MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

TREVALI

This Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") is dated as of May 16, 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2021. In this MD&A, a reference to "Trevali", the "Company", "us", "we" or "our" refers to Trevali Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries. Additional information about us, including our Annual Information Form and Management Information Circular, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements. Please refer to the cautionary language under the heading "Notes to Reader".

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER 2022

- **A flooding event at the Perkoa mine occurred on April 16, 2022 resulting in eight missing workers and the suspension of all site operations.** Search efforts continue, and production and cost guidance for the Perkoa mine has been suspended until an assessment is completed.
- **Zinc payable production of 62.3 million pounds** with strong performances from the Rosh Pinah and Perkoa mines, partially offset by production challenges at the Caribou mine.
- **C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] of $1.06 and $1.22 per pound, respectively,** 3% and 5% decreases from the prior quarter.
- **2022 production guidance is unchanged at the Caribou and Rosh Pinah mines and we expect continued volatility on our operating unit costs reflecting** higher raw material costs, energy costs, zinc treatment charges, freight rates and the increase in commodity prices, that in many cases result in higher price-linked royalties at our operations.
- **Q1 2022 revenues of $93.1 million,** an increase of 3% over the prior quarter, supported by the average London Metal Exchange ("LME") zinc price of $1.70 per pound despite lower sales volumes.
- **Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $41.4 million, an increase of 64% over the prior quarter**, due to higher zinc prices and increased by-product credits at the Rosh Pinah mine due to a lead concentrate shipment.
- **Net Debt[1] for Q1 2022 increased from $78.0 million at December 31, 2021 to $81.8 million due to the timing of shipments and the buildup of receivables**. The majority of the $96.1 million receivables balance at March 31, 2022 is expected to be collected between April and July 2022 and the Net Debt[1] position has reduced as of April 30, 2022 by $19.1 million to $62.7 million.
- **Executed a mandate agreement to arrange a senior secured project finance facility of up to $110 million with Standard Bank** towards a potential financing package to refinance existing debt and RP2.0 project funding. The Perkoa mine's status is creating uncertainty around the required financing amount and timing.
- **RP2.0 early works program is tracking well on cost and schedule with $2.4 million of $20 million forecast incurred as at end of April 2022** and expected to be sourced from internal cashflows.
- **Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves[1] increased by 4.9 million tonnes as at December 31, 2021, a 28% increase over December 31, 2020.**

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[1] On March 31, 2022, the Company reported its Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources statements as of December 31, 2021. For further information, refer to the March 31, 2022 press release.

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

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

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Zinc payable production	Mlbs	62.3	71.8	74.8	–13%	–17%
Lead payable production	Mlbs	6.6	11.9	5.9	–45%	12%
Silver payable production	Moz	0.1	0.1	0.2	0%	–50%
Revenue	$	93,111	90,781	71,956	3%	29%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$	41,429	25,226	24,491	64%	69%
Operating cash flows before working capital	$	46,391	23,320	15,452	99%	200%
Net income (loss)	$	20,055	19,552	(2,510)	3%	899%
Net income (loss) per share	$/share	0.20	0.20	(0.03)	0%	767%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	1.06	1.09	0.89	–3%	19%
AISC[1]	$/lb	1.22	1.29	0.99	–5%	23%
Sustaining capital expenditure	$	9,002	12,992	6,650	–31%	35%
Expansionary capital[1]	$	2,713	4,155	4,114	–35%	–34%
Exploration expenditure	$	313	762	1,684	–59%	–81%

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Trevali is a global base-metals mining company, headquartered in Vancouver, Canada. The bulk of the Company's revenue is generated from base-metals mining at the 90%-owned Perkoa mine in Burkina Faso, the 90%-owned Rosh Pinah mine in Namibia and the wholly-owned Caribou mine in New Brunswick. In addition, Trevali owns the Halfmile and Stratmat properties and the Restigouche deposit in New Brunswick, Canada, and the past producing Ruttan mine in northern Manitoba, Canada. Trevali also owns an effective 44% interest in the Gergarub project in Namibia. The shares of the Company are listed on the TSX (symbol TV), the OTCQX (symbol TREVF), the Lima Stock Exchange (symbol TV), and the Frankfurt Exchange (symbol 4TI). For further details on Trevali, readers are referred to the Company's website (www.trevali.com) and to Canadian regulatory filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FINANCING INITIATIVE

The Company is continuing its work to secure project financing for the Rosh Pinah Expansion ("RP2.0") project and to refinance both the existing Revolving Credit Facility and Glencore Facility which mature in September 2022. As previously disclosed, the Company had been targeting a comprehensive financing package totalling approximately $200 million to refinance existing debt and fund the RP2.0 project. As a consequence of the recent Perkoa flooding event, the amount of the financing package and timing of completion is subject to a higher level of uncertainty and the $200 million target amount can no longer be relied upon. Among other conditions, the financing package is subject to consent of the lenders under the Company's existing secured credit facilities and the negotiation of definitive financing documents.

Trevali appointed Endeavour Financial in September 2021 to advise the Company on the formation of a lending syndicate, coordinate lender due diligence and negotiate financing documentation with the objective of providing a competitive financing solution for RP2.0 and refinancing the existing Revolving Credit Facility. Trevali is considering several opportunities for the financing package, including project finance debt, subordinated debt, a silver stream on the Rosh Pinah mine's silver production and other potential financing sources.

Commercial Bank Mandate

The Company has executed a mandate agreement with Standard Bank of Namibia Limited and The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited ("Standard Bank") to arrange a senior secured project finance facility of up to $110 million (the "Mandate Agreement"). The Mandate Agreement sets out an exclusive arrangement with Standard Bank describing the activities needed to arrange a senior secured financing facility (the "Loan Facility") for the RP2.0 expansion project at the Rosh Pinah mine. Standard Bank has agreed to seek credit approval to provide up to 100% of the amount of the Loan Facility, and to arrange an Export Credit Agency ("ECA") backed equipment finance facility for a significant portion of the $110 million Loan Facility. The proposed senior secured financing facility is expected to comprise most of the comprehensive funding package.

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

The Mandate Agreement contemplates the completion of technical, environmental, market, insurance, fiscal and legal due diligence and is subject to customary representations, warranties and conditions precedent, including agreement on final terms and conditions and requisite documentation for the Loan Facility and related agreements and procurement of credit approvals as well as time frames for completing these steps.

Other Financing

In addition to the Loan Facility, the Company has received non-binding expressions of interest from streaming and royalty companies in the order of $40 million to $50 million, and mining-focused alternative lenders, as well as from the Rosh Pinah mine's concentrate off-taker, Glencore. Glencore has indicated its support for the project by proposing an aggregate $33 million financing package, which may include an extension to the existing Glencore Facility of $13 million, subordinated to traditional project finance debt and contingent on the remainder of the required financing package being secured as well as negotiation of satisfactory terms and conditions.

PRODUCTION GUIDANCE AT ROSH PINAH AND CARIBOU UNCHANGED

Due to the flooding event at the Perkoa Mine that occurred on April 16, 2022 resulting in eight missing workers and the suspension of all site operations 2022 production and cost guidance for the Perkoa Mine has been suspended until an assessment is completed

2022 production guidance is unchanged at the Caribou and Rosh Pinah mines. As of the date of this MD&A, we anticipate continued volatility in our unit operating costs due to global inflationary pressures. The annual benchmark contract treatment charge for zinc concentrate was agreed to at $230 per tonne in 2022 versus $159 per tonne established in 2021. The higher-than-expected settlement also includes an escalator of +5% for an LME zinc price above $1.72 per pound. Other cost pressures include, higher raw material costs, freight rates and the increase in commodity prices, that in many cases result in higher profit-based compensation and royalties at our operations.

MARKET OUTLOOK

Management of the Company believes that the outlook for the zinc market is robust. Excluding the out-performance of nickel, the base metals sector rose on average 13% in Q1 2022. The pace of expected U.S. interest rate increases has recently weighed on positive market sentiment; however, this has been overshadowed by uncertainty related to economic sanctions connected to the conflict in Ukraine. Risks of higher energy prices, supply chain disruptions and associated manufacturing and production shortages remain a challenge from a global growth perspective. Growth could be further hindered by potential demand destruction because of higher commodity prices. Notwithstanding these concerns, the positive zinc market outlook from Management remains unchanged from prior quarters. The ongoing structural changes related to “green energy” initiatives, combined with underinvestment in the mining sector and a positive global capex cycle, provide the Company with many opportunities to further develop the business.

The zinc price began the quarter at $1.63 per pound and ended the quarter at $1.93 per pound and traded in a very wide $0.33 per pound range. After Q1 2022 closed, in the early days of April, the LME cash zinc price rallied and then closed at $2.03 per pound on the back of dwindling available supply and soaring electricity prices. LME zinc stocks closed March 2022 at 139,950 tonnes, having peaked in April 2021 at 298,025 tonnes and down from the January 2022 open of 199,575 tonnes.

Global manufacturing, though expanding, has witnessed a marked slowdown in China in March 2022 and weakness in the Eurozone. Euro area manufacturing sector conditions continued to disappoint at the end of the first quarter. The final reading of the S&P Global Eurozone Manufacturing PMI for March 2022 of 56.5, fell from 58.2 in February 2022 and signaled the slowest improvement in operating conditions by goods producers since the beginning of 2021. Cost pressures intensified as supply issues were compounded by rising commodity, fuel, and energy prices. The manufacturing PMI for Japan came in at 54.1 in March 2022, an increase from 52.7 in February 2022 and marking the 14th consecutive improvement in the health of the manufacturing sector. The Chinese manufacturing sector registered the quickest fall in output and new business since the initial onset of the pandemic in February 2020. Thus, at 48.1 in March 2022, the headline seasonally adjusted general manufacturing PMI was down from 50.4 posted in the prior month. Covid-19 flared up in several regions across China, disrupting manufacturing supply chains and impacting production. The growth in prices of energy and metals was steep, with the high cost partly passed to downstream producers. Finally, in the U.S., the seasonally adjusted U.S. Manufacturing PMI posted 58.8 in March 2022, up from 57.3 in February 2022. Notably, output expectations regarding the year ahead strengthened in March. Confidence was the most upbeat since November 2020 and stemmed from hopes of further improvements in supply chains.

The annual benchmark contract treatment charge for zinc concentrate was agreed to at $230 per tonne in 2022 versus $159 per tonne established in 2021. Unlike last year however, the 2022 settlement includes an escalator of +5% for an LME zinc price above $1.72 per pound. Trevali's concentrate off-take agreements reference the annual benchmark treatment charges. According to Wood Mackenzie, the indicative spot treatment charge for March is $175 per tonne CIF into China, sharply higher than $85 per tonne as recently as December 2021, but below the Chinese spot averages of $285 and $209 per tonne in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

During Q1 2022, the LME zinc price averaged $1.70 per pound, maintaining its improvement from its pandemic low of $0.82 per pound reached back in March 2020. We see fundamental support for zinc prices in the medium term as Management believes demand will outweigh supply as global economic activity expands and infrastructure spending and green energy initiatives make an impact.

LME exchange inventories decreased to 139,955 tonnes by the end of Q1 2022 versus 199,575 tonnes on December 31, 2021. Shanghai Futures Exchange zinc stocks increased to 176,177 tonnes versus 57,917 tonnes at the end of Q4 2021. This seasonal influx of refined zinc appears to be coming to an end with stocks hitting the highest level since February 2017. Total exchange stocks rose into quarter end, and now stand at the equivalent of just 8 days of global consumption, very low by historical standards, and do not provide much of a buffer against any further supply disruptions to smelter production.

Relatively low stocks and robust demand continue to put upward pressure on spot zinc premiums which are moving higher. In the U.S., high freight costs and shortages of trucking capacity have pushed spot premiums as high as $570 per tonne ($0.26 per pound) in some cases, meanwhile in Europe they are in the region of $450 per tonne.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

On December 3, 2021, the Company finalized the sale of the Santander mine to Cerro de Pasco Resources Inc. ("CDPR"). Under the terms of the share purchase agreement, Trevali received 10 million common shares of CDPR, $0.8 million in cash (subject to a working capital adjustment), and a 1% net smelter return royalty on certain areas of the Santander mine site. The sale was originally announced on November 8, 2021.

On December 3, 2021, the Company completed a share consolidation on the basis of one post-consolidation common share for every 10 pre-consolidation common shares. The consolidation reduced the number of common shares issued and outstanding from 989,464,731 common shares to 98,946,187 common shares. The approval for share consolidation plan was originally announced on November 8, 2021.

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

On December 16, 2021, the Company announced that David Schummer, the Company's Chief Operating Officer, resigned and Derek du Preez, the Chief Technology Officer was appointed as Interim Chief Operating Officer.

On January 20, 2022, the Company announced that Trevali is currently working toward securing project financing for the RP2.0 expansion project and refinancing both the existing corporate revolving credit facility (the "Facility") and the secured facility agreement with Glencore (the "Glencore Facility"), maturing in September 2022. In parallel, an early works program has commenced for RP2.0.

On January 24, 2022, the Company announced preliminary 2021 full year and Q4 production results and 2022 operating, capital and exploration expenditure guidance.

On January 24, 2022 and February 4, 2022, the Company announced that the Perkoa mine in Burkina Faso was unaffected by, and was continuing to closely monitor, the ongoing political situation.

On March 31, 2022, the Company reported its Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources statements as of December 31, 2021. Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves have increased 50% at the Rosh Pinah mine and a 4.9 million tonne increase in our consolidated Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, which is a 28% increase over the year ended 2020. For further information, refer to the March 31, 2022 press release.

On April 7, 2022, the Company announced the appointment of Derek du Preez as Chief Operating Officer effective immediately.

On April 16, 2022, the Company reported a flooding event at the Perkoa mine in Burkina Faso following heavy rainfall. The mine was evacuated and mine rescue efforts were immediately initiated and are ongoing.

On April 21, 2022, the Company provided an update on search and rescue efforts at the Perkoa mine and announced the suspension of production and cost guidance at the Perkoa mine.

On April 25, 2022, the Company provided an update on mine rehabilitation and dewatering progress at the Perkoa mine in response to the flooding event and provided an update on logistics regarding search efforts.

On May 9, 2022, the Company provided an update on dewatering progress and search efforts which are ongoing.

On May 12, 2022, the Company provided an update on dewatering progress and search efforts at the Perkoa mine.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table summarizes the change in net income from Q1 2021 to Q1 2022:

		Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Net income (loss) for Q1 2021	$	(2,510)
Increase in revenues		21,155
Expense components:		
Increase in Mine operating expenses		(16,524)
Decrease in General and administrative		1,141
Decrease in Other items		22,409
Increase in Income tax expense		(5,616)
Net increase in net income	$	22,565
Net income for Q1 2022	$	20,055

The net income increased in Q1 2022 compared to Q1 2021 primarily due to increased revenue related to a 36% increase in the average zinc LME price and a higher volume of lead payable sold due to the timing of shipments, partially offset by 12% lower zinc payable sold.

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

Mine operating expenses increased in Q1 2022 compared to Q1 2021 due to higher depreciation mainly at the Perkoa mine based on the updated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources statement as of December 31, 2021 and an increase in production costs due to inflation.

Other items in Q1 2022 include an increase in the settlement mark-to-market gain due to higher commodity prices and a devaluation of the warrant liability. Q1 2022 income taxes increased due to increased profitability at Rosh Pinah and Perkoa due to the higher zinc prices.

Revenues

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Revenues						
Zinc revenue	$	106,531	110,126	90,801	–3%	17%
Lead and silver revenue		17,272	10,439	4,094	65%	322%
Smelting and refining costs		(30,692)	(29,784)	(22,939)	3%	34%
Net revenue	$	93,111	90,781	71,956	3%	29%
Average zinc LME price	$/lb	1.70	1.53	1.25	11%	36%
Average lead LME price	$/lb	1.06	1.06	0.92	0%	15%
Average silver LBMA price	$/oz	23.94	23.32	26.29	3%	–9%
Sales quantities						
Payable zinc	Mlbs	64.1	78.6	72.5	–18%	–12%
Payable lead	Mlbs	11.5	5.3	1.4	117%	721%
Payable silver	Mozs	0.2	0.2	0.1	0%	100%

The average zinc price in Q1 2022 as quoted on the LME of $1.70 per pound increased by 11% when compared to the previous quarter and 36% compared to Q1 2021. The price of lead was consistent with the prior quarter while 15% higher when compared to the comparative quarter in 2021. The silver price increased by 3% over the prior quarter while still 9% below the comparative quarter in 2021.

Payable zinc sales volumes decreased by 18% when compared with the prior quarter to 64.1 million pounds primarily due to the impact of no sales volumes from the Santander mine that was sold in Q4 2021 and lower sales volumes at the Caribou mine due to lower production. Smelting and refining costs increased by 3% primarily due to the increase in the annual benchmark treatment charge rate in 2022 to $230 per tonne with a 5% escalator above a zinc price of $1.72 per pound (2021 benchmark rate: $159 per tonne), partially offset by lower volumes sold. The 2022 benchmark rate applies payable zinc produced during 2022; similarly, the 2021 benchmark rate applies to 2021 production, including amounts in inventory at December 31, 2021 and sold in early 2022.

Payable zinc sales declined compared to the corresponding quarter in the prior year due to no sales from Santander mine in Q1 2022 as it was sold on December 3, 2021. This was partially offset by increased sales from the Caribou mine when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2021 when the operation was being restarted from care and maintenance.

Lead and silver revenues of $17.3 million increased by 65% from the prior quarter as a result of increased lead sales quantities and increased silver prices. The increased lead sales quantities in Q1 2022 were a result of the timing of lead shipments from the Rosh Pinah mine, which typically has two lead shipments annually, one which occurred in Q1 2022 relating to lead produced in Q4 2021. By-product revenues increased compared to the corresponding quarter in the prior year due to no lead sales at the Rosh Pinah mine in Q1 2021 and the Caribou mine on care and maintenance during Q1 2021.

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

Settlement Mark-to-Market

		Zinc	Lead
Spot 3-month future price as at December 31, 2021	$/lb	1.61	1.04
Provisionally priced metal – December 31, 2021	Mlbs	39.2	14.8
Average 3-month future price for December 2021	$/lb	1.52	1.03
Average Q1 LME price	$/lb	1.70	1.06
Provisionally priced metal – March 31, 2022	Mlbs	76.6	12.3
Average 3-month future price for March 2022	$/lb	1.80	1.07
Spot 3-month future price as at March 31, 2022	$/lb	1.88	1.09

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

The $15.1 million settlement mark-to-market gain for Q1 2022 primarily reflects the increase in provisionally priced metal and the higher 3-month future zinc price as the estimated final zinc pricing increased from $1.52 per pound at December 31, 2021 to $1.80 per pound at March 31, 2022. The gain also includes a gain on settled invoices during the period as the average zinc price increased from $1.53 per pound for Q4 2021 to $1.70 per pound for Q1 2022.

Each $0.05 change in the zinc price per pound realized from the provisional price recorded of $1.80 per pound as at March 31, 2022 is estimated to result in a change of approximately $3.8 million on the 2022 settlement mark-to-market and EBITDA[1].

Other Items

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Settlement mark-to-market gain	$	(15,057)	(3,780)	(83)	298%	18041%
Mark-to-market (gain) loss on financial instruments		(3,151)	1,100	742	386%	525%
Loss on foreign exchange		2,423	1,353	542	79%	347%
Interest expense		2,363	2,475	2,807	–5%	–16%
Mine restart expenses		–	–	6,338	0%	–100%
Other expenses		2,367	2,494	1,008	–5%	135%
	$	(11,055)	3,642	11,354	404%	–197%

The decrease in other items during Q1 2022, compared to the comparative quarters is primarily due to higher settlement mark-to-market gains, a mark-to-market gain on financial instruments which is comprised of the warrant liability devaluation of $3.2 million partially offset by unfavourable foreign exchange movements compared to December 31, 2021. The Mine restart expenses in Q1 2021 are related to restarting the Caribou mine following a period of being on care and maintenance.

Income Taxes

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Current income tax expense	$	7,948	1,539	491	416%	1519%
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense		(963)	1,967	878	–149%	–210%
	$	6,985	3,506	1,369	99%	410%

The current income tax expense in Q1 2022 reflects mining taxes during the quarter, an increase from the prior quarter due to higher commodity prices increasing profitability at the Rosh Pinah and Perkoa mines. Deferred income tax recovery for Q1 2022 is lower than the comparative quarters primarily due to changes in temporary differences at Rosh Pinah.

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

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

ROSH PINAH MINE, NAMIBIA

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Production						
Ore mined	t	165,058	176,537	149,053	–7%	11%
Ore milled	t	169,471	183,408	161,487	–8%	5%
Zinc head grade		6.5%	7.5%	6.0%	–13%	8%
Lead head grade		1.4%	2.7%	1.7%	–48%	–18%
Silver head grade	(ozs/t)	0.5	0.9	0.5	–44%	0%
Zinc recovery		84.3%	84.4%	86.0%	0%	–2%
Lead recovery		71.8%	73.8%	71.4%	–3%	1%
Silver recovery		50.6%	50.5%	43.7%	0%	16%
Zinc concentrate grade		48.3%	48.9%	49.6%	–1%	–3%
Lead concentrate grade		46.5%	53.6%	47.2%	–13%	–1%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	17.1	21.1	15.4	–19%	11%
Lead payable	Mlbs	3.4	7.7	4.1	–56%	–17%
Silver payable	Moz	–	0.2	–	–100%	0%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	16.5	18.5	19.3	–11%	–15%
Lead payable	Mlbs	8.8	0.1	–	8700%	100%
Silver payable	Moz	0.1	–	–	100%	100%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	0.59	0.90	1.18	–34%	–50%
AISC[1]	$/lb	0.80	1.24	1.41	–35%	–43%
FINANCE						
Revenues, net	$	32,489	17,583	17,245	85%	88%
Mine operating expenses		13,183	10,489	10,230	26%	29%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		19,306	7,094	7,015	172%	175%
Other expense (income)		3,194	(1,748)	(630)	283%	607%
EBITDA[1]		16,112	8,842	7,645	82%	111%
Depreciation, depletion & amortization		5,810	3,713	3,860	56%	51%
EBIT[1]	$	10,302	5,129	3,785	101%	172%

Payable zinc production for Q1 2022 was 17.1 million pounds, which on a quarterly basis, represents above guidance performance. It represents a decrease of 19% when compared to the prior quarter due primarily to the 13% decrease in head grade in line with the mine plan and an increase of 11% compared to the corresponding quarter in 2021 due to the 8% increase in head grade.

Payable zinc volumes sold for Q1 2022 decreased compared to the prior quarter and corresponding quarter in 2021 as a direct result of the decrease in zinc payable production and timing of shipments, respectively. As planned, there was one lead payable sale during the quarter, in early January after being delayed due to the tight shipping market in December 2021, while both the prior quarter and corresponding quarter in 2021 did not include lead shipments. The current mine plan allows for three lead shipments during 2022 with the January 2022 sale consisting of primarily 2021 production.

C1 Cash Cost[1] decreased by 34% and 50%, respectively, compared to the prior quarter and the corresponding quarter in 2021 primarily due to no by-product credits in the comparative quarters, which was partially offset by inflationary cost increases and higher treatment charge and freight rates. AISC[1] decreased by 35% and 43%, respectively, compared to the prior quarter and the corresponding quarter in 2021, more than the decrease in C1 Cash Cost[1] due to delays in capital spending to future quarters.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] in Q1 2022 increased by 172% and 175% compared to the prior quarter and the corresponding quarter in 2021, respectively, as there was no lead sale in the comparative quarters and the zinc price has increased, partially offset by an increase in smelting and refining charges and higher freight rates compared to Q1 2021.

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

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

PERKOA MINE, BURKINA FASO

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Production						
Ore mined	t	171,787	175,871	191,474	–2%	–10%
Ore milled	t	176,494	171,027	206,069	3%	–14%
Zinc head grade		12.5%	11.9%	12.9%	5%	–3%
Zinc recovery		89.3%	90.5%	87.5%	–1%	2%
Zinc concentrate grade		48.6%	50.7%	50.5%	–4%	–4%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	36.3	31.2[2]	43.0	16%	–16%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	39.4	39.2	38.0	1%	4%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	1.10	1.27	0.80	–13%	38%
AISC[1]	$/lb	1.16	1.36	0.87	–15%	33%
FINANCE						
Revenues, net	$	50,786	43,567	36,410	17%	39%
Mine operating expenses		23,880	29,027	21,939	–18%	9%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		26,906	14,540	14,471	85%	86%
Other (income) expense		(15,210)	2,139	2,040	–811%	–846%
EBITDA[1]		42,116	12,401	12,431	240%	239%
Depreciation, depletion & amortization		16,931	8,685	8,237	95%	106%
EBIT[1]	$	25,185	3,716	4,194	578%	501%

[2] *Zinc payable production reported for Q4 2021 includes the 6.2 million pound downward adjustment creating a difference from the head grade, recovery and concentrate grade during the quarter.*

Payable zinc production for Q1 2022 was 36.3 million pounds, a 16% increase over the prior quarter due to an increase in the zinc head grade and a negative reconciliation adjustment recorded in Q4 2021. Payable zinc production decreased 16% higher compared to the corresponding quarter in 2021 primarily due to lower throughput.

Payable zinc volumes sold for Q1 2022 are consistent with the prior quarter despite the increased production due to the reconciliation adjustment recorded in Q4 2021. The 4% increase of zinc payable sold from the corresponding quarter in 2021 is due to the timing of shipments.

C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] in Q1 2022 decreased by 13% and 15%, respectively, compared to the prior quarter due to the 16% increase in zinc payable production and lower sustaining capital expenditure due to the deferral of projects to Q2 2022, partially offset by the increase in treatment charges, higher freight charges and inflationary operating cost increases. The C1 Cash Cost[1] and AISC[1] increased by 38% and 33%, respectively, compared to the corresponding quarter in 2021 due to the 16% decrease in zinc payable production, increased treatment charge rates, higher freight charges and inflationary operating cost increases.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] in Q1 2022 increased significantly at 85% and 86% compared both to the prior quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2021, respectively, due to increased revenues related to higher zinc prices.

Perkoa Mine flooding on April 16, 2022

Search efforts continue following intense rainfall that occurred in the early morning of April 16, 2022 and resulted in a flash flood that breached protective berms surrounding the open pit and flooding of the underground at Perkoa mine. Mine rehabilitation and dewatering activities are required to continue the search efforts to find eight workers unaccounted for following the evacuation of the underground area of the mine.

A three-phase plan was initiated to dewater the mine. Phase One involved repurposing existing service water piping systems to support initial dewatering, sump pumping in the open pit, and establishing surface pump stations to receive water from the underground. This was quickly followed by Phase Two, which involved the rehabilitation of mine access and reconstructing the road surface to re-establish the mine's existing underground dewatering system that had been damaged by the flooding. Phase Three involved the installation of significant additional pumping and dewatering infrastructure, strainer boxes, and more than 5,000 metres of new poly pipe while simultaneously gaining access to the lower levels of the mine. In

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

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

total, the multiple dewatering systems are comprised of more than 24 electric submersible and diesel pumps. A series of pumps is required in order to provide the pressure required to move the water from the lower level some 550 meters vertical to the surface.

Mining and milling operations at Perkoa will remain suspended for the foreseeable future and the Company is working closely with Burkinabe authorities as it investigates the cause of the flood event. The current suspension, investigation and review of future mining at the Perkoa Mine will result in reduced zinc production in 2022 for the Company relative to previously released annual guidance. The requirements for infrastructure refurbishment and construction linked to repairs and rehabilitation at the mine remain unknown., Underground development activities may only recommence once it has been determined that this can be done safely.

CARIBOU MINE, CANADA

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Production						
Ore mined	t	128,742	132,717	21,713	–3%	493%
Ore milled	t	125,911	133,698	17,611	–6%	615%
Zinc head grade		5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	–4%	–5%
Lead head grade		2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	0%	–5%
Silver head grade	(ozs/t)	2.0	2.1	2.1	–5%	–5%
Zinc recovery		75.3%	77.1%	67.3%	–2%	12%
Lead recovery		62.9%	64.5%	51.4%	–2%	22%
Silver recovery		35.3%	35.2%	26.7%	0%	32%
Zinc concentrate grade		46.0%	45.3%	45.9%	2%	0%
Lead concentrate grade		35.7%	37.7%	35.0%	–5%	2%
Zinc payable	Mlbs	9.0	10.2	1.2	–12%	650%
Lead payable	Mlbs	3.2	3.4	0.4	–6%	700%
Silver payable	Moz	0.1	0.2	–	–50%	100%
Sales						
Zinc payable	Mlbs	8.2	12.1	–	–32%	100%
Lead payable	Mlbs	2.5	4.6	–	–46%	100%
Silver payable	Moz	0.1	0.2	–	–50%	100%
C1 Cash Cost[1]	$/lb	1.74	0.98	0.87	78%	100%
AISC[1]	$/lb	2.27	1.44	1.50	58%	51%
FINANCE						
Revenues, net	$	9,836	17,679	–	–44%	100%
Mine operating expenses		13,070	15,029	(284)	13%	4702%
Care and maintenance		–	–	386	0%	–100%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]		(3,234)	2,650	(102)	–222%	–3071%
Other expense		1,676	625	6,450	168%	–74%
EBITDA[1]		(4,910)	2,025	(6,552)	–342%	25%
Depreciation, depletion & amortization		2,337	4,187	1,288	–44%	81%
EBIT[1]	$	(7,247)	(2,162)	(7,840)	–235%	8%

Payable zinc production for Q1 2022 was 9.0 million pounds, a 12% decrease compared to the prior quarter primarily due to geotechnical challenges from H2 2021 that impacted stope availability during the quarter, resulting in a temporary shutdown of the processing plant. As a result of lower production in Q4 2021 and Q1 2022, the volumes agreed to in the fixed-price arrangement were not achieved each month and as at March 31, 2022, a deficit of 20.6 million pounds of payable zinc has accumulated. This deficit is being rolled forward to be settled with future production. Improvement in development metres during Q1 2022 are expected to translate to an increase in the number of stopes on the ground for Q2 2022. After extensive ground monitoring and ground support testing, it is anticipated that a mix of mining methods will be utilized to optimize ore recovery and mining flexibility. Just-in-time development may be used whenever possible in parallel lenses to limit ground deformation over time.

The tailings dam extension is in progress along with development to enable potential extension of the Caribou mine life. A study to assess a conventional mining and milling mine life extension in parallel to the Rapid Oxidative Leach study is underway and is anticipated before the end of H1 2022.

Payable zinc volumes sold for Q1 2022 decreased from the prior quarter due to the decrease in production and the liquidation of inventory during Q4 2021.

C1 Cash Cost[1] increased by 78% compared to the prior quarter primarily due to the impact of the decrease in zinc payable production but also inflationary operating cost increases. Additionally, the AISC[1] increased by 58% due to the increased C1 Cash Cost[1], partially offset by lower sustaining capital expenditures.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] in Q1 2022 decreased by $5.9 million due to a 160% decrease in revenues due to a decrease in sales volumes primarily as a result of decreased production.

The Caribou mine was placed on care and maintenance on March 26, 2020 and operations were restarted in late March 2021. The care and maintenance period included most of Q1 2021 and during that time the Caribou mine's care and maintenance costs were disclosed separately within operating expenses on the consolidated statement of operations. The restart plan was for an initial two-year operating plan that included a 21-month fixed-pricing arrangement for 115 million pounds of payable zinc production from the Caribou mine, at a zinc price of $1.25 per pound. The restart resulted in costs of $6.3 million, in line with the restart plan to transition the operation from care and maintenance to full production.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION PROJECTS

RP2.0 Project, the Rosh Pinah mine

Following the announcement of positive results from the RP2.0 National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Feasibility Study on August 17, 2021 (the "Feasibility Study"), certain aspects of RP2.0 continue to be advanced to maintain the project schedule and to mitigate risks associated with the project as outlined in the Feasibility Study. Of the $111 million expansionary capital, $1.8 million was incurred during Q1 2022 (additional $0.6 million incurred during month of April 2022) with a total of $20 million forecast to be spent in 2022 as part of the previously announced early works program.

Rapid Oxidative Leach Program, the Caribou mine

Following positive results from the Rapid Oxidative Leach ("ROL") pilot plant trial at FLSmidth's Research Center in Salt Lake City, the pilot plant was commissioned at the Caribou mine on November 8, 2021 as well as the construction of a new fire assay laboratory to allow for gold analysis onsite. Base metal leachtest work was concluded for fresh ore feed and tailings material on November 15, 2021 and the pyrite leach for precious metals on tailings material was finalized on December 11, 2021. Final pilot plant test work was completed in February 2022. Indications suggest that the Caribou mine's pilot plant results are expected to continue to be on par or marginally better than results from the pilot at FLSmidth's facility.

Throughout Q1 2022, work has continued to advance the completion of an NI 43-101 technical report in relation to the evaluation at a preliminary economic assessment ("PEA") level of the viability of ROL for Trevali's properties in the Bathurst area. The project remains on track with the results of the PEA expected to be released during H1 2022.

Exploration Program

The 2022 exploration program objectives were to continue to focus on advancing near-mine exploration targets towards the development of new mineral resources located within trucking distance of the existing mines at Perkoa and Rosh Pinah, while also maintaining necessary level of expenditures on regional programs to make new discoveries. In New Brunswick, where Trevali has a large Mineral Resource base across multiple deposits and concessions, minimal exploration expenditures have been allocated to maintain the concessions in good standing while the Company conducts a PEA on the application of the ROL process.

Perkoa Exploration, Burkina Faso

During Q1 2022, drilling focused on targeting a combination of Electromagnetic ("EM") and surface geochemistry anomalies located East of the Perkoa mine on a prospective volcano-sedimentary sequence. Multiple regional EM targets were generated with the 2021 ground fluxgate surveys, these targets are being drill tested in H1 2022.

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

Ground fluxgate EM surveys continued in Q1 2022 on the same volcano-sedimentary sequences located East and North of the Perkoa mine. Fluxgate surveys were also conducted on the Arrow concessions adjacent to the Perkoa mine directly to the South and South-West.

Due to the recent flooding at the Perkoa mine, all operations have been suspended until an assessment has been completed.

Rosh Pinah Exploration, Namibia

Drilling from underground continued during Q1 2022 along the Western Orefield, targeting the Northern extension and infill drilling on the Southern portion of the WF3 deposit.

On the regional front, regional drilling programs resumed in Q1 2022 with drilling at the McMillan anomaly located East of the Rosh Pinah mine and to the North on the Gergarub licence.

Regional surface EM fluxgate surveys continued at the Rosh Pinah mine during the quarter focusing on the Northern portion of the exploration licence.

Bathurst Camp Exploration, New Brunswick

There was no exploration work conducted in New Brunswick during Q1 2022.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Balance Sheet Review

		March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Change
Cash and cash equivalents	$	29,513	30,724	–4%
Other current assets		140,142	91,261	54%
Non-current assets		398,845	411,064	–3%
Total Assets		568,500	533,049	7%
Current debt		110,682	107,976	3%
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		61,782	49,841	24%
Non-current liabilities		140,721	140,309	0%
Non-controlling interests		(10,464)	(12,602)	17%
Equity attributable to owners of Trevali		265,779	247,525	7%
Total Liabilities and Equity		568,500	533,049	7%

The 4% decrease in cash is described in the “Cash Flows” section while the 54% increase in other current assets is primarily attributable to the $42.3 million increase in settlement receivables due to the timing of shipments with 52% of Q1 2022 concentrate sales occurring in March 2022 and the increase in zinc price resulting in a settlement mark-to-market gain of $15.1 million and increases to prepaids and inventory.

Non-current assets decreased by 3%, a net impact of $25.2 million in depreciation recorded during Q1 2022, partially offset by capital additions of $11.7 million.

Accounts payable increased due to working capital management initiatives to help partially offset the increase in settlement receivables at the end of the quarter.

The increase in current debt is due to the drawdown on the settlement receivable factoring facility at the Perkoa mine of $8.9 million which was partially offset by a mandatory repayment of $5.1 million relating to the Facility that was paid in February 2022 in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

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

Financial Condition and Liquidity

		March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Change
Total debt	$	111,331	108,744	2%
Cash and cash equivalents		29,513	30,724	–4%
Net Debt[1]		81,818	78,020	5%
Working capital		(2,062)	(31,797)	94%

The Company's primary sources of liquidity and capital resources are cash, cash flow provided from operations and amounts available under credit agreements. The financial position and liquidity of the Company continued to improve during Q1 2022, coinciding with the zinc and lead prices that have stabilized at the highest level over the last two years.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had $52.3 million of available liquidity, comprised of cash and cash equivalents of $29.5 million and $22.8 million of available liquidity from the Facility. As both the Facility and the Glencore Facility are due for repayment at maturity on September 18, 2022, a period of less than twelve months, these balances are classified as current liabilities. As at March 31, 2022, the Company's current liabilities exceeded current assets by $2.1 million and current liabilities excluding the debt facilities are expected to be funded from cash flows generated by operating activities.

The Company is engaged in advanced negotiations with current and prospective lenders to refinance current debt and future project debt requirements. As a consequence of the recent Perkoa flooding event on April 16, 2022 (Note 15), the quantum of the financing package and timing of completion is subject to an increased level of uncertainty. The financing package is subject to requisite consent of the existing lenders comprising the existing Revolving Credit Facility syndicate and the negotiation of definitive financing documents.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate cash flow from operations and to obtain additional funding from loans, equity financings or asset sales. While the Company has been successful in arranging financing in the past, the success of such initiatives cannot be assured, particularly with the current uncertainty surrounding the restart of the Perkoa mine, and the extent and duration of the impact of the flooding event on the Company's ability to obtain adequate funding.

Taking into consideration the Company's current financial position, operating plan and current forecast for key assumptions that impact 2022, the Company believes that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its minimum obligations and to satisfy the facilities' covenant requirements for a period of at least 12 months from the balance sheet date. However, the timing and completion of the required refinancing is subject to a higher level of uncertainty as a consequence of the recent Perkoa flooding event. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to generate forecasted cash flows given the dependency on several factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control and are subject to the uncertainty surrounding the Perkoa mine's restart plan. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the validity of the going concern assumptions.

Revolving Credit Facility

The Company's credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders for the Facility that was last renegotiated on August 6, 2020 had a limit of $135.0 million, bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 5.5% and commitment fees for the undrawn portion of the Facility at 1.3%. The Facility was permanently reduced to $111.9 million as at March 31, 2022, through mandatory repayments of $16.3 million in 2021 and $5.1 million in Q1 2022. The Facility matures on September 18, 2022.

The Company has letters of credit, issued under the Facility, totaling $4.6 million (December 31, 2021 – $4.4 million) in respect of various reclamation bonding requirements and the mining contractor for the Caribou mine.

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

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

As at March 31, 2022, the Company was in full compliance with all covenant obligations and in mid-February 2022 completed another principal repayment of $5.1 million, in accordance with the terms of the agreement requiring minimum repayments based on excess cash generated on a quarterly basis. Following this mandatory prepayment, the credit limit under the revolving facility was permanently reduced by the payment amount to $111.9 million. At March 31, 2022, the carrying balance has been classified as current as the maturity date is less than one year.

The amount available to the Company under the Facility as of March 31, 2022 was $22.8 million.

Glencore Facility

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

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

On December 2, 2020, the Glencore Facility was reduced by $7.0 million in connection with Glencore's participation in the share unit offering, including a resulting repayment of $1.8 million on the facility. The amount available to the Company under the Glencore Facility as of March 31, 2022 was nil as the full $13.0 million limit under the agreement has been drawn. At March 31, 2022, the carrying balance has been classified as current as the maturity date is less than one year.

Other Debt

The settlement receivable facility was utilized during March 2022 with an outstanding balance of $8.9 million at March 31, 2022 related to settlement receivables in Burkina Faso which are subject to the receivable factoring arrangement. While the Company has transferred the receivables in exchange for cash, since the Company has retained the risk of late payment and recoverability, the Company continues to recognize the transferred accounts receivables in their entirety.

In addition to the guarantees linked to the Facility, Trevali has also arranged a $5.3 million surety bond to support reclamation bonding requirements for the Caribou mine.

Total debt at March 31, 2022 includes leases of $5.5 million consisting of the Caribou and Perkoa mining contractor and corporate office leases.

Cash Flows

		Q1'22	Q4'21	Q1'21	Q1'22 vs Q4'21	Q1'22 vs Q1'21
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	$	46,391	23,320	15,452	99%	200%
Changes in working capital		(34,165)	2,290	20,180	–1592%	–269%
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		12,226	25,610	35,632	–52%	–66%
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,742)	(20,989)	(13,049)	35%	–5%
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	$	560	(13,577)	(16,435)	104%	103%

The increase in cash generated from operating activities before changes in working capital in Q1 2022 compared to the prior quarter is the result of higher commodity prices, the gain on settlement mark-to-market and the timing of the lead shipment at the Rosh Pinah mine. The increase compared to the corresponding quarter of 2021 is primarily due to higher realized zinc prices. Changes in working capital in Q1 2022 from the prior quarter are primarily due to an increase in settlement receivables due to timing of shipments and the increase in zinc price.

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

Investing activities in Q1 2022 decreased in comparison to the prior quarter due to delays in capital projects, however it increased 5% from the corresponding quarter of 2021 due to the fact that the Caribou mine was on care and maintenance in Q1 2021. Expansionary capital of $2.7 million incurred during Q1 2022 related to RP2.0 early works.

Cash used in financing activities during Q1 2022 consists primarily of the $8.8 million settlement receivable factoring facility utilized, partially offset by a $5.1 million repayment on the Facility compared to the prior quarter that consisted primarily of a mandatory Facility repayment of $10.0 million. The cash provided by financing activities in Q1 2021 relates to $12.7 million settlement of the settlement receivable factoring facility. Other amounts consisting of lease and interest payments remain consistent with prior quarters.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the approximate timing of payment of the remaining maturities of the Company's commitments at March 31, 2022 in undiscounted cash flows:

		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026+	**Total**
Accounts payable	$	61,782	–	–	–	–	61,782
Facility and loans		106,397	–	–	–	–	106,397
Lease commitments		4,308	756	425	200	–	5,689
Purchase commitments		13,433	7,907	–	–	–	21,340
Reclamation and rehabilitation		–	4,728	4,728	38,111	–	47,567
	$	185,920	13,391	5,153	38,311	–	242,775

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

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

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

	Q1'22	Q4'21	Q3'21	Q2'21	Q1'21	Q4'20	Q3'20	Q2'20
Revenues	93,111	90,781	79,811	101,105	71,956	68,086	50,157	42,689
Zinc sales (Mlbs payable)	64	79	67	86	73	75	65	72
EBITDA[1]	54,846	24,058	27,068	30,113	15,944	(34,832)	15,368	(4,312)
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	41,429	25,226	20,532	32,042	24,491	20,101	11,214	(5,709)
Net (loss) income	20,055	19,552	5,752	3,877	(2,510)	(51,742)	1,122	(19,381)
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted	0.20	0.20	0.06	0.04	(0.03)	(0.60)	0.00	(0.20)
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share[1]	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.04	(0.04)	(0.25)

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

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

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

Hedging

The Company has entered into hedging arrangements in respect to a portion of its forecast zinc production. Currently there is one hedging arrangement consisting of a fixed-pricing arrangement which was entered into in mid-January for 21-month covering the period from April 2021 to December 2022 for 115 million pounds of payable zinc produced at the Caribou mine at a price of $1.25 per pound. As a result of lower production in Q4 2021 and Q1 2022, the volumes agreed to in the fixed-price arrangement were not achieved each month and as at March 31, 2022, a deficit of 20.6 million pounds of payable zinc has accumulated. This deficit is being rolled forward to be settled with future production. This fixed-pricing arrangement was entered into as part of the Caribou mine restart in early 2021 to provide stability and predictability in a volatile zinc price environment.

In accordance with the Company's hedging policy, the hedged amounts represent less than 50% of consolidated forecast production. There are no hedges in place related to lead or silver.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

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

For a comprehensive list of other risks and uncertainties affecting our business, please refer to the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Information Form, as supplemented by risk factors contained in this MD&A and any of the following documents filed by the Company with securities commissions or similar authorities in Canada after the date of this MD&A, which are available at www.sedar.com: material change reports; business acquisitions reports; interim financial statements; and interim management's discussion and analysis.

The flooding at the Perkoa Mine may have a material adverse effect on the mine and Trevali.

The flooding at the Perkoa mine has caused the suspension of mining and milling operations. As a result of the suspension of mining and milling operations, Trevali has suspended its production and cost guidance for 2022 as it relates to the Perkoa mine. The flooding has also created uncertainty with respect to the amount of the financing package currently being targeted by the Company and timing of completion of such financing package. The Company has not yet determined the degree of impact of the flood at the Perkoa mine.

The suspension of mining and milling operations at the Perkoa mine will result in reduced zinc production in 2022 for the Company relative to previously released annual guidance. The requirements for infrastructure refurbishment and construction linked to repairs and rehabilitation at the mine remain unknown. Underground development activities may only recommence once it has been determined that this can be done safely.

The Company has already incurred a number of expenditures in connection with the flooding event and anticipates incurring additional expenditures as it works to rectify the impacts of the flooding. In the event that (i) the Company is unable to restart the Perkoa mine, (ii) that such restart is capital or time intensive or (iii) during any such restart the Company encounters any unforeseen costs or liabilities, the earnings, cash flows, financial conditions, including the ability of the Company to complete the financing package currently being targeted by the Company, support received from stakeholders, including governments, communities and shareholders, results of operations or prospects of the Company may be materially or adversely impacted and the Company.

The Company is exposed to long-term liquidity risk through the excess of financial obligations due over available assets at any point in time. It is also possible that the Company may not be able to obtain the external financing necessary to continue its exploration and development activities on its properties, which may impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In light of the current prices of the Company's principal commodities and forecasts for such prices through the remainder of 2022, the Company expects that it will be required to draw on its Amended Revolving Credit Facility, or seek other sources of equity or debt finance, in order to ensure availability of sufficient resources to meet its committed and budgeted expenditures for the next twelve months. Additional funds may be required should commodity prices weaken beyond current levels or the U.S. dollar depreciates significantly.

The ability of the Company to continue the exploration and development of its property interests may be dependent upon its ability to maintain or increase revenues from its existing production and planned expansions, and potentially raise significant additional financing thereafter. In addition, the Company's ability to undertake the RP2.0 expansion project will depend on the Company receiving adequate financing for the RP2.0 expansion project.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate cash flow from operations and to obtain additional funding from loans, equity financings or asset sales. While the Company has been successful in arranging financing in the past, the success of such initiatives cannot be assured, particularly with the current uncertainty surrounding the restart of the Perkoa mine, and the extent and duration of the impact of the flooding event on the Company's ability to obtain adequate funding. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the validity of the going concern assumptions.

The sources of external financing that the Company may use for these purposes may include project debt, subordinated debt, stream financing, joint ventures, production sharing arrangements, sale of assets, corporate debt, or equity offerings, or some combination of these or other means. There is no assurance that the financing alternative chosen by the Company will be available to the Company, on favourable terms or at all. Depending on the alternative chosen, the Company may have less control over the management of its projects. There is no assurance that the Company will successfully increase revenues from existing and expanded production. Should the Company not be able to obtain such financing and increase its revenues, it may become unable to acquire and retain its exploration properties and carry out exploration and development on such properties, and its title interests in such properties may be adversely affected or lost entirely. In the case of the RP2.0 expansion project, in the event that the Company does not receive adequate financing for the project, the Company may be required to abandon the project, to alter the scope and extent of the project or to make other changes to the Company's business in order to allow the Company to finance the project from internal cash balances.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

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

These areas of judgment and critical accounting estimates are consistent with those reported in the 2021 annual consolidated financial statements and MD&A.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

There have been no changes in accounting policy or new standards and interpretations not yet adopted during 2022.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 98,946,187 are issued and outstanding as of the date of this MD&A.

In addition, there were 5.2 million employee stock options outstanding, with exercise prices ranging between C$1.32 and C$15.90 per share and approximately 93 million common share purchase warrants outstanding with an exercise price of C$0.23 each. More information on these instruments, and the terms of their conversion, is set out in Notes 14 and 10, respectively, to the 2021 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company currently has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Glencore

As of March 31, 2022, Glencore owned 25,983,592 Trevali common shares representing approximately 26.3% of the total issued and outstanding common shares. In addition, there were 24,500,000 common share purchase warrants outstanding with an exercise price of C$0.23 each and expiry of June 2, 2022, see Note 10 of the 2021 audited annual consolidated financial statements for more information on these instruments.

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

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

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

The Company has entered into the following transactions with Glencore:

		Q1’22	Q4’21	Q1’21	Q1’22 vs Q4’21	Q1’22 vs Q1’21
Net revenue on concentrate sales	$	93,111	90,781	71,956	3%	29%
Settlement mark-to-market (gain) loss		(15,057)	(3,780)	83	298%	18241%
Interest expense		183	252	182	–27%	1%

		March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Settlement receivable from Glencore	$	77,800	35,531
Payable to Glencore		1,610	–
Glencore Facility[1]	$	13,001	13,000

[1] *Balance excludes capitalized transaction fees.*

MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS

Disclosure Controls and Procedures (“DC&P”)

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

Internal Control over Financial Reporting (“ICFR”)

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

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

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

USE OF NON-IFRS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

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

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

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

EBITDA and EBIT

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

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBIT and Adjusted Earnings per Share

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

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

		Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Net income (loss)	$	20,055	(2,510)
Current income tax		7,948	491
Deferred income tax recovery		(963)	878
Interest expense		2,363	2,807
EBIT		29,402	1,666
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		25,444	14,278
EBITDA		54,846	15,944
Mark-to-market gain on financial instruments		(15,057)	(83)
Settlement mark-to-market gain		(3,151)	742
Other expenses		2,367	1,008
Mine restart expenses		–	6,338
Loss on foreign exchange		2,423	542
Adjusted EBITDA	$	41,429	24,491
Net income (loss)	$	20,055	(2,510)
Loss on foreign exchange		2,423	542
Mine restart expenses		–	6,338
Other expenses		2,367	1,008
Settlement mark-to-market gain		(15,057)	(83)
Mark-to-market (gain) loss on financial instruments		(3,151)	742
Adjusted net income	$	6,637	6,037
Earnings (loss) per Share	$	0.20	(0.03)
Adjusted Earnings per Share	$	0.07	0.06
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic (‘000)		98,946	98,909

Net Debt

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

		March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Revolving Credit Facility, net of fees	$	84,039	88,909
Glencore Facility, net of fees		12,917	12,875
Other loans		8,896	–
		105,852	101,784
Leases		5,479	6,960
Total debt	$	111,331	108,744
Less: cash and cash equivalents		29,513	30,724
Net Debt	$	81,818	78,020

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

C1 Cash Cost

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

AISC

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

		Q1 2022			
		Perkoa	Rosh Pinah	Caribou	Total
Mine production costs	$	18,797	10,839	15,120	44,756
Smelting and refining		16,926	6,011	3,724	26,661
Distribution		2,876	1,249	161	4,286
Royalties		1,369	1,918	–	3,287
Less: By-product revenues		-	(9,926)	(3,316)	(13,242)
C1 total costs		39,968	10,091	15,689	65,748
Sustaining CAPEX		1,764	3,596	3,642	9,002
Lease payments		365	–	1,123	1,488
AISC total costs	$	42,097	13,687	20,454	76,238
Pounds of zinc payable produced	Mlbs	36.3	17.1	9.0	62.3
C1 Cash Cost	$/lbs	1.10	0.59	1.74	1.06
AISC	$/lbs	1.16	0.80	2.27	1.22

		Q1 2021				
		Perkoa	Rosh Pinah	Santander	Caribou	Total
Mine production costs	$	18,491	9,578	11,555	1,028	40,652
Smelting and refining		11,325	6,762	4,333	–	22,420
Distribution		3,365	706	562	8	4,641
Royalties		1,187	1,025	38	–	2,250
Less: By-product revenues		–	11	(3,587)	–	(3,576)
C1 total costs		34,368	18,082	12,901	1,036	66,387
Sustaining CAPEX		2,210	3,487	742	211	6,650
Lease payments		694	–	–	544	1,238
AISC total costs	$	37,272	21,569	13,643	1,791	74,275
Pounds of zinc payable produced	Mlbs	43.0	15.4	15.3	1.2	74.8
C1 Cash Cost	$/lbs	0.80	1.18	0.85	0.87	0.89
AISC	$/lbs	0.87	1.41	0.89	1.50	0.99

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

		Q1 2022	Q1 2021
Additions to property, plant and equipment	$	11,715	18,628
Sustaining capital expenditures		9,002	6,650
Expansionary capital expenditures		2,713	4,114
Right of use assets	$	–	7,864

NOTES TO READER

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information and Statements

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

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect management’s expectations or beliefs regarding future events including, but not limited to, statements with respect to the Company’s growth strategies, expected annual savings from capital projects, anticipated supply, demand and market outlook for commodities, future commodity prices, anticipated effects of commodity prices on revenues, estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production and capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, future anticipated property acquisitions, the content, cost, timing and results of future exploration programs and life of mine expectancies, the approval of up to 100% of the amount of the Loan Facility, the completion and satisfaction of the condition precedent to receive the Loan Facility, the securing of additional financing from mining-focused alternative lenders and Glencore, the timing of the release of the PEA, the proposed mining methods at Caribou and their anticipated effects on recoveries and mining flexibility, the Company’s planned development activities at Caribou and their ability to extend the Caribou mine life, the search efforts at the Perkoa mine, including the Company’s plans with respect thereto, the efficacy of the Company’s pumping, decline ramp rehabilitation and de-watering activities and its efforts to restore electrical power and communications at the lower levels of the Perkoa mine, the Company’s ability to effectively de-water the mine and restore access to the lower levels of the Perkoa mine, the results of any investigation of the flooding incident, the Company’s assessment of the effect of the flooding on the safety and structural integrity of the Perkoa mine’s underground areas, the Company’s expectations to fund its current liabilities from cash flows generated by operating activities and to renegotiate the debt facilities with current and new prospective lenders and the Company’s belief that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its minimum obligations and satisfy the covenant requirements related to the Facility and the Glencore Facility for a period of at least 12 months from the balance sheet date. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “outlook”, “guidance”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of current exploration activities; the flooding of the Perkoa mine may have a material adverse effect on the mine and Trevali; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of zinc, lead, silver and other minerals and the anticipated sensitivity of our financial performance to such prices; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recoveries; results of current and planned exploration activities; dependence on key personnel; potential conflicts of interest involving our directors and officers; labour pool constraints; labour disputes; availability of infrastructure required for the development of mining projects; delays or inability to obtain governmental and regulatory approvals for mining operations or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; counterparty risks; increased operating and capital costs; foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; operating in foreign jurisdictions with risk of changes to governmental regulation; compliance with governmental regulations; compliance with environmental laws and regulations; land reclamation and mine closure obligations; challenges to title or ownership interest of our mineral properties; maintaining ongoing social license to operate; impact of climatic conditions on the Company’s mining operations; corruption and bribery; limitations inherent in our insurance coverage; compliance with debt covenants; competition in the mining industry; our ability to integrate new acquisitions into our operations; cybersecurity threats; litigation; and other risks of the mining industry including, without limitation, other risks and uncertainties that are more fully described in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this MD&A and the "Risk Factors" section of our most recently filed Annual Information Form. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Trevali provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events may differ from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Qualified Person and Quality Control/Quality Assurance

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

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