



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

("AIF")

of

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

(the "Company" or "Canarc")

**Suite #301 - 700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6C 1G8**

Phone: (604) 685-9700

Fax: (604) 685-9744

Dated: March 22, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM 1: PRELIMINARY NOTES.....	1
1.1 Incorporation of Financial Statements, Proxy Circular and Other Documents.....	1
1.2 Date of Information.....	2
1.3 Glossary of Terms.....	2
1.4 Conversion Table.....	3
1.5 Currency.....	3
ITEM 2: CORPORATE STRUCTURE.....	3
2.1 Name, Address and Incorporation	3
2.2 Intercorporate Relationships	3
ITEM 3: GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS.....	4
3.1 Three-Year History	4
3.2 Significant Acquisitions.....	6
ITEM 4: DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	6
4.1 General Description	6
4.2 Risk Factors Relating to the Company’s Business.....	7
4.3 Asset-backed Securities Outstanding.....	10
4.4 Material Mineral Projects.....	10
4.5 Other Mineral Projects.....	14
ITEM 5: DIVIDENDS.....	17
5.1 Dividends	17
5.2 Dividend Policy	18
ITEM 6: DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE	19
6.1 General Description of Capital Structure.....	19
6.2 Constraints	20
6.3 Ratings	21
ITEM 7: MARKET FOR SECURITIES.....	21
7.1 Trading Price and Volume	21
ITEM 8: ESCROWED SECURITIES.....	21
8.1 Escrowed Securities	21
ITEM 9: DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.....	21
9.1 Name, Occupation and Security Holding	22
9.2 Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions.....	23
9.3 Conflicts of Interest.....	24
ITEM 10: PROMOTERS	24
10.1 Promoters	24
ITEM 11: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.....	25
11.1 Legal Proceedings.....	25
11.2 Regulatory Actions	25

ITEM 12:	INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS	25
	12.1 Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions	25
ITEM 13:	TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR	25
	13.1 Transfer Agent and Registrar.....	25
ITEM 14:	MATERIAL CONTRACTS	26
	14.1 Material Contracts.....	26
ITEM 15:	INTERESTS OF EXPERTS.....	26
	15.1 Names of Experts.....	26
	15.2 Interests of Experts	26
ITEM 16:	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	26
	16.1 Additional Information	26
	16.2 Audit Committee.....	27
Schedule A - Audit Committee Charter		i

CAUTION – FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information, estimates and projections contained herein constitute forward-looking statements regarding the Company, its operations and projects. All statements that are not historical facts, involving without limitation, statements regarding future projections, plans and objectives, are forward-looking statements which involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Such risk factors and uncertainties include fluctuations in precious metal prices, the unpredictable results of exploration activities, uncertainties inherent in the estimation of mineral resources, higher capital and operating costs, risks associated with exploration operations and other risk factors, as discussed in the Company's filings with Canadian and American securities regulatory agencies. The Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, other than as may be specifically required by applicable securities laws and regulations.

ITEM 1: PRELIMINARY NOTES

1.1 Incorporation of Financial Statements, Proxy Circular and Other Documents

The information provided in the Annual Information Form (“AIF”) is supplemented by disclosure contained in the documents listed below which are incorporated by reference into this AIF. These documents must be read together with the AIF in order to provide full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to Canarc Resource Corp. (the “Company” or “Canarc”). The documents listed below are not contained within nor attached to this document. The documents may be accessed by the reader as follows:

<u>Type of Document</u>	<u>Effective Date / Period Ended</u>	<u>Date Filed / Posted</u>	<u>Document Name which may be viewed at the SEDAR website at “www.sedar.com” (or alternative location for non-SEDAR documents)</u>
Audited annual financial statements (most recent) and management discussion and analysis	December 31, 2012	March 27, 2013	Audited Annual Financial Statements – English and Management Discussion and Analysis – English
NI 43-101 Report titled “New Polaris Project - Preliminary Assessment Update”. The related Qualification Certificate and Consent Letter of the author were posted to SEDAR on, or about, the same date	April 10, 2011	May 26, 2011	Technical Report (NI 43-101) – English
NI 43-101 Report titled “2009 Diamond Drilling Program on the Tay-LP Property”. The related Qualification Certificate and Consent Letter of the authors were posted to SEDAR on, or about, the same date	March 30, 2010	April 1, 2010	Technical Report (NI 43-101) – English
NI 43-101 Report titled “Resource Potential New Polaris Project”. The related Qualification Certificate and Consent Letter of the author were posted to SEDAR on, or about, the same date	March 14, 2007	March 16, 2007	Technical Report (NI 43-101) – English
Management Information Circular	May 4, 2012	May 14, 2012	Management Proxy / Information Circular – English
News Releases for 2013 and 2012	Various dates		Press Release – English

1.2 Date of Information

All information in this AIF is as of March 22, 2013 unless otherwise indicated and the information contained herein is current as of such date, other than certain financial information which is current as of December 31, 2012, being the date of the Company's most recently completed financial year end.

1.3 Glossary of Terms

Certain terms used throughout this AIF are defined below:

“affiliate”	A company is an affiliate of another company if (a) one of them is the subsidiary of the other, or (b) each of them is controlled by the same person or company.
“g/t” and “gpt”	Grams per metric tonne.
“grade”	The relative amount of valuable minerals contained in mineralization or ore.
“management committee”	A committee established under a joint venture agreement which determines the overall objectives of the venture, including the scope, size and nature of work programs. Each participant in the joint venture is represented on such committee and, unless otherwise set out in the joint venture agreement, voting is in proportion to the participants' respective property interests, and all or most decisions are made by simple majority.
“mineralization”	A natural aggregate of one or more valuable minerals.
“net profit interest” or “NPI” royalty	A royalty based on net profits expressed as a specified percentage of the entire proceeds received from a mine's production less all capital, operating, administrative, transportation, smelting, refining, tax, insurance, interest and other costs.
“net smelter return” or “NSR” royalty	A royalty based on net smelter returns expressed as a specified percentage of the entire proceeds received from a mine's gross mineral production, less certain limited costs including smelting, refining, transportation, and insurance costs.
“operator”	The party in a joint venture which carries out the operations of the joint venture.
“ore”	A natural aggregate of one or more valuable minerals which may be mined, processed and sold at a profit.
“ounces”	Troy ounces.
“o/T” or “opT”	Ounces per short ton.
“semivariogram”	A mathematical function used to quantify the variance between groups of values.
“ton”	Short ton weighing 2,000 pounds or 907 kilograms.
“tonne”	Metric tonne weighing 2,205 pounds or 1,000 kilograms.

“wt%”

Percentage by weight.

1.4 Conversion Table

In this AIF, a combination of Imperial and metric measures is used with respect to mineral properties located in Canada. Conversion rates from Imperial measure to metric and from metric to Imperial are provided below:

Imperial Measure	Metric Unit	Metric Measure	Imperial Unit
2.47 acres	1 hectare	0.4047 hectares	1 acre
3.28 feet	1 metre	0.3048 metres	1 foot
0.62 miles	1 kilometre	1.609 kilometres	1 mile
0.032 ounces (troy)	1 gram	31.1 grams	1 ounce (troy)
1.102 tons (short)	1 tonne	0.907 tonnes	1 ton
0.029 ounces (troy)/ton	1 gram/tonne	34.28 grams/tonne	1 ounce (troy)/ton

1.5 Currency

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are stated in United States dollars.

ITEM 2: CORPORATE STRUCTURE

2.1 Name, Address and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on January 22, 1987 under the name, “Canarc Resource Corp.”, by registration of its Memorandum and Articles with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies. The Company is a reporting company in British Columbia, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, and became a reporting company under the United States Securities Act of 1934 upon filing its Form 20F registration statement dated October 9, 1990.

The Company’s address is as follows:

Head office: Suite 301 – 700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1G8

Registered and records office: VECTOR Corporate Finance Lawyers
Suite 1040 – 999 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 2W2

2.2 Intercorporate Relationships

The Company carries on its business in large part through a number of subsidiaries, held either directly or indirectly, and which are wholly owned unless otherwise noted as follows:

New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd. (“New Polaris”) is a corporation formed through the amalgamation of 2820684 Canada Inc. (“2820684”), a former wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company which was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporation Act on May 13, 1992, and Suntac Minerals Inc.

Canarc (Barbados) Mining Ltd. is a company duly incorporated under the laws of Barbados on July 26, 1993. The Company owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares.

Canarc Suriname (Barbados) Ltd. is a company duly incorporated under the laws of Barbados on January 26, 1994. The Company owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares.

Canarc van Suriname N.V. is a company duly incorporated under the laws of Suriname on November 10, 1995. The Company owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares.

Benzdorp Gold N.V. (“Benzdorp Gold”) is a company duly incorporated under the laws of Suriname on February 4, 2004. The Company owns 40% of the voting shares with the right to acquire an additional 40%.

ITEM 3: GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

3.1 Three-Year History

The Company commenced operations in 1987 and, since inception, has been engaged in the business of the evaluation, acquisition, exploration and, if warranted, development of precious metal properties. The Company currently owns or holds, directly or indirectly, interests in precious metal properties, as follows:

- New Polaris property (British Columbia, Canada),
- Tay-LP property (Yukon, Canada),
- Windfall Hills properties (British Columbia, Canada), and
- GNC (Eskay Creek) property (British Columbia, Canada).

The New Polaris property is viewed as the material property of the Company.

Over the course of the past three years, the Company has been engaged in mineral exploration and development in North America with mineral property interests principally in Canada. Events affecting the development of the Company’s business over the last three years are set out below and in Item 4.

On August 24, 2009, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Ross River Minerals Inc. and Ross River Gold Ltd. (collectively, “Ross River”) to acquire up to 100% interest in the Tay-LP gold property, located in Yukon. The agreement was amended in September 2011 and October 2012. Item 4.5.1 provides further details.

On December 13, 2010, the Company closed a private placement for 8.5 million units at CAD\$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$1,275,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant; each whole share purchase warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share at CAD\$0.22 until June 13, 2012, all of which expired unexercised.

In December 2010, the Company was the accepted bidder to acquire an open pit, heap leach gold mine through a bankruptcy court auction held in Reno, Nevada. The Company agreed to purchase the Relief Canyon gold mine assets from Firstgold Corporation (“Firstgold”) for \$11 million, subject to a due diligence period which expired on February 4, 2011. As a condition of its winning bid, the Company paid a non-refundable deposit of \$300,000 in December 2010 to Firstgold in trust pending the Company’s due diligence, and was also obligated to pay \$20,000 bi-weekly to Firstgold for its operating expenses during the due diligence period. If the Company elected not to proceed with the purchase of the Relief Canyon gold mine assets, the Company was obligated to pay an additional \$300,000 to Firstgold but in return, Firstgold would transfer ownership of its fully built, permitted and operating commercial assay laboratory located near the Relief Canyon mine-site to the Company. To finance the acquisition, the Company arranged a CAD\$12 million bridge loan with Effisolar Energy Corporation (“Effisolar”), subject to Effisolar’s due diligence, execution of definitive loan documents and regulatory and exchange approvals. The bridge loan was to close on or before February 3, 2011, matured in one year, bore simple annual interest rate of 12%, and was secured by a first charge on the Relief Canyon gold mine assets. If the Company elected not to proceed with the purchase of the Relief Canyon gold mine assets whereby the acquisition of the commercial assay laboratory would then need to be financed, the Company arranged a separate CAD\$300,000 convertible loan with Effisolar, subject to Effisolar’s due diligence, execution of definitive loan documents and regulatory and exchange

approvals. At the Company's election, the convertible loan was to close on or before February 3, 2011, mature in one month, bear no interest and automatically convert into common shares of the Company based on the 10-day average closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX"). In January 2011, after conducting due diligence, both the Company and Effisolar decided not to proceed with the Relief Canyon project. In early February 2011, the Company paid an additional \$300,000 to Firstgold whereby ownership of the commercial assay laboratory was transferred to the Company. The Company issued a convertible debenture for CAD\$300,000 to Effisolar for the interest free loan from Effisolar, which was then converted into 1,282,051 common shares of the Company on March 2, 2011. In May 2011, the Company disposed of the assay laboratory for \$600,000 plus recovery of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company.

In April 2011, the Company entered into two property option agreements to purchase 100% interests in two adjacent gold properties located in British Columbia, collectively known as the Windfall Hills property. The Company can acquire 100% interests in the Atna and Dunn properties. These property option agreements were amended in March 2012. Item 4.5.2 provides further details.

In May 2011, the Company staked three gold properties, Devils' Thumb property, totalling 17,175 hectares northeast of its Windfall Hills properties in central British Columbia, which was written off in September 2012.

On September 28, 2012, the Company closed a brokered private placement with Canaccord Genuity Corp. ("Canaccord") acting as the agent for 11.3 million units at a price of CAD\$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$1.13 million, with each unit comprised of one common share and one transferrable common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a period of 36 months at a price of CAD\$0.15 per share during the initial period of 24 months until September 28, 2014, and at \$0.20 per share for the remaining 12 months until September 28, 2015. The warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after January 29, 2013, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the TSX equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice. Agent's fees are comprised of a cash commission of CAD\$90,400 plus 904,000 agent's warrants with the identical terms as the underlying warrants in the unit private placement and a corporate finance fee of CAD\$37,500. Canford Capital Inc. ("Canford") was the sole subscriber in the private placement and became an insider of the Company by virtue of holding more than 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company at that time. As at March 22, 2013, Canford owns 11,900,000 common shares of the Company representing a 10.55% interest in the Company.

In late September 2012, the Company granted Canford a 120-day period of exclusivity to complete its due diligence and to execute a property option agreement to earn up to a 51% interest in the New Polaris gold project in return for up to a CAD\$30 million investment in exploration and development of the property. The Company will be the manager of the project during the property option period. In February 2013, the Company entered into a Strategic Mine Acquisition Partnership ("SMAP") with Canford for the purpose of acquiring, expanding and operating gold mines in North America (the "Acquisition Opportunities"). The main parameters of the SMAP agreement are as follows:

- (1) Canarc will be the manager of the SMAP, and will identify and evaluate each Acquisition Opportunity including the timing and capital required;
- (2) Once Canarc and Canford agree to pursue a particular Acquisition Opportunity, Canarc will complete the due diligence on behalf of the SMAP and Canford will then arrange 100% of the debt financing required by the SMAP;
- (3) Upon closing each Acquisition Opportunity, Canford will own a 51% interest and Canarc will own a 49% interest therein until the debt financing is repaid in full;
- (4) Upon repayment of the debt financing, Canarc will then own a 51% interest and Canford will own a 49% interest therein;
- (5) Canford will exercise its warrants for 5.65 million common shares of Canarc with an exercise price of CAD\$0.15 for total proceeds of CAD\$847,500, on the date of closing of the first Acquisition Opportunity; and
- (6) Canarc will grant Canford a further 60 day period of exclusivity to execute a property option agreement to earn up to a 51% interest in the New Polaris gold mine project in return for up to a CAD\$30 million

investment in exploration and development, as previously agreed, on the date of closing of the first Acquisition Opportunity.

This Agreement will be binding upon both Canarc and Canford until it is replaced by a more formal Strategic Joint Venture Partnership Agreement. Canarc and Canford agree to use their respective commercially reasonable best efforts to complete a more formal Strategic Mine Acquisition Partnership Agreement on or before March 1, 2013. In March 2013, no formal SMAP agreement was executed, and Canford had not yet been able to commit or arrange financing for the proposed property option and joint venture to develop the New Polaris gold project nor for the SMAP to acquire operating gold mines in North America. The Company continues to pursue alternative sources of financing for the New Polaris project and for the acquisition of operating gold mines.

The Company arranged demand loans of \$200,380 from certain directors and an officer of the Company in March 2012. Further demand loans from certain directors for \$98,930 were received in May 2012 and \$59,130 in July 2012. These loans were repayable on demand and bore an interest rate of 12% compounded monthly with interest payable semi-annually. In October 2012, the Company repaid \$212,550 in principal amounts of notes payable. Then in December 2012, the Company repaid a total of \$269,500 in loan principal, bonus and interest in full settlement of all outstanding demand loans including demand loans of \$53,490 which were received in May 2009 which bore an interest rate of 12% and a loan bonus of 12%.

In December 2012 and January 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement in three tranches totalling 6.1 million units at a price of CAD\$0.11 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$671,000 with each unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. The first tranche closed on December 19, 2012 for 4.5 million units, and the second tranche on January 11, 2013 for 600,000 units, and the final tranche on January 18, 2013 for 1 million units. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a period of 36 months at a price of CAD\$0.15 per share during the initial period of 24 months until December 19, 2014 for 4.5 million warrants, until January 11, 2015 for 600,000 warrants and until January 18, 2015 for 1 million warrants, at \$0.20 per share for the remaining 12 months until December 19, 2015 for 4.5 million warrants and until January 11, 2016 for 600,000 warrants and until January 18, 2016 for 1 million warrants. The warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after the four month plus one day hold period from the closing date of each tranche of the private placement, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the TSX equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice.

3.2 Significant Acquisitions

There were no other significant acquisitions completed by the Company during its most recently completed fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 other than as provided in this AIF.

ITEM 4: DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

4.1 General Description

The Business of the Company

The principal business of the Company is the evaluation, acquisition, exploration and/or, if warranted, development of natural resource properties of merit. The Company intends to seek and to acquire additional properties worthy of exploration.

The Company is a Canadian mineral exploration company currently engaged in the acquisition, exploration and, if warranted, development of precious metal properties in North America. The Company owns or holds, directly or indirectly, interests in the following projects:

- 100% ownership of the New Polaris property (British Columbia, Canada),

- property options to earn up to 100% interests in the Tay-LP property (Yukon, Canada) and Windfall Hills property (British Columbia, Canada), and
- 33.3% carried interest in the GNC (Eskay Creek) property in British Columbia, Canada.

Details of the Company's interests in various mineral properties are provided in Items 4.4 and 4.5.

The Company acquires properties by staking initial claims, negotiating for permits from government authorities, negotiating with holders of claims or permits, or purchasing companies with claims or permits. On these properties, the Company explores for minerals on its own or in joint ventures with others. Exploration for metals usually includes remote sensing, surface mapping and sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling. The Company is not limited to any particular metal or region, but the corporate focus is on precious metals in North America.

Trends

The cumulative annual average for gold prices did increase from \$1,225 in 2010 to \$1,572 in 2011 and then to \$1,669 in 2012 and closing at \$1,608 on March 22, 2013. Gold prices did not achieve new highs in 2012 relative to 2011. In November 2010, prices reached an annual high of \$1,421 and then \$1,895 in September 2011 but only achieved an annual high of \$1,792 in October 2012. The high for 2013 was on January 2, 2013 at \$1,694 which is lower than the annual highs in 2012 and 2011.

The Company continues to foresee favourable opportunities to finance the mineral exploration and development efforts on its gold property interests, and also to evaluate and to consider new acquisitions in the gold arena.

The Company has determined that the price of gold bullion continues to make gold exploration in British Columbia attractive and should facilitate opportunities for the development of its New Polaris property.

Competitive Conditions

Significant competition exists for natural resource acquisition opportunities. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large, well established mining companies with substantial capabilities and significant financial and technical resources, the Company may be unable to compete for, nor acquire rights to, and exploit attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire any interest in additional projects that would yield reserves or results for commercial mining operations.

Environmental Protection

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner such that standards, enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are becoming stricter and can be foreboding. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The costs of compliance with changes in government regulations have the potential to reduce the profitability of future operations. To the best knowledge of the Company, it is in compliance with all environmental laws and regulations in effect in those countries where its properties are located.

Number of Employees

As of March 22, 2013, the Company had three full-time and six part-time employees on staff.

4.2 Risk Factors Relating to the Company's Business

The Company's ability to generate revenues and profits from its natural resource properties, or any other resource property it may acquire, is dependent upon a number of factors, including, without limitation, the following:

Precious and Base Metal Price Fluctuations

The Company does not have any precious and base metal mining operations. The profitability of any such operations in which the Company has an interest will be significantly affected by changes in the market prices of

precious and base metals. Prices for precious and base metals fluctuate on a daily basis, have historically been subject to wide fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, central bank transactions, world supply of precious and base metals, foreign currency exchange rates, international investments, monetary systems and political developments. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions can occur. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of precious and base metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damages. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Any compensation for such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Exploration and Development

There are no known reserves of commercial ore on the Company's mineral property interests. Development of the Company's mineral property interests will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. Mineral exploration and development are speculative in nature and involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of reserves of commercial ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish resources and reserves through drilling and development and for mining and processing facilities and infrastructure. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately foreseen or predicted, such as market fluctuations, the global marketing conditions for precious and base metals, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection.

Calculation of Reserves and Resources and Precious Metal Recoveries

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of reserves and resources and their corresponding metal grades to be mined and recovered. Until reserves or resources are actually mined and processed, the quantities of mineralization and metal grades must be considered as estimates only.

Reclamation

There is a risk that monies allotted for land reclamation may not be sufficient to cover all risks, due to changes in the nature of the waste rock or tailings and/or revisions to government regulations. Therefore additional funds, or reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance may be required over the tenure of the project to cover potential risks. These additional costs may have material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of the Company.

Government Regulation

Operations, development and exploration on the Company's mineral property interests are affected to varying degrees by government regulations relating to such matters as environmental protection, health, safety and labour, mining law reform, restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, maintenance of claims, tenure, and expropriation of property. There is no assurance that future changes in such regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

The activities of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. While the Company currently has been granted the requisite licenses and permits to enable it to carry on its existing business and operations, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all the necessary licenses and permits which may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations for its projects.

Environmental Factors

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the Company's mineral property interests which are unknown to the Company at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Title to Assets

Although the Company has or will receive title opinions for any properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. The Company's claims may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by unidentified or unknown defects.

Uncertainty of Funding

The Company's current operations do not generate any positive cash flow and it is not anticipated that any positive cash flows will be generated in the near future. The Company has limited financial resources, and the mineral claims in which the Company has an interest and an option to acquire an interest require financial expenditures to be made by the Company. There can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available to the Company so as to exercise its option or to maintain its interests once those property options have been exercised.

Further exploration work and development of the properties in which the Company has an interest or option to acquire depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through joint venturing of projects, debt financing or equity financing or other means. Failure to obtain financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit all or parts of its interests in mineral properties or reduce or terminate its operations.

Competition and Agreements with Other Parties

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself. Competition in the mining business could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under agreements to which it is a party and the Company may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete recommended programs.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Company may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies, and may devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. The laws of British Columbia, Canada, require the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. However, in conflict of interest situations, directors and officers of the Company may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance the competing obligations and liabilities of their actions. There is no assurance that the needs of the Company will receive priority in all cases. From time to time, several companies may participate together in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties, thereby allowing these companies to: (i) participate in larger programs; (ii) acquire an interest in a greater number of programs; and (iii) reduce their financial exposure to any one program. A particular company may assign, at its cost, all or a portion of its interests in a particular program to another affiliated company due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, it is expected that the directors and officers of the Company will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

4.3 Asset-backed Securities Outstanding

Not applicable.

4.4 Material Mineral Projects

New Polaris Gold Project, British Columbia, Canada

The information in this section have been derived from and is based on the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the following technical reports:

- Technical Report titled "Resource Potential, New Polaris Project" (the "New Polaris Resource Estimate Report") dated March 14, 2007 and prepared by R.J. Morris, MSc, PGeo, of Moose Mountain Technical Services and G.H. Giroux, MASc, PEng, of Giroux Consultants Limited, who are independent Qualified Persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, to the best of the Company's knowledge; and
- Technical Report titled "New Polaris Project – Preliminary Assessment Update" (the "New Polaris Preliminary Economic Assessment Report") dated April 10, 2011, and was prepared by Moose Mountain Technical Services ("Moose Mountain") and Giroux Consultants Limited ("Giroux Consultants"), and was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, to the best of the Company's knowledge. J.H. (Jim) Gray, P.Eng. of Moose Mountain is the Qualified Person for the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Assessment Report.

The following is the executive summary from the New Polaris Resource Estimate Report. In addition, the New Polaris Resource Estimate Report has been specifically incorporated by reference into this AIF. Defined terms and abbreviations used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the New Polaris Resource Estimate Report. Refer to Item 1.1 "Incorporation of Financial Statements, Proxy Circular and Other Documents".

Summary from the New Polaris Resource Estimate Report

New Polaris (formerly Polaris-Taku) is an early Tertiary mesothermal gold mineralized body located in northwestern British Columbia about 100 kilometres south of Atlin, BC and 60 kilometres northeast of Juneau,

Alaska. The nearest roads in the area terminate twenty kilometers due south of Atlin and 10 kilometres southeast of Juneau. Access at the present time is by aircraft. A short airstrip for light aircraft exists on the property.

The deposit was mined by underground methods from 1938 to 1942, and from 1946 to early 1951, producing a total of 740,000 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 10.3g/t gold.

The property consists of 61 contiguous Crown-granted mineral claims and one modified grid claim covering 2,100 acres. All claims are 100% owned and held by New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Canarc Resource Corp. subject to a 15% net profit interest held by Rembrandt Gold Mines Ltd. Canarc can reduce this net profit interest to a 10% net profit.

The deposit is composed of three sets of veins (quartz-carbonate stringers in altered rock), the “AB” veins are northwest striking and southwest dipping, the “Y” veins are north striking and dipping steeply east and finally the “C” veins are east-west striking and dipping to the south to southeast at 65° to vertical. The “C” veins appear to hook around to the north and south into the other two sets of veins so that their junctions form an arc. The gold is refractory and occurs dominantly in finely disseminated arsenopyrite grains that mineralize the altered wallrock and stockwork veins. The next most abundant mineral is pyrite, followed by minor stibnite and a trace of sphalerite. The zones of mineralization range from 15 to 250 metres in length and 0.3 to 14 metres in width.

Canarc explored the “C” vein system between 1988 and 1997, and carried out infill drilling in 2003 through 2006, to better define the continuity and grade of the vein systems.

An updated resource estimate was prepared by Giroux Consultants Ltd. using ordinary kriging of 192 recent drillholes and 1,432 gold assay intervals constrained within four main vein segments as modeled in 3D by Canarc geologists. The total New Polaris database consists of 1,056 diamond drillholes with a total of 31,514 sample intervals.

The geologic continuity of the C vein has been well established through historic mining and diamond drilling. Grade continuity was quantified using a geostatistical method called the semivariogram, which measures distances (ranges) and directions of maximum continuity. The four principle veins in the semivariogram model produced ranges between 50 and 90 metres, along strike and down plunge.

For this study, the classification for each resource block was a function of the semivariogram range. In general, blocks estimated using ¼ of the semivariogram range were classed as measured, blocks estimated using ½ of the semivariogram range were classed as indicated, and all other blocks estimated were classed as inferred.

The following tables list the undiluted resource estimate, including the “C” vein west (CWM) from the –90m elevation down, and the “C” vein east (CLOE and CHIE) from the –135m elevation down (the elevations, –90m in the west, and –135m in the east, represent the lower elevations of previous mine development and production. The resource potential above these elevations has been discounted in this study, but are listed in the History item, Section 8).

Measured, undiluted resource			
Cutoff grade, g/t Au	Tonnes > Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff Au (g/t)	Contained Metal (oz)
2.00	390,000	9.48	119,000
4.00	330,000	10.62	113,000
6.00	271,000	11.89	104,000
8.00	203,000	13.54	88,000

Indicated, undiluted resource			
Cutoff grade, g/t Au	Tonnes > Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff Au (g/t)	Contained Metal (oz)
2.00	1,280,000	10.97	451,000

4.00	1,180,000	11.65	442,000
6.00	1,017,000	12.71	416,000
8.00	806,000	14.22	368,000

Measured + Indicated, undiluted resource			
Cutoff grade, g/t Au	Tonnes > Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff Au (g/t)	Contained Metal (oz)
2.00	1,670,000	10.62	570,000
4.00	1,510,000	11.42	555,000
6.00	1,288,000	12.54	519,000
8.00	1,009,000	14.08	457,000

Inferred, undiluted resource			
Cutoff grade, g/t Au	Tonnes > Cutoff (tonnes)	Grade > Cutoff Au (g/t)	Contained Metal (oz)
2.00	2,060,000	10.52	697,000
4.00	1,925,000	11.03	683,000
6.00	1,628,000	12.15	636,000
8.00	1,340,000	13.27	571,000

The deposit represents an important gold resource and follow-up work should include underground development, test mining and related engineering, economic and environmental studies.

The foregoing was a summary from the New Polaris Resource Estimate Report, a full text of which is available on SEDAR. Refer to Item 1.1 “Incorporation of Financial Statements, Proxy Circular and Other Documents”.

In May 2011, the Company completed an updated NI 43-101 preliminary economic assessment report by Moose Mountain and Giroux Consultants for the New Polaris gold project (the “New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report”).

The preliminary economic assessment is based upon building and operating a 600 tonne per day gold mine, averaging 72,000 ounces gold per year. The updated parameters in the base case economic model includes a gold price of US\$1,200 per oz, CAD\$/US\$ foreign exchange rate of 1.00, cash costs of US\$481 per oz, and a cut-off grade 7 grams per tonne. The New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report for the New Polaris project results in an after-tax net present value of CAD\$129.8 million using a discount rate of 5%, an after-tax internal rate of return of 31.4%, and a pay-back period of 2.5 years. Given its conceptual nature, there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

The following summary discusses the results from the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Assessment Report. In addition, the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Assessment Report has been specifically incorporated by reference into this AIF. Defined terms and abbreviations used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Assessment Report. Refer to Item 1.1 “Incorporation of Financial Statements, Proxy Circular and Other Documents”.

Summary of the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Assessment Report

The base case mine model in the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report is summarized below (stated in Canadian dollars):

Scheduled Resources	1,056,000 tonnes measured and indicated grading 11.7 gpt Au (after
---------------------	--

	dilution) and 1,132,000 tonnes inferred grading 10.8 gpt Au (after dilution) and a 7 gpt cutoff
Production Rate	600 tonnes per day
Grade	11.3 grams per tonne (diluted 13%)
Recoveries	91% gold into concentrate
Average Output	72,000 oz gold per year
Mine life	10 years

The base case financial parameters are (in Canadian dollars):

Gold Price	US\$ 1200 per oz	
Exchange Rate	US\$ 1.00 = CA\$ 1.00	
Capital Cost	\$101.1 million	
Cash Cost	US\$ 481 per oz (excluding offsites)	
	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	<u>After-Tax</u>
Cash Flow (LoM)	\$280.8 million	\$188.1 million
Net Present Value (NPV)		
NPV (5%)	\$197.2 million	\$129.8 million
NPV (8%)	\$160.0 million	\$103.7 million
NPV (10%)	\$139.3 million	\$ 89.0 million
	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	<u>After Tax</u>
Internal Rate of Return	38.1%	31.4%
Payback Period	2.41 years	2.51 years

The net present values are life of mine net cash flows shown at various discount rates. The internal rates of return assume 100% equity financing. Cash costs include all site-related costs to produce a gold-sulphide concentrate but offsite costs for concentrate transportation and processing were treated as deductions against sales. The preferred processing alternative entails reducing the ore to a bulk gold-sulphide concentrate and shipping the concentrate to existing autoclave facilities in Nevada for the production of dore gold bars.

The project economics are most sensitive to variations in the gold price and least sensitive to changes in capital and operating costs, as shown by the following sensitivity analysis:

New Polaris AFTER TAX CASH FLOW SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS			
Description of Sensitivity	Cash Flow CAD\$ (000)s	NPV @ 5% CAD\$ (000)s	NPV @ 8% CAD\$ (000)s
Gold US\$1,000/oz -17%	\$104,287	\$63,920	\$45,788
Gold US\$1,100/oz -8%	\$146,197	\$96,981	\$74,907
Base Case US\$1,200/oz	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Gold US\$1,300/oz +8%	\$230,017	\$162,657	\$132,507
Gold US\$1,400/oz +17%	\$271,927	\$195,347	\$161,090
Grade -10%	\$137,815	\$90,403	\$69,132
Grade -5%	\$162,961	\$110,116	\$86,427
Base Case Grade 11.25 gpt	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Grade +5%	\$213,253	\$149,522	\$120,987
Grade +10%	\$238,399	\$169,225	\$138,267
Capital Cost -10%	\$193,775	\$135,816	\$109,850

Capital Cost -5%	\$190,941	\$132,817	\$106,778
Base Case \$101M Capital	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Capital Cost +5%	\$185,273	\$126,821	\$100,635
Capital Cost +10%	\$182,440	\$123,822	\$97,564
Operating Cost -10%	\$208,383	\$145,818	\$117,799
Operating Cost -5%	\$198,245	\$137,819	\$110,753
Base Case	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Operating Cost +5%	\$177,969	\$121,819	\$96,661
Operating Cost +10%	\$167,831	\$113,820	\$89,614
Exchange rate \$0.90 -10%	\$238,750	\$169,523	\$138,540
Exchange rate \$0.95 -5%	\$212,104	\$148,633	\$120,213
Base Case \$1.00	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Exchange rate \$1.05 +5%	\$166,384	\$112,788	\$88,765
Exchange rate \$1.10 +10%	\$146,625	\$97,297	\$75,174

This preliminary economic assessment is based on resources, not reserves, and a portion of the modeled resources in the mine plan are in the inferred resource category. Given the inherent uncertainties of resources, especially inferred resources compared to reserves, the New Polaris gold project cannot yet be considered to have proven economic viability. However, the mine plan only takes into account approximately 80 % of the total estimated resources at a 7 gpt cut-off grade.

The Qualified Person (“QP”) pursuant to NI 43-101 for the updated preliminary economic assessment report is Jim Gray, P. Eng., of Moose Mountain.

Efforts had commenced on the application for an underground development and exploration program at the New Polaris project in 2011 which was halted in February 2012, due to the lack of financial resources.

In July 2012 the Company significantly reduced the estimated cost of the proposed work program to complete a feasibility study for commercial development of the New Polaris project from CAD\$26 million to approximately CAD\$9 million. The Company previously planned a CAD\$26 million work program which included underground mine development in order to complete a feasibility study for the project. Under the revised program, the underground mine development work will be deferred to the post-feasibility mine development program. Instead, the Company plans to carry out an additional 15,000 meters of infill core drilling in approximately 35 holes in order to provide sufficient measured and indicated resources for feasibility. About CAD\$4 million of the CAD\$9 million revised cost is related to drilling and the balance is related to permitting and engineering. The proposed work program to complete a feasibility study is subject to securing a partner for the project and/or financing.

In late September 2012, the Company granted Canford a 120-day period of exclusivity to complete its due diligence and to execute a property option agreement to earn up to a 51% interest in the New Polaris gold project in return for up to a CAD\$30 million investment in exploration and development of the property. The Company will be the manager of the project during the option period. Pursuant to an agreement to form a SMAP dated February 1, 2013, the Company shall grant Canford a further 60-day period of exclusivity on the date on which the Company closes an acquisition opportunity subject to the execution of a formal SMAP agreement on or before March 1, 2013. However, in March 2013, no formal SMAP agreement was executed, and Canford was not able to commit or arrange financing for the proposed option and joint venture to develop the New Polaris gold project. The Company continues to pursue alternative sources of financing and joint venture partner for the New Polaris project.

4.5 Other Mineral Projects

The following mineral projects are not considered material properties of the Company.

4.5.1 Tay-LP Gold Property (Yukon, Canada)

On August 24, 2009, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Ross River to acquire up to 100% interest in the Tay-LP gold property by paying CAD\$1 million in cash and/or shares and spending CAD\$1.5 million on exploration over a three-year period, which can occur in two stages. In the first stage, the Company can earn a 51% interest by paying CAD\$150,000 in cash and spending CAD\$900,000 on exploration over a two-year period. In the second stage, the Company can earn an additional 49%, thereby totalling 100% interest, by paying CAD\$850,000 in cash or shares at the Company's discretion and spending CAD\$600,000 on exploration by the third year. If the Company does not proceed with the second stage, then a joint venture would be formed. The Company shall pay to the optionors a gold bonus equal to CAD\$1 per ounce of gold for all proven and probable gold reserves and measured and indicated gold resources to a maximum of 1 million oz gold. The property option agreement is subject to NSR totalling 3% which can be reduced to 1.5% by payments totalling US\$1.95 million. Commencing on or before October 31, 2009 and continuing on or before October 31 of each subsequent year until the property is put into commercial production, the Company shall pay to the NSR holders an annual advance NSR royalty payments totalling CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares of the Company and which shall be deducted from NSR obligations. The NSR of 3% shall be subject to maximum total payments based on one million payable ounces of gold being mined by commercial production but will be reduced to 500,000 payable ounces of gold if the NSR is reduced to 1.5%.

On September 3, 2011, the Company and Ross River amended the property option agreement by increasing the cash payment of CAD\$50,000 to CAD\$75,000 due by October 31, 2011 (paid), deferring the exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 from October 31, 2011 to October 31, 2012 and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 from October 31, 2012 to October 31, 2013, and including a cash payment of CAD\$25,000 due by October 31, 2012.

In October 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement by extending the due date for the cash payment of CAD\$25,000 from October 31, 2012 to December 15, 2012 (paid); exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 for a 51% interest which were due on October 31, 2012 were increased to CAD\$700,000 and its due date extended to December 15, 2013; the due date of October 31, 2013 for both the payment of CAD\$850,000 in cash or that number in common shares and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 for the remaining 49% interest was extended to December 15, 2014. Also the due date for annual advance NSR royalty payments of CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares was extended from October 31, 2012 to December 15, 2012 and for each subsequent year thereafter.

In late March 2010, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Cap-Ex Ventures Ltd. ("Cap-Ex") whereby Cap-Ex can acquire 50% of the Company's interest in the Tay-LP gold property, by paying CAD\$100,000 of which CAD\$25,000 have been paid, issuing 200,000 common shares of which 100,000 common shares have been received, incurring exploration expenditures of CAD\$675,000, and maintaining the Company's underlying option agreement in good standing until October 2011. Cap-Ex terminated the property option agreement in March 2011.

Cash payments of CAD\$75,000 were paid in 2011 for property option payments. The Company issued 215,580 common shares at a value of CAD\$0.116 per common share as the annual advance NSR royalty for CAD\$25,000 for the Tay-LP property for 2011.

Cash payments of CAD\$25,000 in property option obligation and CAD\$25,000 in advance NSR royalty were paid in December 2012.

The information in the following section has been derived from and is based on the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the Technical Report titled "2009 Diamond Drilling Program on the Tay-LP Property" dated March 30, 2010, prepared by David St. C. Dunn, P.Geo., and James G. Moors, P.Geo. (the "Tay-LP Technical Report"). David St. C. Dunn, P.Geo., is the independent Qualified Person for the Tay-LP Technical Report.

The following is the executive summary from the Tay-LP Technical Report. In addition, the Tay-LP Technical Report has been specifically incorporated by reference into this AIF. Defined terms and abbreviations used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Tay-LP Technical Report. Refer to Item 1.1 "Incorporation of Financial Statements, Proxy Circular and Other Documents".

Summary from the Tay-LP Technical Report

The Tay-LP project of Canarc Resource Corp. is a gold exploration project, covering an area of approximately 7575 hectares, located in south-central Yukon, approximately 50 km south of the Village of Ross River and 160 kilometres northeast of Whitehorse. The project comprises 410 contiguous mineral claims. Option agreements give Canarc the right to earn 100% of the property. The property is accessible by road during the summer months via the South Canol Road and a 20 km long dirt branch road.

The region surrounding the property is underlain by variably metamorphosed, folded and faulted Paleozoic miogeoclinal rocks of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform. They range in age from Late Proterozoic to Triassic and include miogeoclinal clastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks. They are considered North American in origin and were deformed during Mesozoic arc continent collision. These rocks have been intruded by mid-Cretaceous intrusions of intermediate composition.

Gold mineralization on the property is hosted by Cambro-Ordovician calcareous phyllite, marble and schist. Mineralization fits the intrusion-related epigenetic gold mineralization model of the "Tintina Gold Belt", based on gold-bismuth-tellurium chemistry, mineralogy, tectonic setting and age of intrusion. Mineralization occurs in structurally controlled veins and in replacement zones which parallel and in some cases cross-cut the dominant foliation. The exploration objective is to define sufficient structurally controlled or skarn style gold mineralization to support a profitable mine.

The 2009 program consisted of 10 drill holes totaling 1,868 metres, drilled in 3 target areas. Results confirmed the presence and continuity of gold bearing structures. The total cost of the field program for 2009 was \$480,000.

It is recommended that a first phase of work including an airborne geophysical survey with more advanced systems than those utilized in the 1999 survey should be carried out. This survey will better and more accurately define the geology beneath the glacial overburden that covers the most prospective portions of the property.

Ground Max-Min geophysical surveys should also be carried out to extend the known anomalies and test for mineralization on the peripheries of the known intrusive bodies.

This work is estimated to take six weeks to complete at a cost of \$252,328.

Following the interpretation of the surveys recommended in Phase 1, a second phase of work consisting of systematic drilling along strike and down dip of current pierce points that returned significant gold content and along the full range of Max-Min and aerially defined geophysical anomalies. This program should consist of at least 2,500 meters of diamond drilling and is estimated to take eight weeks to complete at a cost of \$504,000.

The foregoing was a summary from the Tay-LP Technical Report, a full text of which is available on SEDAR. Refer to Item 1.1 "Incorporation of Financial Statements, Proxy Circular and Other Documents".

In 2010, Cap-Ex completed a 470 kilometer airborne geophysical survey at Tay-LP which identified several new EM conductors and magnetic anomalies within prospective geological settings. In March 2011, Cap-Ex terminated its property option agreement with the Company.

The Company completed the permitting process for exploration work at the Tay-LP property in 2012, and the new anomalies will require ground follow up and test new targets in 2013 prior to drilling, subject to financing.

4.5.2 Windfall Hills Property (British Columbia, Canada)

In April 2011, the Company entered into two property option agreements to purchase 100% interests in two adjacent gold properties located in British Columbia. The Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Atna properties by making \$750,000 in cash payments over a four year period of which \$125,000 has been paid, honouring a pre-existing 1.5% NSR production royalty that can be purchased for CAD\$1 million, and granting the vendor a 2% NSR production royalty. In March 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement in which the option payment of \$100,000 due on April 21, 2012 was payable in 12 monthly installments of \$8,333 over a twelve month period beginning April 21, 2012. Property option payments of \$75,000 were paid for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Dunn properties by making CAD\$250,000 in cash payments over a four year period, and a final bonus payment based on all gold resources estimated in an independent NI 43-101 technical report. The formula for the bonus payment is \$30 per oz for measured resources, \$20 per oz for indicated resources, and \$10 per oz for inferred resources. In March 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement in which the property option payment of CAD\$25,000 due on April 20, 2012 was payable in three monthly installments of CAD\$8,333 over a three month period beginning April 21, 2012 which were paid.

The Company completed a Phase 1 exploration program on its Windfall Hills project which included detailed soil and rock geochemical sampling over known target areas in 2011. A total of 340 geochemical soil samples were collected on a 100 meter by 25 meter grid over the main 2.8 sq. km. prospect area. Two anomalies were delineated on the basis of multi-element geochemistry. Results of this work along with preliminary exploration work over the remainder of the claims will help define targets for drilling in 2013, subject to financing.

4.5.3 Devil's Thumb Property (British Columbia, Canada)

In May 2011, the Company staked three gold properties totalling 17,175 hectares northeast of its Windfall Hills properties in central British Columbia. The Company wrote-off the property in the third quarter of 2012.

4.5.4 GNC (Eskay Creek) Property (British Columbia, Canada)

The Company has a one-third carried interest in the GNC (Eskay Creek) property which is located in the Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. In fiscal 2005, Canarc elected to write-off the associated property costs, but continues to have a one-third carried interest in the GNC (Eskay Creek) property.

4.5.5 Sara Kreek Property, Suriname

On April 15, 2006, the Company entered into a Settlement and Termination Agreement with Suriname Wylap Development N.V. to transfer the Company's interest in Sara Kreek Resource. In settlement for all claims, loans and advances owed to the Company, the Company received a cash payment of \$400,000 in 2006, and shall receive the greater of \$50,000 per year, payable semi-annually, or a 1.5% royalty on annual gross production from the Sara Kreek property until December 31, 2011. The Company has received \$50,000 in annual royalties from 2006 to 2011.

ITEM 5: DIVIDENDS

5.1 Dividends

To date and including each of the three most recently completed fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, the Company has not paid any cash dividends on its common shares nor does it intend to pay any cash dividends on its shares in the immediate future. Cash dividends will, in all probability, only be paid in the event the Company

successfully brings one of its mineral property interests into production. The Company has no present intention of paying cash dividends on its common shares as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance further acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties.

5.2 Dividend Policy

The Company's dividend policy is as follows:

1. Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

The provisions of this section are subject to the rights, if any, of shareholders holding shares with special rights as to dividends.

2. Declaration of Dividends

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of such dividends as they may deem advisable.

3. No Notice Required

The directors need not give notice to any shareholder of any declaration under these sections.

4. Record Date

The directors may set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to receive payment of a dividend. The record date must not precede the date on which the dividend is to be paid by more than two months. If no record date is set, the record date is 5 p.m. on the date on which the directors pass the resolution declaring the dividend.

5. Manner of Paying Dividend

A resolution declaring a dividend may direct payment of the dividend wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets or of fully paid shares or of bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, or in any one or more of those ways.

6. Settlement of Difficulties

If any difficulty arises in regard to a distribution, the directors may settle the difficulty as they deem advisable, and, in particular, may:

- (1) set the value for distribution of specific assets;
- (2) determine that cash payments in substitution for all or any part of the specific assets to which any shareholders are entitled may be made to any shareholders on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties; and
- (3) vest any such specific assets in trustees for the persons entitled to the dividend.

7. When Dividend Payable

Any dividend may be made payable on such date as is fixed by the directors.

8. Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares

All dividends on shares of any class or series of shares must be declared and paid according to the number of such shares held.

9. Receipt by Joint Shareholders

If several persons are joint shareholders of any share, any one of them may give an effective receipt for any dividend, bonus or other money payable in respect of the share.

10. Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

11. Fractional Dividends

If a dividend to which a shareholder is entitled includes a fraction of the smallest monetary unit of the currency of the dividend, that fraction may be disregarded in making payment of the dividend and that payment represents full payment of the dividend.

12. Payment of Dividends

Any dividend or other distribution payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by cheque, made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and mailed to the address of the shareholder, or in the case of joint shareholders, to the address of the joint shareholder who is first named on the central securities register, or to the person and to the address the shareholder or joint shareholders may direct in writing. The mailing of such cheque will, to the extent of the sum represented by the cheque (plus the amount of the tax required by law to be deducted), discharge all liability for the dividend unless such cheque is not paid on presentation or the amount of tax so deducted is not paid to the appropriate taxing authority.

13. Capitalization of Surplus

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Company's articles, the directors may from time to time capitalize any surplus of the Company and may from time to time issue, as fully paid, shares or any bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company as a dividend representing the surplus or any part of the surplus.

ITEM 6: DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

6.1 General Description of Capital Structure

In 2005, the Company increased its authorized share capital from 100,000,000 common shares without par value to unlimited number of common shares without par value.

All common shares of the Company rank equally as to dividends, voting powers and participation in assets and in all other respects. Each share carries one vote per share at meetings of the shareholders of the Company. There are no indentures or agreements limiting the payment of dividends and there are no conversion rights, special liquidation rights, pre-emptive rights or subscription rights attached to the common shares. The shares presently issued are not subject to any calls or assessments.

There is a Shareholders Rights Plan detailed below:

Shareholder Rights Plan:

On May 31, 2005, the shareholders of the Company approved a shareholder rights plan (the "Plan") that became effective on April 30, 2005. The Plan is intended to ensure that any entity seeking to acquire control of the Company makes an offer that represents fair value to all shareholders and provides the board of directors with sufficient time to assess and evaluate the offer, to permit competing bids to emerge, and, as appropriate, to explore and develop alternatives to maximize value for shareholders. Under the Plan, each shareholder at the time of the Plan's adoption was issued one Right for each common share of the Company held. Each Right entitles the registered holder thereof, except for certain "Acquiring Persons" (as defined in the Plan), to purchase from treasury one common share at a 50% discount to the prevailing market price,

subject to certain adjustments intended to prevent dilution. The Rights are exercisable after the occurrence of specified events set out in the Plan generally related to when a person, together with affiliated or associated persons, acquires, or makes a take-over bid to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Rights expire on April 30, 2015.

The Shareholders Rights Plan was re-approved by shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting on June 7, 2011.

The rights of holders of common shares may not be modified other than by vote of 2/3 of the common shares voting on such modification. Because a quorum for a general meeting can exist with two shareholders, present in person or by proxy, the rights of holders of common shares may be modified by the votes of less than a majority of the issued common shares of the Company.

Shareholders may apply to the Supreme Court of British Columbia for various remedies on the grounds that the affairs of the Company are being conducted in a manner oppressive to one or more of the shareholders or that some resolution of shareholders has been passed or is proposed that is unfairly prejudicial to one or more of the shareholders. That Court may, with a view to bringing it to an end or to remedying the matters complained of, make an interim or final order if it considers appropriate, including the following:

- (a) direct or prohibit any act or cancel or vary any transaction or resolution;
- (b) regulate the conduct of the Company's affairs in the future;
- (c) provide for the purchase of the common shares of any shareholder of the Company by another shareholder of the Company, or by the Company;
- (d) in the case of a purchase by the Company, reduce the Company's capital or otherwise;
- (e) appoint a receiver or receiver manager;
- (f) order that the Company be wound up;
- (g) authorize or direct that proceedings be commenced in the name of the Company against any party on the terms the Court directs;
- (h) require the Company to produce financial statements;
- (i) order the Company to compensate an aggrieved person; and
- (j) direct rectification of any record of the Company.

If the Company retains a share redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired by it, the Company may sell, gift or otherwise dispose of the share, but, while such share is held by the Company it (1) is not entitled to vote the share at a meeting of its shareholders; (2) must not pay a dividend in respect of the share; and (3) must not make any other distribution in respect of the share.

The directors of the Company call all annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings. Any one or more shareholders holding 5% or more of the Company's shares can requisition a meeting. In certain circumstances, a shareholders' meeting can be called by the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Subject to the prohibition that the Company must not make a payment or provide any other consideration to purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Company is insolvent or making the payment or providing the consideration would render the Company insolvent, and also subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series and the Business Corporations Act, the Company may, if authorized by the directors, purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares at the price and upon the terms specified in such resolution.

There are no conditions in the Articles and Notice of Articles governing changes in capital that are more stringent than is required by law.

6.2 Constraints

There are no known constraints on the ownership of the securities of the Company to ensure that the Company has a required level of Canadian ownership.

6.3 Ratings

There are no known ratings, including provisional ratings, by rating organizations for securities of the Company which are outstanding and such ratings continue in effect.

ITEM 7: MARKET FOR SECURITIES

7.1 Trading Price and Volume

The Company's common shares are traded on The Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada (the "TSX") under the symbol "CCM".

The following table provides the high and low prices and volume for the Company's shares for the periods indicated as traded on the TSX:

(Stated in terms of Canadian dollars)

Month	High (CAD\$)	Low (CAD\$)	Volume
2012			
January	\$0.12	\$0.09	744,300
February	\$0.12	\$0.10	568,800
March	\$0.19	\$0.10	1,537,100
April	\$0.22	\$0.15	6,281,000
May	\$0.16	\$0.10	1,900,600
June	\$0.16	\$0.12	1,544,400
July	\$0.15	\$0.11	1,011,600
August	\$0.14	\$0.11	1,340,600
September	\$0.17	\$0.12	3,313,800
October	\$0.19	\$0.14	1,748,600
November	\$0.17	\$0.12	2,070,800
December	\$0.15	\$0.12	2,547,600
2013			
January	\$0.20	\$0.12	1,986,400
February	\$0.24	\$0.17	2,978,200
March 1 to 22	\$0.20	\$0.12	2,066,600

ITEM 8: ESCROWED SECURITIES

8.1 Escrowed Securities

The Company does not have any escrowed securities.

ITEM 9: DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

9.1 Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The following are the full names, province/state and country of residence, and their respective positions with the Company and their principal occupations within the preceding five years for all of the directors and officers of the Company:

Name and Ordinary Residence ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation or Employment during the past five years ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Current Position with Company and Period of Service	Approximate number and percentage of voting securities beneficially owned, directly or indirectly or over which direction or control is exercised (as of March 22, 2013) ⁽⁷⁾
Bradford J. Cooke BC, Canada	Chairman and CEO of Canarc Resource Corp. (since Jan. 22, 1987); Chairman and CEO of Endeavour Silver Corp. (since July 2002)	Chief Executive Officer and Director (since Jan. 22, 1987); President (from Jan. 1987 to Dec. 2005)	4,222,480 (3.74%)
Bruce Bried ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾ BC, Canada	Vice-President, Mining, for Endeavour Silver Corp. from March 2005 to February 2007; General Manager for Kinross Gold USA Inc. from January 2004 to February 2005; Consultant from January 2002 to January 2004	Director (since June 1, 2008); President and Chief Operating Officer (from February 15, 2007 to May 31, 2008)	1,080,426 (0.96%)
Leonard Harris ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Colorado, USA	Retired, Former President and General Manager of Newmont Peru Ltd.	Director (since June 5, 2001)	1,065,000 (0.94%)
William Price ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ California, USA	Former Chairman and Chief Equity Investment Officer, RCM Capital Management (Emeritus from 2003 to Present)	Director (since May 2005)	5,556,000 (4.92%)
Garry Biles BC, Canada	General Manager for Glencairn Gold Corp. from April 2005 to January 2007; General Manager for Procon Mining & Tunnelling from July 2002 to April 2005; General Manager for Homestake Mining from July 1994 to April 2002	President and Chief Operating Officer (since June 1, 2008); Vice-President, Mining (from March 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008)	325,926 (0.29%)
James Moors BC, Canada	Vice-President of Exploration and Exploration Manager of Canarc Resource Corp. (from 2002 to Present); Director of Information of BC Yukon Chamber of Mines (from 1999 to 2002)	Vice-President of Exploration (since June 2005)	32,012 (0.03%)

Name and Ordinary Residence ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation or Employment during the past five years ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Current Position with Company and Period of Service	Approximate number and percentage of voting securities beneficially owned, directly or indirectly or over which direction or control is exercised (as of March 22, 2013) ⁽⁷⁾
Gregg Wilson BC, Canada	Manager of Investor Relations (from January 2000 to June 2011)	Vice-President of Investor Relations (since June 2011)	234,241 (0.21%)
Stewart L. Lockwood BC, Canada	Lawyer with Vector Corporate Finance Lawyers (since 2001); Counsel for the Company prior thereto	Secretary (since 1994)	236,674 (0.21%)
Philip Yee BC, Canada	Chief Financial Officer, VP-Finance and/or Controller of Canarc Resource Corp. (from May 2003 to Present); Director, Chief Financial Officer and VP-Finance of Caza Gold Corp. (from November 2007 to Present); Chief Financial Officer of Parallel Resources Ltd. (from November 2009 to October 2011); Chief Financial Officer, Finance Manager and/or Controller of Endeavour Silver Corp. (from May 2003 to February 2007)	Chief Financial Officer and Vice-President, Finance (since June 2005)	Nil

- (1) The information as to residence and principal occupation during the past five years is not within the knowledge of the Company and has been furnished by the respective directors and officers.
- (2) Unless otherwise stated above, each of the above-named nominees has held the principal occupation or employment indicated for at least five years.
- (3) Member of Audit Committee.
- (4) Member of Compensation Committee.
- (5) Member of Nomination Committee.
- (6) Member of Technical, Environmental, Social and Safety.
- (7) As of March 22, 2013, the Company had 112,818,195 shares issued and outstanding.

At the Company's Annual General Meeting held on June 5, 2012, Messrs. Bradford Cooke, Leonard Harris, William Price and Bruce Bried were re-elected as directors. Directors are elected for a period of one year.

As at March 22, 2013, 12,752,759 common shares of the Company are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by the directors and senior officers, as a group, representing 11.30% of the issued and outstanding voting securities (112,818,195 common shares).

9.2 Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

As at the date of the AIF and during the 10 years prior to the date of the AIF, none of the directors or officers of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

- (a) is or has been a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company), that while that person was acting in that capacity:
 - (i) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days;
 - (ii) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the company being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
 - (iii) within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.
- (b) has become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, officer and shareholder.

Subsequent to December 31, 2000, no director, officer or promoter of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, is or has:

- (a) been the subject of any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

9.3 Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are and may continue to be involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions and investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. As required by law, each of the directors of the Company is required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. Any conflicts which arise shall be disclosed by the directors and officers in accordance with the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability with the obligations imposed on them by law.

ITEM 10: PROMOTERS

10.1 Promoters

Within the two most recently completed financial years ended December 31, 2012 and up to the date of this AIF, the Company does not have nor employed any person or company acting or performing as a promoter for the Company.

ITEM 11: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

11.1 Legal Proceedings

There are no known legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or which any of its property is the subject or any such proceedings known to the Company to be contemplated.

11.2 Regulatory Actions

There are no known current regulatory actions to which the Company is a party or which any of its mineral property interests is the subject or any such actions known to the Company to be contemplated.

ITEM 12: INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

12.1 Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

As at the date of this AIF, Mr. William Price (“Mr. Price”) controlled, either directly or indirectly, 5,556,000 common shares of the Company, representing a 4.92% interest in the Company. Mr. Price directly controls 4,556,000 common shares and indirectly controls 1,000,000 common shares through The William L Price Charitable Foundation. Mr. Price is a director and is a member of the Audit, Compensation and Nomination Committees of the Company, but does not exert control over the Company nor over the Board of Directors, is not actively involved in the operations of the Company, and does not have any material interest, directly or indirectly, in any transaction that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company, to the best of the Company’s knowledge.

As at March 22, 2013, Canford owns 11,900,000 common shares of the Company representing a 10.55% interest in the Company. Canford does not exert control over the Company nor over the Board of Directors, is not actively involved in the operations of the Company, and does not have any material interest, directly or indirectly, in any transaction that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company, to the best of the Company’s knowledge, except as disclosed in this AIF. Items 3.1 and 4.4 provide further details.

Except as noted in this AIF, within the three most recently completed financial years ended December 31, 2012 and up to the date of this AIF, none of the following:

- (a) director or executive officer of the Company;
- (b) a person or company that is direct or indirect beneficial owner of, or who exercises control or direction over, more than 10% of any class or series of outstanding voting securities of the Company; and
- (c) an associate or affiliate of any of the persons or companies referred to in the above paragraphs (a) or (b),

has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company to the best of the Company’s knowledge.

ITEM 13: TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

13.1 Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Company’s transfer agent and registrar is:

Computershare Investor Services Inc.

ITEM 14: MATERIAL CONTRACTS

14.1 Material Contracts

There are no other contracts, other than those herein disclosed in this AIF and other than those entered into in the ordinary course of the Company's business, that are material to the Company and which were entered into from January 1, 2013 to March 22, 2013, in the most recently completed fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 or before the most recently completed financial year, but is still in effect as of the date of this AIF.

ITEM 15: INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

15.1 Names of Experts

David St. C. Dunn, P.Geo., and James G. Moors, PGeo (BC), Vice-President, Exploration of the Company, prepared the Technical Report referred to in this document, titled "2009 Diamond Drilling Program on the Tay-LP Property" which was dated March 30, 2010. David St. C. Dunn, P.Geo., is the independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 for the Tay-LP Technical Report.

J.H. (Jim) Gray, P.Eng. of Moose Mountain is the independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 and prepared the Technical Report referred to in this document, titled "New Polaris Project - Preliminary Assessment Update", which was dated April 10, 2011. The report was prepared by Moose Mountain and Giroux Consultants.

R.J. Morris, MSc, PGeo, of Moose Mountain and G.H. Giroux, MASc, PEng, of Giroux Consultants, both of whom are independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 prepared the Technical Report referred to in this document, titled "Resource Potential, New Polaris Project", which was dated March 14, 2007.

15.2 Interests of Experts

To the best of its knowledge, the experts named in Item 15.1 did not have any registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company when the experts prepared their respective reports, with the exception of James G. Moors, who was Vice-President of Exploration of the Company at the time he prepared and filed the technical report titled "2009 Diamond Drilling Program on the Tay-LP Property" which was dated March 30, 2010 and in which David St. C. Dunn, P.Geo., is the independent Qualified Person for the Tay-LP Technical Report. Mr. Moors held 32,012 shares of the Company when he co-authored the Tay-LP Technical Report, representing approximately 0.03% of the outstanding shares of the Company at the time when he prepared the technical report.

Smythe Ratcliffe LLP ("Smythe Ratcliffe") are the auditors of the Company and have audited the annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. Smythe Ratcliffe have confirmed that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia.

ITEM 16: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

16.1 Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company are as follows:

- (a) may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com;
- (b) additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in the Company's Information Circular pertaining to its most recent Annual General Meeting of security holders that involves the election of directors; and
- (c) is also provided in the Company's financial statements and management discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year ended December 31, 2012.

16.2 Audit Committee

1. The Audit Committee's Charter

National Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees ("NI 52-110") requires that every issuer disclose certain information concerning the constitution of its audit committee and its relationship with its independent auditor, as set forth below.

2. Composition of the Audit Committee

The Company's audit committee is comprised of three directors, as set forth below:

Bruce Bried Leonard Harris William Price

As defined in NI 52-110, Bruce Bried, Leonard Harris and William Price are "independent". The Company therefore meets the requirement of NI 52-110 that all audit committee members be independent.

All of the members of the audit committee are financially literate, meaning that he must be able to read and understand financial statements.

3. Relevant Education and Experience

Bruce Bried – Mr. Bried is a professional engineer with over 30 years of management experience in the mining industry in various capacities in Engineering, Operations and Reclamation, specializing in underground vein gold and silver mines, and has a B.Sc. Mining Engineering. Mr. Bried has significant experience in the last ten years as former President/COO of the Company, VP Operations for Endeavour Silver Corp., General Manager for Kinross Gold USA Inc., at the Lupin Mine, General Manager of the Lead Mine in South Dakota and the Snip Mine in British Columbia for Homestake Mining Company. He was the Mine Superintendent at Eskay Creek in British Columbia for Homestake and Chief Engineer and Mine Superintendent at the David Bell Mine.

William Price – Mr. Price has significant experience and expertise in the financial world, having served as the Chairman, CEO and CIO of RCM Capital Management LLC and as Global Chief Investment Officer of Allianz Global Investors AG. Mr. Price was a research analyst in the 1960's for well recognized firms in the US equity markets, taking on the additional responsibility of portfolio manager with Donaldson, Lufkin, Jenrette in 1970. Starting in 1977, Mr. Price became an early partner in RCM Capital Management and ultimately led the Company as CEO. RCM Capital Management had more than US\$30 billion under management upon his retirement in 2003.

Leonard Harris - Mr. Harris is a professional engineer with a Metallurgy diploma and 50 years experience in all aspects of mineral processing and mining operations world wide, including the construction of the Yanacocha gold mine in Peru. Since 1995, Mr. Harris has been a consultant and director or former director of several small cap mining companies including Corriente Resources Inc., Sulliden Gold Corp. Ltd., Solitario Exploration & Royalty Corp., Golden Arrow Resources Corporation, Pediment Gold Corp., Endeavour Silver Corp., Alamos Gold Inc., Castle Gold Corporation, Cardero Resource Corp., IMA Exploration Inc., Indico Resources Limited, Morgain Minerals, Golden Alliance Resources Corp., and the Company, as well as Aztec Metals Corp. (a private company).

4. Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the following exemptions:

- (a) the exemption in section 2.4 *De Minimis Non-audit Services*;
- (b) the exemption in section 3.2 *Initial Public Offerings*;
- (c) the exemption in section 3.4 *Events Outside Control of Member*;
- (d) the exemption in section 3.5 *Death, Disability or Resignation of Audit Committee Member*; or
- (e) an exemption from National Instrument 52-110, *Audit Committees*, in whole or part granted under Section 8, *Exemptions*

5. Reliance on the Exemption in Subsection 3.3(2) or Section 3.6

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, has the Company relied on the exemption in subsection 3.3(2), *Controlled Companies*, or section 3.6, *Temporary Exemption for Limited and Exceptional Circumstances*.

6. Reliance on Section 3.8

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, has the Company relied on the exemption in section 3.8, *Acquisition of Financial Literacy*.

7. Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, has a recommendation of the Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not been adopted by the Board or Directors.

8. Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee has not adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services. Subject to the requirements of NI 52-110, the engagement of non-audit services is considered by the Company's Board of Directors and, where applicable, by the audit committee, on a case-by-case basis.

9. External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

Set forth below are details of certain service fees paid to the Company's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit services:

Financial Year End	Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	Audit Related Fees ⁽²⁾	Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾
December 31, 2011	CAD\$65,750	\$Nil	\$Nil	Nil
December 31, 2012	CAD\$60,000	\$Nil	\$Nil	Nil

- (1) The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditor.
- (2) The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the Company's external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees".
- (3) The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Company's external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.
- (4) The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the Company's external auditor, other than the services reported under clauses 1, 2 and 3 above.

SCHEDULE "A"

CANARC RESOURCE CORP. (the "Company")

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Effective as of May 31, 2005

1. Audit Committee Mandate.....	i
2. Committee Organization	i
2.1 Composition & Independence	i
2.2 Financial Training & Financial Expert	i
2.3 Financial Expert Duties	ii
2.4 Annual Appointment and Chairman Appointment	ii
2.5 Removal & Compensation.....	ii
3. Meetings.....	ii
3.1 Quarterly Meetings	ii
3.2 Chairman Duties	ii
3.3 Third Party Attendees at Meetings	ii
3.4 Quorum & Majority Voting.....	ii
4. Authority.....	iii
4.1 Authority to Investigate & Require Disclosure	iii
4.2 Authority to Engage Outside Advisers	iii
4.3 Authority Over Company Auditors	iii
5. Annual Performance Evaluation	iii
6. Specific Duties	iii
7. Complaint Procedures	v
8. Limitations on Committee's Duties	v

1. AUDIT COMMITTEE MANDATE

The Audit Committee (the "Committee") will assist the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Canarc Resource Corp. (the "Company") in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The Committee will review the financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the audit process, and the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct as more fully described below. In performing its duties, the Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board of directors, management, and the external auditors and monitor the independence of those auditors. To perform his or her role effectively, each Committee member will obtain an understanding of the responsibilities of Committee membership as well as the Company's business, operations and risks.

2. COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

2.1 Composition & Independence

The Committee will be comprised of **three (3)** or more directors as determined by the Board **ALL** of whom shall satisfy the "independence" requirement of the applicable securities regulatory requirements.

2.2 Financial Training & Financial Expert

Each member will be "financially literate" as defined in the applicable securities regulatory requirements or shall become financially literate within a reasonable period of time after his or her appointment to the Committee. Each member will have an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements and, in addition, will have at least one member who will be engaged in the active supervision of the

persons engaged in the preparation, audit, analysis or evaluation of certain types of financial statements (the “financial expert”).

2.3 Financial Expert Duties

The designation or identification of a member as Committee financial expert shall not impose on such member any duties, obligations or liabilities that are greater than the duties, obligations and liabilities imposed on any other member of the Committee or Board.

2.4 Annual Appointment and Chairman Appointment

The Board will appoint annually, at the organizational meeting of the full board on the recommendation of the Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee, if any, the members of the Committee. The Board will appoint one member of the Committee as the chair of the Committee.

2.5 Removal & Compensation

A Committee member shall be automatically removed without further action of the Board if the member ceases to be a director of the Company or is found by the Board to no longer be an independent director as required by this Charter. Committee members may be otherwise removed or replaced by a vote of the Board upon recommendation of the Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee, if any. No member serving on the Committee shall receive directly or indirectly, any compensation, advisory or other compensation fee from the Company or an affiliate of the Company other than director fees for service as a director.

3. MEETINGS

3.1 Quarterly Meetings

The Committee is to meet at least four (4) times annually and as many additional times as the Committee deems necessary. Committee members will endeavor to be present at all meetings either in person or by telephone. As necessary or desirable, but in any case at least quarterly, the Committee shall meet with members of management and, if required external auditors, to discuss the financial reporting and any matter that the Committee or management deems necessary.

3.2 Chairman Duties

The Chairman in consultation with other members of the Committee, the Company’s independent auditors and the appropriate officers of the Company, will be responsible for calling meetings of the Committee, establishing the agenda and supervising the conduct of the meeting. The Committee may also take any action permitted hereunder by unanimous written consent.

3.3 Third Party Attendees at Meetings

The Committee may request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company’s outside legal counsel or independent auditors to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consult to, the Committee.

3.4 Quorum & Majority Voting

Except as otherwise provided by this Charter or applicable laws or regulations, as amended from time to time:

- (a) A majority of the members of the Committee meeting, either present in person or by means of remote communication, or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Committee, and
- (b) All actions of the Committee shall be by affirmative vote of a majority of those members so determined to be present or represented by proxy.

4. AUTHORITY

4.1 Authority to Investigate & Require Disclosure

Subject to the prior approval of the Board, the Committee is granted the authority to investigate and require such information and explanation from management, as it considers reasonably necessary, any matter or activity involving financial accounting, financial reporting, financial risk, and the internal controls of the Company. In addition, the Committee has the authority to require management to promptly inform the Committee and the external auditor of any material misstatement or error in the financial statements following the discovery of such instance.

4.2 Authority to Engage Outside Advisers

The Committee has the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it deems necessary to carry out its duties and to set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee.

4.3 Authority Over Company Auditors

In recognition of the fact that the independent auditors are ultimately accountable to the Committee, the Committee shall have the authority and responsibility to nominate for shareholder approval, evaluate, and where appropriate, replace the independent auditors and shall approve all audit engagement fees and terms and all non-audit engagements with the independent auditors. The Committee shall consult with management but shall not delegate these responsibilities.

5. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The Committee will conduct and review with the Board annually an evaluation of the Committee's performance with respect to the requirements of the Charter. The evaluation should set forth the goals and objectives of the Committee for the upcoming year.

6. SPECIFIC DUTIES

In carrying out its oversight responsibilities, the Committee will:

- (a) Review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.
- (b) Review with the Company's management and, as necessary, its external auditors and recommend to the Board the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements and management discussion and analysis that is to be provided to shareholders, stakeholders and the appropriate regulatory authorities, including any financial statement contained in a prospectus, information circular, registration statement or other similar document.
- (c) Review the Company's management annual and interim earnings press release before any public disclosure.
- (d) Recommend to the Board the external auditors to be nominated for the purposes of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit's review or attest services and the compensation to be paid to the external auditors. The external auditors shall report directly to the Committee.
- (e) The Committee will annually review the qualifications, expertise and resources and the overall performance of external auditor and, if necessary, recommend to the Board the termination of the external auditor (and its affiliates), in accordance with the applicable securities laws.
- (f) Review with management the scope and general extent of the external auditors' annual audit. The Committee's review should include an explanation from the external auditors of the factors considered in determining the audit scope, including major risk factors. The external auditors should confirm to the Committee whether or not any limitations have been placed upon the scope or nature of their audit procedures.
- (g) Be directly responsible for the oversight of the work of the external auditors, including the resolution of disagreements between management of the Company and the external auditors.

- (h) Review with the Company's management and external auditors the Company's accounting and financial reporting controls. Obtain annually in writing from the external auditors their observations, if any, on significant weaknesses in internal controls as noted in the course of the auditor's work.
- (i) Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of management's system of internal controls over the accounting and financial reporting system within the Company and ensure that the external auditors discuss with the Committee any event or matter which suggests the possibility of fraud, illegal acts or deficiencies in internal controls.
- (j) The Committee is to meet at least once annually, with the independent auditors, separately, without any management representatives present for the purpose of oversight of accounting and financial practices and procedures.
- (k) Review with the Company's management and external auditors significant accounting and reporting principles, practices and procedures applied by the Company in preparing its financial statements. Discuss with the external auditors their judgment about the quality of the accounting principles used in financial reporting.
- (l) Inquire as to the independence of the external auditors and obtain from the external auditors, at least annually, a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the Company and the external auditors and the compensation paid to the external auditors.
- (m) At the completion of the annual audit, review with management and the external auditors the following:
 - i. The annual financial statements and related notes and financial information to be included in the Company's annual report to shareholders.
 - ii. Results of the audit of the financial statements and the related report thereon and, if applicable, a report on changes during the year in accounting principles and their application.
 - iii. Significant changes to the audit plan, if any, and any serious disputes or difficulties with management encountered during the audit. Inquire about the cooperation received by the external auditors during the audit, including all requested records, data and information.
 - iv. Inquire of the external auditors whether there have been any material disagreements with management, which, if not satisfactorily resolved, would cause them to issue a not standard report on the Company's financial statements.
- (n) Meet with management, to discuss any relevant significant recommendations that the external auditors may have, particularly those characterized as "material" or "serious". Typically, such recommendations will be presented by the external auditors in the form of a Letter of Comments and Recommendations to the Committee. The Committee should review responses of management to the Letter of Comments and Recommendations from external auditors and receive follow-up reports on action taken concerning the aforementioned recommendations.
- (o) Have the sole authority to review in advance, and grant any appropriate pre-approvals, of all non-audit services to be provided by the independent auditors and, in connection therewith, to approve all fees and other terms of engagement. The Committee shall also review and approve disclosures required to be included in periodic reports filed with securities regulators with respect to non-audit services performed by external auditors.
- (p) Be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company's financial statements, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.
- (q) Review and approve the Company's hiring of partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and past auditors.
- (r) Review with management and the external auditors the methods used to establish and monitor the Company's policies with respect to unethical or illegal activities by the Company employees that may have a material impact in the financial statements.
- (s) The Committee will conduct an appropriate review of all proposed related party transactions to identify potential conflict of interest and disclosure situations. The Committee shall submit the related party transaction to the Board of Directors for approval by a majority of independent directors, excluding any director who is the subject of a related transaction, and implementation of appropriate action to protect the Company from potential conflicts of interest.

- (t) The Committee will, if required, prepare a report for the inclusion on the Company's proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders describing the Committee's structure, its members and their experience and education. The report will address all issues then required by the rules of the regulatory authorities.

7. COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

The Committee shall establish procedures for:

- (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters;
- (b) the confidentiality, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;
- (c) ensuring that significant findings and recommendations made by management and the external auditor are received and discussed on a timely basis;
- (d) the review of policies and procedures in effect for considering officers' expenses and perquisites; and
- (e) the performance of other oversight functions as requested by the Board. The Committee must periodically review such procedures to ensure they are effective and ensure compliance by the Company with such procedures.

8. LIMITATIONS ON COMMITTEE'S DUTIES

While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These are the responsibility of management and the independent auditor. Nor is it the duty of the Committee to assure compliance with the laws and regulations.