NEWS RELEASE
TSX.V/ASX: FCC
OTCQB: FTSSF

First Cobalt Intersects High Grade Cobalt at Bellellen

TORONTO, ON — (February 13, 2018) – First Cobalt Corp. (TSX-V: FCC, ASX: FCC, OTCQB: FTSSF) (the "Company") today announced positive drill results from the historic Bellellen mine in the Cobalt Camp, Ontario. These early results confirm the presence of high grade cobalt and nickel along the known Bellellen vein system south of the historic mine workings.

Highlights

- **2.0 metres of 0.78% Co and 0.83% Ni**, including **1.1 metres of 1.35% Co and 1.47% Ni** along the Bellellen Vein system that extends for approximately 300 metres of strike length
- Several calcite veins and disseminated zones of mineralization have been intersected
- Assays pending for additional 12 holes drilled as part of the 1,100m program at Bellellen
- Further support to the thesis of metal zoning of cobalt-nickel rich versus silver rich areas within a single hydrothermal system; a relationship seen elsewhere in the Camp

Trent Mell, President & Chief Executive Officer, commented:

"First assays from Bellellen drilling confirm the grades found in muckpile material sampled in 2017 and support our view that we now have a third area of interest in the Cobalt Camp. The Bellellen structure has adequate strike length to remain a priority target. Our 2018 drill strategy is to test several new target areas to confirm the cobalt grades of known systems throughout the Camp and then focus on those of sufficient size to support large tonnage operations."

Drilling at Bellellen began in January 2018 with 13 holes completed for over 1,100 metres. The program was intended to confirm the presence of cobalt-nickel mineralization away from historic mining and to identify the distribution of both vein-style and disseminated-style mineralization previously sampled from underground material.

Drill holes targeted the north-south trending Bellellen Vein and the northeast trending Frontier 2 Vein (Figure 1). In places, two holes were collared at the same location with different dip orientation to determine the direction of the veins.

Assays have been received from hole FCC-18-0007, returning 2.0m of 0.78% Co and 0.83% Ni, including 1.1m of 1.35% Co and 1.47% Ni. The mineralized intercept was about 20m from surface in a zone containing several veins (Figure 2). The highest grade of 2.40% Co over 0.3m represents visible cobalt minerals that also likely contain nickel. Anomalous cobalt (>0.05%) occurs within wallrocks on the margins of the high grade zone without visible veining. Fine disseminated cobalt minerals are likely present. Silver is relatively low suggesting the Bellellen area may represent a cobalt-nickel rich zonation in proximity to the silver-rich vein system at Keeley-Frontier.

Table 1. Summary of assay results from hole FCC-18-0007

Sample ID	From m	To m	Width m	Co %	Ag g/t	Ni %
E6607467	26.2	26.5	0.3	0.05	2	0.03
E6607468	26.5	26.8	0.3	**0.73**	1	**1.26**
E6607469	26.8	27.3	0.5	**1.11**	3	**1.78**
E6607470	27.3	27.6	0.3	**2.40**	2	**1.18**
E6607472	27.6	28.2	0.6	0.05	4	0.02
average	*26.2*	*28.2*	*2.0*	***0.78***	*3*	***0.83***
including	*26.5*	*27.6*	*1.1*	***1.35***	*2*	***1.47***

Note: Lengths are measured along the drill core and true widths of mineralization are not known at this time.

Several holes in this program intersected carbonate veins containing cobalt-nickel minerals as well as pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. In some holes tight folding of the volcanic rocks is evident and the Nipissing Diabase appears to be deeper than expected from bedrock mapping. The overall structural interpretation of the Bellellen area is ongoing to determine if these high grade cobalt-nickel veins are locally concentrated where folds converge.

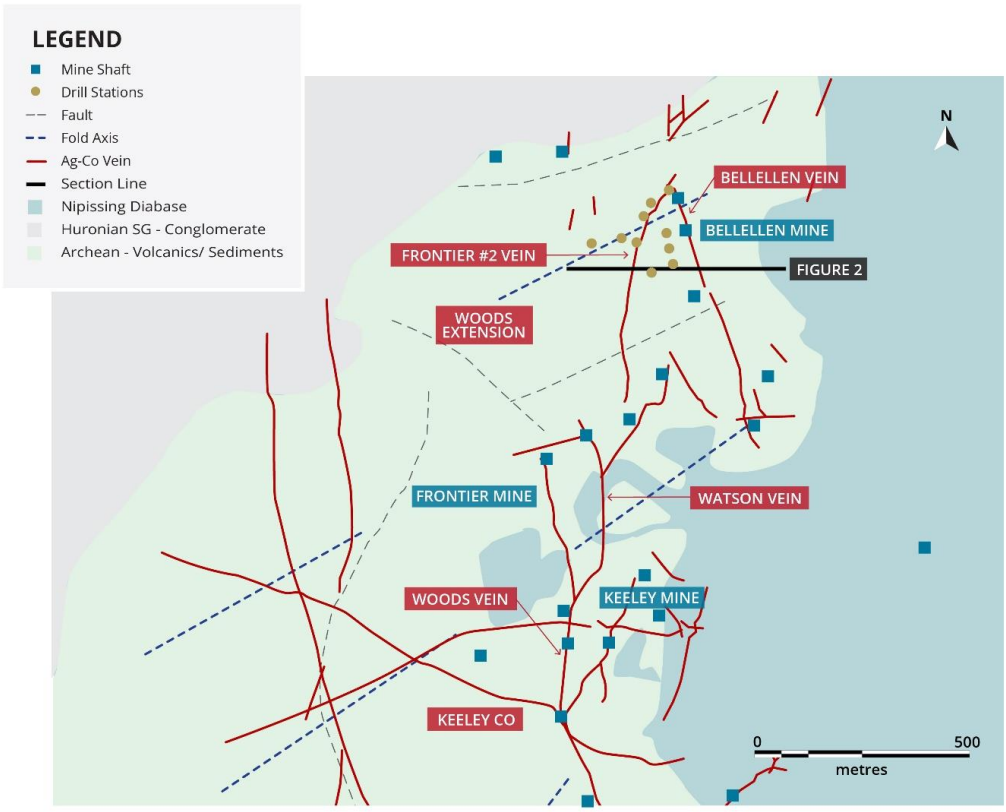

Figure 1. Bedrock geology and location of drilling stations in the 2017 drilling program. Silver-cobalt veins shown are compiled from historic maps and locations shown not be considered exact.

Cobalt-bearing minerals in hole FCC-18-0007 occur as discrete bands associated with small, centimetre-sized calcite veins occurring within chloritized mafic volcanic rocks. Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite occur in the wallrocks of the veins. Arsenopyrite is associated with anomalous cobalt. The hole was collared over 150m south of the main Bellellen mine shaft. Drill holes FCC-18-0008 and FCC-18-0013 were drilled to test the dip extension of the cobalt mineralization in FCC-18-0007. Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite as well as calcite veins

have also been noted in these holes.

Elsewhere in the Cobalt Camp at the Silverfields mine, high cobalt-nickel mineralization occurs along the margin of high grade silver veins, defining an extensive system. Silverfields produced approximately 18 million ounces of silver and was one of the largest producers, with over one million tonnes milled, in the Cobalt Camp.

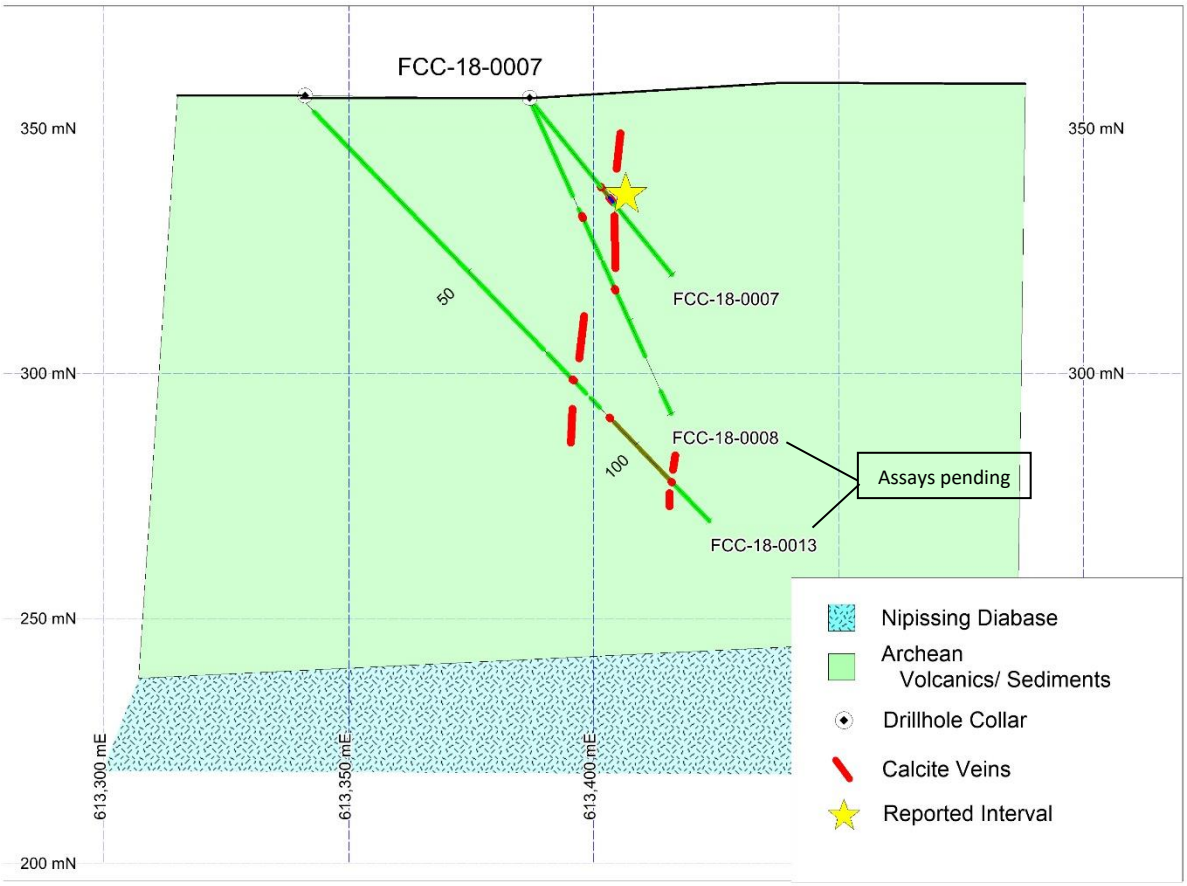

Figure 2. East-west geologic cross section of FCC-18-0007 and nearby drill holes. The section is 40m thick. Grid blocks are 50m by 50m. Easting co-ordinates are in UTM NAD83 Zone 17 co-ordinate system.

For a table of drill hole assay results to date, visit https://firstcobalt.com/projects/greater-cobalt-project.

Bellellen Mine

Mining at Bellellen mine began in 1909 around the same time the Haileybury, Frontier and Keeley mines began operations. The Bellellen mine contained high cobalt content relative to silver, thus it struggled to be economically viable in a silver mining era. Bellellen had intermittent production until 1943, when 12.3 tons of ore were shipped containing 9.25% Co and 11.55% Ni.

At Bellellen, the Nipissing Diabase has been interpreted at a depth of 125 metres below surface within a fold hinge. Between surface and the diabase, a thick sequence of mafic volcanic rocks occurs, suggesting depth potential to the known Co-Ag mineralization may exist in this area.

Samples from surface muckpiles at Bellellen returned high values of Co coincident with Ag, Ni

and Cu in various styles of mineralization (see September 28, 2017 press release). Mineralogy work on disseminated style mineralization found Co as glaucodot (Co,Fe)AsS as well as Co-bearing pyrite (see October 5, 2017 press release). This style of mineralization had not previously been recognized in the Cobalt Camp and suggests a broad hydrothermal system may be present at Bellellen.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

First Cobalt has implemented a quality-control program to comply with common industry best practices for sampling and analyses. Samples are collected from drill core from a range of 30 to 100cm length. Half-core samples are submitted for analyses. Standards and blanks are inserted every 20 samples. Duplicates are made from quarter core splits every 20 samples. Geochemical data were received from SGS Canada in Lakefield, Ontario, Canada. No QA/QC issues have been noted. SGS has used a sodium-peroxide fusion and ICP finish for analyses on all samples. Over-range (> 1%) Co and Ni are determined by a separate fusion and ICP finish.

Qualified and Competent Person Statement

Dr. Frank Santaguida, P.Geo., is the Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 who has reviewed and approved the contents of this news release. Dr. Santaguida is also a Competent Person (as defined in the JORC Code, 2012 edition) who is a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario (being a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' for the purposes of the ASX Listing Rules). Dr. Santaguida is employed on a full-time basis as Vice President, Exploration for First Cobalt. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

About First Cobalt

First Cobalt is the largest land owner in the Cobalt Camp in Ontario, Canada. The Company controls over 10,000 hectares of prospective land and 50 historic mines as well as a mill and the only permitted cobalt refinery in North America capable of producing battery materials. First Cobalt began drilling in the Cobalt Camp in 2017 and seeks to build shareholder value through new discovery and growth opportunities.

On behalf of First Cobalt Corp.

Trent Mell
President & Chief Executive Officer

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This news release may contain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (together, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable securities laws and the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, are forward-looking

statements. Generally, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as "plans", "expects', "estimates", "intends", "anticipates", "believes" or variations of such words, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, performance and opportunities to differ materially from those implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include the reliability of the historical data referenced in this press release and risks set out in First Cobalt's public documents, including in each management discussion and analysis, filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although First Cobalt believes that the information and assumptions used in preparing the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as of the date of this news release, and no assurance can be given that such events will occur in the disclosed times frames or at all. Except where required by applicable law, First Cobalt disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling conducted on diamond drill core • Samples are typically in the range of 0.3 to 1.0m at the discretion of the geologist according to lithological contacts, structures, veins, mineralized horizons. Drill core are cut and/or split in half and half core is submitted for analyses • Duplicate samples are made by cutting half core into quarter core and submitting as a separate sample. For split core, a duplicate sample is prepared by the lab at the request of FCC at the crushing stage of preparation. A duplicate sample is taken per every 20 samples. • Standards and blanks are inserted per every 20 samples. Standards have been generated from mineralized material from the project area and certified values for Co, and Ag have been derived by Analytical Solutions Ltd., an accredited geochemical consulting group. • Blank material is marble gravel used as decorative stone containing low levels of Co (<0.002%) • Samples are analysed by SGS Mineral Services. Sample preparation and analyses were done in Lakefield, Ontario, Canada • At the laboratory, samples <5 kg will be dried and crushed to 75% passing 2 mm screen, a 250 g split will then taken and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for analysis using Sodium Peroxide Fusion • SGS Minerals Services is a fully accredited laboratory and conforms with the requirements of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		CANP4E (ISO/IEC 17025:2005) and CANP1579 by the Standards Council of Canada. •
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• The drill program was conducted by a diamond drill rig operated by Laframboise Drilling of Earlton, Ontario. Drill core was NQ diameter and recovered with a standard core tube. Core was not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Diamond drill core recovery was determined by comparing the recovered core length measured by re-fitting the core to the known distance drilled for each 3m core run marked in the core box • Recovery is generally greater than 95% • Intervals with poor recovery (<60%) may require re-drilling when considering resource estimation
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill core is logged or supervised by a geologist accredited by the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario • The core was geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. However, it should be noted that the drilling was wide spaced and exploratory in nature; no Mineral Resource estimation or mining studies have been carried out. • Logging was qualitative in nature with some qualitative logging of recovery and magnetic susceptibility. Core was photographed wet and dry prior to sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Data from one diamond drill hole, FCC-18-0007, are presented in this press release. The drill hole is 47m in length and been geologically logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sampling conducted on diamond drill core • Samples are typically in the range of 0.3 to 1.0m at the discretion of the geologist according to lithological contacts, structures, veins, mineralized horizons. Drill core are cut and/or split in half and half core is submitted for analyses • Duplicate samples are made by cutting half core into quarter core and submitting as a separate sample. For split core, a duplicate sample is prepared by the lab at the request of FCC at the crushing stage of preparation. A duplicate sample is taken per every 20 samples. • Standards and blanks are inserted per every 20 samples. Standards have been generated from mineralized material from the project area and certified values for Co, and Ag have been derived by Analytical Solutions Ltd., an accredited geochemical consulting group. • Blank material is marble gravel used as decorative stone containing low levels of Co (<0.002%) • Samples are analysed by SGS Mineral Services. Sample preparation and analyses were done in Lakefield, Ontario, Canada • At the laboratory, samples <5 kg will be dried and crushed to 75% passing 2 mm screen, a 250 g split will then be taken and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns for analysis using Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Over range Ag (>1000 g/t) are analysed by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish • SGS Minerals Services is a fully accredited laboratory and conforms with the requirements of CANP4E (ISO/IEC 17025:2005) and CANP1579 by the Standards Council of Canada. • The sample size is appropriate to the mineralization style and grain size of the rocks
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• SGS analyse repeat samples, CRM standards and blanks per sample batch analysed by ICP. 50 samples constitute a sample batch and results are reported and reviewed by First Cobalt Corp. • Standards and blanks are inserted by First Cobalt geologists separately per every 20 samples. Standards are set according to Co grade: 0.2, 0.5, 0.9, 1.1, 2.0, and 4.2%. • Samples are passed or failed by a 10% relative error criteria. Failure of 2 samples per analytical batch requires a repeat of the analyses • Pulp checks per 5000 analyses are conducted regularly by submitting 5% of samples to another analytical lab
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data are reviewed by the VP Exploration who is the qualified person as well as the Exploration Manager and senior geologist responsible for the exploration program in Cobalt, Ontario • All persons are PGeo certified by the Association of Professional Geologists in Ontario

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Duplication of samples analyses were performed by the analytical labs according to their set protocol. • No holes were twinned in this drill program • Sample data entry (location, description sample number) are initially recorded during logging using sample ticket books and entered directly into the logging software (Access database) • Data are received from the lab electronically and stored in the logging software (Access database). • Values for the samples discussed are as received by the lab. • Averages are weighted according to the sample length of drill core measured. True widths are not estimated at this time due to only a few drill holes completed at this time to determine an accurate orientation of mineralization
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed after drilling using a differential GPS instrument • Downhole surveys are taken immediately below the over-casing depth and at the end of the hole. In addition, where holes are of sufficient length, a survey is completed every 50m or less upon request of the geologist supervising the drilling • A UTM grid system is used with a datum of NAD83 Zone 17 • Elevation is measured to a < 0.1m accuracy and is appropriate for the relatively flat relief of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration area
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes are variably spaced. Most drill stations are 25-50m spaced, but some drill stations contain 2-3 drill holes at different dip orientations, typically -50 to -75 deg., in order to intersect veins hosting mineralization and determine the vein orientation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• The drill holes reported here are oriented orthogonal to known vein structures as best determined as interpreted from historic data and from surface mapping • Individual veins are interpreted as part of a network system, so the orientation within a single drill hole may not reflect the true width • Sampling is not considered biased, but drill hole spacing is insufficient at this time to fully evaluate resources. Veins are generally 5-20cm in width and samples are taken to a minimum of 30cm to prevent overstatement of mineralizaton widths. Disseminated mineralization may be halos to veins and is assumed to have similar orientations to veins. • Further drilling is required to fully determine the width of mineralization over the strike length
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core are received from the contractor twice daily and inspected on receipt. • A company representative, typically a geoscientist, visits the drill each day

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A standard operating procedure has been defined for logging and sampling per industry standards • Samples are defined during logging by a professional geologist. Sample labels are inserted into the core boxes by the logging geologist. Samples are cut and split in the same facility as logging by technicians. Samples are bagged with sample tags inserted into the bag and labels marked with marker on the outside. Sample bags are sealed using a plastic lock cable tie. Samples are placed in white rice bags for ease of handling to an approximate weight of 30kg. The rice bags are labelled with sample number ranges and each is addressed with the laboratory. Rice bags are sealed using a plastic lock cable tie. • Samples batches dispatched to the lab are defined by individual drill holes to reduce possible sample mixing errors between holes
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been done at this time as only half of the total samples have been analysed at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Greater Cobalt Project consists of several mining patents, mining leases and unpatented exploration claims. In total, the Greater Cobalt Project consists of 10,000 hectares of prospective land and 50 historic mines. • The Project is sub-divided into three areas: Cobalt North, Cobalt Central and Cobalt South • Drilling and assay data in this press release are from the Cobalt South area • The Cobalt South area is situated in South Lorrain Township, near the historic town of Silver Centre, Ontario; approximately 500km north of Toronto, Ontario. • Drilling was conducted on exploration claim number **4275044**; the claim is held 100% by First Cobalt Corp. • Permission to conduct exploration activities on the claim was granted by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines on Dec 27, 2017
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic Mmning at Bellellen mine began in 1909 around the same time the Haileybury, Frontier and Keeley mines began operations. The Bellellen mine contained high cobalt content relative to silver, thus it struggled to be economically viable in a silver mining era. Bellellen had intermittent production until 1943, when 12.3 tons of ore were shipped containing 9.25% Co and 11.55% Ni. • No diamond drilling has been conducted in the area. •
Geology	Archean Keewatin rocks are the oldest rocks in the Cobalt Camp and form the southernmost portion of the Western Abitibi subprovince of the Superior Province. These rocks include predominantly intermediate to mafic metavolcanic flows with intercalated metasedimentary rocks. The Archean rocks were folded and intruded by mafic to ultramafic dikes and granite stocks and batholiths. The eroded Archean surface is unconformably overlain by relatively flat lying Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Huronian Supergroup which forms the mildly deformed Cobalt Embayment of the Southern Province. At the northeast edge of the Cobalt Embayment in the Cobalt area, the Huronian Supergroup rocks comprise only the Cobalt Group (Gowganda and Lorrain formations) and are commonly found filling interpreted paleo-valleys or troughs in the

Criteria	Commentary
	Archean basement. Early Proterozoic-age Nipissing Diabase intrudes both the Archean basement and the Huronian sediments. The Nipissing Diabase are the most abundant and widespread igneous rocks intruding the Huronian Supergroup sediments and occur as dykes, and sills up to several hundred metres thick. In the Cobalt area, the Nipissing diabase is interpreted as a thick undulating sheet intruding the Cobalt Group sediments at or immediately above the Archean unconformity. The Cobalt Camp is the type locality of arsenide silver-cobalt vein deposits which are the exploration target at the Cobalt Project. Arsenide silver-cobalt vein deposits are localized in areas affected by basinal subsidence and rifting and are spatially related to regional fault systems and closely associated with intrusions of mafic rocks. The arsenide silver-cobalt vein deposits in the Cobalt Camp are associated with Aphebian conglomerate, quartzite, and greywacke rocks of the Cobalt Group (Coleman Member of the Gowganda Formation), as well as with major sill-like bodies of Nipissing diabase and with Archean mafic and intermediate lavas and intercalated pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks. Distribution of the silver-cobalt veins in the Cobalt Camp is controlled by the contact between the Nipissing diabase sheets and the rocks of the Cobalt Group (Gowganda Formation) and to a lesser extent the Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The veins occur in the diabase and in the Aphebian and Archean rocks within about 200 m of their contact with the diabase. The Properties are underlain by the rock types associated with the historic arsenide Ag-Co vein deposits elsewhere in the Camp, namely Archean (Keewatin) metavolcanics and metasediments, Proterozoic (Huronian) Cobalt Group sediments and Nipissing Diabase. Minor occurrences of quartz-carbonate veining with sporadic arsenide Ag-Co mineralization are present within the Properties. Within the Cobalt South Project area, the historic Keeley-Frontier Mine had significant silver and cobalt production; the historic Bellellen mine also reported minor production of Ag and Co •
Drill hole Information	• One drill holes with assay results are reported here • co-ordinates in UTM NAD83 Zone 17

Hole-ID	EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH (deg)	DIP (deg)	LENGTH (m)
FCC-18-0007	613386.8	5228839.5	356.2	75	-50	47

- For the purpose of the press release all data relating to intersections are reported in the press

Criteria	Commentary
	release with relevant maps and cross sections or are also available via website https://firstcobalt.com/projects/greater-cobalt-project/
Data aggregation methods	• Weighted averaging of data to report metals over drilling intervals has been done for this press release • Below detection values (if encountered) are halved for averaging. Detection limit for Ag = 1 g/t; Co and Ni = 5 g/t • The full dataset is available via the company website: https://firstcobalt.com/projects/greater-cobalt-project/
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The drill hole reported here are oriented orthogonal to known mineralization as best determined from compilation of historical data and from surface mapping to identify true widths as interpreted from historic data • Individual veins are interpreted as part of a network system, so the orientation within a single drill hole may not reflect the true width •
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and cross sections showing the location of drill holes discussed are included within the press release.
Balanced reporting	• For the purpose of the press release all data relating to intersections are reported in the press release or are available via website https://firstcobalt.com/projects/greater-cobalt-project/
Other substantive exploration data	• A 50m spaced heli-borne magnetic and Very-Low Frequency electromagnetic survey dataset is available for the complete Greater Cobalt area.
Further work	• Planned work is outlined in the press release consisting of follow-up drilling as well as bore-hole and ground electromagnetic geophysical surveys

Criteria	Commentary
	• Interpretation of all assay and geochemical data from drilling is ongoing (13 drill holes were completed at the Bellellen between Jan 16 to Feb 2, 2018). Sampling of the drill core is on-going and assays are pending for 2 holes submitted to the lab (as of Feb 13, 2018).