TREVALI MINING CORPORATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018

Dated August 8, 2018

INTRODUCTION

Trevali Mining Corporation ("Trevali" or the "Company") prepared this Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018, as a "Non-Venture Issuer", in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 - Continuous Disclosure Obligations ("NI 51-102"), as of August 8, 2018. This MD&A provides a detailed analysis of the Company's financial results for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six-months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 which have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting Standards of IFRS ("Financial Statements").

This MD&A reports all figures in thousands of United States Dollars except for share, per share, per pound and per ounce amounts, unless otherwise noted. Trevali operates in various jurisdictions and makes references to Canadian dollars as "CAD$", Peruvian soles as "SOL", Namibian dollars as "NAD" and West African Franc as "XOF".

Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures

This MD&A refers to the following Non-IFRS financial performance measures: EBITDA, Cash Operating Costs per Tonne, C1 Cash Cost per Pound and All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC") per Pound. The detailed description and calculations are disclosed in the 'Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures' section.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information and Statements

This MD&A contains certain "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 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 estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, 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 anticipated exploration programs and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "outlook", "guidance", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", 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. In this MD&A, certain forward-looking statements are identified by words including "guidance", "may", "future", "expected", "intends" and "estimates".

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;; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; accidents; assumptions related to geotechnical conditions of tailings facilities; dependence on key personnel; 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 associated with sales of our metals; increased operating and capital costs; operating in foreign jurisdictions with risk of changes to governmental regulation; impact of climatic conditions on the Company's Santander, Caribou, Rosh Pinah and Perkoa mining operations; compliance with debt covenants, and other risks of the mining industry including, without limitation, other risks and uncertainties that are more fully described in the Company's annual information form, audited consolidated annual financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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. Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from this MD&A may not necessarily indicate future results from operations. The Company provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company's forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management as of the date the statements are published, and the Company's assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in the future, except as required by law. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

COMPANY BUSINESS AND BACKGROUND

Trevali is a natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and production of mineral properties. The Company is actively producing zinc and lead-silver concentrates from its Santander Mine in Peru, its Caribou Mine in the Bathurst Mining Camp, northern New Brunswick, Canada, its Rosh Pinah Mine in Namibia and producing zinc concentrates from its Perkoa Mine in Burkina Faso. In addition, Trevali owns the Halfmile Project, the Stratmat and Restigouche polymetallic deposits in addition to options to acquire the majority positions in the Heath Steele and Murray deposits located in New Brunswick, Canada, the Ruttan Mine in northern Manitoba, Canada and an effective 44% interest in the Gergarub project in Namibia.

Common shares of the Company are listed under the symbol (i) "TV" on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and the Bolsa de Valores de Lima in Peru, (ii) "TREVF" on the OTCQX International Quotation System in the United States, and (iii) "4T1" on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The Company acquired the Santander zinc-lead-silver mine in Peru, through a 50-year assignment agreement dated December 11, 2007 with Compania Minerales Santander S.A.C. ("Santander"). The Santander Mine was formerly a producing mine which Trevali returned to commercial production during January 2014. The Property is approximately 215 kilometers by road from Lima via the town of Canta. The current infrastructure is comprised of a camp and associated support facilities, 2,000 tonne-per-day mill and processing plant and tailings impoundment. The Santander Mine produces zinc and lead-silver concentrates.

In April 2011, the Company merged with Kria Resources Ltd., a Toronto Venture Exchange listed Company with the Halfmile and Stratmat base metal properties in New Brunswick, Canada and the Ruttan base metal property in northern Manitoba, Canada.

In November 2012, the Company acquired Maple Minerals Corporation (since renamed Trevali Mining (New Brunswick) Ltd.), a private company located in New Brunswick, by way of amalgamation. This acquisition provided Trevali with the former Caribou base metal mine, the 3,000 tonne-per-day processing plant, and a permitted tailings treatment facility. On July 1, 2016, the Caribou Mine commenced commercial production of zinc and lead-silver concentrates.

In August 2017 the Company completed the acquisition of a portfolio of zinc assets from Glencore plc ("Glencore"), and certain of its subsidiaries, including an 80.1% interest in the Rosh Pinah Mine in Namibia ("Rosh Pinah"), a 90% interest in the Perkoa Mine in Burkina Faso ("Perkoa"), an effective 39% interest in the Gergarub project in Namibia, an option to acquire 100% interest in the Heath Steele project in Canada along with related exploration properties and other assets.

On May 31, 2018, Trevali increased its beneficial ownership in Rosh Pinah from 80.1% to 90.0% through a partial share buy-back (and this also increased Trevali's indirect ownership interest in the Gergarub deposit from 39% to 44%).

2018 Summarized Consolidated Financial Highlights

- Earned net revenues of $248,632 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($77,364 for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and $133,914 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($37,440 for the three months ended June 30, 2017). Realized $1.45 per payable pound of Zinc before provisional price adjustments for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($1.24 for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and $1.42 per payable pound of Zinc before provisional price adjustments for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($1.20 for the three months ended June 30, 2017). Realized $1.35 per payable pound of Zinc after provisional price adjustments for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($1.22 for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and $1.27 per payable pound of Zinc after provisional price adjustments for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($1.13 for the three months ended June 30, 2017).
- Generated a $82,734 gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($19,826 gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and $46,126 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($10,143 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017).
- The Santander Mine generated $11,732 gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($7,451 gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and $6,699 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($4,503 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017).
- The Caribou Mine generated $21,094 gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($12,375 gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and $11,041 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($5,640 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017).
- The Rosh Pinah Mine generated $20,510 gross profit the six months ended and $8,879 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2018. As Trevali acquired the Rosh Pinah Mine on August 31, 2017, no comparatives figures are provided for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2017.

- The Perkoa Mine generated $29,398 gross profit the six months ended and $19,507 gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2018. As Trevali acquired the Perkoa Mine on August 31, 2017, no comparatives figures are provided for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2017.
- Recorded $72,264 net income before income tax for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($7,465 net income before income tax for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and recorded $31,513 net income before income tax for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($2,467 net income before income tax for the three months ended June 30, 2017).
- Generated record high $117,332 EBIDTA for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($24,675 EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and $58,786 EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($10,809 EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2017). EBITDA is a Non-IFRS measure – see the 'Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures'.
- Held $102,412 'cash and cash equivalents' ($94,135 at December 31, 2017) and had a $159,760 working capital position as of June 30, 2018 ($144,350 at December 31, 2017).
- Retired $8,000 on the Term Facility in June 2018 and $8,000 in March 2018 as part of the long-term debt repayment schedule.
- Acquired an additional 10% interest in Rosh Pinah for $23,101 through the May 31, 2018 partial share buy-back.

The following four tables summarize Trevali's key combined production statistics, average realized metal prices, select summarized financial information and depreciation reconciliation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. The comparative figures for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 only include the Santander Mine and Caribou Mine as both the Rosh Pinah and Perkoa Mines were acquired on August 31, 2017.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June 30	
Production	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Tonnes Mined	790,215	807,166	371,802	1,597,381	742,755
Tonnes Milled	743,935	820,214	431,093	1,564,149	864,222
Zinc head grade	8.18%	7.89%	4.63%	8.03%	4.85%
Lead head grade	1.58%	1.30%	1.69%	1.43%	1.70%
Silver head grade (ozs/ton)	4.06	1.46	1.73	2.70	1.70
Zinc recovery rate	88%	87%	87%	88%	81%
Lead recovery rate	68%	62%	81%	50%	66%
Silver recovery rate	45%	44%	67%	15%	47%
Zinc concentrate produced (DMT)	107,906	117,452	33,937	225,357	70,513
Lead concentrate produced (DMT)	14,933	13,308	11,858	28,241	24,368
Zinc concentrate grade	50%	48%	48%	49%	48%
Lead concentrate grade	40%	39%	41%	40%	40%
Silver concentrate (ozs/ton)	21.90	24.43	30.71	23.10	28.19
Zinc payable production (lbs)	98,738,944	103,891,609	29,949,148	202,630,552	61,895,376
Lead payable production (lbs)	12,296,555	10,531,420	9,912,095	22,827,974	19,895,758
Silver payable production (oz)	336,606	337,801	385,505	674,407	731,167
Zinc concentrate sold (DMT)	98,171	124,418	31,596	222,589	70,523
Lead concentrate sold (DMT)	10,169	16,199	11,948	26,367	24,981
Payable Zinc (lbs)	89,490,812	114,220,221	27,644,763	203,711,033	61,223,004
Payable Lead (lbs)	7,956,056	13,160,877	9,828,395	21,116,933	19,536,784
Payable Silver (oz)	274,748	376,455	379,577	651,203	708,213
Cash Cost per Tonne Milled [1]	$ 73	$ 58	$ 50	$ 65	$ 49
C1 Cash Cost per Pound [1]	$ 0.83	$ 0.68	$ 0.55	$ 0.74	$ 0.69
All-In Sustaining Cost per Pound [1]	$ 0.97	$ 0.85	$ 0.80	$ 0.88	$ 0.86

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

	Three Month Ended			Six Months Ended Jun 30	
Average Realized Metal Price	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Zinc realized price per payable pound sold, before pricing adjustments ($ / lb)	$ 1.49	$ 1.42	$ 1.20	$ 1.45	$ 1.24
Provisional and final invoicing and quantity adjustments per payable pound sold ($ / lb)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.15)	$ (0.07)	$ (0.10)	$ (0.02)
Zinc realized price per payable pound sold ($ / lb)	$ 1.45	$ 1.27	$ 1.13	$ 1.35	$ 1.22
LME average price per pound ($ / lb)	$ 1.55	$ 1.41	$ 1.18	$ 1.48	$ 1.22
Lead ($ / lb)	$ 1.09	$ 1.10	$ 0.98	$ 1.10	$ 1.01
Silver ($ / oz)	$ 16.53	$ 16.53	$ 16.85	$ 16.53	$ 17.28

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June 30	
Financials	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Revenues, net	114,718	133,914	37,440	248,632	77,364
Mining operating expenses	63,728	63,548	21,896	127,276	46,085
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	14,382	24,240	5,401	38,622	11,453
Gross Profit	36,608	46,126	10,143	82,734	19,826

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June 30	
Depreciation Reconciliation	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Total Depreciation and Depletion	22,328	10,326	5,674	32,654	11,370
Expensed from inventory (capitalized to inventory)	(7,946)	13,914	(273)	5,968	83
Depreciation Income Statement	14,382	24,240	5,401	38,622	11,453

OUTLOOK

Peru

The 2018 **Santander Mine** revised production guidance estimate is:

- 55 – 58 million pounds of payable zinc in concentrate (an increase from the previous 54 – 57 million pounds of payable zinc in concentrate guidance),
- 11.0 – 11.6 million pounds of payable lead in concentrate; and
- 654,000 – 687,000 ounces of payable silver.

After completing the scheduled major mill maintenance program in March 2018, the mill achieved throughput of 223,884 tonnes (an operational record) and mine output of 198,318 tonnes during the second quarter. With the Santander mill now operating at approximately 2,500 tonnes per day (above design capacity), the Company increased its 2018 zinc production guidance by 1 million pounds (500 tonnes) to 55 – 58 million payable pounds (24,950 – 26,320 tonnes).

Site operating cost for the six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $50 per tonne as a result of planned lower mill throughput and metal production in Q1 while mill maintenance was completed. The mine site operating cost for three months ended June 30, 2018 is $40 per tonne - a significant improvement from the 2018-Q1 $65 per tonne. The Company continues to implement operational efficiency initiatives and cost containment measures.

The Santander exploration team continues to drill test the Magistrales and Pipe deposit systems in 2018 as part of its annual exploration campaign.

Canada – Bathurst Mining Camp

The 2018 **Caribou Mine** production guidance estimate is:

- 86 – 90 million pounds of payable zinc in concentrate,
- 27.1 – 28.4 million pounds of payable lead in concentrate and
- 627,000 – 658,000 ounces of payable silver.

Site operating cost for the six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $62 per tonne and marginally above the annual 2018 guidance ranging from $55 to $61 per tonne milled. Management expects a positive impact on zinc recoveries as the winter effects ease and the Company continues to implement cost containment initiatives.

Halfmile-Stratmat

The Company announced the results of the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") study on November 6, 2017. Please refer to the news release dated November 6, 2017 and the Exploration and Development section of this MD&A for further details.

Murray Brook

On March 2, 2018, Trevali announced that it had entered into a Letter of Intent with Puma Exploration Inc. ("Puma") for the acquisition of an option to acquire an interest in the Murray Brook Deposit and to form a proposed Strategic Exploration Alliance in the northern portion of the Bathurst Mining Camp in New Brunswick. Trevali, at its option, will provide all or part of the remaining $5,810 (CAD$7,500) in funding to Puma in order for Puma to finalize the 100-percent acquisition of the Murray Brook Deposit ultimately leading to a 75:25 percent ownership interest between Trevali and Puma, respectively, and a 51:49 percent ownership in the Murray Brook East Property, respectively. Trevali advanced $1,579 to Puma and invested $384 in Puma units consisting of 5,555,556 common shares at CAD$0.09 per share and 2,777,777 warrants exercisable at CAD$0.12 per share (each warrant is fully transferrable and has a three-year term). The proceeds will be used to advance the Strategic Exploration Alliance (see March 2, 2018 News Release).

On April 27, 2018, Trevali advanced an additional $1,154 to Puma to fund required staged payments as part of the Murray Brook purchase price.

The total advanced to date is $2,733 with $3,077 approximately (CAD$4,000) remaining to be advanced at Trevali's option.

<u>Namibia</u>

Trevali acquired the **Rosh Pinah Mine** on August 31, 2017 (comparatives are not available).

The 2018 **Rosh Pinah Mine** revised production guidance estimate is:

- 95 – 105 million pounds of payable zinc in concentrate (a decrease from the previous 105 – 115 million pounds of payable zinc in concentrate guidance),
- 5.7 – 6.0 million pounds of payable lead in concentrate and
- 123,000 – 129,000 ounces of payable silver.

Performance for the quarter was below expectation as mine production did not achieve targeted levels due to non-optimal operational practices. Consequently, 2018 production guidance has been reduced by 10 million pounds (4,540 tonnes) to 95 – 105 million payable pounds (43,100 – 47,640 tonnes) of zinc.

The mine site operating cost for three and six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $47 and $51 per tonne, respectively. The year-to-date cost-per-tonne is within the annual 2018 guidance ranging from $49 to $54 per tonne milled.

The Company is actively addressing this issue and continues to onboard key skills, advance workforce training, provide operational support and implement compliance tracking.

<u>Burkina Faso</u>

Trevali acquired the **Perkoa Mine** on August 31, 2017 (comparatives are not available).

The 2018 **Perkoa Mine** revised production guidance estimate is:

- 164 – 174 million pounds of payable zinc in concentrate (an increase from the previous 155 – 165 million pounds of payable zinc in concentrate guidance).

Q2-2018 production was 46.2 million pounds (20,940 tonnes) of payable zinc with an average zinc recovery of 93%. Mine output and mill throughput for the quarter were 182,551 tonnes and 176,027 tonnes of ore, respectively. Given the strong performance over the first half of 2018, the Company increased the 2018 zinc production guidance by 9 million pounds (4,080 tonnes) to 164 – 174 million payable pounds (74,400 – 78,950 tonnes).

The mine site operating cost for the six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $100 per tonne and is below the annual 2018 guidance ranging from $103 to $113 per tonne milled.

During Q1-2018, Trevali approved the procurement and installation of a more efficient site power generating system. The project has an estimated budget, including contingency, totaling $9.2 million with an anticipated cost savings of approximately $5 – $7 per tonne milled.

Discussion of Mining Operations

Santander Mine, Peru

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June 30	
Production	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Tonnes Mined	187,073	198,318	148,698	385,391	297,387
Tonnes Milled	150,627	223,884	205,401	374,511	405,650
Zinc head grade	4.46%	4.47%	3.70%	4.46%	3.75%
Lead head grade	0.48%	0.52%	0.87%	0.50%	0.73%
Silver head grade (ozs/ton)	0.77	0.91	1.24	0.85	1.11
Zinc recovery rate	89%	89%	87%	89%	87%
Lead recovery rate	79%	79%	81%	79%	80%
Silver recovery rate	58%	61%	67%	60%	65%
Zinc concentrate produced (DMT)	12,549	18,822	13,834	31,371	27,871
Lead concentrate produced (DMT)	1,109	1,891	3,224	3,000	5,344
Zinc concentrate grade	48%	47%	48%	48%	48%
Lead concentrate grade	51%	50%	46%	50%	45%
Silver concentrate (ozs/ton)	60.32	65.98	53.90	63.89	55.49
Zinc payable production (lbs)	10,953,272	16,384,235	12,070,045	27,337,507	24,396,879
Lead payable production (lbs)	1,170,588	1,911,609	3,049,724	3,082,197	4,925,615
Silver payable production (oz)	70,046	130,659	181,949	200,706	310,525
Zinc concentrate sold (DMT)	12,715	18,622	14,104	31,337	27,683
Lead concentrate sold (DMT)	1,111	1,852	2,978	2,963	5,055
Payable Zinc (lbs)	10,993,766	16,161,879	12,141,233	27,155,645	23,945,848
Payable Lead (lbs)	1,134,093	1,875,658	2,740,815	3,009,751	4,575,498
Payable Silver (oz)	67,626	125,576	171,206	193,203	296,764
Cash Cost per Tonne Milled [1]	$ 64	$ 40	$ 38	$ 50	$ 36
C1 Cash Cost per Pound [1]	$ 1.08	$ 0.64	$ 0.53	$ 0.81	$ 0.65
All-In Sustaining Cost per Pound [1]	$ 1.44	$ 0.90	$ 0.85	$ 1.11	$ 0.91

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

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June 30	
Financials	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Revenues, net	16,602	20,632	15,948	37,234	29,449
Mining operating expenses	9,407	10,620	8,744	20,027	16,720
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,161	3,313	2,701	5,475	5,278
Gross Profit	5,034	6,699	4,503	11,732	7,451

All concentrates are purchased by Glencore plc's Peruvian subsidiary, Empresa Minera Los Quenuales S.A. ("Glencore Peru"), under the Company's offtake agreement with Glencore Peru.

Three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

Net revenues totaled $20,632 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $15,948 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Gross profit totaled $6,669 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $4,503 for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Underground production was 198,318 tonnes of ore and average head grades were 4.47% zinc, 0.52% lead and 0.91 oz/ton silver, with production of 18,822 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 1,891 tonnes of lead-silver concentrate. Recoveries averaged 89% for zinc, 79% for lead and 61% for silver.

The Q2-2018 production included 16.4 million pounds (7,434 tonnes) of payable zinc, 1.9 million pounds (867 tonnes) of payable lead and 130,659 ounces of payable silver. Recoveries averaged 47% for zinc and 50% for lead.

The mine site operating cost for three months ended June 30, 2018 is $40 per tonne - a significant improvement from the 2018-Q1 $64 per tonne. The major factors contributing to the improvement include the mill operating at and above name plate design capacity from April 2018 onwards (after the completion of the scheduled mill maintenance program during March 2018), commissioning of new mine pumping infrastructure, and the successful implementation of operating cost containment initiatives.

Six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

Net revenues totaled $37,234 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $29,449 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Gross profit totaled $11,732 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $7,451 for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

During 2018-Q1, the Santander mill averaged 1,674 tonnes per day which is materially below the 2,000 tonne-per-day design rate. This was due to planned maintenance work on a ball mill resulting in approximately 25% lower processing capacity. The mill maintenance was completed in late March and the mill is currently operating at higher than design capacity. Mining during Q1 was maintained at normal capacity and this resulted in an ore stock pile of approximately 65,000-tonnes at the end of March 2018.

Underground production was 385,391 tonnes of ore and average head grades were 4.46% zinc, 0.50% lead and 0.85 oz/ton silver, with production of 31,371 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 3,000 tonnes of lead-silver concentrate. Recoveries averaged 89% for zinc, 79% for lead and 60% for silver.

The YTD-2018 production included 27.3 million pounds of payable zinc, 3.1 million pounds of payable lead and 200,706 ounces of payable silver. Recoveries averaged 48% for zinc and 50% for lead.

The mine site operating cost for the six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $50 per tonne and is above the annual 2018 guidance ranging from $38 to $42 per tonne milled.

Caribou Mine, Canada

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June 30	
Production	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Tonnes Mined	238,650	266,500	223,104	505,150	445,368
Tonnes Milled	235,531	247,222	225,692	482,753	458,572
Zinc head grade	5.94%	5.92%	5.49%	5.93%	5.82%
Lead head grade	2.43%	2.16%	2.43%	2.29%	2.56%
Silver head grade (ozs/ton)	2.14	1.96	2.17	2.04	2.23
Zinc recovery rate	75%	76%	78%	76%	76%
Lead recovery rate	62%	60%	61%	61%	62%
Silver recovery rate	41%	35%	38%	38%	38%
Zinc concentrate produced (DMT)	22,769	23,394	20,104	46,163	42,643
Lead concentrate produced (DMT)	9,556	8,400	8,634	17,956	19,024
Zinc concentrate grade	46%	48%	48%	47%	48%
Lead concentrate grade	37%	38%	39%	38%	38%
Silver concentrate (ozs/ton)	21.76	20.27	22.05	21.06	20.52
Zinc payable production (lbs)	19,079,123	20,530,395	17,879,104	39,609,517	37,498,499
Lead payable production (lbs)	7,200,955	6,473,136	6,862,370	13,674,090	14,970,143
Silver payable production (oz)	216,087	178,753	203,556	394,840	420,641
Zinc concentrate sold (DMT)	21,409	24,694	17,491	46,103	42,457
Lead concentrate sold (DMT)	9,058	8,959	8,970	18,017	19,062
Payable Zinc (lbs)	17,821,252	21,727,049	15,503,529	39,548,300	37,277,157
Payable Lead (lbs)	6,821,963	6,863,850	7,087,580	13,685,813	14,961,286
Payable Silver (oz)	207,122	196,829	208,371	403,951	411,449
Cash Cost per Tonne Milled [1]	$ 64	$ 60	$ 61	$ 62	$ 61
C1 Cash Cost per Pound [1]	$ 0.73	$ 0.64	$ 0.71	$ 0.68	$ 0.71
All-In Sustaining Cost per Pound [1]	$ 0.90	$ 0.81	$ 0.83	$ 0.85	$ 0.83

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

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended	
Financials	**Q1-2018**	**Q2-2018**	**Q2-2017**	**June 30, 2018**	**June 30, 2017**
Revenues, net	28,072	29,706	21,492	57,778	47,915
Mining operating expenses	14,562	15,725	13,152	30,285	29,366
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,459	2,940	2,700	6,399	6,174
Gross Profit	10,051	11,041	5,640	21,094	12,375

All concentrates are purchased by Glencore AG's Canadian subsidiary, Glencore Canada Corporation, under the Company's offtake agreement.

Three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

Net revenues totaled $29,706 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $21,492 for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Gross profit totaled $11,041 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $5,640 for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Mine production was 266,500 tonnes with mill throughput at 247,222 tonnes; recoveries averaged 76% for zinc, 60% for lead, and 35% for silver. Average head grades were 5.9% zinc, 2.2% lead and 1.96 oz/ton of silver, with production of 23,934 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 8,400 tonnes of lead-silver concentrate.

The mine site operating cost for three months ended June 30, 2018 is $60 per tonne. Operational improvements and cost containment initiatives were the key contributing factors in reducing the cost per tonne during 2018-Q2. These measures will continue into the second half of the year.

Six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

Net revenues totaled $57,778 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $47,915 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Gross profit totaled $21,094 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $12,375 for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

The mine site operating cost for the six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $62 per tonne and is marginally above the annual 2018 guidance ranging from $55-to-$61 per tonne milled.

Q2-2018 production included 20.5 million pounds (9,315 tonnes) of payable zinc, 6.5 million pounds (2,937 tonnes) of payable lead and 178,753 ounces of payable silver. Mine production for the quarter was 266,500 tonnes, an operational record, and mill throughput was 247,222 tonnes. As expected, the winter impacts experienced in the first quarter decreased in the second quarter, which positively impacted zinc recoveries.

Rosh Pinah Mine, Namibia

Trevali acquired the Rosh Pinah Mine on August 31, 2017 (comparatives are not available).

Production	Three Months Ended Q1-2018	Three Months Ended Q2-2018	Six Months Ended June 30 2018
Tonnes Mined	172,334	159,797	332,131
Tonnes Milled	177,837	173,082	350,919
Zinc head grade	7.92%	7.69%	7.81%
Lead head grade	1.40%	1.07%	1.24%
Silver head grade (ozs/ton)	0.58	0.29	0.44
Zinc recovery rate	88%	86%	87%
Lead recovery rate	77%	58%	67%
Silver recovery rate	51%	60%	56%
Zinc concentrate produced (DMT)	25,175	25,540	50,715
Lead concentrate produced (DMT)	4,268	3,017	7,285
Zinc concentrate grade	49%	45%	47%
Lead concentrate grade	45%	35%	41%
Silver concentrate (ozs/ton)	12.25	9.99	11.32
Zinc payable production (lbs)	22,831,575	20,825,332	43,656,907
Lead payable production (lbs)	3,925,012	2,146,675	6,071,687
Silver payable production (oz)	50,473	28,388	79,182
Zinc concentrate sold (DMT)	30,386	19,610	49,996
Lead concentrate sold (DMT)	-	5,388	5,388
Payable Zinc (lbs)	28,077,201	17,512,049	45,589,250
Payable Lead (lbs)	-	4,421,369	4,421,369
Payable Silver (oz)	-	54,050	54,050
Cash Cost per Tonne Milled [1]	$ 54	$ 47	$ 51
C1 Cash Cost per Pound [1]	$ 0.90	$ 0.47	$ 0.70
All-In Sustaining Cost per Pound [1]	$ 1.06	$ 0.69	$ 0.88

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

Financials	Three Months Ended Q1-2018	Q2-2018	Six Months Ended June 30 2018
Revenues, net	33,192	21,566	54,758
Mining operating expenses	16,040	10,866	26,908
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,519	1,821	7,340
Gross Profit	11,633	8,879	20,510

Rosh Pinah typically ships Lead concentrates approximately twice per year due to its relatively limited Lead concentrate production.

Three months ended June 30, 2018
Net revenues totaled $21,566 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $33,192 for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Gross profit totaled $8,879 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $11,633 for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Mine production was 159,797 tonnes and mill throughput was 173,082 tonnes, with recoveries averaging 86% for zinc, 58% for lead, and 60% for silver. Average head grades milled were 7.7% zinc and 1.1% lead and production of 25,540 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 3,017 tonnes of lead-silver concentrate.

Q2-2018 production included 20.8 million pounds (9,449 tonnes) of payable zinc, 2.1 million pounds (974 tonnes) of payable lead and 28,388 ounces of payable silver.

The mine site operating cost for three months ended June 30, 2018 is $47 per tonne.

Mine production performance for the quarter was below expectation as targeted tonnage levels were not achieved due to non-optimal operational practices. Consequently, 2018 production guidance has been reduced by 10 million pounds (4,540 tonnes) to 95 – 105 million payable pounds (43,100 – 47,640 tonnes) of zinc.

Six months ended June 30, 2018
Net revenues totaled $54,758 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Gross profit totaled $20,510 for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Mine production was 332,131 tonnes with mill throughput at 350,919 tonnes; average head grades were 7.8% zinc, 1.2% lead and 0.4 oz/ton of silver with recovery rates averaging 87% for zinc, 67% for lead, and 56% for silver. Mill produced 50,715 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 7,285 tonnes of lead-silver concentrate.

YTD-2018 production included 43.7 million pounds of payable zinc, 6.1 million pounds of payable lead and 79,182 ounces of payable silver.

The mine site operating cost for three and six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $47 and $51 per tonne, respectively. The year-to-date cost-per-tonne is within the annual 2018 guidance ranging from $49 to $54 per tonne milled.

Business improvement programs have been implemented to target key operational areas including production drilling support, introduction of raise-boring to improve the stope production cycle and mobile fleet optimization. Site is also implementing improved operational activity-based planning processes and compliance monitoring.

Metal production is planned to increase in the second half of the year with higher grade stopes scheduled to be processed.

Perkoa Mine, Burkina Faso

Trevali acquired the Perkoa Mine on August 31, 2017 (comparatives are not available).

The Perkoa deposit is a zinc rich ore body - there are no by-product metal revenues.

Production	Three Months Ended Q1-2018	Three Months Ended Q2-2018	Six Months Ended June 30 2018
Tonnes Mined	192,158	182,551	374,709
Tonnes Milled	179,940	176,027	355,967
Zinc head grade	14.49%	15.20%	14.84%
Zinc recovery rate	94%	93%	94%
Zinc concentrate produced (DMT)	47,413	49,696	97,109
Zinc concentrate grade	52%	50%	51%
Zinc payable production (lbs)	45,874,974	46,151,647	92,026,621
Zinc concentrate sold (DMT)	33,660	61,492	95,153
Payable Zinc (lbs)	32,598,594	58,819,244	91,417,837
Cash Cost per Tonne Milled [1]	$ 112	$ 87	$ 100
C1 Cash Cost per Pound [1]	$ 0.78	$ 0.74	$ 0.76
All-In Sustaining Cost per Pound [1]	$ 0.84	$ 0.83	$ 0.83

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

Financials	Three Months Ended Q1-2018	Three Months Ended Q2-2018	Six Months Ended June 30 2018
Revenues, net	36,852	62,010	98,862
Mining operating expenses	23,719	26,337	50,056
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,242	16,166	19,408
Gross Profit	9,891	19,507	29,398

Three months ended June 30, 2018

Net revenues totaled $62,010 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $36,852 for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Gross profit totaled $19,507 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to $9,891 for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Mine production was 182,551 tonnes with a 15.2% head grade and mill throughput was 176,027 tonnes with a 93% average zinc recovery rate.

Q2-2018 production was 46.2 million pounds (20,940 tonnes) of payable zinc.

The mine site operating cost for three months ended June 30, 2018 is $87 per tonne. Operational improvements and cost containment initiatives were the key contributing factors in reducing the cost per tonne during 2018-Q2.

<u>Six months ended June 30, 2018</u>
Net revenues totaled $98,862 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Gross profit totaled $29,398 for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

YTD-2018 mine production totaled 374,709 tonnes with an average 14.8% head grade and mill throughput was 355,967tonnes with a 94% average zinc recovery rate. Zinc concentrate totaled 97,109 tonnes and zinc payable production totaled 92,026,621 pounds.

The mine site operating cost for the six-months ended June 30, 2018 is $100 per tonne and is below the annual 2018 guidance ranging from $103 to $113 per tonne milled.

The Company approved the procurement of a more efficient site power generating system in Q1. The project entails the installation of two 2.5MW Heavy Fuel Oil generators for an estimated capital cost of $9.2 million. The project is expected to reduce operating costs by between $6 and $7 per tonne milled when installed.

Given the strong performance over the first half of 2018, the Company increased the 2018 zinc production guidance by 9 million pounds (4,080 tonnes) to 164 – 174 million payable pounds (74,400 – 78,950 tonnes).

MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

Internal Qualified Persons and Quality Control/Quality Assurance

Dr. Mark D. Cruise, Trevali's President; Paul Keller, Senior Vice-President and Daniel Marinov, Vice President of Exploration are qualified persons, as defined by NI 43-101, and have supervised the preparation of the scientific and technical information that form the basis for various news releases issued by the Company. Dr. Cruise is not independent of the Company as he is a senior officer, director and shareholder of the Company. Mr. Keller and Mr. Marinov are not independent of the Company as they are senior officers and shareholders of the Company.

The exploration, definition, construction, pre-production development and production work programs at the Company's properties were designed and supervised by the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Senior Vice-President – Major Projects & Technical Support, and Vice President of Exploration who together are responsible for all aspects of the work including the quality control/quality assurance programs. On-site personnel at the Company's respective projects rigorously collect and track samples which are then security sealed and shipped to internationally accredited geochemical assay laboratories. At Santander, production mine samples are assayed at the independent on-site SGS geochemical laboratory ("SGS"). In the case of the Company's properties in New Brunswick, samples are shipped to Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratories ("BVML" – formerly ACME) preparation facility in Val D'Or, Quebec, then forwarded to Vancouver, British Columbia for assay. SGS and BVML's quality systems comply with the requirements for the International Standards ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 designation. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference material and replicate samples. Quality control is further assured by the use of international and in-house standards.

External Technical Reports and Experts

The Rosh Pinah, Perkoa and Caribou mineral reserve and resource estimates were prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. The Halfmile, Stratmat and Santander Pipe mineral resource estimates were prepared by SRK Consulting Canada Inc. The Santander – Magistral mineral reserve and resource estimates were prepared under the supervision of and approved by Professional Geologist Aline Cote (OGQ), a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). Ms. Cote is an employee of a related party to the Company and accordingly, is not independent. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") definitions were followed for Mineral Reserves and Resources calculations. All the Company's public disclosure filings, including its most recent management information circular, annual information form, material change reports, press releases and other information, may be accessed at www.sedar.com and readers are urged to review these materials, including the technical reports as stated above, which are filed with respect to the Company's mineral properties. (Zn = Zinc, Pb = Lead, Cu = Copper, Ag = Silver (Oz/t = troy ounce/metric tonne)

Santander, Caribou, Perkoa, and Rosh Pinah

Consolidated mineral reserves and mineral resources are tabulated below on a contained metal basis (Tables 1 and 2). Detailed breakdowns for each of the active mines (Santander, Caribou, Perkoa and Rosh Pinah) are provided by category on a grade-tonnage-contained metal basis in Tables 3 through 10. Mineral resources in this document are reported <u>inclusive</u> of mineral reserves.

Table 1. Total Mineral Reserves (Contained Metal) as of December 31, 2017 [1, 2]

Project	Category	2017 Zn M lbs	2017 Pb M lbs	2017 Ag K oz	2016 Zn M lbs	2016 Pb M lbs	2016 Ag K oz	Change Zn M lbs	Change Pb M lbs	Change Ag K oz
Santander Magistral	Proven & Probable	186	32	1,911	253	39	2,769	(66)	(7)	(858)
Caribou Mine	Proven & Probable	657	242	10,400	-	-	-	657	242	10,400
Perkoa Mine	Proven & Probable	959	-	-	826	-	-	133	-	-
Rosh Pinah Mine	Proven & Probable	1,299	237	4,876	985	162	3,389	314	75	1,487
Total	**Proven & Probable**	**3,101**	**511**	**17,187**	**2,061**	**201**	**6,158**	**1,039**	**310**	**11,029**

(1) For additional detail respecting the mineral reserve contained zinc, lead and silver grades, see Tables 3, 5, 7 and 9 below.

(2) The M lbs (million pounds) and K oz (thousand ounces) contained metal is the total combined proven and probable mineral reserve estimates of all the mines on a 100% basis. Trevali's proportionate ownership interest pursuant to the applicable joint venture/option agreements is: Santander (100%); Caribou (100%); Perkoa (90%); and Rosh Pinah (90%).

Table 2. Total Mineral Resources (Contained Metal) as of December 31, 2017 (1, 2, 3)

Project	Category	2017 Zn M lbs	2017 Pb M lbs	2017 Ag K oz	2016 Zn M lbs	2016 Pb M lbs	2016 Ag K oz	Change Zn M lbs	Change Pb M lbs	Change Ag K oz
Santander Magistral	Measured & Indicated	314	54	3,297	394	60	4,342	(80)	(6)	(1,045)
	Inferred	345	35	3,135	195	15	1,752	150	19	1,383
Santander Pipe	Inferred	911	40	4,871	911	40	4,871	0	0	0
Puajanca Prospect	Indicated	12	9	313	12	9	313	0	0	0
	Inferred	9	6	204	9	6	204	0	0	0
Caribou Mine (4)	Measured & Indicated	1,198	448	19,449	1,115	467	19,625	83	(19)	(176)
	Inferred	856	327	14,597	561	227	9,215	295	100	5,382
Halfmile Mine	Measured & Indicated	1,199	407	8,980	1,122	356	6,197	77	51	2,783
	Inferred	806	216	4,720	896	245	4,008	(90)	(29)	712
Stratmat	Indicated	550	214	7,300	550	214	7,300	0	0	0
	Inferred	252	110	3,000	252	110	3,000	0	0	0
Perkoa Mine	Measured & Indicated	1,468	-	-	1,370	-	-	97	-	-
	Inferred	134	-	-	465	-	-	(331)	-	-
Rosh Pinah Mine	Measured & Indicated	1,844	395	8,702	1,721	330	7,734	123	65	968
	Inferred	430	75	2,951	386	68	2,829	44	7	122
Total	**Measured & Indicated**	**6,585**	**1,528**	**48,041**	**6,285**	**1,437**	**45,511**	**301**	**90**	**2,530**
	Inferred	**3,743**	**808**	**33,478**	**3,676**	**712**	**25,879**	**68**	**97**	**7,599**

(1) For additional detail respecting the mineral resources contained zinc, lead and silver grades, see Tables 4, 6, 8 and 10 below.

(2) All mineral resources referred to in in the Company's New Release dated April 16, 2018 are inclusive of stated mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(3) The M lbs (million pounds) and K oz (thousand ounces) contained metals is the total measured + indicated and inferred mineral resource estimation of all the mines on a 100% basis. Trevali's proportionate ownership interest pursuant to the applicable joint venture/option agreements is: Santander (100%); Caribou (100%); Perkoa (90%); and Rosh Pinah (90%).

(4) A mineral resource estimate was not completed for the Caribou Mine in 2016; instead the comparison changes references to the previous mineral resource estimate for the Caribou Mine with an effective date of May 14, 2014.

Santander Mine

The annual mineral reserve and mineral resource estimate at the Company's Santander mine utilized a more conservative approach compared to prior years, increasing the net smelter return cut-off-value from $40 to $50 per tonne for reserves.

Table 3. Santander (Peru) Mineral Reserves as at December 31, 2017[1, 2]

		Grade			Metal		
Category	Quantity Mt	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn M lbs	Pb M lbs	Ag K oz
Santander Magistral [3]							
Proven	0.46	3.83	0.76	26.44	38.8	7.7	391
Probable	1.46	4.55	0.74	32.04	146.5	23.8	1,504
Proven & Probable	1.93	4.38	0.75	30.79	186.4	31.9	1,911

(1) All mineral reserves have been estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") — Definition Standards adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014 (the "CIM Definition Standards"). Numbers may not add due to rounding.

(2) The technical report entitled "Mineral Reserve Estimation Technical Report for the Santander Zinc Mine, Province de Huaral, Perú" dated March 31, 2017, is the current technical report for the Santander property.

(3) The Santander Magistral Underground Mine mineral reserve estimate is reported based on optimized stopes designed on an incremental net smelter return cut-off-value of $50/tonne with metal prices of: $1.16/lb. zinc, $0.91/lb. lead, $18.50/oz silver. The Santander Magistral Underground Mine mineral reserve estimate has been prepared by technical consultants to the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017, under the supervision of and approved by Professional Geologist Aline Cote (OGQ), a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). Ms. Cote is an employee of a related party to the Company and accordingly, is not independent.

Table 4. Santander (Peru) Mineral Resources as at December 31, 2017[1, 2]

		Grade			Metal		
Category	Quantity Mt	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn M lbs	Pb M lbs	Ag K oz
Santander Magistral [3]							
Measured	1.06	4.16	0.77	27.26	97.0	18.0	927
Indicated	1.93	5.10	0.85	38.19	217.0	36.2	2,370
Measured & Indicated	2.99	4.77	0.82	34.32	314.2	54.0	3,297
Inferred	3.08	5.08	0.51	31.67	344.8	34.6	3,135
Santander Pipe [4]							
Inferred	10.10	4.09	0.18	15.00	910.7	40.1	4,871
Puajanca Prospect [5]							
Indicated	0.25	2.23	1.65	39.00	12.3	9.1	313
Inferred	0.21	1.99	1.31	30.00	9.3	6.1	204

(1) All mineral reserves have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

(2) The technical report entitled "Mineral Reserve Estimation Technical Report for the Santander Zinc Mine, Province de Huaral, Perú" dated March 31, 2017, is the current technical report for the Santander property.

(3) The Santander Magistral Underground Mine mineral resource estimate is reported based on net smelter return cut-off-value of $40/tonne with metal prices of: $1.16/lb. zinc, $0.91/lb. lead, $18.50/oz silver. The Santander Magistral Underground Mine mineral resource estimate has been prepared by the mine geology department and non-independent resource geology consultants to the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017, under the supervision of and approved by Professional Geologist Aline Cote (OGQ), a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. Ms. Cote is an employee of a related party to the Company and accordingly, is not independent.

(4) The Santander Pipe Underground Deposit mineral resource estimate is reported based on Gross Metal Value cut-off-value of $40/tonne with metal prices of: $1.13/lb. zinc, $1.00/lb. lead, $18.00/oz silver. The Santander Pipe Underground Deposit mineral resource estimate was prepared and approved by Gilles Arseneau (P.Geo.), a consultant with Arseneau Consulting Services Inc, who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, with an effective date of November 6, 2016.

(5) The Santander Puajanca Underground Deposit mineral resource estimate is reported based on Gross Metal Value cut-off-value of $40/tonne with metal prices of: $1.15/lb. zinc, $0.95/lb. lead, $16.50/oz silver. The Santander Puajanca Underground Deposit mineral resource estimate was prepared and approved by Gilles Arseneau (P.Geo), a consultant with Arseneau Consulting Services Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, with an effective date of November 6, 2016.

Bathurst Mining Camp Operations – Caribou Mine, Halfmile Project and Stratmat Deposit
The Company's inaugural mineral reserve statement at the Caribou mine documents material increases across all mineral resource and mineral reserve categories.

Table 5. Caribou (New Brunswick) Mineral Reserves as at December 31, 2017(1)

		Grade			Metal		
Category	Quantity Mt	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn M lbs	Pb M lbs	Ag K oz
Caribou Mine							
Proven	2.62	5.82	2.14	64.30	337.1	123.5	5,400
Probable	2.48	5.85	2.17	62.10	320.4	118.6	5,000
Proven & Probable	5.11	5.84	2.15	63.20	657.2	242.1	10,400

(1) All mineral reserves have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
(2) The Caribou Underground Mine mineral reserve estimate is reported based on optimized stopes designed on an incremental net smelter return cut-off-value of $75/tonne with metal prices of: $1.21/lb. zinc, $1.00/lb. lead, $18.50/oz silver, FX: USD/CAD 0.80. The Caribou Underground Mine mineral reserve has been prepared by the mine engineering department of the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017. The Caribou Underground Mine mineral reserve has been reviewed and approved by Professional Engineer Torben Jensen (P.Eng.), a consultant with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 and set out in the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Caribou Mine, New Brunswick Canada" dated May 31, 2018.

Table 6. Bathurst Mining Camp (New Brunswick) Mineral Resources as at December 31, 2017(1)

		Grade					Metal				
Category	Quantity Mt	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn M lbs	Pb M lbs	Cu M lbs	Ag K oz	Au K oz
Caribou Mine (2)											
Measured	5.87	6.11	2.27	0.37	67.00	-	790.7	293.8	47.9	12,634	-
Indicated	3.03	6.11	2.32	0.39	70.00	-	408.1	155.0	26.1	6,815	-
Measured & Indicated	8.89	6.11	2.28	0.38	68.00	-	1,197.5	446.9	74.5	19,449	-
Inferred	7.00	5.70	2.10	0.30	65.00	-	879.6	324.1	46.3	14,597	-
Halfmile Mine (3)											
Measured	0.40	5.92	1.99	0.46	40	0.60	54.0	18.0	4.0	520	10
Indicated	7.40	7.00	2.37	0.16	35	0.29	1,146	389.0	26.0	8,450	70
Measured & Indicated	7.80	6.94	2.35	0.18	36	0.30	1,199	407.0	31.0	8,980	80
Inferred	6.50	5.62	1.51	0.15	23	0.10	806.0	216.0	21.0	4,720	20
Stratmat (4)											
Indicated	4.70	5.30	2.10	0.40	49	0.60	550.0	214.0	43.0	7,300	90
Inferred	2.40	4.80	2.10	0.70	39	0.40	252.0	110.0	37.0	3,000	30

(1) All mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. Mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
(2) The Caribou Underground Mine mineral resource estimate is reported based on 5% zinc equivalent cut-off grade with metal prices of: $1.21/lb. zinc, $1.00/lb. lead, $18.50/oz silver, FX: USD/CAD 0.80. The Caribou Underground Mine mineral resource estimate has been prepared by the mine geology department and non-independent technical consultants to the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017. The Caribou Underground Mine mineral resource estimate has been reviewed and approved by Professional Geologist Ian Blakley (P.Geo), a consultant with Roscoe Postle Associates

Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, and is set out in the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Caribou Mine, New Brunswick Canada" dated May 31, 2018.

(3) The Halfmile Underground Project mineral resource estimate is reported based on 5% zinc equivalent cut-off grade with metal prices of: $1.05/lb. zinc, $0.95/lb. lead, $20.00/oz silver, FX: USD/CAD 0.80. The Halfmile Underground Project mineral resource estimate was prepared and approved by Professional Geologist Gilles Arseneau (P.Geo.), a consultant with SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, with an effective date of October 26, 2017.

(4) The Stratmat Underground Project mineral resource estimate is reported based on 5% zinc equivalent cut-off grade with metal prices of: $1.00/lb. zinc, $1.00/lb. lead, $21.15/oz silver, FX: USD/CAD 0.85. The Stratmat Underground Project mineral resource estimate was prepared and approved by Professional Geologist Gilles Arseneau (P.Geo.), a consultant with SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, with an effective date of October 26, 2017.

Perkoa Mine

Resource definition and exploration drilling successfully replaced 2017 mined inventory and halted the downward mineral reserve depletion trend. Significant gains were realized to mineral reserves and to measured and indicated mineral resource categories following the inferred mineral resource conversion program.

Table 7. Perkoa (Burkina Faso) Mineral Reserves as at December 31, 2017[1, 2]

		Grade	Metal
	Quantity	Zn	Zn
Category	Mt	%	M lbs
Perkoa Mine			
Proven	2.29	13.93	702.6
Probable	1.04	11.14	255.7
Proven and Probable	3.33	13.06	958.3

(1) All mineral reserves have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. Numbers may not add due to rounding. The mineral reserve is shown at 100% ownership; Trevali holds a 90% joint venture interest in the Perkoa mine.

(2) The Perkoa Underground Mine mineral reserve estimate is reported based on planned stopes with a net smelter return cut-off-value of $100/tonne with incremental stopes greater than $80/tonne included based on individual financial analysis, metal prices of: $1.20/lb. zinc, FX: EUR/USD 1.08. The Perkoa Underground Mine mineral reserve has been prepared by the mine engineering department of the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017 and has been reviewed and approved by Professional Engineer Torben Jensen (P.Eng.), a consultant with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 and is set out in the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Perkoa Mine, Burkina Faso" dated April 12, 2018.

Table 8. Perkoa (Burkina Faso) Mineral Resources as at December 31, 2017[1, 2]

		Grade	Metal
	Quantity	Zn	Zn
	Mt	%	M lbs
Perkoa Mine			
Measured	2.63	15.65	909.0
Indicated	2.22	11.44	558.7
Measured & Indicated	4.85	13.73	1,467.6
Inferred	0.68	8.9	134.3

(1) All mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. Mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Numbers may not add up due to rounding. The mineral resource is shown at 100% ownership, Trevali holds an 90% joint venture interest in the Perkoa mine.

(2) The Perkoa Underground Mine mineral resource estimate is reported based on 5% zinc cut-off grade with metal prices of: $1.20/lb. zinc, FX: EUR/USD 1.08. The Perkoa Underground Mine mineral resource estimate has been prepared by the mine geology department and non-independent technical consultants

to the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017 and has been reviewed and approved by Consulting Professional Geologist Ian Blakley (P.Geo.), a consultant with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 and is set out in the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Perkoa Mine, Burkina Faso" dated April 12, 2018.

Rosh Pinah Mine

Exploration and mineral resource conversion continued the deposits roughly 50-year track record of replacing mined inventory. The 2017 conversion drilling program increased mineral reserves by approximately 2.6 million tonnes, or an additional 3 years of mine life at current operating rates. Measured, indicated and inferred mineral resource categories also increased modestly.

Table 9. Rosh Pinah (Namibia) Mineral Reserves as at December 31, 2017[1, 2]

		Grade			Metal		
Category	Quantity Mt	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn M lbs	Pb M lbs	Ag K oz
Rosh Pinah Mine							
Proven	2.66	9.07	1.32	18.20	531.5	77.4	1,553
Probable	5.08	6.84	1.43	20.30	767.2	160.1	3,323
Proven & Probable	7.74	7.61	1.39	19.60	1,298.7	237.4	4,876

(1) All mineral reserves have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. Numbers may not add due to rounding. The mineral reserve is shown at 100% ownership, following the partial share buy-back on May 31, 2018, Trevali holds a 90% interest (previously 80%) in the Rosh Pinah mine.

(2) The Rosh Pinah Underground Mine mineral reserve estimate is reported based on planned stopes with a net smelter return cut-off-value of $66/tonne and incremental stopes greater than $34/tonne, metal prices of: $1.16/lb. zinc, $1.00/lb. lead, $18.18/oz silver, FX: NAD/USD 13.30. The Rosh Pinah Underground Mine mineral reserve has been prepared by the mine engineering department of the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017 and has been reviewed and approved by Professional Engineer Torben Jensen (P.Eng.), a consultant with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 and is set out in the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Rosh Pinah Mine, Namibia" May 1, 2018.

Table 10. Rosh Pinah (Namibia) Mineral Resource as at December 31, 2017

		Grade			Metal		
Category	Quantity Mt	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn M lbs	Pb M lbs	Ag K oz
Rosh Pinah Mine [1]							
Measured	4.37	8.49	1.85	26.60	817.3	177.9	3,738
Indicated	6.40	7.28	1.54	24.10	1,026.7	217.2	4,964
Measured & Indicated	10.76	7.78	1.67	25.20	1,843.9	395.1	8,702
Inferred	3.00	6.50	1.10	30.60	429.9	75.0	2,951

(1) All mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards. Mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Numbers may not add up due to rounding. The mineral resource is shown at 100% ownership, following the partial share buy-back on May 31, 2018, Trevali holds a 90% interest (previously 80%) in the Rosh Pinah mine.

(2) The Rosh Pinah Underground Mine mineral resource estimate is reported based on 5% zinc equivalent cut-off grade with metal prices of: $1.16/lb. zinc, $1.00/lb. lead, $18.18/oz silver, FX: NAD/USD 13.30. The Rosh Pinah Underground Mine mineral resource estimate has been prepared by the mine geology department and non-independent technical consultants to the Company with an effective date of December 31, 2017 and has been reviewed and approved by Professional Geologist Ian Blakley (P.Geo.), a consultant with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 and is set out in the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Rosh Pinah Mine, Namibia" May 1, 2018.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Overview

Trevali's 2018 exploration program is part of a medium to long-range exploration strategy initially focused on brownfield and near-mine exploration targets. The primary aim is to expand and discover new mineral resources adjacent to existing mine infrastructure, replace mined inventory, grow sustainable production, extend expected mine life and ultimately, contingent on success, provide production growth optionality to the operations.

The 2018 exploration program includes approximately 60,000 metres of diamond drilling for surface and underground targeting in-to-near mine resource growth with a minimum combined budget totaling $13,000. The exploration drilling program includes 15,000 metres at Santander, 16,000 metres at Bathurst Mining Camp, 17,000 metres at Perkoa and 12,000 metres at Rosh Pinah.

Santander Exploration, Peru

The 2018 Magistral mineral resource exploration/conversion drilling program will test the deposit extensions down to the 4,000-metre mine level, or approximately 300 vertical metres below current development. The drilling program has been planned in order to continue to facilitate long-range mine planning and to convert additional inferred tonnages into the rolling Santander mine plan and to continue to explore the depth extents of the Magistral–Santander systems and associated satellites, all of which remain open for expansion.

The approximately 45-square-kilometre Santander exploration block remains under-explored and the 2018 exploration program will drill test a number of high-priority exploration targets.

East Limb, Hinge Zone and CX Zone, Caribou Mine, Canada

During June 2018, Trevali commenced with a 12,000-metre exploration and definition drill program targeting the down-dip extensions of the East Limb, Hinge Zone, and the newly discovered CX Zone, all of which remain open for extension.

Murray Brook, Canada

Trevali has an option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Murray Brook Project by providing approximately $5,810 (CAD$7,500) in financing for Puma Exploration Inc. ("Puma") to enable Puma to close its acquisition of the project (see March 2, 2018 Trevali news release for details). The Murray Brook deposit is located 10 kilometres west of the Caribou Mill and 10 kilometres east of the Restigouche Deposit along the Caribou ore horizon.

The deposit currently has an estimated measured and indicated mineral resource of 5.28 million tonnes averaging 5.24% zinc, 1.80% lead, 0.46% copper, 68.9 g/t silver and 0.65 g/t gold, containing approximately 610 million pounds of zinc, 209 million pounds of lead and 11.7 million ounces of silver as of December 2016.

The core of the mineral resource occurs in the West Zone (zinc-lead dominant) which is approximately 200 metres wide, extending from surface to approximately 300 metres vertical; the true thickness of the massive sulphide body varies from 75 metres to 100 metres. The East Zone (copper-gold dominant) is approximately 100 metres wide, also extending from surface to approximately 300 vertical metres. On February 20, 2017, Puma filed on SEDAR a technical report entitled "Amended and Restated Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Murray Brook Project".

In conjunction with Puma, the Company plans to advance the Murray Brook deposit to a production decision a timely manner. A full evaluation of the resource has been completed to further define the resource domains and confirm previous model accuracy. The Trevali-led advanced projects team has commenced geotechnical and metallurgical drilling and additional exploration, drilling, trenching and geophysics will be carried out on nearby priority targets on the mining lease.

The land package held by Trevali/Puma in the northern part of the Bathurst Mining Camp covers approximately 14 kilometers of strike along the productive Caribou ore horizon and is considered highly prospective and generally under-explored. This area has not received the same level of exploration investment compared to the southern part of the camp.

Restigouche Project, Canada

On July 27, 2017, Trevali acquired the Mining Lease for the former Restigouche zinc-lead-silver mine located approximately twenty kilometers west-southwest of the Trevali's Caribou Mine in the Bathurst Mining Camp of New Brunswick, Canada. Furthermore, Trevali entered into a Limited Environmental Liability Agreement (the "Agreement") with the Province of New Brunswick ("Province") regarding historic environmental liabilities. Under the Agreement, Trevali will be responsible for all environmental liability and reclamation costs associated with the Restigouche mine on closure, other than in respect to any historic environmental liabilities.

During the second quarter of 2018, the Company completed approximately 6,000 metres of diamond drilling at Restigouche and results from the drilling program will be used to update the resource estimate in the third quarter. Trevali has commenced a 5,000-metre drill campaign in order to provide production and mine planning optionality for future Caribou Mill feed.

Halfmile-Stratmat Project, Canada

Trevali retained SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") to prepare a technical report on the Halfmile-Stratmat massive sulphide integrated project located approximately 60 kilometers southwest of Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). SRK was the lead independent consultant for the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") with contributions from Stantec Inc. (environmental) and Trevali personnel (see November 6, 2017 Trevali news release for details).

Under the PEA 'base case', the Halfmile and Stratmat deposits are fed to a new 3,000 tonne-per-day Concentrator plant located at the Stratmat site. Results indicate positive estimated economics with a pre-production capital expenditure of $182 million (CAD$231 million), a post-tax Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") of 19%, post-tax Net Present Value ("NPV") of $78 million (CAD$99 million) at an 8% discount rate, a mine life of 13 years with peak annual payable production of approximately 117 million lbs. zinc, 35 million lbs. lead, 2 million lbs. copper and 766,000 oz. silver.

The PEA 'alternative case' examined the feasibility of transporting pre-concentrated dense media feed ("DMS") to Trevali's Caribou concentrator plant. This study indicates estimated economic results with an estimated pre-production capital expenditure of $123 million (CAD$156 million), a post-tax IRR of 25%, post-tax NPV of $91 million (CAD$116 million) at an 8% discount rate.

The project has been valued using a discounted cash flow ("DCF") approach. This method of valuation requires projecting yearly cash inflows, or revenues, and subtracting yearly cash outflows such as operating costs, capital costs, royalties, and provincial and federal taxes. Cash flows are taken to occur at the middle of each period. The resulting net annual cash flows are discounted back to the date of valuation, mid-2019, and totaled to determine net present values at the selected eight percent discount rates. The internal rate of return is calculated as the discount rate that yields a zero NPV. The payback period is calculated as the time needed to recover the initial capital spent.

The Halfmile property Mineral Resource Estimate was updated as part of the PEA study, and the Stratmat property Mineral Resource Estimate that supports the PEA was previously updated by SRK in 2015 in the prior technical report titled "Independent Technical Report for the Stratmat Lead-Zinc Project, Bathurst, New Brunswick Canada", dated July 6, 2015. The Mineral Resource Estimates conform to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

SRK cautions that the PEA is preliminary in nature and is partly based on Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment based on these Mineral Resources will be realized. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The results of the economic analyses represent forward-looking information, as defined under Canadian securities law that is subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented in the PEA. The results depend on inputs that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here. SRK is of the opinion that the accuracy of the results is in the range of industry wide commonly accepted scoping study level of accuracy.

Heath Steele Project, Canada

Trevali has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the former producing Heath Steele property and related exploration properties and assets in the Bathurst Mining Camp of New Brunswick, Canada.

On July 25, 2017, Trevali announced the remaining test results from its drill program on the E-zone at Heath Steele project (an advanced-stage, near-surface target with a historic, non-National Instrument 43-101-compliant resource). Results from the additional drilling continue to validate the historic data intersecting broad intervals of polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization within which higher-grade intervals occur.

Trevali has budgeted, as part of its 2018 exploration program, approximately 2,000 metres of drilling to test various exploration targets.

Rosh Pinah, Namibia

The Western Orefield remains open along strike and at depth. During 2018, ongoing underground exploration will continue to define this emerging NW extension. In addition, following the successful renewal of the regional exploration license, EPL 2616, district scale targeting has commenced with high priority targets to be tested during the year.

Gergarub Project, Namibia

Trevali has an effective 44% interest in the Gergarub Project, Namibia. No significant exploration work has been conducted by the majority owner for the six-months ended June 30, 2018.

Perkoa, Burkina Faso

Mining at Perkoa is concentrated on two principal lenses; the Main Footwall (FW) Lens and the Hanging-Wall (HW) Lens.

Trevali re-interpreted the Perkoa geological model and identified a significant structural thickening of the deposit on an approximately 200-metre periodicity. The 2018 drill program targeted areas below the current mine design, approximately 700-metres subsurface, and returned multiple high-grade zinc intercepts in the down-dip extensions of the HW lens.

As currently defined the HW lens is a broad zone of massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralization that contains a high-grade zinc shoot steeply plunging to the northeast. Furthermore, the recent deep drilling has, for the first time, identified an emerging feeder zone, a common feature of VMS deposits, consisting of chlorite-magnetite alteration and increasing abundance of chalcopyrite (copper mineralization).

Mineral system analysis indicates that exploration is vectoring towards the higher temperature part of the system and, considering normal VMS dimensions with a 3:1 ratio of feeder to stratiform lens, it suggests that there is significant remaining depth potential for the discovery of additional resources.

Integrated regional exploration of the Perkoa Mine Horizon is progressing well. In detail, ground Time-Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) geophysical surveys, Air Core drilling, surface geochemical sampling and mapping are continuing to identify new unexplored geophysical and geochemical anomalies along strike from Perkoa along the postulated trace of the productive mine horizon.

Mapping and surface sampling has identified previously unknown gossan outcrops and follow-up trenching and channel sampling has revealed these leached rocks to be anomalous in base metals reporting similar elevated trace elements to the Perkoa "discovery" gossan. These will be drill tested in the coming months, and clearly demonstrates the exploration potential of this unexplored frontier VMS belt.

Carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets as at June 30, 2018:

	Gergarub	Heath Steele Option	Stratmat and Other	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 37,213	$ 13,228	$ 11,727	$ 62,168
Net additions	–	12	3,134	3,146
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 37,213	$ 13,240	$ 14,861	$ 65,314

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

Trevali reported revenues of $248,632 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 ($77,364 for the six months ended June 30, 2017) and revenues of $133,914 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ($37,440 for the three months ended June 30, 2017). The increased sales revenue is primarily due to the inclusion of the sales revenues from the Rosh Pinah and Perkoa Mines (Rosh Pinah and Perkoa were acquired August 31, 2017 and the 2017 Trevali comparative numbers only include the Caribou Mine and Santander Mine sales revenues).

During August 2017, Trevali entered into a $190,000 five-year senior secured credit facility comprised of a $160,000 senior-secured, amortizing non-revolving five-year credit facility ("Term Facility") and a $30,000 senior-secured, revolving three-year credit facility ("Revolving Facility"). Advances under the Term Facility and Revolving Facility bear interest on a sliding scale: (i) at a rate of LIBOR plus between 3.00 percent to 4.00 percent or (ii) at a base rate plus between 2.00 percent to 3.00 percent. As part of this new financing, Trevali retired its other long-term debt including the senior secured notes, the concentration plant lease and the working capital facility. Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled $6,446 (Q1-2017 - $2,816) and included $2,098 of interest expense on the Term Facility.

Other income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled $1,195 and includes the settlement of older payables.

The current tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totals $9,857 and represents Namibia income taxes totaling $8,721 and New Brunswick Mining Tax totaling $896.

The deferred income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totals $10,377 and reflects the changes in the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and is a non-cash expense.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables provide highlights, extracted from the Company's financial statements, of quarterly results for the past eight quarters:

	2018		2017				2016	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Total assets	$1,172,292	$1,196,966	$1,180,159	$1,200,480	$ 426,555	$413,010	$ 409,646	$ 411,023
Working capital	159,760	179,505	144,350	135,469	12,528	9,181	7,799	3,512
Total revenue	133,194	114,718	188,778	64,399	37,440	39,923	42,096	33,311
Gross profit	46,126	36,608	37,903	28,358	10,143	9,682	13,205	8,099
EBITDA[1]	58,785	58,546	56,272	20,004	10,809	13,859	18,323	11,270
Net income (loss)	$ 23,454	$ 28,575	$ 25,164	$ (7,754)	$ 120	$ 2,685	$ 7,026	$ 1,814
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	$ 0.03	$ 0.03	$ 0.03	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00	$ 0.01	$ 0.02	$ 0.01

[1]See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measure" section below for further details.

Trevali completed the acquisition of the Rosh Pinah and Perkoa mines on August 31, 2017 transforming the company into a top-ten global zinc producer. During 2017, Trevali's experienced an above-average inventory build-up due to port logistical challenges at its Perkoa mine in Burkina Faso. At year-end, this inventory was sold generating above normal revenues. The 2018 revenues represent more normalized quarter-to-quarter revenues.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Trevali's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a 'going concern' basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

As at June 30, 2018, Trevali's working capital position totaled $159,760 (December 31, 2017 – $144,350) and the cumulative retained earnings totaling $19,023 (December 31, 2017 – $37,114 deficit).

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the following financing activities occurred:

(a) The Company issued 2,249,426 common shares related to the prior year's short-term incentive plan and 3,181,199 common shares issued from the exercise of stock options and warrants for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,386.

(b) The Company made $1,190 finance lease payments and $19,925 principal and interest payments on the credit facility long-term debt.

As at June 30, 2018, Trevali has cash and cash equivalents totaling $102,412 and, based on an anticipated positive cash flow from the Santander, Caribou, Rosh Pinah and Perkoa mines and along with the financings completed in 2017, Trevali expects to have sufficient resources to meet its committed expenditures for the next twelve months.

The Company has not entered into any significant long-term lease commitments other than the Caribou Mine finance leases, long-term debt and environmental rehabilitation obligations as outlined in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and within this MD&A. Additionally, the Company is not subject to any significant mineral property commitments. The Company is in discussions with P.E. Minerals Namibia (Proprietary) Limited, the owner of the Rosh Pinah Mine Grant ML39, and the Ministry of Mines and Energy in Namibia to renew this license as part of the normal course of business.

The Company maintains cash reserves in Peru, Canada, Namibia and Burkina Faso. The Company's cash reserves are on demand deposits with well-established in-country banks. The Company does not believe that the credit, liquidity or market risks with respect thereto have increased as a result of the in-country or local market conditions.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities.

The Company monitors its capital structure and, based on changes in operations and economic conditions, may adjust the structure by issuing new shares, issuing new debt or retiring existing debt. The Company prepares quarterly forecasts and annual budgets, which are approved by the Company's Board of Directors, to facilitate the management of its capital requirements.

In 2018, the Company intends to allocate its capital resources to the ongoing development of its current mining operations, exploration programs as discussed earlier, as well as debt repayment.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company currently has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Glencore

On August 31, 2017, Glencore acquired 193,432,310 Trevali common shares as part of Trevali's acquisition of the Rosh Pinah and Perkoa mines (Note 4). As of June 30, 2018, Glencore owns 210,835,925 Trevali common shares representing approximately 25.4% of the total issued and outstanding common shares.

Glencore purchases Trevali's concentrate production under market term off-take agreements with each of its mines.

Trevali entered into the following transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

a) Earned revenue of $248,632 (2017 - $77,364) on concentrate sales (Note 17).

b) Paid $nil (2017 - $3,655) in principal and interest on the Santander concentration plant finance lease.

c) Paid $nil (2017 - $2,252) in principal and interest on the Santander working capital facility (Note 13).

d) Paid or accrued $11,153 production expenses at Santander (2017 - $9,894) and $6,349 on mine development (2017 - $6,110) capitalized to property, plant and equipment.

e) Paid $389 (2017 – n/a) interest on concentrate sales advances.

As of June 30, 2018, settlement receivables from Glencore total $51,611 (Note 6) for concentrate sales (December 31, 2017 – $70,360).

P.E. Minerals Namibia (Proprietary) Limited

P.E. Minerals Namibia (Proprietary) Limited is a minority shareholder of Rosh Pinah and owns the right to use the Rosh Pinah Mine Grant Number ML39 with Trevali paying a market rate lease. This mining licence expires during 2020 and negotiations with the Ministry of Mines and Energy in Namibia to renew the license commenced earlier this year. Management does not foresee any reason for the license application to be denied.

Management compensation

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and other key officers, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, SVP of Major Projects & Technical Support, VP of Investor Relations, VP of Exploration, and Corporate Secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management in salaries and directors' fees is shown below:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Salaries and wages	$ 1,480	$ 375
Share-based payments	342	1,319
Total compensation	$ 1,822	$ 1,694

Trevali paid or accrued officers' compensation and directors' fees of $1,480 (2017 – $375) to directors and officers. The Company recorded share-based payment expense related to the vesting of issued stock options and share units of $323 (2017 – $862) included in consulting fees, $nil (2017 – $77) capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets, $19 (2017 – $101) in investor relations, $nil (2017 – $279) in production costs.

USE OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

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.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Significant assumptions and judgments about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to the following significant areas:

a) Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method whereby acquired assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value as of the date of acquisition with the excess of the purchase consideration over such fair value being recorded as goodwill. Non-controlling interest in an acquisition may be measured at either fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of (i) total consideration transferred by the Company, measured at fair value, including contingent consideration, and (ii) the non-controlling interests in the acquiree's, over the acquisition-date fair value of the net of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is recorded as goodwill. If the fair value attributable to the Company's share of the identifiable net assets exceed the cost of acquisition, the difference is recognized as a gain in the consolidated statement of operations. Provisional fair values allocated at the reporting date are finalized within one year of the acquisition date with retroactive restatement to the acquisition date as required.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, which the Company incurs in connection with a business combination, are expensed as incurred.

b) Goodwill

Goodwill that may arise on the Company's acquisitions includes but is not limited to: (i) the ability of the Company to capture certain synergies through management of the acquired operation within the Company; (ii) the potential to increase reserves and resources through exploration activities; and (iii) the requirement to record a deferred tax liability for the difference between the assigned fair values and the tax bases of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is not amortized. The Company performs an annual impairment test for goodwill and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount of a cash generating unit ("CGU") to which goodwill has been allocated exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount in excess. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU to $nil and then to the other assets of the CGU based on the relative carrying amounts of those assets. Impairment losses recognized for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods should its value recover.

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. If the composition of one or more CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated changes due to a reorganization, the goodwill is re-allocated to the units affected.

c) Review of asset carrying values and impairment assessment

Each reporting period, assets or cash generating units are evaluated to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, which is often judgmental, an impairment test is performed and if indicated, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating group of assets is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. The recoverable amount of the Company's assets is calculated based on cash flow projections using several assumptions and estimates that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful lives of the assets. These calculations include key estimates such as future zinc, lead, copper and silver metal prices, recoverable resources and reserves, operating and capital costs which are subject to certain risk and uncertainties, inflation, discount rates, exchange rates, and estimated life-of-mines ranging from seven-to-twenty years. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flows to be generated from its projects.

d) Deferred income taxes

The determination of the Company's tax expense or recovery for the year and deferred tax liabilities involves significant estimation and judgment by management. In determining these amounts, management interprets tax legislation in a variety of jurisdictions and makes estimates of the expected timing of the reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Management also makes estimates of future earnings which affect the extent to which potential future tax benefits may be used. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from future operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Forecasted cash flows are based on life of mine projections. To the extent that future cash flows from operations and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the

Company to realize the net deferred income tax assets recorded on the balance sheet could be impacted. The Company is also subject to assessments by various taxation authorities, which may interpret legislation differently. These differences may affect the final amount or the timing of the payment of taxes. The Company provides for such differences, where known, based on management's best estimate of the probable outcome of these matters.

e) Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes a provision for environmental rehabilitation when the obligation occurs. Provisions for environmental rehabilitation are periodically reviewed to reflect known developments, including updated cost estimates. The calculation of the present value of the necessary costs to settle the obligation in the future includes assumptions regarding the risk-free interest rate for discounting future cash flows, inflation, foreign exchange rates, and estimates of the underlying currencies in which the provisions will ultimately be settled. Although the ultimate cost to be incurred is uncertain, the Company estimates its costs based on studies using current restoration standards and techniques.

f) Useful lives of mineral properties, plant and equipment

The estimate of the remaining lives of the Company's producing mineral properties is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors including historical production and financial results, mineral resources reported under National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), estimates of ore mineral feed production from areas not included in the NI 43-101 reports, and management's intent to operate the property. The estimated remaining lives of the producing mineral properties are used to calculate amortization and depletion expense, assess impairment charges and the carrying values of assets, and for forecasting the timing of the payment of reclamation and remediation costs.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation of the remaining lives of the producing mineral properties, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in the forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, or production costs may change the economic status of the resources, estimates of production from areas not included in the NI 43-101 reports, and management's intent to operate the property, and may ultimately have a material impact on the estimated remaining lives of the properties.

g) Estimated Mineral Reserves and Resources

Mineral reserve and resource estimates are based on various assumptions relating to operating matters. These include production costs, mining and processing recoveries, cut-off grades, long term commodity prices and, in some cases, exchange rates, inflation rates and capital costs. Cost estimates are based on feasibility study estimates or operating history. Estimates are prepared by appropriately qualified persons, but will be affected by forecasted commodity prices, inflation rates, exchange rates, capital and production costs and recoveries amongst other factors. Estimated mineral recoverable reserves and resources are used to determine the depreciation of property, plant and equipment at operating mine sites, in accounting for deferred stripping costs, in performing impairment testing and in forecasting the timing of the payment of decommissioning and restoration costs. Therefore, changes in the assumptions used could affect the carrying value of assets, depreciation and impairment charges recorded in the income statement and the carrying value of the decommissioning and restoration provision.

h) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar. Determination of the functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and this determination is re-evaluated for each new entity or if conditions change.

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue consists of zinc and lead-silver concentrate sales. Trevali's performance obligations relate primarily to the delivery of these products to its customer, Glencore (a related party), with each separate delivery or shipment representing a separate performance obligation**.**

Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the product. Control is achieved when a product is delivered to the customer, Trevali has a present right to payment for the product, significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer according to contract terms and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product.

The control of the product generally transfers to the customer when an individual delivery or shipment is delivered to the customer's warehouse or loaded onto a shipping carrier accepted by the customer.

The sale of concentrate is provisionally priced as the prices are subject to final adjustment based on quoted market prices during the quotational period specified in the individual mine-site concentrate off-take contract. The revenue for these sales is recorded based on the estimated consideration based on relevant commodity market prices. Adjustments are made to settlements receivable in subsequent periods based on fluctuations in market prices until the date of final metal pricing. These sales adjustments (both gains and losses) are recorded in revenue in the consolidated income statements and in Settlement and other receivables on the consolidated statements of financial position.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Trevali adopted 'IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers' ("IFRS" 15) and 'IFRS 9, Financial Instruments' ("IFRS 9") effective January 1, 2018. The adoption of these new IFRS pronouncements did not result in any adjustments to any previously reported figures. The effect of adoption of these new pronouncements is summarized below and in Note 3 to our interim consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2018. Trevali has consistently applied all other significant accounting policies as disclosed in its 2017 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

a) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 as the new revenue standard introducing a single principles-based, five-step model for the recognition of revenue when control of goods is transferred to, or a service is performed for, the customer. The five steps are to identify the contract(s) with the customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation, and recognize revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. IFRS 15 also requires enhanced disclosures about revenue to help investors better understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers.

This standard is effective January 1, 2018 and Trevali has applied a 'modified-retrospective' approach. Management determined that there was no impact on the financial statements as of January 1, 2018.

b) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and supersedes the guidance relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39).
IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into three measurement categories on initial recognition: those measured at fair value through profit and loss, those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and those measured at amortized cost. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured by default at fair value through profit or loss (but there is an irrevocable option for each equity instrument to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income). Measurement and classification of financial assets is dependent on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change relating to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

IFRS 9 introduces a new three-stage expected credit loss model for calculating impairment for financial assets. IFRS 9 no longer requires a triggering event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. An entity is required to recognize expected credit losses when financial instruments are initially recognized and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognized at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the financial instruments. In addition, IFRS 9 requires additional disclosure requirements about expected credit losses and credit risk.

There is a new hedge accounting model in IFRS 9 that aligns hedge accounting with risk management activities undertaken by the entity. Trevali does not have, and has not had, a hedging program in place and therefore there has been no IFRS 9 impact to date. Management made the irrevocable classification choice to record fair value changes on the 'available-for-sale' investment in other comprehensive income.

This standard is effective January 1, 2018 and management determined that there was no impact on the financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on all IFRS and interpretations effective as at June 30, 2018.

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective or have otherwise not yet been adopted by the Company:

a) IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16")

IFRS 16 was issued by the IASB in January 2016. IFRS 16 will result in all leases being recognized on the statement of financial position of lessees, except those that meet the limited exception criteria.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 16 on the consolidated financial statements.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)

Management 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. There were no material changes in the Company's ICFR during the six months June 30, 2018.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at August 8, 2018, Trevali's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 831,166,085 are issued and outstanding as of the date of this MD&A. On a diluted basis, Trevali has 841,492,479 common shares outstanding, assuming the exercise of 714,560 outstanding warrants, and 9,611,834 outstanding stock options pursuant to the Company's stock option plan.

RISK FACTORS

For a detailed description of the risk and uncertainties affecting the Company, please refer to the Company's annual information form, audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2017 These documents are available on the Company's website at www.trevali.com or on the Company's profile, on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

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"), Cash operating cost per tonne milled, C1 Cash Cost per Pound and All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC") per Pound.

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. Management uses these measures internally to evaluate the underlying operating performance of the Company for the reporting periods presented. The use of these measures enables management to assess performance trends and to evaluate the results of the underlying business of the Company. Management understands that certain investors, and others who follow the Company's performance, also assess performance in this way.

Management believes that these measures reflect the Company's performance and are useful indicators of its 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:

EBITDA provides insight into Trevali's overall business performance (a combination of cost management and growth) and is the corresponding flow drivers towards the objective of achieving industry-leading returns. This measure assists readers in understanding the ongoing cash generating potential of the business including liquidity to fund working capital, servicing debt, and funding capital expenditures and investments opportunities. EBITDA is profit attributable to shareholders before net finance expense, foreign exchange gains and losses, income and resource taxes, other income and expense, and depreciation, depletion, and amortization. Other companies may calculate EBITDA differently.

Cash operating cost per tonne milled:

Cash operating cost per tonne milled measures the mine site cash operating cost per tonne milled. This measure includes mine operating production expenses such as mining, processing, administration, indirect charges such as surface maintenance and camp expenses, and inventory stock movement divided by tonnes milled. Cash operating cost per tonne milled does not include smelting and refining, distribution (freight), royalties, by-product revenues, depreciation, depletion, amortization, reclamation, and capital sustaining and exploration expenses.

									Three months ended June 30, 2018
		Santander		**Caribou**		**Rosh Pinah**		**Perkoa**	**Total**
Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except tonnes and per tonne amounts									
Production costs	$	9,562	$	15,247	$	8,690	$	20,959	**$ 54,458**
Inventory stock movement		(646)		(457)		(513)		(5,622)	**(7,239)**
Cash operating costs	$	8,917	$	14,789	$	8,177	$	15,337	**$ 47,220**
Tonnes milled		223,884		247,222		173,082		176,027	**820,215**
Cash operating cost per tonne milled	$	40	$	60	$	47	$	87	**$ 58**

									Six months ended June 30, 2018
		Santander		**Caribou**		**Rosh Pinah**		**Perkoa**	**Total**
Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except tonnes and per tonne amounts									
Production costs	$	18,182	$	29,393	$	21,246	$	37,241	**$ 106,062**
Inventory stock movement		449		499		(3,393)		(1,802)	**(4,246)**
Cash operating costs	$	18,631	$	29,892	$	17,853	$	35,439	**$ 101,816**
Tonnes milled		374,511		482,753		350,919		355,967	**1,564,150**
Cash operating cost per tonne milled	$	50	$	62	$	51	$	100	**$ 65**

C1 Cash Cost per Pound:
C1 Cash Cost per Pound measures the cash costs 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 inventory stock movement, smelting and refining, distribution (freight), royalties, and by-product metal revenues divided by pounds of payable zinc produced. C1 Cash Cost per Pound does not include depreciation, depletion, and amortization, reclamation expenses, capital sustaining and exploration expenses.

All-In Sustaining Cost ("AISC") per Pound:
All-In Sustaining Cost per Pound measures the cash costs to produce a pound of payable zinc plus the 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 does not include depreciation, depletion, and amortization, reclamation and exploration expenses.

					Three months ended June 30, 2018
	Santander	**Caribou**	**Rosh Pinah**	**Perkoa**	**Total**
Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except pounds and per pound amounts					
Production Costs	$ 9,562	$ 15,248	$ 8,690	$ 20,959	**$ 54,459**
Smelting and refining costs	4,554	8,934	4,985	13,657	**32,130**
Distribution costs	677	478	1,058	4,140	**6,353**
Royalty expense	380	-	1,118	1,237	**2,736**
By-product revenue	(4,120)	(11,164)	(5,594)	-	**(20,878)**
Inventory stock movement	(646)	(457)	(513)	(5,622)	**(7,239)**
C1 Cash Cost	$ 10,408	$ 13,038	$ 9,744	$ 34,371	**$ 67,561**
Pounds of payable zinc produced	16,384,235	20,530,395	20,825,332	46,151,646	**98,738,944**
C1 Cash Cost per Pound	**$ 0.64**	**$ 0.64**	**$ 0.47**	**$ 0.74**	**$ 0.68**
C1 Cash Cost	$ 10,408	$ 13,038	$ 9,744	$ 34,371	**67,561**
CAPEX Capital Sustaining Costs	4,415	3,594	4,544	4,048	**16,601**
All-In Sustaining Costs (AISC)	$ 14,823	$ 16,633	$ 14,288	$ 38,419	**$ 84,161**
Pounds of payable zinc produced	16,384,235	20,530,395	20,825,332	46,151,646	**98,738,944**
AISC per Pound	**$ 0.90**	**$ 0.81**	**$ 0.69**	**$ 0.83**	**$ 0.85**

	Santander	Caribou	Rosh Pinah	Perkoa	Six months ended June 30, 2018 Total
Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except pounds and per pound amounts					
Production costs	$ 18,182	$ 29,393	$ 21,246	$ 37,241	**$ 106,062**
Smelting and refining costs	8,260	18,775	12,442	21,748	**61,225**
Distribution costs	1,131	894	2,522	9,737	**14,285**
Royalty expenses	714	-	3,139	3,077	**6,930**
By-product revenue	(6,527)	(22,526)	(5,594)	-	**(34,647)**
Inventory stock movement	449	499	(3,393)	(1,802)	**(4,246)**
C1 Cash Cost	$ 22,210	$ 27,035	$ 30,362	$ 70,001	**$ 149,608**
Pounds of payable zinc produced	27,337,507	39,609,517	43,656,907	92,026,621	**202,630,552**
C1 Cash Cost per Pound	**$ 0.81**	**$ 0.68**	**$ 0.70**	**$ 0.76**	**$ 0.74**
C1 Cash Cost	$ 22,210	$ 27,035	$ 30,362	$ 70,001	**$ 149,608**
CAPEX Capital Sustaining Costs	8,018	6,802	8,070	6,798	**29,688**
All-In Sustaining Costs (AISC)	$ 30,228	$ 33,837	$ 38,432	$ 76,799	**$ 179,296**
Pounds of payable zinc produced	27,337,507	39,609,517	43,656,907	92,026,621	**202,630,552**
AISC per Pound	**$ 1.11**	**$ 0.85**	**$ 0.88**	**$ 0.83**	**$ 0.88**