

## VERY STRONG COBALT ANOMALISM DEFINED OVER +3KM AHEAD OF MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM AT COLSON

*Strong Co-Cu soil anomalism delineated directly over, and along strike from, the historical Salmon Canyon Copper-Cobalt Deposit in the well-endowed Idaho Cobalt Belt, USA*

### Highlights

- **Highly encouraging assays received from soil sampling at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project in Idaho, USA.**
- **Very strong, coherent, cobalt-copper soil anomalies delineated over +3km of strike, including:**
  - **A 1.3km long anomaly centred on the historical Salmon Canyon Deposit; and**
  - **An even higher tenor 1.9km long anomaly in a previously unexplored area 1.2km NW of the historical mine portal.**
- **Results provide strong indications that:**
  - **The high-grade cobalt-copper mineralisation at the Salmon Canyon Deposit extends considerably further than currently defined; and**
  - **There is considerable potential to discover additional cobalt-copper mineralisation elsewhere within the project area.**
- **Previous drilling at the project is constrained to just 150m of strike of the Salmon Canyon Deposit itself.**
- **An IP survey will commence shortly over the new surface anomalies to refine targets prior to drilling.**
- **Maiden drilling program, to test for extensions of high-grade mineralisation, remains on schedule to commence next month.**

New World Cobalt Limited (ASX: NWC; “**New World Cobalt**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to advise that it has significantly expanded the prospective target area in advance of its upcoming drilling program at its flagship, 100%-controlled, **Colson Cobalt-Copper Project** in Idaho, USA following recent soil sampling programs.

Analytical results for soil samples collected over and along-strike from the historical Salmon Canyon Copper-Cobalt Deposit have now been received, resulting in the delineation of further strong cobalt-copper soil geochemistry anomalies that extend for a cumulative strike length of more than 3km.

A strong, high-tenor coherent 1.3km long cobalt-copper anomaly coincides with, and is centred on, the Salmon Canyon Deposit – indicating that this anomalism is likely to be associated with extensions of the high-grade copper-cobalt mineralisation that is known to be present within the project area (see Figures 1-4).

Another, even higher tenor, cobalt-in-soil anomaly is located 1.2km north-west of the Salmon Canyon mine portal. This “Long Tom Anomaly” extends for more than 1.9km of

**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: 453.7m

Share Price (22/5/18): \$0.09

Cash (31/3/18): \$3.9m

### Office Address

Suite 9, 5 Centro Ave.

Subiaco WA 6008

Australia

### Contact Details

Phone: +61 8 9226 1356

Email:  
info@newworldcobalt.com

Website:  
www.newworldcobalt.com

### 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

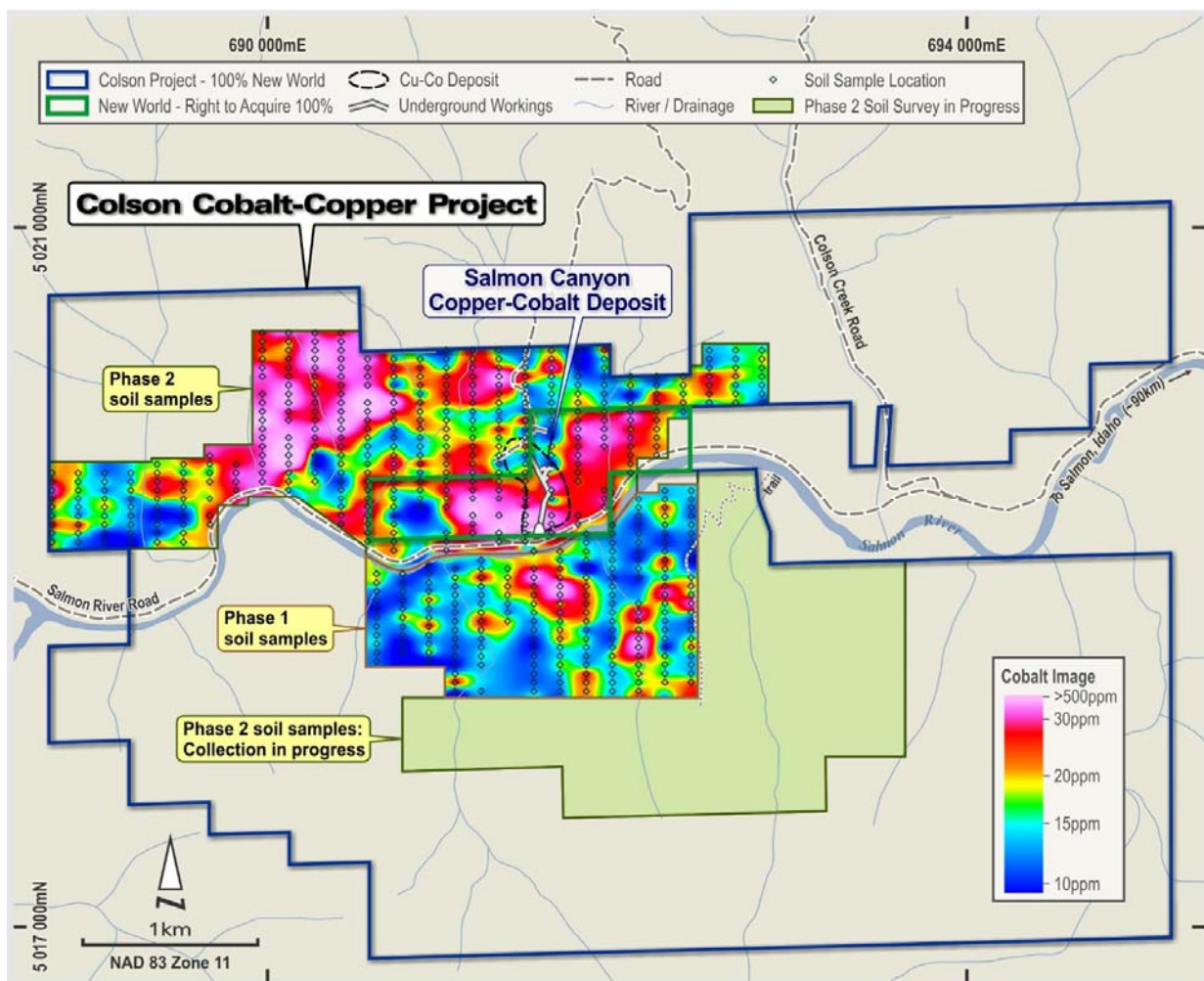


strike (see Figures 1-4). Very encouragingly, the Company is not aware of any exploration having been undertaken in this area previously. Accordingly this anomaly affords another excellent opportunity to discover additional copper-cobalt mineralisation in a new area at the Colson Project.

The Company has engaged a contractor to conduct an IP survey over these two very-high priority anomalies in the coming weeks to refine targets prior to its maiden drilling program at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, which remains on schedule to commence during June 2018. Two experienced structural geologists have also been engaged to map these geochemically anomalous areas in detail, in advance of drilling.

New World Cobalt’s Managing Director, Mr Mike Haynes, said: *“This is a very exciting development which comes on the eve of our maiden drilling program at the Colson Project. The presence of these very strong cobalt anomalies indicates that the Salmon Canyon Deposit may extend considerably further along strike than the 150m identified by previous explorers. The new anomaly to the north-west is equally exciting – it has considerable strike extent, is of even higher tenor and affords an excellent opportunity to make a new discovery.*

*“The Idaho Cobalt Belt is one of the few geological provinces outside the DRC that hosts multiple, sizeable, high-grade, cobalt-sulphide deposits. We deliberately secured this project because it is one of the few advanced assets in the well-endowed Belt, but one that we believe has considerable exploration potential. The results from the systematic exploration we have undertaken to date supports our belief that there is exceptional potential to discover considerable additional mineralisation at this Project. With drilling scheduled to start next month, everything is coming together as planned.”*



**Figure 1.** Image of cobalt-in-soil geochemistry data from the recent systematic soil sampling programs at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho.

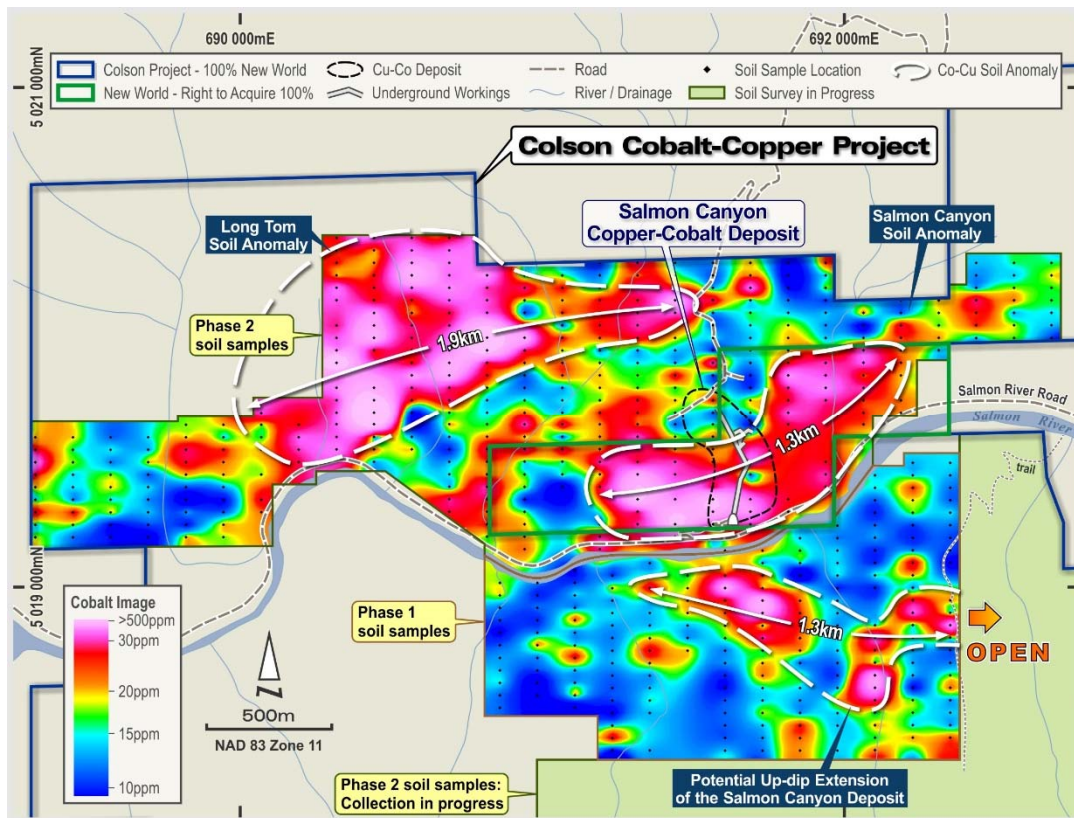


Figure 2. Detailed image of cobalt-in-soil geochemistry data from the recent systematic soil sampling programs at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho.

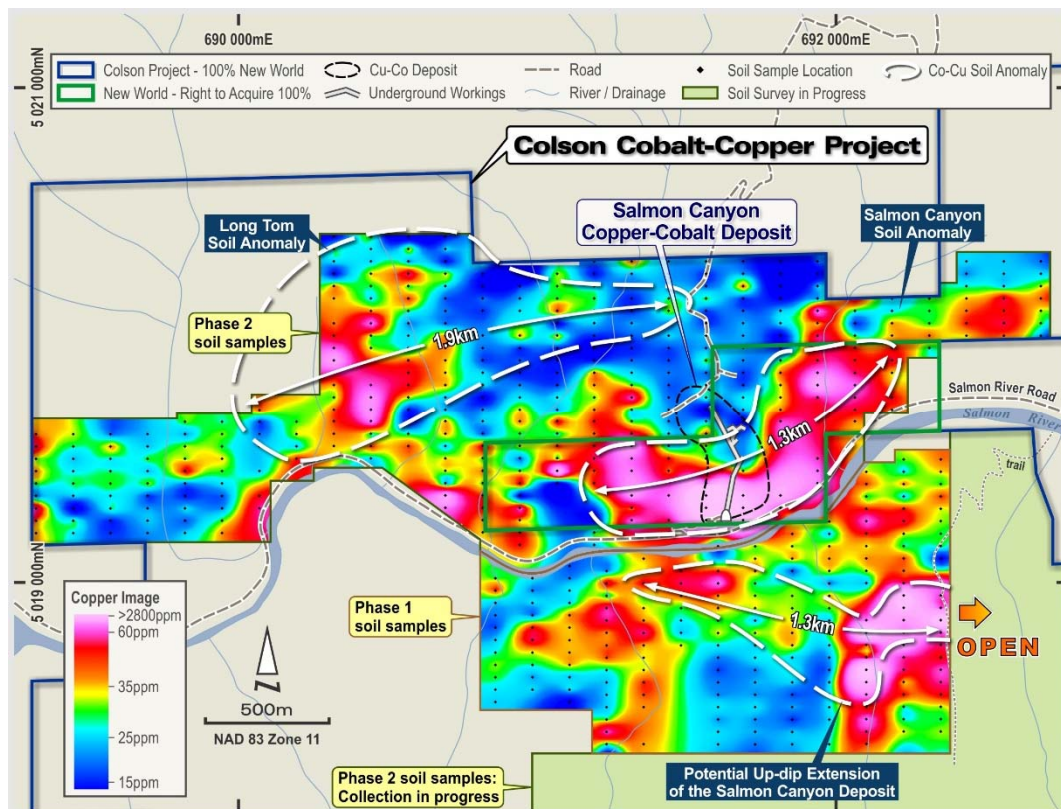
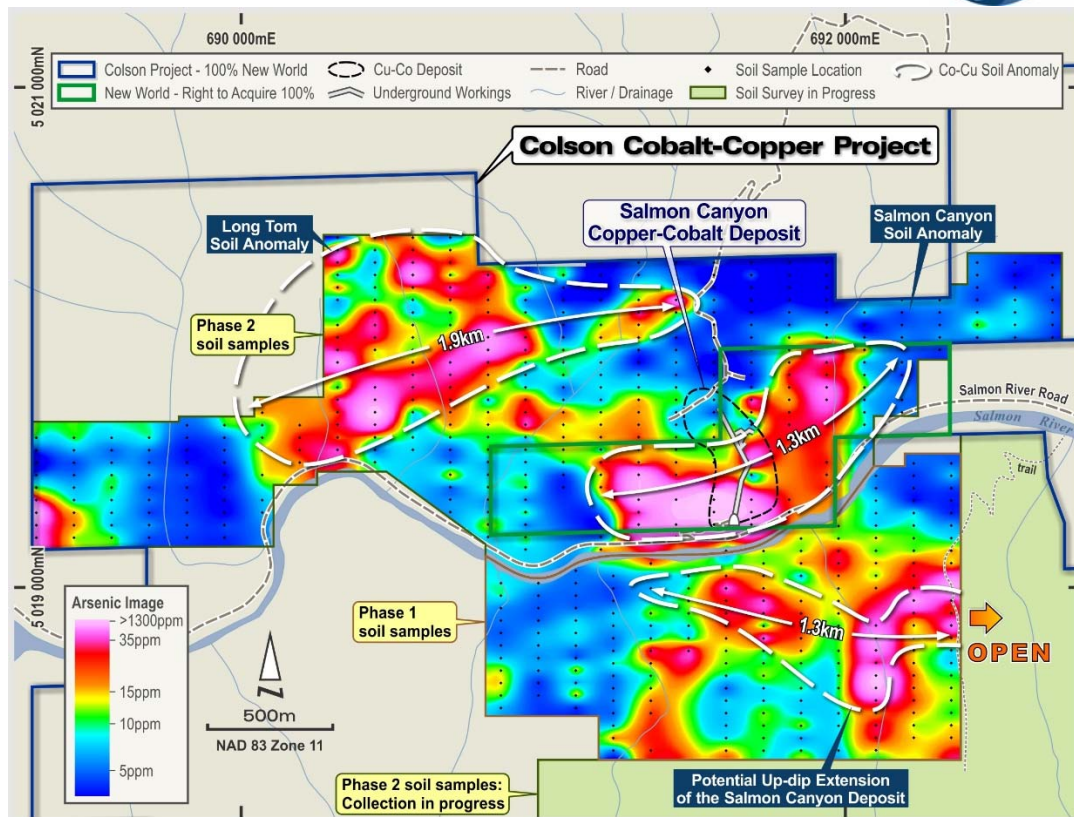


Figure 3. Detailed image of copper-in-soil geochemistry data from the recent systematic soil sampling programs at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho.



**Figure 4.** Detailed image of arsenic-in-soil geochemistry data from the recent systematic soil sampling programs at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho.

### **Soil Sampling Program**

During November and December 2017, the Company completed the first systematic exploration ever undertaken immediately south of the Salmon Canyon Deposit. 209 soil samples were collected on a 150m x 50m grid. A strong coincident cobalt-copper anomaly was delineated over >1.3km of strike. This is interpreted to arise from the up-dip extension of the Salmon Canyon Deposit (see Figures 1-4 and the Company’s ASX announcement dated 7 February 2018).

In light of the success of this initial soil sampling program, the Company recently embarked on a second-phase soil geochemistry program, this time collecting 395 samples immediately over, and along strike from, the Salmon Canyon Deposit (also on a 150m x 50m grid; see Figures 1-4).

Very high assay results were returned during this recent program, with cobalt assays (from soil samples) to 753 ppm (0.07% Co) and copper assays to 5,160 ppm (0.52% Cu). More significantly however, is that strong, coherent anomalies have been delineated over substantial strike lengths, indicating there is significant potential to discover sizeable mineral deposits.

The Company’s initial interpretation is that the 1.3km-long cobalt-copper anomaly centred on the Salmon Canyon Deposit likely arises from the strike extensions of the known high-grade mineralisation there.

The 1.9km-long “Long Tom Anomaly”, located 1.2km north-west of the Salmon Canyon mine portal, may arise from a completely new, previously unexplored, mineralised system. Very encouragingly, the highest cobalt assay results received to date (up to 753 ppm Co) were returned from samples collected within this new Long Tom Anomaly.

The anomalism delineated in the first phase of soil sampling, immediately south of the shallowly-dipping Salmon Canyon Deposit, is still pronounced and continues to be interpreted to potentially arise from the up-dip extension of this deposit.

Further exploration is continuing in order to rapidly advance these targets to the drill-ready stage. IP surveying is scheduled to commence in the coming weeks, to help delineate sulphide-rich areas in close proximity to the soil anomalies. Surface mapping will also be completed by experienced structural geologists in early June so that the best technical data can be incorporated into planning for the Company's forthcoming maiden drilling program at the Colson Project, which remains on schedule to begin next month.

Additional soil sampling is in progress at the Colson Project (see Figure 1), with results to be reported as they come to hand. Further soil sampling programs will also be implemented.

The Company continues to strategically and expeditiously expand the area of its Colson Project.

For further information please contact:

**Mike Haynes**

**Managing Director/CEO**

**New World Cobalt Limited**

**Phone: +61 419 961 895**

**Email: [mhaynes@newworldcobalt.com](mailto:mhaynes@newworldcobalt.com)**

**Media Inquiries:**

**Nicholas Read – Read Corporate**

**Phone: +61 419 929 046**

**Email: [nicholas@readcorporate.com.au](mailto:nicholas@readcorporate.com.au)**

**Qualified and Competent Person**

The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project 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 and 12 April 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)

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
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></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>• Not applicable as no drilling is reported in this announcement.</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>• Not applicable as no drilling is reported in this announcement.</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>• Not applicable as no drilling is reported in this announcement.</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 samples were sent 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>• 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> </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 samples, with further preference afforded to such clusters that demonstrate anomalism across multiple key indicator elements.</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>• Sample locations were determined with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 datum and projection.</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>• 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 samples, with further preference afforded to such clusters that demonstrate anomalism across multiple key indicator elements (as opposed to single point anomalies).</li> </ul>
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>• The 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> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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>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> </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>The sampling program was undertaken primarily on US Federal Mining Claims that New World Cobalt holds a 100% interest in.</li> <li>Some of the samples collected in close proximity to the Salmon Canyon Deposit were collected on Federal Mining Claims that New World Cobalt is purchasing a 100% interest in from the Salmon Canyon Copper Company.</li> </ul>
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>To New World Cobalt's knowledge, no modern exploration has been undertaken previously within the area covered by this soil sampling program other than the previous work undertaken between 1960 and 1980 at the Salmon Canyon Deposit, which has been described in New World Cobalt's announcements to the ASX on 21 September 2017, 7 February 2018, 22 March 2018 and 6 April 2018.</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>New World Cobalt is exploring for sediment-hosted cobalt-copper deposits, similar to the Blackbird and Ram Cobalt Deposits that have been delineated previously in the Idaho Cobalt Belt.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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>• Not applicable as no drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
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>• Not applicable as no drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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>• Not applicable as no drilling is reported in this announcement.</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>• Maps showing the distribution of cobalt, copper and arsenic mineralisation are included in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
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>• Assay results from all samples are presented 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 and 6 April 2018, no other exploration data is available from this area at this time.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 detailed structural mapping and sampling and IP surveys over areas of interest. Once results from this work are assessed, drilling programs will be planned as appropriate.</li> </ul>