

THOMPSON CREEK METALS COMPANY INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of financial condition and results of operation of Thompson Creek Metals Corporation Inc. ("Thompson Creek" or the "Corporation") was prepared as of May 6, 2009, and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and the notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and with both the audited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and the notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2008. All dollar amounts are expressed in United States ("US") dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information on the Corporation is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, or on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

Business Overview

Thompson Creek is a Canadian molybdenum mining company with vertically integrated mining, milling, processing and marketing operations in Canada and the US. The Corporation's operations include the Thompson Creek Mine (mine and mill) in Idaho, the Langeloth Metallurgical Roasting Facility in Pennsylvania and a 75% joint venture interest in the Endako Molybdenum Mine Joint Venture ("Endako Mine") (mine, mill and roaster) in British Columbia. In addition, the Corporation has two underground molybdenum development projects comprised of an option to acquire up to 75% of the Mount Emmons molybdenum property, located in Colorado, and the Davidson molybdenum property ("Davidson Project"), located in British Columbia.

Highlights First Quarter 2009

- **Net income** for the first quarter of 2009 was \$11.2 million, or \$0.09 per basic and diluted common share.
- **Consolidated revenues** for the first quarter of 2009 were \$78.9 million, down 69% from the first quarter of 2008, as a result of significantly lower molybdenum sales prices.
- **Consolidated molybdenum sales** for the first quarter of 2009 totalled \$75.5 million, representing 7.4 million pounds sold at an average realized price of \$10.14 per pound, compared to molybdenum sales of \$250.2 million for the first quarter of 2008, representing 7.7 million pounds sold at an average realized price of \$32.69 per pound.
- **Operating cash flows** were \$44.7 million for the first quarter of 2009, compared to \$63.4 million for the first quarter of 2008.
- **Capital expenditures** totalled \$18.7 million in the first quarter of 2009, comprised of \$14.9 million of sustaining capital expenditures together with \$3.8 million of capital expenditures for the Endako mill expansion (75% share).
- **Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments** at March 31, 2009 were \$260.6 million, compared to \$258.0 million as of December 31, 2008. Total debt as of March 31, 2009 was \$16.9 million compared to \$17.3 million as of December 31, 2008.
- **Molybdenum mined production** in the first quarter of 2009 increased 8% to 6.1 million pounds from 5.6 million pounds in the first quarter of 2008.
- **Average cash cost per pound produced** in the first quarter of 2009 was \$5.93 per pound compared to \$8.29 per pound in the first quarter of 2008.

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Outlook

Molybdenum prices declined gradually during the first quarter of 2009, falling in 11 of the first 13 weeks of the year. The monthly Platts Metals Week published molybdenum oxide price averaged \$8.94 per pound during the quarter. For the month of April 2009, this published price declined further to an average \$7.90 per pound. The published Platts Metals Week price on April 30, 2009 was a range of \$8.30 to \$8.80 per pound. The Corporation's realized sales price averaged \$10.14 per pound for the first quarter of 2009, which reflects upgraded product sales as well as sales of molybdenum oxide (which typically lags the market price).

Based on market trends experienced in the January to April period, the Corporation expects its average realized price to be lower in the second quarter than in the first quarter of 2009. Additionally, the Corporation's sales volumes are expected to be less during the 2009 second quarter as the Company continues its efforts to match production with the anticipated level of sales.

For fiscal 2009, previous guidance remains unchanged with molybdenum production levels of 20 to 24 million pounds. For 2009, expected production from the Thompson Creek Mine is 15 to 17 million pounds (unchanged from previous guidance), and the Corporation's 75% share of Endako Mine expected production is 5 to 7 million pounds (unchanged from previous guidance).

For fiscal 2009, given the lower cash cost per pound produced for the 2009 first quarter, the anticipated average cash cost per pound produced has been revised to an estimated \$6.25 to \$7.25 per pound (compared to previous guidance of \$7.25 to \$8.25 per pound), with the Thompson Creek Mine expected to be approximately \$6.00 to \$7.00 per pound (compared to previous guidance of \$7.00 to \$8.00 per pound) and the Endako Mine at an estimated cash cost of \$7.00 to \$8.00 per pound (compared to previous guidance of \$8.00 to \$9.00 per pound). This assumes a US\$/Cdn\$ exchange rate of 1.20 for the last nine months of fiscal 2009. The revised fiscal 2009 Thompson Creek Mine cash cost per pound produced includes approximately \$30 million of stripping costs, totalling \$1.75 to \$2.00 per pound produced (compared to previous guidance of \$40 million of stripping costs, totalling \$2.30 to \$2.60 per pound produced) related to future planned production phases. The 2009 Endako Mine operating plan has minimal stripping costs. The decline in the expected cash cost per pound produced was primarily due to the result of favorable foreign exchange rates in the first quarter of 2009 (converting Cdn\$ costs to US\$ costs) and lower mining and milling costs, including lower grinding media, consumable and electrical power costs together with lower equipment maintenance costs.

For fiscal 2009, the Corporation's share of estimated sustaining capital expenditures at both mines and the Langeloth Metallurgical Facility are expected to be \$38 million and 75% of the estimated Endako mill expansion capital expenditures are expected to be \$22 million (unchanged from previous guidance).

For fiscal 2009, the Corporation's sales of molybdenum produced from its own mines are expected to be 20 to 24 million pounds, with sales of molybdenum purchased, processed and resold for 2009 expected to be 3 to 4 million pounds (unchanged from previous guidance).

The Corporation believes the long-term outlook for its business is positive. The Corporation is positioned to react quickly to further changes in the molybdenum market in order to ensure that working capital levels are maintained. Operating cash flows will be impacted by approximately \$20 to \$24 million for every \$1.00 per pound change in the molybdenum price.

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Selected Consolidated Operations and Financial Information

(US\$ in millions except per pound and per share amounts - Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Operations		
Molybdenum production from mines (000's lb) ¹	6,057	5,589
Cash cost (\$/lb produced) ²	\$ 5.93	\$ 8.29
Molybdenum sold (000's lb):		
Thompson Creek Mine and Endako Mine production	6,549	4,082
Product purchased, processed and resold	898	3,572
	7,447	7,654
Average realized price (\$/lb)	\$ 10.14	\$ 32.69
Financial		
Revenue		
Molybdenum sales	\$ 75.5	\$ 250.2
Tolling and calcining	3.4	4.6
	78.9	254.8
Cost of sales		
Operating expenses	53.3	166.6
Selling and marketing	1.4	2.5
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	11.9	7.7
Accretion	0.3	0.7
	66.9	177.5
Income from mining and processing	12.0	77.3
Net income (loss)	\$ 11.2	\$ 46.8
Net income (loss) per share		
- basic	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.41
- diluted	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.37
Cash flow provided by operating activities	\$ 44.7	\$ 63.4
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 160.3	\$ 258.0
Short-term investments	\$ 100.3	\$ -
Total assets	\$ 1,075.0	\$ 1,099.2
Total debt	\$ 16.9	\$ 17.3
Total liabilities	\$ 254.0	\$ 281.7
Shareholders' equity	\$ 821.0	\$ 817.5
Shares outstanding (000's)	122,253	122,253

¹ Mined production pounds are molybdenum oxide and high performance molybdenum disulfide ("HPM") from the Corporation's share of the production from the mines; excludes molybdenum processed from purchased product.

² Weighted-average of Thompson Creek Mine and Endako Mine cash costs (mining, milling, roasting and packaging) for molybdenum oxide and HPM produced in the period, including all stripping costs. Cash cost excludes: the effect of purchase price adjustments, the effects of changes in inventory, and depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion. The cash cost for Thompson Creek, which only produces sulfide on site, includes an estimated molybdenum loss and an allocation of roasting and packaging costs from the Langeloth facility. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures on page 12 for additional information.

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Summary of Quarterly Results

(US\$ in millions except per pound and per share amounts – Unaudited)

	Jun 30 2007	Sep 30 2007	Dec 31 2007	Mar 31 2008	Jun 30 2008	Sep 30 2008	Dec 31 2008	Mar 31 2009
Operations								
Mined molybdenum production (000's lb)	4,466	3,024	3,443	5,589	6,184	6,499	7,773	6,057
Cash cost (\$/lb produced) ¹	\$ 9.07	\$ 13.22	\$ 13.58	\$ 8.29	\$ 8.85	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.01	\$ 5.93
Molybdenum sold (000's lb):								
Thompson Creek Mine and Endako Mine Production	5,079	3,391	3,151	4,082	4,830	6,879	6,558	6,549
Product purchased, processed and resold	3,075	2,722	3,066	3,572	2,500	3,044	1,565	898
	<u>8,154</u>	<u>6,113</u>	<u>6,217</u>	<u>7,654</u>	<u>7,330</u>	<u>9,923</u>	<u>8,123</u>	<u>7,447</u>
Average realized price (\$/lb)	\$ 29.59	\$ 32.06	\$ 31.08	\$ 32.69	\$ 32.68	\$ 32.85	\$ 21.72	\$ 10.14
Financial								
Revenue	\$ 247.8	\$ 200.9	\$ 197.8	\$ 254.8	\$ 243.9	\$ 331.1	\$ 181.6	\$ 78.9
Income from mining and processing	\$ 104.1	\$ 60.9	\$ 47.9	\$ 77.3	\$ 105.4	\$ 159.0	\$ 88.5	\$ 12.0
Net income (loss)	\$ 56.8	\$ 24.0	\$ 28.8	\$ 46.8	\$ 60.4	\$ 100.6	\$ (24.6)	\$ 11.2
Income (loss) per share								
- basic	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.80	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.09
- diluted	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.74	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.09
Cash flow provided by operating activities	\$ 0.4	\$ 31.4	\$ 45.7	\$ 63.4	\$ 62.9	\$ 110.3	\$ 181.0	\$ 44.7

¹ See Non-GAAP Financial Measures on page 12 for additional information.

Financial Review

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009

Income Statement

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$11.2 million or \$0.09 per basic and diluted share, compared to \$46.8 million, or \$0.41 basic and \$0.37 diluted share, for the same period in 2008.

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2009 were \$78.9 million, down \$175.9 million or 69% from \$254.8 million for the same period in 2008. The average realized sales price for molybdenum for the first quarter of 2009 was \$10.14 per pound, down 69% from \$32.69 per pound for the first quarter of 2008. Molybdenum sold from the Corporation's mines in the first quarter of 2009 was 6.5 million pounds, up 60% from 4.1 million pounds sold in the same period in 2008. This volume variance was primarily due to lower production at the Corporation's mines during the fourth quarter of 2007, resulting in less product being available for sale during the first quarter of 2008. Sales volumes from third party product purchased, processed and resold was 0.9 million pounds for the 2009 quarter compared to 3.6 million pounds for the same period in 2008. This volume variance was primarily due to increased purchases during the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 in order to meet 2008 sales demand. The volume of material toll roasted and processed for third parties was down 26% in the first quarter of 2009 relative to the same period in 2008 due to lower demand for these services in the current period.

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Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2009 were \$53.3 million, down \$113.3 million or 68% from \$166.6 million for the same period in 2008. Sales volumes and related costs for the third party material that was purchased, processed and resold was down significantly during the first quarter of 2009 from the first quarter of 2008 which resulted in the significant decline in the operating expenses in the 2009 quarter. Additionally, operating expenses declined due to the lower cash cost per pound produced from the Corporation's mines in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009 compared to the same periods in 2007 and 2008.

Cash cost per pound produced from the Corporation's mines declined in the first quarter of 2009 to \$5.93 per pound produced from \$8.29 per pound produced for the comparable quarter in 2008. The decline in the cash cost per pound produced was primarily due to increased production as a result of higher ore grades and recoveries at the Thompson Creek Mine together with lower mining and milling costs from both of the Corporation's mines in the 2009 quarter compared to the 2008 quarter.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$11.9 million or 55% more than \$7.7 million for the first quarter of 2008. This increase was primarily due to a draw-down of product inventory from the Corporation's mines during the 2009 first quarter and a build-up of product inventory from the Corporation's mines during the 2008 first quarter, which resulted in higher depreciation and depletion costs in the 2009 quarter and lower depreciation and depletion costs in the 2008 quarter. Product inventory costs include depreciation, depletion and amortization.

General and administrative expense for the 2009 first quarter was \$3.7 million, \$0.3 million higher than the first quarter of 2008. This increase primarily related to increased public company costs related to Sarbanes-Oxley compliance work and higher consulting costs. Overall, the general and administrative expenses for all of fiscal 2009 are expected to be lower than fiscal 2008 as the transition of the finance function from Vancouver to Denver was substantially completed as of December 31, 2008.

Stock-based compensation for the first quarter of 2009 was \$1.4 million, down \$0.3 million from \$1.7 million for the first quarter of 2008. No stock option awards were granted in the 2009 period while 25,000 stock option awards were granted in the 2008 period. The stock-based compensation expense recorded in each period includes costs related to option awards made during the period as well as the amortization of costs of prior period awards that did not vest at the grant date.

Exploration and development expenses for the first quarter of 2009 were \$1.7 million compared to \$1.0 million for the first quarter of 2008. These expenses vary from period to period according to the type of activity being undertaken. The 2009 expenses primarily relate to expenditures under an earn-in agreement on the Mount Emmons underground molybdenum project in Colorado. For the 2008 first quarter, exploration expenditures primarily related to the Davidson feasibility study and the permitting work for this project.

Foreign exchange gains for the first quarter of 2009 were \$3.2 million compared to \$1.5 million for the first quarter of 2008. The US\$ strengthened against the Cdn\$ in both quarters which resulted in a foreign exchange gain on US\$ cash balances in entities that have the Cdn\$ as their measurement currency. Additionally, the US\$ cash balance in the entities with the Cdn\$ measurement currency was higher as of March 31, 2009 compared to March 31, 2008. The US\$/Cdn\$ exchange rate as of March 31, 2009 was 1.26 compared to 1.22 as of December 31, 2008. The US\$/Cdn\$ exchange rate as of March 31, 2008 was 1.03 compared to 0.99 as of December 31, 2007.

Interest and finance fees of \$0.3 million for the first quarter of 2009 primarily represented interest on the equipment loans together with finance fees on the unused \$35 million credit facility. For the first quarter of 2008, interest and finance fees of \$6.7 million represented interest and finance fees on the first lien loan which was fully repaid in the second quarter of 2008.

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Interest income for the first quarter of 2009 was \$0.4 million, down from \$0.8 million for the first quarter of 2008. This is primarily the result of significantly lower interest rates during the 2009 quarter compared to the 2008 quarter.

For the first quarter of 2009, the Corporation recognized \$0.4 million in other income primarily as a result of gains on derivative instruments. For the first quarter of 2008, the Corporation recognized \$0.8 million in other expense primarily as a result of losses on derivative instruments.

The income tax impact for the first quarter of 2009 was significantly lower than the first quarter of 2008 primarily due to the reduced level of income before taxes. For the first quarter of 2009, the Corporation recognized a net \$2.3 million tax benefit (current tax expense of \$3.3 million and a future tax benefit of \$5.6 million) compared to a net \$19.2 million tax expense for the first quarter of 2008 (current tax expense of \$25.5 million and a future tax benefit of \$6.3 million). The net tax benefit for the 2009 quarter was primarily due to a reduction of the future British Columbia corporate income tax rate, the deduction of cross-border interest and a proportionately larger US percentage depletion deduction in relation to the US income before income and mining taxes in the 2009 quarter as compared to the 2008 quarter. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2008 was 29% which reflected a higher relative portion of the income for the quarter that was earned in the Canadian operation which was subject to a higher rate of income and mining taxes than the US operations.

Cash Flows

Cash generated by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$44.7 million compared to \$63.4 million for the same period in 2008. This decline in cash flow from operations was mainly due to lower revenues for the 2009 quarter, which was partially offset by increased cash flow from working capital primarily related to the collection of accounts receivable and the draw-down of product inventory.

Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$138.4 million compared to \$113.5 million for the same period in 2008. During the 2009 quarter, the Corporation made short-term investments of \$100.3 million that consisted of US and Canadian government treasury securities and US government-backed commercial paper with maturities of greater than 90 days but less than 180 days. During the 2008 quarter, there were no comparable short-term investments. Additionally, in the 2009 quarter, property, plant and equipment payments increased by \$19.5 million to \$27.6 million due largely to payments made for the Endako mill expansion costs. Deferred stripping costs at the Thompson Creek Mine increased to \$7.3 million for the first quarter of 2009 compared to \$2.8 million for the first quarter of 2008. Stripping activity for both periods relates to Phase 7. Also in the first quarter of 2009, a \$2.4 million reclamation deposit was made with the State of Idaho for the Thompson Creek Mine. In January 2008, a \$100.0 million payment was made to the former shareholders of Thompson Creek Metals Corporation USA. This payment was in settlement of contingent consideration for the acquisition of Thompson Creek Metals Corporation USA, which became payable based on the market price of molybdenum in 2007.

Cash used by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$1.3 million compared to \$17.0 million for the same period in 2008. During the 2009 first quarter scheduled principal payments of \$1.3 million were made on equipment loans. During the 2008 quarter, the Corporation made \$17.4 million in scheduled principal payments on its long-term debt obligations, including \$16.7 million on the first lien facility and \$0.7 million on equipment loans. During the 2008 quarter the Corporation also borrowed and subsequently repaid \$22.5 million on its revolving credit facility. In addition, during the 2008 quarter, \$0.4 million was raised through the issuance of common shares on the exercise of stock options.

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Operations Review

Thompson Creek Mine

The Corporation's Thompson Creek Mine and mill are located near Challis, in central Idaho. Mining is done by conventional open pit methods utilizing electric-powered shovels and 200-ton haul trucks. Thompson Creek currently controls a block of contiguous mineral claims that includes patented and unpatented mineral claims and mill site claims comprising approximately 24,000 acres. The current 2009 mill capacity is approximately 28,000 tons per day and operates with a crusher, SAG mill, ball mill and flotation circuit.

The table that follows presents a summary of Thompson Creek Mine's operating and financial results for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

(US\$ in millions except per pound amounts – Unaudited)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Operations		
Mined (000's ore tons)	1,508	3,772
Milled (000's tons)	2,031	2,503
Grade (% molybdenum)	0.125	0.085
Recovery (%)	90.8	86.1
Molybdenum production (000's lb) ¹	4,373	3,631
Cash cost (\$/lb produced) ²	\$ 5.83	\$ 8.76
Molybdenum sold (000's lb)	4,172	2,397
Average realized price (\$/lb)	\$ 10.51	\$ 31.63
Financial ³		
Molybdenum sales	\$ 43.9	\$ 75.8
Cost of sales		
Operating expenses	23.2	27.2
Selling and marketing	0.8	1.0
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	7.5	2.3
Accretion	0.2	0.6
	31.7	31.1
Income from mining and processing	\$ 12.2	\$ 44.7

¹ Mined production pounds are molybdenum oxide and high performance molybdenum disulfide ("HPM").

² The Thompson Creek Mine cash cost represents the mining, milling, roasting and packaging for molybdenum oxide and HPM produced in the period, including all stripping costs. Cash cost excludes: the effect of purchase price adjustments, the effects of changes in inventory, and depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion. The cash cost for Thompson Creek, which only produces sulphide and HPM on site, includes an estimated molybdenum loss (oxide to sulphide) and an allocation of roasting and packaging costs from the Langeloth facility. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures on page 12 for additional information.

³ Since Thompson Creek only produces molybdenum sulfide and HPM on site, the financial information presented includes actual sales of molybdenum oxide, HPM and upgraded products, together with allocations of cost of sales from the Langeloth facility and Thompson Creek USA, including operating expenses, finished goods inventory adjustments, selling and marketing expenses and depreciation, depletion and amortization from the Langeloth facility.

The Thompson Creek Mine produced 4.4 million pounds of molybdenum in the first quarter of 2009 compared to 3.6 million pounds in the first quarter of 2008. Higher grade ore and a higher recovery rate in the first quarter of 2009 were the primary factors contributing to the higher production volumes in the 2009 quarter compared to the 2008 quarter. The higher grade and recovery rate more than offset lower tons mined and lower mill throughput. The lower tons mined were primarily the result of milling stockpiled material as planned. The lower mill throughput was the result of a planned change in the mill operating schedule (ten days on, four days off) that commenced in March 2009. During the 2008 first quarter, the mill was on a full operating schedule of seven days per week.

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Cash cost per pound produced decreased by 33% to \$5.83 per pound for the 2009 first quarter from \$8.76 per pound for the 2008 quarter. The cash cost per pound produced for the 2009 and 2008 first quarter included approximately \$7.3 million and \$2.8 million of mining costs related to stripping, respectively, totalling \$1.67 per pound produced and \$0.77 per pound produced, respectively, related to future planned production phases. The first quarter 2009 cash cost decline was primarily the result of higher production together with lower mining costs (due primarily to the elimination of contract labor, reductions in workforce, lower fuel costs and lower equipment maintenance costs), lower milling costs (due primarily to reductions in workforce given the planned reduction in the mill operation schedule) and lower freight costs. Cash cost per pound produced are trending down over the last few quarters (Q1 2009 - \$5.83; Q4 2008 - \$6.30; Q3 2008 - \$7.38; Q2 2008 - \$9.02; Q1 2008 - \$8.76) as access to the core of the ore body improved and as ore grade and recoveries from this material continued to increase.

Molybdenum sold from Thompson Creek Mine material for the 2009 first quarter was 4.2 million pounds, at an average realized price of \$10.51 per pound. In the comparable period of 2008, molybdenum sold was 2.4 million pounds, at an average realized price of \$31.63 per pound. Molybdenum pounds sold in the 2009 first quarter were 74% higher than the same quarter in 2008. This volume variance was primarily due to lower production at the Thompson Creek Mine during the fourth quarter of 2007, resulting in less product being available for sale during the first quarter of 2008. The ore processed during the fourth quarter of 2007 had lower grades which limited the available inventory at the beginning of 2008. During the fourth quarter of 2007, the ore processed came primarily from stockpiled material.

During the 2009 first quarter, sales included delivery against certain forward sales contracts related to Phase 6 production of approximately 447,800 pounds at an average realized sales price of \$8.03 per pound compared to approximately 350,000 pounds at an average realized sales price of \$19.92 for the first quarter of 2008. During the 2009 first quarter, sales also included delivery against certain forward sales contracts with fixed-prices of approximately 24,000 pounds at an average realized sales price of \$25.00 per pound compared to approximately 440,000 pounds at an average realized sales price of \$27.84 per pound for the first quarter of 2008.

Operating expenses in the 2009 first quarter were \$23.2 million, compared to \$27.2 million for the first quarter of 2008. Operating expenses declined due to the significantly lower cash cost per pound produced from the Thompson Creek Mine during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009 compared to the same periods in 2007 and 2008.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the 2009 first quarter was \$7.5 million, compared to \$2.3 million for the 2008 first quarter. This increase was primarily due to a draw-down of product inventory from the Thompson Creek Mine during the 2009 first quarter and a build of product inventory during the 2008 first quarter, which resulted in higher depreciation and depletion costs in the 2009 quarter and lower depreciation and depletion costs in the 2008 quarter. Product inventory costs include depreciation, depletion and amortization.

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Endako Mine

The Corporation has a 75% interest in the Endako open-pit mine, mill and roaster which is located near Fraser Lake, British Columbia. The property is currently comprised of a contiguous group of 67 mineral tenures containing 42 claims and 25 leases, covering approximately 23,500 acres. In addition, surface rights are held to a portion of the mine site area. The mill has a capacity of approximately 31,000 tons per day and approximately a 35,000 pound per day multiple-hearth roaster.

The table that follows presents a summary of the Corporation's 75% share of the Endako Mine's operating and financial results for three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

(US\$ in millions except per pound amounts – Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Operations		
Mined (000's ore tons)	2,164	1,992
Milled (000's tons)	1,745	2,051
Grade (% molybdenum)	0.061	0.071
Recovery (%)	79.3	78.8
Molybdenum production (000's lb) ¹	1,684	1,958
Cash costs (\$/lb produced) ²	\$ 6.17	\$ 7.41
Molybdenum sold (000's lb)	2,377	1,685
Realized price (\$/lb)	\$ 9.44	\$ 32.38
Financial		
Molybdenum sales	\$ 22.4	\$ 54.5
Cost of sales		
Operating expenses	13.9	15.8
Selling and marketing	0.5	0.7
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	4.0	3.3
Accretion	0.1	0.1
	18.5	19.9
Income from mining and processing	\$ 3.9	\$ 34.6

¹ Mined production pounds are molybdenum oxide.

² The Endako Mine cash cost represents the mining, milling, roasting and packaging for molybdenum oxide produced in the period. Cash cost excludes: the effect of purchase price adjustments, effects of changes in inventory, and depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures on page 12 for additional information.

The Corporation's 75% share of molybdenum production at the Endako Mine decreased in the first quarter of 2009 to 1.7 million pounds from 2.0 million pounds for the first quarter of 2008. The planned production decrease was primarily the result of processing fewer tons in the mill at a lower grade, which was partially offset by a slightly higher recovery.

Cash cost per pound decreased by 17% to \$6.17 per pound for the 2009 first quarter from \$7.41 per pound for the 2008 first quarter. The 2009 first quarter cash cost decline was primarily the result of favorable foreign exchange rates (converting Cdn\$ costs to US\$ costs) together with cost reduction measures, including the elimination of contract labor and reductions in workforce, lower milling costs (due primarily to lower consumable costs and lower repairs and maintenance costs) and lower mining costs (primarily due to decreased fuel and consumption costs). During the first quarter of 2009 and 2008, all of the ore mined was from the Denak pit, with some ore mined from stockpile. Relocation of the in-pit crusher and conveyor system was completed in March 2009 and the system was operating by the end of March 2009.

The Corporation's share of molybdenum sold from Endako Mine for the first quarter of 2009 was 2.4 million

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pounds at an average realized price of \$9.44 per pound. In the same quarter of 2008, molybdenum sold was 1.7 million pounds at an average realized price of \$32.38 per pound. Lower mine production in the fourth quarter of 2007 due to the effects of a rock slide in the Endako Pit resulted in less product inventory being available for sale during the first quarter of 2008.

The Corporation's share of operating expenses in the first quarter of 2009 was \$13.9 million, or 12% less than the comparable 2008 quarter of \$15.8 million. The decline in operating expenses was primarily the result of the significantly lower cash cost per pound produced from the Endako Mine during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009 compared to the same periods in 2007 and 2008.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the 2009 first quarter was \$4.0 million, compared to \$3.3 million for the 2008 first quarter. This increase was primarily due to a draw-down of product inventory from the Endako Mine during the 2009 first quarter and a build of product inventory during the 2008 first quarter, which resulted in higher depreciation and depletion costs in the 2009 quarter and lower depreciation and depletion costs in the 2008 quarter. Product inventory costs include depreciation, depletion and amortization. Additionally, depreciation, depletion and amortization was higher in the 2009 first quarter primarily due to the purchase of four new haul trucks during the last half of 2008.

The Endako mill expansion project was approved during the first quarter of 2008 which was designed to increase milling capacity to 55,000 tons per day from the current 31,000 tons per day. Through 2008, detailed engineering was in progress on the project, with the earthwork and site preparation, the building foundations, the order placement of major mill equipment and the delivery of certain materials and equipment being completed. Due to the slowing demand for molybdenum that resulted in a sudden and sharp decline in molybdenum prices during the fourth quarter of 2008, the Endako mill expansion was suspended until economic conditions improve. Through March 31, 2009, the Corporation's 75% share of Endako expansion capital incurred was \$47.1 million, with the Corporation's 75% share of capital commitments for the last nine months of 2009 estimated at approximately \$18.2 million and for 2010 at approximately \$18.0 million.

Langeloth Metallurgical Facility

The Corporation operates the Langeloth Metallurgical Facility located near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Operations at Langeloth include roasting of molybdenum sulfide concentrate into molybdenum oxide, upgrading molybdenum oxide to pure sublimed oxide, oxide briquettes, ferromolybdenum, as well as the roasting of other metal products. Langeloth also processes molybdenum and certain other metals for third parties on a tolling, or cost-per-unit processed, basis.

Concentrate produced by the Thompson Creek Mine provides a substantial portion of the feed source for the operations at Langeloth. From time to time, concentrate produced by the Endako Mine also provides a feed source for the operations at Langeloth. In addition, molybdenum product is also tolled for third parties or purchased from third parties for processing at the Langeloth facility. The tolling and purchases are made to improve operating efficiency at the Langeloth facility.

Operating results for other operations represent activities related to the roasting and processing of third-party concentrate and other metals at the Langeloth facility and excludes product volumes and costs related to the roasting and processing of Thompson Creek and Endako Mine concentrate. Langeloth costs associated with roasting and processing of Thompson Creek Mine and Endako Mine concentrate are included in their respective operating results.

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The following is a summary of Langeloth's other operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Operations		
Molybdenum sold from purchased product (000's lb)	898	3,572
Realized price on molybdenum sold from purchased product (\$/lb)	\$ 10.31	\$ 33.56
Toll roasted and upgraded molybdenum (000's lb)	1,179	1,179
Roasted metal products processed (000's lb)	nil	6,748

In the 2009 first quarter, 0.9 million pounds of molybdenum processed from purchased concentrate were sold, down 75% from the 3.6 million pounds sold in the same quarter in 2008. Third-party concentrate purchases together with third-party purchased concentrate sales volumes declined in the first quarter 2009 compared to the prior year period primarily due to increased production at the Thompson Creek Mine. Lower production at the Thompson Creek Mine during the fourth quarter of 2007 resulted in less product being available for sale during the first quarter of 2008. In order to meet 2008 sales demand, additional third-party concentrate purchases and sales were made in the first quarter of 2008. Realized sales prices averaged \$10.31 per pound in the 2009 first quarter, declining \$23.25 per pound from \$33.56 per pound for the 2008 first quarter.

The volume of toll roasted and upgraded molybdenum sold for the 2009 first quarter was the same as the first quarter 2008. During the first quarter of 2009, there were no roasted metal products processed as a result of the worldwide financial crisis and economic downturn during the fourth quarter of 2008 together with additional roasting capacity in the marketplace.

Mount Emmons Project

During the first quarter of 2009, the Corporation made \$1.5 million of expenditures under an earn-in agreement with U.S. Energy ("USE"), which was signed in August 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2009, the Corporation had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$260.6 million compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$258.0 million at December 31, 2008. The Corporation monitors its positions with, and the credit quality of, the financial institutions in which it invests its cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Corporation's investment policy limits investments to government-backed financial instruments, other than balances maintained in various bank operating accounts. As of the date of this report, approximately 90% of the cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments were invested in US and Canadian government treasury securities and US-backed commercial paper.

The Corporation manages its credit risk from its accounts receivable through established credit monitoring activities. As of the date of this report, the Corporation has not experienced any material delinquencies regarding the collection of its accounts receivable. However, this is an area the Corporation continues to monitor closely given the current economic environment.

Operating activities provided cash flow of \$44.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009. The use of funds for investing activities was \$138.4 million, which included short-term investments of \$100.3 million made during the first quarter of 2009 that consisted of US and Canadian government treasury securities and US government-backed commercial paper with maturities of greater than 90 days but less than 180 days. Additionally, investing activities for the 2009 quarter included \$34.9 million of payments for capital

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expenditures and deferred stripping and a \$2.4 million reclamation deposit made with the State of Idaho for the Thompson Creek Mine.

Given the significant downturn in the economy and the sharp decline in molybdenum prices, the Corporation has significantly reduced 2009 capital expenditures, including the postponement of the mill expansion project at its 75%-owned Endako Mine and the postponement of the development of the Davidson project. For the first quarter of 2009, capital expenditures were \$18.7 million (including a \$2 million land interest purchase), with the remaining 2009 capital expenditures at the Corporation's operating sites expected to be approximately \$43.3 million. The 2009 first quarter capital expenditures of \$18.7 million plus amounts paid that relate to amounts accrued at December 31, 2008 total \$27.6 million, which is reflected in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the 2009 quarter.

The Corporation continues to be well positioned with March 31, 2009 working capital of \$342.4 million, including \$260.6 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, \$31.6 million of receivables, no borrowings under its \$35 million line of credit facility and \$16.9 million of debt.

Cash flows generated from the sale of planned production together with existing cash reserves, the line of credit facility and equipment financings are expected to meet the Corporation's cash requirements for its operations, sustaining capital spending programs, deferred stripping and working capital requirements. In light of the recent uncertainty about the near-term demand and price outlook for molybdenum together with the worldwide economic downturn, the Corporation is positioned to react quickly to further changes in the molybdenum market to ensure that working capital levels are maintained.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Cash Cost per Pound Produced and Realized Price per Pound Sold

Throughout this MD&A, reference is made to cash cost per pound produced. While this is a measure that has been used internally, the Corporation recently clarified the internal definition of the cash cost per pound produced. All other measures previously disclosed in the Corporation's external reports are being discontinued, including the direct production costs per pound produced and the cash operating expenses per pound sold.

Cash cost per pound produced and realized price per pound sold are considered key measures by Thompson Creek in evaluating the Corporation's operating performance. Cash cost per pound produced and realized price per pound sold are not measures of financial performance, nor do they have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP, and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Corporation's management believes these non-GAAP measures provide useful supplemental information to investors in order that they may evaluate the Corporation's financial performance using the same measures as management and, as a result, the investor is afforded greater transparency in assessing the financial performance of the Corporation. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as a substitute for, or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The cash cost per pound produced represents the mining, milling, roasting and packaging costs for molybdenum oxide and high performance molybdenum disulfide ("HPM") produced in the period. Such costs include deferred stripping costs. Stripping costs represent the costs associated with the activity of removing overburden and other mine waste materials in the production phase of a mining operation. Stripping costs that provide access to mineral reserves that will be produced in future periods are deferred under GAAP and amortized as those reserves are mined using the units of production method. The cash cost per pound produced excludes the effect of purchase price adjustments, the effects of changes in inventory, and depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion. The cash cost for Thompson Creek Mine, which only produces sulfide and HPM on site, includes an estimated molybdenum loss (sulfide to oxide) and an allocation of roasting and packaging costs from the Langeloth facility.

The realized price per pound sold represents the molybdenum sales divided by the pounds sold.

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The following tables provide a reconciliation of cash costs and cash cost per pound produced, by mine, and operating expenses included in the Corporation's consolidated statements of income in the determination of net income:

	Three months ended March 31, 2009			Three months ended March 31, 2008		
	Operating Expenses (in millions)	Pounds Produced ¹ (000's lbs)	\$/lb	Operating Expenses (in millions)	Pounds Produced ¹ (000's lbs)	\$/lb
Thompson Creek Mine						
Cash costs ²	\$ 25.5	4,373	\$ 5.83	\$ 31.8	3,631	\$ 8.76
Less:						
Stripping costs deferred	\$ (7.3)		\$ (1.67)	\$ (2.8)		\$ (0.77)
Inventory and other adjustments	\$ 5.0			\$ (1.8)		
	<u>\$ 23.2</u>			<u>\$ 27.2</u>		
Endako Mine						
Cash costs	\$ 10.4	1,684	\$ 6.17	\$ 14.5	1,958	\$ 7.41
Less:						
Inventory and other Adjustments	\$ 3.5			\$ 1.3		
	<u>\$ 13.9</u>			<u>\$ 15.8</u>		
Other Operations	<u>\$ 16.2</u>			<u>\$ 123.6</u>		
Consolidated operating expenses	<u>\$ 53.3</u>			<u>\$ 166.6</u>		
Weighted-average cash cost	<u>\$ 35.9</u>	<u>6,057</u>	<u>\$ 5.93</u>	<u>\$ 46.3</u>	<u>5,589</u>	<u>\$ 8.29</u>

¹ Mined production pounds are molybdenum oxide and high performance molybdenum disulfide ("HPM") from the Corporation's share of the production from the mines; excludes molybdenum processed from purchased product.

² Cash costs represent the mining, milling, roasting and packaging costs for molybdenum oxide and HPM produced in the period, which includes all stripping costs. Cash cost excludes: the effect of purchase price adjustments, the effects of changes in inventory, and depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion. The cash cost for Thompson Creek, which only produces sulfide and HPM on site, includes an estimated molybdenum loss (sulfide to oxide) and an allocation of roasting and packaging costs from the Langeloth facility.

Critical Accounting Estimates

In preparing financial statements, management has to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Critical accounting assumptions affect the consolidated financial statements materially and require a significant level of judgement by management. There is a reasonable likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions and estimates.

Asset Impairments

The Corporation performs an impairment analysis on an annual basis or more often when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. The Corporation evaluated its long-lived assets and goodwill for impairment as of December 31, 2008 using a net recoverable amount (undiscounted net cash flow) approach and a fair-value based approach, respectively. The current economic environment, the significant declines in molybdenum prices and the decline in the Corporation's stock price were considered as impairment indicators for the purposes of these impairment assessments.

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Goodwill was assessed for impairment using a two-step approach. The first step compared the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. The Corporation performed this test and determined that the fair value of both reporting units were less than their respective carrying values (including the goodwill), which required the Corporation to perform the second step test. This step compared the fair value of each reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount. The Corporation determined that the fair value of goodwill of both of its reporting units was less than the respective carrying amount, which required the Corporation to recognize an impairment of goodwill for both US operations (\$33.0 million) and Canadian operations (\$35.2 million), or a total impairment charge of \$68.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2008. The goodwill impairment charge did not have an impact on the Corporation's operating cash flows. The Corporation's impairment evaluation of long-lived assets, other than goodwill, did not result in the identification of an impairment of the long-lived assets for the fourth quarter of 2008.

As of March 31, 2009, management assessed impairment indicators and concluded that there were no indicators that would require an impairment analysis of goodwill or long lived assets. This assessment was based primarily on an analysis of the molybdenum prices during the 2009 quarter and the lack of significant change in the estimated future long-term molybdenum prices as well as the market price for the Corporation's common shares. However, there may be future impairment charges if there are further declines in the Corporation's common shares, molybdenum prices, the future value of proven and probable mineral reserves, and significant changes in operating costs, level of capital expenditures, currency exchange, discount and interest rates. Such future impairment charges could have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

Mineral Reserves and Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Fixed plant and machinery are amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the ore body based on recoverable pounds to be produced from estimated proven and probable mineral reserves. Facilities, mobile and other equipment are depreciated on either a declining-balance basis or a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life or the life of the mine. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, except when these repairs significantly extend the life of the asset or result in an operating improvement. In these instances, the portion of the repairs related to the betterment are capitalized as part of plant and equipment and amortized over the period benefited by the repair.

The estimate that most significantly affects the unit of production rate is the quantity of proven and probable molybdenum mineral reserves. The estimation of the extent of mineral reserves is a complex task in which a number of estimates and assumptions are made. These involve the use of geological modeling and sampling as well as estimates of long term molybdenum prices and future mining costs. This data could change over time as a result of numerous factors including new information gained from development activities, evolving production history and a reassessment of the viability of production under different economic conditions. Significant judgment is involved in the reserve estimates and actual results may differ significantly from current assumptions.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Accounting for reclamation and remediation obligations requires management to make estimates of the future costs the Corporation will incur to complete the work required to comply with existing laws and regulation at each mining operation. Actual costs may differ from those amounts estimated. Also, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required.

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Income and Mining Taxes

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Corporation estimates the actual amount of taxes currently payable or receivable as well as deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which these temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates and laws is recognized in income in the period in which such changes are enacted.

A valuation allowance is provided for those deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that the related benefits will not be realized. In determining the amount of the valuation allowance, the Corporation considers estimated future taxable income as well as feasible tax planning strategies in each jurisdiction. If the Corporation determines that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance will be increased with a charge to income tax expense. Conversely, if the Corporation makes a determination that it ultimately will be able to realize all or a portion of the related benefits for which a valuation allowance has been provided, all or a portion of the related valuation allowance will be reduced with a credit to income tax expense.

At March 31, 2009, tax valuation allowances totalled approximately \$75 million and covered the Corporation's US foreign and alternative minimum tax credit carry forwards and all of the Canadian capital and non-capital tax loss carry forwards.

The determination of the Corporation's tax expense for the year and its future tax liabilities and assets involves significant management estimation and judgment involving a number of assumptions. In determining these amounts, management interprets tax legislation in a variety of jurisdictions and makes estimates of the expected timing of the reversal of future tax assets and liabilities. Management also makes estimates of future earnings which affect cross-border tax rate assumptions, tax planning strategies and the extent to which potential future tax benefits may be used. The Corporation is subject to assessments by various taxation authorities which may interpret tax legislation differently. These differences may affect the final amount or the timing of the payment of taxes. The Corporation provides for such differences where known based on management's best estimate of the probable outcome of these matters.

Accounting Changes

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Effective January 1, 2009 the Corporation adopted Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", replacing Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs". Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill are unchanged from the standards included in Section 3062. The adoption of Section 3064 did not have any impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Credit Risk and Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

In January 2009, the CICA issued Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") Abstract 173, "Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." The EIC provides guidance on evaluating credit risk of an entity and counterparty when determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. This standard is effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of EIC-173 did not have a significant impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

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Mining Exploration Costs

In March 2009, the CICA issued EIC-174, "Mining Exploration Costs." The EIC provides guidance on the accounting and the impairment review of exploration costs. This standard is effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of this EIC did not have any impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Policy Developments

Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed that publicly accountable enterprises will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, with earlier adoption permitted. Accordingly, the conversion to IFRS will be applicable to the Corporation's reporting no later than in the first quarter of 2011, with restatement of comparative information presented. The conversion to IFRS will impact the Corporation's accounting policies, information technology and data systems, internal control over financial reporting, and disclosure controls and procedures. The transition may also impact business activities, such as foreign currency, certain contractual arrangements, debt covenants and compensation arrangements. Accordingly, the Corporation has undertaken an in-depth review of companywide accounting policies and procedures, comparing current financial reporting with IFRS.

The Corporation has designated the appropriate resources to the project to develop an effective plan (including the appointment of a project manager, the assignment of operating site personnel to the project and the formation of a steering committee to oversee the project) and will continue to assess resource and training requirements as the project progresses. The Corporation has identified the following four phases of its conversion plan: scoping and planning, detailed assessment, operations implementation and post implementation.

The scoping and planning phase involves establishing a project management effort, mobilizing organizational support for the conversion plan, identifying major areas affected and developing a project charter, implementation plan and communication strategy. The detailed assessment phase will result in accounting policies and transitional exemptions decisions, quantification of financial statement impact, identification of business processes and resources impacted. The operations implementation phase includes the preparation of draft financial statements and design of business, reporting and system processes to support the compilation of IFRS compliant financial data for the opening balance sheet at January 1, 2010. Ongoing training, testing of the internal control environment and updated processes for disclosure controls and procedures will continue. Post implementation will include sustainable IFRS compliant financial data and processes for fiscal 2011 and beyond. Due to the changing IFRS environment over the next two years, all accounting policy decisions may be subject to change until December 31, 2010, at which time the Corporation will prepare more complete disclosure of the implementation of IFRS exceptions and exemptions, as well as the impact of IFRS on the Corporation's financial statements.

The net financial impact of the transition to IFRS has not yet been fully determined, as the Corporation is currently evaluating the appropriate accounting policies and measurement options under IFRS, and will disclose the financial impact on the financial statements as they are determined in 2009.

As of the end of the first quarter of 2009, the Corporation had substantially completed the scoping and planning phase and is currently in the detailed assessment phase. Through the scoping and planning phase, the Corporation's initial assessment of high impact areas of potential differences follows:

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Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

The Corporation's PPE are recorded at cost. Differences under IFRS include:

- IFRS 1 allows companies to elect fair value as the deemed cost of an individual asset at the date of transition.
- IFRS requires a componentization approach, separately identifying and measuring significant individual components of assets which have different useful lives. Significant components will be depreciated based on their individual useful lives.

Joint ventures

The Corporation proportionately consolidates the Endako operating mine as an unincorporated joint venture in which the Corporation has a 75% interest. Differences under IFRS include:

- Current IFRS guidance permits a choice of either proportionate consolidation or equity accounting for joint ventures, whereas Canadian GAAP requires proportionate consolidation.
- In a recent exposure draft, the International Accounting Standards Board has proposed the removal of proportionate consolidation.

Business combinations

During 2006, the Corporation completed the acquisition of Thompson Creek USA. Acquisitions are accounted for using the purchase method whereby assets and liabilities acquired are recorded at their fair values as of the date of acquisition and any excess of the purchase price over such fair value is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is identified and assigned to reporting units by preparing estimates of the fair value of each reporting unit and comparing this amount to the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the reporting unit. Goodwill is not amortized. Differences under IFRS include:

- IFRS 1 provides the option to not apply the IFRS business combinations standard on a retrospective basis.
- A new business combinations standard IFRS 3(R) will be applicable prior to transition, and will significantly change accounting for acquisitions including the following:
 - Transaction costs will be expensed as incurred.
 - Assets and liabilities will be recorded at full fair value, rather than at the value of the consideration paid.
 - In step acquisitions, the assets and liabilities owned prior to the acquisition of majority interest are re-valued at the date of acquisition.

Impairment (long-lived assets, intangibles and goodwill)

In evaluating the Corporation's long-lived assets for recoverability, the pre-tax undiscounted future cash flows of the individual mining operations are used to perform the evaluation. Goodwill is assessed for impairment using a two-step approach. The first step compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. Estimates of after-tax discounted future cash flows of the individual operations are used to estimate the fair value. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than their respective carrying values, a second step test is applied. The second step compares the fair value of each reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount. Differences under IFRS include:

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- IFRS requires the use of a one-step impairment test (impairment testing is performed using pre-tax discounted cash flows) rather than the two-step test under Canadian GAAP (using undiscounted cash flow as a trigger to identify potential impairment loss).
- IFRS requires reversal of impairment losses (excluding goodwill) where previous adverse circumstances have changed; this is prohibited under Canadian GAAP.
- Impairment testing should be performed at the asset level for long-lived assets and intangible assets.

Where the recoverable amount cannot be estimated for individual assets, it should be estimated as a part of a Cash Generating Unit ("CGU").

- Impairment testing under IFRS is performed using two new valuation methods – value in use and fair value less cost to sell.

Reclamation liabilities

The Corporation's future obligations to retire an asset including site closure, dismantling, remediation and ongoing treatment and monitoring are currently recorded as a liability at fair value at the time incurred. The fair value determination is based on estimated future cash flows, the current credit adjusted risk-free discount rate and an estimated inflation factor. The value of asset retirement obligations is evaluated on an annual basis or as new information becomes available on the expected amounts and timing of cash flows required to discharge the liability and accreted to full value over time through periodic charges to earnings. These changes in value are recorded in the period in which they are identified and when costs can be reasonably quantified, and are capitalized as part of the asset's carrying value and amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. Differences under IFRS include:

- IFRS defines site restoration and environmental provisions as legal or constructive obligations; Canadian GAAP limits the definition to legal obligations.
- IFRS requires provisions to be updated at each balance sheet date using a current pre-tax discount rate (which reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability). Canadian GAAP requires the use of a current credit-adjusted, risk-free rate for upward adjustments, and the original credit-adjusted, risk-free rate for downward revisions.
- Accretion expense is recorded as a financing cost under IFRS rather than as an element of operating cost.

Foreign currency translation

The Corporation's interest in the Endako Mine is accounted for as a self-sustaining operation. The Endako Mine's measurement currency is the Canadian dollar. The Endako Mine's assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and revenues and expenditures are translated at average exchange rates. Differences arising from these foreign currency translations are recorded in the consolidated statements as other comprehensive income in the cumulative translation account. Differences under IFRS include:

- IFRS 1 allows companies to reset their existing cumulative translation account balance to zero at the date of transition.
- IFRS uses a functional currency concept (currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates) to determine the method of measuring foreign currency translation. Canadian GAAP uses the concept of integrated and self-sustaining foreign operations.

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Financial Instruments

The Corporation enters into various arrangements such as interest rate protection agreements, foreign currency forward contracts, and molybdenum purchase and sale contracts. The Corporation does not consider any of these arrangements as hedging relationships, nor does it designate these contracts as "normal sales and purchase contracts". Financial and derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded at fair values on the Corporation's balance sheet, with gains and losses in each period included in other comprehensive income or net income. Fair values are determined using valuation techniques. These techniques use assumptions based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date. Differences under IFRS include:

- IFRS does not provide specific transitional rules for embedded derivatives.
- IFRS has a different derivative definition as compared to existing Canadian GAAP. This difference may have a significant impact on the number of recognized embedded derivatives.

IFRS 1

The Corporation has reviewed certain mandatory exceptions and voluntary exemptions available under IFRS 1, First Time Adoption of IFRS, and has made the following preliminary decisions regarding available prospective options:

- The IFRS business combinations standard will not be applied on a retrospective basis related to the 2006 acquisition of Thompson Creek USA; and
- The Corporation's existing cumulative translation account balance will be reset to zero at the date of transition, currently reported in other comprehensive income.

Outstanding Share Data

Common shares and convertible securities outstanding at May 6, 2009 were:

Security	Expiry Dates	Exercise Price (Cdn\$)	Common Shares on Exercise (000's)
Common shares			122,493
Warrants	October 23, 2011	\$9.00	24,505
Share options	August 11, 2010 to November 6, 2013	\$0.60 to \$23.93	8,548
			<u>155,546</u>

Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2008, the Corporation's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 and National Instrument 52-109. The evaluation was based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on such evaluation, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Corporation did not maintain effective control over the period end

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financial reporting process. Specifically, the Corporation did not perform a timely and rigorous review over the application of complex GAAP in both the US GAAP reconciliation and goodwill impairment processes. This control deficiency resulted in a material audit adjustment to goodwill and related disclosures in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008. Unless remediated, this control deficiency could result in a material misstatement in future periods to goodwill and the US GAAP reconciliation note disclosure that would result in a material misstatement of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Because of the material weakness, management has concluded that the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2008.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To address the material weakness in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that existed as of December 31, 2008, the Corporation's management continues to enhance the effectiveness of controls related to its period end financial reporting process, including improvements to remediate the material weakness that existed as of December 31, 2008. Management is currently implementing the following remediation plans:

- enhance controls around the timing and level of review of complex GAAP transactions, including preparation and review of the US GAAP reconciliations and goodwill impairment analysis;
- implement a financial consolidation system, which through this automation will allow for more time to analyze and review complex GAAP transactions; and
- implement, communicate, and train the sites regarding standardized policies and procedures around the Corporation's financial closing and reporting of financial results which includes complex GAAP transactions requiring significant accounting judgment.

These programs, as enhanced, are designed to reduce, although it may not eliminate, the risk of a material misstatement to a reasonable level.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-looking Information

This MD&A 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 MD&A 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

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differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.