,248	146,886	-
Environmental		13,975	-	-
Equipment rental		-	1,769	4,350
Freight		79,043	-	-
Geological, including geophysical		1,074,970	475,380	693,016
Graphics		99,552	-	-
Helicopter and fuel		910,699	208,347	25,064
Property acquisition and assessments costs		56,699	55,436	428,959
Site activities		1,077,369	182,238	178,443
Socioeconomic		274,109	99,527	156,713
Technical data		393,561	63,206	-
Travel and accommodation		115,339	10,763	20,268
Administration		616,970	629,974	855,869
Legal, accounting and audit		96,897	45,828	161,450
Office and administration	12(b)	324,117	416,924	550,534
Rent		14,944	-	-
Shareholder communication		140,036	123,925	84,608
Travel and accommodation		9,758	10,763	14,179
Trust and regulatory		31,218	32,534	45,098
Equity-settled share-based compensation		123,578	17,888	42,124
Cost recoveries	7(b)	(5,539,024)	(1,350,891)	(1,491,626)
Property option proceeds	7(d)	-	(260,115)	-
Gain on sale of mineral property	7(d)	-	(1,934,500)	-
Loss (income) before other items		587,857	(1,501,999)	1,043,846
Other items				
Finance income		(18,694)	(26,904)	(5,558)
Interest expense - director's loans	9	100,000	111,354	105,630
Accretion expense - office lease		10,438	-	-
Other fee income	7(b)	(409,486)	-	-
Amortization of Right-of-use asset		18,493	-	-
Transaction cost - director's loan	9	74,642	57,881	108,768
Foreign exchange loss		562	(1,031)	848
Net (income) loss		363,812	(1,360,699)	1,253,534
Other comprehensive loss:				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to loss:</i>				
Change in value of marketable securities		715,125	626,438	11,234
Other comprehensive (income) loss		715,125	626,438	11,234
Basic and diluted (income) loss per share		0.01	-0.01	0.01
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
		181,479,873	178,666,081	171,767,287

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Amarc Resources Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net income (loss)	\$ (363,812)	\$ 1,360,699	\$ (1,253,534)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:			
Revaluation of marketable securities	(715,125)	(626,438)	(11,234)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(715,125)	(626,438)	(11,234)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,078,937)	\$ 734,261	\$ (1,264,768)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Amarc Resources Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in (Deficiency) Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, except for share information)

	Share capital		Reserves			Deficit	Total
	Number of shares (#)	Amount (\$)	Share-based payments reserve (\$)	Investment revaluation reserve (\$)	Share warrants reserve (\$)		
Balance at April 1, 2019	170,602,894	64,041,556	2,202,640	19,519	2,882,923	(69,689,556)	(542,918)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,253,534)	(1,253,534)
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(11,234)	-	-	(11,234)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(11,234)	-	(1,253,534)	(1,264,768)
Issuance of share purchase warrants	-	-	-	-	490,449	-	490,449
property agreements	5,000,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
Equity-settled share-based compensation	-	-	42,124	-	-	-	42,124
at FVTOCI	-	-	-	5,476	-	(5,476)	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	175,602,894	64,341,556	2,244,764	13,761	3,373,372	(70,948,566)	(975,113)
Balance at April 1, 2020	175,602,894	64,341,556	2,244,764	13,761	3,373,372	(70,948,566)	(975,113)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,360,699	1,360,699
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(626,438)	-	-	(626,438)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(626,438)	-	1,360,699	734,261
Equity-settled share-based compensation	-	-	17,888	-	-	-	17,888
Shares issued through exercise of warrants	5,000,000	403,165	-	-	(153,265)	-	249,900
Balance at March 31, 2021	180,602,894	64,744,721	2,262,652	(612,677)	3,220,107	(69,587,867)	26,936
Balance at April 1, 2021	180,602,894	64,744,721	2,262,652	(612,677)	3,220,107	(69,587,867)	26,936
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(363,812)	(363,812)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(715,125)	-	-	(715,125)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(715,125)	-	(363,812)	(1,078,937)
Shares issued through exercise of warrants	6,000,000	484,200	-	-	(184,200)	-	300,000
Equity-settled share-based compensation	-	-	123,578	-	-	-	123,578
Balance at March 31, 2022	186,602,894	65,228,921	2,386,230	(1,327,802)	3,035,907	(69,951,679)	(628,423)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Amarc Resources Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Years ended March 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Operating activities				
Income (loss) for the year		(363,812)	1,360,699	(1,253,534)
Adjustments for:				
Amortization of right-of-use asset	13	18,494	-	
Equity-settled share-based compensation		123,578	17,888	42,124
Finance income		-	-	(5,558)
Non-cash property payments		-	-	300,000
Gain on sale of mineral property			(1,934,500)	-
Office lease accretion per IFRS 16	13	10,438	-	-
Office base rent recorded as lease reduction per IFRS 16	13	(21,288)	-	-
Interest expense – director's loans	9	100,000	111,354	105,630
Transaction cost – director's loans	9	74,642	57,881	108,768
Changes in working capital items				
Amounts receivable and other assets		(1,437)	35,998	224,217
Restricted cash		(63)	(344)	(5,000)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		245,083	68,120	64,111
Advanced contributions received	6	-	-	(189,021)
Balances due to related parties		(422,936)	91,906	289,320
Net cash used in operating activities		(237,301)	(190,998)	(318,943)
Investing activities				
Proceeds from disposition of marketable securities		-	-	5,476
Proceeds from disposition of mineral properties		-	300,000	-
Interest received		-	-	5,558
Net cash provided by investing activities		-	300,000	11,034
Financing activities				
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares pursuant to exercise of share purchase warrants	9(c)	300,000	249,900	-
Interest paid on director's loans		-	-	(25,904)
Proceeds from director's loan		-	-	675,000
Repayment of director's loans		-	(300,000)	(375,000)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		300,000	(50,100)	274,096
Net (decrease) increase in cash		62,699	58,902	(33,813)
Cash, beginning balance		308,085	249,183	282,996
Cash, ending balance		370,784	308,085	249,183

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Amarc Resources Ltd. (“Amarc” or the “Company”) is a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia (“BC”). Its principal business activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company’s mineral property interests are located in BC. The address of the Company’s corporate office is 14th Floor, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6E 4H1.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether its mineral property interests contain economically recoverable mineral reserves. The Company’s continuing operations are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to continue the exploration and development of its mineral property interests and to obtain the permits necessary to mine, and the future profitable production from its mineral property interest or proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests.

These consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 (the “Financial Statements”) have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had cash of \$370,784, a working capital deficiency of \$171,812, and an accumulated deficit of \$69,951,679.

The Company will need to seek additional financing to meet its exploration and development objectives. The Company has a reasonable expectation that additional funds will be available when necessary to meet ongoing exploration and development costs. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to obtain additional financial resources or will achieve profitability or positive cash flows. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing, the Company will be required to re-evaluate its planned expenditures until additional funding can be raised through financing activities. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These Financial Statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The current outbreak of COVID-19, and any future emergence and spread of similar pathogens, could have a material adverse effect on global and local economic and business conditions, which may adversely impact Amarc’s business and results of operations and the operations of contractors and service providers. The extent to which the COVID-19 impacts our operations will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration of the outbreak, new information that may emerge concerning its severity and the actions taken to contain the virus or treat its impact, among others. The adverse effects on the economy, the stock market and Amarc’s share price could adversely impact its ability to raise capital, with the result that our ability to pursue development of the JOY, IKE and DUKE Districts could be adversely impacted, both through delays and through increased costs. Any of these developments, and others, could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business and results of operation and could delay its plans for development of its districts.

AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are described below. These policies have been consistently applied for all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) *Statement of compliance*

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the Company's reporting year ended March 31, 2022.

The Board of Directors of the Company authorized these Financial Statements for issuance on July 29, 2022.

(b) *Basis of presentation and consolidation*

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, which are reported at fair value. In addition, these Financial Statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

These Financial Statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1130346 B.C. Ltd. (the "Subco"), incorporated under the laws of BC. The Subco was incorporated for the purposes of entering into an option agreement related to the JOY District. On March 30, 2021, Subco was dissolved, did not have any assets, liabilities, income or expenses, and all intercompany balances and transactions had been eliminated on consolidation.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current period.

(c) *Significant accounting estimates and judgements*

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the Financial Statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Specific areas where significant estimates or judgments exist are:

- assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- the determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities; and
- the carrying value and recoverability of the Company's marketable securities.

AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(d) *Foreign currency*

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is the Canadian Dollar (“CAD”).

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in profit or loss for the year.

(e) *Financial instruments*

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. The directly attributable transaction costs of a financial asset classified at FVTPL are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on the derecognition of the financial asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A debt investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and,
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On the initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

Debt investments measured at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are measured in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments measured at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at FVTOCI, as described above, are measured at FVTPL; this includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or measured at FVTOCI as FVTPL if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Balance due to related parties	Amortized cost

<u>Financial assets</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTOCI
Restricted cash	Amortized cost
Amounts receivable and other assets	Amortized cost

(f) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation costs are costs incurred to discover mineral resources, and to assess the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the mineral resources found.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include:

- costs associated with the acquisition of licences;
- costs associated with the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets, including mineral properties; and,
- costs associated with exploration and evaluation activities.

Exploration and evaluation costs are generally expensed as incurred until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been determined and a positive decision to proceed to development has been made. However, if management concludes that future economic benefits are more likely than not to be realized, the costs of property, plant and equipment for use in the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources are capitalized.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed. Costs incurred after the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been determined and a positive decision to proceed to development has been made are considered development costs and are capitalized.

Costs applicable to established mineral property interests where no further work is planned by the Company may, for presentation purposes only, be carried at nominal amounts.

(g) Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and the condition necessary for its intended use, and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to expense the cost of the equipment, less its estimated residual value, using the declining balance method at various rates ranging from 20% to 30% per annum.

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no material future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of equipment consists of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is account for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

As at March 31, 2022, all equipment had been fully depreciated. The Company did not purchase any equipment during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(h) Share capital

Common shares of the Company are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares and share purchase options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

When the Company issues common shares for consideration other than cash, the transaction is measured at fair value based on the quoted market price of the Company's common shares on the date of issuance.

(i) Loss per share

Loss per share is computed by dividing the losses attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the losses attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, such as options granted to employees. The dilutive effect of options assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of share purchase options are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the reporting period. Share purchase options are included in the calculation of dilutive

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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earnings per share only to the extent that the market price of the common shares exceeds the exercise price of the share purchase options. The effect of anti-dilutive factors is not considered when computed diluted loss per share.

(j) Equity-settled share-based payments

The share purchase option plan allows employees and consultants of the Company to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of share purchase options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in the share-based payments reserve in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal and tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

For employees, fair value is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period during which the share purchase options vest. The fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted. At the end of each financial reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share purchase options that are expected to vest.

Share-based payment transactions with non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods and services received. However, if the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

(k) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the years presented comprises of current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The following temporary differences are not provided for:

- goodwill not deductible for tax purposes;
- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit; and
- differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

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A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Flow-through Shares

The Company will, from time-to-time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes this liability and recognizes this premium as other income, offsetting any expense associated with the Company's expenditure of the flow-through proceeds.

(l) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability at the time the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the project or asset, the conditions imposed by the relevant permits, and, when applicable, the jurisdiction in which the project or asset is located.

(m) Operating segments

The Company operates as a single reportable segment—the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. All assets are held in Canada.

(n) Government assistance

When the Company is entitled to receive the BC Mineral Exploration Tax Credit ("BCMETC") and other government grants, this government assistance is recognized as a cost recovery when there is reasonable assurance of recovery. Any amounts accrued or received typically remain subject to review and revision by government authorities. It is not possible to predict the occurrence or outcome of such actions in advance.

(o) Adoption of IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16")

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, replacing IAS 17 - Leases. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model and requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases on its statement

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of financial position, providing the reader with greater transparency of an entity's lease obligations.

The Company elected to use the modified retrospective transition approach, which provides lessees a method for recording existing leases at adoption with no restatement of prior period financial information. Under this approach, a lease liability was recognized at January 1, 2019 in respect of leases previously classified as operating leases, measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at transition. The associated right-of-use assets were measured at amounts equal to the respective lease liabilities, subject to certain adjustments allowed under IFRS 16.

All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of twelve months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of any purchase option granted if it is reasonable certain to assess that option;
- Any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.
- Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:
 - Lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
 - Initial direct costs incurred; and
 - The amount of any provision recognized where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

Lease liabilities, on initial measurement, increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made.

Right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

When the Company revises its estimate of the term of any lease, it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted at the same discount rate that applied on lease commencement. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value.

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3. CASH

The Company's cash is invested in business and savings accounts, which are available on demand by the Company.

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

As at March 31, 2022, the fair value of its current holdings was \$311,293 (March 31, 2021 - \$1,026,418) and the negative change of fair value adjustment of \$715,125 for the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 - change of fair value adjustment of \$626,438). The marketable securities include 5.5 million units (shares and warrants) of Carlyle Commodities Corp., a Canadian public company listed on TSX-V exchange.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company held the following marketable securities:

Company	Shares/Warrants Held (#)	Cost (\$)	Fair Value (\$)	Fair Value Increase(Decrease) (\$)
Carlyle Commodities Corp - Shares	5,500,000	907,500	165,000	(742,500)
Carlyle Commodities Corp - Warrants	5,500,000	727,000	123,000	(604,000)
Other	2,275,002	18,356	23,293	4,937
Total	13,275,002	1,652,856	311,293	(1,341,563)

5. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash represents amounts held in support of exploration permits. The amounts are refundable subject to the consent of regulatory authorities upon completion of any required reclamation work on the related projects.

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS

	March 31, 2022 (\$)	March 31, 2021 (\$)
Sales tax refundable	25,354	17,011
Contribution receivable (note 7(b))	1	9,851
Prepaid Insurance and expense	23,462	20,518
Total	48,817	47,380

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES AND COST RECOVERIES

Below is a summary of the Company's major exploration property interests, together with the material property transactions relating to the three year period ended March 31, 2022.

(a) *IKE District*

The IKE Property claims carry a Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty obligation of 1%, subject to a \$2 million cap and with the Company able to purchase the royalty at any time by payment of the same amount. These claims carry an additional NSR royalty of 2%, subject to the Company retaining the right to purchase up to the entire royalty amount by the payment of up to \$4 million. The Company has also agreed to make annual advance royalty payments of \$50,000 to the holders of the 2% NSR royalty interest and, upon completion of a positive feasibility study, to issue to these same parties 500,000 common shares.

The Granite Property claims are subject to a 2% NSR royalty which can be purchased for \$2 million. In addition, there is an underlying 2.5% NSR royalty on certain mineral claims within the Granite Property, which can be purchased at any time for \$1.5 million less any amount of royalty already paid.

The entire project is subject to a 1% NSR royalty from mine production capped at a total of \$5 million.

(b) *JOY District*

The JOY District, located in north-central BC, comprises the JOY and PINE Properties, and also the "Staked Claims" acquired directly by the Company. In November 2016, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with a private company wholly-owned by one of its directors to purchase 100% of the JOY Property for the reimbursement of the vendor's direct acquisition costs of \$335,299. The property is subject to an underlying NSR royalty held by a former owner which is capped at \$3.5 million.

In addition, the Company concluded agreements with each of Gold Fields Toodoggone Exploration Corporation ("GFTEC") and Cascadero Copper Corporation ("Cascadero") in mid-2017 pursuant to which the Company can purchase 100% of the PINE Property.

In October 2018, Amarc acquired a 100% interest in Cascadero's 49% interest in the PINE Property by completing total cash payments of \$1,000,000 and issuing 5,277,778 common shares.

In November 2019 Amarc entered into a purchase agreement with two prospectors to acquire 100% of a single mineral claim, called the Paula property, located internal to the wider JOY District tenure. The claim is subject to a 1% NSR royalty payable from commercial production that is capped at \$0.5 million (completed).

In December 2019, the Company amended the GFTEC Agreement to purchase GFTEC's 51% interest in the PINE property. Under the terms of the amendment Amarc will purchase outright GFTEC's 51% interest in the 323 km² Property by issuing to GFTEC 5,000,000 common shares of the Company. As such Amarc now holds a 100% interest in the PINE mineral claims.

The PINE Property is subject to a 3% underlying NSR royalty payable to a former owner. The Company has reached an agreement with the former owner to cap the 3% NSR royalty at \$5 million payable from production for consideration totaling \$100,000 and 300,000 common shares payable in stages through to January 31, 2019 (completed).

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GFTEC retains a 2.5% net profits interest (“NPI”) royalty on mineral claims comprising approximately 96% of the PINE Property, which are subject to a NSR royalty payable to a former owner (“Underlying NSR”) and a 1% NSR royalty on the balance of the claims that are not subject to the Underlying NSR royalty. The NPI royalty can be reduced to 1.25% at any time through the payment to GFTEC of \$2.5 million in cash or shares. The NSR royalty can be reduced to 0.5% through the payment to GFTEC of \$2.5 million in cash or shares.

JOY District Agreement with Freeport

On May 11, 2021, the Company and Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc. (“Freeport”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (NYSE:FCX) entered into a Mineral Property Earn-in Agreement (the “Agreement”) whereby Freeport may acquire up to a 70% ownership interest of the Company’s JOY porphyry Cu-Au District Property.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Freeport has a two-stage option to earn up to a 70% ownership interest in the mineral claims comprising the JOY District, plus other rights and interests, over a 10 year period.

To earn an initial 60% interest, Freeport is required to fund \$35 million of work expenditures over a 5-year term. During the first year of the earn-in, a \$4 million work program was planned in the JOY District.

These optional earn-in expenditures can be accelerated by Freeport at its discretion. Amarc will be operator during the initial earn-in period. Once Freeport has acquired such 60% interest, Amarc and Freeport will proceed to operate the JOY District through a jointly owned corporation with Freeport assuming project operatorship.

Upon Freeport earning such 60% interest, it can elect, in its sole discretion, to earn an additional 10% interest, for a total 70% interest by sole funding a further \$75 million within the following five years.

Once Freeport has finalized its earned ownership interest at either the 60% or 70% level, each party will be responsible for funding its own pro-rata share of project costs on a 60:40 or 70:30 basis.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred eligible and recoverable project costs of \$5,333,085 included as expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company also earned a fee of \$409,487 as the project operator.

(c) DUKE District

The DUKE District is located in central BC. In November 2016, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with a private company wholly-owned by one of its directors (note 11(c)) to purchase a 100% interest in the DUKE property for the reimbursement of the vendor’s direct acquisition costs of \$168,996.

(d) Other property transactions

During the comparative year, Amarc operated programs on two exploration properties owned by a related party, Jake and Mack (the “Operated Properties”), for the claim optionee on a cost recovery basis (note 11(c)).

During the comparative year, Amarc received a non-refundable payment of US\$200,000 (CDN\$260,115)

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pursuant to an option agreement whereby an arms-length third party optionee had the right to earn an initial 51% interest in the Windfall Project, comprised of 25 mineral claims located within the IKE district (note 7(a)), by spending US\$4.2 million on exploration by October 21, 2022. On May 25, 2021, this option agreement was terminated by mutual consent of both Amarc and the optionee.

Included in cost recoveries are BCMETC refunds totaling \$265,929 received in the year ended March 31, 2022 (\$820,075 – March 31, 2021; \$Nil – March 31, 2020).

On December 16, 2020 (the “Closing Date”), the Company closed the sale of its Newton property (“Newton”) located in south-central British Columbia (“BC”) to Isaac Mining Corp. (“IMC”), an arms-length private company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Carlyle Commodities Corp. (“Carlyle”) (CSE:CCC, FSE:1OZ, OTC:DLRYF). Amarc has received consideration comprising total cash of \$300,000 from IMC and 5.5 million equity units (common share plus warrant) in Carlyle. The 5.5 million warrants are exercisable at \$0.50 per warrant with an expiry date of December 8, 2025. The fair value of the 5.5 million shares of Carlyle on the Closing Date was recorded at \$907,500, based on a per share value of \$0.165, the closing quote of Carlyle’s common shares on December 16, 2020. The fair value of the 5.5 million warrants of Carlyle on the Closing Date is recorded was \$727,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value was calculated based on the following weighted average assumptions: Risk free-interest rate – 0.38%; Dividend yield – 0.00%; Expected volatility – 139.0%; Expected life – 4.98 years.

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(\$)	(\$)
Accounts payable	175,850	51,889
Accrued liabilities	237,428	116,306
Total	413,278	168,195

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9. DIRECTOR'S LOAN

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	(\$)	(\$)
Opening balance	570,000	812,119
Principal repayment	-	(300,000)
Amortization of transaction costs	74,642	57,881
Closing balance	644,642	570,000

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	(\$)	(\$)
Non-current portion	644,642	570,000
Total	644,642	570,000

Finance expenses	For the year ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Interest on loan	100,000	111,354	105,630
Amortization of transaction costs	74,642	57,881	108,768
Total	174,642	169,235	214,398

In December 2019, the Company entered into a loan extension and amendment agreement (the "Loan") with a director and significant shareholder of the Company (the "Lender"), pursuant to which a previous loan agreement with a maturity date of November 26, 2019 was extended for five years or earlier pending the achievement of certain financing milestones. The Loan has a principal sum of \$1,000,000, is unsecured and bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum. On December 13, 2021, a total of \$160,000 in interest was paid.

Pursuant to the Loan, the Company issued to the Lender a loan bonus comprising of 16,000,000 common share purchase warrants (the "Warrants") with an expiry of five years and an exercise price of \$0.05 per share. Refer to note 16.

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) Authorized and outstanding share capital

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value ("Common Shares") and an unlimited number of preferred shares. All issued Common Shares are fully paid. No preferred shares have been issued.

On August 20, 2020, 3,000,000 flow-through shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$150,000.

On October 2, 2020, 2,000,000 flow-through shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$100,000. \$100 related to flow-through tax filing has been deducted from the gross

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proceeds as issuance costs.

Approximately \$167,000 of the flow-through proceeds received were renounced to the shareholder as at December 31, 2020. The Company recognized no flow-through premium in excess of the fair value of these common shares at their dates of issuance.

On December 2, 2021, 6,000,000 flow-through shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$300,000. The Company recognized no flow-through premium in excess of the fair value of these common shares at their dates of issuance.

As at March 31, 2022, the amount of flow-through proceeds remaining to be expended is approximately \$383,000 (March 31, 2021 - \$83,000; March 31, 2020 - \$nil), which in total must be incurred on or before December 31, 2023. The BCMETC cannot be claimed by the Company on mineral exploration expenses related to meeting expenditure commitments pursuant to the issue of flow-through shares; however, the BCMETC itself, once received, may be used for any purpose.

As at March 31, 2022, there were 186,602,894 (March 31, 2021 - 180,602,894; March 31, 2020 - 175,602,894) Common Shares issued and outstanding.

(b) *Share purchase options*

On March 9, 2022, the Company granted 3.48 million incentive stock options to its service providers to acquire an aggregate of 3.48 million common shares at \$0.12 per share, for a period of three to five years of which 50% are being granted to insiders. All of the options are subject to required TSXV acceptance and customary vesting provisions over 24 months. The fair value of these warrants at issue was determined to be \$366,912 using the Black-Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions: risk-free rate of 1.65%; expected volatility of 139%; underlying market price of \$0.12; strike price of \$0.12; expiry term of 3 - 5 years; and, dividend yield of nil.

The following summarizes changes in the Company's share purchase options (the "Options"):

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options
Outstanding - beginning balance	0.05	2,000,000	0.05	2,000,000
Grant	0.12	3,480,000	-	-
Outstanding - ending balance	0.09	5,480,000	0.05	2,000,000

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The following summarizes information on the options outstanding and exercisable as at March 31, 2022:

Exercise price	Expiry date	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options
0.05	04-Oct-24	0.92	2,000,000	0.92	2,000,000
0.12	09-Mar-25	1.39	2,580,000	1.39	2,580,000
0.12	09-Mar-27	0.81	900,000	0.81	900,000
Total		3.11	5,480,000	3.11	5,480,000

(c) Share purchase warrants

The following common share purchase warrants were outstanding at March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Exercise Price	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Issued pursuant to the Loan (note 9)	0.05	16,000,000	16,000,000
Exercised		(11,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Total		5,000,000	11,000,000

(i) 2019 loan bonus warrants

In December 2019, 16,000,000 share purchase warrants were issued pursuant to the Loan (note 9). The fair value of these warrants at issue was determined to be \$490,449 at \$0.03 per warrant using the Black-Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions: risk-free rate of 1.57%; expected volatility of 144%; underlying market price of \$0.035; strike price of \$0.05; expiry term of 5 years; and, dividend yield of nil.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balances due to related parties	(\$)	(\$)
Bookskipper Accounting & Tax Services	-	1,050
Hunter Dickinson Services Inc.	345,289	614,352
Robert Dickinson (interest payable)	111,260	174,816
United Mineral Services Ltd.	11,029	5,021
Thomas Wilson (CFO fees)	4,725	
Total	472,303	795,239

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel ("KMP") are those persons that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly and indirectly, and by definition include all the directors of the Company.

Note 9 includes the details of a director's loan. Note 7(b) and 7(c) includes the details of the acquisition

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of mineral property interests from a private entity wholly-owned by one of the directors of the Company.

During the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer and Director; and Corporate Secretary provided services to the Company under a service agreement with Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. (note 11(b)).

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred fees totaling \$35,500 (2021 - \$10,000) in respect of services provided by Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$32,747 (March 31, 2021 - \$nil; March 31, 2020 - \$nil) in relation to 850,000 (March 31, 2021 - nil; March 31, 2020 - nil) stock options issued to directors and officers of the Company.

(b) Hunter Dickinson Services Inc.

Hunter Dickinson Inc. ("HDI") and its wholly-owned subsidiary Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. ("HDSI") are private companies established by a group of mining professionals. HDSI provides contract services for a number of mineral exploration and development companies, and also to companies that are outside of the mining and mineral development space. Amarc acquires services from a number of related and arms-length contractors, and it is at Amarc's discretion that HDSI provides certain contract services.

The Company has one director in common with HDSI, namely Robert Dickinson. Also, the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, and Corporate Secretary are employees of HDSI and are contracted to work for the Company under an employee secondment agreement between the Company and HDSI.

Pursuant to an agreement dated July 2, 2010, HDSI provides certain cost effective technical, geological, corporate communications, regulatory compliance, and administrative and management services to the Company, on a non-exclusive basis as needed and as requested by the Company. As a result of this relationship, the Company has ready access to a range of diverse and specialized expertise on a regular basis, without having to engage or hire full-time employees or experts. The Company benefits from the economies of scale created by HDSI which itself serves several clients both within and external to the exploration and mining sector.

The Company is not obligated to acquire any minimum amount of services from HDSI. The monetary amount of the services received from HDSI in a given period of time is a function of annually set and agreed charge-out rates for and the time spent by each HDSI employee engaged by the Company.

HDSI also incurs third-party costs on behalf of the Company. Such third-party costs include, for example, capital market advisory services, communication services and office supplies. Third-party costs are billed at cost, without markup.

There are no ongoing contractual or other commitments resulting from the Company's transactions with HDSI, other than the payment for services already rendered and billed. The agreement may be terminated upon 60 days' notice by either the Company or HDSI.

The following is a summary of transactions with HDSI that occurred during the reporting period:

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<i>(rounded to the nearest thousand CAD)</i>	Years ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Services received from HDSI and as requested by the Company	765,000	914,000	1,272,000
Information technology – infrastructure and support services	67,000	60,000	60,000
Office rent	33,000	-	-
Reimbursement, at cost, of third-party expenses incurred by HDSI on behalf of the Company	136,000	79,000	104,000
Total	1,001,000	1,053,000	1,436,000

(c) *United Mineral Services Ltd.*

United Mineral Services Ltd. (“UMS”) is a private company wholly-owned by one of the directors of the Company. UMS is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests. The following is a summary of transactions with UMS that occurred during the reporting period:

<i>(rounded to the nearest thousand CAD)</i>	Years ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Services received from UMS and as requested by the Company	-	-	813
Interest and finance charges	-	-	616
Exploration expenses and related reimbursement, incurred by the Company on behalf of UMS	1,151	138,009	8,442
Total	1,151	138,009	1,429

Refer also to note 9.

12. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS

(a) *Employees' salaries and benefits*

The employees' salaries and benefits included in exploration and evaluation expenses and administration expenses are as follows:

Employee salaries and benefits	Years ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	2,391,000	576,000	856,000
Administration expenses	194,000	363,000	454,000
Total	2,585,000	939,000	1,310,000

(1) rounded to the nearest thousand dollar

(2) includes salaries and benefits included in office and administration expenses (note 12(b)) and other salaries and benefits expenses classified as administration expenses

(b) *Office and administration expenses*

Office and administration expenses include the following:

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	Years ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Salaries and Benefits	239,000	300,000	414,000
Data processing and retention	17,000	79,000	55,000
Insurance	30,000	23,000	60,000
Other office expenses	32,000	15,000	21,000
Total	318,000	417,000	550,000

(1) rounded to the nearest thousand dollar

13. OFFICE LEASE – RIGHT OF USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

The Company subleases corporate offices in Vancouver, BC from HDSI under a lease agreement dated May 1, 2021, and the lease expires on April 29, 2026. Refer to Note 2 (o) for details regarding the 2019 adoption of IFRS 16.

Right-of-use asset

A summary of the changes in the right-of-use asset for the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022
	(\$)
Balance at March 31, 2021	-
Addition	100,877
Amortization	(18,493)
Total	82,384

Lease liability

On May 1, 2021, the Company entered into lease agreement which resulted in the lease liability of \$100,877 (undiscounted value of \$134,766, discount rate used is 12.00%). This liability represents the monthly lease payment from May 1, 2021 to April 29, 2026, the end of the lease term less abatement granted by HDSI.

A summary of changes in the lease liability during the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 areas follows:

	2022
Lease Liability	(\$)
Balance at March 31, 2021	-
Addition	100,877
Lease payment - base rent portion	(21,288)
Lease Liability - accretion expense	10,438
Balance at March 31, 2022	90,027
Current Portion	17,125
Long-term Portion	72,903

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The following is a schedule of the Company's future lease payments (base rent portion) under lease obligations:

	2022
Future lease payments (base rent portion only)	(\$)
Fiscal 2023 (April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023)	26,746
Fiscal 2024 (April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)	28,056
Fiscal 2025 (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	28,165
Fiscal 2026 (April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	28,165
Fiscal 2027 (April 1, 2026 to April 29, 2026)	2,347
Total undiscounted lease payments	113,479
Less: imputed interest	(23,452)
Lease liability as at March 31, 2022	90,027

14. INCOME TAXES

(a) Provision for current tax

No provision has been made for current income taxes as the Company has no taxable income.

(b) Provision for deferred tax

As future taxable profits of the Company are uncertain, no deferred tax asset has been recognized.

At March 31, 2022, the Company has unused non-capital loss carry forwards of approximately \$11,000,000 (March 31, 2021 - \$10.7 million; March 31, 2020 - \$9.8 million).

At March 31, 2022, the Company has resource tax pools of approximately \$31,000,000 (March 31, 2021 - \$31 million; March 31, 2020 - \$31.3 million) available in Canada, which may be carried forward and utilized to offset future taxes related to certain resource income.

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2020
Income (loss) for the year	\$ 1,078,937	\$ 1,360,699
Total income tax expense	-	-
Loss excluding income tax	1,078,937	1,360,699
Income tax expense (recovery) using the Company's tax rate	(291,000)	367,000
Non-deductible expenses and other	107,000	(577,000)
Temporary difference booked to reserve	(199,000)	16,000
Deferred income tax assets not recognized	383,000	194,000
	\$ -	\$ -

The Company's statutory tax rate was 27% (2021 - 27%; 2020 - 27%) and its effective tax rate is nil (2021 - nil; 2020 - nil).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(d) *Deductible temporary differences*

At March 31, 2022, the Company had the following deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset was recognized:

Expiry	Tax losses (capital)	Tax losses (non-capital)	Resources pools	Other
Within one year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
One to five years	-	-	-	-
After five years	-	11,423,000	-	1,011,000
No expiry date	2,030,000	-	31,210,000	77,000
	\$ 2,030,000	\$ 11,423,000	\$ 31,210,000	\$ 1,088,000

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) *Capital management objectives*

The Company's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders, and to have sufficient liquidity available to fund ongoing expenditures and suitable business opportunities as they arise.

The Company considers the components of shareholders' equity as well as its cash as capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue equity, sell assets, or return capital to shareholders as well as issue or repay debt.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid, short-term, interest-bearing investments having maturity dates of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

The Company is not subject to any imposed equity requirements.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(b) *Carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments*

The Company's marketable securities are carried at fair value based on quoted prices in active markets.

As at March 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values.

(c) *Financial instrument risk exposure and risk management*

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument-related risks. The Board

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of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented treasury policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash, and amounts receivable and other assets. The carrying values of these financial assets represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Company limits the exposure to credit risk by only investing its cash in high-credit quality financial institutions in business and savings accounts, which are available on demand by the Company for its programs.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Company ensures that there is sufficient cash in order to meet its short-term business requirements after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash.

The Company has sufficient cash to meet its commitments associated with its financial liabilities in the near term, other than the amounts payable to related parties.

Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to interest rate risk with respect to its investments in cash. The Company's policy is to invest cash at variable rates of interest and cash reserves are to be maintained in cash in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. Fluctuations in interest rates when cash matures impact interest income earned.

As at March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk was nominal.

Price risk

Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company is subject to price risk in respect of its investments in marketable securities.

As at March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's exposure to price risk was not significant in relation to these Financial Statements.

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company entered into a Second Loan Amendment Agreement dated May 25, 2022, pursuant to which it has agreed to a \$100,000 increase to an existing \$ 1 million loan (the "Loan") with the related party lender disclosed at note 9 (the "Lender"). The Loan is unsecured, will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum and is repayable on or before the earlier of November 26, 2024, the occurrence of a default or on

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achievement of financing milestones.

In connection with this Loan, Amarc will issue to the Lender a loan bonus in the form of 1,176,470 warrants (the "Bonus Warrants"), each entitling the holder to acquire one common share of Amarc until November 26, 2024 at a price of \$0.085 per share. The Bonus Warrants will be subject to a four month hold period commencing from the date of issuance thereof. The Loan and Bonus Warrants are subject to acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Loan proceeds are being used to pay the initial option requirement of \$100,000 for a five BC mineral claims group option dated May 16, 2022, from an arm's length optionor. Total additional option payments are a further \$900,000 at \$100,000 per year, payable on or before May 31 of each year (total option payments are \$1,000,000). The property is subject to a 2% NSR royalty, of which 1.5% is capped at \$10 million.

On June 15, a separate 6-month facility 12% interest was included in the Loan Amendment, which can be accessed by the Company upon the determination of the Company's entitlement to near-term receipt of BCMETC.

On July 8, 2022, the Company announced that it had engaged Kin Communications Inc. ("Kin") to assist with its investor relations activities. Under the terms of the Investor Relations Agreement with Kin, Kin has agreed to assist Amarc with investor relations, including communicating with and marketing to potential investors, shareholders and media contacts for a period of twelve months and on a month-to-month basis thereafter. In consideration for the services, the Company has agreed to pay Kin \$12,500 per month for the initial 12-month period. In addition, the Company has granted Kin stock options entitling it to purchase 1,000,000 of the Company's common shares at a price of \$0.11 per share with a five-year term, vesting in three instalments of 33%, 33% and 34%, with the first instalment vesting 90 days after the Effective Date of the Investor Relations Agreement.



AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

1.1 DATE

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements (the "Annual Financial Statements") of Amarc Resources Ltd. ("Amarc", or the "Company") for the year ended March 31, 2022, which are publicly available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. All monetary amounts herein are expressed in Canadian Dollars ("CAD") unless otherwise stated.

The Company reports in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (together known as "IFRS"). The following disclosure and associated Financial Statements are presented in accordance with IFRS.

This MD&A is prepared as of July 29, 2022.

Cautionary Note to Investors Concerning Forward-looking Statements

This news release includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All such statements, other than statements of historical facts that address exploration plans and plans for enhanced relationships are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Assumptions used by the Company to develop forward-looking statements include the following: Amarc's projects will obtain all required environmental and other permits and all land use and other licenses, studies and exploration of Amarc's projects will continue to be positive, and no geological or technical problems will occur. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, potential environmental issues or liabilities associated with exploration, development and mining activities, exploitation and exploration successes, continuity of mineralization, uncertainties related to the ability to obtain necessary permits, licenses and tenure and delays due to third party opposition, changes in and the effect of government policies regarding mining and natural resource exploration and exploitation, exploration and development of properties located within Aboriginal groups asserted territories may affect or be perceived to affect asserted aboriginal rights and title, which may cause permitting delays or opposition by Aboriginal groups, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions, as well as risks relating to the uncertainties with respect to the effects of COVID-19. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. For more information on Amarc Resources Ltd., investors should review Amarc's annual Form 20-F filing with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov and its home jurisdiction filings that are available at www.sedar.com.

1.2 OVERVIEW

Amarc is a mineral exploration and development company with an experienced and successful management team focused on developing a new generation of long life, high value British Columbia ("BC") porphyry copper-gold ("Cu-Au") mines. By combining high demand projects with successful management,

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Amarc has created a solid platform to create value from its exploration and development-stage assets.

Amarc is advancing its JOY, IKE and DUKE porphyry Cu±Au deposit districts located in northern, southern and central BC, respectively. The JOY, IKE and DUKE Districts represent significant potential for the development of multiple and important-scale, porphyry Cu±Au deposits. Importantly, each of the three districts is located in proximity to industrial infrastructure – including power, highways and rail.

LOCATION OF THE COMPANY'S JOY, IKE and DUKE PROJECTS



Amarc’s 100%-owned 482 km² JOY District covers the northern extension of the prolific Kemsess porphyry Cu-Au district (the “Kemsess District”) in the Toodoggone region of north-central BC. A geological region with high potential for important porphyry and epithermal deposits, the Toodoggone is part of BC's Golden Horseshoe, which includes the Golden Triangle to the west.

The JOY claims are located approximately 20 km north of the former Kemsess South Mine and the government-approved Kemsess underground project (“Kemsess District”). In mid-2017, Centerra Gold Inc. (“Centerra”) purchased the Kemsess District from AuRico Metals Inc. for \$310 million¹. JOY is host to the open-ended PINE porphyry Cu-Au deposit (the “PINE Deposit”) and the promising MEX porphyry Cu-Au deposit target. Work by Amarc has identified significant expansion potential that requires further drill testing at both the PINE Deposit and at MEX. In addition, Amarc’s extensive exploration surveys have identified a

¹ Centerra Gold Inc. news release January 8, 2018.

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pipeline of other large and high potential, porphyry Cu-Au targets, which cluster on the property. Each of these target areas in themselves host multiple targets that are either drill-ready, or can rapidly be brought up to a drill ready status by the completion of focused surface surveys.

Amarc has entered into an alliance with Freeport-McMoran Minerals Properties Canada Inc. ("Freeport"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Freeport-McMoRan Inc., to efficiently advance the JOY District. Under the terms of the agreement Freeport may acquire up to a 70% ownership interest by making staged investments totalling \$110 million. Freeport increased its Year 1 contribution in the 2021 JOY exploration program by ~50% – from \$4 million to \$5.94 million, and is continuing its earn-in on the JOY District into a second drilling season. Amarc is the project operator.

The 462 km² IKE District, which also 100% owned by Amarc is located 33 km northwest of the historical mining community of Gold Bridge near the heartland of BC's producing porphyry Cu mines. The greater IKE District includes a porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag deposit discovery (the "IKE Deposit"), the high potential Greater Empress Cu-Au Project (the "Greater Empress" area) that hosts the Empress Cu-Au-Ag deposit (the "Empress Deposit") and other significant porphyry Cu-Au-Mo-Ag and Cu-Au-Ag replacement deposit targets, and also the number of promising porphyry Cu and epithermal Au-Ag targets. The IKE District shares many characteristics with porphyry districts around the globe that host major, and commonly multiple, Cu±Au±Mo±Ag deposits and has the potential to possess the grades and resources necessary to develop into an important mining camp.

Subject to funding Amarc is planning:

- An expanded drill program at the IKE Deposit with the goal of establishing a mineral resource;
- A well-planned core drilling program at the Empress Deposit to expand the mineralization which remains open; and
- An integrated program in the Greater Empress area to drill test high potential drill-ready targets and survey work on other promising targets to bring them also to a drill ready status.

The Company has the required drill and IP permits in hand for the proposed work programs.

Amarc's DUKE District is located 80 km northeast of Smithers within the broader Babine District (the "District"), one of BC's most prolific porphyry Cu-Au belts. The Babine District, a 40 by 100 km north-northwesterly striking mineralized belt is host to Noranda Mines' past producing Bell and Granisle Cu-Au mines that produced a total of 1.1 billion pounds of Cu, 634,000 ounces of Au and 3.5 million ounces of Ag², and the advanced stage Morrison Cu-Au deposit. The DUKE District includes both the DUKE porphyry Cu deposit target discovery and a series of high potential porphyry Cu-Au deposit targets generated from the Company's comprehensive district-scale targeting programs.

The Company is currently planning:

- To undertake the drilling required to delineate the geometry and grade distribution of its DUKE discovery in order to inform a mineral resource estimate and related studies; and
- Initial ground surveys on its regional targets taking advantage of extensive logging road networks across the property. These focused surveys would be followed by RC drilling to test prioritized targets for the presence of potential porphyry Cu- Au mineralized systems below cover and, where a deposit

² MINFILE Number 093L 146 and 093M 001 MINFILE Production Detail Report, BC Geological Survey, Ministry of Energy and Mines, BC.

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target is confirmed, core drilling to determine the extent, grade and geometry of the mineralized system.

The Company has permits in hand to commence these works.

In addition to the JOY, IKE and DUKE Districts, Amarc recently acquired from an arm's length optionor an additional BC property comprising five mineral claims (Amarc release June 25, 2022). Subsequent to an initial requirement of \$100,000, total additional option payments are a further \$900,000 at \$100,000 per year. The property is subject to a 2% NSR royalty, of which 1.5% is capped at \$10 million. Amarc recently completed recently completed geophysical work over the five BC mineral claims.

Amarc works closely with local governments, indigenous groups and other stakeholders in order to advance its mineral projects responsibly, and to do so in a manner that contributes to sustainable community and economic development. We pursue early and meaningful engagement to ensure our mineral exploration and development activities are well coordinated and broadly supported, address local priorities and concerns, and optimize opportunities for collaboration. In particular, we seek to establish mutually beneficial partnerships with indigenous groups within whose traditional territories its projects are located, through the provision of jobs, training programs, contract opportunities, capacity funding agreements and sponsorship of community events. All Amarc's work programs are carefully planned to achieve high levels of environmental and social performance.

The JOY Cu-Au District

Amarc's 100%-owned 482 km² JOY District covers the northern extension of the prolific Kemess porphyry Cu-Au district (the "Kemess District") in the Toodoggone region of north-central BC (see May 15, 2020 news release and the Company's website at www.amarcresources.com/projects/joy-project). A geological region with high potential for important porphyry and epithermal deposits, the Toodoggone is part of BC's Golden Horseshoe, which includes the Golden Triangle to the west.

Through its association with HDI, Amarc's technical team was first to recognize the Kemess District's true porphyry potential, acquiring both Kemess North and Kemess South as early-stage prospects and advancing both to significant porphyry Cu-Au deposits. Kemess South was sold on beneficial terms to a predecessor of Northgate Minerals, which brought the deposit into production. Northgate Minerals produced 3 million ounces of Au, and 750 million pounds of Cu over a 13-year period to 2011³ from Kemess South (BC's third largest Au producer). The southern area of the Kemess District, now owned by Centerra, includes the government-approved Kemess Underground Project (the deeper higher-grade extension of the Kemess North deposit), the advanced stage Kemess East deposit as well as the mined-out Kemess South deposit. The resource road that services Centerra's deposits and the historical Lawyers and Shasta Au-Ag mines, also provides access to Amarc's JOY District.

JOY District Highlights

The PINE Deposit within the JOY District has seen several phases of historical drilling. Work by Amarc identified significant expansion potential at both the PINE Deposit and the MEX deposit target that requires drill testing. In addition, Amarc defined seven large (approximately 1 to 5 km²), high potential porphyry Cu-Au exploration target areas, each of which hosts multiple targets that are either drill-ready, or can rapidly be

³ SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. 2013 NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Kemess Underground Project, British Columbia, Canada, AuRico Metals Ltd. Sedar

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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brought up to a drill ready status by the completion of focused surface surveys. A highly effective targeting strategy was initially achieved by combining and interpreting information from the Company's exploration surveys and extensive historical datasets. These datasets included results from soil geochemical sample grids, airborne magnetics and Induced Polarization ("IP") geophysical surveys, geological and alteration mapping and historical drilling. The large historical soils geochemical database (6,390 samples) was of particular use.

The JOY technical information up and including 2020 is summarized in the Company's National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report ("JOY Technical Report") filed under Amarc's profile at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.amarcresources.com/projects/joy-project/technical-report.

In 2021 Amarc work crews completed a comprehensive exploration program at JOY, which was designed to advance the PINE Deposit delineation and assess several of the defined important-scale mineral systems (see November 15, 2021 news release). This program included the drilling of nine core drill holes (4,300 m) and the relogging of over 60 historical core drill holes mainly from the PINE porphyry copper-gold deposit, along with 42 line-km of IP geophysical survey, 684 grid soil geochemical samples and 179 rock geochemical samples collected during geological traverses over a number of the target areas.

Expanding the PINE Porphyry Cu-Au Deposit

Building on information derived mainly from the team's relogging of the historical core, Amarc completed in 2021 its first ever drilling at the PINE Deposit, which comprised three long core holes (up to 701 m in length) (Amarc release March 7, 2022). These holes intercepted significant mineralization over a strike length of 1,100 m and to a vertical depth of at least 550 m (Table 1), within an expansive 6 km² hydrothermal mineralizing system as outlined by IP geophysical surveys. Notably, the PINE system has the potential to remain open to expansion for at least 1 km to the southwest, with most of this prospective area concealed under a cover of broadly distributed glacial deposits.

Amarc's drill holes at the PINE Deposit intercepted some of the highest grade of Cu-Au mineralization over the longest intervals encountered to date. Highlights from 2021 PINE Deposit core drilling include:

- 101.90 m of 0.56% CuEQ¹ (0.23% Cu, 0.57 g/t Au and 2.4 g/t Ag)
- 29.00 m of 0.46% CuEQ (0.20% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au and 2.1 g/t Ag)
- 66.60 m of 0.40% CuEQ (0.21% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au and 1.5 g/t Ag)
- 244.10 m of 0.35% CuEQ (0.11% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au and 1.2 g/t Ag)
- 135.00 m of 0.44% CuEQ (0.14% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au and 1.2 g/t Ag)

1. Copper equivalent (CuEQ) calculations do not use 100% recovery but conceptual recoveries based on those from producing and near development BC porphyry Cu deposits of Cu 85%, Au 72% and 67% Ag, and metal prices of Cu US\$4.00/lb, Au US\$1,800.00/oz Au and Ag US\$24.00/oz. Further details are provided below with Table 1.

A majority of the 60+ mainly short and, frequently, widely spaced historical core holes at the PINE Deposit (80% of which extend to <200 m vertical depth) are collared within a restricted 900 x 600 m area. Reinterpretation of historical drill holes and the new holes drilled by Amarc show good potential to expand the PINE Deposit internally (between the widely spaced drill holes), laterally (beyond the footprint of current drilling) and to depth.

Further to the open-ended nature of the PINE Deposit, there is also significant potential for the discovery of other centres of porphyry Cu-Au mineralization within the area of the overall PINE mineralized system.

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Amarc's hole JP21009, located 500 m northeast of the PINE Deposit, returned 244 m of 0.35% CuEQ⁴ (0.11% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au and 1.2 g/t Ag) (see Table 1 below for note 4), including 135 m of 0.44% CuEQ⁴ (0.14% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au and 1.2 g/t Ag), indicating high potential to the northeast. Historical drilling also indicates significant potential to the southwest of the PINE Deposit. For example, the historical hole located furthest away to the southwest but within the current known limits of the PINE system (PIN09-04) returned 105 m at 0.17% CuEQ⁴ (0.08% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and 1.1 g/t Ag) (see figures in Amarc release March 7, 2022).

Developing the JOY District Porphyry Cu-Au Deposit Targets

In addition to the PINE Deposit and its internal, lateral and depth potential for expansion, the JOY District hosts five drill-ready, deposit-scale porphyry Cu-Au targets (including Canyon, Twins and MEX). Together, these assets indicate the potential to form a major cluster of Cu-Au mineralized porphyry systems (see figures in Amarc release March 7, 2022). Furthermore, other Cu-Au target areas in the JOY District will be advanced to drill readiness during the 2022 field season.

Amarc drilled five initial scout exploration core holes (271 m to 404 m in length) in 2021 to test four porphyry Cu-Au deposit targets confirmed by IP, airborne magnetics, geochemical and geological surveys. Three of these JOY District targets had not previously been drill tested.

Like the PINE Deposit, the approximately 5 km² Canyon porphyry Cu-Au deposit target is largely covered by a veneer of glacial deposits. The Canyon target is defined by a high contrast IP chargeability anomaly, outlining a sizable sulphide system centered on and flanked by magnetic highs. On the eastern and western margins of this target historical drilling returned porphyry-style Cu-Au and high-grade Au intersections, respectively.

A single scout hole (JP21006) collared within the 5 km² Canyon target area intersected 27 m of porphyry style mineralization grading 0.18% CuEQ⁴ (0.06% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au and 0.7 g/t Ag) (see Table 1 below for note 4), indicating a peripheral location to a porphyry Cu-Au system. Hole JP21005, drilled over 1 km to the east did not return significant assays. Systematic drilling of the very extensive Canyon target is planned for 2022.

At the Twins porphyry Cu-Au target, which is also mostly concealed under a thin layer of glacial cover, IP chargeability surveys have outlined a sulphide system that envelopes a number of magnetic highs. The target area extends over an area of 6 km² that is open to further expansion to the south and east. The Twins target is centered on an outcrop of moderate to strongly altered monzonite intrusive that locally hosts porphyry-style chalcopyrite-bearing veinlets.

Amarc's scout exploration hole (JP21004), the first ever drilled into the sizable Twins target, successfully discovered porphyry-type Cu-Au mineralization – intercepting 63 m of 0.18% CuEQ⁴ (0.09% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and 0.5 g/t Ag), including 39 m of 0.22% CuEQ⁴ (0.11% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au and 0.6 g/t Ag). Systematic drilling of the extensive Twins target is planned for 2022.

At the MEX Cu-Au deposit target, a single hole (JP21002) drilled by Amarc in 2021 intersected anomalous Cu and Au concentrations lateral to and below historical drilling, returning 153 m of 0.17% CuEQ⁴ (0.09% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au). At the North MEX target, a single hole (JP21003) was drilled to test a multi-element geochemical anomaly. No significant Cu or Au concentrations were encountered in that hole.

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Table 1: JOY Drill Hole Assay Results

Drill Hole ID	Deposit Target	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Int. ^{1,2,3} (m)	CuEQ ^{4,5} (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag ⁶ (g/t)	
JP21001	PINE	35	-60	302		34.00	80.00	46.00	0.10	0.03	0.11	2.4	
						104.00	155.00	51.00	0.13	0.04	0.13	3.2	
						239.00	266.00	27.00	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.8	
JP21002	MEX	195	-60	707	<i>Incl.</i>	26.00	179.00	153.00	0.17	0.09	0.13	0.7	
						<i>Incl.</i>	98.00	116.00	18.00	0.24	0.16	0.13	1.0
						<i>Incl.</i>	155.00	173.00	18.00	0.26	0.12	0.25	1.2
						<i>Incl.</i>	224.00	287.00	63.00	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.6
JP21003	MEX N	45	-70	404	No significant assays								
JP21004	Twins	45	-60	302	<i>Incl.</i>	89.00	152.00	63.00	0.18	0.09	0.15	0.5	
						<i>Incl.</i>	98.00	137.00	39.00	0.22	0.11	0.19	0.6
JP21005	Canyon	30	-50	349	No significant assays								
JP21006	Canyon	45	-60	271	<i>Incl.</i>	85.00	112.00	27.00	0.18	0.06	0.21	0.7	
						<i>Incl.</i>	97.00	112.00	15.00	0.25	0.08	0.30	0.8
JP21007	PINE	0	-85	596	<i>Incl.</i>	41.00	70.00	29.00	0.46	0.20	0.44	2.1	
						132.80	234.70	101.90	0.56	0.23	0.57	2.4	
						297.15	361.05	63.90	0.26	0.14	0.21	1.1	
						312.00	344.00	32.00	0.32	0.16	0.27	1.3	
<i>Incl.</i>	409.25	503.00	90.75	0.24	0.14	0.15	2.3						
JP21008	PINE	180	-65	701	<i>Incl.</i>	112.80	129.65	16.85	0.18	0.09	0.14	1.4	
						177.15	389.00	211.85	0.16	0.10	0.10	1.3	
						<i>Incl.</i>	344.00	386.00	42.00	0.22	0.13	0.14	1.4
						<i>Incl.</i>	410.00	433.00	23.00	0.42	0.21	0.35	2.1
						<i>Incl.</i>	458.10	553.40	95.30	0.33	0.18	0.26	1.4
						<i>Incl.</i>	458.10	524.70	66.60	0.40	0.21	0.32	1.5
<i>Incl.</i>	566.45	598.20	31.75	0.20	0.17	0.04	0.9						
JP21009	PINE	215	-55	700	<i>Incl.</i>	26.50	270.60	244.10	0.35	0.11	0.41	1.2	
						<i>Incl.</i>	37.00	52.00	15.00	0.41	0.13	0.49	1.1
						<i>and</i>	73.00	268.00	195.00	0.37	0.12	0.43	1.2
						<i>and</i>	97.00	232.00	135.00	0.44	0.14	0.53	1.2
						<i>and</i>	151.00	190.00	39.00	0.60	0.17	0.77	1.3
						<i>Incl.</i>	367.96	400.00	32.04	0.28	0.08	0.34	1.1
<i>Incl.</i>	367.96	388.00	20.04	0.34	0.10	0.42	1.1						

Notes to Table 1:

- Widths reported are drill widths, such that true thicknesses are unknown.
- All assay intervals represent length-weighted averages.
- Some figures may not sum exactly due to rounding.
- Copper equivalent (CuEQ) calculations use metal prices of: Cu US\$4.00/lb, Au US\$1,800.00/oz and Ag US\$24/oz and conceptual recoveries of: Cu 85%, Au 72% and 67% Ag. Conversion of metals to an equivalent copper grade based on these metal prices is relative to the copper price per unit mass factored by conceptual recoveries for those metals normalized to the conceptualized copper recovery. The metal equivalencies for each metal are added to the copper grade. The general formula for this is: $CuEQ\% = Cu\% + (Au\ g/t * (Au\ recovery / Cu\ recovery) * (Au\ \$\ per\ oz / 31.1034768) / (Cu\ \$\ per\ lb * 22.04623)) + (Ag\ g/t * (Ag\ recovery / Cu\ recovery) * (Ag\ \$\ per\ oz / 31.1034768) / (Cu\ \$\ per\ lb * 22.04623))$.
- Intervals averaging **greater than 0.3% CuEQ in bold**; *included intercepts are italicized*.
- Ag results capped at 40 g/t.

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On May 12, 2021 Amarc announced it entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with Freeport pursuant to which Freeport may acquire, through a staged two-stage option up to a 70% ownership interest in the mineral claims comprising the JOY District, plus other rights and interests, over up to a 10 year period.

To earn an initial 60% interest, Freeport is required to fund \$35 million of work expenditures over a 5-year term. During the first year of the earn-in, a \$4 million work program is required in the JOY District. Annual optional earn-in expenditures can be accelerated by Freeport at its discretion. Amarc will be operator during the initial earn-in period. Once Freeport has acquired such 60% interest, Amarc and Freeport will proceed to explore and develop the JOY District through a jointly owned corporation with Freeport assuming project operatorship.

Upon Freeport earning such 60% interest, it can elect, in its sole discretion, to earn an additional 10% in the mineral claims comprising the JOY District, plus other rights and interests (for a total 70% interest) by sole funding a further \$75 million within the following five years.

Once Freeport has finalized its earned ownership interest at either the 60% or 70% level, each party will be responsible for funding its own pro-rata share of project costs on a 60:40 or 70:30 basis.

On August 4, 2021, Amarc announced that Freeport had increased its first-year contribution to the Company's ongoing exploration program at the JOY District from \$4 million to \$5.5 million.

On November 15, 2021, Amarc announced that Freeport had further increased its first-year contribution to the Company's ongoing exploration program at the JOY District by ~50% – from \$4 million to \$5.94 million, and on December 15, 2021, that Freeport are to continue their earn-in into the 2022 drill season.

JOY District Royalties

The 100% Amarc owned JOY District comprises the JOY, PINE and Paula properties, and also the STAKED Claims. The mineral claims comprising the STAKED Claims were staked and are owned 100% by the Company.

On November 21, 2017, Amarc acquired 100% interest in the 7,200 Ha JOY property from United Minerals Services Ltd., a private vendor. The JOY property is subject to an underlying 3% NSR royalty from production to a former owner, which is capped at \$3.5 million.

On August 29, 2017, Amarc announced that it had concluded option agreements with each of Gold Fields Toodoggone Exploration Corporation ("Gold Fields") and Cascadero Copper Corporation ("Cascadero"), which at that time held the PINE property in a 51%:49% joint venture, that enabled Amarc to purchase 100% of the property. On December 31, 2018, Amarc completed the purchase of Cascadero's 49% interest in the PINE property (Amarc MD&A December 31, 2018). Further on December 9, 2019, Amarc announced that it had reached an agreement with Gold Fields to amend the option agreement between the parties and purchased outright the remaining 51% of the PINE property from Gold Fields (Amarc news release, December 9, 2019).

Gold Fields retains a 2.5% NPI royalty on mineral claims comprising about 96% of the PINE property and a 1% NSR royalty on the balance of the claims. The NPI royalty can be reduced to 1.25% at any time through the payment to Gold Fields of \$2.5 million in cash or shares. The NSR royalty can be reduced to 0.50% through the payment to Gold Fields of \$2.5 million in cash or shares.

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The PINE property is subject to a 3% underlying NSR royalty payable from production to a former owner and capped at \$5 million payable from production (Amarc November 21, 2017 news release).

In November 2019 Amarc entered into a purchase agreement with two prospectors to acquire 100% of a single mineral claim, called the Paula property, located internal to the wider JOY District tenure (Amarc MD&A December 31, 2019). The claim is subject to a 1% NSR royalty payable from commercial production that is capped at \$0.5 million.

The IKE Cu-Au District

Amarc's 100% owned IKE District is located 35 km northwest of the town of Gold Bridge in southwestern BC near the heartland of the provinces producing porphyry Cu mines. It is proximal to industrial infrastructure including power, and also highways and rail that connect the District to Vancouver and its port facilities.

Hydrothermal alteration and mineralization, which is prospective for the discovery of porphyry Cu±Au±Mo±Ag and related deposit types occurs throughout the 462 km² IKE District. The District occupies a highly fertile block of crust where magmatic-hydrothermal-structural characteristics are favorable for the formation of intrusion-related Cu±Au±Mo±Ag deposits with good grade (see below). These characteristics are common to most porphyry districts around the globe that host major, and commonly multiple, Cu±Au±Mo±Ag deposits.

The greater IKE District includes the IKE porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag deposit discovery, the high potential Greater Empress area that hosts the Empress Cu-Au-Ag deposit and significant porphyry Cu-Au-Mo-Ag and Cu-Au-Ag replacement deposit targets, and also a number of promising porphyry Cu and Au-Ag epithermal targets. The District has the potential to possess the grades and resources necessary to develop into an important mining camp.

The IKE technical information in this section is summarized from the Company's National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report ("IKE Technical Report") filed under Amarc's profile at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.amarcresources.com/projects/ike-project/technical-report.

IKE Porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag Deposit

The potential of the IKE porphyry deposit was recognized by Amarc during a review of porphyry occurrences located in underexplored mineral belts in BC. Limited historical drilling indicated the presence of a mineral system with characteristics favorable for an economically viable porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag deposit, underlying a significant area of gossanous material. Three historical drill holes, located over approximately 220 m, had intersected long continuous intercepts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization with encouraging grades, for example: Hole 11-1 returned 186 m of 0.41% CuEQ⁴ (see Table 2 below for note 4) at 0.31% Cu, 0.022% Mo, 1.9 g/t Ag and 0.01 g/t Au, including 58 m of 0.52% CuEQ at 0.39% Cu, 0.031% Mo, 1.9 g/t Ag and 0.02 g/t Au; and Hole 11-2: 120 m of 0.41% CuEQ at 0.31% Cu, 0.020% Mo, 3.3 g/t Ag and 0.01 g/t Au including 32 m of 0.58% CuEQ at 0.42 % Cu, 0.028% Mo, 6.3 g/t Ag and 0.02 g/t Au.

There was no follow up exploration until Amarc initiated exploration. Largely co-incident magnetic, IP chargeability geophysics and geochemical talus fines anomalies, together with geological alteration mapping have defined an extensive 9 km² hydrothermal system, into which Amarc has completed approximately 15,455 m of core drilling in 26 widely-spaced holes. This drilling has confirmed the presence of a substantial body of porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization with encouraging grades, over an area 1,200 m east-west by

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1,000 m north- south, and over a vertical extent of 875 m depth, that remains open to expansion. Table 2 provides selected drill intercepts for the IKE Deposit.

**Table 2: IKE DEPOSIT
Selected Drill Intervals from Amarc's Drilling**

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m) ^{1,2,3}	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)	CuEQ(%) ^{4,5}
IK14005	269.4	325.4	56.0	0.31	-	1.6	0.064	0.55
	339.1	426.2	87.1	0.36	-	0.7	0.054	0.56
	Incl. 347.7	378.6	30.9	0.47	-	1.2	0.052	0.67
	437.6	554.6	117.0	0.27	-	0.3	0.021	0.35
	602.9	616.1	13.2	0.29	-	0.6	0.009	0.32
IK15010	204.0	268.0	64.0	0.30	-	2.9	0.015	0.38
	293.0	421.0	128.0	0.33	-	3.1	0.022	0.43
	Incl. 298.5	330.0	31.5	0.43	-	4.3	0.032	0.58
	444.0	506.0	62.0	0.24	-	2.3	0.020	0.32
IK15013	48.0	60.0	12.0	0.23	-	1.7	0.017	0.31
	75.0	99.0	24.0	0.24	-	1.9	0.044	0.41
	129.0	307.7	178.7	0.32	-	2.2	0.025	0.42
	339.5	366.5	27.0	0.18	-	1.2	0.030	0.30
	372.5	693.3	320.8	0.32	-	2.3	0.038	0.47
	Incl. 527.4	651.5	124.1	0.43	-	3.3	0.063	0.68
IK16020	111.0	156.0	45.0	0.25	-	1.7	0.015	0.31
	314.5	381.9	67.4	0.35	-	2.8	0.023	0.45
	Incl. 366.0	381.9	15.9	0.45	-	3.5	0.044	0.64
	395.8	456.0	60.2	0.53	-	3.7	0.045	0.72
	528.0	543.0	15.0	0.16	-	1.3	0.035	0.30
	549.0	582.0	33.0	0.23	-	1.6	0.110	0.64
IK18025	257.0	351.7	94.7	0.37	0.020	2.5	0.020	0.47
	Incl. 308.0	345.4	37.4	0.48	0.025	3.4	0.030	0.62
	359.0	437.0	78.0	0.44	0.019	3.0	0.037	0.61
	461.0	482.0	21.0	0.14	0.005	1.0	0.054	0.35

CuEQ %	>=0.30 & <0.50
	>=0.50

Notes for Table 2.

- Widths reported are drill widths, such that the thicknesses are unknown.
- All assay intervals represent length-weighted averages.
- Some figures may not sum exactly due to rounding.
- Copper equivalent (CuEQ) calculations use metal prices of: Cu US\$3.00/lb, Mo US\$12.00/lb, Ag US\$18.00/oz and Au US\$1,400.00/oz and conceptual recoveries of: Cu 90%, Au 72%, 67% Ag and 82% Mo. Conversion of metals to an equivalent Cu grade based on these metal prices is relative to the Cu price per unit mass factored by predicted recoveries for those metals normalized to the copper recovery. The metal equivalencies for each metal are added to the Cu grade. The general formula for this is: $CuEQ \% = Cu\% + (Au\ g/t * (Au\ recovery / Cu\ recovery) * (Au\ \$\ per\ oz / 31.1034768) / (Cu\ \$\ per\ lb * 22.04623)) + (Ag\ g/t * (Ag\ recovery / Cu\ recovery) * (Ag\ \$\ per\ oz / 31.1034768) / (Cu\ \$\ per\ lb * 22.04623)) + (Mo\ \% * (Mo\ recovery / Cu\ recovery) * (Mo\ \$\ per\ lb / Cu\ \$\ per\ lb))$.
- The estimated metallurgical recoveries are conceptual in nature. There is no guarantee that the metallurgical testing required to determine metal recoveries will be done or, if done, the metallurgical recoveries could be at the level of the

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conceptual recoveries used to determine the CuEQ.

- 6 Details of analysis, QA/QC and data verification for the IKE Deposit drilling is provided in the 2020 IKE National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, which is posted on the Amarc website and the Company's profile on SEDAR.

In addition:

- (-) Means not assayed for.
† Details of analysis, QA/QC and data verification for the IKE Deposit drilling is provided in the 2020 IKE National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, which is posted on the Amarc website and the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Like many major porphyry deposits, the IKE deposit formed in a very active, multi-stage hydrothermal system that was extensive and robust. Geological mapping and logging of diamond drill core at IKE indicate the deposit is hosted entirely by multi-phase intrusive rocks. Its overall geological setting is similar to that of many important porphyry belts along the Cordillera in North and South America.

Core observations and initial petrographic studies at IKE indicate that the chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization occurs as fine to relatively coarse, mostly discrete grains, mainly as disseminations and less commonly in fractures and veins. Multi-element analyses have returned consistently and unusually low concentrations of metallurgically or environmentally deleterious elements. These characteristics, and the generally low concentrations of pyrite at IKE, suggest excellent potential to produce clean, good-grade Cu and Mo concentrates by standard flotation processing.

Subject to funding, the Company is planning an expanded phased drill program at the IKE deposit with the goal of establishing a mineral resource, which will provide the basis for initial future economic studies. The Company has the required permit in-hand for the proposed drill programs.

Empress Deposit and Greater Empress Area Au-Rich Porphyry Cu and Replacement-Style Deposit Potential

Having recognized the potential of the IKE Deposit, Amarc consolidated the IKE District tenure. This included an important 35 km² sub-area of the District located 6 km north of the IKE Deposit, that straddles the Coastal Plutonic Complex ("CPC") contact for approximately 15 km. This area known as the Greater Empress area is centred on the high grade Empress Cu-Au-Ag Deposit. The Greater Empress area has seen exploration completed by several operators since the 1920's. Recent compilation and integration of useful historical information from geochemical and geophysical surveys and also drilling, permitted a rapid advancement in the understanding of the potential both to expand the Empress Deposit, and throughout the area with the recognition of significant porphyry Cu±Au±Mo-Ag and Cu-Au-Ag replacement deposit targets. Potential also exists for auriferous, polymetallic/mesothermal-epithermal deposits. The Company has the required permits in-hand for the proposed drill programs and IP geophysical surveys.

Empress Cu-Au-Ag Replacement Deposit

Historical drilling at Empress has indicated a significant body of good grade Cu-Au mineralization, which remains open to expansion with a modern core drilling program. Table 3 provides selected drill historical intercepts for the Empress Deposit. Mineralization at Empress is considered to have formed by the replacement of previously altered volcanics by a quartz-magnetite-sulphide assemblage, with higher Cu-Au-Ag grades commonly occurring within 100 m in vertical distance above the CPC's contact, within the overlying volcanics. An initial examination of historical drill core by the Amarc team recognized the nearby, Granite porphyry Cu-Au-Ag-Mo deposit target, which is shallowly concealed by overburden. The Granite porphyry deposit target is considered a probable source of the Empress Deposit replacement fluids. Historical core drill intercepts at Granite include Hole 91-49 which returned 92 m of 0.38% CuEQ⁴ (see Table 2 for note 4) @ 0.22% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au, 0.008% Mo and 0.4 g/t Ag. This target has not been delineated and

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mineralization remains open to expansion. Step-out drilling from the known mineralization is required.

Table 3: EMPRESS DEPOSIT
Selected Drill Intervals from Historical Drilling

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m) ^{1,2,3}	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)	CuEQ (%) ^{4,5}
76-2	51.2	114.9	63.7	0.37	0.492	0.1	-	0.64
Incl.	60.4	72.4	12.0	0.51	0.442	-	-	0.76
Incl.	103.0	114.9	11.9	0.75	0.721	0.4	-	1.15
	139.6	185.3	45.7	0.42	0.350	0.6	-	0.61
Incl.	139.6	157.9	18.3	0.39	0.941	1.1	-	0.91
Incl.	173.1	185.3	12.2	0.73	0.010	-	-	0.74
	209.4	215.8	6.4	0.74	0.758	-	-	1.15
76-3	5.2	17.7	12.5	0.23	0.162	1.6	-	0.33
	26.8	102.9	76.1	0.92	1.418	4.7	-	1.72
Incl.	26.8	37.6	10.8	0.49	4.244	2.3	-	2.81
Incl.	42.7	74.4	31.7	1.11	1.388	4.5	-	1.89
88-2	7.3	50.3	43.0	0.36	0.326	1.3	0.005	0.57
Incl.	13.4	29.9	16.5	0.62	0.579	2.3	0.002	0.95
88-7	17.7	69.5	51.8	0.47	0.457	2.4	0.002	0.74
Incl.	48.4	64.6	16.2	0.98	0.741	5.7	0.001	1.43
89-2	21.6	123.7	102.1	0.36	0.361	2.7	0.001	0.58
Incl.	26.5	37.0	10.5	0.31	0.754	3.2	0.003	0.75
Incl.	60.6	78.9	18.3	0.72	0.573	3.8	0.001	1.06
Incl.	99.1	118.0	18.9	0.49	0.470	4.2	0.001	0.78
89-8	9.1	115.5	106.4	0.35	0.359	1.5	0.003	0.56
Incl.	78.0	99.6	21.6	0.69	0.913	2.8	0.003	1.21
90-17	107.6	113.4	5.8	0.55	0.446	1.6	0.010	0.84
	143.9	200.3	56.4	1.38	1.666	4.1	0.009	2.35
90-18	22.6	29.3	6.7	0.15	0.300	0.7	0.008	0.35
	35.0	40.5	5.5	0.15	0.523	0.3	0.006	0.46
	47.9	74.4	26.5	0.47	0.683	3.2	0.010	0.90
	79.9	92.7	12.8	0.15	0.254	0.4	0.003	0.31
	107.0	161.9	54.9	0.78	0.746	1.0	0.004	1.20
90-21	10.4	19.5	9.1	0.31	0.336	0.5	0.011	0.53
	140.5	192.9	52.4	1.10	1.209	2.5	0.004	1.79
Incl.	153.3	175.3	22.0	1.58	1.671	2.6	0.006	2.52
Incl.	182.6	191.1	8.5	1.92	2.735	7.8	0.006	3.48
	198.4	218.8	20.4	0.30	0.542	1.3	0.002	0.61
90-22	143.9	190.2	46.3	1.15	1.415	4.2	0.009	1.98
90-29	94.2	110.6	16.4	0.43	0.171	1.3	0.003	0.55
	141.7	214.6	72.9	0.37	0.433	0.6	0.003	0.62
Incl.	178.3	194.8	16.5	0.86	1.069	1.5	0.003	1.46

CuEQ%		>=0.30 & <0.50
		>=0.50

For notes refer to Table 2.

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Greater Empress Area Cu±Au±Mo-Ag Porphyry and Replacement Targets: In addition to the Empress deposit, the 35 km² Greater Empress area includes seven identified compelling porphyry and replacement-style Cu-Au±Mo±Ag deposit and exploration targets. The deposit targets include, Empress East, Empress Gap, Granite (as discussed above) and Buzzer, and the earlier-stage exploration targets include Empress West. Each are discussed below with selected historical drill results provided in Tables 4 and 5. These targets are either: not fully drill delineated or have been tested only by shallow, widely-spaced historical reconnaissance percussion drilling: and can with focused exploration be brought to a drill ready status.

Empress East Cu-Au-Ag Replacement Deposit Target: Located 1 km east of the Empress Deposit, limited historical core holes drilled at the Empress East deposit target intercepted mineralization similar to that at the Empress deposit in both style and grade. This drilling together with moderate to locally strong IP chargeability responses, magnetic geophysical features, and results from historical Cu and Au soil geochemistry where (>250 ppm Cu and ≥50 ppb Au values closely reflect the first three historical drill samples results at the base of overburden, see IKE Technical Report), indicate there is significant potential with further core drilling to enlarge this body of mineralization. Notably there is a complete absence of drill holes in the southern part of this target, which is at a position that is analogous to shallower, high grade Cu-Au-Ag replacement-style mineralization at the Empress deposit to the west.

Table 4: EMPRESS EAST DEPOSIT TARGET
Selected Drill Intervals from Historical Drill

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m) ^{1,2,3}	Cu(%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)	CuEQ (%) ^{4,5}
91-39	9.8	37.8	28.0	0.34	0.543	1.2	0.002	0.66
	107.6	147.5	39.9	0.40	0.332	0.8	0.004	0.60
Incl.	141.4	147.5	6.1	1.23	0.928	2.2	0.009	1.78
91-54	73.1	85.0	11.9	0.31	0.221	0.7	0.001	0.44
	108.2	158.2	50.0	0.46	0.304	1.0	0.002	0.64

CuEQ%	>=0.30 & <0.50
	>=0.50

For notes refer to Table 2.

Empress Gap Cu-Au-Ag Replacement Deposit Target: Results from limited historical drilling, comprising 11 shallow percussion drill holes and three deeper core holes in the >1 km long Empress Gap zone located between the Empress Deposit and Empress East, suggest a clear opportunity to discover additional Cu-Au-Ag mineralization in proximity to the volcanic-CPC contact. Many of the short percussion holes returned anomalous Cu-Mo (Au and Ag were not analyzed for), potentially indicative of higher-grade underlying mineralization as at the Empress Deposit. Of the deeper core holes, Cu-Au mineralization associated with alteration similar to that at Empress is also reported, however only two of these holes reached the volcanic-CPC contact.

Empress Gap is a significantly underexplored target and drill testing of areas close to the CPC-volcanic contact is required.

Buzzer Cu-Au-Ag±Mo Porphyry Deposit Target: The Buzzer deposit target is located in the eastern side of

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the Greater Empress area inboard of the CPC. Historical drilling at Buzzer has intercepted high-grade Cu-Au-Ag-Mo porphyry mineralization hosted in biotite altered intrusions (Table 5). Whether these mineralized intrusions, are part of a small high-level cupola or a large mineralized intrusive mineralized body below, as indicated by magnetic surveys, cannot be determined from the limited drilling.

The Granite and Buzzer porphyry systems demonstrate that significant porphyry-style mineralization is present in the Greater Empress area, and that further exploration surveys and drilling have the potential to make new porphyry discoveries, both inboard and outboard from the CPC contact.

Table 5: BUZZER DEPOSIT TARGET
Selected Drill Intervals from Historical Drilling

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m) ^{1,2,3}	Cu (%)	Au (g/t) ⁴	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)	CuEQ (%) ^{4,5}
DDH-3†	21.3	120.4	99.1	0.43	-	-	0.042	0.58
DDH-4†	14.6	113.4	98.8	0.37	-	-	0.037	0.50
X-1	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.15	0.237	5.8	0.013	0.36
	9.5	42.5	33.0	0.26	0.175	3.4	0.042	0.53
	Incl.	24.7	40.8	16.1	0.40	0.268	0.064	0.81
X-3	0.0	44.2	44.2	0.67	0.496	5.3	0.046	1.14
	Incl.	10.7	38.1	27.4	0.86	0.724	0.059	1.51
GC11-74	11.4	52.2	40.8	0.28	0.210	1.8	0.012	0.44
	Incl.	15.0	27.0	12.0	0.41	0.281	0.021	0.66

CuEQ%		>=0.30 & <0.50
		>=0.50

For notes refer to Table 2.

† Assay interval from historically reported composite. Individual assay results are unknown.

Empress West Cu-Au-Ag Exploration Target: This large target, which extends more than 2 km to the west of the Empress deposit along the favorable CPC-volcanic contact, has only been tested by widely-spaced and shallow percussion holes and a few core. It exhibits the same geological setting as the Empress Deposit, and the potential to discover additional Cu-Au-Ag mineralization is indicated by the results of the historical drilling when combined with magnetic and IP survey data, and known Cu-Au-Mo anomalies in soils. Modern IP and drilling are required to test a series of defined targets.

IKE District Porphyry and Epithermal Targets: The IKE District hosts several known centres of porphyry Cu mineralization (Rowbottom, Mad Major- OMG) and Au-Ag epithermal mineralization (Battlement, Mewtwo) that exist outside of, but in proximity to and between, the IKE Deposit and Greater Empress areas. Limited exploration by historical operators and/or Amarc indicates that further survey work followed by drilling is warranted at these targets. The Company has the permits in-hand for the potential work program.

Rowbottom Cu-Mo-Au Porphyry Deposit Target: At Rowbottom, porphyry-style mineralization and alteration is intermittently exposed along 550 m of Rowbottom creek, and spatially associated with an extensive 1.3 km by 1.0 km IP chargeability anomaly that remains open for further surveying. Limited historical shallow percussion drilling returned good Cu and Mo grades (Au and Ag were not analysed for), and a single core hole completed by Amarc confirmed the presence of Au and Ag.

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Historical drill intercepts include for example: Hole S-64: 49 m of 0.51% CuEQ⁴ (see Table 2 for note 4) 0.49% Cu and 0.007% Mo and Hole S-24: 43 m of 0.40% CuEQ at 0.28% Cu and 0.032% Mo.

The Amarc core hole intersected significant intervals of porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization hosting elevated Ag and Au values, which are cut by a number of post mineral dykes and returned, for example: RB17001: 66 m of 0.38% CuEQ⁴ at 0.29% Cu, 0.006% Mo, 0.08 g/t Au and 4.1 g/t Ag and 21 m of 0.43% CuEQ at 0.38% Cu, 0.007% Mo and 4.3 g/t Ag.

An historical soils grid along with both the historical and Amarc IP chargeability anomalies suggest that a larger system could be present, warranting further drilling both laterally and to depth in order to determine the geometry and grade distribution of the Rowbottom deposit target.

Mad Major Cu-Mo Porphyry Target: The Mad Major-OMG target area extends over approximately 23 km² area of highly anomalous stream sediment geochemistry and gossanous ridges (see IKE Technical Report). Amarc's exploration, and that of historical operators, has defined several large IP chargeability and magnetic geophysical, talus fines and soils geochemical and geological alteration mapping anomalies that remain to be adequately drill tested. Amarc has completed only eight very wide-spaced core holes into the target, and the source of the IP and geochemical anomalies is yet to be determined. Additional survey work and drilling are warranted.

Battlement and Mewtwo Au-Ag Epithermal Targets: Although not the focus of Amarc's exploration, epithermal potential exists on the IKE District. For example, at both Battlement and Mewtwo reconnaissance stage exploration suggests a geological environment that is permissive for either, or both, a porphyry or epithermal-type deposits. Further exploration is warranted at both targets.

In summary collectively the IKE Deposit, Empress Deposit, Greater Empress area and IKE District target areas as described warrant substantial exploration programs.

IKE District Capped Royalties

Amarc has a 100% interest in the IKE, Granite, Juno and Galore Properties, which make up the IKE District. The mineral claims comprising the Juno Property were staked and are owned 100% by the Company.

In July 2014, Amarc acquired a 100% interest in the IKE property from Oxford Resources Inc. ("Oxford", formerly Highpoint Exploration Inc.). At that time Oxford's ownership interest was converted to a 1% Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") royalty, which can be purchased at any time for \$2 million (payable in cash or common shares of Amarc at the company's sole election).

The IKE property is also subject to a 2% underlying NSR royalty to two underlying owners, whereby Amarc has the right to purchase: (1) one half of the royalty (1%) for \$2 million (\$1 million of which is payable in cash, Amarc common shares, or any such combination of cash and shares, at Amarc's discretion) at any time prior to commercial production; and (2) the second half of the royalty (1%) also for \$2 million (\$1 million of which is payable in cash, and the balance in Amarc common shares, or any such combination of cash and shares, at Amarc's discretion) at any time on or before a commercial mine production decision has been made in respect of the IKE property. Amarc has agreed that upon completion of a positive feasibility study it will issue 500,000 common shares to the underlying owners.

In November 2014, Amarc acquired a 100% interest in the adjoining Granite property from Great Quest

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Fertilizers Ltd. ("Great Quest", previously known as Great Quest Metals Ltd., which is also referred to as "Great Quest" herein). Great Quest holds a 2% NSR royalty on that property which can be purchased for \$2 million, on or before commercial production (payable in cash, Amarc common shares, or any such combination of cash and shares, at Amarc's discretion). In addition, there is an underlying 2.5% NSR royalty on certain mineral claims within the Granite property, which can be purchased at any time for \$1.5 million less any amount of royalty already paid.

In January 2017, Amarc acquired a 100% interest in the adjoining Galore property from Galore Resources Inc. ("Galore Resources"), clear of any royalties to Galore Resources. In January 2018, Amarc concluded an agreement with the underlying owners of the Galore property, whereby Amarc acquired all of the underlying owners' residual interest in and to the Galore property, including five NSR and five NPI royalties.

On September 3, 2015, Amarc entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with Thompson Creek (now a wholly owned subsidiary of Centerra) pursuant to which Thompson Creek could acquire, through a staged investment process within five years, a 30% ownership interest in mineral claims and crown grants covering the IKE District. Under the terms of the Agreement, Thompson Creek also received an option, after acquiring its 30% interest, to acquire an additional 20% interest in the IKE District, subject to certain conditions, including the completion of a Feasibility Study. On January 11, 2017, Amarc announced that Thompson Creek, having been acquired by Au-focused Centerra, relinquished its option to earn up to a 50% interest in the IKE District. Thompson Creek had a 10% participating interest in the IKE District by investing \$6 million in exploration programs undertaken in 2015 and 2016, and elected to exchange its participating interest for a 1% Conversion NSR royalty from mine production, which is capped at a total of \$5 million. As a result, Amarc re-acquired 100% interest in the IKE District.

The DUKE District

Amarc's DUKE District is located 80 km northeast of Smithers within the broader Babine District (the "District"), one of BC's most prolific porphyry Cu-Au belts. The Babine District, a 40 by 100 km north-northwesterly striking mineralized belt is host to Noranda Mines' past producing Bell and Granisle Cu-Au mines that produced a total of 1.1 billion pounds of Cu, 634,000 ounces of Au and 3.5 million ounces of Ag², and the advanced stage Morrison Cu-Au deposit. Amarc's DUKE porphyry Cu discovery is located 30 km north of the Bell Mine. Extensive infrastructure exists in the District, which primarily relates to the forestry industry but also dates back to mining activity.

The 678 km² DUKE District includes both the DUKE porphyry Cu deposit target discovery ("DUKE") and a series of high potential porphyry Cu-Au deposit targets generated from the Company's district- scale targeting program.

The DUKE technical information in this section is summarized from the Company's National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (DUKE Technical Report) filed under Amarc's profile at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.amarcresources.com/projects/duke-project/technical-report.

Porphyry Cu Expansion Potential at the Duke Deposit Target: The porphyry Cu system at DUKE has seen only limited drilling. Many of the 30 historical shallow and closely-spaced core holes intersected and ended in significant Cu-Mo-Ag-Au mineralization. In the main area of known mineralization, these holes extended to only 124 m vertical depth from surface. Examples of the intercepts from the historical drill holes are provided in Table 6.

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Table 6: DUKE DEPOSIT TARGET
Selected Drill Intervals from Historical and Amarc's Drilling

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Int.(m) ^{1,2,3}	Cu%	Au(g/t)	Ag(g/t)	Mo(%)	CuEQ(%) ^{4,5}
70-02 ⁷	30.5	143.3	112.8	0.29	0.060	1.1	0.012	0.38
	73.1	85.3	12.2	0.41	0.091	1.6	0.010	0.50
70-10 ⁷	21.3	164.6	143.3	0.26	0.068	1.7	0.016	0.37
	Incl. 115.8	131.0	15.2	0.47	0.110	2.9	0.027	0.64
71-14 ⁷	28.6	115.2	86.6	0.40	0.053	2.2	0.021	0.52
	Incl. 34.8	74.4	39.6	0.48	0.067	2.6	0.023	0.61
DK17002	17.0	32.0	15.0	0.44	0.126	2.1	0.019	0.59
	40.3	142.0	101.7	0.22	0.064	1.3	0.014	0.31
	238.0	268.0	30.0	0.33	0.069	1.9	0.019	0.45
	308.5	399.0	90.5	0.21	0.043	1.1	0.025	0.34
	450.5	523.0	72.5	0.23	0.030	1.2	0.022	0.33
	Incl. 486.0	495.0	9.0	0.41	0.062	2.0	0.040	0.61
DK18005	13.5	89.9	76.4	0.23	0.042	1.1	0.012	0.30
	98.9	246.0	147.1	0.27	0.046	1.1	0.028	0.40
	Incl. 125.0	137.0	12.0	0.32	0.072	1.1	0.037	0.51
	Incl. 212.1	231.9	19.8	0.45	0.062	2.0	0.033	0.62
	302.0	344.0	42.0	0.28	0.059	1.2	0.019	0.38
DK18006	98.0	416.0	318.0	0.24	0.052	1.1	0.012	0.32
	Incl. 206.0	296.0	90.0	0.27	0.067	1.2	0.015	0.37
	Incl. 338.0	416.0	78.0	0.30	0.055	1.4	0.016	0.39
	and 347.0	405.2	58.2	0.34	0.059	1.5	0.015	0.45

CuEQ%	>=0.30 & <0.50
	>=0.50

For notes refer to Table 2.

7 Results of these historical Ducanex JV drill holes are from the 1991 Corona resampling and analyses by Acme.

The historical drilling was centered within a restricted part of a robust, 3 km north-south by 1 km east-west historical IP chargeability anomaly, which is thought to have been offset by faulting. When reconstructed, this IP chargeability anomaly has a classic donut shape that was the target of Amarc's eight core holes completed in 2017 through 2018 (see December 19, 2017 and June 12, 2018 news releases).

Seven of the eight core holes drilled over an area measuring approximately 400 m north-south by 600 m east-west successfully intersected porphyry Cu-style mineralization to a vertical depth of 360 m. This mineralization remains open to expansion. Select intercept examples are provided in Table 6.

Notably, a single step-out hole (DK18004) completed by Amarc more than 1 km to the north of the seven other Amarc holes, and within the displaced portion of the IP chargeability anomaly, intersected substantial lengths of moderate to low grade Cu and Mo mineralization, confirming a very extensive lateral dimension to the DUKE porphyry Cu system.

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Subject to financing Amarc is currently planning how best to undertake the drilling required to delineate the geometry and grade distribution of its DUKE discovery in order to inform a mineral resource estimate and related studies. The Company has the permit in hand to commence potential works.

New Duke District Porphyry Cu-Au Targets: Appreciating the Cu-Au prospectivity of the Babine District and its relatively unexplored nature due to widespread glacial cover (4 m to 18 m thick in the Amarc DUKE discovery drill holes), Amarc has completed a comprehensive compilation of government and historical data over the entire DUKE District. This integrated study provided a new interpretation of the geological, geochemical and geophysical characteristics of the Babine District, identifying 12 previously unrecognized high potential porphyry Cu-Au deposit targets. These target areas were defined, for example, by anomalous Cu-Au-Mo-Ag (and other porphyry indicator elements) till geochemistry, till samples with identified grains of bornite, chalcopyrite and/or favorable biotite feldspar porphyry, compelling up-ice magnetic geophysics features, and indications of structural control along faults emanating from large deep-seated regional structures that likely controlled the emplacement of the prospective intrusions, along with numerous other scientific vectors.

Regionally, Amarc is planning for initial, focused ground surveys taking advantage of extensive logging road networks across the property. These surveys would be followed by RC drilling that would test prioritized targets for the presence of potential porphyry Cu mineralized systems below cover and, where a deposit target is confirmed core drilling to determine the extent, grade and geometry of the mineralized system. The Company has an IP permit in hand to commence these works.

DUKE District Royalties

Amarc holds 100% interest in the DUKE District free of any royalty.

The Newton Au Property

Amarc reported the sale of the Newton Au property located in south-central BC in December 2020 to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Carlyle Commodities Corp. ("Carlyle"). Under the terms of the agreement, Amarc has received consideration comprising total cash of \$300,000 and 5.5 million equity units (share plus warrant) in Carlyle valued at \$0.25 per unit. In addition, Amarc retains a 2% NSR Royalty in the property.

Newton was the subject of a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (Newton Technical Report) in 2012 which can be found on the Company's website at www.amarcresources.com/projects/newton-gold-property/overview.

The divestment of the Newton property allows Amarc to retain exposure to the upside Au potential at Newton through its equity position in Carlyle and the retained NSR Royalty, whilst maintaining strategic focus on the development of its three high-value and expansive, 100%-owned Cu±Au districts – JOY, IKE and DUKE.

Corporate Update

As of March 7, 2022 Tom Wilson was appointed interim Chief Financial Officer on the resignation of Jeannine

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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Webb.

Market Trends

Average annual prices for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag during last 5 years are shown in the following table:

calendar year	Average metal price (US\$)			
	Copper	Molybdenum	Gold	Silver
2017	2.88/lb	7.26/lb	1,275/oz	17.01/oz
2018	2.96/lb	11.94/lb	1,269/oz	15.71/oz
2019	2.72/lb	11.36/lb	1,393/oz	16.21/oz
2020	2.80/lb	8.68/lb	1,769/oz	20.54/oz
2021	4.27/lb	15.94/lb	1,799/oz	25.14/oz
2022 (to the date of this document)	4.47/lb	19.00/lb	1,831/oz	23.19/oz

1.3 SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following information is derived from the Company's annual financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB effective for the respective reporting years of the Company and are expressed in Canadian Dollars. The Company's audited financial statements are publicly available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

	2022	2021	2020
(\$'000's, except loss per share)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Total assets	991	1,560	529
Non-current liabilities	718	570	512
Net income (loss) for the year	364	1,361	(1,254)
Basic and diluted (earnings) loss per share	-0.01	0.01	(0.01)

1.4 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

These amounts are expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts. Minor differences are due to rounding.

	2022			2021			2020		
	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	
(\$'000's)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	
Net (income) loss	772	154	(542)	(21)	52	(1,665)	(262)	515	
Basic and diluted (earnings) loss per share	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.00	

The variations in net results over the fiscal quarters presented above relate to the Company's mineral exploration and evaluation activities, which if undertaken typically ramp-up in the summer during the 3rd calendar quarter. See the following section of the MD&A for additional discussions.

1.5 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company recorded a net loss of \$363,812 in fiscal 2022 compared to a net income of \$1,360,699 in fiscal 2021.

The following table summarizes the operating results by major categories between the year ended March 31,

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2022 and 2021:

	Years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021	
	2022	2021
	(\$)	(\$)
Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures	5,386,000	1,396,000
Administrative expenditures	617,000	630,000
Cost recoveries	(5,539,000)	(1,351,000)
Non-refundable contribution	-	(260,115)
Proceeds from disposition of mineral property	-	(1,935,000)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures during the year ended March 31, 2022 (the "2022 YE") increased against those for the year ended March 31, 2021 (the "2021 YE"). This increase in expenditures is due to the increase in expenditures related to exploration activities at the JOY District in 2022 YE versus those for the 2021 YE.

Administrative expenditures incurred during 2022 YE decreased against the 2021 YE. The reduction results from management's efforts to maximize of cost effectiveness.

A breakdown by district and project of the Company's exploration and evaluation expenses for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2022	IKE	JOY	DUKE	OTHER	TOTAL
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Assays and analysis	9,975	285,774	2,585	12,435	310,769
Drilling	-	980,248	-	-	980,248
Equipment rental	-	-	-	-	-
Geological, including geophysical	21,227	989,713	27,235	36,796	1,074,971
Helicopter and fuel	-	910,699	-	-	910,699
Property acquisition and assessments costs	56,265	6,608	6,084	400	69,357
Site activities	12,953	1,567,796	6,077	4,918	1,591,744
Socioeconomic	17,122	258,426	9,377	3,160	288,085
Technical data	7,708	29,706	7,708	-	45,122
Travel and accommodation	3,065	102,371	3,360	6,542	115,338
	128,315	5,131,341	62,426	64,251	5,386,333

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Year ended March 31, 2021	IKE (\$)	JOY (\$)	DUKE (\$)	OTHER (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
Assays and analysis	90,614	9,568	8,626	43,285	152,093
Drilling	-	-	1,248	145,638	146,886
Equipment rental	875	-	894	-	1,769
Geological, including geophysical	140,755	77,396	119,835	137,394	475,380
Helicopter and fuel	54,240	-	-	154,107	208,347
Property acquisition and assessments costs	53,538	-	-	1,898	55,436
Site activities	53,400	7,786	24,378	96,674	182,238
Socioeconomic	5,309	15,091	32,912	46,215	99,527
Technical data	27,188	13,958	15,333	6,727	63,206
Travel and accommodation	2,649	-	-	8,114	10,763
	428,568	123,799	203,226	640,052	1,395,645

The Company recorded cost recoveries for the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 of \$52,000 and \$298,000 related to the IKE District, and \$5,333,000 and \$361,000 related to the JOY District, respectively.

Three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

A breakdown by project of the Company's exploration and evaluation expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Three month ended March 31, 2022	IKE (\$)	JOY (\$)	DUKE (\$)	OTHER (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
Assays and analysis	4,528	37,566	897	3,200	46,191
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental	-	-	-	-	-
Geological, including geophysical	9,377	121,825	11,395	14,660	157,257
Helicopter and fuel	-	-	-	-	-
Property acquisition and assessments costs	5,902	3,279	720	-	9,901
Site activities	3,554	72,773	4,287	3,045	83,659
Socioeconomic	5,478	43,719	5,411	920	55,528
Technical data	1,875	10,972	1,875	-	14,722
Travel and accommodation	2,972	5,271	3,360	6,542	18,145
	33,686	295,405	27,945	28,367	385,403

Three month ended March 31, 2021	IKE (\$)	JOY (\$)	DUKE (\$)	OTHER (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
Assays and analysis	15,455	1,690	1,350	4,556	23,051
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental	-	-	894	-	894
Geological, including geophysical	14,919	20,117	7,686	39,468	82,190
Helicopter and fuel	-	-	-	-	-
Property acquisition and assessments costs	3,340	-	-	450	3,790
Site activities	1,285	1,663	1,770	50	4,768
Socioeconomic	1,495	2,908	27,625	1,877	33,905
Technical data	5,000	-	5,000	-	10,000
Travel and accommodation	-	-	-	-	-
	41,494	26,378	44,325	46,401	158,598

AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

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The Financial Statements provides a breakdown of the Company's general and administration expenses for the year. General and administration expenses for the fourth quarter of the current year of \$239,000 were consistent with the prior year of \$242,000. A breakdown of general and administration expenses for the fourth quarter of the current year and prior year is as follows:

	Fourth Quarter ending March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(\$)	(\$)
Legal, accounting and audit	28,476	22,061
Office and administration	113,046	129,246
Rent	(1,282)	-
Shareholder communication	88,787	77,245
Travel and accommodation	1,363	3,755
Trust and regulatory	9,055	10,232
Total	239,445	242,539

1.6 LIQUIDITY

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been provided from the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements to sophisticated investors and institutions, and from director loans. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding to finance the Company's ongoing operations.

At March 31, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of \$370,784 working capital deficiency of \$171,812, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$413,278.

Further advancement and development of the Company's mineral property interests in the long run will require additional funding from a combination of the Company's shareholders, existing or potential new partners, and debt financing. As the Company is currently in the exploration stage, it does not have any revenues from operations. Therefore, the Company relies on funding from its partners for its continuing financial liquidity and the Company relies on the equity market and debt financing as sources of funding. The Company continues to focus on preserving its cash resources while maintaining its operational activities.

The Company does not have any material capital lease obligations, purchase obligations or any other long-term obligations other than the office lease disclosed in note 13 of the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

1.7 CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has no lines of credit or other sources of financing which have been arranged or utilized. The Company has no "Purchase Obligations" defined as any agreement to purchase goods or services that is enforceable and legally binding on the Company that specifies all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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1.8 OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None.

1.9 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The required quantitative disclosure is provided in the Financial Statements, which are publicly available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Hunter Dickinson Inc.

Hunter Dickinson Inc. ("HDI") and its wholly-owned subsidiary Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. ("HDSI") are private companies established by a group of mining professionals. HDSI provides contract services for a number of mineral exploration and development companies, and also to companies that are outside of the mining and mineral development space. Amarc is one of the publicly-listed companies for which HDSI provides a variety of contract services.

The Company has one director in common with HDSI, namely Robert Dickinson. The Company's President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, and Corporate Secretary are employees of HDSI and work for the Company under an employee secondment arrangement between the Company and HDSI.

Pursuant to an agreement dated July 2, 2010, HDSI provides cost effective technical, geological, corporate communications, regulatory compliance, and administrative and management services to the Company, on a non-exclusive basis as needed and as requested by the Company. As a result of this relationship, the Company has ready access to a range of diverse and specialized expertise on a regular basis, without having to engage or hire full-time employees or experts. The Company benefits from the economies of scale created by HDSI which itself serves several clients.

The Company is not obligated to acquire any minimum amount of services from HDSI. The monetary amount of the services received from HDSI in a given period of time is a function of annually set and agreed charge-out rates for and the time spent by each HDSI employee engaged by the Company.

HDSI also incurs third-party costs on behalf of the Company. Such third party costs include, for example, capital market advisory services, communication services and office supplies. Third-party costs are billed at cost, without markup.

There are no ongoing contractual or other commitments resulting from the Company's transactions with HDSI, other than the payment for services already rendered and billed. The agreement may be terminated upon 60 days' notice by either the Company or HDSI.

The details of transactions with HDSI and the balance due to HDSI as a result of such transactions are provided in the Financial Statements, along with the details of borrowings by the Company from Mr. Dickinson.

United Mineral Services Ltd.

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United Mineral Services Ltd. ("UMS") is a privately held company wholly-owned by one of the Company's directors. UMS is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests. UMS does incur third party expenses on behalf of the Company from time to time.

Details of transactions with UMS and the balance due to UMS as a result of such transactions are provided in the Financial Statements.

1.10 PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Except as discussed in this MD&A, there are no proposed transactions requiring disclosure under this section.

1.11 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Not required. The Company is a venture issuer.

1.12 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

The required disclosure is provided in the Financial Statements, which are publicly available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1.13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of cash, amounts receivable, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, balance due to a related party, and director's loan approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

1.14 OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1.14.1 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| (a) | capitalized or expensed exploration and development costs | See 1.5 Results of Operations above. |
| (b) | expensed research and development costs | Not applicable. |
| (c) | deferred development costs | Not applicable. |
| (d) | general and administration expenses | See 1.5 Results of Operations above. |
| (e) | any material costs, whether capitalized, deferred or expensed, not referred to in (a) through (d) | None. |

1.14.2 DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

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The following table details the share capital structure as of the date of this MD&A:

Common Shares - issued and outstanding				186,602,894
	Exercise price (\$)	Expiry Date	Shares Issuable (#)	
Warrants	0.050	November 26, 2024	5,000,000	5,000,000
Stock options	0.050	October 4, 2024	2,000,000	
	0.120	March 9, 2025	2,580,000	
	0.120	March 9, 2027	900,000	5,480,000
				197,082,894

1.14.3 DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company has disclosure controls and procedures in place to provide reasonable assurance that any information required to be disclosed by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the appropriate time periods and that required information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, so that decisions can be made about the timely disclosure of that information.

1.14.4 INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

There has been no change in the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

1.14.5 LIMITATIONS OF CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any system of disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Furthermore, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected.

These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

1.15 RISK FACTORS

The risk factors associated with the principal business of the Company are discussed below. Briefly, these include the highly speculative nature of the mining industry characterized by the requirement for large capital investment from an early stage and a very small probability of finding economic mineral deposits.

In addition to the general risks of mining, there are country-specific risks associated with operations, including political, social, and legal risk.

Due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of exploration and development of its projects, the Company may be subject to significant risks. Readers should carefully consider all such risks set out in the discussion below. The Company's actual exploration and operating results may be very different from those expected as at the date of this MD&A.

Exploration and Mining Risks

Resource exploration, development, and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate, including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour

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disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company will rely on consultants and others for exploration, development, construction and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral resources and mineral reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from mineral resources, and in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

No assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are:

- the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure;
- metal prices, which may be volatile, and are highly cyclical; and
- government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection.

The exact effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Company will carefully evaluate the political and economic environment in considering any properties for acquisition. There can be no assurance that additional significant restrictions will not be placed on the Company's projects and any other properties the Company may acquire, or its operations. Such restrictions may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operation.

First Nations

Our properties are located within First Nations asserted traditional territories, and the exploration and development of these properties may affect, or be perceived to affect, asserted aboriginal rights and title, which has the potential to manifest permitting delays or opposition by First Nations communities.

The Company is working to establish positive relationships with First Nations. As part of this process the Company may enter into agreements commensurate with the stage of activity, with First Nations in relation to current and future exploration and any potential future production. This could reduce expected earnings.

Future Profits/Losses and Production Revenues/Expenses

The Company has no history of operations and expects that its losses will continue for the foreseeable future. No deposit that has been shown to be economic has yet been found on the Company's projects. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire any additional properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be profitable in the future. The Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as needed consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of the Company's projects and any other properties the Company may acquire, are added. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on:

- the progress of ongoing exploration and development;

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- the results of consultants' analyses and recommendations;
- the rate at which operating losses are incurred;
- the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners; and
- the acquisition of additional properties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control.

The Company does not expect to receive revenues from operations in the foreseeable future, if at all. The Company expects to incur losses unless and until such time as the projects the Company advances, or any other properties the Company may acquire, enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations.

The development of mineral properties will require the commitment of substantial resources to conduct the time-consuming exploration and development of the properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate.

Additional Funding Requirements

The Company has limited working capital as at the current reporting date.

Further exploration on, and development of, the Company's projects will require additional resources and funding. The Company currently does not have sufficient funds to fully develop these projects. In addition, a positive production decision, if achieved, would require significant funding for project engineering and construction. Accordingly, the continuing development of the Company's properties will depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing, the joint venturing of projects, or other means.

There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing for these or other purposes, including for general working capital.

Competitors in the Mining Industry

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases, including financing, technical resources, personnel and property acquisition. It requires significant capital, technical resources, personnel and operational experience to effectively compete in the mining industry. Because of the high costs associated with exploration, the expertise required to analyze a project's potential and the capital required to develop a mine, larger companies with significant resources may have a competitive advantage over Amarc. Amarc faces strong competition from other mining companies, some with greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than those that Amarc possesses. As a result of this competition, Amarc may be unable to maintain or acquire financing, personnel, technical resources or attractive mining properties on terms Amarc considers acceptable or at all.

Risks That Are Not Insurable

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Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and development. Amarc may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure. The payment of such liabilities could result in increases in Amarc's operating expenses which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on Amarc's financial position and its results of operations. Although Amarc maintains liability insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that the liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable against, or Amarc might elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons. In these events, Amarc could incur significant liabilities and costs that could materially increase Amarc's operating expenses.

Environmental Matters

All of the Company's operations will be subject to environmental regulations, which can make operations more expensive or potentially prohibit them altogether.

The Company may be subject to the risks and liabilities associated with potential pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products that could occur as a result of its activities.

To the extent the Company is subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities or the costs that it may incur to remedy environmental pollution would reduce funds otherwise available to it and could have a material adverse effect on the Company. If the Company is unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. The potential exposure may be significant and could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

All of the Company's activities are or will be subject to regulation under one or more environmental laws and regulations. Many of the regulations require the Company to obtain permits for its activities. The Company must update and review its permits from time to time, and is subject to environmental impact analyses and public review processes prior to approval of the additional activities. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have a significant impact on some portion of the Company's business, causing those activities to become economically unattractive at that time.

Market for Securities and Volatility of Share Price

There can be no assurance that an active trading market in the Company's securities will be established or sustained. The market price for the Company's securities is subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as announcements of exploration results, as well as market conditions in the industry, may have a significant adverse impact on the market price of the securities of the Company. Shares of the Company are suitable only for those who can afford to lose their entire investment. The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

Conflicts of Interest

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Certain of the Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other companies or companies providing services to the Company or they may have significant shareholdings in other companies. Situations may arise where these directors and/or officers of the Company may be in competition with the Company. Any conflicts of interest will be subject to and governed by the law applicable to directors' and officers' conflicts of interest. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company.

Payment of Dividends Unlikely

There is no assurance that the Company will pay dividends on its shares in the near future. The Company will likely require all its funds to further the development of its business.

Lack of Revenues; History of Operating Losses

The Company does not have any operational history or earnings and has incurred net losses and negative cash flow from its operations since incorporation. Although the Company will hope to eventually generate revenues, significant operating losses are to be anticipated for at least the next several years and possibly longer. To the extent that such expenses do not result in the creation of appropriate revenues, the Company's business may be materially adversely affected. It is not possible to forecast how the business of the Company will develop.

General Economic Conditions

Market conditions and unexpected volatility or illiquidity in financial markets may adversely affect the prospects of the Company and the value of its shares.

Risk Related to COVID-19

The current outbreak of COVID-19, and any future emergence and spread of similar pathogens, could have a material adverse effect on global and local economic and business conditions, which may adversely impact Amarc's business and results of operations and the operations of contractors and service providers. The extent to which the COVID-19 impacts our operations will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration of the outbreak, new information that may emerge concerning its severity and the actions taken to contain the virus or treat its impact, among others. The adverse effects on the economy, the stock market and Amarc's share price could adversely impact its ability to raise capital, with the result that our ability to pursue development of the JOY, IKE and DUKE Districts could be adversely impacted, both through delays and through increased costs. Any of these developments, and others, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations and could delay its plans for development of its districts.

Reliance on Key Personnel

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The Company will be dependent on the continued services of its senior management team, and its ability to retain other key personnel. The loss of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. There can be no assurance that any of the Company's employees will remain with the Company or that, in the future, the employees will not organize competitive businesses or accept employment with companies competitive with the Company.

Furthermore, as part of the Company's growth strategy, it must continue to hire highly qualified individuals. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract, assimilate or retain qualified personnel in the future, which would adversely affect its business.

Changes in Federal and Provincial Government Rules, Regulations or Agreements, or Their Application, May Negatively Affect the Company's Ownership Rights, Its Access to or Its Ability to Advance the Exploration and Development of its Mineral Properties

The federal and provincial governments currently have in place or may in the future implement laws, regulations, policies or agreements that may negatively affect the Company's ownership rights with respect to its mineral properties or its access to the properties. These may restrain or block the Company's ability to advance the exploration and development of its mineral properties or significantly increase the costs and timeframe to advance the properties.