GIGAMETALS
CORPORATION

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Battery Metals for a Clean Energy Future

TSX.V: GIGA
Frankfurt: BRR2

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The Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) results released on October 20, 2011 were authored by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. The PEA includes the use of inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. The study is preliminary in nature and there is no assurance the mining, metal production or cash flow scenarios outlined in this report would ever be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

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Certain information set forth in this Presentation contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" under applicable securities laws (referred to herein as forward-looking statements), which include management's assessment of future plans and operations and are based on current expectations, estimates, projections, assumptions and beliefs, which may prove to be incorrect. Some of the forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "may", "will", "should", "could", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "potential", "continue", "target", "estimate", "proposed", "preliminary" and similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, production capacity and timing, mining and processing methods, by-products, product pricing, capital and operating cost estimates, project economics, future plans, the growth in the electric vehicle market and its impact on the demand for nickel and cobalt, and future supply of nickel and cobalt.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and assumptions could adversely affect the outcome and financial effects of the plans and events described herein. Forward-looking statements contained in this Presentation regarding past trends or activities should not be taken as a representation that such trends or activities will continue in the future. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Presentation. Readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth in the Company's continuous disclosure filings as found at www.sedar.com.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Readers Regarding Estimates of Resources

This Presentation uses the terms "measured" and "indicated" mineral resources and "inferred" mineral resources. The Company advises U.S. investors that while these terms are recognized and required by Canadian securities administrators, they are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The estimation of "measured" and "indicated" mineral resources involves greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic feasibility than the estimation of proven and probable reserves. The estimation of "inferred" resources involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of a "measured", "indicated" or "inferred" mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.

Technical information contained in this Presentation has been reviewed by David Tupper, P.Geo., a Qualified Person.

Introduction to Giga Metals

MISSION

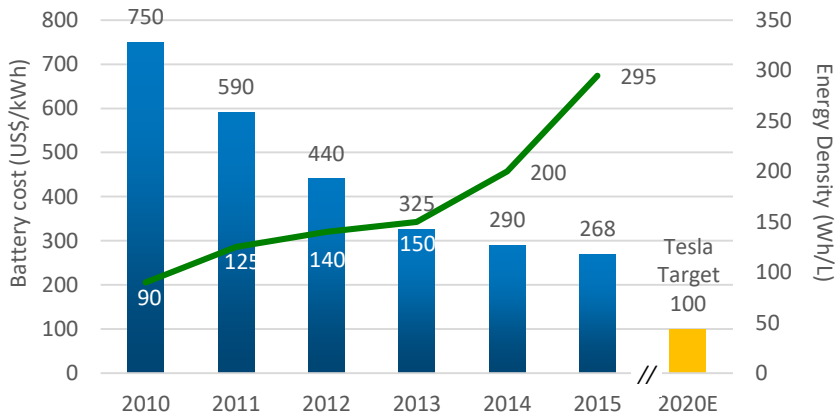
Invest in projects that offer direct and long-term exposure to nickel, cobalt and/or other battery metals that are integral raw materials in the rapidly growing electric vehicle and energy storage markets.

- The **100% owned** Turnagain Project serves as a core project for the Company's new business focus.
- Located in the low-risk and **established mining region** of Northwest British Columbia.
- **Large undeveloped resource** comprised of Measured & Indicated Resource of 865 million tonnes @ 0.21% Ni and 0.013% Co and Inferred Resource of 976 million tonnes @ 0.20% Ni and 0.013% Co.
- Over 300 drill holes provide for **good geological understanding** of the resource.
- Nickel sulphide deposit, which provides superior metallurgy and reduced extraction costs compared to laterite nickel deposits and **produces the high-purity nickel required for electric battery manufacturing.** Around 50% of nickel mine supply is not suitable for batteries.
- **Simple open-pit mining** at shallow depths (average strip ratio is 0.8).
- With estimated production of approximately 44,000 tpy Nickel and 2,400 tpy Cobalt after expansion, Turnagain has the **potential to be one of the largest nickel sulphide operations**.
- Giga Metals is also **evaluating other battery metal projects** as potential acquisitions.

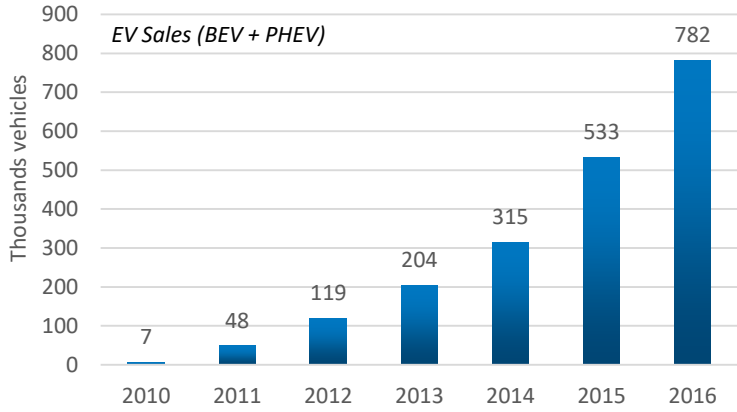
EV Revolution is Accelerating

- UBS estimates that total cost of ownership parity vs. internal combustion engines (ICE) will first be reached in Europe in 2018, then in China in 2023 and the US in 2025.
- Paris Declaration on Electro-Mobility & Climate Change committed to working toward the goal of having 100m EVs by 2030.
- Various governments plan to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars (eg Germany by 2030, UK & France by 2040) and China is considering a ban.
- China has set a target of zero emission vehicles at 8% of new car sales by 2018 and 12% by 2020.
- Virtually all automakers are investing in electric and hybrid technology with some companies aiming for EVs to be 15-25% of global sales by 2025.
- Volvo has stated that all of its new models will be electric or hybrid starting in 2019.

Declining battery costs and improving energy density . . . .



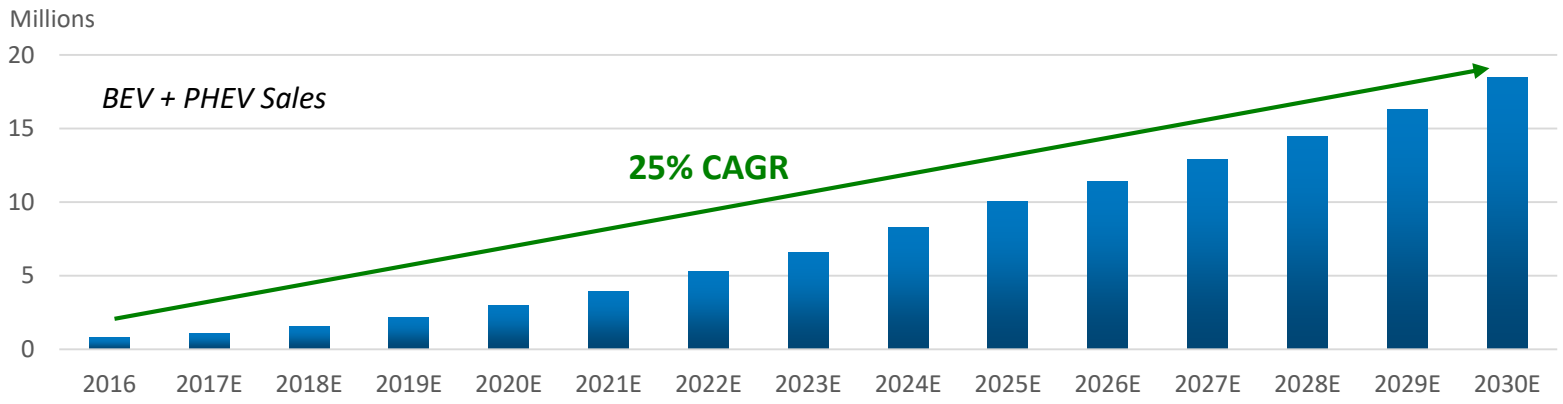
. . . . have led to growing EV sales worldwide



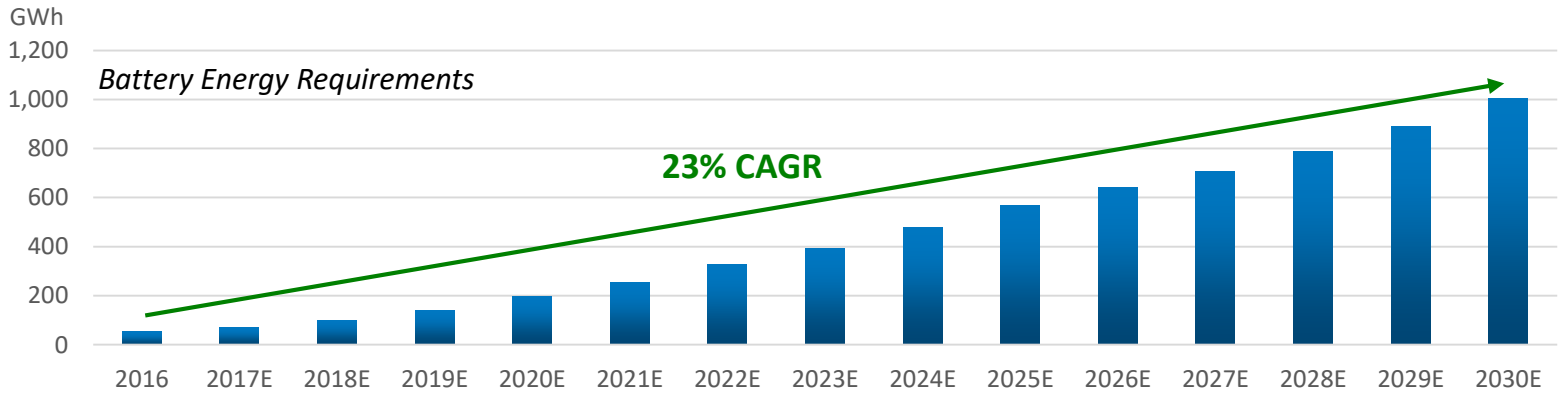
EV = Electric vehicles; BEV = Battery electric vehicle; PHEV = Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
Sources: U.S. Department of Energy; UBS; Pala Investments.

EVs & Battery Demand

Robust sales in electric vehicles . . . .



. . . will drive growth in battery demand



BEV = Battery electric vehicle; PHEV = Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
Source: Pala Investments.

Dominant EV Battery Chemistries Require Ni & Co

- Nickel and Cobalt are used in cathodes of 2 of the 3 dominant battery chemistries for EVs – NMC (i.e. Chevy Bolt) and NCA (Tesla).
- ~75% of new passenger electric vehicles sold in China in 1Q 2017 used a NMC chemistry, as opposed to LFP which dominated last year.
- Battery manufacturers are moving towards higher-nickel, lower cobalt chemistries (migration from NMC 111/622 to NMC 811).
- Drivers for increasing Ni-content are cobalt's recent price surge (up 80% in 2017) and uncertainty over supply.
- Giga Metals' Turnagain Project will produce both nickel and cobalt thereby giving investors exposure to both metals used in the NMC battery and protection against future changes in the chemistry preferred by manufacturers.

Dominant EV Battery Types

EV Battery Type Comparison			
	LFP	**NCA**	**NMC**
Cathode materials	Lithium Iron Phosphate	Lithium **Nickel** **Cobalt Oxide** Aluminum	Lithium **Nickel** **Cobalt Oxide** Manganese
Anode materials	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite
Cost	Low	High	High
Energy density	Low	High	High
Battery life	Long	Short	Long
Safety	High	Mid	Mid
Companies	Chinese battery makers including BYD and ATL	Japanese battery makers including Panasonic (Tesla)	Samsung SDI, LG Chem

Different NMC Batteries

NMC Cell Chemistry (300 kg battery)		
weight in kg	**Cobalt**	**Nickel**
NMC 111	23.7	23.6
NMC 622	14.8	44.2
NMC 811	7.4	58.7

Sources: UBS; Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

Nickel Supply

NICKEL PRODUCTION

- Only ~50% of nickel mine supply is suitable for battery use which requires high grade nickel feedstocks.
- There are two types of nickel deposits - sulphide and laterite.
- Sulphide mines produce concentrates of various grades that are then sold to smelters that produce the high purity (98%+ Ni) Class 1 nickel required for batteries.
- Laterite deposits have two types of ore - saprolite and limonite.
- Saprolite, which principally comes from the Philippines and Indonesia, is used to make nickel pig iron (NPI), which is 2-17% Ni and FerroNickel (FeNi), which is 15-45% Ni. Both are only suitable for stainless steel (~66% of nickel demand) and cannot be used in batteries as they are not mostly nickel.
- Limonite requires processing in multibillion dollar High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) plants to produce high grade nickel, eg. Ravensthorpe in Australia and Ambatovy in Madagascar. These operations often have technical and financial problems. For example, Ravensthorpe shut down last month.
- The potential competitive advantages that a Turnagain concentrate could provide include:
  - Expected to produce high purity (98%+ Ni) Class 1 nickel suitable for batteries.
  - "Clean," meaning it has very low levels of deleterious elements that would be penalized by the smelters.
  - Turnagain concentrate could in fact be blended at the smelter with dirtier (and cheaper) concentrate supplies.

Sources: UBS; Morgan Stanley.

Nickel Supply (cont'd)

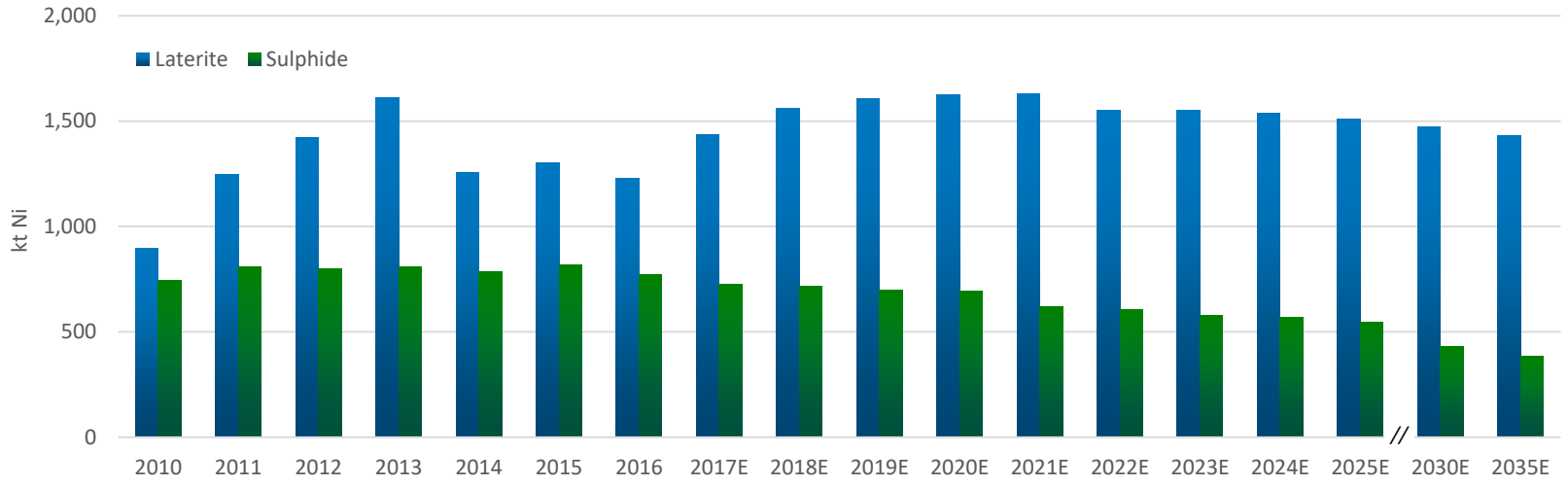
HIGHER PRICES NEEDED TO ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT IN HIGH GRADE NICKEL

- Growing supply of NPI in China with feed from Indonesia & the Philippines has led to market surpluses and depressed prices.
- At current spot prices, many nickel operations are losing money and not investing.

MINE SUPPLY NOT GROWING IN THE RIGHT FORM

- Nickel sulphide projects are in decline with recent supply growth being limited to laterite mines in higher political risk jurisdictions (eg. Philippines and Indonesia).

Global Nickel Mine Production



Sources: UBS; Wellgreen Platinum, Wood Mackenzie.

Cobalt Supply

GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION

- Majority of cobalt production comes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) – seen as politically unstable and lacks infrastructure.
- Supply chain is dominated by China – 50% of refined cobalt and 85% of cobalt chemicals.
- Top 15 cobalt producing mines account for 50% of world supply.

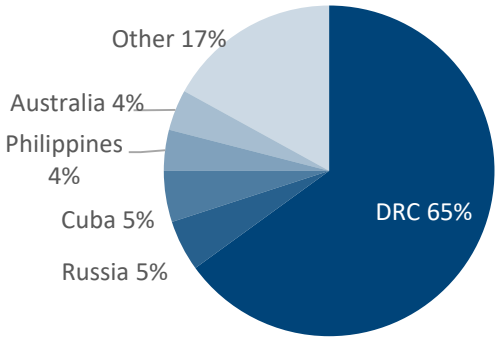
PRODUCTION DEPENDENT ON OTHER METALS

- Principally produced as a by-product of copper (~67%) and nickel (~32%).
- Supply dictated by the economics of these other metals.

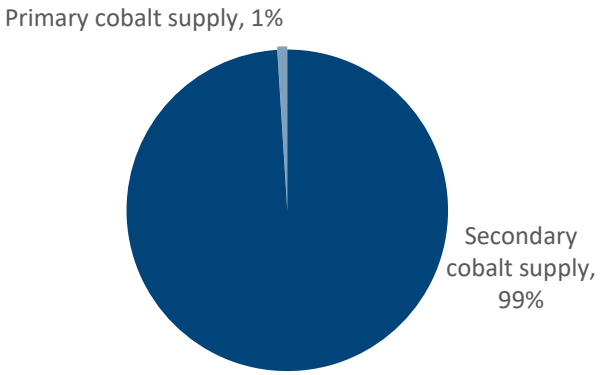
INCREASED FOCUS ON ETHICAL MINING

- CRU estimates that 10% of global supply and 17% of DRC production was produced by artisanal operations in 2015.
- There are at least 10,000 artisanal cobalt miners in the DRC, and UNICEF estimates that up to 40,000 children could be in the trade.

Cobalt production by geography

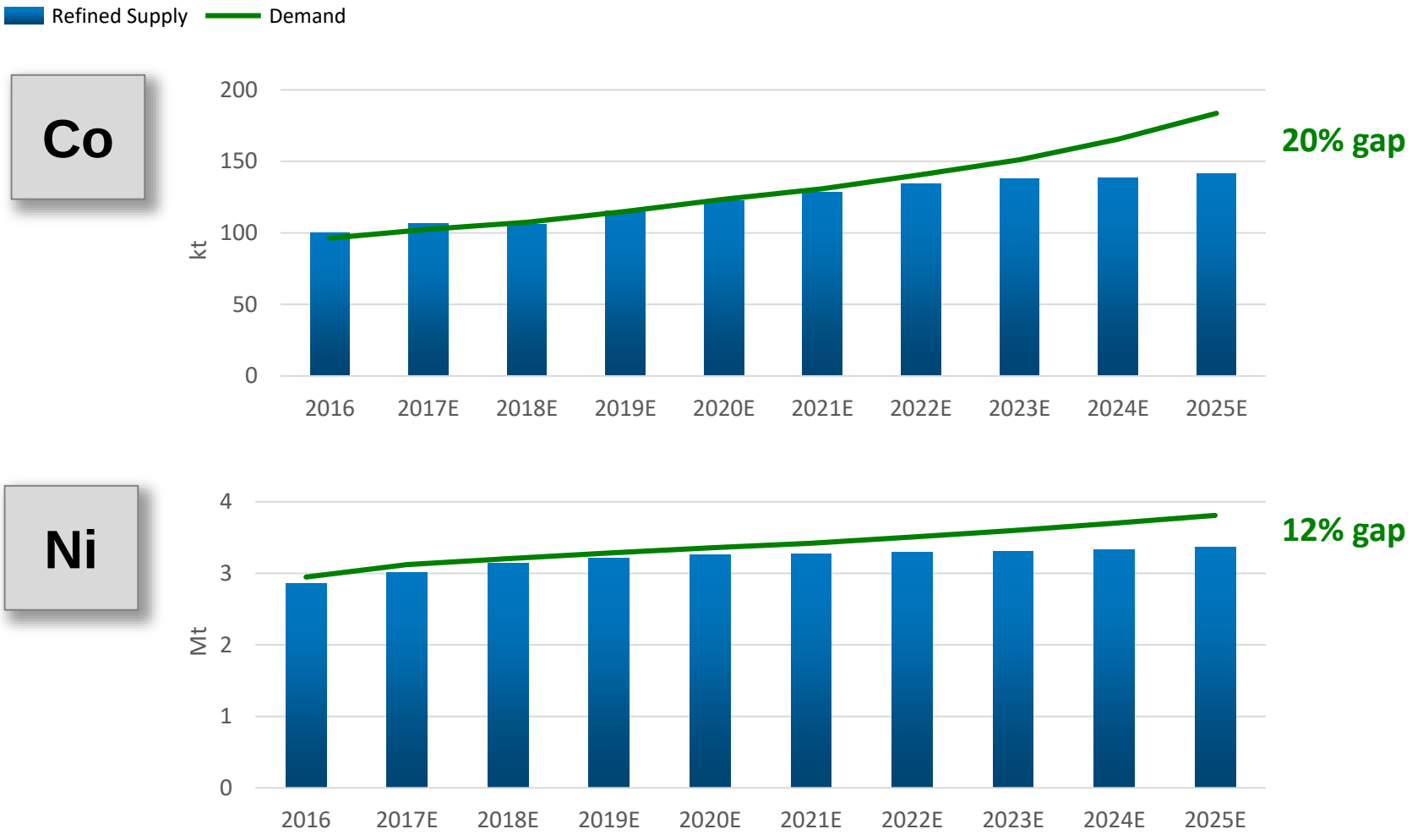


Cobalt production by mine type



Sources: UBS; Darton Commodities.

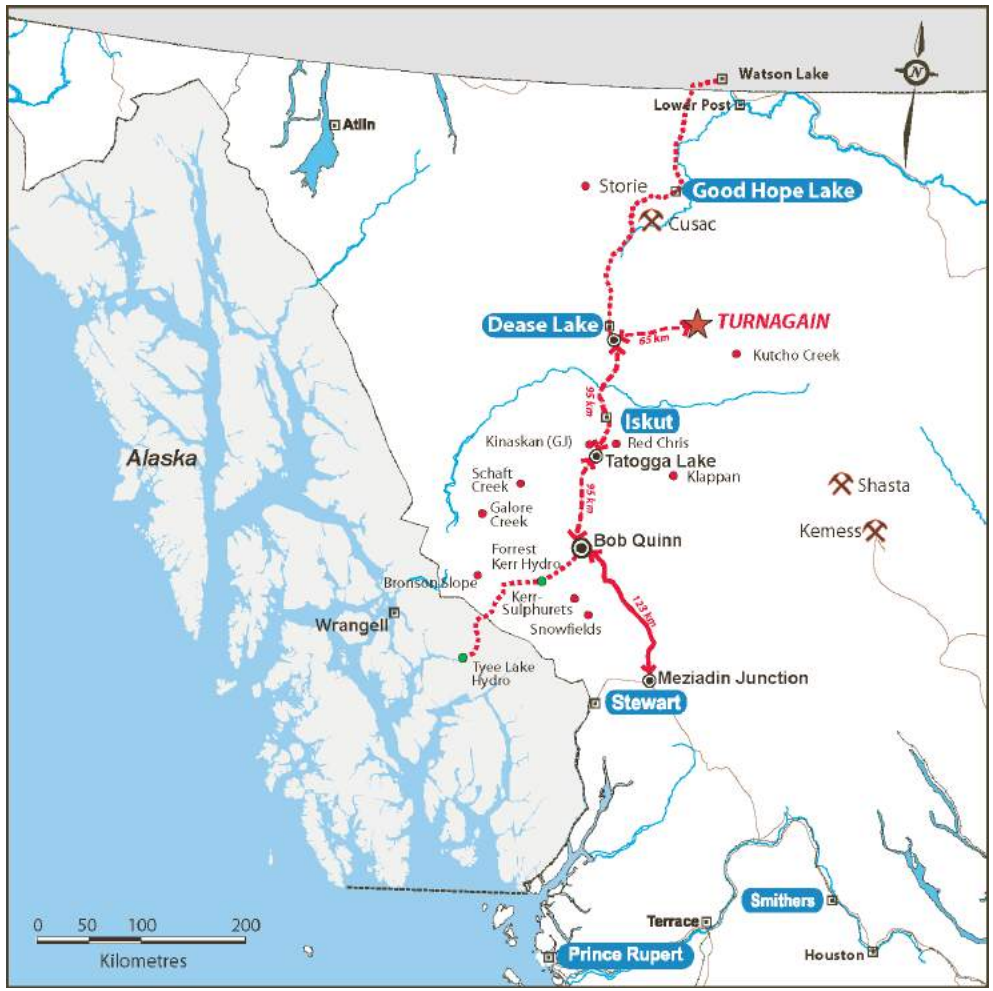
Supply Gap Projected in Nickel & Cobalt Markets



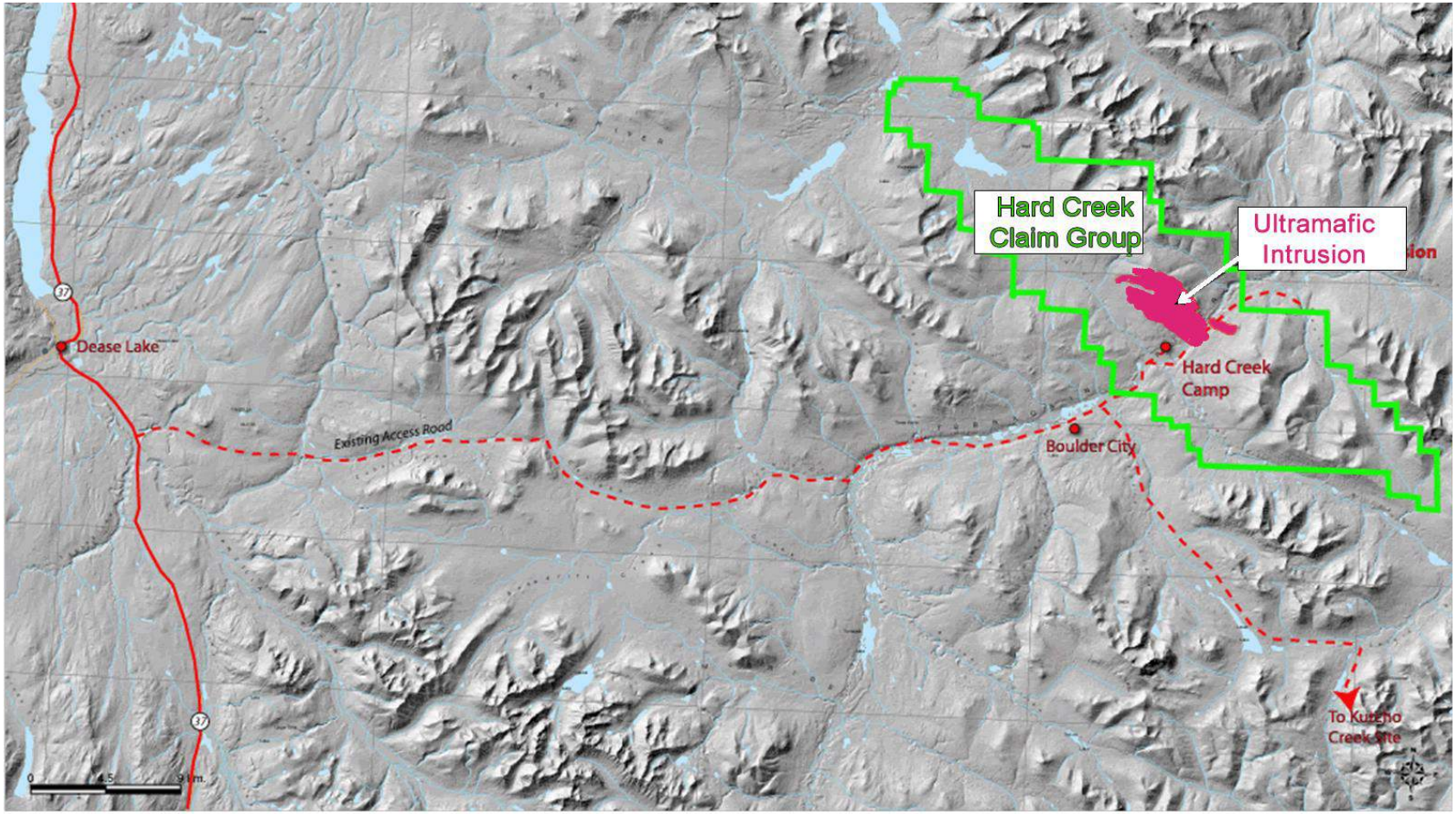
Source: Pala Investments.

Turnagain Nickel-Cobalt Project

- **Located in Northwest British Columbia**
  - 100% ownership
  - Friendly mining jurisdiction
- **Large nickel sulphide & cobalt resource**
  - Measured & Indicated: 865 Mt @ 0.21% Ni, 0.013% Co
  - Inferred: 976 Mt @ 0.20% Ni, 0.013% Co
- **Advanced asset**
  - PEA completed in 2011
  - Estimated production of 44,000 tpy Ni & 2,400 tpy Co after expansion
- **Local infrastructure already in place**
  - Roads: pavement to Dease Lake
  - Power Grid: extended to Tatogga Lake in 2015
  - Port: shipping concentrate from Stewart year round, ice free port
- **Potential for platinum and palladium**



Local Access to Project



Mineral Resource

- Since 2004, exploration work has included mapping, soil and sediment sampling, geophysical surveys, metallurgical studies, diamond drilling and environmental base line studies.

- To date a total of 79,351m in 320 holes has been completed. The nickel resource is defined by more than 200 drill holes.

Turnagain Mineral Resource[1,2,3,4]					
Resource Category	**Tonnes '000's**	**% Ni (T)**	**% Co (T)**	**Contained Ni (tonnes)**	**Contained Co (tonnes)**
Measured	227,379	0.22	0.014	500,233	31,833
Indicated	638,103	0.21	0.013	1,340,016	82,953
Measured & Indicated	865,482	0.21	0.013	1,840,249	114,786
Inferred	976,295	0.20	0.013	1,952,590	126,918

1. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.
2. The Mineral Resource estimates include Inferred Mineral Resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is also no certainty that Inferred Mineral Resources will be converted to Measured and Indicated categories through further drilling, or into Mineral Reserves once economic considerations are applied. Mineral resource tonnage and contained metal have been rounded and numbers may not add due to rounding.
3. Mineral Resource is reported using a 0.1% Ni cut-off grade.
4. Mineral Resource has been prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., December 2011.

Source: Turnagain Project PEA dated December 2, 2011 available at www.gigametals.com and www.sedar.com.

PEA Summary

- The PEA[1] evaluated the development of the Turnagain deposit by conventional open-pit methods with trucks and shovels. Material was assumed to be processed using a conventional concentrator to produce an 18% Ni, 1% Co Concentrate.

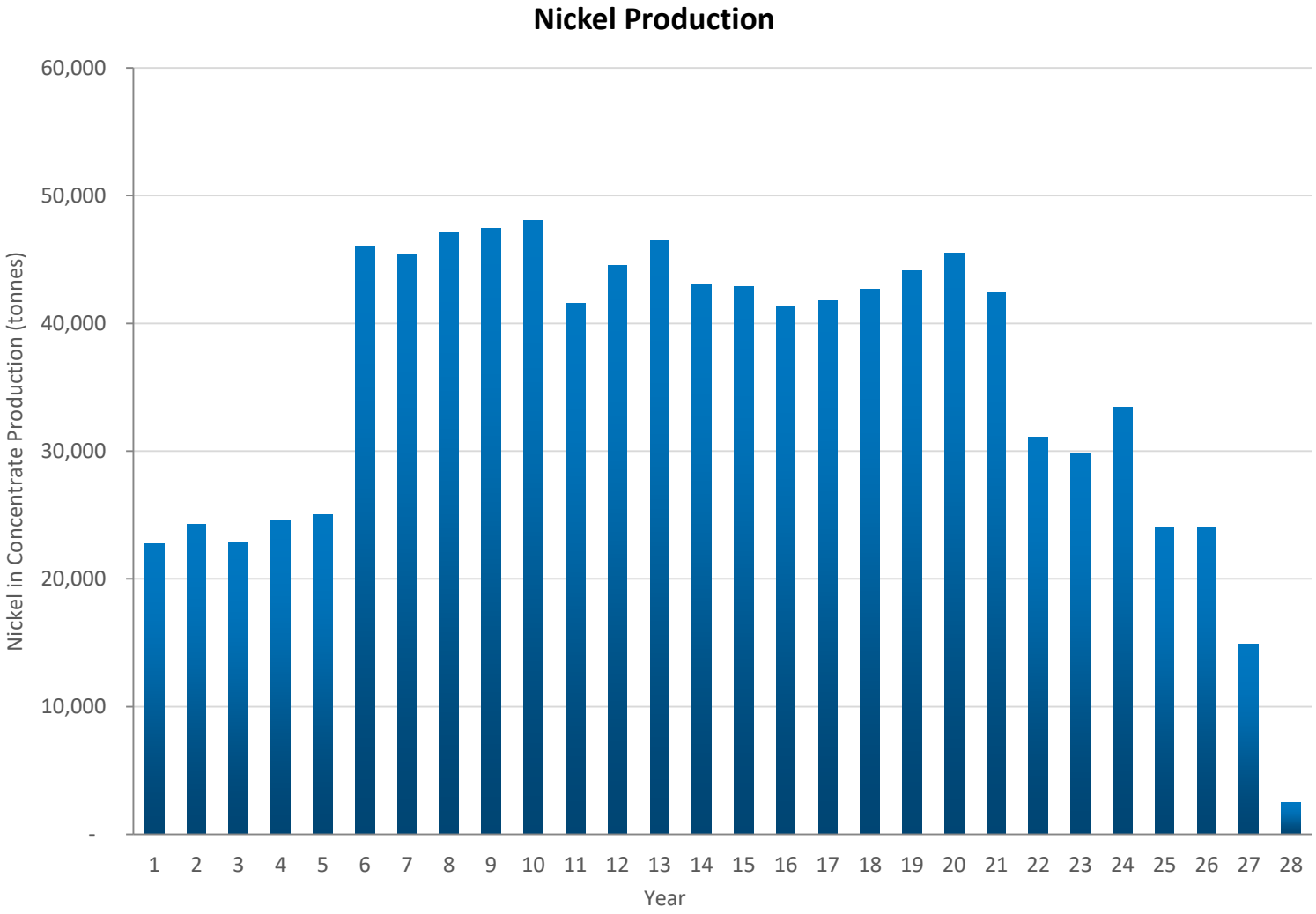
Key Metrics	US$
C1 Cash Cost[2]	$4.26/lb
Capital Expenditure	
Initial Capex	$1,357M
Expansion Capex in Year 5[3]	$492M
Project Economics[4]	
After-tax NPV@ 8%	$724M
After-tax IRR (100% equity)	13.5%
Payback Period	7.3 years
Project Life	
Mill operation	27.2 years

Production Metric	Yr 1 – 5	Yr 6 – 21	Avg LOM
Annual Mill Throughput (Mt)	15.8	31.3	28.1
Average Recoveries			
Nickel (%)	58.0	57.7	56.4
Cobalt (%)	58.0	57.7	56.4
Annual Metal Production			
Nickel (tonnes)	23,912	44,393	
Cobalt (tonnes)	1,280	2,433	
Total Metal Production			
Nickel (tonnes)		989,537	
Cobalt (tonnes)		55,874	
Annual Concentrate Production			
Dry (tonnes)	132,846	246,663	203,101

1. The PEA includes the use of inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. The study is preliminary in nature and there is no assurance the mining, metal production, or cash flow scenarios outlined in this report would ever be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. C1 is total cash cost to produce a pound of nickel, including transportation and smelter charges, net of byproduct credits.
3. The first 5 years assume 50% of full capacity with the plant throughput averaging 15.8 Mtpa, then 31.3 Mtpa for years 6-21 and 29.9 Mtpa for years 22-28.
4. Assumes a nickel price of US$8.50/lb, a cobalt price of US$14.00/lb and an exchange rate of 0.95 USD/CAN.

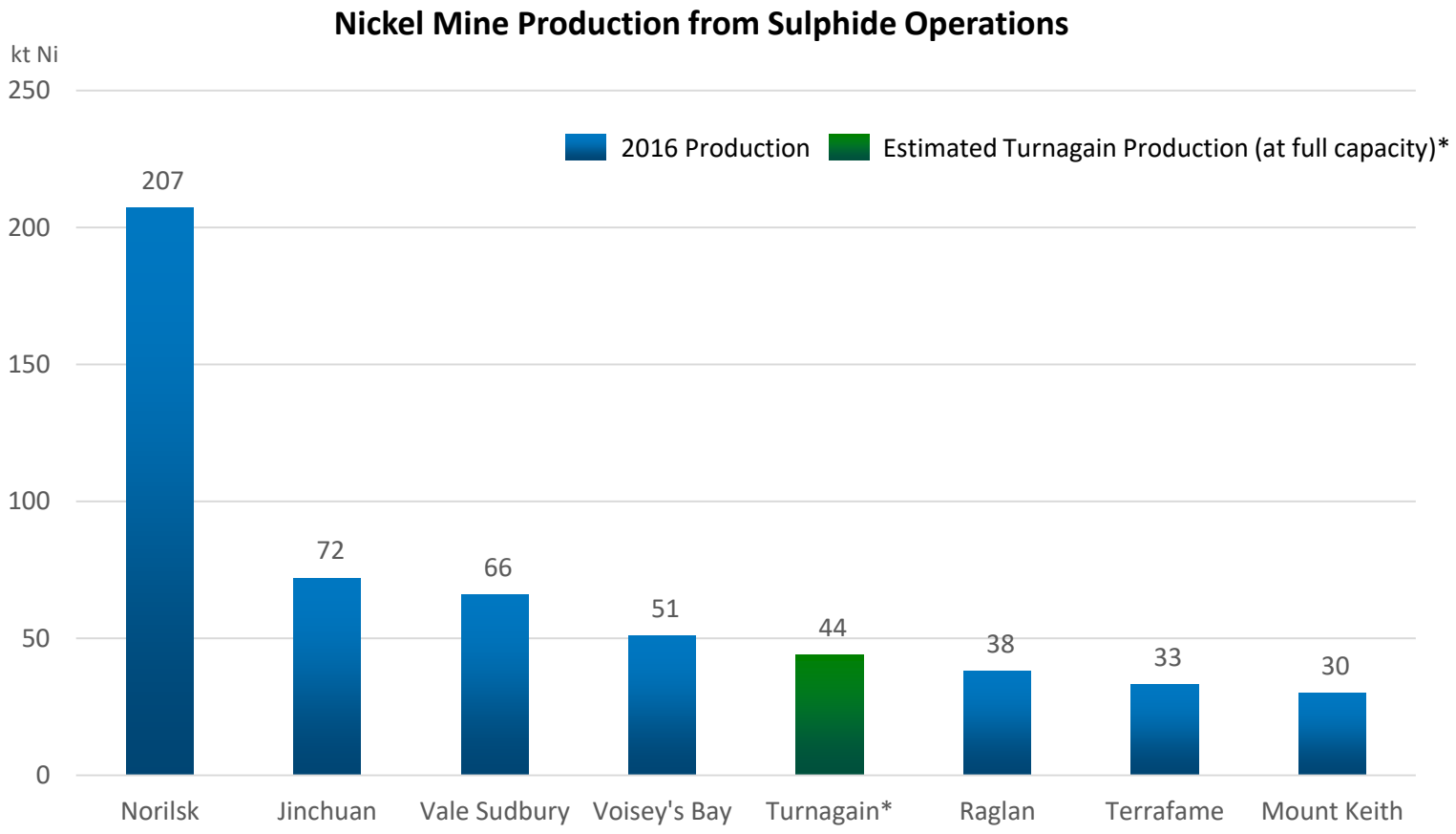
Source: Turnagain Project PEA dated December 2, 2011 available at www.gigametals.com and www.sedar.com.

Projected Turnagain Nickel Production



Source: Turnagain Project PEA dated December 2, 2011 available at www.gigametals.com and www.sedar.com.

Potentially One of the Largest Ni Sulphide Operations



* The PEA includes the use of inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. The study is preliminary in nature and there is no assurance the mining, metal production, or cash flow scenarios outlined in this report would ever be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The first 5 years assume 50% of full capacity with the plant throughput averaging 15.8 Mtpa, then 31.3 Mtpa for years 6-21 and 29.9 Mtpa for years 22-28.
Source: 2016 Mine Production – Wood Mackenzie; Turnagain Project PEA dated December 2, 2011 available at www.gigametals.com and www.sedar.com.

Board of Directors

Mark Jarvis, CEO

Mr. Jarvis has more than 30 years of experience in exploration and development of oil and gas and metals. After a career in financing exploration projects as a stockbroker, he moved to the corporate side of the business in 1996. He joined the board of Ultra Petroleum, which at the time had a large, unconventional gas prospect that ultimately became 3 TCF of proved reserves.

Tom Milner, P.Eng

Mr. Milner has held various senior mine operational and mine development positions with large scale open pit mining operations. He was Chief Operating Officer for Taseko Mines Ltd. responsible for the successful 2004 restart of the producing open pit copper-molybdenum Gibraltar Mine located in south central B.C. He holds a Masters Degree in Mining Engineering from McGill University.

Lyle Davis, P.Eng (Alberta) MBA

Mr. Davis is a director and CEO of Condor Resources Inc., a copper and gold exploration company active in Latin America. He previously worked in the corporate finance practices of Ernst & Young, and in a similar capacity at C.M. Oliver, a brokerage firm. Before that, Mr. Davis was with the Vancouver Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

Dr. Jon Hykawy

Dr. Hykawy has made battery materials a key part of his research focus since 2009, when he helped found Byron Capital Markets, a boutique brokerage operation. His current business, Stormcrow Capital Limited, consults with various clients who are involved in critical materials. He is widely quoted on battery materials such as cobalt, and is an invited speaker at many conferences around the world.

Share Structure

Share Structure as of October 2, 2017	
Stock Exchanges	
TSX Venture	GIGA
Frankfurt	BRR2
Share Capital	
Shares Outstanding	30,620,682
Warrants	20,083,333
Options	1,837,500
Fully-diluted	52,541,515
Market Capitalization	
Share Price (2 Oct 2017)	C$0.32
Market Capitalization	C$9.8 M

Turnagain camp

Drill work

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