



First Cobalt Drills 25.7 metres of 0.35% Cobalt at Iron Creek

TORONTO, ON — (October 24, 2018) – First Cobalt Corp. (TSX-V: FCC; ASX: FCC; OTCQX: FTSSF) (the "Company") is pleased to report new drill results from its Iron Creek Cobalt Project in Idaho, USA. Results reported today demonstrate thicker cobalt mineralized zones as well as mineralization between the two recognized zones.

Highlights

- All drill holes reported contain mineralization over long widths and grades above the Inferred Resource average grade, including:
 - **25.7m of 0.35% Co and 0.62 Cu (0.42% CoEq)** in hole ICS18-03
 - **22.6m of 0.34% Co and 0.59% Cu (0.40%CoEq)** in hole IC18-29
 - **27.8m of 0.27% Co and 1.09% Cu (0.38% CoEq)** in hole ICS18-02
- Higher grade mineralization occurs within the broader zones of mineralization, including **8.0m of 0.45% Co and 2.07% Cu (0.65%CoEq)** in hole ICS18-02
- Several mineralized intersections occur in between the No Name and Waite Zones, including **3.8m of 0.30% Co** in hole IC18-28
- Further drilling for an additional 300m along strike to the east of the current resource is planned to test extension of mineralization

Trent Mell, President & Chief Executive Officer, commented:

"Today's drill results from our flagship asset support the development vision for the future of the Iron Creek Project. We now have three drill rigs on site for infill and extensional drilling as we work towards updating the mineral resource estimate in early 2019."

Assay results reported today infill previous drilling in the eastern portion of both the No Name and Waite Zones (Figure 1). Drilling specifically targeted mineralization near surface around Adit#1 using a relatively tight spacing of less than 20m, which could be considered appropriate for Indicated Resource estimation (Figure 2).

Surface and underground drilling from the eastern extent of the resource identified higher grades of cobalt and copper mineralization (up to 0.61% Co and 2.02% Cu over 2.7m true width) within broader intervals of mineralization in the No Name Zone.

All six holes intersected cobalt and copper mineralization in between the two recognized zones, No Name and Waite. Based on the current drilling data, these mineralized intervals between the zones in the eastern portion of Iron Creek support development vision of the Company's pit constrained maiden resource estimate (see September 26 press release). More infill drilling is planned to test the continuity of mineralization in this area.

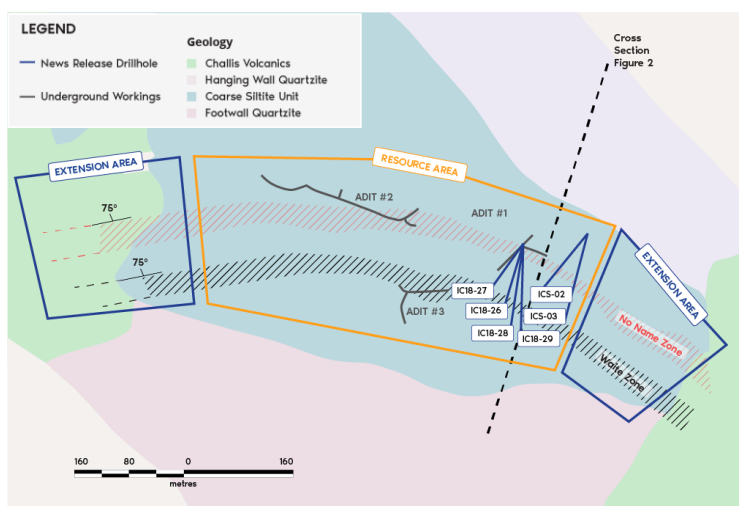


Figure 1. Bedrock geology and surface expression of cobalt-copper mineralization at Iron Creek.

Assay results from each hole show a strong overlap of higher grade cobalt and copper mineralization in this area (Table 1). Overlapping intercepts of both cobalt and copper mineralization with higher grades contained within broader zones include **0.61% Co and 2.02% Cu over 2.7m** in IC18-27 within **12.3m of 0.38% Co and 1.63% Cu** and **0.60% Co and 1.38% Cu over 2.4m** in IC18-28 within **18.0m of 0.30% Co and 1.21% Cu** (Figure 2).

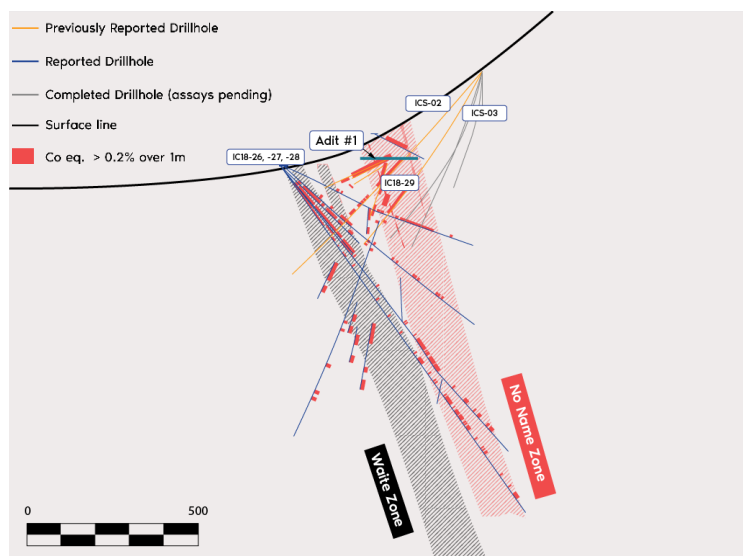


Figure 2. Cross section of drill holes reported. Width of the cross section is 33 metres (100 feet). Outlines of mineralized zones are interpreted from the 3D geological model considering drill intersections outside of the cross section.

In all drill holes, copper mineralization typically occurs with cobalt in both the No Name and Waite Zones. As seen in Adit#1, intersections of massive pyrite lenses are one to two metres thick as host to higher grades of cobalt. Massive sulphide mineralization characterizes the No Name Zone in this area. Chalcopyrite is also prominent with pyrite and as centimetre-sized veins in higher grade copper intervals.

Table 1. Assay Results

Hole ID	Mineralized Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Length (m)	True Width (m)	True Width (feet)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	CoEq (%)
IC18-26	No Name	0.0	18.6	18.6	15.4	50.5	0.28	1.18	0.40

Hole ID	Mineralized Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Length (m)	True Width (m)	True Width (feet)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	CoEq (%)
	<i>including</i>	5.0	6.9	1.8	1.5	5.0	0.60	0.89	0.69
	Between Zones	29.9	32.9	3.0	2.6	8.4	0.09	0.28	0.11
		42.8	44.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	0.24	0.21	0.26
	Waite	57.3	61.9	4.6	3.9	12.7	0.30	0.41	0.34
	Footwall	89.2	94.6	5.4	4.6	15.0	0.11	0.01	0.11
IC18-27	No Name	0.0	13.8	13.8	12.3	40.2	0.38	1.63	0.54
	<i>including</i>	10.4	13.4	3.0	2.7	8.9	0.61	2.02	0.81
	Between Zones	19.4	23.3	3.8	3.4	11.3	0.04	1.07	0.14
		32.2	33.2	1.1	1.0	3.2	0.12	0.27	0.15
		88.4	89.6	1.2	1.2	3.8	0.17	0.10	0.18
	Waite	101.8	106.4	4.6	4.3	14.2	0.21	0.00	0.21
	<i>including</i>	103.1	104.9	1.7	1.6	5.4	0.35	0.01	0.35
	footwall	115.5	116.3	0.8	0.8	2.6	0.18	0.00	0.18
IC18-28	No Name	0.0	27.1	27.1	18.0	58.9	0.30	1.21	0.42
	<i>including</i>	5.2	8.8	3.7	2.4	7.8	0.60	1.38	0.74
	Between Zones	37.5	40.8	3.4	2.3	7.6	0.12	0.04	0.12
		46.9	49.7	2.7	1.9	6.2	0.24	0.11	0.25
		53.6	59.1	5.5	3.8	12.4	0.30	0.09	0.30
	<i>including</i>	53.6	55.8	2.1	1.5	4.8	0.57	0.20	0.59
	Waite	67.5	69.5	2.0	1.4	4.7	0.21	0.01	0.21
		106.3	110.9	4.6	3.6	11.7	0.23	0.01	0.23
IC18-29	No Name	0.0	44.5	44.5	22.6	74.1	0.34	0.59	0.40
	<i>including</i>	4.6	9.1	4.6	2.3	7.6	0.48	1.10	0.59
		19.1	26.2	7.2	3.6	11.9	0.65	0.38	0.68
	Between Zones	63.7	71.3	7.6	4.1	13.6	0.11	0.00	0.11
		75.9	77.9	2.0	1.1	3.7	0.22	0.00	0.22
	Waite	136.5	139.0	2.5	1.7	5.6	0.14	0.01	0.14
ICS18-02	No Name	107.0	139.5	32.5	27.8	91.2	0.27	1.09	0.38
	<i>including</i>	127.7	137.1	9.4	8.0	26.3	0.45	2.07	0.65
	Between Zones	151.0	158.9	7.9	6.8	22.2	0.12	0.01	0.12
	Waite	168.1	177.4	9.3	8.0	26.3	0.19	0.00	0.19
	<i>including</i>	169.0	174.5	5.5	4.7	15.5	0.26	0.00	0.26
	Waite	188.2	191.5	3.3	2.8	9.3	0.24	0.00	0.24
ICS18-03	No Name	124.7	157.9	33.2	25.7	84.2	0.35	0.62	0.42
	<i>including</i>	139.0	141.6	2.6	2.0	6.6	0.55	0.66	0.62
		150.9	157.9	7.0	5.5	18.1	0.64	0.19	0.66
	Between Zones	164.6	166.1	1.5	1.2	4.0	0.14	0.01	0.14
		185.9	191.4	5.5	4.5	14.6	0.11	0.01	0.11

True thickness estimated from 3D geological model also considering drill holes on strike. Cobalt equivalent is calculated as %CoEq = %Co + (%Cu/10) based on US\$30/lb Co and US\$3/lb Cu. No metallurgical recoveries were applied to either metal as it is expected that the metallurgical recoveries will be similar for both metals. Flotation tests support the Company's opinion that both cobalt and copper are of sufficient grade to be recovered.

Iron Creek Property¹

First Cobalt announced on September 26, 2018 an Inferred Resource estimate at Iron Creek of 26.9 million tonnes grading 0.11% cobalt equivalent (0.08% Co and 0.30% Cu containing 46.2 million pounds of cobalt and 176.2 million pounds of copper) under a base case scenario pit constrained and deeper mineral resource. An alternative underground-only scenario results in 4.4 million tonnes grading 0.23% Co and 0.68% Cu (0.30% CoEq) using a cutoff underground grade of 0.18% CoEq and containing 22.3 million pounds of cobalt and 66.7 million pounds of copper. The Inferred Resource is based on drilling over a strike length of approximately 500 metres and a dip extent of over 150 metres. Preliminary metallurgical testing concludes that simple flotation methods are applicable, yielding recoveries of 96% for cobalt and 95% for copper in rougher floatation.

Drilling is ongoing to extend the strike length of the mineralized zone from over 500 metres to over 1,000 metres and test down dip extensions of known cobalt-copper zones from 150 metres to over 300 metres below surface.

The Iron Creek property consists of patented mining claims surrounded by unpatented mining claims covering an area of 1,698 acres. Significant infrastructure is in place to support multiple drills and underground activity. Historic underground development includes 600 metres of drifting in three adits and an all-weather road connecting the project to a state highway.

Cobalt-copper mineralization occurs largely within two distinct east-west trending zones. The No Name and Waite Zones are roughly parallel and dip roughly 75° to the north, remaining open at depth and open along the east and west strike extensions. The No Name Zone and the Waite Zone have true widths between 10m and 30m. Mineralization also occurs between the No Name and Waite Zones as 1m to 5m pods.

Cobalt-copper mineralization occurs as semi-massive and disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite along stratabound bands within finely layered meta-sedimentary rocks consisting of interbedded argillite and quartzite. Thin veins of sulfide minerals also cut the bands and meta-sedimentary rocks. Quartzite units make up the hangingwall and footwall to the mineralized meta-sedimentary horizon. This stratigraphic sequence has been mapped at surface and by drilling to extend along strike for at least two kilometres.

The principal mineral assemblage consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and magnetite with much lesser quantities of native copper and arsenopyrite locally. Scanning-electron and microprobe tests indicate the cobalt occurs largely or entirely within pyrite and there is a distinct lack of cobaltite, a common cobalt ore mineral containing arsenic. Drill results demonstrate that the cobalt and copper mineralization are in part separated from each other spatially, and in part overlapping.

Corporate Update

In conjunction with the recent appointment of Ryan Snyder as Chief Financial Officer for First Cobalt, certain directors and officers of the Company have been granted incentive stock options to purchase an aggregate of 400,000 common shares of First Cobalt exercisable at a price of \$0.27 for a period of five years. The grant of options remains subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange and the requirements of the Australian Securities Exchange.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

First Cobalt has implemented a quality control program to comply with industry best practices for sampling, chain of custody and analyses. Blanks, duplicates and standards are inserted at the core processing site as part of the QA/QC program. Samples are prepared and analyzed by American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Sparks, Nevada. Over 15% of the samples analyzed are control samples consisting of checks, blanks, and duplicates inserted by the Company; in addition to the control samples inserted by the lab. Drill core samples are dried, weighed

crushed to 85 % passing -6 mesh, roll crushed to 85% passing -10 mesh, split 250 gram pulps, then pulverized in a closed bowl ring pulverizer to 95 % passing -150 mesh, then analyzed by a 5 acid digestion for ICP analysis. All samples have passed QA/QC protocols.

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 a North American pure-play cobalt company whose flagship asset is the Iron Creek Cobalt Project in Idaho, USA, which has Inferred mineral resources of 26.9 million tonnes grading 0.11% cobalt equivalent. The Company's other assets include 50 past-producing mines in the Canadian Cobalt Camp and the only permitted cobalt refinery in North America capable of producing battery materials.

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 Estimates of Resources

Readers are cautioned that mineral resources are not economic mineral reserves and that the economic viability of resources that are not mineral reserves has not been demonstrated. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environmental, permitting, legal, title, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues. The mineral resource estimate is classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" incorporated by reference into NI 43-101. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies or economic studies except for Preliminary Economic Assessment as defined under NI 43-101. Readers are cautioned not to assume that further work on the stated resources will lead to mineral reserves that can be mined economically. An Inferred Mineral Resource as defined by the CIM Standing Committee is "that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration."

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 are set forth in the management discussion and analysis and other

disclosures of risk factors for First Cobalt, 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.

1. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the ASX announcement dated 25 September 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed since last reported.

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October 24, 2018

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are taken from NQ drill core Samples generally range from 1 to 5 ft of drill core, with intervals selected by the geologist based on lithological contacts, mineralized zones and faults. Samples are sawn in half and one half of the core is submitted for analysis 1 duplicate, 1 blank and 1 reference standard sample are inserted into the sample stream for every 15 core samples. Each hole is on a separate submittal to the lab, with the QA samples comprising roughly 20% of the total samples. Duplicate samples are made by cutting half core into two quarters and submitting as separate samples. Blank material is unmineralized rock of the same lithology as the samples, collected from access roads on the project, with lack of mineralization determined by repeated assays at same lab with same methods as samples Commercial reference standards from OREAS were used and represent the range of assay values expected from drill samples. Samples are prepared and analysed by American Assay Labs in Sparks, Nevada

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling at Iron creek is diamond core using five foot long standard rods. Holes are all NQ diameter, with core recovered with a wire-line core barrel • Downhole surveys were taken with a Reflex EZ-Shot tool every 100 ft downhole starting at 50 ft
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of core recovered is measured by driller before extracting from barrel. Core is arranged and placed intact into a cardboard core containing 10 ft total core. A wooden block marked with the end footage, length drilled and measured recovery is placed at the end of each drill run. The geologist measures the total length and percentage recovery again when recording RQD values. • Core recovery was almost entirely >95%, with poor recovery limited to narrow structural zones un-associated with mineralization
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core is logged by company geologic contractors, with logging supervised by the Chief Geologist, who is accredited by the American Institute of Professional Geologists • The core was geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> metallurgical studies. Core is photographed and RQD data is recorded prior to being sawed in half lengthwise. Lithology, alteration, mineralization, structure and comments are recorded in a standardized digital template for the entire length of each hole. Mineralization is recorded in a quantitative manner as percentages by mass; alteration is recorded on relative intensity; lithology is divided into one of seven geologic units. Lithology, alteration and structure are recorded in a qualitative nature.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is sawed in half lengthwise using an Almonte automated core saw with coffin trays to hold core intact. Geologists pick sample intervals based on lithology and mineralization breaks, with minimum 1 ft length and maximum 5 ft length samples. Intervals are marked in the core box and recorded on the logging form One half of the core in each sample interval is placed in a bag labelled with hole ID and footage interval and sealed in a separate super-sack for each hole to await shipment to lab. Sample weight ranges from 0.5-5 kg, averaging 2.45 kg. Duplicate samples are made by cutting half core into two quarters and submitting as separate samples.

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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 duplicate, 1 blank and 1 reference standard sample are inserted into the sample stream for every 15 core samples. Each hole is on a separate submittal to the lab, with the QA samples comprising roughly 20% of the total samples in each batch. Duplicate samples are made by cutting half core into two quarters and submitting as separate samples. Blank material is unmineralized rock of the same lithology as the samples, collected from access roads on the project, with lack of mineralization determined by repeated assays at same lab with same methods as samples Commercial reference standards from OREAS were used and represent the range of assay values expected from drill samples. Samples are prepared and analysed by American Assay Labs (AAL) in Sparks, Nevada. AAL is ISO / IEC 17025 certified and has successfully completed Canadian proficiency testing (CCRMP) Drill core samples were dried, weighed, crushed to 85 % passing -6 mesh, roll crushed to 85% passing -10 mesh, split into 250-gram pulps, then pulverized in a closed bowl ring pulverizer to 95 % passing -150 mesh, then analyzed by a 5-acid digestion for ICP analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 20% of the samples submitted for analysis by the company are blanks, standards and duplicates. Results from these samples are checked against expected values. Duplicate samples with a correlation coefficient less than 0.93 and standards less than 0.98 are flagged and sample batches are re-run with the lab. Holes were drilled in a vertical

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	<p><i>protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>fan, with collars closely spaced together. Assay results were examined in 3-D to ensure spatial and statistical correlation of mineralized intervals in adjacent holes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAL inserts 20% internal check samples (blanks, prep duplicates and standards) into the sample stream. The entire batch is re-run if these fail to pass their tolerances. • Assay results are received in digital format from AAL. The original certificate is preserved in PDF and Excel format in the database. • Assays are copied into a compilation sheet, which is checked against the digital assay submittal form and geologic log with sample breaks • Data are compiled and reviewed by the Chief Geologist who is certified by the American Association of Professional Geologists. • All drill hole data: geological logs, geochemical assays, core recovery, hole deviation are reviewed and managed by a third party company, Mine Development Associates (MDA) based in Reno, Nevada. MDA has served the mining and exploration community for over 30 years. MDA employs several Registered Professional Geologists who are recognized as "Qualified Person" and "Competent Person" as defined by Canadian and Australian regulations. • Audits and reviews of MDA work are regularly held with the company Chief Geologist and company Vice President of Exploration who is certified under the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario

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<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill collars are located using measurements from professionally surveyed control points and outlines of the underground drift and drill station. • The coordinate system and datum used for all data on the property is UTM NAD 27 Zone 11N • Topographic surface was generated from a DEM with 3-meter resolution and has been corrected along roads and around underground workings where recent professional surveying has provided more accurate elevation data. • Collar locations for holes discussed in this press release are listed here
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are planned to intersect the main mineralized zone at 100 ft spacing on the hanging wall, with the intention of inclusion in an Inferred mineral resource estimation. • Holes are infilling and extending mineralized zones partially defined by recent core holes from surface, drilled from different sides of the deposit at various orientations • No compositing is applied to the reported assay intervals. However, reported intercepts are weighted averages of all samples across the interval
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are planned to intersect mineralized zones as orthogonally as possible. Limited availability of drill stations due to topography and due underground access necessitates drilling fans of holes at a range of dips on the same azimuth. • The orientation and rough margins of the mineralized zones is well established from field mapping and prior drilling. A 3-D digital model has been built of

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	<i>considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	the mineralized zones and associated stratigraphic units.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core boxes were collected twice daily directly from the drill rig by company geologists. Drilling is on-going around the clock and the site is always under the supervision of drill company personnel. Samples were transported by the geologist to the secured yard of Earl Waite and Sons, the mining contractor. Samples were logged in a secured core shed on site and stored in locked sea-tainers until being handed off directly to the freight truck driver for shipment to AAL Labs in Sparks, NV
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data on the location and orientation of drill holes was collected by or under the supervision of the Chief Geologist. Routine spot checks were conducted across the data by company geologists working with the data. No errors have been found beyond small typos with obvious corrections, cross-checked against logs, certificates and submittals. All drill hole data: geological logs, geochemical assays, core recovery, hole deviation are reviewed and managed by a third party company, Mine Development Associates (MDA) based in Reno, Nevada. MDA has served the mining and exploration community for over 30 years. MDA employs several Registered Professional Geologists who are recognized as "Qualified Person" and "Competent Person" as defined by Canadian and Australian

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audits and reviews of MDA work are regularly held with the company Chief Geologist and Vice President of Exploration who is certified under the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>		<p>The Property is located about 29 kilometres (18 miles) southwest from Salmon, Idaho and encompasses 137 acres in seven patented lode mining claims, and 83 unpatented claims totaling 1,660 acres, for a total Property area of 1,797 acres (7.27 square kilometres) covered by 90 claims total. The unpatented claims (100%) are held in good standing by Idaho Cobalt Co. of Boise Idaho, a wholly owned subsidiary of First Cobalt Corp.</p> <p>The patented claims are described as: Iron #143, Iron #135, Iron #182, Iron #136, Iron #118, Iron #189, and Iron #144 of the Idaho Mineral Survey No. 3613, embracing a portion of section 20 and 21, Township 19 North, Range 20 East, B.M., Parcel #RP9900000109A, located in the Blackbird Mining District, Lemhi County, Idaho.</p> <p>The patented claims are held 100% by Idaho Cobalt Co. of Boise Idaho, a wholly owned subsidiary of First Cobalt Corp.</p> <p>No impediments to obtaining a license exist on the patented lode mining claim. An exploration permit is required for the exploration claims, but currently no advanced work has been conducted on these permits.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A substantial amount of historical exploratory work has been completed on the property, including over 5000m of diamond drilling and the development of approximately 600 metres of underground workings. Exploration by several companies since the 1940s, including Hanna Mining, Noranda Exploration Inc. and Cominco Ltd. Several resource estimates for cobalt-copper mineralization within the No Name Zone have been made, but none are of currently acceptable compliance standards (eg JORC, NI43-101) 	
<i>Geology</i>		<p>The cobalt-copper mineralization is a steeply dipping, tabular zone containing a "swarm" of en-echelon layers and lenses composed of disseminated and semi-massive pyrite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite. Mineralization, though only partly explored by drilling and underground development, is known to extend at least 1066 m in length and 244 m in depth, with varying widths of 9 to 30 m. Mineralization is largely concordant within the metasedimentary rocks. Cross-cutting veins also have been identified.</p> <p>The host rocks are finely interbedded argillite, chloritic meta-siltstone and</p>

impure quartzite. The hangingwall and footwall units are quartzite. The deposit type is a sedimentary stratabound sulphide style that may be exhalative in origin. Based on the metal associations and regional geological setting others contend a replacement-style that may be similar to Iron-oxide-copper-gold deposits. Iron Creek is one of many deposits within the Idaho Cobalt Belt, the largest known to be the Blackbird deposit.

**Drill
hole
Inform-
ation**

Six diamond drill holes are discussed in this press release. The coordinate system and datum used for all data on the property is UTM NAD 27 Zone 11N

HOLEID	East	North	Elevation_ft	Length_ft	Length_m
IC18-26	2387083	16347218	6449.706	418.0	127.4
IC18-27	2387083	16347218	6449.706	434.0	132.3
IC18-28	2387083	16347218	6449.706	483.3	147.3
IC18-29	2387083	16347218	6449.706	579.0	176.5
ICS18-02	2387363	16347359	6703.074	827.0	252.1
ICS18-03	2387363	16347359	6703.074	628.0	191.4

**Data
aggrega-
tion
method
s**

Weighted averaging of assay data over drilling intervals has been done and presented in this press release. There were no issues with missing samples or poor recovery to account for in the weighted averages

- Below detection values (if encountered) are halved for averaging. Detection limit for Co and Cu= 0.1 ppm (0.00001%)
- Reported intercepts are continuous intervals of >0.1% cobalt equivalent mineralization. Internal intervals below the 0.1% cut-off are only included if they are less than 10 ft in drilled length and would average above the cut-off if included in intervals on either side.
- Cobalt equivalent is calculated using a 2 year average of LME metal spot prices from Aug/ 2016 to Aug, 2018: \$3.00/lb Copper, \$30.00/lb cobalt. Ratio = 1:10, cobalt equivalent = Co% + (Cu%/10)

**Relationship
between
mineraliza-
tion widths and
intercept
lengths**

- Drill holes are planned to intersect mineralized zones as orthogonally as possible. Limited availability of drill stations necessitates drilling fans of holes at a range of dips on the same azimuth to achieve the desired intercept spacing for inclusion in a mineral resource.
- The orientation and rough margins of the mineralized zones is well established from field mapping and prior drilling. A 3-D digital model has been built of the mineralized zones and associated stratigraphic units.
- True thickness of reported mineralized intercepts is measured from the pierce points of the drill hole perpendicular to the strike and dip of the 3-D model
- Some holes intersect mineralized zones at low angles due to hole deviation and attempting to expand spacing of intercepts with limited pad locations. Some of these intercepts are substantially longer than true thickness of the zone, in every case a measured true thickness is reported

<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps are included within the press release specifically showing the location of the Iron Creek property and location of drill holes used in the resource estimation.
<i>Balance and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted averages are listed without upper or lower cutoffs applied.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and historic company bedrock geological maps are available for the entire claim area but are not used for current exploration drill planning. • Ground geophysical surveys were conducted in 1988 (EM) and 1991 (VLF-Mag) but have not been considered for drill targeting in the most recent drilling programs. • In 2017, 10,800m of surface diamond drilling were completed to validate historic drilling results to produce an initial NI43-101 compliant resource estimate. The report and estimate are expected to be completed by October 2018. • One of the underground exploration drifts on the property has been geologically mapped and sampled in detail. This data was used to for drill hole planning and building of 3-D geologic models.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned work for 2018 consists of over 30,000m of drilling to further delineate cobalt-copper resources. All data are integrated and rendered within a 3D GIS software and accompanying database • Bore hole geophysical work and surface surveys are planned • Surface exploration sampling programs for multi-element geochemical analyses will also be conducted • Property-scale bedrock mapping with specific attention to structural interpretation will be conducted in 2018. • First Cobalt announced on September 26, 2018 an Inferred Resource estimate at Iron Creek of 26.9 million tonnes grading 0.11% cobalt equivalent (0.08% Co and 0.30% Cu containing 46.2 million pounds of cobalt and 176.2 million pounds of copper) under a base case scenario pit constrained and deeper mineral resource. An alternative underground-only scenario results in 4.4 million tonnes grading 0.23% Co and 0.68% Cu (0.30% CoEq) using a cutoff underground grade of 0.18% CoEq and containing 22.3 million pounds of cobalt and 66.7 million pounds of copper. The Inferred Resource is based on drilling over a strike length of approximately 500 metres and a dip extent of over 150 metres. Preliminary metallurgical testing concludes that simple flotation methods are applicable, yielding recoveries of 96% for cobalt and 95% for copper in rougher floatation.