First Cobalt Further Extends Kerr Target to 350 Metres

TORONTO, ON — (May 24, 2018) – First Cobalt Corp. (TSX-V: FCC; ASX: FCC; OTCQX: FTSSF) (the "Company") is pleased to announce that results of recent drilling have further extended the strike length of the mineralized zone in the Kerr area to over 350 metres. Results to date from this recently-identified mineralized zone located south of Kerr Lake in the Cobalt North area of the Canadian Cobalt Camp confirm the area hosts a near-surface network of cobalt veins and disseminated mineralization associated with silver and nickel, as well as copper, zinc and lead.

Highlights

- New assay results have extended strike length of mineralized zone from 200 metres to 350 metres
- Majority of mineralization intercepted between 25 and 100 metres below surface and is believed to extend to surface
- Drilling continues to intersect a network of cobalt veins and disseminated mineralization associated with silver and nickel within wider intervals containing elevated copper, zinc and lead including:
    - **0.11% Co, 28.1 g/t Ag and 0.99% Cu over 3.3m**
    - **0.21% Co, 89.2 g/t Ag and 0.96% Pb over 1.8m**

Trent Mell, President & Chief Executive Officer, commented:

"These results have reinforced our confidence in the geological model we have developed for drill targeting in the Cobalt Camp. The Kerr area results support our thesis for the Camp that there is considerable potential for near-surface cobalt mineralization. We have extended the strike length of mineralization and established a more robust understanding of the geologic controls to cobalt mineralization that can be applied to future targeting."

Recent drilling in the Kerr #2 target in Cobalt North has extended the length of the zone of cobalt mineralization initially recognized by First Cobalt (see March 26, 2018 and May 3, 2018 press releases) to more than 350 metres. A network of multiple veins at various orientations containing cobalt and several other metals has been intersected along with disseminated mineralization.

To date, 13 drill holes have been completed targeting the Kerr #2 mineralized zone with assay results now received from eight holes. The initial drill holes were planned using a 3D geological model based on digital compilation of historic mine workings, integrated with exploration drilling and surface bedrock geology maps of the entire Kerr area compiled by First Cobalt. At the Kerr #2 target, elevated silver was intersected by historic drilling but not developed by underground mining, so the cobalt potential in the area remains high.

Assay results from the first two holes returned, FCC-18-0021 and FCC-18-0023 collared over 160m apart, showed cobalt mineralization occurs with elevated silver including 10.4m of 0.15% Co and 44 g/t Ag. Mineralization in these two holes is considered continuous and was

extended by two additional holes, FCC-18-0022 and FCC-18-0032, based on oriented drill core interpretation. The two most recent holes, FCC-18-0033 and FCC-18-0034, extend the mineralized zone from Kerr #2 an additional 150m to 350m and may be part of the vein networks developed at the Drummond Mine (Figure 1).

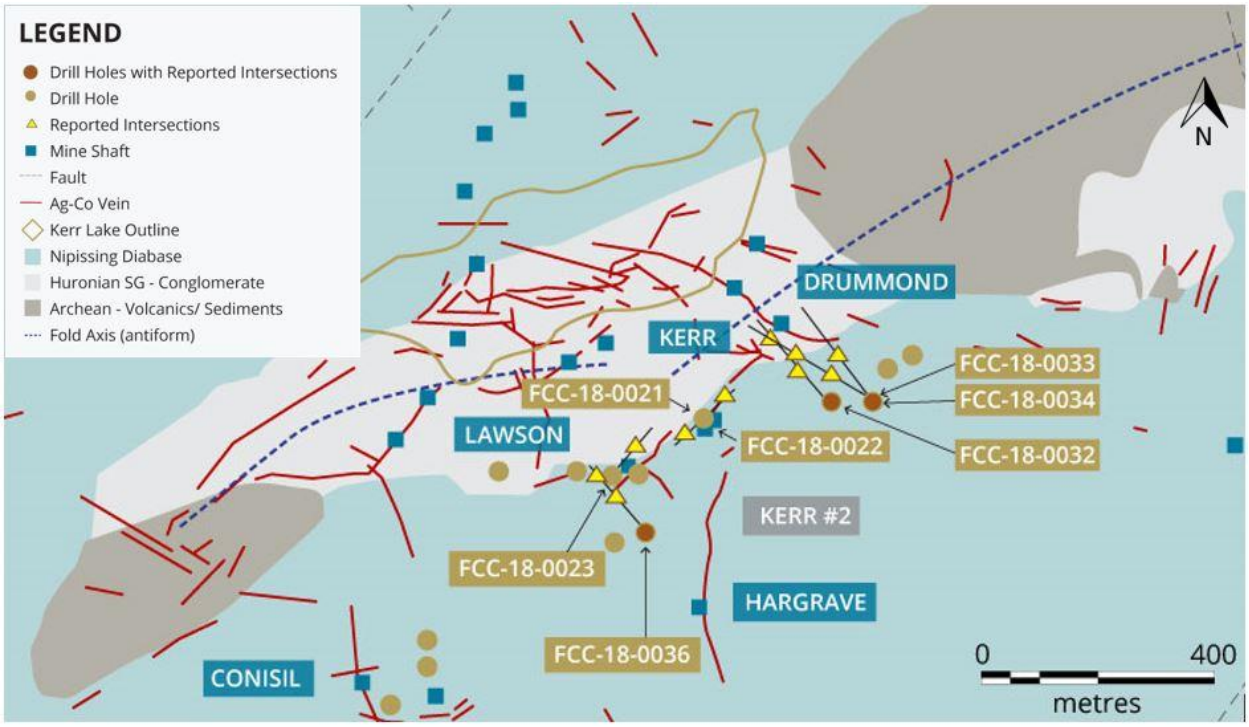

Figure 1. Bedrock geology and location of drilling stations in the Kerr #2 target area. Silver-cobalt veins are compiled from historic maps and locations should not be considered exact.

The Kerr #2 target area is roughly parallel to the silver-rich vein system mined at the Kerr Lake, Lawson and Drummond Mines to the north where the vein network is extensive.

Detailed Results

The mineralized network is best developed in sedimentary rocks, highlighting a geological control that can support further drill targeting and exploration elsewhere in the Camp. The three drill holes reported today show that individual veins cut the Archean rocks, but in places also follow particular sedimentary rock units considered "preferred horizons" for vein development. As a result, vein orientations are variable and the mineralization style is described as a network zone. All three holes are shallowly dipping, -45 to 50 degrees, so mineralization is relatively shallow and likely extends to surface.

Table 1: Summary of assay results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Co %	Ag g/t	Ni %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
FCC-18-0033	120.30	123.60	3.30	0.11	21.8	0.02	0.98	0.05	0.06
FCC-18-0034	126.60	128.00	1.40	0.82	9.5	0.16	0.21	0.16	0.04
including	*127.00*	*127.70*	*0.70*	*1.62*	*12.5*	*0.31*	*0.18*	*0.13*	*0.02*
FCC-18-0034	194.15	195.30	1.15	0.27	53.4	0.01	0.20	1.13	0.15
FCC-18-0036	89.40	91.20	1.80	0.21	89.2	0.01	0.04	0.96	0.05
FCC-18-0036	116.30	117.10	0.80	0.18	35.8	0.02	0.29	1.26	0.36

Drilling lengths are as recorded downhole and do not necessarily represent true widths of mineralization as multiple vein orientations have been intersected.

Drill hole FCC-18-0033 was drilled to test the eastern strike extension of the Kerr #2 mineralized zone. Veins containing cobalt and copper minerals were intersected sub-parallel to the bedding of the host Archean sedimentary rocks. Silver is associated with copper within the mineralized interval with grades up to 48 g/t with 2.32% Cu in individual samples. In places, similar veins contain abundant zinc and lead minerals.

FCC-18-0034 was collared from the same drilling station; oriented northwest to intersect the host rocks across their strike length to determine true widths of the mineralized veins. Several individual veins were intersected with one interval containing several veins with cobalt in the veins as well as within the surrounding host rocks along fine fractures. Nickel is directly associated with cobalt and likely contained in the same minerals. In both drill holes, anomalous silver (up to 20 g/t) is associated with lead and zinc extending beyond the intervals containing cobalt. In FCC-18-0034, cobalt mineralization occurs within a 4.1m interval containing 0.70% Zn and 0.44% Pb. Veining continued to depth with a 4.0m interval of 1.58% Zn and 0.66% Pb at 297m downhole.

Drill hole FCC-18-0036 was collared at the western portion of the Kerr #2 zone, oriented to intersect the previously reported mineralization to determine the true widths of veins. Two intervals of cobalt mineralization 25 metres apart were intersected, indicating veins may be concentrated into zones with mineable widths. The second cobalt-rich interval occurs within a 2.9m zone containing 0.89% Zn and 0.75% Pb. The host rocks to both intervals are also sedimentary indicating veins may be better developed in these rocks compared to the volcanic rocks nearby reflecting a geological control to mineralization.

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

Cobalt North

The Kerr area contains several historic mines including Crown Reserve, Kerr Lake, Lawson, Drummond, Conisil and Hargrave, and produced over 50 million ounces silver mainly between 1905 to 1950. Other historic mines owned by First Cobalt in the Cobalt North area include the Silver Banner, Juno, Silverfields, Hamilton, Ophir mines. The Kerr Lake Mine consisted of thirteen separate shafts with underground development over 20km. The deepest shaft was less than 200m.

The 2018 Cobalt North drill program consists of 17,000 metres with over 7,000 metres in the Kerr area designed to test trends in mineralization found in historic drilling and major structures interpreted to be associated with mineralization. Disseminated polymetallic cobalt-silver-copper-zinc-lead mineralization has been recognized in samples from underground material in muckpiles from the Drummond mine showing a wide range of styles occur in this

area (October 26, 2017 press release). Positive results the program to date in the Kerr area have warranted additional drilling.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

First Cobalt has implemented a quality control program to comply with common industry best practices for sampling and analysis. Samples are collected from drill core from a range of 30 to 100cm length. Half-core samples are submitted for analysis. Standards and blanks are inserted every 20 samples. Duplicates are made from quarter core splits every 20 samples. Geochemical data were received from AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. All results have passed QA/QC protocols. AGAT has used a sodium-peroxide fusion and ICP finish for analyses on all samples. High silver values (>20 g/t) are determined by a separate three-acid digestion 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 aims to create the largest pure-play cobalt exploration and development company in the world. The Company controls over 10,000 hectares of prospective land covering over 50 historic mines as well as mineral processing facilities in the Cobalt Camp in Ontario, Canada. The First Cobalt Refinery is the only permitted facility in North America capable of producing cobalt battery materials.

First Cobalt seeks to build shareholder value through new discovery, mineral processing and growth opportunities, with a focus on North America. On March 14, 2018, First Cobalt announced a friendly merger with US Cobalt Inc. (TSX-V: USCO, OTCQB: USCFF), which remains subject to regulatory approvals. This transaction will strategically position First Cobalt as a leading non-DRC cobalt company with three significant North American assets: the Canadian Cobalt Camp, with more than 50 past producing mines; the Iron Creek Project in Idaho and the only permitted cobalt refinery in North America capable of producing battery materials. The transaction with US Cobalt is expected to close by the end of May 2018.

On behalf of First Cobalt Corp.

Trent Mell
President & Chief Executive Officer

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Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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. In particular, forward-looking information included in this news release includes, without limitation, the anticipated closing date of the Transaction, the receipt of final court approval and other regulatory approvals. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements are set forth in the management discussion and analysis and other disclosures of risk factors for each of First Cobalt and US Cobalt, filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although First Cobalt and US Cobalt believe 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 and US Cobalt disclaim 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. OREAS standard material has also been used. • Blank material is marble gravel used as decorative stone containing low levels of Co (<0.002%) • Samples are analysed by AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario. Sample preparation was done in Timmins, 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 followed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• AGAT is a fully accredited laboratory and conforms with the requirements of 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 oriented using the Boart-Longyear TruCore orientation tool.
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

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		susceptibility. Core was photographed wet and dry prior to sampling. • Data from two diamond drill holes, FCC-18-0022 and FCC-18-0032, are presented in this press release. The drill holes are 101m and 299m in length respectively. Each have 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. OREAS standard material has also been used. • Blank material is marble gravel used as decorative stone containing low levels of Co (<0.002%) • Samples are analysed by AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario. Sample preparation was done in Timmins, Ontario, Canada

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		• 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 followed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish. • AGAT 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.*	• AGAT 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. First Cobalt reference standards are set according to Co grade of: 0.2, 0.5, 0.9, 1.1, 2.0, and 4.2%. An OREAS Standard of 0.09% Co has also been used. • Samples are passed or failed by a +/- standard deviation 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*	• 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 supervising drilling are PGeo certified by the Association of Professional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Geologists in Ontario • 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. • No weighted averages have been reported for either drill hole. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appropriate for the relatively flat relief of the 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. 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. In places multiple drill holes are collared from a single station to also account for winter conditions.
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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		visits the drill each day • 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 North area; specifically within the Kerr Lake Property • The Kerr Lake Property is situated in Coleman Township, near the town of Cobalt, Ontario; approximately 500km north of Toronto, Ontario. • The Kerr Lake Property consists of 9 patented mining claims held 100% by First Cobalt Corp. • Pin Numbers as assigned by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources are as follows: 61389-0058, 61389-0059, 61389—0060, 61389—061, 61389-0069, 61389-0070, 61389-0071, 61389-0072 • No obstructions to mineral exploration have been placed on the Kerr Lake Property
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic mining on the Kerr Lake property was prolific from several underground operations at Drummond, Kerr Lake, Lawson, Hargrave and Consil mines. Mining began in 1905; the most recent mining occurred at Conisil between 1961 to 1965. A total of over 37 million ounces silver and over 900,000 lbs cobalt were produced from these mines. • Diamond drilling has been conducted in places, largely from underground. Approximately 600 holes have been completed from underground. • Surface drilling on the the Kerr Lake Property area was conducted between 1973 and 1978 by Canadaka Mines Limited a subsidiary of St. Joseph Exploration Ltd. Approximately 100 drill holes were conducted focussed on silver-copper-zinc-lead mineralization
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

Criteria	Commentary
	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 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.
Drill hole Information	• Two 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-18-0022	601658	5247634	311.5	47	-50	101
FCC-18-0032	601800	5247661	329	330	-50	299

- For the purpose of the press release all data relating to intersections are reported in the press release with relevant maps and cross sections or are also available via website

Criteria	Commentary
	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, Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb = 5 g/t • The full dataset for intervals discussed is available via the company website: https://firstcobalt.com/projects/greater-cobalt-project/
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The drill holes 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 (if relevant) 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. Historic underground mining infrastructure and historic diamond drilling have been compiled and integrated into 3D model.
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 • Interpretation of all geological, assay and geochemical data from drilling is ongoing. Results from other drill target areas in the Greater Cobalt Project are also used for regional geological

Criteria	Commentary
	interpretations