This presentation contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities legislation which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the timing and amount of estimated future production. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes” or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Thompson Creek and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include those factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in Thompson Creek’s current annual information form which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and is incorporated in its Annual Report on Form 40-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission which is available at www.sec.gov. Although Thompson Creek has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this presentation and Thompson Creek does not undertake to update any such forward-looking statements, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Readers should refer to Thompson Creek’s current annual information form which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and is incorporated in its Annual Report on Form 40-F filed with the SEC which is available at www.sec.gov and subsequent continuous disclosure documents available at www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov for further information on mineral reserves and mineral resources, which is subject to the qualifications and notes set forth therein.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources: This presentation uses the terms “Measured”, “Indicated” and “Inferred” Resources. United States investors are advised that while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. “Inferred Mineral 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 an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves. United States investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.
Company **Profile**

- Integrated North American producer with two mines and two metallurgical processing facilities.
- Stable work force/experienced management.
- Reserves: Measured + indicated: 1 billion lbs of Mo*  
  Proven + probable: 500 million lbs Mo*
- H1 2008 - Revenues: $498 million; Net Income: $107 million
- Strong cash flow. Reduced debt/contingent liabilities by $564 million since the October 2006 acquisition.
- Substantial growth potential at both mines plus a significant mineral resource in British Columbia.

* Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates technical report for Thompson Creek Mine, Wardrop Engineering for Endako Mine, and Gary Giroux on the Davidson Deposit
What is **Molybdenum**?

- Element 42 on Period Table, symbol Mo
- Very high melting point, 2,610 degrees Celsius
- Strengthens steel, improves weldability, reduces brittleness
- Helps steel to perform well in very high or low temperatures
- Powerful anti-corrosive in stainless and alloy steels
- Essential catalyst in petroleum refining for sulfur removal
Moly Products

Metallurgical Grade 75%

Upgraded Products 25%

• Moly tech oxide
• Ferromolybdenum

• Moly disulfide
• Pure moly trioxide
• Ammonium dimolybdate (ADM)
• Sodium molybdate
• Moly metal
Estimated World Current Demand for Moly

- Construction Steel 32%
- Stainless Steel 31%
- Tool and High Speed Steel 6%
- Foundry 6%
- Mo Metal 6%
- Superalloys 5%
- Chemicals 14%
Construction Steels • (0.1% – 1.2% Mo)

Main Driver: Oil Exploration and Development

- Increased demand for production: drilling and pipelines
- Remote sources: deeper drilling, longer pipelines
- Ocean exploration/development: production platforms, shipping, piping
- High-sulfur fuels including heavy oils and tar sands: corrosive
Stainless Steels • (1-7% Mo)

Main Driver: Capital Projects

A. Chemical Processing
   • Petrochemical
   • Desalinization
   • Pulp & paper
   • Food processing
   • Pharmaceutical

B. Power Generation: Nuclear, Coal, and Gas
Other Applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>% Mo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tool Steel</td>
<td>1-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Speed Steel</td>
<td>5-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundry/Cast Iron</td>
<td>up to 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moly Metal</td>
<td>99.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super alloys</td>
<td>4-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Catalysts</td>
<td>8-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lubricants</td>
<td>up to 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other</td>
<td>1-3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structural Changes in Moly Demand

A. Moly is a metal for developed economies
   - Rapid industrialization of China, India, Brazil, and Russia

B. Demand follows growth in wealth of Middle East
   - Desalination plants/architectural steel/oil refineries

C. Industrial requirements demand better steels
   - Economies of scale in industrial applications demand higher operating temperatures
   - fuel economy in aerospace and autos require improved steel strength to weight ratio
**Structural Changes in Moly Demand**

D. Limited substitution of Moly with other products
   - Moly - Value Addition: The cost is less than the value of the benefits

E. In Summary, Increasing Intensity-of-Use in developed economies
   - Oil industry - remoteness, high sulfur component
   - Environmental standards - fuel economy and emissions
   - Industrialization of BRIC countries
Moly World Demand

- Actual Demand
- Projected Demand
4% Growth (per annum)

Year:
- 1960
- 1964
- 1968
- 1972
- 1976
- 1980
- 1984
- 1988
- 1992
- 1996
- 2000
- 2004
- 2008
- 2012
- 2016
- 2020

Mo, millions lbs:
- 0
- 100
- 200
- 300
- 400
- 500
- 600
- 700
- 800
World Molybdenum 2007 Production

440 million+ lbs annually

By-product 60%
Primary 40%
World Molybdenum 2007 Production

- China 22%
- US 33%
- Chile 25%
- Other 20%
# Top 10 Producers of Molybdenum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10 Producers*</th>
<th>2007 Output (million lbs Mo*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freeport/Phelps Dodge**</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grupo Mexico****</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Tinto/Kennecott</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Molybdenum</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinduicheng</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antofagasta</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson Creek***</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collahuasi</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: CRU, contained molybdenum, by operator
** Includes all of Cerro Verde output (Freeport owns 53%)
***Includes all of Endako (Thompson Creek owns 75%)
****Includes Southern Copper
World Molybdenum Supply Trends

- No excess inventory
- Limited immediate additional capacity
- Falling production at several by-product mines
- Green field sites take time
  - Financing
  - Permitting
  - Equipment and staffing
China

- Large reserves, significant potential supply
- Government regulation limiting exports
  - Eliminated duty rebates in August 2005
  - Applied export tariffs in November 2006
  - Implemented export quotas in June 2007
- Quotas are reducing moly net exports
- High rate of internal moly demand may eliminate all exports by 2013
Net **Exports** from China
Near Term Outlook

- Demand is robust with oil industry and China as main drivers
- Market tightness through 2009 with supply unlikely to keep pace with demand
- Export regulations will continue to restrict exports from China
- Opening of Climax Mine balances market by 2010-11
One of the World’s Largest Publicly Traded Pure Moly Producers (TSX: TCM) (NYSE: TC)