

Battery Metals for a Clean Energy Future

October 2018

Among the largest undeveloped nickel-cobalt sulphide deposits in the world

www.GIGAMETALS.com

Frankfurt: BRR2

TSX.V GIGA

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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.

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

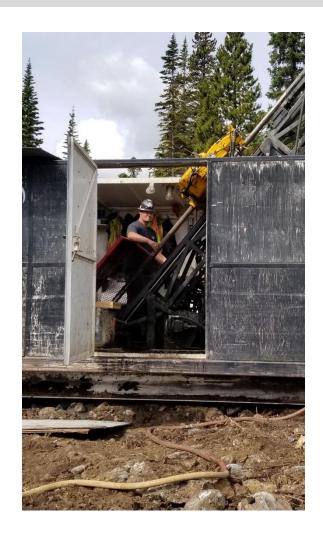
This Presentation uses the terms "measured" and "indicated" mineral resources and "inferred" mineral resources. The Company advises U.S. investors that while these terms are recognized and required by Canadian securities administrators, they are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. 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.

Scientific and technical information disclosed in this document has been reviewed and approved by David Tupper, P. Geo., a Qualified Person consistent with NI 43-101.



Transformative Sale of Net Smelter Return (NSR)

- Giga Metals recently sold a 2% NSR on future cobalt and nickel production at the Turnagain Project to Cobalt 27 Capital Corp. (TSX.V – KBLT) for US\$1 million in cash and 1,125,000 shares of KBLT¹.
- The US\$10 million in consideration¹ was higher than the market capitalization of Giga Metals at the time of the announcement.
- Funds will be used for exploration at Turnagain Project and to advance the Project to Pre-Feasibility Study and beyond.
- Transaction highlighted the world class potential of the Turnagain Project and a vote of confidence in the Project's development by sophisticated investors.



Notes

^{1.} See Giga Metals news release dated July 12, 2018 for complete details of transaction



Core Project: Turnagain

NI 43-101 resource containing:

Measured & Indicated
4.1 billion pounds of nickel and 253 million pounds of cobalt
4.3 billion pounds of nickel and 280 million pounds of cobalt

- Less than 25% of the nickel prospective geology has been drilled to date.
- Engineering studies are underway. The goal is to have the project shovel ready by 2021.
- Extensive metallurgical work indicates a clean concentrate grading 18% nickel and 1% cobalt is achievable using proven simple and reliable "off-the-shelf" processing technology.
- Turnagain concentrate is expected to easily meet the stringent requirements for refining into class one nickel, which is required by battery manufacturers.
- 2018 drill campaign should be complete this month.



Not All Nickel is Created Equal

- Only Class I nickel (purity > 99.98%) is suitable for batteries.
- Class II nickel (ferronickel and nickel pig iron) is only suitable for stainless steel due to iron content and impurities.
- Sources of Class I nickel are sulphide deposits such as Turnagain, and limonite deposits processed with high pressure, high temperature acid leach (HPAL) technology.

Sulphide Ni Projects

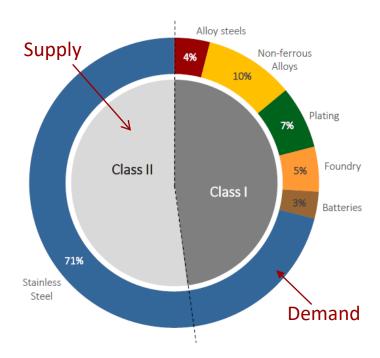
- Reliable, proven processing technology.
- Ni concentrate sold to smelters to produce Class I nickel.

HPAL Projects

- Prone to technical issues.
- High capital intensity.
- Recent projects have far exceeded Capex estimates.

World Nickel Market

~2 million tonnes per annum



Only ~50% of world nickel production is suitable for battery manufacturing

Sources: Vale Presentation, October 2017 - Wood MacKenzie, CRU, Vale Analysis (Statistics for 2017e); Bank of America Merrill Lynch, October 2017.



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). Also, nickel metal hydride batteries are the dominant chemistry in hybrid vehicles.
- ~75% of new passenger electric vehicles sold in China in 1Q 2017 used a NMC chemistry, as opposed to LFP which dominated in 2016.
- Battery manufacturers are moving towards highernickel, lower cobalt chemistries (migration from NMC 111/622 to NMC 811).
- Drivers for increasing Ni-content are cobalt's price surge 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	

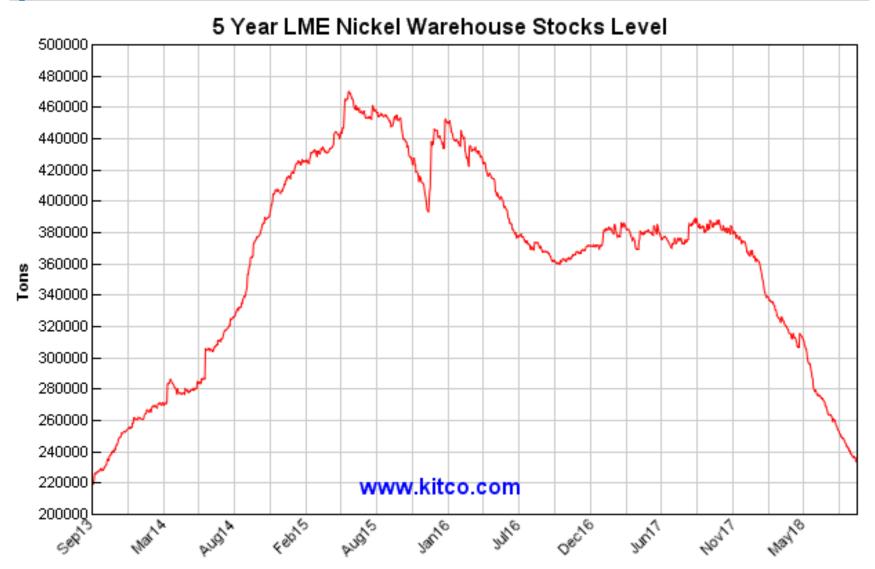
NMC Cell Chemistry (300 kg battery)			
weight in kg	Cobalt	Nickel	
NMC 111	23.7	23.6	
NMC 622	14.8	44.2	
NMC 811	7.4	58.7	

Different NMC Batteries

Sources: UBS; Bloomberg New Energy Finance.



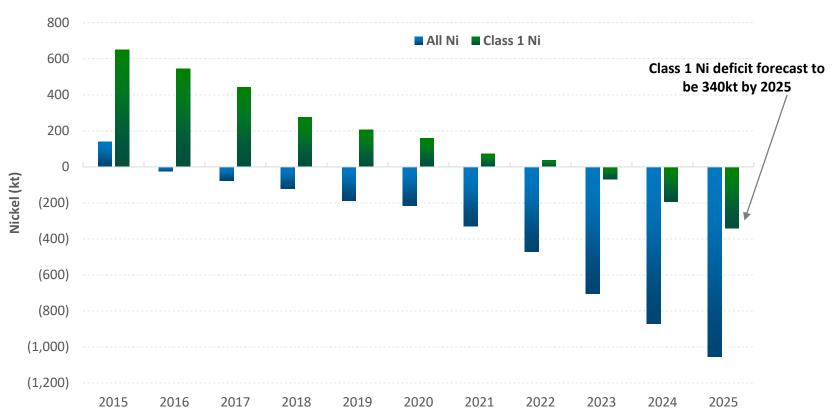
Nickel is in a structural deficit





New Electric Vehicles to Lead to Large Nickel Deficits





Source: Vale, Wood Mackenzie, Bernstein analysis and estimates using its "government targets" scenario for electric vehicle adoption which is based on government and OEM (original equipment manufacturer) targets.



Large Projects Will Require Higher Ni Prices To Get Built

Global nickel long-term outlook Q2 2018

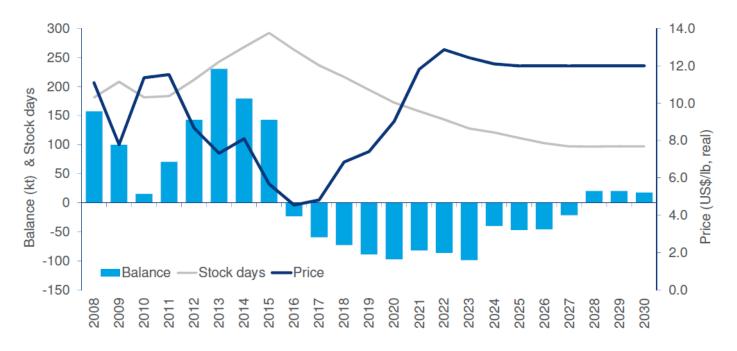




Outlook – deepening deficits, falling stocks and rising prices

Long-term incentive price is US\$12/lb (US\$26,500/t, real).

Global nickel supply-demand balance, real price and stocks



Source: Wood Mackenzie 25



Not Enough Projects in Pipeline to Satisfy Demand in 2020s

Global nickel long-term outlook Q2 2018





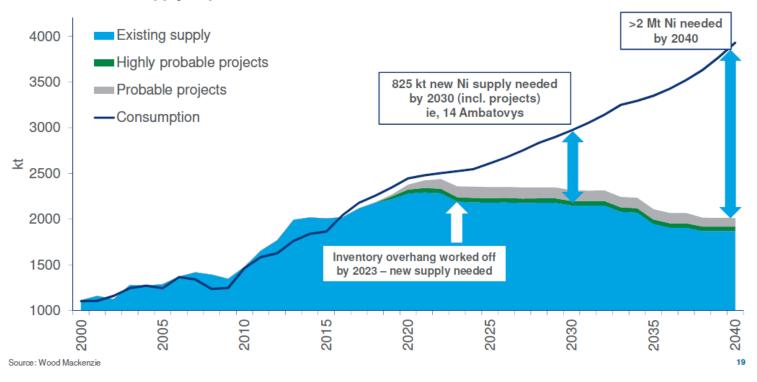
Market balance – is the demand forecast tenable?

Upward revision in our long-term forecasts of nickel demand in EV batteries raises the total requirement for new nickel supply by 2040 to 2 Mt – broadly the same as the current market!

Where is all the nickel going to come from?

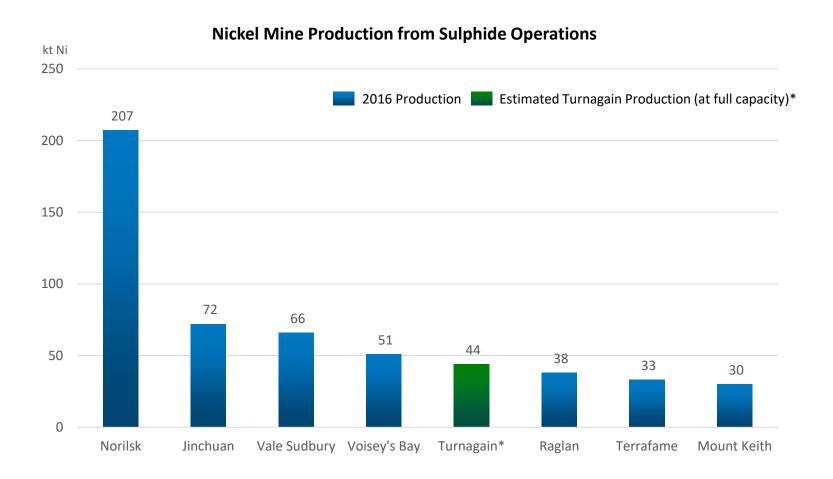
Does this mean that an EV battery technology not containing nickel will have to be found?

Future additional supply requirement





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.



Mineral Resource

Turnagain Mineral Resource ^{1,2,3,4}							
Resource Category	Tonnes (000's)	Ni (%)	Co (%)	Contained Ni (tonnes)	Contained Co (tonnes)	Contained Ni (Mlbs)	Contained Co (Mlbs)
Measured	227,379	0.22	0.014	500,233	31,833	1,102.82	70.18
Indicated	638,103	0.21	0.013	1,340,016	82,953	2,954.23	182.88
Measured & Indicated	865,482	0.21	0.013	1,840,249	114,786	4,057.05	253.06
Inferred	976,295	0.20	0.013	1,952,590	126,918	4,304.72	279.81

^{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.

Measured & Indicated: 4.1 billion pounds of nickel and 253 million pounds of cobalt Inferred: 4.3 billion pounds of nickel and 280 million pounds of cobalt

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



^{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.

PEA Summary (December 2011)

■ The PEA¹ 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	Vr 1 – 5	Yr 6 – 21	Avg LOM	
			J	
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.

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



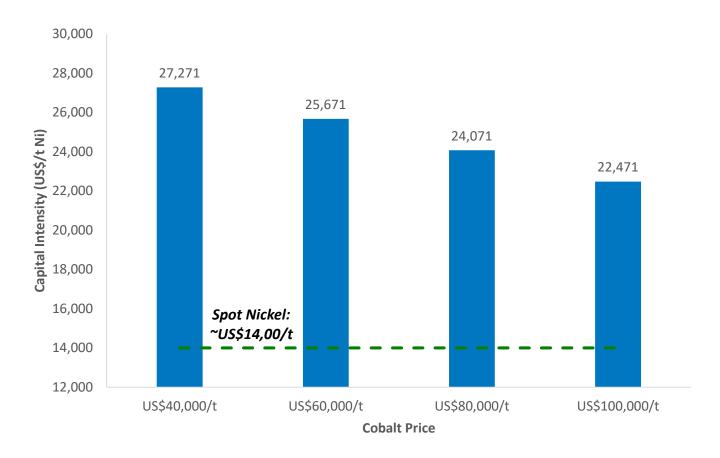
^{2.} C1 is total cash cost to produce a pound of nickel, including transportation and smelter charges, net of byproduct credits.

^{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.

Our competition to Produce Class 1 Nickel is HPAL Projects

Nickel Price Required to Generate 15% IRR for HPAL Project – US\$60,000/t Capital Intensity



Source: Wood Mackenzie, Corporate reports, Bernstein analysis. Nickel spot price as at July 31, 2018 from kitcometals.com.

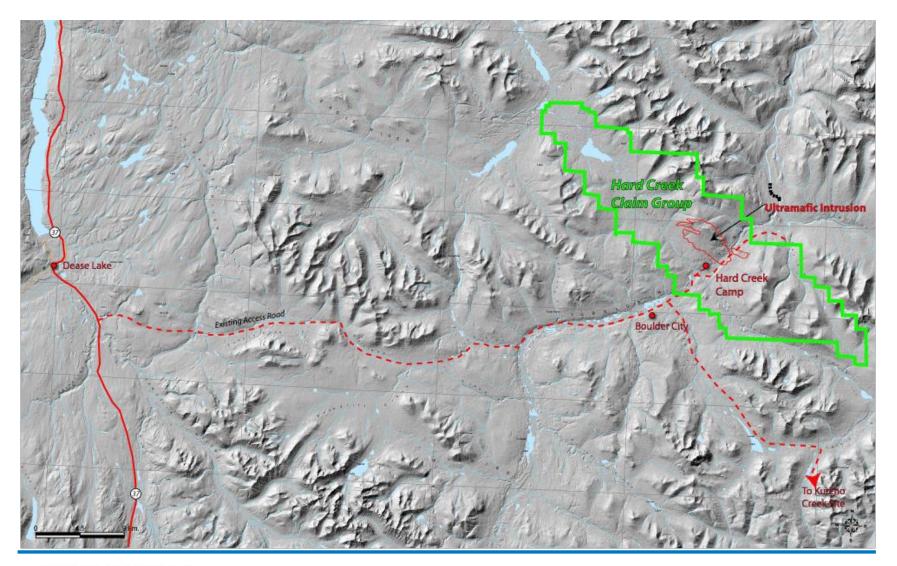


Safe, Mining Friendly Jurisdiction





Good Terrain for Open Pit Mining





2018 Drilling and Exploration Program

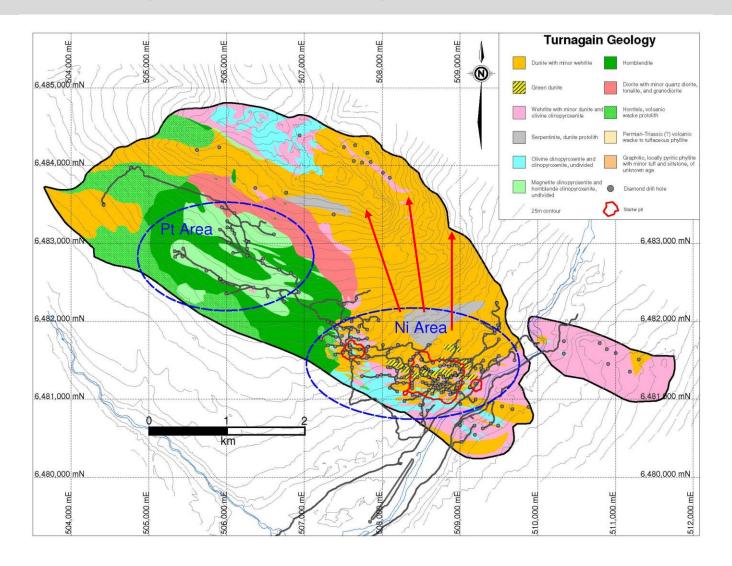
- Delineation drilling at the Horsetrail Deposit designed to upgrade 43-101 Inferred Resources to Measured or Indicated Resources, enabling engineering studies to be advanced to pre-feasibility and then to the feasibility stage.
- Infill drilling within the starter pits to collect metallurgical samples and give more definition for more selective mining.

Exploration drilling:

- Our geologists have yet to identify the roots of the ultramafic magmatic intrusive complex that hosts the Horsetrail deposit.
- In addition, the Attic Zone hosts possible high impact Copper and PGE targets.



Room to Expand an Already Enormous Resource





Investment Thesis

✓ Optionality

- Giant resource offers strong leverage to nickel and cobalt prices.
- Small market capitalization lots of room to be rerated in rising commodity cycle.

✓ Exploration Upside

- Copper, Platinum, Palladium targets in the Attic zone.
- Less than 25% of the nickel prospective geology has been drilled.
- Magnetic targets could be the roots of the system possible high grade.

✓ Management

- Strong Management team with deep experience in minerals business.
- Well connected with capital markets.

▼ The Right Plan

- Advance the project to feasibility.
- Goal to be shovel ready by 2021.

✓ Large, Quality Ni & Co Resource

- Turnagain is one of the largest undeveloped sulphide nickel-cobalt resources in the world.
- Sulphide nickel ore is most suitable to be refined into Class I nickel required by battery manufacturers.
- Cobalt from stable supply jurisdictions will be preferred over Democratic Republic of Congo (currently 65% of supply).



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.



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.



Phillip Robinson

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Investment Team at Pala Investments, a Swiss based mining focused multi-strategy investment firm, and is focused on New Energy Metals investing. He was integral to the development of Pala's battery metal raw materials strategy and has in-depth knowledge of the electric vehicle and energy storage markets. He also worked on the recent IPO of Cobalt 27 Capital Corp. on the TSX-V.



Share Structure

Share Structure as of July 31, 2018	Share Structure a	s of July	31, 2018
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Stock Exchanges

TSX Venture GIGA

Frankfurt BRR2

Share Capital

Shares Outstanding 42,324,015

Warrants 25,271,399

Options 3,350,000

Fully-diluted 70,945,414

Market Capitalization

Share Price (July 31, 2018) C\$0.23

Market Capitalization C\$9.7 M







Contact Information



Suite 203, 700 West Pender Street Vancouver, British Columbia Canada V6C 1G8

Phone: (604) 681-2300

Email: info@gigametals.com

www.gigametals.com

