MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

TREVALI

This Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") is dated as of May 13, 2021 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2020. In this MD&A, a reference to "Trevali", the "Company", "us", "we" or "our" refers to Trevali Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries. Additional information about us, including our Annual Information Form and Management Information Circular, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements. Please refer to the cautionary language under the heading "Notes to Reader".

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER 2021

- **Total Recordable Injury Frequency ("TRIF") in Q1 2021 increased to 13.3 relative to a full year 2020 TRIF of 4.5.** The increase in recordable injuries during Q1 2021 was addressed by improved safety risk management, evidenced by a reduction in cases during March and April.
- **Zinc payable production of 74.8 million pounds for Q1 2021.** Strong performances from Perkoa and Santander offset with one-time operational challenges at Rosh Pinah.
- **C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] of $0.89 and $0.99 per pound, respectively,** negatively impacted due to the strengthening of the Namibian dollar and one-time operational challenges at Rosh Pinah partially offset by reduced treatment charges.
- **Successful restart of the Caribou operations on March 25, 2021 on time and budget,** reconfirm guidance at lower end of 2021 production range due to slower than expected ramp up.
- **Reconfirm consolidated 2021 production and cost guidance** as production expected to increase with Caribou at full production and costs expected to decrease across the portfolio as per plan.
- **2021 annual treatment charge benchmark rates for zinc finalized at $159 per tonne,** which are referenced in sales terms, representing a 47% decrease from the prior year benchmark.
- **Q1 2021 revenues increased 6% over the prior quarter to $72.0 million despite a decrease in sales volumes,** due to the average LME zinc price of $1.25 per pound.
- **Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $24.5 million and operating cash flows before working capital of $15.5 million for Q1 2021,** both supported by improved commodity prices.
- **Improving liquidity with net debt[1] of $92.6 million as at March 31, 2021 reduced by $12.4 million from December 31, 2020** with a further reduction expected over the remainder of 2021.

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Zinc payable production	Mlbs	74.8	74.2	99.0	1%	–24%
Lead payable production	Mlbs	5.9	8.4	10.7	–30%	–45%
Silver payable production	Moz	0.2	0.3	0.3	–33%	–33%
Revenue	$	71,956	68,086	51,952	6%	39%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$	24,491	20,101	(6,646)	22%	469%
Operating cash flows before working capital	$	15,452	20,945	(25,462)	–26%	161%
Net loss	$	(2,510)	(51,742)	(175,605)	95%	99%
Net loss per share	$	0.00	(0.06)	(0.22)	100%	100%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	0.89	0.87	0.96	2%	–7%
AISC[1]	$/lb	0.99	0.97	1.10	2%	–10%
Sustaining capital expenditure	$	6,650	6,561	12,628	1%	–47%
Exploration expenditure	$	1,684	550	3,164	206%	–47%

Conversion of tonnes to pounds, 1 tonne = 2,204.62 pounds or lbs

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Trevali is a global base-metals mining company, headquartered in Vancouver, Canada. The bulk of the Company's revenue is generated from base-metals mining at its three operational assets: the 90%-owned Perkoa Mine in Burkina Faso, the 90%-owned Rosh Pinah mine in Namibia, and the wholly-owned Santander mine in Peru. In addition, Trevali owns the Caribou mine, Halfmile and Stratmat properties and the Restigouche deposit in New Brunswick, Canada, and the past producing Ruttan mine in northern Manitoba, Canada. The Caribou mine was placed on care and maintenance on March 26, 2020; on January 15, 2021, the Company announced that the operations were being restarted and full zinc payable production resumed on March 25, 2021. Trevali also owns an effective 44% interest in the Gergarub project in Namibia, as well as an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Heath Steele deposit located in New Brunswick, Canada. The shares of the Company are listed on the TSX (symbol TV), the OTCQX (symbol TREVF), the Lima Stock Exchange (symbol TV), and the Frankfurt Exchange (symbol 4TI). For further details on Trevali, readers are referred to the Company's website (www.trevali.com) and to Canadian regulatory filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

T-90 OVERVIEW

In November 2019, Trevali launched the T90 business improvement program which originally targeted a reduction in AISC[1] to $0.90 per payable pound of zinc produced by the beginning of 2022 through achieving annual sustainable efficiencies of $50 million.

In response to market conditions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the scope of cost benefits under the T90 business improvement program has been accelerated and expanded. As of the end of 2020, we had implemented $51 million of annualized efficiencies.

Given improvements to the zinc market, the decision to restart the Caribou mine was made in January 2021 with the expectation that the operation will generate significant cash flow over its initially planned two-year mine life. Additionally, the decision was made to restart underground development at Santander after having suspended activities during the second half of 2020, which will contribute additional positive cash flows. While both the restart of Caribou and the capital investment at Santander are expected to impact the T90 target in 2021, the forecasted AISC[1] is well below the current zinc price and the average hedged price for the Company's zinc concentrates, and, as such, is expected to contribute positively to cash flow during the year.

For 2021, our AISC[1] guidance range is $0.90 to $0.97 per pound of zinc produced. As per our annual guidance published in January 2021, production costs are expected to be higher in the first half of the year relative to the second due to one-time costs attributed to the restart of the Caribou mine, underground capital development at Santander as well as no by-product sale at Rosh Pinah in the first quarter. As per plan, there are three by-product sales expected at Rosh Pinah for the remainder of the year, one in each quarter.

For 2021 we are focusing our efforts on several key priority initiatives to ensure the implemented efficiencies are sustained, whilst continuing to further build a culture of continuous improvement. Our key initiatives for 2021 across our operations include:

- Metal recovery optimization;
- Increased mill throughput;
- Reducing mining dilution;
- Reducing mining operating cost; and
- Energy savings.

[1] See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

The following results have been achieved for Q1 2021:

- Santander achieved an average zinc recovery of 93.4% compared to 90.6% for the previous quarter;
- Perkoa achieved an average mill throughput rate of 100 tonnes per hour against an average of 89 tonnes per hour for the previous quarter. This higher mill throughput rate is expected to be maintained for the remainder of 2021; and
- A solution to improve operational efficiencies by optimizing plant feed blend ratios at Rosh Pinah was developed in Q1. Two machine learning models using silo composition and blend ratios are utilized to predict plant feed and resulting concentrate quality. The goal for Q2 2021 is to embed the use of the machine learning models into the short-term planning cycle and to automate data sources and model updates.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Production						
Ore mined	t	549,555	567,071	761,354	–3%	–28%
Ore milled	t	579,022	560,898	779,754	3%	–26%
Zinc head grade		8.0%	8.1%	7.9%	–1%	1%
Lead head grade		1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	–21%	–15%
Silver head grade	(ozs/t)	0.9	0.8	1.2	13%	–25%
Zinc recovery		87.9%	88.9%	87.4%	–1%	1%
Lead recovery		70.9%	75.7%	68.8%	–6%	3%
Silver recovery		52.1%	61.9%	46.4%	–16%	12%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	74.8	74.2	99.0	1%	–24%
Lead payable	Mlbs	5.9	8.4	10.7	–30%	–45%
Silver payable	Moz	0.2	0.3	0.3	–33%	–33%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	72.5	74.8	91.1	–3%	–20%
Lead payable	Mlbs	1.4	8.8	5.8	–84%	–76%
Silver payable	Moz	0.1	0.2	0.2	–50%	–50%
Cost per unit						
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	0.89	0.87	0.96	2%	–7%
AISC[1]	$/lb	0.99	0.97	1.10	2%	–10%

Consolidated quarterly production remained consistent with the prior quarter at 74.8 million pounds of payable zinc but decreased by 24% as compared to Q1 2020 as Caribou's operations were on care and maintenance during the bulk of Q1 2021 with full operations resuming on March 25, 2021.

C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] for Q1 2021 both increased by 2% as compared to the prior quarter primarily due to a decrease in by-product credits as Q4 2020 benefited from one of two annual lead concentrate sales at Rosh Pinah, which was partially offset by the lower benchmark zinc concentrate smelting and refining charges (impact applies to 2021 production only). AISC[1] for Q1 2021 reduced compared to the corresponding quarter of 2020 due to the decrease in C1 Cash Cost[1] and sustaining capital deferrals.

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Revenues	$	71,956	68,086	51,952	6%	39%
Zinc payable sales	Mlbs	72.5	74.8	91.1	–3%	–20%
Average zinc LME price	$/lb	1.25	1.19	0.97	5%	29%
EBITDA[1]	$	15,944	(34,832)	(174,888)	146%	109%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		24,491	20,101	(6,646)	22%	469%
Net loss		(2,510)	(51,742)	(175,605)	95%	99%
Income (loss) per share, basic and diluted		0.00	(0.06)	(0.22)	100%	100%
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share[1]	$	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	100%	100%

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

The increase in revenues in Q1 2021 to $72.0 million is attributable to the 5% increase in zinc price and the reduction in benchmark zinc concentrate smelting and refining charges as compared to Q4 2020; payable sales volumes are consistent. The 39% increase in revenues compared to the corresponding quarter in 2020 is due primarily to the 29% increase in zinc price as well as increased lead and silver revenues which are partially offset by a 20% decrease in payable sales volumes.

Q1 2021 Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $24.5 million increased from $20.1 million in Q4 2020 primarily due to the 5% increase in the zinc price and the decrease in treatment charges, partially offset by the 2% increase in operating costs (AISC[1]). The difference between EBITDA[1] and Adjusted EBITDA[1] during Q1 2021 is primarily the Caribou mine restart expenses with the remaining adjusting items limited to minor offsetting gains and expenses. In contrast, comparative quarters included significant items such as impairments, restructuring costs, hedging losses and larger settlement mark-to-market amounts.

MARKET OUTLOOK

Management of the Company believes that the outlook for the zinc market continues to improve. The commodity market is in the early stages of responding to COVID-19 impacts from 2020 and adapting to constraints posed by virus variants and the need for adjusting of mine operating practices to manage health risks. Meanwhile, there are signs of strength in global manufacturing. The April flash manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index ("PMI"), an index of the prevailing direction of economic trends, increased for the eurozone to a new record high of 63.3, up from a reading of 62.5 in March. The flash manufacturing PMI for Japan came in at 53.3 in April, up from 52.7 in March. This marks the third consecutive month of expansion in manufacturing activity, as measured by the PMI, since the onset of the pandemic and the highest since April 2018. Chinese manufacturing companies also witnessed improvement in operating conditions in March. Production and new orders continued to expand, albeit at mild rates. Thus, at 50.6 in March, the headline seasonally adjusted general manufacturing PMI was down slightly from 50.9 posted in February. China's new export business meanwhile returned to growth, as global economic conditions continued to recover from the COVID-19 outbreak.

The annual benchmark treatment charge rate for zinc concentrate has been agreed to in Asia and Europe at $159 per tonne. This is 47% lower than the $300 per tonne benchmark rate for 2020 and is notable given that it is the second lowest rate in more than ten years. Trevali's concentrate off-take agreements reference the annual benchmark treatment charge rates. Although market expectations are for zinc concentrate supply to expand in the coming months, we believe that the low annual benchmark reflects on-going tightness in the concentrate market resulting from industry disruptions that are anticipated as COVID-19 protocols are strengthened to counter virus variants, even as pending vaccination programs advance.

During Q1 2021, the London Metals Exchange ("LME") zinc price averaged $1.25 per pound, continuing its improvement from its pandemic low of $0.82 per pound reached back in March 2020. This compares to an average LME zinc price of $0.96 per pound in Q1 2020 and $1.19 per pound in Q4 2020. We anticipate that the continued disruption to mine production may provide fundamental support for zinc prices in the medium term as management believes demand will outweigh supply as global economic activity accelerates.

LME exchange inventories increased to 270,500 tonnes at March 31, 2021 versus 202,075 tonnes on December 31, 2020. Similarly, Shanghai Futures Exchange zinc stocks rose to 113,125 tonnes versus 28,581 tonnes at December 31, 2020. These levels are marginally higher than February, but at 10 days, unchanged in terms of days of global consumption. This inventory level is well below historical averages of 18 days of global consumption and is also supportive of an increase in zinc prices.

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

Between March and August 2020, the Company obtained waivers of the financial covenants under the terms of its revolving credit facility (the "Facility") to August 31, 2020. On August 6, 2020, further amendments to the Facility and a new credit facility with Glencore Canada Corporation (the "Glencore Facility"), an affiliate of the Company's largest shareholder, Glencore plc (collectively "Glencore") were announced.

On August 25, 2020, the Company announced a positive Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") for Rosh Pinah Mine Expansion ("RP2.0") which presented a mine plan to increase production capacity at Rosh Pinah by 86% and significantly reduce operating costs.

On September 4, 2020, the Company announced the appointments of Nick Popovic and Aline Cote to its Board of Directors, replacing Chris Eskdale and Dan Myerson as Glencore nominees.

In October 2020, the Company entered into zinc price forward swaps for approximately 25% of forecast zinc production for six months from October 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021 at an average price of $1.11 per pound. In addition, in order to provide downside zinc price protection, zinc price put options for approximately 25% of forecast zinc production across the group were entered into for the same six-month period at $1.04 per pound.

On November 24, 2020, the Company entered into a fixed-pricing arrangement pursuant to its existing off-take agreement with Glencore for 59.5 million pounds of zinc allocable to production at Perkoa and Rosh Pinah. The tenure of the arrangement is for the nine-month period covering April 2021 to December 2021 at a price of $1.23 per pound and extends the existing hedging program which covers the period October 2020 to March 2021.

On December 2, 2020, the Company closed its marketed offering of 186,530,000 units at a price of C$0.185 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $26.6 million (C$34.5 million), which included the exercise of the full amount of the over-allotment option of 24,330,000 units. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share at a price of C$0.23 until June 2, 2022. Glencore plc exercised its pre-emptive participation rights in the offering to purchase 49,000,000 units.

On December 10, 2020, the Company announced the appointment of Brendan Creaney as the Chief Financial Officer.

On January 15, 2021, the Company announced the planned restart of its Caribou mine which has been on a care and maintenance program since March 2020. The Company has reduced its exposure to commodity price fluctuations during the initial two-year plan by entering into a 21-month fixed-pricing arrangement for 115 million pounds of payable zinc production from Caribou, at an average price of $1.25 per pound.

On January 18, 2021, the Company announced the appointment of Jeane Hull to its Board of Directors effective February 1, 2021.

On January 18, 2021, the Company announced preliminary 2020 full year and Q4 production results and 2021 operating, capital and exploration expenditure guidance.

On February 26, 2021, the Company announced that it had entered into a binding term sheet that sets out the terms for an exploration joint venture with Arrow Minerals (ASX: AMD), wherein both parties agreed to grant the other reciprocal exploration rights to their exploration permits in the highly prospective Boromo gold belt in Burkina Faso which the Company believes is underexplored for base metals.

On March 30, 2021, the Company announced that it has trucked its first ore concentrate from the Caribou mine since announcing the planned restart of operations on January 15, 2021.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

On March 31, 2021, the Company reported its Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources statements as of December 31, 2020. Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves have increased globally and grades have reduced marginally due to an increase in Net Smelter Return value resulting from reduced offsite costs and increased metal price forecasting.

In April 2021, the 2021 annual treatment charge benchmark rates were agreed for both zinc and lead. Zinc treatment charges were set at $159 per tonne and lead treatment charges were set at $136 per tonne, decreases of 47% and 26%, respectively compared to the 2020 benchmark. Trevali’s concentrate off-take agreements reference the annual benchmark treatment charge rates. These rates are retroactive and apply to concentrate produced during 2021, regardless of when the sale occurs.

On April 7, 2021, the Company announced it had entered into a 15-year renewable power purchase agreement with Emerging Markets Energy Services Company ("EMESCO") for the supply of solar power to the Rosh Pinah mine. The Company has previously committed to achieving an overall Green House Gas ("GHG") emission reduction target of 25% by 2025 from its 2018 baseline. This agreement with EMESCO is anticipated to deliver 30% of Rosh Pinah's power requirements during the life of the agreement and reduce GHG emissions at the Company level by 6%.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table summarizes the change in net loss from Q1 2020 to Q1 2021:

		Q1’21 vs Q1’20
Net loss for Q1 2020	$	(175,605)
Increase in revenues		20,004
Expense components:		
Decrease in Mine operating expenses		11,382
Increase in General and administrative		(813)
Decrease in Impairment		153,419
Decrease in Other items		5,013
Increase in Income tax expense		(15,910)
Net decrease in net loss	$	173,095
Net loss for Q1 2021	$	(2,510)

The net loss decreased in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020 primarily due to the $153.4 million impairment of property, plant and equipment related to the Caribou and Santander mines and the Canadian, Peruvian and Namibian exploration properties that was recorded in Q1 2020. In addition, restructuring expenses reported in other items in the prior year and a more favourable settlement mark-to-market adjustment during Q1 2021 contributed to the decrease in net loss.

Mine operating expenses were lower in Q1 2021 due to the Caribou mine being on care and maintenance during the majority of Q1 2021 compared to regular operations in 2020. Revenues increased despite 20% lower zinc sales volumes as a direct result of the 29% increase in the quarterly average LME zinc price.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

Revenues

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Revenues						
Zinc revenue	$	90,801	90,917	88,439	0%	3%
Lead and silver revenue		4,094	11,467	8,390	–64%	–51%
Smelting and refining costs		(22,939)	(34,297)	(44,877)	–33%	–49%
Net revenue	$	71,956	68,086	51,952	6%	39%
Average zinc LME price	$/lb	1.25	1.19	0.97	5%	29%
Average lead LME price	$/lb	0.92	0.86	0.83	7%	11%
Average silver LBMA price	$/oz	26.29	24.39	16.93	8%	55%
Sales quantities						
Payable zinc	Mlbs	72.5	74.8	91.1	–3%	–20%
Payable lead	Mlbs	1.4	8.8	5.8	–84%	–76%
Payable silver	Mozs	0.1	0.2	0.2	–50%	–50%

The average zinc price in Q1 2021 as quoted on the LME of $1.25 per pound increased by 5% when compared to the previous quarter and 29% compared to Q1 2020. The price of lead increased by 7% and 11% over the comparative periods, respectively, while silver increased by 8% and 55%, respectively.

Payable zinc sales volumes decreased 3% when compared with the prior quarter to 72.5 million pounds though it resulted in the same zinc revenue due to the increase in zinc prices. Smelting and refining costs reduced by 33% due primarily to the reduction of the treatment charge benchmark rate in 2021 to $159 per tonne (2020 benchmark rate: $300 per tonne). The 2021 benchmark rate applies retroactively to the sale of all payable zinc produced during 2021, similarly; the 2020 benchmark rate applies to the sale of 2020 production, including amounts in inventory at December 31, 2020 and sold in early 2021.

Payable zinc sales declined compared to the corresponding quarter in the prior year due to Caribou transitioning to care and maintenance at the end of March 2020 and the restart occurring at the end of Q1 2021.

Lead and silver revenues of $4.1 million decreased by 64% from the prior quarter as a result of decreased lead sales quantities while prices of lead and silver increased. The decreased lead sales quantities in Q1 2021 were a result of the timing of lead shipments from Rosh Pinah, which typically has two lead shipments annually, one of which occurred in Q4 2020 and none during Q1 2021. By-product revenues declined compared to the corresponding quarter in the prior year due to the transition of Caribou to care and maintenance at the end of March 2020.

Settlement Mark-to-Market

		Zinc	**Lead**
Spot 3-month future price as at December 31, 2020	$/lb	1.25	0.90
Provisionally priced metal – December 31, 2020	Mlbs	33.9	0.6
Average 3-month future price for December 2020	$/lb	1.27	0.92
Average Q1 LME price	$/lb	1.25	0.92
Provisionally priced metal – March 31, 2021	Mlbs	27.9	0.5
Average 3-month future price for March 2021	$/lb	1.27	0.90
Spot 3-month future price as at March 31, 2021	$/lb	1.27	0.90

All the Company's zinc and lead concentrate sales contracts provide for final commodity pricing in a future month nominated at the time of shipment and based on quoted LME monthly average zinc and lead prices. The Company recognizes revenues at the time of shipment based on estimated final pricing, with mark-to-market adjustments made each subsequent period until final pricing on the date of settlement. Concentrate smelting and refining charges and freight from the loading port to the receiving smelter are included within smelting and refining costs.

The $83 thousand settlement mark-to-market gain for Q1 2021 primarily reflects the stability of the 3-month future zinc price as the estimated final zinc pricing increased only slightly from $1.25 per pound to $1.27 per pound at March 31, 2021, similar to the average zinc price which was $1.27 per pound for both Q4 2020 and Q1 2021.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

Each $0.05 change in the zinc price per pound realized from the provisional price recorded of $1.27 per pound as at March 31, 2021 is estimated to result in a change of approximately $1.4 million on the 2021 settlement mark-to-market and EBITDA[1].

Other Items

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Settlement mark-to-market (gain) loss	$	(83)	(1,047)	15,573	92%	101%
Mark-to-market loss on financial instruments		742	6,032	–	–88%	100%
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange		542	1,987	(3,836)	73%	114%
Interest expense		2,807	2,808	1,544	0%	82%
Restructuring expenses		–	–	5,428	0%	–100%
Mine restart expenses		6,338	–	–	100%	100%
Impairment		–	43,589	–	100%	–100%
Other expenses		1,008	4,372	(2,342)	–77%	143%
	$	11,354	57,741	16,367	–80%	–31%

The decrease in other items during Q1 2021, compared to the comparative quarters is primarily due to no impairment during the current quarter with the lower mark-to-market loss on financial instruments which is comprised of the warrant liability revaluation of $0.7 million. All forward swaps from the prior quarter have realized during the current quarter. Other expenses in the prior quarter included VAT and inventory obsolescence provisions and the comparative 2020 quarter included income related to the financial settlement of the fixed-price agreement related to Caribou's sales. Restructuring expenses in Q1 2020 of $5.4 million related to the change in executive management and Caribou's transition to care and maintenance.

Income Taxes

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Current income tax expense (recovery)	$	491	(10)	549	–5010%	–11%
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)		878	740	(15,090)	19%	–106%
	$	1,369	730	(14,541)	88%	–109%

The current income tax expense in Q1 2021 reflects mining taxes during the quarter, an increase from the prior quarter but consistent with the comparative quarter of the prior year. Deferred income tax expense for Q1 2021 is consistent with the prior quarter and the $15.1 million recovery in the comparative quarter of the prior year is primarily the result of the impairment recorded in Q1 2020.

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

PERKOA MINE, BURKINA FASO

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Production						
Ore mined	t	191,474	191,365	193,033	0%	-1%
Ore milled	t	206,069	187,571	186,154	10%	11%
Zinc head grade		12.9%	12.0%	12.8%	8%	1%
Zinc recovery		87.5%	89.5%	91.0%	-2%	-4%
Zinc concentrate grade		50.5%	50.4%	53.2%	0%	-5%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	43.0	37.2	40.6	16%	6%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	38.0	37.5	38.8	1%	-2%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	0.80	0.97	0.92	-18%	-13%
AISC[1]	$/lb	0.87	1.09	1.00	-20%	-13%
FINANCE						
Revenues, net	$	36,410	30,766	20,048	18%	82%
Mine operating expenses		21,939	21,572	20,616	2%	6%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		14,471	9,194	(568)	57%	2648%
Other expense (income)		2,040	(5,659)	16,621	136%	-88%
EBITDA[1]		12,431	14,853	(17,189)	-16%	172%
Depreciation, depletion & amortization		8,237	6,821	5,387	21%	53%
EBIT[1]	$	4,194	8,032	(22,576)	-48%	119%

Payable zinc production for Q1 2021 was 43.0 million pounds, a 16% increase over the prior quarter due to a higher mill throughput rate and increase in the zinc head grade. Similarly, the payable zinc production was 6% higher compared to the corresponding quarter in 2020 due to a 11% higher mill throughput rate partially offset by a 4% reduction in the zinc recovery rate. The higher mill throughput rates are expected to continue at this level for the remainder of the year.

Payable zinc volumes sold for Q1 2021 are consistent with the prior quarter primarily due to the 16% increase in production during the current quarter. The 2% decrease of zinc payable sold from the corresponding quarter in 2020 is due to the timing of shipments.

C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] in Q1 2021 decreased by 18% and 20%, respectively, compared to the prior quarter due to increased zinc payable production, decreased smelting and refining charges due to the reduction of the treatment charge benchmark rate and lower sustaining capital expenditure due to the deferral of projects to Q2 2021. The C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] both decreased by 13% compared to the corresponding quarter in 2020 due to the 6% increase in zinc payable production and decreased smelting and refining charges.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] in Q1 2021 increased significantly compared both to the prior quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2020 due to increased revenues related to higher zinc prices and decreased smelting and refining charges.

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

ROSH PINAH MINE, NAMIBIA

		Q1’20	Q4’20	Q1’20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'21
Production						
Ore mined	t	149,053	176,946	175,100	–16%	–15%
Ore milled	t	161,487	169,524	183,038	–5%	–12%
Zinc head grade		6.0%	7.2%	8.3%	–17%	–28%
Lead head grade		1.7%	2.7%	1.1%	–37%	55%
Silver head grade	(ozs/t)	0.5	0.8	0.6	–38%	–17%
Zinc recovery		86.0%	86.2%	87.2%	0%	–1%
Lead recovery		71.4%	75.0%	69.6%	–5%	3%
Silver recovery		43.7%	66.8%	55.2%	–35%	–21%
Zinc concentrate grade		49.6%	49.8%	49.4%	0%	0%
Lead concentrate grade		47.2%	51.0%	40.5%	–7%	17%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	15.4	19.4	24.4	–21%	–37%
Lead payable	Mlbs	4.1	7.0	2.9	–41%	41%
Silver payable	Moz	–	–	0.1	0%	–100%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	19.3	20.0	19.6	–4%	–2%
Lead payable	Mlbs	–	7.4	–	–100%	0%
Silver payable	Moz	–	0.1	–	–100%	0%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	1.18	0.63	0.75	87%	57%
AISC[1]	$/lb	1.41	0.78	0.93	81%	52%
FINANCE						
Revenues, net	$	17,245	21,354	8,924	–19%	93%
Mine operating expenses		10,230	9,378	9,118	9%	12%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		7,015	11,976	(194)	–41%	3716%
Other (income) expense		(630)	8,409	(10,661)	–107%	94%
Impairment		–	–	31,524	0%	–100%
EBITDA[1]		7,645	3,567	(21,057)	114%	136%
Depreciation, depletion & amortization		3,860	4,936	3,945	–22%	–2%
EBIT[1]	$	3,785	(1,369)	(25,002)	376%	115%

Payable zinc production for Q1 2021 was 15.4 million pound a decrease of 21% and 37% when compared to both the prior quarter and corresponding quarter in 2020. The reduction was caused by a decrease in the zinc head grade and mill throughput rate due to changes in stope sequencing that resulted in the mining of lower grade stopes that consisted of harder microquartzite material. In the short to medium term, optimizing the blended feed to the mill through our digitization investments will continue, which we expect to improve process plant stability and increase ore processing rates. The proposed upgrade to the comminution circuit as part of the RP2.0 expansion project is planned to allow the processing of higher percentages of microquartzite as a percentage of the overall feed.

Payable zinc volumes sold for Q1 2021 decreased compared to the prior quarter and corresponding quarter as a direct result of the decrease in zinc payable production. As planned, there was no lead payable sold during the quarter while the prior quarter included one of two lead shipments during 2020. The current mine plan allows for three lead shipments during 2021, with one expected in each of the remaining quarters.

C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] increased by 87% and 81%, respectively, compared to the prior quarter due to no by-product credits, decreased zinc payable production and increased capital expenditures incurred during the quarter as a result of the strengthening of the Namibian dollar. When compared to the corresponding quarter in 2020, C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] increased by 57% and 52%, respectively, primarily due to lower zinc payable production and the strengthening of the Namibian dollar leading to an increase in costs partially offset by decreased smelting and refining charges due to the reduction of the treatment charge benchmark rate.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] in Q1 2021 decreased by 41% compared to the prior quarter as there was no lead sale during the current quarter, partially offset by higher zinc prices and decreased smelting and refining charges. The increase compared to the corresponding quarter in 2020 is primarily due to higher zinc prices and decreased smelting and refining charges.

[1] *See “Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures”.*

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

During Q1 2020, the Company performed an impairment review of its interest in the Gergarub project, located 15 kilometres north-west of Rosh Pinah following the suspension of operations by the nearby Skorpion Zinc mine, which is the holder of a 51% interest in the Gergarub project, unrelated to the current mining operations at Rosh Pinah. As a result, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of exploration and evaluation assets of $31.5 million (excluding an $11.8 million deferred tax recovery).

SANTANDER MINE, PERU

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Production						
Ore mined	t	187,315	198,760	201,404	–6%	–7%
Ore milled	t	193,855	203,802	215,257	–5%	–10%
Zinc head grade		4.6%	5.2%	5.3%	–12%	–13%
Lead head grade		0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	25%	–29%
Silver head grade	ozs/t	1.0	0.8	1.1	25%	–9%
Zinc recovery		93.4%	90.6%	88.9%	3%	5%
Lead recovery		77.4%	79.5%	84.3%	–3%	–8%
Silver recovery		60.9%	58.1%	63.0%	5%	–3%
Zinc concentrate grade		47.9%	47.8%	47.3%	0%	1%
Lead concentrate grade		49.6%	50.0%	53.0%	–1%	–6%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	15.3	17.6	18.6	–13%	–18%
Lead payable	Mlbs	1.4	1.4	2.8	0%	–50%
Silver payable	Moz	0.1	0.1	0.1	0%	0%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	15.2	17.3	16.7	–12%	–9%
Lead payable	Mlbs	1.4	1.4	2.3	0%	–39%
Silver payable	Moz	0.1	0.1	0.1	0%	0%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	0.85	0.95	0.84	–11%	1%
AISC[1]	$/lb	0.89	0.95	1.02	–6%	–13%
FINANCE						
Revenues, net	$	18,301	15,999	12,858	14%	42%
Mine operating expenses		12,504	11,923	10,474	5%	19%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		5,797	4,076	2,384	42%	143%
Other (income) expense		(59)	1,679	2,448	–104%	–102%
Impairment		–	43,589	23,201	–100%	–100%
EBITDA[1]		5,856	(41,192)	(23,265)	114%	125%
Depreciation, depletion & amortization		695	1,411	1,750	–51%	–60%
EBIT[1]	$	5,161	(42,603)	(25,015)	112%	121%

Payable zinc production of 15.3 million pounds in Q1 2021 was 13% below the prior quarter as a result of the decrease in mill throughput and zinc head grades, partially offset by an increase in zinc recovery. Payable zinc production decreased 18% compared to the corresponding quarter in 2020 due to the decrease in tonnes milled and zinc head grades in accordance with the mine plan.

Payable zinc volume sold for Q1 2021 was 12% below the prior quarter and 9% below the corresponding quarter in 2020 as a direct result of the decrease in zinc payable production.

C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] in Q1 2021 decreased by 11% and 6%, respectively, compared to the prior quarter primarily due to the decrease in smelting and refining costs driven by the reduction of the annual treatment charge benchmark rate. C1 Cash Cost[1] is consistent with the corresponding quarter in 2020 as increased mine operating costs and decreased zinc payable production were offset by increased by-product credits and lower smelting and refining charges. AISC[1] decreased by 13% due to a deferral of capital development expenditures during the current quarter caused by adverse weather conditions.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] in Q1 2021 increased compared to the prior quarter and corresponding quarter in 2020 due to higher zinc prices and decreased smelting and refining charges partially offset by increased mining costs during the current quarter.

During Q1 2020, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of the property, plant and equipment at the Santander mine of $23.2 million (which includes exploration and evaluation assets of $7.7 million and excludes $4.2 million deferred tax recovery), as a result of the adverse change to the business environment caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

During Q4 2020, the Company recorded an additional non-cash impairment charge of the property, plant and equipment at the Santander mine of $43.6 million, a direct result of the revised operational plan with mining operations at the Magistral deposit expected to be suspended at the end of 2021.

CARIBOU MINE, CANADA

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Production						
Ore mined	t	21,713	–	191,817	100%	–89%
Ore milled	t	17,611	–	195,305	100%	–91%
Zinc head grade		5.5%	0.0%	5.5%	100%	0%
Lead head grade		2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	100%	0%
Silver head grade	(ozs/t)	2.1	–	1.9	100%	11%
Zinc recovery		67.3%	0.0%	78.1%	100%	–14%
Lead recovery		51.4%	0.0%	62.2%	100%	–17%
Silver recovery		26.7%	0.0%	33.0%	100%	–19%
Zinc concentrate grade		45.9%	0.0%	45.6%	100%	1%
Lead concentrate grade		35.0%	0.0%	36.0%	100%	–3%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	1.2	–	15.4	100%	–92%
Lead payable	Mlbs	0.4	–	5.0	100%	–92%
Silver payable	Moz	–	–	0.1	0%	–100%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	–	–	16.1	n/a	–100%
Lead payable	Mlbs	–	–	3.5	n/a	–100%
Silver payable	Moz	–	–	0.1	n/a	–100%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	0.87	–	1.54	100%	–44%
AISC[1]	$/lb	1.50	–	1.74	100%	–14%
FINANCE						
Revenues, net	$	–	(33)	10,122	100%	–100%
Mine operating expenses		102	1,741	16,516	–94%	–99%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		(102)	(1,774)	(6,394)	94%	98%
Other expense		6,450	949	3,147	580%	105%
Impairment		–	–	56,780	0%	–100%
EBITDA[1]		(6,552)	(2,723)	(66,321)	–141%	90%
Depreciation, depletion & amortization		1,288	–	2,379	100%	–46%
EBIT[1]	$	(7,840)	(2,723)	(68,700)	–188%	89%

The Caribou mine was placed on care and maintenance on March 26, 2020 in response to adverse market conditions, combined with high concentrate treatment charge rates. The change in operational status triggered an impairment review which resulted in a non-cash impairment charge of $56.8 million that was recorded in Q1 2020.

In January 2021, the Company announced the planned restart of operations at the Caribou mine, with first payable zinc production achieved by the end of March 2021. The initial two-year operating plan includes a 21-month fixed-pricing arrangement for 115 million pounds of payable zinc production from Caribou, at a zinc price of $1.25 per pound. During Q1 2021, restart costs of $6.3 million were incurred, in line with the restart plan to transition the operation from care and maintenance to full production.

From the period April 2020 to March 25, 2021 when full production was achieved following the restart of operations, Caribou's care and maintenance costs were disclosed separately within operating expenses on the consolidated statement of operations. Other expense includes the one-off charges related to operational restart activities.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION PROJECTS

RP2.0 Project, Rosh Pinah

Following the positive RP2.0 PFS results announced in August 2020, work has continued towards completing a Final Feasibility Study. The study is on track for completion in the H2 2021 to allow for an investment decision to be made by the end of the year.

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

Exploration Program

The 2021 exploration program objectives are to continue to focus on advancing near-mine exploration targets towards the development of new mineral resources located within trucking distance of existing mines at Perkoa, Rosh Pinah and Santander, while also maintaining a necessary level of expenditures on regional programs to make new discoveries.

Perkoa Exploration, Burkina Faso

During Q1 2021, surface drilling to follow up on the previous T3 intercepts continued with the completion of a two-hole program. The holes were targeting step-out drilling along strike and down plunge from the previous intercepts to try and expand on the currently defined T3 Zone. Both holes intersected the altered volcaniclastic horizon that hosts the T3 Zone, but only the down plunge extension hole intersected a narrow-mineralized horizon. The presence of strong syn-volcanic alteration in both holes is an indication that the T3 horizon is extensive and that more exploration is needed to fully test the zone.

Regional exploration drilling programs along with ground fluxgate electro-magnetic ("EM") surveys resumed in Q1 2021. Two regional targets were tested during Q1 2021, the Aswe anomaly located along strike with Perkoa to the North-East and the granite curve anomaly, also located along strike with Perkoa, but South-West near the anomaly where narrow zinc volcanogenic massive sulphide horizons were intersected in previous drilling programs.

Rosh Pinah Exploration, Namibia

Underground drilling along the Western Orefield and the AAB deposits continued during the quarter, targeting areas at depth for mineral resource conversion and exploration.

Regionally, surface EM surveys along the Eastern Limb of the Rosh Pinah deposit continued in Q1 2021. Drilling programs also resumed in Q1 on anomalies located along strike of the Western Orefield deposit to the North with holes drilled at the Omuramba and Bakoven anomalies. The drilling was successful in following the continuity of the ore horizon to the North and intersected mineralized mudstone and rhyolite flows. Samples are being analyzed with results expected during Q2 2021.

Several geophysical and geochemical targets remain untested along strike with the Rosh Pinah deposit where mineralization within the belt is associated with felsic volcanic flows and rhyolite domes.

Santander Exploration, Peru

Exploration drilling continued at Santander during Q1 2021 with surface drilling targeting large magneto-telluric ("MT") anomalies at depth, below the defined Magistral and Santander Pipe ore. The original MT survey was completed in Q1 2020 with the goal of probing the deeper exploration potential (approximately 1,500 to 2,500 metres below surface) of the property for possible porphyry and skarn type mineralization. Interpretation, data processing and inversion were completed in Q2 2020 with the drilling program beginning in Q4 2020.

The first hole was completed in Q1 2021 which intersected numerous horizons of carbonate replacement style mineralization with distal skarn type alteration. Narrow molybdenite-rich veins horizons were also present in the hole, but no intrusive bodies representing the potential magmatic source were intersected. Samples will be analyzed with results expected during Q2 2021.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Balance Sheet Review

		March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Change
Cash and cash equivalents	$	39,236	33,500	17%
Other current assets		95,978	108,250	–11%
Non-current assets		429,493	430,274	0%
Total Assets		564,707	572,024	–1%
Current debt		13,735	16,840	–18%
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		57,703	56,261	3%
Non-current liabilities		269,421	272,760	–1%
Non-controlling interests		(13,086)	(13,257)	–1%
Equity attributable to owners of Trevali		236,934	239,420	–1%
Total Liabilities and Equity		564,707	572,024	–1%

The 17% increase in cash is described in the "Cash Flows" section while the 11% decrease in other current assets is a net result of the $19.7 million decrease in settlement receivables due to the timing of shipments, partially offset by increases of $3.8 million in prepaids and $3.9 million in inventories.

Non-current assets remain unchanged, a net impact of capital additions partially offset by depreciation charged during Q1 2021 and the collection of non-current value-added taxes ("VAT") receivable.

The decrease in current debt is due to the settlement of the $12.7 million receivables factoring facility which was partially offset by the reclassification from non-current to current of $6.4 million relating to the Facility that was paid in early May 2021 in accordance with the terms of the agreement and the current portion of the lease liability recognized at Caribou for the right-of-use assets identified in the mining contractor arrangement .

There was no change to non-current liabilities despite the reclassification to current debt, as this was mostly offset by the remaining lease liability recognized at Caribou.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

		March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Change
Total debt	$	131,834	138,532	–5%
Cash and cash equivalents		39,236	33,500	17%
Net Debt[1]		92,598	105,032	–12%
Working capital		68,913	73,046	–6%

The Company's primary sources of liquidity and capital resources are cash, cash flow provided from operations and amounts available under credit agreements. The financial position and liquidity of the Company continued to improve during Q1 2021, coinciding with the zinc and lead prices that have stabilized at the highest level over the last two years and lower 2021 treatment charge benchmark following a challenging year in 2020, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in low zinc and lead prices for the majority of 2020.

As at March 31, 2021, the Company was in full compliance with all covenant obligations and had $61.3 million of available liquidity, comprised of cash and cash equivalents of $39.2 million and $22.1 million of available liquidity from the Facility. The Company had working capital of $68.9 million and expects to fund its current liabilities from cash flows generated by operating activities.

When evaluating the Company's current financial position, operating plan, current forecast for key assumptions and hedging transactions that impact 2021, the Company believes that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its minimum obligations and satisfy the covenant requirements related to the Facility and the Glencore Facility for a period of at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

Revolving Credit Facility

The Company's Facility with a syndicate of lenders was last renegotiated on August 6, 2020 and bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus between 5.5% and commitment fees for the undrawn portion of the Facility at 1.3%. The Facility matures on September 18, 2022.

As of March 31, 2021, $105.9 million (December 31, 2020: $105.9 million) was drawn under the Facility and the Company has issued letters of credit under the Facility, totaling $7.0 million to support $4.5 million in various reclamation bonding requirements and the new mining contractor for the Caribou mine and to provide $2.5 million of financial security toward power transmission payments related to the Santander mine.

In early May 2021, the Company completed a principal repayment of $6.4 million in accordance with the terms of the agreement requiring minimum repayments based on excess cash generated on a quarterly basis. Following this mandatory prepayment, the credit limit under the revolving credit facility will be permanently reduced by the payment amount to $128.6 million.

Glencore Facility

On August 6, 2020, the Company entered into a second lien secured facility agreement with Glencore up to a maximum of $20.0 million. Under the terms of the agreement, Glencore would advance to the Company amounts equal to the volume of dry metric tonnes of zinc concentrate delivered to Glencore in a given month, up to December 2020, multiplied by the difference between the annual benchmark treatment charge and the average monthly spot treatment charge.

Advances under the Glencore Facility applied to deliveries of zinc concentrate between June 2020 and December 2020. Amounts outstanding under the Glencore Facility bear interest at the same rate as the Facility. The Glencore Facility ranks subordinate to the Facility and has a maturity date of September 18, 2022.

During Q4 2020, the Glencore Facility was reduced by $7.0 million in connection with Glencore's participation in the share unit offer on December 2, 2020, including a resulting repayment of $1.8 million on the facility. The amount available to the Company under the Glencore Facility as of March 31, 2021 was nil as the full $13.0 million limit under the agreement has been drawn.

Other Debt

The settlement receivable facility balance of $12.7 million at December 31, 2020 was settled during Q1 2021 and there are no settlement receivables subject to receivable factoring as at March 31, 2021. In addition, the Company has a VAT factoring facility, secured against refund applications for recoverable VAT receivables in Burkina Faso which was utilized during 2020 but has no balance outstanding as of March 31, 2021 with all amounts having been settled in 2020.

Total debt at March 31, 2021 includes leases of $11.9 million.

Cash Flows

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	$	15,452	20,945	(25,462)	–26%	161%
Changes in working capital		20,180	(8,660)	10,917	353%	100%
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		35,632	12,285	(14,545)	190%	345%
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,049)	(10,159)	(17,988)	–28%	27%
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	$	(16,435)	19,418	27,551	–185%	–160%

The decrease in cash generated from operating activities before changes in working capital in Q1 2021 compared to the prior quarter, despite the increase in zinc prices is timing of sales and Caribou's restart costs. The increase compared to the corresponding quarter of 2020 is primarily due to higher realized zinc prices. Changes in working capital in Q1 2021 from the prior quarter are primarily due to a decrease in settlement receivables due to timing of shipments and the increase in zinc price.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

As with previous quarters, investing activities in Q1 2021 consisted primarily of capital and exploration expenditures. The amount spent during the quarter increased 28% compared to the prior quarter due to delays in capital projects in the preceding quarters, however it decreased 27% from the corresponding quarter of 2020 due to the cancellation or deferral of non-critical sustaining and expansionary capital and Caribou being on care and maintenance in 2020. Expansionary capital of $4.1 million incurred during Q1 2021 related to the digitization initiatives, an increase over the prior quarter in line with project timelines.

Cash used in financing activities during Q1 2021 consists primarily of the $12.7 million settlement of the settlement receivable facility compared to the prior quarter which included the $25.1 million equity financing (net of transaction costs) and $9.4 million draw on the Glencore Facility, partially offset by the $10.0 million voluntary Facility repayment. The cash provided by financing activities in Q1 2020 relates to a $30.0 million drawdown on the Facility. Other amounts consisting of lease and interest payments remain consistent with prior quarters.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the approximate timing of payment of the remaining maturities of the Company's commitments at March 31, 2021 in undiscounted cash flows:

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025+	**Total**
Accounts payable	$	52,542	–	–	–	–	52,542
Facility and loans		7,473	112,504	–	–	–	119,977
Lease commitments		5,253	5,846	727	31	–	11,857
Purchase commitments		34,520	42,834	23,726	11,066	1,532	113,678
Reclamation and rehabilitation		89	438	6,677	14,866	40,248	62,319
	$	99,877	161,623	31,130	25,964	41,779	360,373

The Company enters into commitments for capital expenditures in advance of the expenditures being incurred. Approvals are obtained prior to expenditure being incurred in line with the Company's capital budget.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information and the payable sales of zinc for each of the eight most recently completed quarters:

	Q1'21	Q4'20	Q3'20	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q4'19	Q3'19	Q2'19
Revenues	71,956	68,086	50,157	42,689	51,952	91,466	87,135	82,297
Zinc sales (Mlbs payable)	73	75	65	72	91	110	111	93
EBITDA[1]	15,944	(34,832)	15,368	(4,312)	(174,888)	19,611	12,945	(7,443)
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	24,491	20,101	11,214	(5,709)	(6,646)	20,364	22,487	17,558
Net (loss) income	(2,510)	(51,742)	1,122	(19,381)	(175,605)	(3,833)	(16,131)	(31,563)
Income (loss) per share – basic and diluted	0.00	(0.06)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.22)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.04)
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share[1]	0.01	0.00	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)

Revenue for amounts in the table above have been restated for comparative periods to reflect the Company's change in accounting policy.

The primary factors causing variation to the quarterly metrics are the commodity price volatility (zinc, lead and silver), the timing of shipments and operational disruptions. At the end of March 2020, the Caribou mine was placed on a care and maintenance program resulting in the decrease to zinc sales and operating results. Caribou's operations were restarted in March 2021 with full payable zinc production resuming on March 25, 2021. There were non-cash impairments of property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets recorded in Q1 and Q4 of 2020.

[1] *See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures".*

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to satisfy financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by optimizing its cash holdings, forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities.

The Company's operating cash flows are very sensitive to variations in the price of zinc and lead, foreign exchange rates and ore grades, and any cash flow outlook provided may vary significantly to actual results. Spending and capital investment plans may be adjusted in response to changes in operating cash flow expectations. An increase in average zinc and lead prices from current levels may result in an increase in planned expenditures and, conversely, weaker average zinc and lead prices could result in a reduction of planned expenditures.

Hedging

The Company has entered into hedging arrangements in respect to a portion of its forecast zinc production. These hedging arrangements consist of a combination of forward swaps, put options and fixed-pricing arrangements which combine to provide stability, predictability and insurance in the current volatile zinc price environment. In accordance with the Company's hedging policy, the hedged amounts represent less than 50% of forecast production. There are no hedges in place related to lead or silver. The following is a summary of the various arrangements:

- In early October 2020, the Company entered into zinc price forward swaps for 3.75 million pounds of payable zinc per month (approximately 15% of zinc production) for six months from October 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021 at a price of $1.10 per pound;
- In addition, zinc price put options at $1.04 per pound for 6.25 million pounds of payable zinc per month at a price of $0.03 per pound (approximately 25% of zinc production across the group) were entered into for the same six-month period, providing downside zinc price protection;
- In late October 2020, the Company entered into additional zinc price forward swaps for 2.50 million pounds of payable zinc per month (approximately 10% of zinc production) for five months from November 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021 at a price of $1.12 per pound;
- In November 2020, the Company entered into a 9-month fixed-pricing arrangement covering the period from April 2021 to December 2021 for 59.5 million pounds of payable zinc produced at Perkoa and Rosh Pinah at a price of $1.23 per pound; and
- In mid-January, the Company entered into a 21-month fixed-pricing arrangement covering the period from April 2021 to December 2022 for 115 million pounds of payable zinc produced at Caribou, which represents approximately 80% of forecast zinc production from Caribou, at a price of $1.25 per pound.

The Company remains positive in the longer-term demand outlook for zinc and lead; however, global economic uncertainty and COVID-19 have had both positive and negative effects on commodity supply, and demand, in turn affecting prices. The extent and duration of impacts that COVID-19 may have on demand and zinc and lead prices, the Company's suppliers and employees and global financial markets going forward is not known at this time, but could be material.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The mining industry involves many risks which are inherent to the nature of the business, global economic trends and economic, environmental and social conditions in the geographical areas of operation. As a result, the Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, each of which could have an adverse effect on our operating results, business prospects or financial position. The Company continuously assesses and evaluates these risks and attempts to mitigate them by implementing operating standards and processes to identify, assess, report and monitor risks across our organization.

For a comprehensive list of other risks and uncertainties affecting our business, please refer to the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Information Form, which is available at www.sedar.com.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires significant assumptions and judgments about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting year, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next twelve months, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made.

These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

These areas of judgment and critical accounting estimates are consistent with those reported in the 2020 annual consolidated financial statements and MD&A.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

There have been no changes in accounting policy or new standards and interpretations not yet adopted during 2021.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 989,092,585 are issued and outstanding as of the date of this MD&A.

In addition, there were 48,761,342 employee stock options outstanding, with exercise prices ranging between C$0.17 and C$1.59 per share and approximately 93,264,000 common share purchase warrants outstanding with an exercise price of C$0.23 each. More information on these instruments, and the terms of their conversion, is set out in Notes 15 and 11, respectively, to the 2020 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company currently has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Glencore

As of March 31, 2021, Glencore owned 259,835,925 Trevali common shares representing approximately 26.3% of the total issued and outstanding common shares. In addition, there were 24,500,000 common share purchase warrants outstanding with an exercise price of C$0.23 each and expiry of June 2, 2022, see Note 9 of the 2020 audited annual consolidated financial statements for more information on these instruments.

Glencore purchases all of the Company's concentrate production under separate off-take agreements with each of its mines which were entered into before Glencore was a related party of the Company.

Glencore is also a lender to the Company, as described above under "Liquidity and Capital Resources – Glencore Facility". In addition, pursuant to a Services Agreement dated August 31, 2017 between the Company and Glencore, Glencore provides certain technical, financial and other advisory services to the Company, which are provided on a cost-recovery basis.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

The Company has entered into the following transactions with Glencore:

		Q1'21	Q4'20	Q1'20	Q1'21 vs Q4'20	Q1'21 vs Q1'20
Net revenue on concentrate sales	$	71,956	68,086	51,952	6%	39%
Settlement mark-to-market gain (loss)		83	1,047	(15,573)	–92%	99%
Other income[1]		–	–	2,300	0%	–100%
Interest expense		182	195	–	–6%	0%

		March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Settlement receivable from Glencore	$	32,842	51,311
Payable to Glencore		304	48
Glencore facility[2]	$	13,001	13,001

[1] *Relates to the settlement of the fixed pricing arrangement for the Caribou mine.*
[2] *Balance excludes capitalized transaction fees.*

P.E. Minerals Namibia (Proprietary) Limited

P.E. Minerals Namibia (Proprietary) Limited is a minority shareholder of Rosh Pinah and is the holder of the mining licence for the Rosh Pinah mine, with the Company paying a market rate lease. The Ministry of Mines and Energy in Namibia approved the application for a 15-year extension of the mining licence on December 2, 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS

Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("DC&P")

Management, under the supervision of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, has designed DC&P which provide reasonable assurance that material information related to Trevali is identified and communicated on a timely basis.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

Management, under the supervision of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate ICFR. Any system of ICFR, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assesses the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR based on the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission on Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013).

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

USE OF NON-IFRS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This MD&A refers to the following non-IFRS financial performance measures: Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), Earnings before interest and taxes ("EBIT"), Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Earnings per Share, Net Debt, C1 Cash Cost and All-In Sustaining Cost ("AISC").

These measures are not recognized under IFRS as they do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Trevali uses these measures internally to evaluate the underlying operating performance of the Company for the reporting periods presented. The use of these measures enables the Company to assess performance trends and to evaluate the results of the underlying business. Trevali understands that certain investors, and others who follow the Company's performance, also assess performance in this way.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

The Company believes that these measures reflect our performance and are useful indicators of our expected performance in future periods. This data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

EBITDA and EBIT

EBITDA provides insight into overall business performance. This measure assists readers in understanding the ongoing cash generating potential of the business including liquidity to fund working capital, service debt, and fund capital expenditures and investment opportunities. EBITDA is profit attributable to shareholders before net finance expense, income taxes and depreciation, depletion, and amortization. EBIT is EBITDA after depreciation, depletion, and amortization. Other companies may calculate EBIT and EBITDA differently.

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBIT and Adjusted Earnings per Share

Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA less the impact of impairments or reversals of impairment and other non-cash and non-recurring expenses and recoveries. Adjusted EBIT consists of EBIT less the impact of impairments or reversals of impairment and other non-cash and non-recurring expenses and recoveries. These expenses and recoveries are removed from the calculation of EBITDA and EBIT as the Company does not believe they are reflective of the Company's ability to generate liquidity and its core operating results.

Adjusted Earnings per Share consists of net income or loss in the period less the impact of impairments or reversals of impairment, settlement mark-to-market, mark-to-market (gain) loss on financial instruments, (gain) loss on foreign exchange, restructuring expenses and other income or expenses.

		Q1 2021
Net loss	$	(2,510)
Current income tax		491
Deferred income tax recovery		878
Interest expense		2,807
EBIT		1,666
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		14,278
EBITDA		15,944
Mark-to-market loss on financial instruments		742
Settlement mark-to-market gain		(83)
Other expenses		1,008
Mine restart expenses		6,338
Loss on foreign exchange		542
Adjusted EBITDA	$	24,491
Net loss	$	(2,510)
Loss on foreign exchange		542
Mine restart expenses		6,338
Other expenses		1,008
Settlement mark-to-market gain		(83)
Mark-to-market loss on financial instruments		742
Adjusted net income	$	6,037
Loss per Share	$	0.00
Adjusted Earnings per Share	$	0.01
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic (‘000)		989,093

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in thousands except where noted)

Net Debt

Net Debt demonstrates how the Company's debt is being managed and is defined as total current and non-current portions of debt and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

		March 31, 2021
Revolving Credit Facility, net of fees	$	104,517
Glencore facility, net of fees		12,749
Other loans		2,711
		119,977
Leases		11,857
Total debt	$	131,834
Less: cash and cash equivalents		39,236
Net Debt	$	92,598

C1 Cash Cost

This measures the estimated cash cost to produce a pound of payable zinc. This measure includes mine operating production expenses such as mining, processing, administration, indirect charges (including surface maintenance and camp), and smelting, refining and freight, distribution, royalties, and by-product metal revenues divided by pounds of payable zinc produced. C1 Cash Cost per pound of payable zinc produced does not include depreciation, depletion, and amortization, reclamation expenses, capital sustaining and exploration expenses.

AISC

This measures the estimated cash costs to produce a pound of payable zinc plus the estimated capital sustaining costs to maintain the mine and mill. This measure includes the C1 Cash Cost per pound and capital sustaining costs divided by pounds of payable zinc produced. All-In Sustaining Cost per pound of zinc payable produced does not include depreciation, depletion, and amortization, reclamation and exploration expenses.

		Q1 2021				
		Perkoa	Rosh Pinah	Santander	Caribou	Total
Mining	$	6,318	3,800	6,045	421	16,584
Processing		6,473	2,262	2,388	298	11,421
Maintenance		1,036	1,709	2,071	105	4,921
General and administrative		4,664	1,807	1,051	204	7,726
Smelting and refining		11,325	6,762	4,333	–	22,420
Distribution		3,365	706	562	8	4,641
Royalties		1,187	1,025	38	–	2,250
Less: By-product revenues		–	11	(3,587)	–	(3,576)
C1 total costs		34,368	18,082	12,901	1,036	66,387
Sustaining CAPEX		2,210	3,487	742	211	6,650
Lease payments		694	–	–	544	1,238
AISC total costs	$	37,272	21,569	13,643	1,791	74,275
Pounds of zinc payable produced	Mlbs	43.0	15.4	15.3	1.2	74.8
C1 Cash Cost	$/lbs	0.80	1.18	0.85	0.87	0.89
AISC	$/lbs	0.87	1.41	0.89	1.50	0.99

Sustaining capital expenditures are defined as those expenditures which do not increase payable mineral production at a mine site and excludes all expenditures at the Company's projects and certain expenditures at the Company's operating sites which are deemed expansionary in nature. The following table reconciles sustaining capital expenditures to the Company's total capital expenditures:

		Q1 2021
Additions to property, plant and equipment	$	18,628
Sustaining capital expenditures		6,650
Expansionary capital expenditures		4,114
Right of use assets	$	7,864

NOTES TO READER

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information and Statements

This MD&A contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management of the Company as of the date the statements are published, and the Company assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, except as required by law.

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect management’s expectations or beliefs regarding future events including, but not limited to, statements with respect to the Company’s growth strategies, expected annual savings from capital projects, anticipated supply, demand and market outlook for commodities, future commodity prices, anticipated effects of commodity prices on revenues, estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production and capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, future anticipated property acquisitions, the content, cost, timing and results of future exploration programs and life of mine expectancies. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “outlook”, “guidance”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of zinc, lead, silver and other minerals and the anticipated sensitivity of our financial performance to such prices; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recoveries; results of current and planned exploration activities; dependence on key personnel; potential conflicts of interest involving our directors and officers; labour pool constraints; labour disputes; availability of infrastructure required for the development of mining projects; delays or inability to obtain governmental and regulatory approvals for mining operations or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; counterparty risks; increased operating and capital costs; foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; operating in foreign jurisdictions with risk of changes to governmental regulation; compliance with governmental regulations; compliance with environmental laws and regulations; land reclamation and mine closure obligations; challenges to title or ownership interest of our mineral properties; maintaining ongoing social license to operate; impact of climatic conditions on the Company’s mining operations; corruption and bribery; limitations inherent in our insurance coverage; compliance with debt covenants; competition in the mining industry; our ability to integrate new acquisitions into our operations; cybersecurity threats; litigation; and other risks of the mining industry including, without limitation, other risks and uncertainties that are more fully described in the “Risks and Uncertainties” section of this MD&A and the “Risk Factors” section of our most recently filed Annual Information Form. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Trevali provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events may differ from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Qualified Person and Quality Control/Quality Assurance

Yan Bourassa, Vice President, Technical Services of the Company, is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators and has supervised and approved the preparation of the scientific and technical information that forms the basis for this MD&A.

For a description of the key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate mineral reserves and resources, as well as data verification procedures and a general discussion of the extent to which the estimates of scientific and technical information may be affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant factors, please see the technical reports for our material properties as filed by us on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.