New Pacific Metals Corp.

TSX-V: NUAG OTCQX:NUPMF
WWW.NEWPACIFICMETALS.COM

Corporate Presentation
September 10, 2019

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SHARE STRUCTURE (AS OF AUG 31, 2019)

Shares Issued and Outstanding (Jul 17, 2017)	67.34 M
Private Placement	
at US$0.80/share (Jul 28, 2017)	44.77 M
PAAS & SVM Private Placement	
at US$1.09/share with ½ warrant (Nov 24, 2017)	28.50 M
Shares Issued and Outstanding	142.76 M
Options	5.76 M
Fully Diluted	148.52 M

Financial Position after Private Placements	
Cash and short-term investments and bonds	US$15.46 M
Equity investments	US$ 5.26 M
Net proceeds received from Placement Jul 28'17	US$35.37 M
Net proceeds received from Placement Nov 24'17	US$19.91 M
Net proceeds received from Warrants Exercise May 22'19	US$15.00 M
Total	**~US$91.00 M**

Use of Funds History and Projection (USD$)

Cash + Investments (2017-2019)	**$91.00 M**
Acquisition of Silver Sand Project (Completed Sept 2017)	($40.00 M)
Funds available before 2018 drilling program	**$51.00 M**
55,000 metres 2018 Drilling Program	($11.74 M) **Or $213/metre**
Corporate Overhead & Property Purchase (Oct 2017 – Mar 2019)	($2.31 M)
Total costs during 2018 drilling program	**($14.05 M)**
Remaining Funds	**$36.95 M**
55,000 metres 2019 Drilling Plan (Apr 2019 - Mar 2020) at approximately unit cost of $220/metre	($12.00 M)
Camp Construction (3 hectares, Apr 2019 – June 2020)	($2.89 M)
Corporate Overhead & Property Purchase (Apr 2019 – Mar 2020)	($2.74 M)
Estimated Funds available as of June 30, 2020	**$19.32 M**

ZERO DEBT

SHAREHOLDER BASE

Major Shareholders	
Silvercorp Metals Inc.	27.8%
Pan American Silver Corp.	16.2%
Dr. Rui Feng	7.6%
Total Insider Ownership (Fully Diluted)	**51.6%**

As of September 10, 2019 (CAD$)	
Share Price	$2.90
Market Capitalization	~C$408 M
52 week high/low	$2.94/$1.18

Analyst Coverage	**Joe Reagor, ROTH Capital Partners** **Ryan Thompson, BMO Capital Markets**

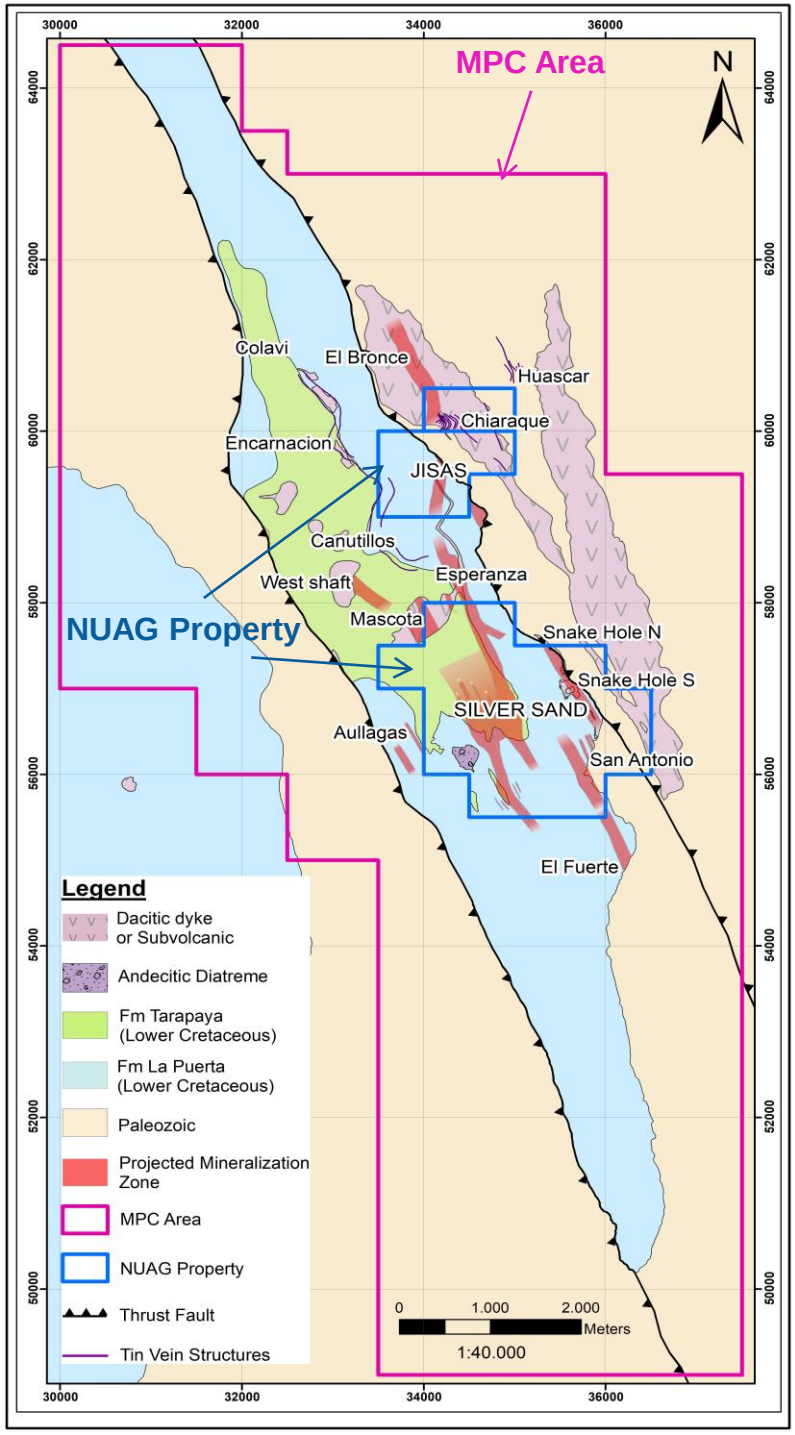
LEADERSHIP

DIRECTORS & ADVISORS	
Dr. Rui Feng, (Ph.D.), CEO & Director	Chairman & CEO of Silvercorp Metals Inc. Founder of successful companies with significant discoveries of mineral resources
Jack Austin, Honourable, Chairman	Former Senator of Canada, former Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources in Canada
John McCluskey, Director	President and CEO of Alamos Gold Inc.
Greg Hawkins, Director	Chairman Yellowhead Mining
David Kong, Director	Former Partner of EY Canada, Chartered Professional Accountants
Martin Wafforn, Director	Pan American Silver, Senior Vice President, Technical Services
Dr. Peter Megaw, Ph.D., C.P.G. Advisor	Awarded the Thayer Lindsley Award for the discovery of silver deposit in the Fresnillo, Mexico

MANAGEMENT	
Dr. Rui Feng (Ph.D.), CEO & Director	Chairman & CEO of Silvercorp Metals Inc.
Gordon Neal, President	35+ years Corporate Finance, Communication & Government
Jalen Yuan, CFO	Senior Finance Officer Silvercorp
Alex Zhang, P. Geo., VP Exploration	25+ years in Mining Exploration and Development
Carolina Ordoñez, Corp. Affairs & Communications	Public Relations, Government Relations

MINERAL CONCESSIONS

- Silver Sand Project is made of three concessions of approximately 7 km^2
- New Pacific has signed Mining Production Contract (“MPC”) with COMIBOL giving it exploration and mining rights over an area covering approximately 57 km^2, including 29 Special Temporary Authorizations (“ATEs”) and 201 mining grids surrounding the Silver Sand Project
- MPC is valid for 45 years which consists of three phases of 15 years each.
- MPC is subject to a 4% gross sales value payable to COMIBOL of all minerals produced from the COMIBOL areas covered under the MPC
- Minimum investment of USD $6 million during the first five years of mineral exploration



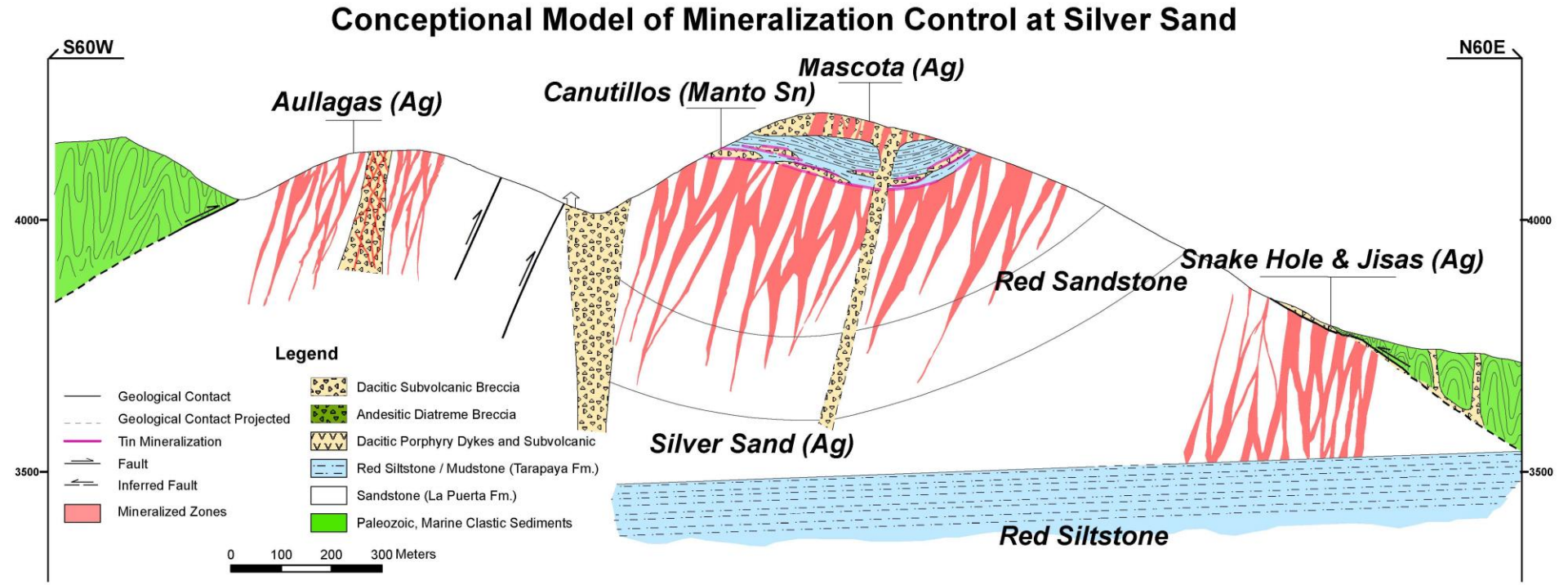
GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

Drill holes usually penetrate first through an up to 50 m thick layer of reddish siltstone and mudstone units of Cretaceous Tarapaya Formation, then into massive silver mineralized whitish sandstones of Cretaceous La Puerta Formation, which were bleached white due to sericite alteration of original reddish sandstones. Drill holes at Silver Sand generally end in the red coloured sandstone.

At the contact with the reddish siltstone cap, there are generally massive pyrite occurs where tin mineralization has developed. Silver mineralization occurs in the bleached sandstone underneath the reddish siltstone cap.

CONCEPTIONAL MODEL OF SILVER MINERALIZATION

Silver mineralization zones are sub-horizontal in bleached whitish sandstones and are capped by the Tarapaya Formation red siltstone cap. Higher grade silver mineralization seems to controlled by sub-vertical, west-dipping structures of northwesterly striking



SILVER MINERALS

In the mineralized sandstones, open spaces filled with silver-containing sulfosalts and sulfides in forms of sheeted veins, networks and veinlets, as well as breccias.

<u>Most common sulfosalts are:</u>

Freibergite, silver 40.25% $[(Ag,Cu,Fe)_{12}(Sb,As)_4S_{13}]$

Miargyrite, silver 36.72% $[AgSbS_2]$

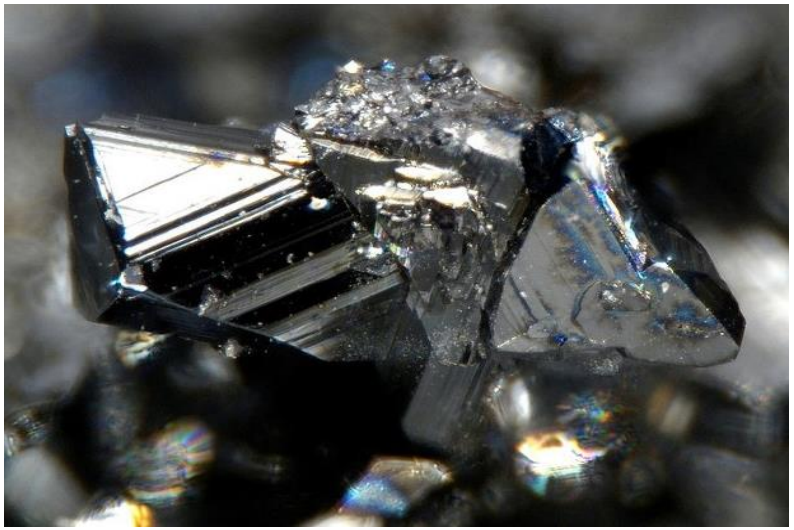
Polybasite, silver 65.1% $[(Ag,Cu)_6(Sb,As)_2S_7][Ag_9CuS_4]$

Bournonite, $[PbCuSbS_3]$, some lattices of copper may be replaced by silver

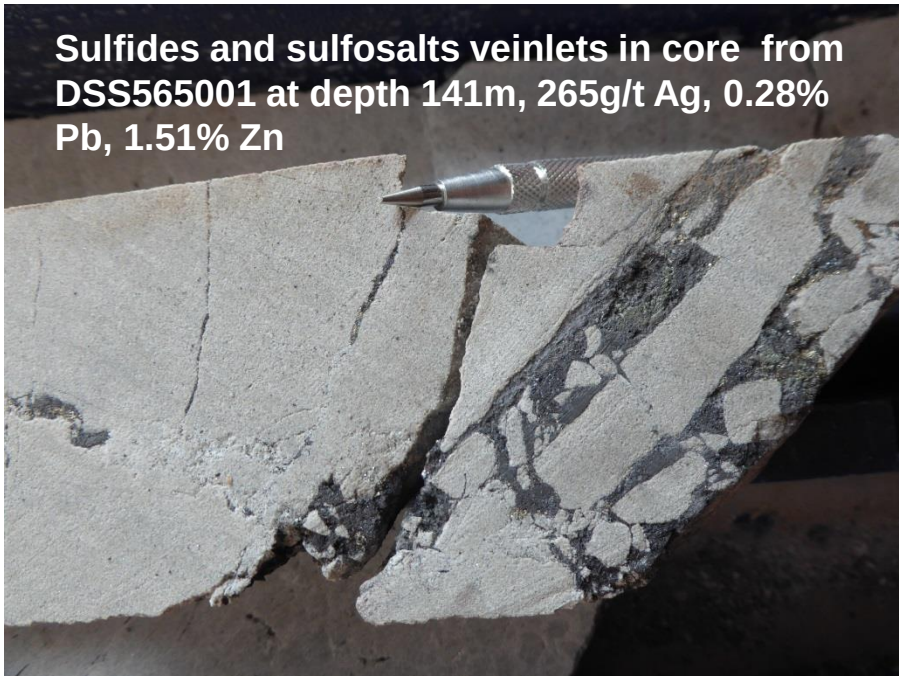
Andorite, silver 12.36% $[PbAgSb_3S_6]$

Boulangerite, $[Pb_5Sb_4S_{11}]$, some lattices of lead may be replaced by silver

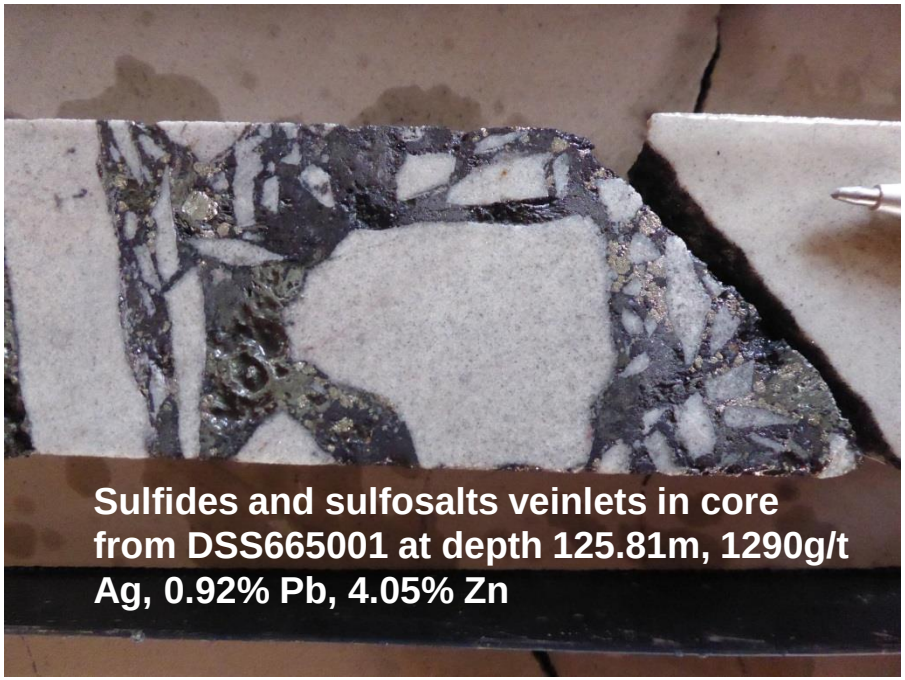
Bismuthinite, $[Bi_2S_3]$, some lattices of bismuth may be replaced by silver



CORE PHOTOS



Sulfides and sulfosalts veinlets in core from DSS565001 at depth 141m, 265g/t Ag, 0.28% Pb, 1.51% Zn



Sulfides and sulfosalts veinlets in core from DSS665001 at depth 125.81m, 1290g/t Ag, 0.92% Pb, 4.05% Zn

Oxidized crackle breccia in core from DSS525001 at depth 65.3m, 892g/t Ag

Sulfides and sulfosalts veinlets in core from DSS5803 at depth 188.2m, 205g/t Ag

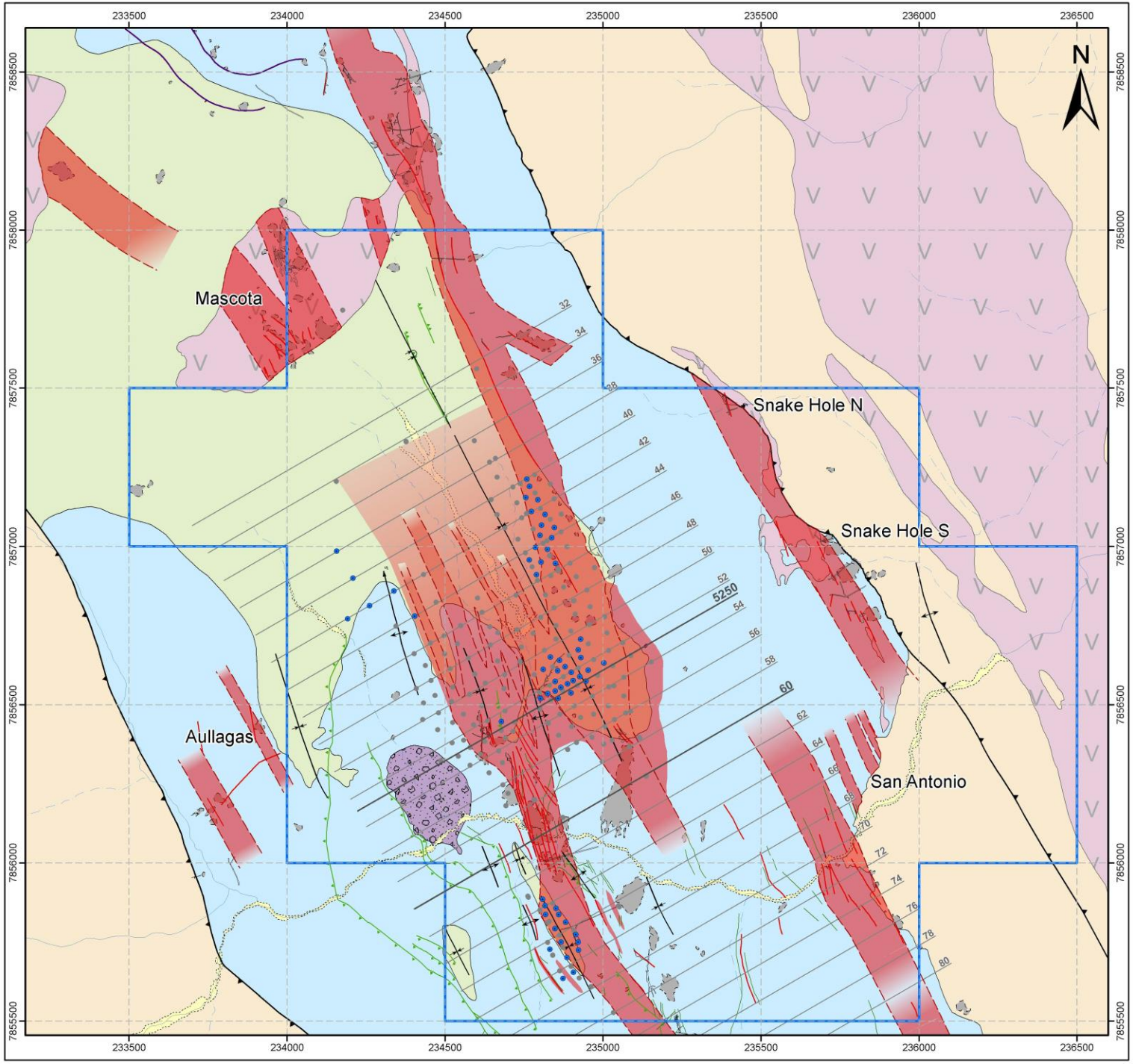
RESOURCE DRILLING PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- **Nov-2017 to end of 2018**: 55,010 metres in 195 HQ size diamond core drill holes had been drilled, covering an area of approximately 1,600 m long in the north-south direction and up to 800 m wide in the east-west direction.
- Drill holes were drilled along northeast 60 degree oriented sections with a 50 m spacing. Most holes are drilled at 45 degrees dip angle to penetrate the principal trend of the mineralized zones
- **April 2019-:** 55,000 m drill program commenced in mid April with three rigs for in-fill and step out drilling
- **August 31, 2019:** Assay results from 60 holes, including both in-fill and step out ones drilled in 2019, were released.
- NI43-101 Resource is expected by 1st Quarter 2020


Rig 1 at DSS385001


Rig 2 at DSS465002


Rig 3 at DSS5002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7858000
7857500
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7856500
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7855500
N
Mascota
Snake Hole N
Snake Hole S
Aullagas
San Antonio
5250
Legend
Quaternary (al)
Dacitic dyke or Subvolcanic
Andecitic Diatreme
Fm Tarapaya (Cretaceous)
Fm La Puerta (Cretaceous)
Paleozoic
Projected Mineralization Zone
Geological Symbols
Silver Vein Structures
Tin Vein Structures
Faults
Thrust Fault
Reverse Fault
Anticline
Anticline with plunge
Sincline
Main Sincline
Sincline Overturned
Topographic Symbols
River
Stream
Completed Drill Hole 2018
Completed Drill Hole 2019
Drill grid
Limit of Consolidation
1:10.000
Meters
0
125
250
500
GEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLE LAYOUT OF SILVER SAND PROJECT
Project: Silver Sand
Potosi Department, Bolivia
Date: September 2019
Projection: WGS84 UTM Zone 20S
New Pacific Metals Corp.

RESULTS OF DRILLING PROGRAM

Near surface silver mineralization zones are sub-horizontal and are exposed at south and east slopes of mountain, making it easy for open cut mining

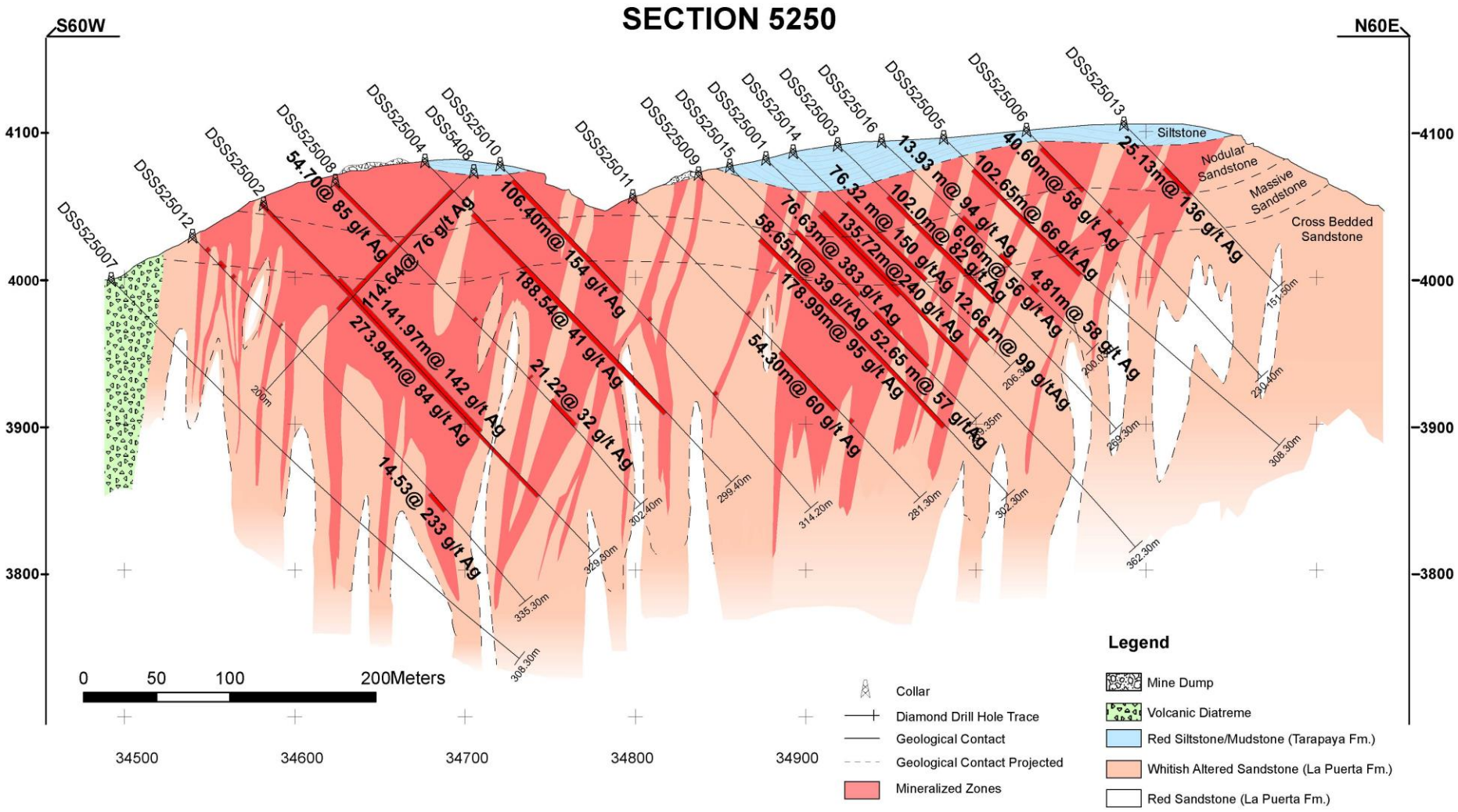
South of the Section 60

- Drilling in this area has hit many ancient underground workings
- Drilling has defined an silver mineralization area of approximately 500 m long and 150 m wide, extending from surface to a depth of more than 300 m

North of the Section 60

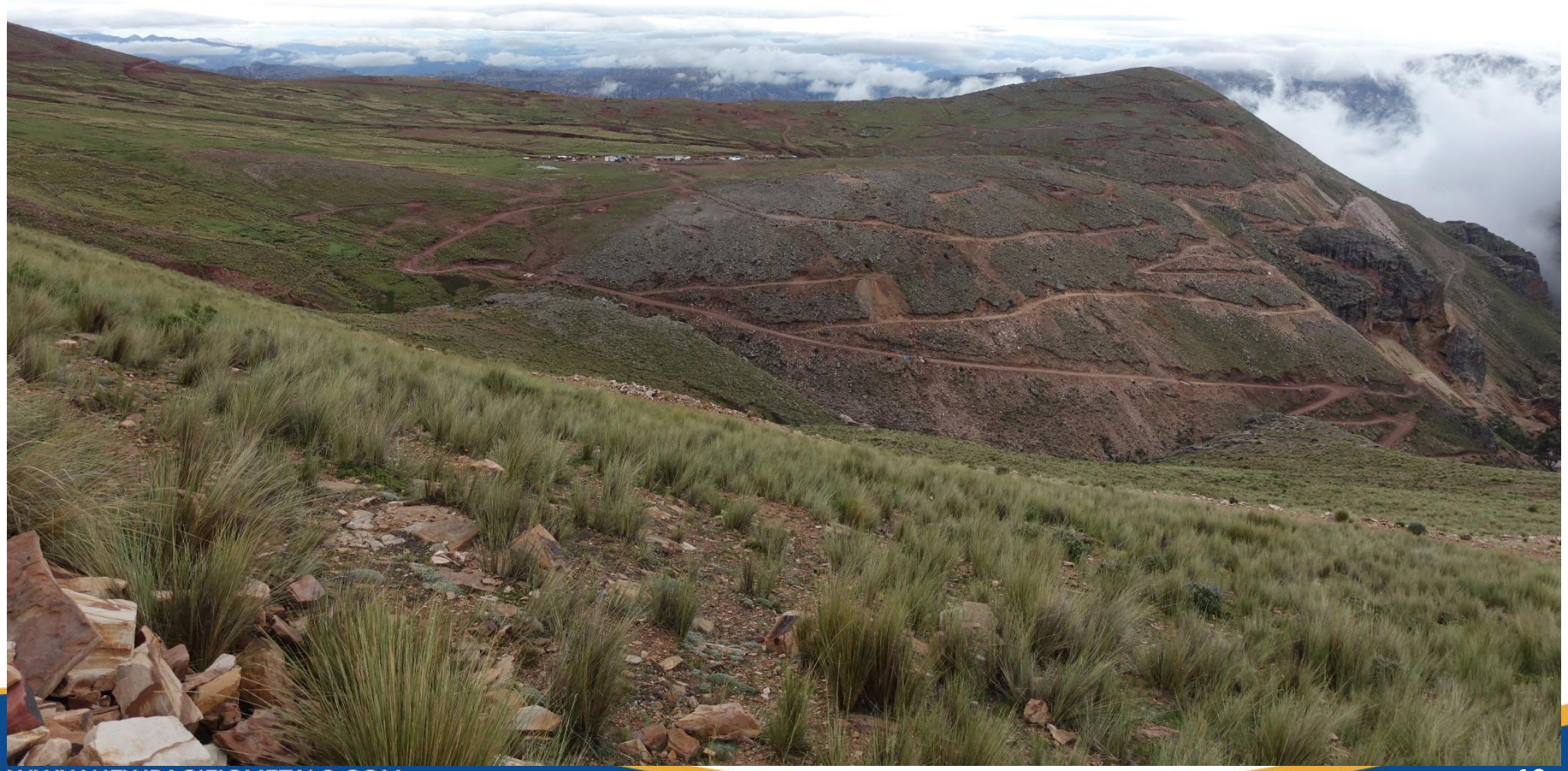
- Drilling in this area has defined an mineralized area of ~1,100 m in length along NNW, 800 m in width, and extending from near surface to a depth up to more than 250 m.
- Mineralization remains open along strike and at depth in both the southern area and the northern area.

DRILL RESULTS FOR SECTION 5250 (50 M SOUTH OF SECTION 52)



DRILL ROADS AND PADS AT SILVER SAND

Looking East at Silver Sand Drilling Pads located North of Section 60



2019 DRILLING PROGRAM

Drilling campaign started in April, 2019 with four rigs for 55,000 metres.

Drilling targets include:

1. Infill drilling to produce resource estimates at Silver Sand
2. Prospects surrounding Silver Sand showing similar silver mineralization as revealed by artisanal mining, e.g. **Snake Hole**
3. A drilling program for samples for further metallurgical test work
4. Three batches of drill results from 60 drill holes (14,146m) including some step out drill holes, were released already so far for the program. The results continuously show wide silver mineralization intervals for both in-fill and step-out holes

SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERVALS FROM 2018 DRILLING

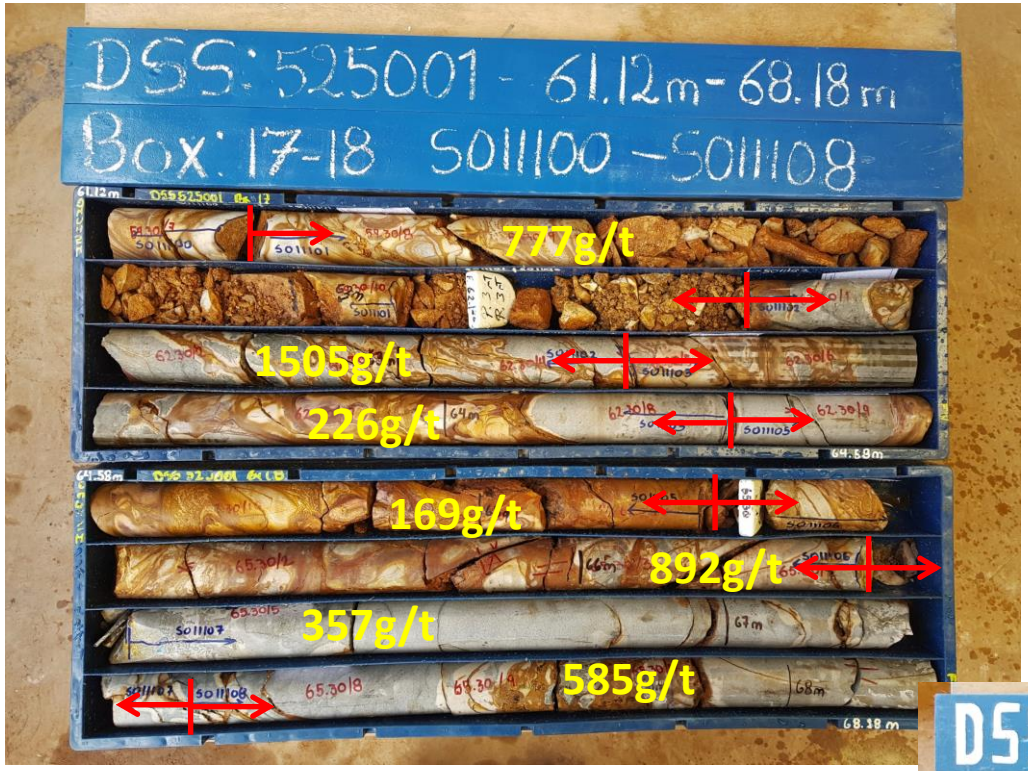
DSS525001:	**135.72m @ 240 g/t Ag** (50.8m to 186.52m)
	*incl. **76.63m @ 383g/t Ag** (50.8m to 127.43m)*
DSS505003:	**225.82m @ 116g/t Ag** (59.85m to 285.67m)
	*incl. **99.91m @ 244g/t Ag** (185.76m to 285.67m)*
DSS525002:	**273.94m @ 84g/t Ag** （0.92m to 274.86m）
DSS5203:	**192.93m @ 123g/t Ag** (100.77m to 293.7m)
	*incl. **74.06m @ 191g/t Ag** (219.64m to 293.7m)*
DSS5803：	**172m @ 110g/t Ag** （18.0m to 190.0m）
	*incl. **83.5m @ 192g/t Ag** （18.0m to 101.5m）
DSS525009：	**178.99m @ 96g/t Ag** （59.9m to 238.89m）
DSS525010：	**106.4m @ 154g/t Ag** （12.0m to 118.4m）
DSS5407：	**76.03m @ 205g/t Ag** （64.07m to 140.10m）
	*incl. **60.89m @ 251g/t Ag** （64.07m to 124.96m）
DSS665001：	**89.77m @ 115g/t Ag** （44.23m to 134.1m）
DSS6603A：	**65.25m @ 181g/t Ag** （7.9m to 73.15m）
DSS645001：	**85.54m @ 119g/t Ag** （27.46m to 113.0m）
DSS5404：	**106.5m @ 86g/t Ag** （87.0m to 193.5m）
DSS525003：	**102m @ 82g/t Ag** （47.3m to 149.3m）
DSS645002：	**54.49m @ 111g/t Ag** （23.21m to 77.7m）
DSS505004:	**95.2m @ 162g/t Ag** (73.5m to 168.7m)

SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERVALS FROM 2018 DRILLING

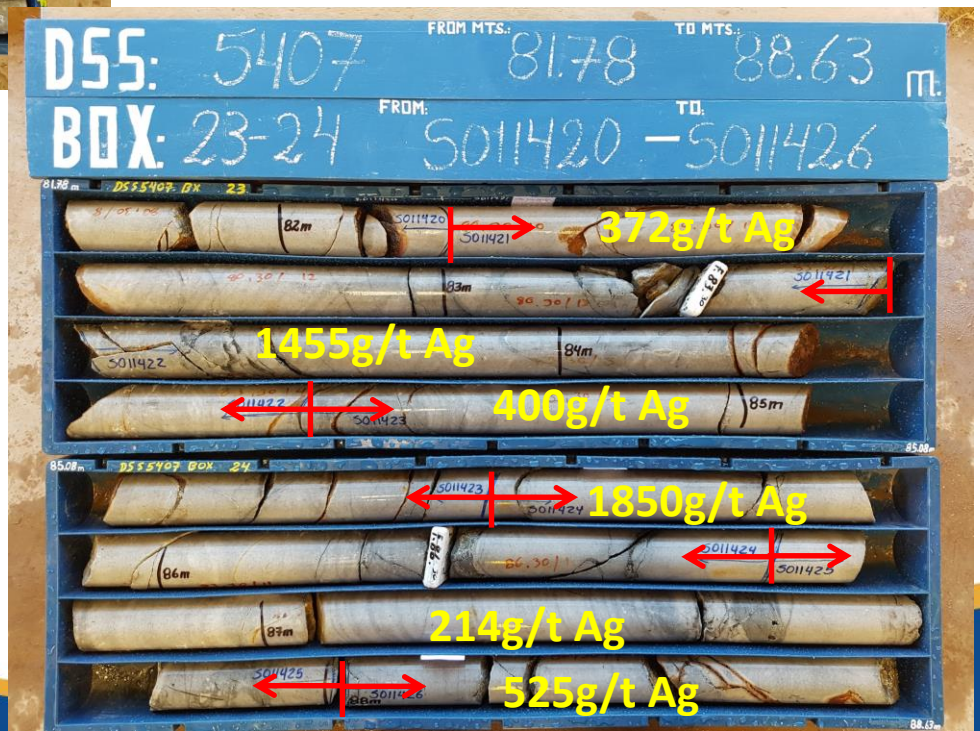
DSS6201：	**69.67m @ 116g/t Ag** （119.93m to 189.6m）
DSS4402:	**144.85m @ 86g/t Ag** (69.85m to 214.7m)
DSS5604:	**79.48m @ 135g/t Ag** (39.92m to 119.4m)
DSS425001:	**118.46m @ 88g/t Ag** (63.18m to 181.64m)
DSS4204:	**68.4m @ 148g/t Ag** (86.6m to 155.0m)
DSS5411:	**192.5m @ 50g/t Ag** (4.5m to 197.0m)
DSS565003:	**63.27m @ 141g/t Ag** (21.95m to 85.22m)
DSS5408:	**114.64m @ 76g/t Ag** (18.36m to 133.0m)
DSS4609:	**83.92m @ 103g/t Ag** (63.38m to 147.3m)
DSS5201:	**123.7m @ 64g/t Ag** (79.6m to 203.3m)
DSS505001:	**124.02m @ 63g/t Ag** (60.9m to 184.92m)
DSS445001:	**99.61m @ 75g/t Ag** (95.82m to 195.43m)
DSS5807:	**48.63m @ 148g/t Ag** (7.0m to 55.63m)
DSS545003:	**84.06m @ 80g/t Ag** (37.24m to 121.3m)
DSS525005：	**102.65m @ 66g/t Ag (**28.35m to 131.0m）
DSS525004:	**79.16m @ 78g/t Ag** (45.92m to 125.08m）
DSS5601:	**62.87m @ 96g/t Ag** (85.43m to153.0m）
DSS545001;	**62.6m @ 95g/t Ag** (63.83m to 126.43m)
DSS5003:	**65.99m @ 83g/t Ag** (62.46m to 128.45m)
DSS6202:	**64.26m @ 84g/t Ag** (306.14m to 370.4m)

SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERVALS FROM 2019 DRILLING

DSS522506	165.5 m @ 204 g/t Ag (73.8 m to 239.3 m) Including 93.5 m @336 g/t Ag (73.8 m to 167.3 m)
DSS427501	75.8 m @ 128 g/t Ag (71.1 m to 146.9 m)
DSS4408	140.71 m @ 109 g/t Ag (38.29 m to 179.0 m)
DSS447502	68.68 m @ 153 g/t Ag (65.5 m to 135.18 m)
DSS5213	179.9 m @ 88 g/t Ag (61.9 m to 241.8 m)
DSS5214	109.75 m @ 96 g/t Ag (51.6 m to 161.35 m)
DSS4006	42.4 @ 174 g/t Ag (108.1 m to 150.5 m)
DSS422501	104.5 m @ 183 g/t Ag (41.7 m to 146.2 m, step out hole) Including 65.98 @ 282 g/t Ag (80.25 m to 146.2 m)
DSS427502	153.57 m @ 98 g/t Ag (56.93 m to 210.5 m)
DSS522503	181.27 m @100 g/t Ag (62.95 m to 244.22 m) Including 94.18 m @177 g/t Ag (128.05 m to 222.23 m)
DSS505012	104.18 m @ 71 g/t Ag (84.48 m to 188.66 m)
DSS507501	114.4 m @ 76 g/t Ag (67.9 m to 182.3 m)
DSS507502	83.42 m @ 116 g/t Ag (82.1 m to 165.52 m)
DSS507503	57.36 m @ 354 g/t Ag from 98.5 m to 155.86 m:
DSS627501	177.19 m @ 67 g/t Ag (4.03 m to 181.22 m, with 36.53 m mined out)
DSS522501	144.2 m @ 169 g/t Ag (65.22 m to 209.44 m) Including 73.21 m @ 243 g/t Ag （65.22 m to 138.43 m）
DSS522502	110.28 m @ 98 g/t Ag （48.07 m to 158.35 m）
DSS525014	76.32 m @ 150 g/t Ag （48.7 m to 125.02 m）
DSS6404	119.18 m @ 103 g/t Ag （10.22 m to 129.4 m）
DSS642501	114.23 m @ 117 g/t Ag （23.15 m to 137.38 m）



OXIDIZED MINERALIZED ZONE FROM DSS525001

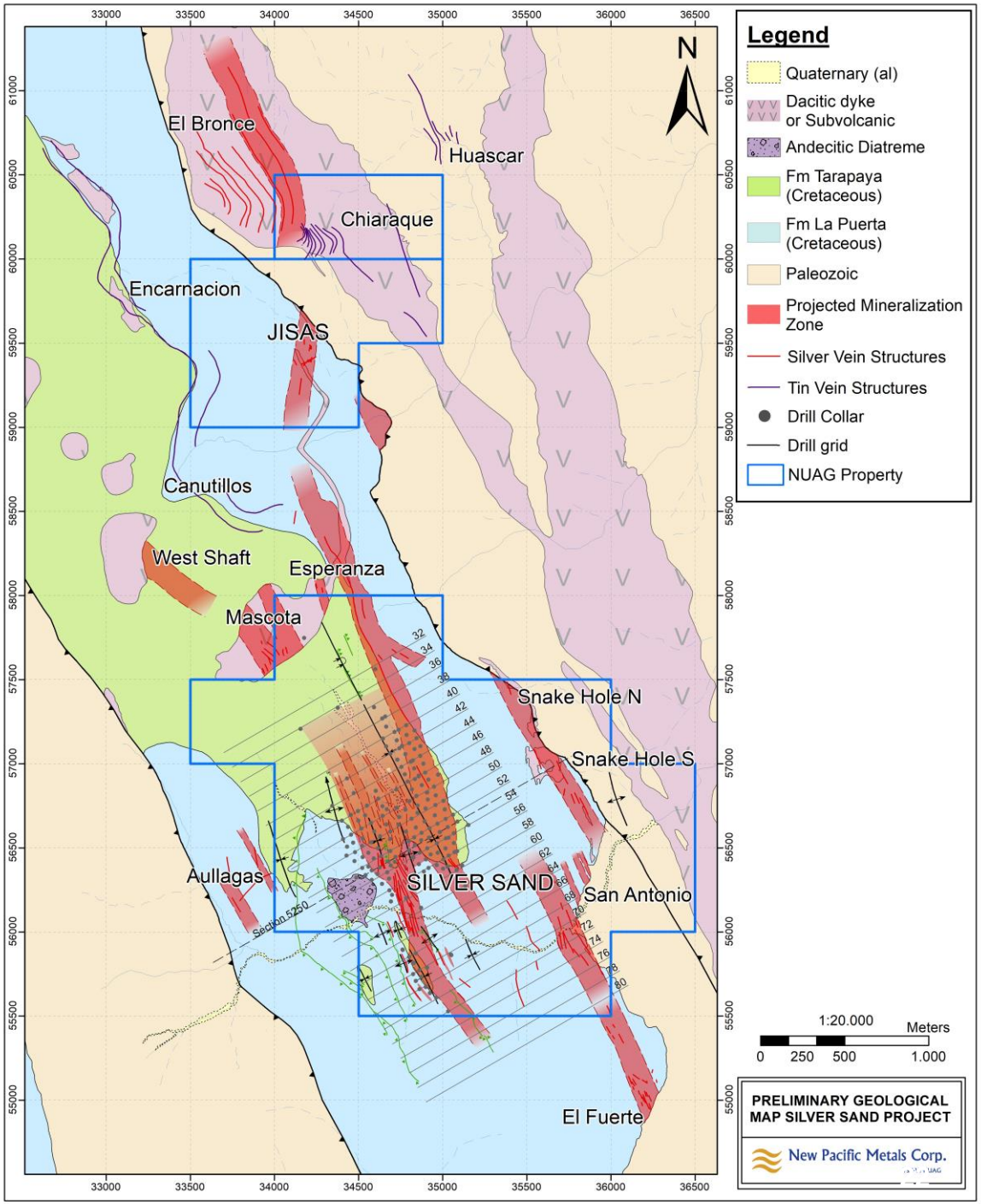


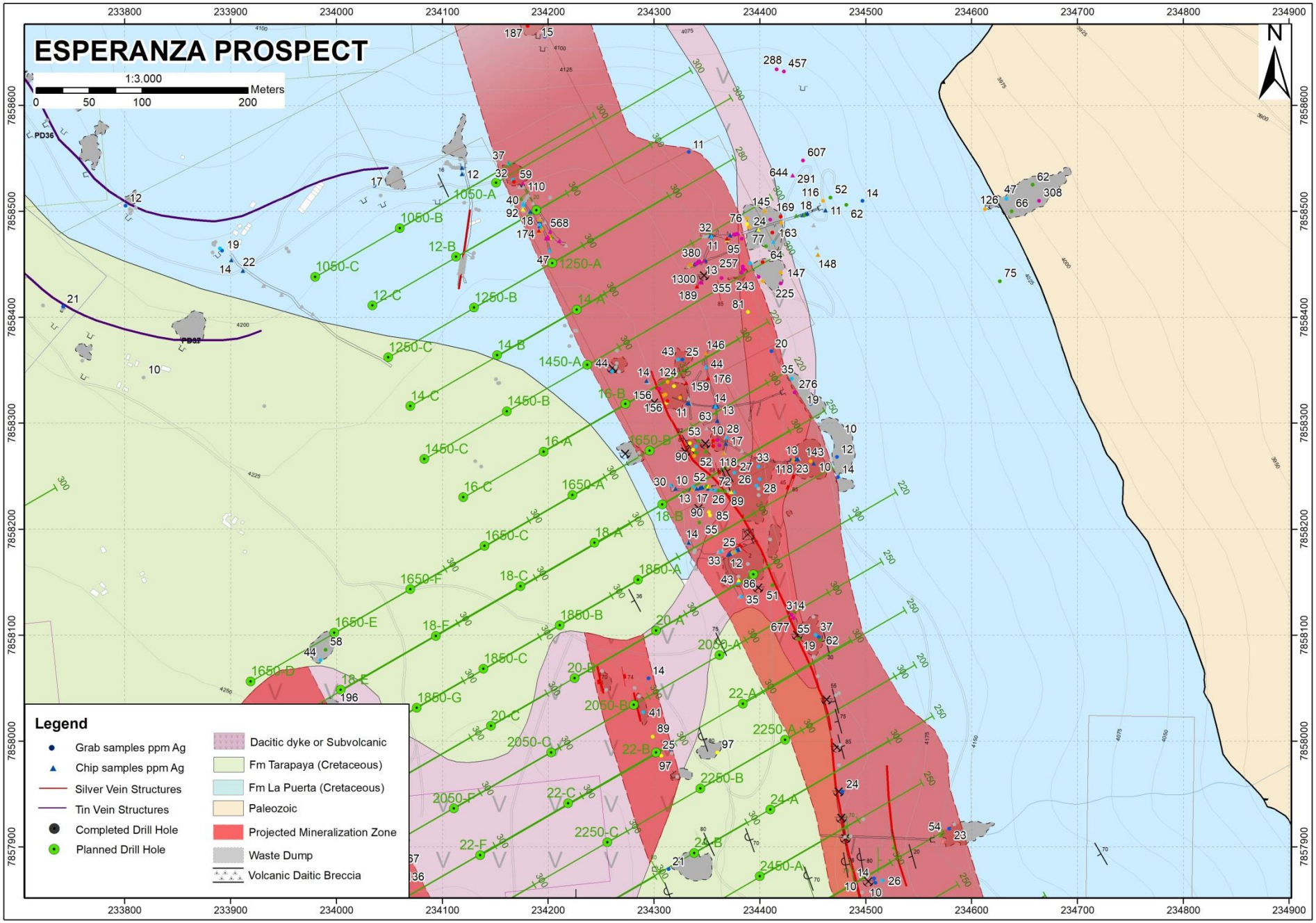
PRIMARY-TRANSITIONAL MINERALIZED ZONE FROM DSS5407

DISTRICT POTENTIAL

Samples from hundreds surface dump sites and from artisanal mining tunnels surrounding the Silver Sand showing similar silver mineralization could extend silver mineralization up to 7KM long and 2KM wide:

① Snake Hole (drilling now)
② San Antonio
③ El Fuerte
④ Esperanza
⑤ Mascota
⑥ West Shaft
⑦ Aullagas
⑧ Jisas
⑨ El Bronce




ESPERANZA PROSPECT
1:3.000
Meters
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50
100
200
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Legend
Grab samples ppm Ag
Chip samples ppm Ag
Silver Vein Structures
Tin Vein Structures
Completed Drill Hole
Planned Drill Hole
Dacitic dyke or Subvolcanic
Fm Tarapaya (Cretaceous)
Fm La Puerta (Cretaceous)
Paleozoic
Projected Mineralization Zone
Waste Dump
Volcanic Daitic Breccia
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233900
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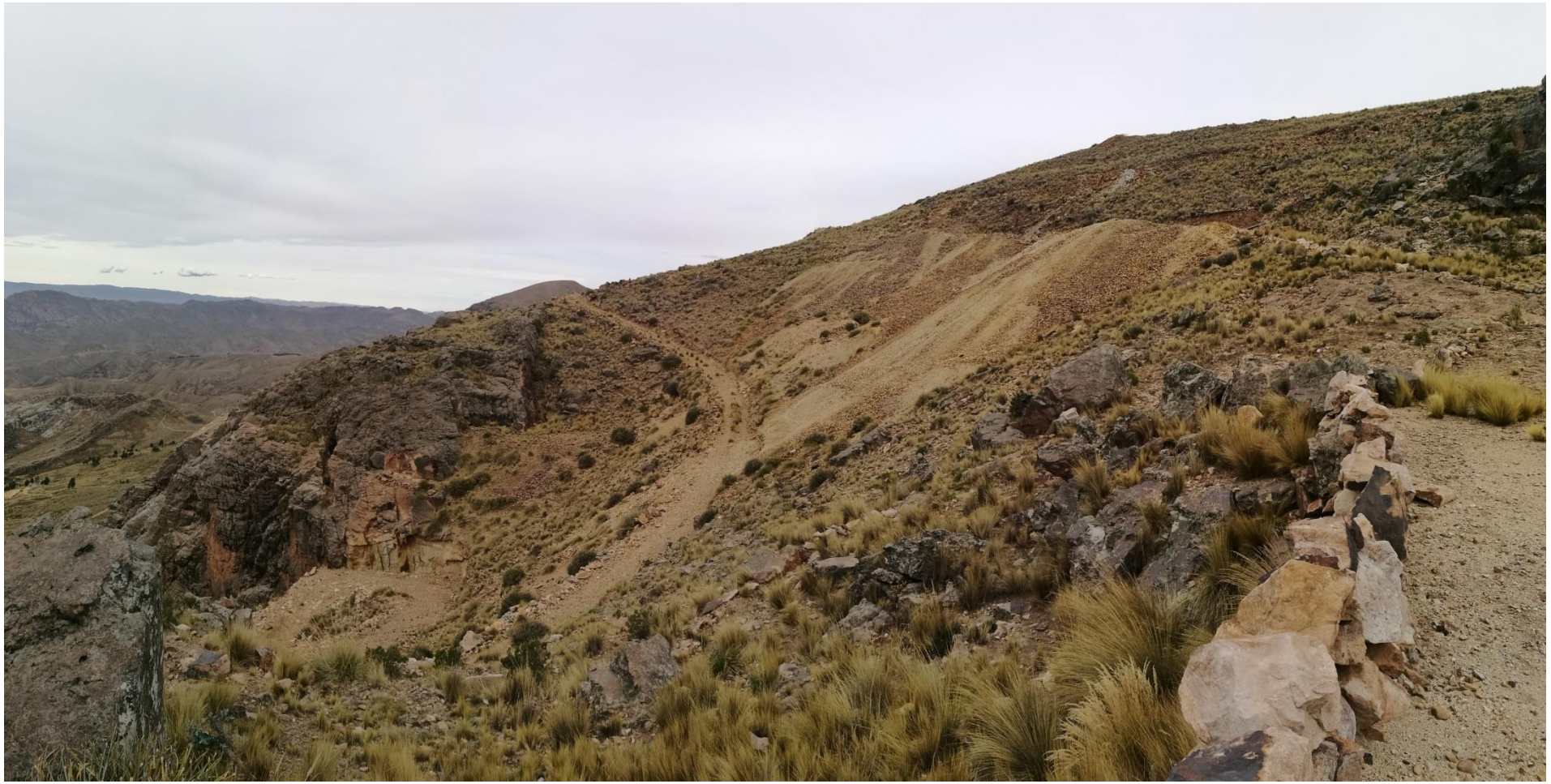
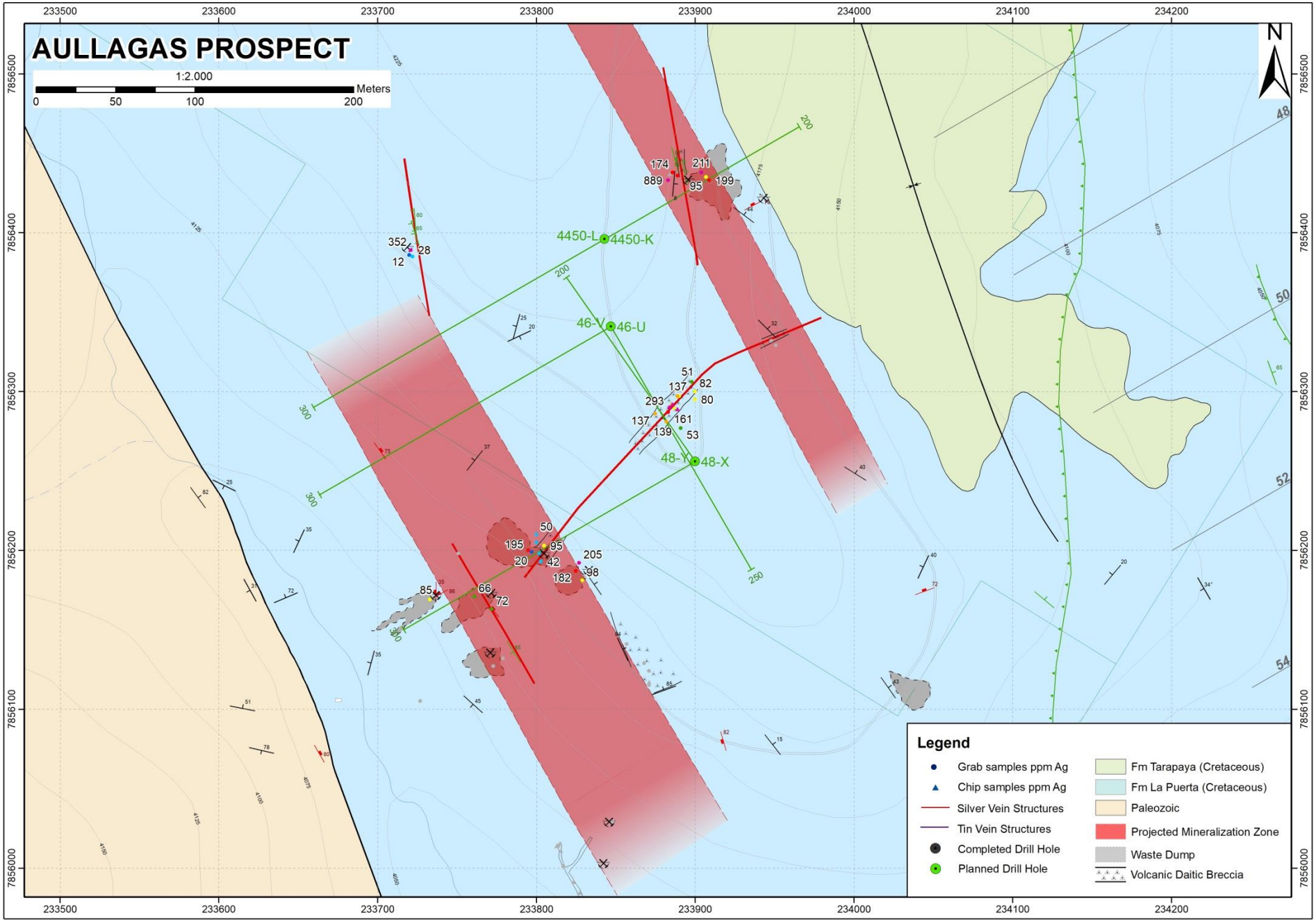
DISTRICT POTENTIAL

Artisanal mining at Esperanza

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234200
7856500
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7856300
7856200
7856100
7856000
4450-L
4450-K
46-V
46-U
48-Y
48-X
352
12
28
174
889
211
95
199
51
137
82
293
80
137
161
139
53
50
195
95
20
42
205
98
182
85
66
72
Legend
Grab samples ppm Ag
Chip samples ppm Ag
Silver Vein Structures
Tin Vein Structures
Completed Drill Hole
Planned Drill Hole
Fm Tarapaya (Cretaceous)
Fm La Puerta (Cretaceous)
Paleozoic
Projected Mineralization Zone
Waste Dump
Volcanic Daitic Breccia

DISTRICT POTENTIAL

Mineralized volcanic breccia zone (top 2 photos) and sandstones

METALLURGICAL TEST OF SILVER SAND DRILL CORES

Core samples of mineralized oxides, transition and sulphides materials were collected and a preliminary metallurgical recovery tests were completed by **SGS-Peru Lab.**

1. Composite samples of sulphide, transition and oxide mineralization materials were tested for laboratory-scale rougher-scavenger flotation recovery process, which yielded up to **96.0%, 86.8% and 92.0%** silver recoveries, respectively.

2. Composite samples of sulphide, transition and oxide mineralization were submitted for bottle roll cyanidation testing, which achieved up to **96.7%, 97.0% and 96.3%** silver extraction, respectively.

3. Samples of oxide mineralization were submitted for coarse column leach cyanidation testing, which achieved up to **88.3%** silver extraction.

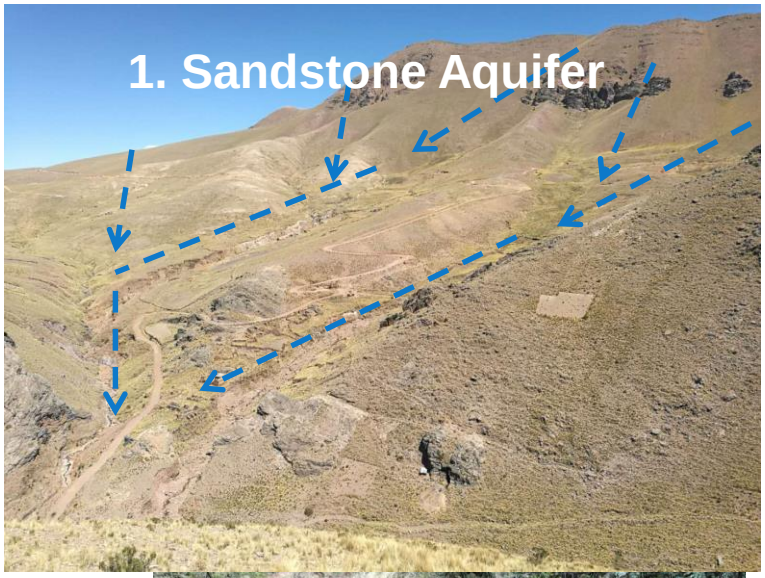
4. High recoveries achieved during cyanidation tests indicate that silver-bearing minerals within the sulphide and transition composite samples tested can be considered **non-refractory in nature.**

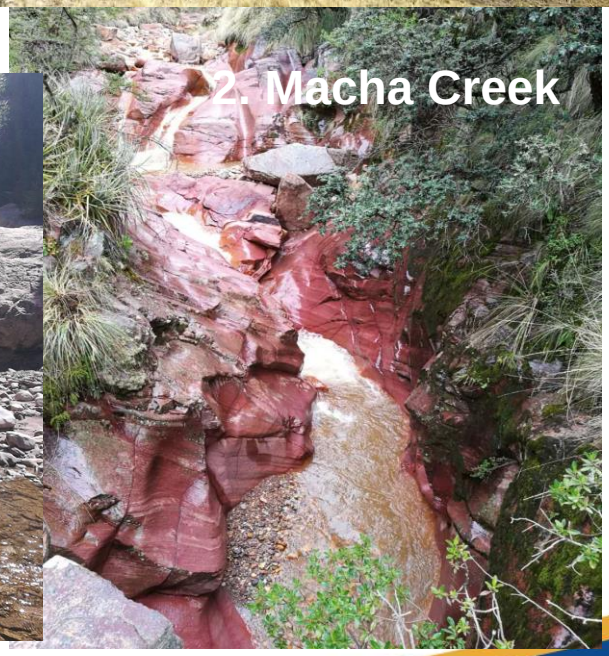
5. Composite samples were found to be mostly in the **soft to medium grindability range** with **low to medium values of abrasion index**.

ADEQUATE WATER SOURCE FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS

1. Cretaceous siltstone, mudstone cap and massive sandstones units La Puerta Formation is an excellent aquifer, as evident by widespread surface water overflow and the Macha Creek flowing through Silver Sand with year around running water

2. Siporo River ~3 km down stream of Macha Creek shows >200 m3/sec waterflow in dry season





WHY BOLIVIA?

- Fastest growing economy in South America in 2018*
- Under-explored and rich in mineral endowment
- Mining tradition and Government encourages foreign resource investments
- New mining laws in 2014 and 2016 aimed at increasing foreign investment
- In 2017 new rules were passed to foster foreign investment in Bolivia. An updated law for foreign investment protection currently under revision
- Pan American Silver, Sumitomo, Argentum, Glencore, Orvana and New Pacific Metals operate in Bolivia

Source: Kitco, teleSur

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