

## OUTSTANDING COBALT-RICH SOIL SAMPLES SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCE POTENTIAL OF THE COLSON COBALT-COPPER PROJECT

### *Long Tom Prospect becomes the Company's Highest Priority Undrilled Exploration Target*

#### Long Tom Prospect, Colson Project

- Very high tenor assays, of up to **0.11% Co**, returned from extensional soil sampling
  - The highest tenor Co soil assays returned from the Colson Project to date.
- Co-Cu soil anomaly now extends over +2km of strike, with a high-grade core that extends over 1.3km.
- A very strong IP anomaly is emerging beneath the strongest surface soil geochemistry anomalism.
- Additional IP data to be acquired in the coming weeks to refine targets ahead of a maiden drill program, expected to commence in Q1 2019.
- Long Tom Prospect becomes the Company's highest priority exploration target outside the Salmon Canyon Deposit.

#### Salmon Canyon Deposit, Colson Project

- Two diamond core rigs continue to progress the Company's maiden 5,000m+ drilling program at the Salmon Canyon Deposit, located 1.5km south-east of the Long Tom Co-Cu Prospect.
- Initial assays expected early October.

#### **New World Cobalt's Managing Director, Michael Haynes, commented:**

*"The Company is extremely excited to announce exceptionally high cobalt assay results from ongoing exploration at the recently discovered Long Tom Prospect at our flagship Colson Project. These are the highest assays returned from all soil sampling completed at the project to date.*

*The latest results are extremely encouraging and suggest the Company may have identified a new, large, well-mineralised system immediately along strike from the Salmon Canyon Deposit. Together with the strong IP anomalies already identified over part of the Long Tom system, which we expect to extend in the near term, we now have an exceptional exploration target which has emerged as our highest priority drill target outside the Salmon Canyon Deposit.*

*The Colson Project is continuing to emerge as a potentially company-making opportunity for New World Cobalt in the premier high-grade Idaho Cobalt Belt of the USA. With our maiden drilling program off to a great start, our regional exploration is also now delivering exciting results and continuing to enhance the potential of the project. We look forward to providing further updates over the coming weeks."*

**New World Cobalt Limited**  
ABN 23 108 456 444

ASX Code: NWC

#### Directors and Officers

Richard Hill – Chairman

Mike Haynes – Managing Director/CEO

Scott Mison – Non-Executive Director

Ian Cunningham – Company Secretary

#### Capital Structure

Shares: 509.4m

Share Price (18/9/18): \$0.059

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#### Projects

- Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho, USA
- Goodsprings Copper-Cobalt Project, Nevada, USA
- Hazelton Cobalt-Copper-Gold Project, British Columbia, Canada
- Grapevine Cobalt-Nickel-Copper Project, Arizona, USA



New World Cobalt Limited (ASX: NWC; “New World Cobalt” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that it has significantly enhanced the potential of its flagship **Colson Cobalt-Copper Project** in the Idaho Cobalt Belt, USA, after receiving further outstanding assay results from an ongoing multi-stage soil geochemistry program.

The systematic soil sampling program has previously defined a highly anomalous, 1.3km long corridor with soil samples assaying up to 113ppm Co over and along strike from the Salmon Canyon Deposit, where the Company’s maiden drill program is currently underway.

Subsequently, assays of up to **753ppm (0.075%) Co** were returned from the recently discovered **Long Tom Soil Anomaly** (refer NWC ASX Announcement dated 23 May 2018), which is located 1.5km north-west of the Salmon Canyon Deposit.

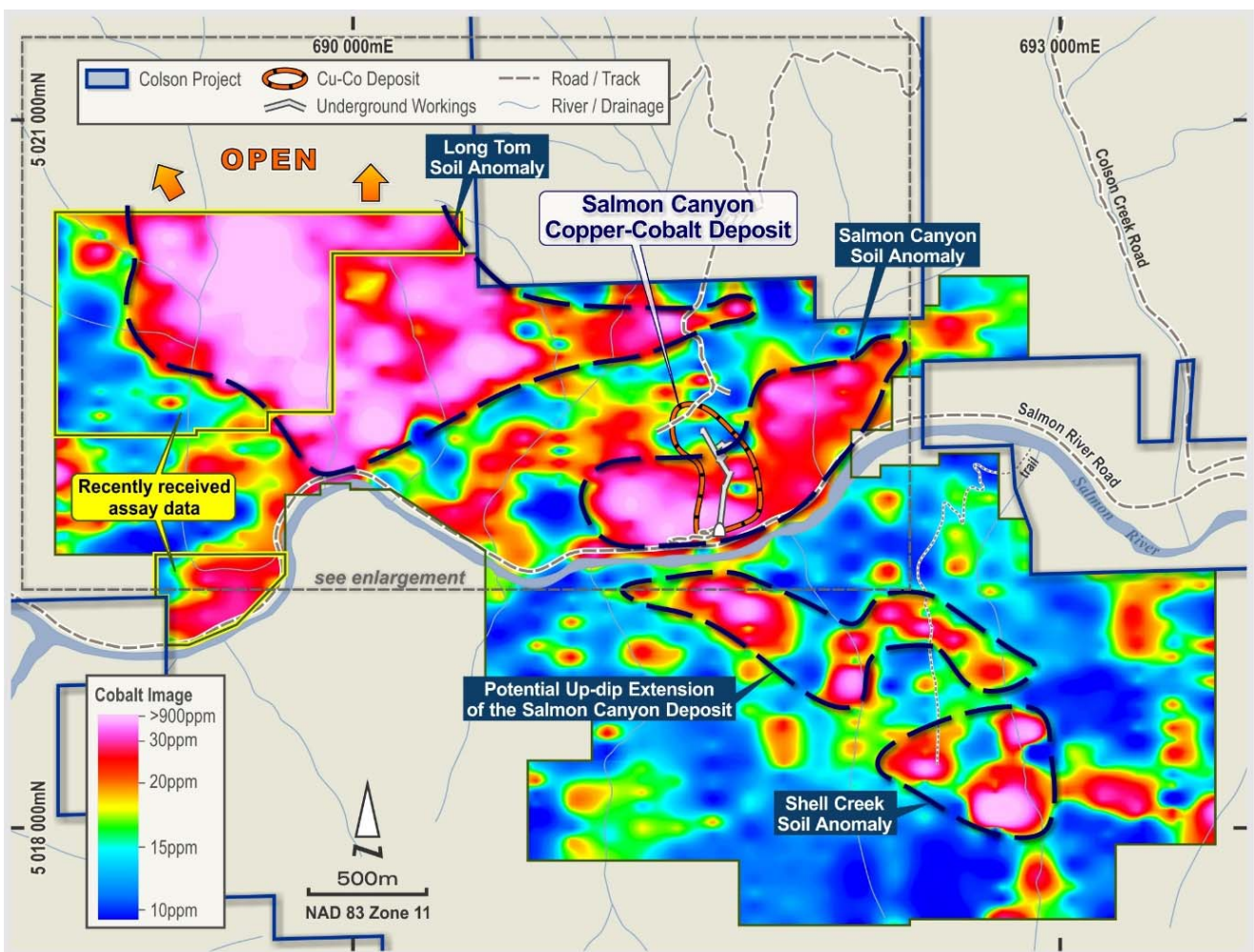
Recently, soil samples collected immediately along strike from the initial Long Tom Soil Anomaly, which remained open to the north and west, have returned very high tenor assay results – **up to 1,095ppm (0.11%) Co and 3,930ppm (0.39%) Cu**.

**Long Tom Prospect, Colson Cobalt-Copper Project**

***Soil Sampling***

Systematic soil sampling, on 150m x 50m spacing, has been extended to cover the area immediately along strike from the previously partially defined Long Tom Soil Anomaly. A further 191 soil samples have been collected recently (see Figures 1 and 2) for which assay results have now been received.

A coherent zone of highly anomalous cobalt and copper assays that extends over more than 2km of strike, has been delineated (see Figure 1).

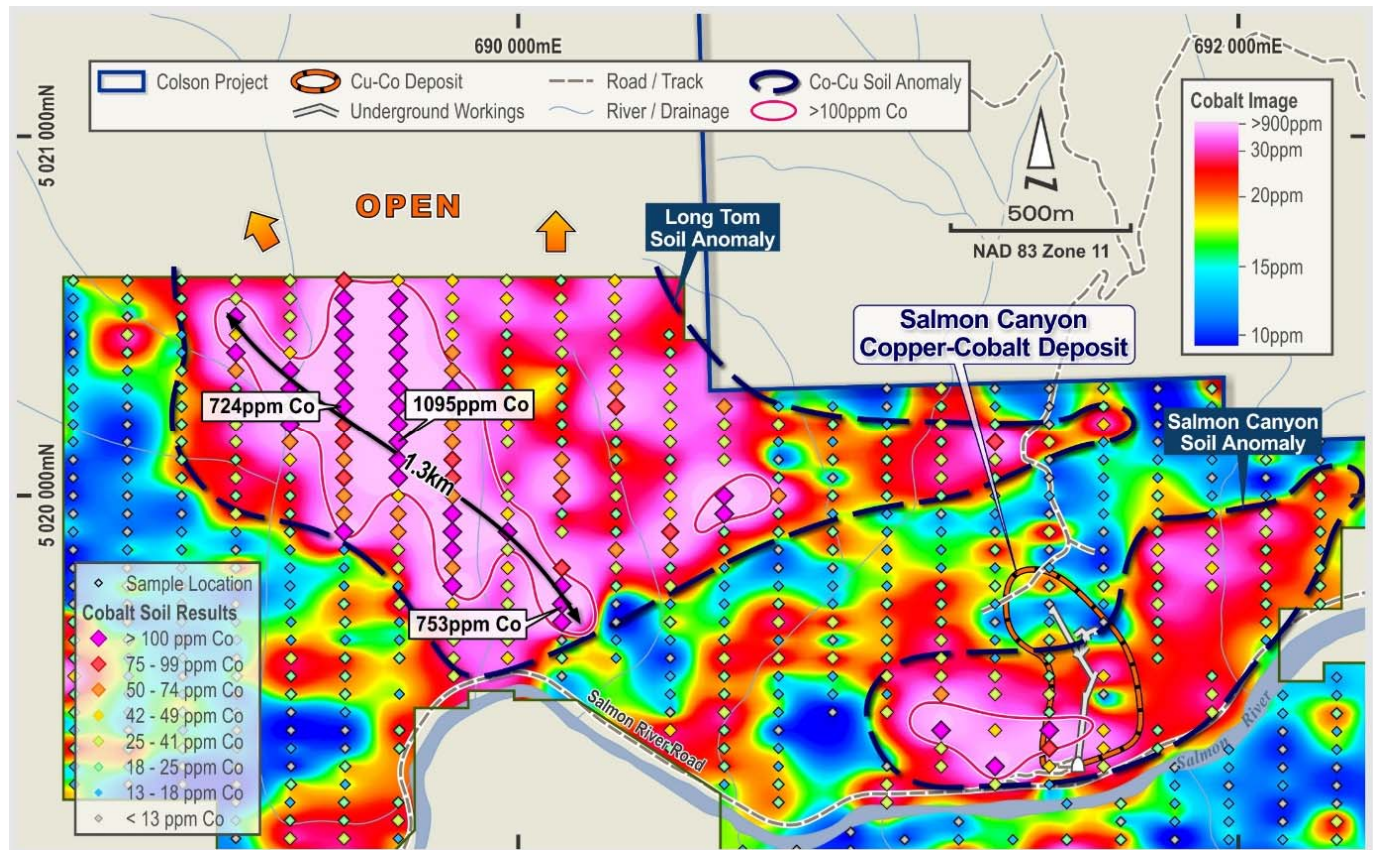


**Figure 1. Cobalt-in-soil geochemistry anomalism at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, in the Idaho Cobalt Belt, USA.**



Very high individual assay results, of up to **1,095 ppm (0.11%) Co**, have been returned. By comparison, the soil samples collected over and around the Salmon Canyon Deposit returned a highest assay of 113ppm Co. A high-grade core of samples assaying >100ppm Co is evident at the Long Tom Prospect, with this cluster extending over more than 1.3km of strike (see Figure 2).

The Long Tom Soil Anomaly remains open to the north and northwest. Further soil sampling will be undertaken in this area in the near term.



**Figure 2. Cobalt-in-soil geochemistry anomalism over the Long Tom and Salmon Canyon Soil Anomalies at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, in the Idaho Cobalt Belt, USA.**

***IP Data at the Long Tom Prospect***

To date, only a small portion of the Long Tom Prospect has been covered with Induced Polarisation (“IP”) surveying. Most encouragingly, a very strong IP anomaly coincides with the south-eastern portion of the strong soil anomalism (see Figure 3). Further IP surveying, to cover the entire Long Tom Soil Anomaly, is scheduled to commence in early October. Additional IP anomalies that coincide with strong soil geochemistry anomalism will be regarded as exceptionally high-priority drill targets.

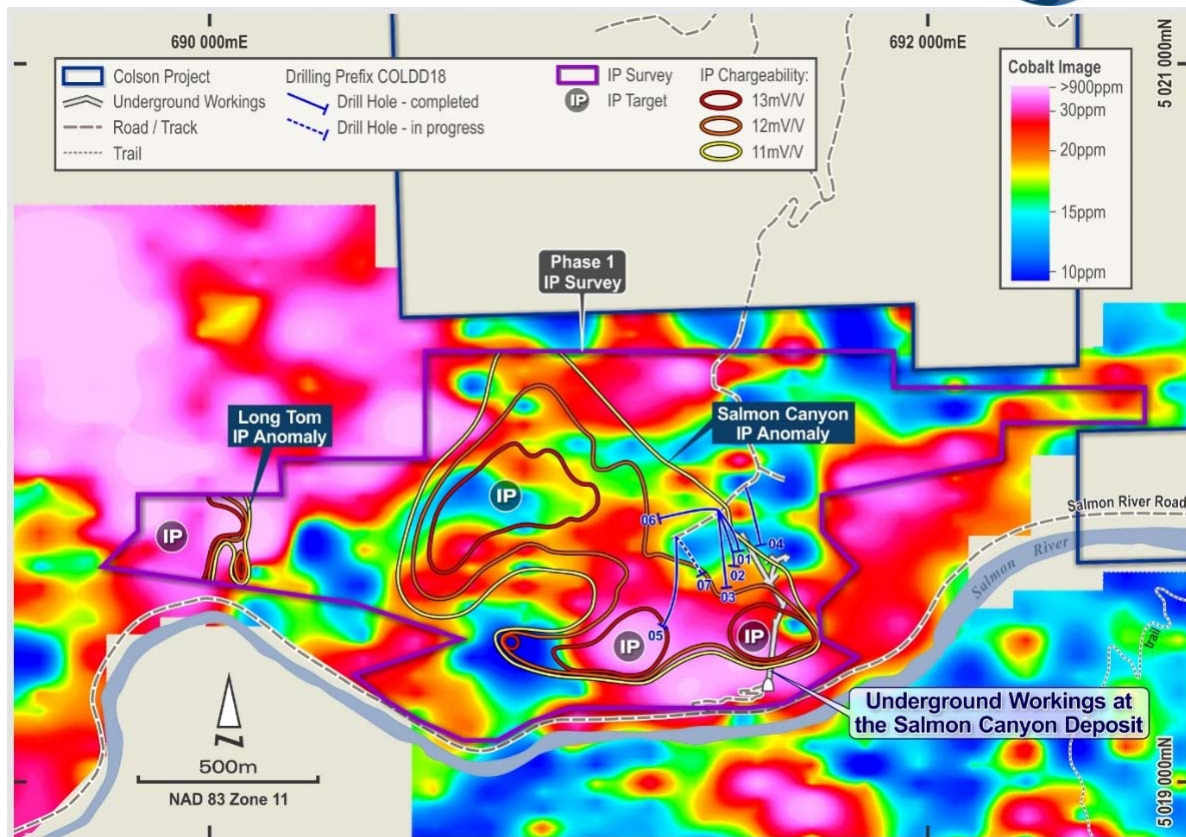


Figure 3. Location of IP anomalies in relation to cobalt-in-soil geochemistry anomalism at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project. Additional IP surveying will be undertaken in the coming weeks to cover the entire Long Tom Soil Anomaly.

### Drill Permitting

The substantial size and very high tenor of the soil geochemistry anomalism indicates the Long Tom Anomaly may be associated with a sizeable mineralised system. Accordingly, the Company regards the Long Tom Co-Cu Prospect to be its highest priority undrilled target, not just at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, but across all four of its high-grade cobalt projects in North America.

Preparation of a permit application to undertake the first-ever drilling program at the Long Tom Co-Cu Prospect is well advanced.

The Company anticipates receiving approvals in the first quarter of 2019, with drilling to commence shortly thereafter.

### Drilling Progress

Drilling continues to proceed well at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, where the Company’s inaugural 5,000m+ drilling program is in progress. Two diamond core rigs continue to test for the strike extensions of the Salmon Canyon Deposit.

First assay results are expected in early October.

For further information please contact:

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**Qualified and Competent Person**

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Vallerine, who is a consultant to, and shareholder of, the Company. Mr Vallerine is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vallerine has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Previously Reported Results**

There is information in this report relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 7 February, 22 March, 6 April, 23 May, 30 July and 5 September 2018. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

**Forward Looking Statements**

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, New World Cobalt does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information.

**APPENDIX 1 –**

**JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 REPORT**

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1**

**Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li><li>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li><li>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li><li>• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Soil samples were collected by experienced personnel at 50m intervals on lines spaced 150m apart. Approximately 0.5kg of soil was collected at each sample location, hand-sorting the sample onsite to ensure large fragments weren't sent to the laboratory. The entire sample was sent to the laboratory for further screening and assay.</li><li>• HQ diamond core samples have been obtained during drilling.</li><li>• To date information provided is restricted to visual analysis. A hand-held XRF has been used to aid mineral identification, but no details of grade based on XRF readings are included herein, as these are considered unreliable for the nature of mineralisation encountered to date.</li></ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HQ diamond core drilling is being undertaken.</li> <li>• Diamond core is being drilled from surface.</li> <li>• Core diameter is 63.5mm</li> </ul>
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill core recoveries are routinely recorded by the drilling contractors and subsequently cross-checked by the Company's geologists.</li> <li>• Recoveries have generally been higher than normal.</li> <li>• It is too early to ascertain whether there is any relationship between sample recovery and grade as assay results are pending.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill core is logged to industry standards, with logging suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whole soil samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis.</li> <li>• Drill core is being halved with a core saw; with one half of the core sent to a laboratory for assay and the other half being retained on site in ordered core storage trays for future reference.</li> <li>• Blanks, duplicates and standards are included in every 20 samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples were dried and screened to -80# (180 microns). They were then assayed for multi-elements using ALS Global's ME-MS61 methodology. This is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration and targeted style of mineralisation. Blanks, standards and duplicate samples were assayed during this program.</li> <li>• Typical analytical techniques, including use of duplicates and blanks, will be adopted for the drill core.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More credence is placed on clusters of anomalous soil samples, with further preference afforded to such clusters that demonstrate anomalism across multiple key indicator elements.</li> <li>• Analytical data for the drilling program are yet to be received. Appropriate verification procedures will be employed in due course.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil sample locations were determined with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 datum and projection.</li> <li>• Drill hole collars have been determined with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 datum and projection.</li> <li>• Down-hole orientation surveys are being undertaken every 60-100m.</li> </ul>
Data Spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples were collected at 50m intervals on lines spaced 150m apart. This spacing is considered suitable for first-pass sampling. More credence is placed on clusters of anomalous soil samples, with further preference afforded to such clusters that demonstrate anomalism across multiple key indicator elements (as opposed to single point anomalies).</li> <li>• 100% of drill core is logged. Samples containing visible sulphide mineralisation and/or significant alteration will be sent to a laboratory for assay.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil samples were collected on lines oriented perpendicular to the strike of the adjacent Salmon Canyon Copper-Cobalt Deposit, hence the orientation is considered appropriate to detect significant anomalies.</li> <li>All holes completed to date are believed to have been drilled close to perpendicular to the geological horizon that is understood to be hosting mineralisation.</li> <li>Because the Company is currently permitted to drill from only four locations, future holes may not be drilled perpendicular to mineralisation. In this event, the Company will clearly highlight such.</li> </ul>
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil samples were placed in individual bags as they were collected and the bags were immediately tied closed to ensure there was no contamination of samples.</li> <li>Drill core is being stored and processed within a secure warehouse facility. Samples will be regularly despatched to a laboratory for analysis as they are processed.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not undertaken. Follow-up sampling and mapping within anomalous areas will now be undertaken.</li> </ul>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprises 311 US Federal Mining Claims in which the Company holds a 100% interest together with 10 US Federal Mining Claims in which it is acquiring a 100% interest from Salmon Canyon Copper Company. 100% of the new assay results reported in this announcement relate to samples collected on 100%-controlled tenure.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineralisation was first discovered at the Colson Project in the early 1960s. A review of historic information indicates virtually all previous exploration took place between discovery and 1979. Salmon Canyon Copper Company, Inspiration Development Company and Double Creek Mining Corporation were historically the most active companies at this project. New World Cobalt's announcement to the ASX on 21 September 2017 described all material aspects of previous work.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineralisation at the Colson Project comprises stratabound sediment-hosted copper-cobalt-gold-silver mineralisation. It appears to be very similar to that at the Blackbird and Ram Cobalt-Copper Deposits located 30km to the SE, also within the Idaho Cobalt Belt.</li> </ul>
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drillhole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• downhole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project.</li> <li>• A table summarising drill hole collar details for the Company's recently drilled holes was included in the Company's announcement dated 5 September 2018.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project. No assay data is available yet for the Company's recently drilled holes.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project.</li> <li>• All holes completed to date are believed to have been drilled close to perpendicular to the geological horizon that is understood to be hosting mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project.</li> <li>• Appropriate maps and plans showing recent exploration results are included in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project.</li> <li>Maps and plans in the body of this announcement illustrate the cobalt assays returned for all 191 new samples referred to in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to) geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other than the summaries of previous work undertaken at the Salmon Canyon Deposit reported to the ASX previously by the Company on 21 September 2017, 7 February 2018, 22 March 2018, 6 April 2018 and 5 September 2018, no other exploration data is available from this area at this time.</li> </ul>
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New World Cobalt intends undertaking further systematic surface geochemistry sampling and surface geophysics programs while it completes its ongoing maiden drilling program. Once results from this work are assessed, further drilling programs will be planned as appropriate.</li> </ul>