



**Developing the Ambler Mining District to Produce
Metals for the Future
High Quality Ores, Safe Jurisdiction
and Solid Partners**

Resource Development Council Presentation

October 3, 2019

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation release includes certain "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (collectively "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian and United States securities legislation including the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including, without limitation, the future price of copper, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of projects, the likelihood and timing of the AMDIAP, the potential future development of Bornite, the future operating or financial performance of the Company, planned expenditures and the anticipated activity at the UKMP Projects, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "potential", "possible", and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions, or results "will", "may", "could", or "should" occur or be achieved. These forward-looking statements may include statements regarding perceived merit of properties; exploration plans and budgets; mineral reserves and resource estimates; work programs; capital expenditures; timelines; strategic plans; market prices for precious and base metals; or other statements that are not statements of fact. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations include the uncertainties involving success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting timelines, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses; mineral reserve and resource estimates and the assumptions upon which they are based; assumptions and discount rates being appropriately applied to the PFS; our assumptions with respect to the likelihood and timing of the AMDIAP; capital estimates; prices for energy inputs, labour, materials, supplies and services the interpretation of drill results, the need for additional financing to explore and develop properties and availability of financing in the debt and capital markets; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and geological tests and the estimation of reserves and resources; the need for cooperation of government agencies and native groups in the development and operation of properties as well as the construction of the access road; the need to obtain permits and governmental approvals; risks of construction and mining projects such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, bad weather, non-compliance with environmental and permit requirements, unanticipated variation in geological structures, metal grades or recovery rates; unexpected cost increases, which could include significant increases in estimated capital and operating costs; fluctuations in metal prices and currency exchange rates; and other risks and uncertainties disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2018 filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and in other Company reports and documents filed with applicable securities regulatory authorities from time to time. The Company's forward-looking statements reflect the beliefs, opinions and projections on the date the statements are made. The Company assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements or beliefs, opinions, projections, or other factors, should they change, except as required by law.

Forward Looking Statements

Non-GAAP Performance Measures

Some of the financial measures referenced in this press release are non-GAAP performance measures. We have not reconciled forward-looking full year non-GAAP performance measures contained in this news release to their most directly comparable GAAP measures, as permitted by Item 10(e)(1)(i)(B) of Regulation S-K. Such reconciliations would require unreasonable efforts at this time to estimate and quantify with a reasonable degree of certainty various necessary GAAP components, including for example those related to future production costs, realized sales prices and the timing of such sales, timing and amounts of capital expenditures, metal recoveries, and corporate general and administrative amounts and timing, or others that may arise during the year. These components and other factors could materially impact the amount of the future directly comparable GAAP measures, which may differ significantly from their non-GAAP counterparts.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors

This press release has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource and reserve estimates included in this press release have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM)—CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended ("CIM Definition Standards"). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and resource and reserve information contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term "resource" does not equate to the term "reserves". Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. The SEC's disclosure standards normally do not permit the inclusion of information concerning "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" or "inferred mineral resources" or other descriptions of the amount of mineralization in mineral deposits that do not constitute "reserves" by U.S. standards in documents filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of "measured" or "indicated resources" will ever be converted into "reserves". Investors should also understand that "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. Under Canadian rules, estimated "inferred mineral resources" may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies except in rare cases. Disclosure of "contained ounces" in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute "reserves" by SEC standards as in-place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of "reserves" are also not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported by Trilogy Metals in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as "reserves" under SEC standards. Arctic does not have known reserves, as defined under SEC Industry Guide 7. Accordingly, information concerning mineral deposits set forth herein may not be comparable with information made public by companies that report in accordance with U.S. standards.

Copper and Cobalt are Critical for a Green Energy and Transportation Future



Audi E-Tron GT

Trilogy's Ambler Mining District

**8 Billion Pounds of Copper, 3 Billion Pounds of Zinc and
over 1 Million Ounces of Gold Equivalent Precious Metals
And now over 77 Million Pounds of Cobalt.....and Growing**

➤ **Focused on Two Projects:**

Upper Kobuk Mineral Projects (UKMP)

1) Arctic at PFS Completed; Permitting & FS Underway

Arctic Pre-Feasibility Highlights

43 Mmt Open Pit Reserve Grading 5% Copper Equivalent

2.3% Copper; 3.2% Zinc; 0.59% Lead; 0.49 g/t Gold and 36 g/t Silver

➔ Post Tax \$1.4 Billion NPV and 33% IRR

2) Bornite Exploration – > 6 Billion lbs Copper and 77 Million lbs of Cobalt

➤ **Ambler Mining District - Significant Exploration Upside**



Share Capitalization

Solid – Supportive Shareholder Base

NYSE American and Toronto Exchanges - Symbol “TMQ”

Issued and Outstanding

138.7 M

Options

11.1 M

Fully Diluted¹

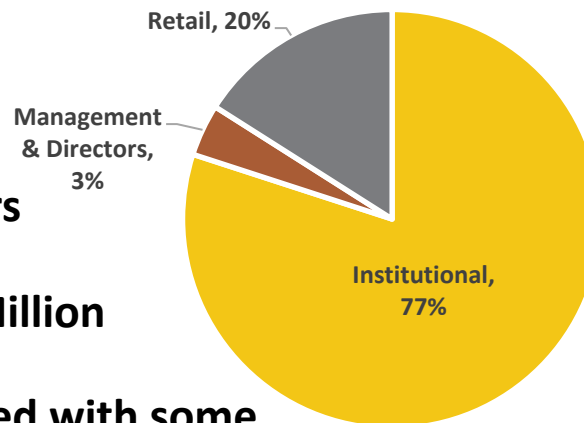
151.1 M

Balance Sheet

Shareholder Base

Major Shareholders

- **Cash ~\$US36 Million**
- **No debt**
- **Funded for Next 3 Years**
- **Market Cap. \$US250 Million**
- **Largely American owned with some European and Hong Kong Institutionally Investors – very few Canadian investors**



- Electrum Group ~21.2%
- South32 Limited ~11.8%
- Paulson & Co. ~10.3%
- Baupost Group ~9.8%
- Selz Capital ~8.3%
- Millennium ~4.3%
- Management ~3%
- Above totals almost 70%

Corporate Highlights - Partnerships

Advancing the Ambler Mining District in Alaska by Forming Strong Partnerships

➤ Three Partnerships

- ✓ **Local Native Partnership with NANA** – Agreement/Business Relationship with strong community relationships
- ✓ **Financial Partnership with South32**
- ✓ **Infrastructure Partnership with State of Alaska - AIDEA** currently permitting to build road access



Business Partnership – South 32

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Ambler Mining District - Alaska

Safe Jurisdiction – Mining District Hosts Deposits Rich in *Copper, Zinc, Lead, Gold, Silver & Cobalt*



- Politically Stable
- Rule of Law
- Recognized Mineral Potential
- Resource Extractive Industries are the Largest Contributors to Alaska's Economy
- Well Established Permitting Process
- Supportive Borough Gov't – tax base for region
- NANA Agreement

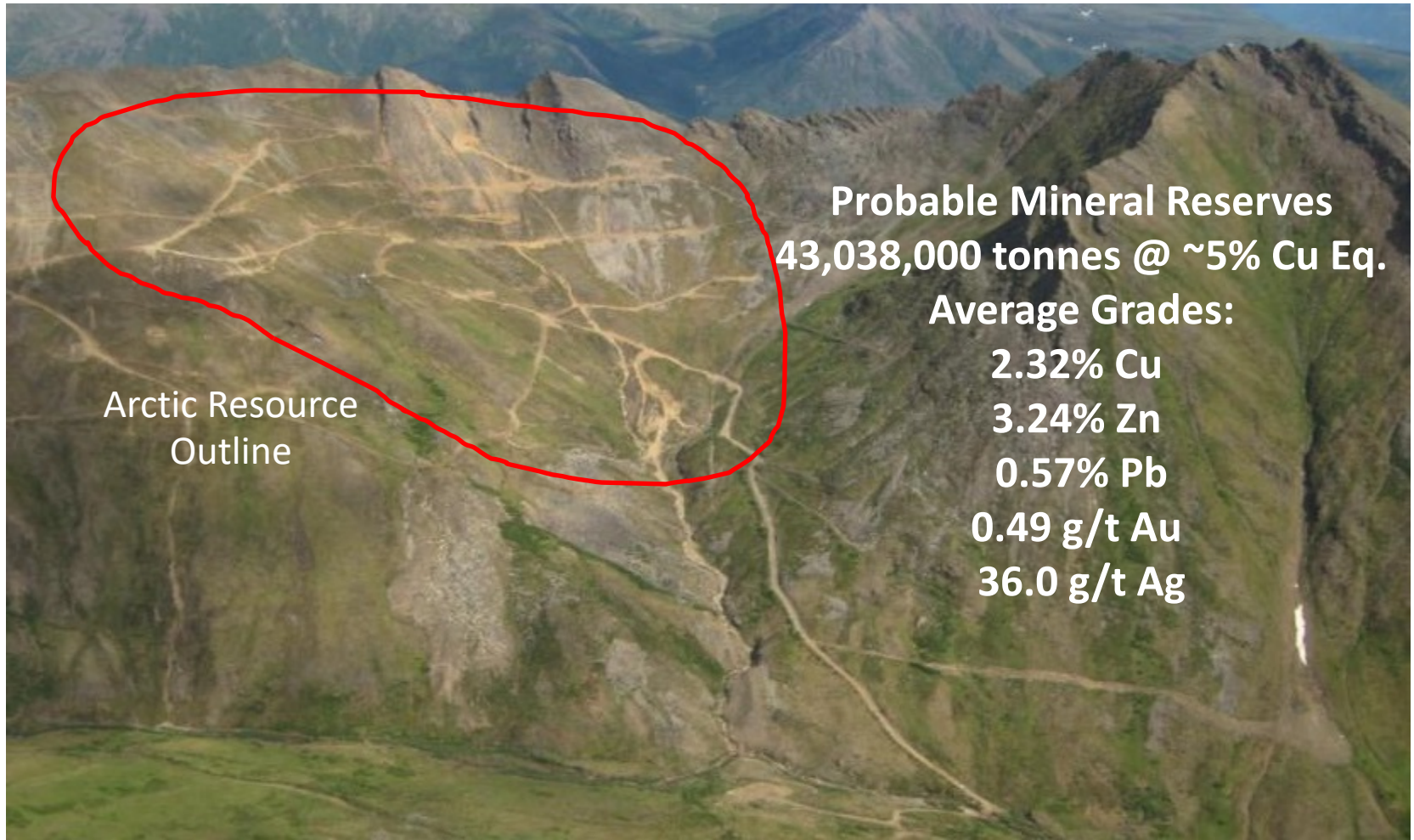
- NANA - Alaskan Regional Native Corporation with 14,000 Iñupiat shareholders
- Land owner and Joint partner with Teck on Red Dog
- Red Dog is the largest Zinc mine in the world operating for nearly 30 years
- Good jobs and Local taxes from Red Dog supports NW Arctic Borough Government and School District

➔ **Strong local support for Mining**

Reserves at the Arctic Project



Probable Mineral Reserves



Additional Inferred Resources of 3.5 Mt, with average grades of 1.71% Cu, 2.72% Zn, 0.60% Pb, 0.36 g/t Au and 28.69 g/t Ag. See Appendix for Reserve Estimate for the Arctic Project.

Arctic Project Development Plan

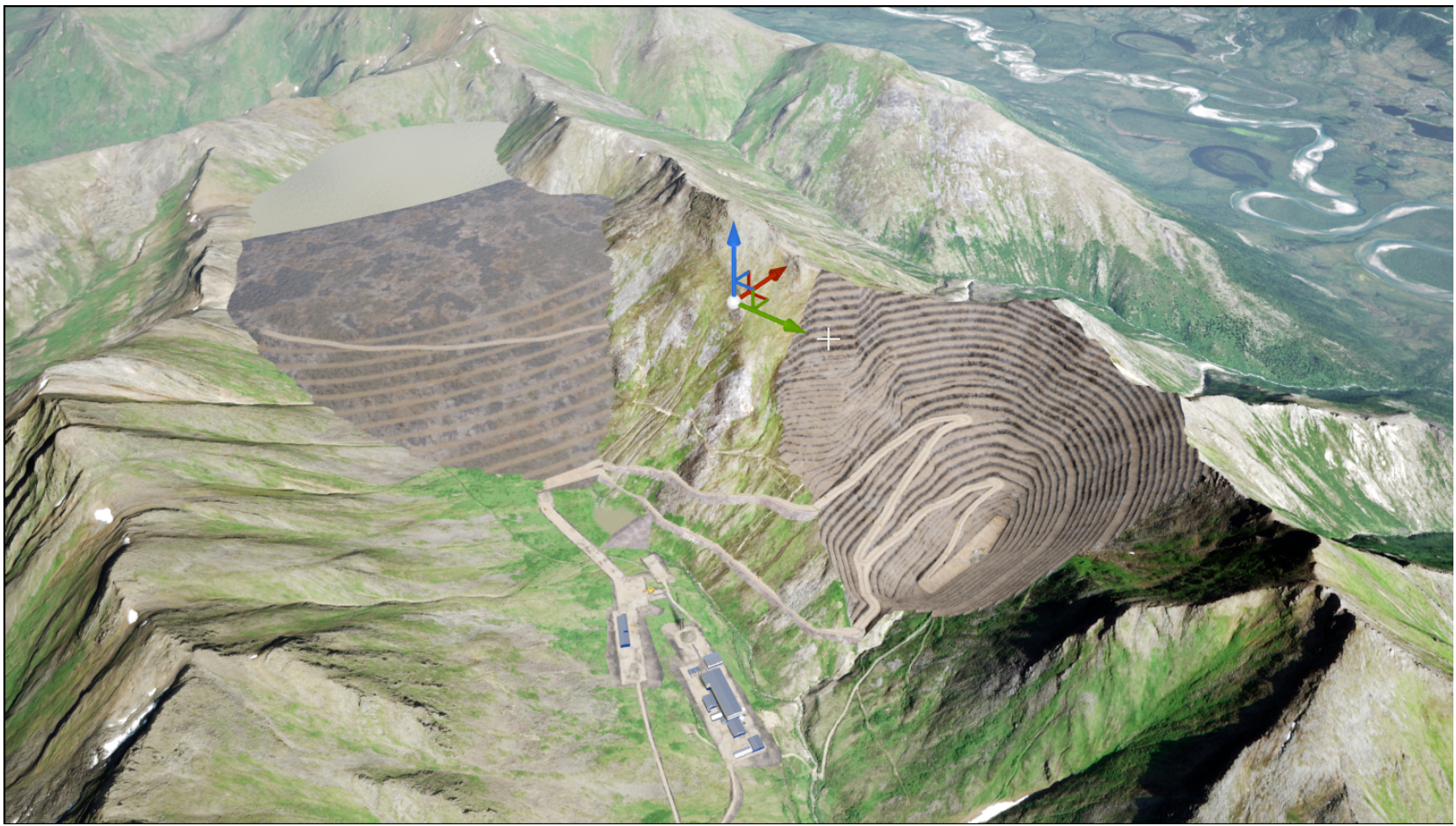


Overview of Valley – Looking Northeast

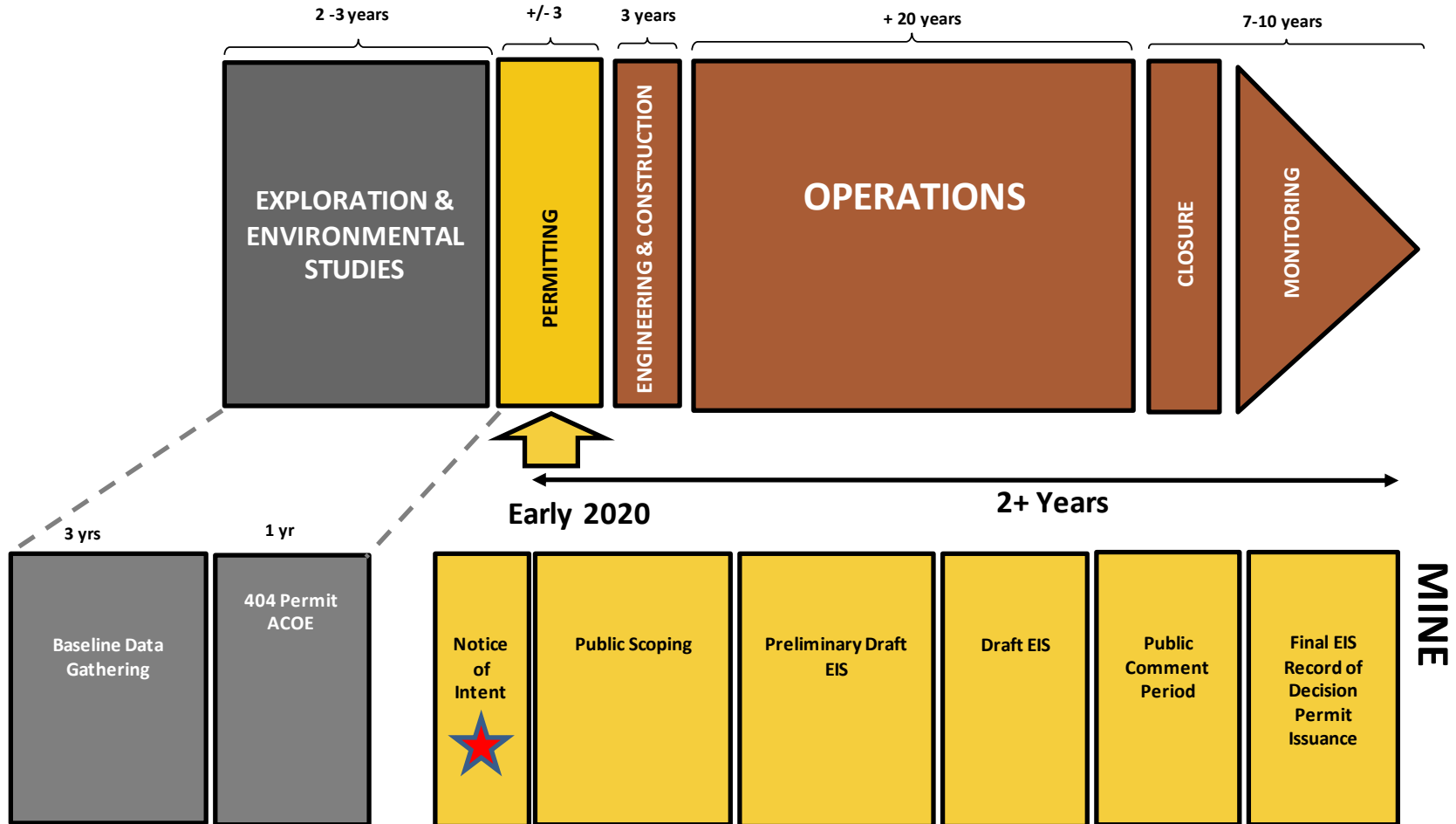


Arctic Project Development Plan

Feasibility Design Stage: Overview of Mine Site – Looking Northeast



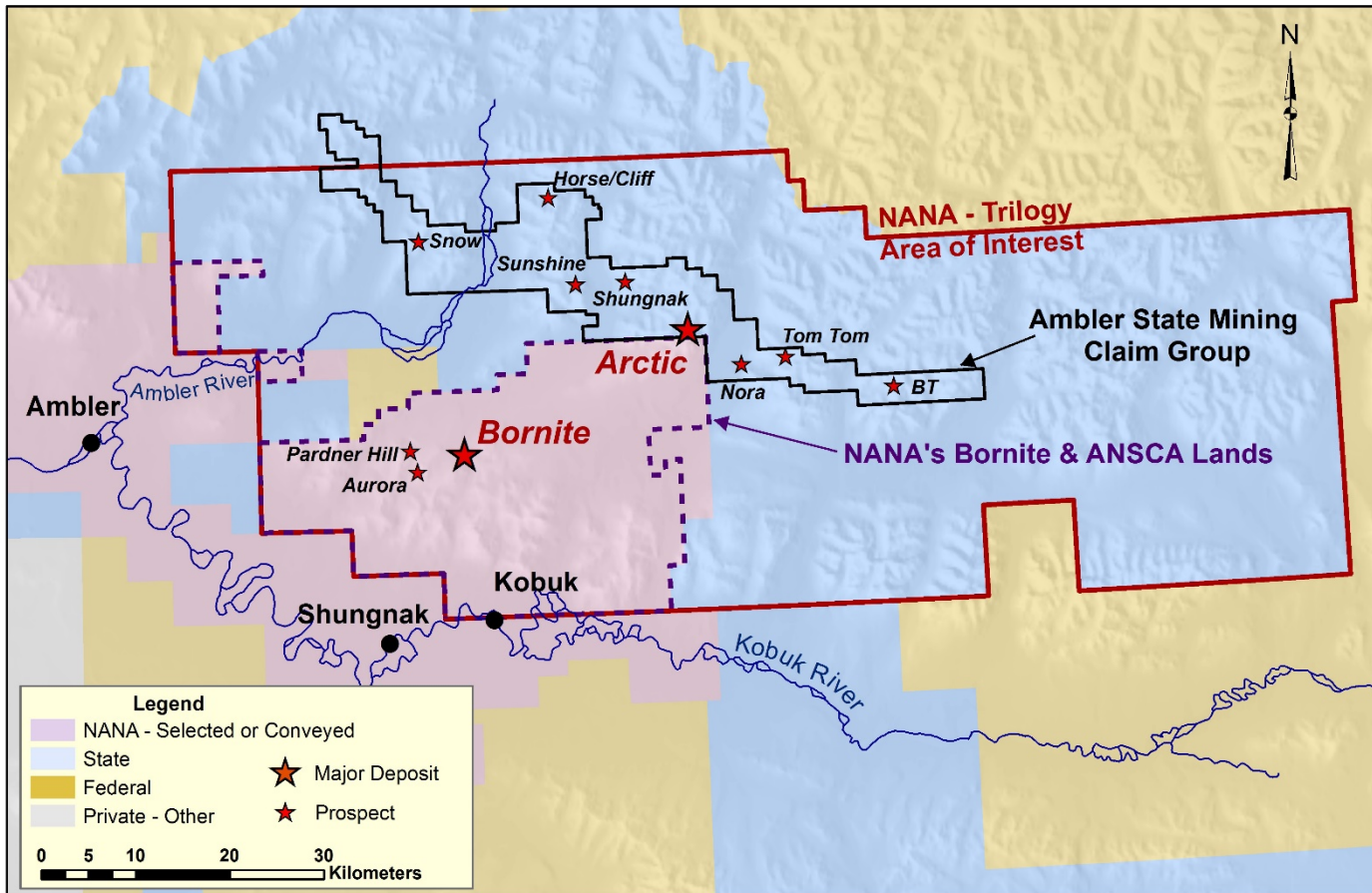
NEPA Mine Permitting Process (EIS)



Start Permitting Process - Submit NOI for Mine in 2020
Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE) is expected to be the lead agency

No Federal Lands – Easier to Permit

Requires Federal, State and Borough Approvals



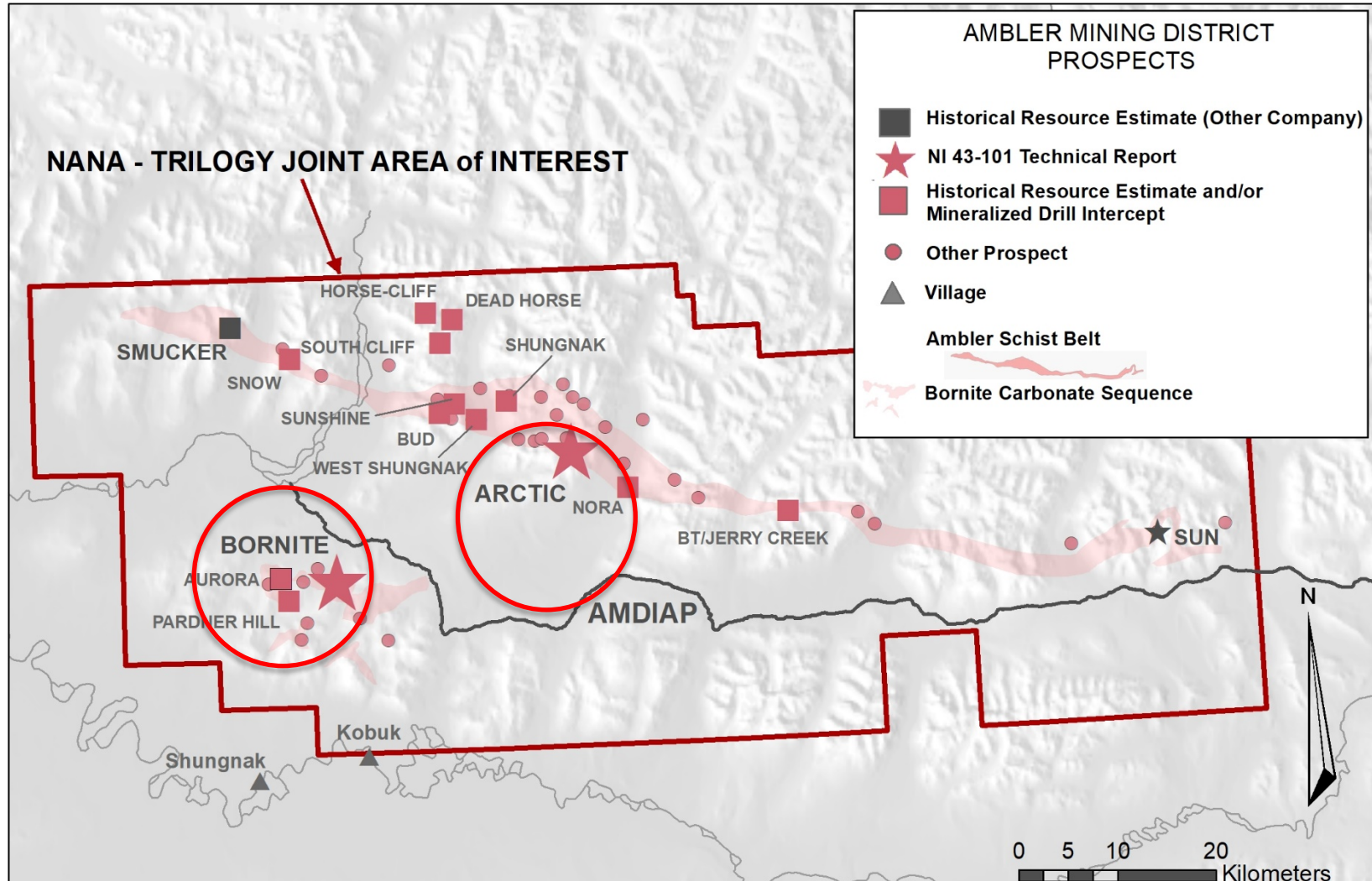
404 Wetland Permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers is the only Federal Permit Required

All other significant permits issued by the State of Alaska

- Mine Operating Permit
- Air Quality Permit
- Dam Operating Permit
- Water Discharge Permit

District Exploration Upside

Ambler Mining District Hosts Deposits Rich in Copper, Zinc, Lead, Gold and Silver & Cobalt

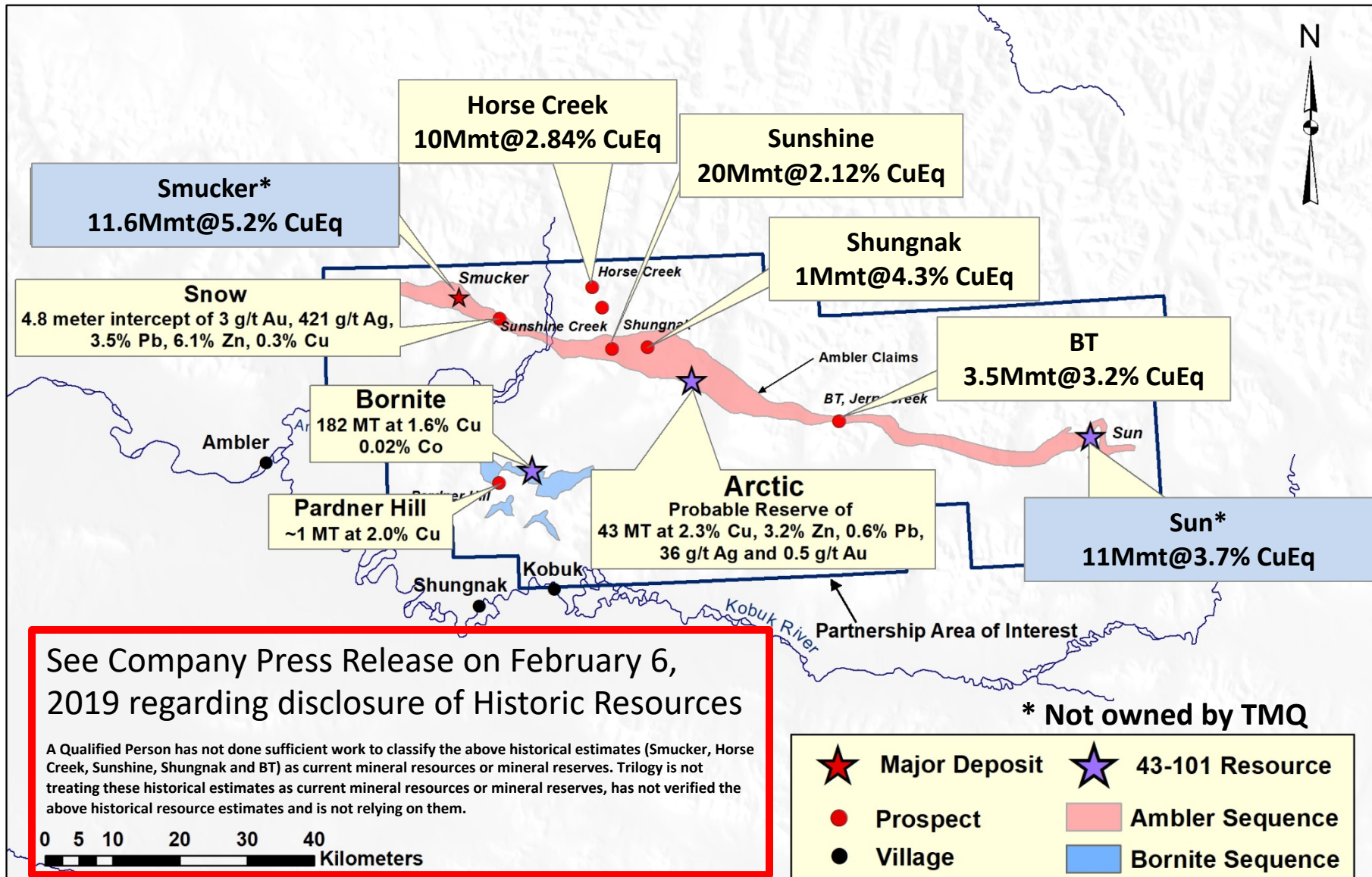


Camp at Bornite



District Exploration – Pearls on a String

Over 250 Million tonnes of Potential Ore Grades Resources Identified in the District



Comparison of the Ambler VMS Belt with other Known Belts



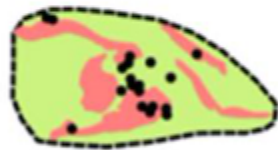
Multi-Billion Pound Copper VMS districts of the World

↑
↓

Flin Flon
 106 Mt, 5.7 B lbs Cu
 75 years of mine production.



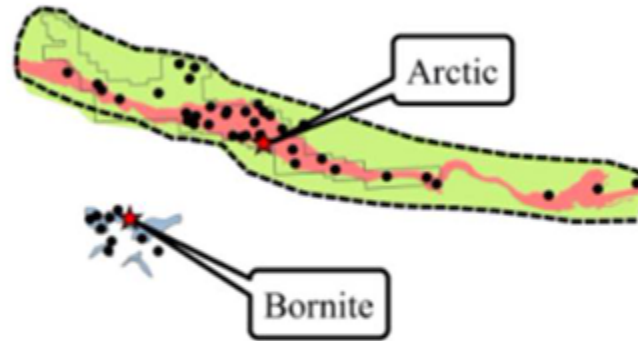
Hokuroku District
 122 Mt, 4.7 B lbs Cu



Noranda
 262 Mt, 8.5 B lbs Cu
 85 years of mine production.

Ambler (Arctic)

Probable Reserves: 43 Mt @ 2.2% Cu,
 2.2 Billion lbs Cu



Bornite (Ruby Creek & South Reef)

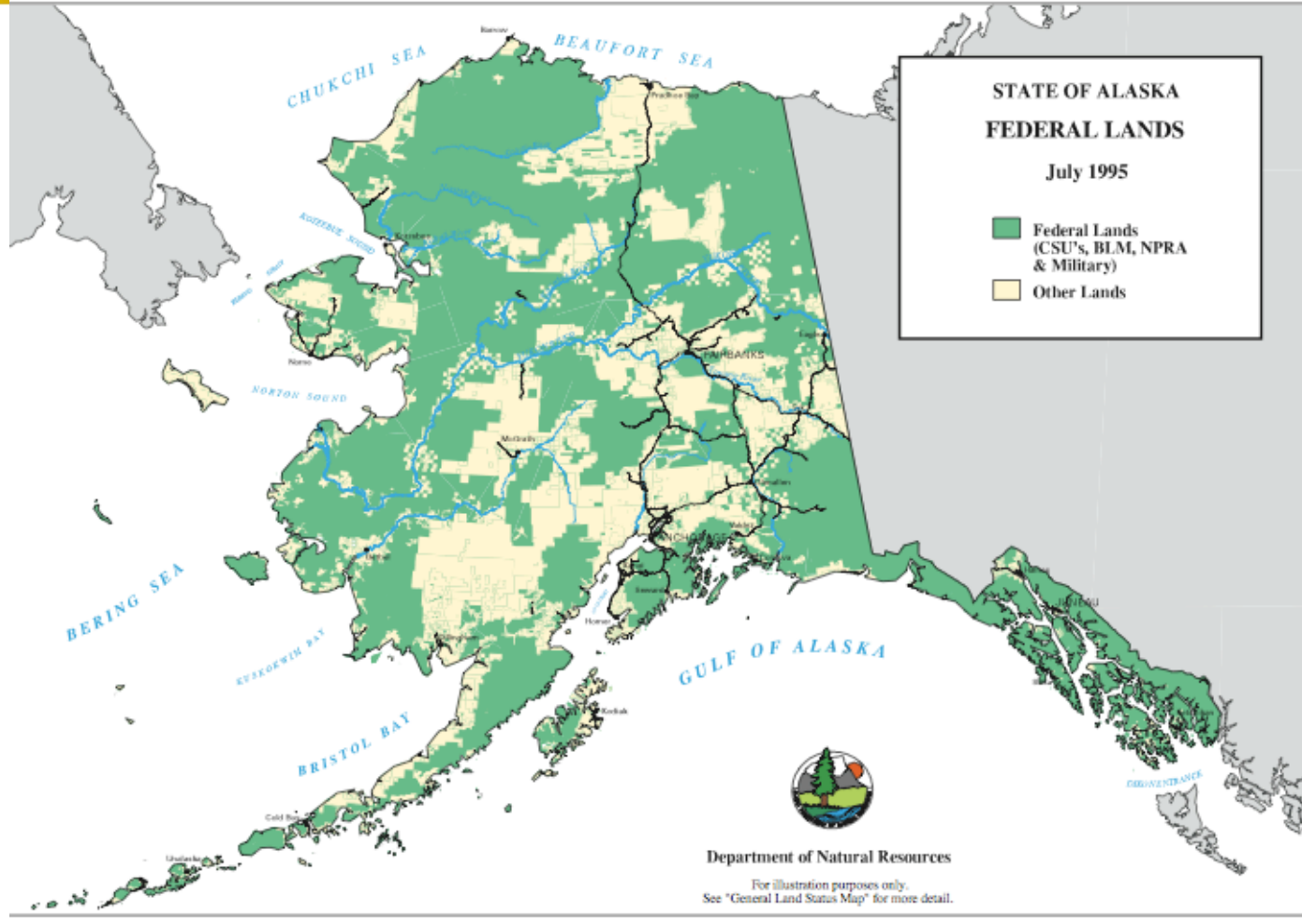
Indicated: 40.5 Mt @ 1.02% Cu, 0.9 Billion lbs Cu
 Inferred: 141.9 Mt @ 1.74% Cu, 5.5 Billion lbs Cu



- Dashed lines represent area of influence of proximal-scale alteration about each deposit

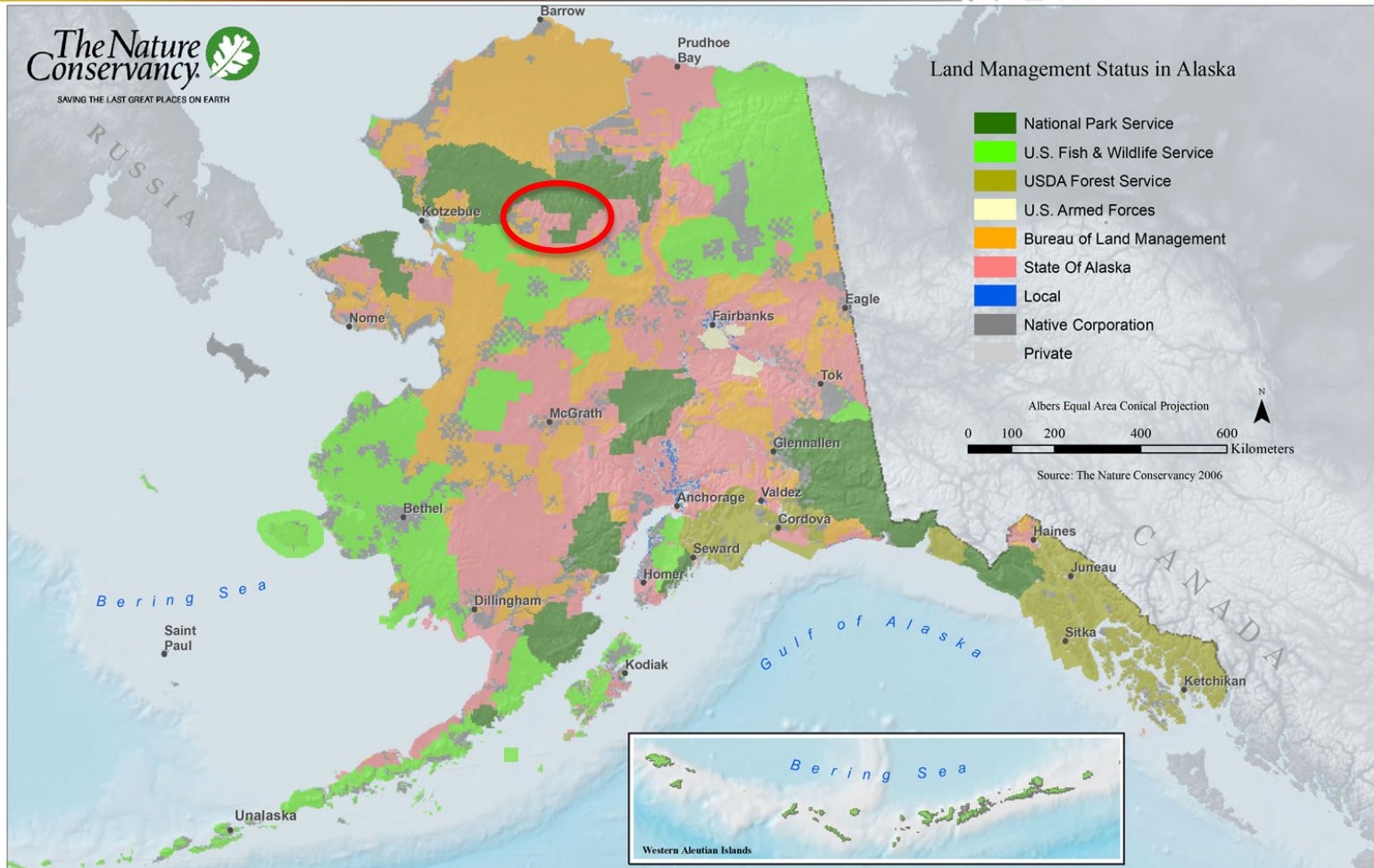
Source: Franklin et al., 2005, Volcanic-associated massive sulphides, Econ.Geol., Data includes all type of reserves and resources (inferred, indicated and measured resources, proven and probable reserves).

Federal Lands in Alaska - ANILCA



ANILCA designated 222 million acres of federal land in Alaska - just over 60% of the state.

Federal Lands in Alaska - ANILCA



And of that vast acreage, there are about 57.5 million acres - just over 25% designated as wilderness. Federal agencies are proposing another 16.5 million acres of proposed wilderness (7% of all federal lands)

ANILCA Title 2 - 201(4)(b)

- “Congress finds that there is a need for surface transportation purposes across the Western (Kobuk Preserve) unit of the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve (from the Ambler Mining District to the Alaska Pipeline Haul Road) and the Secretary **shall** permit such access in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.”

UTILITY CORRIDOR

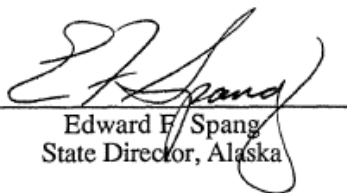
Resource Management Plan/
Environmental Impact Statement

RECORD OF DECISION

However, as required by section 201(4)(b) of the ANILCA, the need for access to the Ambler Mining District is hereby recognized and will be provided upon application by the State of Alaska

prepared by
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arctic District Office

January 11, 1991



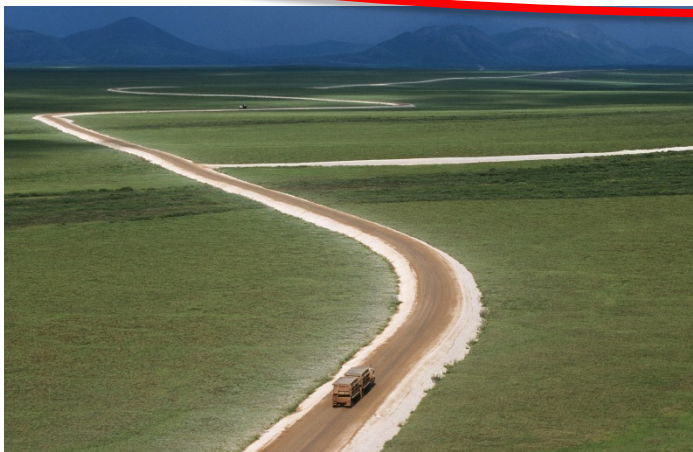
Edward F. Spang
State Director, Alaska

Infrastructure Partnership - AIDEA

Advancing the Ambler Mining District in Alaska by Forming Strong Partnerships

➤ Three Partnerships

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Truck Transportation Plan



Truck Transfer to
Alaska Railroad



Port of Alaska - Anchorage



Concentrates Loaded Directly into Ship Hold at Port of Alaska - Anchorage

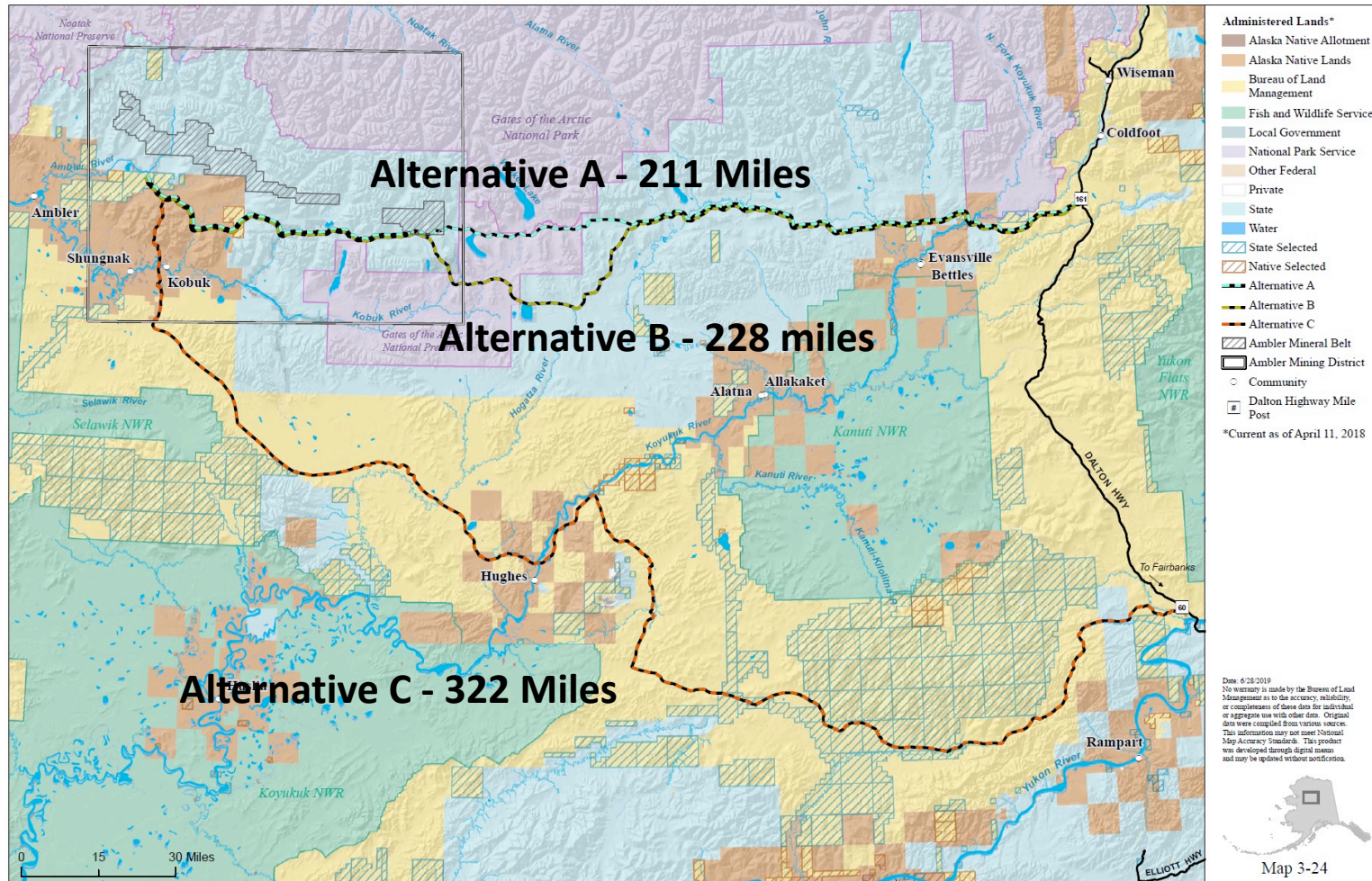


Good for the Environment
Saves Money
= Better \$Green Solution



- On August 23, 2019 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) posted the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Ambler road.
- National Parks Service (NPS) issued the EEA on the same day (August 23, 2019). This document evaluates the potential environmental and economic impacts of Alts A and B. The Secretaries of Interior and Transportation to make final decision
- The 45-day comment period for both documents has commenced and is to be completed by October 15, 2019 – Now extended to October 29, 2019
- The Draft EIS evaluates three alternative routes (A, B & C) with the 211-mile route, Alt. A, being the preferred Alternative
- Final EIS will incorporate Secretaries Decision Alt. A/B and carry final recommendation – End of 2019(?)
- Once the Final EIS is completed the BLM will file the Record of Decision
- US Army Corp. of Engineers will issue the Dredge and Fill permit which is covered by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
- Joint BLM-USACE Record of Decision Expected Early 2020

Ambler Mining District Industrial Access Project (AMDIAP)

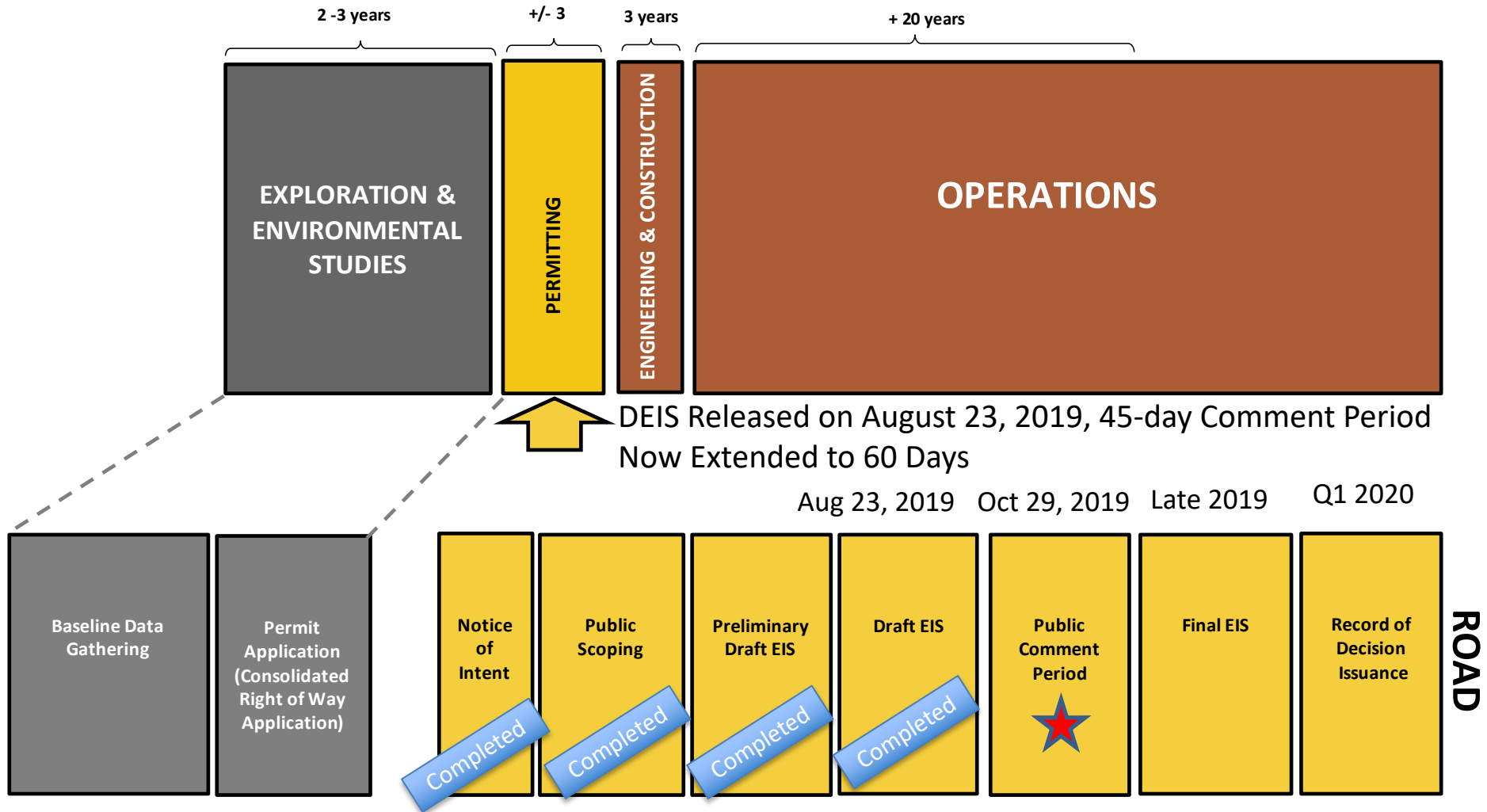


Two parallel processes underway:

- 1) BLM lead NEPA Review – Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- 2) NPS Environmental Economic Assessment as per ANILCA (EEA)

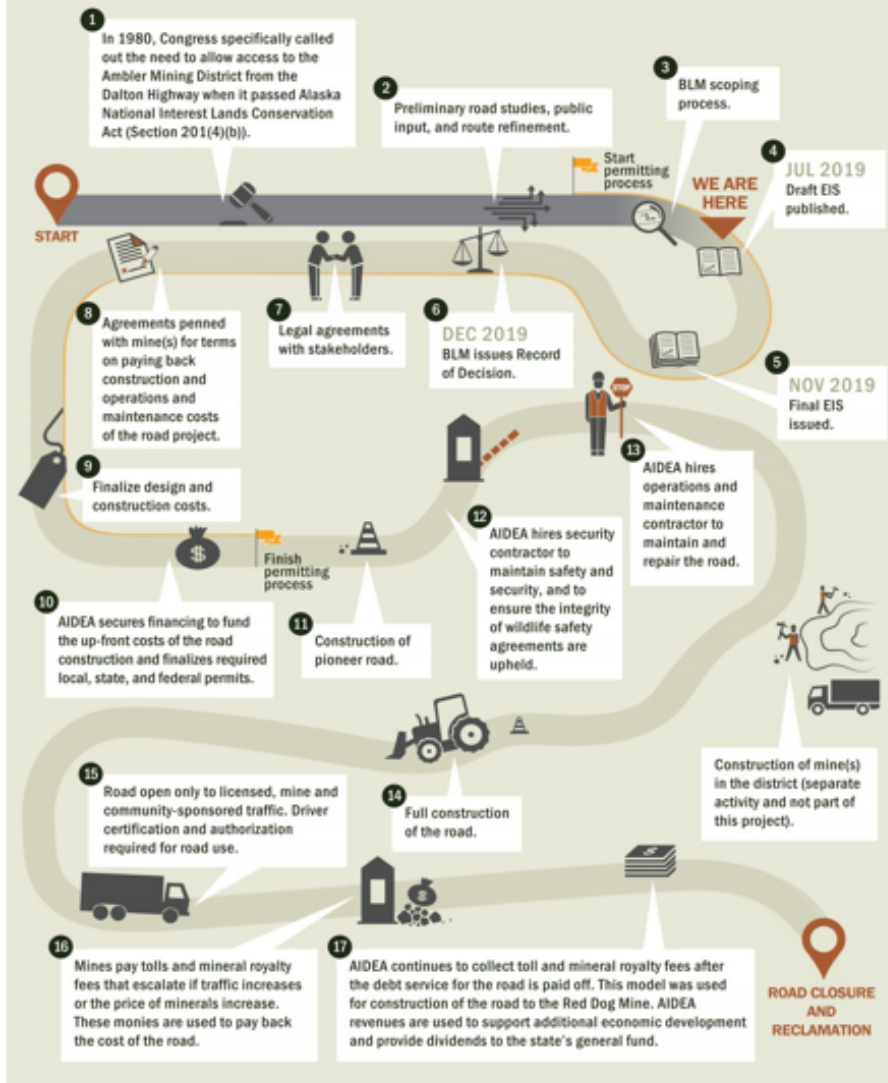
- Access – Private/Public
- Potential Mining Impacts (Cumulative Impacts)
- Geology - Permafrost; ARD and Naturally Occurring Asbestos
- Economics (Jobs, Taxes)
- Socioeconomics
- Recreation and Tourism
- Cultural Resources
- Subsistence
- Wilderness Values
- Special Considerations with Gates of the Arctic National Preserve – ANILCA Title 2

NEPA Road Permitting Process (EIS)



Bureau of Land Management is the Lead Agency for Road Permitting
AIDEA is the proponent

CHRONOLOGY OF THE AMBLER ROAD DEVELOPMENT & FINANCING



Still a lot of work to do before AIDEA starts building the Ambler Road

Legal Agreements with Land Owners

Legal Agreements with Users

Establish Subsistence Committee

Finalize Design and Costs

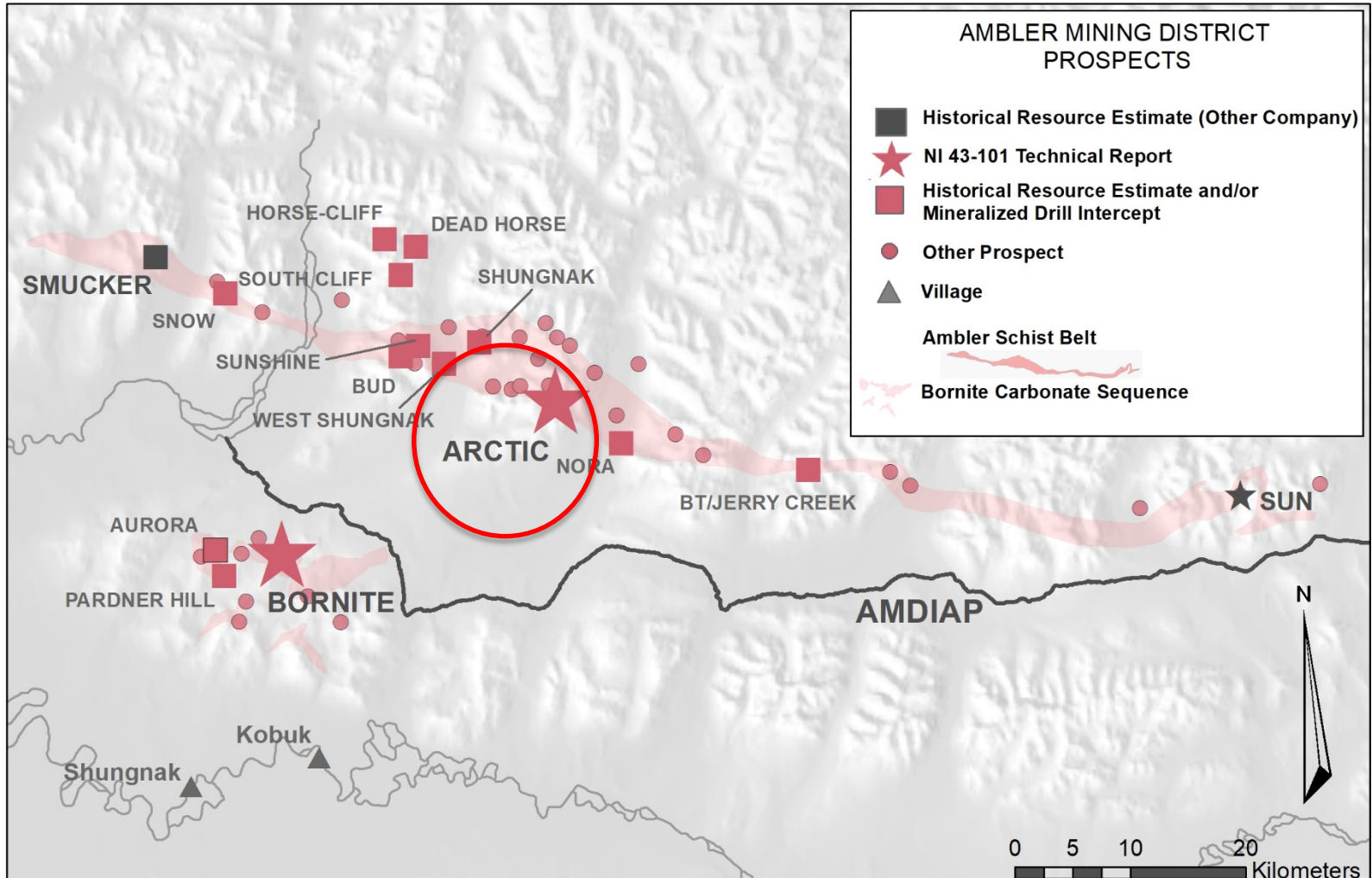
Financing Plan

➔ Construction

High-Grade String of Pearls



Ambler Mining District Hosts Deposits Rich in Copper, Zinc, Lead, Gold, Silver & Cobalt



- Choose Alternative A - it is the shortest and therefore clearly has the least amount of environmental impacts;
- AMDIAP is NOT in Wilderness – ANILCA determined that in 1980
- ANILCA Title 2 and the BLM current Land Use Management Plan Record of Decision expressly recognize and guarantee a right of way across federal lands for the Ambler Road; NO ACTION Alternative should be off the table!
- Villages in the Kobuk and Koyukuk regions that choose to connect to the Ambler Road will have access to bring in commercial goods, fuel and equipment at significantly lower costs than currently, and would have access to Fiber Optic high speed internet for tele-medicine and tele-education;

- AMDIAP will be a private road funded by a Public-Private Partnership (3P) with AIDEA issuing bonds paid for by private investors, not State of Alaska funds – this is a proven 3P model used to build infrastructure at the Red Dog mine that has generated wealth for the Northwest Arctic Borough, NANA and other Alaska Native corporations through 7i and 7j;
- State Mining royalties and taxes paid for by mining will help support the State General Fund and help grow the Alaska economy at a time when the economy needs supporting ;
- Alaska needs to diversify its economy away from oil dependence and mining provides secure high paying jobs to people in remote communities as well as all along the transportation corridor from the Kobuk and Koyukuk regions to Fairbanks on to the Port in Anchorage

Taikuu!



AMDIAP Draft EEA Recommended Comments: Alt A/Alt B



Viewscape - Mis-represents that the Alt A Route is closest to the Park (Wilderness) part of Gates of the Arctic and therefore impacts the Park and wilderness characteristic the most. The example photo shows a view of the road from the Park. However, the photo (page 182 in the Appendix A) included in the BLM DEIS and also part of the Park Service EEA document, shows an image taken from the top of a mountain 5 west of the Walker Lake and right on the Park/Preserve boundary. It is NOT representative of what most people will see when visiting the Walker Lake area. This misrepresentation is used to justify a higher impact on the view scape. Since most of the people who visit this part of the GAAR land at Walker Lake and from that view point they will NOT see the road. As can be seen in the image from the EEA document itself, Walker lake sits on a glacial terminal moraine and fluvial outwash plateau several miles wide and made up of rolling hills. From any point on Walker Lake it is NOT possible to see the AMDIAP Alt A alignment. Therefore it should not score lower on either viewscape or soundscape criteria than Alt B.



Alt A - Walker Lake High West - looking southwest (North Road)



Alt A - Walker Lake High West After Construction - looking southwest (North Road)

Figure 3-7. Example visual simulation—road on the landscape
Source: DOWL 2014





- One other area of poor or selective science has to do with the fact that the EEA omits that the Alt B road route goes alongside of the Wild and Scenic Kobuk River for 5 miles within the Preserve - that means that there are **Five miles of Viewscape, Soundscape and Archeological Impacts** that are NOT discussed or recognized in the body of the EEA document. The same is true for a two mile stretch of the Reed River on the western side of the Preserve (see map). One has to look at the maps in the Appendices and be familiar with the area to gather this information. This is a clear omission of the scientific facts – selective or biased science if you will. Based on that omission, Alt B route scores better on these three criteria (according the Park Service EEA) than the Alt A Route. Clearly, the Park Service has weighted the document in favour of the route that is furthest from the Park, but they have done so by ignoring their own science. This blatant and purposeful omission of the scientific facts must be corrected in the EEA.
- Furthermore, the Department of Interior must consider the total impacts of the two A and B Alternatives, and since Alt B is 17 miles longer than Alt A it is clear that Alt A has fewer overall impacts on all scores - especially when the scores for the impacts of Alt B are adjusted for the obvious oversight of the Alt B road paralleling the Kobuk and Reed Wild and Scenic Rivers.

AMDIAP Draft EEA Recommended Comments: Alt A/Alt B



Ambler Mining District Industrial Access Project

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
Alaska

