

Trilogy Metals Announces Additional Results from the 2022 Drill Program at the Arctic Project in Alaska

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Multiple Intercepts of High-Grade Polymetallic Mineralization, Including 8.24 Meters with a Copper Equivalent Grade of

Update on Ambler Access Project

VANCOUVER, Jan. 25, 2023 - [Trilogy Metals Inc.](#) (TSX: TMQ) (NYSE American: TMQ) ("Trilogy" or the "Company") is announce the second set of drilling results from the 2022 summer field season at the Upper Kobuk Mineral Projects ("UKMP") located in northwestern Alaska. In addition, the Company is providing an update on the Ambler Access Project - the proposed 211-mile, industrial-use-only road from the UKMP to the Dalton Highway that will enable advancing exploration and development of the Ambler Mining District.

The UKMP includes the Arctic (volcanogenic massive sulphide, or "VMS") deposit ("Arctic"), the Bornite (carbonate-hosted massive sulphide, or "CHC") deposit ("Bornite"), and prospective mining claims in the surrounding area. The drill program was completed by Trilogy Metals LLC ("Ambler Metals"), the joint venture operating company equally owned by Trilogy and South32 Limited (ASX: S32; ADR: SOUHY) ("South32").

The 2022 field program included 10,738 meters of diamond drilling, of which 8,376 meters was drilled at Arctic, the most meters drilled at Arctic in a single field season, while the remainder of the meterage was used on regional targets in the Ambler Access Project and near Bornite. The 2022 field program prioritized advancing Arctic with additional infill drilling to further improve the understanding of the mineral resource and for geotechnical studies to further de-risk the project.

On November 29, 2022, the Company released the first assay results from the 2022 field program at Arctic, including first hole assays (AR22-0191, 0192, 0193, and 0195) and three geotechnical holes (AR22-0194, 0196 and 0197). For more information on these drill results, please visit the Company's website at <https://trilogymetals.com/news-and-media/news/>.

This release covers an additional 10 holes comprising eight infill and two geotechnical. The infill holes are from two areas of the Arctic deposit - three holes from the northern edge of the Arctic deposit and five holes from the eastern part of the deposit (see Figure 1).

Drilling Highlights

Significant intersections of high-grade copper, zinc, lead, gold, and silver mineralization include:

- Hole AR22-0201: 6.72 meters of 3.40% copper, 3.26% zinc, 0.48% lead, 0.358 g/t gold and 32.66 g/t silver for a copper equivalent grade of 5.27%.
- Hole AR22-0204: 5.03 meters of 3.57% copper, 4.46% zinc, 0.69% lead, 0.351 g/t gold and 33.05 g/t silver for a copper equivalent grade of 5.96%.
- Hole AR22-0213: 4.66 meters of 3.22% copper, 3.22% zinc, 0.28% lead, 0.194 g/t gold and 28.90 g/t silver for a copper equivalent grade of 4.87%.
- Hole AR22-0215: 8.24 meters of 3.19% copper, 10.04% zinc, 2.50% lead, 0.705 g/t gold and 72.35 g/t silver for a copper equivalent grade of 8.81%, and 19.87 meters of 2.67% copper, 1.72% zinc, 0.22% lead, 0.427 g/t gold and 38.34 g/t silver for a copper equivalent grade of 3.99%.
- Hole AR22-0232: 3.03 meters of 4.70% copper, 5.47% zinc, 1.35% lead, 0.636 g/t gold and 56.67 g/t silver for a copper equivalent grade of 8.07%.

- Hole AR22-0237: 10.00 meters of 3.73% copper, 2.54% zinc, 0.42% lead, 0.067 g/t gold and 47.95 g/t silver for a equivalent grade of 5.66%.

Tony Giardini, President and CEO of Trilogy, commented, "As expected, the 2022 infill drill program continues to yield high grades of copper, zinc and precious metals, demonstrating the continuity of the high-grade zones of these metals at Arctic. The program is going full steam ahead as we anticipate an ongoing flow of results in the near future, not only from Arctic but also from nearby Ambler Belt and Cosmos Hills areas."

Richard Gosse, Vice President, Exploration at Trilogy, stated, "We are pleased with these additional infill drill results which show grades and thicknesses continue to compare well with our resource model. It is very encouraging to see the model perform so well, especially as these infill holes are designed to test areas that were identified as having the potential for greater variance in mineralization."

Mineralized intervals of high-grade mineralization at a cut-off of 0.5% copper equivalent are reported in Table 1. The locations of the holes are shown in Figure 1 and Table 2. The drill holes are shown in cross sections in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

The drill results contained in this news release are from 10 drill holes from the 2022 Arctic drill program, which include eight mineralization holes (AR22-0201, 0204, 0213, 0215, 0224, 0231, 0232 and 0237) and two geotechnical holes (AR22-0200 and 0207). All mineralization holes are sized HQ3 (63.5 mm diameter). The 2022 Arctic infill program was designed to increase confidence from Indicated to Proven mineral resources. Measured in areas of the mineral resource block model that would be mined during the first four years of production, based on Trilogy's 2020 Arctic feasibility study¹ mine plan and with the highest estimated metal value.

Results indicate mineralization is reasonably continuous, especially in Zone 5 which typically contains higher grades and more consistent thicknesses at Arctic.

Within the Arctic deposit, mineralization occurs as stratiform semi-massive sulphide to massive sulphide beds within primary and secondary graphitic to chloritic schists and fine-grained quartz schists. Sulphide mineralogy is similar for all intercepts: chalcopyrite, bornite and galena.

¹ National Instrument 43-101 technical report titled "Arctic Feasibility Study Alaska, USA NI 43-101 Technical Report" with an effective date of August 20, 2020 and a release date of October 2, 2020 (the "2020 Feasibility Study")

Geotechnical holes AR22-0200 and 0207 were drilled to further define the talc horizon in the eastern pit wall. Hole AR22-0200 was abandoned and redrilled at 0207; both holes intersected Zone 4 mineralization as anticipated.

Table 1. Drill intercepts from the 2022 Arctic infill drilling program.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	Ba (%)	Zone
AR22-0200	31.74	40.19	8.45	0.016	6.82	1.69	0.04	0.84	2.08	0.01	4
AR22-0201	89.33	92.99	3.66	0.221	18.45	0.44	0.22	1.12	1.23	4.55	7
	97.23	103.95	6.72	0.358	32.66	3.40	0.48	3.26	5.27	3.96	5
	129.56	139.50	9.94	0.016	3.98	0.95	0.02	0.22	1.09	0.03	3
	278.30	278.92	0.62	0.039	4.63	0.48	0.02	0.07	0.58	0.06	Sub 1
AR22-0204	85.00	90.03	5.03	0.351	33.05	3.57	0.69	4.46	5.96	2.59	5
	263.03	266.54	3.51	0.099	8.15	0.41	0.07	0.30	0.68	1.87	1
AR22-0207	37.19	41.97	4.78	0.028	7.73	2.58	0.01	0.30	2.78	0.02	4
AR22-0213	86.70	89.07	2.37	0.054	9.50	0.48	0.03	0.22	0.69	3.33	7
	97.34	102.00	4.66	0.194	28.90	3.22	0.28	3.22	4.87	1.86	5
	144.48	145.20	0.72	0.260	48.30	8.14	0.36	10.30	12.64	0.01	3
	151.11	158.00	6.89	0.037	6.29	0.95	0.02	0.61	1.27	0.05	3
AR22-0215	108.44	117.81	9.37	0.266	29.04	1.37	0.41	1.94	2.64	4.86	5
	121.08	126.80	5.72	0.134	10.52	0.35	0.09	0.61	0.78	0.43	4
	140.33	142.87	2.54	0.358	32.68	2.15	0.25	0.82	3.05	0.69	?
	146.14	154.38	8.24	0.705	72.35	3.19	2.50	10.04	8.81	0.48	3
	165.80	166.73	0.93	0.022	4.80	0.89	0.01	0.82	1.25	0.00	2.5
	173.39	185.49	12.10	0.150	25.78	1.67	0.46	2.08	2.91	0.73	2.5
	188.80	198.32	9.52	0.180	33.52	1.00	0.53	2.12	2.36	2.73	2
	204.60	224.47	19.87	0.427	38.34	2.67	0.22	1.72	3.99	0.69	1
AR22-0224	34.14	36.64	2.50	0.134	21.20	0.23	0.43	0.05	0.67	0.66	5/1
AR22-0231	30.97	31.69	0.72	1.205	60.12	2.40	2.08	7.27	7.07	1.55	5/1
AR22-0232	62.58	62.73	0.15	1.315	157.00	10.35	4.18	18.70	20.85	4.72	5
	66.16	69.19	3.03	0.636	56.67	4.70	1.35	5.47	8.07	5.73	1
AR22-0237	83.00	93.00	10.00	0.670	47.95	3.73	0.42	2.54	5.66	0.52	5

Notes:

- Copper equivalent (CuEq) calculations use metal prices assumptions of \$3.00/lb for copper, \$1.10/lb for zinc, \$1.00/lb for lead, \$1,300/oz for gold, and \$18.00/oz for silver.
- Results are core intervals and not true thickness; true widths have not been determined for the above intercepts but are believed to be greater than 80% of actual drill thicknesses.

- Cut-off grade of 0.5% CuEq.
- Maximum internal dilution of up to three consecutive meters of <0.5% CuEq.
- Within mineralized zones the minimum sample length was 0.29 m, maximum sample length was 2.50 m, and the sample length was 0.98 m.
- Core recovery averaged 84%.
- No core recovery between the reported intercepts in AR22-0232, between 62.73 to 66.16 meters.
- No core recovery in the 2.60 meters immediately prior to the reported intercept in hole AR22-0224, between 31.5 meters.
- Some rounding errors may occur.

Figure 1. Location of Arctic drill holes from the UKMP drilling program.

Figure 2. Cross section showing hole AR22-0215.

Figure 3. Cross section showing holes AR22-0201, 0204, 0207 and 0213.

Figure 4. Cross section showing holes AR22-0201, 0204, 0215, 0224, 0231 and 0232.

Figure 5. Photos of drill core from hole AR22-0237 showing massive and semi-massive sulphide bands. Close-up photo of exceptionally well mineralized interval from Zone 5 consisting of medium-grained chalcopyrite with finer-grained interstitial sphalerite hosted within a quartz mica schist cut by quartz vein. Results for sample number 1159796, from 87.83 meters, are 15.1% copper, 13.3% zinc, 2.2% lead, 160 g/t silver and 2.7 g/t gold; part of the 10-meter interval of 5.66% equivalent reported in Table 1.

Table 2. Drill hole locations at the Arctic Project.

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
AR22-0200	613594.96	7453192.51	937.47	35	-70	48.62
AR22-0201	613484.91	7453154.61	987.60	35	-50	325.53
AR22-0204	613492.30	7453086.11	986.94	35	-75	285.59
AR22-0207	613595.33	7453191.44	937.51	35	-70	205.74
AR22-0213	613378.03	7453042.66	942.62	80	-80	283.46
AR22-0215	613345.50	7453204.65	940.85	35	-70	258.17
AR22-0224	613049.00	7453513.24	851.65	35	-70	54.86
AR22-0231	613067.57	7453532.01	858.87	35	-70	61.42
AR22-0232	613133.35	7453466.26	892.02	35	-70	89.92
AR22-0237	613469.00	7453014.00	977.00	110	-45	169.77

Coordinates are in UTM Zone 4N (meters) coordinate system, NAD83 Datum.

Ambler Access Project

On November 15, 2022, the United States Bureau of Land Management ("USBLM") submitted a status report announcing the anticipation of publishing a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("SEIS") in the second quarter of calendar 2023 and a final SEIS in the fourth quarter of calendar 2023. On January 17, 2023, the USBLM submitted a status report reaffirming the timing of the draft and final SEIS.

In September 2022, U.S. Senators Lisa Murkowski and Dan Sullivan, both R-Alaska, and U.S. Representative Mary Peltola, D-Alaska, wrote to Interior Secretary Deb Haaland in a bi-partisan show of support for the road. Senators Murkowski and Sullivan urged prompt re-approval of the road, while Representative Peltola reiterated the potential economic benefits the road could bring to area residents, the state and the nation, and to also encourage the timely completion of its approval process. In November 2022, Senators Murkowski and Sullivan wrote a second letter to Interior Secretary Haaland to reiterate their support for the road, stressing that further delay in its approval process would be a risk to Alaskan jobs, and U.S. economic and national security due to prolonged reliance on foreign sources of supply of minerals and metals needed for renewable energy infrastructure and modern defense systems.

QA/QC Program

The drilling program, sampling and assaying protocol, and data verification were managed by qualified

persons (QPs) employed by Ambler Metals. The diamond drill holes were completed using HQ3 diameter core, and recoveries averaged 84%. Drill core was cut lengthwise into halves using a diamond saw, with one-half used for the assay sample and the other half retained in core boxes and archived at site.

Samples were collected through mineralized zones using a 0.29 m minimum length and 2.50 m maximum length; average sample length is 0.98m. Weights of the drill core samples range from 0.72 to 11.46 kg, depending on the size of core, rock type, and recovery.

Each core sample was placed into a bag with a numbered tag and quality control samples were inserted between core samples using the same numbering sequence. Then, samples were grouped into batches for shipping and laboratory submissions. Each batch of 20 samples contains quality control (QC) samples that comprise one certified reference material (CRM), one core blank (BLK), and one crushed or pulp duplicate (DUP). In addition, 1 field duplicate was taken within mineralized intervals for every 20 samples. Chain of custody records are maintained for sample shipments and the custody is transferred from Ambler Metals expeditor to the laboratory upon delivery.

Samples were shipped to ALS Minerals laboratory in Fairbanks, Alaska, USA, for sample submission. ALS Minerals Fairbanks is a satellite sample preparation facility accredited under ALS Minerals. The ALS Minerals Fairbanks shipped the samples to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, for sample preparation and analysis. ALS Minerals North Vancouver is an independent laboratory certified under ISO 9001:2008 and accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2005 by the Standards Council of Canada. Selected sample batches were sent to ALS Minerals laboratory in Vientiane, Laos for fire assay. ALS Minerals includes its own internal quality control samples comprising certified reference materials, blanks, and pulp duplicates.

Drill core samples were weighed (WEI-21), dried if excessively wet (DRY-21), coarse jaw crushed to 70% passing 6 mm (CRU-21), fine jaw crushed to 70% passing 2 mm (CRU-31), riffle split to 250 g subsamples (SPL-21) and pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm (PUL-31). Crushed duplicates were created by riffle splitting crushed samples into two parts.

Gold analyses were completed using a 30 g lead fire assay and AAS finish (Au-AA23). Multi-element analyses for 48 elements were completed using a geochemical four acid digestion and ICP-ES/MS finish (ME-MS61). Over-range assays for Ag, Cu, Zn, and S were completed using an ore grade four-acid digestion and ICP-ES finish (ME-OG62). Additional analyses were completed for Ba and Hg.

Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn assays for QC samples were reviewed to ensure that CRMs are within tolerance limits specified on supplier certificates, BLKs are below acceptable thresholds, and DUPs display statistical patterns normally expected for sample types, methods, and elements. CRMs that returned assays outside of tolerance limits and BLKs with assays above thresholds were deemed to have failed. Sample batches containing failed QC samples were re-assayed to ensure that the QC samples returned acceptable results before release. All QC monitoring data are reviewed and signed off by an independent QA/QC geologist.

There is no known relationship between core sample recoveries and assay grades. Ambler Metals will submit 5% of the assay intervals from prospective lithologies to a laboratory independent of ALS Minerals for check assaying.

Qualified Persons

Richard Gosse, P.Geo., Vice President, Exploration for Trilogy, is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Gosse has reviewed the scientific and technical information in this news release and approves the disclosure contained herein.

About Trilogy Metals

[Trilogy Metals Inc.](#) is a metal exploration and development company that holds a 50 percent interest in Ambler Metals LLC which has a 100 percent interest in the Upper Kobuk Mineral Projects in Northwestern Alaska. On December 19, 2019, South32, a globally diversified mining and metals company, exercised its option to form a 50/50 joint venture with Trilogy. The UKMP is located within the Ambler Mining District, one of the richest and most-prospective known copper-dominant districts in the world. It hosts world-class polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits that contain copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver, and

