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**President & CEO**  
**Precious Metals Summit – Hong Kong**  
**January 2013**



# Forward Looking Statement

This presentation includes certain Forward-Looking Statements and Forward-Looking Information (collectively, “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, statements relating to program objectives and future plans for the project, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as “expects”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “intends”, “estimates”, “potential”, “possible” and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions or results “will”, “may”, “could”, or “should” occur or be achieved. These forward-looking statements are set forth principally under the slides pertaining to the Ambler preliminary economic assessment, permitting process and timeline for the Ambler access road, future milestones, and elsewhere in this presentation, and may include statements regarding perceived merit of properties; exploration results and budgets; mineral reserves and resource estimates; work programs; capital expenditures; timelines; strategic plans; completion of transactions; market price of precious base metals; or other statements that are not statements of fact. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from NovaCopper’s expectations include the uncertainties involving the need for additional financing to explore and develop properties and availability of financing in the debt and capital markets; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and geological tests and the estimation of resources; the need for cooperation of government agencies and native groups in the development and operation of properties; the need to obtain permits and governmental approvals; risks of mining projects such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, bad weather, non-compliance with environmental and permit requirements, unanticipated variation in geological structures, ore grades or recovery rates; unexpected cost increases; fluctuations in metal prices and currency exchange rates; and other risk and uncertainties disclosed in NovaGold’s Management Information Circular dated February 27, 2012, filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and NovaCopper reports and documents filed with applicable securities regulatory authorities from time to time. Forward-looking statements reflect the beliefs, opinions and projections on the date the statements are made. NovaCopper assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements of beliefs, opinions, projections, or other factors, should they change, except as required by law.



# Why NovaCopper?

## On the path to discover +10 billion pounds (5 M tonnes) of copper in the Ambler Mining District

- High-grade copper in North America
- Resource at the Arctic deposit averages +7% Cu equivalent<sup>1</sup> containing 3.3 billion lbs (1.5 M Tonnes) (Indicated) and 1.6 billion lbs (730,000 tonnes) (Inferred) of Cu equivalent<sup>1</sup>
- Additional +1 billion lbs (500,000 tonnes) of Cu at Ruby Creek (Bornite) at a grade of approximately 1% Cu
- New South Reef target at Bornite intersected (1% Cu cutoff):
  - RC11-187: 124.1 m of 6.0% Cu; including 36.9 m of 12.1% Cu
  - RC11-194: 85.8 m of 3.5% Cu; including 44.4 m of 4.3% Cu
  - RC12-211: 44.2 m of 6.1% Cu; including 13.2 m of 7.0% Cu
  - RC12-216: 106.8 m of 3.3% Cu; including 56.4 m of 4.4% Cu
- Alaska is a safe geopolitical jurisdiction
- Strong local partnerships
- District exploration play – “String of Pearls”
- Management team with track record of major discoveries

1) See “Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates” and “Resource Estimates” with footnotes in the appendix. CuEq basis calculated using the following metal price assumptions (in USD): \$3.93/lb. Cu, \$1,815/oz Au, \$40.55/oz Ag, and \$1.08/lb. Pb. Calculation excludes any adjustments for metal recoveries. Net of by-product credits.



# NovaCopper Share Capitalization

<b>Issued and outstanding</b> <b>52.8 M</b>	<b>Options<sup>1</sup></b> <b>6.1 &amp; 2.1 M</b>	<b>Warrants</b> <b>None</b>	<b>Fully diluted<sup>2</sup></b> <b>60.9 M</b>
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<b>Key Facts</b>	<b>Major Shareholders<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Analyst Coverage</b>
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- Trades on TSX and NYSE-MKT under symbol NCQ
- Issued & outstanding shares: 52.8M
- Fully diluted shares: 60.9 M
- US\$29M in cash and no debt (Aug 31, 2012)

- The Electrum Group LLC
- Paulson & Co., Inc.
- Baupost Group LLC
- York Capital Management LP
- Aletheia Research and Management

- RBC Capital Markets  
Patrick Morton
- Cormark Securities Inc.  
Cliff Hale-Sanders
- Salman Partners Inc.  
Raymond Goldie

1) The 6.1 million options are a result of the spinout from NOVAGOLD  
 2) Fully diluted shares increase to 63.0 M if issuance of additional common shares for Restricted Share Units and Deferred Share Units is approved by shareholders  
 3) Source: Percentage holdings from Bloomberg



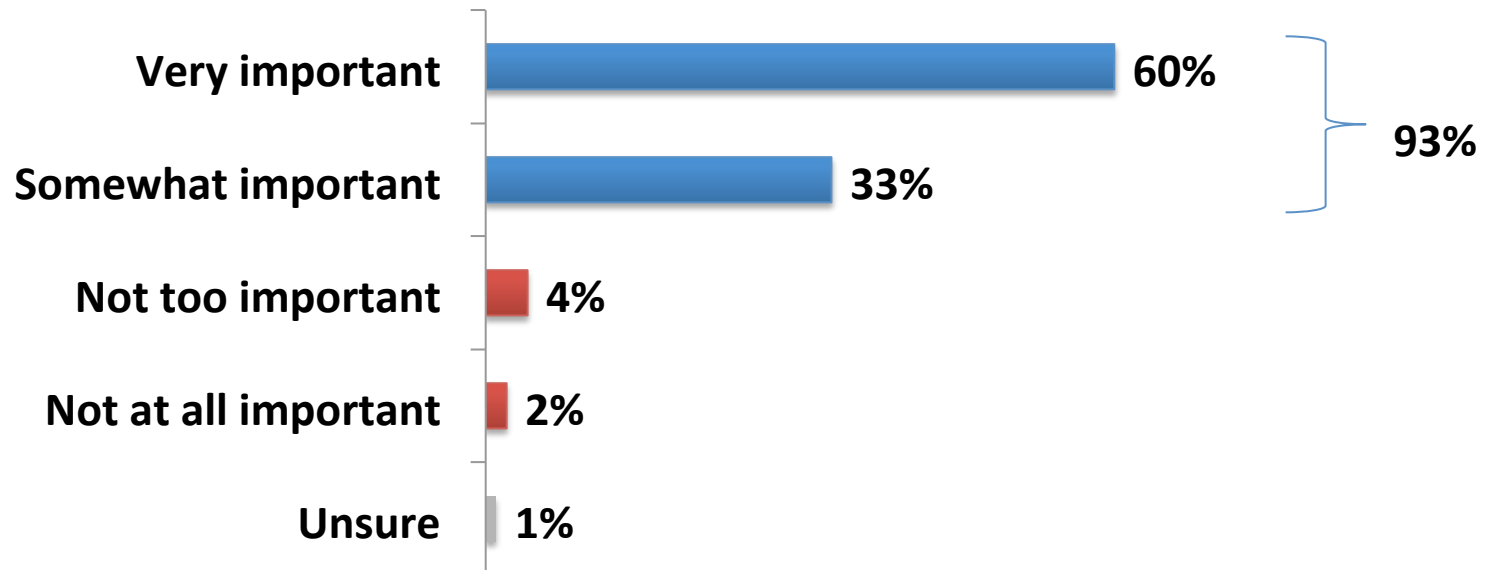
# Ambler Mining District

- Northwest Arctic Borough
- Home of the Inupiaq People
- NANA Regional Corp. - an Alaska Native Corp.



# Regional Support

How important do you believe mineral development is for the economic health and well being of NANA?

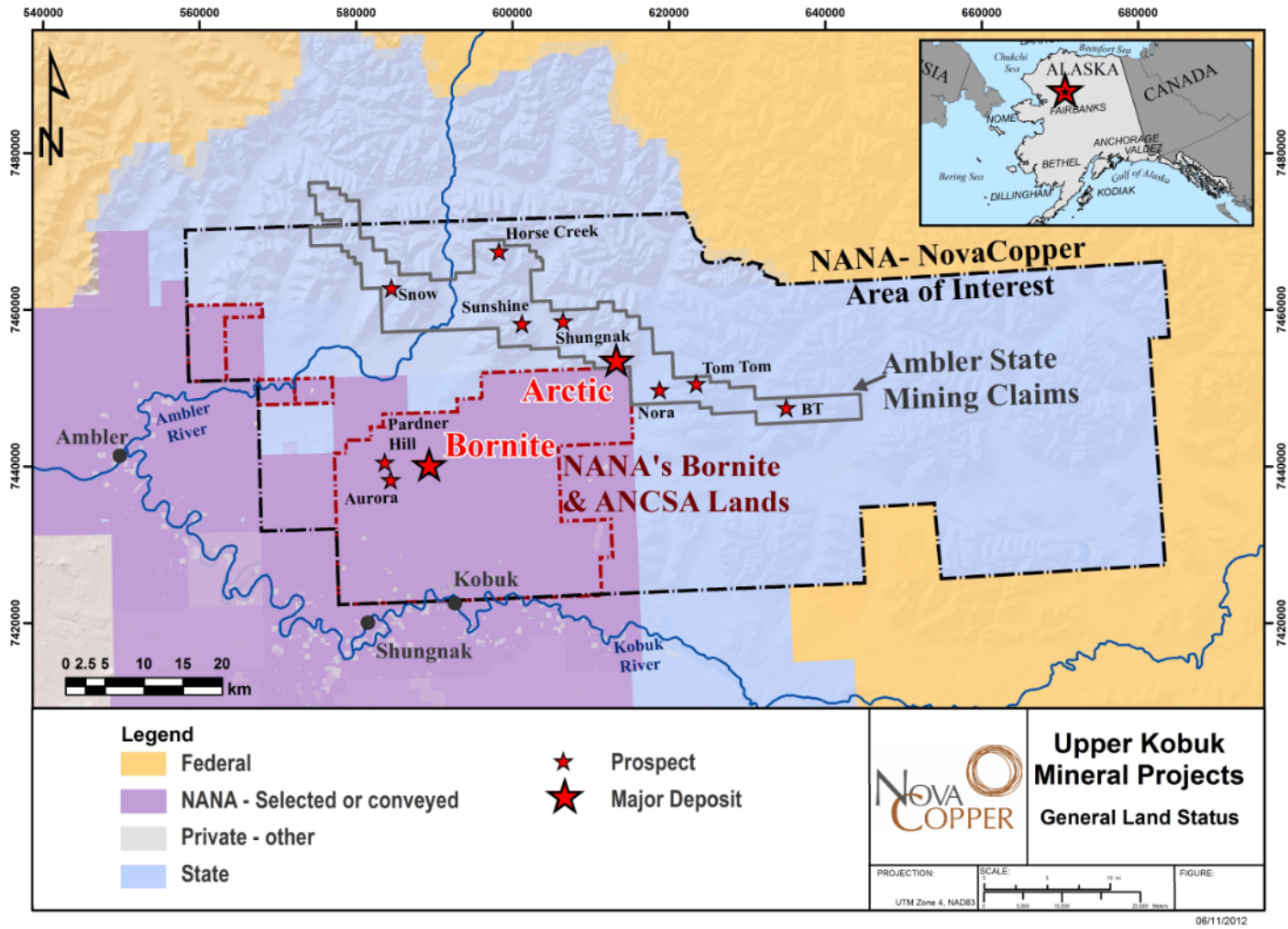


Results of 2011 NANA Survey conducted by Dittman Research in October 2011



# Ambler district – a NANA/NovaCopper Partnership

## Land Status



# NANA Agreement

## A Strong Partnership to develop the Ambler Mining district

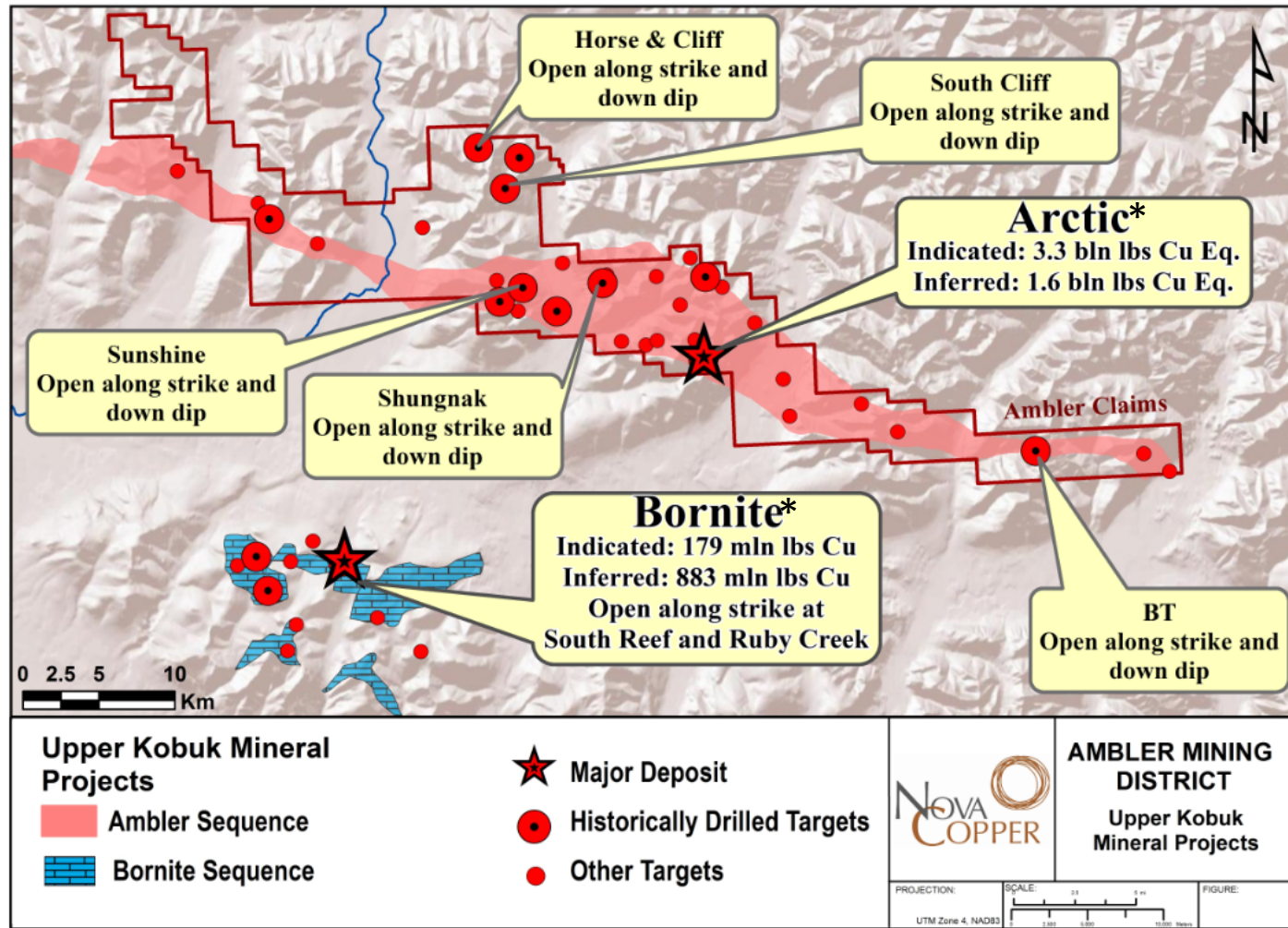
- Creates an area of interest within which land acquired by either party will form part of the Agreement
- NANA to receive Net Smelter Royalty
- Option for NANA to participate as a equity partner (up to 25%) or receive a net proceeds royalty (15% NPI) upon establishment of a mining operation
- Commitment on behalf of NovaCopper to promote employment for NANA shareholders by fulfilling shareholder hiring and contracting preferences
- A scholarship fund to promote education for youth in the region





# Ambler Mining District – “String of Pearls”

World-class mining district with potential multiple discoveries



\* See Resource Estimates including footnotes in the appendix



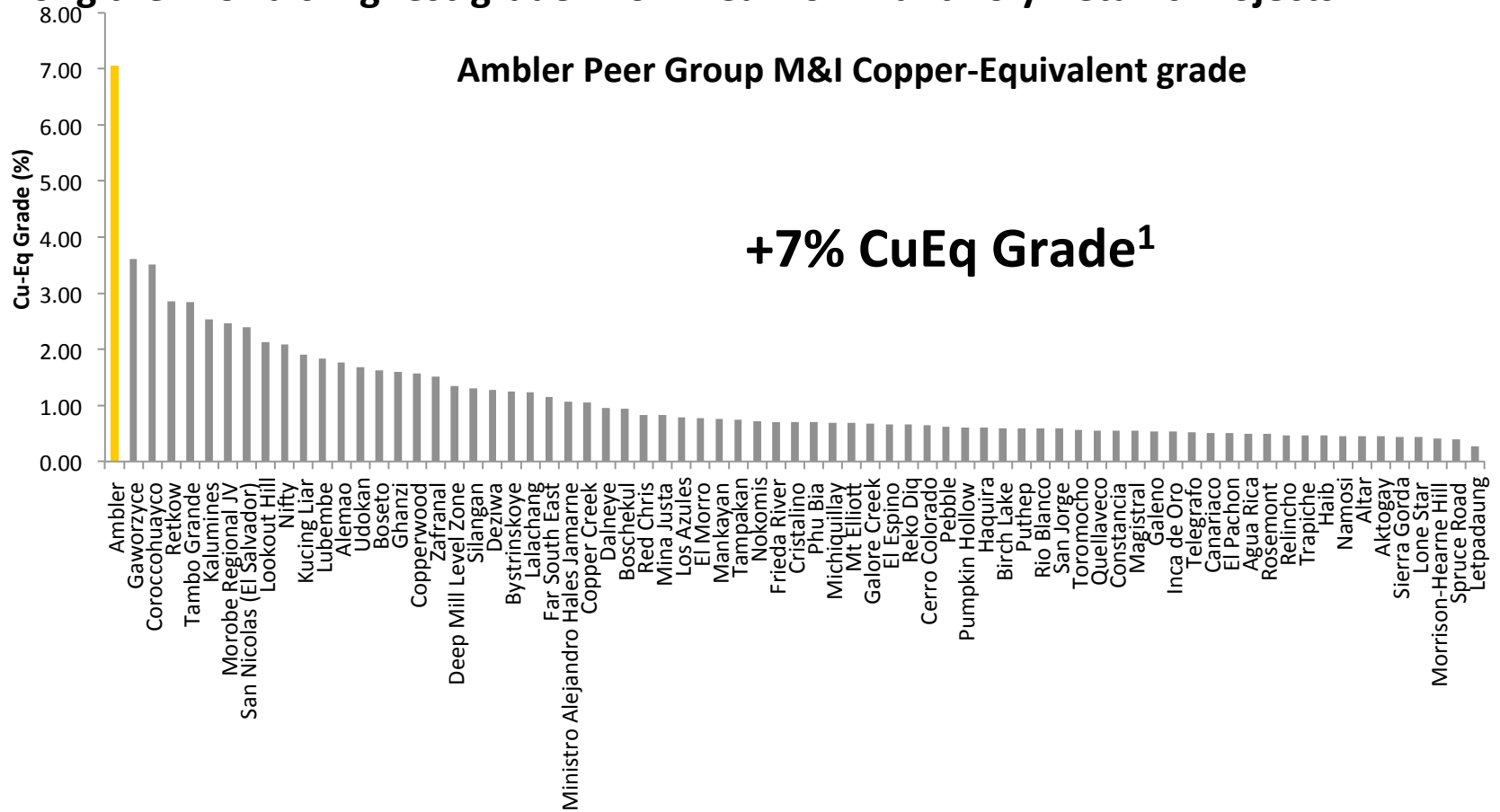
# Arctic Deposit Looking East

A shallow dipping, high-grade copper deposit

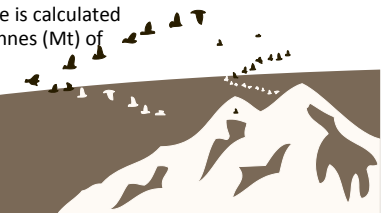


# Arctic Deposit

Among the world's highest-grade known Cu-Dominant Polymetallic Projects<sup>1</sup>



1) Source: Intierra and public filings. Note: NovaCopper is not aware of the commodity pricing used to calculate the copper equivalent grade of non-NovaCopper properties and substantially different commodity pricing may have been used in such calculations than was used to calculate the copper equivalent grade of the Ambler project. As a result, such copper equivalent grades may not be calculated on a consistent basis and may not be comparable. The Ambler copper-equivalent resource is calculated using the following metals price assumptions: (in USD) \$3.93/lb Cu, \$1,815/oz Au, \$40.55/oz Ag, \$0.98/lb Zn, and \$1.08/lb Pb. containing 19.4 million tonnes (Mt) of Indicated Resource grading approximately 4.1% copper, 6% zinc, 1.0% lead, 60 g/t silver and 0.8 g/t gold.



# Arctic Deposit

## Results from Preliminary Economic Assessment<sup>1</sup> Point to a High Value Opportunity

- Arctic PEA calls for 4,000 tpd underground operation
- LOM production: 1.7 billion lbs (800,000 tonnes) Cu, 2 billion lbs (1 M tonnes) Zn, 291 million lbs (130,000 tonnes) Pb, 266,000 Oz Au, 22 Moz Ag
- Annual Production of 67 million lbs (30,000 tonnes) Cu and 80 million lbs (36,000 tonnes) Zn + Precious Metal credits
- 25-year mine life at long-term metal prices<sup>2</sup>
- Modest capital costs: US\$262 million startup, US\$134 million sustaining
- Operating costs: US\$99.32/tonne milled, cash cost US\$0.88/lb copper (net of by-products)
- Base case using long-term metal prices at an 8% discount<sup>2</sup>:
  - Pre-tax NPV of \$757M with IRR of 31%
  - **Post-tax NPV of \$533M with IRR of 26%**
- At current metal prices<sup>3</sup>:
  - Post-tax NPV8% of \$1.1 billion with an IRR of 40%
- Arctic is one VMS Deposit in a “String of Pearls” that is 100 km long

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic conditions applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral resources. There is no certainty that the PEA will ever be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

1) NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment, Ambler Project, Kobuk, AK dated March 9, 2012 (effective February 1, 2012).

2) Base case metal prices: \$2.50/lb copper, \$1.05/lb zinc, \$1.00/lb lead, \$1,100/oz gold and \$20/oz silver.

3) Recent metal prices: \$3.64/lb copper, \$0.90/lb zinc, \$1.04/lb lead, \$1,666/oz gold and \$31/oz silver.



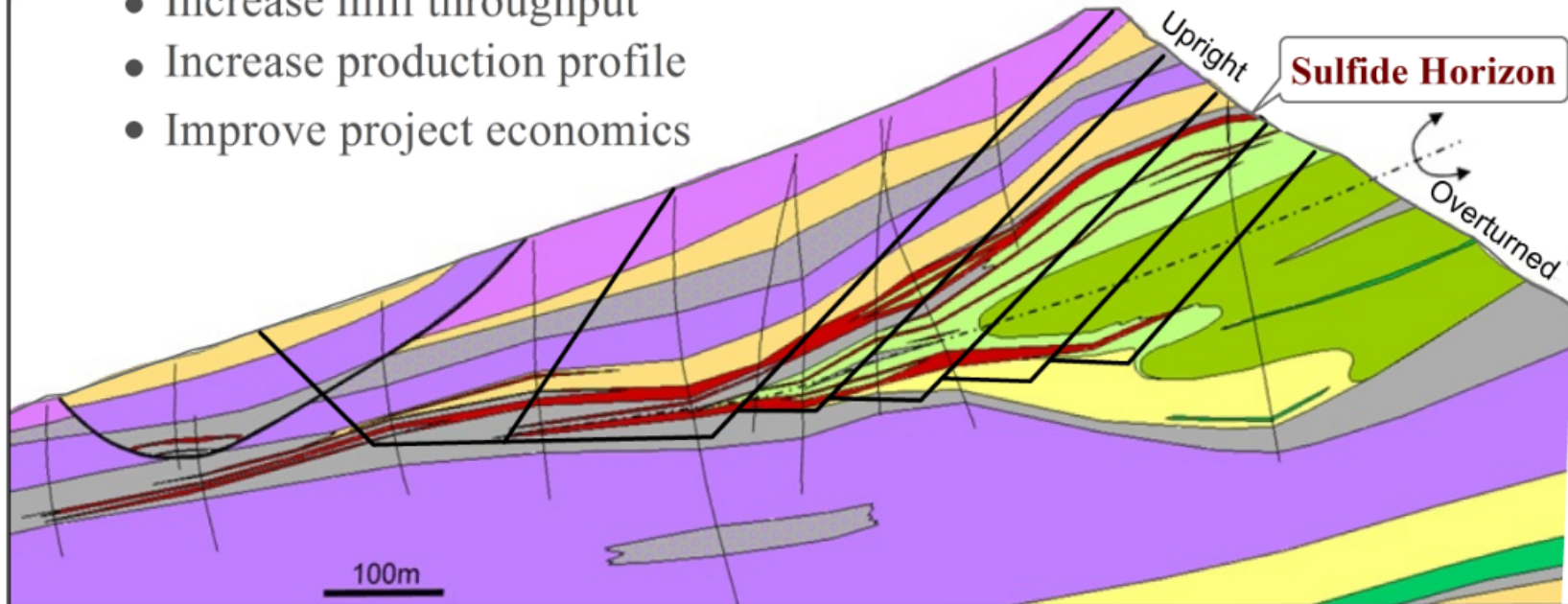
WSW  
C

## Arctic Cross-Section C-C'




ENE  
C'

Evaluate open - pit scenario, which could:

- Increase mill throughput
- Increase production profile
- Improve project economics



### Legend

-  Sulfide Horizon
-  Conceptual Pit
-  Drill Hole



ARCTIC PROJECT  
CONCEPTUAL PIT  
Alaska

PROJECTION:

UTM Zone 4, NAD83

SCALE:

100 m

FIGURE:

03/12/12



# Significantly improved Arctic metallurgy

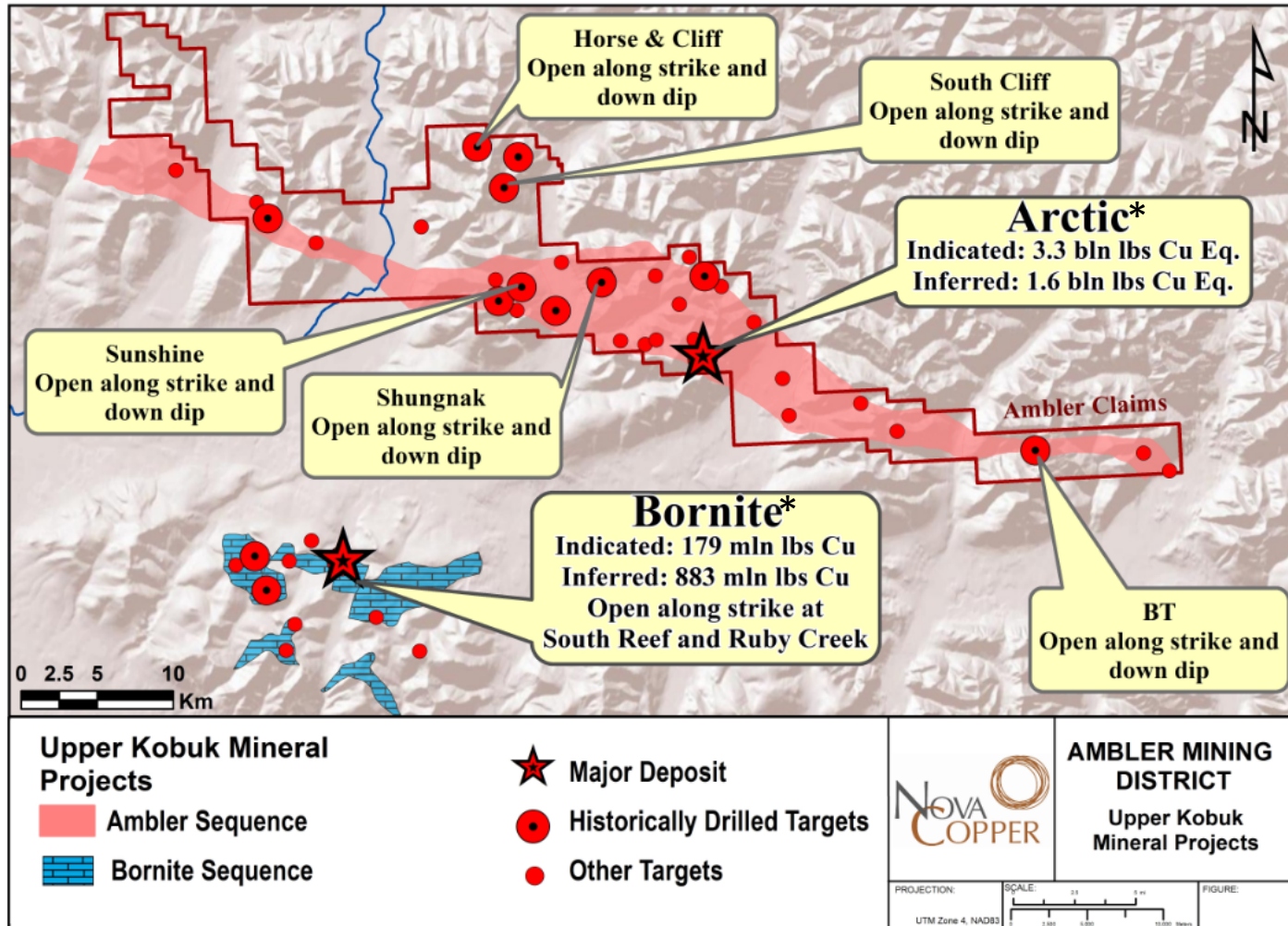
- The copper, zinc and lead concentrates are shown to be very high quality and are expected to be readily saleable in the world market
- Copper recoveries increased by 2.1% to 88.6%
- Zinc recoveries increased by 13.1% to 91.7%
- Lead recoveries increased by 23.2% to 83.9%
- The proportion gold reporting to the copper concentrate increased by 549.5 % to 70.8% for gold and,
- Improved net silver recovery to 85% (35% to the copper concentrate and 50% to the lead concentrate)

	Metal Recoveries					Concentrate Grades				
	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)
<b>Copper Concentrate</b>	88.6%	5.0%	8.3%	35.0%	70.8%	29.5%	4.4%	1.4%	240.0	5.5
<b>Zinc Concentrate</b>	4.6%	91.7%	3.4%	7.5%	5.8%	1.7%	59.2%	0.5%	49.6	0.5
<b>Lead Concentrate</b>	2.5%	1.4%	83.9%	49.7%	2.1%	3.2%	3.0%	54.4%	1,500.0	1.4



# Ambler Mining District

Bornite – the Crown Jewel in the String of Pearls



\* See Resource Estimates including footnotes in the appendix



# Bornite Project History

Original discovery in the district with direct shipping grades



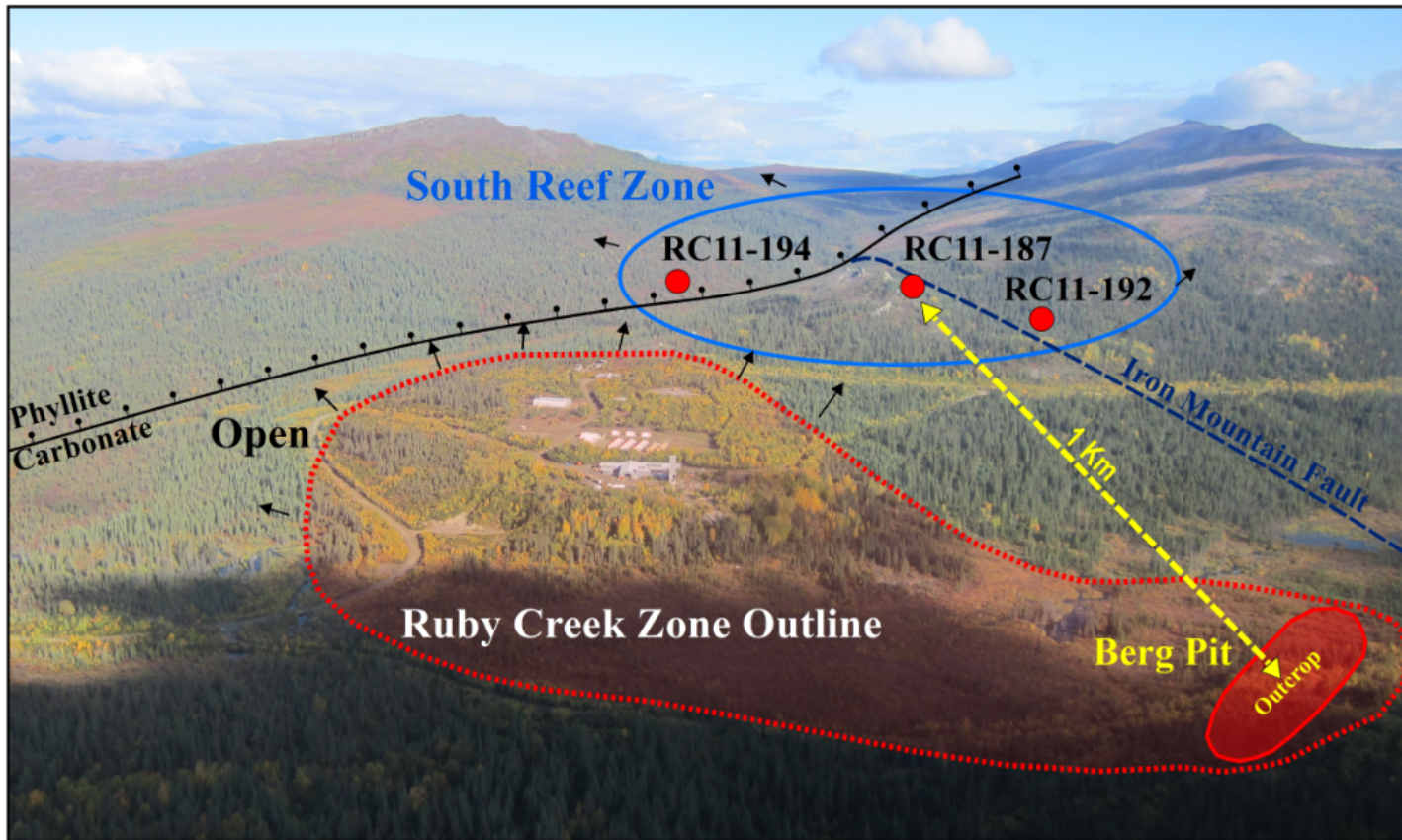
- 1957: Rhiney Berg options to Bear Creek; 7 DHs
- 1962: No. 1 deposit discovered:  
    **DH RC-34: 20m @ 24% Cu**
- 1964: 1,075' shaft sunk to high grade
- 1966: Floods and focus turns to Arctic
- 1986: Bornite conveyed to NANA
- 1999: Last field season by Kennecott
- 2005: NovaGold 1<sup>st</sup> season in region
- 2011: NANA Agreement Signed - UKMP formed
- 2012: NovaCopper spin out





# Bornite Deposit: Exciting Exploration Opportunity

(Looking East)

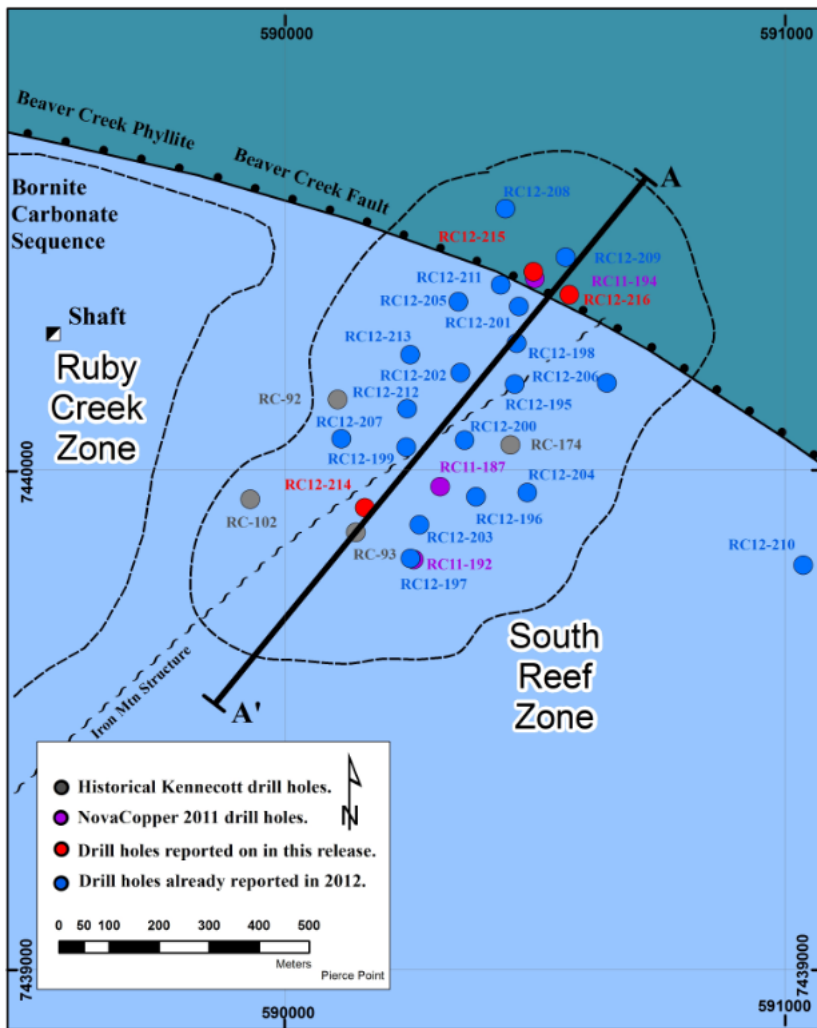


- Ruby Creek Zone starts at surface and is open to the North
- Newly discovered South Reef Zone open along strike



# Bornite Exploration Results and Targets

South Reef Zone - Core of high-grade copper mineralization identified

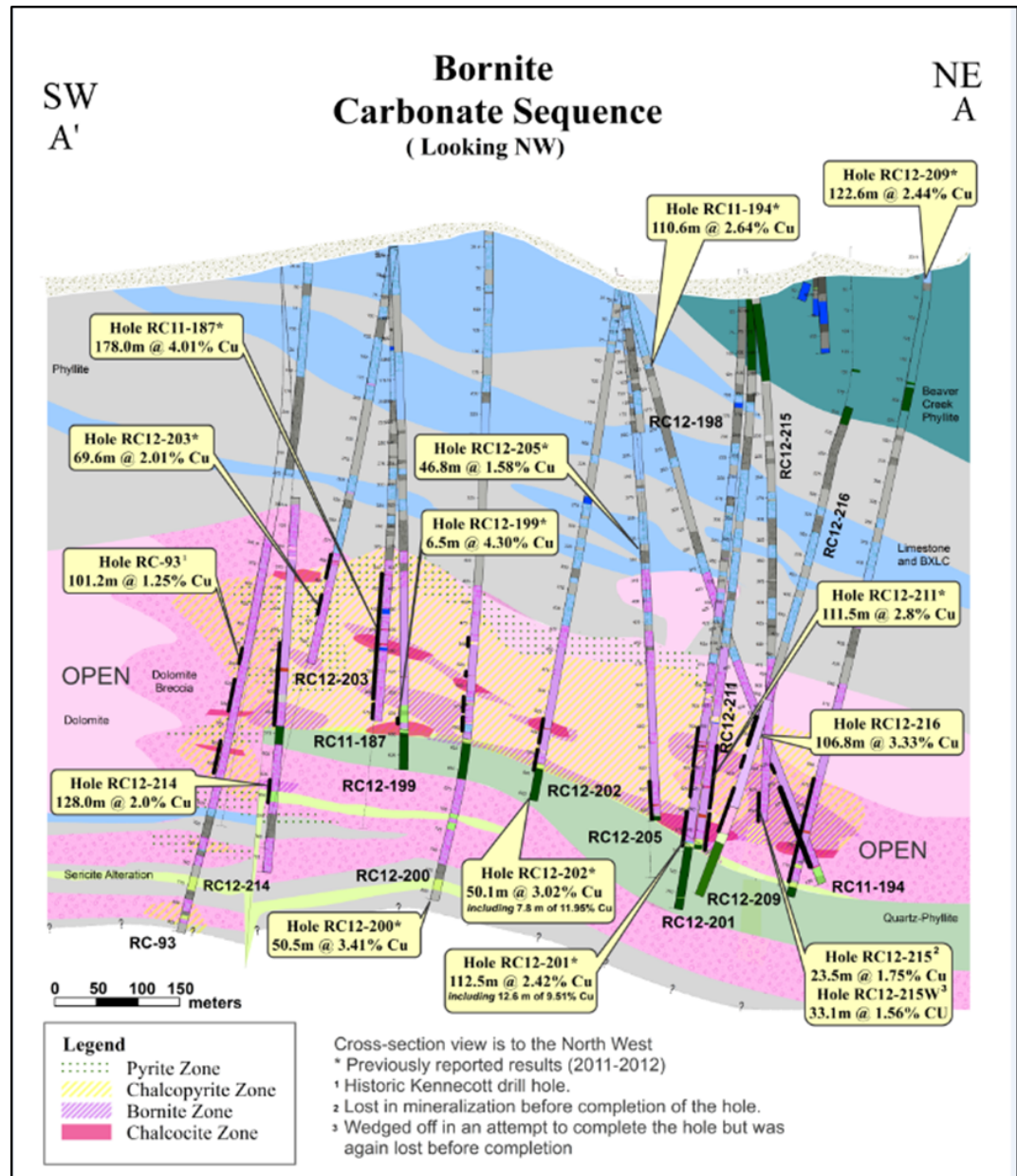


Drill hole Intersects (1.0% Cu cutoff)

- DDH RC11-0187: 124.1 m @ 5.98% Cu
- DDH RC11-0192: 43.2 m @ 2.55% Cu
- DDH RC11-0194: 85.8 m @ 3.54% Cu
- DDH RC12-0195: 75.5 m @ 1.23% Cu
- DDH RC12-0196: 40.8 m @ 2.23% Cu
- DDH RC12-0197: 58.1 m @ 2.67% Cu
- DDH RC12-0198: 38.9 m @ 2.77% Cu
- DDH RC12-0199: 6.5 m @ 4.30% Cu
- DDH RC12-0200: 50.5 m @ 3.41% Cu
- DDH RC12-0201: 36.4 m @ 5.27% Cu
- DDH RC12-0202: 40.6 m @ 3.59% Cu
- DDH RC12-0203: 69.6 m @ 2.01% Cu
- DDH RC12-0205: 22.9 m @ 2.60% Cu
- DDH RC12-0206: 12.2 m @ 4.80% Cu
- DDH RC12-0207: 11.7 m @ 5.02% Cu
- DDH RC12-0209: 71.2 m @ 3.66 % Cu
- DDH RC12-0211: 44.2 m @ 6.06 % Cu
- DDH RC12-0212: 16.8 m @ 4.31 % Cu
- DDH RC12-0213: 3.6 m @ 3.97 % Cu
- DDH RC12-0214: 73.8 m @ 2.69% Cu
- DDH RC12-0215: 17.6 m @ 2.05% Cu
- DDH RC12-0216: 77.2 m @ 4.27% Cu

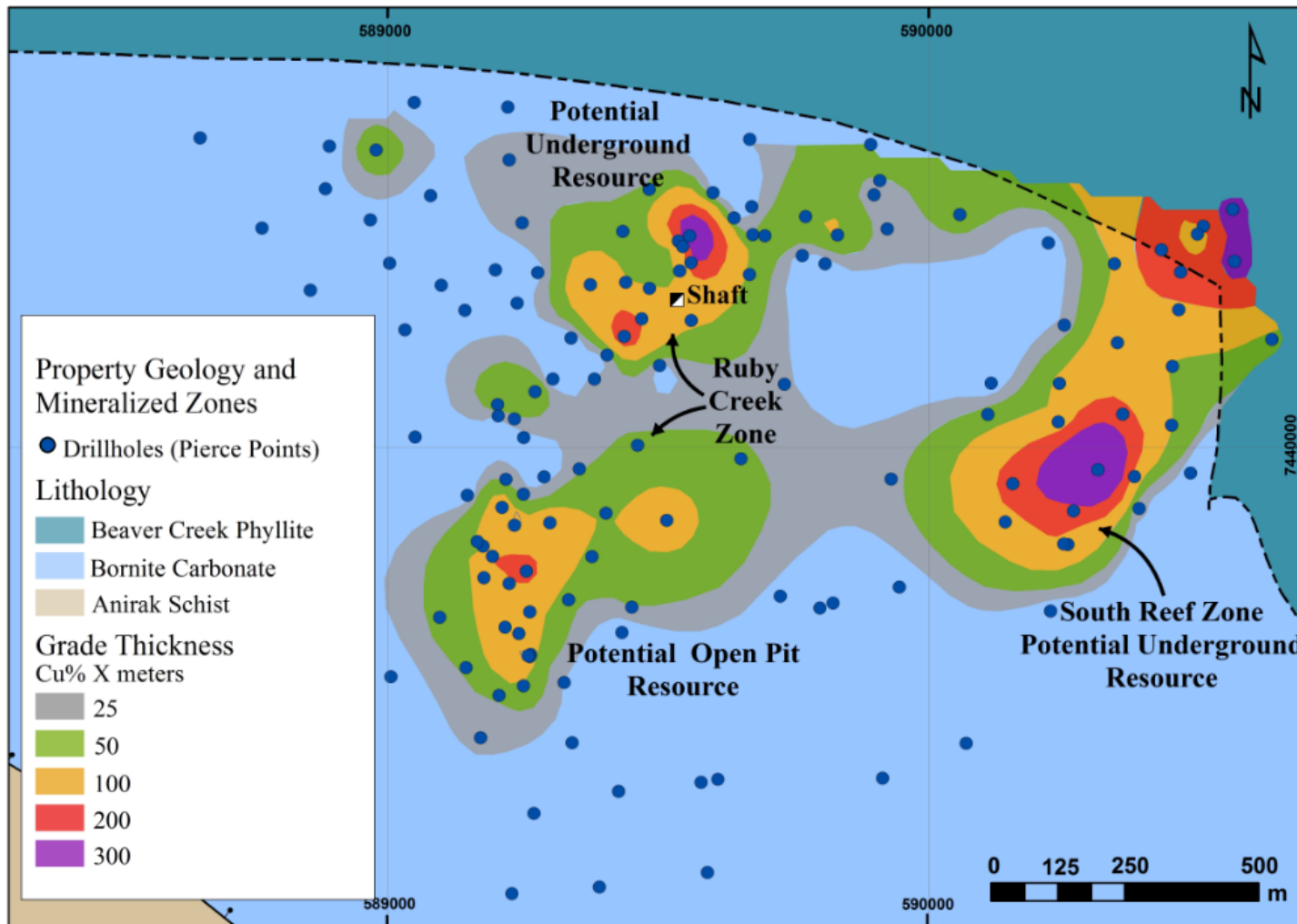
# Bornite Cross Section A-A' (RC12-209)

South Reef Zone - Geological picture emerging



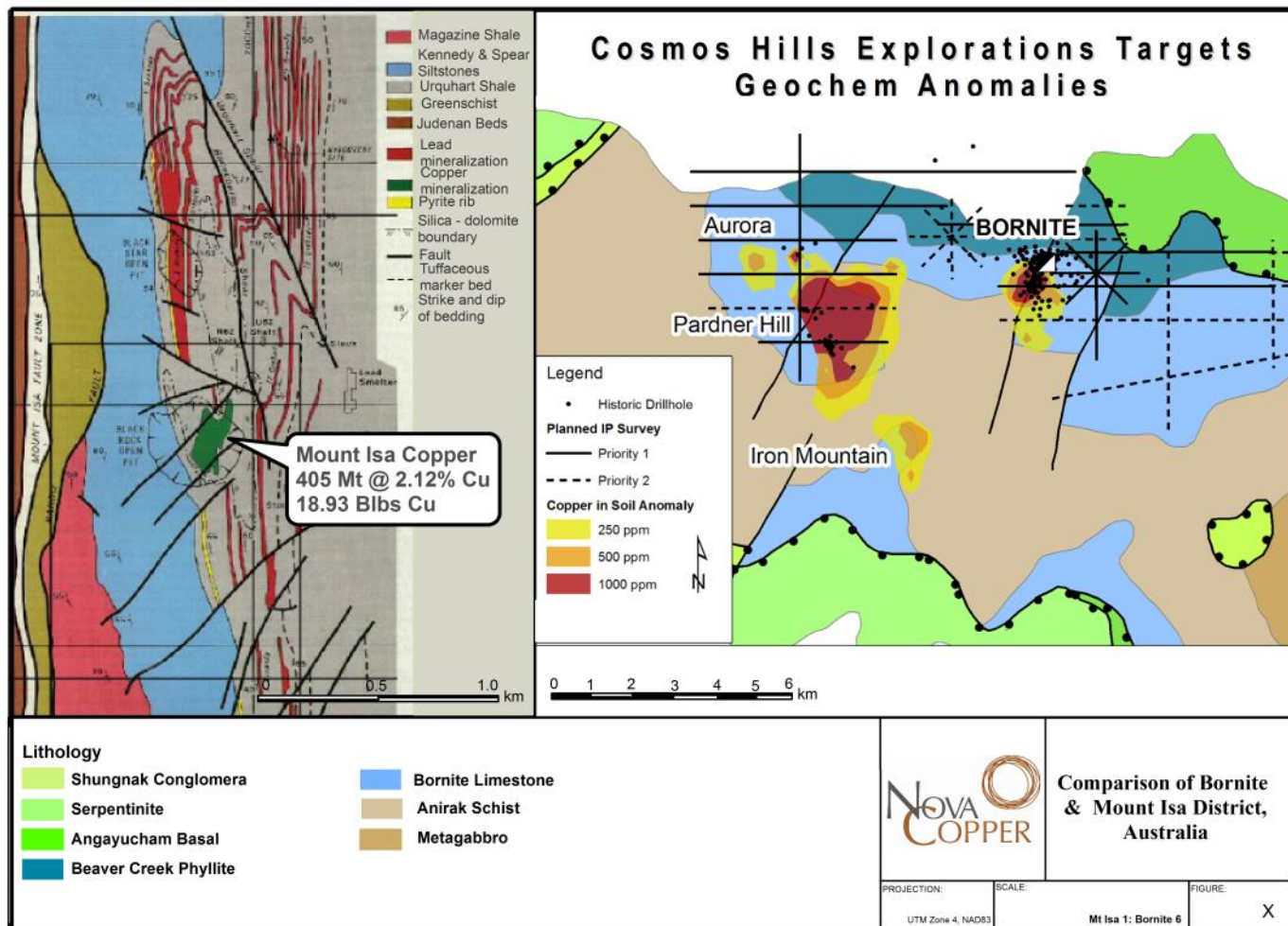
# Geological Picture Emerging

South Reef high-grade wide open



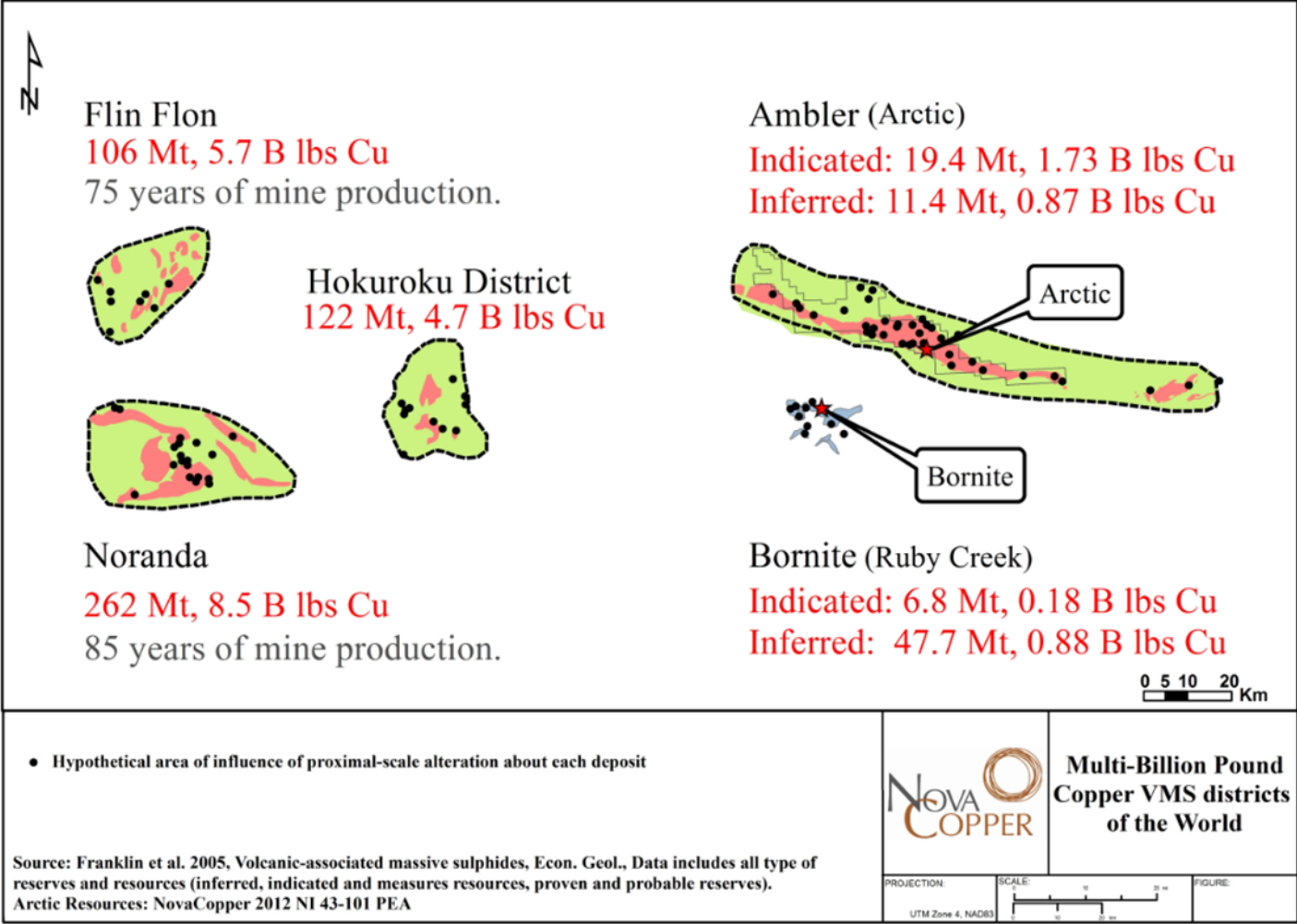
# Bornite – Mt. Isa Comparison

Large-scale, world-class district opportunity with geological affinities to Mount Isa



# Comparisons of Multi-Billion Pound VMS Districts

Long lived assets will support jobs for generations

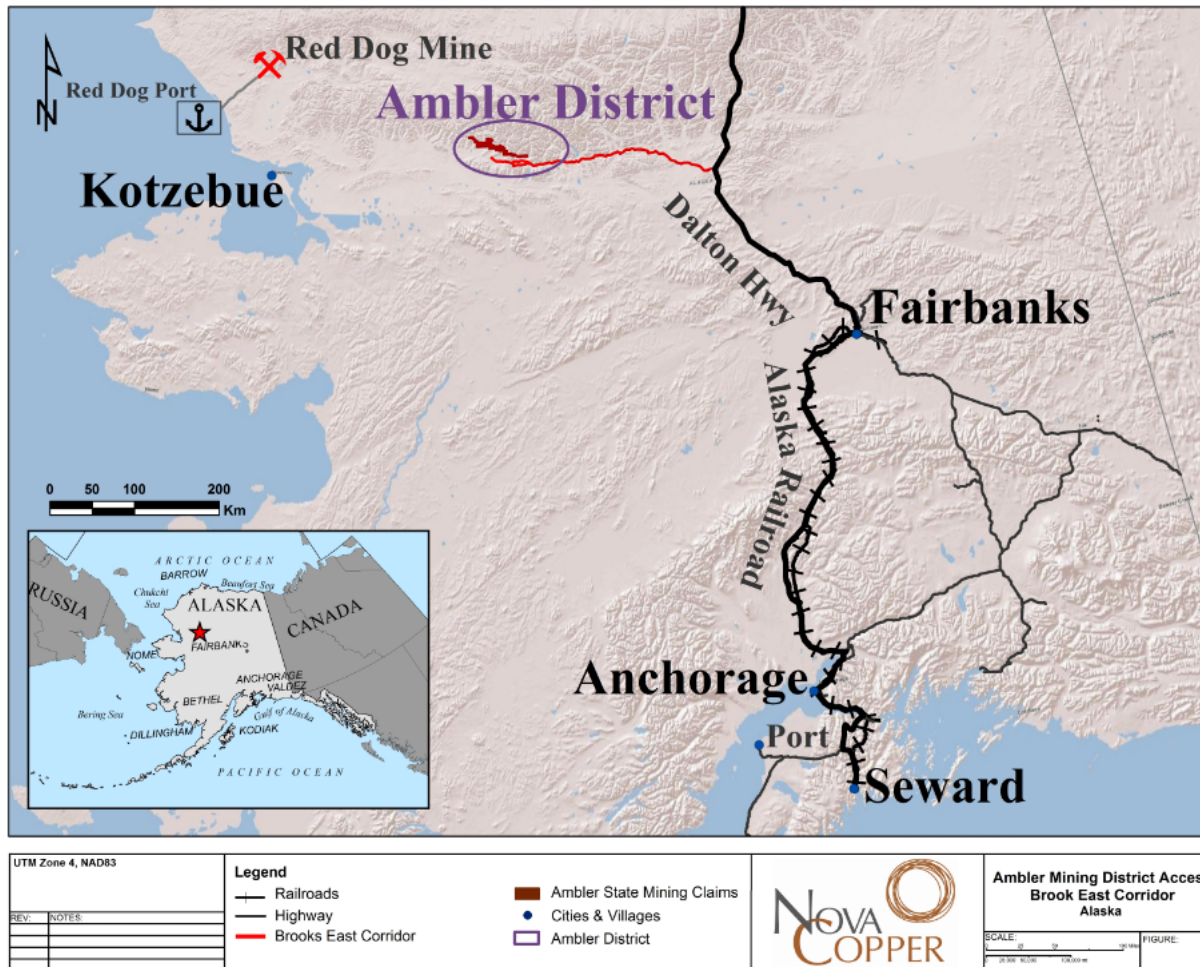


1) See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.



# Ambler Mining District Access Corridor

Significant state support for infrastructure development



## 2009-2012

- State expended US\$10M to identify proposed access route and initiate Environmental Baseline Studies
- Working Group consists of ADOT, ADNR, Governor's Office, AIDEA, NANA and NovaCopper
- Evaluation of various potential access routes with local community input resulted in selection of Preferred Alternative Route

ADOT: Alaska Department of Transportation  
 AIDEA: Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority



# Future Milestones

- Sign pre-development agreement with AIDEA – Q1 2013
- Commencement of permitting process (EIS) for Ambler Mining District Industrial Access Road by AIDEA – Q1 2013
- Bornite deposit (South Reef) NI 43-101 Resource estimate completed – Q1 2013
- Metallurgical test work at Bornite (South Reef) – Q1 2013
- Sunshine deposit NI 43-101 Resource estimate – Q2 2013
- Commencement of 2013 drilling season at Ambler and Bornite – Q2 2013

**Our Vision:  
To Develop the Ambler Mining District into a  
Premier North American Copper Producer**





# Why NovaCopper?

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- Resource at the Arctic deposit averages +7% Cu equivalent<sup>1</sup> containing 3.3 billion lbs (1.5 M Tonnes) (Indicated) and 1.6 billion lbs (730,000 tonnes) (Inferred) of Cu equivalent<sup>1</sup>
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- New South Reef target at Bornite intersected (1% Cu cutoff):
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**Taikuu!**

Please visit [www.novacopper.com](http://www.novacopper.com) for more information



A NANA-NovaCopper Partnership to Develop the Ambler Mining district

# Appendix



# DISCLOSURE REGARDING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, all reserve and resource estimates included in this presentation have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (“CIM Definition Standards”). Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and reserve and resource information in this presentation may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term “resource” does not equate to the term “reserves”. Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. The SEC’s disclosure standards normally do not permit the inclusion of information concerning “measured mineral resources”, “indicated mineral resources” or “inferred mineral resources” or other descriptions of the amount of mineralization in mineral deposits that do not constitute “reserves” by U.S. standards in documents filed with the SEC. U.S. investors should also understand that “inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an “inferred mineral resource” will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimated “inferred mineral resources” may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an “inferred mineral resource” exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC standards as in-place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are also not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC standards. Accordingly, information concerning mineral deposits set forth herein may not be comparable to information made public by companies that report in accordance with United States standards.



# Initial 43-101 Ruby Creek Zone Resource

- Indicated resources of 6.8 million tonnes at 1.19% Cu or 178.7 million lbs (80,920 tonnes) of contained copper
- Inferred resources of 47.7 million tonnes of 0.84% Cu or 883.2 million lbs (400,680 tonnes) of contained copper
  - Does not include newly discovered South Reef Zone

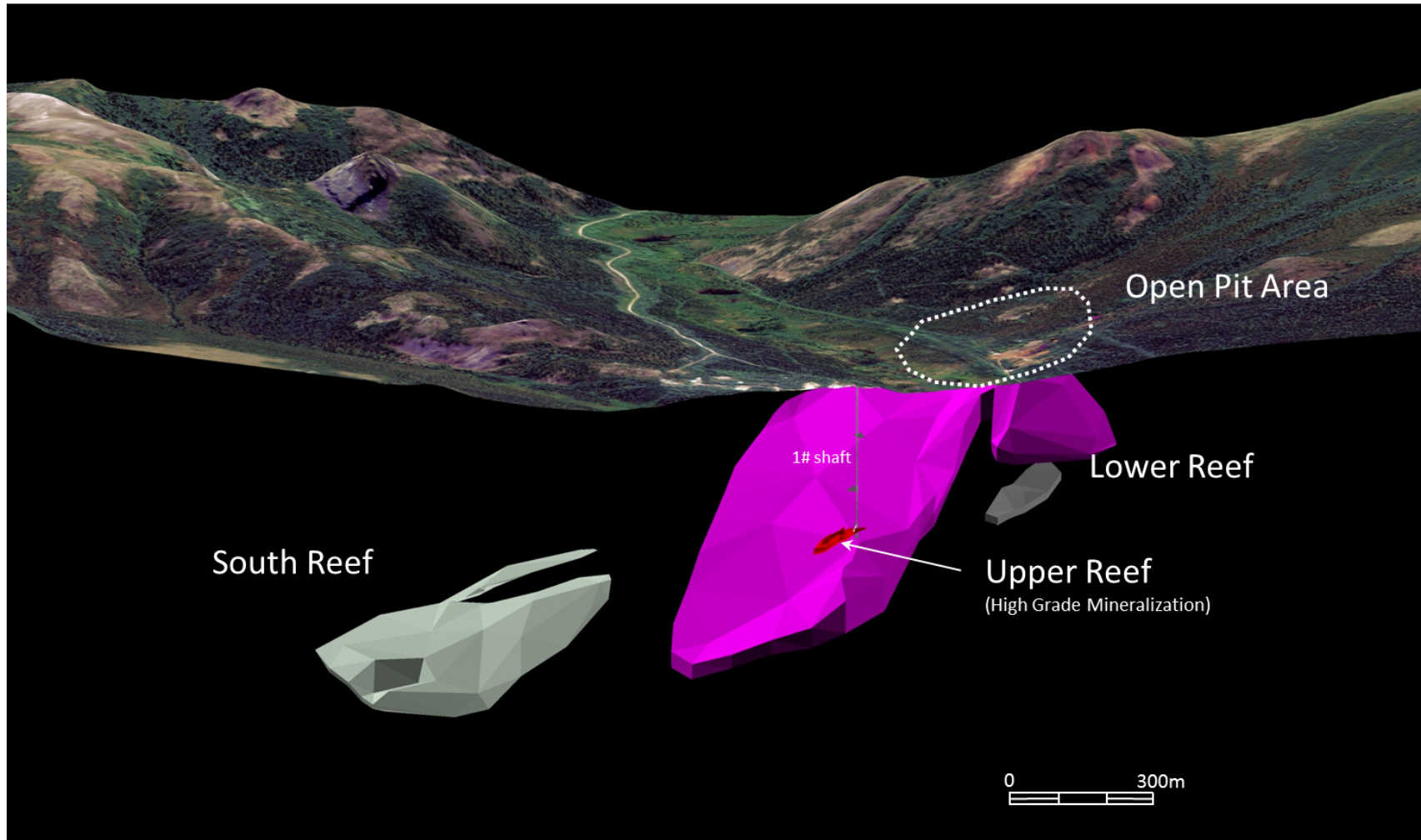
Cutoff % Cu	Indicated				Inferred			
	Tonnes (millions)	Grade % Cu	Pounds Cu (millions)	Tonnes Cu	Tonnes (millions)	Grade % Cu	Pounds Cu (millions)	Tonnes Cu
0.3	9.0	1.00	198.6	90,000	74.3	0.68	1113.3	505,240
0.5	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>80,920</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>883.2</b>	<b>400,680</b>
1.0	2.4	2.03	109.3	48,720	11.4	1.31	329.8	149,340
1.5	1.0	3.26	71.6	32,600	1.9	1.94	82.8	36,860
2.0	0.6	4.49	55.0	26,940	0.5	2.65	30.3	13,250

- 1) Base Case is 0.5% Cu cut-off grade
- 2) 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 will be converted into Mineral Reserves. Inferred resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of inferred mineral resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. See "Cautionary Note Regarding Reserve and Resource Estimates."
- 3) Resources stated as contained within a potentially economic resource limiting pit shell using metal price of US\$3.00 per lb Cu, mining costs of US \$1.50 per tonne, processing costs of US\$10.00 per tonne, 100% recoveries and an average pit slope of 45 degrees.
- 4) Mineral resource tonnage and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.



# South Reef Zone - Geological picture emerging

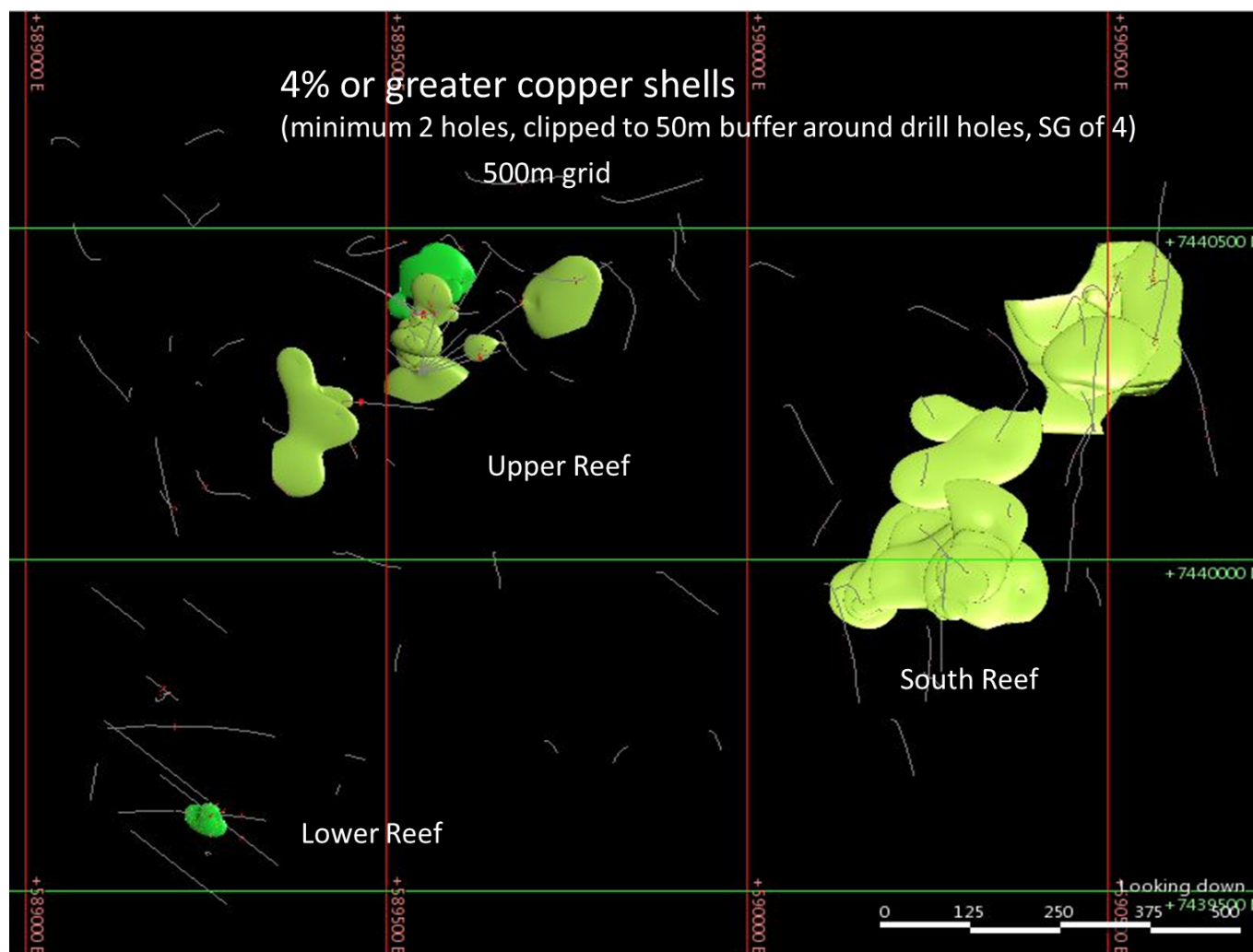
+1% grade shells based on drilling



Looking South

# South Reef Zone - Geological picture emerging

+4% grade shells based on drilling



# NovaCopper NI 43-101-Compliant Resources

(Please see disclaimer on next page)

Ambler <sup>1, 2</sup> - Arctic Deposit at cut-off of US\$75/tonne NSR											
	Tonnes (M)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (M lbs)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Zn (M lbs)	Pb (M lbs)
Indicated	19.445	4.05%	0.8	59.6	5.81%	0.97%	1,735	501	37,226	2,491	415
Inferred	11.409	3.47%	0.6	46.8	4.84%	0.80%	873	235	17,149	1,217	201

Bornite - Ruby Zone <sup>3</sup>						
	Indicated			Inferred		
Cut-off	Tonnes (M)	Grade	lbs (mlns)	Tonnes (M)	Grade	lbs (mlns)
0.3	9.0	1.00%	198.6	74.3	0.68%	1,113.3
<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.19%</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>0.84%</b>	<b>883.2</b>
1.0	2.4	2.03%	109.3	11.4	1.31%	329.8
1.5	1.0	3.26%	71.6	1.9	1.94%	82.8
2.0	0.6	4.49%	55	0.5	2.65%	30.3

#### Notes:

- 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 will be converted into Mineral Reserves.
- These resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standard, unless otherwise noted.
- See numbered footnotes below on resource information.
- Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.
- Tonnage and grade measurements are in metric units. Contained gold and silver ounces are reported as troy ounces; contained copper, zinc, and lead pounds as imperial pounds.
- g/t = grams per tonne

#### Resource Footnotes:

- Resources stated as contained within a potentially economically minable underground shapes above a US\$75.00/t NSR cut-off.
- NSR calculation is based on assumed metal prices of US\$2.50/lb for copper, US\$1,000/oz for gold, US\$16.00/oz for silver, US\$1.00/lb for zinc and US\$1.00/lb for lead. A mining cost of US\$45.00/t and combined processing and G&A costs of US\$31.00 were assumed to form the basis for the resource NSR cut-off determination. Note these metal prices and operating costs may differ from those used for the cash flow model.
- Resources stated as contained within a manually constructed potentially economic resource limiting pit shell using metal price of US\$3.00 per lb Cu, mining costs of US\$1.50 per tonne, processing costs of US\$10.00 per tonne, 100% recoveries and an average pit slope of 45 degrees.





# NovaCopper NI 43-101-Compliant Resources

## Cautionary Note Concerning Resource Estimates

This summary table may use the term “resources”, “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources”. United States investors are advised that, while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian securities laws, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) does not recognize them. Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated resources will ever be converted into reserves. Further, inferred resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the inferred resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Therefore, United States investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the inferred resources exist, or that they can be mined legally or economically. Disclosure of “contained ounces” is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations, however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report “resources” as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. Accordingly, information concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources contained in this release may not be comparable to information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators, which established standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource estimates contained in this circular have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards.

### Technical Report and Qualified Persons

The documents referenced below provide supporting technical information for each of NovaCopper's projects.

Project	Qualified Person(s)	Most Recent Disclosure & Filing Date
Ambler	Dr. Neal Rigby, C.Eng., MIMMM, Ph.D., SRK Consulting Russ White, P.Geo., SRK Consulting Jeffrey Volk, MSc, CPG, FAusIMM, SRK Consulting Terry Braun, P.E., M.S., SRK Consulting Eric J. Olin, MSc, MBA, RM-SME, SRK Consulting	NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment, Ambler Project, Kobuk Alaska - April 24, 2012
Bornite - Ruby Creek Zone	Dr. Bruce M. Davis, FAusIMM, BD Resource Consulting Inc.	NI 43-101 Technical Report, Resource Estimation - Ruby Creek Zone, Bornite Deposit, Upper Kobuk Mineral Project, Northwest Alaska - August 28, 2012



# Proposed Ambler Access Route

200 mile (322 kilometer) access route to Dalton Highway



# Permitting Process & Timeline for Ambler Access Road

- Project description prepared by project proponent for proposed action (Completed)
- Finalize Proposed Action (Early 2013)
  - Lead Federal Agency for impact analysis
  - Determined State and Federal cooperating agencies to ensure permitting coordination
  - Select Third Party Contractor
- Complete environmental baseline (2013)
- Third-party contractor prepares draft environmental impact study (DEIS - Early 2014)
- Permits prepared and released for public comment
- Public meetings held and comments received (interactive process)
- Final EIS published reflecting responses to public comments (Late 2014)
- All Federal and State permits issued (expected within 90 days of EIS publication – Early 2015)



# Oversight Committee

- Cooperation between NANA and NovaCopper is guided by the charter of the Oversight Committee made of an equal number of NANA and NovaCopper representatives with an alternating Chair
- The Oversight Committee is responsible for reviewing the plans of NovaCopper and oversight of matters to be carried out by NovaCopper under the agreement including:
  - Appointment of general manager
  - Budgets
  - Environmental and permitting matters
  - Workforce survey and labor strategy
  - Construction plans including siting of facilities
  - Transportation matters
  - Subsistence and sustainability issues (Sustainability committee chaired by NANA)



# NovaCopper Management Team

## **Rick Van Nieuwenhuysse, M.Sc. Geology – President, CEO and Director**

Rick has more than 30 years of experience in the natural resource sector, including his role as Founder, President, and CEO of NOVAGOLD in 1997 and his role as Vice President of Exploration for Placer Dome Inc. from 1990 to 1997. In addition to his international exploration perspective, Rick brings years of working experience in and knowledge of Alaska to NovaCopper. Rick has managed projects from grassroots discovery through to advanced feasibility studies, production and closure. Rick holds a Candidature degree in Science from the Université de Louvain, Belgium, and a Masters of Science degree in Geology from the University of Arizona. He received the Thayer Lindsley award in 2009 for his role in the Donlin Gold discovery.

## **Elaine M. Sanders, B.Comm. - CFO & Corporate Secretary**

Elaine is Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of NovaCopper and has more than 20 years of experience in audit, finance, and accounting with public and private companies. She has been involved with numerous financings and acquisitions, and has listed companies on both the TSX and AMEX. Elaine is responsible for all aspects of financial services, financial reporting, and corporate governance at NovaCopper. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Alberta and is a chartered accountant.

## **Joseph Piekenbrok, M.Sc. Geology – Senior Vice President, Exploration**

Joe is Vice President, Exploration of NovaCopper and brings more than 30 years of experience working in the minerals exploration and development sector. Prior to joining NOVAGOLD in 2002, he worked extensively in northern climates through years of exploration for both Teck Cominco Ltd. and Placer Dome Inc. in Alaska. Joe holds a B.A. in Geology from the University of Colorado and an M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Arizona.

## **Patrick Donnelly, B.Sc. Geology, MBA – Vice President Corporate Communications**

Pat began his career as a project geologist 15 years ago exploring for precious and base metals, and diamonds. Subsequently, Pat worked for a Canadian securities firm as a base metals mining analyst. In his latest role, Pat served as Vice President of Corporate Development for an emerging copper development company with assets in Southern Africa. He holds a B.Sc. in Geology (Honors) from the University of British Columbia and has a MBA from the University of Toronto.

## **Sacha Iley, BA. – Vice President Human Resources**

Sacha is Vice President, Human Resources of NovaCopper and brings more than 13 years of human resources experience in the mining industry. Prior to joining NovaGold in 2006, she was at Placer Dome and held a number of roles, including the HR Manager at Musselwhite Mine in Northern Ontario. Assignments in Australia, Tanzania and South Africa provided Sacha with on-site experience in exploration, construction and operations. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of British Columbia.



# NovaCopper Technical Team

## **Joseph Piekenbrock, M.Sc. Geology – Senior Vice President, Exploration**

Joe is Vice President, Exploration of NovaCopper and brings more than 30 years of experience working in the minerals exploration and development sector. Prior to joining NOVAGOLD in 2002, he worked extensively in northern climates through years of exploration for both Teck Cominco Ltd. and Placer Dome Inc. in Alaska. Joe holds a B.A. in Geology from the University of Colorado and an M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Arizona.

## **Scott Petsel, B.Sc. Geology – Project Manager UKMP**

Scott has 24 years of experience and has worked in a variety of geologic settings and projects as well as geographic locations. A resident of Alaska for 18 years, Scott has been involved with NOVAGOLD for the last 10 years with influential roles at both the Donlin Gold project and the Galore Creek project. Scott received a Bachelor's degree in Geology from Ft. Lewis College in Durango, Colorado.

## **Stuart Morris, M.Sc. Geology – Technical Manager**

Stuart K. Morris has 30 plus years of experience in precious and base metal production, mine development and exploration geology in Canada, United States, and South Africa. Stuart's experience includes VP. Development Geology with Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd., Consulting Geologist with AMEC, Chief Geologist Placer Dome, Canada's Campbell Mine, senior positions with Echo Bay Mines Ltd. at the Sunnyside mine and A.J. Mine project, NovaGold resource's Galore Creek, Donlin Creek and the Nome Exploration projects. He is a registered geologist in Utah, Arizona and British Columbia and received his Bachelor degree in Geology and a Masters in Economic Geology from the Brigham Young University.

## **Erin Workman, B.Sc. Geology – Director, Technical Services**

Erin is Director Technical Services of NovaCopper and has more than nine years of experience working in minerals exploration, geological modeling, geostatistical estimation and advanced projects development. Erin holds a Bachelor of Science in Earth and Ocean Science from the University of British Columbia, an Applied Geostatistics Citation from the University of Alberta and is a registered Professional Geoscientist with APEGBC.

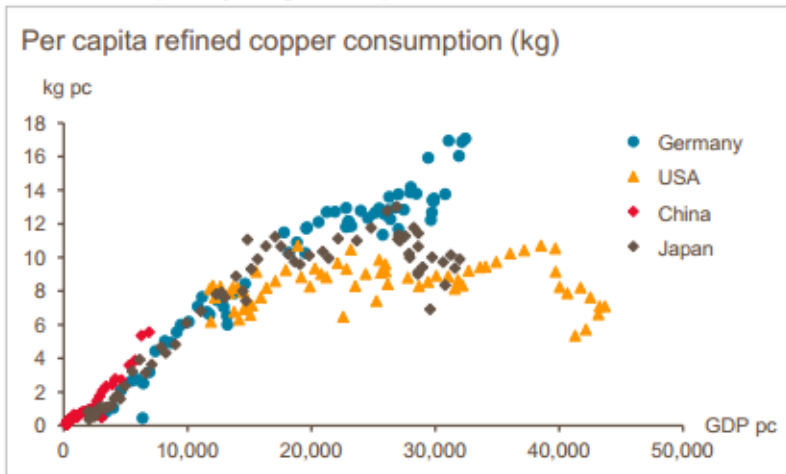
## **Andy West, M.Sc. Geology – Senior Geologist**

Andy worked for 17 years at the Greens Creek Mine in Alaska, starting as a contract geologist, with promotions to UG drilling supervisor, then surface exploration supervisor, and eventually Exploration Superintendent. Andy has a B.Sc. in Geology From Beloit College in Wisconsin and a M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

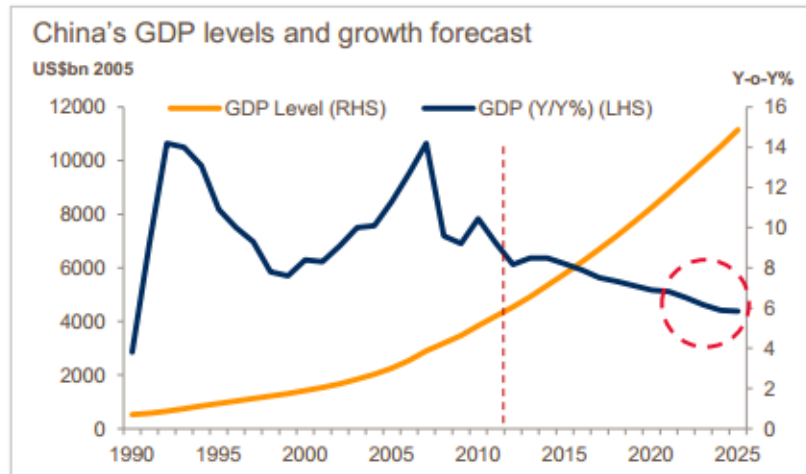


# Copper Fundamentals - Demand

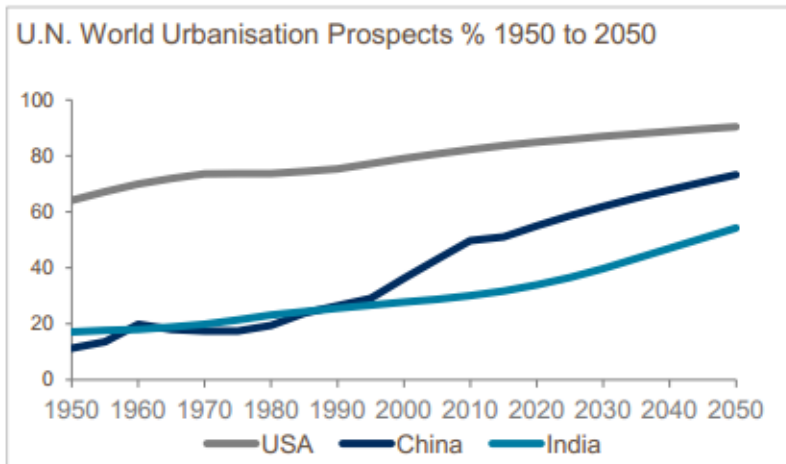
China has plenty of growth potential



China's GDP growth is slowing



Urbanisation to continue



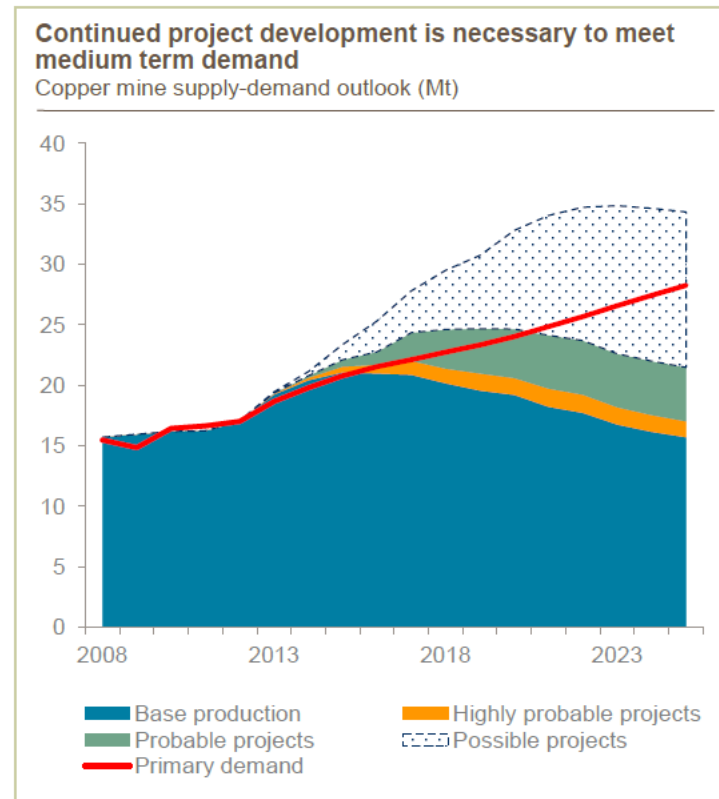
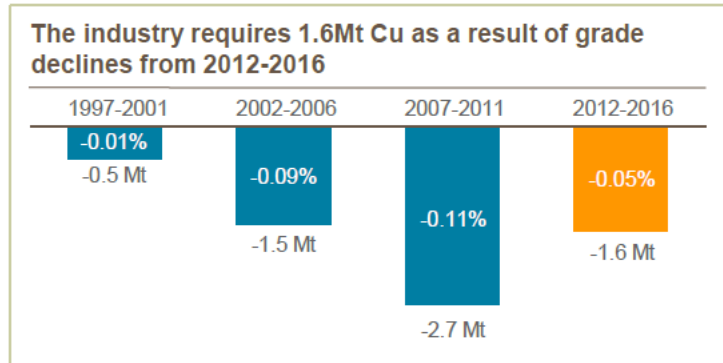
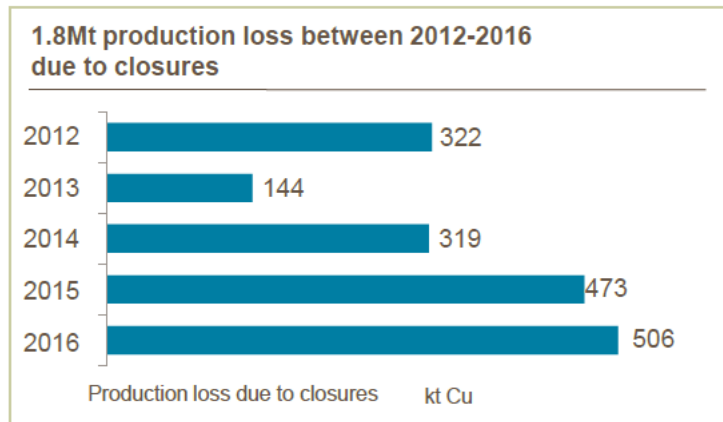
China and India will make up 50% of demand by 2020



Source: Rio Tinto Presentation



# Copper Fundamentals - Supply



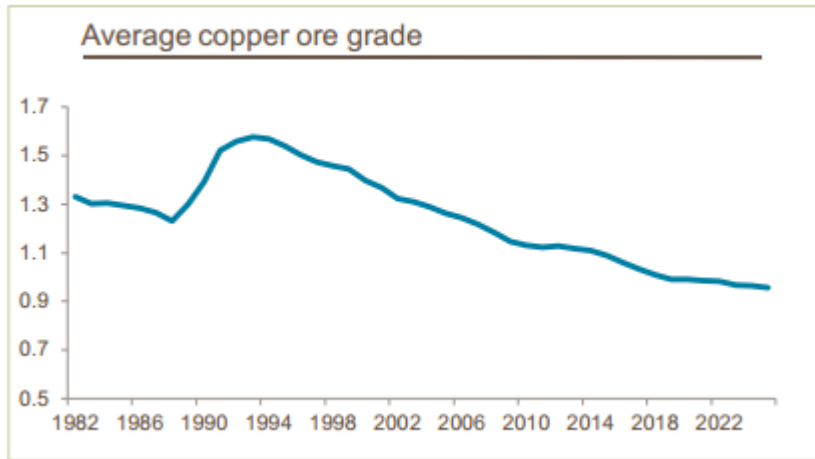
Source: Rio Tinto Presentation



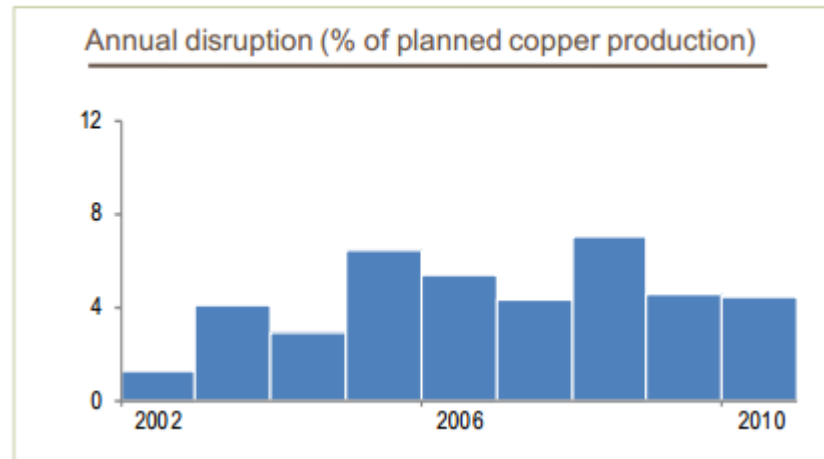


# Copper Fundamentals - Supply

Falling ore grades deplete existing capacity



Disruption rates will continue



Source: Rio Tinto Presentation

